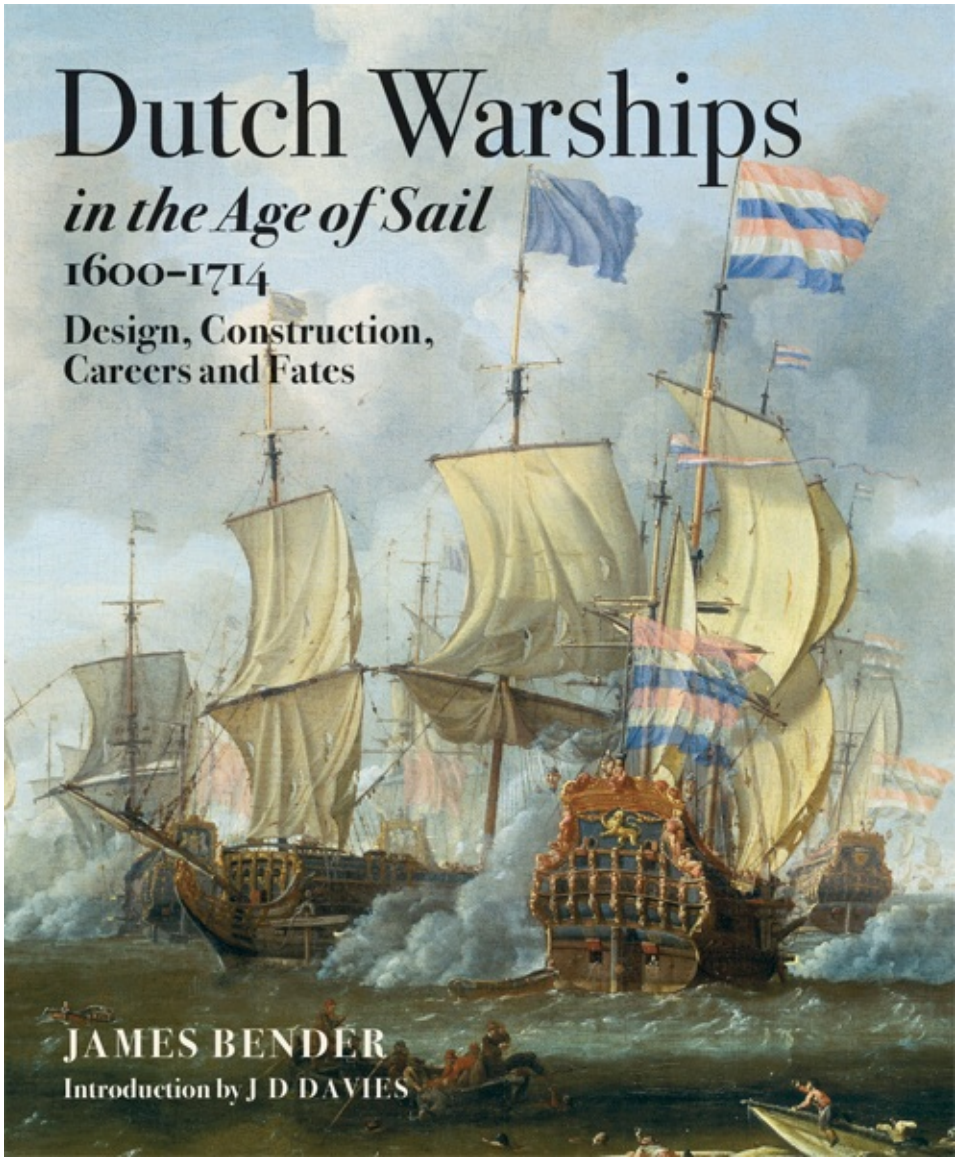

Dutch Warships
in the Age of Sail
1600–1714
Design, Construction,
Careers and Fates
JAMES BENDER
Introduction by J D DAVIES



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Seaforth
PUBLISHING

FRONTISPIECE: Dutch ships of the seventeenth century are visually recorded in greater numbers and to higher standards of accuracy than any maritime subject before the advent of photography. This reflects the importance of the sea and shipping to the Netherlands, which produced a market for paintings, drawings and engravings that was buoyant enough to support some of the finest artists of the day – indeed, some of the finest marine artists of all time. The more famous ships were depicted often and by different artists, which provides a crosscheck on the accuracy of the appearance details represented. As an example, this painting by Jeronimus van Diest takes as its main subject the *Eendracht*, the Dutch fleet flagship blown up at the Battle of Lowestoft in 1665. The careful depiction of her stern decoration closely matches detail known from a number of drawings by the Van de Veldes, the father and son team who did more to record the appearance of the ships of this era than any other artists. Thanks to their huge and meticulous output, the precise visual features of many ships are known, and can be used to identify otherwise anonymous vessels in other works. Given the richness of the pictorial record, the paucity of surviving documentation about the ships themselves is a surprising contrast. Bureaucratic complexities and the destruction of archives have conspired to make even compiling a complete navy list for the golden age of the Netherlands an impossible task, but the book which follows is the first concerted attempt to summarise all that is currently known about the Dutch warships of the 1600–1714 period. © *National Maritime Museum BHC3307*

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PREFACE

This book reflects the results of studying since 1990 the navies and warships involved in the Anglo-Dutch Wars, with a focus on the Dutch navy and warships in the First Anglo-Dutch war. As my study progressed, I gradually realized that there were no books about the Dutch navy and warships in the First Anglo-Dutch War that included the details that I wanted to see.

The primary published source for Dutch ship data is *Ships of the United Netherlands 1648-1702* by A Vreugdenhil, dating from 1938 (see Sources and Bibliography, below). Vreugdenhil's list has long been the primary source for the names and dimensions of Dutch warships in the latter half of the seventeenth century. There are many errors in this pioneering work, although it is still the best published source. His information about Zeeland ships that were discarded in 1648 to 1649 is accurate, although he did not have the details that are available from the Zeeuws Archief. As we learned more, the inaccuracies in Vreugdenhil's list about ships that served in the First Anglo-Dutch War became obvious.

For that period, Vreugdenhil had quite obviously depended heavily on the 'Staat van Oorlog te Water' (a regular report on the state of naval forces) for the year 1654, and on published sources, such as the work of Dr Elias in *Schetsen uit de Geschiedenis van Ons Zeewezen*, the monthly *Hollandsche Mercurius* for 1652 and 1653, and the book *Onstelde-Zee*, published in 1654. He also relied overmuch on Dr Ballhausen's book for information. While Dr Ballhausen had made an extensive review of the published literature at the time he researched his book, his ship lists are so inaccurate that they should be ignored. Fortunately, Vreudenhil's notes survive and have been corrected and annotated over time. They are preserved for study, and are useful despite their shortcomings.

The best sources of information about details of the equipping of the Dutch navy in the First Anglo-Dutch War are two books by Dr Johan E Elias: *Schetsen uit de Geschiedenis van ons Zeewezen* and *De Vlootbouw in Nederland*. The old classic, Volume I of J C De Jonge's *Geschiedenis van het Nederlandsche Zeewezen* is too general and lacks specifics. The best part of volume one are the two lists, one from March 1653, and the list of ships for 1654, based on the'Staat van Oorlog te Water'.

Dr Elias apparently wrote *Schetsen uit de Geschiedenis van Ons Zeewezen* to

provide a survey of archival sources that were not used by De Jonge. Because of the broad scope of Dr Elias's work, he omits most detail, but still manages to provide data about ships and captains in the First Anglo-Dutch War that have not been otherwise seen. From Dr Elias I learned that the list of ships of the Admiralty of Rotterdam for 26 February 1652 existed and that the dimensions were in Maas feet, not Amsterdam feet.

One of the most disconcerting aspects of Dutch warships from the seventeenth century is the amount of uncertainty involved. To deal with that issue the approach taken here is to provide information with the dates it was recorded so that the informed reader can make their own decisions. In the past it was often assumed that the 'Staat van Oorlog te Water' for the year 1654 was the ultimate authority and to use the dimensions given there. The problem with that is that some of the figures quoted there are easily refuted, so which ones are correct and which are wrong?

We are also confronted with the confusion with ship names caused by there being multiple ships of the same name in simultaneous service with different admiralties; there are even cases where ships of the same name served in the same admiralty at the same time.

What follows is my best attempt to clarify these issues, based on a quarter of a century of research.

James Bender
June 2014

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Since the late 1990s I have had the distinct pleasure and honour to have advice and information from Frank Fox, the expert on seventeenth-century English warships. I was fortunate to visit him in his home and was able to see some of his vast book and artefact collection.

I am greatly indebted to the late Jan Glete, who provided my initial leads about where to look in the Nationaal Archief for information about Amsterdam Directors' ships. He also very kindly provided me with copies of his notes and pages from various sources that had Dutch ship specifications. Jan Glete also helped me communicate with the Riksarkivet to get scans of Witte de With's journals and letter book that were taken off the *Brederode* before the ship sank.

The former Dutch ambassador to Sweden, Antoine van Dongen, was the one who told me about Witte de With's papers being in Sweden. I had helped him in a small way with information about Witte de With and Dutch ships for a speech he was to give.

I owe a great debt to Carl Stapel for having access to his great knowledge and his information about Dutch warships, the Dutch navy, and Dutch naval officers in the seventeenth century.

I first learned of Ron van Maanen from Jan Glete. At the time I first contacted him, he had stopped actively doing research in this area, but has since restarted his work. We have been mutually cooperating and collaborating since then. I have profited from Ron's list of sources, which we were then able to exploit. His knowledge of Dutch ships and maritime affairs spans much more than just the seventeenth century. He has generously made information available to me for use in this book.

Eric Ruijssenaars has helped me with the research since late 2006. Benoit Strubbe, who wrote a master's thesis about Zeeland ships, photographed documents for me in Middelburg about Zeeland ships.

Also, thanks to Peter Swart, we have the information about the Medemblik Directors' ship *Sint Jeronimus*. He found the information in the Notary Archives at the Westfries Archief.

STRUCTURE OF THE BOOK

Before the main listings, a wide-ranging background essay by J D Davies introduces the reader to Dutch naval history, the unique nature of its administration, and many of the detail issues – like variations in weights and measures – that make the study of Dutch warships in this period so fraught with difficulties. This provides some necessary context to the data that follows.

The core information in this book is divided into two main parts, reflecting the nature of the principal surviving sources. The first is a collection of Fleet Lists, usually precisely dated, that give the names of the ships, the number of guns carried, and their commanders. Sometimes the names of commanding officers are recorded but not their ships; occasionally it is the other way around. The level of detail varies, but these lists reveal the size and nature of Dutch naval forces available at specific times and for particular operations. They are also an important first step towards establishing a complete'navy list'for the Netherlands in the seventeenth century, for many of the ships listed do not occur elsewhere in any surviving documentation.

The second, and more detailed, part is a ship list from 1600 – although it also includes some vessels acquired before that date – down to 1714. It covers every ship for which some information exists that fought for the Dutch navy in that period, whether purpose-built, purchased or hired. Those known only by name – which may occur in the Fleet List – are excluded, and the level of detail varies from ship to ship, reflecting the exiguous nature of the sources. Wherever possible, each piece of data is accompanied by the date of the record from which it came.

The Ship Lists are organized into six historical periods, within those by Admiralty (in the traditional order of precedence), then by year in chronological order, and within each year alphabetically by ship name. This separates out ships of the same name belonging to different admiralties, but identity is further confused by the same ship often having more that one 'alias'. Dutch ships were often decorated with the arms of (in Dutch, *Wapen van*) the place they were named after, so ships are regularly listed simply as, say, *Utrecht* or as the *Wapen van Utrecht*. Other variants are often just shortened versions of the full name, but occasionally some prominent element of the arms was used in lieu of the formal name – the *Wapen van Holland*,

for example, was also known as the *Roode Leeuw* after the red lion emblazoned on her stern. These might be regarded as ‘nick-names’, and probably helped to differentiate between ships of the same name in a single fleet.

This is further complicated by changes to Dutch spelling over the centuries. Usually, sources published since the nineteenth century, and especially the twentieth, use the modern spellings. Prior to 1688, the older Dutch spellings appear in both print and handwritten documents. For example, while the later practice was to spell Adriaan with the two ‘a’s, the old spelling was Adriaen. Also, where the modern Dutch would use a K, the old Dutch uses a C. The modern spelling for captain is Kapitein while the documents from 1652 would spell the word as Capitein; the North Quarter admiralty is now spelled Noorderkwartier, while in 1652 the spelling was Noorder-Quartier. All known variant ship-names are included, while spelling and orthography follow the original sources.

It is worth pointing out that Amsterdam and Rotterdam used the ‘New Style’ Gregorian calendar, although the old Julian calendar was used elsewhere, and in England, where dates were consequently ten (and later eleven) days behind. If unspecified, the dates in this book are ‘New Style’.

The study of Dutch warships in this period is enriched by the unrivalled tradition of marine art emanating from the Low Countries. Among many fine portrayers of ships, the father and son team of Willem van de Velde the Elder and Younger stand head-and-shoulder above others for their vast output of meticulously accurate depictions of ships, many named and dated. They seem to have collected drawings as a form of reference library for larger painting commissions, and since they enjoyed official patronage at the highest levels in both the Netherlands and later England, they had full access to fleet anchorages and were even present at significant naval battles. Many of the drawings reach near-photographic levels of detail, and must have been drawn from life.

For this book a large and representative selection of these has been made, with an emphasis on those whose subjects can be identified, either certainly or with a good degree of probability. For ease of access, most of these come from the National Maritime Museum at Greenwich, which was doubly fortunate in acquiring a huge collection and the services of Michael Robinson, one of the great Van de Velde scholars, to catalog them. The captions largely follow his descriptions, but even he was not always certain if a drawing was the work of the Elder or the Younger, so the credit is often given simply as ‘Van deVelde’. Works by other artists are also reproduced, with many of the great battle scenes included to give a sense of

the scale and character of these epic encounters, but they rarely rise to the level of accuracy and credibility to be found in the work of the Van de Veldes.

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS

Admiralties:

A	Admiralty of Amsterdam
F	Admiralty of Friesland
R	Admiralty of Rotterdam, later usually termed the Admiralty of the Maze (Meuse)
N	Admiralty of the Noorderkwartier
Z	Admiralty of Zeeland
A-Dir	Amsterdam Directors or New Amsterdam Directors
OA-Dir	Old Amsterdam Directors
NA-Dir	Northern Directors of Amsterdam
Ed-Dir	Edam Directors (Noorderkwartier)
En-Dir	Enkhuizen Directors (Noorderkwartier)
Ha-Dir	Harlingen Directors (Friesland)
Ho-Dir	Hoorn Directors (Noorderkwartier)
Me-Dir	Medemblik Directors (Noorderkwartier)
Mi-Dir	Middelburg Directors (Zeeland)
Mo-Dir	Monnikendam Directors (Noorderkwartier)
R-Dir	Rotterdam Directors
Ve-Dir	Veere Directors (Zeeland)
Vl-Dir	Vlissingen Directors (Zeeland)
Zi-Dir	Zierikzee Directors (Zeeland)
A-VOC	Amsterdam Chamber of the VOC
De-VOC	Delft Chamber of the VOC
En-VOC	Enkhuizen Chamber of the VOC
Ho-VOC	Hoorn Chamber of the VOC
Mi-VOC	Middelburg Chamber of the VOC (Zeeland)
R-VOC	Rotterdam Chamber of the VOC
VOC	East India Company, unknown chamber
WIC	West Indies Company, unknown chamber

Fleet Lists

Cdr	Commandeur
Lt Admiral	Lieutenant-Admiraal

Lt Cdr	Luitenant-Commandeur
SbN	Schout-bij-Nacht

Ship Lists

Dimensions:	length × beam × hold × height between decks, in feet (ft) and inches (in)
pdr	pounder [unlabelled guns are iron]

GLOSSARY

Bases During Elizabethan times, a base was a smaller gun, possibly on a swivel mount. During the early 1640s, some larger guns are called bases, where the Dutch spelling might be *Bassen* (the Dutch plural was formed by appending an 'n').

Advice yachts A type of dispatch vessel, which might carry letters, information or people between ships or between ships and ports.

Bezan yacht A wide, low vessel with a short, raked mast at the bow with a triangular sail. The main mast was approximately in the middle of the ship, and was also raked at the same angle, with a triangular sail.

Binnenjacht A yacht for service on inland waters, primarily rivers. *Binnen* roughly translates as 'inside'. During the First Anglo-Dutch War, a binnenjacht, the Zeeland vessel *Jager*, served with the main fleet.

Boat The Dutch word for a boat was *boot*, and when used in the ship lists the term simply implies a vessel, probably with just one deck, that was rather small but not of any specific size.

Boeijer A small vessel with leeboards that was used for service on rivers and canals.

Buss convoyer A buss was a type of drifting fishing vessel, so a buss convoyer was a type of fishery protection vessel, as they were called in the twentieth century.

Camels A machine used to lift a ship over a bar. It was a form of floating dry-dock in two halves. These watertight caissons had interior surfaces roughly the shape of a ship's hull; they were flooded down, lashed one each side of the ship, and then pumped out, raising the ship and its 'dock' to the required draft.

Caravel A small vessel originally developed by the Portuguese. The caravel was typically rigged with two lateen masts with the usual triangular sails, but they could be rerigged with square sails if required. Two of Christopher Columbus's ships, *Nina* and the *Pinta*. were caravels.

Cartouwen A full *cartouwen* was a form of large gun firing shot as heavy as 52 pounds; a smaller *halve cartouwen*, or half cartouwen was cast from bronze and fired a 24-pound shot in 1652.

Chambered guns There were two meanings of the term. There were guns in the sixteenth century that were breech-loaders, with a removable 'magazine' called a

chamber. A breech-loader might have at least two chambers, so one could be in the gun, ready to fire, while another could be loaded with powder and shot. The other use for the term related to guns with thinner walls with a chamber at the rear of the bore. The Dutch sometimes used a bell-shaped chamber, but others had a tapered, cylindrical chamber. The purpose was to use less powder than a right-bore gun that had the same inner diameter for the entire length. The Dutch called some chambered guns *Klokwijs* guns, *klok* being one Dutch term for a bell; such guns had a bell-shaped chamber.

Charter At the time of the First Anglo-Dutch War the term meant a standard specification to which a number of ships were built, rather like the English concept of an Establishment. In later usage it seems more akin to the Royal Navy's Rate; the largest ships of the 1660s were described as of the First Charter. Right at the end of the period Dutch lists begin to use a rating system, although there were nine Rates rather than the English six.

Convoyer A ship primarily used for convoying merchant ships.

Cromster A common type of small vessel, dating from the sixteenth century, also used by the English. They were intended for use in coastal waters. The late-sixteenth-century cromster had two masts, the fore mast rigged with square sails with a short mizzen mast with a lateen sail and possibly a square topsail. They also had a bowsprit with a small, square sail mounted beneath the bowsprit. The Dutch used cromsters as convoyers, such as in the Waddenzee (inside the Frisian islands).

de Oude/de Jonge/de Jongste Officers of the same name may be distinguished by these descriptions, denoting perhaps father, son, and grandson. The father, such as Cornelis Evertsen de Oude (Cornelis Evertsen the Elder); his nephew, Johan Evertsen's son, Cornelis Evertsen de Jonge (Cornelis Evertsen the Younger); and a grandson, perhaps, such as Cornelis Evertsen de Jongste (Cornelis Evertsen the Youngest).

Donderbassen This literally means 'thunder bases', perhaps a type of small arm.

Drakes Guns that were cast with barrels of thinner metal and would be loaded with a smaller charge. Being lighter, they allowed smaller vessels to carry guns of a larger calibre, throwing a heavier weight of shot, than would be possible with conventional fortified guns. They were similar in use to a chambered gun.

Dremmelaar A type of long and narrow rowboat with flat, but angled bow and stern. They might also have a normal stem and a similar pointed stern. They would be used in inland waters, such as rivers and canals.

Galleas A type of frigate that could be rowed.

Galliot A type of small vessel that often served as an advice yacht or dispatch vessel. In the mid-seventeenth century, a galliot might be a low vessel with leeboards, one mast, or a main mast and a small mizzen mast with a triangular lateen sail. Both the bow and stern could be rounded. Later galliots were more like a ketch rig and hull shape. The original Dutch word was *galjoot*.

Girdling Vessels that were deemed to have insufficient stability or structural strength would be girdled by adding additional layers of planking to the hull, from above the waterline down to the keel.

Gotelingen Cast iron guns, often purchased from Finspong in Sweden *(Gotelingen* is technically the plural).

Great Fishery The Dutch had two organizations for controlling fishing, the Great Fishery and the Small Fishery. The Great Fishery referred to the herring fishing operation and often operated off the coast of Scotland or near the Dogger Bank. (See *also* Small Fishery, *below*)

Hoeker A hoeker had a round bow and stern. They had a tall main mast with square mainsail, topsail, and topgallant, a long bowsprit with triangular sails, spritsails and possibly a square sail beneath the bowsprit. The main mast was equipped with a lateen sail. The Dutch word *hoeker* was the same as the English term hooker.

Klokwijs A gun with a bell-shaped chamber at the breech of the gun.

Mans-velders A type of field gun carried on board ship, probably for anti-personnel use.

Pinnace Small cruiser, often synonymous with ‘frigate’ in Dutch service.

Pont or pontship This is a name for a ferry boat.

Ranks

Luitenant-Admiraal The senior officer afloat. Formally, they were the ‘lieutenant’ to the nominal Admiral-General, who might be the Stadtholder, or prince.

Vice-Admiraal Vice Admiral.

Schout-bij-Nacht Rear Admiral.

Commandeur The lowest level flag officer, essentially a Commodore. Commandeur was also used for a ship commander below the rank of captain.

Kapitein or Kapitein-ter-Zee Post Captain.

Luitenant-Commandeur Lieutenant Commander, a lieutenant who commanded a

ship.

Luitenant Lieutenant, who might serve as commander, if the captain were absent or incapacitated.

Schipper Pronounced like the English ‘skipper’ but in the seventeenth-century Dutch navy the equivalent of the Royal Navy Sailing Master.

Rate *See* Charter *above*.

Retourschip Literally, a ‘return ship’ (plural *Retourschepen*), the term applied to the very large East Indiamen that sailed from the Netherlands to the Far East and back. They returned from the Far East, hence the name.

round ship A low, wide vessel with round ends. They were usually merchant ships, but in the early seventeenth century, some were used by the Dutch navy.

row-pinnace A small galley-frigate, able to be rowed or sailed.

Smack In the seventeenth century, a smack was a small, two-masted vessel rigged with square sails, possibly with a topsail on the main. In the Third Anglo-Dutch War, the English used them as dispatch vessels and to support ships of the line as needed. Later, smacks were rigged as ketches.

Smak A Dutch variant spelling of ‘Smack’.

Small Fishery The Small Fishery refers to the small-scale fishing in coastal waters. (See *also* Large Fishery, *above*)

Snauw/snow The Dutch snauw in the seventeenth century was a long, low vessel with a sharp bow that was used as an advice yacht or dispatch vessel in the navy. The term did not refer to a rig, as in the later English ‘snow’.

Spiegelship A spiegelschip (literally a ‘mirror ship’) had a distinctive flat stern and tafferel.

‘Staat van Oorlog te Water’ The official list that reflects the state of the navy at the time of compilation. There was a corresponding ‘Staat van Oorlog’ for the Dutch army as well.

Steenstukken Originally referred to breech-loading swivel guns that fired stone shot, but the term evolved over time to just refer to a swivel gun. They were eventually muzzle-loading swivel guns, but early in the seventeenth century, these were still breech-loaders with removable chambers.

Uitlegger A type of guard vessel.

Watership A ship that carried drinking water with the fleet.

Watt convoyer A small, two-masted vessel, similar to a cromster, that was used for

convoying merchant ships in the Waddenzee, the protected waters inside the Frisian islands.

Wijdschip These were very wide merchant ships with a shallow draft. Their extreme width restricted the ports that they could enter. Some were adapted for naval use.

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The Netherlands in the Seventeenth Century
N
North Sea
Dokkum
Dokkum, then Harlingen
(Admiralty of Friesland)
Groningen
GRONINGEN
Harlingen
Texel
FRIESLAND
DRENTHE
Medemblik
Enkhuizen
Zuiderzee 1573
Hoorn and Enkhuizen
(Admiralty of the
Noorderkwartier)
Edam
Zaandam
Zuiderzee
Haarlem
Admiralty of Amsterdam
Lillo (Haarlemmermeer) 1573
Uilenberg, then Rapenburg, then Kattenburg
OVERIJSSEL
The Hague
Leiden
HOLLAND
UTRECHT
Utrecht
GELDERLAND
Delft
Rotterdam
(Admiralty of the Maas)
Den Brielle
Delfshaven
Goereese Gat
Hellevoetsluis
Dordrecht
ZEELAND
Zierikzee
Veere
Rammekens
1572
Middelburg (Admiralty of Zeeland)
Vlissingen
THE GENERALITY
Bergen op Zoom
1574
Scheldt
estuary
River Rhine
River Maas
River Scheldt
SPANISH NETHERLANDS
Seats of Dutch Admiralties
Shipyard
Anchorage
Battle

INTRODUCTION

By J D Davies

THE CREATION OF THE DUTCH STATE

The Dutch Republic – properly, the United Provinces of the Netherlands – at once intrigued, amazed and appalled its neighbours in seventeenth century Europe.[1] In an age of monarchies that claimed divine origins, the very existence of republics seemed to offend against the established order; and the Dutch had created their republic by taking up arms against their undoubted hereditary sovereign, a state of affairs that many found profoundly shocking. The Dutch had a landed aristocracy, but unlike almost everywhere else in Europe, it was comparatively small and lacked political power. Instead, the social and political hierarchy was largely dominated by wealthy urban merchants and by the class of civic office-holders known as regents. Moreover, during an age of widespread, vicious, religious persecution, the Dutch adopted a markedly tolerant attitude toward those who did not conform to the official, Calvinist, religion of the state, notably Catholics, Anabaptists and above all Jews, who were welcome in the Netherlands despite being banned from many other European states (including England, at least until 1655). The United Provinces even allowed a remarkable degree of social and economic independence to women. That this peculiar, even dangerous – yet relatively small – state on the edge of Europe should establish both the most vibrant economy and one of the greatest trading empires of the seventeenth century, along with one of the world's great navies to defend its all-important trade, was little short of astonishing.[2]

The origins of the United Provinces lay in the patchwork of tiny and relatively poor political entities that developed in the lowland areas to the north of France during the Middle Ages. Major land reclamation efforts during the medieval period benefited above all the County of Holland, which lay to the north of the three great rivers Maas, Waal and Lek, and which rose to prominence during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. In 1428 Holland came under the control of the Dukes of Burgundy, the powerful semi-independent state to the east of France, and by the 1470s most of the provinces of the Netherlands were ruled by the same dynasty.[3] The death of Charles the Bold, the last independent Duke of Burgundy, in 1477, led to the inheritance of his lands by his son-in-law, Archduke Maximillian of

Habsburg, who subsequently became the Holy Roman Emperor. In 1519 the 'micro-states' that made up the Netherlands passed to Maximillian's grandson, the Emperor Charles V, who made some efforts to rationalise his inheritance. In 1549, for instance, he formed the seventeen provinces of the Netherlands into what was notionally a single political entity, but this unity proved short lived. The Ghent-born, Dutch-speaking Charles abdicated six years later, and his son and successor, Philip II, who had been raised entirely in Spain, swiftly proved to be less attuned to Dutch sensibilities. Moreover, during the 1560s the staunchly Catholic Philip had to face the rapid spread of Calvinism, both in Flanders and in parts of the seven northern provinces, and his heavy-handed response provoked the outbreak of open rebellion in 1568.

The War of Independence and the Growth of Trade Primacy

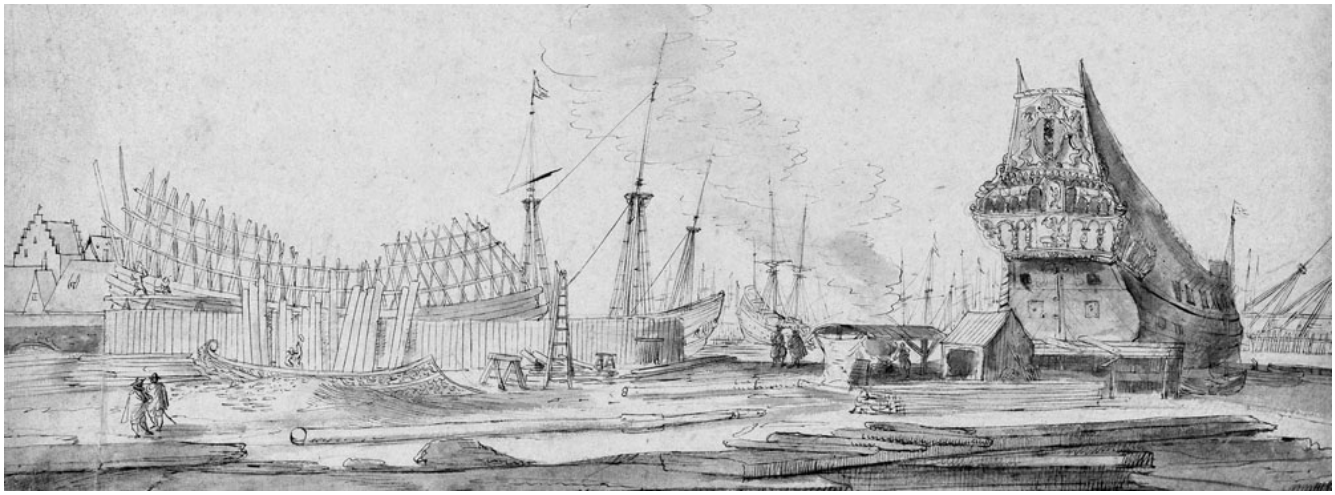
By the late 1570s, it was clear that there could be no united front between the Protestant north and the Catholic south. The division between the two areas crystallised into the establishment of separate political entities, the United Provinces (the basis of the modern Kingdom of the Netherlands) and the Spanish Netherlands, which remained loyal to Madrid and which would eventually metamorphose into Belgium. The seven northern provinces were united by the Union of Utrecht (1579), and became independent in name following the Act of Abjuration (1581), which definitively rejected the authority of Philip II. But significant Spanish advances, together with the assassination of the Dutch leader, William the Silent, in 1584, forced them to seek political and military assistance. By the Treaty of Nonsuch (1585), Queen Elizabeth I of England sent troops and money to the Netherlands in return for the control of two 'cautionary towns', Vlissingen and Den Brielle, and the fort of Rammekens near Vlissingen, which were not returned to the Dutch until 1616. (Consequently, the most famous Dutch admiral of all, Michiel Adrianszoon de Ruyter, who was born in Vlissingen, actually spent the first nine years of his life living under the English flag and mixing with many Englishmen and Scots, a fact which might partly explain his excellent command of the English language.) Although there was a twelve-year truce between 1609 and 1621, the 'Eighty Years' War' against Spain continued until 1648, when the independence of the United Provinces was finally recognised. Within four years, though, the republic was at war with England in the first of three colossal, and overwhelmingly naval, wars (1652-4, 1665-7, 1672-4), while a French invasion in 1672, the *rampjaar* (Year of Disaster), nearly wiped out the Dutch state, which was saved in part by breaching the dykes and

flooding large areas of land; the French war, regarded by many in the Netherlands as the country’s second war of independence, continued until 1678.



This oil painting of dawn after the bombardment of a port by Spanish ships might well symbolise the protracted and hard-fought battle for independence from Spain that eventually produced the United Provinces. The artist, Andries van Eertvelt, continued to live in the Spanish Netherlands, although he had both Dutch and Spanish clients, which underlines the fact that for many the struggle was effectively a civil war, with all the painful choices that implies. © *National Maritime Museum BHC0758*

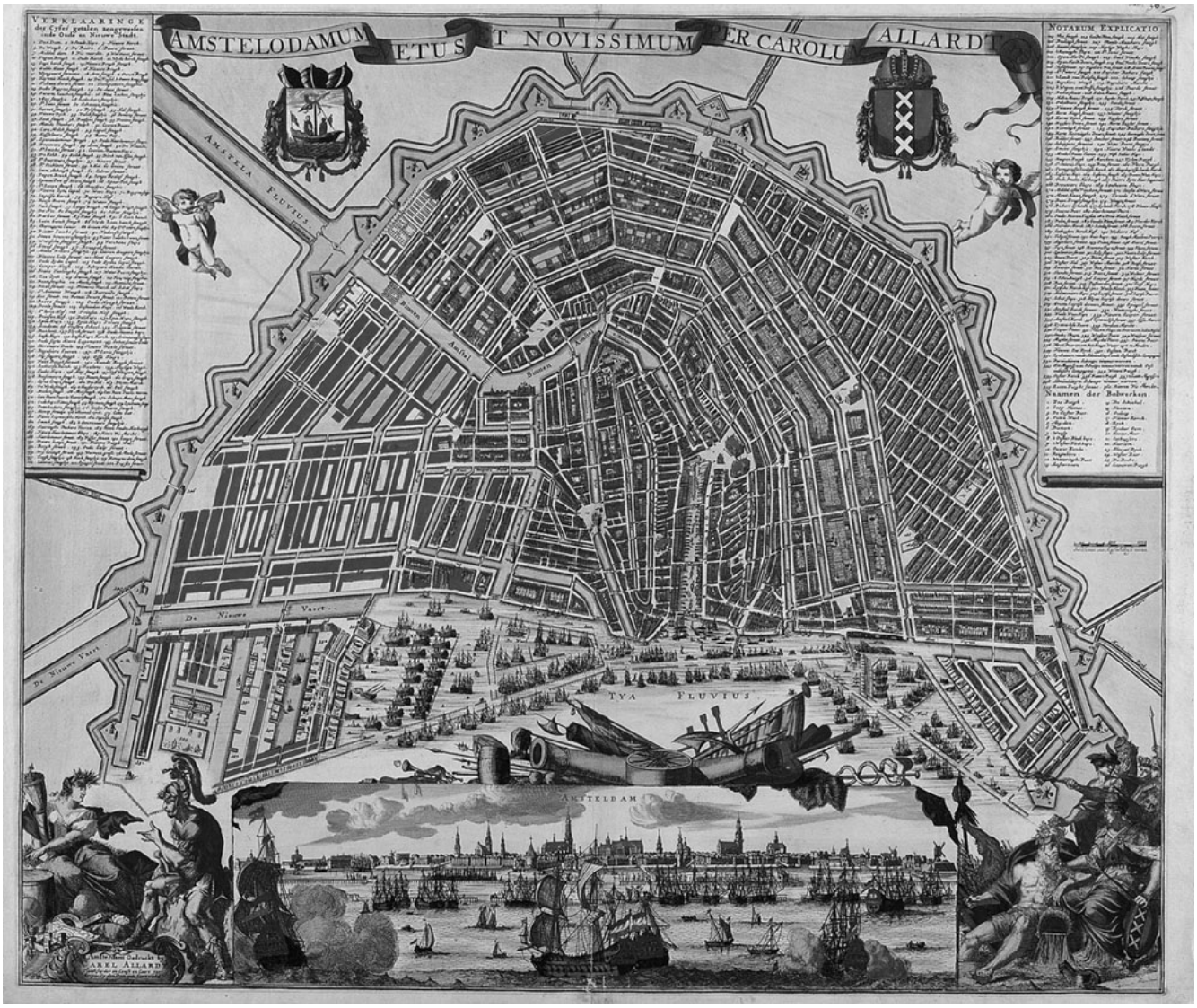
One of the great paradoxes of Dutch history is that, despite engaging in such long and potentially crippling wars, the republic emerged during exactly the same period as an economic and cultural powerhouse of Europe.[4] It was remarkably urbanised by contemporary standards; by 1670, between a third and a half of its population lived in towns.[5] It benefited greatly from the migration of merchants and skilled workers from the Spanish Netherlands.[6] From the late Middle Ages onwards, too, the Dutch had become a major force in the bulk carrying trades of northern Europe, particularly that with the Baltic. One of the key reasons for Dutch success was the introduction of a new type of merchant ship, the *fluyt*, called a 'flyboat' by the English, which was first developed at Hoorn in the 1590s. With a steep stem and stern, a low centre of gravity that provided greater stability and three masts that carried small, easily managed sails, the fluyt could carry a larger amount of cargo than its foreign competitors, but required a much smaller crew than the ships of other nations.[7] In 1590 the Spanish lifted their embargo on Dutch trade, and this immediately opened up a range of new markets to enterprising Dutch merchants, particularly markets with 'rich trades', such as those in spices, sugar, silver and wine. During the 1590s the Dutch rapidly increased their presence in the Mediterranean, and also began to trade with Africa, the Caribbean and the East Indies. These early expeditions led to the establishment of an East India Company (*Vereenigde Oostindische Compagnie*, or VOC) in 1602, followed by a West Indies Company (*Geoctroyeerde Westindische Compagnie*, or WIC) in 1621, and from at least the late 1640s onwards, the 'rich trades' dominated the Dutch economy (although the traditional bulk trades suffered a concomitant decline).[8] The VOC in particular became a major force in the Dutch state: its governing executive, the *Heren XVII*, exerted a strong influence on the policy of the States-General and the States of Holland in particular, and the VOC swiftly developed an almost symbiotic relationship with the Dutch navy. East Indiamen were large and well-armed, and until the 1660s, they were often hired to supplement the Admiralties' own warships; moreover, the highly lucrative nature of the cargoes returning from the East often dictated naval strategy, with entire fleets being deployed during the Anglo-Dutch wars to cover the incoming fleet (*retourvloot*) from the East Indies.[9]



The Pepper Wharf of the Dutch East India Company (VOC) at Amsterdam, showing shipbuilding and ship-repairing activities. The ship nearing completion to the right is an indication of the size of the largest Indiamen. Pen and wash drawing by Reinier Nooms, dated to about 1650. © *National Maritime Museum PY4313*

The System of Government

The institutions of the new Dutch state were essentially still those of the Habsburg era, albeit modified to reflect the new circumstances of *de facto* and then *de jure* independence. There was no single head of state; instead, sovereignty was vested in the States-General, meeting in The Hague, in which the seven provinces had one vote each. Depending on his personality and connections, the Grand Pensionary of Holland, the richest province, could become a major, if not *the* major, political power in the land, as was the case with Jan van Oldenbarnevelt from 1586 to 1619 and Johan de Witt from 1652 (acting) to 1672.[10] But overall, the authority of the States-General was severely circumscribed in order to preserve the independence of the seven provinces, each of which possessed its own States: for example, the central bureaucracy was deliberately kept as small as possible, so that it could not develop into a threat to the sovereignty of the provinces.[11] The situation was complicated by the existence of the office of Stadholder. Originally the local representative of, and deputy for, the absent sovereign, the Stadholder was effectively the first citizen of each province. The three provinces of Holland, Zeeland and Utrecht had the same Stadholder, and from 1572 this was William, Count of Nassau, who was also sovereign prince of the tiny enclave of Orange in southern France. Following William's assassination in 1584, his son Maurits became Stadholder of the same provinces, and by the 1620s he, or a cousin, held the position in all seven of the United Provinces.[12] However, the House of Orange was entirely excluded from office between 1650 and 1672, after an attempted coup by Stadholder William II provoked a republican backlash. Only the cataclysmic French invasion in 1672 forced the provincial States to turn to the family once again. The senior prince of the House of Orange was also usually Admiral-General of the navy and Captain-General of the army; the appointment of the 22-year-old William III, the future King of England, to the latter position in February 1672 presaged his subsequent elevation to be Stadholder of Holland, Zeeland, Utrecht, Gelderland and Overijssel.



A map of Amsterdam with an inset view, by Carel Allardt, 1675. The city's extensive waterfront, with its complex of wharfs and quays, is immediately apparent. © *National Maritime Museum PY9933*

Rivalries and factional jealousies existed at all levels of the Dutch state: between the provincial States and the States-General, between both sets of States and the Stadholders, between the Stadholders and the Grand Pensionaries, between Orangists and out-and-out republicans, between and among different factions of Orangists and republicans, between individual provinces and groups of provinces, between cities within individual provinces, between parties within the elites of each city, between the merchants trading to different regions, between the army and the navy,[13] and so on. Many of these divisions would impact on the nature, and sometimes on the performance, of the Dutch navy. Holland, which contained the fast-growing economic hub of Amsterdam, was by far the richest province, contributing nearly sixty per cent of the total budget of the republic. Nevertheless, Zeeland, traditionally the pre-eminent maritime province, was intensely jealous of its own historic status and resented Holland's pretensions, despite the fact that its own economy was in a steady decline throughout the seventeenth century. In turn, the more inland provinces, like Utrecht and Gelderland, often failed to see how a navy served them, or why they should pay for it. The States-General had been deliberately allocated only limited tax-raising powers, and thus only had relatively limited revenues; the great majority of taxes were levied by, and spent by, the provinces, who jealously guarded their sovereignty in such matters.[14] Decision-making in the republic was therefore dependent on the creation of complex coalitions at every level of the state, and those coalitions both came into being and subsequently collapsed because of the predominance of sectional self-interest. Ultimately, these complex relationships and rivalries were reflected in the seemingly bizarre system of naval organisation that the Dutch adopted at the end of the sixteenth century.

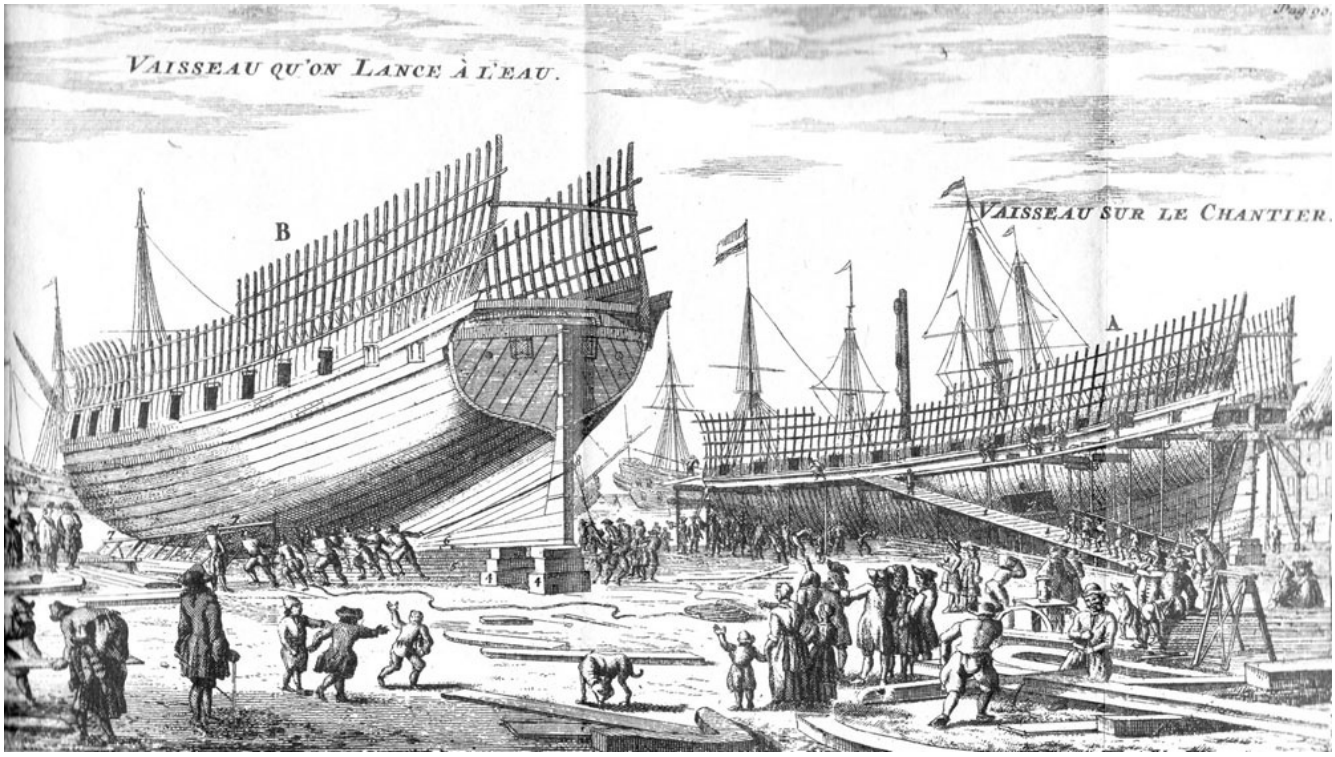
NAVAL ORGANISATION

The *Koninklijke Marine*, the Royal Netherlands Navy, celebrated its 525th anniversary on 8 January 2013. It dates its history to an ordinance of Maximillian of Habsburg, dated 8 January 1488, which first established an Admiralty in the lands that would later become the United Provinces. The Burgundian Lord of Veere, on the island of Walcheren, was appointed Admiral-General of the Netherlands.[15] However, this authority, which was intended to set out armed vessels to protect merchant shipping and the fisheries, faced strong opposition from local interests, and never really took hold. A proper Habsburg war fleet was only established in 1550, and the twelve vessels that comprised it were sold off in 1561.[16] In reality,

therefore, independent Dutch naval power dated from the early years of the 'Dutch Revolt', or Eighty Years' War. The *watergeuzen*, or Sea Beggars, were privateers operating under the somewhat dubious authority of the prince of landlocked Orange, but their capture of the port town of Den Brielle on 1 April 1572 was one of the seminal moments in the early stages of the revolt, as it gave the rebellion its first proper territorial foothold. A series of naval battles took place in Dutch waters during the 1570s, notably at Rammekens in 1572, at Lillo and on the Haarlemmermeer and the Zuiderzee in 1573, and at Bergen op Zoom in 1574. The small rebel ships that took part in these actions were initially set out by the provinces of Holland and Zeeland alone, or by individual towns or groups of towns within them. A new and independent Admiralty, known as the Admiralty of the Maas, was established at Rotterdam in 1574, but Zeeland objected to a city in Holland having a monopoly and demanded that it retain an Admiralty of its own, given the precedent of the previous Habsburg establishment at Veere. Meanwhile, rivalries within Holland itself led to the creation (1586) of an Admiralty for Amsterdam and another (1589) for the North Quarter (*Noorderkwartier*) of the province; within the North Quarter, further jealousies led to a cumbersome compromise by which the seat of the Admiralty moved between Hoorn and Enkhuizen every three months. But Friesland, like Zeeland, refused to accept the authority of any Admiralty based in Holland, and in 1596 set up its own at Dokkum, moving the seat to Harlingen in 1645 after Dokkum's harbour silted up. Thus when, in 1597, the States-General regulated the system of Admiralty Colleges, it formalised the existence of no fewer than five separate Admiralties, accountable ultimately to itself, as well as to the relevant provincial States. The States-General had the overall responsibility for determining strategy, with the Admiralties essentially becoming the administrative bodies charged with implementing it. This complex system, originally intended to be purely temporary, survived until the end of the republic in 1795.[17]

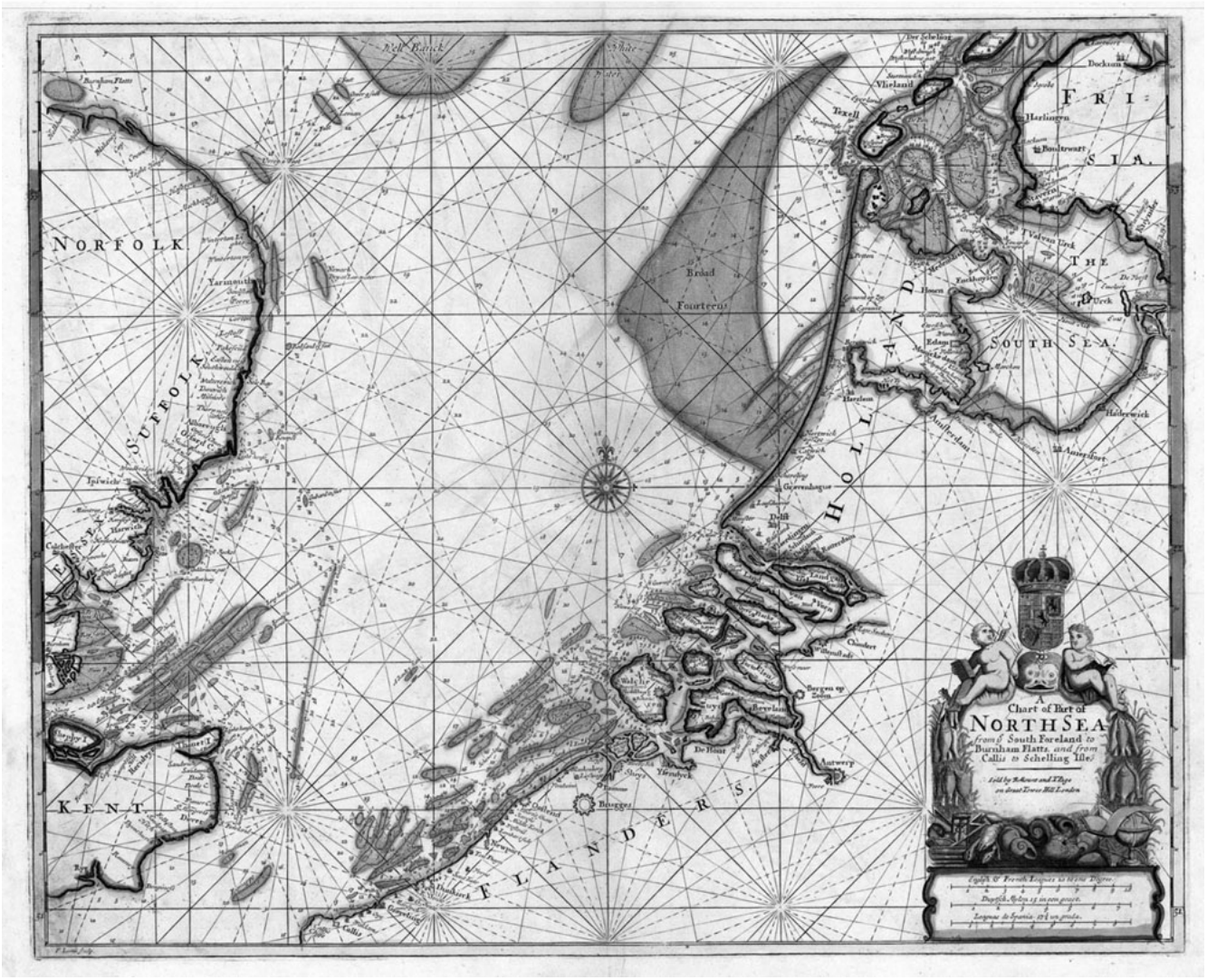
The Admiralty Colleges each consisted of between eight and twelve members, the majority being drawn from the province itself, the remainder from the other provinces; the highest officials, such as the particularly important Advocaat Fiscaal, were appointed by the States-General.[18] But in practice, the Admiralties were dominated by the local merchant elites. Corruption was rife, particularly in the levying of customs duties, and occasional attempts at reform made little headway.[19] For instance, Johan van IJck, Receiver of the Admiralty of the Maas, was appointed because the city of Rotterdam refused point blank to accept an outsider. He promptly moved his office into his own house, where his wife (the

sister of the powerful First Clerk of the States-General) sold payment orders at discounts of up to fifty per cent, and his mother-in-law provided the Admiralty with butter, cheese and dried fish at vastly inflated prices. There were many other examples of equally blatant manipulation of the system.[20] But the Admiralties were also served by many highly competent and effective administrators. A particularly notable example is Job de Wildt, secretary of the Admiralty of Amsterdam, who succeeded his father in the role in 1671 (having served as under-secretary to him since 1659) and who continued to occupy the office until 1704, becoming the principal naval advisor to the Stadholder-King William III.[21]



A general view of a Dutch naval shipyard, with one ship being launched (bow-first, unlike the English stern-first tradition) and another under construction. These ships seem lightly built by English standards. Note also the flat 'square tuck' stern favoured by the Dutch long after the English had adopted the more efficient 'round tuck', which allowed a smoother run of water aft that made the rudder more effective; however, the flat transom was easier, and cheaper, to build. The illustration is from David Mortier's *L'Art de Batir les Vaisseaux*, published in Amsterdam in 1719 but a compilation of earlier material – in this case, representing mid- to late seventeenth century practice.

Each Admiralty had its own warships, which flew the Admiralty's own preferred combinations of flags,[22] and its own flag officers. These facts, and the bitterness of the rivalries between the Admiralties and the provinces, led to some extraordinary complications. In 1665, for instance, the Dutch fleet put to sea with no fewer than seven squadrons and twenty-one flag officers, as opposed to the three and nine respectively for their British opponents – with inevitably chaotic results. Moreover, Amsterdam and Rotterdam sometimes resorted to byzantine lengths to ensure that the fleet was always commanded by a Hollander, even if a Zeelander was, in all respects, better qualified for the supreme command (a situation which, naturally, caused much resentment in Zeeland).[23] Each Admiralty also acted as an independent prize court, and had an office, storehouses, at least one dockyard, a ropeyard, and in some cases an arsenal, particularly in the second half of the seventeenth century. The Admiralty of Amsterdam had a shipyard at Uilenburg, then at Rapenburg, finally relocating in 1655 to the new artificial island of Kattenburg, where a ropery was also set up and where all the various functions of shipbuilding could be combined in one place, leading to significant economies of scale.[24] The Amsterdam Admiralty's magazine, built in 1656, now houses the *Scheepvaartmuseum*, the principal Dutch maritime museum. The Admiralty of the Maas occupied an imposing new building, the *Admiraliteitshof*, from 1644 onwards, and had an arsenal and warehouse at s'Landswerf. The Zeeland Admiralty, which met in the impressive former abbey complex in Middelburg, built its ships at Zierikzee on the island of Schouwen and at Vlissingen, Middelburg and above all at Veere, all on the island of Walcheren.[25] The Zeeland establishment was small, particularly in relation to the huge facilities at Amsterdam: it has been suggested that no more than 25-35 men were ever working on a single ship in one of the Zeeland yards during the period of the Anglo-Dutch wars.[26] But even Zeeland outstripped the poor North Quarter Admiralty, which did not even have a wharf and which, in 1680, employed precisely two shipwrights and one cannon founder.[27]



This chart from about 1700 clearly demonstrates the complex geography of the Dutch coast, dominated by river estuaries, islands, shoal waters and sandbars. In wartime it was as effective a barrier to invasion as the string of fortresses along the land borders. © *National Maritime Museum L1219*

The geography of the Dutch coastline determined that the main naval anchorages were, in most cases, some distance from the Admiralty towns. The 'sea gates' created by the Frisian and Zeeland islands provided large and easily defensible assembly points for both naval and merchant fleets: these were principally the Texel anchorage, behind that island, which was entered and exited by the sea-gate between Texel and Den Helder, and the Scheldt estuary in the south, which was served by the Zeeland Admiralty's facilities, principally at Vlissingen. Other anchorages employed by the Dutch navy during this period included the Goereese Gat, also in Zeeland, and Hellevoetsluis, near the mouth of the Maas. Unlike its principal rivals, England and France, the Dutch navy had no dry-docks available to it; underwater repair was always undertaken by careening. The republic's first dry-dock was built at Vlissingen between 1697 and 1705, but it proved to be a little-utilised failure.[28]

Naval Finance

In theory, the Admiralty Colleges were meant to be self-funding, as from 1576 onwards they were entrusted with the collection and expenditure of the two principal forms of customs duty, the *convooien* and *licenten*. The former was the charge levied on merchants and fishermen for the convoys allocated for their protection; *licenten* were principally licences for trading with the enemy, no less, namely the Spanish Netherlands and Spain itself. Other customs duties came from the trade on the great rivers, such as the Rhine and Maas, and from the trades with France and Germany. Tariffs were levied at around 5 per cent during wartime, rather less during peace, and the yield increased from about one million guilders in 1590 to nearly three in 1640.[29] Even so, this seems to have been well short of the sorts of amounts that the duties *should* have raised: under-reporting, smuggling, and other forms of evasion were widespread, despite the fact that the size of the customs establishment of the Admiralties nearly doubled during the seventeenth century, from 67 men in 1600 to 127 in 1700.[30] Moreover, the actual yield was not spread equally between the Admiralties. During the period 1586–99, Amsterdam took 31.4 per cent of the total income, and this increased to 64.6 per cent by 1676-1700. By contrast, Zeeland's overseas trades were in decline, and the closure of the River Scheldt (which gave access to Antwerp), together with the Spanish blockade that lasted until 1648, seriously damaged the province's income. Thus its Admiralty's share of *convooien* and *licenten* fell from 30.1 per cent in 1586–99 to only 7.6 per cent in 1676–1700. The North Quarter usually took about 6 to 7 per cent of the

duties, the Admiralty of Friesland little more than 2.5 per cent for most of the seventeenth century; unsurprisingly, these two small Admiralties often experienced great difficulty in fulfilling their commitments, such as fitting out ships on time at the beginning of a campaign.[31] Even the Admiralty of Zeeland simply could not afford to build new ships during the second great construction programme of the mid-1650s, and had to resort to buying vessels instead.[32]

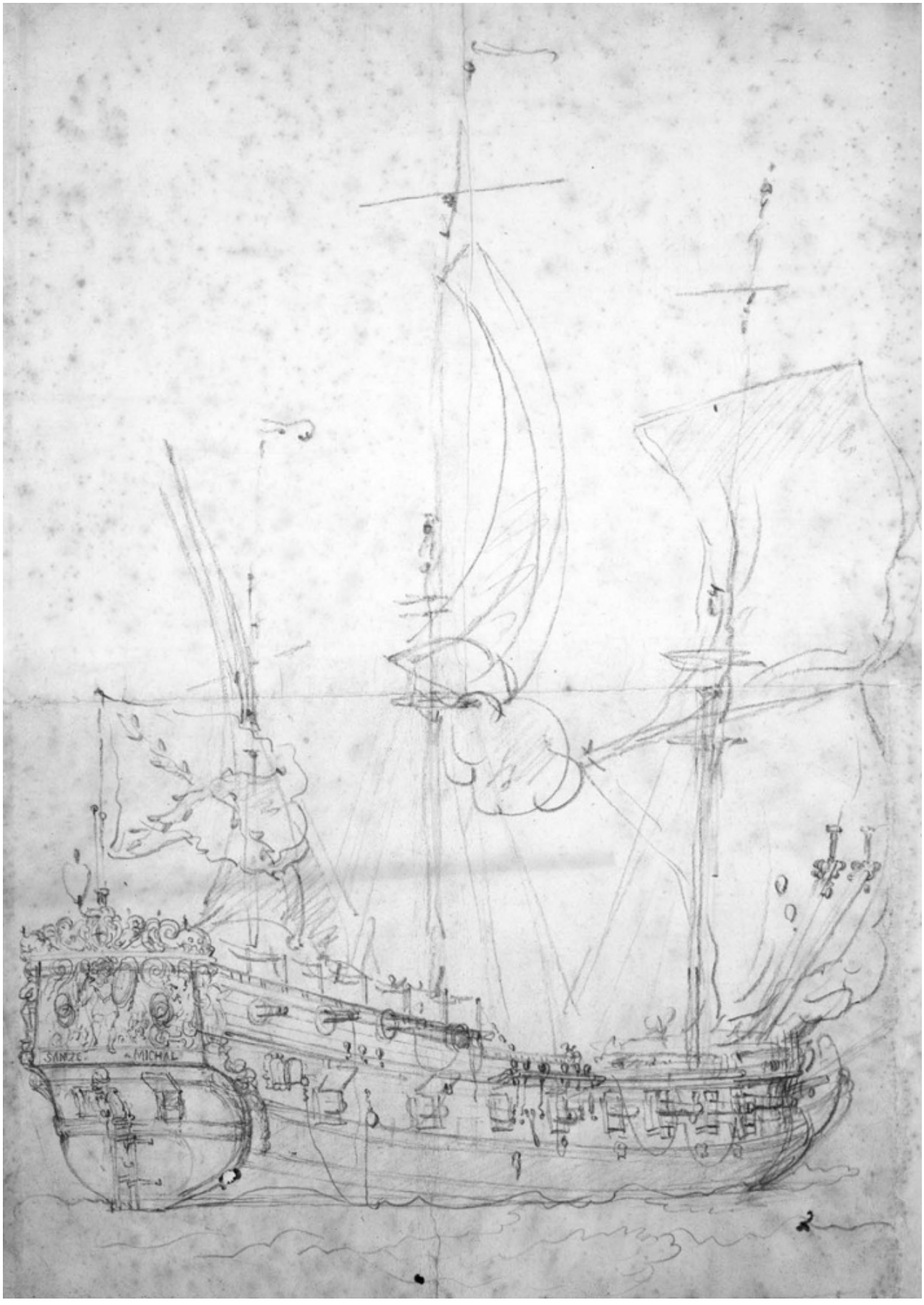
The yield from *convooien* and *licenten* did not always cover the totality of naval expenditure, especially the despatch of special expeditions or the mobilisation of substantial war fleets. Additional sums could be raised by extraordinary duties, known as *lastgeld*, which were charged on cargoes as a whole, not on specific goods, and were usually levied to defend specific convoys or trades. In 1631, for example, *lastgeld* was imposed on the whale fishery in order to pay for escorts. Meanwhile, *veilgeld* could be levied on the Baltic trade. These duties imposed an annual levy on the tonnage of each ship and a one or two per cent charge on the value of imports or exports.[33] Substantial sums were raised in this way: in 1645, Amsterdam paid over 1,200,000 guilders for three lots of *lastgeld* (to defend the northern, western and Mediterranean trades) together with *veilgeld* for the Baltic, very nearly the same amount that it paid in *convooien* and *licenten*. These sums were raised chiefly from the European trades; the East India and West Indies Companies had special privileges, and contributed relatively little to naval income.[34] The inland provinces were often reluctant to provide funds for the navy and the creditworthiness of some of the Admiralties, such as that of the Maas, was relatively weak, but the Admiralty of Amsterdam was usually in a much stronger position and invariably had the least debt of any of the Admiralties.[35] Its dominant position inevitably led to jealousy from the weaker admiralties, particularly those of the Maas at Rotterdam (which, however, always provided the fleet flagship, by virtue of being the oldest Admiralty of the independent republic) and of Zeeland, which was always hostile to the perceived dominance of Amsterdam and the province of Holland as a whole.

Exceptional naval expenditure could also be financed by subsidies from the common budget of the republic, allocated by a fixed quota system to the individual provinces.[36] Thus in 1652, when the so-called '*groot equipage*' began – the expansion of the navy prior to war with England – the 41 ships intended for convoy duty were to be financed entirely by *convooien* and *licenten*, an additional 36 cruisers by a one-third increase in those duties, 50 ships set out by the *directies* by means of *lastgeld* and *veilgeld*, and 100 hired men-of-war (together with another 10

intended for an expedition to Brazil) by subsidies from the States as a whole. In that year, the Admiralty of the Maas, for example, obtained over 35 per cent of its income from taxes (about 90 per cent of that amount being *convooien* and *licenten*), and well over half – 56.7 per cent – from subsidies.[37] Finally, loans provided the States-General with a last resort for raising large amount of money. In this latter respect, the Dutch Republic's remarkably sophisticated systems of credit and public debt served to at least partly offset the complexities and weaknesses of its governmental structures and ordinary finances.[38]

Centralisation and Recruitment

There were occasional attempts at centralisation. An overarching College of Superintendence, such as that which had existed briefly between 1588 and 1593, was proposed again in 1610, 1629 and 1648, but was never set up. There were some co-ordinating meetings between the five Admiralties at The Hague, but they became regular only after 1648.[39] The States-General had a committee for maritime affairs, as did the States of Holland, with the latter committee strongly reflecting the interests of the province's major commercial centres.[40] As in the republic as a whole, the Stadholders of the House of Orange potentially provided an alternative power base. The principal Stadholder was usually Admiral-General of the republic, although the one office was not formally linked to the other. In practice the function was delegated to Lieutenant-Admirals, one each from Holland, Zeeland and Friesland, in that order of seniority.[41] Nevertheless, the office gave the Stadholder an obvious excuse to become involved in naval affairs, should he so wish. Thus during the 1630s, the Stadholder Frederick Henry made a concerted effort to rationalise the system of Dutch naval administration. A single naval board was established, and efforts were made to develop a new and (relatively) neutral fleet base at Hellevoitsluis, at the mouth of the Maas downstream from Rotterdam. But the provinces dragged their feet, cash was in short supply, and the reluctance of Zeeland and Amsterdam to commit to the project in any meaningful way ensured its failure.[42]


SANCTE
MICHAL

A very early Van de Velde drawing (around 1639) of a Dunkirk frigate, the kind of low, fast ship that in the hands of Flemish privateers wreaked havoc on Dutch trade. The ship flies the Burgundian ragged-cross ensign of the Spanish Netherlands, and appears to be called *Sancte Michal* according to an inscription at the bottom of the tafferel. The drawing was used much later as reference for a painting of an action between an English East Indiaman and three Dunkirk privateers, so it is clear what type of ship it represents.

© *National Maritime Museum PZ7252*

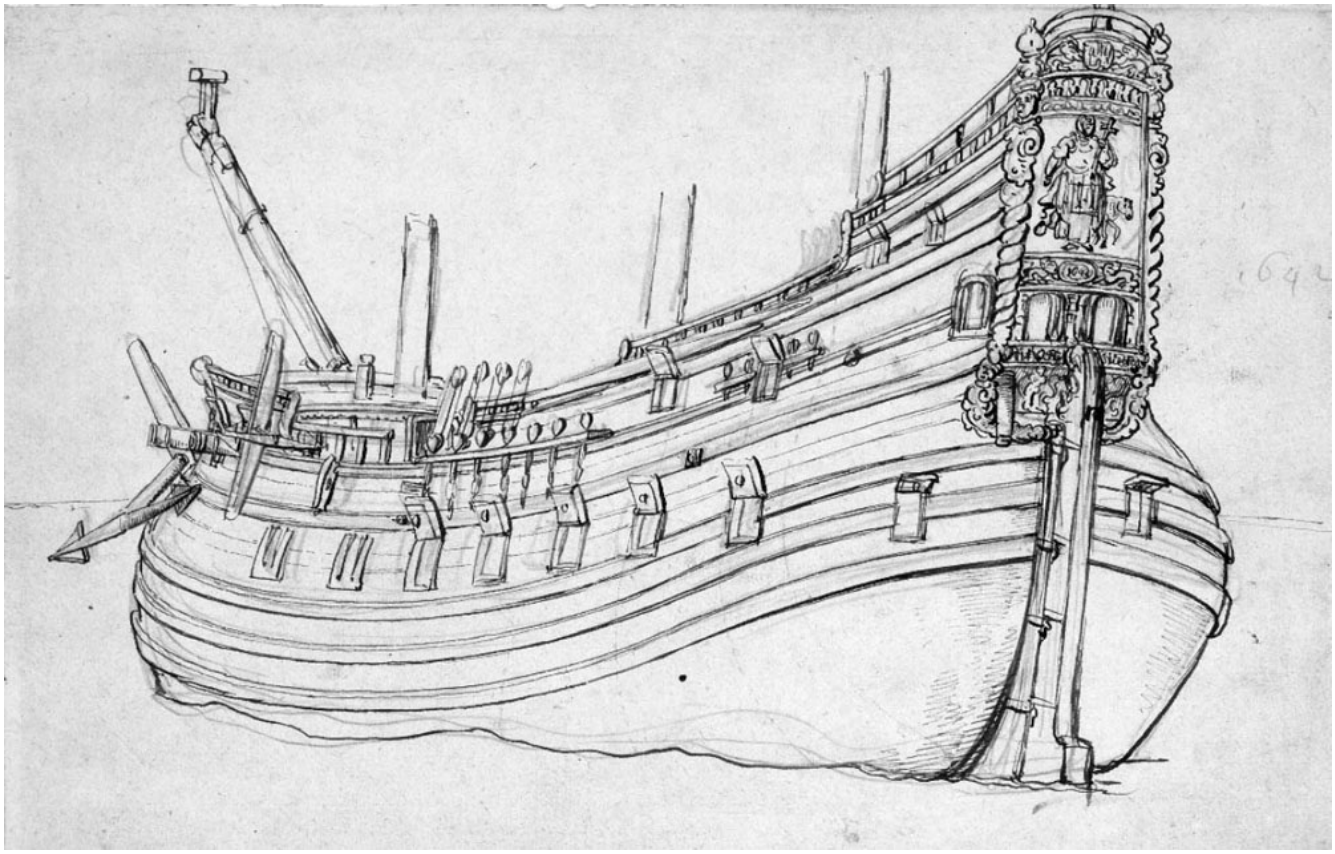
Dutch warships were manned entirely by volunteers; there was no system of impressment, a direct contrast to the situation in England, as the use of compulsion was regarded as an affront to the 'True Freedom', the guiding political principle of the republic. Consequently, wages in wartime had to be raised substantially to compete with the pay on offer in merchant service or aboard the privateers (*kapers*) for which the Netherlands, particularly Zeeland, became renowned during the course of the seventeenth century; these played an important part in the naval warfare against Dunkirk and England in particular.[43] Embargoes were imposed on merchant shipping in an attempt to drive seamen into the navy, but these were naturally unpopular with the mercantile elites. Attempts to restrict the seasons during which privateers could sail had similarly mixed results: as late as 1690, the 90-gun *Zeelandia* was unable to sail because so many Zeelanders had flocked to the privateers.[44] Partly as a result of these shortfalls, the navy always contained a very high proportion of foreign personnel. In 1600, about 49 per cent of the officers and men on Zeeland men-of-war came from abroad, notably the Spanish Netherlands, the British Isles, Germany and Scandinavia; the proportion remained high thereafter, with many British sailors serving aboard Dutch warships even at the height of the Anglo-Dutch wars.[45] Another key difference between Dutch practice and that of other major European navies was that there was no central victualling organisation. Captains were responsible for victualling their own ships, a system that was entirely feasible in a country with a sophisticated market in maritime provisions, in which captains often had their own direct contacts with contractors.[46]

An Inefficient System?

The Dutch system of government and naval administration appears cumbersome, byzantine, even chaotic. Perhaps the most extreme example of this view of the republic is the fact that, until 1700, the seven provinces could not even agree on which calendar to follow, with Holland and Zeeland being ten days ahead of the others. (This was not the only such oddity: until 1635, for example, the Zeeland Admiralty used a different pound weight to the rest of the republic; it began its accounts in October, rather than the otherwise universal January; and, as explained below, individual ports used different units of measurement to each other, a fact that can still lead to bewildering complications when trying to make sense of Dutch ship lists.[47]) In practice, however, the Dutch system proved to be remarkably effective at the local, if not always at the national, level. Short lines of communication, and the close proximity to each other of naval and mercantile shipyards and workforces,

provided both efficiency and flexibility: thus during the Anglo-Dutch wars, it was possible to repair damaged warships in the Schooneveld or Texel anchorages by effectively sending the dockyards to the ships, moving shipwrights, timber and other naval supplies swiftly along the inland waterways. Naval finance and deployment were also essentially in the hands of those who needed the navy, the republic's commercial and shipping interests. Furthermore, both capital and credit were more flexible than in the republic's neighbours, so very large sums could be raised at short notice and at low cost.[48]

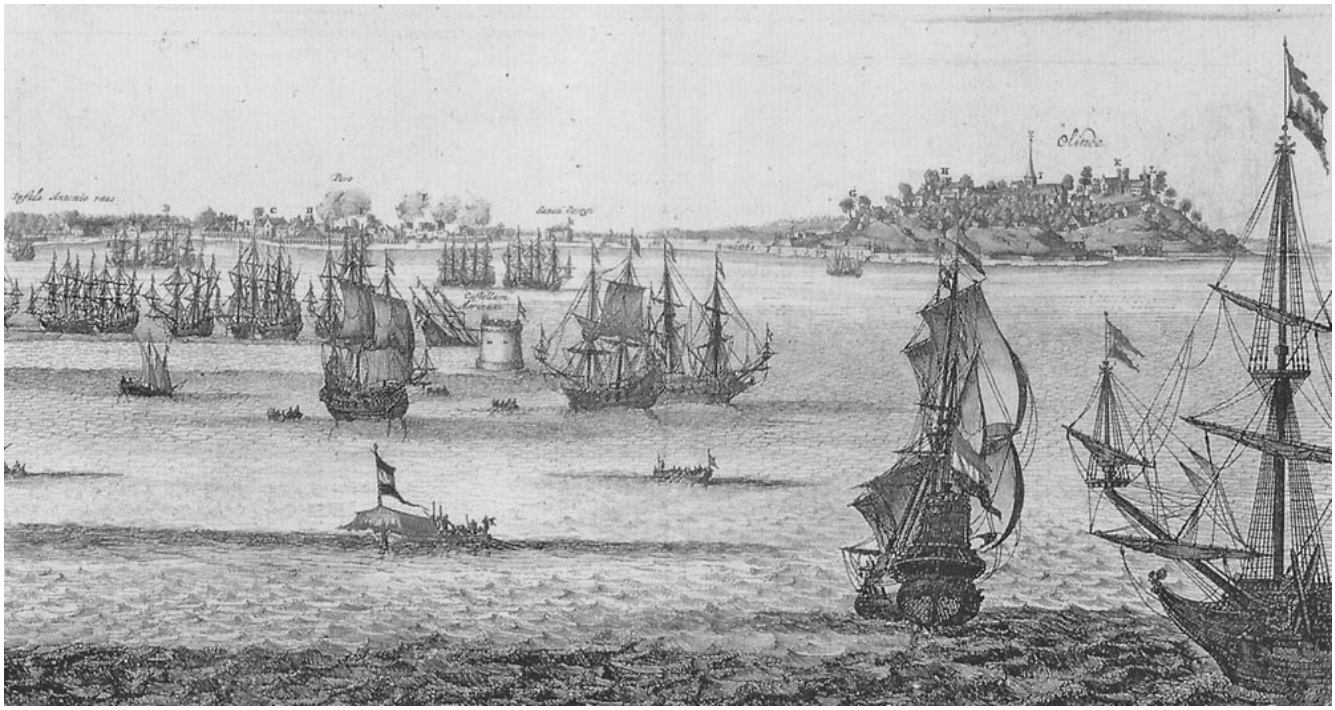
In practice, too, there was considerable overlap in personnel between the memberships of the Admiralty colleges and those of bodies like the VOC and the *gecommitteerde raden* (the executive committees of the provincial States): in towns like Hoorn and Middelburg, these often met in the same buildings, sometimes in the same rooms,[49] and were drawn from a relatively small pool of interconnected, often related, merchants, regents, and other members of the local social and political elites. For instance, Pieter Janszoon Liorne of Hoorn, who sat on the North Quarter Admiralty board in 1612–13, was a merchant and shipwright (indeed, he was the man credited with the invention of the *fluyt*), an alderman of Hoorn, and a councillor of the Hoorn chamber of the VOC.[50] Thus the Admiralties had both the contacts and the local resources to enable them to respond rapidly and flexibly to demands for naval protection.[51] Overall, indeed, the institutions and the economic elites of the republic interacted remarkably closely, with the former (at least until the 1670s) being significantly more sensitive to the interests of the latter than was the case in, say, England or France; and an apparently cumbersome institutional structure was often made to work by the force of individual personalities (such as that of Johan de Witt) and by informal connections that could bypass the official systems if necessary. Even so, the considerable independence of the five Admiralties led to some curious anomalies. Individual Admiralties sometimes refused to refit the ships of others, even in wartime, and blatantly adjusted their priorities to favour their own trades and merchants: in 1657, for instance, the Zeeland Admiralty responded swiftly to requests for convoy from Vlissingen and Middelburg merchants, but refused to supply the ships demanded by the States-General for service in the Mediterranean.[52] Moreover, individual Admiralties were able to send out naval expeditions entirely on their own initiative, as in 1667 and 1673, when Zeeland sent expeditions to the Americas under Abraham Crijnssen and Cornelis Evertsen respectively; the former captured Surinam, the latter recaptured New York, albeit only temporarily in the latter case.[53]



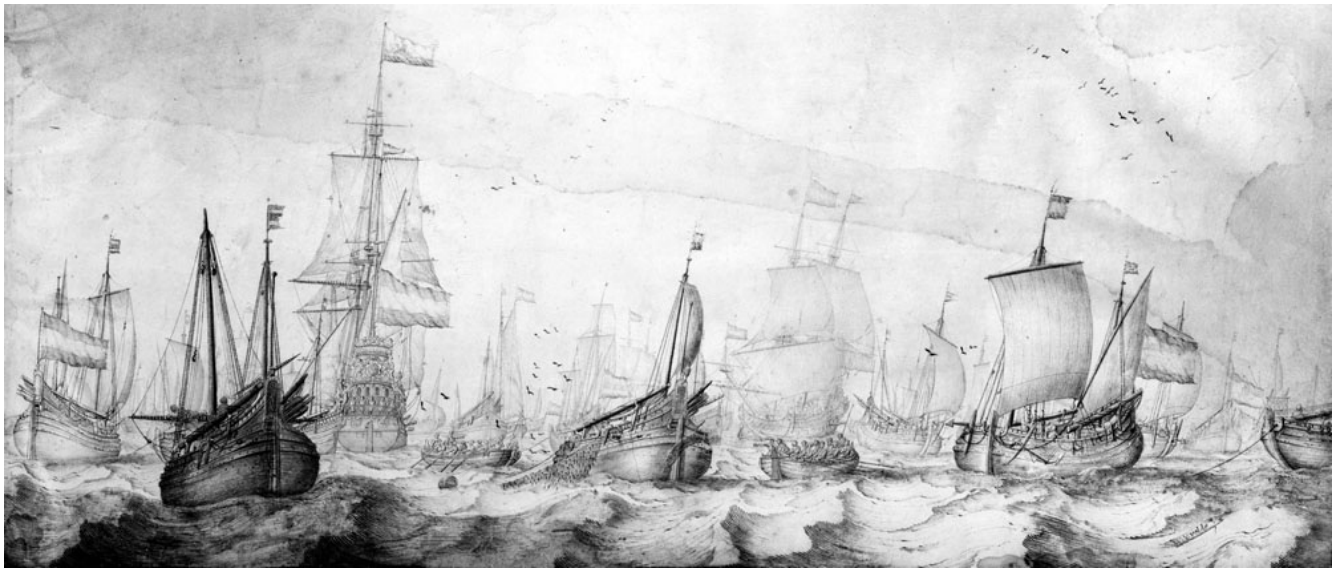
The development of the fluyt in the early seventeenth century gave Dutch shipowners a great advantage over their rivals. Their bulbous hulls were very capacious, but the sides curved inwards, reducing the width across the deck which was the basis of most customs duties and tolls – particularly the all-important Sound dues levied by Denmark on any ship entering the Baltic. Although the example shown here has a row of gunports, the fluyt was normally very lightly armed and simply rigged, both of which kept down crew numbers and hence cost. © *National Maritime Museum PY1712*

THE ‘OLD NAVY’, TO 1654

The central mission of the warships of the five Admiralties was to provide convoys for merchant shipping, particularly those bound to the Biscay ports, the British Isles and the Mediterranean; the Admiralty of the Maas had particular responsibility for the defence of river trade. Other convoys were provided for the likes of the whaling fleets and the vitally important herring fishery.[54] Both the VOC and, above all, the WIC received considerable naval protection: during the 1640s, up to forty warships were sent to Brazil to support the latter, although Zeeland, which was heavily involved in the WIC, had to accept peace with Spain as the price for this degree of support from the other provinces.[55] Convoying undoubtedly gave the Dutch an advantage over their competitors, and it has been suggested that it enabled the fluyts to sail without carrying guns, thus making them more competitive by eliminating the need for stronger decks and driving down crew numbers, and hence costs.[56] Apart from convoying, additional ships were sometimes required for the defence of the herring fishery, for blockade duty on the Flemish coast, for operations in the North Sea, or for missions on the Iberian or American coasts; in most cases, these additional vessels were hired merchantmen. But the system placed significant financial strain on the Admiralties, notably in 1621 when the war with Spain resumed after the Twelve Years’ Truce. An attempt to expand the navy from 46 ships to 105 foundered largely because of the high costs demanded by merchants for the hiring of their vessels. The Admiralties were unable to buy enough ships to fill the gaps, and the depredations of the privateers operating from Dunkirk in the Spanish Netherlands devastated the herring fishery in particular.[57]



Since the Spanish monarchy also ruled Portugal, the Dutch war for independence from Spain could legitimately include a concerted assault on the Portuguese overseas empire in Africa, Asia and Brazil, although most of the aggression came from the big chartered companies, the VOC and WIC. The Battle off Olinda in September 1631, as shown here, led to the occupation of Pernambuco, but even when Portugal threw off Spanish rule in 1640 and received support from the States-General, overseas the companies continued their campaigns against Portuguese possessions. *Beverley R Robinson Collection 51.7.22*



The importance of fish – especially when dried and salted – in the European diet, made fishing an important economic resource. Disputes between England and the Netherlands over fishing rights were frequent, and even in times of nominal peace the fishing fleets usually required some protection. This early Van de Velde shows Dutch herring busses under the watchful eyes of a couple of warships. The buss was a characteristic ship-type, with a hull-form like a smaller fluyt and a main mast that could fold down when using the nets. © *National Maritime Museum PY1711*

The States-General responded by taking a more proactive role in co-ordinating naval defence, and by 1631 the navy consisted of 199 ships costing some 2,485,391 guilders a year. A third of these – 65 vessels – were relatively small and employed in defending the inland rivers, but 45 were allocated to the Flanders blockade and the North Sea and no fewer than 82 to convoys, the largest individual allocation being 13 to the defence of the herring fishery. But much of this navy existed only on paper, and the continuing depredations of the Dunkirkers, together with the failure of the States-General and the Admiralties to provide effective naval defence, inspired the Stadholder Frederick Henry's abortive attempt to centralise the naval administration during the 1630s. Consequently, until the end of the 'Eighty Years' War' in 1648, the Dutch Republic continued to rely on a largely ad hoc system which depended on a relatively small permanent force that was expanded as and when required by hiring merchantmen, and contracted again as soon as possible thereafter in order to save costs. Thus the States-General authorised fewer than twenty additional warships a year during the Twelve Years' Truce (over and above the Admiralties' regular deployments for convoys, and so forth), but then committed 45 a year from 1627 to 1633, a hundred in the exceptionally successful year of 1639, and then only a dozen or so in 1649, following the end of the war.[58]

Directies

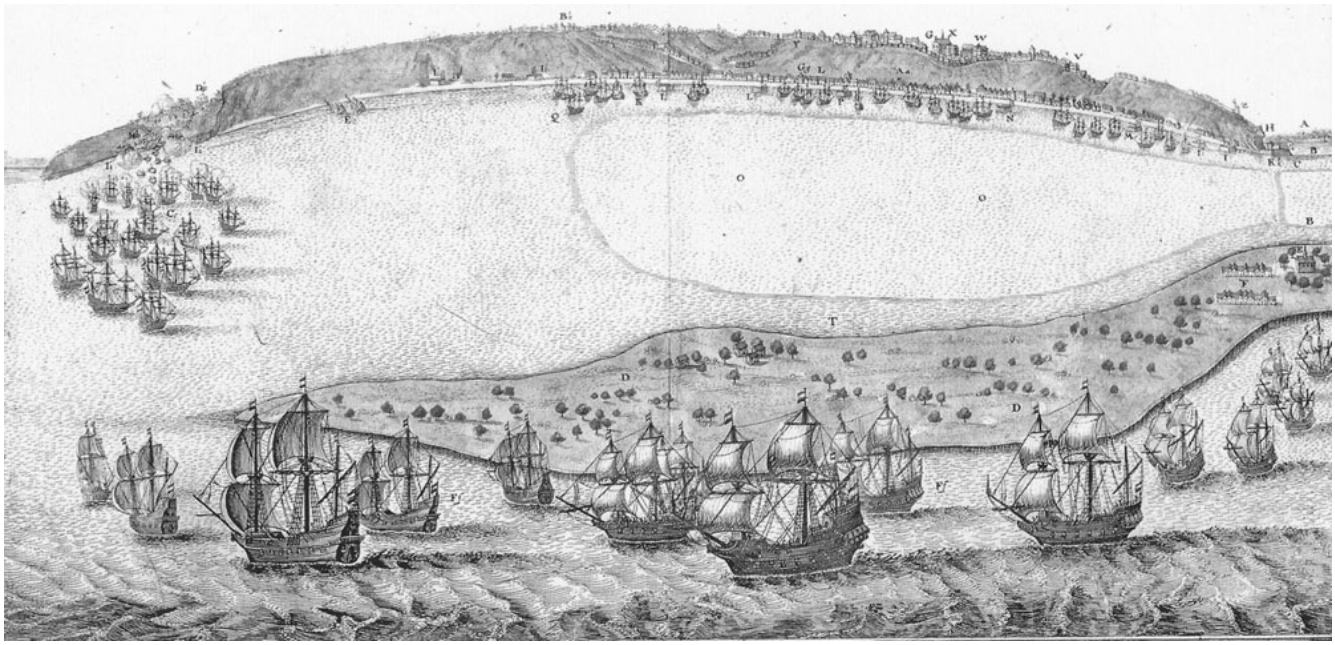
The patchy record of the official naval establishment in providing effective maritime defence led to the creation of a number of private organisations, or *directies*, which set out what were essentially their own private fleets for the defence of their own trades. One was established for the Levant trade in 1625, another for the Baltic and Norwegian trade in 1631 – the latter marking, to all intents and purposes, the creation of 'private local navies' by the cities of Amsterdam, Hoorn, Enkhuizen, Edam, Medemblik and Harlingen.[59] In 1631, too, a scheme proposed by Amsterdam to set up a company which would provide no fewer than sixty warships for the defence of Dutch European trade, in return for a monopoly of trade in the Mediterranean and Africa, found favour with the inland provinces, which would no longer have to subsidise the navy, but failed due to the opposition of the merchants in the Holland and Zeeland towns other than Amsterdam, who feared that they would be excluded from potentially lucrative new markets. In 1643, though, exceptional losses at sea finally produced sufficient unity for the maritime provinces to set out a force of some two dozen ships, which operated against the Dunkirkers in the North Sea and on the Flanders coast.[60] *Directies* did not die out after peace with Spain in

1648; indeed, new ones were still being set up in the 1690s, notably for the Baltic and Russian trades.[61] Throughout, cities, provinces and the Stadholder all pursued their own interests and favoured their own priorities. Thus Amsterdam, for instance, always prioritised the Baltic trade, and in 1645 persuaded the States-General to send a fleet to keep open the Sound during the war between Sweden and Denmark.[62]

The Achievements of the Navy

The decentralised nature of the Admiralties, the problems with naval finance and organisation, the reliance on hired merchantmen, and the frequent selling off of the Admiralties' own warships to save money after only very short periods in service, has led some to argue that there was no true 'Dutch navy' *per se* before 1652–4.[63] Nevertheless, Dutch forces had a number of spectacular successes during the first half of the seventeenth century. At Gibraltar in 1607 Jacob van Heemskerck's fleet attacked and decimated a Spanish fleet lying in the bay. In 1617 the Dutch despatched the first major expedition into the Mediterranean by a north European power, aimed against the depredations of the corsairs of Algiers; however, such large-scale operations were expensive and ineffective, and were replaced by a sophisticated system of convoying to and from the Levant that endured until the end of the republic.[64] In 1628 a fleet commanded by Piet Heyn (1577-1629), and set out jointly by the Admiralties and the West Indies Company, succeeded in capturing the Spanish bullion fleet from the New World, providing the Dutch state with an extraordinary windfall of some twelve million guilders.[65] But arguably the greatest naval victory of the age was won by Maarten Harpertszoon Tromp at the Battle of the Downs in October 1639. Following a fierce engagement, a Spanish fleet of 77 galleons and carrying 24,000 troops took refuge in the neutral English anchorage of the Downs. After a five-week blockade, Tromp attacked, destroying all but twelve of the Spanish ships. It was an astonishing victory, partly because Tromp employed an early variant of the 'line-of-battle' tactic that would later be employed to even more devastating effect *against* the Dutch. Meanwhile, colonial expeditions – either undertaken by the VOC and WIC independently, or with naval support – carved out a significant empire for the republic, with extensive trading rights obtained in both the East Indies and on the African coast, together with the acquisition of territories in both north and south America (although Brazil was ultimately lost to the Portuguese in 1654 and New Amsterdam to the British in 1664, with the latter being renamed New York). By the end of the 1640s, therefore, the Dutch had won a reputation as the leading naval power of the age. But that status was about to come under threat, and

from a decidedly unexpected direction.[66]



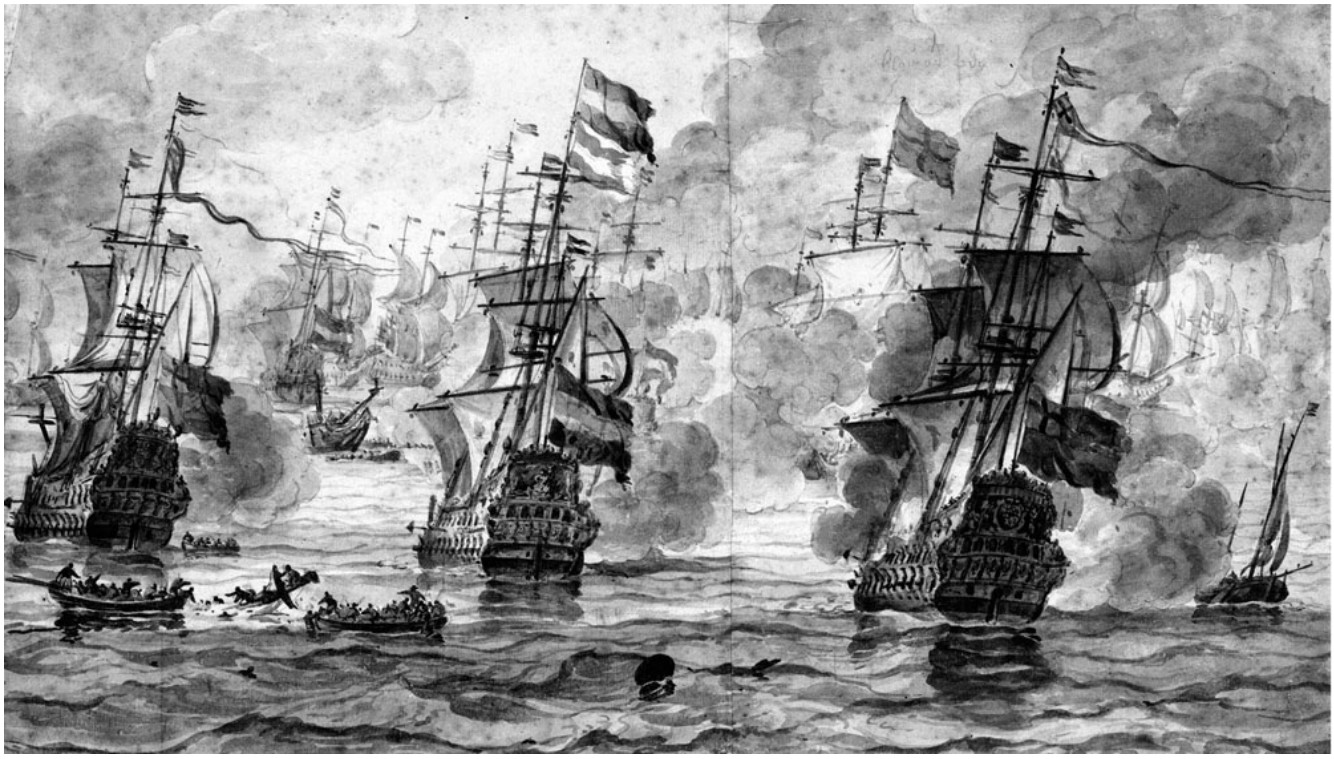
The capture of Luanda in Angola and the destruction of the defending Portuguese squadron by a Dutch WIC fleet in August 1641 is shown in this anonymous seventeenth-century Dutch woodcut. Despite the States-General's support for the Portuguese struggle for independence from Spain, overseas the chartered companies continued their pursuit of trading monopolies by taking Portuguese colonial outposts. *Beverley R Robinson Collection 51.7.26*

The Growth of Anglo-Dutch Conflict

After the French capture of Dunkirk in 1646, and even more so at the end of the 'Eighty Years' War' in 1648, the States-General and the Admiralties attempted to reduce costs by swiftly selling off many of the warships that had been built or acquired in previous years; Tromp's flagship *Aemilia* was one of the casualties, and by 1650, the nominal naval strength of the Dutch republic was some 62 ships, roughly half of what it had been at peak times in the 1630s and early 1640s.[67] However, this savage retrenchment in the Netherlands coincided almost exactly with an extraordinary period of naval expansion across the North Sea. Following the execution of King Charles I in 1649, the ruling Rump Parliament and its executive arm, the Council of State, embarked on a vast and rapid programme of warship building, intended primarily to ensure the new English republic's survival against the hostile monarchies of Europe. Fifty new warships were added to the Commonwealth's navy between 1649 and 1652, and many of these were significantly larger, and far more heavily armed, than almost anything the Dutch possessed. Even so, there were initially some grounds for believing that the Commonwealth and the United Provinces would be natural allies. They were both Protestant, they were both republics, and they had many interests in common, notably an urgent imperative to curb any expansionism by Catholic France and Spain. But tentative overtures for an alliance, and even an out-and-out union, came to nothing, thanks to a combination of ferocious economic competition and deep-rooted suspicions of each other's political and religious systems and motives; indeed, recent studies suggest that the roots of Anglo-Dutch conflict actually went back to the 1620s and 1630s, when the previous alliance between the two countries broke down.[68] In any event, the Rump's Navigation Act of 1651 was clearly targeted against Dutch dominance of the carrying trades, and open warfare between the two nations broke out in 1652.

Too late, the Dutch realised the weakness of their position and allocated two million guilders for new warship building in 1652, followed by the same amount in the following year.[69] Orders for new men-of-war went out to the Zeeland shipyards, for example, in November 1652, although there continued to be a debate over whether to build larger vessels in an attempt to match the English.[70] But the new ships would not be ready for some time, and the Dutch faced the Commonwealth's new navy with its traditional mixture of relatively small purpose-built warships and hired merchantmen (including no fewer than 150 of the latter), relying on the tactic

of ‘charging’ the enemy in a *melée* from the windward station, more or less in line abreast, firing high to disable masts and rigging, and clinching victory by boarding.[71] At first, the skill and experience of the Dutch crews, combined with tactical blunders on the English side, brought some early successes, but during the campaign of 1653, the superiority of the Commonwealth’s fleet became increasingly apparent. The generals-at-sea appointed to command the fleet, notably the former soldiers Robert Blake, Richard Deane and George Monck, placed greater emphasis on gunnery, particularly on firing low to disable the enemy’s hulls and kill or demoralise their crews. Consequently, the heavier, purpose-built English warships adopted a ‘line of battle’ tactic which permitted the deployment of maximum firepower on the broadside, and the smaller, relatively lightly built Dutch vessels, many of which were hired merchantmen, suffered dreadfully. At the Battle of the Gabbard (also known as Nieuwpoort or North Foreland) in June 1653, the Dutch lost seventeen ships and well over a thousand men. The climactic battle of the war, off Scheveningen in August (called by the Dutch the battle of Ter Heijde), saw the destruction of a further ten Dutch ships and, crucially, the death of the legendary Maarten Tromp.

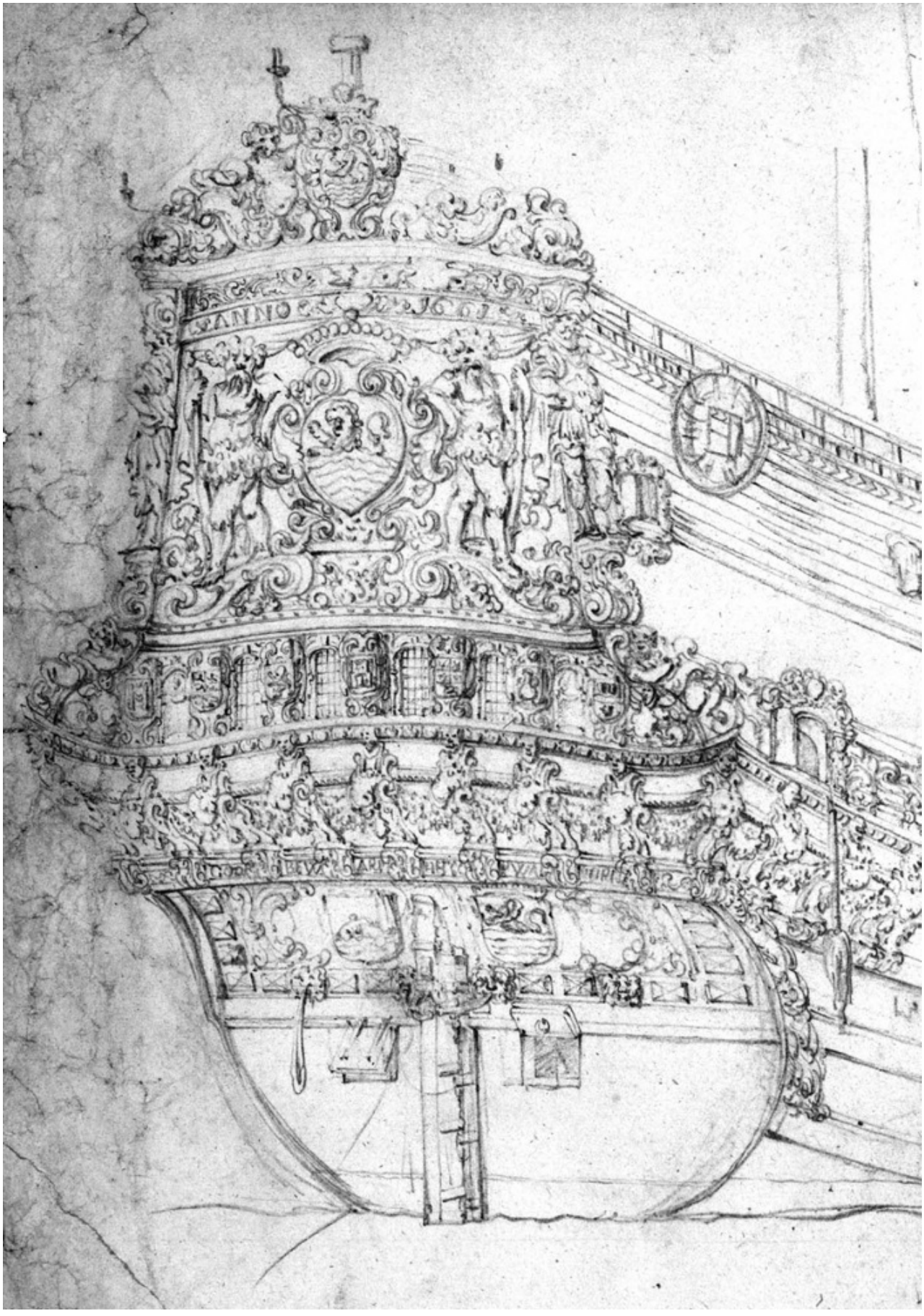


Dutch maritime activity in the seventeenth century is visually documented in unprecedented detail thanks to the work of Willem van de Velde (*c* 1611–1693), and his son, another Willem (1633–1707). Their meticulous drawings and paintings illustrate many of the following pages with portraits of individual ships, seascapes and events, often rendered from life. In fact, they occupied a position not unlike that of a modern war artist, first in their native Netherlands and then after they emigrated to England, being given access to fleets which they even accompanied into battle. This early work by the elder Van de Velde depicts the Battle of Scheveningen in 1653, the first time he was an eyewitness to a naval engagement. His own inscription describes this as the ‘last pass’ of the two fleets, a disaster for the Dutch and the final battle of the First Anglo-Dutch War.

© *National Maritime Museum PY1713*

THE ‘NEW NAVY’, 1654-1714

The shattering experience of the war convinced the Dutch authorities that a fundamental change in naval policy was required. As noted earlier, substantial expansions of the Admiralty dockyards and other facilities took place during the mid-1650s, particularly at Amsterdam. Henceforward, naval shipbuilding would be concentrated overwhelmingly in Admiralty dockyards, rather than farmed out to the merchant shipbuilders at Hoorn, Enkhuizen and on the River Zaan.[72] Johan de Witt, newly appointed Grand Pensionary of Holland, and the other leaders of the republic, also realised that the old policy of selling off ships at the end of each war was inappropriate in this new era; instead, larger ships would have to be built to withstand the English leviathans, and they would have to be kept on the establishment during peacetime.[73] (This new policy of standardisation and centralisation also explains why most of the surviving lists of Dutch warships come from the period after 1652.) A concomitant of this change to a permanent naval establishment was that the previous dependence on hired merchantmen disappeared. About twenty were hired at the start of the second Anglo-Dutch war, but after 1665, they disappeared from the service of the republic.[74] This undoubtedly benefited the navy’s fighting power, but it severed an important connection between the navy and the merchant communities that it had traditionally served. No longer would merchants be able to obtain a healthy income from hiring their ships to the Admiralties in wartime: instead, they faced having to pay increased taxes for the new permanent war-fleet, even in peacetime.


ANNO

The stern decoration of the Zeeland East Indiaman *Walcheren*, probably intended as reference for a grisaille (pen-painting) of the action at Bergen in August 1665. In this attack by an English naval squadron on Dutch shipping sheltering in a neutral port, the main targets were ten richly laden Indiamen, but these ships played the main part in the successful repulse of the English. Six of the Indiamen were large and powerful vessels of 48 to 60 guns, underlining their potential value when hired as auxiliary warships. The defence was led by the convoy *Commandeur* Pieter de Bitter from his flagship, the *Walcheren*. *© National Maritime Museum PY1782*

War and Peace, 1654-1714

The republic's new navy swiftly won its spurs. In 1658–9 a large fleet under Witte de With was sent to the Baltic, primarily at the instigation of Amsterdam, to intervene in the conflict between a resurgent Sweden and the Netherlands' traditional ally, the united kingdom of Denmark-Norway. Other squadrons were despatched to the Mediterranean to confront the Barbary Corsairs, and took part in relatively low-key conflicts like the resumed war with Portugal (1657-61).[75] A second Anglo-Dutch war broke out in 1665, and after an initial reverse in the Battle of Lowestoft, the Dutch fleet – now finally setting out larger ships (*see below*) and adopting the line-of-battle tactic, as well as a more logical command structure – performed well during the colossal Four Days' Battle of June 1666. But the decisive factor in this war was the superiority of the Dutch financial system, rather than that of its navy. For example, the republic – even the relatively weak Zeeland Admiralty – was able to set out significantly more ships, including some quite large ones, during winter than its adversary across the North Sea.[76] Ultimately, the inability of the British crown to fit out a fleet for a third year of campaigning enabled De Ruyter to take a fleet into the mouth of the Thames and to launch a successful attack on the ships at anchor in the River Medway (June 1667), culminating in the towing away of the flagship *Royal Charles*.



The Dutch attack on the English fleet laid up in the Medway in June 1667 is undoubtedly the most humiliating episode in the history of the Royal Navy, but it is arguably the most glorious among many Dutch naval achievements. As the English fleet was decommissioned due to lack of funding, it can be viewed as a victory for the superior Dutch financial system. This Dutch etching is undated but close to the event. *Beverley R Robinson Collection 51.7.48*

In 1672 the Dutch republic faced the greatest threat to its existence since the 1620s. French armies invaded across the great rivers, while at sea, a combined Anglo-French fleet significantly outnumbered (on paper, at least) the naval forces available to Michiel de Ruyter. But mutual suspicions between the British and French, the tactical ineptitude of the latter, and remarkably unseasonal weather in the summer of 1672 in particular, enabled the Dutch to more than hold their own, even gaining the upper hand during the year's only sea-battle, which took place off Southwold on 6 June 1672 (28 May by the calendar in use in England). In 1673 De Ruyter skilfully exploited the shelter of the republic's coastal shoals to fight an ingenious and successful defensive campaign. The differences between the British and French were exacerbated by the recriminations that developed over the year's three indecisive battles, and suspicions about the motives of the French reached a crescendo after the Battle of the Texel/Kijkduin on 11/21 August. Britain withdrew from the war in February 1674, but the Dutch navy's performance against France alone during the rest of the war, which went on until 1678, was mixed. Even the great De Ruyter lost what proved to be his last battle, off Palermo in April 1676.[77] He was commemorated by a vast sepulchral monument at the Nieuwe Kerk in Amsterdam, the grandest of many memorials to seventeenth-century Dutch sea-officers that symbolise their heroic status in the republic.[78]

Comparative sizes of the three major West European Navies, 1650-1700[79]
(counting vessels of more than 1000 tons displacement)

	1650	1660	1670	1680	1700
United Provinces	29	62	102	66	83
Britain	49	88	84	132	127
France	21	20	114	135	108

The crisis of 1672 had led to the appointment of William III of Orange to his family's traditional offices in the Dutch state, and in 1677 William married Mary, the Protestant elder daughter of James, Duke of York, the Catholic heir to the British thrones. In 1688, though, the birth of a son to James – now King James II and VII – threatened Mary's place in the succession, and William was also determined to add Britain's resources to the war that he wished to undertake against King Louis XIV's expansionist France. In November, William put to sea with a fleet of 48 warships and some 350 other vessels, all nominally commanded by the Welshman Arthur Herbert: one of many symbolic gestures put in place to convince the English that the fleet and the 15,000 primarily Dutch troops embarked aboard it were part of a liberating Protestant crusade, and not actually a bare-faced Dutch invasion. Regardless of the niceties of whether these events did or did not constitute something that could be described as a 'Glorious Revolution', William's fleet evaded James's defending ships and put the army ashore in Torbay. James subsequently fled to France, and in February 1689 William and Mary were proclaimed joint monarchs of England, Scotland and Ireland.



William of Orange’s great gamble pays off: an anonymous oil painting depicts in stylised fashion the landings from the Dutch invasion fleet in Torbay on 5 November 1688, launching the ‘Glorious Revolution’. © *National Maritime Museum BHC0326*

The Decline of the Republic and its Navy

By 1702, when the King-Stadholder William III died following a fall from his horse, the republic that he had, to a degree, abandoned in favour of the British crowns was clearly in decline. Taxes had doubled between the 1670s and 1690s, and wages were static.[80] Apart from Amsterdam, Dutch cities were no longer growing. Agriculture was decaying, and many industries had been adversely affected by the protectionist policies implemented by both Britain and France from the middle of the seventeenth century onwards. France had been one of the Netherlands' best markets, but the change from friendship to hostility between about 1667 and 1672 impacted severely on many Dutch trades. The titanic wars waged from that year until 1713, an epoch that contained only two periods of peace (of ten and five years respectively), had a cumulative effect: Holland's debt doubled, while that of the republic as a whole quadrupled. At the end of 1715, the central treasury declared what was to all intents and purposes a state bankruptcy.[81] The *Gouden Eeuw*, the Golden Age of Dutch history, was well and truly over.

The decline of the republic was reflected in the state of its navy. The Anglo-Dutch naval agreement of 1689, signed after William had become King of Great Britain, specified that combined fleets should be set out in the ratio of five British warships to three Dutch. Moreover, command of combined squadrons would always be given to a British officer, even if a more senior Dutch one was present – a proviso that inevitably caused much resentment in a Dutch navy that regarded itself as having a rather better track record, and considerably more certain political loyalties, than its counterparts.[82] The republic increasingly struggled to meet its obligation under the 5:3 ratio, particularly during the War of the Spanish Succession, when its contribution to the allied fleet effectively halved between 1702 and 1711.[83] With much of the land warfare against France taking place in the immediately adjacent Spanish Netherlands, huge resources had to be diverted to the field army and to fortifications, and the funding of the admiralties, particularly for routine maintenance, suffered markedly as a consequence. The fighting competence and administrative efficiency of the navy was called into question, too, notably at the Battle of Beachy Head in 1690, when the Dutch were accused of anchoring short of the action, and subsequently in the disastrous French attack on the Smyrna convoy in 1693. Many Dutch officers no longer possessed early experience from the merchant marine, as had been the case with the likes of Tromp and De Ruyter, and had risen in the service due to their social status or connections: they included the likes of Jan

Gerrit van Wassenaar, Lord of Rosenburg, a lieutenant at 14 and a *schout-bij-nacht* (rear admiral) in 1700 at the age of 28, and the former army officers Philips van der Goes and Lodewijk Craft, Count of Nassau-Saarbrücken, both of whom held several high commands in the 1690s and 1700s.[84] These men had distinguished fighting careers, but they were clearly from a very different mould to their illustrious predecessors.[85] As it was, Dutch seamen and warships continued to distinguish themselves in battle, notably at Barfleur and La Hogue in 1692, Vigo in 1702 and Malaga in 1704, but the navy was now very much an instrument of state policy, rather than the servant of mercantile interests, and its relative position had clearly declined in relation to its former enemy and more recent ally, the newly united Kingdom of Great Britain. By 1715–20, indeed, the Dutch navy was less than half the size of the Royal Navy. But it is important not to overstate the extent of the decline. In many respects, the Dutch navy in the 1710s was stronger than it had been during the preceding decade, thanks to the reduction in expenditure on the army as the War of Spanish Succession wound down, and was larger than it had been in 1680, due to a vast programme of new construction undertaken by the Admiralties during the 1690s in particular. Above all, relative to national population, the Dutch navy was still far and away the largest in the world. The real decline of Dutch naval strength took place during the 1740s, leading ultimately to the malaise exposed by the Fourth Anglo-Dutch War in 1780-3.[86]



By the War of Spanish Succession the Dutch navy was a very junior partner in the Allied war effort. This panorama by H Vale, with its carefully depicted ships at the relief of Barcelona in April 1706, shows the Dutch squadron to the left. Its eighteen major warships are outnumbered by more than two to one by the English ships flying White and Blue Ensigns, to the right and inshore. © *National Maritime Museum BHC0345*

DUTCH WARSHIPS

Shipbuilding

The Dutch warship building industry had considerable advantages over its competitors in neighbouring countries, notably England and France. It could build ships more cheaply and more rapidly, thanks to superior technology (such as wind-powered sawmills) and to the presence in the immediate vicinity of the shipyards of both a large skilled workforce and naval supplies of all sorts.[87] Raw materials could also be obtained relatively easily. The Dutch obtained oak for warship hulls from Poland, as well as from Westphalia, Brandenburg, and other parts of Germany, with the timber being shipped via the Maas and Rhine to Dordrecht in the south or to Zaandam, Edam, Hoorn and Enkhuizen in the north. Pine for masts and yards came from Scandinavia, Pomerania, Prussia and Poland; iron from Spain, Sweden and the Harz mountains; hemp from Russia or Riga; tar from Russia and Sweden, particularly Vyborg; pitch from Stockholm.[88] Sailcloth was traditionally imported from Brittany, but from about 1660 onwards it was produced locally, in the villages adjacent to the shipyards along the River Zaan.[89]

By the end of the seventeenth century, though, the Dutch were falling behind their rivals. Stubborn adherence to old methods meant that, until nearly the end of the seventeenth century, ships were still being designed principally by rule of thumb – on 'the eye and the judgement of the master shipbuilder', as one contemporary put it – rather than employing plans and models that could permit the production of repeat designs. Amsterdam and Rotterdam built ships in entirely different ways, and to an extent to different dimensions: Amsterdam ships were built in the Scandinavian fashion, with the lower part of the hull built 'shell first', while those in Rotterdam were built 'frame first', with planking then added to the frame (although it is unclear when and why both shipbuilding centres adopted these different methods).[90] All Dutch warships were characterised by relatively high, square sterns, elaborately decorated with symbols of national or provincial loyalties, such as the emblem of a lion rising from the sea that adorned Zeeland ships.

Size of Warships

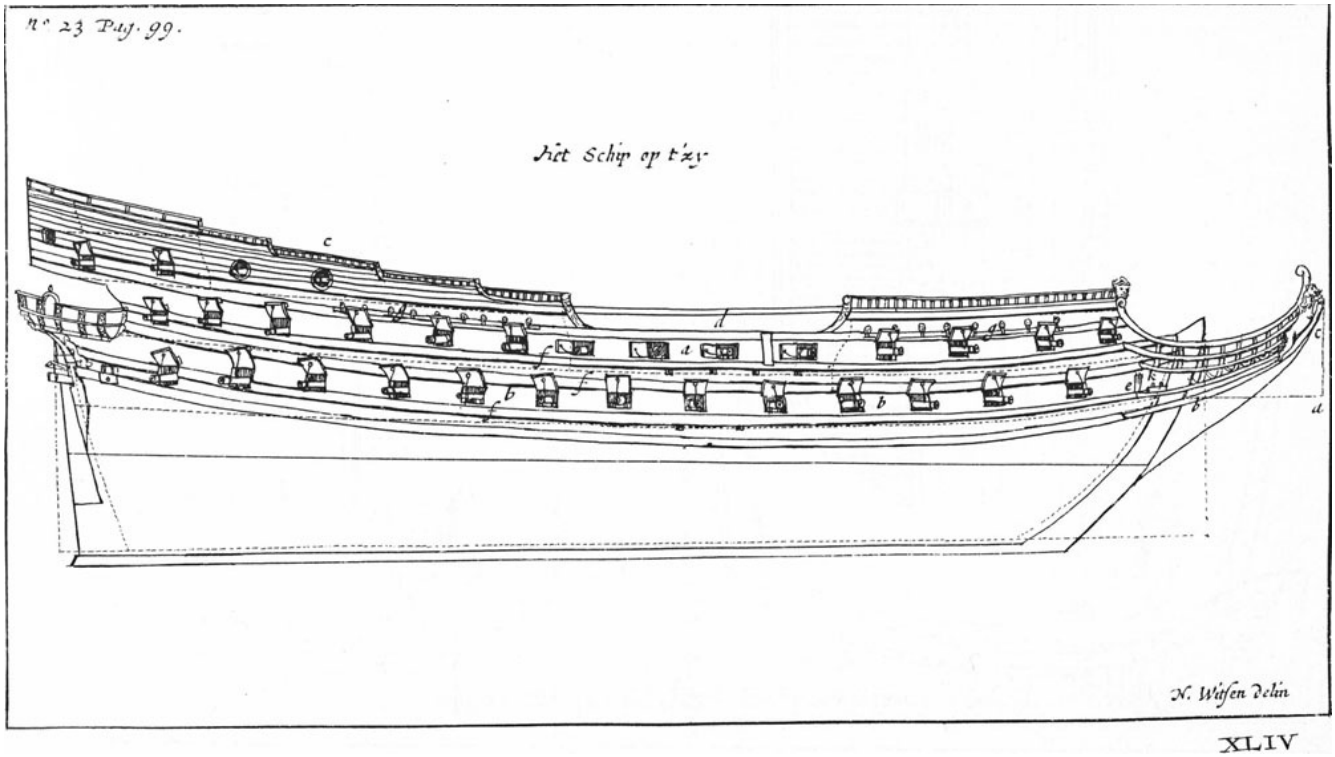
The size of Dutch warships was constrained above all by the shallow waters off the Dutch coast and in the approaches to the republic's harbours. This also dictated hull form: Dutch ships were flatter-bottomed, and thus had a shallower draught, than their contemporaries in other countries. Until the 1590s, the republic operated ships

that generally displaced less than 100 tons, and had few of more than 200. Seventeen much larger ships, planned to blockade Spanish ports, were built between 1599 and 1601, including two that displaced well over 1000 tons (or, by the measurement in use at the time – for which, see below – about 500 *lasten*). This experiment with very large ships was repeated in the early 1620s, but the ships in question were transferred to the VOC and no more vessels on a similar scale were then built for the Dutch navy until the 1650s and 1660s. Instead, the Dutch concentrated on smaller units, displacing roughly 300-700 tons, which were more suitable for convoying.[91] The contrast with England was marked: When average sizes are considered, the discrepancy is even more marked. In 1620, the average displacement in tons of English warships of over 100 tons was 830; the equivalent figure for Dutch warships was 270. The gap closed in later years, but even by 1650 the figures were 680 and 470 respectively, and when the first Anglo-Dutch war began in 1652, the British state had at least eighteen warships that were larger than anything the Dutch could send to sea.[93] The comparatively small nature of Dutch warships is well illustrated by Maarten Tromp's two famous flagships: the *Aemilia*, from which he flew his flag during the Battle of the Downs, mounted 57 guns, while her slightly larger replacement, the *Brederode*, had a gundeck length of about 40 metres, mounted between 53 and 59 guns, and had a crew of 270. By contrast, the English *Sovereign of the Seas*, as first built in 1637–8, was over 51 metres long on the gundeck, was initially fitted for 102 guns, and, when she faced the *Brederode*, had a nominal crew of 700.

Numbers of warships in different size groups, 1600 and 1650[92]

(figures given are displacement ranges in tons)

		2501 – 3000	2001 –2500	1501 – 2000	1001 – 1500	501 – 1000	100 – 500	TOTAL
1600	England	-	-	-	9	15	10	34
	United Provinces	-	-	-	2	?	?	?
1650	England	1	-	1	12	32	26	72
	United Provinces	-	-	-	-	21	41	62



A drawing of a big Dutch two-decker, an illustration from the well-known treatise *Architectura Navalis* by Nicolaes Witsen published in 1690. It is significant that this is only a book illustration, as the use of scale plans as part of the design process came late to the Netherlands.

Increasing the size of Dutch warships encountered both geographical and political obstacles. When the decision was taken to order large new ships in 1652, Maarten Tromp proposed building vessels of at least 150 feet in length, but the Amsterdam Admiralty objected to anything longer than 140 feet, claiming, entirely spuriously, that this was the maximum size that could traverse the Pampus shoals which restricted access to its own harbour.[94] Consequently, the new rounds of warship building which commenced in 1654–5 concentrated on larger ships, initially to 'Charters' (for which, see below) of 130, 136 and 140 feet in length; the only exceptions that were permitted, following tortuous debate in the States-General at the end of 1652, were the 150-foot-long *Eendracht*, the new fleet flagship, and the *Groot Hollandia*, flagship of the Admiralty of the Maas. Even so, the great majority of these new 'large' ships were actually of a size roughly equivalent to the Fourth Rates under the British flag, with the two fleet flagships being about the same size as small Second Rates; there was still no equivalent at all of the vast First Rates that existed across the North Sea, like the *Sovereign* and the *Naseby* (later renamed *Royal Charles*) of 1655.[95]

By 1664–5, however, Amsterdam's objections had been over-ruled by experience, and orders were being placed for ships of between 145 and 170 feet, much closer in scale to those available to King Charles II and his Royal Navy. During the 1660s the Dutch added ten ships displacing 1400-1600 tons and mounting 72–84 guns, such as the Amsterdam-built *Dolfijn* of 1667, and another twenty of 1100 tons, mounting 60–74; it was a remarkably large and rapid programme of construction, which finally put the republic's battle fleet on the same footing as those of its rivals.[96] The dramatic change in Dutch warship size can also be seen when comparing average sizes, where the republic had lagged so badly for so long. In 1670, the average size of the 129 largest warships of the Dutch navy, measured by average displacement in tons, was 790, while the figure for Charles II's navy was only marginally ahead at 810 (although both were now eclipsed by the French navy, which was dominated by large prestige vessels and had an average displacement of 950 tons).[97] All of these larger vessels built for the Dutch navy from the early 1660s onwards were ordered by, and to the specification of, the States-General; however, the individual admiralties also continued to order smaller warships on their own accounts.[98] Regardless of where they were built, the increase in size led to tremendous increases in cost, with obvious implications for the finances of the Admiralties and of the republic as a whole. A typical warship of 1632 cost some 19,000 to 22,000 guilders; the *Eendracht*, the flagship blown up during the Battle of

Lowestoft in 1665, cost 60,000 guilders.[99]

Ordnance

The constraints of Dutch coastal waters meant that even the largest of the new ships built in the 1660s were still only two-deckers carrying 80 guns, well short of the 100 or more on the largest English (and, increasingly, French) ships of the line; the Dutch finally began to build three-deckers with a complete upper gun deck in the 1680s. But simple numbers of guns provide a deceptive picture, for Dutch ordnance was also on a very different scale to that available to its enemies. In 1666, for example, the largest British ships carried cannon-of-seven which fired 42-pounder shot, while many others carried 32-pounder demi-cannon. By contrast, the Dutch had very few guns that fired more than 24-pound shot, so their broadsides were inevitably weaker than those of their opponents (even when one takes into account the fact that the two countries had different pound weights, as described below). Thus the new British 64-gun Third Rates *Rupert* and *Defiance* could fire at least 1334 pounds of shot, probably rather more, whereas the five Dutch 70-gunners built at roughly the same time could fire only between 924 and 1054 pounds. This was partly a result of the Netherlands' inability to produce sufficient ordnance, notably the brass guns favoured by the English, and partly a deliberate consequence of different tactical conceptions. English shipwrights and admirals favoured packing in as many guns as possible with minimal freeboard, while the Dutch preferred higher freeboard, greater manoeuvrability, and a continued emphasis on boarding over artillery duels.[100] The British regularly brought Dutch prizes into their own navy, but the Dutch found some of the larger prizes that they took during the Anglo-Dutch wars unsuitable both for service in their own waters and for their conception of how to fight a naval war: the *Royal Charles*, famously towed away from Chatham during the Medway raid in 1667, was simply laid up at Rotterdam until broken up in 1673. However, the *Swiftsure*, taken during the Four Days' Battle of 1666, carried a large number of the brass guns which the republic lacked, so she was swiftly commissioned into the Dutch navy as the *Oudshoorn*.[101]

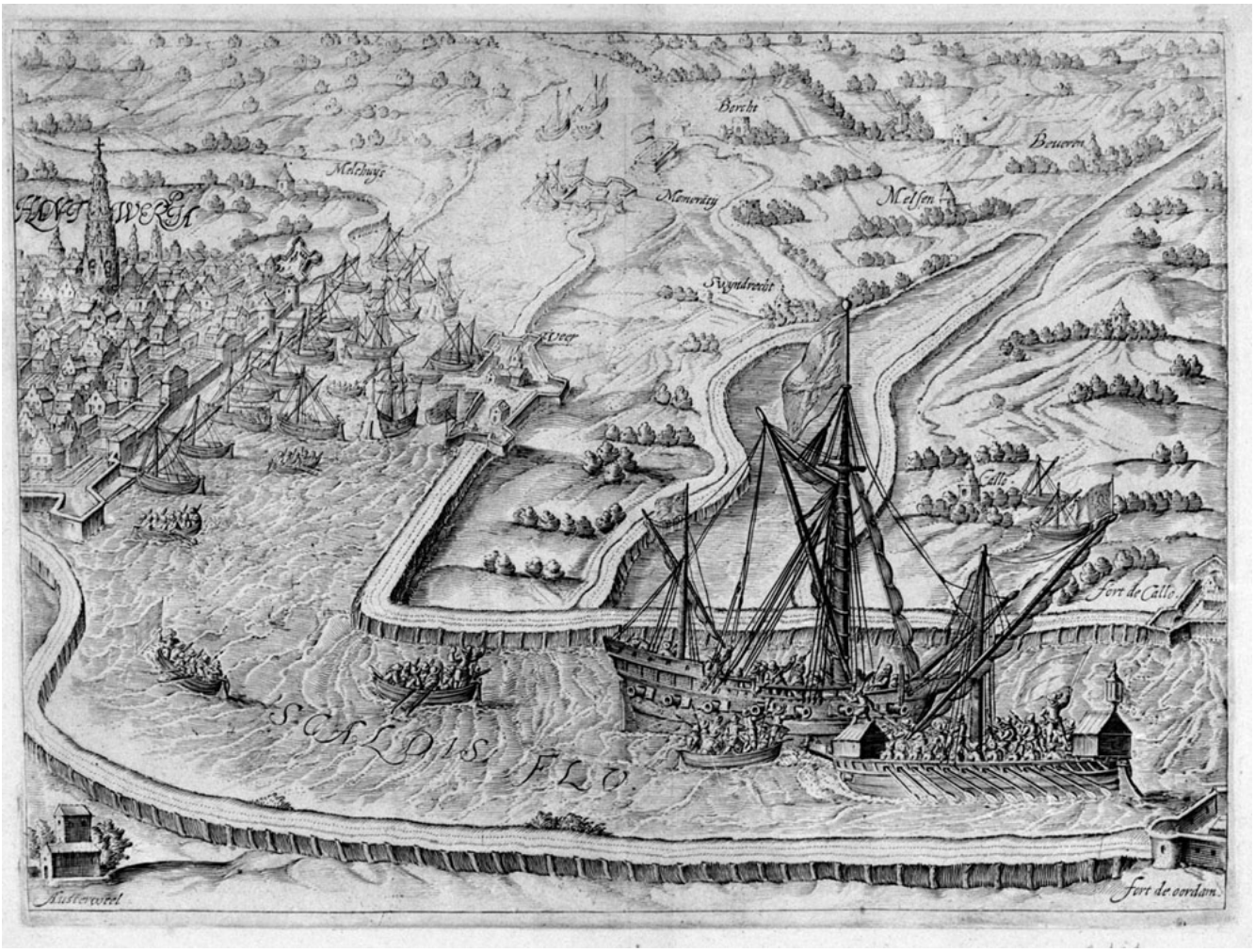
Until about 1648, the most common shot weights employed by the Dutch were of 5, 10, 15 and 20 pounds. Thereafter, the standard weights were 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 18, 24 and 36 pounds, although these figures are deceptive. For one thing, the Dutch 'pound' was not equivalent to that used for English ordnance: the Amsterdam pound was 494.1 grams, compared with its English equivalent of 453.6. Moreover, many guns were captured from foreign ships or purchased abroad: hence, perhaps, the 5-

pounders carried prior to 1648 (possibly English-made sakers) and the 7-pounders carried by Zeeland hired ships in 1652, which were originally captured from the Spanish. As noted above, the Dutch were heavily dependent on importing ordnance, with many iron guns being supplied from the foundries at Finspång in Sweden that were run by the Walloon expatriate Louis de Geer. Shortages led to desperate expedients, such as stripping coastal fortifications and city walls of their artillery in order to fit out the ships.[102] It also meant that, until the 1670s, the Dutch were rarely able to arm their larger ships with uniform tiers; instead, they mounted a smaller number of the largest guns on their lower decks, mixed with some of the next highest shot weight. The *Middelburg*, *Veere*, *Dordrecht* and *Vlissingen*, all built by the Zeeland Admiralty in 1654-5, were designed to carry four brass 24-pounders, ten iron 18-pounders, four brass 12-pounders, eight iron 12-pounders, ten iron 8-pounders, and eight brass 6-pounders.[103] The practice of mixed batteries (which, it must be said, was not exclusive to the Dutch) continued in some cases until the end of the century, with, for example, the *Beschermer* of 1691 carrying a mixture of 36- and 24-pounder guns on her lower gundeck.

Frigates, Galleys and Other Types of Warship

By the 1620s, the Dunkirkers were introducing relatively small, low-hulled, but broad and fast, warships that were given the name ‘frigates’. The Dutch swiftly emulated these, although the definition of the word ‘frigate’ changed over the years (as it did in Britain). By the late seventeenth century, the term was being applied to ships of between 20 and 36 guns, with one continuous gun deck; these were distinguished from the ships of the line with two or three gun decks, which were divided into four Charters that corresponded approximately to the Royal Navy’s First to Fourth Rates. The Dutch made some use of galleys during the Revolt, and in 1600 built the *Black Galley of Dordrecht*, a relatively large vessel with nineteen oars to each side and fifteen guns; this became famous, even in England, after taking part in a successful attack on Antwerp (7 November 1600). The republic’s galleys were discarded either before or at the truce in 1609, although one seems to have still been in existence at Schiedam into the 1630s.[104] Other types of vessel included the hoy, the fluyt (which proved unsatisfactory when employed as a warship), the *crommesteven* (‘cromster’ to the English; a ketch, used extensively in the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries), and the *jacht*, or yacht, which was used as a despatch boat and for other purposes. The Dutch also made considerable use of fireships. Tromp used them to good effect at the Battle of the Downs in 1639, where

they fired the Portuguese flagship *Santa Teresa*.[105] The most spectacular success came during the Battle of Solebay in 1672, when the fireship *Vrede* of the Maas Admiralty fastened herself to the *Royal James*, flagship of the Earl of Sandwich, Vice-Admiral of England. The great ship was destroyed, and Sandwich and somewhere in the region of four or five hundred men perished.[106]



The famous *Black Galley* shown capturing a large Spanish cromster; from a book illustration of 1615.
© *National Maritime Museum PU5013*

Units of Measurement

The units of measurement used for Dutch warships during this period require some explanation. Amsterdam used a foot of eleven inches (28.31 cm), and in 1653 all of the other Admiralties adopted this, which meant that Rotterdam had to abandon its traditional twelve-inch foot (31.39 cm); both were different to the English foot (30.5 cm).[107] Length was measured over stem and stern, on the uppermost continuous deck, by the Amsterdam Admiralty and by Rotterdam after 1630; Zeeland, like England, used the length of the keel as the principal dimension. Breadth was always calculated at the widest section inside the ship's planking, which is on the outside of the frames.[108] The lengths were the starting point for the 'Charters', the standardised dimensions that formed the basis of the construction of larger ships from 1600 until the 1660s. Until about 1640, the principal Dutch unit of measurement for warships was the *last*, perhaps originally derived from the load that could be carried by a four-wheeled wagon.[109] When applied to ships, it was the equivalent of some 4000 Amsterdam pounds, or 1975 kilograms.[110] However, all of the units of measurement were inconsistent to a greater or lesser extent. During the second half of the seventeenth century, Dutch shipbuilders and administrators switched to using the length of the ship and not the tonnage as the principal measurement, although in many cases warships were referred to simply by the number of guns they carried.[111]

SOURCES

On 8 January 1844 – ironically, the traditional anniversary of the establishment of the Dutch navy – a fire devastated the buildings of the Marine Ministry in The Hague, destroying most of that navy's historic archives.[112] Consequently, there are substantial gaps in the material now available to historians, and this is reflected, for instance, in the availability of ship lists. Nevertheless, a significant amount of material does survive, both at the Rijksarchief in The Hague and in a number of the Dutch provincial archives, notably those of Zeeland at Middelburg, despite the fact that the latter suffered badly during the allied invasion of Walcheren in 1944. In recent years, a number of historians have completed impressive studies based on the material at Middelburg in particular, shedding light, for instance, on the detailed methods of building warships in Zeeland in the 1650s and 1660s.[113] Of the documents used in this book, those produced prior to about 1640 rarely include dimensions, but often include detailed lists of the guns carried. The period of the

First Anglo-Dutch war is well documented, with surviving lists of dimensions, guns, crew size and captains. Some of the lists that follow include unidentified ships, but detailed data is only provided for those ships where identities are known. Origins and fates of ships are provided wherever possible, as are size (in *lasten*) and dimensions if these figures are available. Dimensions are given principally in Amsterdam feet, the exception being the ships of the Admiralty of the Maas, where dimensions are given in Rotterdam feet.

NOTES:

[1] I am grateful to Frank Fox and Dr Gijs Rommelse for commenting on an earlier draft of this introduction.

[2] J Israel, *The Dutch Republic: Its Rise, Greatness and Fall, 1477–1806* (Oxford, 1995), 1–5. For the regents and merchant elites, see ibid, 125–8, 344–8.

[3] Israel, *Dutch Republic*, 10–14, 21.

[4] M t'Hart, *The Dutch Wars of Independence: Warfare and Commerce in the Netherlands*, 1570–1680 (London, 2014), 1–2.

[5] M Prak, *The Dutch Republic in the Golden Age: the Seventeenth Century* (Oxford, 2005), 250–1.

[6] Israel, *Dutch Republic*, 307–11.

[7] J de Vries and A van der Woude, *The First Modern Economy: Success, Failure and Perseverance of the Dutch Economy, 1500–1815* (Cambridge, 1997), 296–7.

[8] Prak, *Dutch Republic*, 98–100; Israel, *Dutch Republic*, 610–19.

[9] For which see A Staarman, 'De VOC en de Staten-Generaal in de Engelse Oorlogen: een ongemakkelijk bondgenootschap', *Tijdschrift voor Zeegeschiedenis* 15, nr 1 (1996), 3–24. I am grateful to Gijs Rommelse for this reference.

[10] Technically, Oldenbarnevelt held the older title of *landsadvocaat*, the office being renamed *raadpensionaris* (Grand Pensionary) after his execution in 1619. See S Groenveld, 'Van landsadvocaat naar raadpensionaris. De eerste fase van een Hollands ambt, 1477–1621', *Holland Historisch Tijdschrift* 45 (2013). I am grateful to Gijs Rommelse for this reference.

[11] Prak, *Dutch Republic*, 176.

[12] Israel, *Dutch Republic*, 300–6.

[13] Taken together, the army and fortifications took up over 60 per cent of the budget of the republic in 1641, the navy only 26 per cent: t'Hart, *Dutch Wars of*

Independence, 154.

[14] W Fritschy, 'The Efficiency of Taxation in Holland', O Gelderblom, ed, *The Political Economy of the Dutch Republic* (Farnham, 2009), 55; de Vries and van der Woude, *First Modern Economy*, 96–113.

[15] www.marine525.nl, accessed 20 May 2014; L H J Sicking, *Neptune and the Netherlands: State, Economy and War at Sea in the Renaissance* (Leiden, 2004), 2.

[16] J R Bruijn, *The Dutch Navy of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries* (Columbia, SC, 1993), 3; L H J Sicking, 'Naval Power in the Netherlands Before the Dutch Revolt', *War at Sea in the Middle Ages and Renaissance*, ed J B Hattendorf and R W Unger (Woodbridge, 2003), 204, 206–7.

[17] M t'Hart and K Davids, 'The Navy and the Rise of the State: the Case of the Netherlands, *c* 1570–1810', *Navies and State Formation: the Schumpeter Hypothesis Revisited and Reflected*, ed J G Backhaus (Zurich, 2012), 281–6.

[18] M t'Hart, *The Making of a Bourgeois State: War and Finance during the Dutch Revolt* (Manchester, 1992), 41. For the makeup and workings of the individual boards, see Bruijn, *Dutch Navy*, 6, 29–39, 101–110; A Otte, 'Zeeuwse zeezaken: een admiraliteit rond de Eerste Engelse Oorlog, 1651–55', *Tijdschrift voor Zeegeschiedenis*, 23 (2004), 144–5.

[19] t'Hart, *Bourgeois State*, 108–12.

[20] t'Hart, *Bourgeois State*, 206; Bruijn, *Dutch Navy*, 32–5.

[21] Bruijn, *Dutch Navy*, 79, 100–1.

[22] For which see F Fox, *The Four Days' Battle of 1666: The Greatest Sea Fight of the Age of Sail* (Barnsley, 2009), 337.

[23] Fox, *Four Days' Battle*, 79–80, 123–6.

[24] P Brandon, 'An Early Modern Factory between State and Market: Labor and Management at the Amsterdam Naval Shipyard (1660–1795)', paper given at research seminar, Erasmus University, Rotterdam, 10 September 2012 (available online at https://www.erim.eur.nl/events/detail/2695-an_early_modern_factory_between_state_and_market_labour_and_management_at_ accessed 29 April 2014), 20–2. For the facilities of Kattenburg, see J Gawronski, K Leijnse and R Jayasena, *Marine Etablissement Amsterdam: inventariserend veldonderzoek Kattenburgerstraat, Amsterdam 2012*, AAR (Amsterdamse Archeologische Rapporten), 69 (2013).

[25] B Strubbe, 'Oorlogsscheepsbouw en werven in Zeeland tijdens de Engels-Staatse Oorlogen (1650–1674)', University of Ghent MA thesis (2007), 141 and passim.

[26] Strubbe, 73–6.

[27] Brandon, ‘Early Modern Factory’, 8.
[28] J R Bruijn, ‘William III and his Two Navies’, *Notes and Records of the Royal Society of London*, 43 (1989), 125. I am grateful to Professor Jaap Bruijn for providing me with a copy of this paper.
[29] t’Hart, *Bourgeois State*, 101–3. A detailed survey of Admiralty finances in the period down to c1655 is provided by V Enthoven, ‘Mars en Mercurius bijeen: de smalle marges van het Nederlandse maritieme veiligheidsbeleid rond 1650’, *In het kielzog: Maritiem-historische studies aangeboden aan Jaap R Bruijn big zijn vertrek als hoogleraar zeegeschiedenis aan de Universiteit Leiden*, ed L Akveld, F Broeze, F Gaatra, G Jackson and W M Bruyns (Amsterdam, 2003), 40–60.
[30] De Vries and van der Woude, *First Modern Economy*, 98–100, 494–5; t’Hart, *Bourgeois State*, 41. For the geographical extent of each Admiralty’s tax-collecting responsibilities, and the methods of collecting the duties, see Bruijn, *Dutch Navy*, 7–8.
[31] t’Hart, *Bourgeois State*, 104–6; id, *Dutch Wars of Independence*, 127–8. To be fair, though, the North Quarter and Friesland ships, like those of Amsterdam, also had to negotiate what could often be the difficult passage out of the Zuiderzee.
[32] Strubbe, ‘Oorlogsscheepsbouw’, 95–7; Otte, ‘Zeeuwse zeezaken’, 147–50.
[33] Bruijn, *Dutch Navy*, 6–7.
[34] t’Hart, *Bourgeois State*, 106–7.
[35] t’Hart, *Bourgeois State*, 170, 172–3.
[36] Bruijn, *Dutch Navy*, 8–9.
[37] Enthoven, ‘Mars en Mercurius bijeen’, 54–9, especially Table 10, p55, and Table 11, p56.
[38] De Vries and van der Woude, *First Modern Economy*, 113–19.
[39] t’Hart, *Bourgeois State*, 41.
[40] J H Grever, ‘Committees and Deputations in the Assemblies of the Dutch Republic, 1660–68’, *Parliaments, Estates and Representation*, 1 (1981), 22–4, 30–1.
[41] Additional lieutenant-admirals were appointed for Amsterdam, the Maas and the North Quarter from 1665. A more senior rank of Lieutenant-Admiral-General was created for Michiel de Ruyter in February 1673, an office that passed to Cornelis Tromp on De Ruyter’s death in 1676. When Tromp died in turn in 1691, the office was left vacant. L Eekhout, *Het Admiralenboek: de vlagofficieren van de Nederlanse marine, 1382–1991* (Amsterdam, 1992), 64–5, 172–8.
[42] t’Hart, *Bourgeois State*, 53–4; Bruijn, *Dutch Navy*, 39.
[43] t’Hart, *Dutch Wars of Independence*, 135–8. For Dutch privateering in this period

see also, inter alia, J R Bruijn, 'Dutch Privateering during the Second and Third Anglo-Dutch Wars', *Acta Historiae Neerlandicae: Low Countries History Yearbook*, xii (1978), 79–93; R B Prud'homme van Reine and E W van der Oest, *Kapers op de kust: Nederlandse kaapvart en piraterij 1500–1800* (Vlissingen, 1991), passim. Zeeland obtained over 25 million guilders from privateering during the Eight Years' War, over 2 million during the second Anglo-Dutch war, and over 13 million in the Nine Years' War (1689–97): A P van Vliet, 'Privateering as an Instrument of Economic and Naval Warfare in Flanders, Zeeland and Holland, 1568–1697', *Bridging Troubled Waters: Conflict and Co-operation in the North Sea Region since 1550*, ed D J Starkey and M Hahn-Pedersen (Esbjerg, 2008), 56.

[44] Van Vliet, 'Privateering', 54.

[45] Bruijn, *Dutch Navy*, 55. For a detailed study of the British contribution to Dutch naval manning, see A R Little, 'British Personnel in the Dutch Navy, 1642–97', University of Exeter PhD thesis, 2008.

[46] Bruijn, *Dutch Navy*, 50–1. On this, see M van Alphen, *Het oorlogsschip als varend bedrijf. Schrijvers, administratie en logistiek aan boord van Nederlandse marineschepen in de 17de en 18de eeuw* (Franeker, 2014). I am grateful to Gijs Rommelse for this reference.

[47] t'Hart, 'Cities and Statemaking in the Dutch Republic, 1580–1680', *Theory and Society*, 18 (1989), 672; available online at http://www.uva.nl/over-de-uva/organisatie/medewerkers/content/h/a/m.c.thart/m.c.-t-hart.html.

[48] P Brandon, 'The Dutch Republic as a Contractor State', *International Journal of Maritime History*, xxv (2013), 242–8.

[49] Author's observations at Westfries Museum, Hoorn; R Prud'homme Van Reine, *Opkomst en Ondergang van Nederlands Gouden Vloot door de Orgen van de Zeeschilders Willem Van De Velde De Oude en De Jonge* (Amsterdam, 2009), 47–53.

[50] Bruijn, *Dutch Navy*, 35–8.

[51] J Glete, *War and the State in Early Modern Europe: Spain, the Dutch Republic and Sweden as Fiscal-Military States* (London, 2001), 167.

[52] Brandon, 'Early Modern Factory', 17.

[53] D G Shomette and R D Haslache, *Raid on America: The Dutch Naval Campaign of 1672–4* (Columbia, SC, 1988).

[54] A Bijl, *De Nederlandse convooidienst: de maritieme bescherming van koopvaardij en zeevisserij tegen piraten een oorlogsgevaar in het verleden* (The Hague, 1951), 63–98, especially p72.

[55] Enthoven, 'Mars et Mercurius', 40–60; t'Hart, 'Cities and Statemaking', 674.

[56] R W Unger, ed, *Shipping and Economic Growth, 1350–1850* (Leiden, 2011), 49–50, 257.
[57] A van Vliet, *Vissers en kapers. De zeevisserij in het Maasmondgebied en de Duinkerker kapers (c1580–1648)* (The Hague, 1994); L Sicking and A van Vliet, 'Fisheries in conflict: Protecting the Netherlandish Herring Fishery in the Early Modern Era', in: D J Starkey, D Thorleifsen and R Robinson (eds.), *Conflict, overfishing and spatial expansion in the North Atlantic Fisheries, c 1400–2000* (Hull, 2010), 9–32; R Baetens, 'The organization and effect of Flemish privateering in the seventeenth-century', *Acta Historiae Neerlandicae* IX (1976), 48–75. I am grateful to Gijs Rommelse for these references.
[58] t'Hart, *Bourgeois State*, 50–2.
[59] Brandon, 'Early Modern Factory', 21.
[60] t'Hart, *Bourgeois State*, 56–8.
[61] Brandon, 'Early Modern Factory', 22.
[62] t'Hart, *Bourgeois State*, 56–8.
[63] Glete, *War and the State*, 162–3.
[64] Bruijn, *Dutch Navy*, 23–4. For the Dutch navy and the Barbary corsairs during this period, see K Bejjit, 'Merchants, Diplomats and Corsairs: The Dutch in Barbary in De Ruyter's Time', *De Ruyter: Dutch Admiral*, ed J R Bruijn, R Prud'homme van Reine and R van Hövell tot Westerflier (Rotterdam, 2011), 56–75.
[65] t'Hart, *Bourgeois State*, 108.
[66] Bruijn, *Dutch Navy*, 26.
[67] Glete, *Navies and Nations: Warships, Navies and Statemaking in Europe and America, 1500–1860* (Stockholm, 1993), 156.
[68] See A Poot, *Crucial Years in Anglo-Dutch Relations (1625–1642): The Political and Diplomatic Contacts* (Hilversum, 2013); H Dunthorne, *Britain and the Dutch Revolt, 1560–1700* (Cambridge, 2013); G Rommelse and R Downing, 'Anglo-Dutch economic rivalry, 1585–1674: interests, Ideas and Perceptions', Moritz Isenmann (ed), *Merkantilismus? Wiederaufnahme einer Debatte*, (Stuttgart, forthcoming). I am grateful to Gijs Rommelse for these references.
[69] t'Hart, *Dutch Wars of Independence*, 133.
[70] Strubbe, 'Oorlogsscheepsbouw', 83–5.
[71] Bruijn, *Dutch Navy*, 71–2.
[72] There were still exceptions, though: in 1682 the Edam shipbuilder Jacobus Matijsen Osterlinck commissioned a painting of the eight men-of-war and eighty-four merchantmen that he had built during his career: J R Bruijn, 'The Maritime

World of the Dutch Republic', *De Ruyter: Dutch Admiral*, ed J R Bruijn, R Prud'homme van Reine and R van Hövell tot Westerflier (Rotterdam, 2011), 23, 24.

[73] Bruijn, *Dutch Navy*, 75–81. For de Witt and the navy, see J Oudendijk, *Johan de Witt en de zeemacht* (Amsterdam, 1944).

[74] Glete, *Navies and Nations*, 205.

[75] Bruijn, *Dutch Navy*, 84–5. For the war with Portugal, see G Rommelse, 'Political Agendas and the Contestable Legality of Privateering: the Case of the Dutch-Portuguese War (1657–62)', *Forum Navale: Sjöhistoriska Samfundets tidskrift*, 69 (2013), 10–33. I am grateful to Gijs Rommelse for providing me with a copy of this work.

[76] A R Little, '"God [...] pardon our making them in our discourse so contemptible an enemy!": Zeeland-led Winter Naval Operations, 1664–1666, during the Second Anglo-Dutch War (1664–1667)', *Archief: Mededelingen van het Koninklijk Zeeuwsch Genootschap der Wetenschappen* (2011), 5–51. I am grateful to Andrew Little for drawing my attention to this essay.

[77] For a summary of the Dutch navy's performance during this period, see Bruijn, *Dutch Navy*, 90–1.

[78] Other prominent examples are the memorials to Maarten Tromp in the Oude Kerk at Delft, to Witte de With in the Sint-Laurenskerk, Rotterdam, to Abraham van der Hulst in the Oude Kerk, Amsterdam, and to Willem Joseph van Ghent in the Dom Kerk, Utrecht.

[79] Source: Glete, *Navies and Nations*, 186, 192, 195, 226. This, and the subsequent tables derived from the same source, should be treated with some caution. The concept of 'displacement' was virtually unknown in the seventeenth century, and was exceptionally difficult for contemporary shipwrights to measure (my thanks to Frank Fox for this point). The late Jan Glete arrived at his figures after extensive research, and these tables have been cited frequently, by a considerable number of historians; nevertheless, they should be regarded as approximations that are not necessarily absolutely accurate, but which serve to enable rough comparisons to be made.

[80] De Vries and van der Woude, *First Modern Economy*, 109.

[81] Prak, *Dutch Republic*, 263–5.

[82] J R Bruijn, 'A Little Incident in 1707: the Demise of a Once Glorious Dutch Naval Organisation', *Organizing History: Studies in Honour of Jan Glete*, ed A M Forssberg, M Hallenberg, O Husz and J Nordin (Lund, 2011), 116–117 and 110–22 passim.

[83] J B Hattendorf, '"To Aid and Assist the Other": Anglo-Dutch Co-operation in Coalition Warfare at Sea, 1689–1714', *Anthonie Heinsius and the Dutch Republic, 1688–1720: Politics, War and Finance*, ed, J A F de Jongste and A J Veenendaal (The Hague, 2002), 192–3.
[84] Eekhout, *Het admiralenboek*, 69, 81, 110. To be fair, aristocrats and former army officers had commanded Dutch ships and fleets in the past; and much the same process was taking place in Britain.
[85] For Wassenaar, see Bruijn, 'A Little Incident', 118–19.
[86] Bruijn, *Dutch Navy*, 95–6; Glete, *Navies and Nations*, 227, 241; id, 'The Dutch Republic as a Great Power: Political Interaction and Armed Forces', *De Ruyter: Dutch Admiral*, ed J R Bruijn, R Prud'homme van Reine and R van Hövell tot Westerflier (Rotterdam, 2011), 87.
[87] t'Hart, *Dutch Wars of Independence*, 130–1.
[88] Strubbe, 'Oorlogsscheepsbouw', 53–5.
[89] Bruijn, 'Maritime World', 24.
[90] A J Hoving, *Nicholas Witsen and Shipbuilding in the Dutch Golden Age* (College Station, 2012), 7,9, and quotation from p18.
[91] Glete, *Navies and Nations*, 156–7.
[92] Source: Glete, *Navies and Nations*, 162–3.
[93] Glete, *Navies and Nations*, 167.
[94] Fox, *Four Days' Battle*, 130.
[95] Fox, *Four Days' Battle*, 131.
[96] Glete, *Navies and Nations*, 189–90.
[97] Glete, *Navies and Nations*, 199.
[98] Strubbe, 'Oorlogsscheepsbouw', 88–9.
[99] Bruijn, 'Maritime World', 24.
[100] Fox, *Four Days Battle*, 132–3.
[101] R Winfield, *British Warships in the Age of Sail, 1603–1714: Design, Construction, Careers and Fates* (Barnsley, 2009), 46.
[102] Fox, *Four Days' Battle*, 133.
[103] Otte, 'Zeeuwse zeezaken', 154.
[104] L Th Lehmann, *Galleys in the Netherlands* (Amsterdam, 1984), 10–14.
[105] P Kirsch, *Fireship: the Terror Weapon of the Age of Sail* (Barnsley, 2009), 65–9.
[106] Kirsch, *Fireship*, 161.
[107] A third different foot was favoured in Edam, Enkhuizen, Hoorn and the River Zaan: Hoving, *Nicholas Witsen*, 36, 37.

[108] B E van Bruggen, ‘Beschouwingen over het aangeven van de hoofdafmetingen van de Nederlandse zeeschepen en de daarbij gebruikte maatenheden’, *Mededelingen van de Nederlandse Vereniging voor Zeegeschiedenis* (March 1970), 25–34. I owe this reference to Alan Lemmers.
[109] Glete, *Navies and Nations*, 68–9, 156.
[110] Hoving, *Nicholas Witsen*, 289 n26.
[111] Hoving, *Nicholas Witsen*, 20, 38.
[112] www.defensie.nl/onderwerpen/tijdlijn-militaire-geschiedenis/inhoud/1814-1914-de-kroon-op-de-krijgsmacht/brand-in-het-ministerie-van-marine-8-januari-1844, accessed 7 May 2014.
[113] See the two University of Ghent masters’ theses of 2007 by S Mels, ‘*Domburg, Tholen* en *Zeirkikzee*: drie ‘capitaele’ schepen’ and Strubbe, ‘Oorlogsscheepsbouw’.

Dutch Fleet Lists

Instead of just providing fleet lists for battles, in the following we examine the fleet compositions in various campaigns as well as specific engagements. In some cases, we have the list of ships in service at a particular date or during a short period that is not necessarily related to an historically significant event.

We generally follow the practice of putting an admiralty abbreviation followed by the ship name, where known (sometimes only the captain's name is recorded and not that of his ship). If the number of guns is known, we list them after the ship's name, as well as the captain and any relevant notes. In some cases, the flag captain is listed along with the admiral, following the admiral's name in the entry; in other cases, there is a record of the lieutenant, so we provide that as well. Occasionally, commanding officers were replaced although they remained nominally in command: in these cases we list the actual commander 'on the ship of' the officer still listed as captain. In general, the lists contain whatever relevant information is available.

Note that the admiralty located at Rotterdam is referred to in documents as either the Admiralty of Rotterdam or the Admiralty of the Maze (the Maas or Meuse). Handwritten documents prior to 1654 almost uniformly call it the Admiralty of Rotterdam. After that date, the custom was more often to name it the Admiralty of the Maze. In the following lists, the notation 'R' for Rotterdam is used to refer to ships of the Admiralty of Rotterdam or the Maze.

One recurring theme during the early years was the ongoing war against the North African corsairs or pirates. An odd feature of that conflict was the presence of renegade English and Dutch sailors among the corsairs. Dutch sailors often ended up as prisoners or slaves of the pirates. Maarten Harpertszoon Tromp had been a prisoner of the pirates twice early in his life. John Ward, then the Bey of Tunis, had offered Tromp a command in his service, but Tromp chose not to become a renegade and received his freedom instead.



Battle of Gibraltar, 25 April 1607. This was the first significant naval victory for the Dutch against the Spaniards in the Eighty Years' War, and all the more noteworthy because it took place in Spain's home waters. A Dutch fleet of twenty-six ships, commanded by Jacob van Heemskerk, surprised the Spanish fleet in the Bay of Gibraltar, and after a four-hour battle comprehensively defeated their opponents. This victory removed a major threat to the growing Dutch trade into the Mediterranean. This hand-coloured engraving is annotated with the positions of the flagships of both Dutch and Spanish fleets; it has been attributed to Claes Janszoon Visscher. *Beverley R Robinson Collection 51.7.20*

The Battle of Gibraltar, 25 April 1607

A Dutch fleet attacked a Spanish fleet at anchor at Gibraltar in 1607 and was victorious. Some sources say that the Spanish fleet was totally destroyed, but that seems to be untrue.

The Dutch fleet of 26 warships, commanded by Jacob van Heemskerk, included the following:

Z	*Aeolus*	Admiral Jacob van Heemskerk, flag captain Pieter Willemszoon Verhoef
R	*Bare*	Schrevel Jacobs Ruymvelt
F	the Frisian pinnace	Antheunis Wolterszoon Hees
A	*Gelderland*	Hendrik Jansen, the Lange Hein
A	*Gouden Leeuw*	Captain Paauw
A	*Gouden Ster*	Jacob Janszoon van Edam
N	*Griffioen*, 20 guns	Captain Kleinzorg
A	*Kraan*	Cornelis van Grieken
Z	*Luipaard*	Pieter Claeszoon Rocuszoon
	Melcknap	Sybert Meyndertszoon van der Ham
R	*Olifantstromp*	Harpert Tromp
Z	*Roode Leeuw*	Vice Admiral Laurens Jacobszoon Alteras
N	*Stad Hoorn*	Captain Bras
R	*Tijger*, 24 guns	Rear Admiral Lambert Hendrikszoon (Mooy Lambert)
A	*Utrecht*	
A	*Witte Beer*	Cornelis Madder, the Mooie Boer
Z	*Zeehond*	Marinus Hollare
A	*Zwarte Beer*	Adriaan Roest
A	a ship	Captain Coppendrayer
A	a yacht	Captain Kleuter
N	a ship from Hoorn	Geraert Evertszoon van Harlingen
N	a ship from Hoorn	Gijsbert Janszoon
N	a ship from Enkhuizen	Hillebrandt Gerritszoon Quast
N	a ship from Enkhuizen	Captain Hopman
N	a ship from Enkhuizen	Captain Koolman

Z	a ship	Pieter Calis
Z	a ship	Cornelis Faes
R	a ship	Herbert Martenszoon

Lambert Hendrickszoon's squadron sent to the Mediterranean Sea from 1616 to 1617

Lambert Hendrickszoon (Mooy Lambert) was sent to the Mediterranean in 1616 with three ships. The voyage lasted from June 1616 until April 1617 and included taking the Dutch consul, Wynant de Keyser van Bollandt, to Algeria. The famous Dutchman, Ivan Dirkie de Veenboer, who had converted to Islam and took the name Sülayman Reis, commanded a corsair fleet at Algiers.

R	*Leeuwin*	Lambert Hendrickszoon
A	*Valck*	Ellert Thomaszoon
Z	*Neptunus*	Cornelis Danielszoon

Hillebrant Quast's fleet sent to the Mediterranean from September 1617 to May 1618

This was another of what would become a series of expeditions sent to the Mediterranean to fight the North African pirates or corsairs, some of whom were rogue Dutchmen and Englishmen.

A	*Gulden Valck*	Jacob van Edam
A	*Friesland*	Carsten Rosegaerdt
A	*Utrecht*	Dirck Quirijn
A	*Gouden Arend*	Quirijn Brack
A	*Holland*	Jan Pellecoren
N	*Orangienboom*	Hillebrant Quast
N	*Gulden Leeuw*	Gerrit Ruyter
N	*Vergulden Makreel*	Outger Buysman

Mooy Lambert's fleet sent to the Mediterranean from 1618 to 1619

Lambert Hendrickszoon (Mooy Lambert) commanded a fleet of ships that were sent to the Mediterranean from 1618 until 1619 to fight the North African pirates.

R	*Leeuwin*	Lambert Hendrickszoon
R	*Gelderland*	Dirck Adriaanszoon van der Cop
R	*Holland*	Dirck Schrevel Ruijmvelt

R	*Leeuw*	Jonkheer Pompeus de Coninck
A	*Valck*	Ellert Thomaszoon
A	*Tonijn*	Arent Janszoon Bremer
A	*Utrecht*	Hendrick Dirckszoon Cleuter
A	*Oranjeboom*	Adriaan van Crimpen
A	a ship	Anthony Claeszoon Heerman
A	*Vergulde Raven*	Barent Schaeff
Z	a ship	Cornelis Janszoon Gorcum
Z	*Meerman*	Cornelis Danielszoon
N	a ship	Adriaan Gerritszoon Bras

The fleet sent to the Mediterranean from May 1619 to October 1620

R	*Utrecht*	Lambert Hendrickszoon
R	*Leeuw*	Pieter Rochuszoon
R	*Holland*	Lenert Valck
A	*Zeelandia*	Jan Pellecoren
A	a ship	Jan Ysbrantszoon
A	a ship	Cornelis Moens
A	*Leiden*	Dirck Cleynsorgh
A	*Zutphen*	Barent Schaeff
Z	a ship	Cornelis Gorcum
Z	a ship	Jan de Cock
N	*Orangienboom*	Hillebrant Quast
N	*Griffioen*	Albert Corneliszoon ‘t Hoen
F	a ship	Tuenis Hees

The fleet sent to the Mediterranean Sea in 1620–1621

A fleet commanded by Haultain (Willem de Zoete) was sent to the Mediterranean Sea to fight the North African pirates during 1620 and 1621.

R	*Leeuwin*	Schrevel Ruijmvelt
R	*Gelderland*	Geen Schapenham
A	*Meerman*	Philips van Dorp
A	*Meermin*	Jacob van Steenbach
A	*Gulden Leeuw*	Willem Claeszoon
A	*Amsterdam*	Jochem Hendrickszoon Swartenhondt

A	*Vrieslandt*	Dirck ieterszoon Vos
A	*Valck*	Hans Bournon
A	*Arend*	Rem Evertszoon
A	*Edam*	Thomas Pieterszoon
Z	*Orange (Orranigh)*	Marinus Hollare
Z	*Meermin*	Cornelis Danielszoon
Z	*Aeolus*	Laurens Jacobszoon Alteras
N	*Samson*	Outger Buysman
N	*Gulden Leeuw*	Marten Remmertszoon
N	*Eendracht*	Hillebrandt Quast
N	*Makreel*	Jan Thijssen or Thijszoon

The Nassau fleet during 1623 to 1626

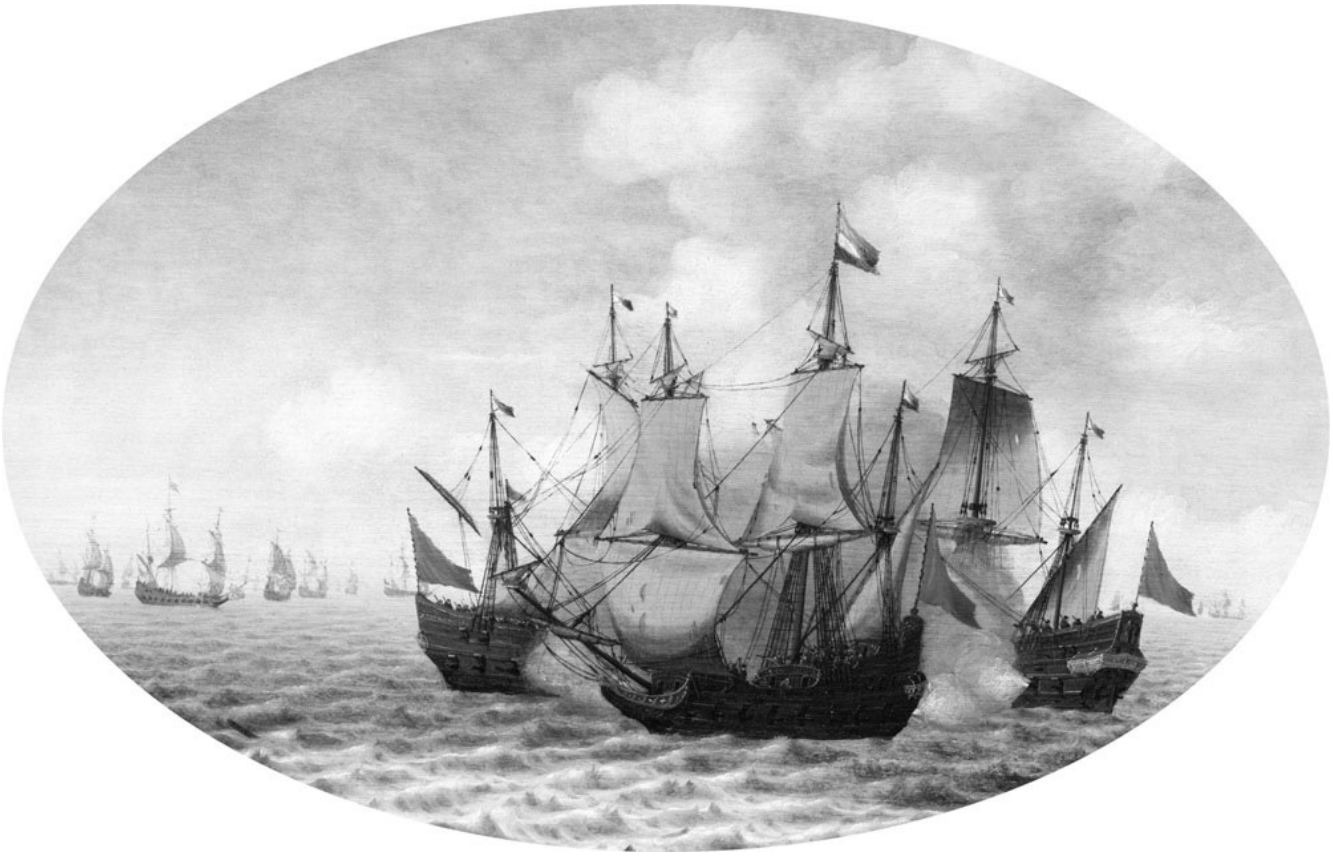
The Nassau Fleet was commissioned by Prince Maurice of Nassau along with the States-General. Jacques l'Hermite was the fleet commander with Vice Admiral Gheen Huygen Schapenham as his deputy. Because of Admiral l'Hermite's illness and eventual death, Vice Admiral Schapenham was the actual commander, with Schout-bij-Nacht (Rear Admiral) Versteeg as his deputy. The ships were nominally provided by the various chambers of the East India Company, but some of these seem to have been regular warships.

A	*Amsterdam*	Admiral l'Hermite, Master Leendert Jacobszoon Stolk
A	*Delft*	Vice Admiral Schapenham, Master Witte Corneliszoon de With
Z	*Oranje*	Laurens Janszoon Crijne
R	*Hollandia*	Adriaan Tol
N	*Eendracht*	Jan IJsbrandszoon
R	*Mauritius*	Jacob Adriaanszoon van Duin
A	*Arend*	Meindert Egbertszoon
R	*Hoop*	Pieter Harmenszoon Slobbe
N	*Koning David*	Jan Thomaszoon
N	*Griffioen*	Pieter Corneliszoon Hartloop
A	*Hazewind*	Salomon Willemszoon

The active Dutch fleet in 1636–1637

Vice Admiral Frederik van Berchem, Lieutenant

A	*Frederik Hendrik*, 36 guns	Jacob Troncquoij
R	*Aemilia*, 54 guns	Lt Admiral Philip van Dorp, Captain Gerrit Meyndertszoon den Uyl
R	*Maeght van Dordrecht*, 42 guns	Vice Admiral Jasper Liefhebber, Lieutenant Jan Janszoon Quack



This painting by Pieter Corneliszoon Soest, dated to around 1630, depicts an unidentified engagement between a Dutch ship and two Spaniards, but may stand as an example of the ongoing maritime warfare that the Dutch struggle for independence required.

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R	*Gelderland*, 34 guns	Willem van Coulster
R	*Prins Hendrik*, 24 guns	Jan Adriaanszoon van Diemen
R	*Zeekalf*, 28 guns	Sijbert Vijgh
A	*Zutphen*, 26 guns	Joris van Cats
A	*Deventer*, 32 guns	Jacob Brouwer (Govert Gerritszoon Voorens after June 1637)
A	*Utrecht*, 32 guns	Willem van Brederode
A	*Walcheren*, 30 guns	Pieter Meeuwszoon Vloo (Jan Theuniszoon Sluys after April 1637)
A	*Haarlem*, 32 guns	Dionijs Troncquoij (Matthijs Gillissen from 1637)
A	*Bommel*, 10 guns	Barent Pieterszoon Dorrevelt (captured by the Dunkirkers in May 1637)
N	*Koning David*, 34 guns	Claes Janszoon Ham
N	*Witte Eenhoorn*, 32 guns	Jan Corneliszoon Keert de Koe
N	*Wapen van Nassau*, 38 guns	Vice Admiral Hillebrant Quast, Lt Lieve Corneliszoon de Zeeuw, Captain after February 1637
N	*Eendracht*, 31 guns	Jan Janszoon Bleecker
A	*Gouda*, 30 guns	Cornelis van Oyen (wrecked in 1637)
A	*Overijssel*, 27 guns	Jacques Forant
A	*Engel Gabriel*, 16 guns	Gerrit Veen (sold in 1637)
A	*Drenthe*, 16 guns	Gerrit Veen after Engel Gabriel (sold)
F	*Bul*, 28 guns	Rombout van der Parre
F	*Gideon*, 22 guns	Tjaart de Groot
F	*Breda*, 24 guns	Hendrik Janszoon Camp
F	*Bruijnvisch*	Jan Rosegeijn
F	*Harlingen*	Andries van den Bouckhorst
Z	*Ter Goes*, 24 guns	Abraham Crijnszoon
Z	*Arnemuyden*, 22 guns	Adriaan Janszoon den Oven
Z	*Vlissingen*, 34 guns	Johan Evertsen
Z	*Middelburg*, 32 guns	Joost Bankert
Z	*Zeeridder*, 28 guns	Frans Janszoon
Z	*Hazewind*, 14 guns	Gerrit Hollaer
Z	*Meermin*, 24 guns	Jan Jacobszoon Vlieger
Z	*Zierikzee*, 20 guns	Captain Regermorter

The Dutch fleet under the flag of Tromp off Dunkirk in 1638

The Dutch maintained an almost constant of blockade of Dunkirk, the leading privateering port of the Spanish Netherlands, during 1638 and into 1639.

Gelderland

A	*Frederick Hendrick*, 36 guns	Barent Pieterszoon Dorrevelt
A	*Drente*, 16 guns	Gerrit Veen

Rotterdam

R	*Aemilia*, 54 guns	Lt Admiral Tromp
R	*Gelderland*, 34 guns	Captain Coulster
R	*Prins Hendrick*, 24 guns	Captain Van Diemen
R	*Rotterdam*, 26 guns	Sijbrant Vijch

Amsterdam

A	*Zutphen*, 28 guns	Joris van Cats
A	*Deventer*, 28 guns	Captain Vorens
A	*Utrecht*, 32 guns	Captain Brederode
A	*Walcheren*, 30 guns	Jan Thomaszoon Sluys
A	*Haarlem*, 32 guns	Matthijs Gilliszoon

Noorderkwartier

N	*Wapen van Nassau*, 38 guns	Lieuve de Zeeuw
N	*Koning David*, 34 guns	Claes Janszoon Ham
N	*Hollandsche Tuin*, 32 guns	Lambert Ybrantszoon Halffhoorn
N	*Witte Eenhoorn*, 32 guns	Jan Corneliszoon Keert de Koe

Zeeland

Z	*Vlissingen*, 34 guns	Johan Evertsen
Z	*Middelburg*, 28 guns	Captain Bankert
Z	*Hazewind*, 14 guns	Captain Hollaer

Utrecht

Z	*Meermin*, 28 guns	Captain Vlieger
Z	*Zierickzee*, 20 guns	Captain Regermorter

Friesland

F	*Bul*, 28 guns	Rombout van der Perre

F	*Breda*, 24 guns	Hendrick Janszoon Camp
F	*Bruinvisch*, yacht	Captain Rosegein
F	*Harlingen*, yacht	Andries Bouckhorst
F	*Westfriesland*, 22 guns	Tjaart de Groot

Overijssel

A	*Overijssel*, 24 guns	Jacques Forant

Stad en Landen

Z	*Ter Goes*, 24 guns	Abraham Crijnssen
Z	*Arnemuiden*, 22 guns	Adriaan Janszoon den Oven

The Dutch blockading squadron in the battle near Dunkirk, 18 February 1639

R	*Aemilia*, 57 guns	Lt Admiral Tromp, flag captain Barent Barentszoon Cramer
R	*Prins Hendrik*, 24 guns	Jan Adriaanszoon van Diemen
R	*Gelderland*, 34 guns	Willem van Coulster
R	*Rotterdam*, 26 guns	Sijvert Vijgh
Z	*Vlissingen*, 34 guns	Vice Admiral Johan Evertsen
Z	*Middelburg*, 28 guns	Schout-bij-Nacht Joost Bankert, Adriaan Bankert
Z	*Veere*, 32 guns	Cornelis Ringelszoon
Z	*Hazewind*, 14 guns	Gerrit Hollaer
A	*Deventer*, 28 guns	Robbert Post
A	*Walcheren*, 30 guns	Jan Theuniszoon Sluijs
A	*Frederik Hendrik*, 36 guns	Vice Admiral Witte Corneliszoon de With, Pieter Pieterszoon de Wint
N	*Wapen van Nassau*, 38 guns	Lieve Corneliszoon de Zeeuw



At sea, the most effective opposition to the emerging Dutch sea power came from the Spanish Flanders fleet, whose commerce-raiding was very damaging to Dutch trade. This early example of what the French would later call the *guerre de course* was centred on the port of Dunkirk, which developed a type of lightly-built and fast cruiser that became known as a frigate. This painting by Jacob Loeff is supposed to depict the interception of a Dunkirk raiding squadron – the ships wearing the Burgundian ragged-cross ensign of the Spanish Netherlands – by Dutch ships commanded by Witte de With off Nieuport in July 1640. Two of the Spanish ships were captured.

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Tromp's small fleet cruising off Beachy Head around 15 September 1639

R	*Aemilia,* 57 guns	Lt Admiral Tromp
R	*Gelderland,* 34 guns	Willem van Coulster
A	*Frederik Hendrik,* 36 guns	Pieter Pieterszoon de Wint
N	*Sampson,* 32 guns	Claes Corneliszoon Ham
N	*Hollandsche Tuin,* 32 guns	Lambert Ijbrandtszoon Halffhoorn
A	*Deventer,* 28 guns	Robbert Post
A	*Omlandia,* 28 guns	Jan Gerbrandszoon
Z	*Veere,* 32 guns	Cornelis Ringelszoon
A	*Salamander,* 40 guns	Laurens Pieterszoon Bachhuysen
N	*Groote Christoffel,* 28 guns	Frederik Pieterszoon
F	*Gideon,* 24 guns	Hendrik Janszoon Camp
Z	*Meermin,* 28 guns	Jan Pouwelszoon, on the ship of Jan Jacobszoon Vlieger

Witte de With's small squadron at sea around 15 September 1639

R	*Maeght van Dordrecht,* 42 guns	Vice Admiral Witte Corneliszoon de With
A	*Overijssel,* 24 guns	Jacques Forant
A	*Utrecht,* 30 guns	Gerrit Meyndertszoon den Uyl, on the ship of Willem van Brederode
WIC	*Sint Laurens,* 32 guns	Adriaan Dommertszoon
A	*Bommel,* 28 guns	Sijbrandt Barendszoon Waterdrincker

Bankert's squadron in September 1639

Z	*Wapen van Zeeland,* 28 guns	Joost Bankert
Z	*Vlissingen,* 34 guns	Frans Janszoon
A	*Zutphen,* 28 guns	Joris Cats
A	*Walcheren,* 28 guns	Jan Theuniszoon Sluijs
N	*Wapen van Nassau,* 39 guns	Lieven Corneliszoon de Zeeuw
N	*Neptunus,* 33 guns	Albert Corneliszoon 't Jonge Hoen
A	*Amsterdam,* 10 guns	Barent Pieterszoon Dorrevelt
A	*Drenthe,* 16 guns	Gerrit Veen
F	*Rotterdam,* 10 guns	Joris Pieterszoon van den Broeck
Z	*Arnemuiden,* 22 guns	Adriaan Janszoon den Oven

Z	*Goes Arnemuiden*, 24 guns	Abraham Crijnssen
F	*Friesland*, 22 guns	Tjaart de Groot

The Dutch fleet at the Battle of the Downs, 21 October 1639

The First Squadron of Commandeur Denijs (his flagship is unrecorded)

A	*Harderwijk*, 22 guns	Hendrik Schrevelszoon
A	*Groningen*, 30 guns	Augustijn Balck
A	*Utrecht*, 28 guns	Willem van Nieuhof
A	*Friesland*, 24 guns	Evert Antheuniszoon
A	*Swol*, 20 guns	David Janszoon Bondt
Z	a ship	Jacob de Bruyn
A-VOC	a ship	Hendrick Janszoon Schuijr
N	*Alkmaar*, 24 guns	Jan Warnaertszoon Capelman

The Second Squadron

R	*Aemilia*, 57 guns	Lt Admiral Marten Harpertszoon Tromp, Barent Barentszoon Cramer
R	*Gelderland*, 34 guns	Willem van Coulster
	a ship	Harns
A	*Walcheren*, 30 guns	Jan Theuniszoon Sluijs
R	*Rotterdam*, 26 guns	Sijvert Vijgh
R	*Zeekalf*, 23 guns	Cornelis Engelen Silvergieter
A	*Utrecht*, 24 guns	Johan van Galen
R	a convoyer	Dirk Claeszoon van Dongen
R	a buss convoyer	Theunis de Heyngst
En-Dir	a ship	Jacob Corneliszoon de Boer
R	*Prins Hendrik*, 24 guns	Jan Adriaanszoon van Diemen
R	a ship	Marinus Juynbol
N	*Hollandsche Tuin*, 32 guns	Lambert Ybrantszoon Halffhoorn
R	a buss convoyer	Gerrit Sijmonszoon Voorburch
A	a hired Indiaman	Jacob Schatt
A-Dir	a ship	Cornelis Claeszoon Lastdrager
A	an Indiaman	Gerrit Claeszoon de Ham
N	a convoyer	Cornelis Janszoon Schellinghout



The crushing victory won by the Dutch over the Spanish at the Battle of the Downs on 21 October 1639 established the United Provinces as the foremost sea power of the age, and their admiral, Marten Tromp, as one of the greatest naval commanders of all time. This painting by Reinier Nooms shows Tromp's flagship, the *Aemilia*, and other ships of the squadron assembling before the battle. The arms on the stern of the ship are those of Prince Frederick Hendrick of Orange-Nassau. © *National Maritime Museum BHC3189*

The Third Squadron

A	*Frederik Hendrik*, 36 guns	Vice Admiral Witte Corneliszoon de With, Pieter Pieterszoon Wint
F	*Gideon*, 24 guns	Hendrick Janszoon Camp
A	*Deventer*, 28 guns	Robbert Post
F	*Friesland*, 22 guns	Tjaart Rijenx de Groot
A	*Amsterdam*, 10 guns	Barent Pietierszoon Dorrevelt
N	*Witte Eenhoorn*, 32 guns	Jan Corneliszoon Keert de Koe
N	*Wapen van Nassau*, 39 guns	Lievens Corneliszoon de Zeeuw
A	*Utrecht*, 30 guns	Gerrit Meijnertszoon van den Uyl on Willem van Brederode's ship
A	*Haarlem*, 32 guns	Matthijs Gilliszoon
N	*Neptunus*, 33 guns	Albert Corneliszoon 't Jonge Hoen
A-VOC	*Sint Laurens*, 32 guns	Adriaan Dommertszoon
A	a hired ship	Jan Jacobszoon Lobs
A	*Omlandia*, 28 guns	Jan Gerbrantszoon
R	*Witte Engel*, 30 guns	Sier de Liefde
R	a ship	Claes Juynbol
A-Dir	a ship	Jacob Tijszoon Nieuwvelt
N	a ship	Jacob Lammertszoon Bleycker
a	ship	Cornelis de Zeeuw
N	a ship	Quirijn Claeszoon
	a ship	Jan Breeckhout
Z	*Wapen van Zeeland*, 28 guns	Commandeur Joost Bankert Vlugh
Z	*Zierikzee*, 20 guns	Captain Regermorter
Z	a buss convoyer, 26 guns	Cornelis Mangelaer
Z	a convoyer	Adriaan Swart
Z	a ship	Abraham Crijnszoon
Z	a hired merchant ship	Pieter Arentszoon
Z	a hired merchant ship	Gillis de Vlaming
Z	a hired merchant ship	Jan de Trachter

The Fourth Squadron

		Vice Admiral Jan Evertsen
Z	*Veere*, 32 guns	Cornelis Ringelszoon
Z	a ship	Cornelis Evertsen de Oude
Z	a convoyer	Bastiaan Thijssen

Z	a ship	Jacob Verhelle
Z	a hired ship	Pieter ‘t Lam
R	a convoyer	Captain Musch
A	a hired ship	Abraham Witboom
Z	a fishery convoyer	Cornelis Janszoon Teer
Z	a ship	Jan Janszoon den Oven
A	*Salamander*, 40 guns	Laurens Pieterszoon Bachuijsen
A	*Bommel*, 28 guns	Sijbrant Barentszoon Waterdrincker
Z	a ship	Frans Mangelaer

r

The Fifth Squadron

A	*Zutphen*, 28 guns	Schout-bij-Nacht Jonkheer Joris Cats
A	*Overijssel*, 24 guns	Jacques Forant
A	*Overijssel*, 26 guns	Jacob Troncquoijs
A	Edam, 30 guns J	an de Lapper
N	a convoyer	Cornelis Janszoon Schellinghout
A	*Wakende Hart*, 16 guns	Elias van de Baese
N	a ship C	laes Janssen Melcknap
N	a ship	Jan Pieterszoon Berchout
R	a ship	Jan van Nes
A	a hired merchant ship	Hector Pieterszoon

The Sixth Squadron

WIC	*Jupiter*, 40 guns	Commandeur Houtebeen (Cornelis Corneliszoon Jol)
A	a hired merchant ship	Reijnert Wijbrantsz de Vos
A	a hired merchant ship	Jacob Struyck
N	*Engel*, 34 guns	Gerrit Frederickszoon
A	a ship	Cornelis Janszoon de Zaijer
A	a ship	Dirck Claeszoon
Z	a ship	Andries Corneliszoon
R	a convoyer	Ban Brustens
A-VOC	*Wapen van Amsterdam*, 18 guns	Arent Pieterszoon Ackersloot
A-Dir	a ship	Claes Bastiaanszoon van Jaarsvelt

Ships bringing men to the fleet

F	*Rotterdam*, 10 guns

		Joris Pieterszoon van den Broecke
A	*Drenthe*, 16 guns	Gerrit Veen
N	a convoyer	Cornelis Meij
N	a ship	Jan Cornelisz Keert de Koe

Ammunition ships

	Wijbrant Dirckszoon
	Jonas
	Cornelis Albertszoon
	Pieter Pieterszoon

The Dutch fleet sent to aid Portugal in 1641

The Dutch were in an odd situation with the Portuguese. Overseas, the Dutch and Portuguese were in conflict over trade and colonies, but nearer home the Dutch wanted to weaken Spain by aiding the Portuguese to throw off Spanish rule. For the latter reason, the Dutch hired a fleet of ships that were dispatched to Portugal. They fought a battle off Cape St Vincent on 4 November 1641. The Dutch survivors left the area after being heavily damaged in the battle. The ship *Zwaan* was sunk and 54 men were drowned; another ship, the *Haas*, sank after the battle, and Captain Solaes, of the *Engel Gabriel* was killed.

One peculiarity of this campaign is that there were captains usually associated with particular admiralties serving a different admiralty. For example, Maarten Schaeff had a long association with the Admiralty of Amstedam, but he commanded a Rotterdam ship in this fleet. Paulus van den Kerckhoff commanded ships for the Admiralty of Rotterdam, but he commanded an Amsterdam ship in the squadron of the rear admiral (the Schout-bij-Nacht).

The Admiral's Squadron

A	*Prins*, 38 guns	Admiral Artus Gijsels, Flag captain A Vlugh
A	*Sint Andries*, 36 guns	H Steuven
N	*Drie Helden Davids*, 36 guns	Reynst Corneliszoon Sevenhuijsen
A	*Prins van Portugal*, 26 guns	J Leendertszoon
A	*Engel Gabriel*, 28 guns	J Solaes
R	*Witte Engel*, 30 guns	Cornelis de Liefde
Z	*Vlissingen*, 20 guns	Pieter van Gorcum

Squadron of the Vice Admiral

R	*Roode Leeuw*, 37 guns	Vice Admiral J P Tolck
N	*Sint Maarten*, 30 guns	Fr J Touw
N	*Hoop*, 28 guns	W van Crimpen
A	*Sint Jacob*, 26 guns	C van Vliet
R	*Tijger*, 20 guns	Maarten Schaeff
A	*Zwaan*, 32 guns	Gerrit van Limmen
Z	*Abrahams Offerande*, 20 guns	Cornelis Brackman

Squadron of the Schout-bij-Nacht

Z	*Haas*, 26 guns	Schout-bij-Nacht Michiel de Ruyter
Z	*Roos*, 36 guns	G van Saenen (or van der Zaan)
A	*Pelikaan*, 32 guns	Jacob Pouwelszoon Cort
N	*Gouden Leeuw*, 24 guns	Pieter Florissen
N	*Graaf Maurits*, 22 guns	C A Oosterlingh
A	*Neptunus*, 20 guns	Paulus van den Kerckhoff

The Dutch fleet before Dunkirk on 21 March 1643

R	*Maeght van Dordrecht*	Vice Admiral Witte de With
R	*Aemilia*	Lt Admiral Tromp
A	*Zutphen*	Joris van Cats
A	*Walcheren*	Govert Voorens
A	*Utrecht*	Gerrit Meyndertszoon den Uyl
A	a ship	Barent Pieterszoon Dorrevelt
A	*Haarlem*	Matthijs Gillissen
N	*Eendracht*, 41 guns	Paulus Coolen
N	a ship	Jan Gijssen
Z	*Vlissingen*, 34 guns	Frans Janssen
Z	*Goes*	Cornelis Mangelaer
Z	*Tholen*	Cornelis Regermorter
Z	*Wapen van Zeeland*	Joost Willemszoon Block
A	*Frederik Hendrik*, 36 guns	Willem Codde van der Burgh
A	a ship	Commander Brakel
A	a ship	Jan Janszoon Lapper
N	a ship	Claes Tesselaer
N	a ship	Jan Janszoon Bleecker
N	*Monnikendam*, 24 guns	Arent Dirckszoon

A	a ship	Lt Commander Cornelis Toelast
A	a ship	Lt Commander Jan van Campen
A	a ship	Jacob Tijssen Nieuwvelt
A	a ship	Cornelis Verbeeck

Ships ready to be sent in for revictualling

R	a ship	Commandeur Coulster
R	*Oranje*	Job Forant
R	a ship	Captain van Nes
Z	*Middelburg*	Commandeur Joost Bankert de Oude
Z	*Veere*	Cornelis Ringelszoon
Z	*Meermin*	Adriaan Nicolaes Swart or Kempen
A	a ship	Captain Sluys

Dutch fleet assembled by Louis de Geer to aid the Swedes in 1644

Louis de Geer was a Flemish industrialist who had set up iron manufacture and gun-founding in Sweden, using the Walloon methods, although he retained a close relationship with the Dutch as well. During the Danish–Swedish War of 1643–1645, he travelled to the Netherlands, arriving at Amsterdam on 16 February 1644, intending to assemble a fleet to go to the aid of Sweden in the Sound (the Øresund, the narrow entrance to the Baltic between Denmark and Sweden). He hired and purchased ships at Amsterdam, Vlissingen (Flushing), and other ports, and the fleet sailed from the Vlie in April. They fought battles on 26 May and 4 June in the Listerdiep and then returned to the Vlie on 25 June. After making repairs, they sailed again. A somewhat different list of ships fought at Femern on 13 October 1644.

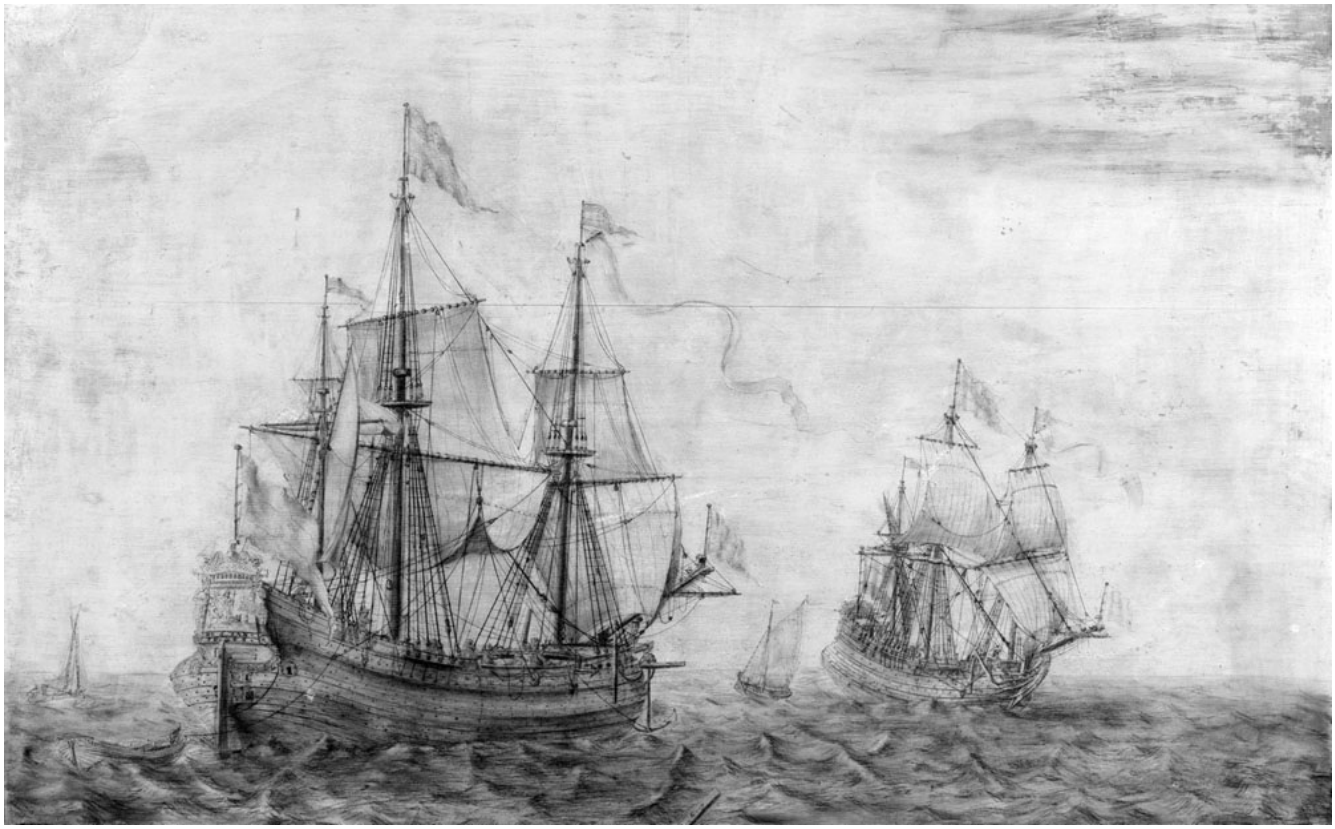
Many of these men appear in other lists between 1641 and 1653, although sometimes with their names spelled differently. In some cases, it is also possible to recognise ships that served elsewhere between 1641 and 1653.

Fleet at Listerdiep in May and June 1644

Warships

Vergulde Swaen, 28 guns	Admiral Maarten Thijssen, flag captain Lambert Pieterssen and later Teunis Jacobssen Schellinger Vice Admiral Hendrik Gerretsen, flag

Groote Dolphijn, 29 guns	captain Pieter Jacobssen
	Spanbroek, later Crijn Claessen Belsen
Groot Vlissingen, 24 guns	Schout-bij-Nacht Pieter Marcussen
Gecroonde Liefde, 31 guns	Cornelis Leendertszoon Blaeuw
Swarte Rave, 30 guns	Jan Terstegen
Campen, 24 guns	Cornelis Pieterssen Bos
Konick van Sweden, 28 guns	Claes Sipkens
Witte Engel, 33 guns	Jan Symonssen Rol, replaced by Adriaan Cornelissen Vos
Vlissingen, 24 guns	Willem Huybertssen Metaleman
Sint Mattheus, 24 guns	Pieter Pieterssen Sloos
Swarte Arent, 24 guns	Jacob Sijvertssen Spanheijm
Drij Croonen, 20 guns	Claes Agges
Nortcoping, 20 guns	Adriaen Jacobssen
Wapen van Medemblik, 26 guns	Luytg Pieterssen
Patientia, 24 guns	Arent Gabbesen
St Marten, 20 guns	Abraham Witboom
Vergulde Posthoorn, 20 guns	Pieter Pieterssen Rens
Brouwer, 20 guns	Cornelis Janszoon Brouwer
Prins, 20 guns	Cornelis Nauooge
Lange Bark, 18 guns	Jan Pieterssen Crimp
Liefde, 20 guns	Symon Dircksen Crab
Harderinne, 12 guns	



The Dutch fluyt *St Jan Baptista* depicted in a grisaille (pen-painting) by Cornelis Pieterszoon Mooy shows off the main characteristics of the type: the round stern with the narrow tafferel above, and the sharply concave upperworks (known as ‘tumblehome’); this last feature was said to minimise harbour dues, which was generally calculated on breadth at the uppermost deck. Although the ship-name was common, this may be the transport hired by Louis de Geer as part of the fleet sent to the aid of Sweden. © *National Maritime Museum BHC0871*

Transports

Vliegende Hert, 8 guns	Adriaen Cornelissen Rab
St Jacob, 9 guns	Symon Syvertsen
Gecroonde Liefde, 9 guns	Jan Jacobssen Coster
Fortuyn, 8 guns	Hendrik Cornelissen Damme
Koningin Hester, 8 guns	Gysbrecht Hendrikssen
Paradijs, 8 guns	Hendrik Huygen
Elisabeth van Londen, 8 guns	Jan Siwertssen
St Jan Baptista, 8 guns	Joris Janssen Valckenier
Cop, 14 guns	Jan Willemssen Cop
Jongvrouw Maria, 6 guns	Douwe Bockes

Fleet at Femern on 13 October 1644

Note that the *Swarte Arent* was sunk in the battle at Femern.

Jupiter, 34 guns
Groote Dolphijn, 29 guns
Witte Engel, 33 guns
St Matheus, 24 guns
Gecroonde Liefde, 31 guns
Patientia, 24 guns
Coninck van Sweden, 28 guns
Brouwer, 20 guns
Vergulde Posthoorn, 20 guns
Liefde, 20 guns
Campen, 24 guns
Wapen van Medemblik, 26 guns
Vlissingen, 24 guns
Groot Vlissingen, 27 guns
Swarte Arent, 24 guns
Swarte Rave, 30 guns
St Maarten, 20 guns
Prins, 20 guns
Harderinne, 12 guns

Witte de With's fleet sent to the Sound in 1645

Vice Admiral Witte de With was sent to the Sound with a fleet to force a large convoy of merchant ships into the Baltic without paying the traditional toll to Denmark. This was apparently the first operational mission for the new flagship, *Brederode*, built to replace the old *Aemilia*, which had been damaged in a storm. The mission succeeded, as the Danes were overawed by the show of force. Many of these ships and their captains are familiar names, made famous by their later role in the First Anglo-Dutch War and other fleet operations.

R	*Brederode*, 51 guns	Vice Admiral Witte Corneliszoon de With
R	*Gecroonde Liefde*, 33 guns	Cornelis van Houtten
R	*Prins Hendrik*, 23 guns	Claes Claeszoon Juynbol

A	*Huis van Nassau*, 36 guns	Vice Admiral Joris van Cats
A	*Maan*, 34 guns	Johan van Galen
A	*Zon*, 33 guns	Anthonis van Zalingen
A	*Goes*, 33 guns	Willem van Nijhoff
A	*Gelderland*, 32 guns	Anthonie de Liederkercke
A	*Zutphen*, 32 guns	Jan de Lapper
A	*Jaarsveld*, 30 guns	Captain Hoppesack
A	*Prins Hendrik*, 30 guns	Hendrik Schrevels
A	*Bommel*, 30 guns	Jan Uyttenhout
OA-Dir	*Burght*, 24 guns	Gerrit van Limmen
OA-Dir	*Prinses Roijaal*, 28 guns	Jacob Thyssen Nievelt
OA-Dir	*Hollandia*, 26 guns	Maarten de Graeff
OA-Dir	*Valk*, 23 guns	Jan Egbertszoon Prins
OA-Dir	*Jonge Prins*, 28 guns	Pieter Janszoon Veltmuys
OA-Dir	*Wakende Boey*, 26 guns	Jan Meyckes
OA-Dir	*Drommedaris*, 24 guns	Claes Lastdrager
OA-Dir	*Wapen van Medemblik*, 25 guns	Gerrit Huybrechtszoon Goethart
A-Dir	*Sint Andries*, 30 guns	Adriaan van Leeuwen
A-Dir	*Grooten Jupiter*, 30 guns	Claeszoon Corstiaenszoon
A-Dir	*Fortuin*, 28 guns	Jacob Schrieck
A-Dir	*Godt Mars*, 26 guns	Reynier Egbertszoon
A-Dir	*Sint Jacob*, 26 guns	Dirk Wouterszoon
A-Dir	*Patientia*, 26 guns	Cornelis Janszoon Poort
A-Dir	*Wapen Genua*, 36 guns	Arent Jacobszoon Habrake
A-Dir	*Kleinen Jupiter*, 22 guns	Hendrik Christiaenszoon
A-Dir	*Abrahams Offerhand*	Reyndert Claeszoon
A-Dir	*Koning van Sweden*, 26 guns	Claes Sipkes
A-Dir	*Swarten Raven*, 30 guns	Jan Verstegen (Ter Stegen)
A-Dir	*Rechte Liefde*, 26 guns	Jacob Swart
A-Dir	*Gouden Leeuw*, 24 guns	Adriaan Houttuyn
N	*Hoop*, 26 guns	Schout-bij-Nacht Halffhoorn
N	*Wapen van Alkmaar*, 24 guns	Jan Warnaertszoon Capelman
N	*Wapen van Hoorn*, 24 guns	Claes Tesselaar
N	*Medemblik*, 26 guns	Gabriel Anthoniszoon
N	*Sampson*, 28 guns	Captain Schellinghout
N	*Wapen van Monnikendam*, 26	Arent Dirckszoon

	guns	
En-Dir	*Getrouwen Harder*, 34 guns	Gijsbert Malcontent
En-Dir	*Haen*, 34 guns	Pieter Harmenszoon
En-Dir	*Dolphijn*, 28 guns	Thijs Huybrechtszoon
Ho-Dir	*Zwarten Beer*, 24 guns	Jacob Pieterszoon Houck
Ho-Dir	*Jonge Prins*, 24 guns	Jan Pieterszoon Baes
N	*Koning David*, 30 guns	Jan Baessen
F	*Prins Willem*, 28 guns	Andries Douweszoon Pascaert

The Dutch relief squadron sent to Brazil from late 1647 until 1649

In the 1630s the WIC had orchestrated the establishment of a Dutch enclave around Pernambuco in the Portuguese colony of Brazil. Dutch rule was threatened by a local revolt in 1645, and this squadron was dispatched to Brazil under the command of Vice Admiral Witte de With to support local forces. The squadron was forced to return in 1649 from a combination of deteriorating physical condition of the ships and from crew unrest.

Admiralty of Rotterdam

R	*Brederode*, 49 guns	Vice Admiral Witte Corneliszoon de With
R	*Gelderland*, 40 guns	Joost van Coulster
R	*Dolphijn*, 32 guns	Job Forant

Admiralty of Amsterdam

A	*Huis van Nassau*, 40 guns	Govert Vorens until 5 August 1648 Matthijs Gillissen until 28 September 1648
A	*Haarlem*, 36 guns	Matthijs Gillissen until 5 August 1648 Dirk Crijnen Verveen for the return voyage
A	*Utrecht*, 32 guns	Jacob Pauluszoon Cort
A	*Zutphen*, 30 guns	Cornelis Toelast Claes de With for the return voyage
A	*Overijssel*, 28 guns	Dirk Crijnen Verveen Steven Cuiper for the return voyage

Admiralty of the Noorderkwartier

N	*Eendracht*, 41 guns	Paulus Coolen Gijsbert Hendrickszoon Malcontent for the return

		voyage
N	*Wapen van Nassau*, 38 guns	Lieve de Zeeuw
		Jacob Cleijdijck for the return voyage
N	*Witte Eenhoorn*, 30 guns	Jan Gijzen
		Pieter Adriaanszoon (van Blocker) for the return voyage
N	*Koning David*, 34 guns	Willem Claeszoon Ham
Prize	*São Bartholomeu*, 35 guns	Boëtius Schaeff

The Dutch relief squadron sent to Brazil from 1650 to 1652

This squadron was sent to replace the previous squadron in an effort to preserve Dutch Brazil and to fight the Portuguese. The first ship, the *Witte Eenhoorn* or *Hoorn*, returned in December 1651 while the rest returned by June 1652. Several ships were lost on the return voyage owing to the outbreak of the First Anglo-Dutch War. The Dutch colony was finally lost in 1654.

Admiralty of Rotterdam

R	*Nijmegen*, 26 guns	Paulus van den Kerckhoff
R	*Dolphijn*, 28 guns	Marinus de Clercq

Admiralty of Amsterdam

A	*Prinses Aemilia*, 28 guns	Floris van Oyen
A	*Westfriesland*, 28 guns	Captain Boonacker
A	*Graaf Willem*, 40 guns	Captain Tas
A	*Gewapende Ruyter*, 36 guns	Boëtius Schaeff

Admiralty of the Noorderkwartier

N	*Witte Eenhoorn*, 30 guns	Pieter Allertszoon
N	*Hollandsche Tuin*, 36 guns	Jan Adriaanszoon Backer

Admiralty of Zeeland

Z	*Goes*, 26 guns	Cornelis Mangelaer
Z	*Tholen*, 26 guns	Cornelis Loncke

Admiralty of Friesland

F	*Frisia*, 28 guns	Tjaart de Groot
F	*Breda*, 28 guns	Hendrik Janszoon Camp

Squadron commanded by Lt Admiral Tromp in 1651

From March until 6 July 1651, Lt Admiral Tromp commanded a squadron operating against privateers in the Channel. Some of these same ships were still conducting operations in the Channel in June 1652.

R	*Prinses Louise*, 36 guns	Lt Admiral Tromp
A	*Edam*, 30 guns	Pieter van Brakel
A	*Amsterdam*, 30 guns	Barent Pieterszoon Dorrevelt
A	*Bommel*, 30 guns	Jan Uyttenhout
A	*Groot Zutphen*, 30 guns	Maarten Schaeff
Z	*Zeeuwse Leeuw*, 28 guns	Cornelis Evertsen de Oude
Z	*Hazewind*, 28 guns	Jacob Verhelle
N	*Jonge Prins*, 28 guns	Cornelis Barentszoon Slordt
N	*Eendracht*, 41 guns	Jacob de Boer

The composition of the fishery protection squadron as ordered on 18 May 1652

Carl Stapel found new documentary sources for the composition of the fishery protection squadron that was attacked on 22 July 1652 off the coast of Scotland. This explains why the information published in the *Hollandsche Mercurius* in 1652 did not match what we thought that we knew from other sources. By resolution of the Hare Hoog Mogenden (Their High Majesties) on 18 May 1652, the planned composition was as follows:

Admiralty of Rotterdam:	2 ships
Admiralty of Amsterdam:	4 ships
Admiralty of the Noorderkwartier:	3 ships (increased to 4 ships)
Admiralty of Zeeland:	2 ships (not implemented)
Admiralty of Friesland:	1 ship (not implemented)
City of Delft:	1 ship
City of Rotterdam:	1 ship and the commander-in-chief
City of Schiedam:	1 ship
City of Enkhuizen:	1 ship (increased to two ships)

The actual ships and captains are thought to be:

Admiralty of Rotterdam

Kalmer Sleutel, 24 guns	Dirk Vijgh
Sphera Mundi, 26 guns	Reynout Venhuijsen

Admiralty of Amsterdam

Patientia, 24 guns	Adriaan van Loenen
Hoop, 24 guns	Willem van Brederode
Marcus Curtius, 24 guns	Hendrik Kroeger
Catharina, 24 guns	Dirk Bogaart

Admiralty of the Noorderkwartier

Adam en Eva, 24 guns	Jan Heck
Land van Beloften, 24 guns	Jan Noblet
Wapen van Holland, 30 guns	Herman Munneckes
Sampson, 26 guns	Willem Claeszoon Ham

City of Delft

Zwaan, 24 guns	Captain Luitje

City of Rotterdam

Sint Paulus, 24 guns	Dirk Claeszoon van Dongen

City of Schiedam

Arke Noach, 24 guns	Gerrit Schuim

City of Enkhuizen

Sint Jan Baptiste, 24 guns	Dirk Gerritszoon Pomp
Samson, 24 guns	an unknown captain

The Dutch fleet at the Battle of Dover, 29 May 1652

Fighting in the First Anglo-Dutch War broke out in an encounter between the English and Tromp's fleet off Dover. According to Nico Brinck, Blake's flagship fired a large gun whose shot completely passed through the Dutch flagship, *Brederode*. The shot took off the arm of a Dutch sailor. Tromp replied with a broadside and that started the battle and the war.

Squadron of Jan Thijssen

Witte Lam, 32 guns

Vl-Dir		temporary Vice Admiral Jan Thijssen
Mi-Dir	*Gouden Leeuw*, 30 guns	Jacob Penssen
Mi-Dir	*Gouden Leeuwin*, 30 guns	Johannes Regermorter
Mi-Dir	*Middelburg*, 30 guns	Jan le Sage
Mi-Dir	*Sint Laurens*, 30 guns	Bastiaan Tuynemans
A-Dir	*Groote Liefde*, 38 guns	Bruijn van Seelst
A-Dir	*Alexander*, 28 guns	Jan Meijckes
A-Dir	*Prinses Roijaal*, 28 guns	Maarten de Graef
A-Dir	*Gideon*, 34 guns	Hector Bardesius
A-Dir	*Sint Salvador*, 34 guns	Matheeus Corneliszoon
En-Dir	*Vergulde Zon*, 28 guns	Jacob Claeszoon Duijm
Ho-Dir	*Liefde*, 28 guns	Pieter Adriaanszoon van Blocker

Squadron of Lt Admiral Tromp

R	*Brederode*, 54 guns	Lt Admiral Tromp
N	*Hoorn*, 30 guns	Pieter Allertszoon
N	*Prins Maurits*, 28 guns	Cornelis Pieterszoon Taenman
En-Dir	*Maecht van Enkhuizen*, 28 guns	Gijsbert Malcontent
N	*Alkmaar*, 28 guns	Jan Warnaertszoon Capelman
A-Dir	*Faam*, 28 guns	Jacob Corneliszoon Swart
A-Dir	*Sint Matheeus*, 34 guns	Cornelis Naeuoogh
A-Dir	*Groote Vergulde Fortuijn*, 35 guns	Frederick de Coninck
A-Dir	*Neptunus*, 36 guns	Gerrit van Limmen
Ha-Dir	*Sint Vincent*, 28 guns	Andries Douweszoon Pascaert
A-Dir	*Prins Maurits*, 34 guns	Nicolaes (or Claes) de With
A-Dir	*Vergulde Valck*, 28 guns	Cornelis Janszoon Brouwer

The Dutch fleet on 30 June 1652

The ships that fought the English off Dover formed no more than the skeleton of a fleet, and by the end of June 1652 it had been greatly expanded. The force listed here is very similar to the fleet that Tromp took to the Shetlands in late July to early August 1652.

Squadron of Vice Admiral Johan Evertsen

Vl-Dir	*Witte Lam*, 32 guns	Jan Thijssen
Mi-Dir	*Gouden Leeuw*, 30 guns	Jacob Pensen

Mi-Dir	*Leeuwin*, 30 guns	Johannes Regermorter
Mi-Dir	*Middelburg*, 30 guns	Jan le Sage
A-Dir	*Groote Liefde*, 38 guns	Bruijn van Seelst
A-Dir	*Alexander*, 34 guns	Jan Meyckes
A-Dir	*Prinses Roijaal*, 28 guns	Maarten de Graef
A-Dir	*Gideon*, 34 guns	Hector Bardesius
En-Dir	*Vergulde Zon*, 28 guns	Jacob Claeszoon Duijm
Ho-Dir	*Liefde*, 28 guns	Pieter Adriaanszoon van Blocker
Vl-Dir	*Dubbele Arend*, 26 guns	Allert Janszoon
Vl-Dir	*Haes*, 26 guns	Cornelis Evertsen de Jonge
A-Dir	*David en Goliad*, 34 guns	Claes Bastiaanszoon van Jaarsveld
A-Dir	*Engel Gabriel*, 28 guns	Bastiaan Bardoel
Zi-Dir	*Wapen van Zierikzee*, 34 guns	Cornelis Rochuszoon Fincen
Ve-Dir	*Wapen van der Veere*, 38 guns	Jan Olivierszoon
A	*Leeuwarden*, 34 guns	Govert Reael
?	a ship	Jacob van Nove
?	a ship	Jan Elbertszoon van Enkhuizen

Squadron of Lieutenant Admiral Maarten Harpertszoon Tromp

R	*Brederode*, 54 guns	Lt Admiral Tromp
A	*Vrede*, 44 guns	Gideon de Wildt
N	*Hoorn*, 30 guns	Pieter Allertszoon
N	*Prins Maurits*, 28 guns	Cornelis Taenman
En-Dir	*Maecht van Enkhuizen*, 28 guns	Gijsbert Malcontent
A-Dir	*Vliegende Faam*, 28 guns	Jacob Corneliszoon Swart
A-Dir	*Sint Matheeus*, 34 guns	Cornelis Naeuoogh
A-Dir	*Groote Vergulde Fortuijn*, 34 guns	Frederick de Coninck
A-Dir	*Neptunus*, 34 guns	Gerrit van Limmen
Ha-Dir	*Sint Vincent*, 28 guns	Andries Douweszoon Pascaert
A-Dir	*Prins Maurits*, 34 guns	Claes de With
A-Dir	*Valck*, 28 guns	Cornelis Brouwer
R-Dir	*Hollandia*, 26 guns	Ruth Jacobszoon Buijs
A-Dir	*Blauwen Arend*, 28 guns	Dirk Pater
A-Dir	*Rozenboom*, 28 guns	Gerrit Schuijt
A-Dir	*Arche Troijane*, 28 guns	Abraham Hendrickszoon Campen
A-Dir	*Sint Maria*, 28 guns	Sipke Fockes

R-Dir	*Sint Pieter*, 28 guns	Sijmon Corneliszoon van der Meer
R-Dir	*Jonas*, 36 guns	Johan Evertszoon de Liefde
A-Dir	*Witte Lam*, 28 guns	Cornelis van Houten
R-Dir	*Meerman*, 30 guns	Jacob Cleijdijck
A-Dir	*Zwarte Leeuw*, 28 guns	Hendrick de Raedt
R	*Overijssel*, 22 guns	Cornelis Engelen Silvergieter
R	*Utrecht*, 22 guns	Leendert Haexwant
R	*Gorcum*, 30 guns	Jan Jacobszoon van Nes de Oude Boer Jaep
R	*Schiedam*, 30 guns	Dirk Juijnbol
R	*Roscam*, 26 guns	Christiaan Elderszoon
R	*Maria*, 26 guns	Crijn van den Kerckhoff

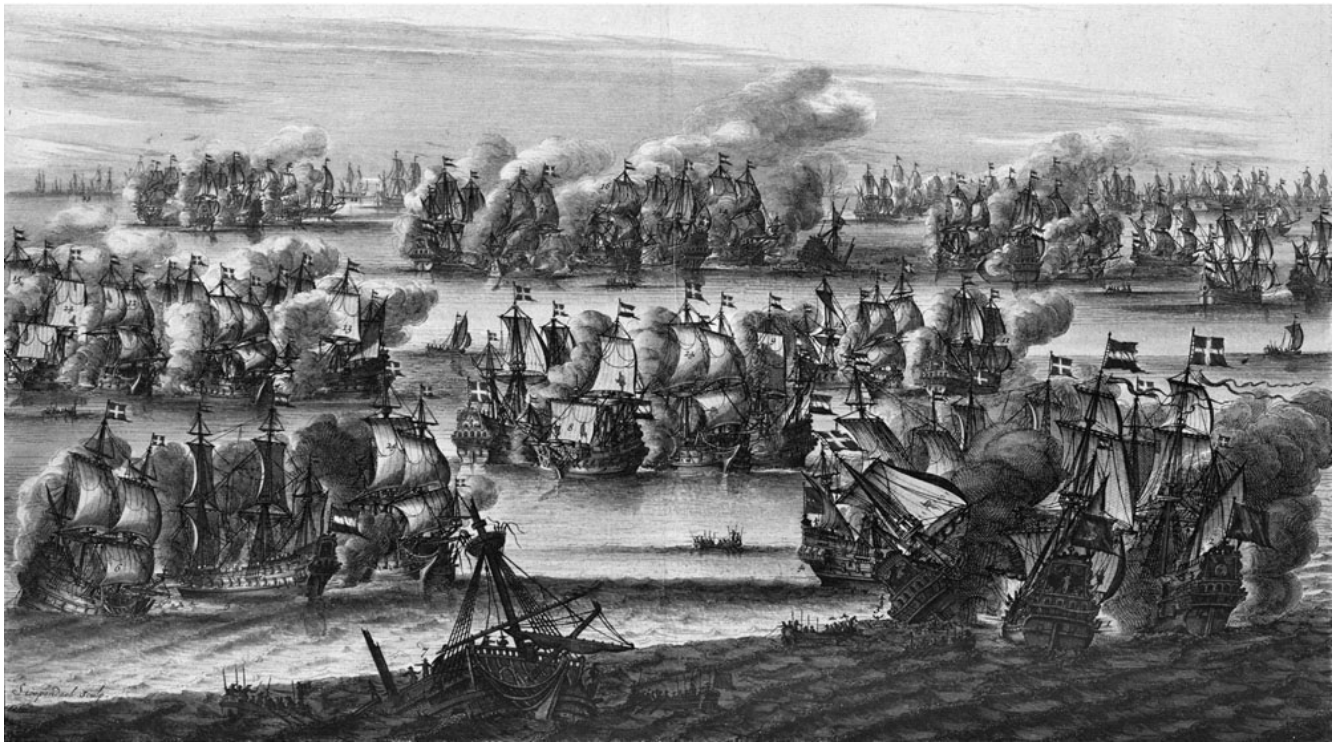
Squadron of Pieter Florissen

N	*Monnikendam*, 32 guns	Schout-bij-Nacht Pieter Florissen
N	*Stad Medemblik*, 30 guns	Pieter Schellinger
N	*Wapen van Enkhuizen*, 30 guns	Gerrit Femsen
N	*Wapen van Monnikendam*, 24 guns	Arent Dirkszoon
N	*Sampson*, 26 guns	Willem Ham
A-Dir	*Kroon Imperiaal*, 34 guns	Cornelis Janszoon Poort
A-Dir	*Burgh*, 34 guns	Lambert Pieterszoon
Mo-Dir	*Zwarte Beer*, 32 guns	Jacob Claeszoon Boet
Ed-Dir	*Vergulde Halve Maan*, 30 guns	Jan Frederickszoon Houckboot
Ho-Dir	*Sampson*, 30 guns	Jacob Pietersoon Hoeck
Me-Dir	*Sint Jeronimus*, 30 guns	Jan Pieterszoon Eenarm
A-Dir	*Elias*, 34 guns	Jacob Sijverstszoon Spanheijm
A-Dir	*Sint Francisco*, 28 guns	Stoffel Juriaenszoon
N	*Alkmaar*, 28 guns	Jan Warnaertszoon Capelman
A-Dir	*Engel Michiel*, 28 guns	Frederik Bogaart
Ha-Dir	*Vergulde Pelicaen*, 28 guns	Ariaen Heeres Kleijntje
A	*Overijssel*, 28 guns	Abraham van der Hulst
A	*Star*, 28 guns	Jacob Pauwelszoon Cort
A	*Hoop*, 28 guns	Joris Caullerij (or Colerij)

The Dutch fleet at the Battle of Plymouth, 26 August 1652

Michiel de Ruyter commanded a fleet of small ships that was engaged in convoying

Dutch merchant ships up and down the Channel in the summer and early autumn of 1652. Sir George Ayscue commanded a similar, but larger force of ships for the English, with orders both to protect English trade in the Channel and to interfere with Dutch shipping. The English attacked the convoy De Ruyter was escorting, but the resulting Battle of Plymouth was indecisive. In 1652 the English tactics were simply to charge the enemy ships and engage, but the Dutch fought off the attack and preserved their convoy. After the battle, Sir George Ayscue withdrew from further service at sea.



A contemporary Dutch engraving of the Battle of Plymouth, 16/26 August 1652, one of the early engagements of the First Anglo-Dutch War. It was an inconclusive clash between an English squadron commanded by George Ayscue and a Dutch one under Michiel de Ruyter. The ships of most of the Dutch commanders are numbered, with a key below the plate indicating their positions. In the top right background is the convoy the Dutch were defending. *Beverley R Robinson Collection 51.7.33*

Z	*Neptunus*, 28 guns	Michiel de Ruyter
Z	*Liefde*, 26 guns	Joost Bankert de Jonge
Z	*Wapen van Sweden*, 24 guns	Jan Sichelsen
Z	*Liefde*, 30 guns	Frans Mangelaer
Z	*Vlissingen*, 26 guns	Cornelis Evertsen
Z	*Middelburg*, 26 guns	Claes Janszoon Sanger
Z	*Ter Goes*, 27 guns	Cornelis Cuiper
Z	*Haas in't Veld*, 30 guns	Leendert den Haan
Z	*Eendracht*, 24 guns	Andries Fortuin
Z	*Sint Jan*, 26 guns	Laurens Lispensier
Z	*Faam*, 30 guns	Cornelis Loncke
F	*Westergo*, 28 guns	Lt Cdr Tijmen Claeszoon
F	*Prinses Albertine*, 24 guns	Rombout van der Parre
F	*Schaapherder*, 26 guns	Albert Pieterszoon Quaboer
F	*Sara*, 24 guns	Hans Carelsen Becke
F	*Graaf Hendrik*, 30 guns	Jan Reynderszoon Wagenaer
N	*Kasteel van Medemblik*, 26 guns	Gabriel Antheunissen
F	*Hector van Troijen*, 24 guns	Reinier Sekema
A	*Gelderland*, 26 guns	Cornelis van Velsen
A	*Gouda*, 28 guns	Jan Egbertszoon Ooms
A	*Graaf Willem*, 40 guns	Jan Gideonszoon Verburgh
A	*Engel Gabriel*, 36 guns	Isaac Sweers
A	*Drie Coningen*, 36 guns	Lucas Albertszoon
A-VOC	*Vogelstruis*, 40 guns	Douwe Auckes
A	*Amsterdam*, 30 guns	Sijmon van der Aeck
A	*Maria*, 30 guns	Claes Sael
A	*Aartsengel Michiel*, 40 guns	Emmanuel Zalingen
A-VOC	*Vrede*, 32 guns	Pieter Salomonszoon
R	*Rotterdam*, 30 guns	Jan Aertszoon Verhaeff
R-Dir	*Sint Pieter*, 28 guns	Lt Cdr Jan Janszoon van der Valck

Fireships

A	*Sint Maria*	Jan Claeszoon Corff
A	*Hoop*	Thomas Janszoon Dyck
A	*Amsterdam*	Jan Overbeecke
R	*Oranjeboom*	Leender Arentsen de Jager
Z	*Gekroonde Liefde*	Jacob Hermanszoon Visscher

A	*Gouden Zaal (Gouden Sael*)	Cornelis Beecke

The Dutch fleet at the Battle of Monte Cristo or Elba, 6 September 1652

Johan van Galen had relieved Joris van Cats as the Dutch commander in the Mediterranean Sea. Their mission was to protect Dutch commerce and to oppose the English naval operations and attack English trade. Johan van Galen flew his flag from the best Dutch ship in the Mediterranean, the new *Jaarsveld*. The English fleet in the Mediterranean was divided into two widely dispersed squadrons, and hampered by political appointees and political unrest. Richard Badiley's four-ship division was beaten by a squadron-sized group of Dutch ships near the islands of Elba and Monte Cristo off the Tuscan coast of Italy. Badiley's retreat allowed Van Galen to blockade the other English squadron in Leghorn (Livorno) for six months.

A	*Jaarsveld*, 44 guns	Cdr Johan van Galen
N	*Prinses Roijaal*, 34 guns	Albert Corneliszoon 't Hoen
Z	*Wapen van Zeeland*, 32 guns	Joost Willemszoon Block
N	*Eendracht*, 40 guns	Jacob de Boer
A	*Maan*, 40 guns	David Janszoon Bondt
A	*Vereenigde Provinciën*, 40 guns	Hendrik Claeszoon Swart
A	*Haarlem*, 40 guns	Dirk Crijnen Verveen
A	*Maagd van Enkhuizen*, 34 guns	Cornelis Tromp
Z	*Zeelandia*, 32 guns	Jacob de Boer
N	*Jonge Prins*, 28 guns	Cornelis Barentszoon Slordt

The Dutch fleet on 10 December 1652 as listed in Johan Evertsen's journal

This is the list that shows the Dutch fleet organization as it was immediately before the Battle of Dungeness. Some of the ships were later to separate and convoy merchant ships to various Channel ports. Vice Admiral Witte de With was absent from the battle, as he was ashore for as much as four months suffering from stress. Johan Evertsen still showed Witte de With's squadron, which was present at the battle, although his flagship was probably sent home.

Squadron of Lieutenant Admiral Tromp

R	*Brederode*, 54 guns	Lt Admiral Tromp
A	*Vrede*, 44 guns	Cdr Gideon de Wildt
R-Dir	*Prins*, 38 guns	Corstiaen Corstiaenszoon de Munnick
R-Dir	*Hollandia*, 26 guns	Ruth Jacobszoon Buys

R	*Holland*, 30 guns	Hendrick de Munnick
A	*Amsterdam*, 30 guns	Sijmon van der Aeck
A	*Star*, 28 guns	Jacob Pauwelszoon Cort
A-Dir	*Gideon*, 34 guns	Lt Cdr Ulderich de Jager
A-Dir	*Sint Maria*, 28 guns	Sipke Fockes
A	*Campen*, 40 guns	Joris van der Zaan
A	Engel *Gabriel*, 36 guns	Isaac Sweers
Ha-Dir	*Vergulde Pelicaen*, 28 guns	Adriaan Heeres Kleintje
N	*Hoorn*, 30 guns	Pieter Allertszoon
A	*Gouda*, 28 guns	Jan Egbertszoon Ooms
R-Dir	*Sint Pieter*, 28 guns	Sijmon Corneliszoon van der Meer
R	*Rotterdam*, 30 guns	Lt Cdr Pieter Verhaven
A	*Hollandia*, 32 guns	Evert Anthoniszoon Marre
A-Dir	*Groote Liefde*, 38 guns	Bruyn van Seelst
A-Dir	*Burgh*, 34 guns	Lt Cdr Hendrik Adriaanszoon Glas

Squadron of Vice Admiral Johan Evertsen

Z	*Hollandia*, 38 guns	Vice Admiral Evertsen, flag captain Adriaan Bankert
Z	*Witte Lam*, 38 guns	Commandeur Michiel de Ruyter
Z	*Zeeuwsche Leeuw*, 28 gun	Commandeur Cornelis Evertsen de Oude
Vl-Dir	*Haes*, 30 guns	Bastiaan Centsen (or Sentsen)
Mi-Dir	*Gouden Leeuw*, 30 guns	Jacob Adriaanszoon Penssen
Z	*Goes*, 26 guns	Cornelis Cuyper
Mi-Dir	*Gouden Leeuwin*, 30 gun	Johannes van Regermorter
Z	*Zeeridder*, 28 guns	Gillis Janszoon
Z	*Eendracht*, 18 guns	Lambert Bartelszoon
Mi-Dir	*Gulden Haan*, 36 guns	Jan Le Sage
Z	*Neptunus*, 28 guns	Jan Pouwelszoon
Z	*Liefde*, 26 guns	Joost Bankert de Jonge
Ve-Dir	*Wapen van der Veere*, 38 guns	Jan Olivierszoon
Z	*Sint Joris*, 23 guns	Jacob Wolfertszoon
Z	*Liefde*, 23 guns	Dingeman Cats
Zi-Dir	*Wapen van Zierikzee*, 34 guns	Lt Cdr Crijn Mangelaer
Z	*West Cappelle*, 28 guns	Cornelis Evertsen de Jonge
Z	*Eendracht*, 24 guns	Andries Fortuijn
Z	*Faam*, 30 guns	Skipper Swarten Pieter

Squadron of Vice Admiral Witte de With

R	*Prinses Louise*, 36 guns	Vice Adm de With, flag captain Johan Evertszoon de Liefde
A	*Vrijheid*, 46 guns	Augustijn Balck
A-Dir	*Kroon Imperiaal*, 34 guns	Cornelis Janszoon Poort
R	*Overijssel*, 22 guns	Dirk Vijgh
R	*Gulden Beer*, 24 guns	Jan de Haes
R	*Schiedam*, 30 guns	Dirk Juynbol
R-Dir	*Meerman*, 32 guns	Jacob Cleydyck
A-Dir	*Arke Troijane*, 28 guns	Abraham Hendrickszoon van Campen
A	*Achilles*, 28 guns	Dirk Schey
A	*Zeelandia*, 32 guns	Lt Cdr Nicolaes Marrevelt
F	*Breda*, 28 guns	Adriaan Bruynsvelt
F	*Frisia*, 28 guns	Schelte Wiglema
R	*Sphera Mundi*, 26 guns	Marinus de Clercq
A	*Leiden*, 28 guns	Hendrick Kroeger
A-Dir	*Sint Matheeus*, 34 guns	Cornelis Naeuoogh
F	*Graaf Hendrik*, 30 guns	Jan Reynderszoon Wagenaer

Squadron of Pieter Florissen

N	*Monnikendam*, 36 guns	Schout-bij-Nacht Pieter Florissen Blom
F	*Wapen van Nassau*, 36 guns	Hendrik Janszoon Camp
F	*Prinses Albertina*, 26 guns	Rombout van der Parre
N	*Wapen van Monnikendam*, 28 guns	Arent Dirckszoon
N	*Peereboom*, 24 guns	Thys Tymenszoon Peereboom
N	*Vergulde Schel*, 24 guns	Teunis Vechterszoon
N	*Tobias*, 30 guns	Lt Cdr Jan Bourgoigne
N	*Casteel van Medemblick*, 30 guns	Gabriel Antheuniszoon
N	*Prins Maurits*, 28 guns	Cornelis Pieterszoon Taenman
N	*Eenhoorn*, 28 guns	Jan Heck
Ho-Dir	*Sampson*, 30 guns	Jacob Pieterszoon Houck
N	*Lastdrager*, 28 guns	Volckert Schram

Ships to provide convoy

(to separate at the mouth of the Channel and make for Bordeaux)

Z	*Amsterdam*, 32 guns	Adriaan Nicolaeszoon Kempen

A	*Overijssel*, 28 guns	Jan van Campen
A	*Groningen*, 40 guns	Abraham van der Hulst
Vl-Dir	*Dubbele Arend*, 28 guns	Aldert Janszoon

(to separate at the mouth of the Channel and make for Bayonne)

R	*Roscam*, 26 guns	Corstiaen Eldertszoon

(to separate at Calais, the Downs, Havre de Grâce, and at St Malo)

R	*Utrecht*, 22 guns	Leendert Haexwant
Z	*Sandenburgh*, 24 guns	Pieter Gorcum
F	*Postpaert*, 30 guns	Isaac Codde
A	*Hollandsche Tuin*, 24 guns	Hillebrant Jeroenszoon
Ha-Dir	*Vergulde Pelicaen*, 28 guns	Adriaan Heeres Cleyntje

(to separate at the mouth of the Channel and make for Nantes)

R	*Dolphijn*, 32 guns	Paulus van der Kerckhoff
A	*Drie Coningen*, 36 guns	Lt Cdr Jacob Andrieszoon Swart
A	*Gelderland*, 28 guns	Cornelis van Velsen

(to separate at the mouth of the Channel and make for Rochelle)

A-Dir	*Kroon Imperiaal*, 34 guns	Cornelis Janszoon Poort
A	*Hollandia*, 30 guns	Albert Claeszoon de Graeff
A	*Graaf Hendrick*, 40 guns	Jan Gideonszoon Verburgh

Fireships with Vice Admiral Johan Evertsen

Z	*Eenhoorn*	Laurens Josiaszoon
Z	*Hammetje*	Adriaan Grieck
Z	*Liefde*	Otto Berckman
A	*Engel Michiel*	Jan Jacobszoon de Vos
A	*Gouden Sael*	Cornelis Beecke

The Dutch fleet at the Battle of Portland (the Three Days' Battle), 28 February–2 March 1653

The Battle of Portland was one of the epic engagements of the age of sail. This was a three-day running fight that started off Portland and continued across the Channel.

On the first day, the Dutch came very close to capturing the English flagships, especially Robert Blake's *Triumph*. Blake himself was severely wounded and the *Triumph* took heavy punishment and lost many men killed or wounded. By the second day, the Dutch had run short of ammunition and had to redistribute what was left, with the flag officers getting priority. As a storm could be seen approaching late on the third day, Robert Blake ended the battle and withdrew. Arguably, if he had continued the battle, the Dutch fleet could have been annihilated.

Admiralty of Rotterdam

R	*Brederode*, 55 guns	Lt Adm Tromp
R	*Prinses Louise*, 36 guns	Johan Evertszoon de Liefde
R	*Gulden Dolphijn*, 32 guns	Paulus van den Kerckhoff
R	*Gelderland*, 24 guns	Aert Janszoon Van Nes
R	*Gorcum*, 30 guns	Willem Adriaanszoon Warmont
R	*Holland*, 30 guns	Hendrick de Munnick
R	*Roscam*, 26 guns	Corstiaen Eldertszoon
R	*Sphera Mundi*, 26 guns	Marinus de Clercq
R	*Haij*, advice yacht, 6 guns	Teunis van der Heijden
R	*Tonijn*, yacht	Schipper Jacob Aertszoon
R	*Samuel*, ammunition fluyt	Geduyrigh Coolbrandt

Directors of Rotterdam

R-Dir	*Hollandia*, 26 guns	Ruth (Rutger) Jacobszoon Buys
R-Dir	*Meerman*, 32 guns	Jacob Cleydyck
R-Dir	*Prins*, 38 guns	Corstiaen Corstiaenszoon de Munnick
R-Dir	*Sint Pieter*, 28 guns	Sijmon Corneliszoon van der Meer

Admiralty of Amsterdam

A	*Vrijheid*, 46 guns	Cdr Augustijn Balck
A	*Vrede*, 42 guns	Cdr Gideon de Wildt
A	*Campen*, 40 guns	Joris van der Zaan
A	*Star*, 30 guns	Jacob Pouwelszoon Cort
A	*Hollandia*, 32 guns	Albert Claeszoon de Graeff
A	*Overijssel*, 28 guns	Jan van Campen
A	*Zeelandia*, 34 guns	Lt Cdr Nicolaes Marrevelt
A	*Amsterdam*, 30 guns	Sijmon van der Aeck
A	*Drie Coningen*, 36 guns	Lt Cdr Jacob Andrieszoon Swart

A	*Engel Gabriel*, 36 guns	Isaac Sweers
A	*Gelderland*, 28 guns	Cornelis van Velsen
A	*Gouda*, 28 guns	Jan Egbertszoon Ooms
A	*Achilles*, 28 guns	Dirk Schey
A	*Hollandsche Tuin*, 24 guns	Lt Cdr Joris Block

Directors of Amsterdam

A-Dir	*Arke Troijane*, 28 guns	Abraham Hendrickszoon Campen
A-Dir	*Kroon Imperiaal*, 34 guns	Cornelis Janszoon Poort
A-Dir	*Sint Maria*, 28 guns	Sipke Fockes
A-Dir	*Gideon*, 34 guns	Lt Cdr Ulderich de Jager
A-Dir	*Burgh*, 34 guns	Lt Cdr Hendrik Adriaanszoon Glas
A-Dir	*Groote Liefde*, 38 guns	Bruijn van Seelst
A-Dir	*Elias*, 34 guns	Jacob Sijvertszoon Spanheim

Amsterdam Chamber of the East India Company

A-VOC	*Vogelstruis*, 44 guns	Adriaan Kruijck

Admiralty of the Noorderkwartier

N	*Monnikendam*, 36 guns	Schout-bij-Nacht Pieter Florissen Blom
N	*Wapen van Monnikendam*, 28 guns	Arent Dirkszoon
N	*Peereboom*, 24 guns	Thys Tymenszoon Peereboom
N	*Tobias*, 30 guns	Lt Cdr Jan Bourgoigne
N	*Eenhoorn*, 28 guns	Jan Heck
N	*Lastdrager*, 28 guns	Volckert Schram
N	*Vergulde Schel*, 24 guns	Theunis Vechterszoon
N	*Casteel van Medemblick*, 28 guns	Gabriel Antheuniszoon
N	*Wapen van Enkhuizen*, 30 guns	Herman Munnekes
N	*Hoorn*, 30 guns	Pieter Allertszoon

Directors of Edam

Ed-Dir	*Vergulde Halve Maan*, 30 guns	Jan Frederickszoon Houcboot

Directors of Enkhuizen

En-Dir	*Maagd van Enkhuizen*, 30 guns	Gijsbert Malcontent
En-Dir	*Vergulde Zon*, 28 guns	Jacob Claeszoon Duijm

Directors of Hoorn

Ho-Dir	*Sampson*, 30 guns	Jacob Pieterszoon Houck

Directors of Monnikendam

A	*Zwarte Beer*, 32 guns	Jacob Claeszoon Boot

Admiralty of Zeeland

Z	*Hollandia*, 38 guns	Vice Adm Johan Evertsen, Flag captain Adriaan Bankert
Z	*Zeeuwsche Leeuw*, 28 guns	Cdr Cornelis Evertsen de Oude
Z	*Zeeridder*, 28 guns	Gillis Janszoon
Z	*Amsterdam*, 32 guns	Adriaan Nicolaeszoon Kempen
Z	*Neptunus*, 28 guns	Jan Pouwelszoon
Z	*Liefde*, 26 guns	Joost Bankert de Jonge
Z	*Eendracht*, 18 guns	Lambert Bartelszoon
Z	*Faam*, 30 guns	Schipper Swarten Pieter
Z	*Eendracht*, 24 guns	Andries Fortuijn

Directors of Vlissingen

Vl-Dir	*Witte Lam*, 38 guns	Cdr Michiel de Ruyter, flag captain Jan Thijssen Matheeus
Vl-Dir	*Haes*, 30 guns	Bastiaan Centen
Vl-Dir	*Dubbele Arend*, 28 guns	Lt Cdr Teunis Post

Directors of Middelburg

Mi-Dir	*Goude Leeuw*, 30 guns	Jacob Pensen
Mi-Dir	*Goude Leeuwin*, 30 guns	Johannes van Regermorter
Mi-Dir	*Gulden Haan*, 36 guns	Jan Le Sage

Directors of Veere

Ve-Dir	*Wapen van der Veere*, 38 guns	Jan Olivierszoon

Directors of Zierikzee

Zi-Dir	*Wapen van Zierikzee*, 34 guns	Lt Cdr Crijn Corneliszoon Mangelaer

Admiralty of Friesland

F	*Breda*, 28 guns	Adriaan Bruijnsvelt
F	*Frisia*, 28 guns	Schelte Wiglama

F	*Westergo*, 28 guns	Lt Cdr Tijmon Claeszoon
F	*Sara*, 24 guns	Lt Hessel Franszoon
F	*Graaf Hendrik*, 30 guns	Jan Reynderszoon Wagenaer
F	*Waterhond*, 16 guns	Cornelis Alles Oostrum

The Dutch fleet at the Battle of Leghorn (Livorno), 14 March 1653

After his defeat of Richard Badiley's squadron in September 1652, Van Galen was able to blockade the other English squadron, commanded by Henry Appleton, in the port of Leghorn (as Livorno was known to the English). In March Badiley's squadron returned to the area and Appleton made an attempt to escape in order to join forces. However, the Dutch defeated Appleton's squadron and drove off Badiley's ships once again. The remnant of the English withdrew from the Mediterranean Sea after this defeat, although the Dutch commander, Johan van Galen, was killed in the battle. He was a German who had long served as a captain for the Admiralty of Amsterdam. Before the engagement, Pieter van Zalingen had travelled overland from the Netherlands to take command of the Zon, after his father, Anthonis van Zalingen, had died in November 1652.



In their first war with England the Dutch were generally worsted in the fighting in home waters, but they won decisive control of the Mediterranean at the Battle of Livorno on 14 March 1653 (or Leghorn on 4 March as recorded by the English). This is a nineteenth-century lithographic depiction of the engagement but is based on a painting of the period. In the foreground is the Dutch ship Zon, identified by the golden sun on her tafferel. *Beverley R Robinson Collection 51.7.35*

A	*Vereenigde Provinciën*, 40 guns	Cdr Johan van Galen
A	*Maan*, 40 guns	Cornelis Tromp
A	*Ter Goes*, 40 guns	Jan Richewijn
A	*Zon*, 40 guns	Pieter van Zalingen
A	*Zutphen*, 36 guns	Jan Uijttenhout
A	*Maagd van Enkhuizen*, 34 guns	Jan Roetering
N	*Jonge Prins*, 28 guns	Cornelis Barentszoon Slordt
A	*Julius Caesar*, 28 guns	Jacob Janszoon Roocher
A	*Witte Oliphant*, 34 guns	Sijbrant Janszoon Mol
A	*Madonna della Vigna*, 28 guns	Harman Sonne
A	*Susanna*, 28 guns	Daniel Janszoon de Vries
A	*Zwarte Arend*, 28 guns	Pieter Janszoon van Bontebotter
A	*Salomons Ordeel*, 28 guns	Meijndert Theunissen van Oosterwout
A	*Roode Haes*, 28 guns	Adriaan Rodenhaes
A	*Star*, 28 guns	Hendrik Govertszoon

Witte de With's fleet on 11 April 1653

Because of the widespread damage to Dutch warships resulting from the Battle of Portland, the main fleet was disbanded. In the interim, Vice Admiral Witte de With commanded a small fleet that was intended for use both as a raiding force and for convoying merchant ships in home waters. When he returned to sea from his breakdown, he flew his flag on ships of the Admiralty of Amsterdam. In April, there was a planned raid on Scarborough, which came close to being executed. In a last-minute council of war, Witte de With let the council decide that Scarborough was too restricted and too risky a place to raid. This is his fleet as of 11 April 1653, showing the fleet organization.

Van Squadron

A	*Fazant*, 32 guns	Vice Commandeur Jan de Lapper
A	*Dolfijn*, 30 guns	Gerbrandt Schatter
R	*Gulden Beer*, 23 guns	Lt Cdr Pieter Jacobszoon
A-Dir	*Valck*, 28guns	Cornelis Janszoon Brouwer
A-Dir	*Sampson*, 28 guns	Cornelis Corneliszoon de Groot
N	*Prins Maurits*, 32 guns	Cornelis Pieterszoon Taenman
Z	*Amsterdam*, 32 guns	Adriaan Nicolaeszoon Kempen
A	*Westfriesland*, 28 guns	Hendrick Huyskens

F	*Postpaert*, 30 guns	Isaac Codde

Centre Squadron

A	*Leeuwarden*, 34	Vice Adm Witte Corneliszoon de With, on the ship of Govert Reael
A	*Graaf Willem*, 40 guns	Jan Gideonszoon Verburgh
R	*Overissel*, 24 guns	Dirck Vijgh
A	*Omlandia*, 32 guns	Maarten Schaeff
A	*Prins Willem*, 30 guns	Jan Janszoon Boermans
A-Dir	*David en Goliat*, 34 guns	Claes Bastiaenszoon van Jaersvelt
A	*Leiden*, 30 guns	Hendrick Kroeger
A	*Bommel*, 34 guns	Pieter van Braeckel
R-VOC	*Wapen van Nassau*, 32	Jan Adriaenszoon van der Werff
A	*Zutphen*, 26 guns	Hillebrandt Jeroenszoon
A-VOC	*Gerechtigheid*, 34 guns	Evert Pieterszoon Swart
Z	*Goes*, 26 guns	Cornelis Kuijper

Rear Squadron

R	*Utrecht*, 22 guns	Cdr Leendert Haexwant
A-Dir	*Sint Pieter*, 28 guns	Gerrit Schuyt
A-Dir	*Engel Michiel*, 28 guns	Frederick Bogart
A-Dir	*Blauwen Arend*, 28 guns	Lt Cdr Hendrik Heij
A	*Amsterdam*, 30 guns	Lt Cdr Claes Bontecoe
En-Dir	*Vergulde Zon*, 28 guns	Jacob Claeszoon Duijm
A-VOC	*Mercurius*, 36 guns	Pieter de Bitter
A-Dir	*Catarina*, 28 guns	Jacob Janszoon Kop

The Dutch fleet at the Battle of the Gabbard, 12 and 13 June 1653

This is actually the complete listing of Dutch ships from the fleet register taken on 23 June 1653. In many cases, there are complete inventories for these ships in the archives. However, this was only done for the ships at Vlissingen, not for the ships in the Texel roads. The Battle of the Gabbard, which was fought by ships from this list, was a Dutch disaster. The battle turned into a rout and the English were able to capture ships that should not have been vulnerable. The vice admirals vowed not to let this sort of calamity happen again. They blamed the scale of the defeat on a failure of leadership by the fleet commander, Lieutenant Admiral Tromp. As a result of this battle, the English imposed a close blockade of the Dutch coast and ports that

shut down commerce and caused great financial loss. The battle also revealed the cowardice of many Dutch captains, mostly, but not exclusively, those who commanded hired ships. There was also at least one incident of mutiny by the crew of a hired ship, the *Hoop*.

Admiralty of Amsterdam

A	*Leeuwarden*, 34 guns	Govert Reael
A	*Phesant*, 32 guns	Jan de Lapper
A	*Dolphijn*, 30 guns	Gerbrand Schatter
A	*Prins Willem*, 30 guns	Jan Janszoon Boermans
A	*Omlandia*, 32 guns	Maarten Schaeff
A	*Leiden*, 30 guns	Hendrik Kroeger
A	*Graaf Hendrik*, 40 guns	Jan Gideonszoon Verburgh
A	*Bommel*, 34 guns	Pieter van Brakel
A	*Zutphen*, 26 guns	Hillebrant Jeroenszoon
A	*Westfriesland*, 28 guns	Hendrik Huyskens
A	*Vrede*, 44 guns	Cdr Gideon de Wildt
A	*Overijssel*, 30 guns	Jan van Campen
A	*Gelderland*, 30 guns	Cornelis van Velsen
A	*Gouda*, 30 guns	Jan Egbertszoon Ooms
A	*Brack*, 18 guns	Jan Admirael
A	*Vrijheid*, 50 guns	Abraham van der Hulst
A	*Zeelandia*, 34 guns	Nicolaes Marrevelt
A	*Hollandsche Tuin*, 24 guns	Joris Block
A	*Prinses Aemilia*, 28 guns	Lt Cdr Jan Franszoon Smit
A	*Windhond*, 18 guns	Dirk Pieterszoon Heertjes
A	*Campen*, 40 guns	Willem van der Zaan
A	*Gulden Leeuken* or *Gouden Leeuw*, 24 guns	Steven Cuiper
A	*Amsterdam*, 30 guns	Paulus Egbertszoon Sonck
A	*Jonas*, 26 guns	Joris Collerij
A	*Hoop*, 28 guns	Boëtius Schaeff

Directors of Amsterdam

A-Dir	*Moor*, 34 guns	Adriaan Corneliszoon van Ackersloot
A-Dir	*Moorin*, 28 guns	Cornelis Corneliszoon Jol
A-Dir	*Gulden Valk*, 28 guns	Cornelis Janszoon Brouwer

A-Dir	*David en Goliat*, 34 guns	Claes Bastiaanszoon van Jaarsvelt
A-Dir	*Samson*, 28 guns	Cornelis Corneliszoon de Groot
A-Dir	*Engel Michiel*, 28 guns	Frederick Bogaart
A-Dir	*Sint Pieter*, 28 guns	Gerrit Schuyt
A-Dir	*Catharina*, 28 guns	Jan Jacobszoon Cop
A-Dir	*Rooseboom*, 28 guns	Bartholomeus Rietbeeck
A-Dir	*Faam*, 28 guns	Jacob Corneliszoon Swart
A-Dir	*Sint Matheeus*, 42 guns	Cornelis Lourenszoon
A-Dir	*Blauwen Arend*, 30 guns	Hendrik Claeszoon Streeck
A-Dir	*Walvisch*, 30 guns	Abraham Verleth
A-Dir	*Burgh*, 34 guns	Lt Cdr Hendrick Adriaanszoon Glas
A-Dir	a ship, 30 guns	Bartold Simonssen
A-Dir	*Gulden Pelicaen*, 30 guns	Barent Timenszoon Soudaen
A-Dir	*Elias*, 34 guns	Frans Franszoon Sluijter
A-Dir	*Gideon*, 34 guns	Dirk Janszoon Somer

Amsterdam Chamber of the East India Company

A-VOC	*Huis van Nassau*, 34 guns	Jan Pieterszoon van Strijp
A-VOC	*Gerechtigheid*, 34 guns	Evert Pieterszoon Swart
A-VOC	*Mercurius*, 36 guns	Pieter de Bitter

Admiralty of Rotterdam

R	*Brederode*, 54 guns	Lt Adm Tromp
R	*Utrecht*, 22 guns	Leendert Haexwant
R	*Overijssel*, 24	Dirk Vijgh
R	*Vergulde Beer*, 26 guns	Lt Cdr Pieter Jacobszoon
R	*Gorcum*, 30 guns	Willem Adriaanszoon Warmont
R	*Dolphijn*, 32 guns	Paulus van den Kerckhoff
R	*Rotterdam*, 30 guns	Lt Cdr Pieter Verhaven
R	*Gelderland*, 24 guns	Aert Janszoon van Nes
R	*Sphera Mundi*, 26 guns	Marinus de Clercq
R	*Roscam*, 24 guns	Corstiaen Eldertszoon

Directors of Rotterdam

R-Dir	*Hollandia*, 26 guns	Ruth Jacobszoon Buys
R-Dir	*Sint Pieter*, 28 guns	Simon Corneliszoon van der Meer
R-Dir	*Prins*, 38 guns	Jacob Cleijdijck

Rotterdam Chamber of the East India Company

R-VOC	*Nassau*, 32 guns	Jan Adriaanszoon Van der Werff

Rotterdam Advice Yacht

R	*Haij*, 6 guns	Teunis Willemszoon van der Heiden

Directors of Hoorn

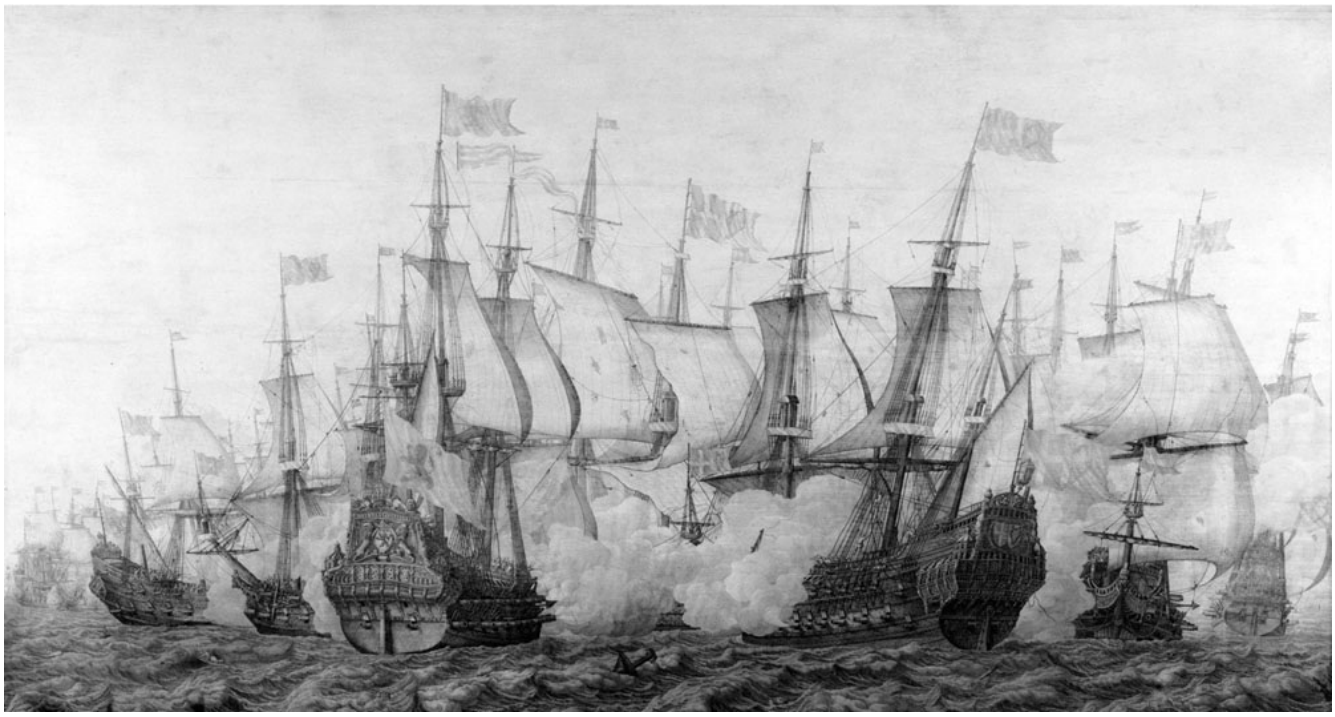
Ho-Dir	*Samson*, 30 guns	Lt Cdr Jacob Albertszoon Pool

Directors of Enkhuizen

En-Dir	*Vergulde Zon*, 28 guns	Jacob Claeszoon Duijm

Admiralty of the Noorderkwartier

N	*Monnikendam*, 36 guns	Schout-bij-Nacht Pieter Florissen
N	*Kasteel van Medemblik*, 28 guns	Adriaan Dirckszoon Houttuijn
N	*Prins Maurits*, 32 guns	Cornelis Pieterszoon Taenman
N	*Wapen van Monnikendam*, 28 guns	Arent Dirckszoon
N	*Wapen van Enkhuizen*, 34 guns	Gerrit Femssen
N	*Tobias*, 30 guns	Lt Cdr Roelof Thijssen
N	*Hoorn*, 32 guns	Claes Aldertszoon or Allertszoon
N	*Peereboom*, 24 guns	Thijs Tijmenszoon Peereboom
N	*Profeet Samuel*, 30 guns	Reynst Corneliszoon Sevenhuijsen



A grisaille by Heerman Witmont depicting the Battle of the Gabbard, 12–13 June 1653 (2-3 June English style). This mammoth engagement involved around a hundred ships on each side and ended with a decisive English victory, which allowed them to closely blockade the Dutch coast, bringing most overseas trade to a halt. The centre of the picture shows the *Brederode*, of 54 guns and the most powerful ship in the Dutch fleet, in action with the 88-gun *Resolution*. This latter ship, built as the *Prince Royal* and sometimes regarded as the world's first three-decker, emphasises the superiority of English ships in size and firepower that became apparent to the Dutch in this war.

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Directors of Edam

Ed-Dir	*Vergulde Halve Maan*, 30 guns	Hendrik Pieterszoon

Directors of Monnikendam

Mo-Dir	*Zwarte Beer*, 32 guns	Jan Corneliszoon Olij

Hoorn Chamber of the East India Company

Ho-Dir	*Sint Willeboort*, 27 guns	Eddic Jacobszoon

Admiralty of Zeeland

Z	*Milde Maarten*, 26 guns	Claes Janszoon Sanger
Z	*Amsterdam*, 32 guns	Adriaan Kempen
Z	*Sandenburgh*, 24 guns	Pieter Gorcum
Z	*Goes*, 26 guns	Cornelis Cuijper
Z	*Sint Joris*, 23 guns	Jacob Wolfertszoon
Z	*Westcappel*, 28 guns	Cornelis Evertsen de Jonge
Z	*Zeeridder*, 28 guns	Gillis Janszoon
Z	*Neptunus*, 28 guns	Adriaan Janszoon den Oven
Z	*Zeeuwsche Leeuw*, 28 guns	Cornelis Evertsen de Oude
Z	*Liefde*, 26 guns	Jan Matthijszoon
Z	*Hollandia*, 38 guns	Adriaan Bankert
Z	*Eendracht*, 18 guns	Lambert Bartelszoon
Z	*Haes*, 20 guns	Jan van Housen
Z	*Liefde*, 23 guns	Dingeman Cats

Directors of Middelburg

Mi-Dir	*Gouden Leeuwin*, 30 guns	Adriaan Vermeulen
Mi-Dir	*Gecroonde Liefde*, 36 guns	Marcus Hartman
Mi-Dir	*Gouden Leeuw*, 30 guns	Jacob Adriaanszoon Pensen

Directors of Vlissingen

Vl-Dir	*Witte Lam*, 38 guns	Cdr Michiel de Ruyter
Vl-Dir	*Haes*, 30 guns	Bastiaan Centsen
Vl-Dir	*Zwarte Arend*, 30 guns	Teunis Post

Directors of Veere

Ve-Dir	*Wapen van der Veere*, 37 guns	Jan Olivierszoon

Middelburg Chamber of the East India Company

Mi-VOC	*Zwarte Bul*, 32 guns	Willem Volkertszoon

Admiralty of Friesland

F	*Postpaert*, 30 guns	Isaac Codde
F	*Graaf Willem*, 26 guns	Jan Coenders
F	*Westergo*, 28 guns	Lt Cdr Tijmon Claeszoon
F	*Stad Groningen en Ommelanden*, 38 guns	Joost Bulter

Directors of Harlingen

Ha-Dir	*Sint Vincent*, 28 guns	Adriaan Heeres Kleijntje

Arriving later to the fleet

Z	*Vlissingen*, 34 guns	Jan Pouwelszoon
Z	*Eendracht*, 24 guns	Andries Fortuijn

Fireships

R	*Koning David*	Jacob Arentsen
R	*Oranjeboom*	Dirk Janssen Stroo
Z	*Ostende*	Jan Diemen
Z	*Liefde*	Jan Vinckhaert
Z	*Vercken*	Hendrik Bodewijns
Z	*Hammetje*	Abraham Goons

The Dutch fleet at the time of the Battle of Scheveningen, August 1653

This is another fleet list that includes ships not actually in the battle on 10 August 1653. This is a fleet inventory and does not show the fleet organization by squadrons. The Battle of Scheveningen was a tactical Dutch defeat but was a strategic victory. The English fleet was so damaged in the battle that the close blockade of the Dutch coast and ports was broken.

Admiralty of Amsterdam

A	*Vrijheid*, 50 guns	Vice Admiral de With, flag captain Abraham van der Hulst
A	*Vrede*, 44 guns	Cdr Gideon de Wildt
A	*Bommel*, 34 guns	Pieter van Brakel
A	*Gouden Reael*, 28 guns	Adriaan van Loenen

A	*Jonas*, 27 guns	Joris Collerij
A	*Pelicaen*, 24 guns	Jan Overcamp
A	*Zutphen*, 26 guns	Hillebrant Jeroenszoon
A	*Gouda*, 30 guns	Jan Egbertszoon Ooms
A	*Campen*, 42 guns	Willem van der Zaan
A	*Engel Gabriel*, 28 guns	Adriaan van den Bosch
A	*Windhond*, 18 guns	Jan Admirael
A	*Edam*, 30 guns	Barent Cramer
A	*Amsterdam*, 34 guns	Paulus Egbertszoon Sonck
A	*Prins Willem*, 32 gun	Jan Boermans
A	*Brack*, 18 guns	Poppe Binckes
A	*Westfriesland*, 27 guns	Lt of Hendrik Huyskens
A	*Hollandsche Tuin*, 24 guns	Joris Block
A	*Hoop*, 28 guns	Dirk Pater
A	*Overijssel*, 30 guns	Jan van Campen
A	*Leeuwarden*, 34 guns	Govert Reael
A	*Phesant*, 32 guns	Jan de Lapper
A	*Groningen*, 40 guns	Gillis Thijssen Campen
A	*Hollandia*, 32 guns	Evert Anthoniszoon
A	*Vergulde Dolphijn*, 30 guns	Gerbrant Schatter
A	*Star* or *Morgenstar*, 30 guns	Albert Claeszoon Graeff

Directors of Amsterdam

A-Dir	*Gideon*, 34 guns	Dirk Janszoon Somer
A-Dir	*Faam*, 28 guns	Jacob Corneliszoon Swart
A-Dir	*Moor*, 36 guns	Adriaan Corneliszoon van Akersloot
A-Dir	*Hercules*, 28 guns	Sijmon Veeneman
A-Dir	*Sint Pieter*, 28 guns	Gerrit Schuyt
A-Dir	*Moorin*, 30 guns	Cornelis Corneliszoon Jol
A-Dir	*Hollandsche Tuin*, 32 guns	Herman Walman
A-Dir	*Sampson*, 27 guns	Cornelis Corneliszoon de Groot
A-Dir	*David en Goliad*, 34 guns	Claes Bastiaanszoon van Jaarsvelt
A-Dir	*Engel Michiel*, 28 guns	Frederick Bogaart
A-Dir	*Keurvorst van Keulen*, 34 guns	Sijmon Dootjes
A-Dir	*Blauwen Arend*, 30 guns	Hendrik Claeszoon van Streeck
A-Dir	*Gulden Valk*, 28 guns	Cornelis Janszoon Brouwer
A-Dir	*Zwarte Leeuw*, 30 guns	Hendrik de Raedt

A-Dir	*Walvisch*, 30 guns	Abraham Verleth
A-Dir	*Koning David*, 28 guns	Dirk Hendrikszoon Vogelsang
A-Dir	*Burgh*, 34 guns	Lt Cdr Hendrik Adriaanszoon Glas



The Battle of Scheveningen, 10 August 1653 (31 July English style), was the last fleet engagement of the First Anglo-Dutch War. Hard-fought, as they all were, this ended in the death of the great Dutch admiral Tromp and another English victory, but the damage was so widespread that the blockade of the Dutch coast had to be lifted. This is an eyewitness drawing by Willem van de Velde the Elder, who was present in a small galjoot specially provided by the States-General; he describes it as showing 'The last pass near midday being about two o'clock and Tromp lost his main topmast about midday.' © *National Maritime Museum BHC0277*

Amsterdam Chamber of the East India Company

A-VOC	*Huis van Nassau,* 34 guns	Jan Pieterszoon van Strijp
A-VOC	*Gerechtigheid,* 34 guns	Evert Pieterszoon Swart
A-VOC	*Mercurius*, 36 guns	Pieter de Bitter

Admiralty of Rotterdam

R	*Brederode*, 55 guns	Lt Adm Tromp
R	*Utrecht*, 22 guns	Leendert Haexwant
R	*Overijssel*, 24 guns	Dirk Vijgh
R	*Gorcum,* 30 guns	Willem Adriaanszoon Warmont
R	*Dolphijn,* 32 guns	Paulus van den Kerckhoff
R	*Rotterdam,* 30 guns	Lt Cdr Pieter Verhaven
R	*Gelderland*, 24 guns	Aert Janszoon van Nes
R	*Prinses Louise*, 36 guns	Abel Roelantszoon Verboom
R	*Roscam,* 24 guns	Corstiaen Eldertszoon
R	*Rozencrans*, 44 guns	Jan de Haes
R	*Haij*, 6 guns	Teunis Willemszoon van der Heiden

Directors of Rotterdam

R-Dir	*Hollandia*, 26 guns	Ruth (Rutger) Jacobszoon Buys
R-Dir	*Prins,* 38 guns	Jacob Kleijdijck
R-Dir	*Sint Pieter*, 28 guns	Sijmon Corneliszoon van der Meer

Rotterdam Chamber of the East India Company

R-VOC	*Wapen van Nassau,* 36 guns	Jan Adriaanszoon van der Werff

Admiralty of the Noorderkwartier

N	*Kasteel van Medemblik*, 28 guns	Lt Cdr Dirk Arentszoon Houtthuijn
N	*Eenhoorn,* 32 guns	Jan Heck
N	*Harder,* 34 guns	Jan Backer
N	*Hoorn*, 32 guns	Claes Aldertszoon or Allertszoon
N	*Lastdrager*, 32 guns	Gerrit Munt
N	*Mars,* 38 guns	Reijnst Corneliszoon Sevenhuijsen
N	*Monnikendam,* 36 guns	Schout-bij-Nacht Pieter Florissen
N	*Peereboom,* 24 guns	Thijs Tijmonszoon Peereboom
N	*Prins Maurits*, 32 guns	Cornelis Pieterszoon Taenman
N	*Vergulde Schel*, 24 guns	Claes Corneliszoon Hen

N	*Tobias*, 30 guns	Jan Ham
N	*Wapen van Enkhuizen*, 34 guns	Gerrit Femssen
N	*Wapen van Monnikendam*, 28 guns	Arent Dirckszoon

Directors of Enkhuizen

En-Dir	*Harderin*, 32 guns	Dirk Gerritszoon Pomp

Directors of Medemblik

Me-Dir	*Koning Radboud (Conick Radbout*), 30 guns	Jan Rootjes

Directors of Hoorn

Ho-Dir	*Samson*, 30 guns	Jacob Houck

Directors of Monnikendam

Mo-Dir	*Zwarte Beer*, 32 guns	Jan Corneliszoon Olij

Hoorn Chamber of the East India Company

Ho-VOC	*Sint Willeboort*, 27 guns	Herick (or Eddic) Jacobszoon

Admiralty of Zeeland

Z	*Amsterdam*, 32 guns	Adriaan Kempen
Z	*Vlissingen*, 34 guns	Jan Pouwelszoon
Z	*Liefde*, 23 guns	Dingeman Cats
Z	*Goes*, 26 guns	Cornelis Kuijper
Z	*Zeeridder*, 30 guns	Gilles Janszoon
Z	*Wapen van Keulen*, 30 guns	Frans Crijnszoon Mangelaer
Z	*Salamander*, 34 guns	Pieter Marcuszoon
Z	*Milde Maarten*, 26 guns	Jan Matthijszoon
Z	*Vlissingen*, 50 guns	Vice Adm Jan Evertsen, flag captain Cornelis Evertsen de Jonge
Z	*Sandenburgh*, 24 guns	Pieter Gorcum
Z	*Nieuw Vlissingen*, 34 guns	Jacob Wolphertszoon
Z	*Westcappel*, 28 guns	Claes Janszoon Sanger
Z	*Hollandia*, 38 guns	Adriaan Bankert
Z	*Zeeuwsche Leeuw*, 28 guns	Cornelis Evertsen de Oude

Middelburg Chamber of the East India Company

Mi-VOC	Zwarte Bul, 36 guns	Willem Folckertszoon
Mi-VOC	Prinses Louise, 48 guns	unknown captain

Directors of Middelburg

Mi-Dir	*Gouden Leeuw*, 34 guns	Jacob Penssen
Mi-Dir	*Leeuwin*, 34 guns	Adriaan Vermeulen
Mi-Dir	*Gekroonde Liefde*, 40 guns	Marcus Hartman
Mi-Dir	*Luipaard*, 37 guns	Cornelis Tiebij

Directors of Vlissingen

Vl-Dir	*Haes*, 29 guns	Bastiaan Centsen (or Sempsom)
Vl-Dir	*Zwarte Arend (Dubbele Arend)*, 29 guns	Teunis Post
Vl-Dir	*Witte Lam*, 38 guns	Cdr Michiel de Ruyter
	Flag-Capt. Jan Thijssen	

Admiralty of Friesland

F	*Postpaert (Postpaard*), 30 guns	Lt Cdr Wijbe Juckes
F	*Graaf Willem*, 26 guns	Jan Coenders' lieutenant
F	*Breda*, 32 guns	Adriaan Bruynsvelt's lieutenant
F	*Windhond*, 16 guns	Cornelis Alles Oostrum
F	*Graaf Hendrik*, 34 guns	Jan Reijnderszoon Wagenaer

Ammunition Fluyt

	Hoop	Cornelis Tuijre

Fireships

A	*Groote Hoop*	Cornelis Pieterszoon de Geus
A	*Kleine Hoop*	Jan Claeszoon Wit
A	*Zon*	Warnaer Crimpen
N	*Vale Haan*	Pieter Maerszoon Roobol

Ships fitting out in the Texel

A	*Huis te Zwieten*	Cdr Frederik Frederikszoon
A	*Huis te Cruiningen*	Jacob Pouwelszoon Cort

A-Dir	an unknown ship	

The Dutch fleet on 19 September 1653

This is the fleet that was preparing to sail to Norway under the command of Vice Admiral Witte de With.

Admiralty of Amsterdam

A	*Huis te Zwieten*, 56 guns	Vice Adm Witte de With
A	*Huis te Cruiningen*, 48 guns	Cdr Michiel de Ruijter
A	*Amsterdam*, 50 guns	Jan Gideonszoon Verburgh
A	*Bommel*, 34 guns	Pieter van Brakel
A	*Morgenstar*, 30 guns	Albert Claeszoon Graeff
A	*Leeuwarden*, 34 guns	Govert Reael
A	*Vrijheid*, 50 guns	Abraham van der Hulst
A	*Phesant*, 32 guns	Jan de Lapper
A	*Westfriesland*, 28 guns	Hendrik Huijskens
A	*Gouden Reael*, 28 guns	Capt. Schooneveld,
A	a water-carrying transport	Schipper Maerten Claeszoon
A	a galliot	Schipper Jan Teuniszoon van der Schellinger
A	a galliot	Schipper Jan Pieterszoon Mostart
A	a galliot	Schipper Sijmon Reijerszoon van Huisduijnen

Directors of Amsterdam

A-Dir	*Hercules*, 27 guns	Sijmon Veeneman
A-Dir	*Koning David*, 28 guns	Dirk Hendrikszoon Vogelsang
A-Dir	*Sampson*, 28 guns	Cornelis Corneliszoon de Groot
A-Dir	*Keurvorst van Keulen*, 32 guns	Sijmon Dootjes
A-Dir	*Faam*, 28 guns	Jacob Corneliszoon Swart
A-Dir	*Moor*, 36 guns	Adriaan Corneliszoon van Akersloot

Directors of Rotterdam

R-Dir	*Prins*, 38 guns	Jacob Cleijdijck
R-Dir	*Hollandia*, 26 guns	Ruth Jacobszoon Buijs

Advice boats

R	*Haij*, 6 guns	

		Teunis Willemszoon van der Heijden
R	an advice boat	Arij Claeszoon
R	an advice boat	Gerrit Sijmonszoon

Admiralty of the Noorderkwartier

N	*Monnikendam,* 34 guns	Cdr Pieter Florissen
N	*Wapen van Monnikendam,* 28 guns	Arent Dirckszoon
N	*Lastdrager,* 32 guns	Gerrit Munt
N	*Vergulde Schel,* 24 guns	Claes Corneliszoon Hen
N	*Peereboom,* 24 guns (is on a convoy to France)	Lt Cdr Hendrik Pieterszoon Wolff
N	*Kasteel van Medemblik,* 28 guns	Lt-Cdr Dirk Arenszoon Houttuijn
N	*Hoorn,* 28 guns	Claes Aldertszoon
N	*Wapen van Enkhuizen,* 33 guns	Gerrit Femszoon
N	*Harder,* 31 guns	Jan Backer

Directors of the Noorderkwartier

Me-Dir	*Koning Radboud,* 28 guns	Jan Rootjes
Ho-Dir	*Samson,* 30 guns	Jacob Houck

Admiralty of Zeeland

Z	*Amsterdam,* 32 guns	Adriaan Kempen
Z	*Wapen van Keulen,* 30 guns	Frans Mangelaer
Z	*Salamander,* 34 guns	Pieter Marcuszoon
Z	*Goes,* 25 guns	Cornelis Kuijper
Z	*Liefde,* 23 guns	Dingeman Cats
Z	*Walvis,* ammunition fluyt	Schipper Willem de Metaeleman

Directors of Zeeland

Mi-Dir	*Gouden Leeuw,* 34 guns	Jacob Pensen
Vli-Dir	*Haes,* 30 guns	Bastiaen Sempsom
Mi-Dir	*Luipaard,* 37 guns	Cornelis Tiebij
Mi-Dir	*Leeuwin,* 34 guns	Adriaan Vermeulen
Mi-Dir	*Gekroonde Liefde,* 39 guns	Marcus Hartman
Z	*Nieuw Vlissingen,* 34 guns	Jacob Wolphertszoon
Vl-Dir	*Zwarte Arent,* 28 guns	Teunis Post

East India Company of Zeeland

Mi-VOC	*Zwarte Bul*, 35 guns	Lt Cdr Abraham Arenszoon

Admiralty of Friesland

F	*Graaf Hendrik*, 34 guns	Jan Reijnderszoon Wagenaer

Directors of Friesland

Ha-Dir	*Sint Vincent*, 28 guns	Adriaan Heeres Kleijntje

Witte de With's fleet that sailed to Norway in September to November 1653

Vice Admiral Witte de With was ordered to take the fleet north to convoy home merchant ships that had been sheltering in Norwegian waters. Witte de With had warned that the weather this late in the year could be dangerous, but the authorities had decided that convoying the merchant ships was critical so they would accept the risk. Many ships carried reduced armaments for sailing in the winter seas. They also may also have had reduced rigs, as that was a common Dutch practice for winter weather; for example, the topgallants often were struck, along with the spritsail topsails.

In the event, the fleet was caught in a hurricane-strength storm off the Texel, when they were almost home. Most warships were dismasted and many were wrecked or foundered with the lost of the entire crew. This placed the Netherlands in a precarious situation with a war still in progress and with their one standing fleet essentially destroyed. In fact, the surviving ships were eventually repaired and refitted, but the few ships that were not involved or which had survived undamaged were assembled as the core of a new fleet.

The Van

A	*Huis te Cruiningen*, 48 guns	Cdr de Ruyter
Z	*Amsterdam*, 32 guns	Adriaan Kempen
Z	*Wapen van Keulen*, 30 guns	Frans Crijnszoon Mangelaer
Z	*Goes*, 25 guns	Cornelis Kuijper
Vl-Dir	*Haes*, 30 guns	Bastiaan Sempson (Centen or Senten)
Mi-Dir	*Luipaard*, 37 guns	Cornelis Tiebij
Mi-VOC	*Zwarte Bul*, 35 guns	Lt Cdr Abraham Arentszoon
Me-Dir	*Koning Radboud*, 28 guns	Jan Rootjes

Mi-Dir	*Leeuwin*, 34 guns	Adriaan Vermeulen
Mi-Dir	*Gecroonde Liefde*, 39 guns	Marcus Hartman
Z	*Nieuw Vlissingen*, 32 guns	Jacob Wolphertszoon
Vl-Dir	*Dubbele Arend*, 28 guns	Teunis Post
A	*Amsterdam*, 34 guns	Paulus Egbertszoon Sonck
Z	*Zeeridder*, 30 guns	Gilles Janszoon
Z	*Milde Maarten*, 28 guns	Jan Matthijszoon
Z	*Vlissingen*, 34 guns	Jan Pouwelszoon
A-Dir	*Engel Michiel*, 28 guns	Frederick Bogaart
A-Dir	*Walvisch*, 29 guns	Lt Cdr Arent Jacobszoon
A	*Edam*, 32 guns	Barent Cramer
A	*Prins Willem*, 32 guns	Jan Boermans
A	*Leiden*, 30 guns	Hendrik Kroeger
A	*Hollandsche Tuin*, 24 guns	Joris Block
F	*Breda*, 32 guns	Adriaan Bruijnsvelt
A-Dir	*Hercules*, 28 guns	Sijmon Veeneman
A	*Gouda*, 32 guns	Jan Egbertszoon Ooms

The Centre

A	*Huis te Zwieten*, 56 guns	Vice Adm de With
A	*Bommel*, 34 guns	Pieter van Brakel
A	*Amsterdam*, 50 guns	Jan Gideonszoon Verburgh
A-Dir	*Moor*, 36 guns	Adriaan Corneliszoon van Akersloot
A-Dir	*Faam*, 28 guns	Jacob Corneliszoon Swart
A-Dir	*Sampson*, 28 guns	Cornelis Corneliszoon de Groot
A-Dir	*Koning David*, 28 guns	Dirk Hendrickszoon Vogelsang (Vogelsanck)
A-Dir	*Keurvorst van Keulen*, 32 guns	Sijmon Dootjes
Z	*Salamander*, 34 guns	Pieter Marcuszoon
A	*Morgenstar* or *Star*, 30 guns	Albert Claeszoon de Graeff
R	*Prins*, 38 guns	Jacob Cleijdijck
A	*Goude Reael*, 28 guns	Cornelis Schoonevelt
A	*Leeuwarden*, 34 guns	Govert Reael
R	*Hollandia*, 26 guns	Ruth Jacobszoon Buijs
A	*Vrijheid*, 50 guns	Abraham van der Hulst
A	*Phesant*, 32 guns	Jan de Lapper
A	*Westfriesland*, 28 guns	Hendrik Huijskens

A	*Campen*, 42 guns	Willem van der Zaan
R-VOC	*Wapen van Nassau*, 35 guns	Jan Adriaanszoon van der Werff
A-Dir	*Hollandsche Tuin*, 32 guns	Herman Walman
A-VOC	*Gerechtigheid*, 42 guns	Evert Pieterszoon Swart
A-Dir	*Zwarte Leeuw*, 30 guns	Hendrik de Raedt
A	*Oosterwijck*, 50 guns	Cdr Gideon de Wildt
R	*Brederode*, 54 guns	Egbert Meeussen
R	*Prinses Louise*, 36 guns	Abel Roelantszoon Verboom
A	*Overijssel*, 30 guns	Jan van Campen
R	*Gelderland*, 24 guns	Aert Janszoon van Nes

The Rear

N	*Monnikendam*, 34 guns	Cdr Pieter Floriszoon Blom
N	*Wapen van Monnikendam*, 28 guns	Arent Dirckszoon
N	*Vergulde Schel*, 24 guns	Claes Corneliszoon Hen
N	*Casteel van Medemblick*, 28 guns	Lt Cdr Dirk Arenszoon Houthuijn
N	*Hoorn*, 28 guns	Claes Aldertszoon
N	*Peereboom*, 24 guns	Lt Cdr Hendrik Pieterszoon Wolff
F	*Sint Vincent*, 28 guns	Adriaan Heeres Kleijntje
F	*Graaf Hendrik*, 34 guns	Jan Reijndertszoon Wagenaer
N	*Lastdrager*, 32 guns	Gerrit Munt
Z	*Liefde*, 23 guns	Dingeman Cats
Ho-Dir	*Sampson*, 30 guns	Jacob Houck
N	*Harder*, 34 guns	Jan Backer
N	*Wapen van Enkhuizen*, 32 guns	Gerrit Femssen
A	*Pelicaen*, 28 guns	Jan Overcamp
N	*Mars*, 38 guns	Reijnst Corneliszoon Sevenhuijsen
A-Dir	*Blauwen Arend*, 28 guns	Lt Cdr Godevriend de Beringe
A-VOC	*Huis van Nassau*, 34 guns	Jan Pieterszoon van Strijp
A-Dir	*Sint Pieter*, 28 guns	Gerrit Schuijt
A-Dir	*Gideon*, 34 guns	Dirk Somer
A	*Groningen*, 42 guns	Gilles Thijssen Campen
Ho-VOC	*Sint Willeboort*, 27 guns	Edick Jacobszoon
N	*Tobias*, 30 guns	Jan Ham
A-Dir	*Moorin*, 28 guns	Cornelis Corneliszoon Jol

A	*Zutphen*, 30 guns	Ijsbrand de Vries

The Expedition to Danzig in 1656

This is a strange set of ships and officers, in that other records indicate different officers commanding some of these ships in this period. The list is confirmed, however, from Witte de With's journal for this period. This fleet was sent to Danzig to relieve the city that had been under siege by Sweden.

Admiralty of Rotterdam

R	*Eendracht*, 68 guns	Lt Adm Jacob van Wassenaer
R	*Brederode*, 54 guns	Vice Adm Witte Corneliszoon de With
R	*Prins Maurits*, 44 guns	Michiel Franszoon Van den Bergh
R	*Prins Hendrik*, 44 guns	Aert Janszoon van Nes
R	*Utrecht*, 44 guns	Leendert Haexwant
R	*Prins Willem*, 44 guns	Hendrik de Munnick
R	*Hollandia*, 44 guns	Jan de Liefde

Admiralty of Amsterdam

A	*Tijdverdrijf*, 52 guns	Vice Adm Michiel de Ruyter
A	*Koeverden*, 52 guns	Schout-bij-Nacht Cornelis Tromp
A	*Stavoren*, 42 guns	Evert Anthoniszoon
A	*Marseveen*, 42 guns	Jan de Lapper
A	*Dom van Utrecht*, 42 guns	Gilles Thijssen Campen
A	*Burgh van Leiden*, 42 guns	Gerbrand Schatter
A	*Jaarsvelt*, 42 guns	Jan van Campen
A	*Zuiderhuis*, 42 guns	Barent Cramer
A	*Tromp*, 42 guns	Hendrik Huijskens
A	*Maan*, 38 guns	Ewout Jeroenszoon
A	*Maeght van Enkhuizen*, 32 guns	Nicolaes Marrevelt
A	*Star*, 30 guns	Jan Roeteringh
A	*Leiden*, 28 guns	Jan Richwijn
A	*Westfriesland*, 26 guns	Dirk Bogaart
A	*Zeelandia*, 30 guns	Paulus Egbertszoon Sonck
A	*Utrecht*, 30 guns	Joris Caulerij (or Colerij)
A	*Zutphen*, 34 guns	Cdr Jan Adelaar
A	*Windhond*, 22 guns	Jacob Swart

A	*Brack*, 22 guns	Arent Swart
A	*Gouda*, 42 guns	Dirk Crijnen Verveen
A	*Doesburgh*, 42 guns	Isaac Sweers
A	*Duijvenvoorden*, 42 guns	Adriaan van den Bosch
A	*Gelderland*, 42 guns	Pieter van Zalingen
A	*Landman*, 42 guns	Abraham van der Hulst

Admiralty of the Noorderkwartier

N	*Josua*, 50 guns	Vice Adm Pieter Floriszoon
N	*Gouden Leeuw*, 44 guns	Gerrit Femssen
N	*Eendracht*, 40 guns	Dirk Gerritszoon Pomp
N	*Wapen van Medemblick*, 40 guns	Adriaan Houttuijn
N	*Wapen van Alkmaar*, 34 guns	Barthold van der Houck
N	*Monnikendam*, 34 guns	Jan Samplon
N	*Hoorn*, 30 guns	Claes Aldertszoon

Admiralty of Friesland

F	*Prinses Albertina*, 36 guns	Albert Pieterszoon de Boer
F	*Breda*, 28 guns	Andries Stellingwerff

The Dutch fleet at the Battle of the Sound, 8 November 1658

The Dutch dispatched a fleet to the Sound with troops and supplies for Copenhagen, then besieged by the Swedes. They fought a fierce battle near the entrance to the Sound and, although both fleets were badly damaged, the Swedes were driven off and Copenhagen relieved. Among the Dutch ships lost was the *Brederode*, and Vice Admiral Witte de With was killed. The Swedes rescued his body and searched the wrecked ship for papers and valuables, and as a result Witte de With's journals and letterbook that were on board are now in the Riksarkivet in Stockholm.

Many of the ships had struck their topgallants and spritsail topsails for the late autumn voyage. In some cases, the ships also had reduced armaments. The *Zeeridder* was an example: a ship that usually carried 28 guns, she was reduced to 25 for the voyage.

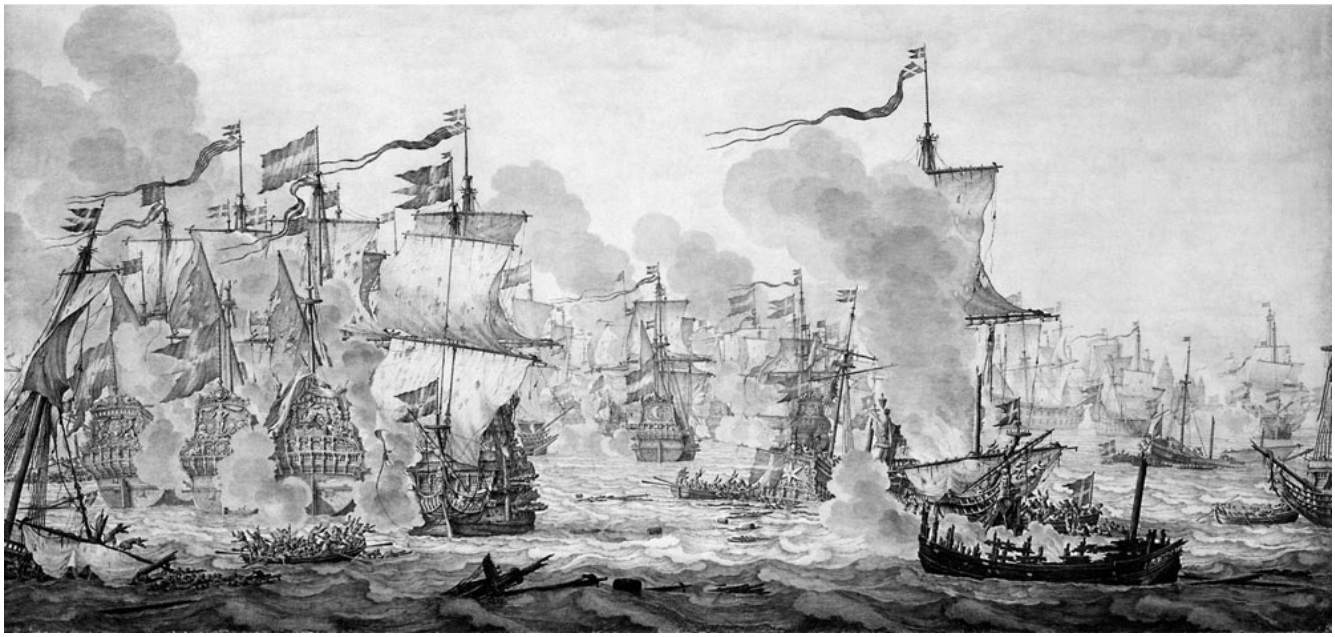
Van Squadron

R	*Brederode*, 59 guns	Vice Adm Witte de With
R	*Prinses Louise*, 31 guns	Jacob Boshuisen
A	*Landman*, 40 guns	Evert Anthonissen Marre

A	*Cogge*, 40 guns	Willem Jan Stoffelszoon
Z	*Zeeridder*, 25 guns	Adriaan Bankert
Z	*Windhond*, 23 guns	Gillis Janszoon
Z	*Prins Willem*, 28 guns	Jan Christoffelszoon Duijm
N	*Wapen van Medemblik*, 36 guns	Adriaan Houttuijn
N	*Wapen van Enkhuizen*, 27 guns	Dirk Gerritszoon Pomp
N	*Casteel van Medemblik*, 28 guns	Claes Corneliszoon Vale Hen
F	*Groningen*, 34 guns	Laurens Hermanszoon Degelenkamp

Centre Squadron

R	*Eendracht*, 72 guns	Lt Adm Jacob van Wassenaer
R	*Wapen van Rotterdam*, 40 guns	Aert Janszoon van Nes
A	*Duivenvoorde*, 40 guns	Paulus Egbertszoon Sonck
N	*Gouden Leeuw*, 38 guns	Reijnst Corneliszoon Sevenhuijzen
A	*Deutecom*, 22 guns	Abraham van Waerdenburgh
R	*Rotterdam*, 34 guns	Jan Aertszoon Verhaeff
R	*Wapen van Dordrecht*, 42 guns	Jan Evertszoon de Liefde
A	*Stavoren*, 40 guns	Joris Colerij
N	*Hoorn*, 28 guns	Claes Aldertszoon
A	*Zon*, 40 guns	Dirk Crijnssen Verveen
A	*Maan* or *Halve Maan*, 40 guns	Jan van Campen
A	*Waag*, 40 guns	Sijbrant Janszoon Mol
F	*Prinses Albertina*, 36 guns	Aucke Stellingwerff



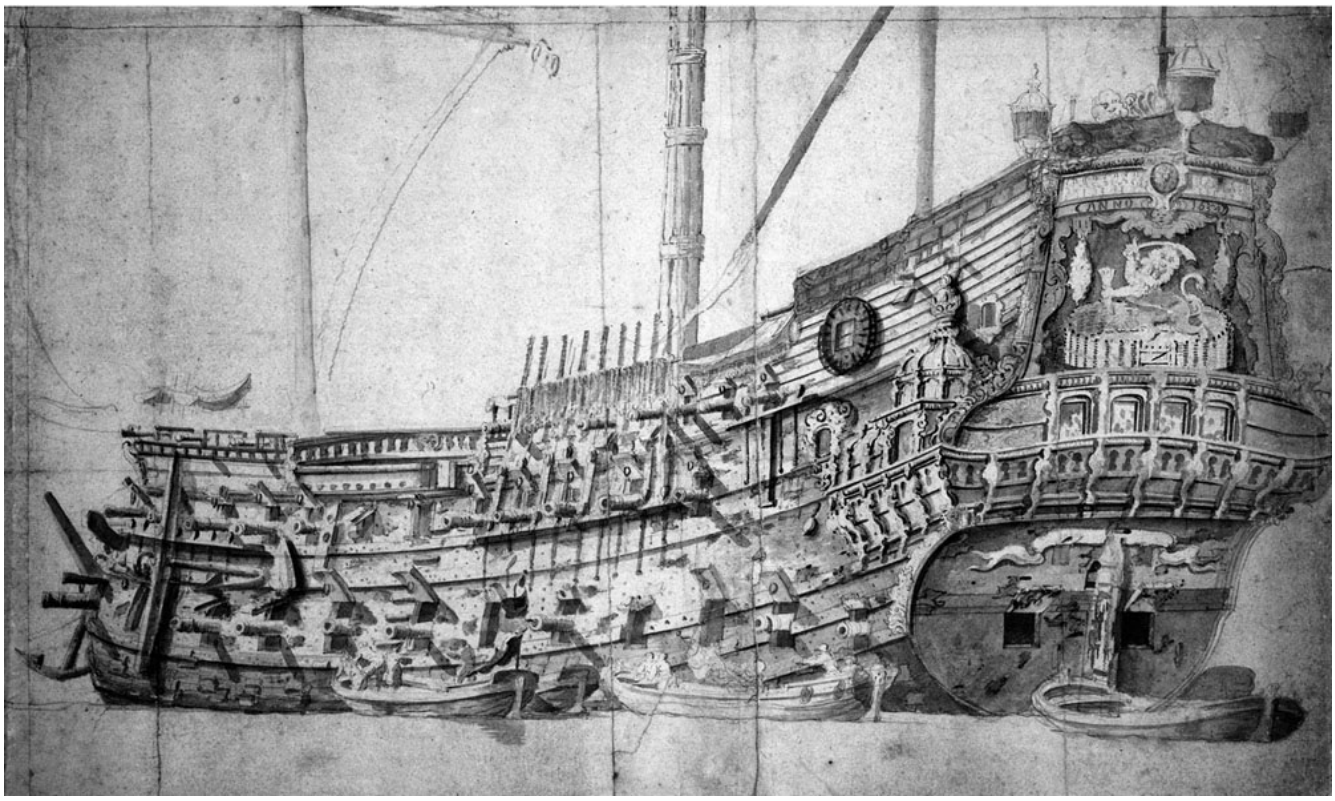
The overwhelming importance of Dutch Baltic trade led the United Provinces to intervene in the power politics of the region on numerous occasions. One of the most successful was the defeat of the Swedish fleet at the Battle of the Sound, 8 November 1658. The elder van de Velde was also present at this action and this grisaille depicts its final stages. The Dutch flagship, *Eendracht*, is shown stern-on, left of centre, with the *Rotterdam* on the far left, the two ships bracketing a Swedish vessel thought to be the *Merkurius*. *© National Maritime Museum BHC0280*

Rear Squadron

N	*Jozua*, 50 guns	Vice Adm Pieter Florissen Blom
N	*Jupiter*, 32 guns	Cornelis Jacobszoon de Boer
N	*Hollandia*, 38 guns	Claes Backer
N	*Wapen van Monnikendam*, 26 guns	Claes Arentszoon Sloot
N	*Eendracht*, 38 guns	Gerrit Femssen
N	*Alkmaar*, 38 guns	Jan de Groot
N	*Caleb*, 42 guns	Cornelis Barentszoon Slordt
N	*Monnikendam*, 32 guns	Jan Samlon
F	*Breda*, 28 guns	Adriaan Bruysvelt
A	*Westfriesland*, 28 guns	Dirk Bogaart
N	*Jonge Prins*, 30 guns	Govert Corneliszoon ‘t Hoen

Troop Transports

F	*Judith*, 24 guns	Tjerk Hiddes de Vries
A	*Vergulde Haan*, 16 guns	Dirk Waterhond
A	*Liefde*, 24 guns	Galle Galleszoon
	Medea, 24 guns	Eleman Severijszoon
	Perel, 23 guns	Claes Hillebranszoon Pronck
	Fruitboom, 23 guns	Jan Janszoon Kleijn



The damaged *Eendracht* after the Battle of the Sound, drawn by Van de Velde the Elder. Wooden ships could absorb a lot of punishment and were rarely sunk in action, although they succumbed to fire and explosion more often than to gunfire. © *National Maritime Museum PY9341*

The Dutch fleet sent to the Sound in 1659 under the command of Michiel de Ruyter

This was the fleet sent to the Baltic in 1659 to support Denmark against Sweden. de Ruyter launched an amphibious assault on Nyborg, recapturing the city from the Swedes. At the time, this was a novel operation.

1st Squadron, of Vice Admiral Johan Evertsen

Z	*Zeelandia*, 56 guns	Vice Admiral Johan Evertsen, flag captain Jan Matthijszoon
Z	*Vlissingen*, 42 guns	Cornelis Evertsen de Oude
Z	*Utrecht*, 43 guns	Frans Crijnszoon Mangelaer
Z	*Dordrcht*, 40 guns	Jan Thijssen
Z	*Veere*, 41 guns	Geleyn Picque
Z	*Middelburg*, 41 guns	Jacob Penssen
Z	*Zierikzee*, 34 guns	Bastiaan Tuyneman
R	*Prins Maurits*, 44 guns	Marinus de Clercq
R	*Utrecht*, 44 guns	Jacob Simons de With
R	*Gelderland*, 40 guns	Adriaan Pols
R	*Klein Hollandia*, 48 guns	Laurens van Heemskerck
F	*Oostergo*, 52 guns	Hendrik Bruysveldt
F	*Westergo*, 45 guns	Jan Janszoon Vijselaar
A	a fireship	Cdr Jan Claessen

2nd Squadron, of Vice Admiral Michiel de Ruyter

A	*Huis te Zwieten*, 64 guns	Vice Adm de Ruyter
A	*Huis te Oosterwijck*, 60 guns	Cdr Gideon de Wildt
A	*Huis te Cruiningen*, 54 guns	Pieter van Brakel
A	*Huis Tijdverdrijf*, 50 guns	Willem van der Zaan
A	*Stad en Lande*, 50 guns	Dirck Schey de Jonge
A	*Verhildersum*, 50 guns	Jacob Swart van Amsterdam
A	*Vrede*, 40 guns	Barent Cramer
A	*Burcht van Leiden*, 40 guns	Jan Roetering
A	*Campen*, 40 guns	Allert Matthijszoon
A	*Raadhuis van Haarlem*, 40 guns	Hendrik Gotskens
A	*Gelderland*, 40 guns	Hendrik Adriaanszoon
A	*Maarseveen*, 40 guns	Albert Claeszoon de Graeff

A	a fireship	Cdr Jan Leendertszoon
A	a fireship	Cdr Jacob Willemszoon Broeder

3rd Squadron, of Vice Admiral Jan Corneliszoon Meppel

N	*Oranjeboom*, 36 guns	Vice Admiral Jan Meppel, flag captain Jan Noblet
A	*Amsterdam*, 54 guns	Jan Gideonszoon Verburgh
F	*Elf Steden*, 42 guns	Albert Pieterszoon de Boer
A	*Coervorden*, 50 guns	Isaac Sweers
A	*Prins te Paard*, 50 guns	Gerbrand Schatter
A	*Gouda*, 40 guns	IJsbrand de Vries
A	*Dom van Utrecht*, 40 guns	Jacob Swart van Edam
A	*Provincien*, 40 guns	Jan van Amstel
A	*Zuiderhuis*, 40 guns	Jan Richewijn
A	*Tromp*, 40 guns	Jacob van Berchem
A	*Haarlem*, 40 guns	Jan den Haen
A	*Doesburg*, 40 guns	Hugo van Nieuwhof
A	*Leeuwarden*, 36 guns	Joost Verschuur
A	a fireship	Cdr Huijvert Schoonevelt

De Ruyter's small fleet in 1664 to 1665

During the period around the start of the Second Anglo-Dutch War, De Ruyter was sent to the Caribbean and West Africa to recapture Dutch outposts that had been taken by the English. There were many veterans of the First Anglo-Dutch War included in his officers.

A	*Spiegel*, 68 guns	Vice Admiral Michiel de Ruyter
A	*Provincie van Utrecht*, 58 guns	Cdr Gidion de Wildt
A	*Geloof*, 50 guns	Willem van der Zaan
A	*Middelburg*, 36 guns	Isaac Sweers
A	*Damiaten*, 32 guns	Hendrick Andriaenszoon
A	*Edam*, 34 guns	Jacob Corneliszoon Swart
A	*Groene Kameel*, 10 guns	Enno Doedeszoon Star
R	*Prinses Louise*, 40 guns	Schout-bij-Nacht Aert van Nes
R	*Rotterdam*, 34 guns	Leendert Haexwant
R	*Harderwijk*, 34 guns	Jan van Nes
N	*Noorderkwartier*, 50 guns	Vice Admiral Joan Corneliszoon Meppel

N	*Rode Leeuw*, 36 guns	Dirk Gerritszoon Pomp
N	*Caleb*, 36 guns	Govert ‘t Hoen

The list of ships in the Dutch fleet that sailed from the Texel on 23 and 24 May 1665

This list was published in 1665 as a broadsheet that apparently was widely distributed. J C de Jonge included the list as an appendix to Vol I of the *Geschiedenis van het Nederlandsche Zeewezen*. The handwritten list that was apparently the basis for the printed broadsheet actually contains more information than the printed version. For example, the manuscript pages have names of captains omitted from the broadsheet. This list is very close to the fleet that fought in the Battle of Lowestoft and was defeated. Many captains were later court-martialled for their behaviour in the battle.

1st Squadron, of Lieutenant Admiral van Wassenaer

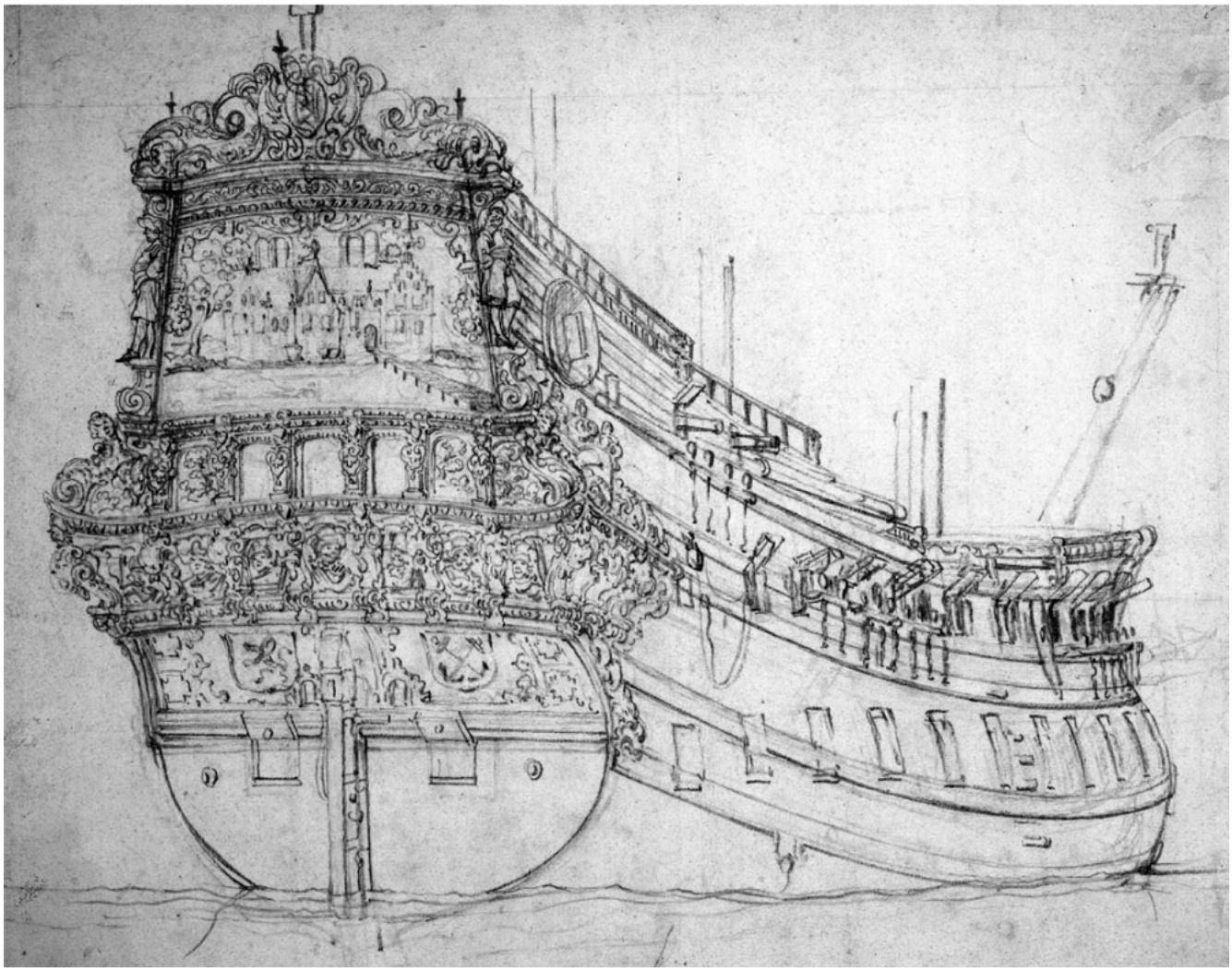
R	*Eendracht*, 73 guns	Lt Adm van Wassenaer
A	*Amsterdam*, 66 guns	Vice Adm Abraham van der Hulst
A	*Tijdverdrijf*, 58 guns	Schout-bij-Nacht Albert Claeszoon Graeff
A	*Cruiningen*, 58 guns	Jacob Andrieszoon Swart
A	*Vrijheid*, 56 guns	Jan van Amstel
A	*Landman*, 48 guns	Hugo van Nieuhoff
A	*Vrede*, 48 guns	Hendrik Gotskens
A	*Gouda*, 48 guns	Otto van Treslong
A	*Dom van Utrecht*, 48 guns	Jacob Willemszoon Broeder
A	*Harderwijk*, 46 guns	Jacob Wiltschut
A	*Haarlem*, 46 guns	Adam van Brederode
A	*Zeelandia*, 38 guns	Balthazar van de Voorde
A	*Star*, 36 guns	Herman Egbertsen Wolff
A-VOC	*Marsseveen (Maarseveen*), 78 guns	Jan Jacobszoon Reus
A-VOC	*Brack, 18 guns*	Enno Doodes for Jacob Polanen
Two fireships		
Two galliots		

***Ships left behind in the Texel, short of men*:**

A	*Zutphen*, 36 guns	Rincke Tiebbe Bisschop
A	*Groot Harder*, 38 guns	Adriaan Bouman

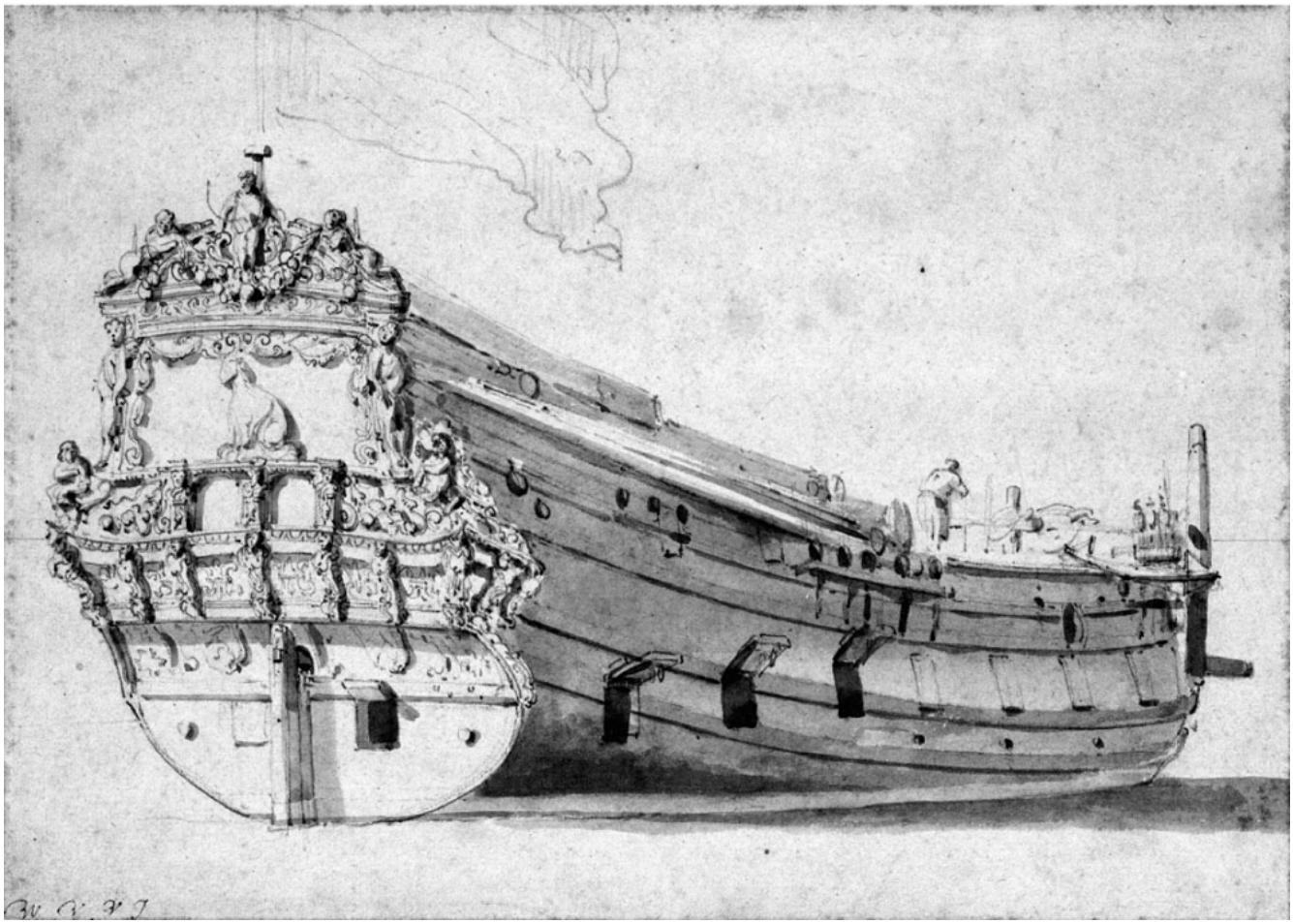
2nd Squadron, of Lieutenant Admiral Johan Evertsen

Z	*Hof van Zeeland*, 58 guns	Lt Adm Johan Evertsen
R	*Klein Hollandia*, 57 guns	Schout-bij-Nacht Jan de Liefde as Vice Adm.
Z	*Utrecht*, 50 guns	Cornelis Evertsen de Jonge as Schout-bij-Nacht
Z	*Middelburg*, 46 guns	Jacob Adriaanszoon Pensen
Z	*Wapen van Zeeland*, 36 guns	Bastiaan Tuyneman
Z	*Delft*, 34 guns	Jan Bankert
Z	*Zeelandia*, 34 guns	Sijmon Blocq
Z	*Schakerlo*, 29 guns	Jan Crijnssen
R	*Prins Maurits*, 53 guns	Marinus de Clercq
R	*Dordrecht*, 46 guns	Jacob Cleydyck
R	*Wapen van Utrecht*, 36 guns	Corstiaen (Christiaan) Eldertszoon
R	*Delft*, 36 guns	Jacob van Boshuisen
R	*Schiedam*, 25 guns	Adriaan Solderwagen
Mi-VOC	*Oranje*, 76 guns	Bastiaan Centen (or Senten)
R	*Lopende Hert*, 8 guns	Pieter Wijnbergen
Z	*Dieshouk*, 6 guns	Jan Pieterszoon Tant
Two fireships		
Two galliots		



A Van de Velde portrait of the *Hilversum* (identified by the depiction of the manor house of Hilversum on the tafferel). This Amsterdam ship of 58 guns is listed as belonging to Lt Admiral Cortenaer's squadron in May 1665, but little else is known of the ship.

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A small ship called the Kat, as drawn by Van de Velde. This may be the 24-gun ship that could not sail with the fleet in May 1665 because of manning problems. © *National Maritime Museum PY1770*

3rd Squadron, of Lieutenant Admiral Cortenaer

R	*Groot Hollandia*, 68 guns	Lt Adm Cortenaer
A	*Oosterwijck*, 68 guns	Vice Adm Dirk Scheij
A	*Stavoren*, 48 guns	Vice Adm Nicolaes Marrevelt
A	*Doesburgh*, 48 guns	Ysbrant de Vries
A	*Hilversum*, 58 guns	Albert Mathysen
A	*Zuiderhuis*, 50 guns	Joost Verschuur
A	*Provinciën*, 48 guns	Cornelis van Hogenhoeck
A	*Duivenvoorde*, 48 guns	Hendrik Tholl
A	*Wakende Boeij*, 48 guns	Anthony de Marne
A	*Goes*, 46 guns	Gerbrant Boes
A	*Harderinne*, 38 guns	Lieuwe van Hasevelt
A	*Maeght van Enkhuizen*, 38 guns	Johannes van der Mars
A	*Overijssel*, 36 guns	Jan van Blanckenburch
R-VOC	*Delfland*, 70 guns	Jeuriaen Jeuriaense Poel
Mi-VOC	*Sphera Mundi*, 41 guns	Apolonia Polen
One fireship		
One galliot		

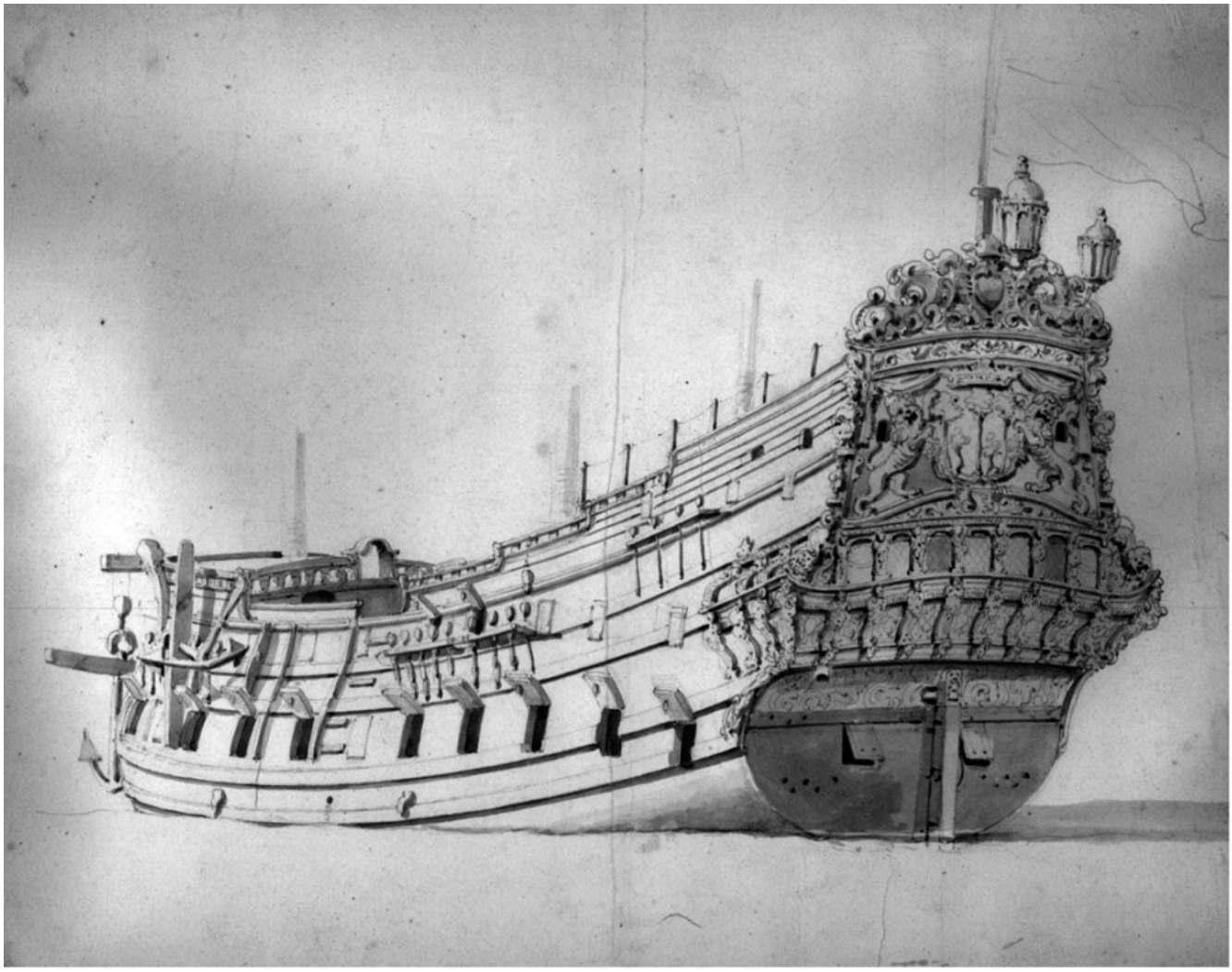
***Left behind in the Texel, short of men*:**

A	*Leiden*, 36 guns	Barent Hals
A	*Kat* (or *Catt*), 24 guns	Abraham van Brakel

4th Squadron, of Lieutenant Admiral Stellingwerff

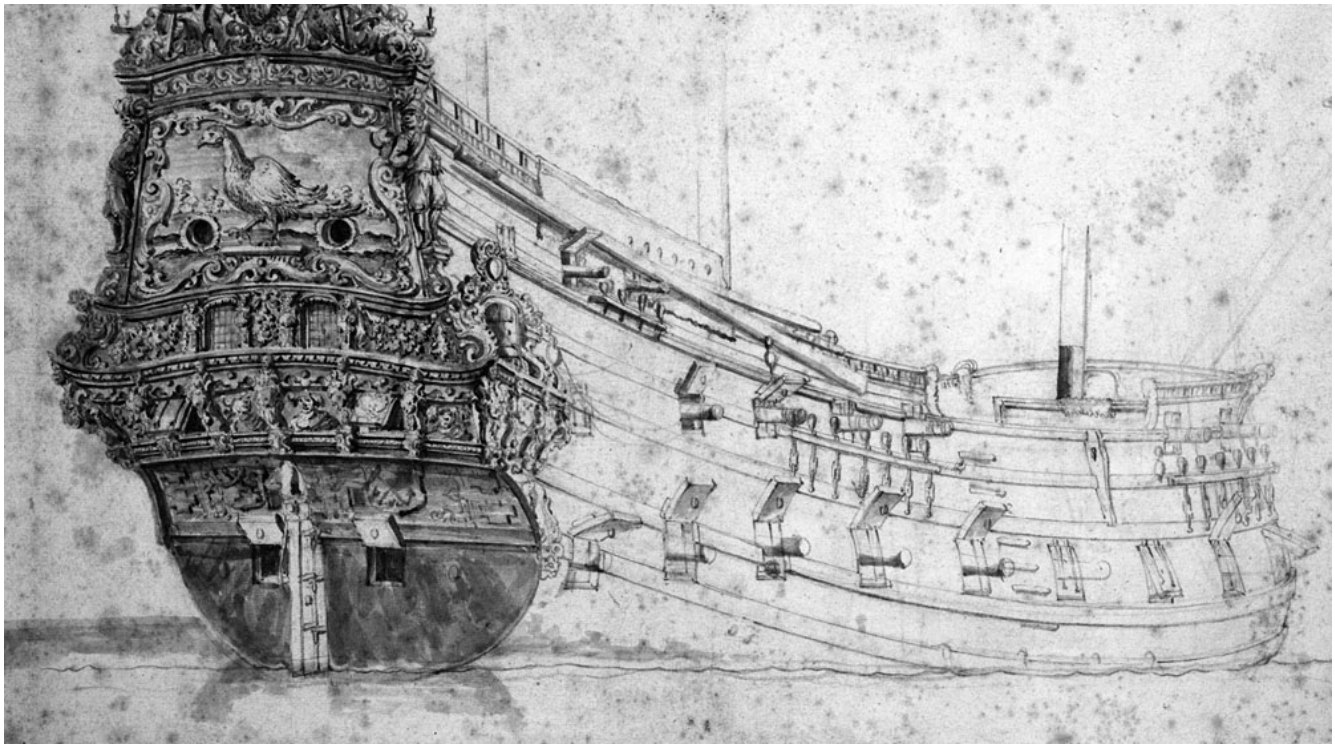
F	*Zevenwolden*, 58 guns	Lt Adm Stellingwerff
F	*Groningen*, 40 guns	Vice Adm Coenders
F	*Prinses Albertine*, 52 guns	Schout-bij-Nacht Bruynsvelt
F	*Elf Steden*, 54	Tjerk Hiddes de Vries
F	*Westergoo*, 52 guns	Jan Janssen Vyselaer
F	*Omlandia*, 44 guns	Cornelis Allertszoon Oostrum
F	*Frisia*, 40 guns	Wytse Beyma
F	*Postillon van Smirna*, 40 guns	Barent Hiddes de Vries
F	*Hollandia*, 40 guns	Joost Michielsen

F	*Oostergoo*, 68 guns	Albert Pieterszoon de Boer
A	*Phesant* or *Fazant*, 38 guns	Jacob Pieteys
A	*Ylst*, 36 guns	Willem Codde van der Burgh
A-VOC	*Huis te Zwieten*, 70 guns	Cornelis Crijnssen de Rechter
A-VOC	*Mars*, 50 guns	Heyn Claeszoon Kat
A-VOC	*Ruyter*, 18 guns	Captain Vogel
	One fireship	
	Two galliots	



The 58-gun *Zevenwolden* of the Friesland Admiralty in a Van de Velde portrait of 1665. The ship was captured by the English and served briefly as the *Seven Oaks*, but was retaken by the Dutch in 1666.

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Listed as a member of Lt Admiral Stellingwerff's squadron in May 1665, the 36-gun *Ylst* or *IJlst* was an Amsterdam ship, built in 1653 and last mentioned in 1666, but no other details of the ship have been found. © *National Maritime Museum PY3861*

5th Squadron, of Vice Admiral Tromp

A	*Liefde*, 70 guns	Vice Adm Cornelis Tromp
A	*Coevorden*, 56 guns	temporary Vice Adm Gillis Thijssen Campen
A	*Campen*, 48 guns	temporary Schout-bij-Nacht Pieter Salomonszoon
A	*Tromp*, 48 guns	Abraham van Reede
A	*Stad en Landen*, 56 guns	Jan de Haen
A	*Jaarsveld*, 48 guns	Thomas Fabritius
A	*Raadhuis van Haarlem*, 48 guns	Jan Adelaer
A	*Groningen*, 48 guns	Pieter Jansoon Uyttenhout
A	*Zon*, 48 guns	Hendrik van Vollenhoven
A	*Wapen van Edam*, 38 guns	Cornelis Gerritszoon Burger
A	*Schager Roos*, 38 guns	Joosten Smient
A	*Asperen*, 36 guns	Adriaan van Veen

Dutch fleet on 1 September 1666

Squadron of Lieutenant Admiral de Ruyter

R	*Zeven Provinciën*, 80 guns	Lt Adm Michiel de Ruyter
R	*Eendracht*, 76 guns	Lt Adm Aert van Nes
R	*Ridderschap van Holland*, 66 guns	Vice Adm de Liefde
R	*Delft*, 62 guns	Schout-bij-Nacht Jan Janszoon van Nes
R	*Groot Hollandia*, 64 guns	Laurens Davidszoon van Convent
A	*Gouda*, 46 guns	Dirk Schey
A	*Harderwijk*, 44 guns	Thomas Tobiaszoon
R	*Wassenaer*, 56 guns	Cornelis de Liefde
A	*Klein Hollandia*	Jan van Nes d'Oude
R	*Dordrecht*	Philips van Almonde
A	*Deventer*	Jacob Andrieszoon Swart
A	*Utrecht*	Hendrik Gotskens
A	*Provincie van Utrecht*	Jacob Corneliszoon Swart
A	*Geloof*	Nicolaes Marrevelt
A	*Leeuwen*	Jan Davidszoon Bont
A	*Campen*	Michiel Suis

N	*Hollandsche Tuin*	Jan Krook
A	*Zuiderhuis*	Commer Gerritszoon
N	*Wapen van Holland*	Cornelis Jacobszoon de Boer
A	*Raadhuis van Haarlem*	Jan Janszoon de Jongh
A	*Zon*	Floris Florissen Blom
R	*Louise*	Frans van Nydeck

Frigates

R	*Harderwijk*	Nicolaes Naelhout
R	*Kwartier van Nijmegen*	Willem Boudewijnszoon van Eyk
A	*Asperen*	Jan Gijselszoon Lier
R	*Utrecht*	Eland du Bois

Advice Yachts

R	*Swol*	Pieter Wijnbergen
R	*Schiedam*	Jacob Pieterszoon Swart
R	*Lopende Hert*	Dirk de Munnick

Fireships

R	*Exeter*	Reynier de Vos
R	*Goede Hoop*	Pieter Lievens
R	*Rotterdam*	Gijsbert Jacobszoon Hay
R	*Delft*	Willem Pauwelszoon
R	*Helena*	Jan Broerszoon Vermeulen
R	*Lydsaemheyt*	Cornelis Pieterszoon van den Hoeven

Squadron of Lt Admiral Adriaan Bankert

Z	*Walcheren*	Lt Adm Adriaen Bankert
Z	*Zierickzee*	Vice Adm Cornelis Evertsen
F	*Groningen*	Vice Adm Enno Doedeszoon Star
Z	*Veere*	Schout-bij-Nacht Adriaan de Haze
Z	*Dordrecht*	Adriaan Cruiningen
Z	*Middelburg*	Cornelis Evertsen de Jonge
Z	*Utrecht*	Jan Pieterszoon Tant
Z	*Delft*	Dirk Jacobszoon Kiela
Z	*Zeeridder*	Jan Dingemansen
F	*Elf Steden*	Barent de Vries

F	*Westergo*	Witze Beyma
A	*Wakende Boei*	Pieter Thomaszoon
F	*Oostergo*	Jan Vijselaar
A	*Tijdverdrijf*	Thomas Fabricius
Z	*Zeelandia*	Abraham Crijnssen
F	*Princess Albertina*	Pieter Feyckes Eyckema
A	*Dom van Utrecht*	Jacob Willemszoon Broeder
F	*Klein Frisia*	Jan van Treslong
F	*Omlandia*	Christiaan Elbelszoon Uma

Frigates

Z	*Schakerloo*	Willem Hendrickszoon

Advice Yachts

Z	*Prins te Paard*, 14 guns	Salomon le Sage

Fireships

Z	*Hoop*	Engel Adriaanszoon
F	*Prinses*, 4 guns	Meyndert Jenties
R	*Schiedam*, 4 guns	Gerrit Adriaanszoon Mack
Z	*Middelburg*	Evert Liete
R	*Erasmus*	Cdr Bartholt

Squadron of Lt Admiral Willem Joseph, Baron van Ghent

A	*Hollandia*	Lt Adm Willem Joseph, Baron van Ghent
N	*Westfriesland*	Lt Adm Jan Corneliszoon Meppel
A	*Gouda*	Vice Adm Isaac Sweers
N	*Pacificatie* or *Gedwongen Vrede*	Vice Adm Volkert Schram
A	*Beschermer*	Schout-bij-Nacht Willem van der Zaan
N	*Wapen van Nassau*	Schout-bij-Nacht David Vlugh
A	*Callantsoog*	Jan de Haen
A	*Oosterwijk*	Lt Col Fransçois Palm
A	*Muiltromp*	Hendrik Vollenhoven
A	*Reigersbergen*	Hendrik Adriaanszoon
A	*Vereenigde Provinciën*	Jacob Binckes
A	*Haarlem*	Pieter Middelandt
A	*Edam*	Pieter Magnussen

N	*Gelderland*	Graaf Jan Belgicus, Graaf van Hoorne
N	*Josua*	Jan Heck
N	*Jonge Prins*	Hendrick Visscher
N	*Wapen van En*khuizen, 46 guns	Pieter Kerseboom
N	*Wapen van Medemblik*, 46 guns	Claes Corneliszoon Valehen
N	*Noorderkwartier*, 58 guns	Pieter Claeszoon Wijnbergen
A	*Stavoren*, 46 guns	Jacob Pauw
N	*Drie Helden Davids*, 48 guns	Adriaan Teding van Berkhout
N	*Eendracht*, 44 guns	Claes Ancker

Frigates

A	*Ylst*, 32 guns	Jacob Boom
A	*Overijssel*, 30 guns	Arent Sijmonszoon Vader
A	*Klein Harder*, 36 guns	Cornelis Joosten Smient

Advice Yachts

	An advice yacht	Pieter Maertenszoon
A	*Windhond*, 18 guns	Jan Janszoon Verboekholt

Fireships

A	*Wapen van London*	Gerrit Voorens
A	*Bristol*, 4 guns	Hendrik Boekhoven
A	*Brak*, 4 guns	Hendrik Roseus
R	*Pro Patria*	Joost Gilliszoon
R	*Reus*	Jacob Maertenszoon de Haes

Dutch fleet at the Battle of Solebay, 7 June 1672 (new style)

At the start of the Third Anglo-Dutch War, a Dutch fleet crossed the North Sea to attack the Anglo-French fleet at anchor in Southwold Bay. The Dutch succeeded in burning the Earl of Sandwich's flagship, the *Royal James*, a 100-gun ship; the Earl went into the water and was drowned. On the Dutch side, van Ghent was also killed. The Dutch got the better of the battle, and in thwarting the planned Anglo-French invasion, it was both a tactical and a strategic victory.

Admiralty of Amsterdam

Ships of the Line

A	*Akerboom,* 60 guns	Jacob Teding van Berkhout
A	*Woerden,* 70 guns	Jacob Binckes
A	*Jaarsveld,* 48 guns	Nicolaes de Boes
A	*Stad Utrecht*, 66 guns	Jan Davidszoon Bondt
A	*Callantsoog*, 70 guns	Hendrik Brouwer
A	*Stavoren,* 48 guns	Daniël Elsevier
A	*Amsterdam,* 60 guns	Anske Fokkes
A	*Provincie van Utrecht,* 60 guns	Jan Pauluszoon van Gelder
A	*Dolphijn,* 82 guns	Lt Adm Willem Joseph, Baron van Ghent
A	*Gouda*, 72 guns	Schout-bij-Nacht Jan de Haan
A	*Leeuwen*, 50 guns	Jan Gijsels van Lier
A	*Reigersbergen*, 72 guns	Commandeur Jacob van Meeuwen
A	*Gideon*, 58 guns	Pieter Middelandt
A	*Essen*, 50 guns	Philips de Munnik
A	*Waesdorp*, 72 guns	Francois Palm
A	*Deventer*, 60 guns	Engel de Ruyter
A	*Agatha*, 50 guns	Pieter Corneliszoon de Sitter
A	*Oosterwijk*, 60 guns	Volckert Hendriszoon Swart
A	*Olifant*, 82 guns	Vice Admiral Isaac Sweers
A	*Beschermer*, 50 guns	David Swerius
A	*Oudshoorn*, 70 guns	Thomas Tobias
A	*Komeetstar,* 70 guns	Hendrik van Tol
A	*Kruiningen*, 56 guns	Balthazar van de Voorde

Frigates

A	*Edam,* 32 guns	Jaoob Willemszoon Broeder
A	*Bommel*, 24 guns	Pieter Klaaszoon Dekker
A	*Asperen,* 30 guns	Barent Hals
A	*Damiaten,* 34 guns	Jan Janszoon de Jongh
A	*Popkensburg*, 24 guns	Mattheus Megank
A	*Haas,* 24 guns	Hendrik Titus, Graaf van Nassau
A	*Overijssel*, 30 guns	Cornelis Tijloos
A	*Postiljon*, 24 guns	Roemer Vlak
A	*Brak*, 24 guns	Cornelis van der Zaan

Advice Yachts

A	*Egmond,* 10 guns	Jan Bogaart

A	*Triton,* 12 guns	Huibert Geel
A	*Kater*, 8 guns	Jan Kramer
A	*Walvis*, 12 guns	Jan Klaaszoon van Oosthuys
A	*Eenhoorn,* 10 guns	Jacob Stadtlander
A	*Kat*, 12 guns	Abraham Taelman
A	*Galei*, 12 guns	Marcus Willemszoon

Admiralty of the Maze (Rotterdam)

R	*Zeven Provinciën,* 80 guns	Lt Admiral Michiel de Ruyter
R	*Wassenaer*, 56 guns	Philips van Almonde
R	*Groot Hollandia*, 60 guns	Jan van Brakel
R	*Gelderland*, 64 guns	Laurens Daviszoon van Convent
R	*Zeelandia*, 44 guns	Jan de Laucourt
R	*Maagd van Dordrecht*, 68 guns	Vice Admiral Jan de Liefde
R	*Reigersbergen*, 72 guns	Jacob van Meuwen
R	*Schieland,* 60 guns	Nicolaes Naalhout
R	*Eendracht*, 76 guns	Lt Admiral Aert van Nes
R	*Ridderschap van Holland,* 66 guns	Schout-bij-Nacht Jan Janszoon van Nes
R	*Waesdorp,* 68 guns	Lt-Colonel François Palm
R	*Dordrecht*, 50 guns	Barend Rees
R	*Delft*, 62 guns	Gerolf Ysselmuyden

Frigates

R	*Utrecht*, 36 guns	François van Aarssen
R	*Schiedam,* 20 guns	François van Nijdek
R	*Harderwijk*, 24 guns	Mozes Wichmans

Advice Yachts

R	*Faam,* 12 guns	Cornelis Jacobszoon van der Hoeven
R	*Rotterdam,* 6 guns	Wijnand van Meurs

Admiralty of the Noorderkwartier

Ships of the Line

N	*Alkmaar*, 62 guns	Klaas Anker
N	*Wapen van Holland,* 44 guns	Cornelis Jacobszoon de Boer
N	*Jupiter*, 40 guns	Jacob de Boer

N	*Gelderland*, 56 guns	Maarten Jacobszoon de Boer
N	*Josua*, 54 guns	Jan Dick
N	*Justina van Nassau*, 64 guns	Jan Heck
N	*Westfriesland*, 78 guns	Johan Belgicus, Graaf van Hoorne
N	*Wapen van Nassau*, 62 guns	Pieter Kerseboom
N	*Caleb*, 48 guns	Jan Krook
N	*Noorderkwartier*, 60 guns	Jan Janszoon Maauw
N	*Pacificatie*, 76 guns	Vice Admiral Volkert Schram
N	*Drie Helden Davids*, 50 guns	Claes Corneliszoon Valehen
N	*Wapen van Medemblik*, 46 guns	Hendrik Visscher
N	*Wapen van Enkhuizen*, 72 guns	Schout-bij-Nacht David Vlugh
N	*Wapen van Hoorn*, 62 guns	Claes Pieterszoon Wijnbergen

Admiralty of Zeeland

Ships of the Line

Z	*Walcheren*, 70 guns	Lt Admiral Adriaan Bankert
Z	*Kampveere*, 50 guns	Adriaan van Cruiningen
Z	*Zierikzee*, 60 guns	Vice Admiral Cornelis Evertsen de Jonge
Z	*Zwanenburg*, 44 guns	Cornelis Evertsen de Jongste
Z	*Middelburg*, 50 guns	Willem Hendrikszoon
Z	*Oranje*, 70 guns	Schout-bij-Nacht Jan Matthijszoon
Z	*Vlissingen*, 50 guns	Salomon Le Sage

Frigates

Z	*Visschers Harder*, 26 guns	Barent Martenszoon Boom
Z	*Delft*, 34 guns	Simon Loncke
Z	*Ter Goes*, 34 guns	Karel van der Putte

Advice Yachts

Z	*Bruinvisch*, 6 guns	Cornelis Hollardt
Z	*Zeehond*, 6 guns	Anteunis Matthijszoon
Z	*Zwaluw*, 6 guns	Karel de Ritter

Friesland Ships

Ships of the Line

F	*Elf Steden*, 54 guns	Wytse Johannes Beyma

F	*Prins Hendrik Casimir*, 70 guns	Schout-bij-Nacht Hendrik Bruynsvelt
F	*Westergo*, 56 guns	Yde Hilkeszoon Kolaart
F	*Groningen*, 70 guns	Vice Admiral Enno Doedes Star
F	*Vredewold*, 60 guns	Christiaan Ebelszoon Uma
F	*Oostergo*, 62 guns	Jan Janszoon Vijselaar

Frigates

F	*Windhond*, 34 guns	Joost Michelszoon Kuik

Advice Yachts

F	a new snauw	Pieter Pauw

The Dutch fleet at the First Battle of Schooneveld, 7 June 1673

Although outnumbered by the Anglo-French fleet, De Ruyter again fought a masterly defensive battle off the Dutch coast that prevented the planned amphibious landings by the allies. Damage to both fleets was widespread and the fighting ended in a tactical stalemate, but the combatants remained in sight of one-another while repairs were carried out afloat.

Van

Ships of the Line

A	*Gouden Leeuw*, 82 guns	Lt Admiral Cornelis Tromp
N	*Pacificatie*, 80 guns	Vice Admiral Volkert Schram
A	*Hollandia*, 80 guns	Schout-bij-Nacht Jan de Haen
A	*Agatha*, 50 guns	Pieter de Sitter
A	*Amsterdam*, 60 guns	Cornelis van der Zaan
A	*Callantsoog*, 70 guns	Volkert Hendrikszoon Swart
A	the *Geloof*, 56 guns	Cornelis Tijloos
A	*Prins te Paard*, 54 guns	Jacob van Bergen
A	*Provincie van Utrecht*, 60 guns	Hendrik Titus van Nassau
A	*Wakende Kraan*, 44 guns	
R	*Zeelandia*, 44 guns	
A	*Zuiderhuis*, 48 guns	
	Delft, 62 guns	
	Schieland, 60 guns	
R	*Wassenaer*, 60 guns	

N *Jupiter*, 42 guns

Wapen van Holland, 46 guns

Frigates

A *Bommel*, 24 guns

Haas, 24 guns

Middelburg, 36 guns

Oudkarspel, 34 guns

A *Popkensburg*, 24 guns



A panoramic view of the First Battle of Schooneveld, 7 June 1673 (28 May English style) by Van de Velde, who was present (in the ketch shown in the right foreground), although this grisaille was not produced until a decade later. Some of the flagships are numbered and identified: 3. *Eendracht*; 4. *Maagd van Dordrecht*; 5. *Gouden Leeuw*; 6. *Pacificatie*; 7. *Hollandia*, among others. © *National Maritime Museum BHC0305*

Fireships

Draak, 4 guns
Jacob en Anna, 4 guns
Leidster, 4 guns
Salm, 4 guns
Velsen, 4 guns
Vergulde Post, 4 guns
Vrede, 4 guns
Wapen van Emmerik, 4 guns
Vis

Advice Yachts

Egmond, 10 guns
Mercurius, 12 guns
Triton, 10 guns
Bruinvis, 6 guns
Hazewind, 7 guns

Galliots

Jonge Prins
Sint Pieter watership

Center

Ships of the Line

R	*Zeven Provinciën*, 80 guns	Lt Adm Michiel de Ruyter
R	*Eendracht*, 72 guns	Lt Adm Aert van Nes
R	*Vrijheid*, 80 guns	Vice Adm Jan de Liefde
R	*Maagd van Dordrecht*, 68 guns	SbN Jan Jacobszoon van Nes
R	*Dordrecht*, 44 guns	
	Gelderland, 63 guns	
	Zeelandia, 42 guns	
	Beschermer, 50 guns	
A	*Deventer*, 66 guns	
	Essen, 50 guns	
A	*Spiegel*, 70 guns	

	Stad Utrecht, 66 guns
A	*Steenbergen*, 70 guns
	Waesdorp, 68 guns
N	*Caleb*, 46 guns
	Jonge Prins, 64 guns
N	*Wapen van A* lkmaar, 64 guns
N	*Wapen van Medemblik*, 44 guns

Frigates

	Damiaten, 32 guns
	Edam, 36 guns
R	Schiedam, 24 guns
	Wapen van Utrecht, 34 guns

Fireships

Salmander, 4 guns
Sayer, 4 guns
Blackmoor
Eenhoorn
Jisper Kerk, 4 guns
Louise, 4 guns
Maria
Sint Pieter

Advice Yachts

Kater, 10 guns
Eenhoorn, 10 guns
Jonge Maria, 10 guns
Tonijn, 6 guns

Galliots

Lootzer
Sint Maria
Visscher

Real

Ships of the Line

Z	*Walcheren*, 70 guns	Lt Adm Adriaan Bankert
Z	*Zierikzee*, 60 guns	Vice Adm Cornelis Evertsen de Jonge
N	*Wapen van Enkhuizen*, 72 guns	SbN David Vlugh
	Domburg, 60 guns	
Z	*Kampveere*, 48 guns	
	Ridderschap van Holland, 65 guns	
A	*Akerboom*, 62 guns	
	Gideon, 62 guns	
A	*Huis Tijdverdrijf*, 56 guns	
A	*Komeetstar*, 70 guns	
	Leeuwen, 50 guns	
N	*Eenhoorn*, 70 guns	
	Gelderland, 60 guns	
	Justina van Nassau, 65 guns	
N	*Noorderkwartier*, 60 guns	
	Wapen van Nassau, 58 guns	
N	*Westfriesland*, 78 guns	

Frigates

Delft, 34 guns
Goes, 34 guns
Brak
Nieuw Rotterdam, 30 guns

Fireships

Berg Etna
Kasteel van Loon
Burg, 2 guns
Dadelboom, 2 guns
Samon
Sint Catharina

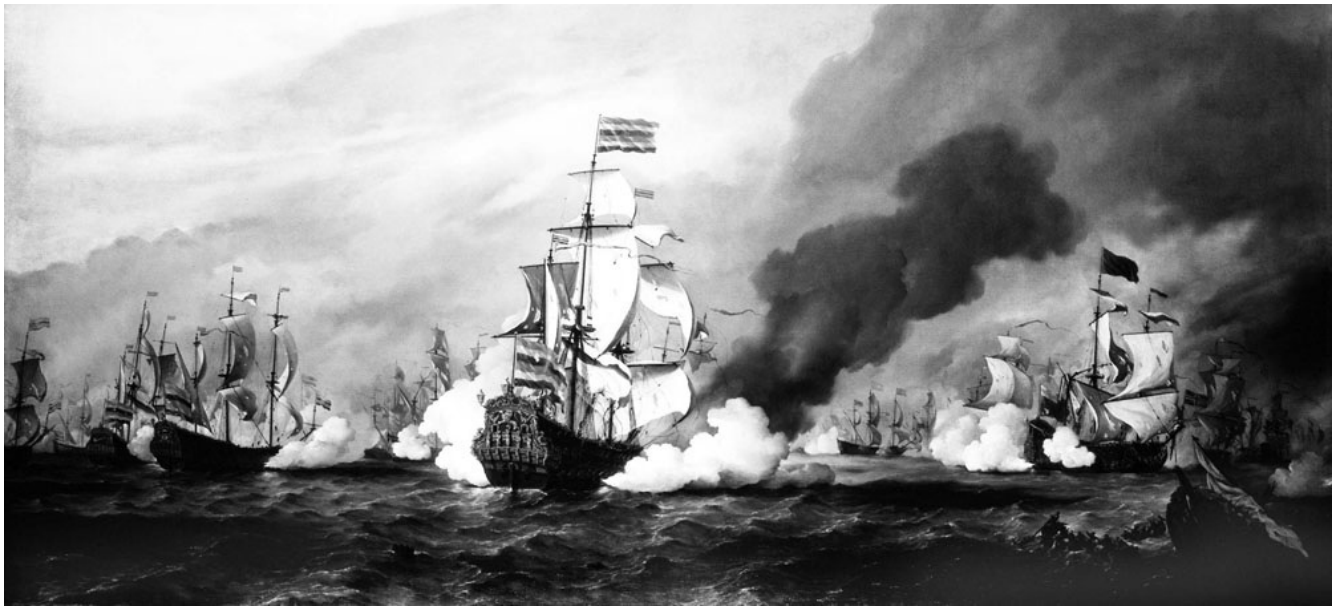
Advice Yachts

Goes, **8** guns
Lapmand, 8 guns
Parel, 8 guns
Christina Leonora, 2 guns

Witte Mol

The Dutch fleet in the Battle of the Texel, 21 August 1673

The final fleet engagement of the Third Anglo-Dutch War was another tactical stalemate, with widespread damage to both sides, but De Ruyter gained the strategic victory by again thwarting the invasion plans of the allies. Anglo-French co-operation was poor, and following the battle, the English fleet returned to port; shortly afterwards, England withdrew from the war and made peace with the Netherlands.



This painting by the younger Van de Velde was signed and dated 1687 but depicts the Battle of the Texel, 11/21 August 1673, the last sea fight before England withdrew from the war. Like its immediate predecessors, it was a strategic victory for the Dutch under De Ruyter, who fought a masterly defensive campaign that prevented the planned Anglo-French seaborne invasion. The centrepiece of the painting is Cornelis Tromp's flagship, the *Gouden Leeuw. © National Maritime Museum BHC0315*

Amsterdam Ships

Ships of the Line

A	*Akerboom*, 62 guns	
A	*Stad Utrecht*, 66 guns	
A	*Prins te Paard*, 55 guns	
A	*Wakende Kraan*, 44 guns	
A	*Steenbergen*, 68 guns	
	Hollandia, 80 guns	SbN Jan de Haen
	Gideon, 62 guns	
	Provincie van Utrecht, 60 guns	
	Leeuwen, 50 guns	
	Spiegel, 70 guns	
	Komeetstar, 68 guns	
	Essen, 50 guns	
	Wapen van Holland, 44 guns	
	Waesdorp, 68 guns	
	Tijdverdrijf, 56 guns	
	Agatha, 50 guns	
	Beschermer, 50 guns	
	Oliphant, 82 guns	Vice Adm Isaac Sweers
	Geloof, 56 guns	
	Gouden Leeuw, 82 guns	Lt Adm Cornelis Tromp
	Zuiderhuis, 45 guns	
	Amsterdam, 60 guns	

Frigates

Oudkarspel, 34 guns
Bommel, 24 guns
Edam, 36 guns
Haas, 24 guns
Damiaten, 32 guns
Popkensburg, 24 guns
Middelburg, 36 guns
Brak, 22 guns

Advice Yachts

Egmond, 10 guns
Triton, 10 guns
Kits, 4 guns
Kater, 10 guns

Fireships

Zaaier, 4 guns
Jacob en Anna
Leidster, 4 guns
Vrede, 4 guns
Wapen van Velsen, 4 guns
Zalm, 4 guns
Kasteel van Loon, 4 guns
Melkschuit, 4 guns
Salvador, 4 guns
Draak, 4 guns

Rotterdam Ships

Ships of the Line

Delft, 62 guns	
Ridderschap, 64 guns	
Voorzichtigheid, 84 guns	
Gelderland, 63 guns	temporary SbN Cornelis de Liefde
Vrijheid, 80 guns	Vice Adm Jan de Liefde
Eendracht, 72 guns	Lt Adm Aert van Nes
Maagd van Dordrecht, 68 guns	Vice Adm Jan Janszoon Van Nes
Dordrecht, 44 guns	
Zeelandia, 42 guns	
Schieland, 58 guns	
Wassenaer, 59 guns	

Frigates

Schiedam, 20 guns
Utrecht, 34 guns
Rotterdam, 30 guns
Harderwijk, 24 guns

Advice Yachts

Hoop, 6 guns
Rotterdam, 6 guns

Fireships

Sint Pieter
Jisper Kerk, 4 guns
Blackmoor, 4 guns
Maria, 4 guns
Eenhoorn
Louise, 4 guns

Noorderkwartier Ships

Ships of the Line

Pacificatie, 76 guns	
Jupiter, 42 guns	
Gelderland, 45 guns	
Eenhoorn	SbN Jan Janszoon Dick
Westfriesland, 78 guns	
Wapen van Nassau, 58 guns	
Wapen van Alkmaar, 63 guns	
Wapen van Enkhuizen, 72 guns	
Justina van Nassau, 66 guns	
Noorderkwartier, 60 guns	
Prins van Oranje, 64 guns	
Wapen van Medemblik, 44 guns	
Caleb, 50 guns	

Fireships

Vis
Catharina, 2 guns
Witte Mol, 4 guns

Zeeland Ships

Ships of the Line

Walcheren, 70 guns	Lt Adm Adriaan Bankert

Zierikzee, 60 guns — Vice Adm Cornelis Evertsen de Jonge
Dordrecht, 50 guns
Ter Veere, 50 guns
Domburg, 60 guns
Vlissingen, 48 guns

Frigates

Delft, 34 guns
Ter Goes, 34 guns

Advice Yachts

Hazewind, 7 guns
Goes, 8 guns
Waterhond, 4 guns
Zwaluw, 6 guns
Tonijn, 6 guns
an unknown yacht
Bruinvis, 6 guns
Parel, 6 guns
Lapmande, 8 guns

Fireships

Samuel en Jacob, 4 guns
Dadelboom, 2 guns
Catharina, 4 guns
Sevellie, 2 guns
Burg, 2 guns

Friesland Ships

Ships of the Line

Elf Steden, 50 guns
Prins Hendrik Casimir, 70 guns — SbN Hendrik Bruynsvelt
Groningen, 70 guns — Vice Adm Enno Doedes Star
Oostergoo, 58 guns

Frigates

Winhond, 30 guns

Advice Yachts

Hoop, 6 guns
Liefde

Fireships

Welkomst

The Dutch fleet at the Battle of Stromboli, 8 January 1676

After the English withdrew from the war, the conflict with France continued, and when Spain declared war on France in 1675, the Mediterranean became the main theatre of the naval war. The Dutch sent a squadron under De Ruyter to assist the Spanish in their defence of Sicily. In the first action of this campaign, De Ruyter fought off the superior French fleet of Admiral Duquesne.

First Squadron

Provincie van Utrecht, 60 guns
Vrijheid, 50 guns
Gouda, 76 guns — Vice Adm Jan de Haan
Wakende Boei, 46 guns
Edam, 34 guns
Kraanvogel, 46 guns
Rouaan, snauw, 8 guns
Sint Salvador, fireship, 6 guns
Witte Tas, supply ship, 4 guns

Second Squadron

Steenbergen, 68 guns
Leeuwen, 50 guns
Eendracht, 76 guns — Lt Adm Michiel de Ruyter
Stad en Lande, 54 guns
Zuuiderhuis, 46 guns
Leiden, 36 guns
Tonijn, snauw, 8 guns
Kreeft, snauw 8 guns
Salm, fireship, 4 guns
Melkmeisje, fireship, 4 guns

Third Squadron

Oosterwijk, 60 guns
Harderwijk, 46 guns
Spiegel, 70 guns SbN Nikolaas Verschoor
Essen, 50 guns
Damiaten, 34 guns
Groenwijf, 36 guns
Ter Goes, snauw, 8 guns
Prinsen Wapen, snauw, 8 guns
Jakob en Anna, fireship, 4 guns
Zwarte Tas, fireship, 4 guns

The Dutch fleet at the Battle of Etna (or Augusta), 22 April 1676

At the next battle, the Dutch Squadron was part of a joint fleet commanded by the Spanish Admiral de la Cerda; it was heavily outnumbered by its French opponents, but attacked nevertheless. The Dutch bore the brunt of the fighting and, although the outcome was inconclusive, De Ruyter was mortally wounded, arguably a greater loss than a whole squadron of ships.



The main theatre of the naval war between the Netherlands and France transferred to the Mediterranean after England made peace. However, in alliance with the Spanish, the Dutch did not fare so well, and at the battle known as Etna or Augusta on 22 April 1676, the allied fleet fought under overall Spanish command. Let down by the Spanish centre division, De Ruyter's van was enveloped by the French under Duquesne. The Dutch eventually extricated themselves but De Ruyter was mortally wounded. Deprived of his tactical brilliance, the Dutch-Spanish fleet was almost annihilated by French fireships at the subsequent Battle of Palermo on 2 June 1676. *Beverley R Robinson Collection 51.7.63*

De Ruyter's Squadron

Spiegel, 70 guns	
Groenwijf, 36 guns	
Leiden, 36 guns	
Leeuwen, 50 guns	
Eendracht, 76 guns	Lt Adm Michiel de Ruyter
Stad en Lande, 54 guns	
Zuiderhuis, 46 guns	
Damiaten, 34 guns	
Oosterwijk, 60 guns	
Tonijn, snauw, 8 guns	
Kreeft, snauw, 8 guns	
Salm, fireship, 4 guns	
Melkmeisje, fireship, 4 guns	
Zwarte Tas, fireship, 4 guns	

De Haan's Squadron

Steenbergen, 68 guns	
Wakende Boei, 46 guns	
Edam, 34 guns	
Kraanvogel, 46 guns	
Gouda, 76 guns	Vice Adm Jan de Haan
Provincie van Utrecht, 60 guns	
Vrijheid, 50 guns	
Harderwijk, 4ó guns	
Prinsen Wapen, snauw, 8 guns	
Rouaan, snauw, 8 guns	
Roos, snauw, 8 guns	
Sint Salvador, fireship, 6	
Jakob en Anna, fireship, 4 guns	
Witte Tas, supply ship, 4 guns	

The Dutch fleet at the Battle of Palermo, 2 June 1676

The remnant of the Dutch Mediterranean squadron was part of an allied fleet that was attacked in Palermo harbour by a far stronger French fleet, which sent six fireships in among the anchored Spanish and Dutch ships. It was a disaster for the

allies, and the French gained complete naval control of the Mediterranean.

Vrijheid, 50 guns	
Stad en Lande, 54 guns	
Spiegel, 70 guns	
Provincie van Utrecht, 60 guns	
Steenbergen, 68 guns	
Kraanvogel, 46 guns	
Zuiderhuis, 46 guns	
Gouda, 76 guns	
Leeuwen, 50 guns	
Damiaten, 34 guns	
Edam, 34 guns	
Groenwijf, 36 guns	
Eendracht, 76 guns	Vice Adm Gerard Callenburgh
Oosterwijk, 60 guns	
Harderwijk, 46 guns	
Leiden, 36 guns	
Wakende Boei, 46 guns	

Dutch fleet in the Sound in 1676

A Dutch squadron was sent to support the Danes in the Scanian War of 1675-1679. It was part of a joint Dutch–Danish force that won a significant victory over the Swedish fleet at the Battle of Öland on 11 June 1676.

Ships of the Line

A	*Akerboom*, 60 guns	Daniel Elsevier
A	*Gideon*, 60 guns	Abraham Franszoon van Zijll
A	*Kampen*, 46 guns	Cornelis Tijloos
A	*Waesdorp*, 68 guns	Cornelis van den Heuvel
F	*Klein Frisia*, 35 guns	Jochum Janszoon Kroon
F	*Oostergo*, 60 guns	Barend Hiddes de Vries
R	*Delft*, 62 guns	Schout-bij-Nacht Philips van Almonde
R	*Dordrecht*, 46 guns	Adriaen Poort
N	*Caleb*, 40 guns	Jan Crook
N	*Jupiter*, 44 guns	Pieter Backer
N	*Justina van Nassau*, 64 guns	Pieter Wijnbergen
Z	*Oranje*, 60 guns	Willem Hendrickszoon

Z	*Walcheren*, 70 guns	Vice Admiral Cornelis Evertsen de Jonge

(Possibly more ships)

Frigates

A	*Noordholland*, 44 guns	Pieter Klaaszoon Dekker
R	*Wapen van Utrecht*, 38 guns	Barent Rees

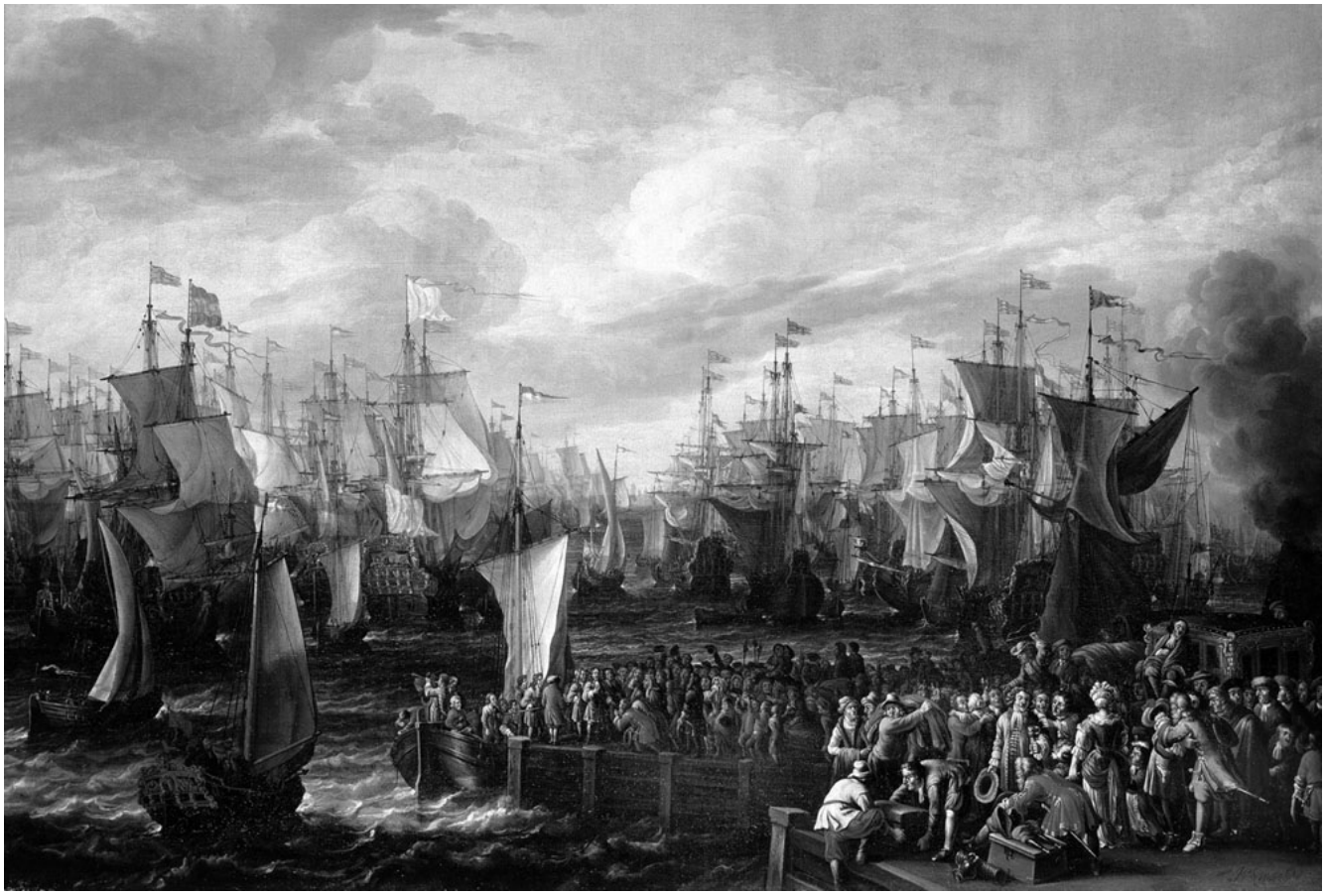
Fireships

Leonora
Louise
't Hoen

Dutch fleet that carried William III to England in 1688

Ships of the Admiralty of the Maze

R	*De Maze*, 68 guns	Schout-bij-Nacht Jan van Brakel
R	*Maagd van Dordrecht*, 68 guns	Gerard Callenburgh
R	*Delft*, 56 guns	Jan Snellen
R	*Schieland*, 50 guns	Willem van Erden
R	*Honsholaardijk*, 48 guns	Barend Rees
R	*Zeelandia*, 46 guns	Evert de Liefde
R	*Rotterdam*, 44 guns	Johan van Convent
R	*Gorcum*, 42 guns	Cornelis van Brakel
R	*Briel*, 30 guns	Jan van der Esch



Once attributed to Abraham Storck, this painting celebrates the embarkation of William of Orange at Hellevoetsluis in October 1688 at the beginning of his invasion of England in support of his wife Mary Stuart's claim to the throne. The large fleet of Dutch warships and transports was nominally commanded by Admiral Arthur Herbert, who had brought an 'invitation' in the name of English Protestants to save them from the Catholic tyrannies of King James II, giving the enterprise a gloss of liberation and not foreign occupation. © *National Maritime Museum BHC0325*

Ships of the Admiralty of Amsterdam

A	*Leiden*, 62 guns	Lt Adm Willem Bastiaenszoon Schepers
A	*Provincie van Utrecht*, 66 guns	Vice Adm Philips van Almonde
A	*Wapen van Utrecht*, 66 guns	Schout-bij-Nacht Gilles Schey
A	*Zeelandia*, 62 guns	Gerard van der Dussen
A	*Friesland*, 62 guns	Louis, l Graaf van Nassau
A	*Gideon*, 60 guns	Jan van Hardenbroeck
A	*Akerboom*, 60 guns	Jan Bouwens
A	*Elswout*, 60 guns	Abraham van Zyll
A	*Agatha*, 50 guns	J Kuyper
A	*Castricum*, 50 guns	Captain van Bassen
A	*Beemster*, 50 guns	Hendrik van Toll
A	*Stad en Landen*, 50 guns	Pieter van Laeren
A	*Vrede*, 46 guns	Pieter Claessen Decker
A	*Noordholland*, 46 guns	Captain van der Gysen
A	*Nijmegen*, 46 guns	Captain Hooft
A	*Harderwijk*, 46 guns	Cornelis van der Zaan
A	*Maria Elisabeth*, 46 guns	Willem van der Zaan
A	*Schattershoef*, 46 guns	Arnold Manard
A	*Sneek*, 36 guns	Philip van der Goes
A	*Edam*, 36 guns	Abraham Taalman
A	*Oud-Carspel*, 36 guns	Andries Stilte
A	*Asperen*, 36 guns	Dirck Egmont van Neyenburgh
A	*Anna*, 34 guns	Dirk Schey
A	*Hazewind*, 32 guns	Paulus van der Dussen
A	*Wulpenburg*, 32 guns	Adriaan Noordhey
A	*Damiaten*, 30 guns	Joost Hoogenhoeck
A	*Brak*, 24 guns	Commandeur Cats
A	*Bommel*, 24 guns	Jan Dirckszoon Steen
A	*Postiljon*, 24 guns	Jan Janssen Bout
A	*Neptunus*, 24 guns	Claes Jannsen Boeck
A	*Bruinvisch*, 20 guns	Hendrick de Veer
A	*Kraanvogel*, fireship	Wijbrand Barentsen
A	*Paauw*, fireship	Gilles Janssen du Pon
A	*Strombolus*, fireship	Daniel Rouckeze
A	*Berg Aetna*, fireship	Sijmon Jacobsen de Jongh

A	*Zes Gebroeders*, fireship	Frederick Louwrens Seelt
A	*Monte Vesuvius*, fireship	Jacob Dirckssen Varcke-Visser

Ships of the Admiralty of Zeeland

Z	*Cortgene*, 50 guns	Lt Adm Cornelis Evertsen
Z	*Gekroonde Burg*, 60 guns	Vice Adm Carl van de Putte
Z	*Veere*, 60 guns	Schout-bij-Nacht Geleyn Evertsen
Z	*Goes*, 30 guns	Cornelis Janszoon Mosselman
Z	*Somer*, 26 or 28 guns	Andries de Boer

Ships of the Admiralty of the Noorderkwartier

N	*Noorderkwartier*, 64 guns	Schout-bij-Nacht Jan Dick
N	*Wapen van Hoorn*, 44 guns	Jan Gerritszoon Muis
N	*Mercurius*, 30 guns	Leendert Cuypers
N	*Keurvorst van Brandenburg*, fireship	M Janszoon Dick
N	*Maagd van Enkhuizen*, fireship	

Dutch ships at the Battle of Beachy Head on 10 July 1690

The Dutch contributed a squadron that was the Van of the combined fleet that fought in the Battle of Beachy Head. It bore the brunt of the fighting and suffered most of the casualties during the Allied retreat up the Channel.

Division commanded by Vice Admiral Gerard Callenburgh

Pennant at the fore (mast)

A	*Utrecht*, 64 guns	Pieter Decker
N	*Alkmaar*, 50 guns	Captain Kalff
Z	*Tholen*, 60 guns	Captain Calis
N	*Westfriesland*, 82 guns	Vice Admiral Gerard Callenburgh
A	*Prinses Marie*, 92 guns	Schout-bij-Nacht Gilles Schey
A	*Castricum*, 52 guns	Ferdinand Joan Kuyper
A	*Agatha*, 50 guns	Willem van der Zaan
	one fireship	

Division commanded by Lt Admiral Cornelis Eversen de Jongste

Pennant at the main (mast)

A	*Stad en Lande*, 52 guns	Abraham Taelman

N	*Maagd van Enkhuizen*, 72 guns	Jan van der Poel
A	*Noord Holland*, 44 guns	Rudolf Swaen
R	*Maagd van Dordrecht*, 60 guns	Antony Pieterson
A	*Hollandia*, 70 guns	Lt Admiral Cornelis Evertsen de Jongste
R	*Veluwe*, 60 guns	Schout-bij-Nacht Jan van Brakel
R	*Provincie Utrecht*, 50 guns	Johan van Convent
R	*Maas*, 64 guns	Jan Snellen
	two fireships	

Division commanded by Vice Admiral Karel van der Putte

Pennant at the mizzen (mast)

A	*Friesland*, 68 guns	Philips van der Goes
A	*Elswoud*, 50 guns	Adriaan Noortheij
A	*Reigersbergen*, 74 guns	Abraham van der Zijll
Z	*Gekroonde Burcht*, 62 guns	Vice Admiral Karel van der Putte
N	*Noorderkwartier*, 72 guns	Schout-bij-Nacht Jan Dick
Z	*Veere*, 60 guns	Cornelis Janszoon Mosselman
Z	*Kortgene*, 50 guns	Andries de Boer
	one fireship	

Dutch ships at the Battle of Barfleur, 29 May 1692

Although the Battle of Barfleur itself was inconclusive, the Anglo-Dutch fleet dispersed its French opponents and in the following days a total of fifteen French ships that had taken shelter at Cherbourg and La Hogue were boarded and set on fire.

Squadron of the Schout-bij-Nacht (Rear Admiral)

R	*Zeven Provinciën*, 76 guns	Evert de Liefde
R	*Kapitein Generaal*, 84 guns	
R	*Maagd van Dordrecht*, 64 guns	
R	*Delft*, 54 guns	
R	*Ridderschap*, 72 guns	
R	*Veluwe*, 64 guns	
A	*Friesland*, 70 guns	
F	*Prins Casimir*, 70 guns	
A	*Stad en Lande*, 52 guns	



After their Stadholder became the joint ruler of England and Scotland, the Dutch navy became the junior partner at sea, undertaking to provide three ships for every five of its ally. As a result, the Dutch naval contribution to the wars of William III and Queen Anne tend to be underplayed in English-language sources. At the Battle of Barfleur, on 29 May 1692, the Dutch contingent formed the van of Admiral Russell's fleet and fought hard against an aggressive French attack. This painting by Ludolf Bakhuysen, like so many of the period, conflates incidents in the battle; for example, showing the Dutch flagship astern of the *Soleil Royal* while the French flagship was in action with Russell's *Britannia*. However, it does at least acknowledge the Dutch contribution to the dispersal of Tourville's fleet that allowed the piecemeal destruction of so many of its ships at La Hogue a few days later. © National Maritime Museum BHC0331

Squadron of Philips van Almonde

A	*Amsterdam*, 64 guns	Captain Cornelis van der Zaan
A	*Prinses Maria*, 92 guns	Vice Admiral Gillis Schey
A	*Leiden*, 64 guns	
A	*Schattershoef*, 50 guns	
A	*Elswout*, 72 guns	
A	*Prins*, 92 guns	
A	*Slot Muiden*, 72 guns	
A	*Zeeland*, 64 guns	

Squadron of the Vice Admiral

A	*Gaasterland*, 50 guns
A	*Keurvorst van Brandenburg*, 92 guns
Z	*Erste Edele*, 74 guns
Z	*Koning Willem*, 92 guns
Z	*Veere*, 62 guns
A	*Gelderland*, 64 guns
Z	*Goes*, 54 guns
Z	*Zierikzee*, 60 guns
Z	*Zeeland*, 90 guns
N	*Noordholland*, 68 guns

Did not arrive in time for the battle

A	*Ripperda*, 50 guns
A	*Haarlem*, 64 guns
A	*Gelderland*, 72 guns
N	*Beschermer*, 84 guns
N	*Kasteel van Medemblik*, 86 guns
N	*Hoorn*, 50 guns
N	*Westfriesland*, 84 guns
N	*Monnikendam*, 72 guns
N	*Medemblik*, 50 guns

Dutch Squadron that helped to bombard Copenhagen in 1700

An Anglo-Dutch squadron was sent to the Baltic in 1700 in an attempt to prevent the

spread of the conflict that was to become the Great Northern War of 1700–1721. Denmark was coerced into making peace by the bombardment and blockade of Copenhagen.

A	*Unie*, 94 guns	Lt Adm Philips van Almonde
Z	*Eerste Edele*, 72 guns	Vice Adm Cornelis Evertsen
R	*Dordrecht*, 72 guns	Schout-bij-Nacht Paulus van der Dussen
A	*Katwijk*, 72 guns	Captain Lynslager
N	*Wapen van Alkmaar*, 72 guns	Captain Bolck
A	*Aemilia*, 66 guns	Captain Cleyburgh
N	*Wapen van Arnhem*, 66 guns	Captain Cleyn
A	*Gouda*, 64 guns	Captain Beeckman
R	*Veluwe*, 64 guns	Captain Cornelis van Brakel
N	*Wapen van Utrecht*, 64 guns	Captain van Veen
Z	*Vlissingen*, 50 guns	Captain Tressel
A	*Batavier*, 50 guns	Captain van Toll
R	*Provincie van Utrecht*, 50 guns	Zas van den Bossche
A	*Beschutter*, 38 guns	Captain Schaap
R	*Briel*, 34 guns	Captain van de Graaf
Z	*L'Aurore*, 28 guns	Captain Mauregnault
Z	*Blikkenburg*, 14 guns	Cdr J Coerte
	Two bomb galliots	
	Two fireships	
	Two ammunition ships	

Dutch Ships involved in the Capture of Gibraltar in July 1704

Six Dutch warships took part in the operation to capture Gibraltar. They were included in a squadron that was mostly English.

F	*Wapen van Vriesland*, 64 guns	Christoffel Middagten
N	*Wapen van Utrecht*, 64 guns	Captain Bolck
R	*Veluwe*, 64 guns	Schout-bij-Nacht Paulus van der Dussen
A	*Aemilia*, 66 guns	C Beeckman
Z	*Veere*, 60 guns	Philip Schrijver
A	*Katwijk*, 72 guns	J C Ockersse

Dutch Ships at the Battle of Vélez-Málaga on 24 August 1704

The Dutch squadron formed the rear of the Anglo-Dutch fleet at the Battle of Vélez-Málaga, the last major fleet action of the War of the Spanish Succession. The Dutch navy was already in decline for financial reasons and because, following the death of William III, the navy ceased to be a priority.

The Rear Squadron

N	*Graaf van Albemarle*, 64 guns	Lt Admiral Gerard Callenburgh, flag captain Hendrick Visscher
A	*Unie*, 90 guns	Vice Admiral Jan Gerrit van Wassenaer
R	*Gelderland*, 46 guns	Philips Schrijver
A	*Katwijk*, 72 guns	Willem van den Bergh
F	*Wapen van Vriesland*, 64 guns	Christoffel Middagten
N	*Wapen van Utrecht*, 64 guns	Captain Bolck
A	*Banier*, 64 guns	Joseph Willem van Ghent
A	*Leeuw*, 64 guns	Jonkheer Johan Willem van Recheteren
Z	*Vlissingen*, 64 guns	Herman Wiltschut
A	*Nijmegen*, 54 guns	Herman Lijnslager
A	*Damiaten*, 52 guns	Hugo Schaap
A	*Gelderland*, 74 guns	Wilhelm Lodewijk, Baron van Wassenaer Starrenburgh



A pen and ink sketch by Ludolf Bakhuysen shows the Dutch rear division of the Allied fleet at the Battle of Vélez-Málaga, 24 August 1704. This was the last fleet engagement of the War of Spanish Succession, and arguably the Dutch navy's last appearance as a major player in European history. © *National Maritime Museum PU8386*

Ships Listed by Period and Admiralty

Only information that can be related to named ships is included in this list. Any recorded data that cannot be tied to a specific ship is omitted. The lists are ordered by Admiralty (in the usually accepted hierarchy of seniority), and within that by year of first mention, the ship names then being listed alphabetically. Generally, the detail is exactly as given in the sources: for example, under ‘Crew’ the term ‘Men’ implies both seamen and soldiers, whereas ‘Sailors’ is confined to the former. ‘Sailors’ is a translation of ‘Matrozen’ in the original handwritten document, whereas ‘Men’ equates to ‘koppen’ (literally ‘heads’, for a total head-count that often encompasses sailors and soldiers). Frequently, prior to 1654, the documents say ‘musketeers’ instead of soldiers. From 1652, both Rotterdam and Zeeland handwritten documents use ‘soldaten’ when they mean soldiers; Amsterdam seems to use ‘musketeers’until 1653.

SHIPS ACQUIRED PRIOR TO 1600

Admiralty of Rotterdam or the Maze

Bon Aventure

The *Bon Aventure* was mentioned in 1597 as a ship hired for service in the fleet that assisted the English.
Commander: Hendrick Hartman
Size: 65 lasts
Crew: 65 men

Brack

The *Brack* was mentioned in 1597.
Size: 60 lasts
Crew: 60 men

Hollandsche Leeuw

The *Hollandsche Leeuw* was mentioned in 1597 as being in service on the inland waters of the Netherlands.
Commander in 1597: Paluck van Heert
Size: 60 lasts
Crew: 34 men

Hollandsche Tuin

The *Hollandsche Tuin* was built in 1591 and was last mentioned in 1616. In 1615, the *Hollandsche Tuin* was said to need carpentry work.
Commander in 1597: Adriaen Cruyck
Size mentioned in 1597: 80 lasts
Size mentioned in 1616: 70 lasts
Crew in 1597: 74 men

Castor

The *Castor* was mentioned in 1597 and was part of the fleet that assisted the English.
Commander in 1597: Maerten Maertenszoon
Size: 80 lasts
Crew: 70 men

Dolphijn

The *Dolphijn* was mentioned in 1597 and was said to be newly built. The *Dolphijn* was among all the ships that assisted the English fleet.
Commander in 1597: Lambert Hendrickszoon
Size: 80 lasts
Crew: 70 men

Draeck

The *Draeck* was mentioned in 1597.
Commander in 1597: Jacob Michielszoon
Size: 90 lasts
Crew: 80 men

Hope

The *Hope* was mentioned in 1597.
Commander in 1597: Claes Janssen
Size: 86 lasts
Crew: 20 men

Jager

The *Jager* was mentioned in 1597.
Commander in 1597: Jan de Wit
Size: 84 lasts
Crew: 20 men

Land van Beloften or *'t Lant van Beloften*

The *Land van Beloften* was mentioned in 1597 as being a boat.
Commander in 1597: Jan de Zeeu
Size: 60 lasts

Mercurius or *Marcurius*

The *Mercurius* was mentioned in 1597 and was a hired ship.
Commander in 1597: Adriaen Pack
Size: 80 lasts
Crew: 70 men

Neptunus or *Neptunis*

The *Neptunus* was mentioned in 1597 and was part of the fleet that aided the English.
Commander in 1597: Adriaen Brechtszoon
Size: 80 lasts
Crew: 70 men

Oranje or *Orangue*

The *Oranje* was mentioned in 1597.
Commander in 1597: Willem Dirckszoon Cloyer
Size: 200 lasts
Crew 136 men

Pelgrim

The *Pelgrim* was mentioned in 1597.
Commander in 1597: Anthony Weyts
Size: 90 lasts
Crew 20 men

Post van Oranje or *Den Post van Oraingues*

The *Post van Oranje* was a vessel on the inland waters mentioned in 1597.
Size: 14 lasts
Crew 20 men

Salamander

The *Salamander* was mentioned in 1597 as 'the country's future' and was in the fleet that aided the English.
Commander in 1597: Dirck Aertszoon Hoogemoet
Size: 70 lasts
Crew 60 men

Serpentijn

The *Serpentijn* was mentioned in 1597.
Size: 45 lasts
Crew 60 men



Oil painting by Andries van Eertvelt: the return to Amsterdam on 19 July 1599 of the second expedition to the East Indies. The ships are the *Hollandia* (centre), *Overijssel*, *Mauritius* and *Vriesland*, and although they are merchant ships, the first warships acquired by the United Provinces would not have looked very different. Notice, to the right, the pinnace with the weather-cloths along the topsides; small craft like this were to become important servants of both naval and trading fleets. © *National Maritime Museum BHC0748*

Sint Sebastiaen

The *Sint Sebastiaen* was mentioned in 1597 and was in the fleet that aided the English.
Commander in 1597: Cornelis Dirckszoon
Size: 60 lasts
Crew 64 men

Tonijn

The *Tonijn* was mentioned in 1597 as being hired and was part of the fleet that aided the English.
Commander in 1597: Lucas Jasperszoon
Size: about 65 lasts
Crew 65 men

Victorie

The *Victorie* was mentioned in 1597 as being part of the fleet that aided the English.
Commander in 1597: Jan Pauwelszoon Quakaes
Size: 65 lasts
Crew 60 men

Zeeridder

The *Zeeridder* was mentioned in 1597 as 'the country's future', and was part of the fleet that aided the English.
Commander in 1597: Laurens Schot
Size: 80 lasts
Crew 69 men

Admiralty of Amsterdam

Arend

The *Arend* was a boat mentioned in 1597.
Commander: Joachim Hendrickszoon Zwarten Hondt
Crew 60 men

Brack or *Brak*

The pinnace *Brack* was mentioned in 1597.
Commander: Jan Jacobszoon Colers
Size: 60 lasts
Crew 65 men

Dolphijn

The *Dolphijn* was mentioned in 1597.
Commander in 1597: Barent Gorssen
Size: 100 lasts
Crew 70 men

Fortuyn

The boat *Fortuyn* was mentioned in 1597.
Commander: Loth Steyn
Size: 60 lasts
Crew 60 men

Gulden Eenhoorn

The pinnace *Gulden Eenhoorn* was mentioned in 1597.
Commander: Jan Jacobszoon Fortuyn
Size: 50 lasts
Crew 60 men

Haen or *Haan*

The pinnace *Haen* was mentioned in 1597.
Commander: Harman Michielszoon
Size: 50 lasts
Crew 60 men

Havick

The *Havick* was mentioned in 1597.
Commander in 1597: Arent Rover
Crew 60 men

Jager

The pinnace *Jager* was mentioned in 1597.
Commander: Jacob Pieterszoon Mol
Size: 80 lasts
Crew 60 men

Kraan or *Craen*

The *Kraan* was mentioned in 1597.
Commander in 1597: Jan Hen
Size: 75 lasts
Crew 65 men

Liefde

The boat *Liefde* was mentioned in 1597.
Commander: Gerrit Gerritszoon Pater
Size: 70 lasts
Crew 60 men

Meerman

The pinnace *Meerman* was mentioned in 1597.
Commander: Egbert Claeszoon Paeu
Size: 75 lasts
Crew 60 men

Meermin or *Mereminne*

The pinnace *Meermin* was mentioned in 1597.
Commander: Jacob Andrieszoon Roest
Size: 55 lasts
Crew 60 men

Neptunus or *Neptunis*

The pinnace *Neptunus* was mentioned in 1597.
Commander: Dirck Pieterszoon Cleynzorge
Size: 120 lasts
Crew 100 men

Samson

The pinnace *Samson* was mentioned in 1597.
Commander: Gerrit Janszoon Cater
Size: 90 lasts
Crew 60 men

Sater

The *Sater* was mentioned in 1597.
Commander: Jan Albertszoon
Size: 80 lasts
Crew 65 men

Tijger

The *Tijger* was mentioned in 1597.
Commander: Herman Corneliszoon
Size: 100 lasts
Crew 65 men

Tonijn

The *Tonijn* was mentioned in 1597.
Commander: Heynric Janssen Muyen
Size: 85 lasts
Crew 65 men

Vergulde Draak or *Vergulde Draeck*

The pinnace *Vergulde Draak* was mentioned in 1597.
Commander: Adriaen Corneliszoon Drooch
Size: 80 lasts
Crew 60 men

Vergulde Draak or *Vergulden Draeck*

This is another pinnace named the *Vergulden Draeck* that was mentioned in 1597.
Commander: Broer Janszoon
Size: 110 lasts
Crew 65 men

Vergulde Leeuw

The *Vergulde Leeuw* was mentioned in 1597.
Commander in 1597: Cornelis Claeszoon
Size: 90 lasts
Crew 70 men

Vergulden Valk or *Vergulden Valck*

The *Vergulden Valk* was mentioned in 1597.
Commander: Adriaen Corneliszoon Drooch
Size: 80 lasts
Crew 60 men

Wich

The ship *Wich* was mentioned in 1597.
Commander: Dirck Pieterszoon Vosch
Size: 85 lasts
Crew 60 men

Windhond

The pinnace *Windhond* was mentioned in 1597.
Commander: Albert Janszoon Cop
Size: 150 lasts
Crew 90 men

Witte Valk or *Witte Valcke*

The pinnace *Witte Valk* was mentioned in 1597.
Commander: Jan Dirckszoon Bye
Size: 60 lasts
Crew 60 men

Zeeridder

The *Zeeridder* was mentioned in 1597.
Commander: Rein Wersten
Size: 100 lasts
Crew 70 men

Zeewolf

The boat *Zeewolf* was mentioned in 1597.
Commander: Jacob Laurenszoon Schagen
Size: 50 lasts
Crew 60 men

Beer

The Beer was purchased in 1599 for service with an expedition to Cadiz. The Beer was sold in 1600.
Size: 300 lasts

Admiralty of Zeeland

Breeden Heyn or *Breenheyn*

The *Breeden Heyn* was a smack first mentioned in 1587 and last mentioned in 1598.
Commander in 1587: Charles de Cock

Aeolus

The flyboat *Aeolus* was first mentioned as early as 1595, when the *Aeolus* was in Vice Admiral Van Warmont's squadron sent to Spain. The *Aeolus* was too short, had a deep draft, and had a hold that was too small to carry enough stores to operate off the coast of Flanders. The *Aeolus* was sold in 1602 but was hired for temporary service during 1605.
Size: 200 lasts

Zeehond

The *Zeehond* was built in 1598. The *Zeehond* fought in the Battle of Gibraltar in 1607, but is not mentioned after 1607.
Commander in 1607: Marinus Hollare

Arend

The *Arend* was first mentioned in 1599. Because the draft was so deep, the ship was sold. A secret minute from 25 October 1600 noted that the *Arend* would probably be sold to France.

Bruinvis or *Bruijnvisch*

The *Bruinvis* was first mentioned in 1599 and was sold in 1600.

Admiralty of Friesland

Blauwe Klok or *Blaue Clocke*

The *Blauwe Klok* was mentioned in 1598 as being part of an expedition.
Commander: Tjaert Tjebbes
Size: 100 lasts
Crew 70 men

SHIPS ACQUIRED 1600–1625

Admiralty of Rotterdam or the Maze

Leeuw

The *Leeuw* was built in 1601. The *Leeuw* was said to have been repaired and doubled in 1614. The *Leeuw* was last mentioned in 1622.
Commander in 1615: Adelbert Wesen
Commander in 1621: Lambert Hendrickszoon
Commander in 1622: Adriaan Engelen Silvergieter
Size: 130 Rotterdam lasts or 200 Amsterdam lasts
Armament: 22 guns
Armament in 1621: 34 guns
Crew in 1621: 90 men

Tijger

The *Tijger* was built in 1600 or 1602. In 1613, the *Tijger* was dismantled down to the orlop deck and rebuilt from there up. The *Tijger* was last mentioned in 1621.
Commander in 1616: Pieter Corneliszoon Hordt
Commander in 1621: Lucas Jasperszoon Goutvelt
Commander in 1622: Jan Janszoon Kerckhoff
Size in list from January 1621: 120 lasts
Size in list from 24 June 1621: 160 lasts

Armament in 1615: 6-18pdr, 4-12pdr, 6-8pdr, 6-6pdr, 6 steenstukken
Armament in 1616: 2-24pdr, 4-18pdr, 4-12pdr, 6-8pdr, 4-6pdr, 4-4pdr
Armament in 1621: 14 guns
Armament in 1622: 2-18pdr, 6-12pdr, 6-8pdr, 4-5pdr, 2 steenstukken
Crew in 1616: 80 men
Crew in 1621: 85 sailors

Somer or *Zomer*

The *Somer* was built in 1603, and last mentioned in 1616. The early seventeenth spelling was *Somer*, whereas the modernized Dutch spelling is *Zomer*; all the old documents call the ship the *Somer*.
Commander in 1615: Schrevel Jacobszoon Ruijmvelt
Size: 90 Amsterdam lasts
Armament in 1615: 2-8pdr, 2-6pdr, 4-5pdr, 12-4pdr, 2-3pdr, 6 steenstukken

Cat or *Kat*

The *Cat* was built in 1604 and was last mentioned in 1616. In 1615, the *Cat* was said to have needed carpentry work.
Size: 100 Rotterdam lasts or about 120 Amsterdam lasts

Hert

The *Hert* was built in 1604 and was last mentioned in 1616. The gun list below required some interpretation from the manuscript source, as it was imprecise.
Commander in 1615: Jan Andrieszoon Wijcken
Size: 100 Rotterdam lasts
Armament in 1615: 4-18pdr, 4-12pdr, 10-8pdr, 2-5pdr, 2-4pdr, 6 steenstukken

Hond

The *Hond* was mentioned between 1604 and 1606.
Size: 100 lasts

Arend or *Dubbele Arend*

The *Arend* was built in 1605 and was last mentioned in 1615 and 1616.
Commander in 1615: Adriaan Munneckes
Commander in 1616: Adriaan Hemkens

Size: 50 lasts
Armament in 1615: 2-18pdr, 4-5pdr, 2-4pdr, 1-3pdr, 6 steenstukken
Armament in 1616: 6-6pdr, 4-5pdr, 1-2½pdr

Arend

The *Arend* was a smack built in 1606 and was mentioned in 1616.
Commander in 1615: Pieter Dirkszoon Lieffkint
Size: 30 lasts
Armament in 1615: 4-4pdr, 6-3pdr, 6 steenstukken
Crew in 1615: 37 men

Sterre or *Morgensterre*

The *Sterre* was a smack built in 1605 and was last mentioned in 1616.
Size: 40 Amsterdam lasts

Mars

The *Mars* was a smack built in 1606, and last mentioned in 1621. The *Mars* was also described as a caravel, but in 1616 the *Mars* was called a pont.
Commander in 1621: Pieter Dirkszoon Lieffkint
Size: 40 lasts

Berm

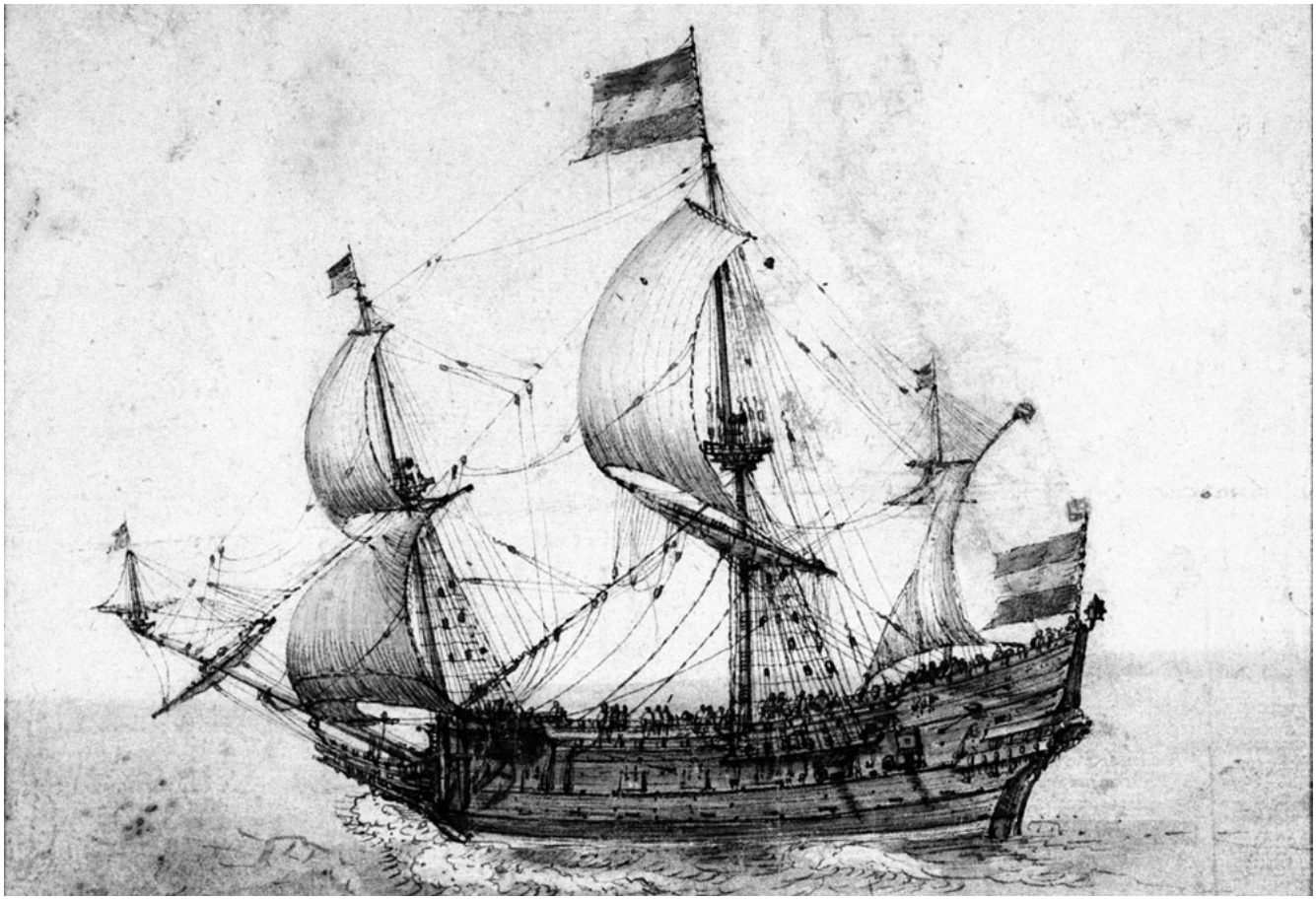
The *Berm* was a binnenjacht (a yacht for use in inland waters) built in 1607. The *Berm* was mentioned in 1615.
Size given in 1615: 20 lasts

Brasem, Brassem, or *Brasser*

The *Brasem* was a yacht for inland waters built in 1608; she was also described as a pontship. The *Brasem* was lying off of Princen Landt in 1628 and 1631, and was last mentioned in 1633.
Commander in 1628: Jan Hendrikszoon Storm
Size given in 1615: 20 lasts
Size given in 1628: 26 lasts
Armament in 1629: 4-4pdr, 4 steenstukken
Crew in 1629: 24 men

Sint Nicholas

The *Sint Nicholas* was built in 1608.
Commander in 1622: Hugo Schaupenhuin
Armament in 1622: 2-24pdr, 2-18pdr, 4-12pdr, 4-8pdr, 2-6pdr
Crew: 85 men



A portrait of an unidentified Dutch ship of about 1620 by Corneliszoon Verbeeck. Although no name can be assigned to the ship, it is a careful and convincing portrait of a Dutch vessel as it would appear in the first few decades of the seventeenth century.

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Steur

The *Steur* was built in 1608 and was last mentioned in 1629.
Commander in 1629: Pieter Willemszoon de Jager
Size: 16 lasts
Armament: 6-3pdr, 5 steenstukken
Crew: 30 men

Engel

The *Engel* was a round ship built in 1610 and was last mentioned in 1633. The *Engel* has been described as a bezan yacht.
Commander in 1629: Jacob Franszoon Geus
Size: 30 lasts
Armament in 1629: 2-6pdr, 2-4pdr
Crew: 30 men

Salm or *Zalm*

The *Salm* was a pontship built in 1610. *Salm* is the seventeenth century spelling, while *Zalm* is the modern Dutch equivalent.
Commander from 1629 to 1633: Lucas van Goutvelt
Size: 28 lasts
Crew: 30 men
Armament in 1629: 2-4pdr, 2-3pdr, 1-1.5pdr, 1-1pdr, 9 steenstukken
Armament in 1633: 2-4pdr, 2-3pdr, 2-2pdr, 9 steenstukken

Abraham or *Oude Abraham*

The *Abraham* was built in 1611 and was sold in March 1632. In 1628, the *Abraham* was described as a buss convoyer – that is, a convoyer of fishing ships.
Commander given in one list in 1628: Jan Brustenssen
Commander given in another list in 1628: Jan Buijsten
Commander in 1629: Engelbert Pieterszoon van der Lee
Size in Rotterdam lasts given in 1632: 170 lasts
Armament given in a list in 1628: 2 bronze 12pdr field guns, 2 bronze chambered 12pdr, 12 iron 5pdr, 8 steenstukken with 16 chambers
Armament in 1628: 2 bronze 12pdr field guns, 2 bronze chambered 12pdr, 2 iron

8pdr, 13 iron 5pdr, 1 iron 3½pdr, 2 iron 2½pdr
Armament in 1629: 2 bronze 12pdr field guns, 2 bronze chambered 12pdr, 2 iron 8pdr, 13 iron 5pdr, 1 iron 3½pdr, 2 iron 2½pdr
Crew in 1628: 85 men
Crew in 1629: 90 men

Eindvogel

The *Eindvogel* was a round ship built in 1612; last mentioned in 1633. The *Eindvogel* was lying at Werkendam in 1628 and in 1631.
Commander in 1628: Cornelis Theunus Outvoeter
Commander from 1629-1633: Anthonij Verhaer
Size: 26 Rotterdam lasts
Armament: 3-5pdr, 1-3pdr, 6 steenstukken
Crew: 30 men

Sint Jacob

The *Sint Jacob* was built in 1613 and was last mentioned in 1632. The *Sint Jacob* is recorded as having served in the fishery patrol for the Small Fishery. In 1629 the *Sint Jacob* was classified as a boat.
Commander in 1628: Cornelis Maes
Commander in 1629: Cornelis Albertszoon Cop
Commander in 1631: Gilles de Vries
Size: 70 Rotterdam lasts
Armament in 1628: 2 bronze 6pdr drakes, 4 iron 4pdr, 2 steenstukken with 8 chambers

Leeuw

In 1616, the *Leeuw* was said to have been built in 1614.
Commander in 1616: Schrevel Jacobszoon Ruijmvelt
Commander in 1621: Lambert Hendrickszoon (Mooy Lambert)
Size: 200 or 220 lasts
Armament in 1616: 4-18pdr, 2-12pdr, 10-8pdr, 8-4pdr
Armament in 1621: 34 guns
Crew in 1616: 80 men
Crew in 1621: 90 sailors

Leeuwin or *Leeuwinne*

The *Leeuwin* was built in 1614 and was captured by Dunkirkers in 1627. The *Leeuwin* was Lambert Hendrickszoon's flagship from June 1616 until April 1617 when he commanded a squadron sent to the Mediterranean Sea to fight North African pirates.

Commander in 1615 and 1616: Lambert Hendrickszoon (Mooy Lambert)
Commander from June 1616 to April 1617: Lambert Hendrickszoon
Commander in 1621: Schrevel Jacobszoon Ruijmvelt
Size: 220 Rotterdam lasts (or 200 Rotterdam lasts)
Armament in 1615, based on some interpretation: 4-24pdr, 2-18pdr, 4-12pdr, 4-9pdr, 4-8pdr, 2-6pdr, 2-5pdr, 8 steenstukken
Armament in 1616: 4-24pdr, 2-18pdr, 4-12pdr, 6-8pdr, 6-6pdr, 2-4pdr, 2-bases, 8 steenstukken
Armament in 1621: 34 guns
Crew in 1621: 100 men

Meermin

The *Meermin* was built in 1614. The *Meermin* was mentioned in 1642.

Commander in 1640: Jacob van Boshuijsen
Commander in 1642: Jacob van Boshuijsen
Size: 100 Rotterdam lasts
Armament in 1640: 2 bronze 8pdr, 4 bronze 6pdr, 10 iron 4pdr, 4 bronze 4pdr, 2 iron 4pdr
Armament in 1642: 2-8pdr, 14-6pdr, 6-4pdr
Crew in 1640: 85 men
Crew in 1642: 85 men

Neptunus

The *Neptunus* was built in 1614 and was last mentioned in 1629.

Commander in 1629: Adriaan Engelen Silvergieter
Size: 140 Rotterdam lasts
Armament: 2-24pdr, 4-12pdr, 2-5pdr, 13-4pdr, 6 steenstukken
Crew: 80 men

Bonte Craij

The *Bonte Craij* was a boeijer built in 1615; last mentioned in 1631. The *Bonte Craij* was lying at Driel in 1628 and in 1631.
Commander: Gerrit Claeszoon Sas
Size: 28 Rotterdam lasts
Armament 6-4pdr, 12 steenstukken
Crew: 30 men

Hollandia or *Holland*

The *Hollandia* was built in 1615.
Commander in 1621: Leendert Franszoon Valck
Size: 125 Rotterdam lasts
Armament: 14 guns
Crew: 85 sailors

Bruijnvisch

The *Bruijnvisch* was built in 1616. The *Bruijnvisch* was probably captured in 1628.
Commander in 1621: Claes Marinuszoon Juijnbol
Commander in 1622: Cornelis Corneliszoon d'Bagijn
Size: 90 Rotterdam lasts
Armament in 1621: 2-12pdr, 2-8pdr, 2-5pdr, 4-4pdr, 2-2.5pdr
Armament in 1640: 2 bronze 18pdr, 2 bronze 12pdr, 2 bronze 8pdr, 2 iron 6pdr, 10 iron 5pdr, 3 iron 4pdr
Crew in 1621: 75 men
Crew in 1640: 85 men

Gelderland

The *Gelderland* was built in 1616. The ship was wrecked in 1629.
Commander in 1616: Jan Janszoon van der Lunde
Commander in 1618: Dirk Adriaanszoon van der Cop
Commander in 1622: Lambert Hendrickszoon
Commander in 1625: Maarten Harpertszoon Tromp, flagship of Mooy Lambert (Lambert Hendrickszoon)
Commander in 1629: Maarten Harpertszoon Tromp
Size: 180 Rotterdam lasts
Armament in 1616: 2-24pdr, 2-18pdr, 4-12pdr, 6-8pdr, 2-5pdr, 8-4pdr

Armement in 1622: 4-24pdr, 8-18pdr, 4-12pdr, 8-8pdr, 2-6pdr, 4 steenstukken
Crew in 1616: 80 men
Crew in 1622: 100 men
Crew in 1625: 75 men
Crew in 1625: 80 men

Honting

The *Honting* was a pontship built in 1616; last mentioned in 1633.
Commander in 1629: Hendrik de Leeuw
Size: 30 lasts
Armament: 6-4pdr, 8 steenstukken
Crew: 30 men

Sint Joris

The *Sint Joris* was a pontship built in 1616 and was last mentioned in 1633. In 1628 *the Sint Joris* was in service at Poederoyen.
Commander in 1629 and 1633: Adriaan Corneliszoon Smoor
Size: 28 Rotterdam lasts
Armament 6-4pdr, 6 steenstukken
Crew: 24 men

Tonijn

The *Tonijn* was built in 1616 and was last mentioned in 1640.
Commander in 1629: Teunis Liefhenbber
Commander in 1640: Cornelis Heijn
Size given in 1629: 100 Rotterdam lasts
Size given in 1640: 80 Rotterdam lasts
Armament in 1629: 2 bronze, chambered 18pdr, 2 bronze 12pdr field guns, 4 iron 8pdr, 2 bronze 6pdr, 3 iron 6pdr, 3 iron 4pdr
Armament in 1640: 14 iron 8pdr, 4 iron 4pdr, 2 iron 3pdr
Crew in 1629: 75 sailors
Crew in 1640: 85 men

Arend

There was a ship *Arend* mentioned in 1621. This could have been the same ship as

the *Vliegende Arend*.
Commander in 1621: Captain Bolleman

Engel

The ship *Engel* was hired in 1621.
Commander in 1621: Cornelis Corneliszoon de Bagijn
Size: 66 lasts
Armament 14 guns
Crew: 60 sailors

Hollandia

The *Hollandia* was built in 1621 and was one of a group of larger ships built around that time. As the trend was towards fast frigates to compete with the Spanish Dunkirkers, the *Hollandia* was given to the East India Company in 1625.
Size: 300 lasts

Leeuw

The *Leeuw* was built in 1621.
Commander in 1629: Pieter van Allebounden
Size: 36 lasts
Armament: 8-4pdr, 8 steenstukken and 16 chambers
Crew: 30 men

Liefde

The *Liefde* was hired in 1621.
Commander in 1621: Jasper Liefhebber
Size: 66 lasts
Armament 12 guns
Crew: 60 sailors

Utrecht

The *Utrecht* was built in 1621.
Commander in 1619 and 1620: Lambert Hendrickszoon (Mooy Lambert)
Size: 300 lasts
Armament in 1620: 34 guns

Crew in 1620: 90 sailors

Mauritius

The *Mauritius* was part of the Nassau fleet that sailed around the world in 1622.
Commander: Jacob Adriaanszoon van Duin
Size: 280 lasts
Armament 32 guns
Crew: 169 men

Vliegende Arend

The *Vliegende Arend* was built in 1621 or 1622, and was sometimes described as a buss convoyer. The *Vliegende Arend* was part of a squadron that was blockading the Flemish coast in 1628. The ship was last mentioned in 1632.
Commander in 1628: Pieter Janszoon Aersgat
Commander in 1631: Leendert Adriaanszoon Haeckswant
Size: 120 lasts
Armament in 1628: 2 bronze chambered 18pdr, 2-12pdr field guns, 2 iron 8pdr, 10 steenstukken with 8 chambers
Crew in 1628: 85 sailors and 30 musketeers
Crew in 1631: 75 men

Dolphijn

The *Dolphijn* was built in 1623.
Commander in 1629: Willeboort Leendertszoon van den Briel
Commander in 1631 and 1633: Willeboort Leendertszoon van den Briel
Size in Rotterdam lasts: 170 lasts
Estimated size in Amsterdam lasts: 220 lasts
Armament in 1629: 2 bronze 24pdr halve cartouwen, 2 bronze chambered 24pdr, 2 bronze 12pdr field guns, 8 iron 8pdr, 4 iron 6pdr, 2 iron 5pdr, 2 iron 4pdr, 5 steenstukken with 10 chambers
Armament in 1631: 2 bronze 24pdr halve cartouwen, 2 bronze chambered 24pdr, 2 bronze 12pdr field guns, 8 iron 8pdr, 4 iron 6pdr, 2 iron 5pdr, 2 iron 4pdr, 5 steenstukken with 5 chambers
Crew in 1631: 85 sailors and 30 musketeers

Neptunus

The *Neptunus* was built in 1623.
Commander in 1629: Claes Marinuszoon Juijnbol
Commander in 1633: Marinus Claeszoon Juijnbol
Size in Rotterdam lasts: 170 lasts
Estimated size in Amsterdam lasts: 220 lasts
Armament in 1633: 2 bronze 24pdr halve cartouwen, 2 bronze 18pdr halve cartouwen, 14 iron 18pdr, 2 bronze 12pdr, 6 iron 6pdr
Crew in 1633: 85 sailors and 30 musketeers

Zeekalf

The *Zeekalf* was built in 1623.
Commander in 1629: Cornelis Engelen Silvergieter
Commander on 8 March 1638: Sijvert Vijgh
Dimensions in Maas feet on 8 March 1638: 101ft × 25½ft × 12ft × 6ft
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 110ft-2in × 27ft-9in × 13ft-1in × 6ft-6in
Size in Rotterdam lasts: 170 lasts
Armament in 1629: 2 bronze 18 pdr halve cartouwen, 2 bronze 12pdr field guns, 1 bronze 6pdr field gun, 14 iron 8pdr sakers, 2 iron 5pdr, 2 iron 4pdr
Armament on 8 March 1638: 4 bronze guns, 22 iron guns, and 6 donderbassen
Crew in 1629: 85 sailors and 30 musketeers

Eendracht

The *Eendracht* was built in 1624.
Commander in 1629: Captain Blom
Size in Rotterdam lasts: 170 lasts
Armament in 1629: 2 bronze 18pdr halve cartouwen, 2 bronze 12pdr field guns, 2 iron 12pdr, 10 iron 8pdr, 4 iron 5pdr, 2 iron 4pdr
Crew: 85 sailors and 30 musketeers

Rotterdam Chamber of the East India Company

Hollandia

The *Hollandia* was mentioned during the period from 1623 to The *Mauritius* was purchased in 1623 for service with the 1626. She was built at Amsterdam for the

Rotterdam Chamber of the East India Company. The *Hollandia* set sail from Goeree Indies, on 4 September 1625. on 29 April 1623 for service with the Nassau fleet that sailed around the world.
Commander in 1623: Adriaan Tol
Size: 300 lasts
Crew: 109 sailors and 73 soldiers

Hoop

The *Hoop* was purchased in 1623 for service with the Nassau fleet. The *Hoop* was built in Amsterdam.
Commander in 1623: Pieter Harmenszoon Slobbe
Size: 130 lasts
Crew: 50 sailors and 30 soldiers

Mauritius

The *Mauritius* was purchased in 1623 for service with the Nassau fleet. *Mauritius* arrived at Batavia, in the East of the East India
Commander from purchase until 28 August 1623: Jacob Adriaanszoon van Duin
Commander from 1 September 1623: Pieter Harmenszoon Slobbe
Size: 280 lasts
Crew: 103 sailors and 66 soldiers

Admiralty of Amsterdam

Gouden Star or *Gouden Ster*

The *Gouden Star* was built in 1600 and was last mentioned in 1615. The *Gouden Ster* fought in the Battle of Gibraltar in 1607.
Commander in 1606: Pieter Willemszoon Verhoeff
Size: 130 lasts
Crew: 60 men

Zwarte Beer

The *Zwarte Beer* was built in about 1603. The *Zwarte Beer* fought in the Battle of Gibraltar in 1607. The ship was not mentioned after 1607.
Commander in 1607: Adriaan Roest

Utrecht

The *Utrecht* was built in 1604. She fought in the Battle of Gibraltar in 1607, under the command of Jacob van Heemskerk. The *Utrecht* was last mentioned in 1618 after returning from the Mediterranean. The *Utrecht* had been in Quast's squadron sent to fight North African pirates from September 1617 until May 1618.
Commander in 1607: Simon Janszoon van Edam
Commander in September 1617: Dirk Quirijn,
Dimensions 90ft × 27½ft × 11ft ×?
Armament 34 guns
Crew in 1607: 90 men

Meerman

The *Meerman* was built in 1604 and was last mentioned in 1622.
Commander in 1616: Dirk Quirijnen
Commander in 1620: Jonkheer Philips van Dorp
Size: 100 lasts
Armament in 1616: 2-8pdr, 12-pdr
Armament in 1620: 4-12pdr, 4-8pdr, 8-5pdr, 4 steenstukken Armament
Crew: 70 men

Meermin

The *Meermin* was built in 1604 and was last mentioned in 1622.
Commander in 1613: Sijmon Quirijn Roebol
Commander in 1616: Hendrik Dirkszoon Cleuter
Commander in 1620: Jacob van Steenbach
Commander in 1622: Anthonis Florissen
Size: 60-70 lasts
Armament in 1616: 2-8pdr, 12-5pdr
Armament in 1620: 4-12pdr, 4-8pdr, 4-4pdr, 4 steenstukken
Armament in 1622: 2-12pdr, 4-8pdr, 4-4pdr, 4 steenstukken
Crew in 1616: 60 men
Crew in 1620: 70 men
Crew in 1622: 60 men

Witte Beer

The *Witte Beer* was first mentioned in 1605. The *Witte Beer* was in Jacob van Heemskerk's fleet that was sent to the Mediterranean in 1606 and fought in the Battle of Gibraltar in 1607. The *Witte Beer* was not mentioned after 1607.
Commander in 1607: Cornelis Madder (Mooie Boer)

Kraan

The *Kraan* was in service in 1606 and 1607 and fought in the Battle of Gibraltar.
Commander in 1607: Cornelis van Grieken
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 90ft × 25ft × 12ft ×?

Gelderland

The *Gelderland* was built in 1606 and was last mentioned in 1621.
Commander in 1613: Hendrik Cleuter
Size: 140 lasts
Armament 14 guns
Crew: 80 men

Gelderland

The *Gelderland* was built in 1607, and was last mentioned on 21 April 1608 when the *Gelderland* was ordered to the Mediterranean Sea to fight North African pirates. The *Geldeland* fought in the Battle of Gibraltar in 1607.
Commander in 1607: Hendrik Janssen (Lange Hein)
Size: 150 lasts
Dimensions: 90ft × 27¼ft × 11ft ×?

Vos

The *Vos* was a yacht built in 1610. The *Vos* was mentioned in 1616.
Size: 50 lasts

Kraan or *Craen*

The *Kraan* was built in 1613.
Commander in 1613: Quirijn Lambrechtszoon Brack
Size: 50 lasts
Armament 10 guns
Crew: 39 men

Valk or *Gulden Valk*

The *Valk* was built in 1612.
Commander from June 1616 until April 1617: Ellert Thomaszoon
Commander from September 1617 until May 1618: Jan Janszoon van Edam
Commander in 1620 and 1621: Hans Bournon
Size: 210 or 220 lasts
Armament in 1616: 2-24pdr, 4-18pdr, 2-12pdr, 12-8pdr, 2-6pdr, 8-5pdr
Armament in 1620: 6-18pdr, 12-12pdr, 6-5pdr, 6 steenstukken
Armament in 1621: 30 guns
Crew in 1616: 90 men
Crew in 1620: 110 men
Crew in 1621: 90 sailors

Gouden Leeuw

The *Gouden Leeuw* was built in 1613 and was last mentioned in 1621.
Commander in 1616: Jan Janszoon van Edam
Commander in 1620: Willem Claeszoon
Size: 130 lasts
Armament in 1616: 2-18pdr, 4-12pdr, 8-8pdr, 6-5pdr, 6 steenstukken
Armament in 1620: 6-12pdr, 8-8pdr, 4-5pdr, 4 steenstukken
Crew in 1616: 80 men

Papeghaij

The *Papeghaij* was built in 1613.
Size: 150 lasts
Armament 18 guns
Crew: 80 men

Raven, Raaf, or *Vergulde Raven*

The *Raven* was built in 1613 and was last mentioned in 1619.
Commander in 1616: Barent Hendrickszoon Schaeff
Commander in 1624: Jan Simonszoon
Size: 150 lasts
Armament in 1616: 2-12pdr, 12-8pdr, 6-5pdr, 2-4pdr, 4 steenstukken
Armament in 1624: 4-12pdr, 6-8pdr, 4-5pdr, 4-4pdr

Crew in 1616: 70 men
Crew in 1624: 90 men

Sampson

The *Sampson* was a storeship built in 1613.
Commander: Skipper Barent Dirkszoon
Size: 120 lasts
Crew: 60 men

Snoek

The *Snoek* was a yacht built for use on inland waters in 1613.
Commander: Andries Willemszoon Sprong
Size: 18 lasts
Crew: 21 men

Sperwer

The *Sperwer* was a yacht mentioned as being in service in 1613.
Commander: Dirk Egbertszoon
Size: 25 lasts
Crew: 21 men

Steur

The *Steur* was a yacht mentioned in 1613.
Commander: Jan Janszoon Elias, called Mooij Jan
Size: 18 lasts
Crew: 21 men

Witte Beer

The *Witte Beer* was first mentioned in 1613 and last mentioned in 1616.
Commander: Arent Janszoon Bremer
Size: 120 lasts
Armament in 1613: 14 guns
Armament in 1616: 16 guns
Crew in 1613: 70 men
Crew in 1616: 80 men

Zeewolf

The *Zeewolf* was mentioned in 1613.
Commander: Cornelis Evertsen Ovaerts
Size: 170 lasts
Crew: 70 men

Holland

The *Holland* was a large ship built in 1614 and last mentioned in 1616. This may have been the ship named *Holland* that was said to have been given away in 1619 when the larger ships were discarded after the decision had been made to concentrate on smaller, faster ships designed to fight the Spanish Dunkirkers.
Size: 300 lasts

Tonijn

The *Tonijn* was built in 1614.
Commander in 1622: Arent Janszoon Bremer
Commander in 1624: Anthonis Florissen
Commander in 1626: Carsten Pieterszoon Rosegaerdt
Commander in 1629: Dirck Janszoon Goethals
Size: 140 lasts
Armament in 1622: 4-8pdr, 8-5pdr, 4 steenstukken
Armament in 1624: 2-18pdr, 6-12pdr, 8-5pdr
Armament in 1629: 2-18pdr, 6-12pdr, 2-8pdr, 8-5pdr, 6 steenstukken
Crew in 1622: 70 men
Crew in 1624: 76 men
Crew in 1626: 100 sailors
Crew in 1629: 80 men

Oranjeboom

The *Oranjeboom* was built in 1615.
Commander in May 1618: Adriaen van Crimpen
Commander in 1621: Dirk Crijnen
Size: 230 lasts
Armament: 18 guns
Crew: 110 men

Gulden Arend or *Arend*

The *Gulden Arend* was built in 1616, although one source mentions a build year of 1612. The *Gulden Arend* was in Haultain's fleet sent to fight privateers in the Mediterranean Sea from 1620 to 1621.
Commander in 1616: Anthonis Janszoon van der Maerne
Commander in 1620: Remi Evertszoon
Commander in 1621: Remi Evertszoon
Size: 220 lasts
Armament in 1616 and 1620: 2-24pdr, 4-18pdr, 2-12pdr, 12-8pdr, 2-6pdr, 6-5pdr, 8 steenstukken
Armament in 1621: 24 guns
Crew in 1616: 90 men
Crew in 1620: 110 men
Crew in 1621: 110 sailors

Gulden Sterre

The *Gulden Sterre* was mentioned in 1616. This *Gulden Sterre* is probably not the ship built in 1601.
Commander in 1616: Rem Evertszoon
Crew: 70 men

Utrecht

The *Utrecht* was built in 1616 and was last mentioned in 1621.
Commander in 1621: Hendrik Dirkszoon Cleuter
Size: 200 lasts
Armament in 1621: 20 guns
Crew: 110 sailors

Friesland, Vriesland, or *Westfriesland*

The *Friesland* was built in 1617, and was sold on 12 October 1643.
Commander in September 1617: Carten Pieterszoon Rosegaerdt
Commander in 1620 and 1621: Dirk Pieterszoon Vos
Commander in 1628: Pieter Janszoon van Santvoort
Commander on 15 April 1636: Hans Bournon was appointed in place of the deceased Pieter Janszoon

Commander on 14 January 1637: Willem Franssen Fido was appointed to replace the deceased Hans Bournon (Willem Franssen Fido had been the lieutenant of the *Walcheren* under Pieter Meeussen Vloo)
Size: 140 lasts
Armament in December 1628: 2-chambered 12pdr, 4-12pdr, 10-8pdr, 6-5pdr, 6 steenstukken
Crew in Septembere 1617: 82 men
Crew in 1620: 95 sailors and 26 soldiers

Overijssel or *Wapen van Overijssel*

The *Overijssel* was built in 1617, and was last mentioned in 1626. The *Overijssel* was lent to France as the *Wapen van Overijssel*.
Size: 150 lasts
Armament in 1621: 30 guns
Crew: 86 sailors

Amsterdam

The *Amsterdam* was built in 1619 and was last mentioned in 1621.
Commander in 1621: Joachim Swartenhondt
Size: 350 lasts
Armament in 1621: 36 guns
Crew in 1621: 156 sailors

Leiden or *Leyden*

The *Leiden* was built in 1619 and was stranded at the Texel in 1626.
Size: 150 or 160 lasts
Commander in 1621: Dierick Janszoon
Commander in 1624: Jonkheer Jacob van Steenbach
Armament in 1620: 2-18pdr, 16-12pdr, 12-5pdr
Armament in 1621: 30 guns
Armament in 1624: 6-18pdr, 2-12pdr, 8-8pdr, 8-4pdr
Crew in 1620: 96 men
Crew in 1621: 90 sailors
Crew in 1624: 102 men

Edam or *Wapen van Edam*

The *Edam* was mentioned during 1621 to 1631.
Commander in 1628: Hendrik Hendrikszoon Cop
Commander in 1631: Bartholomeus Pieterszoon Starck
Size: 150 lasts
Armament in 1631: 2-chambered 12pdr, 6-12pdr, 10-8pdr, 4-5pdr, and 6 steenstukken
Crew in 1631: 80 sailors and 30 soldiers

Haarlem

The *Haarlem* was built in 1620.
Commander in 1621: Anthoni Janszoon van den Maeren
Size: 150 lasts
Armament in 1621: 28 guns
Crew in 1621: 75 sailors

Meermin or *Merminne*

The *Meermine* was built in about 1620 and was last mentioned in 1631.
Commander in 1621: Jacob van Heembach
Commander in 1628: Claes Gerritszoon Bardenwijl
Size: 100 lasts
Armament in 1621: 20 guns
Crew in 1621: 70 sailors

Duijfken

The *Duijfken* was a hired ship in service in 1621.
Commander in 1621: Pieter Meussen Vloo
Size: 80 lasts
Armament in 1621: 14 guns
Crew in 1621: 65 sailors

Engel

The *Engel* was mentioned in 1621.
Commander in 1621: Thonis Floriszoon
Size: 120 lasts

Armament 12 guns
Crew: 75 men

Gekroonde Leeuw

The *Gekroonde Leeuw* was mentioned from 1621 to 1631.
Commander in 1621-1624: Jan IJsbrantszoon van Edam
Commander in 1629: Jan Janszoon Lapper
Size: 130 lasts
Armament in 1621: 16 guns
Armament in 1629: 2-12pdr, 4-8pdr, 8-5pdr, 2-4pdr, 6 steenstukken
Crew: 75 men

Gouda

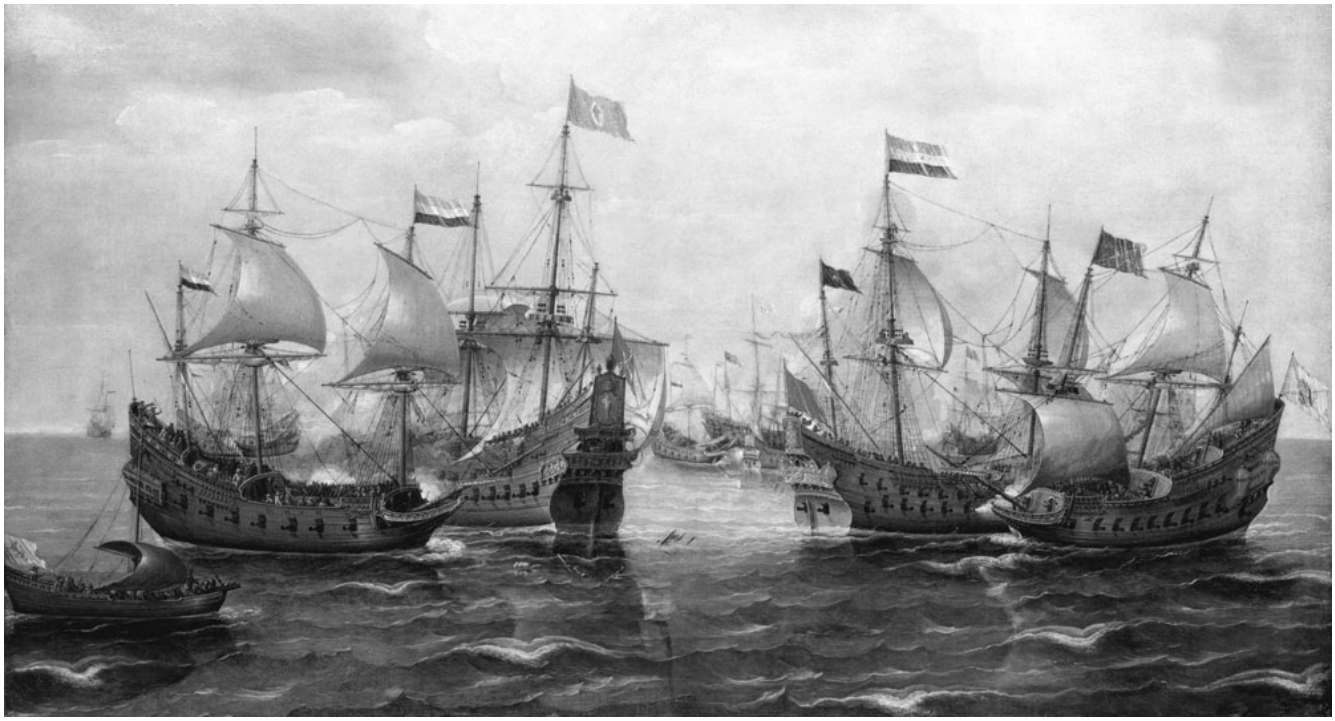
The *Gouda* was built in 1621.
Size: 225 lasts

Gouden Kop

The *Gouden Kop* was purchased in 1621. The Commander's name suggests that he was the owner, with the ship named after him.
Commander in 1621: Hendrik Kop
Size: 110 lasts
Armament 16 guns
Crew: 70 sailors

Huis van Nassau

The *Huis van Nassau* was mentioned during 1621.
Commander: Gilles Gilleszoon Pluckroos
Size: 113 lasts
Armament 16 guns
Crew: 70 sailors



An unidentified action between Dutch and Spanish ships around 1630, in a painting by Corneliszoon Verbeeck. The Dutch flagship displays the arms of Haarlem on her stern, so may be intended to represent the Amsterdam ship *Haarlem* of 1620, although the ship in the painting appears to have more guns than the 28 recorded for that ship. *© National Maritime Museum BHC0270*

Huis van Nassau

The *Huis van Nassau* was mentioned during 1621 to 1631.
Commander: Arent Bremer
Size: 170 lasts
Armament 18 guns
Crew: 81 sailors

Kampen or *Campen*

The *Kampen* was mentioned in 1621.
Size: 120 lasts
Armament 14 guns
Crew: 75 sailors

Wapen van Utrecht

The *Wapen van Utrecht* was one of a handful of very large ships built in the Netherlands in the early 1600s. The *Wapen van Utrecht* was built 1621 and was last mentioned then.
Size: 400 lasts

Witte Leeuw

The *Witte Leeuw* was mentioned in 1621.
Commander in 1621: Bartholomeus Matthijszoon Stoff
Size: 110 lasts
Armament: 16 guns
Crew: 75 sailors

Arend

The *Arend* was bought in 1622 and had been built at Amsterdam. She might possibly have been the same ship as the *Gouden Arend* built in 1616. The *Arend* was one of the ships in the Nassau fleet that sailed from the Netherlands in 1623. The *Arend* was sold to the East India Company in 1625. The ship was eventually lost off of Mauritius.
Commander from April 1623 until 28 August 1624: Meindert Egbertszoon
Commander from 9 September 1624: Pieter Corneliszoon Hartloop

Size: 200 lasts
Armament: 12 bronze guns and 16 iron guns
Crew: 89 sailors and 55 soldiers

Engel Gabriel

The *Engel Gabriel* was first mentioned in 1622 and was last mentioned in 1624.
Commander in 1622: Willem Claeszoon
Commander in 1624: Jacob Volckertszoon Vinck
Size: 100 lasts
Armament in 1622: 18 guns
Crew in 1622: 60 men

Valk or *Valck*

The *Valk* was mentioned in 1622.
Commander in 1622: Jacob Volckertszoon Vinck
Size: 40 lasts
Armament: 6 guns
Crew: 34 men

Omlandia

The *Omlandia* was built at Amsterdam in 1625 and was sold to Friesland in 1636.
Commander from 1625 to 1632: Rombout van der Parre with his son as lieutenant
Commander from 1633 to 14 April 1636: Hans Bournon
Size: 110 lasts
Armament in 1628: 4 bronze chambered 12pdr, 4 iron 12pdr, 10 iron 8pdr, 6 steenstukken
Crew in 1628: 75 sailors and 30 musketeers
Crew in 1631: 80 men

Utrecht

The *Utrecht* was purchased in 1625. The *Utrecht* was lost in a storm in November 1631.
Commander: Jacob Volckertszoon Vinck
Size: 150 lasts
Armament in 1629: 2-18pdr, 4-12pdr, 10-8pdr, 6-5pdr, 2-4pdr, and 6 steenstukken

Crew in 1629: 80 men

Amsterdam Chamber of the East India Company

Amsterdam or *Wapen van Amsterdam*

The *Amsterdam* was mentioned from 1623 to 1625 and served with the Nassau fleet on the voyage around the world. The *Amsterdam* arrived with the fleet in Batavia, in the East Indies, on 4 September 1625. The fleet had sailed from Goeree on 29 April 1623.

Commander in 1623: Leendert Jacobszoon Stolk
Size: 400 lasts
Crew: 147 sailors and 90 soldiers

Delft

The *Delft* was built at Delft for the Amsterdam Chamber of the East India Company. The *Delft* sailed around the world with the Nassau fleet during 1623 to 1626. The *Delft* set sail from Goeree on 29 April 1623 and arrived at Batavia on 29 August 1625.

Commander in 1623: Witte Corneliszoon de With
Size: 400 lasts
Crew: 152 sailors and 90 soldiers

Hazewind or *Windhond*

The *Hazewind* was a yacht built at Enkhuizen for the Amsterdam Chamber of the East India Company. The *Hazewind* served with the Nassau fleet in 1623. In June 1623 the *Hazewind* was sent back to the Netherlands with 25 Spanish prizes.

Commander in 1623: Salomon Willemszoon
Size: 30 lasts
Crew: 20 men

Admiralty of the Noorderkwartier

Goliath

The *Goliath* was built in 1601, and last mentioned in 1621.

Commander in 1621: Ysbrant Janssen Abel van Hoorn
Size: 120 to 150 lasts
Armament 12 guns
Crew: 70 men

Griffioen

The *Griffoen* was built at Hoorn in 1601. The *Griffioen* was in the fleet of Nassau that sailed around the world in 1623. The *Griffoen* was last mentioned in 1631. The ship was said to have been lost near the Moluccas, at a date not recorded. This could have been a different ship than the warship, but all the details match closely. The calculated size would be 140 lasts for the dimensions, but the information about the Nassau fleet gives the size at the equivalent of 160 lasts.
Commander in 1621: Cornelis Pieterszoon
Commander in 1623: Pieter Corneliszoon Hardloop or Hartloop
Commander from later in 1623: Pieter Hendrickszoon
Commander in 1628: Pieter Corneliszoon Hardloop
Commander in 1629: Cornelis Ruijter
Size: 130 lasts
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 112ft × 26ft × 10ft × 6¾ft
Armament in 1621: 18 guns
Armament in 1629: 4-9pdr, 2-5pdr, 10-4pdr, 4 steenstukken
Crew in 1621: 70 men
Crew in 1623: 78 men
Crew in April 1623: 54 sailors and 24 soldiers
Crew in 1628: 75 men

Tijger

The *Tijger* was built in 1611. The *Tijger* was mentioned in 1629.
Size: 160 lasts
Armament in 1629: 28 guns
Crew in 1629: 80 men

Makreel

The *Makreel* was built in 1615, and last mentioned in 1631. The *Makreel* was used as a buss convoyer.

Commander in 1621 and 1622: Jan Thijssen
Commander in 1628 and 1629: Claes Janssen Ham
Commander in 1631: Willem Melcknap
Size: 120 lasts
Armament: 2 bronze 6pdr, 2 iron 9pdr, 12 iron 8pdr, 2 iron 2pdr, 4 steenstukken
Armament in 1621: 22 guns
Crew in 1621: 75 sailors
Crew in 1628: 75 men

Griffioen

The *Griffioen* was mentioned in 1619 to 1621.
Commander in 1621: Cornelis't Hoen
Size: 225 lasts

Eendracht

The *Eendracht* was built in 1619 according to the 1638 inventory. The *Eendracht* sailed around the world with the Nassau fleet, commanded by L'Hermite, in 1623 to 1626. There is an inventory for the *Eendracht* dating from 1638 that has the dimensions and guns.
Commander in 1621: Hillebrand Gerbrandszoon Quast
Commander in 1623: Jan IJsbrandszoon
Size: 300 lasts
Dimensions given in 1638: 130ft × 34ft × 12ft × 7ft
Armament in 1621: 22 guns
Armament in 1638: 4 bronze 18pdr, 2 iron 18pdr, 2 bronze 12pdr, 12 iron 12pdr, 9 iron 9pdr, and 2 iron 3pdr
Crew in 1621: 170 men
Crew in 1623: 105 sailors and 5 soldiers

Oranjeboom

The *Oranjeboom* was built in 1620 and was mentioned in 1621.
Size: 30 lasts

Samson

The *Samson* was mentioned in 1620 and 1621.

Commander: Outger Claeszoon Buysman
Size: 300 lasts

Kleine Oranjeboom

The *Kleine Oranjeboom* was mentioned in 1621.
Commander: Cornelis Splinter
Size: 100 lasts
Armament 16 guns
Crew: 65 men

Dolphijn

The *Dolphijn* was mentioned in 1621.
Size: 120 lasts

Grijpende Arend

The *Grijpende Arend* was hired in 1621.
Commander in 1621 and 1622: Cornelis Jacobszoon Dogger
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 110ft × 30ft × 11ft × 6¾ft
Armament in 1621: 14 guns
Armament in 1622: 16 guns
Crew in 1621: 70 men
Crew in 1622: 60 men

Groene Draeck

The *Groene Draeck* was first mentioned in 1621.
Commander in 1621: Gerrit Claeszoon Ruyter
Size: 100 lasts
Armament 12 guns
Crew: 60 sailors

Hoop

The *Hoop* was mentioned in 1621.
Commander: Pieter Janszoon van Alkmaar
Armament 16 guns
Crew: 60 sailors

Koning David (Koninck David)

The *Koning David* was built by the East India Company at Hoorn in 1621, and sailed around the world with the Nassau fleet during 1623 to 1626. In 1626 the *Koning David* was an East India Company yacht.
Commander in 1621: Pieter Hendrikszoon de Vries
Commander in 1623: Jan Thomaszoon
Size: 180 lasts
Armament in 1623: 16 guns
Crew in 1623: 53 sailors and 26 soldiers

Luipaard

The *Luipaard* was hired in 1621.
Commander in 1621: Jan Pieterszoon Essens Quadenboer
Size: 200 lasts
Armament 12 guns
Crew: 70 sailors

Eenhoorn or *Witte Eenhoorn*

The 'Staat van Oorlog te Water' for the year 1631 quotes the building date for the *Witte Eenhoorn* as 1623, but the very widely referenced ship list 'Staat van Oorlog te Water' for 1654 gives the year as 1625. Given that the lists from the late 1620s and early 1630s say that the *Eenhoorn* was built in 1623, that seems more authoritative than the later document. Since the *Eenhoorn* or *Witte Eenhoorn* is listed as being still in service in 1665 by J C de Jonge's notes, the ship must have had a very long life. For that to have beeen possible, the ship had to have been extensively rebuilt at some time, and probably more than once.

The older lists did not generally give dimensions; they only listed the size in lasts, which were a unit of volume. Different lists give thel size as anywhere from 200 lasts up to 250 lasts. We believe the 200-last figure to be correct, as the dimensions of the *Eenhoorn* are known from documents dating from early 1654.

The *Eenhoorn* was not in service at the beginning of the First Anglo-Dutch War. The ship had returned from Brazil to Hoorn on 20 May 1650 and was paid off until September 1652. The *Eenhoorn* was commanded by Jan Heck, after he was freed by the English. He had been taken prisoner on 22 July 1652, when his ship was captured while protecting the fishing busses off the coast of Scotland.

Commander in 1642: Jan Tijssen
Commander from 1647-1649: Jan Gijzen
Commander for the return voyage: Pieter Aldertszoon (or Allertszoon)
Commander from 24 September 1652 until 20 March 1653: Jan Heck
Commander from 14 July 1653 until 26 August 1653: Jan Heck
Dimensions: 125ft × 29ft × 11½ft × 6¾ft
Armament in 1629: 4-24pdr, 16-9pdr, 2-6pdr, 6-4pdr, 6 steenstukken
Armament in 1631: 2 bronze 24pdr, 2-chambered bronze 24pdr, 2 bronze 6pdr, 16-9pdr, 6-4pdr, 6 steenstukken
Armament on 14 July 1653: 8-12pdr, 8-10pdr, 10-8pdr, 2-6pdr, 2-3pdr
Crew in 1631: 95 men
Crew on 14 July 1653: 94 men with 26 men missing



An oil painting by Bonaventura Peeters, dated 1634 by the artist, showing two warships off the port of Hoorn. The ship at anchor in the background has a white unicorn on the tafferel so may be the *Eenhoorn* (also known as the *Witte Eenhoorn*) of 1623. The nearer ship, in the process of anchoring, has a tafferel device of Hercules and the Nemean lion; a ship called *Hercules* of about this Size is recorded in the fleet in 1653 but nothing else is known about her. © *National Maritime Museum BHC1839*

Stad Medemblik

Carl Stapel gives the building date for the *Stad Medemblik* as 1625. The *Stad Medemblik* was a ship of 175 lasts that carried 27 guns and had a crew of 95 men in 1642. The *Stad Medemblik* was brought back into service in 1651 as one of the 36 cruisers funded to fight the North African pirates and in preparation for possible war with England. She initially was armed with 28 guns in 1652, but had her armament increased to 32 guns. Hendrik de Raedt's pamphlet gives her armament as 26 guns, with a crew of 100 men.

The *Stad Medemblik* had been heavily damaged in battle and had been repaired for use with a convoy to the Sound. One note gives her armament as 30 guns and her crew as 110 men. The *Stad Medemblik* was with the fleet during the Battle of the Gabbard in June 1653, but she was sunk on the first day of the battle.

Commander in 1642: Gabriel Antheunissen (or Teunissen)
Commander on 12 June 1653: Pieter Jacobszoon Schellinger Probably built to the standard 120-foot Dimensions 120ft × 27ft × 11ft × 6½ft
Armament in 1629: 4-12pdr, 14-9pdr, 6-6pdr, 6 steenstukken
Armament in 1631: 4-12pdr, 14-9pdr, 6-6pdr, 4 steenstukken
Crew in 1631: 90 sailors
Crew in 1653: 110 men

Admiralty of Zeeland

Brak

The *Brak* was a row-pinnace first mentioned in 1602 and last mentioned in 1604. The *Brak* was apparently paid off in 1604.

Bruinvis or *Bruijnvisch*

The *Bruinvis* was a caravel built in 1606 and was last mentioned in 1610.

Aeolus

The ship *Aeolus* was first mentioned in 1607, and fought in the Battle of Gibraltar on 25 April 1607. The *Aeolus* was based at Vlissingen and sailed from there for operations off the coast of Spain. The squadron was ordered to return home in August 1607. Note that this *Aeolus* is the same size, 200 lasts, as the *Aeolus* listed

earlier. However, this *Aeolus* was last mentioned as late as 1626.
Commander from 8 December 1614 to 30 April 1615: Johan de Cock
Commander from 1615 to 27 June 1620: Cornelis Jansen van Gorcum
Commander from 27 August 1620: Lauwerijns Jacobs Alteras
Commander in 1621: Louwerijns Jacobszoon Alteras
Size: 200 lasts

Arend

The *Arend* was built in 1608.
Commander from 1612 to 1617: Michiel van Trappen Banckert
Commander from 1618 to 1620: Johan de Cock or Jonge Breen
Size: 120 lasts

Tonijn

The *Tonijn* was built in 1608 and was mentioned during 1621.
Size: 120 lasts

Zeelandse Post

The *Zeelandse Post* was a yacht built in 1615 and was last mentioned in 1631. On 16 January 1621 the *Zeelandse Post* was lying at Veere.
Commander in 1621: Jan Rutgerszoon Quack
Commander in 1628: Joost Philipszoon
Armament in 1628: 6 bronze guns and 4 steenstukken
Crew: 20 men

Neptunus

The *Neptunus* was mentioned during 1616 to 1617 when the ship was with Lambert Hendrickszoon's squadron in the Mediterranean to fight North African pirates.
Commander from June 1616 to April 1617: Cornelis Danielszoon

Meermin

The *Meermin* was built in 1619 and was last mentioned in 1639. On 15 September 1639, the *Meermin* was in Lt Adm Tromp's squadron.
Commander in 1636 to 1639: Jan Jacobszoon Vlieger
Commander on 15 September 1639: Jan Pouwelszoon

Size: 260 lasts
Armament on 15 September 1639: 28 guns
Crew on 15 September 1639: 105 men



Cornelis Claeszoon van Wieringen's oil painting of the Battle of Gibraltar, 1607, is dated 1619 by the artist, so is close to the event depicted. The flagship of Jacob van Heemskerk, the *Aeolus*, is seen in the right foreground, with the *Roode Leeuw* off her starboard bow. © *National Maritime Museum BHC0265*

Aeolus

This ship named *Aeolus* was built in 1621 and was last mentioned during 1631. From 1629 to 1621 the *Aeolus* was in Willem de Zoete's squadron. Willem de Zoete was also called Heer Haultain.
Commander in 1628: Adriaen Sanderszoon van Cruijningen
Size: 170 lasts
Armament in 1628: 10 bronze guns, 10 iron guns, and 8 steenstukken
Crew in 1628: 85 sailors and 30 musketeers

Bruinvis or *Bruijnvisch*

The *Bruinvis* was a smack mentioned in 1621.
Commander in 1621: Johannes van Regermorter

Gouden Leeuw

The *Gouden Leeuw* was a smack or cromster built in 1621 and was last mentioned in 1631. She was used on inland waters during the period 1628 to 1631.
Commander in 1621: Josias de Moor
Commander in 1628 to 1631: Cornelis van Regermorter
Armament in 1628: 4 bronze guns, 10 iron guns, and 6 steenstukken
Crew in 1628: 40 men

Griffioen

The *Griffioen* was hired in 1621.
Commander in 1621: Johan Evertsen
Size: 80 lasts
Armament 14 guns
Crew: 60 men

Oranje or *Orainge*

The *Oranje* was mentioned in 1621.
Commander: Marinus Hollaer
Size: 200 lasts

Walvisch or *Walvis*

The *Walvisch* was mentioned during 1621.
Size: 100 lasts

Zeehond

The *Zeehond* was mentioned in 1621.
Size: 100 lasts

Zeeridder

The *Zeeridder* was built in about 1621 and was mentioned possibly as late as 1637.
Commander in 1626 to 1628: Johan Evertsen
Size: 140 lasts
Armament in 1628: 10 bronze guns, 10 iron guns, and 8 steenstukken
Crew in 1628: 85 sailors and 30 musketeers

Zeeuwsche Leeuw

The *Zeeuwsche Leeuw* was first mentioned in 1621 and was last mentioned in 1631.
The *Zeeuwsche Leeuw* was loaned to France during 1625 to 1626.
Commander in 1628: Joost Willemszoon Block
Size listed in 1621: 180 lasts
Armament in 1628: 8 bronze guns, 10 iron guns, and 4 steenstukken
Crew in 1628: 85 sailors and 30 musketeers

Oranje

The *Oranje* was built at Rotterdam for the Zeeland Chamber of the East India Company. The *Oranje* served with the Nassau fleet during the voyage around the world from 1623 to 1626. The *Oranje* arrived at Batavia in the East Indies on 4 September 1625.
Commander in 1623: Laurens Janszoon Quirijnen
Size: 350 lasts
Crew: 126 sailors and 90 soldiers

Middelburg Chamber of the East India Company

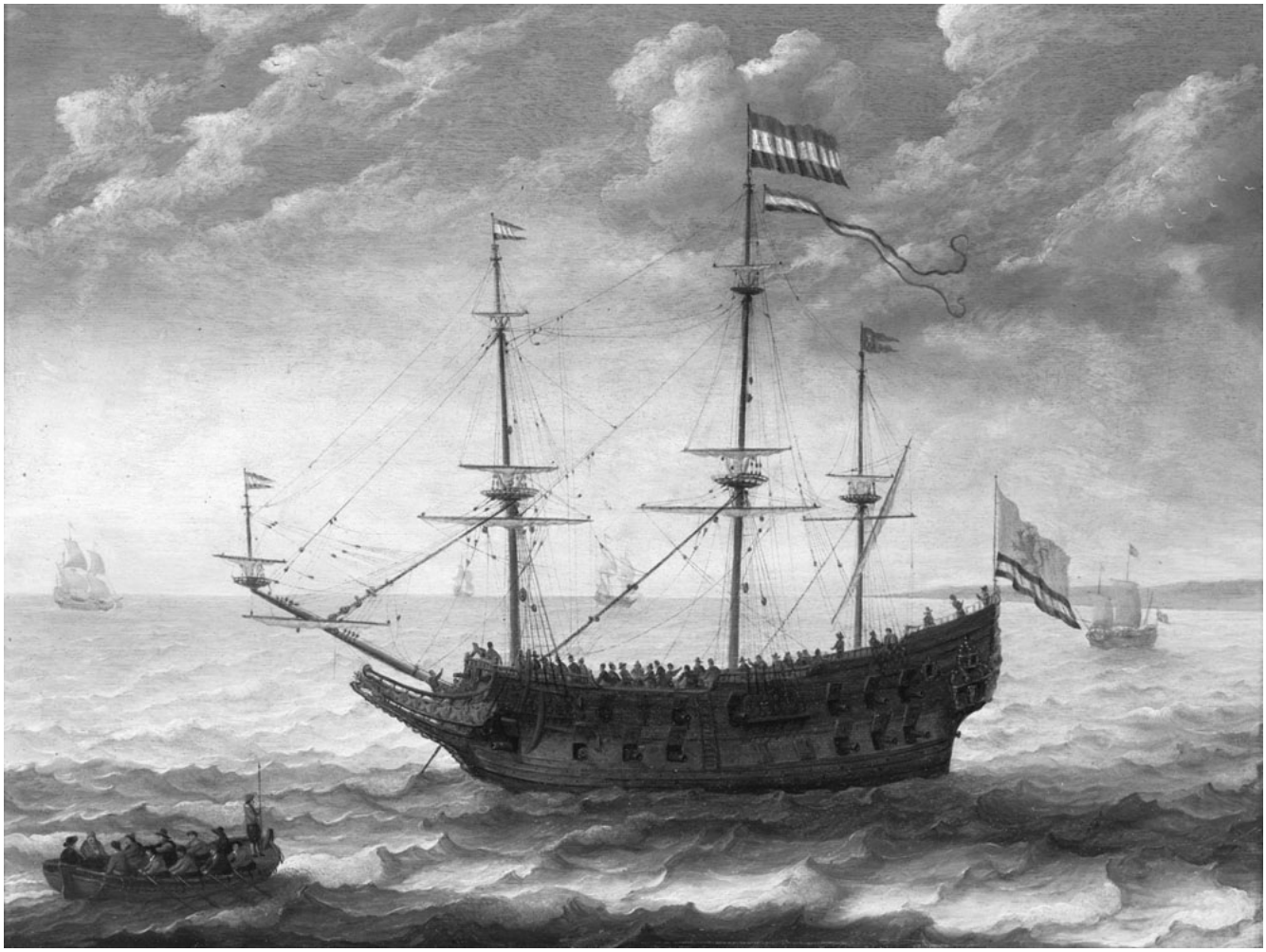
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Crew: 126 sailors and 90 soldiers

SHIPS ACQUIRED 1626-1648

Admiralty of Rotterdam or the Maze



An oil portrait by Abraham Willaerts of a ship of the Zeeland Admiralty, signed and dated 1643. It probably represents one of the larger and newer ships, such as the *Hollandia* or *Wapen van Zeeland*. *© National Maritime Museum BHC0825*

Jonas

The *Jonas* was built in 1626 and was last mentioned in 1632. The *Jonas* was employed as a fishery patrol ship.
Size in Rotterdam lasts: 90 lasts
Armament in 1628: 2-24pdr, 2-12pdr, 6-6pdr, 2-5pdr, 4-4pdr, 4 steenstukken
Armament in 1631: 2-24pdr, 2-12pdr, 6-6pdr, 8-4pdr
Crew: 70-75 men

Oranjeboom

The *Oranjeboom* was built in 1626.
Commander in 1640: Jan Jacobszoon van Nes
Size in Rotterdam lasts: 180 lasts
Armament in 1640: 2 bronze 18pdr, 4 iron 4pdr, 2 bronze 8pdr, 14 iron 8pdr, 4 iron 6pdr, 4 bronze 5pdr
Crew in 1640: 100 men

Wassende Maan

The *Wassende Maan* was built in 1626 and was sold in 1632.
Commander in 1626: Jan Janszoon van den Kerckhoff
Commander in 1629: Jan Joriszoon Verdoncker
Size given in 1628: 180 lasts
Armament in 1629: 2 bronze 18pdr halve cartouwen, 4 iron 9pdr, 2 iron 8pdr, 2 bronze 6pdr, 6 iron 6pdr, 6 iron 5pdr
Crew in 1629: 90 sailors and 30 musketeers

Drie Coningen or *Drie Koningen*

The *Drie Coningen* was mentioned in 1628 as having been sunk on 15 April 1628 while defending the ships of the Small Fishery with the *Sint Andries*.
Commander: Pieter Corneliszoon van den Briel
Size in Rotterdam lasts: 130 lasts
Armament: 2-12pdr field guns, 2 Spanish chambered 24pdr, 4-8pdr sakers, 2-6pdr, 4-4pdr, 2 steenstukken with 4 chambers
Crew: 80 men

Brassem or *Braessem*

The *Brassem* was mentioned in 1628 and was a different vessel from that built in 1608. This *Brassem* was employed as a guardship at Vulings Nest.
Commander: Hendrick Coenen de Gruijs
Size: 26 lasts
Armament: 4 iron guns and 6 steenstukken
Crew: 18 men

Leeuw

The *Leeuw* was built in 1628 and was last mentioned in 1640.
Commander in 1640: Jan Brustenszoon
Size: 180 lasts
Armament in 1640: 2 bronze 24pdr, 9 iron 12pdr, 2 bronze 10pdr, 2 bronze 8pdr, 8 iron 8pdr, 8 iron 6pdr, 1 iron 4pdr
Crew in 1640: 100 men

Zwarte Leeuw

The *Zwarte Leeuw* was built in 1628.
Size in Rotterdam lasts: 130 lasts
Armament in 1629: 2 bronze chambered 24pdr, 2 bronze 12pdr field guns, 7 iron 6pdr, 5 iron 4pdr
Crew in 1629: 80 men

Zwarte Arend

The *Zwarte Arend* was mentioned in 1631, and was sold in 1632. The ship may have been mentioned as earely as 1628. The steenstukken were apparently breech-loaders with two chambers per gun.
Commander in 1631: Jan van Nes
Size: 80 lasts
Armament: 2 bronze chambered 18pdr, 2 bronze chambered 12pdr, 2 iron 6pdr, 6 iron 5pdr, 4 other iron guns, 6 steenstukken with 12 chambers
Crew: 50 men

Bruijnvisch

The *Bruijnvisch* was built in 1629 as a replacement for the ship captured by the

Spanish in 1628.
Commander in 1633: Gilles de Vries
Commander in 1642: Hendrik de Munnick
Size: 90 Rotterdam lasts
Armament in 1633: 2-18pdr, 2-10pdr, 6-8pdr, 6-6pdr, 2-4pdr, 2-2.5pdr
Armament in 1640: 2 bronze 18pdr, 2 bronze 12pdr, 2 bronze 8pdr, 2 iron 6pdr, 10 iron 5pdr, 3 iron 4pdr
Armament in 1642: 2-18pdr, 2-12pdr, 2-8pdr, 2-6pdr, 10-5pdr, 3-4pdr
Crew in 1633: 60 men
Crew in 1642: 85 men
Crew in 1640: 85 men

Grasmaijer

The *Grasmaijer* was purchased in 1629 and was last mentioned in 1632.
Size: 140 lasts

Leeuwinne

The *Leeuwinner* was purchased in 1629.
Size: 170 lasts

Prins Hendrik

The *Prins Hendrik* was acquired in 1629, as one of a group of ships purchased at the same time.
Commander in 1636: Jan Adriaanszoon van Diemen
Size: 170 lasts
Armament: 24 guns
Crew: 90 sailors and 20 soldiers

Sonne or *Zon*

The *Sonne* was purchased in 1629 and was wrecked on a sandbar on 21 November 1630 at the Goedereede.
Size: 170 lasts

Zwarte Leeuw

The *Zwarte Leeuw* was built in 1631.

Commander in 1640: Marinus Juynbol
Size given in 1640 in Rotterdam lasts: 185 lasts
Armament in 1640: 2 bronze 24pdr, 4 iron 12pdr, 2 bronze 10pdr, 12 iron 8pdr, 2 bronze 6pdr, 4 iron 6pdr, 2 bronze 5pdr, 2 iron 5pdr, 2 bronze 4pdr
Crew in 1640: 100 men

Dolphijn or *Gouden Dolphijn*

The *Dolphijn* seems to have been built about 1631. The Admiralty of Rotterdam purchased the *Dolphijn* on 7 July 1633. Marinus Juynbol was her first captain, from 27 May 1634. The *Dolphijn* had been sent to Brazil as part of Witte de With's squadron, and Job Forant commanded the ship for the voyage, with Huig de Jongh as his lieutenant. They arrived off Brazil on 4 February 1648, but the crew mutinied and sailed from Brazil on 29 May 1649. Job Forant was banished from the Netherlands for his part in mishandling the mutiny. The *Dolphijn* returned to Brazil, this time under the command of Captain Philips Jacobszoon Schooneman. Marinus de Clercq brought the ship back from Brazil, arriving at Rotterdam on 25 June 1652. After being refitted following the extended period in the tropics, Paulus van den Kerkchoff was appointed captain of the *Dolphijn* and he commanded the ship for the remainder of 1652 and through 1653.
Commander in 1640: Pieter van den Brouck
Commander on 4 February 1648: Job Forant
Commander in 1650: Phillips Jacobszoon Schooneman
Commander for the return voyage from Brazil in 1652: Marinus de Clercq
Commander in late 1652 to 1653: Paulus van den Kerckhoff
Commander on 7 July 1654: Paulus van den Kerckhoff
Size given in 1640 in Rotterdam lasts: 185 lasts
Calculated size in Amsterdam lasts: 220 lasts
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet in 1652: 120ft × 27ft-9in × 13ft-7in ×?
Dimensions in Maas feet on 26 February 1652: 110ft × 25½ × 12½ft ×?
Dimensions in Maas feet on 7 July 1654: 116ft × 25ft × 12ft ×?
Armament in 1640: 4 bronze 24pdr, 10 iron 8pdr, 9 iron 6pdr, 2 bronze 4pdr, 3 iron 4pdr, 1 iron 3pdr
Armament on 4 February 1648: 32 guns
Armament on 28 September 1652: 4 bronze chambered 24pdr, 16 iron 12pdr, 8 iron 6pdr, 2 bronze chambered 5pdr, 2 iron 4pdr
Armament on 23 June 1653: 4 bronze chambered 24pdr, 16 iron 12pdr, 8 iron

6pdr, 2 bronze chambered 5pdr, 2 iron 4pdr
Armament on 7 July 1654: 4 bronze chambered 24pdr, 16 iron 12pdr, 4 iron 6pdr, 4 bronze chambered 5pdr, and 4 iron 4pdr
Armament on 13 April 1655: 4 bronze chambered 24pdr, 12 iron 12pdr, 10 iron 6pdr, 2 bronze chambered 5pdr, 2 iron 4pdr
Crew in 1640: 100 men
Crew on 28 September 1652: 109 sailors and 31 soldiers
Crew on 23 June 1653: 116 men

Aemilia or *Emilia*

The *Aemilia* was built for use as the fleet flagship in 1632 by Jan Salomonszoon van den Tempel at the naval shipyard at Rotterdam. She was originally armed with 45 bronze guns, but that was increased to 57 guns by 1639. The *Aemilia* saw extensive service in the blockade of Dunkirk, including the battle on 18 February 1639. The *Aemilia* was fleet flagship for the Battle of the Downs in 1639. While bringing Princess Mary from England to the Netherlands, the *Aemilia* was heavily damaged in a storm. The *Aemilia* was eventually sold to France after lying inactive and was used as a privateer in the Mediterranean until the ship was captured by the Spanish and broken up. The *Aemilia* was still active as late as 7 September 1643.
Commander in 1635: Vice Admiral Witte Corneliszoon de With
Commander in 1636: Lieutenant Admiral Philips van Dorp
Commander in November 1637: Lieutenant Admiral Maarten Harpertszoon Tromp
Nominal
Size: 300 lasts
Dimensions in Maas feet: 132ft × 32ft × 13½ft ×?
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 144ft × 35ft-3in × 14ft-2in ×?
Armament in 1635: 46 guns
Armament in 1642: 4 bronze 36pdr, 11 bronze 24pdr, 12 bronze 18pdr, 21 bronze 12pdr, 9 bronze 6pdr
Gun ports on the lower tier: 13
Crew in 1635: 160 sailors and 30 soldiers



An oil portrait by Jan van Leyden of the *Aemilia* in action with English ships during a battle of the First Anglo-Dutch War. For another carefully depicted view of this ship, see the Fleet List, page 53. © *National Maritime Museum BHC3190*

Maagd van Dordrecht or *Maeght van Dordrecht*

The *Maagd van Dordrecht* was built in 1632. The ship was last mentioned in 1643.
Commander on 15 September 1639: Vice Adm Witte de With
Commander on 23 January 1640: Vice Admiral Witte Corneliszoon de With
Commander on 17 March 1643: Vice Admiral Witte Corneliszoon de With
Nominal Size: 300 lasts
Armament on 15 September 1639: 42 guns
Armament in 1642: 10-24pdr, 14-18pdr, 16-12pdr, 6-6pdr
Crew on 15 September 1639: 140 men
Crew in 1642: 140 sailors and 30 soldiers

Gelderland

The *Gelderland* was purchased in Amsterdam in 1633. The *Gelderland* arrived off Brazil on 26 December 1647, apparently in the company of the *Brederode*. Both ships sailed for the Netherlands from Brazil on 9 November 1649. Joost van Coulster commanded the *Gelderland* for the voyage; his lieutenant was Jan Lucaszoon Schut. The *Gelderland* was sent to the Mediterranean during the First Anglo-Dutch War under the command of Michiel Franszoon van den Bergh. The *Gelderland* was last mentioned in 1659.
Commander on 15 September 1639: Willem van Coulster
Commander in 1646: Joost Willemszoon van Coulster
Commander on 26 December 1647: Joost van Coulster
Commander in 1652-1654: Michiel Franszoon van den Bergh
Calculated size in Amsterdam lasts: 260 lasts
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 128ft-8in × 30ft-6in × 13ft-7in × 6ft-6in
Dimensions in Maas feet on 7 July 1654: 118ft × 28ft × 12½ft ×?
Armament on 15 September 1639: 34 guns
Armament on 26 December 1647: 40 guns
Armament on 28 September 1652: 2 bronze 18pdr, 16 iron 18pdr, 4 bronze 12pdr, 2 bronze chambered 12pdr, 6 iron 12pdr, 2 bronze chambered 6pdr, 6 iron 6pdr, 2 bronze chambered 4pdr
Armament given on 7 July 1654: 2 bronze 18pdr, 16 iron 18pdr, 4 bronze 12pdr, 2 bronze chambered 12pdr, 6 iron 12pdr, 2 bronze chambered 6pdr, 6 iron 6pdr, and 2 bronze chambered 4pdr

Armament given on 17 July 1654: 2 bronze 18pdr, 16 iron 18pdr, 4 bronze 12pdr, 2 bronze chambered 12pdr, 6 iron 12pdr, and 2 bronze chambered 4pdr
Armament in 1664: 8-18pdr, 12-12pdr, 10-8pdr, 6-6pdr, and 2 bronze 4pdr
Crew on 15 September 1639: 120 men
Crew on 28 September 1652: 110 sailors and 30 soldiers

Bruinvis

The yacht or frigate *Bruinvis* was mentioned during 1636 to 1639. On 3 August 1639 the *Bruinvis* was said to be old and in bad condition and that she should be replaced by a row-frigate.
Commander in 1636 to 1637: Jan Roosegeeijn.
Aramement: 24 guns
Crew: 60 men

Six small frigates were built in 1636: *Overijssel*, *Utrecht*, *Gelderland*, *Zeeland*, *Holland*, and *Friesland*. The specification was said to be from a Charter from Zeeland. The ships were built for use in the fishery protection service. Three were fairly quickly handed over to the Generality, with the other three continuing in service with the navy. These ships being under control of the Generality meant that they were under the control of the Stadhouder, rather than the Admiralty board. Even these three retained by the navy were often loaned for use in the fishery protection role. There is some conflicting information about several of the ships, as one or more could have been built to a larger specification.

Overijssel

The *Overijssel* was built in 1636 and was last mentioned in 1655. Immediately prior to the First Anglo-Dutch War, the *Overijssel* served as a fishery protection vessel, but once the war started, the ship served with the main fleet.
Commander on 7 July 1654: Dirk Vijgh
Size given in Rotterdam lasts in 1640: 90 lasts
Calculated size in Amsterdam lasts: 120 lasts
Dimensions in Maas feet in 1652: 100ft × 23ft × 8ft × 5½ft
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 109ft-1in × 25ft-1in × 8ft-8in × 6ft
Armament in 1640: 2 bronze 12pdr, 6 iron 8pdr, 4 iron 6pdr, 10 iron 4pdr
Armament on 16 November 1652: 4 bronze chambered 24pdr, 2 bronze 12pdr, 4-8pdr, 12-6pdr

Armament on 23 June 1653: 4-klokwijs 24pdr, 2-12pdr, 4-8pdr, 12-6pdr, 2-4pdr
Armament on 7 July 1654: 4 bronze chambered 24pdr, 2 bronze 12pdr, 4 iron 8pdr, 12 iron 6pdr
Armament in 1655: 20 guns
Crew in 1640: 75 men
Crew on 16 November 1652: 80 sailors and 20 soldiers
Crew on 23 June 1653: 98 men
Crew on 17 August 1653: 105 men
Crew on 7 July 1654: 60 sailors

Utrecht

The *Utrecht* was built in 1636, last mentioned in 1655. The *Utrecht* had been serving in the fishery protection role prior to the outbreak of the First Anglo-Dutch War, but once the war started the ship was included in the main fleet. After the end of the war, the small vessels were inactive and were eventually discarded.
Commander on 7 July 1654: Leendert Haexwant
Calculated size in Amsterdam lasts: 120 lasts
Dimensions in Maas feet in 1652: 100ft × 23ft × 8ft × 5½ft
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 109ft-1in × 25ft-1in × 8ft-8in × 6ft
Armament on 7 July 1654: 6 bronze chambered 12pdr, 10 iron 8pdr, 2 iron 6pdr, 4 iron 4pdr
Crew on 7 July 1654: 60 sailors

Gelderland

The *Gelderland* was built in 1636 and served until 1658. The *Gelderland* was the longest serving member of this group of small vessels. The *Gelderland* not only fought in the First Anglo-Dutch War but also was part of the fleet in the Baltic in 1658.
Commander in June 1653: Aert Janszoon van Nes, den Boer Jaep
Calculated Size in Amsterdam lasts: 120 lasts
Dimensions in Maas feet in 1652: 100ft × 23ft × 8ft × 5½ft
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet in 1652: 109ft-1in × 25ft-1in × 8ft-8in × 6ft
Dimemsions in Maas feet given on 7 July 1654: 106ft × 25ft × 9½ft ×?
Armament in June 1653: 4 bronze klokwijs 12pdr, 2 bronze 8pdr, 8 iron 8pdr, 6 iron 6pdr, 4 iron 4pdr

Armament on 7 July 1654: 2 bronze chambered 12pdr, 2 bronze 8pdr, 8 iron 8pdr, 6 iron 6pdr, and 4 iron 4pdr
Crew on 7 July 1654: 75 sailors

Zeeland

The *Zeeland* was built in 1636. One document from 1640 says that the *Zeeland* was captured by the enemy that year. The cost and crew given would indicate that the *Zeeland* was built to the larger dimensions, contrary to other reports, which note the ship as being built to the smaller dimensions.
Commander in 1640: Jan Jacobszoon van Nes, the Jonge Boer Jaep
Size in Rotterdam lasts: 130 lasts
Dimensions in Maas feet: 106ft × 25ft × 10ft × 6ft
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 115ft-7in × 27ft-3in × 10ft-10in × 6ft-6in
Crew: 85 men

Holland

The *Holland* was built in 1636 and was last mentioned in 1638. The *Holland* was given to the Generality.
Dimensions in Maas feet: 100ft × 23ft × 8ft × 5½ft
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 109ft-1in × 25ft-1in × 8ft-8in × 6ft

Friesland

The *Friesland* was built in 1636 and was last mentioned in 1638. The *Friesland* was given to the Generality.
Dimensions in Maas feet: 100ft × 23ft × 8ft × 5½ft
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 109ft-1in × 25ft-1in × 8ft-8in × 6ft

Graaf Hendrik or *Prins Hendrik*

The *Graaf Hendrik* (or *Prins Hendrik*) was built in 1637. The *Graaf Hendrik* was apparently in poor condition in 1643 and needed repairs. Claes Juynbol commanded the ship in a battle with seven Dunkirk privateers and was severely wounded. He died of his wounds finally in January 1647. He seems to be the one who commanded the *Prins Hendrik* in the expedition led by Witte de With in 1645, when they forced a large fleet of merchantman through the Sound without paying the toll to Denmark. In a documentary source quoted in Sleutels van de Sont's PhD thesis, the captain is

listed as ‘Jan Claes Bom’. The *Graaf Hendrik* was sold in May 1648, when the navy was reduced after the peace treaty with Spain.
Armament in 1637: 24 guns
Armament in 1645: 23 guns
Crew in 1645: 85 men

Briel or *Brielle*

The *Briel* was built in 1638. The cost was partially covered by the sale of the small frigates *Friesland* and *Holland* to the States-General. The *Briel* seems to have been built to the smaller dimensions, similar to the *Overijssel* (the cost given matches that for the *Overijssel*). The *Briel* was apparently lost on the coast of Holland in 1640.
Commander: Engelbrecht van der Zee
Size given in Rotterdam lasts in 1640: 90 lasts
Calculated Size in Amsterdam lasts: 120 lasts
Dimensions in Maas feet: 100ft × 23ft × 8ft × 5½ft
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 109ft-1in × 25ft-1in × 8ft-8in × 6ft
Crew: 75 men

Delft or *Stad Delft*

The *Delft* was built in 1638 to the Charter for 106-foot (Maas feet) ships. The *Delft* was sold in 1647 during a general reduction of ships.
Commander in 1640: Leendert Aertszoon Haexwant
Size in Rotterdam lasts: 130 lasts
Dimensions given in 1664 in Maas feet: 106ft × 25ft × 10ft × 6ft
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 115ft-7in × 27ft-3in × 10ft-10in × 6ft-6in
Armament in 1640: 2 bronze 24pdr, 4 iron 12pdr, 8 iron 8pdr, 6 iron 6pdr, 4 iron 5pdr, 2 iron 4pdr
Crew in 1640: 85 men

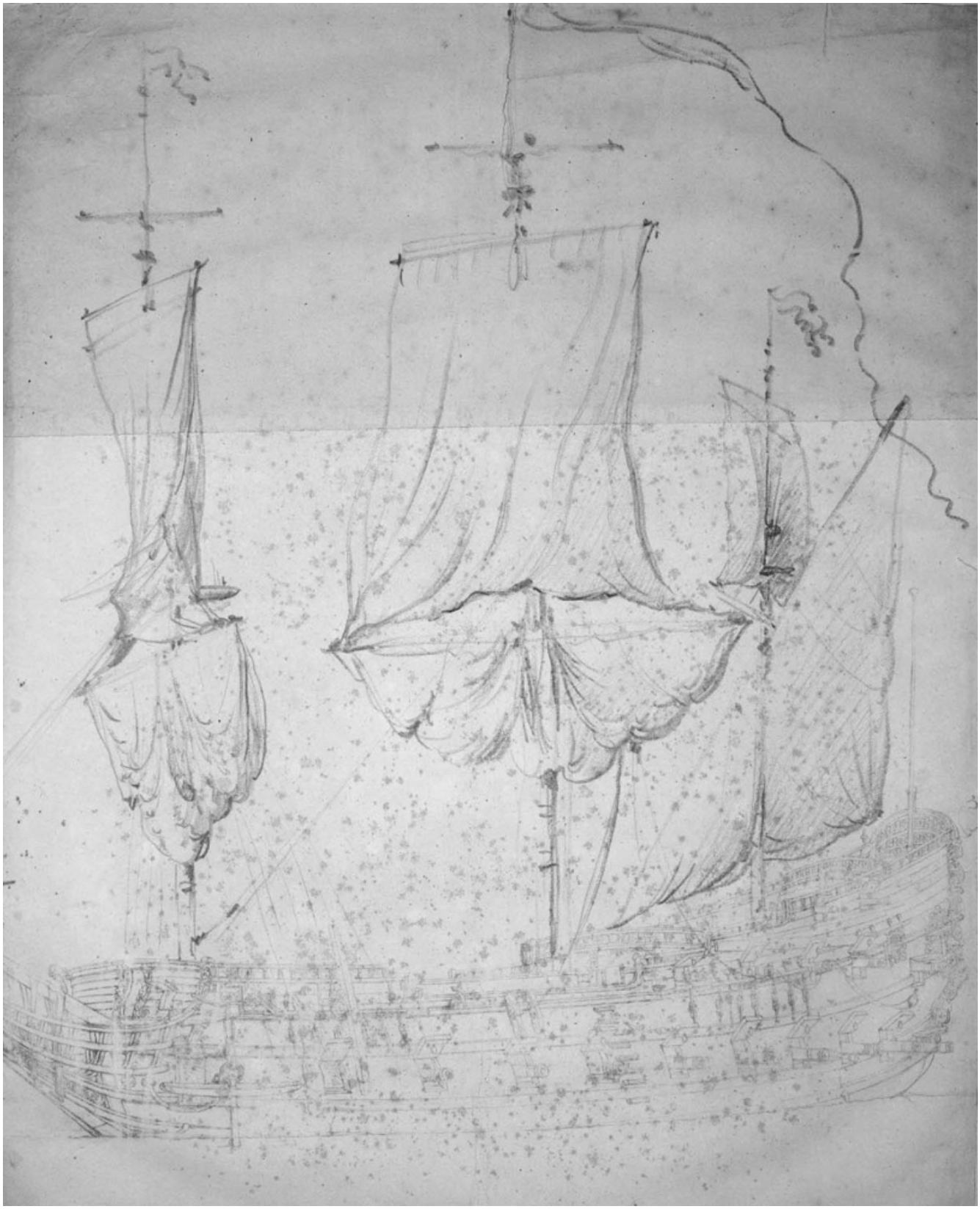
Holland, Hollandia, or *Wapen van Holland*

The ship *Holland* was built in 1639 to a standard set of dimensions used for a number of ships. The *Holland* was captured by the English and burnt on the first day of the Battle of Portland, on 28 February 1653.
Commander on 28 July 1652: Hendrick de Munnick
Dimensions in Maas feet listed on 28 July 1652: 106ft × 25ft × 10ft × 6ft

Armament on 13 June 1652: 16 iron 12pdr, 2 iron 8pdr, 4 bronze 6pdr, 2-copper 6pdr, 2 iron 6pdr, 4 iron 4pdr
Crew on 13 June 1652: 75 sailors and 32 soldiers

Rotterdam

The *Rotterdam* was built in 1638, and continued in service up to 1665. The *Rotterdam* was probably one of the former warships that was used as a fireship from 1666.
Commander in 1640: Philips Jacobszoon Schooneman



The *Rotterdam* of 1638 in a drawing by the elder Van de Velde. The ship had a long career and this drawing was probably made late in her life, around 1665. The ship has one complete gundeck with ten ports a side, and a further eight ports under the forecastle and quarterdeck, plus two on the quarterdeck, for a possible maximum of 40 guns. © *National Maritime Museum PT2521*

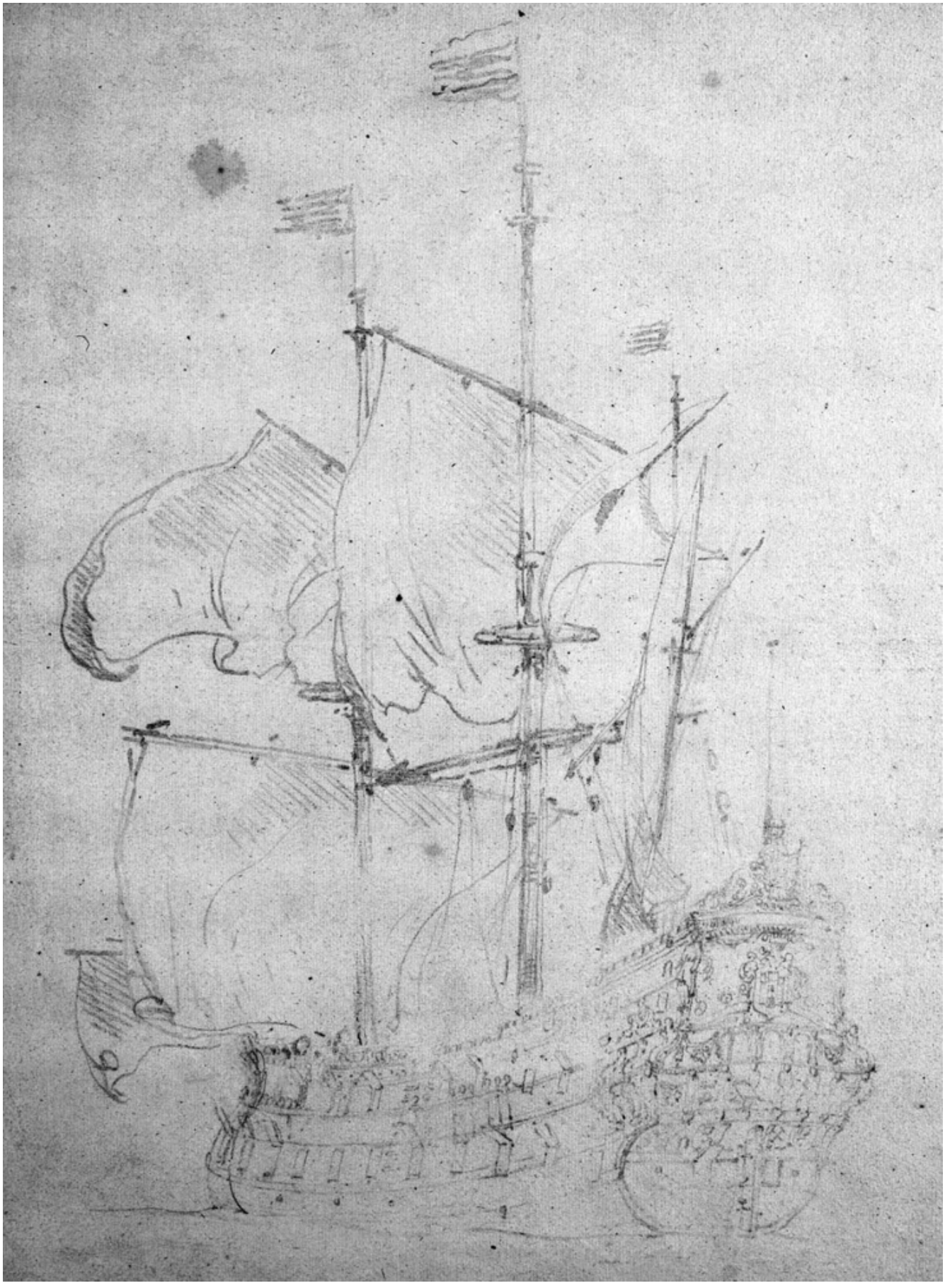
Commander in 1646: Jan Jacobszoon van Nes, the Oude Boer Jaep
Commander on 28 September 1652: Jan Aertszoon Verhaeff
Commander on 24 May 1653: Lt Cdr Pieter Verhaven
Commander on 15 February 1665: Leendert Haexwant
Size given in 1640 in Rotterdam lasts: 130 lasts
Calculated size in Amsterdam lasts: 170 lasts
Dimensions given in 1664 in Maas feet: 106ft × 25ft × 10ft x6ft
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 115ft-7in × 27ft-3in × 10ft-10in × 6ft-6in
Dimensions given in Maas feet on 17 July 1654: 106ft × 25ft × 9½ft ×?
Armament in 1640: 8 bronze 12pdr, 1 iron 12pdr, 8 iron 8pdr, 6 iron 6pdr, and 6 iron 4pdr
Armament given on 13 June 1652: 2 bronze chambered 24pdr, 18 iron 18pdr, 8 iron 8pdr, and 2 bronze chambered 4pdr
Armament given on 28 September 1652: 2 bronze chambered 24pdr, 18 iron 18pdr, 8 iron 5pdr, and 2 bronze chambered 4pdr
Armament given on 16 November 1652: 2 bronze chambered 24pdr, 18 iron 18pdr, 8 iron 8pdr, and 2 bronze chambered 4pdr
Armament given on 23 June 1653: 2 bronze klokwijs 24pdr, 16 iron 12pdr, 10 iron 8pdr, and 2-4pdr
Armament given on 7 July 1654: 2 bronze chambered 24pdr, 18 iron 18pdr, 8 iron 8pdr, and and 2 bronze chambered 4pdr
Armament given on 13 April 1655: 4 bronze chambered 24pdr, 14 iron 12pdr, 8 iron 8pdr, and 2 bronze chambered 4pdr
Armament in 1664 to 1665: 34 guns
Crew in 1640: 85 men
Crew on 28 September 1652: 90 sailors and 30 soldiers
Crew on 23 June 1653: 110 men
Crew nominally from 1664 to 1665: 124 men
Crew on 15 February 1665: 111 sailors and 10 soldiers

Gorinchem or *Gorcum*

The *Gorcum* was built in 1639. The *Gorcum* was briefly captured by the English at the Battle of the Kentish Knock in 1652, but the schipper, Willem Adriaanszoon Warmont, led the recapture of the ship from the English prize crew. He was rewarded with command of the ship. He was killed in the Battle of Scheveningen on 10 August 1653. The *Roscam* towed the *Gorcum* into the Maas after the battle, as the

Gorcum had lost her main mast. In 1671 the ship was used as a fireship and was called the *Gorinchem.*

Commander in September 1652: Jan Jacobszoon van Nes
Commander in 1653: Willem Adriaanszoon Warmont
Commander on 7 July 1654: Corstiaen Eldertszoon
Commander on 15 February 1667: Jacob Pieterssen Nanning
Commander on 25 June 1667: Pieter Jacobszoon Nanning
Calculated Size: 170 lasts
Dimensions in Maas feet on 7 July 1654: 106ft × 25ft × 9½ft × 6ftin
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 115ft-7in × 27ft-3in × 10ft-4in × 6ft-6in
Armament on 13 June 1652: 2 bronze 15pdr, 16 iron 12pdr, 2-copper 6pdr, 6 bronze 5 or 6pdr, 4 iron 6pdr
Armament on 28 September 1652: 2 bronze 15pdr, 16 iron 12pdr, 6 bronze 6pdr, 2-copper 6pdr, 4 iron 6pdr
Armament on 7 July 1654: 2 bronze 15pdr, 16 iron 12pdr, 6-copper 6pdr, 4 iron 6pdr, 6 bronze 5pdr
Armament in 1664: 2 bronze 15pdr, 16 iron 12pdr, 2 bronze 6pdr, 6 iron 6pdr, 4 bronze 5pdr, 2 iron 4pdr
Armament on 25 June 1667: 36 guns
Crew on 28 September 1652: 90 sailors and 30 soldiers
Crew on 23 June 1653: 112 men



This Van de Velde drawing depicts a ship with the arms of Gorinchem on the stern so probably represents the ship of that name (also known as *Gorcum*) built in 1639. The drawing was made about 1664 but before the ship was converted to a fireship in 1671. © *National Maritime Museum PY1753*

Schiedam or *Gelderland*

The *Schiedam* was built in 1639. The ship was paid for and equipped by the Province of Gelderland, so the ship was sometimes called *Gelderland*. The *Schiedam* was lost at the Battle of Dungeness on 10 December 1652. Dirk Juynbol was wounded and died on 11 December 1652. Most of the crew had drowned.

Commander in 1651 until about February 1652: Marinus Juynbol, with his brother Dirk Juynbol as lieutenant

Commander from about February 1652 until 10 December 1652: Dirk Juynbol

Calculated Size: 170 lasts

Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 115ft-7in × 27ft-3in × 10ft-10in ×?

Armament: 4 bronze chambered 24pdr, 14 iron 12pdr, 4 bronze 8pdr, 2 bronze chambered 6pdr, 6 iron 6pdr

Crew: 90 sailors and 30 soldiers

Sint Anna

A small frigate named *Sint Anna* was acquired in about 1640. Her name suggests *Sint Anna* may have been one of the small ships taken from the Spanish Dunkirkers during this time. The *Sint Anna* was sold in 1647 along with other Rotterdam ships. She was sold at public auction, completely armed and fitted for sea, to the Rotterdam merchant Jan Meesters.

Commander in 1641: Jan Aertszoon Verhaeff

Armament on 8 November 1640: 5-8pdr, 4-4pdr, and 2-3pdr

Armament in 1645: 11 guns

Prins Hendrik te Paard

The *Prins Hendrik te Paard* was hired in 1642.

Oranje

The *Oranje* was a frigate or pontship (a small vessel often used for serice on inland waters) built by Jan Harmanszoon Wittert in 1643. The ship was with the fleet blockading Dunkirk in early 1643. The *Oranje* was last mentioned in 1645.

Commander on 7 September 1643: Jacques Forant

Dimensions in Maas feet: 65ft × 20ft × 6 or 6½ft

Armament 2 guns

Commander in 1643: Job Forant

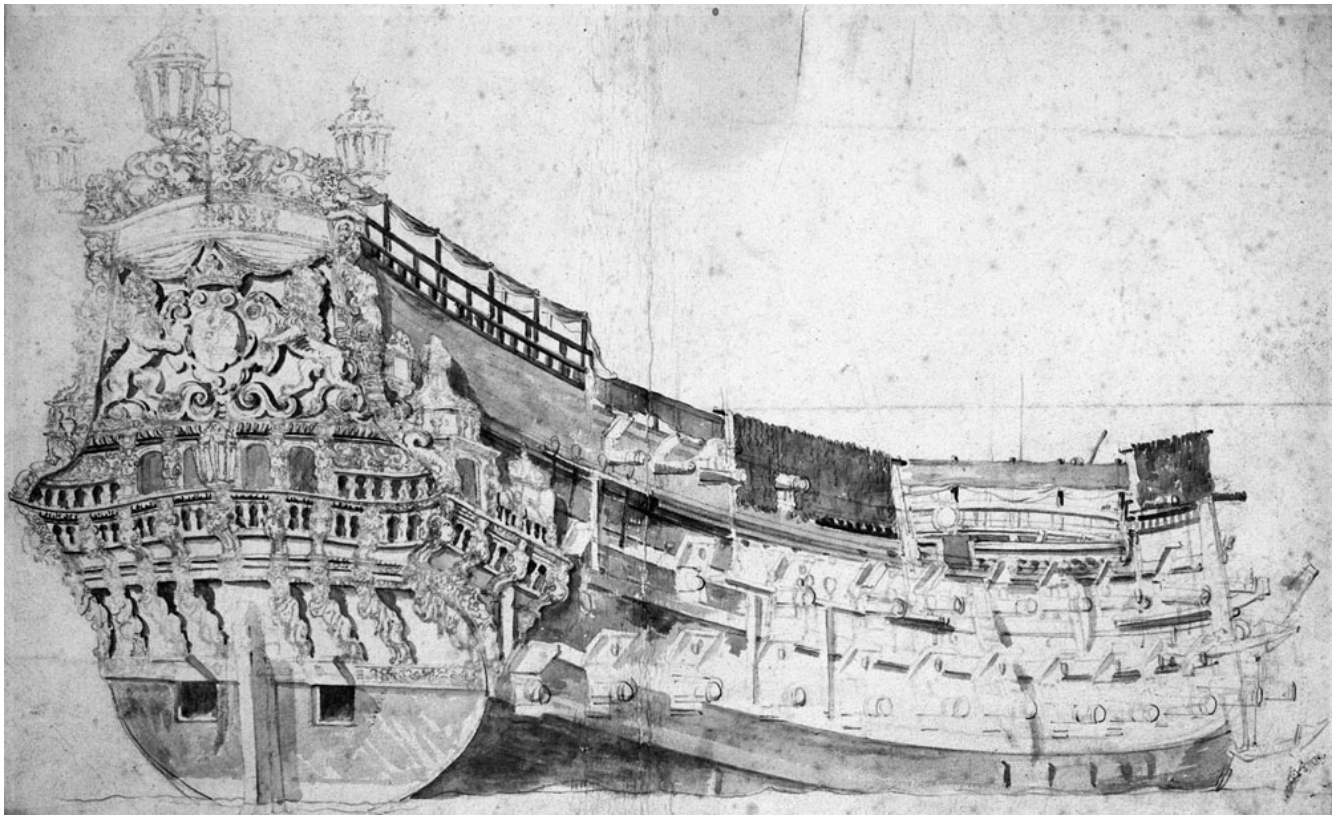
Prinses Roijaal Maria

The *Prinses Roijaal Maria* was purchased in 1643. The ship had been built by Jan Salomonszoon van den Tempel at Rotterdam. The *Prinses Roijaal Maria* was taken by the English in June 1652 while on convoy duty and brought into the Downs, where the Dutch crew were removed and replaced by an English captain and crew. The ship had been operating in the Channel under the command of Vice Admiral Johan Evertsen.

Commander on 7 September 1643: Vice Adm Witte de With
Commander in 1646: Job Forant
Commander in 1652: Joost Willemszoon van Coulster
Dimensions in Maas feet: 114ft × 27ft × 12ft ×?
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 124ft-4in × 29ft-5in × 13ft-1in ×?
Armament in June 1652: 2 bronze 24pdr, 4 bronze 18pdr, 4 bronze 12pdr, 22 iron 8pdr, 4 bronze 6pdr
Crew in June 1652: 80 sailors and 20 soldiers

Brederode

This famous ship was built in 1644. Vice Admiral Witte de With commanded the *Brederode* for most of her career, with the exception of 1650–1654. From early 1652 until August 1653 the *Brederode* was Lt Adm Tromp's flagship, but by July 1654 the *Brederode* was again Witte de With's flagship. The first significant operation that involved the *Brederode* was the convoying of a large fleet of Dutch merchant ships through the Sound without paying the toll to Denmark, a mission that succeeded. The next major operation was not until the relief expedition sent to Brazil in late 1647 and that returned in the latter part of 1649. The undertaking was doomed to failure from the start, as the ships were unsupported and without the resources and political leadership necessary to rescue the Dutch situation in Brazil. For that operation, Witte de With seems to have commanded his own ship, with Jan Janszoon Quack as his lieutenant. After Witte de With was imprisoned on returning from Brazil, the *Brederode* was given to Lt Adm Tromp for use as his flagship. The original plan had been to send the *Brederode* to the Mediterranean in 1652, but Tromp's illness kept the ship in home waters until the point when there seemed to be an imminent threat of war with England.



The *Brederode* of 1644, flagship of Witte de With and Marten Tromp, was one of the most famous Dutch warships of the first half of the seventeenth century, with a distinguished fighting record which came to a suitably heroic end when she was sunk in action with the Swedes in 1658. This Van de Velde drawing was probably done at the end of the ship's life. © *National Maritime Museum PY1720*

The *Brederode* served as the fleet flagship for most of the First Anglo-Dutch War, except at the Battle of the Kentish Knock, when Tromp had been suspended by the States-General, but his loyal crew on the *Brederode* refused to let his appointed successor, Witte de With, board the ship. The *Brederode* was almost captured by the English at Dungeness, but was repaired. The ship was also heavily damaged during the Battle of Portland and was only kept afloat by pumping. Repairs included a new head, repairs below the waterline, and rearming. Seven 18pdr guns were removed, along with two 24pdr that were probably burst or cracked. The seven 18pdr guns were transferred to the *Rozencrans*, the former English *Garland*. Witte de With criticized the *Brederode* for having the lower gun ports too close to the water when the ship was laden. Nevertheless, Witte de With preferred the *Brederode* as his flagship and flew his flag from her up until her loss in 1658.

Commander in 1645: Vice Admiral de With
Commander in 1647-1649: Vice Admiral de With
Commander in 1652 to 1653: Lt Admiral Tromp
Commander from 1654 to 1658: Vice Admiral de With
Dimensions in Maas feet on 28 July 1652: 132ft × 32ft-4in × 13ft ×?
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 144ft × 35ft-3in × 14ft-2in × 7ft
Dimensions given on 7 July 1654 in Maas feet: 132ft × 32ft × 13½ ×?
Armament on 26 December 1647: 49 guns
Armament in 1652: 4 bronze chambered 36pdr, 12 bronze 24pdr, 4 bronze 18pdr, 4 iron 18pdr, 16 bronze 12pdr, 4 iron 12pdr, and 10 bronze chambered 6pdr
Armament in 1652: 4 bronze chambered 36pdr, 20 bronze 24pdr, 17 bronze 12pdr, and 10 bronze chambered 6pdr
Armament listed on 28 July 1652: 53 guns
Armament on 20 June 1653: 4-36pdr, 20-24pdr, 20-12pdr, and 10-6pdr
Armament listed on 7 July 1654: 4 bronze chambered 36pdr 12 bronze 24pdr, 4 bronze 18pdr, 4 iron 18pdr, 16 bronze 12pdr, 4 iron 12pdr, and 10 bronze chambered 6pdr
Armament listed on 13 April 1656: 4 bronze chambered 36pdr, 20 bronze 24pdr, 17 bronze 12pdr, and 10 bronze chambered 6pdr
Gun ports on the lower tier: 12
Crew in September 1652: 175 sailors and 75 soldiers
Crew on 20 June 1653: 260 men
Crew in 1656: 113 sailors and 39 soldiers

Nijmegen

The *Nijmegen* was purchased in 1645. The ship was originally the *Kasteel van Medemblik* that had been captured by the Spanish Dunkirkers in 1639, and retaken by the *Aemilia* in 1645 when she attempted to run the Dutch blockade of Dunkirk. The *Nijmegen*, commanded by Paulus van den Kerckhoff, was with the Brazil rescue fleet, returning in June 1652. The *Nijmegen* was sunk by the English on 10 June 1652 in the Channel. The captain, Paulus van den Kerckhoff, was back in Rotterdam on 17 July 1652.

Dimensions in Maas feet: 105ft × 24ft-8in × 9ft-8in ×?
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 114ft-6in × 26ft-10in × 10ft-6in ×?
Armament: 2-brass chambered 24pdr, 10-12pdr, 3-8pdr, 7-6pdr, 2-small 4pdr
Crew: 95 sailors and 25 soldiers

Prinses Louise or *Louijsa*

The *Prinses Louise* was completed in 1647, although construction had actually started in late 1646. From March 1651 until 6 July 1651 Lt Adm Tromp used the *Prinses Louise* as his flagship for a squadron operating against privateers in the Channel. The *Prinses Louise* served as the fireship *Louise* at the Battle of the Texel in 1673. Dr Elias had reported that the *Prinses Louise* was armed with 46 guns in late 1652, but that was a mistake: the ship armed with 46 guns was the East Indiaman named *Prinses Louise* (or *Louisa Hendrikaa*). After the Battle of Portland, the *Prinses Louise* lay at Hellevoetsluis repairing, and since she was no longer Witte de With's flagship, the Crew's pay was reduced and they mutinied. That kept the *Prinses Louise* out of service until July 1653.

Commander from March 1651 until 6 July 1651: Lt Adm Tromp
Commander in 1652: Vice Admiral Witte Corneliszoon de With.
Flag captain on 8 October 1652: Johan Evertsen de Liefde
Commander on 10 August 1653: Abel Roelantszoon Verboom
Commander on 7 July 1654: Aert Janszoon van Nes
Commander in 1664 to 1665: Schout-bij-Nacht Aert van Nes
Commander on 10 December 1665: Frans Nijdeck
Commander on 25 June 1667: Fransçois van Nijdeck
Commander on 21 August 1673: Jan Danielszoon van Rijn
Dimensions in Maas feet in 1652: 110ft × 26½ft × 12½ft × 6ft
Dimensions listed in Maas feet on 28 July 1652: 110ft × 26ft × 11½ft ×?
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 120ft × 28ft-4in × 12ft-6in × 6ft-6in

Armament on 7 July 1654: 2 bronze 24pdr, 4 bronze 12pdr, 10 bronze chambered 12pdr, 16 iron 12pdr, and 4 bronze chambered 5pdr
Armament in 1664 to 1665: 44 guns
Armament on 25 June 1667: 40 guns
Gun ports on the lower tier: 10
Crew in 1664 to 1665: 175 men
Crew on 10 December 1665: 200 men

Haai

The yacht *Haai* was built in 1648, and was last mentioned in 1655. The *Haai* was actively involved in the First Anglo-Dutch War and served with the main fleet. The steenstukken carried by the *Haai* were breech-loaders. They had two sets of chambers so that one could be loaded while the other was in the gun, ready to fire.
Commander on 7 July 1654: Jan Janszoon Blom
Dimensions in Maas feet: 68ft × 17½ft × 10ft ×?
Armamenet: 6-4pdr, 6 steenstukken with 12 chambers
Armament on 7 July 1654: 6-4pdr and 4 steenstukken
Crew on 7 July 1654: 30 men

Admiralty of Amsterdam

Gelderland

The *Gelderland* was built in 1626 and was last mentioned in 1647. When first completed, the *Gelderland* served as the flagship for Lt Admiral Wemmer van Berchem.
Commander from 1626 to 1628: Lt Admiral Wemmer van Berchem
Commander in 1645: Anthonis de Liederkercken
Commander on 16 May 1647: Anthonis d'Liederkercken
Size: 180 lasts
Armament in 1628: 1 bronze 18pdr, 2 iron 18pdr, 12 iron 8pdr, 1 bronze 6pdr, 10 iron 6pdr, 7 iron 5pdr
Armament in 1631: 2 iron 18pdr, 1 bronze 8pdr, 12 iron 8pdr, 1 bronze 6pdr, 12 iron 6pdr
Armament in 1645: 32 guns
Armament on 16 May 1647: 32 guns

Crew in 1631: 90 sailors and 30 musketeers
Crew in 1645: 100 men
Crew on 16 May 1647: 100 men

Deventer

The *Deventer* was built in 1627 by Dirk Raven. She was still in service in 1639, but was replaced by a new and larger ship in 1640.
Commander in 1638 and early 1639: Govert Voorens
Commander on 15 September 1639: Robbert Post
Dimensions 112ft ×? ×? ×?
Armament on 15 September 1639: 28 guns
Crew on 15 September 1639: 110 men

Amsterdam

The *Amsterdam* was mentioned during the years 1628 to 1631. The *Amsterdam* served as a convoy escort off the Spanish coast in 1628 and off Flanders in 1631.
Commander in 1628: Ellert Thomaszoon
Size: 180 lasts
Armament in 1628: 4 bronze 18pdr, 2 bronze 12pdr, 4 iron 12pdr, 4 iron 8pdr, 12 iron 5pdr, 6 steenstukken
Crew in 1628: 115 sailors
Crew in 1631: 90 sailors and 30 musketeers

Arnhem

The *Arnhem* was a guard vessel on the Rhine that was mentioned during 1628 to 1631.
Commander: Abraham Pieterszoon van Braeckel
Armament: 2-5pdr and 4-4pdr
Crew: 30 men

Brak

The *Brak* was a small vessel that served as a guardship in the Vlie. The *Brak* was mentioned in 1628.
Size: 40 lasts
Commander in 1628: Herman Maurits

Armament in 1628: 2-4pdr, 2-3pdr, and 4 steenstukken
Crew in 1628: 26 men

Leiden or *Wapen van Leijden*

The *Leiden* was built in 1628 and was sold in 1648.
Size: 110 lasts
Commander in 1629: Pieter Meeuszoon Vloo
Armament in 1629: 8-12pdr, 12-8pdr
Crew in 1629: 75 sailors and 30 soldiers

Bruinvis

The *Bruinvis* was a convoyer mentioned in 1628 to 1631.
Commander in 1628: Michiel Teuniszoon
Size given in 1628: 70 lasts
Size given in 1631: 60 lasts
Armament in 1628: 2 bronze 8pdr, 2 iron 3pdr, 6-other iron guns, 6 steenstukken
Crew: 60 men

Overijssel

The *Overijssel* was built by Dirk Raven in 1628. The *Overijssel* was wrecked at 'Port Vale' on the Welsh coast on 18 February 1642. The location is as given in a Dutch manuscript of 1642, but it cannot be identified with any specific place and may simply imply the Vale of Glamorgan..
Commander on 15 September 1639: Jacques Forant
Commander on 1 January 1642: Jacob Troncquoijs
Size: 150 lasts
Dimensions: 120ft ×? ×? ×?
Armament on 15 September 1639: 24 guns
Armament in 1641: 2 bronze halve cartouwen 18pdr, 2 bronze 12pdr, 6 iron 12pdr, 2 iron 8pdr, 2 bronze 6pdr, 8 iron 5pdr
Armament on 1 January 1642: 26 guns
Crew on 15 September 1639: 100 men
Crew on 1 January 1642: 85 men

Zwarte Beer

The *Zwarte Beer* was a convoyer mentioned during 1628 to 1631. In 1628, the ship was a convoyer off the coast of France.
Commander in 1628: Willem Janszoon Tas
Size: 120 lasts
Armament: 2 bronze chambered 18pdr, 4 iron 8pdr, 10 iron 5pdr, 2 iron 4pdr, and 6 steenstukken
Crew: 75 men

Zwolle or *Swol*

The *Zwolle* was mentioned during the years 1628 to 1631.
Commander in 1628: Thomas Pieterssen
Commander in 1631: Andries van Liederkercken
Size: 100 lasts
Armament in 1628 and 1631: 4 bronze chambered 12pdr, 2 bronze 12pdr, 8 iron 8pdr, 6 iron 5pdr, 6 steenstukken
Crew in 1628: 80 sailors

Dolphijn or *Dolfijn*

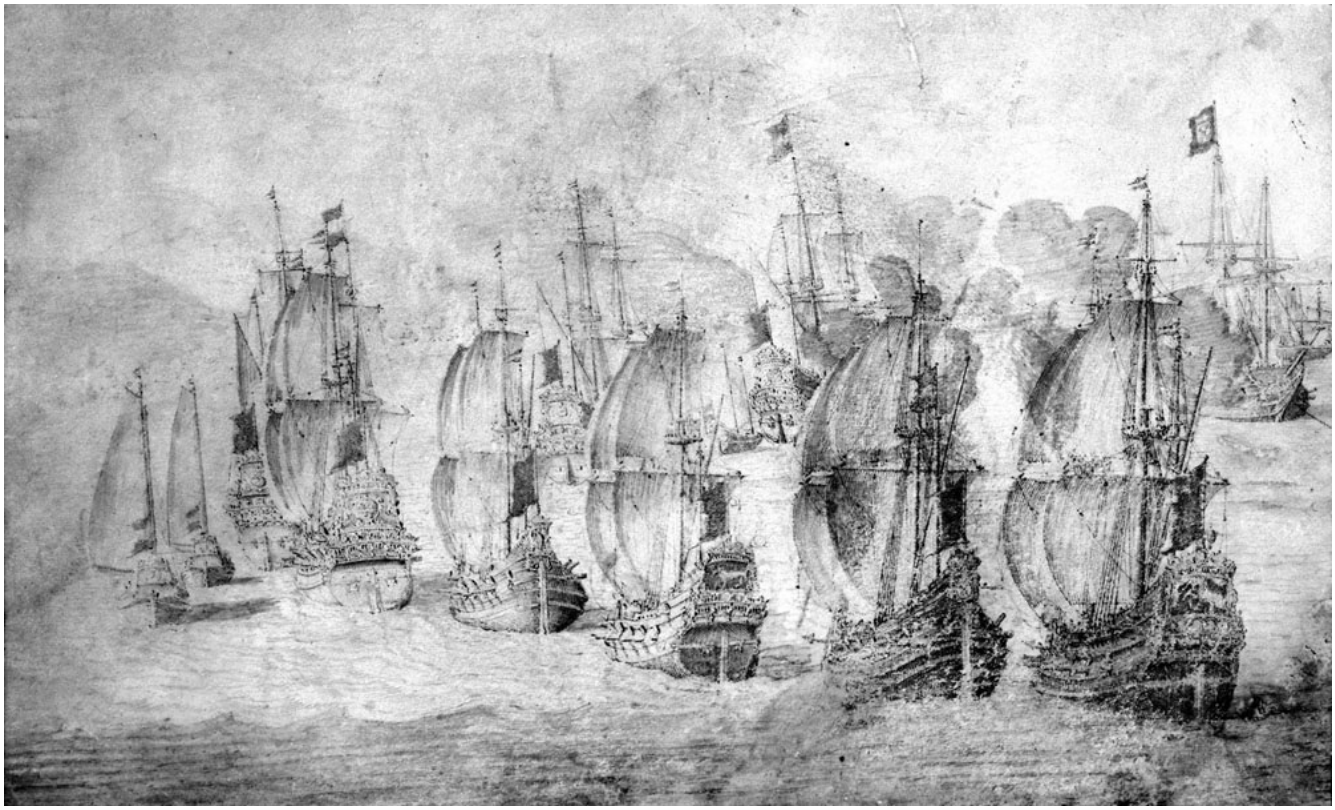
The *Dolphijn* was apparently built in 1633. The dimensions seem to have been well established and are frequently quoted during 1652 to 1653, but, curiously, the 'Staat van Oorlog te Water' for the year 1654 gave dimensions that were greatly different from the consensus. Vreugdenhil's list quotes those dimensions, which we believe to have been mistaken. The *Dolphijn* served through the First Anglo-Dutch War and was sunk in the Battle of Scheveningen. The *Dolphijn* was operating in the Sound against smugglers in late 1652.
Commander on 22 March 1649: Hendrik Schrevels
Commander from 1649 to early 1652: Hendrick Schrevels
Commander in 1652 to 1653: Gerbrant Schatter (Gerbrand Schatter)
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 120ft × 28ft × 10½ft × 6¼ft
Dimensions listed on 23 June 1653: 119ft × 27¾ft × 11ft × 6¼ft
Armament on 16 November 1652: 8-12pdr, 12-8pdr, 12-6pdr, 4-4pdr
Armament on 5 April 1653: 8-12pdr, 16-8pdr, 8-6pdr
Armament on 23 June 1653: 6 bronze 12pdr, 12 iron 8pdr, 2 iron 6pdr, 4 iron 5pdr, 4 bronze 4pdr, 2 bronze 3pdr
Crew on 5 April 1653: 100 sailors and 20 soldiers

Crew on 23 June 1653: 102 men of 90 sailors and 20 soldiers authorized

Utrecht, Stad Utrecht, or *Wapen van Utrecht*

The *Utrecht* was built in 1633 and was blown up in the Battle of Bahia in Brazil on 28 September 1648. Of the crew of 145 men, only the captain and 25 others survived. The *Utrecht* had been built for service in the blockading fleet that operated off the coast of Flanders.

Commander on 15 September 1639: Gerrit Meyndertszoon van Uyl
Commander on 28 September 1648: Jacob Pauluszoon Cort
Size: 200 lasts
Armament on 15 September 1639: 30 guns
Armament on 28 September 1648: 32 guns
Crew on 15 September 1639: 120 men
Crew on 28 September 1648: 145 men



The Dutch squadron of Johan Corneliszoon Liethart in action against the Portuguese in the port of Tamanuda on the coast of Brazil, 9 September 1645, as depicted by Willem van de Velde. The flagship, the *Utrecht* of 1633, leads a line comprising *Ter Veere*, *Zeelandia*, *Overijssel*, the fluyt *Zoutelandia*, *Ree* (or *Gouden Ree*), fluyt *Leiden* and *Eenhoorn*. Seven Portuguese ships and several small craft were captured as a result. © *National Maritime Museum PZ1479*

Aemilia

The *Aemilia* was a large row-yacht built at Amsterdam in 1633–34 and mentioned as being in service during 1634.
Commander: Captain Boes
Armament 22 guns
Crew: 70 men

Bommel

The ship *Bommel* was built in 1635 as a large row-yacht. The vessel was ordered on 16 December 1634, based on dimensions and Armament established in an order dated 19 December. Lt Admiral Tromp advised that the *Bommel* should be discarded as being unfit for service. She was captured by the Spanish Dunkirkers in 1637.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 116ft × 22ft × 8½ft ×?
Armament 2 bronze 12pdr, 2 bronze 8pdr, 6 iron 8pdr, 8 iron 5pdr, 2 iron 3pdr, and 6 steenstukken
Crew: 70 men

Bruinvis

A ship named *Bruinvis* was built in 1635.

Frederik Hendrik or *Frederick Hendrick*

The *Frederik Hendrik* was built in 1636.
Commander on 18 February 1639: Vice Adm Witte de With, flag captain Pieter Pieterszoon de Wint
Commander on 15 September 1639: Pieter Pieterszoon de Wint
Commander on 7 September 1643: Willem Codde van den Burgh
Armament on 18 February 1639: 36 guns
Armament on 15 September 1639: 36 guns
Crew on 15 September 1639: 120 men

Zutphen or *Klein Zutphen*

The smaller of the two ships named *Zutphen* that were first mentioned in 1636.
Commander on 22 March 1649: Ewout Jeroenszoon de Moij
Commander on 17 September 1652: Ewout Jeroenszoon de Moij

Commander on 23 June 1653: Hillebrand Jeroenszoon
Commander on 25 October 1653: IJsbrant de Vries
Dimensions on 7 July 1654: 118ft × 28½ × 11½ ×?
Armament on 16 November 1652: 6-12pdr, 10-8pdr, 10-6pdr, and 2-3pdr
Armament on 23 June 1653: 8-12pdr, 10-8pdr, 4-6pdr, 2-4pdr, and 2-3pdr
Armament on 25 October 1653: 30 guns
Crew on 23 June 1653: 120 men
Crew on 25 October 1653: 122 men
Crew on 7 July 1654: 80 sailors

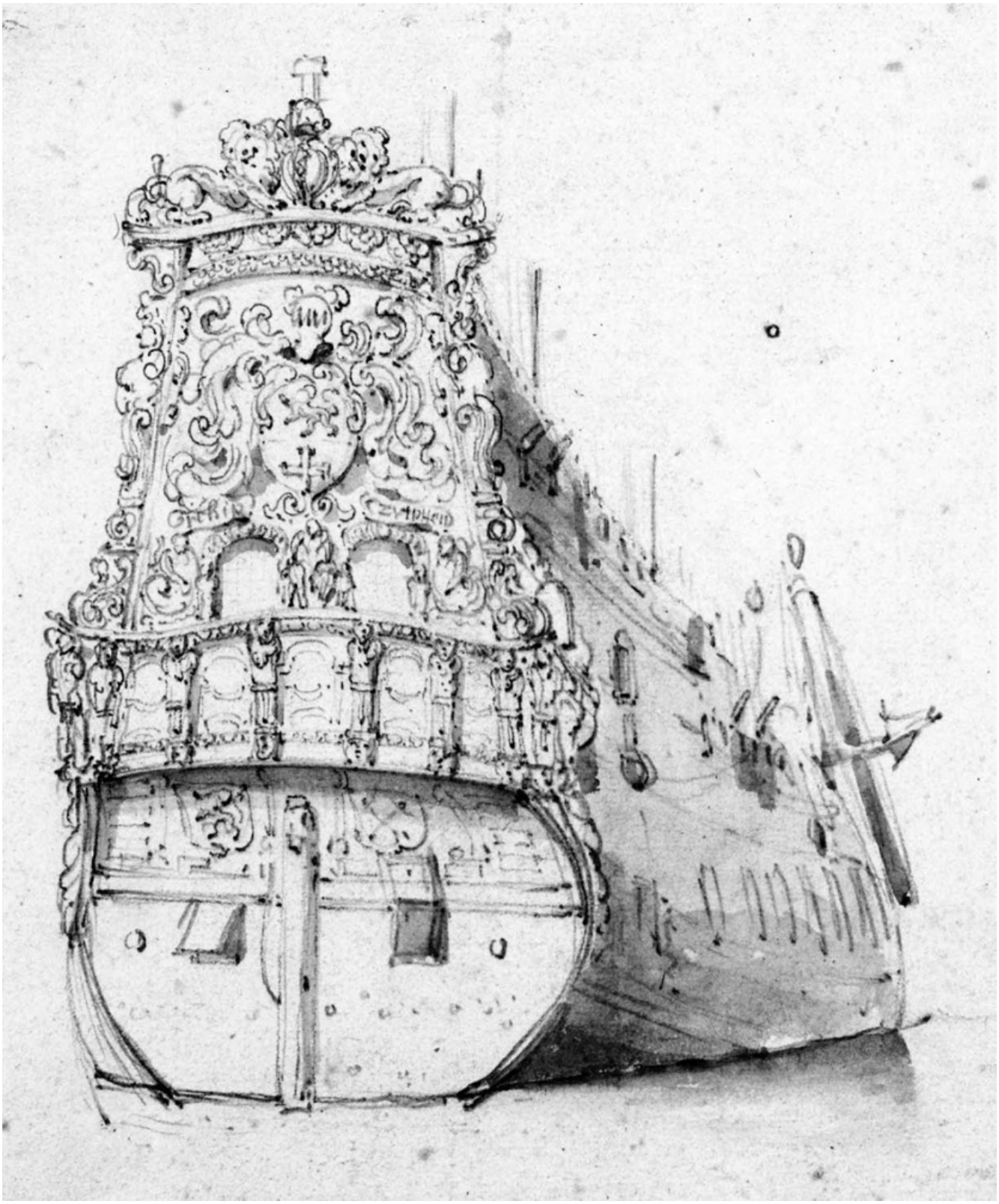
Zutphen or *Groot Zutphen*

The larger of the two ships named *Zutphen* that were first mentioned in 1636; this one was last mentioned in about 1665. From March 1651 until 6 July 1651, the *Groot Zutphen* was in a squadron commanded by Lt Adm Tromp that was operating against privateers in the Channel. The *Groot Zutphen* may have been built as early as 1628.
Commander on 15 September 1639: Joris van Cats
Commander on 17 January 1648: Cornelis Toelast
Commander on 9 December 1649: Claes de With
Commander from March 1651 until 6 July 1651: Maarten Schaeff
Commander on 16 November 1652: Jan Uijttenhout
Commander in 1656: Jan Jeroenszoon Adelaer
Size: 250 lasts
Dimensions listed in 1652 and 1653: 125ft × 30ft × 13ft × 7ft
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet on 7 July 1654: 124ft × 31ft × 12¾ft × 7ft
Armament on 15 September 1639: 28 guns
Armament on 17 January 1648: 30 guns
Armament on 16 November 1652: 20-12pdr, 12-6pdr, 4-4pdr
Crew on 15 September 1639: 110 men
Crew on 7 July 1654: 80 sailors
Crew in 1656: 120 men

Bommel

The *Bommel* was built in 1637 and was last mentioned in 1655. The *Bommel* participated in Witte de With's fleet that in 1645 forced a large convoy of merchant

ships through the Sound without paying the toll to Denmark. From March 1651 until 6 July 1651, the *Bommel* was part of a squadron commanded by Lt Adm Tromp that was operating against privateers in the Channel. The ship fought in the First Anglo-Dutch War and survived the storm off the Texel in November 1653. In November 1652 the *Bommel* was in the Sound. Pieter van Brakel, the ship's commanding officer, was arrested after the Battle of the Gabbard for leaving the fleet without permission. In February 1654 the *Bommel* was dispatched to Brazil to aid the West Indies Company.



A Van de Velde portrait of the larger *Zutphen*, an Amsterdam ship first mentioned in 1636, although the narrow stern and steep sheer may date the ship's construction somewhat earlier.

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Commander in 1645: Captain Uyttenhout
Commander from March 1651 until 6 July 1651: Jan Uyttenhout
Commander in 1652-1653: Pieter van Brakel
Commander on 24 June 1653: Pieter van Braeckel (Brakel)
Commander 10 February 1654: Jacob Andrieszoon Swart
Commander on 7 July 1654: Jacob Andrieszoon Swart
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 120ft × 28¾ft × 11¾ft × 6¾ft
Armament in 1645: 30 guns
Armament on 16 November 1652: 20-12pdr, 2-6pdr, 8-4pdr
Armament on 24 June 1653: 34 guns
Armament on 14 July 1653: 18-12pdr, 12-4pdr, 2-3pdr, 2-2pdr
Armament on 7 July 1654: 30 guns
Crew in 1645: 80 men
Crew on 24 June 1653: 110 men
Crew on 8 July 1653: 110 men
Crew in September 1653: 130 men
Crew on 7 July 1654: 80 sailors

Hollandia

The *Hollandia* was built in 1637 and was lost to the Spanish Dunkirkers in 1642.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 120ft × 29ft × 11ft × 6¾ft

Drenthe or *Drente*

The *Drenthe* was a three-masted yacht built in 1637 and was last mentioned in 1643.
Commander on 7 September 1643: Maarten Schaeff
Armament 16 guns
Crew: 60 men

Omlandia

The *Omlandia* was built by Hendrik de Witt at Amsterdam in 1637. The *Omlandia* was lost at the Battle of Scheveingen on 10 August 1653.
Commander in 1637: Simon Blom
Commander on 15 September 1639: Jan Gerbrandszoon Eijdijck
Commander from 1640-1645: Jan Gerbrandsz. Eijdijck
Commander from 1646-1649: Simon Blom

Commander on 22 March 1649: Simon Blom
Commander from 1650-1652: Jacob Troncqouis
Commander from August 1652-March 1653: Boëtius Schaeff
Commander from April 1653-10 August 1653: Maarten Schaeff
Size: 170 lasts
Dimension in Amsterdam feet: 120ft × 27½ft × 12ft × 6¾ft
Armament on 15 September 1639: 28 guns
Armament on 23 June 1653: 6 bronze 12pdr, 6 iron 12pdr, 6 iron 8pdr, 10 iron 6pdr, 2 iron 5pdr, 2 bronze 3pdr
Crew on 15 September 1639: 80 men
Crew on 23 June 1653: 109 men
Crew on 1 August 1653: 81 sailors and 18 soldiers

Utrecht

The *Utrecht* was built in 1637 at Amsterdam by Claes Janszoon and was last mentioned in 1661. In 1654 the *Utrecht* was described as being old and incapable of service.
Dimensions on 7 July 1654: 120ft × 28¾ft × 11¾ft ×?
Crew on 7 July 1654: 80 sailors

Amsterdam

The *Amsterdam* was a row-yacht that was built in three months, commencing in April 1638. Built at the request of Lt Admiral Tromp, the *Amsterdam* fought in the Battle of the Downs on 21 October 1639. In 1640 the *Amsterdam* was in the fleet commanded by Vice Admiral Huygen that was sent to Angola.
Commander: Barent Pieterszoon Dorrevelt
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 100ft × 20ft × 8ft ×?

Middelburg

The *Middelburg* was built in about 1638. She was captured by the English in the Channel in June 1652.
Commander on 22 March 1649: Hendrik Claeszoon Swart
Commander on 18 August 1649: Leendert Claeszoon Sibart (probably Hendrik Claeszoon Swart)
Commander in 1652: Jeroen Adelaer

Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 120ft × 28ft × 10½ft × 6¾ft
Armament on 18 August 1649: 24 guns
Armament in 1652: 6-12pdr, 12-8pdr, 10-6pdr, 2-3pdr
Crew on 18 August 1649: 85 men
Crew in 1652: 120 men

Friesland or *Westfriesland*

The *Friesland* was built in 1638 and was either known as the *Westfriesland* or was actually renamed in 1647. The *Westfriesland* was last mentioned in 1658, when the ship was sent to the Sound with the fleet.
Commander from 1638 to 1644: Evert Anthonissen
Commander from 1645 to 1648: Evert Anthonissen
Commander in 1648: Jacob Huyrluyt
Commander on 22 March 1649: Jacob Troncquoijs
Commander on 24 June 1653: Hendrik Huyskens
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet on 7 July 1654: 118ft × 28ft × 10½ft × 6½ft
Armament in September 1652: 4 bronze 12pdr, 16 iron 8pdr, 4 bronze 6pdr, 2-6pdr drakes, 2-3pdr
Armament on 23 June 1653: 4 bronze 12pdr, 14 iron 8pdr, 4 bronze 6pdr, 2 iron 6pdr, 4 bronze 4pdr, 2-3pdr
Crew on 23 June 1653: 110 men
Crew on 7 July 1654: 80 sailors
Crew on 17 July 1656: 83 sailors and 20 soldiers

Akersloot

The *Akersloot* was a yacht mentioned in 1639, and may have belonged to the Amsterdam Chamber of the East India Company. The *Akersloot* was ordered to operate with Tromp's fleet in 1639. The ship was laid up in 1652.
Size: 160 lasts

Prinses Aemilia, Prinses, Aemilia, or *Emilia*

The *Prinses Aemilia* was apparently one of three ships built in 1639. The *Prinses Aemilia* was in Brazil from about 1651 to 1652, returning to Amsterdam in June 1652. The ships in Brazil had been funded by a special appropriation, but after returning, the operation of the *Prinses Aemilia* was funded by the Hundred Ships

appropriation. The *Aemilia* set sail from the Wielingen on 19 September 1652 with the fleet commanded by Witte de With and fought in the Battle of the Kentish Knock on 8 October. The *Aemilia* returned to the Maas on 13 October 1652. The *Prinses Aemilia* was captured by the English in the Battle of the Gabbard on 12 June 1653.
Commander in 1641: Tijmon Tijssen Kaddens
Commander on 1 January 1642: Sijmon Tijssen Caddens (presumably the same as above)
Commander in 1652: Willem van der Zaan
Commander in early 1653: Jan ter Stegen
Commander at the Battle of the Gabbard: Lt Cdr Jan Franszoon Smit
Dimensions given in 1641: 120ft × 29ft ×? ×?
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 120ft × 28ft × 10½ft × 6½ft
Armament in 1641: 8 bronze 12pdr, 12 iron 12pdr, 4 bronze 6pdr
Armament on 1 January 1642: 24 guns
Armament in 1652: 4 bronze 12pdr, 14-8pdr, 4 bronze 6pdr, 2-4pdr drakes
Armament on 5 April 1653: 4-12pdr, 14-8pdr, 8-6pdr, 2-4pdr
Crew on 1 January 1642: 85 men
Crew in 1653: 107 men

Prins Hendrik

The *Prins Hendrik* was built in 1639.
Commander in June 1645: Hendrick Schrevels
Commander on 16 May 1647: Hendrick Schrevels
Armament in June 1645: 30 guns
Armament on 16 May 1647: 30 guns
Crew in June 1645: 100 men
Crew on 16 May 1647: 100 men

Prins Willem or *the Oude Prins*

The origins of the *Prins Willem* are unclear, but the ship was built as early as 1639. Operation of the *Prins Willem* from 1652 was funded from the Hundred Ships appropriation of 1652. The *Prins Willem* was lost during the storm off the Texel on 8, 9, and 10 November 1653. A note says that Captain Boerman and the entire crew were saved. All lists from 1652 and 1653 include the *Prins Willem* as a ship of the Admiralty of Amsterdam. This is an issue because there was a published note

indicating that the *Prins Willem* had been purchased by the Admiralty of the Noorderkwartier. The story given by Professor Elias is that, at the time of her loss, the *Prins Willem* belonged to the Noorderkwartier. On 10 November 1653 the *Prins Willem* was apparently stranded on the headland at Petten. The body of Captain Boermans was found in the wreck, along with 12 dead Crewmen.
Commander on 16 May 1647: Jacob Huyrluyt
Commander on 22 March 1649: Jacob Huyrluyt
Commander from 1652 to 1653: Jan Janszoon Boerman or Boermans
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 120ft × 28ft × 11ft × 6½ft
Dimensions given on 23 June 1653: 128ft × 29ft × 12ft × 6½ft
Armament on 16 November 1653: 6-12pdr, 12-8pdr, 8-6pdr, 2-3pdr
Armament on 23 June 1653: 6-12pdr, 14-8pdr, 6-6pdr, 2-5pdr, 2-3pdr
Crew on 10 April 1653: 106 men
Crew on 24 June 1653: 106 men authorized

Salamander

The *Salamander* was a West Indiaman hired at Amsterdam for service with the fleet during the campaign against the Spanish armada in 1639. The *Salamander* was mentioned during September and October 1639.
Commander: Laurens Pieterszoon Bachhuijsen
Armament: 40 guns
Crew: 110 men

Sint Laurens

The *Sint Laurens* was hired at Amsterdam in May 1639, and was probably a West Indiaman. The *Sint Laurens* took part in the campaign leading up to the Battle of the Downs on 21 October 1639.
Commander: Adriaen Dommertszoon
Dimensions: 137ft × 29ft × 14ft ×?
Armament: 32 guns
Crew: 87 men

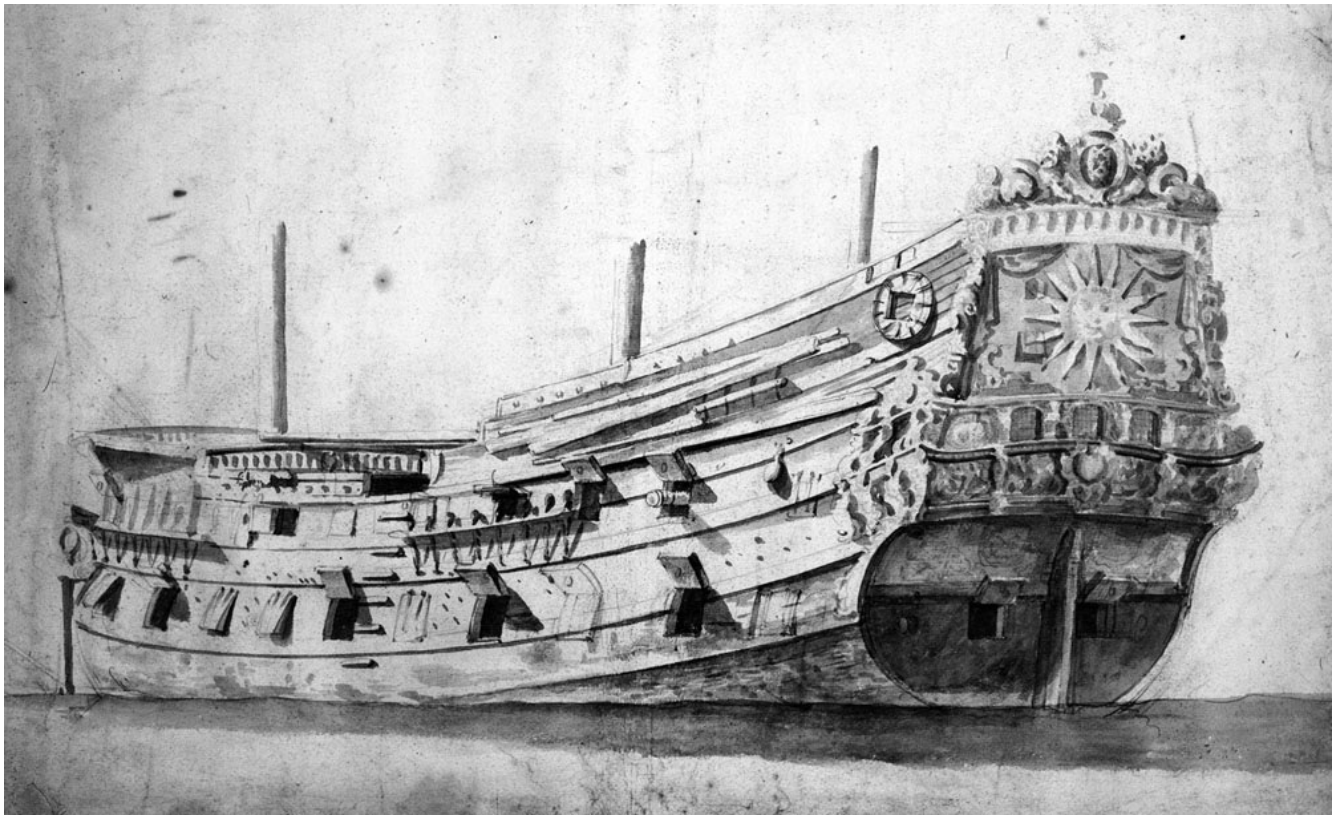
Amsterdam

The *Amsterdam* was built in about 1640. From March 1651 until 6 July 1651 the ship was in Lt Adm Tromp's squadron that operated against privateers in the Channel.

The *Amsterdam* served with the fleet from June 1652 until the ship foundered in a storm off the Shetlands, drowning all hands. The *Amsterdam* was apparently funded from July 1651 by the appropriation for the 36 cruisers.
Commander on 16 May 1647: Barent Pieterszoon Dorrevelt
Commander on 22 March 1649: Barent Pieterszoon Dorrevelt
Commander from March 1651 until 6 July 1651: Barent Pieterszoon Dorrevelt
Commander in 1652: Barent Pieterszoon Dorrevelt
Dimensions 120ft × 29ft × 11ft × 6¾ft
Armament on 16 May 1647: 32 guns
Armament in 1652: 18-12pdr, 10-6pdr, 2-4pdr
Crew on 16 May 1647: 85 men
Crew in 1652: 100 men

Deventer

A new ship named *Deventer* was built by Dirk Raven at Amsterdam in 1640 to replace the ship built in 1627.
Commander in 1646: Maerten Schaeff
Lieutenant in 1646: Boëtius Schaeff
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 130ft ×? ×? ×?\
Armament 32 guns



The *Zon* of 1640 was part of the Mediterranean squadron during the first Anglo-Dutch War and played a prominent role in the Battle of Livorno in 1653 that effectively destroyed English sea power in the Middle Sea for the rest of the war. This Van de Velde portrait was probably made a few years after the battle. © *National Maritime Museum PY3829*

Zon, Son, or *Vergulde Zon*

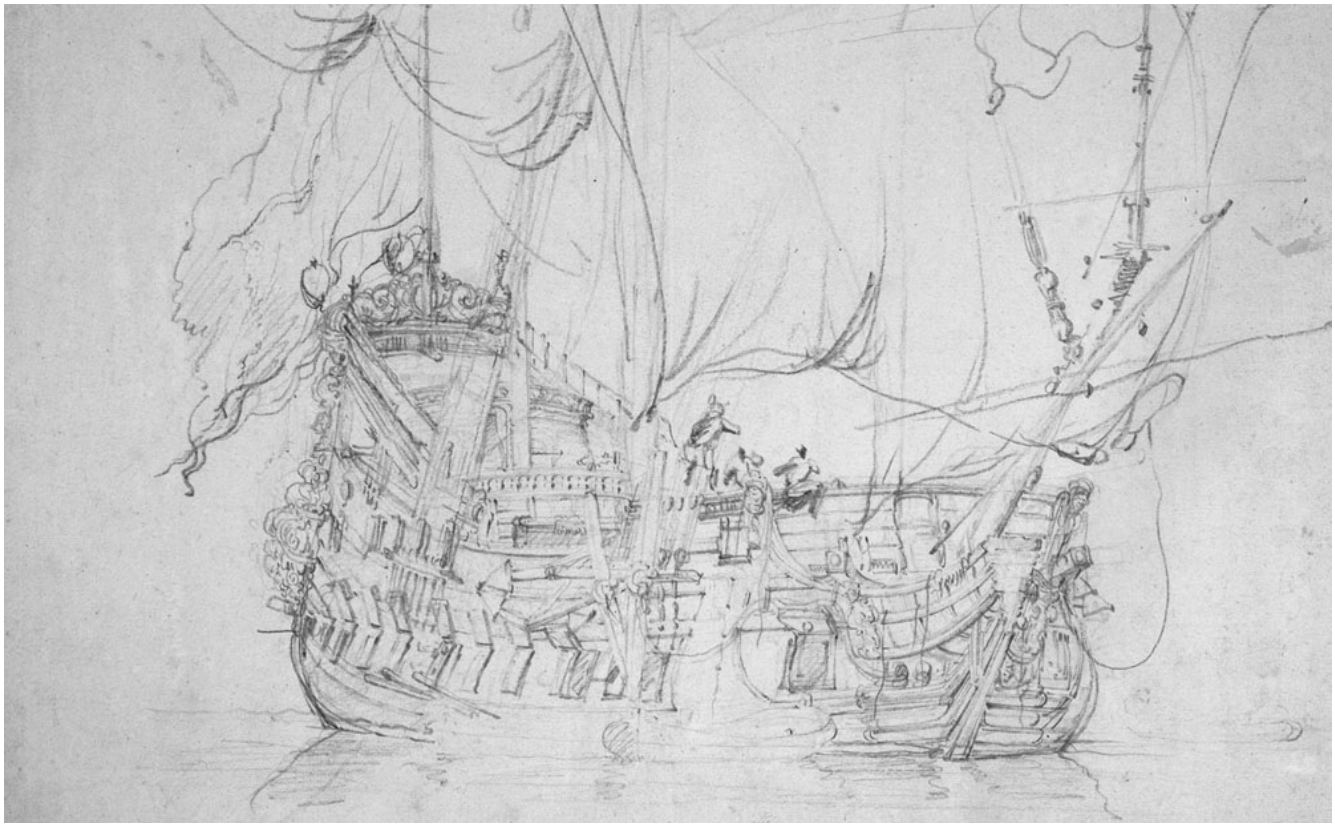
The *Zon* was built in 1640. The *Zon* served in the Mediterranean during the First Anglo-Dutch War until after the Battle of Livorno, when the English fleet withdrew following its defeat.

Commander on 22 March 1649: Anthonis van Zalingen
Commander in 1652: Anthonis van Zalingen
Commander in 1653: Pieter van Zalingen
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet in 1651: 125ft × 31ft × 12ft × 7ft
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet in 1654: 128ft × 31½ft × 12ft ×?
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet on 1 April 1665: 124ft × 31ft ×? ×?
Armament in 1651: 4-18pdr, 22-12pdr, 10-8pdr, 4-6pdr
Armament on 1 April 1665: 4-18pdr, 16-12pdr, 20-6pdr, 6-3pdr
Gun ports on the lower tier: 11

Edam

The *Edam* was built in 1641. From March 1651 until 6 July 1651 the *Edam* was in a squadron operating against privateers in the Channel. At the Battle of Lowestoft, the English captured the *Edam* and renamed the ship the *Black Bull*, but the Dutch recaptured the ship at the Four Days' Battle in 1666. There are conflicting sets of dimensions for the *Edam*. While the official list from 1654 is usually treated as the definitive source, there is considerable evidence for the length being 124 feet; also, the 7 July 1654 list gives the building year as 1644.

Commander in 1641: Jan de Lapper
Commander on 22 March 1649: David Janszoon Bondt
Commander in 1652 and 1653: Barent Cramer
Commander in 1664 and 1665: Jacob Swart
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet given in 1652 and 1653: 124ft × 28ft × 11ft × 6¼t
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet on 14 July 1654 list: 120ft × 28ft × 11ft × 6¼ft
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet given on 31 March 1665: 123ft × 30ft ×? ×?



The Amsterdam Admiralty's *Edam* was built in 1641. She was captured in 1665 and briefly served in the Royal Navy as the *Black Bull* until recaptured and sunk the following year. The figurehead is missing, so the Van de Velde drawing may show the ship after one of her many actions. © *National Maritime Museum PX6179*

Armament in 1664 and 1665: 34 guns
Crew on 7 July 1654: 80 sailors
Crew in 1664 and 1665: 135 men

Graaf Willem

The *Graaf Willem* was built in 1641.
Commander in 1641: Magnus Marissen Bloem
Commander on 16 May 1647: Magnus Marcaszoon Bloem
Commander on 24 June 1653: Jan Gideonszoon Verburgh
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet given on 27 March 1653: 125ft × 31ft × 12½ft × 7ft
Armament on 16 May 1647: 30 guns
Armament on 27 March 1653: 4-18pdr, 16-12pdr, 16-8pdr, and 4-6pdr
Armament on 24 June 1653: 40 guns
Crew on 16 May 1647: 100 men
Crew on 24 June 1653: 155 men

Goes, Der Goes, or *Ter Goes*

The *Goes* was built in 1641.
Commander in 1641: Cornelis van Brakel
Commander on 22 March 1649: Willem van Niehoff
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet on 7 July 1654: 124ft × 31ft × 12ft ×?
Crew on 7 July 1654: 80 sailors

Groningen or *Groeningen*

The *Groningen* was built in 1641.
Commander in 1641: Aucke (Augustijn) Haijtses Balck
Commander on 22 March 1653: Augustijn Balck
Commander on 14 July 1653: Gilles Thijssen Campen
Commander on 7 July 1654: Gilles Thijssen Campen
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet given in April 1653: 125ft × 31ft × 12ft × 7ft
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet given on 7 July 1654: 128ft × 31½ft × 12ft ×?
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet given on 29 March 1666: 124ft × 31ft × 12½ft ×?
Armament on 14 July 1653: 4 iron 18pdr, 2 bronze 12pdr, 16 iron 18pdr, 4 bronze 8pdr, 10 iron 8pdr, 4 bronze 4pdr
Armament on 7 July 1654: 4 bronze 18pdr, 2 bronze 12pdr, 16 iron 12pdr, 4

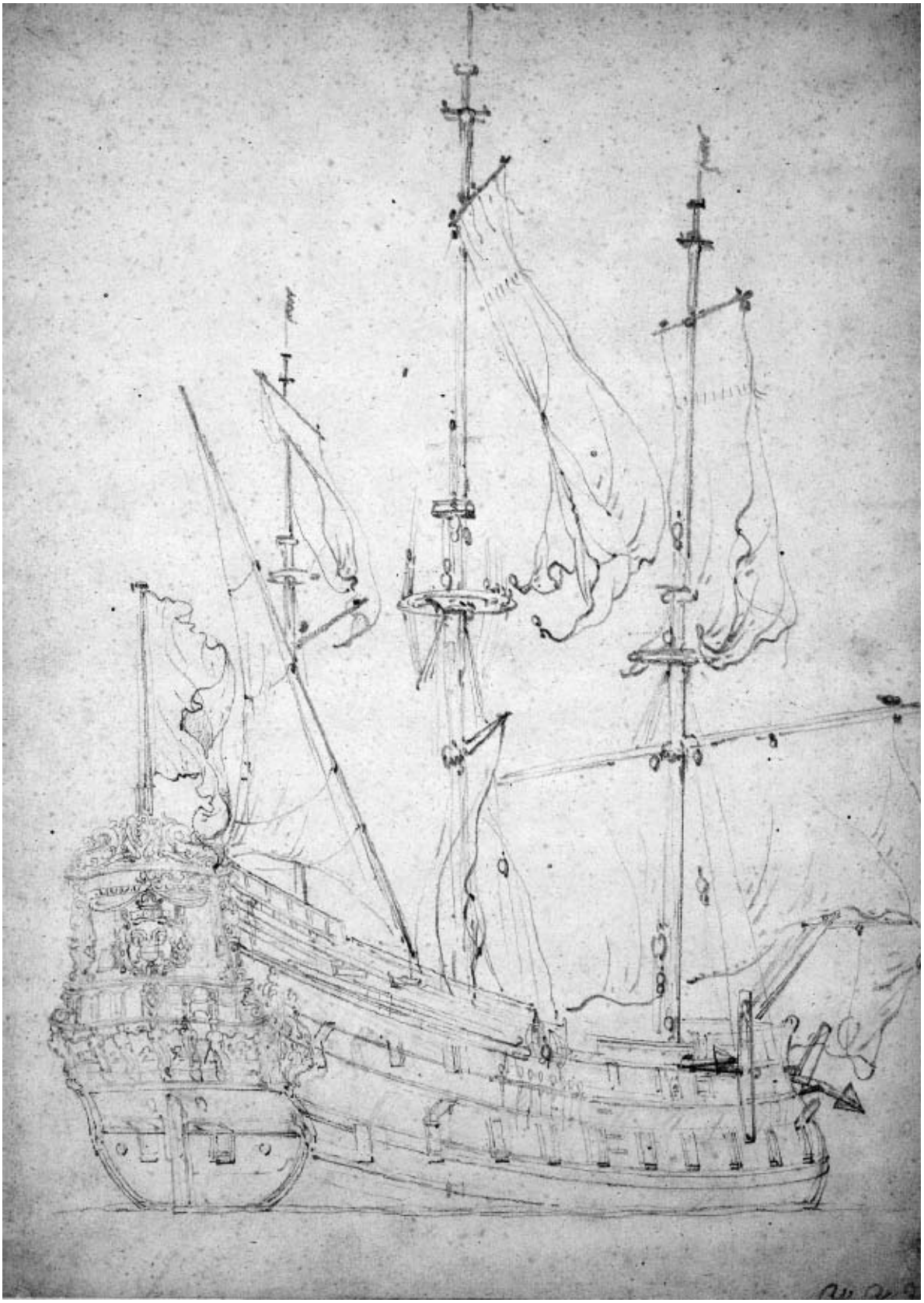
bronze 8pdr, 4 iron 8pdr, and 4 bronze chambered 4pdr
Crew on 14 July 1653: 135 men, needing another 25 men
Crew on 7 July 1654: 90 sailors

Neptunus

The *Neptunus* was a frigate hired in 1641 for service in the fleet sent to aid Portugal. The *Neptunus* was last mentioned in 1642.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 105ft × 24ft × 10½ft × 6½ft
Armament 20 guns
Crew: 59 to 60 men

Pelikaan

The *Pelikaan* was a pinnnace hired in 1641 for service in the fleet sent to aid Portugal. The *Pelikaan* was last mentioned in 1642. The ship was pierced for 42 guns, although she had many empty ports while serving in the navy.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 136ft × 29½ft × 14ft × 6½t or 6ft-7in
Armament: 30 to 32 guns
Crew: 94 to 100 men



A drawing signed by the Younger Van de Velde of the *Groningen*, an Amsterdam ship of about 40 guns built in 1641. The ship displays the arms of Groningen on the tafferel with those of Amsterdam above.

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Prins

The *Prins* was hired in 1641 for service in the fleet sent to aid Portugal. The *Prins* was last mentioned in 1642.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 142ft × 29½t × 13½ft ×?
Armament 36 to 38 guns
Crew: 116 to 120 men

Prins van Portugal

The *Prins van Portugal* was hired in 1641 for service in the fleet sent to aid Portugal. A Portuguese ship, its proper name was *Dom Theodosio Principe de Portugal*. The *Prins van Portugal* was last mentioned in 1642.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 124ft × 26ft × 11½ft × 6ft
Armament 24 to 26 guns
Crew: 70 men

Sint Andries

The *Sint Andries* was hired in 1641 for service in the fleet sent to aid Portugal. The *Sint Andries* was last mentioned in 1642.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 136ft × 29½t × 14ft × 6¾ft
Armament 36 guns
Crew: 106 to 120 men

Sint Jacob

The *Sint Jacob* was a merchant ship hired in 1641 for service in the fleet sent to aid Portugal. The *Sint Jacob* was last mentioned in 1642.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 123½ft × 28½ft × 13ft × 6¼ft
Armament 26 guns
Crew: 87 to 90 men

Walcheren

The *Walcheren* was built at the naval shipyard at Amsterdam in 1641 and was wrecked off Calais on 13 October 1646.
Commander from 1641 to 1646: Cornelis Toelast
Commander in 1645: Barent Barentszoon Cramer

Amsterdam

The yacht *Amsterdam* was built in 1642, and last mentioned in 1653. At least one source suggested that the yacht *Amsterdam* was built in 1648, but the *Amsterdam* set sail for Brazil on 26 December 1647 with Witte de With's fleet. The vesel arrived in Brazil on 18 March 1648, and fought in the battle with the Portuguese on 28 September 1648. The *Amsterdam* returned to The the river Meuse (the Maas) on 28 April 1650.

Commander in 1652 and 1653: Barent Cramer
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 66ft × 19ft ×? ×?
Armament on 16 May 1647: 16 guns
Crew on 16 May 1647: 66 men

Gouda

The *Gouda* was built by Jacob Lucasse in the naval shipyard at Amsterdam in 1642. The Goudawas stranded on the beach at Petten in a gale on 10 November 1653. The wreck was actually between the Huisduinen and Kaland's Oog (Callant's Eye). The captain, Jan Egbertszoon Ooms, survived the wreck, but half the crew was lost in the surf and storm-force winds. On12 November 1653 Lt Adm Wassenaer resolved to visit the Goudato see what could be salvaged, especially the guns.

Commander in 1641: Hendrick Schrevels
Commander on 16 May 1647: David Janszoon Bondt
Commander on 22 March 1649: Meijndert Voskuijl
Commander in 1652 and 1653: Jan Egbertszoon Ooms
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 116ft × 29ft × 11¼ft × 6ft
Armament on 16 May 1647: 28 guns
Crew on 16 May 1647: 85 men

Hollandia

The *Hollandia* was built by Jacob Lucasse in the naval shipyardat Amsterdam in 1642. When the Dutch fleet sailed from StMartin on its way to the Battle of Portland, the *Hollandia* was left behind with other ships. The *Hollandia* was sunk at the Battle of Scheveningen in 1653. The dimensions usually given, 120ft × 29ft × 11ft × 6¾ft, seem to have been those of the shipbuilt in 1637.

Commander on 22 March 1649: Evert Anthonissen
Commander on 10 August 1653: Evert Anthonissen

Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 116ft × 28½ft × 11¼ft × 6ft
Armament in 1652: 18-12pdr, 14-6pdr
Armament on 14 July 1653: 4 bronze 12pdr, 14 iron 12pdr, 6bronze 6pdr, 8 iron 6pdr
Crew in 1652: 120 sailors and 20 soldiers
Crew on 14 July 1653: 110 men, but short of another 30 men

Amsterdam

The *Amsterdam* was a ship hired and fitted out as a cruiser bythe city of Amsterdam in December 1643.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 122ft × 28½ft × 12¼ft × 5½ft
Armament: 2 bronze 12pdr, 2-copper 12pdr, 4 iron 12pdr, 2bronze 8pdr, 2-copper 8pdr, 12 iron 8pdr, 4 bronze klokwijs 6pdr

Maan, Halve Maan, or Gouden Maan

The *Maan* was built in 1643.
Commander on 22 March 1649: Johan van Galen
Commander in 1652: David Janszoon Bondt
Commander on 7 July 1654: Hendrick Huijskens
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet given in 1652: 125ft × 31ft × 12ft × 7ft
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet given on 7 July 1654: 128ft × 31½ft × 12ft × 7ft
Armament given in 1652: 4-18pdr, 16-12pdr, 16-8pdr, 4-4pdr
Armament on 7 July 1654: 4 bronze 18pdr, 16 iron 12pdr, 6 bronze 8pdr, 10 iron 8pdr, and 4 bronze 4pdr drakes
Crew in 1652: 140 men
Crew on 7 July 1654: 90 sailors

Zeelandia

The *Zeelandia* was built in 1643.
Commander on 22 March 1649: Joris van der Zaan
Commander in May 1665: Bathazar van de Voorde
Commander in March 1677: Pieter Constant
Dimensions on 7 July 1654: 120ft × 29½ft × 11ft ×?
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet on 1 April 1665: 120ft × 29ft ×? ×?
Armament on 1 April 1665: 18-12pdr, 16-6pdr, 4-3pdr

Armament in March 1677: 44 guns
Crew on 7 July 1654: 80 sailors
Crew in June 1665: 151 men



The *Gouden Maan* in action at the Battle of Leghorn, 1653. The artist, Willem Hermanszoon van Diest, has mistakenly shown the ship destroying the English *Bonaventure*, a feat actually achieved by the *Vereenigde Provinciën*. *© National Maritime Museum BHC0275*

Jaarsveld, Jaarsvelt, or *Huis te Jaarsvelt*

The *Jaarsvelt* was completed in 1643 and was lost in 1647.
Commander in 1645: Captain Hoppesack
Commander in 1647: Floris van Oijen
Armament in 1645: 30 guns
Crew in 1645: 86 men

Huis van Nassau

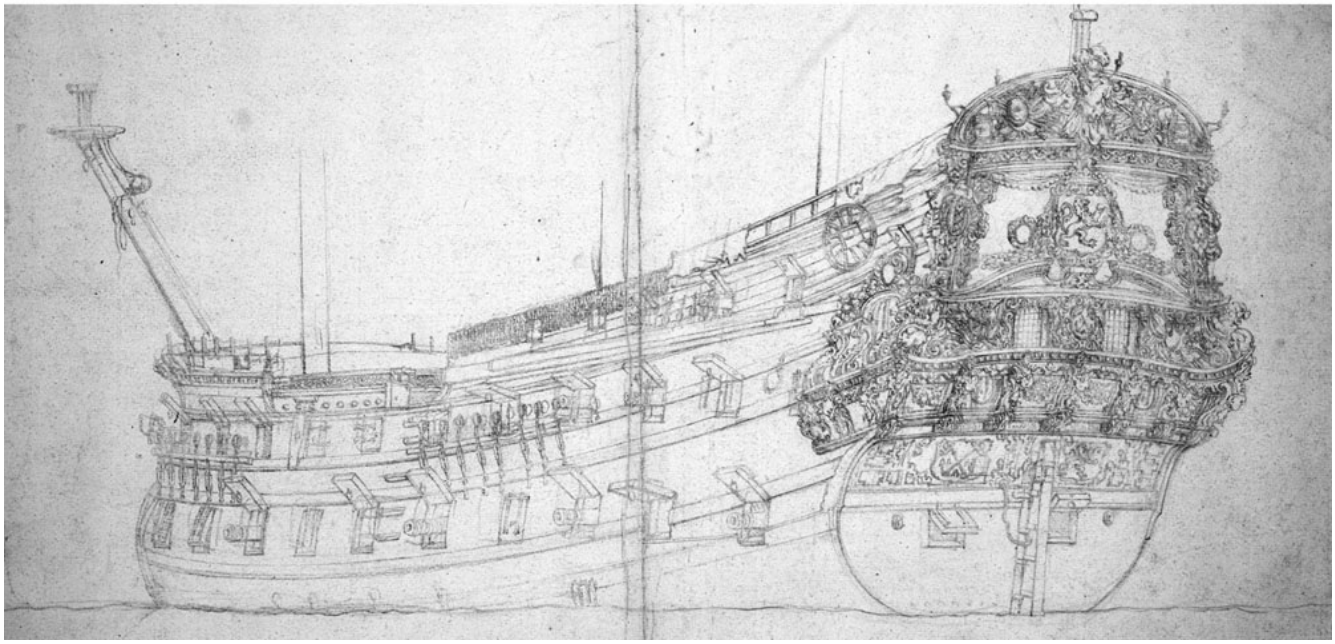
The *Huis van Nassau* was probably completed on 20 October 1643 as one of a pair of ships that were being built at the time. The *Huis van Nassau* was in the fleet under the command of Witte de With when they forced a large convoy of merchant ships into the Baltic without paying the toll to Denmark. The *Huis van Nassau* was part of the squadron sent to Brazil in late 1647. In a battle on 28 September 1648, a Portuguese ship was blown up and caused heavy damage to the *Huis van Nassau*, which was abandoned by the Dutch. The Portuguese repaired the ship and put her back into service.
Commander in 1645: Vice Admiral Joris van Cats
Commander in 1647: Govert Vorens
Commander in 1648: Matthijs Gillisen
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 132ft × 32ft × 13ft × 7ft or 130ft × 32ft × 13ft × 7ft
Armament in 1645: 36 guns
Armament in 1648: 40 guns
Crew in 1645: 130 men

Provincie van Holland

The *Provincie van Holland* was completed in late 1643, possibly built to the same dimensions as the *Huis van Nassau*. One outstanding question is whether this is the same ship as the *Vereenigde Provinciën*, built in the same year.
Commander in late 1643: Matthijs Gillissen
Estimated dimensions if built to the *Huis van Nassau* dimensions: 130ft × 32ft × 13ft × 7ft
Armament 36 guns

Vereenigde Provinciën

The *Vereenigde Provincien* was built in 1643.
Commander on 16 May 1647: Sybrant Waterdrincker
Commander in March 1650: Hendrik Swart
Commander in March 1653: Johan van Galen
Commander on 7 July 1654: Maarten Schaeff
Commander in 1658: Ewout Jeroenssen de Moy
Commander in 1659: Jan van Amstel
Commander in June and August 1665: Cornelis van Hogenhoeck
Commander in August 1666: Jacob Binckes
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 128ft × 31½ft × 12ft × 7ft
Armament on 16 May 1647: 32 guns
Armament in 1651: 4-24pdr, 22-12pdr, 10-8pdr, 4-6pdr
Armament on 7 July 1654: 4 bronze 24pdr, 14 iron 12pdr, 16 iron 8pdr, and 4 bronze 6pdr drakes



A Van de Velde ship portrait identified by the artist as the *Vereenigde Provinciën*. It may date from late in the ship's career, perhaps in the 1660s.

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Crew on 16 May 1647: 100 men
Crew on 7 July 1654: 90 sailors

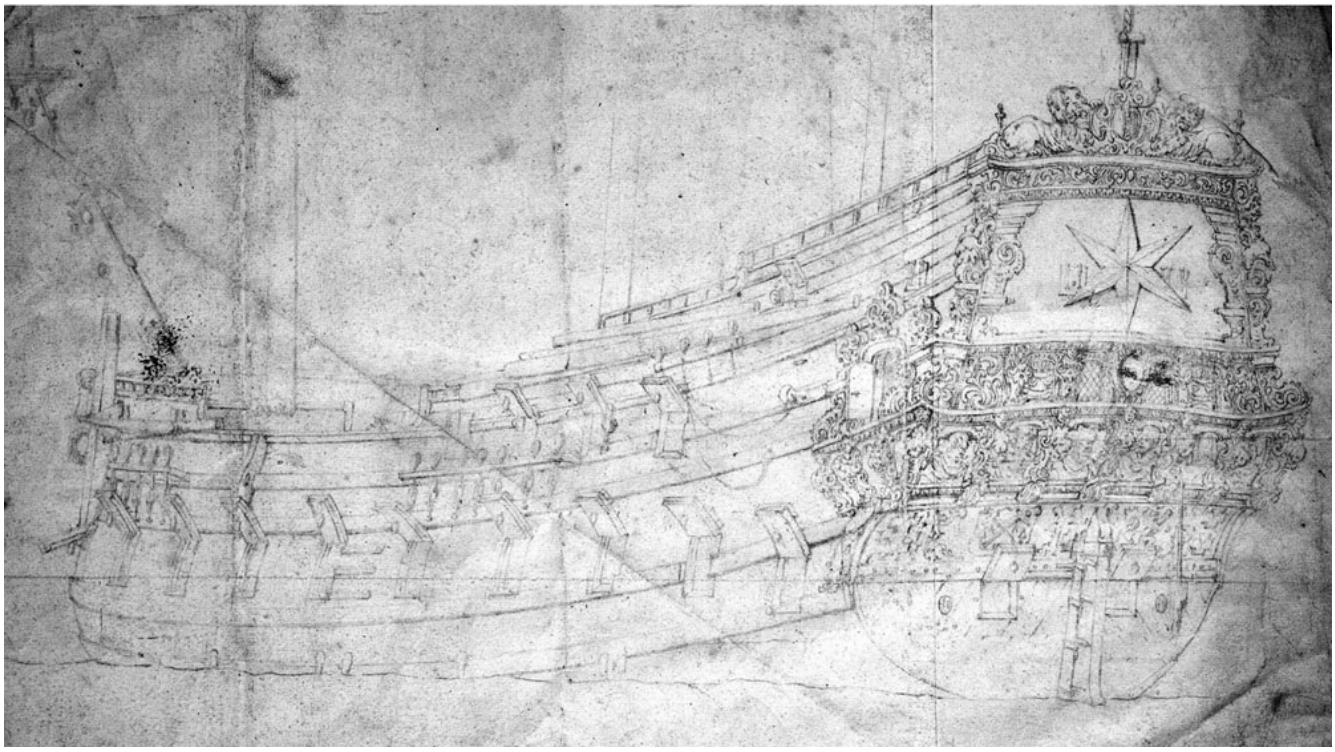
Haarlem or *Wapen van Haarlem*

The *Haarlem* was built in 1644. The *Haarlem* is one of a group of ships whose dimensions are in question. All the dimensions listed for the *Haarlem* in 1652 and 1653 are for a 125-foot long ship. The 'Staat van Oorlog te Water' from July 1654 gives the length as 128 feet and that is the figure that is usually quoted. Another list from 1665 gives the length as 124 feet. The 'Antekening Dyserinck', a list compiled in 1807, gives the length as 128 feet. The *Haarlem* was in the Mediterranean with the Dutch fleet there during 1652 and 1653.
Commander on 12 December 1647: Matthijs Gillissen
Commander in 1652 and 1653: Dirk Crijnen Verveen
Commander in April 1665: Adam van Brederode
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet from 1651: 125ft × 31ft × 12ft × 7ft
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet on 7 July 1654: 128ft × 31½ft × 12ft ×?ft
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet from April 1665: 124ft × 31ft ×? ×?
Armament on 12 December 1647: 36 guns
Armament in 1651: 8-18pdr, 18-12pdr, 10-6pdr, 4-4pdr
Armament in 1665: 4-18pdr, 18-12pdr, 18-8pdr, 6-3pdr
Crew in 1651: 140 men
Crew in 1665: 175 sailors and 30 soldiers

Star, Gouden Star, Starre, Morgenstar, Morgenstarre, or *Morgen Sterre*

The *Star* was built in 1644. The *Star* was an improvement in design, without the very high stern characteristic of Dutch ships up to the 1630s. She was a two-decked ship with the lower deck having a complete tier of ten guns a side; the waist was not armed. In 1652 the Star's operation was funded by the Hundred Ships appropriation, so she was considered to be a 'hired ship' despite having been built as a warship. The *Star* was in Gideon de Wildt's squadron in 1651, where she was called the *Morgenstar* or *Morgenstarre*. The *Star* served through the First Anglo-Dutch War and was at the Battles of the Gabbard and Scheveningen. The *Star* was burnt at Tobago during a battle in 1677.
Commander on 22 March 1649: Antonie de Liederkercken
Commander in July 1651: Cornelis Tromp

Commander in 1652: Jacob Pauwelszoon Cort
Commander in 1653: Albert Claeszoon Graeff
Commander on 14 July 1653: Albert Claeszoon Graeff
Commander in 1656: Johan Roeteringh
Commander in May 1665: Herman Egbertsen Wolff
Commander on 25 June 1667: Cornelis Joosten Smient
Commander in September 1676: Pieter Cooreman
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 120ft × 28ft × 12ft × 6ft
Dimensions on 7 July 1654: 120ft × 28ft × 12ft ×?
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet on 1 April 1665: 120ft × 27ft ×? ×?
Armament on 16 November 1652: 6-12pdr, 12-8pdr, 10-6pdr, 2-3pdr
Armament on 14 July 1653: 6-12pdr, 12-8pdr, 6-6pdr, 2-4pdr
Armament on 1 April 1665: 18-12pdr, 14-6pdr, 4-3pdr
Armament on 25 June 1667: 32 guns
Armament in September 1676: 30 guns
Gun ports on the lower tier: 10
Crew on 17 September 1652: 100 men
Crew on 14 July 1653: 58 men with another 42 men missing
Crew on 7 July 1654: 80 sailors
Crew in 1656: 105 sailors and 20 soldiers
Crew on 1 April 1665: 120 sailors and 20 soldiers



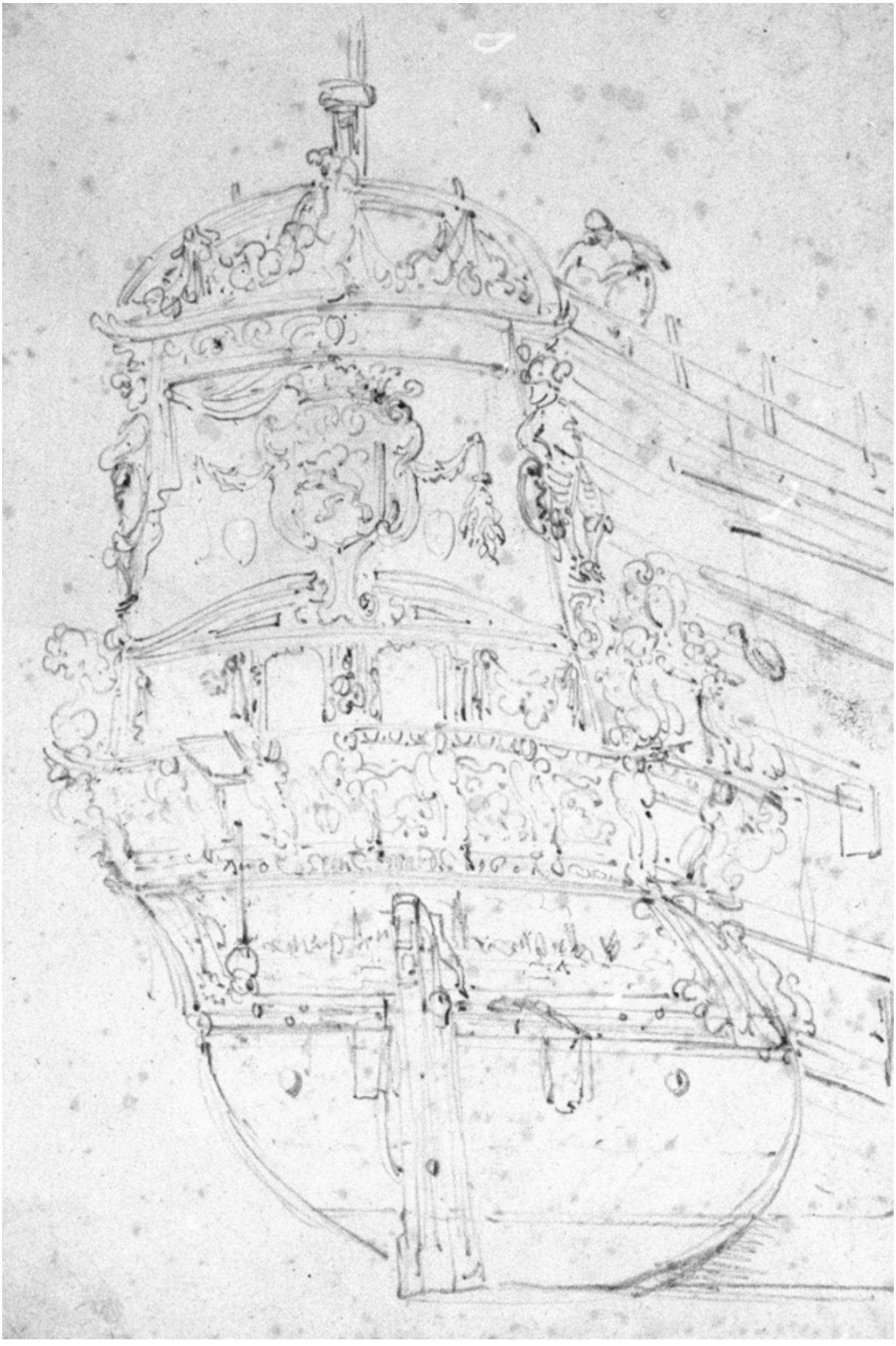
The *Star*, a 30-gun ship built in 1644. As shown in this Van de Velde portrait, the design moved away from the steep sheer line and high afterworks characteristic of earlier Dutch warships. The ship enjoyed a long and active career and was finally destroyed by fire while in action in 1677. © *National Maritime Museum PY1785*

Leeuwarden

The *Leeuwarden* was built in 1645 and was last mentioned in 1667. The *Leeuwarden* served in Gideon de Wildt's squadron in the Mediterranean and off the coast of Spain prior to the First Anglo-Dutch War. There were periods in 1653 when Vice Admiral Witte de With used the *Leewarden* as his flagship. The ship was chartered by Denmark for the period of 1666 to 1667, returning to the Texel on 31 August 1667. The ship was not employed during 1668 and 1669. After 1667 there were increasing periods when the ship was laid up and then reactivated. The *Leeuwarden* was not mentioned after 1678.

Commander from 1645 until 1651: Gideon de Wildt
Commander on 22 March 1649: Gideon de Wildt
Commander in July 1651: Govert Reael
Commander on 23 June 1653: Govert Reael
Commander on 7 July 1654: Jan Egbertszoon Ooms
Commander in 1654-1656: Jan Egbertszoon Ooms
Commander on 17 May 1658: Evert Anthonissen
Commander in 1659 to 1660: Joost Verschuur
Commander in 1661: Ysbrand de Vries
Commander from 1662-1663: Joris de Caullerij
Commander in 1663: Jan van Campen
Commander in 1664: Jan Roetering
Commander in 1666 to 1667: Barent Hals
Commander in 1667: Jacob Andrieszoon Swart
Commander from 1670-1671: Philips de Munnik
Commander in 1672: Frederik Swart
Commander in 1676: Philips de Munnik
Commander in 1676 and 1677: Huijbrecht Geel
Commander in 1678: Marcus van Roijen
Dimensions quoted on 23 June 1653 in Amsterdam feet: 121ft × 30ft × 12½ft × 6ft
Dimensions on 7 July 1654 in Amsterdam feet: 120ft × 29¾ft × 11¾ft ×?
Armament on 23 June 1653: 4-18pdr, 14-12pdr, 2-8pdr, 14-6pdr
Armament 7 July July 1654: 4 bronze 18pdr, 14 iron 12pdr, 6 bronze 6pdr, 8 iron 6pdr, 2 bronze 4pdr
Crew establishment on 23 June 1653: 158 men
Crew on board on 23 June 1653: 148 men

Crew on 7 July 1654: 80 sailors



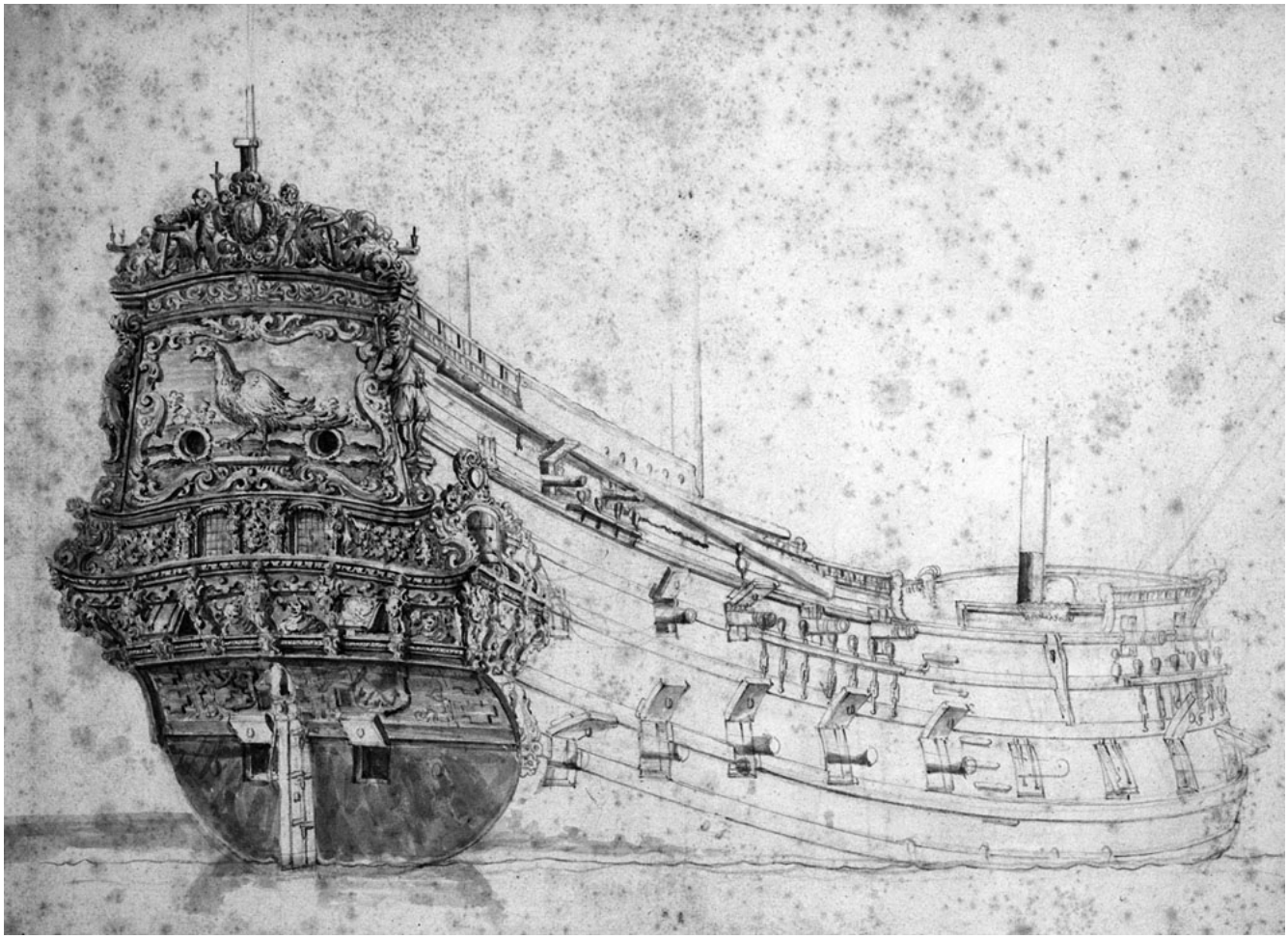
An important key to the identification of Dutch ships is the elaborate decoration they carried on their sterns – indeed, the English term tafferel (now usually rendered as taffrail) for this part of the ship is derived from the Dutch word for a picture. The Van de Veldes, father and son, spent considerable time and energy making detailed sketches of the stern decoration of ships, presumably as a form of reference library for potential future commissions. This drawing by the younger depicts the Amsterdam ship *Leeuwarden*, built in 1645; it is identified by the artist, but the arms of the town would have been a strong indicator of the ship's identity.

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Fazant, Phesant, Faisant, or *Vogel Phesant*

The *Fazant* was built at Amsterdam in 1646. In 1686 the *Fazant* lay in a dock, reportedly in poor material condition and 40 years old. In the autumn of 1652 the *Fazant* was convoying merchant ships to the Sound. The ship was chartered to Denmark from 1666 to 1667, and after the *Fazant* returned to Amsterdam in 1667, she was employed as a convoyer. The picture on the taffrail showed a pheasant above the arms of Amsterdam. There were two small supporting characters, each holding an anchor in one hand.

Commander on 22 March 1649: Jan de Lapper (or Jan Janszoon Lapper)
Commander on 7 July 1654: Jan de Lapper
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 120ft × 29ft × 12ft × 6¾ft
Dimensions listed on 23 June 1653: 120ft × 28ft ×? × 6¼t
Dimensions given on 7 July 1654: 120ft × 29ft × 12ft ×?
Armament on 24 June 1654: 32 guns
Armament in July 1654: 4 bronze 12pdr, 14 iron 12pdr, 4 bronze 6pdr, 8 iron 6pdr, 2-6pdr drakes
Crew on 23 June 1653: 90 sailors and 20 soldiers
Crew on 7 July 1654: 80 sailors



A relatively well-finished Van de Velde drawing of the *Fazant* of 1646, from the drawing style thought to date from early in the ship's career. Like many of the medium-sized warships of 30–40 guns built in this period, she was structurally a two-decker, but the upper deck carried no guns in the waist. © *National Maritime Museum PY3828*

Leiden or *Leyden*

The *Leiden* was built in 1647 at Amsterdam. The ship was taken and burnt by the English in a battle on 25 December 1666 (Old Style). The *Leiden* was in company with the *Klein Harder, Elias*, and two other ships when the fight occurred.

Commander on 22 March 1649: Cornelis Holla
Commander on 24 June 1653: Hendrik Kroeger
Dimensions on 7 July 1654: 117½ft × 28¼t × 11ft ×?
Armament on 24 June 1653: 30 guns
Armament in late 1666: 36 guns
Crew on 7 July 1654: 80 sailors
Crew on 24 June 1653: 107 men

Overijssel

The *Overijssel* was apparently purchased some time prior to late 1647. The *Overijssel* participated in Witte de With's expedition to Brazil, setting sail on 12 December 1647 and returning from Brazil on 1 November 1649. The *Overijssel* was sold in 1652.

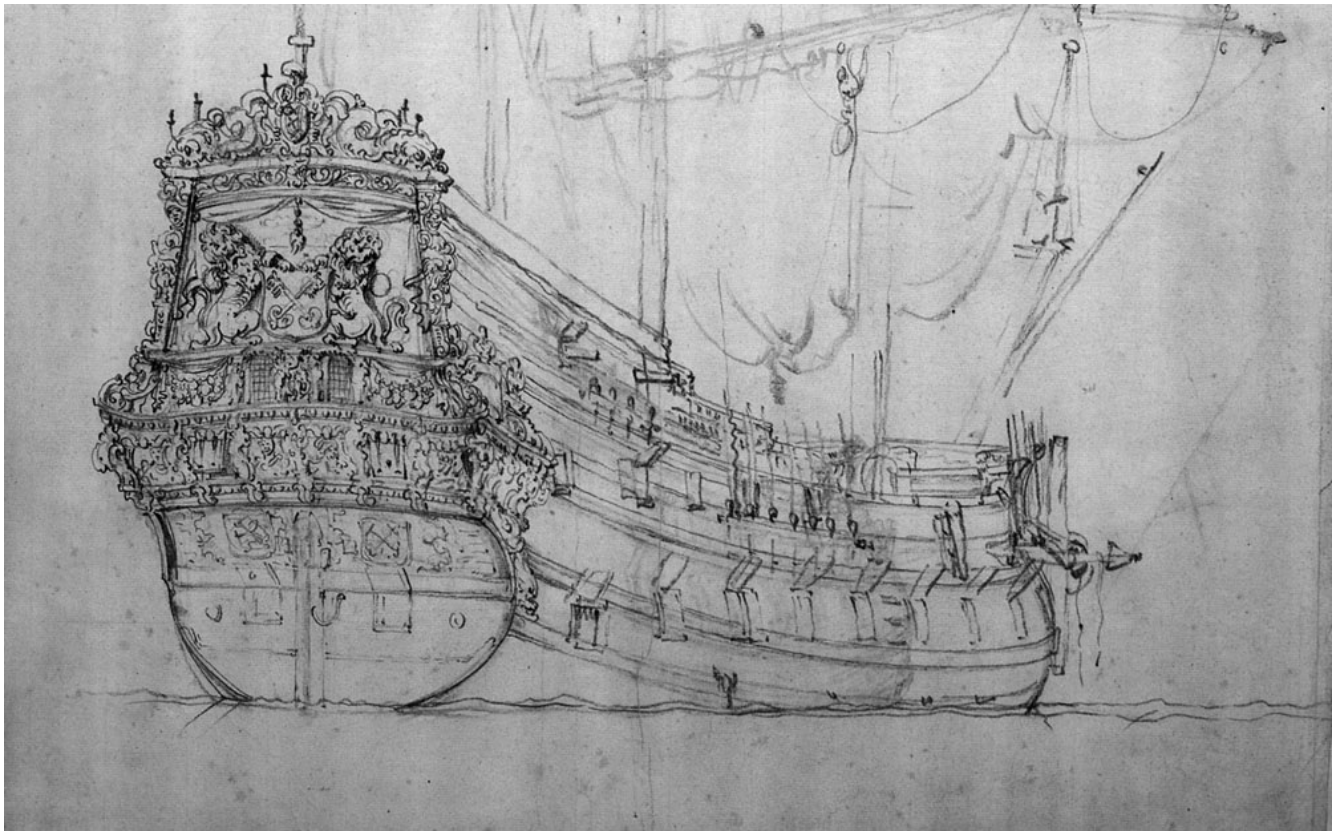
Commander on 12 December 1647: Dirk Crijnen Verveen
Commander on 1 November 1649: Steven Cuyper
Armament 28 guns

Huis van Nassau

The *Huis van Nassau* was the Portuguese prize *Sao Bartholomeu* renamed after capture. The *Huis van Nassau* was sold on 18 August 1651.

Jaarsvelt, Jaarsveld, or Huis te Jaarsvelt

The *Jaarsvelt* was built in 1648, and ran on an uncharted rock while departing from Livorno on 9 February 1653 and was lost.
Commander on 22 March 1649: Schout-bij-Nacht Joris van Cats
Commander in 1652: Joris van Cats
Commander in 1652-1653: Johan van Galen
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 130ft × 32ft × 13ft × 7ft
Armament in 1652: 4-24pdr, 22-12pdr, 16-8pdr, 2-6pdr
Crew in 1652: 150 men



The *Leiden* of 1647 was one of a number of generally similar warships built at Amsterdam in the 1640s. The tafferel displays the arms of Leiden, as well as symbols relating to Amsterdam and its admiralty. © *National Maritime Museum PZ7260*

Old Directors of Amsterdam

Burght

The *Burght* served with Witte de With's fleet in 1645.
Commander: Gerrit van Limmen
Armament 24 guns
Crew: 81 men

Drommedaris

The *Drommedaris* served with Witte de With's fleet in 1645.
Commander: Claes Lastdrager
Armament 24 guns
Crew: 85 men

Hollandia

The *Hollandia* served with Witte de With's fleet in 1645.
Commander: Maerten de Graeff
Armament 26 guns
Crew: 86 men

Jonge Prins

The *Jonge Prins* served with Witte de With's fleet in 1645.
Commander: Pieter Janszoon Veltmuys
Armament 28 guns
Crew: 90 men

Prinses Roijaal or *Prinses Royale*

The *Prinses Roijaal* served with Witte de With's fleet in 1645.
Commander: Jacob Thyssen Nievelt
Armament 28 guns
Crew: 90 men

Valk or Valck

The *Valk* served with Witte de With's fleet in 1645.

Commander: Jan Egbertszoon Prins
Armament 23 guns
Crew: 83 men

Wakende Boey or *Wakende Boeij*

The *Wakende Boey* served with Witte de With's fleet in 1645.
Commander: Jan Meyckes
Armament 26 guns
Crew: 85 men

Wapen van Medemblik or *Wapen van Medemblick*

Commander: Gerrit Huybrechtszoon Goethart
Armament 25 guns
Crew: 85 men

New Directors of Amsterdam

Abrahams Offerande

The *Abrahams Offerande* was a ship hired by the New Directors of Amsterdam in 1645. The *Abrahams Offerande* was in Witte de With's fleet that convoyed a large fleet of merchant ships into the Baltic without paying the toll to Denmark.
Commander in 1645: Reyndert Claeszoon

Fortuijn

The *Fortuijn* was in Witte de With's fleet in 1645.
Commander: Jacob Schrieck
Armament 28 guns
Crew: 100 men and 10 boys

Godt Mars

The ship *Godt Mars* was in Witte de With's fleet in 1645.
Commander: Reynier Egbertszoon
Armament 26 guns
Crew: 82 men and 10 boys

Goude Leeuw

The *Goude Leeuw* was in Witte de With's fleet in 1645. This is probably the same ship that the Admiralty of the Noorderkwartier hired for service with the fleet that was sent to aid Portugal in 1641, and that also served in the First Anglo-Dutch War.
Commander: Adriaan Houttuyn
Armament 24 guns
Crew: 85 men

Grooten Jupiter

The *Grooten Jupiter* was in Witte de With's fleet in 1645.
Commander: Claes Corstiaenszoon
Armament 30 guns
Crew: 90 men and 10 boys

Klein Jupiter or *Cleynen Jupiter*

The *Klein Jupiter* was in Witte de With's fleet in 1645.
Commander: Hendrick Christyaenszoon
Armament 22 guns
Crew: 84 men

Koning van Sweden or *Coninck van Sweden*

The *Koning van Sweden* was in Witte de With's fleet in 1645.
Commander: Claes Sipkes
Armament 26 guns
Crew: 60 men

Patientia

The *Patientia* was probably the same ship that had been hired by Louis de Geer and that served as a fishery protection vessel in 1652.
Commander: Cornelis Janszoon Poort
Armament 26 guns
Crew: 71 men and 9 or 10 boys

Rechte Liefde or *Rechte Lyeffde*

The *Rechte Liefde* was in Witte de With's fleet in 1645.

Commander: Jacob Swart
Armament: 26 guns
Crew: 71 men and 10 or 12 boys

Sint Andries

The *Sint Andries* was in Witte de With's fleet in 1645.
Commander: Adriaan van Leeuwen
Armament 30 guns
Crew: 74 men with 10 boys

Sint Jacob

The *Sint Jacob* was in Witte de With's fleet in 1645.
Commander: Dirk Wouterszoon
Armament 26 guns
Crew: 26 men

Venetia

The *Venetia* was in Witte de With's fleet in 1645.
Commander: Jacob Syvertszoon Spanheim
Armament 32 guns
Crew: 78 men and 8 or 9 boys

Wapen Genua

The *Wapen Genua* was in Witte de With's fleet in 1645.
Commander: Arent Jacogszoon Habrake
Armament 36 guns
Crew: 102 men and 10 or 12 boys

Zwarte Raven **or** *Den Swarten Raven*

The *Zwarte Raven* was in Witte de With's fleet in 1645.
Commander: Jan Versteegen
Armament: 30 guns
Crew: 78 men and 8 or 10 boys

Admiralty of the Noorderkwartier

Neptunus

The *Neptunus* was built in 1626 and was last mentioned in 1631. On 21 May 1628 the *Neptunus* was with a squadron cruising off the coast of Flanders.
Commander on 21 May 1628: Govert Albertszoon ‘t Hoen
Size mentioned on 21 May 1628: 240 lasts
Armament on 21 May 1628: 28 guns
Crew on 21 May 1628: 85 sailors

Samson

The *Samson* was a fairly large ship built in 1627. The *Samson* was initially employed as a cruiser in 1628 and was commanded by a familiar figure, Allert Janszoon Tamessen. In 1628 the *Samson* carried 31 guns and had a crew of 85 sailors. By 1631 the *Samson* is listed as having a crew of 95 sailors and 30 soldiers. Allert Tamessen commanded the ship until at least 1633. By 1642 the *Samson* was armed and equipped for the fishery protection role. The *Samson* was with Tromp’s fleet in May 1652, in Pieter Florissen’s rear squadron. Willem Claeszoon Ham lost an arm in the ensuing battle, which put him out of the war and may have ended his naval career. The *Samson* was eventually captured by the English on 22 July 1652 while protecting the fishing busses off the coast of Scotland. The English employed the *Samson* until the Battle of Portland, during which she was scuttled by her English crew on the first day of the three-day battle when they realized that the Dutch would recapture the ship. The *Samson* ended up as the only English ship lost in the battle. The Dutch had captured some ships that the English eventually retook by the end of the first day. As usual with the Dutch in the first part of the seventeenth century, even the name of this ship is variable. The ship is sometimes called either the *Sampson* or the *Samson*. The ‘Staat van Oorlog te Water’ for the year 1631 calls the ship *Sampson*. On 22 April 1652 Gerrit Munt was Willem Ham’s lieutenant on the *Samson*. He later commanded several ships during the First Anglo-Dutch War.
Commander in 1628: Allert Janszoon Tamessen
Commander on 15 September 1639: Claes Corneliszoon Ham
Commander in 1642: Floris Corneliszoon Schellinkhout (Schellinghout)
Commander in 1645: Captain Schellinckhout
Commander on 29 May 1652: Willem Claeszoon Ham
Size: 250 lasts
Estimated dimensions 125ft × 31ft × 13ft × 7ft
Armament in 1631: 2 bronze 20pdr, 4 bronze 12pdr, 2 bronze 5pdr, 4-12pdr, 8-

9pdr, 5-8pdr, and 6 steenstukken
Armament on 15 September 1639: 32 guns
Armament in 1642: 23 guns
Armament in 1645: 28 guns
Crew in 1631: 95 sailors
Crew on 15 September 1639: 120 men
Crew in 1642: 95 men
Crew in 1645: 92 men

Hollandsche Tuin

The *Hollandsche Tuin* was mentioned during the period 1628 to 1631. On 21 May 1628 the *Hollandsche Tuin* was with a squadron cruising off the coast of Flanders.
Commander on 21 May 1628: Jan Eliassen of Enkhuizen
Size mentioned on 21 May 1628: 200 lasts
Armament on 21 May 1628: 28 guns
Crew on 21 May 1628:

Hollandsche Tuin

The *Hollandsche Tuin* was built in 1632 as a ship of 250 lasts. During the campaign leading up to the Battle of the Downs, the *Hollandsche Tuin* served in Lt Adm Tromp's squadron. The ship had returned from Brazil after being there as a part of the relief fleet that returned in June to July 1652. The ship seems to have been paid off and inactive for the period of the First Anglo-Dutch War. This *Hollandsche Tuin* was last mentioned in 1662.
Size: 250 lasts
Commander in 1636: Lambert IJsbrantszoon Halffhoorn
Commander on 15 September 1639: Lambert IJsbrantszoon Halffhoorn
Commander in 1642: Jan Hendrikszoon Backer
Commander in 1650: Jan Adriaanszoon Backer
Armament in 1636: 32 guns
Armament on 15 September 1639: 32 guns
Armament in 1642: 32 guns
Armament in 1650: 36 guns
Crew in 1636: 90 sailors and 20 soldiers
Crew on 15 September 1639: 120 men

Crew in 1642: 97 men

Koning David (Koninck David)

The *Koning David* was first mentioned in 1632. The *Koning David* arrived off Brazil on 8 March 1648, and while there served in the squadron commanded by Vice Admiral Witte de With. The ship sailed from Brazil on 30 August 1649 en route for the Netherlands. Willem Claeszoon Ham commanded the Koning David in Brazil. He was apparently the son of Claes Janszoon Ham, which was not an unusual situation in the early to mid-seventeenth century in the Dutch navy.
Commander in 1646: Willem Claeszoon Ham
Commander in 1649: Willem Claeszoon Ham
Size mentioned in 1642: 300 lasts
Armament 32 guns
Crew in 1636: 90 sailors and 20 soldiers
Crew in 1642: 95 men

Jonge Prins

The *Jonge Prins* was built in 1634. From March 1651 until 6 July 1651, the ship was in a squadron commanded by Lt Adm Tromp that was operating against privateers in the Channel. The *Jonge Prins* spent most of the First Anglo-Dutch War in the Mediterranean.
Commander from March 1651 until 6 July 1651: Cornelis Barentssen Slordt
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 120ft × 28ft × 11½ft × 6¾ft
Armament in 1654: 2 bronze 24pdr, 2 bronze 12pdr, 8 iron 12pdr, 8 iron 8pdr, 2 iron 5pdr, 4 iron 4pdr, 2 iron 2pdr
Crew in 1654: 111 men

Hoorn, Wapen van Hoorn, or *Witte Eenhoorn*

The *Witte Eenhoorn* was built in about 1636. She participated in the blockade of Dunkirk in 1638 and 1639 and fought in the campaign leading up to the Battle of the Downs. The *Witte Eenhoorn* was sent to Brazil in 1650 and returned on 14 December 1651. The ship was paid off after returning. Pieter Aldertszoon was appointed as a lieutenant commander on 1 May 1652 to command the ship in place of his father, Allert Janszoon Tamessen. His brother, Claes Allertszoon, was appointed as his lieutenant. He continued until he was killed on the first day of the

Battle of Portland. His younger brother was appointed to command the *Wapen van Hoorn* prior to the Battle of the Gabbard and he continued in command into 1654.
Commander in 1638 and 1639: Jan Corneliszoon Keert de Koe
Commander in 1645: Claes Tesselaar
Commander on 12 December 1647: Jan Gijzen
Commander on 16 November 1649: Pieter Adriaenszoon
Commander in 1650 and up to 28 February 1653: Pieter Aldertszoon
Commander from 26 April 1653 until 14 March 1654: Claes Aldertszoon, brother of Pieter Aldertszoon
Commander in 1656: Claes Aldertszoon (or Allertszoon)
Commander in 1658: Claes Allertszoon
Commander in 1665: Claes Corneliszoon Hen (or Valehen)
Commander on 2 April 1666: Gerrit Posthoorn
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 120ft × 27ft × 11ft × 6½ft
Armament in 1645: 24 guns
Armament in 1652: 30 guns
Armament on 27 April 1665: 4-20pdr, 12-8pdr, 12-6pdr, 2-4pdr
Armament on 11 December 1665: 34 guns
Armament on 2 April 1666: 30 guns
Crew in 1645: 87 men
Crew on 27 April 1665: 126 sailors, 10 marines, and 18 soldiers
Crew on 11 December 1665: 120 men
Crew on 2 April 1666: 120 sailors and 20 soldiers

Wapen van Nassau

The *Wapen van Nassau* was first mentioned in 1636 and was last mentioned in 1649.
Commander in 1636: Vice Adm Hillebrand Gerbrandszoon Quast
Commander on 17 February 1648: Lieven de Zeeuw
Commander on 9 December 1649: Jacob Cleijdijck
Size: 240 lasts
Armament on 17 February 1648: 38 guns
Crew: 120 men

Alkmaar, Wapen Alcmaer, or Wapen van Alkmaar

The precise building date for the *Alkmaar* is uncertain, but the ship seems to have

been built in 1638. Jan Warnaertszoon Capelman was the captain of the ship for her entire career. He is mentioned as far back as 1639 and he was captain when the *Alkmaar* was captured in the Channel in June 1652. The *Alkmaar* was probably built to the standard Noorderkwartier 116-foot dimensions. We know that she carried 24 guns and had a crew of 80 men in 1645, when she was in Witte de With's fleet that forced a large number of merchant ships through the Sound without paying the toll to Denmark. The 116-foot ships were typically armed with mostly 8pdr guns on the lower tier, with a small number of 12pdr guns in addition. The *Alkmaar* was continuously employed during the ship's entire career. The *Alkmaar* fought in the Battle of the Downs in 1639 against the Spanish fleet. On 29 May 1652 the *Alkmaar* fought in the opening action of the First Anglo-Dutch War off Dover.

Commander: Jan Warnaertszoon Capelman
Dimensions estimated to be: 116ft × 26½ft × 10ft × 6¼ft
Armament in 1645: 24 guns
Armament in 1652: 28 guns
Crew in 1645: 80 men
Crew in 1652: 95 men



A Van de Velde drawing thought to represent the stern of the *Witte Eenhoorn*, a Noorderkwartier ship built about 1636, although there are no arms to indicate the admiralty.

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Burcht van Alkmaar or *Wapen van Alkmaar*

The *Burcht van Alkmaar* was mentioned from 1638 until 1652; the ship blew up at the Battle of the Kentish Knock in 1652. The *Burcht van Alkmaar* was probably built to the standard Noorderkwartier 120-foot dimensions. The Admiralty of the Noorderkwartier typically built two or three ships named after a port city. That has particularly confused the situation with the ships named after Alkmaar. Fortunately, the *Alkmaar* or *Wapen van Alkmaar* commanded by Jan Warnaertszoon Capelman is so well known that we can usually separate out references to that ship (see previous entry) from the ship known either as the *Burcht van Alkmaar* or *Wapen van Alkmaar* that exploded at the Battle of the Kentish Knock.

Commander in 1652: Gerrit Nobel
Armament in 1652: 30 guns
Crew in 1652: 98 men

Eendracht

The *Eendracht* was the largest Noorderkwartier ship in service from 1639 until late 1653 or early 1654. The *Eendracht* was built in 1639 at Enkhuizen and intended to replace the ship of the same name built in 1636 that had been lost. From March 1651 until 6 July 1651 the *Eendracht* was part of a squadron commanded by Lt Adm Tromp that was operating against privateers in the Channel. The *Eendracht* spent 1652 and part of 1653 in the Mediterranean Sea fought in the Battle of Monte Cristo. This *Eendracht* also fought in the Battle of Lowestoft in 1665 (not to be confused with the larger *Eendracht* that blew up during that action). The *Eendracht* was lost in action in 1676 with some 300 men killed.

Commander in June 1648: Paulus Coolen
Commander on 9 December 1649: Gijsbert Hendrikszoon Malcontent
Commander from March 1651 until 6 July 1651: Jacob de Boer
Commander on 2 April 1666: Claes Ancker or Klaas Anker
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 132ft × 32ft × 12ft × 7ft
Armament in June 1648: 41 guns
Armament in 1654: 4 bronze 24pdr, 2 bronze 18pdr, 8 iron 18pdr, 4 bronze 12pdr, 8 iron 12pdr, 2 bronze 9pdr, 7 iron 8pdr, 4 bronze 6pdr, 2 bronze 4pdr
Armament on 11 December 1665: 44 guns
Armament on 2 April 1666: 44 guns

Crew: 180 sailors and 40 soldiers in 1665
Crew on 11 December 1665: 175 men
Crew on 2 April 1666: 205 sailors and 35 soldiers

Groote Christoffel

The *Groote Christoffel* was hired in 1639 for service in the campaign leading up to the Battle of the Downs. The *Groote Christoffel* exploded in the battle of 18 September 1639.
Commander: Frederick Pieterszoon
Armament 28 guns
Crew: 90 men

Wapen van Holland

The *Wapen van Holland* was first mentioned in 1639. She was probably one of the ships sold or laid up between 1648 and 1652. The *Wapen van Holland* was taken by the English during the attack on the fishing fleet on 22 July 1652 and was used by them as the *Arms of Holland*. The ship was lost to an accidental explosion in 1656.
Commander from 16 May 1652 until 22 July 1652: Herman Munnekes
Size: 200 lasts
Armament 30 guns

Casteel van Medemblick, Medemblik, or *Kasteel van Medemblik*

The *Casteel van Medemblick* was built in 1640, to the standard 120-foot ship Dimensions.
Commander in 1645: Gabriel Antheuniszoon
Commander on 2 April 1666: Jan Mauw
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 120ft × 27ft × 11ft × 6½ft
Armament in 1645: 26 guns
Armament on 23 June 1653: 10-12pdr, 6-8pdr, 10-6pdr, 2-4pdr
Armament in 1654: 10 iron 12pdr, 8 iron 8pdr, 2 bronze 6pdr, 6 iron 4pdr, 2 iron 3pdr
Armament on 11 December 1665: 32 guns
Armament on 2 April 1666: 30 guns
Crew in 1645: 80 men
Crew on 11 December 1665: 120 men

Crew on 2 April 1666: 120 sailors and 20 soldiers

Monnikendam, Stad Monnikendam, or *Wapen van Monnikendam*

The *Monnikendam* was built in 1644 and was last mentioned in 1665. The *Monnikendam* served s Pieter Florissen's flagship during the First Anglo-Dutch War.

Commander from 1652 to 1653: Pieter Florissen
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 120ft × 28½ft × 11ft × 6¾ft
Armament on 23 June 1653: 8 iron 18pdr, 2 bronze 12pdr, 8 iron 12pdr, 6 bronze 6pdr, 4 iron 6pdr, 6 iron 4pdr, and 2 iron 2pdr
Armament on 17 July 1654: 8 iron 18pdr, 2 bronze 12pdr, 8 iron 12pdr, 2 iron 10pdr, 6 bronze 6pdr, 4 iron 6pdr, and 2 iron 3pdr
Armament on 11 December 1665: 32 guns
Crew on 30 May 1653: 178 men
Crew on 17 July 1656: 97 sailors and 29 soldiers
Crew on 11 December 1665: 120 men

Drie Helden Davids

The *Drie Helden Davids* was a hired merchant ship that was first mentioned in 1641 and was last mentioned in 1642. The *Drie Helden Davids* was in the fleet hired to support Portugal and fought in the Battle of Cape St Vincent on 4 November 1641. The quoted deck height is abnormally low for a ship that carried guns: most ships had a deck height of 5ft or greater.

Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 140ft × 29ft × 12ft × 4½ft
Armament 36 guns
Crew: 91-100 men

Gouden Leeuw

The *Gouden Leeuw* was a merchant ship hired in 1641 for service in the fleet sent to aid Portugal, and fought in the Battle of Cape St Vincent on 4 November 1641. The *Gouden Leeuw* was last mentioned in 1642. This seems to be the same ship as that hired by the Admiralty of Amsterdam for service in the First Anglo-Dutch War.

Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 112ft × 26ft × 12½ft × 6½ft
Armament 24 guns
Crew: 74-80 men

Graaf Maurits

The *Graaf Maurits* was a merchant ship hired in 1641 to be part of the fleet sent to aid Portugal. The *Graaf Maurits* was last mentioned in 1642.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 120ft × 26ft × 11ft × 5¾ft
Armament 20 to 22 guns
Crew: 55 to 60 men

Hoop

The *Hoop* was a merchant ship hired in 1641 to be in the fleet sent to aid Portugal. The *Hoop* was a three-decked ship, with the second deck having a height of 4½ft.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 140ft × 26ft × 12ft × 4½t
Armament: 28 guns
Crew: 79 to 80 men

Prinses Roijaal

The *Prinses Roijaal* was built in 1641 and was last mentioned in 1665.
Size: 250 lasts
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 125ft × 30ft × 11½ft × 7ft
Armament in July 1654: 2 bronze 24pdr, 2 bronze 18pdr, 4 iron 12pdr, 12 iron 8pdr, 4 bronze 6pdr
Armament on 11 December 1665: 40 guns
Crew on 11 December 1665: 150 men

Sint Maarten or *Grote Sint Maarten*

The *Sint Maarten* was a merchant ship hired in 1641 to be part of the fleet sent to aid Portugal. The *Sint Maarten* was last mentioned in 1642.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 147ft × 28ft × 14ft ×?
Armament 30 guns
Crew: 100 men

Hoop

The *Hoop* served with Witte de With's fleet in 1645.
Commander: Schout-bij-Nacht Halffhoorn
Armament 26 guns
Crew: 96 men

Directors of Enkhuizen

Dolphijn

The *Dolphijn* served with Witte de With's fleet in 1645.
Commander: Thijs Huybrechtszoon
Armament 28 guns
Crew: 98 men

Haan* or *Den Haen

The *Haan* served with Witte de With's fleet in 1645.
Commander: Pieter Harmenszoon
Armament 34 guns
Crew: 105 men

Getrouwen Harder

The *Getrouwen Harder* served with Witte de With's fleet in 1645.
Commander: Gijsbert Malcontent
Armament 34 guns
Crew: 100 men

Directors of Hoorn

Dolphijn

The *Dolphijn* served with Witte de With's fleet in 1645.
Commander: Allert Janszoon Tamessen
Armament 34 guns
Crew: 85 men

Jonge Prins

The *Jonge Prins* served with Witte de With's fleet in 1645.
Commander: Jan Pieterszoon Baes
Armament 24 guns
Crew: 78 men

Koning David

The *Koning David* served with Witte de With's fleet in 1645.
Commander: Jan Baessen
Armament 30 guns
Crew: 92 men

Zwarte Beer or *Den Swarten Beer*

The *Zwarte Beer* was part of the fleet commanded by Witte de With in 1645 that forced a large fleet of merchant ships through the Sound past Denmark without paying the customary toll.
Commander: Jacob Pieterszoon Houck
Armament 24 guns
Crew: 81 men

Directors of Medemblik

Koning David

The *Koning David* served with Witte de With's fleet in 1645.
Commander: Jan Pieterszoon Eenarm (or Deucht)
Armament 28 guns
Crew: 97 men

Admiralty of Zeeland

Arend

The *Arend* was a convoyer mentioned during the period 1628 to 1631.
Commander: Jacob Danielszoon Blockmaecker
Size: 70 lasts
Armament: 4 bronze guns, 10 iron guns (gotelingen), and 6 steenstukken
Crew: 70 men

Middelburg

The *Middelburg* was built by Jan Janszoon Knecht at Middelburg in 1632. The *Middelburg* was sold on 30 August 1649. The *Middelburg* was similar in size to the

Vlissingen, also built in 1632 as was suggested by a drawing of the Battle off Dunkirk on 18 February 1639. The *Middelburg* fought in the Battle of the Downs on 21 October 1639. The later and smaller *Middelburg* built in 1637 was a different ship. The smaller *Middelburg* continued in service after the First Anglo-Dutch War.
Commander: Joost van Trappen, called Bankert (or Joost Bankert the Elder)
Size: 200 lasts
Probable Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 125ft (97ft keel) × 30ft × 13¼ft ×?
Armament: 4 bronze 24pdr, 6 bronze French 18pdr, 8 iron 10 pdr, 12 iron 6pdr
Crew: 130 men

Vlissingen

The *Vlissingen* was built by Sijmon Been in 1632. The *Vlissingen* was the flagship of Johan Evertsen in the Battle off Dunkirk on 18 February 1639, under the command of Lt Admiral Tromp. The *Vlissingen* also fought in the Battle of the Downs in October 1639.
Commander in 1639: Johan Evertsen
Commander on 7 September 1643: Frans Janszoon
Size: 200 lasts
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 125ft (97ft keel) × 30ft × 13¼ft ×?
Armament: 34 guns
Crew: 100 sailors and 20 soldiers

Tholen

The *Tholen* was built by Sijmon Been at Vlissingen in 1635. The *Tholen* fought in the Battle of the Downs on 21 October 1639. She went to Brazil as part of the last squadron sent prior to the First Anglo-Dutch War, returning in June 1652, when she was fitted out as a fireship; 430 Flemish pounds, 4 shillings, 4 'groten' were spent to fit her out for this role. This ship was probably built to very similar dimensions as the small Rotterdam frigates, such as the *Utrecht*, *Overijssel*, and *Gelderland*. They were said to have been built to a Charter (specification) from Zeeland. The *Tholen* was never used as a fireship and was sold later in 1652.
Commander in 1649: Cornelis Loncke
Commander in 1652: Willeboort Jacobsen Bosse
Size: 80 lasts
Armament: 4 bronze French 18pdr, 4 bronze 12pdr, 2 iron 8pdr, 2 bronze 6pdr, 16

iron 6pdr
Armament in 1639: 26 guns
Crew in 1639: 77 men
Crew in 1651-1652 on voyage to Brazil: 72 sailors and 15 soldiers

Arnemuiden

The *Arnemuiden* was mentioned during 1636 and 1637. The *Arnemuiden* served with the blockading fleet off the coast of Flanders.
Commander: Adriaen Janszoon Gloeijenden Oven
Armament 22 guns
Crew: 80 men

Goes or *Ter Goes*

The *Goes* was mentioned from 1636 until as late as 1639.
Commander in 1636 and 1639: Abraham Crijnssen
Armament 24 guns
Crew: 90 men

Hazewind or *Hasewint*

The frigate *Hazewind* was built by Geleijn Cornelissen at Vlissingen in 1637; the building contract was dated 25 March 1637. From March 1651 until 6 July 1651 the *Hazewind* was in a squadron commanded by Lt Adm Tromp that was operating against privateers in the Channel.
Commander in 1637: Abraham Crijnssen
Commander in 1649: Jacob Verhelle
Commander from March 1651 until 6 July 1651: Jacob Verhelle
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 112ft (92ft keel) × 27ft × 10ft-8in ×?

Middelburg

The *Middelburg* was built by Jan Buys at Middelburg in 1637. The *Middelburg* was always described as a galleas. There is some confusion between references to this ship and the *Middelburg* built in 1632 and sold in 1649. After having been laid up in 1649, this *Middelburg* was brought back into service for the First Anglo-Dutch War. Sometimes called the *Galjas van Middelburg*, the ship served in Michiel de Ruyter's fleet in the Channel during the summer and early autumn of 1652. The master, Jan

van der Eyke, commanded the *Middelburg* in the Battle of Plymouth, where the ship fought well. The *Middelburg* was last mentioned in 1655.
Commander in 1649: Claes Janszoon Sanger
Commander in August 1652: Claes Janszoon Sanger
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 116ft × 29ft ×? × 6½ft
Armament on 6 December 1652: 4 bronze 12pdr, 12 iron 8pdr, 2 bronze 6pdr, 6 iron 4pdr, 2 iron 3pdr
Crew on 6 December 1652: 85 sailors and 25 soldiers

Zeeuwsche Leeuw

The *Zeeuwsche Leeuw* was built by Jan Keijser at Veere in 1637. From March 1651 until 6 July 1651 the *Zeeuwsche Leeuw* was included in a squadron commanded by Lt Adm Tromp that was operating against privateers in the Channel. The *Zeeuwsche Leeuw* blew up on 10 August 1653 at the Battle of Scheveningen.
First Commander: Pieter Adriaenssen Ita
Commander in 1649: Cornelis Evertsen
Commander from March 1651 until 6 July 1651: Cornelis Evertsen
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet as given in 1649: 116ft × 27ft × 11ft ×?
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet as given on 6 December 1652: 116ft × 29ft ×? × 7ft
Armament given on 5 December 1652: 2 bronze 24pdr, 5 bronze 12pdr, 6 iron 12pdr, 4 bronze 6pdr, 6 iron 6pdr, 4 iron 4pdr
Armament given on 27 March 1653: 2 bronze klokwijs 24pdr, 4 bronze 12pdr, 1 bronze klokwijs 12pdr, 6 iron 12pdr, 4 bronze 6pdr, 6 iron 6pdr, 4 iron 4pdr
Armament given on 23 June 1653: 2 bronze 24pdr, 6 bronze 12pdr, 6 iron 12pdr, 2 bronze 6pdr, 4 iron 6pdr, 2 bronze 4pdr, 4 iron 4pdr, 2 bronze 3pdr

Domburg

Joan Keijser built the *Domburg* at Veere in 1638. The *Domburg* was captured by the enemy, presumably the Spanish Dunkirkers.
Commander in 1638: Captain Swart from Veere
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 90ft × 22½ft × 9ft ×? (72ft keel)

Oranjeboom or *Orangienboom*

The *Orangienboom* was an inland waters vessel built by Sijmon Been 1638. The building contract was dated 21 August 1638.

First Commander: Jan Jacobssen Vlieger from Veere
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 72ft (56½ft keel) × 22ft × 7ft ×?

Sandenburgh

The *Sandenburgh* was built in 1638 by Johan Keijser.
Commander in 1638: Joost Willemsen Block
Commander in 1652 and 1653: Pieter Gorcum
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 100ft (80ft keel) × 25ft × 10ft ×?
Armament on 6 December 1652: 4 bronze 12pdr, 8 iron 8pdr, 4 bronze 7pdr, 2 bronze 6pdr, 4 iron 6pdr, and 4 iron 4pdr
Armament on 23 June 1653: 4 bronze 12pdr, 8 iron 8pdr, 4 bronze 7pdr, 2 bronze 6pdr, 6-rion 6pdr, and 2 bronze 3pdr
Crew on 6 December 1653: 80 sailors and 25 soldiers

Veere

The *Veere* was first mentioned in early 1639 and was sold in 1649. On 29 May 1646 the *Veere* was with a group of ships commanded by Joost Bankert off of Brazil.
Commander on 18 February 1639: Cornelis Ringelszoon
Commander on 15 September 1639: Cornelis Ringelszoon
Commander on 7 September 1643: Cornelis Ringelszoon
Armament on 15 September 1639: 32 guns
Crew on 15 September 1639: 110 men

Vos

The *Vos* was an inland waters vessel built by Willem Janssen at Vlissingen in 1639. The building contract was dated 28 February 1639.
First Commander: Bartolomeus Verhelle, from Zierikzee
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 70ft (57½ft keel) × 18ft × 7ft ×?
Armament on 6 December 1652: 2 bronze 18pdr, 4 bronze 12pdr, 10 iron 12pdr, 2 iron 9pdr, 2 bronze 6pdr, 6 iron 6pdr, and 2 bronze 5pdr
Armament on 23 June 1653: 2 bronze 18pdr, 2 bronze 16pdr, 2 bronze 12pdr, 4 iron 12pdr, 2 iron 9pdr, 2 bronze 6pdr, 6 iron 6pdr, and 2 bronze 5pdr
Crew on 6 December 1652: 90 sailors and 30 soldiers

Zeeridder

The *Zeeridder* was built in 1640 by Jan Keijser. The building contract was dated in 1640. The *Zeeridder* was last mentioned possibly as late as 1667.
Commander in 1652 and 1653: Gillis Janszoon or Janssen.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 116ft (95½ft keel) × 28ft × 11ft ×?
Armament on 6 December 1652: 2 bronze 18pdr, 4 bronze 12pdr, 10 iron 12pdr, 2 iron 9pdr, 2 bronze 6pdr, 6 iron 6pdr, and 2 bronze 5pdr
Armament on 23 June 1653: 2 bronze 18pdr, 2 bronze 16pdr, 2 bronze 12pdr, 4 iron 12pdr, 2 iron 9pdr, 2 bronze 6pdr, 6 iron 6pdr, and 2 bronze 5pdr
Crew on 6 December 1652: 90 sailors and 30 soldiers

Zeeburg

The *Zeeburg* was an inland waters yacht or frigate built in 1640 by Adriaen Gillessen at Zierikzee. The building contract was dated 24 September 1640.
First Commander: Adriaen Cnooper
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 62ft (40ft keel?) × 17ft × 6ft ×?

Abrahams Offerande

The frigate *Abrahams Offerande* was a hired merchant ship in service during 1641 to 1642.
Size: 160 lasts
Armament 20 guns
Crew: 80 men

Haas

The *Haas* was a merchant ship hired in 1641 to be in the fleet sent to aid Portugal. The *Haas* was last mentioned in 1642.
Size: 180 lasts
Armament 22 guns
Crew: 89 men

Roos

The *Roos* was a merchant ship hired in 1641 to be in the fleet sent to aid Portugal. The *Roos* was last mentioned in 1642.
Armament 36 guns
Crew: 94 to 100 men

Vlissingen

The *Vlissingen* was a merchant ship hired in 1641 to be in the fleet sent to aid Portugal. The *Vlissingen* was last mentioned in 1642.
Armament 20 guns
Crew: 67 to 80 men

Zeelandia

The *Zeelandia* was built in 1641 by Simon Been, presumably at Vlissingen, as that is where Simon Been built ships. The building contract was dated 10 April 1641. The *Zeelandia* may have still been in service as late as 1666.
First Commander: Adriaen Janszoon den Gloeyenden Oven
Commander in 1652: Jan Naelhout
Commander on 7 July 1654: Jan Naelhout
Dimensions given on 6 October 1652: 118ft × 29ft ×? × 6ft
Dimensions on 7 July 1654: 118ft ×? ×? ×?
Armament on 6 October 1652: 4 bronze 12pdr, 4 iron 12pdr, 4 bronze 10pdr, 6 iron 8pdr, 2 bronze 6pdr, 10 iron 6pdr
Armament on 7 July 1654: 32 guns
Crew on 7 July 1654: 75 sailors

Hollandia

The *Hollandia* was built at Veere in 1642 by Jan Keijser, to a building contract dated 12 March 1642. The *Hollandia* was Johan Evertsen's flagship during most of 1652, and was lost at the Battle of Scheveningen in 1653. The *Hollandia* was counted as one of the 36 cruisers of 1651. The *Hollandia* was a relatively small ship that was heavily armed, so we would suspect that the hull form was very full.
First Commander: Frans Crijnssen Mangelaer
Commander in 1652 up until the Battle of the Kentish Knock: Filips Joosten
Commander from late 1652 until the *Hollandia* was lost: Adriaan Bankert
Dimensions given in 1642 in the building contract in Amsterdam feet: 120ft (keel 99ft) × 29ft × 11½t ×?
Dimensions given on 6 October 1652: 122ft × 30ft ×? × 6½ft
Armament on 6 October 1652: 4 bronze 24pdr, 4 bronze 18pdr, 2 bronze 15pdr, 2 bronze 12pdr, 14 iron 12pdr, 2 bronze 10pdr, 8 bronze 6pdr
Crew on 6 October 1652: 100 sailors and 40 soldiers

Wapen van Zeeland

The *Wapen van Zeeland* was built at Veere by Jan Keijser in 1642. The building contract was dated 17 February 1642. The *Wapen van Zeeland* was last mentioned in 1665.

Commander in 1652 and 1653: Joost Willemssen Block
Commander on 7 July 1654: Joost Willemssen Blocq
Dimensions given in the building contract in 1642 in Amsterdam feet: 116ft (95ft keel) × 29ft × 11½t ×?
Dimensions given on 6 October 1652: 116ft × 29ft × 10½ft ×?
Dimensions on 7 July 1654: 118ft ×? ×? ×?
Armament on 6 October 1652: 2 bronze 18pdr, 6 bronze 12pdr, 12 iron 12pdr, 6 bronze 6pdr, 6 iron 6pdr, 2 iron 3pdr
Armament on 7 July 1654: 32 guns
Crew on 6 October 1652: 100 sailors and 40 soldiers
Crew on 7 July 1654: 75 sailors

Zeelandia

The *Zeelandia* was probably built in 1642. There is a great deal of confusion created by there having been two ships built about the same time with the name *Zeelandia*. The other was a 116-foot ship, while this ship was about 122 feet long. The *Zeelandia* in this entry was last mentioned in 1666.

Commander in 1652: Andries Pieterssen de Boer
Commander on 7 July 1654: Andries de Boer
Dimensions given on 6 October 1652 in Amsterdam feet: 122ft × 29ft ×? × 6½ft
Dimensions given on 7 July 1654: 122ft ×? ×? ×?
Armament on 6 October 1652: 4 bronze 18pdr, 6 bronze 12pdr, 12 iron 12pdr, 6-2 bronze 5pdr, 7 iron 6pdr, 2 iron 3pdr
Armament on 7 July 1654: 32 guns
Crew on 6 October 1652: 100 sailors and 38 soldiers
Crew on 7 July 1654: 80 sailors

Zeeuwschen Post

The *Zeeuwschen Post* was built by Steven Christiaensen at Dordrecht in 1642 and was still in service in early 1652.

Commander in early 1652: Jan Janssen van der Putte

Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 62ft × 19ft × 6ft-9½in ×? (40½ft keel)

Vlissingen

The *Vlissingen* was built in 1643 and was still in service in 1653.
Commander on 7 July 1654: Jan Pouwelszoon
Dimensions on 6 December 1652: 130ft × 30ft × 12ft ×?
Dimensions on 7 July 1654: 130ft ×? ×? ×?
Armament on 6 December 1652: 4 bronze 24pdr, 6 iron 18pdr, 8 iron 12pdr, 4 iron 9pdr, 2 bronze 6pdr, and 8 iron 6pdr
Armament on 22 June 1653: 18-12pdr, 10-8pdr, 4-6pdr, and 2-3pdr
Armament on 7 July 1654: 34 guns
Crew on 22 June 1653: 119 men, including 33 soldiers
Crew on 7 July 1654: 90 sailors

Zeeuwsche Jager or Jager

The *Zeeuwsche Jager* was built in 1643. The building contract was dated in February 1643.
Commander in 1652: Adriaan Janszoon den Oven
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet given in 1643: 80ft (70ft keel) × 19ft × 6½ft ×?
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet given in 1652: 75ft × 22ft ×? × 4½ft
Armament in 1652: 6 bronze 6pdr, 2 bronze 5pdr, 2 iron 4pdr, and 4 iron 3pdr

Amsterdam

The *Amsterdam* was built in 1644 by Willem Janssen at Vlissingen. The *Amsterdam* served through most of the First Anglo-Dutch War until the ship was lost in the storm off the Texel in early November 1653. The *Amsterdam* ran aground at the Nieuwediep on 8 November 1653 and most of the men were swept off the ship by breaking seas.
Commander in 1652-1653: Adriaen Nicolaeszoon Kempen
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 120ft × 30ft × 12ft ×?
Armament on 23 June 1653: 2 bronze 24pdr, 2-20pdr, 4 bronze 12pdr, 12-12pdr, 6-9pdr, 2-8pdr, 4-6pdr
Crew in September 1653: 120 men

West Indies Company

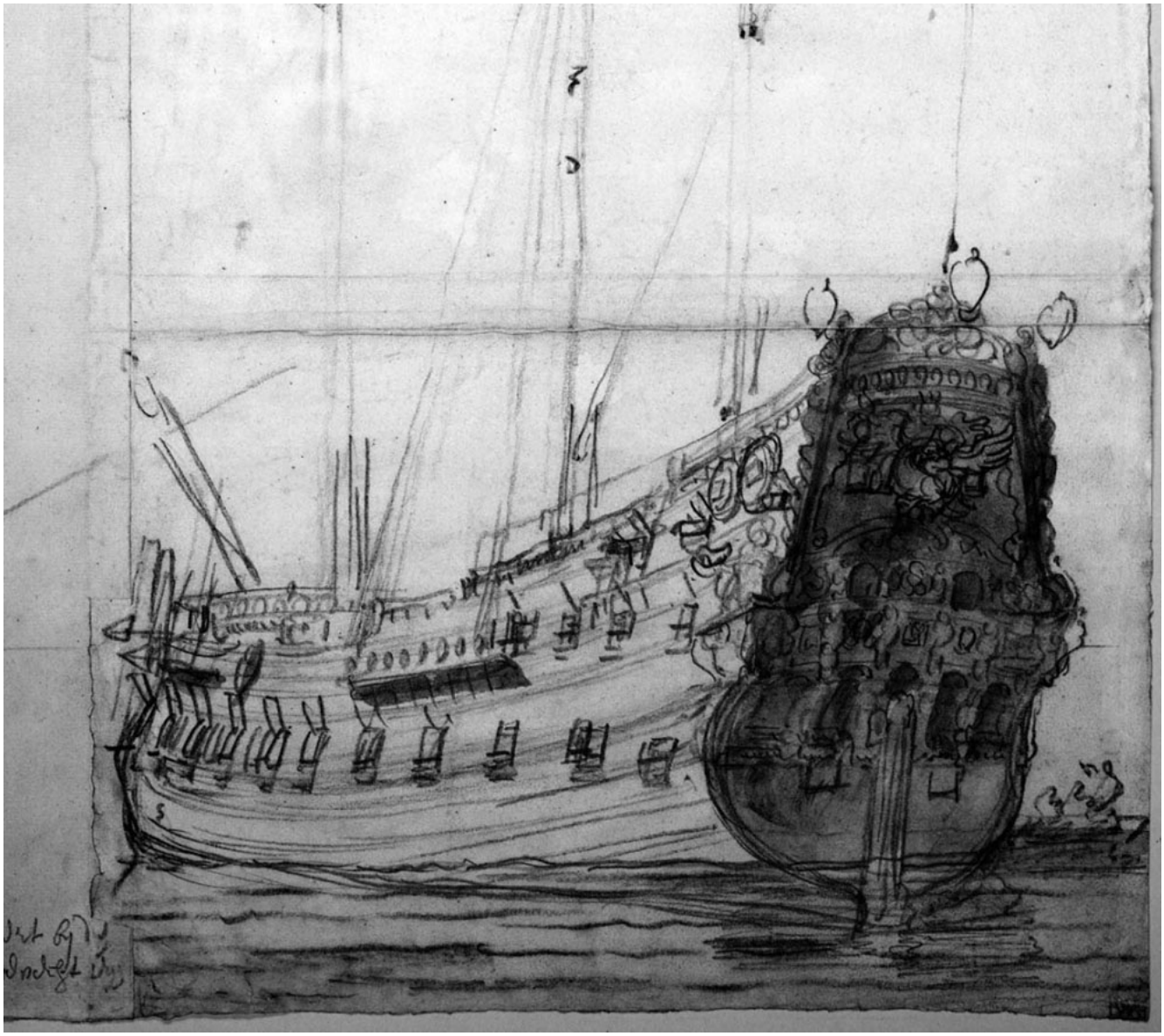
The West Indies Company was closely aligned with the Province of Zeeland. At the time of the campaign against Spain in 1639, several ships were hired from the West Indies Company, although Cornelis Corneliszoon Jol's ship may have been provided directly from the West Indies Company.

Jupiter

The *Jupiter* was a flagship of the West Indies Company that participated in the battles and operations during 1639.

Commander: Admiral Cornelis Corneliszoon Jol, nicknamed Admiral Houtebeen (wooden leg)

Armament 40 guns



An early sketch by Van de Velde the Elder and identified by him as the *Jupiter*, commanded by ‘Commandeur Houtbeen’ in the Battle of the Downs in 1639. © *National Maritime Museum PZ7251*

Admiralty of Friesland

Gideon

The *Gideon* was mentioned as early as 1630; the ship was last mentioned in 1637.
Commander in 1630: Tjebbe Auckes
Commander on 15 September 1639: Hendrik Janszoon Camp
Size: 96 lasts
Armament in 1630: 4 bronze guns and 10 iron guns (gotelingen) with 4 steenstukken
Armament on 15 September 1639: 24 guns
Crew in 1630: 70 men
Crew on 15 September 1639: 100 men

Bruinvis or Bruinvisch

The *Bruinvis* was in service from 1636 to 1639. By August 1639 the *Bruinvis* was described as being unserviceable and that the ship needed to be replaced by a row-frigate.
Size: 80 lasts
Armament 24 guns
Crew: 80 men

Breda

The *Breda* was originally built for the East India Company at the naval yard at Harlingen, and purchased in 1637. Hendrik Janszoon Camp was the first captain of the ship and commanded the *Breda* up until returning from Brazil in 1652. Lt Admiral Tromp was unhappy with the *Breda* and declared that the ship was a poor sailer. He did not want the *Breda* with the fleet and sent her to convoy merchant ships. Tromp was either mistaken about the *Breda* or else the ship was originally poorly rigged, as the *Breda* served until 1658. The *Breda* was paid off in 1638, but by 1650, the *Breda* was sent to Brazil with the relief fleet, still under Hendrik Janszoon Camp's command. The *Breda* returned to the Netherlands in 1652, and on her safe return, Adriaan Bruynsvelt was appointed captain. The *Breda* served through the First Anglo-Dutch War and survived. In 1658 the *Breda* was with the fleet sent to the Sound under the command of Jacob van Wassenaer. In the Battle of

the Sound Adriaan Bruynsvelt was killed and the *Breda* was captured by the Swedes. Most of the crew were either killed or taken prisoner by the Swedes, who abandoned the burning ship, but 14 men were left on board and they put out the fire, made some repairs, and took the ship to Landskrona to rejoin the Dutch fleet. The guns carried in 1652 to 1653 that were called 'copper' were a composite gun made with iron, lead, and beaten copper. A complete inventory for the *Breda* was made on 25 May 1641, although the guns are only listed without the weights of the pieces. During May 1641 the *Breda* had 20 musketeers as part of the crew.

Commander on 25 May 1641: Hendrick Janszoon Camp
Commander on 17 July 1654: Captain Stellingwerff
Commander on 17 July 1656: Andries Stellingwerff
Dimensions given on 13 November 1652: 120ft × 28ft × 11½ft × 7ft
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet given on 16 March 1653: 120ft × 28ft × 11½ ft × 7ft
Dimensions given on 8 May 1655: 120ft × 29ft × 11ft ×?
Armament on 25 May 1641: 6-12pdr bases, 6-9pdr bases, 12-6pdr bases, 10-9pdr wide bases
Armament given in early 1653: 2 bronze 12pdr, 4 iron 12pdr, 2 bronze 8pdr, 8 iron 8pdr, 2 bronze 6pdr, 8 iron 6pdr, 2 copper 4pdr
Armament on 17 July 1654: 6-12pdr, 10-8pdr, 12-6pdr, and 4-4pdr
Armament in 1658: 6-12pdr, 10-8pdr, 12-6pdr, 4-4pdr
Crew on 3 December 1652: 98 sailors and 12 soldiers
Crew in early 1653: 110 men
Crew on 16 March 1654: 28 officers, 102 sailors, and 20 soldiers
Crew on 17 July 1654: 80 men
Crew on 17 July 1656: 72 sailors and 23 soldiers

Frisia

The *Frisia* was a smak built in 1637 and was last mentioned on 17 July 1654. The *Frisia* was also called a frigate. In 1654 the *Frisia* was described as being 17 years old.

Commander on 17 July 1654: Willem Gamma
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 78ft × 17½ft ×? ×?
Armament on 17 July 1654: 4-4pdr and 4-3pdr
Crew: 21 men

Rotterdam

The *Rotterdam* was built in 1639 as a row-yacht. She sailed from the Goereese Gat in May 1639 to join the fleet. In the Battle of the Downs in 1639 the *Rotterdam* captured a Spanish galleon. In 1640 the *Rotterdam* captured a Dunkirk privateer, and in May 1641 she took a Dunkirk fishing vessel. In August 1642 the *Rotterdam* sank a Dunkirk privateer.

Commander: Joris Pieterszoon van den Broeck
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 100ft × 20ft × 8ft ×?
Armament in May 1639: 10 guns
Crew in August 1639: 70 men

Graaf Willem

The *Graaf Willem* was built in 1644. The *Graaf Willem* was still in service on 10 October 1665.

Commander on 17 July 1654: Irien Groenweldt or Jurrien Groenwolt
Commander on 10 October 1665: Jurien Groenweldt
Dimensions given on 8 August 1652: 78ft × 21ft ×? ×?
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet given in 1665: 74ft × 18½ft × 8ft ×?
Armament given on 8 August 1652: 14 guns
Armament on 17 July 1654: 12 guns
Armament on 10 October 1665: 10 guns
Crew given on 8 August 1652: 50 men
Crew on 17 July 1654: 23 sailors
Crew on 10 October 1665: 36 men

Koning David or Coninck David

The *Koning David* was a wijdschip or boeijer in service with the Admiralty of Friesland on 8 September 1648.

Commander on 8 September 1648: Willem Gamma
Size: 30 lasts
Armament: 6-4pdr and 5pdr, 2 steenstukken
Crew: 26 men

Directors of Harlingen

Prins Willem

The *Prins Willem* served with Witte de With's fleet in 1645.
Commander: Andries Douweszoon Pascaert
Armament 28 guns
Crew: 90 men

Ships hired by Louis de Geer 1644–1645

Groten Dolphijn

The *Groten Dolphijn* was hired in 1644 for service in the fleet sent into the Sound to aid Sweden.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 142ft × 28ft ×? × 6½ft
Armament: 6-12pdr, 12-8pdr, 8-4pdr, 3-3pdr
Crew: 80 sailors and 20 soldiers

Vergulde Swaen

The *Vergulde Swaen* was hired in 1644.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 130ft × 28ft ×? × 6½ft
Armament 6-12pdr, 10-8pdr, 10-6pdr, 2-3pdr
Crew: 80 sailors and 20 soldiers

Prince

The *Prince* was hired in 1644.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 104ft × 26ft ×? × 6½ft
Armament: 10-8pdr, 6-6pdr, 4-4pdr
Crew: 60 sailors

Vlissingen

The *Vlissingen* was hired in 1644.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 112ft × 27ft ×? × 6½ft
Armament 4-12pdr, 10-8pdr, 6-4pdr, 4-3pdr
Crew: 90 sailors

St Marten

The *St Marten* was hired in 1644.

Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 103ft × 27ft ×? × 6½ft
Armament: 4-8pdr, 12-6pdr, 4-3pdr
Crew: 80 sailors

Liefde

The *Liefde* was hired in 1644.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 124ft × 25ft ×? × 5¾ft
Armament: 11-6pdr, 7-4pdr, 2-3pdr
Crew: 40 sailors

Patientia

The *Patientia* was hired in 1644. This is likely to be the same ship hired for other operations, including service as a fishery protection vessel in 1652.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 126ft × 26½ft ×? × 6ft
Armament: 6-12pdr, 12-8pdr, 2-6pdr, 2-4pdr, 2-3pdr
Crew: 60 sailors and 20 soldiers

Charitas

The *Charitas* was hired in 1644.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 131ft × 27¼t ×? × 6½ft
Armament 4-24pdr, 8-12pdr, 8-8pdr, 6-6pdr, 2-4pdr, 3-3pdr
Crew: 80 sailors and 20 soldiers

Vergulde Posthorn

The *Vergulde Posthorn* was hired in 1644.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 125ft × 25ft ×? × 5½t
Armament 8-8pdr, 4-6pdr, 6-4pdr, 2-3pdr
Crew: 40 sailors and 20 soldiers

Wapen van Medemblick

The *Wapen van Medemblick* was hired in 1644.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 115ft × 27½ft ×? × 6½ft
Armament 8-8pdr, 8-6pdr, 10-3pdr
Crew: 75 sailors

Groot Vlissingen

The *Groot Vlissingen* was hired in 1644. This was the rear admiral's flagship.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 113ft × 27ft ×? × 6¼t
Armament: 8-8pdr, 16-6pdr
Crew: 70 sailors and 30 soldiers

SHIPS ACQUIRED 1649–1660

Admiralty of Rotterdam or the Maze

Arke Noach

The *Arke Noach* was a fishery protection vessel provided by the city of Schiedam, and was one of the ships taken by the English in the attack on the Dutch fishing fleet on 22 July 1652.
Commander: Captain Gerrit Janszoon Schuim
Armament 24 guns

Sint Paulus or Paulus Bekerling

The *Sint Paulus*, a fishery protection vessel provided by the city of Rotterdam, was captured by the English in the attack on the Dutch fishing fleet on 22 July 1652. The English employed the *Sint Paulus* as the *Paul*. The *Paul* was sold in 1667.
Commander in 1652: Dirk Claeszoon van Dongen
Dimensions in Maas feet from 7 March 1652: 100ft × 24ft × 9ft-9in × 6ft
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 109ft-1in × 26ft-2in × 10ft-7in × 6ft-6in
Dimensions in English feet: keel 84ft, beam 25ft-6in, hold 9ft-8in
Armament in 1652: 24 guns
English Armament 30 guns

Zwaan

The fishery protection vessel *Zwaan* was hired by the city of Delft, and was lost in the English attack on the Dutch fishing fleet on 22 July 1652.
Commander: Captain Luitje
Armament: 24 guns

Calmer Sleutel or Kalmar Sleutel

The *Calmer Sleutel* was hired at Amsterdam by the Admiralty of Rotterdam. The *Calmer Sleutel* was sunk on 22 July 1652 when the fishery protection squadron was attacked by the English fleet. Dirk Vijgh was taken prisoner and repartriated in September 1652. The *Calmer Sleutel* was a famous Swedish exploration ship, the *Kalmer Nyckel,* used by Pieter Minuit for exploring and colonizing New Sweden in America.

Commander: Dirk Vijgh

Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 103ft × 25ft × 11ft × 6ft

Armament listed on 28 September 1652: 4 iron 8pdr, 10 iron 6pdr, 4 bronze 4pdr, 2 iron 4pdr, 2 bronze 3pdr, and 2 iron 3pdr

Armament listed on 16 November 1652: 4 iron 8pdr, 6 iron 6pdr, 2 bronze 4pdr, 4-irojn 4pdr, 2 bronze 3pdr, and 2 iron 3pdr

Crew: 90 men

Gulden Beer or *Beer*

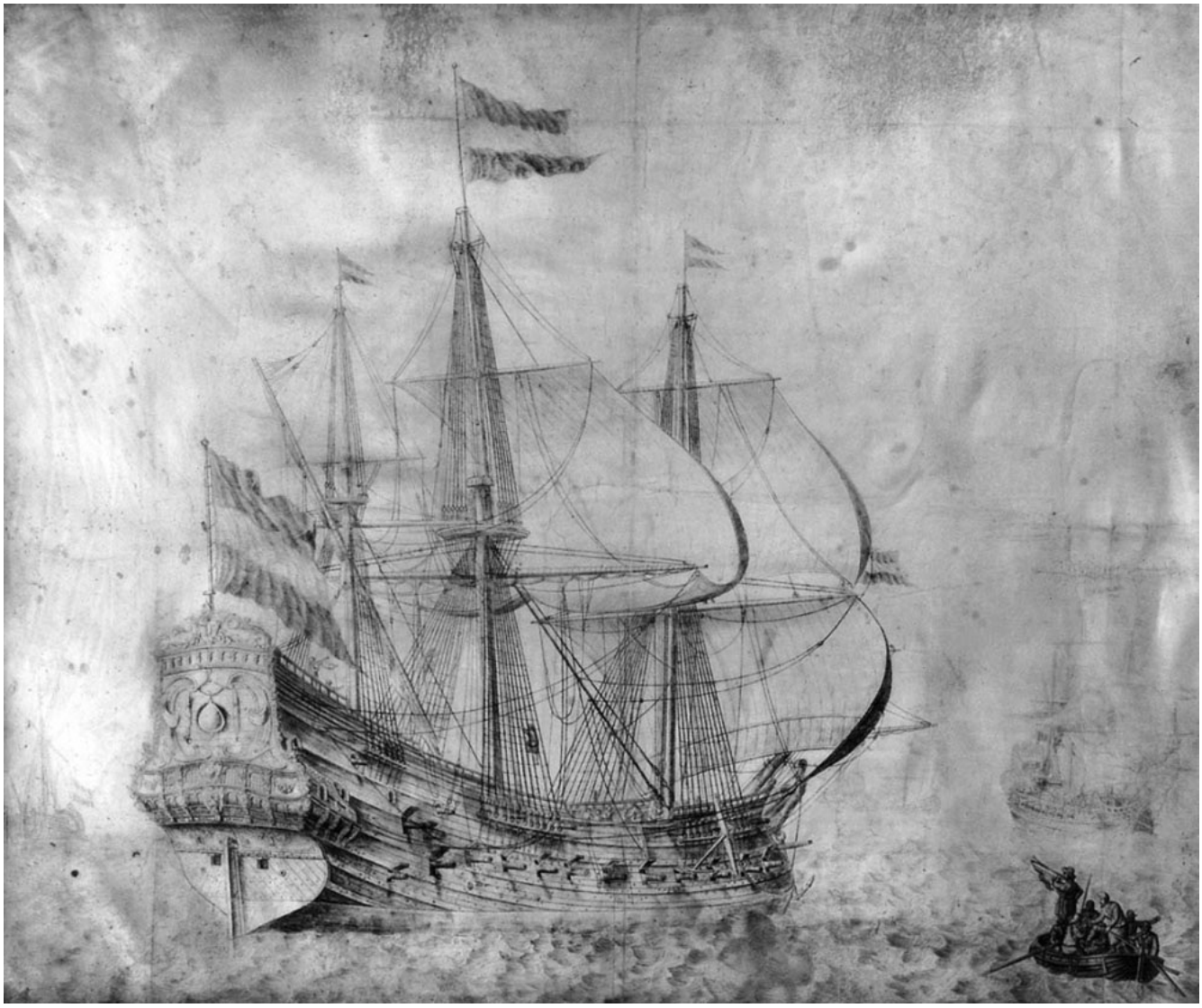
The *Gulden Beer* was a fluyt ship hired in early 1652 from Cornelis Willemszoon de Beer. After surviving the storm off the Shetlands in early August 1652, the *Gulden Beer* lay in the Maas, repairing, and receiving victuals and water. The *Gulden Beer* became infected by disease in early 1653 and was discarded.

Commander in 1652: Jan de Haes

Commander in January 1653: Lt Cdr Pieter Jacobszoon

Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 120ft × 25½ft × 11½ft × 6ft

Armament: 6-8pdr, 8-6pdr, 4-4pdr, and 6-3pdr



A grisaille portrait by Johannes Storck of an unnamed but typical Dutch warship, dated 1651. © *National Maritime Museum BHC2229*

Hollandia

The *Hollandia* was a pinnace hired in 1652 and was discarded in late 1652. In June 1652 the *Hollandia* was in Witte de With's squadron, and on 16 November 1652 was lying in the Goereese Gat.
Commander in 1652: Hendrick Ernestus de Bartrij
Armament 4-8pdr, 10-6pdr, 8-4pdr
Crew: 80 sailors and 20 soldiers

Koning David or *Coninck Davidt*

The *Koning David* was a fluyt that was purchased from Barent de Vosch, a merchant, at Rotterdam for use as a fireship, and was still in service on 31 May 1653. The *Koning David* was expended in action, probably in the Battle of the Gabbard.
Commander in July 1652: Willem Willemszoon Bont
Commander on 31 May 1653 called: Jacob Arenszoon
Commander on 23 June 1653 called: Jacob Arendsen
Dimensions 98ft × 23½ft × 10¾ft ×?
Crew on 23 June 1653: 14 men

Orangienboom

The *Orangienboom* was a fireship that was purchased from master Jan Sanderssen and other owners in 1652 and was still in service on 31 May 1653. The *Orangienboom* was fitted out as a fireship at Vlissingen by Sijmon Been.
Commander on 7 July 1652: Leendert de Jager
Commander on 31 May 1653: Dirk Stroo
Dimensions: 108ft × 23ft × 10ft ×?
Crew on 23 June 1653: 13 men

Roscam or *Roskam*

The *Roscam* was a pinnace hired at Rotterdam from Jan Roscam in May 1652. The ship's value was assessed as being 17,771 guilders. The *Roscam* returned from the Shetlands on 9 September 1652, arriving in the Vlie in company with other Rotterdam ships. The *Roscam* needed repairs after the storm. On 19 September she was ordered to return home for repairs, rather than to rendezvous with the fleet off the Wielingen. The *Roscam* was only ready to return to service on 25 October 1652.

The *Roscam* sailed from the Texel and arrived in Rotterdam on 27 December 1653, where the ship was paid off and returned to its owner.
Commander from 1652 to August 1653: Corstiaen Eldertszoon
Commander on 4 November 1653: Jan Franszoon
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 112ft ×? ×? ×?
Armament on 16 November 1652: 4-12pdr, 6-8pdr, 10-6pdr, 6-4pdr
Armament on 23 June 1653: 4-12pdr, 2-8pdr, 10-6pdr, 8-4pdr
Armament on 4 November 1653: 24 guns
Crew on 16 November 1652: 80 sailors and 20 soldiers
Crew on 23 June 1653: 95 men
Crew on 4 November 1653: 89 men

Sint Jacob

The *Sint Jacob* was a fluyt purchased at Rotterdam in 1652 for use as a fireship. The *Sint Jacob* returned to the Vlie from the Shetlands on 9 September 1652 and was ordered sent in for repairs rather than being sent to the Wielingen to rendezvous with the fleet.
Commander in June and August 1652: Allert Adriaanszoon
Size: 90 lasts
Armament 2 guns

Sphera Mundi

The *Sphera Mundi* was a fluyt ship hired in 1652. The *Sphera Mundi* was used to convoy merchant ships from August to November 1652, and is last mentioned in the usual sources on 23 June 1653, when she was still being used as a convoyer. Marinus de Clercq commanded the *Sphera Mundi* as a privateer from 1654 to 1657. The note calls the ship the *Spermonde*, but this was clearly the same ship.
Commander prior to 22 July 1652: Reynout Venhuijsen
Commander from late 1652: Marinus de Clercq
Armament in 1652: 2-12pdr, 6-8pdr, 6-6pdr, 6-4pdr, 4-3pdr, 2-2pdr
Crew in 1652: 80 sailors and 20 soldiers

Tonijn

The *Tonijn* was an advice yacht mentioned from 1652 to 1656. During the First Anglo-Dutch War the *Tonijn* served with the main fleet and took part in such battles

as the Gabbard.
Dimensions in Maas feet: 60ft ×? ×? ×?
Armament on 13 June 1656: 6-4pdr, 4 steenstukken with 8 chambers
Crew: 30 men

Wapen van Rotterdam

The *Wapen van Rotterdam* was purchased on 24 June 1652 at Rotterdam from Herrebrandus Prins and Claes Claessen Brouwer.
Dimensions: 110ft × 23¾ft ×? ×?

Zeepaard or Zeepaert

The galliot *Zeepaert* was hired for two months from Jan Heenekijs or Hennekin on 7 September 1652.

Vrede

The *Vrede* was purchased in April 1653 in the port of Rotterdam; she had been built by master shipwright Adriaen Joosten. The *Vrede* was purchased for Fl. 30,000. In the raid on Chatham on 22 June 1667, the *Vrede* rammed and broke the chain across the Medway. The *Vrede* then went alongside and took the English ship *Unity* (the ex-Dutch *Eendracht*, captured the previous year).
Commander from 1655 to 1658: Jan de Haes
Commander in 1665: Laurens van Heemskerck
Commander on 10 December 1665: Huijbert Huijgh
Commander in 1667: Jan van Brakel
Dimensions in Maas feet: 101¾ft × 25ft × 11ft ×?
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 111ft × 27ft-3in × 12ft × 6ft-6in
Armament in 1665: 18-12pdr, 14-6pdr, 4-4pdr, 4-2pdr
Armament on 10 December 1665: 40 guns
Crew in 1665: 130 sailors and 20 soldiers
Crew on 10 December 1665: 150 men

Eendracht

The *Eendracht* was a ship of the First Charter that was built as part of the first increment of thirty ships in the First Anglo-Dutch War building program. The *Eendracht's* original name was *Prins Willem*, but the ship was renamed *Eendracht*

on 3 October 1653. The arms on the upper stern was a lion in the Dutch garden. The building contract was signed on 8 March 1653, with the ship laid down and launched in ithe same year and commissioned in 1654. The *Eendracht* was built at Rotterdam under the supervision of Jan Salomonszoon van den Tempel, with the actual shipwrightry work being done by ships' carpenters from Dordrecht. Jacob van Wassenaer used the *Eendracht* as his flagship for the entire period of her existence. The first major fleet operation that included the *Eendracht* was the expedition to Danzig in 1656. The *Eendracht* also took part in the Battle of the Sound in 1658, as the flagship of the relief expedition to Copenhagen. The *Eendracht* was lost in the Battle of Lowestoft on 13 June 1665 the result of magazine explosion. There is speculation that this was due to sabotage, rather than battle damage.
Commander on 4 March 1667: Laurens Davidszoon van Convent
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet on 7 July 1654: 150ft × 38ft × 15ft ×?
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet in 1664: 150ft × 37ft-4in × 14ft-8in × 7ft-9in
Armament on 7 July 1654: 16 bronze 24pdr, 12 iron 12pdr, 20 iron 8pdr, and 10 bronze 6pdr drakes
Armament in 1665: 4-36pdr, 26-24pdr, 20-12pdr, 18-6pdr, 4-2pdr
Crew: 300 sailors and 75 soldiers

Groot Hollandia

The *Groot Hollandia* was built in 1654, in the second thirty-ship building program from the First Anglo-Dutch War. The *Groot Hollandia* was also said to have been built in 1657 by Jan Salomonszoon van den Tempel. The ship was sold in 1687.
Commander on 10 December 1665: Laurens Davidszoon van Convent
Commander in June 1666: Laurens Davidszoon van Convent
Commander on 25 June 1667: Laurens Davidszoon van Convent
Commander in 1671: Laurens Davidszoon van Convent
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 150ft × 38ft × 15ft × 7ft-7in
Dimensions in Maas feet: 135ft × 34ft × 13½ft
Armament on 26 August 1664: 24-18pdr, 16-12pdr, 6-8pdr, and 12-6pdr
Armament on 10 December 1665: 66 guns
Armament in June 1666: 4 bronze 24pdr, 20 iron 18pdr, 6 klokwijs bronze 12pdr, 16 iron 12pdr, 6-6pdr, and 12-4pdr
Armament in June 1666: 64 guns
Armament in July 1667: 60 guns
Guns on the lower tier: 12

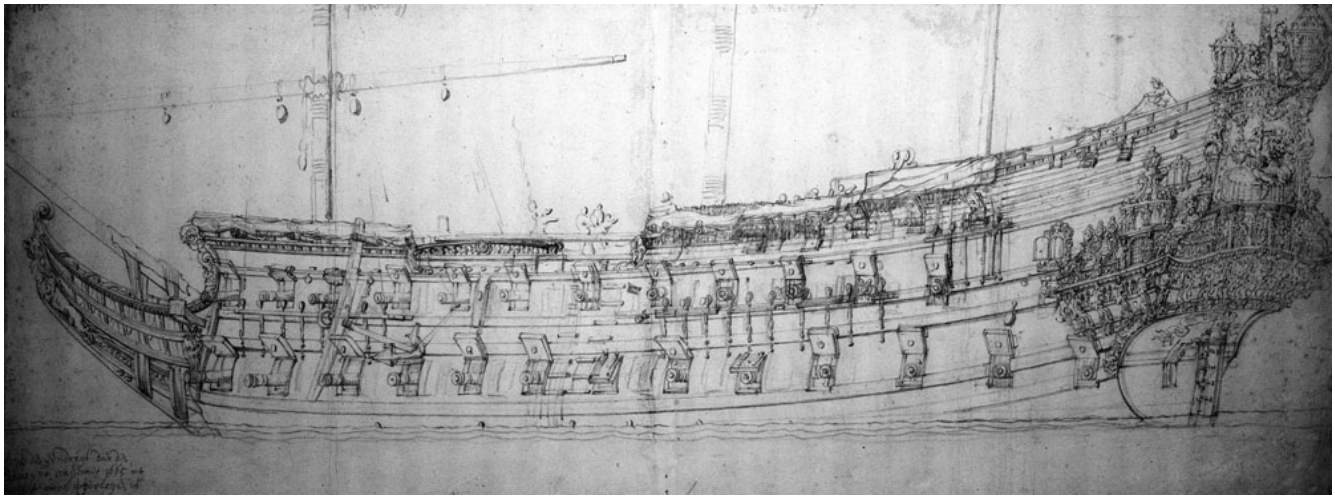
Crew on 10 December 1665: 300 men
Crew in June 1666: 240 sailors and 40 soldiers
Crew in July 1667: 240 sailors and 46 soldiers

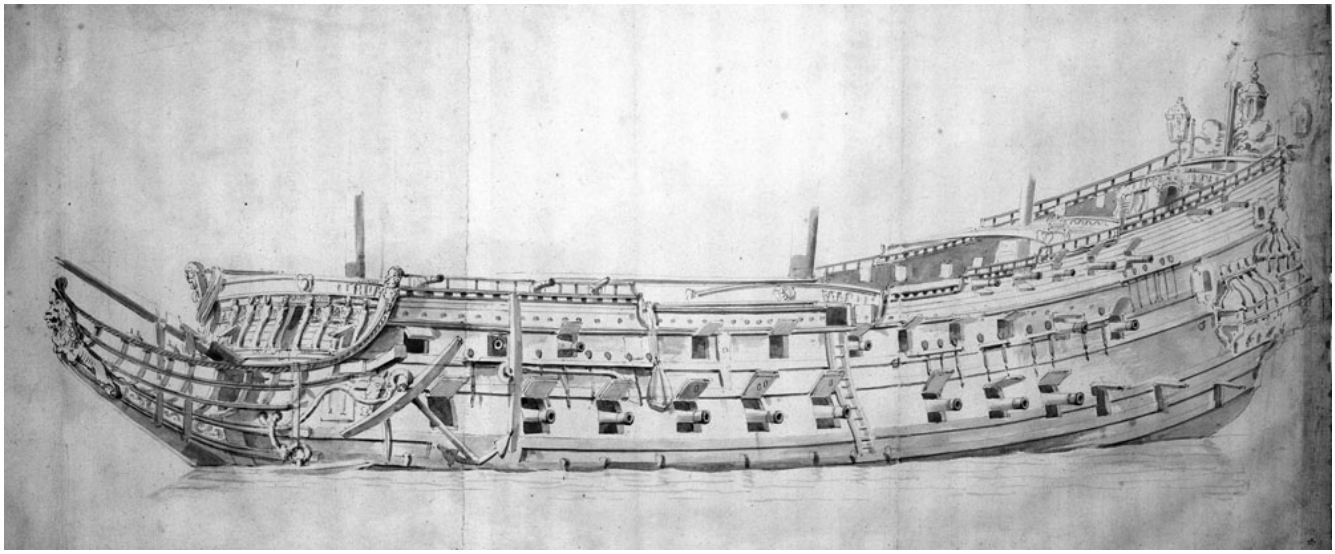
Klein Hollandia

The *Klein Hollandia* was built in 1654 and was sunk in action in 1672 defending the Smyrna convoy.
Commander on 10 December 1665: Quirijn van den Kerckhoff
Commander in June 1666: Evert van Gelder
Commander on 4 February 1667: Jan Jacobszoon van Nes
Commander on 25 June 1667: Jan van Nes the Elder
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 133ft-10in × 32ft-5in × 13ft-3in ×?
Armament on 10 December 1665: 52 guns
Armament in June 1666: 22-18pdr, 20-12pdr, 12-4pdr
Armament on 25 June 1667: 56 guns
Crew on 10 December 1665: 250 men

Prins Hendrik

The *Prins Hendrik* was built at Rotterdam by Jacob Hermans Wittert in 1653 and was last mentioned in 1656 when the ship took part in the expedition to Danzig.
Commander on 7 July 1656: Aert Janszoon van Nes
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet on 7 July 1654: 130ft × 33ft × 13½ ft ×?
Armament on 7 July 1654: 4 bronze 24pdr, 10 iron 18pdr, 4 bronze 12pdr, 8 iron 12pdr, 10 iron 8pdr, and 8 bronze 6pdr drakes
Armament on 7 July1656: 44 guns
Crew on 7 July 1654: 90 sailors
Crew in September 1656: 103 sailors and 23 soldiers





Two Van de Velde views of the famous *Eendracht*, built at Rotterdam in 1653. Carrying up to 72 guns, she was one of the few Dutch warships of the period that could match the firepower of most English ships. Nevertheless, at the Battle of Lowestoft in 1665 she blew up when engaged against the three-decker *Royal Charles*. Inscriptions on the drawings refer to this event, but were probably added later to existing drawings in order to avoid confusion with the later *Eendracht* of 1666. © *National Maritime Museum PT2434 & PT2519*

Prins Maurits

The *Prins Maurits* was built at Rotterdam in 1653 to 1654 by Jacob Wittert. The ship was originally named *Gelderland*, but was renamed *Prins Maurits*. The *Prins Maurits* was burnt in the Battle of Lowestoft and Marinus de Clercq was killed.
Commander on 7 July 1656: Michiel Franszoon van den Bergh
Commander in 1659 to 1660: Marinus de Clercq
Commander from 1661 to 1663: Egbert Meeuwssen Cortenaer
Commander in 1665: Marinus de Clercq
Dimensions in Maas feet in 1664: 119¾ft × 29¾ft × 12½ft × 6ft-4in
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet usually cited: 134ft × 33ft × 13ft-2in × 6ft-10in
Armament on 13 April 1655: 13-18pdr, 12-12pdr, 6-8pdr, 8-6pdr
Armament in 1664: 2 bronze 24pdr, 12-18pdr, 16 bronze 12pdr, 10 iron 12pdr, 6 bronze 6pdr
Armament on 16 March 1665: 16-18pdr, 4-12pdr, 10-8pdr, 6-6pdr
Crew on 17 July 1655: 103 sailors and 29 soldiers
Crew on 15 February 1665: 150 sailors and 30 soldiers

Utrecht or Stad Utrecht

The *Utrecht* was built at Rotterdam by Cornelis Simons in 1653 and was burnt at the Battle of Lowestoft in 1665.
Commander on 7 July 1656: Leendert Haexwant
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet on 7 July 1654: 130ft × 33ft × 13½ ft ×?
Armament on 7 July 1654: 4 bronze 24pdr, 10 iron 18pdr, 4 bronze 12pdr, 8 iron 12pdr, 10 iron 8pdr, and 8 bronze 6pdr drakes
Armament on 7 July 1656: 44 guns
Crew on 7 July 1654: 90 sailors
Crew on 7 July 1656: 92 sailors and 30 soldiers

Prins Willem

The *Prins Willem* was built at Delfshaven by Jan Engels Swartevelt in 1654.
Commander on 17 July 1656: Hendrik de Munnick
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet on 7 July 1654: 134ft × 33ft × 13½ft ×?
Dimensions in Maas feet on 13 April 1655: 117ft × 29¾ft × 12-1/6ft ×?
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet on 13 April 1655: 127ft-7in × 32ft-5in × 13ft-3in ×?

Armament on 7 July 1654: 4 bronze 24pdr, 10 iron 18pdr, 4 bronze 12pdr, 8 iron 12pdr, 10 iron 8pdr, 8 bronze 6pdr drakes
Armament on 14 April 1655: 12-18pdr, 12-12pdr, 4-8pdr, and 10-6pdr
Crew on 7 July 1654: 95 sailors
Crew on 17 July 1656: 115ft sailors and 27 soldiers

Brielle

The ship *Brielle* was built in 1655 as one of a group of four ships built to one Charter. The *Brielle* was lost and a small frigate was built in 1657 as a replacement.
Dimensions in Maas feet: 117ft × 29¾ft × 12-1/6ft ×?
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 134ft × 33ft × 13½ft ×?

Dordrecht or *Wapen van Dordrecht*

The *Dordrecht* was built at Rotterdam in 1655 and was last mentioned in 1665. This was one of the ships built in 1654 and 1655 that spent time laid up due to the lack of funds to fit out and operate ships for Rotterdam after the First Anglo-Dutch War.
Commander in August 1658: Jan Evertszoon de Liefde
Commander in October 1658: Jan Everszoon de Liefde
Commander in June 1665: Jacob Cleijdijck
Dimensions in Maas feet: 117ft × 29¾ft × 12ft-2in × 6ft-7in
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 127ft-7in × 32ft-5in × 13ft-3in × 7ft-2in
Armament in August 1658: 42 guns
Armament in October 1658: 40 guns
Armament in 1664: 8-18pdr, 16-12pdr, 2 bronze 5pdr
Armament on 16 March 1665: 10-18pdr, 18-12pdr, 10-8pdr, 4-6pdr
Crew in August 1658: 130 sailors and 30 soldiers
Crew in June 1665: 208 men

Rotterdam

The *Rotterdam* was built in 1655.
Dimensions in Maas feet: 117ft × 29¾ft × 12ft-2in × 6ft-7in
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 127ft-7in × 32ft-5in × 13ft-3in × 7ft-2in
Armament in 1664: 10-18pdr, 16-12pdr

Briel

The *Briel* was built at Rotterdam at least as early as 1657, although is usually described as built in 1660. The *Briel* was last mentioned in 1665 after having fought in the Battle of Lowestoft.
Commander in 1657: Aert van Nes
Commander on 13 December 1658: Ysbrand van Bancken
Commander on 1 May 1659: Adriaan Janszoon van Loqueren
Commander in 1665: Frans van Nijdeck
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 89ft-5in × 22ft-10in ×? × 4ft 4in
Armament on 1 May 1659: 21 guns
Armament in 1665: 15-6pdr, 4-4pdr
Crew on 1 May 1659: 97 men
Crew in June 1665: 86 men
Crew in August 1665: 51 sailors and 9 soldiers

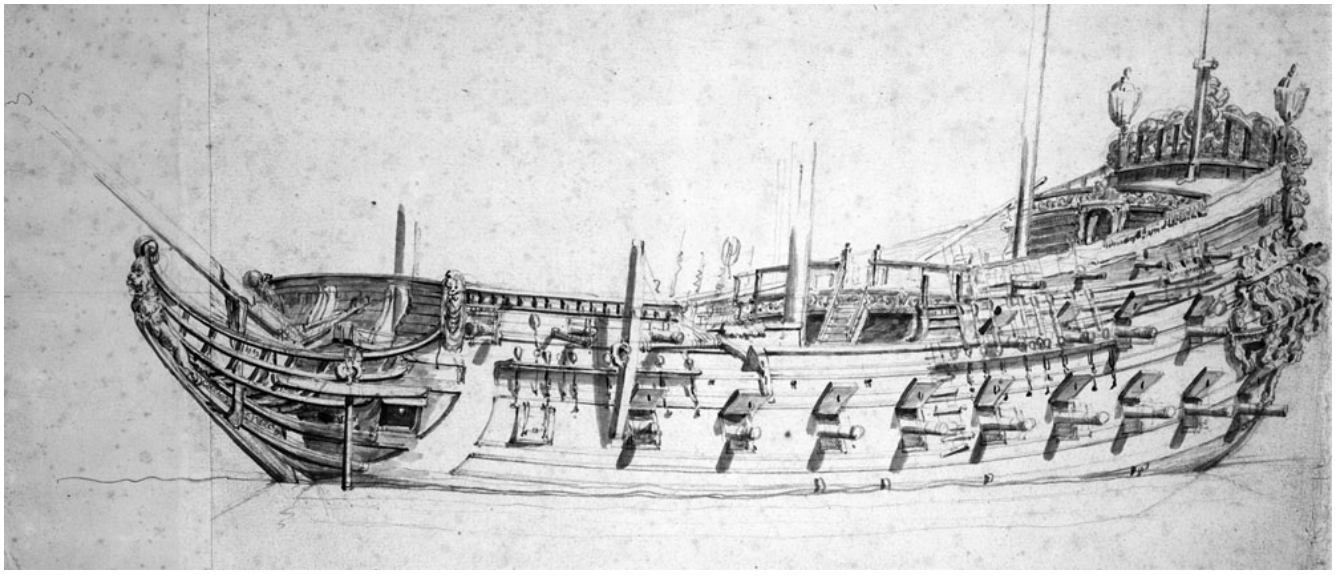
Delft

The *Delft* was built in about 1659. The ship fought in the Battle of Lowestoft in 1665, where it was captured by the English.
Dimensions in Maas feet: 102ft × 25ft × 9½ft ×ft 6ft
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 111ft-3in × 27ft-3in × 10ft-6in × 7ft-4in
Armament in 1664: 18-8pdr, 4 bronze klokwijs 2pdr
Armament on 16 March 1665: 8-12pdr, 22-8pdr, 2-6pdr, 4-2pdr

Harderwijk

The *Harderwijk* was built by Jan Salomonszoon van den Tempel at Rotterdam in 1659. The *Harderwijk* was last mentioned in 1688.
Commander in 1664 to 1665: Jan van Nes
Commander in 1666: Nicolaes Naelhout
Commander on 4 February 1667: Nicolaes Naelhout
Commander in 1671: Philips van Almonde
Commander in May 1672: Mozes Wichmans
Commander on 23 May 1673: Mozes Wichmans
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 111ft-3in × 27ft-3in × 10ft-4in × 6ft-6in
Dimensions also given in Amsterdam feet: 112-1/6ft × 27½ft × 10ft-5in ×?
Armament in 1664 to 1665: 34 guns
Armament in May 1667: 36 guns

Armament in 1671: 30 guns
Armament in August 1673: 24 guns
Armament in 1683: 16-8pdr, 12-6pdr, 4-3pdr
Crew in 1664 to 1665: 150 men
Crew in August 1666: 141 men
Crew in 1671: 95 sailors and 20 soldiers
Crew in August 1673: 96 men



This drawing is inscribed (presumably by Van de Velde himself), ‘I believe this is the *Harderwijk*’; the details closely match what is known of the ship that was built at Rotterdam in 1659. © *National Maritime Museum PZ7258*

Utrecht or Wapen van Utrecht

The *Utrecht* was a frigate built at Rotterdam in 1660 by Jan 6in Salomonszoon van den Tempel. The ship was sold in 1687.
Commander from August 1665 to June 1666: Christiaan Eldertszoon
Commander on 4 February 1667: Eland du Bois
Commander on 25 June 1667: Eland du Bois
Commander from May to September 1672: Fransçois van Aarssen
Commander from May to August 1673: Jan Snellen
Commander in June 1674: Barend Rees
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 116½ft × 28½ft × 11½ft × 6ft-6in
Armament from August 1665 to June 1666: 36 guns
Armament in June 1666: 18-12pdr, 14-8pdr, 4-3pdr
Armament on 25 June 1667: 36 guns
Armament in 1672: 36 guns
Armament in May 1673: 34 guns
Crew in August 1665: 110 sailors, 10 marines, and 20 soldiers
Crew in July 1672: 118 sailors and 10 soldiers
Crew on 23 May 1673: 133 sailors and 27 soldiers
Crew in June 1674: 128 sailors and 41 soldiers

Directors of Rotterdam

Erasmus

The *Erasmus* was a ship hired by the Directors of Rotterdam in 1652. The *Erasmus* was sunk in action in the Channel on 17 June 1652 at the same time that the *Sint Pieter*, commanded by Adriaan de Zeeuw, was damaged.
Commander in 1652: Sijmon Corneliszoon van der Meer

Hollandia

The *Hollandia* was hired at Rotterdam in 1652 and served through the war with the same captain. The *Hollandia* participated in almost every major fleet operation of the First Anglo-Dutch War, including being caught in the storm off the Texel in early November 1653 on returning from Norway.
Commander: Ruth (or Rutger) Jacobszoon Buys

Crew in 1653: 95 men
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 115ft × 25ft × 12ft ×?
Armament on 4 March 1653: 2-12pdr, 12-8pdr, 6-6pdr, 4-4pdr, 2-2pdr
Armament on 23 June 1653: 2 bronze 10pdr, 13-8pdr, 5-6pdr, 4-4pdr, 2-2pdr
Crew on 4 March 1653: 104 men
Crew on 23 June 1653: 89 men

Jonas

The *Jonas* was hired in 1652 and served with the fleet under the flag of Lt Admiral Tromp. Having been damaged in a storm in early August 1652, the *Jonas* was discarded after returning from the Shetlands.
Commander: Johan Evertszoon de Liefde
Armament 14-12pdr, 4-8pdr, 10-6pdr, 6-4pdr, 2-3pdr
Crew: 130 men

Meerman

The *Meerman* was hired in early 1652 and was sunk on the first day of the Battle of Portland, on 28 February 1653. The crew was rescued by Johannes Regermorter's ship, the *Leeuwin.*
Commander: Jacob Kleijdijck
Armament: 4-24pdr, 8-12pdr, 12-8pdr, 6-6pdr, 2-3pdr
Crew: 120 men

Prins, Prins te Paard, or *Prins Frederick*

The *Prins* was hired in early 1652 and served through the First Anglo-Dutch War.
Commander from early 1652 until 20 February 1653: Corstiaen Corstiaen de Munnick
Commander from about April 1653 until about November 1653: Jacob Kleijdijck
Armament on 6 March 1653: 4-24pdr, 2-8pdr, 6-12pdr, 10-8pdr, 12-6pdr, 4-3pdr
Crew in July 1652: 120 men

Sint Pieter

The *Sint Pieter* was a fluyt hired by the Directors of Rotterdam in 1652. From July to September the *Sint Pieter* was assigned to Michiel de Ruyter's fleet that was operating in the Channel. Sijmon Cornelis van der Meer was often absent and his

lieutenant, Jan Janszoon van der Valck, commanded in his place. Sijmon Corneliszoon van der Meer was severely wounded in 1653.
Commander in June 1652: Adriaan de Zeeuw (killed in action)
Commander in 1652 and 1653: Sijmon Corneliszoon van der Meer
Commander from 5 October 1653 to October 1654: Johan Evertszoon de Liedfe (Jan de Liefde)
Armament in 1652: 4 bronze 12pdr, 12-8pdr, 6-6pdr, 4-4pdr, 2-2pdr
Armament in June 1653: 4-10pdr, 12-8pdr, 6-6pdr, 4-4pdr, 2-3pdr
Armament on 4 November 1653: 30 guns
Crew on 23 June 1653: 93 men
Crew on 4 November 1653: 118 men

Sint Pieter

Another *Sint Pieter* was also hired by the Directors of Rotterdam in 1652. This *Sint Pieter* foundered in the storm off the Shetlands and was lost with all hands.
Commander: Isaac de Jongh
Armament in 1652: 29 guns

Admiralty of Amsterdam

Brack or *Brak*

The three-masted yacht *Brack* was built in 1649. After Pieter van Zalingen's father died in late 1652, he was sent overland to the Mediterranean to command his father's ship. Jan Admirael was appointed captain of the *Brak* in his place. Jan Admirael avoided the Battle of Scheveningen and was arrested. In 1666 the *Brack* was fitted as a fireship and was expended in battle.
Commander in 1652: Pieter van Zalingen
Commander in August 1653: Jan Admirael
Commander in October 1653: Foppe Binckes
Commander on 17 July 1656: Arent Swart
Commander in 1665: Captain Polanen
Commander in August 1666: Henricus Rosaeus
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 115ft × 23ft × l0½ft × 6ft
Armament on 16 November 1652: 4-8pdr, 12-4pdr, 2-3pdr
Armament on 14 July 1653: 4-8pdr, 8-4pdr, 2 klokwijs 3pdr, 4-3pdr

Armament on 17 July 1656: 22 guns
Armament in August 1666 as a fireship: 4 guns
Crew on 14 July 1653: 62 sailors and 15 soldiers
Crew on 17 July 1656: 80 sailors and 15 soldiers
Crew in August 1666 as a fireship: 14 men

Windhond or *Hazewind*

The *Windhond* was a three-masted yacht built in 1649. The *Windhond* was in Gideon de Wildt's squadron in July 1651. The *Windhond* was lost at sea in 1665.
Commander in July 1651: Lt Cdr Jan van Campen
Commander in 1652: Dirk Pieterszoon Heertjes
Commander from May 1653 to 1654: Jan Admirael
Commander on 31 March 1665: Willem van Bergen
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet listed on 7 July 1654: 115ft × 23ft × 10-1/3ft ×?
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet listed on 31 March 1665: 116ft × 24ft ×? ×?
Armament on 14 July 1653: 4-8pdr, 8-4pdr, 2 klokwijs 3pdr, 4-3pdr
Armament on 7 July 1654: 18 guns
Armament on 31 March 1665: 12-4pdr, 6-3pdr
Crew in May 1653: 76 men
Crew on 14 July 1653: 62 sailors and 15 soldiers, missing 8 sailors
Crew on 31 March 1665: 60 sailors and 15 soldiers, missing 7 musketeers

Gewapende Ruijter

Carl Stapel found that the *Gewapende Ruijter* was in fact the captured French *Villeroi*, renamed. The *Villeroi* was captured in 1650 while cruising off of Cape St Augustine by Boëtius Schaeff. He was presumably commanding the captured ship *Sao Bartholomeu*. Boëtius Schaeff was appointed to command the *Villeroi*, which was then renamed *Gewapende Ruijter*. While returning to the Netherlands from Brazil in June 1652, the *Gewapende Ruijter* was captured by the English. The *Gewapende Ruijter* was armed with 36 guns.

Jager

The yacht *Jager* was first mentioned in 1650 and was last mentioned in 1655.
Commander on 7 July 1654: Adriaen van Waerdenburgh
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet on 7 July 1654: 70ft × 22ft × 11ft ×?

Armament on 7 July 1654: 12 guns
Crew on 7 July 1654: 40 sailors

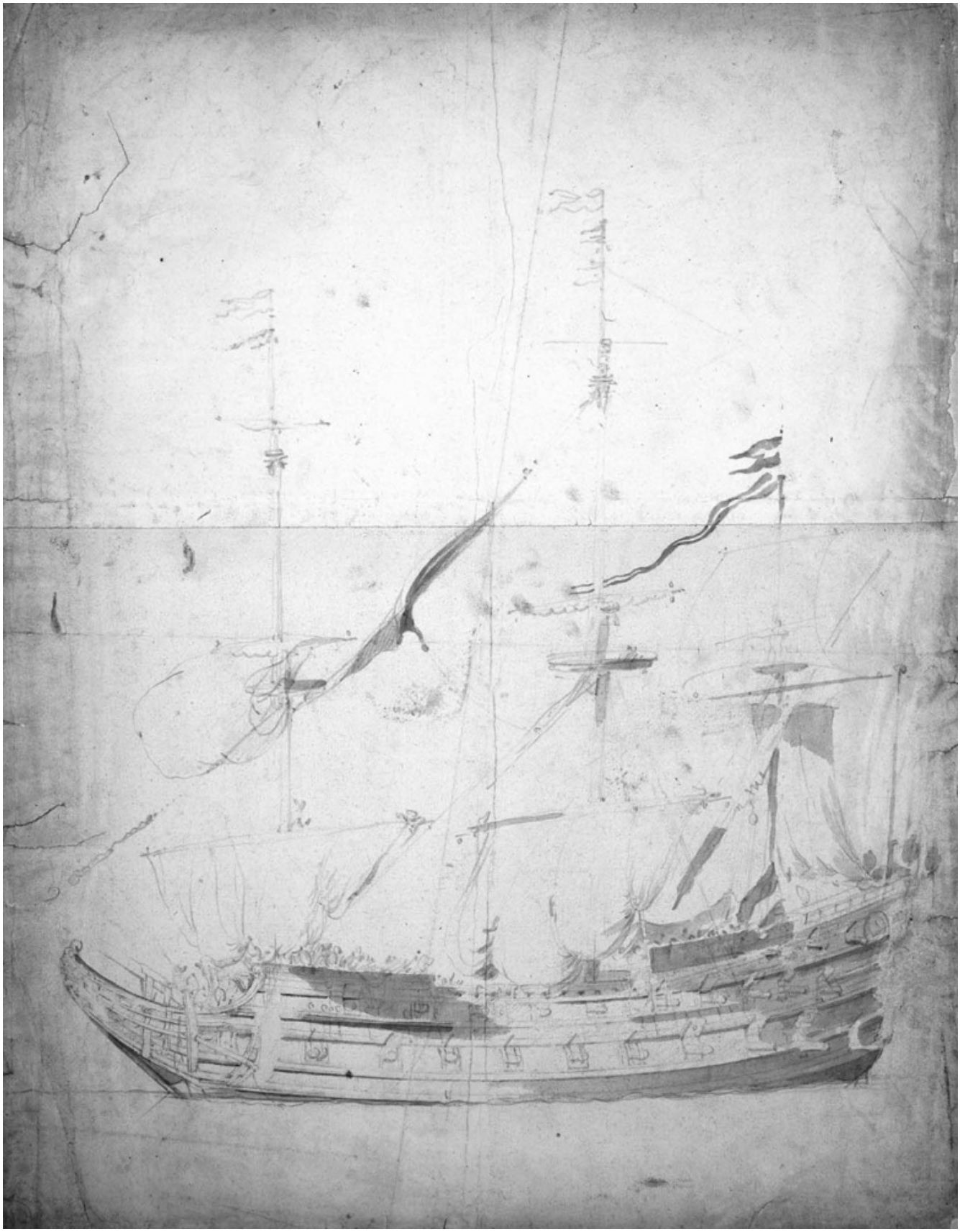
Maeght van Enkhuizen or *Maagd van Enkhuizen*

The *Maeght van Enkhuizen* was said to have been built in 1650. The ship was seized following an accusation that she had been used for smuggling contraband. The *Maeght van Enkhuizen* was noted as being deployed to Brazil in support of the West Indies Company. The ship was last mentioned in 1665.
Commander in 1652: Cornelis Tromp
Commander on 7 July 1654: Jan Roeteringh
Commander on 17 July 1656: Nicolaes Marrevelt
Dimensions on 17 July 1654: 120ft × 29¾ft × 11¾ft ×?
Armament on 16 November 1652: 18-12pdr, 12-6pdr, 4-3pdr
Armament on 7 July 1654: 34 guns
Armament on 17 July 1656: 32 guns
Crew 17 July 1656: 86 sailors and 28 soldiers

Vrede or *Vreede*

The *Vrede* was built in 1650. After the First Anglo-Dutch War, the *Vrede* carried a reduced armament, as did many ships in 1654. The *Vrede* was the precursor of the 130-foot long ships built in the First Anglo-Dutch War building program. The *Vrede* was slightly larger than the smallest of them, and carried more than 40 guns from the beginning. By May 1653 the *Vrede* carried 44 guns. While the *Vrede* was one of the largest ships in 1652, by the late 1650s, the *Vrede* was just another 40-gun ship. The *Vrede* was last mentioned in 1667, by which time the ship had seen hard service and was 17 years old, so she was probably discarded about this time.
Commander in 1652 to 1653: Gideon de Wildt
Commander on 7 July 1654: Isaac Sweers
Commander on 25 June 1667: Jan du Bois
Commander on 28 July 1667: Jan du Bois
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet on 7 July 1654: 131½ft × 32½ft × 13½ft × 7ft
Armament on 7 July 1654: 4 bronze 24pdr, 18 iron 12pdr, 6 iron 8pdr, 4 bronze 6pdr
Armament on 31 March 1665: 4-18pdr, 18-12pdr, 20-8pdr, 8-3pdr
Armament on 25 June 1667: 40 guns

Crew on 7 July 1654: 90 sailors
Crew on 28 July 1667: 175 sailors and 30 soldiers



The *Vrede* of 1650 was effectively the prototype of a series of new ships built to enlarged dimensions prompted by the outbreak of the First Anglo-Dutch War. With two complete gundecks, they carried at least 40 guns,

although after the war the armament was reduced in many. A Van de Velde graphite and grey wash drawing.
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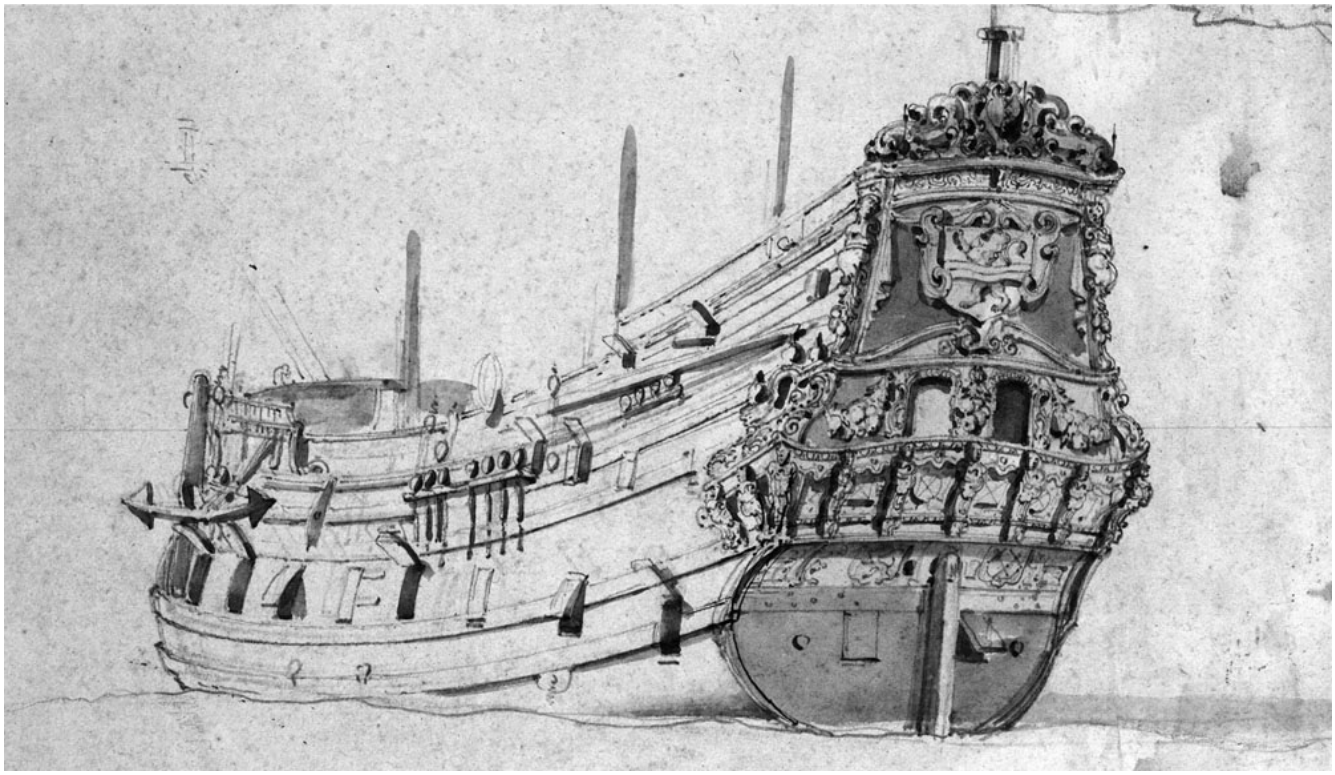
Gelderland

The *Gelderland* was a near sister-ship to the *Overijssel*; they had slightly different dimensions, but otherwise were very similar. The *Gelderland* was purchased in 1651 as part of the funding from the appropriation for the 36 cruisers of 1651. The famous naval officer Isaac Sweers was the writer (schrijver) on board the *Gelderland* in the Mediterranean Sea in 1651. His journals from that cruise have survived. The *Gelderland* was lost in the Battle of the Gabbard on 12 June 1653 as the result of an explosion, probably caused by careless handling of gunpowder.
Commander: Cornelis van Velsen
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 112ft × 28ft × 11ft × 6½ft
Armament: 16-10pdr, 10-6pdr, and 2-3pdr

Overijssel

The *Overijssel* was probably completed at the yard at Amsterdam on 8 November 1650. The *Overijssel* and the *Gelderland* were said to have been purchased in 1651, their acquisition being funded by the States-General in July 1651. At the time of purchase, Abraham van Hulst was appointed captain. The *Overijssel* was sold in 1687.
Commander from 1651 to 1652: Abraham van der Hulst
Commander from September 1652 through 1653: Jan van Campen
Commander on 1 April 1665: Reinold van Coervorden
Commander on 7 May 1667: Anske Fockes
Commander on 28 July 1667: Anske Fockes
Dimensions given in 1652: 112ft × 28ft × 11ft × 6¾ft
Dimensions given on 7 July 1654: 112ft × 28ft × 11ft ×?
Dimensions given on 1 April 1665: 114ft × 28ft ×? ×?
Armament on 14 July 1653: 16-10pdr, 8-6pdr, 4-5pdr, and 2-3pdr
Armament on 1 April 1665: 6-12pdr, 12-8pdr, 14-4pdr, and 4-3pdr
Armament on 7 May 1667: 30 guns
Armament on 28 July 1667: 32 guns
Crew on 14 July 1653: 114 men
Crew on 7 July 1654: 70 sailors
Crew on 1 April 1665: 130 sailors and 20 soldiers (many not actually on board)
Crew on 7 May 1667: 100 sailors and 25 soldiers

Crew on 28 July 1667: 100 sailors and 25 soldiers



A pen and wash drawing by Van de Velde of the *Overijssel* of 1650. Apart from the old arms of the city, the ship's stern carries the smaller arms of Amsterdam above, and two shields on the counter, bearing the rampant lion of Holland and the crossed anchors of the Amsterdam Admiralty. © *National Maritime Museum PY1769*

Vrijheid

The *Vrijheid* was built in 1651 and was the largest ship built for the Admiralty of Amsterdam since the early part of the seventeenth century. The *Vrijheid* was heavily damaged in the Battle of Portland (which the Dutch call the Three Days' Battle). The captain was killed and the ship put into Le Havre to carry out repairs. The *Vrijheid* was Vice Admiral Witte de With's flagship at the Battle of Scheveningen on 10 August 1653. The *Vrijheid* blew up in action in 1676. The *Vrijheid* was significant in having a greater beam for the length than was normal in 1651. This proportion was considered to be similar to the English style, at least what was used for the English 'Great Ships', such as the *Triumph*. The famous *Zeven Provinciën,* built in 1665, was built with similar proportions, although she was considerably larger.

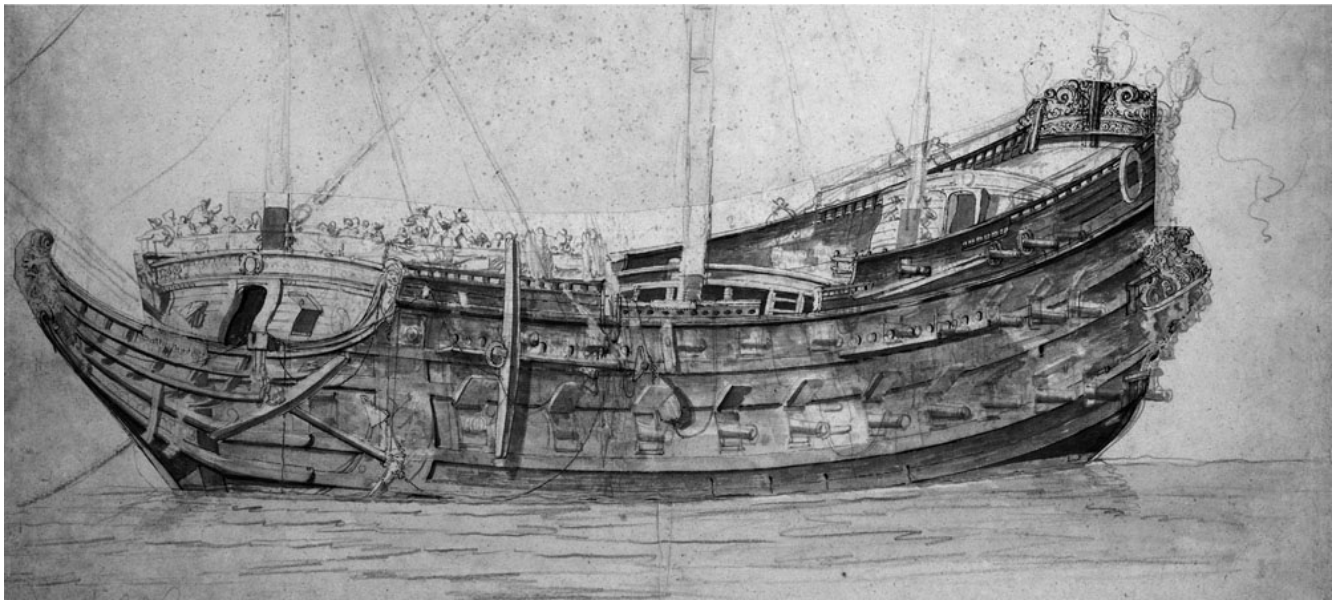
Commander from 1652 up to 28 February 1653: Augustijn Balck
Commander on 7 July 1654: Abraham van der Hulst
Commander in June 1665: Jan van Amstel
Commander in June 1666: Jan van Amstel
Dimensions on 7 July 1654 in Amsterdam feet: 134ft × 34ft × 13¼ft × 7ft
Armament on 7 1654: 4 bronze 24pdr, 18 iron 18pdr, 6 bronze 12pdr, 14 iron 8pdr, 4 bronze 6pdr drakes
Gun ports on the lower tier: 11
Crew on 31 July 1652: 130 men
Crew in June 1666: 236 sailors and 40 soldiers

Campen or *Kampen*

The *Campen* was built in 1652 as a warship. Jan van Campen was assigned to oversee the fitting out of the the ship while the fleet was on the voyage to the Shetlands in July to August. In late August 1652 to mid-September 1652, the Admiralty of Amsterdam exchanged the captains of three ships, Joris van der Zaan moving from the *Groningen* to the *Campen*, Abraham van der Hulst to the *Groningen* from the *Overijssel*, with Jan van Campen then appointed captain of the *Overijssel*, as he had completed fitting out the *Campen*. The *Campen* was involved in the major actions of the war, the first being the Battle of the Kentish Knock. The *Campen* also was at the Battle of Dungeness. A Van de Velde drawing of the battle shows the *Campen* fighting Robert Blake's flagship, the *Triumph*. The *Campen* was also in the Battle of Portland, where Joris van der Zaan was killed. As was the

custom at the time, his brother Willem van der Zaan was appointed captain in his place. The *Campen* provided the model for the 40-gun ships built in the First Anglo-Dutch War building program. The *Campen* was somewhat smaller than the *Vrede*, being only 128½ feet long to the *Vrede's* 130 feet.

Commander in 1652: Joris van der Zaan
Commander from March 1653: Willem van der Zaan
Commander on 7 July 1654: Willem van der Zaan
Commander on 7 May 1667: Gilles de Wildt
Commander on 25 June 1667: Gilles de Wildt
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet on 17 July 1654: 128½ft × 32ft × 13ft ×?



A much-altered Van de Velde pen and wash portrait, identified from an inscription as the *Vrijheid* of 1651. This 50-gun ship was the largest Amsterdam warship of the period, and was broader in relation to length than was usual Dutch practice, presumably to carry a greater weight of metal on the gundecks. © *National Maritime Museum PY5006*

Dimensions in Amstedam feet given in about September 1652: 128ft × 32ft × 13ft × 7ft
Armament in about September 1652: 4 bronze 18pdr, 2 bronze 12pdr, 14 iron 12pdr, 2 bronze 8pdr, 2 bronze 6pdr, 16 iron 6pdr
Armament on 23 June 1653: 4 bronze 18pdr, 2 bronze 12pdr, 14 iron 12pdr, 4 bronze klokwijs 6pdr, 16 iron 6pdr
Armament on 17 July 1654: 4 bronze 18pdr, 6 bronze 12pdr, 16 iron 12pdr, 10 iron 8pdr, 4 bronze 6pdr
Armament on 7 May 1667: 46 guns
Armament on 25 June 1667: 46 guns
Crew on 24 May 1653: 158 men
Crew on 1 October 1653: 216 men
Crew on 7 May 1667: 175 sailors and 30 soldiers

Aartsengel Michael or *Aartsengel Michiel, renamed Hollandia*

The *Aartsengel Michael* was originally hired at Amsterdam in 1652 from Volckert Douweszoon. The *Aartsengel Michael* was with Michiel de Ruyter's fleet in the summer of 1652 and took part in the Battle of Plymouth. Late in 1652 the ship was deployed to the Mediterranean, sailing on 1 December 1652 from Goeree. The ship seems to have been used as a transport and supply ship in the Mediterranean. The *Aartsengel Michael* returned to the Netherlands at the Texel in late October 1653. The ship was purchased by the Admiralty of Amsterdam and renamed *Hollandia*. The purchase was funded by the second 30-ship building program. The *Hollandia* was sold to the VOC in 1660. Vreugdenhil described the *Aartsengel Michael* as being lightly armed, but the reality was that the ship carried a fairly standard armament for 40-gun ships in 1652 and 1653. The *Aartsengel Michael* was sometimes described as a fluyt, although that conflicts with the purchase of the ship to serve as a regular warship in 1654.
Commander in August 1652: Emmanuel van Zalingen
Commander in November 1652: Willem van Niehoff
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet in 1652: 142ft. × 32½ft. × 14½ft. × 7ft
Armament in 1652: 4-18pdr, 16-12pdr, 16-8pdr, 4-4pdr

We know about the newly renamed *Hollandia* from the 'Staat van Oorlog te Water' for the year 1654. The dimensions were similar to those listed for the *Aartsengel Michael*.

Commander in 1659: Barent Cramer
Dimensions on 7 July 1654: 142ft × 34½ft × 14½ft ×?
Armament in 7 July 1654: 4 bronze 24pdr, 10 iron 18pdr, 4 bronze 12pdr, 8 iron 12pdr, 10 iron 8pdr, 8 bronze 6pdr
Armament in 1659: 44 guns
Crew on 7 July 1654: 100 sailors
Crew in 1659: 190 men

Achilles

The *Achilles* was hired in 1652 and was funded by the Hundred Ships money. There remains an outstanding question of whether the *Achilles* was actually an old warship whose operation was funded by the Hundred Ships money or whether this was a genuine hired ship. There are reports that the *Achilles* was first mentioned in 1630, but the 'Staat van Oorlog te Water' for the years 1631 and 1633 do not show the *Achilles*. Certainly, by 1654, the *Achilles* was treated as a regular warship, but was said to be very old; the ship was last mentioned in 1655. The *Achilles* fought in the Battle of the Kentish Knock under the command of Witte de With, and also seems to have fought in the Battle of Dungeness on 10 December 1652, but was left at St Martin and missed action in the Battle of Portland. The *Achilles* seems to been absent from the fleet after this battle. In 1654 the *Achilles* lay idle in the harbour at Amsterdam, as the ship was old and in need of repair, but she was restored to service in 1655 and was used as a convoyer. There was a mistaken reference to this ship made in 1655 that gave the length as 120ft and the building date as 1644. From the information given, this is clearly the ship hired in 1652 but with the length given incorrectly as 120 feet.
Commander in 1652-1653: Dirk Schey
Commander in 1655: Paulus Egbertszoon Sonck
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 131ft × 29ft × 13ft × 7ft-7in
Dimensions on 7 July 1654: 131ft × 29ft × 13ft ×?
Armament on 16 November 1652: 4-12pdr, 12-8pdr, 10-4pdr, 2-2pdr
Crew on 17 September 1652: 102 men
Crew on 5 March 1653: 100 sailors and 20 soldiers
Crew on 7 July 1654: 90 sailors
Crew in December 1655: 70 men

Adelaar

The *Adelaar* appears on a list of ships hired in 1652 by the Admiralty of Amsterdam as a Watt Convoyer for use as an escort in the Waddenzee. By 1654 the *Adelaar* was included with the regular warships. The *Adelaar* was mentioned as early as 20 September 1652, and last mentioned in 1654.

Commander in 1652: Arent Wanaertszoon
Commander in 1654: Adriaan Backer
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 70ft × 18ft ×? ×?
Armament in 1652: 4 bronze chambered 3pdr, 8 iron 3pdr
Crew in 1654: 24 sailors

Catharina or *Juffrouw Catharina*

The *Catharina* was hired in early 1652 for service in the fishery protection squadron. The *Catharina* was captured by the English on 22 July 1652. The *Catharina* may have been recaptured later in 1652, but was not further employed.

Commander: Dirk Bogaart
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 116ft × 25ft × 11½ft × 5½ft
Armament: 6-8pdr, 8-6pdr, 4-4pdr, 4-3pdr, 2-2pdr
Crew: 80 men

Drie Coningen or *Drie Koningen*

The *Drie Coningen* was hired in 1652 as one of the Hundred Ships authorized in 1652. The *Drie Coningen* was assigned initially to Michiel de Ruyter's fleet in the Channel during the summer and early autumn of 1652. After the Battle of the Kentish Knock, Lucas Albertszoon was replaced by his lieutenant, Jacob Andrieszoon Swart, who had a successful career as a naval officer. After the Battle of Portland, the *Drie Coningen* was discarded, apparently having been damaged in the battle and thought not worth repair by the navy.

Commander in August 1652: Lucas Albertszoon or Albertssen.
Commander from November 1652 through March 1653: Lieutenant-Commander Jacob Andrieszoon Swart
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 145ft × 30ft × 14½ft × 6¾ft
Armament: 16-12pdr, 10-8pdr, 6-6pdr, 4-4pdr
Crew on 16 November 1653: 142 men

Engel

The *Engel* was hired in 1652 for service with the fishery protection squadron. The *Engel* was paid off some time prior to December 1652.
Commander in 1652: Maarten Schaeff
Armament: 4-12pdr, 12-8pdr, 10-4pdr, 2-3pdr
Crew: 80 men

Engel Gabriel

The *Engel Gabriel* was hired in 1652 and was sunk by gunfire during the Battle of Portland on 28 February 1653 (New Style).
Commander: Isaac Sweers
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 130ft × 30ft × 13½ft × 6½ft
Armament: 18-12pdr, 10-8pdr, 4-6pdr, 4-4pdr
Crew on 16 November 1652: 142 men

Hollandia

The *Hollandia* was hired in 1652 and was discarded after the Battle of Portland. In June 1652, the *Hollandia* was in Witte de With's squadron.
Commander in 1652 and 1653: Albert Claeszoon de Graeff
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 130ft × 29ft × 13ft × 6½ft
Armament on 17 September 1652: 4 bronze 12pdr, 14 iron 12pdr, 14 iron 6pdr, and 2 iron 4pdr
Crew on 17 September 1652: 122 men (sailors and soldiers)

Hollandsche Tuin

The *Hollandsche Tuin* was hired in 1652 and served through 1653.
Commander on 17 September 1652: Hillebrant Jeroenszoon
Commander on 11 May 1653: Lt Cdr Joris Block
Commander on 22 September 1653: Lt Cdr Jan Simonszoon
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 116ft × 26ft × 11½ft × 6ft
Armament on 17 September 1652: 6-8pdr, 8-6pdr, 4-4pdr, 2-3pdr, and 4-2pdr
Crew on 25 October 1653: 87 men

Hoop

The *Hoop* was hired in 1652 and discarded later in the year. The *Hoop* was in the

Sound on 16 November 1652.
Commander in 1652: Joris Collerij
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 120½ft × 25½ft × 11¼ft × 6ft
Armament on 16 November 1652: 4-10pdr, 4-8pdr, 12-6pdr, 6-3pdr, and 2-2pdr
Crew on 16 November 1652: 90 men

Hoop

The *Hoop* was hired from Claes Jacobsoon in 1652 and was discarded by early 1653.
Commander in 1652: Wolphert van Brederode
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 120ft × 26ft × 11½ft × 6ft
Armament on 16 November 1652: 8-8pdr, 8-6pdr, 6-3pdr, and 2-2pdr
Crew on 16 November 1652: 70 men

Gouden Sael or *Zael*

The *Gouden Sael* was hired in Amsterdam and was sent to Vlissingen for fitting out as a fireship.
Commander on 2 July 1652: Cornelis Verbecque
Commander in September 1652: Jan Daniels
Crew: 25 men

Amsterdam

The *Amsterdam* was hired on 2 July 1652 and was sent to Vlissingen to be fitted out as a fireship. The *Amsterdam* fought in the Battle of Plymouth on 26 August 1652 and was with Witte de With at the Battle of the Kentish Knock.
Commander in July 1652: Jan Verbeeke or Jan Hendrickszoon Overbeek
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 100ft × 23ft × 10ft-6in × 5ft-3in

Amsterdam

Another ship named *Amsterdam* was also hired and fitted out as a fireship.
Commander in 1652: Dirk Dirkszoon
Crew: 14 men

Gouden Leeuw or *Gouden Leeukin*

The *Gouden Leeuw* hired in 1652 and then rehired again in 1653 seems to be the

same ship that was hired at different times in the 1640s. The *Gouden Leeuw* fought in the Battle of the Kentish Knock and then was eventually returned to its owner. After the losses in the Battle of Portland, the *Gouden Leeuw* seems to have been rehired. During the summer of 1653 the *Gouden Leeuw* was employed as a convoyer and at the time of the Battle of the Gabbard was absent from the fleet while convoying merchant ships.

Armament on 24 June 1653: 24 guns
Commander in 1652: Gilles Thijssen Campen
Commander in 1653: Steven Cuijper
Dimensions given in March 1653 in Amsterdam feet: 112ft × 26ft × 12½ft × 6ft
Crew on 24 June 1653: 75 men

Amsterdam

The *Amsterdam* was a rather large ship hired sometime before August 1652; Simon van der Aeck was appointed as her captain. The *Amsterdam* was assigned to Michiel de Ruyter's fleet in July 1652 and was apparently included in De Ruyter's own squadron. The *Amsterdam* seems to have taken part in all the major fleet actions of the war. Since the captain Simon van de Aeck was never mentioned again after the Battle of Portland, we suspect that he was killed in the battle. Pouwels Egbertszoon Sonck was appointed captain to replace Simon van de Aeck, and he commanded the *Amsterdam* to November 1653.

Commander in 1652: Sijmon van der Aeck
Commander in May 1653: Pouwels Egbertszoon Sonck
Commander in September 1653: Lt-Commander Reijnout Bernon
Dimensions on notary contract in Amsterdam feet: 130ft × 28¼ft × 13¼ft × 6ft-4in
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 130ft × 29ft × 13ft × 6¾ft
Armament in 1652: 10-12pdr, 8-8pdr, 8-6pdr, 4-3pdr 1652
Armament in June 1653: 10-12pdr, 8-8pdr, 10-6pdr, 2-3pdr
Armament in September 1653: 34 guns
Crew in 1652: 100 men
Crew in May 1653: 120 men
Crew in September 1653: 130 men

Jupiter

The *Jupiter* was hired in Venice on 21 September 1652.
Commander: Cornelis Janszoon
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 130ft × 30ft × 14ft × 7ft
Armament: 4-12pdr, 10-8pdr, 12-6pdr, 2-4pdr

Marcus Curtius

The *Marcus Curtius* was hired in 1652 for service as a fishery protection vessel. The *Marcus Curtius* was captured by the English following the attack on the Dutch fishing fleet on 22 July 1652.
Commander: Hendrik Croeger or Kroeger
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 120ft × 25ft × 11ft × 54ft
Armament: 6-8pdr, 8-6pdr, 4-4pdr, 4-3pdr, 2-2pdr
Crew: 70 men

Maria

The *Maria* was hired in early 1652, and served in Michiel de Ruyter's fleet that was engaged in convoying merchant ships up and down the Channel during the summer of 1652. The *Maria* fought in the Battle of Plymouth, and then joined the main fleet under the command of Vice Admiral Witte de With in September 1652. The *Maria* was captured by the English at the Battle of the Kentish Knock on 8 October 1652.
Commander: Claes Zael or Sael
Dimensions: 134¾ft × 29ft × 13ft-9in × 6ft-3in
Armament: 4-12pdr, 16-8pdr, 6-6pdr, 4-4pdr
Crew: 100 men

Prinses Aemilia, Princesse Aemilia, or *Princesse*

The *Prinses Aemilia* was first mentioned in 1652 as a Watt Convoyer and was last mentioned in 1654. During the First Anglo-Dutch War, the *Prinses Aemilia* was employed as a convoyer in the Waddenzee.
Commander on 7 July 1654: Adriaen van Reede
Dimensions on 7 July 1654: 70ft × 18ft ×? ×?
Armament in September 1652: 2 bronze 3pdr, 2-3pdr bronze 3pdr drakes, and 6-rion 3pdr
Armament in September 1652: 2 bronze 3pdr, 2 bronze 3pdr drakes, and 6 iron 3pdr

Crew on 7 July 1654: 24 sailors

Salomons Ordeel

The *Salomons Ordeel* seems to have been hired in 1652 and served into 1653. The *Salomons Ordeel* served with the Dutch fleet in the Mediterranean Sea.
Commander: Meyndert van Oostwout
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 141ft × 31ft ×? × 7ft
Armament: 28 guns
Crew: 100 men

Sampson or *Samson*

The *Sampson* was hired from Claes Customaecker in 1652, and was still in service in July 1653. On 29 May 1653 the *Sampson* had arrived in the Netherlands after convoying merchant ships from France. The Sampson fought in the Battle of the Gabbard on 12 and 13 June 1653. On 11 September 1653 she sailed from the Vlie.
Commander: Hendrik Adriaanszoon
Dimensions: 120ft × 29ft × 11ft × 6½ft
Armament on 16 November 1652: 16-8pdr, 8-4pdr, 2-2pdr
Armament on 7 July 1653: 14-8pdr, 2-6pdr, 6-4pdr, 2-2pdr
Crew on 11 September 1653: 100 men

Sint Maria or *Maria*

The *Sint Maria* was a fireship hired in 1652 and was last mentioned in September 1652. The *Sint Maria* was sent to Vlissengen to be fitted out on 2 July 1652.
Commander: Jan Claessen Korff
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 117ft × 24ft × 13ft × 6ft
Crew: 15 men

Sint Pieter

The *Sint Pieter* was hired at Livorno in 1652. The *Sint Pieter* was in Adriaan Roothaes's squadron after the Battle of Livorno. The ship was captured by the English on a voyage from Venice to Amsterdam in July 1653, but was recaptured by Cornelis Tromp on 5 July 1653 and arrived at Livorno on 16 July. The *Sint Pieter* was paid off after the arrival in February 1654 of the order to release all hired ships from service.

Commander: Pieter van Breen
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 130ft × 30ft ×? × 6¼ft
Armament: 28 guns

Venetia

The *Venetia* was hired in Venice on 21 September 1652.
Commander: Jacob Schellinger
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 130ft × 28ft ×? × 6¼ft
Armament: 10-12pdr, 14-6pdr, 4-3pdr

Witte Oliphant

The *Witte Oliphant* was hired in November 1652. The *Witte Oliphant* fought in the Battle of Livorno on 14 March 1653 and continued in service in Adriaan Roothaes's squadron into 1654. The *Witte Oliphant* was damaged in a winter storm in December 1653. After arriving at Livorno on 5 January 1654, a message arrived on 19 February 1654 ordering the hired ships to be paid off. By April 1654 the *Witte Oliphant* was in use as a merchant ship.
Commander in 1653: Seybrant Janssen Mol
Commander in 1654: Heyn Claeszoon Catt
Dimensions: 134ft × 29ft ×? × 6¾ft
Armament: 7-12pdr, 7-8pdr, 12-6pdr, 2-4pdr, 2-3pdr

Arend

The *Arend* was mentioned as lying at Venice in 1652 and seems to have been hired.
Commander: Claes Corneliszoon Roos
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 132ft × 29ft ×? × 6½ft

Susanna or *Suzanna*

The *Susanna* was seen as a ship that would be suitable for hiring in July 1652, and there is a contract from 3 April 1653 for actually hiring the *Susanna*. The ship fought in the Battle of Livorno on 14 March 1653 and continued in service in Adriaan Roothaes's squadron until 19 February 1654, when the order arrived to pay off the hired ships.
Commander: Daniel Janssen de Vries
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 133ft × 29½ft ×? × 6¼ft

Armament: 4-12pdr, 10-8pdr, 6-6pdr, 6-4pdr, 2-3pdr, 2 steenstukken

Zwarte Arend, *Arend*, or *Arent*

The *Zwarte Arend* was hired in 1652 from Jeremia van Collen for service in the Mediterranean during the First Anglo-Dutch War. The order for the *Zwarte Arend* to be paid off was received on 19 February 1654. In 1652 the *Zwarte Arend* was described as being 10 years old.
Commander: Pieter Janssen van Bonttebotter
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 130ft × 28ft × 13ft × 6½ft
Armament: 6-12pdr, 12-8pdr, 10-4pdr
Crew: 100 sailors and 20 soldiers

Hoop

The *Hoop* was first mentioned in March 1653. The *Hoop* fought in the Battle of the Gabbard on 12 and 13 June 1653, when the captain and lieutenant were killed. The crew mutinied and took the *Hoop* into the Goereese Gat. The captain and crew were replaced and the *Hoop* fought in the Battle of Scheveningen and then took part in the voyage to Norway from September to November 1653. This could well have been the same 28-gun ship as that hired in 1652, although the dimensions given are somewhat different.
Commander in May 1653: Boëtius Schaeff
Commander in August 1653: Dirk Pater
Commander in October 1653: Pieter Salomonszoon
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 123ft × 26¾ft × 11ft × 6ft
Armament on hiring: 6-8pdr, 10-6pdr, 6-3pdr, 2-2pdr
Armament in July 1653: 4-10pdr, 6-8pdr, 10-6pdr, 6-3pdr, 2-2pdr
Armament in September 1653: 24 guns
Crew in May 1653: 110 men
Crew in September 1653: 100 men

Huis te Zwieten or *Huijs te Swieten*

The ship the *Huis te Zwieten* was first mentioned in March 1653. The ship had been constructed for Genoa by Samuel Sautijn. The ship was designated to be Vice Admiral Witte de With's flagship, and he was in charge of fitting out the ship in the Texel roads. The process was slowed by the difficulties in arming the ship, so the

Huis te Zwieten was only ready for sea in September 1653. Witte de With took the *Huis te Zwieten* to Norway in September and returned to the Texel in November 1653, only to be caught in the storm that destroyed and damaged many ships. Witte de With ordered the *Huis te Zwieten*'s main mast to be cut down to reduce the danger of capsizing, as it was known that the ship's stability needed to be improved by girdling, which had not yet been done. Witte de With was able to return to the *Brederode* by 1654, and the *Huis te Zwieten* became Michiel de Ruyter's flagship up through 1659. The ship was sold to the East India Company in 1661 and then hired for naval service in 1665. The *Huis te Zwieten* was captured by the English at the Battle of Lowestoft, and later was scuttled as a blockship in the Thames in June 1667 during the Dutch attack..

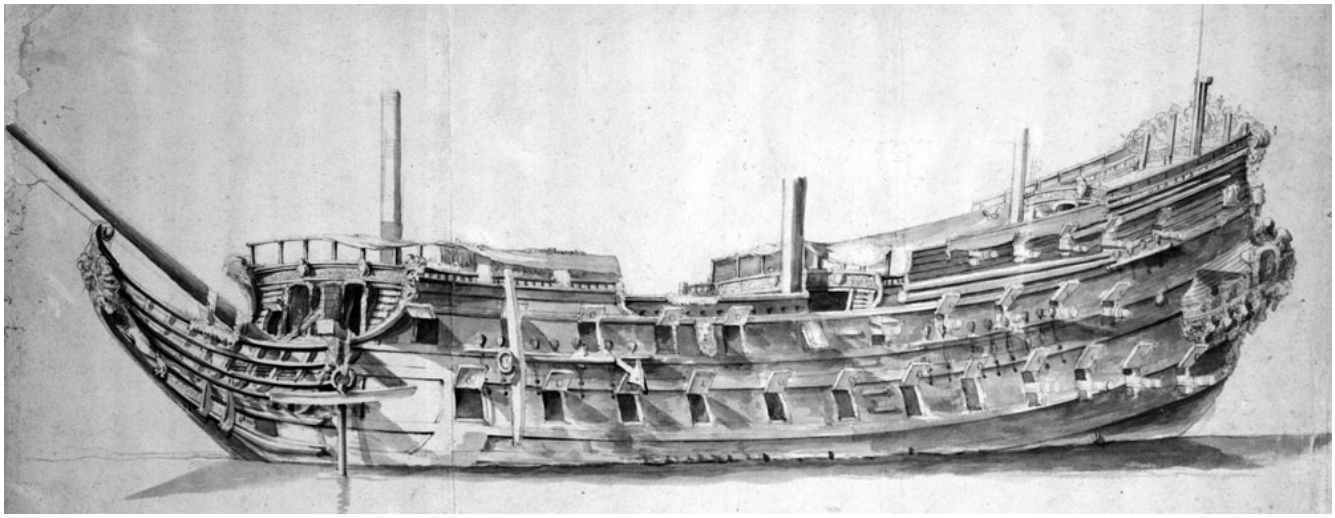
Commander in September 1653: Vice Admiral Witte de With
Commander on 17 July 1654: Vice Admiral Michiel de Ruyter
Dimensions cited in March 1653 in Amsterdam feet: 146ft × 36ft × 15ft × 7½ft
Dimensions cited on 7 July 1654: 146ft × 36ft × 14ft ×?
Dimensions cited in 17 July 1654: 146ft × 36ft × 14ft ×?
Armament on 17 July 1654: 10 bronze 24pdr, 16 iron 18pdr, 6 bronze 12pdr, 18 iron 12pdr, and 10 bronze 6pdr drakes
Crew listed on 17 July 1654: 100 sailors and 36 soldiers

Huis te Cruiningen, Cruiningen, or *Kruiningen*

The *Huis te Cruiningen* was first mentioned in March 1653 after being built for Genoa by Samuel Sautijn. The difficulties in arming the ship delayed completion until September 1653. The *Huis te Cruiningen* was girdled sometime after November 1653. The *Cruiningen* fought in the Battle of Lowestoft in 1665. The *Huis te Cruiningen* was burnt in action in 1677.

Commander in August 1653: Jacob Pouwelszoon Cort, who died suddenly
Commander in September 1653: Michiel de Ruyter
Commander on 17 July 1654: Schout-bij-Nacht Cornelis Tromp
Commander on 31 March 1665: Jacob Andrieszoon Swart
Commander on 7 May 1667: Jacob Andrieszoon Swart
Dimensions cited in March 1653 in Amsterdam feet: 136ft × 32ft × 13½ft × 7ft
Dimensions listed on 17 July 1654: 140ft × 34ft × 13½ft ×?
Dimensions on 31 March 1665: 136ft × 34ft ×? ×?
Armament listed on 17 July 1654: 6 bronze 18pdr, 18 iron 18pdr, 6 bronze 12pdr, 16 iron 8pdr, and 8 bronze 6pdr drakes,

Armament on 31 March 1665: 4-24pdr, 20-18pdr, 6-12pdr, 18-8pdr, 10-3pdr
Armament on 7 May 1667: 62 guns
Crew on 31 March 1665: 225 sailors and 40 soldiers
Crew on 7 May 1667: 250 sailors and 40 soldiers



Grey wash and graphite drawing by Van de Velde of *Huis te Kruiningen*. Another ship ordered for Genoa, she was slightly smaller than *Huis te Zwieten*. Both ships seem to have lacked stability, and *Huis te Kruiningen* was later girdled – a process that involved broadening the hull by adding an extra layer of external planking; this remedy was also proposed for *Huis te Zwieten*. *© National Maritime Museum PZ7267*

Jonas

The *Jonas* was first mentioned in March 1653. The ship fought in the Battle of the Gabbard and then was said to have avoided the fighting at the Battle of Scheveningen.

Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 139ft × 26½ft × 12¾ft × 6ft
Commander on 23 June 1653: Joris de Caulleriij (or Collerij)
Armament on 23 June 1653: 3-12pdr, 4-8pdr, 11-6pdr, 6-5pdr, 2-3pdr
Crew on 23 June 1653: 116 men

Engel Gabriel

The ship *Engel Gabriel* was hired from Evert Pieterszoon Swart at Amsterdam around March 1653. The *Engel Gabriel* fought in the Battle of Scheveningen on 10 August 1653.

Commander on 14 July 1653: Adriaan van den Bosch or Bos
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 120½ft × 27½ft × 12¾ft × 6ft
Armament on 14 July 1653: 6 iron 12pdr, 12 iron 6pdr, 8 iron 4pdr, 2 iron 3pdr
Crew on 14 July 1653: 110 men

Madonna della Vigna

The *Madonna della Vigna* seems to have been hired in 1652. This vessel was said to have been part of the Venetian navy in 1649. There is a contract written after the Battle of Livorno, where the ship was damaged severely and grounded on a shoal after taking shot damage below the waterline. The wide beam seems more characteristic of a warship than the kind of fast merchant ship that traded in the pirate-infested Mediterranean.

Commander: Harman Sonne
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 128ft × 35½ft ×? × 6½ft
Armament: 28 guns
Crew: 100 sailors and 25 soldiers

Luipaard or *Luijpaert*

The *Luipaard* was the English *Leopard* that was captured on 14 March 1653 at the Battle of Livorno. The *Luipaard* was not mentioned after 1665.

Commander on 16 May 1665: Commer Gerritszoon

Dimensions in Amsterdam feet on 7 July 1654: 145ft × 35ft × 14ft ×?
Armament on 16 May 1665: 58 guns
Armament on 17 September 1665: 60 guns
Crew listed on 7 July 1654: 100 sailors
Crew on 16 May 1665: 280 men
Crew on 17 September 1665: 300 men

Morgen Sterre or *Morgenstar*

The *Morgenstar* was hired on 3 April 1653.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 125ft × 28ft ×? × 6ft

Gouden Reael

The *Gouden Reael* was first mentioned in May 1653, as being hired for service for convoying merchant ships to the East. The captain, Adriaan van Loenen, was accused of avoiding the fighting at the Battle of Scheveningen on 10 August 1653. The *Gouden Reael* was lost in the storm off the Texel after returning from Norway in Witte de With's fleet.
Commander from May to August 1653: Adriaan van Loenen
Commander in October 1653: Lt-Commander Schoonevelt
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 125½ft × 26ft-7in × 13ft × 6ft-3½in
Armament when hired: 2-10pdr, 6-8pdr, 10-6pdr, 4-4pdr, 2-3pdr
Armament on 14 July 1653: 4-12pdr, 8-8pdr, 10-6pdr, 4-4pdr, 2-3pdr
Crew in July 1653: 110 men
Crew in September 1653: 90 men

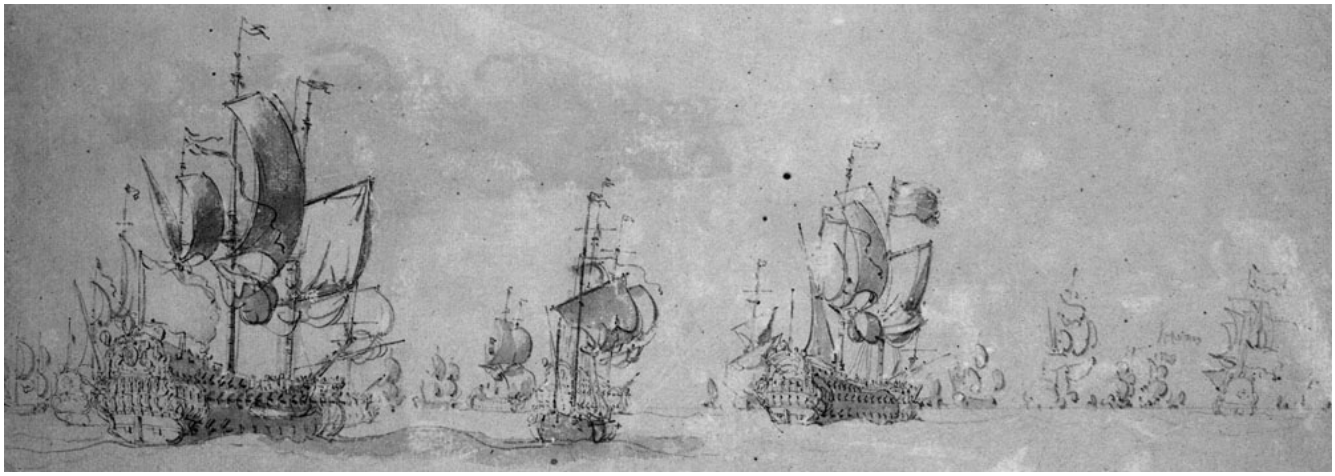
Pelicaen or *Pelikaan*

The *Pelicaen* was hired after the Battle of the Gabbard.
Commander: Jan Overcamp
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 120ft × 26¼ft × 12ft × 6ft
Armament at time of hiring: 10-6pdr, 4-4pdr, 4-3pdr, 2-2pdr
Armament on 14 July 1653: 4 iron 8pdr, 10 iron 6pdr, 4 iron 4pdr, 4 iron 3pdr, 2 iron 2pdr
Crew on 14 July 1653: 108 men with 2 men missing

Amsterdam

The *Amsterdam* was built in 1653 as one of the first thirty ships built under the wartime shipbuilding program. The Amsterdam was completed and ready for sea in September 1653, and took part in the voyage to Norway to convoy merchant ships home that had been sheltering in Norwegian harbours. When completed, the *Amsterdam* was one of the premier vessels in the Dutch navy, functioning as a First Rate. As much larger ships entered service, the *Amsterdam* was reduced to Fourth Rate status (the new terminology of Rates was being introduced around this time, perhaps under English influence). The *Amsterdam* fought in the Battle of Lowestoft in 1665 and was Abraham van der Hulst's flagship. The *Amsterdam* was captured by the French in 1689.

Commander on 11 September 1653: Jan Gideonszoon Verburgh
Commander on 7 July 1654: Jan Gideonszoon Verburgh
Commander on 7 May 1667: Joost Verschuur
Commander on 5 November 1667: Joost Verschuur
Commander in 1689: Hendrik Titus, Graaf van Nassau
Dimensions on 7 July 1654 in Amsterdam feet: 140ft × 34½ft × 14ft × 7½ft
Armament on 7 July 1654: 4 bronze 18pdr, 18 iron 18pdr, 4 bronze 12pdr, 6 iron 12pdr, 12 iron 8pdr, 6 bronze 6pdr drakes
Armament in April 1655: 6-24pdr, 18-18pdr, 6-12pdr, 14-8pdr, 6-6pdr drakes
Armament on 31 March 1665: 4-24pdr, 20-18pdr, 18-8pdr, 14-3pdr
Armament on 7 May 1667: 62 guns
Armament on 5 November 1667: 62 guns
Crew in 11 September 1652: 210 men
Crew in 1665: 250 sailors and 40 soldiers
Crew on 7 May 1667: 250 sailors and 40 soldiers
Crew on 5 November 1667: 250 sailors and 40 soldiers



This Van de Velde sketch is an eyewitness view of the Dutch fleet just before the Battle of Solebay in May 1672. The ship to the left is the *Amsterdam* of 1653, with the larger *Olifant* of 1666, flying the flag of Vice Admiral Isaac Sweers, in the centre.

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Burcht van Leiden or *Burgh van Leiden*

The *Burcht van Leiden* was built by Pieter Pieterszoon Ouwtdaas at Edam in 1653. The *Burcht van Leiden* was one of ten ships built by Amsterdam in 1653. The *Burcht van Leiden* was last mentioned in 1685.

Commander on 17 July 1656: Gerbrand Schatter

Dimensions in Amsterdam feet on 7 July 1654: 132½ft × 32ft × 13½ft ×?

Armament on 17 July 1654: 4 bronze 24pdr, 10 iron 18pdr, 4 bronze 12pdr, 8 iron 12pdr, 10 iron 8pdr, 8 bronze 6pdr drakes

Guns ports on the lower tier: 11

Crew on 7 July 1654: 90 sailors

Crew on 17 July 1656: 117 sailors and 30 soldiers

Landman

The *Landman* was built by Johan Bicker at Amsterdam in 1653 and was burnt on 14 June 1666 in the Four Days' Battle. The *Landman* captured the Swedish ship *Rosen* in the Battle of the Sound in 1658.

Commander on 7 July 1654: Dirk Quirijnen Verveen

Commander in July 1656: Abraham van der Hulst

Dimensions on 7 July 1654 in Amsterdam feet: 130ft × 32ft × 13½ft × 7ft

Armament on 7 July 1654: 4 bronze 24pdr, 6 bronze 12pdr, 18 iron 12pdr, 12 iron 8pdr, and 4 bronze 6pdr drakes

Armament in July 1656: 42 guns

Crew on 7 July 1654: 90 sailors

Crew in July 1656: 119 sailors and 23 soldiers

Maarseveen, Maarsseveen, or *Huis te Maarsseveen*

The *Maarseveen* was built at Amsterdam by Johan Bicker in 1653 and was last mentioned in 1665. The *Maarseveen* was one of ten ships built by Amsterdam as part of the first thirty ships building program of the First Anglo-Dutch War.

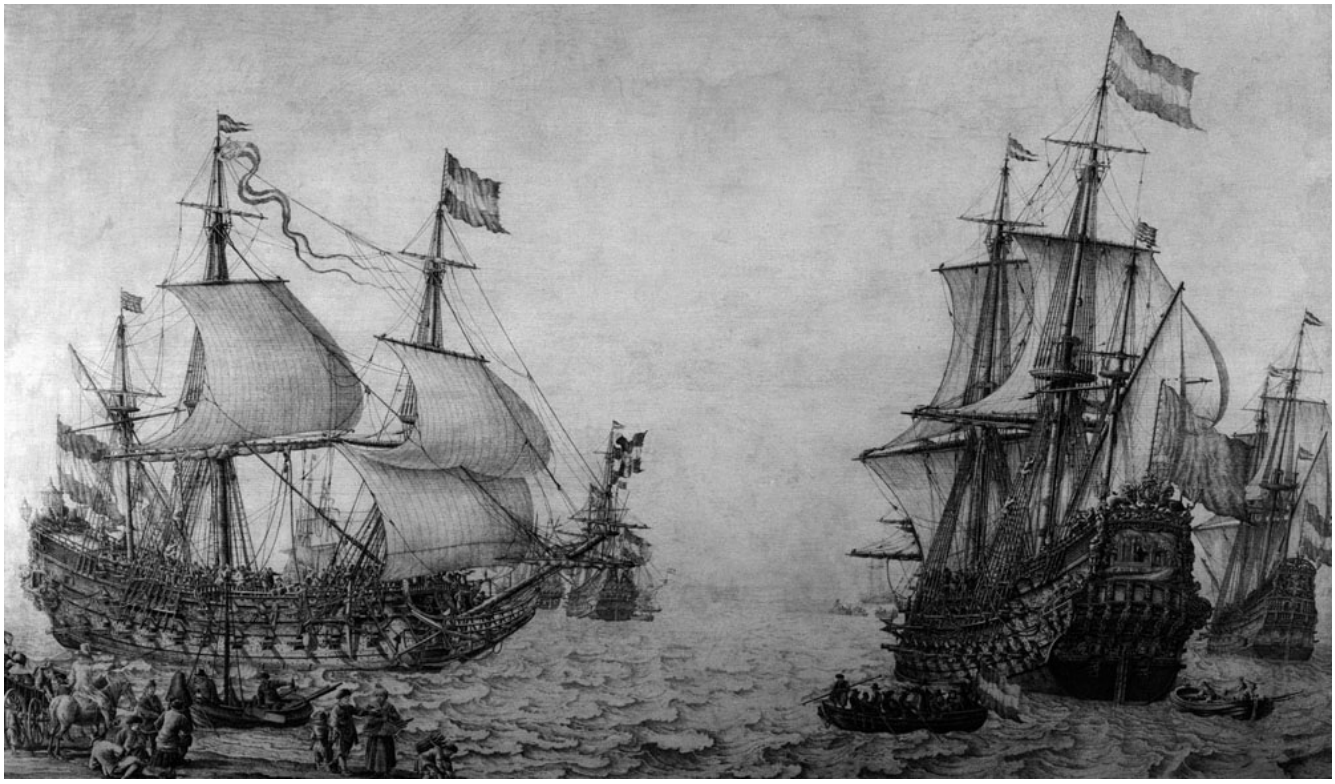
Commander in July 1656: Jan de Lapper

Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 130ft × 32ft × 13½ft × 7ft

Armament on 7 July 1654: 4 bronze 24pdr, 10 iron 18pdr, 4 bronze 12pdr, 8 iron 12pdr, 10 iron 8pdr, and 8 bronze 6pdr drakes

Armament in July 1656: 42 guns

Crew on 7 July 1654: 90 sailors
Crew in July 1656: 117 sailors and 30 soldiers



A Van de Velde grisaille of the *Huis te Oosterwijk*, shown in two positions – a common convention of ship portraiture for much of the age of sail. Apart from a depiction of the manor house of Oosterwijk, the stern carries the arms of Amsterdam and the symbols of its admiralty.

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Oosterwijk or *Huis te Oosterwijk*

The *Oosterwijk* was built at Amsterdam in 1653 and was last mentioned in 1676. The *Oosterwijk* was one of ten ships built by Amsterdam in 1653.
Commander on 7 July 1654: Gideon de Wildt
Commander on 7 May 1667: Jan Roeteringh
Commander on 5 November 1667: Jan Roeteringh
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 140ft × 35ft × 13½ft × 7½ft
Armament on 7 July 1654: 4 bronze 18pdr, 20 iron 18pdr, 8 bronze 12pdr, 16 iron 12pdr, and 8 bronze 6pdr drakes
Armament on 7 May 1667: 62 guns
Armament on 5 November 1667: 62 guns
Crew given on 7 July 1654: 95 sailors
Crew on 7 May 1667: 250 sailors and 40 soldiers
Crew on 5 November 1667: 250 sailors and 40 soldiers

Stad en Lande or *Huis van Groningen*

The *Stad en Lande* was built at Amsterdam in 1653 and was last mentioned in 1671. The *Stad en Lande* was one of ten ships built by Amsterdam in 1653.
Commander on 7 July 1654: Pieter van Brakel
Commander on 5 November 1667: Jacob Andrieszoon Swart
Dimensions on 7 July 1654 in Amsterdam feet: 136ft × 34ft × 14ft ×?
Armament on 7 July 1654: 4 bronze 18pdr, 18 iron 18pdr, 4 bronze 8pdr, 18 iron 8pdr, 6 bronze 6pdr drakes
Armament on 5 November 1667: 62 guns
Crew on 7 July 1654: 95 sailors
Crew on 5 November 1667: 250 sailors and 40 soldiers

Stavoren or *Staveren*

The *Stavoren* was built at Edam in 1653 and was captured by the English at the Battle of Solebay in 1672. The *Stavoren* was one of ten ships built or purchased by Amsterdam in 1653. The *Stavoren* participated in the raid on the Medway in 1667.
Commander on 7 July 1654: Evert Anthonissen
Commander in July 1656: Evert Anthonissen
Commander on 7 May 1667: Ysbrandt de Vries

Commander on 25 June 1667: Ysbrandt de Vries
Commander on 28 July 1667: Ysbrandt de Vries
Dimensions on 7 July 1654 in Amsterdam feet: 130ft × 32ft × 13½ft ×?
Armament on 7 1654: 4 bronze 24pdr, 4 bronze 12pdr, 16 iron 12pdr, 4 iron 8pdr, 4 bronze 6pdr drakes
Armament in July 1656: 42 guns
Armament on 7 May 1667: 46 guns
Armament on 25 June 1667: 46 guns
Armament on 28 July 1667: 46 guns
Crew on 7 July 1654: 90 sailors
Crew in July 1656: 125 sailors and 25 soldiers
Crew on 7 May 1667: 175 sailors and 30 soldiers
Crew on 28 July 1667: 175 sailors and 30 soldiers

Zuiderhuis or *Zuijderhuijs*

The *Zuiderhuis* was built at Amsterdam in 1653 by Herman Mighielse and was last mentioned in 1676. The *Zuiderhuis* was one of ten ships built by Amsterdam in 1653.
Commander on 7 July 1654: Dirk Schey
Commander in 1656: Willem van der Zaan
Commander in July 1656: Barent Kramer
Commander in 1665: Joost Verschuur
Commander in 1667: Thomas Fabritius
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 130ft × 32ft × 13½ft × 7ft
Armament on 7 July 1654: 4 bronze 18pdr, 16 iron 12pdr, 4 bronze 10pdr, 4 iron 8pdr, 4 bronze 6pdr
Armament in July 1656: 42 guns
Crew on 7 July 1654: 90 sailors
Crew in July 1656: 109 sailors and 23 soldiers

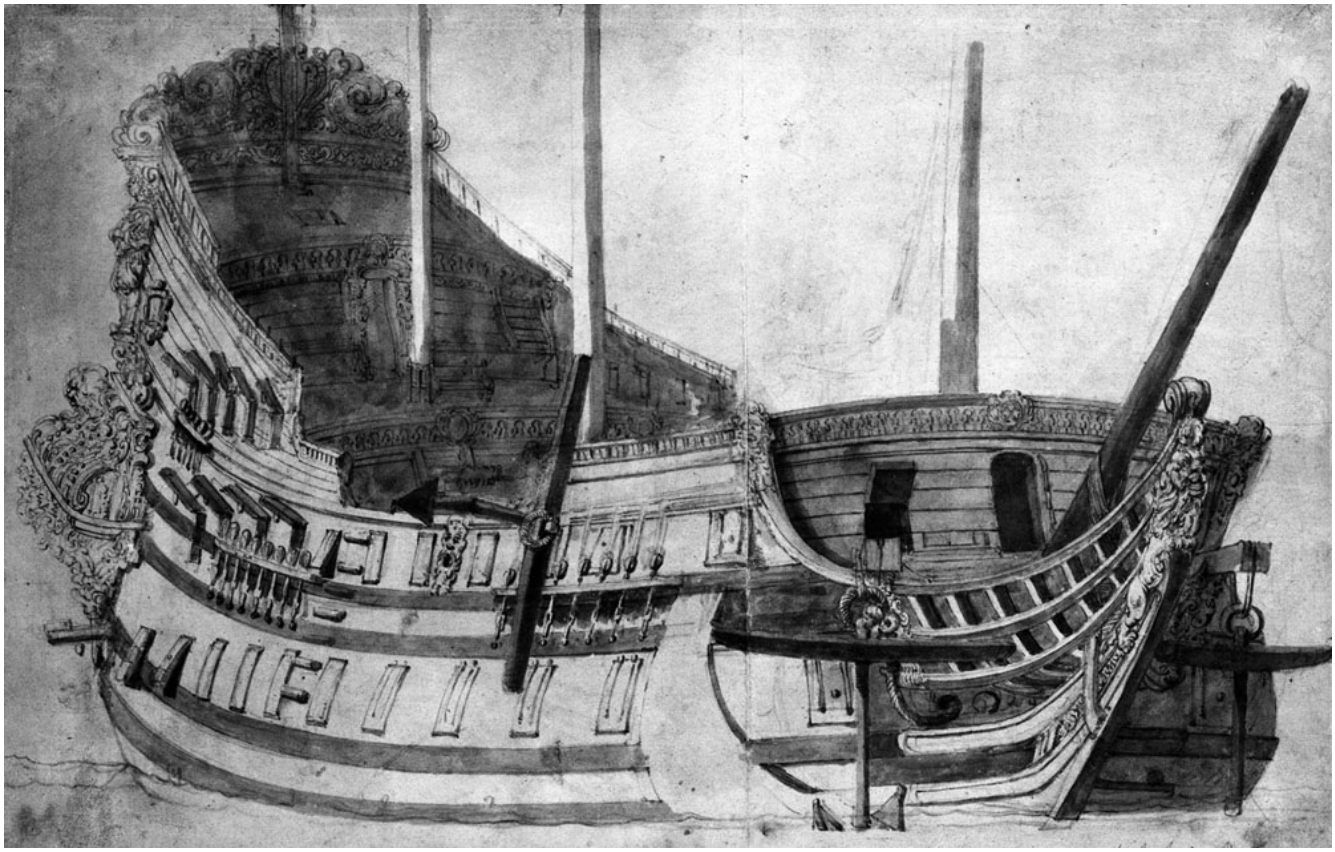
Huis te Jaarsveld, Huijs van Jaersvelt, or *Jaarsveld*

The *Huis te Jaarsveld* was built by Dirk Thijszoon Caddens at Edam in 1653 as part of the First Anglo-Dutch War shipbuilding program. The *Huis te Jaarsveld* was one of ten ships built by Amsterdam in 1653. The ship was last mentioned in 1676.
Commander on 7 July 1654: Jan van Campen

Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 130ft × 32ft × 13½ft × 7ft
Armament on 7 July 1654: 2 bronze 24pdr, 4 bronze 12pdr, 16 iron 12pdr, 6 bronze 6pdr drakes, and 6 iron 6pdr
Armament in 1683: 18-12pdr, 18-6pdr, 6-4pdr
Crew on 7 July 1654: 90 sailors

Dom van Utrecht

The *Dom van Utrecht* was built in 1654 as one of the ten ships built by Amsterdam in 1654. The *Dom van Utrecht* was last mentioned in 1688.
Commander on 17 July 1656: Gilles Thijssen Campen
Commander on 1 April 1665: Jacob Willemssen de Broeder
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 130ft × 32ft × 13ft ×?
Armament on 1 April 1665: 4-18pdr, 18-12pdr, 20-8pdr, 6-3pdr
Armament in 1683: 18-12pdr, 18-6pdr, 6-3pdr



Another of Amsterdam's 1653 program, the *Jaarsveld* is depicted in fine detail in this Van de Velde graphite and wash drawing.

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Gun ports on the lower tier: 11
Crew on 17 July 1656: 120 sailors and 27 soldiers
Crew on 1 April 1665: 175 men were authorized, but there were only 163 present

Oranjeboom or *Orangeboom*

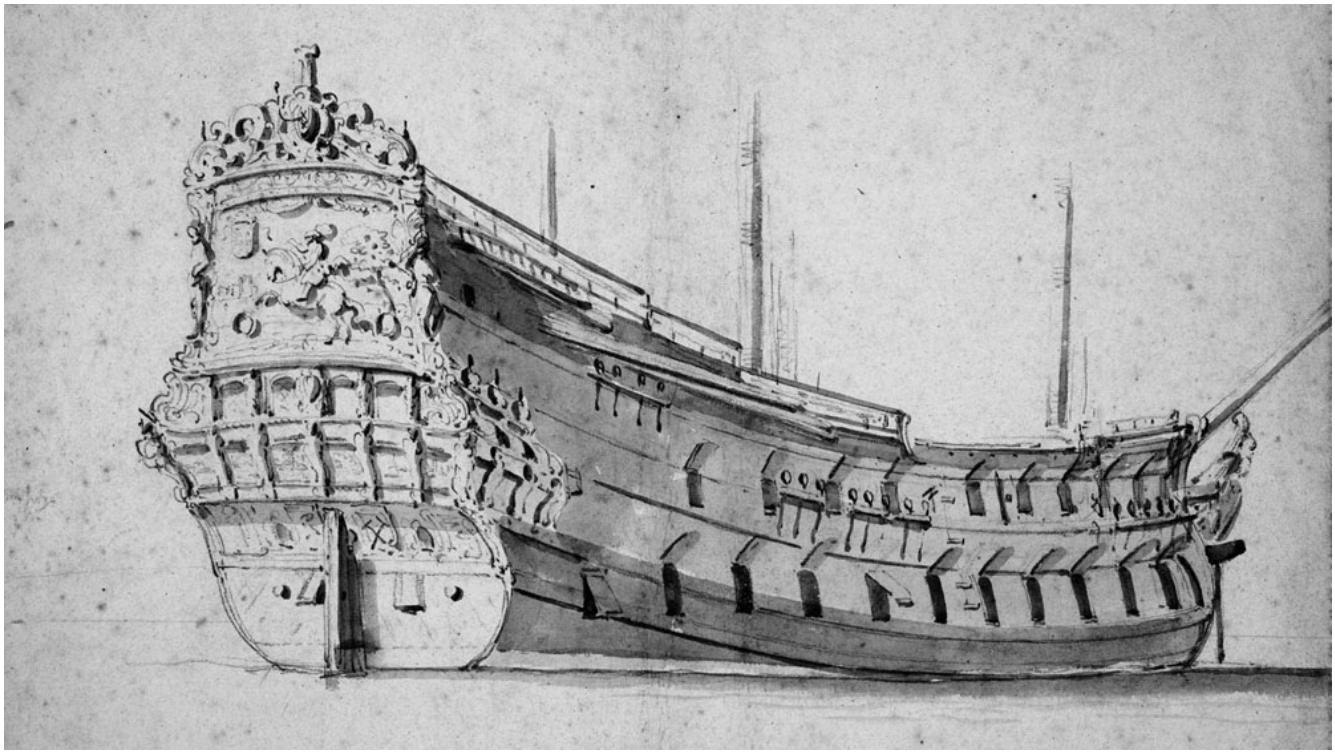
The yacht *Oranjeboom* was mentioned in 1654. The *Oranjeboom* was employed as a Watt Convoyer.
Commander on 7 July 1654: Bouwen Soet
Dimensions on 7 July 1654: 70ft × 18ft ×? ×?
Armament on 7 July 1654: 8 guns
Crew on 7 July 1654: 25 sailors

Prins te Paard

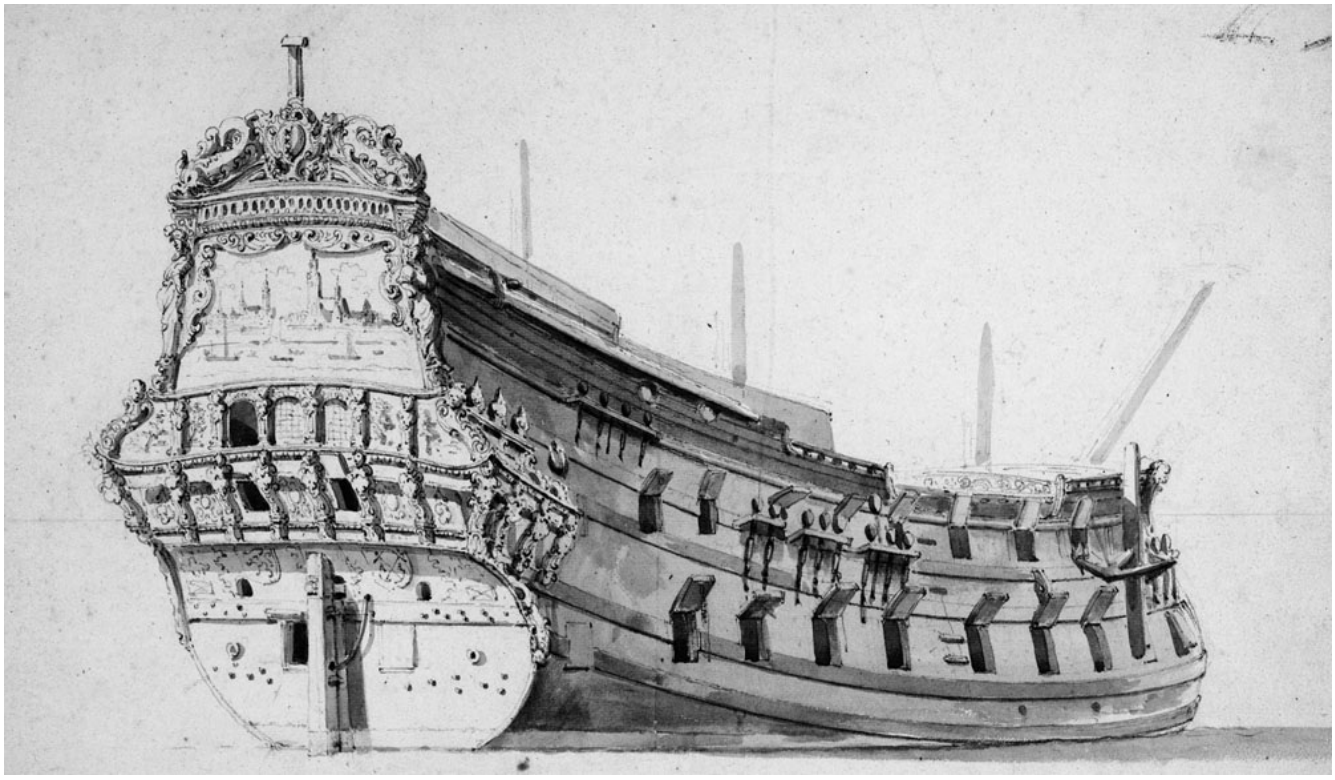
The *Prins te Paard* was built in 1654 and was wrecked with other ships in a storm in 1683.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 136ft × 34ft ×? ×?
Armament in 1683: 22-12pdr, 22-8pdr, 8-3pdr

Stad Gouda, Gouda, or *Wapen van Tergouwe*

The *Stad Gouda* was built in 1655 and was last mentioned in 1685, when it was planned to put the ship up for auction.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 130ft × 32ft × 12ft ×?
Armament on 31 March1665: 4-18pdr, 18-12pdr, 20-8pdr, 6-3pdr
Armament in 1683: 18-12pdr, 18-6pdr, 6-3pdr



A detailed Van de Velde drawing of the *Stad Gouda*, an Amsterdam ship of around 50 guns built in 1655. The tafferel decoration is a view of the town of Gouda, with the arms of Amsterdam (three saltires on a pale) supported by dolphins above it; on the counter are the usual two shields, the port-side one the rampant lion of Holland, and to starboard the crossed anchors of the Admiralty of Amsterdam. © *National Maritime Museum PX6188*



A signed portrait by the younger Van de Velde of the *Prins te Paard*, identified by an inscription on the drawing. The tafferel decoration shows a man on a rearing horse – the ship's name means 'Mounted Prince' and is a reference to the Prince of Orange. © *National Maritime Museum PY5016*

Tijdverdrijf or *Huis Tijdverdrijf*

The *Tijdverdrijf* was in service by 1655. The ship was named for an estate in Egmond owned by Nicolaes Witsen, the well-known writer on shipbuilding. On the taffrail there was a depiction of a single-storey house with two windows, with a doorway to the right. De Ruyter took a squadron of eight ships to the Mediterranean in July 1655, and the *Tijdverdrijf* was one of the ships. They returned to the Netherlands in May 1656. The *Tijdverdrijf* served as De Ruyter's flagship in July 1656. The *Tijdverdrijf* was one of the ships laid up from 1659 until 1663, when there seemed to be a danger of another war with England. The ship was laid up after returning from the Sound as part of De Ruyter's fleet. The *Tijdverdrijf* was Albert Claessen Graeff's flagship at the Battle of Lowestoft in 1665, and in the next war fought in the Schooneveld battles in June 1673. In 1674 the *Tijdverdrijf* was on De Ruyter's expedition to Martinique in the West Indies. The ship was lost in a storm on 15 November 1683 with only 18 survivors rescued.

Commander in 1656: Michael Adriaanszoon de Ruyter
Commander in June 1665: Albert Claeszoon de Graeff
Commander in August 1665: Hendrik Vroom
Commander in June 1666: Thomas Fabricius
Commander on 7 May 1667: Jan van Amstel
Commander in May 1673: Gilles Schey
Commander in 1674: Frans Willem, Graaf van Stierum
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 136ft × 34ft ×? ×?
Armament in 1656: 52 guns
Armament on 31 March 1665: 4-24pdr, 20-18pdr, 4-12pdr, 20-8pdr, 10-3pdr
Armament in June 1666: 22-18pdr, 22-8pdr, 16-3pdr
Armament on 7 May 1667: 58 guns
Armament on 23 May 1653: 56 guns
Armament in 1674: 52 guns
Armament in 1683: 22-12pdr, 22-8pdr, 8-3pdr
Crew on 17 July 1656: 180 sailors and 20 soldiers
Crew in August 1665: 249 sailors and 51 soldiers
Crew in June 1666: 237 sailors and 40 soldiers
Crew on 7 May 1667: 250 sailors and 40 soldiers
Crew on 7 June 1673: 235 sailors and 10 soldiers
Crew in 1674: 197 sailors and 11 soldiers

Doesburg

The *Doesburg* was built in 1654 as one of the ten Amsterdam ships of the second thirty-ship building program in the First Anglo-Dutch War. From 1666 to 1667 the *Doesburg* was chartered to Denmark.
Commander on 17 July 1656: Isaac Sweers
Commander in 1658: Hendrik Huyskens
Commander in 1659: Hugo van Nieuwenhoff
Commander in 1661: Hugo van Nieuwenhoff
Commander in June 1665: Ysbrandt de Vries
Commander in August 1665: Ysbrandt de Vries
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 130ft × 32ft × 13ft ×?
Armament on 17 July 1656: 42 guns
Armament in 1659: 40 guns
Armament in 1661: 42 guns
Armament on 31 March 1665: 4-18pdr, 18-12pdr, 20-8pdr, 6-3pdr
Armament in June 1665: 48 guns
Armament in August 1665: 50 guns
Crew on 17 July 1656: 125 sailors and 30 soldiers
Crew in 1658: 150 men
Crew in 1659: 190 men
Crew in 1661: 190 men
Crew in June 1665: 200 men
Crew in August 1665: 174 sailors, 22 marines, and 26 soldiers

Drielst

The *Drielst* was a watch ship on the Rhine mentioned in 1654.
Commander in 1654: Roeloff de Veer
Dimensions: 70ft × 18ft ×? ×?
Armament: 12 bronze guns
Crew: 26 sailors

Duivenvoorde

The *Duivenvoorde* was built in 1654 and was burnt in action at the Four Days' Battle in 1666. The *Duivenvoorde* was one of ten ships built by Amsterdam in 1654.
Commander in 1656: Adriaan van den Bosch

Commander in August 1665: Hendrik Tol
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 130ft × 32ft × 13½ft × 7ft
Armament on 31 March 1665: 4-18pdr, 18-12pdr, 20-8pdr, 6-3pdr
Crew in August 1665: 176 sailors, 38 marines, and 27 soldiers

Fortuin

The jacht *Fortuin* was mentioned during 1654 to 1656.
Commander on 7 July 1654: Jan Salomonssen
Dimensions on 7 July 1654: 90ft × 22ft × 10ft ×?
Armament on 7 July 1654: 14-4pdr
Crew on 7 July 1654: 55 men

Huis van Raaphorst

The *Huis van Raaphorst* was mentioned in 1654.
Commander: Pieter van Rheede
Dimensions: 70ft × 18ft ×? ×?
Armament: 10 guns
Crew: 18 men

Valk or *Valck*

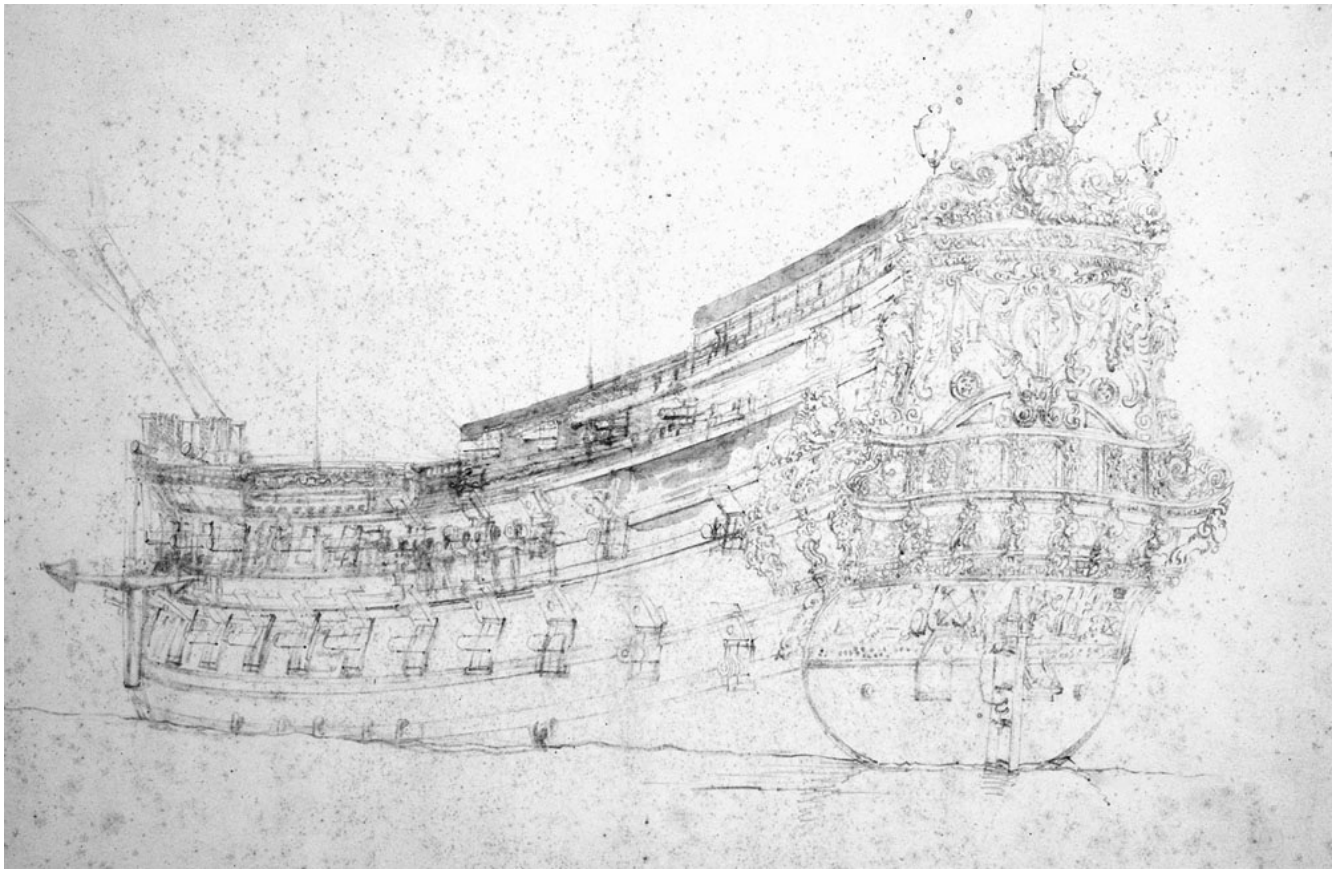
The *Valk* was mentioned in 1654. The *Valk* was apparently employed as a convoyer in the Waddenzee (in other words, as a Watt Convoyer).
Commander on 7 July 1654: Dirk Albertszoon
Dimensions on 7 July 1654: 70ft × 18ft ×? ×?
Armament: 10 guns
Crew: 24 sailors

Valk

There was another *Valk* that was employed as a watch ship on the Rhine in 1654.
Commander in 1654: Jan de Veer
Dimensions: 70ft × 18ft ×? ×?
Armament: 10 guns
Crew: 18 men

Tromp or *Muiltromp*

The *Tromp* was first mentioned in 1655 and was last mentioned in 1667.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 130ft × 32ft × 13½ft ×?
Commander on 7 May 1667: Pieter Thomaszoon
Commander on 28 July 1667: Jan Gijsels van Lier
Armament on 7 May 1667: 46 guns
Crew on 7 May 1667: 175 sailors and 30 soldiers



A portrait of the *Tromp* (also known as the *Muiltromp*) of 1655. This Van de Velde graphite sketch has been offset from a detailed original.

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Asperen

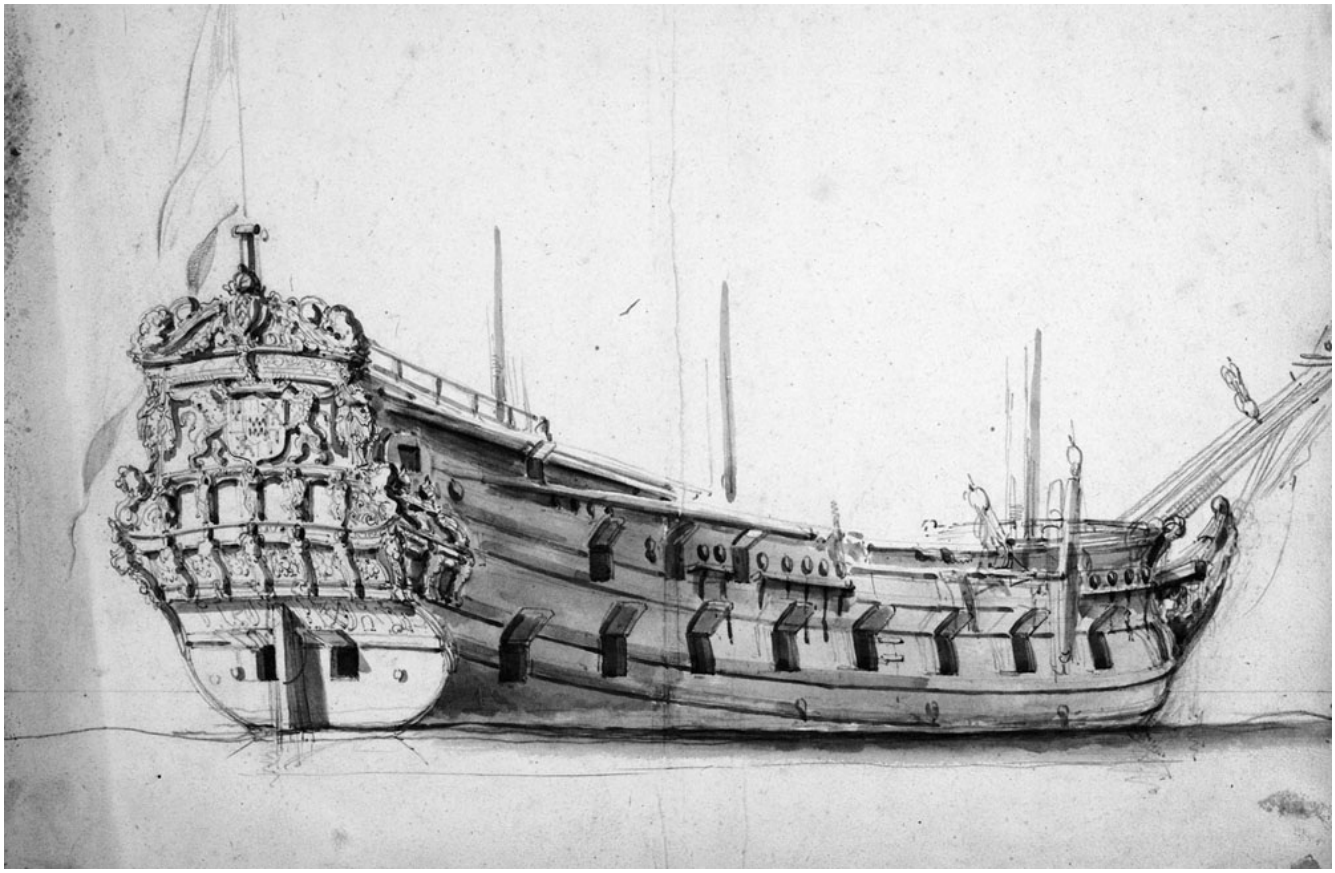
The *Asperen* was built at the navy yard at Amsterdam in 1656 by Jan van Rheenen. The *Apseren* was part of the fleet that brought William III to England in 1688. The ship was wrecked on 3 December 1689 after long service.
Commander in 1661: Cornelis Janszoon de Boer
Commander on 18 July 1661: Jacob Andrieszoon Swart
Commander on 1 April 1665: Adriaen van Veen
Commander in 1665: Jacob Claeszoon Swart
Commander in 1666: J G van Hes
Commander in 1668: Dirk van Nieuwborg
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 120ft × 29ft × 11ft ×?
Armament on 1 April 1665: 18-12pdr, 14-6pdr, 4-3pdr
Crew on 1 April 1665: 120 sailors and 20 soldiers

Eendracht

This *Eendracht* was a fireship built at Amsterdam in 1656 by Jan van Rheenen and was last mentioned in 1672.
Commander in 1672: Jacob Martenszoon
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 105ft × 26ft × 10½ft ×?
Dimensions given in 1817: 105ft × 26ft × 10ft ×?
Armament: 6 guns

Gelderland

A ship named *Gelderland* was mentioned in the period of 1656 to 1659. The *Gelderland* was in the fleet sent to raise the siege of Danzig in 1656.
Commander on 17 July 1656: Pieter van Zalingen
Commander in 1659: Hendrik Adriaanszoon
Dimensions: 130ft × 32ft ×? ×?
Armament on 17 July 1656: 42 guns



The *Asperen*, a 36-gun ship of 1656, was typical of the smaller warships of the time, with a single complete gun battery below and an upper deck armed fore and aft but not in the waist. What looks like a spare topmast carried on the quarter is probably a booming-off spar, used to defend against fireships – one of the most important roles assigned to the smaller warships in fleet actions. Another auxiliary role was towing damaged ships out of action, a task heroically performed by this ship for the crippled *Hollandia* after the Four Days' Battle.

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Armament in 1659: 40 guns
Crew on 17 July 1656: 131 sailors and 19 soldiers
Crew in 1659: 190 men

Gouda

The *Gouda* was mentioned during 1656 to 1667.
Commander in June 1666: Dirk Schey
Dimensions: 130ft × 32ft × 12ft × 7ft
Armament in 1665: 4-18pdr, 18-12pdr, 20-8pdr, and 6-3pdr
Crew in June 1666: 192 sailors and 30 soldiers

Cogge or *Kogge*

The *Cogge* was a merchant ship hired by the city of Amsterdam in 1658 for the operation to carry reinforcements and supplies to Copenhagen.
Commander in 1658: Willem Jan Stoffelszoon
Armament in 1658: 40 guns
Crew in 1658: approximately 140 men

Schager Roos

The *Schager Roos* may be the captured Swedish ship *Rosen*, a hired merchant ship taken at the Battle of the Sound in 1658. The gun lists are strikingly similar, so this seems plausible.
Commander on 1 April 1665: Cornelis Joosten Smient
Dimensions in Swedish feet of 296.9mm divided into 12 inches: 112ft-6in × 28ft-6in × 14ft ×?
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 118ft × 29ft-10in × 14ft-7.5in ×?
Swedish armament in 1658: 4-24pdr, 12-12pdr, 4-8pdr, 12-6pdr, 8-3pdr
Armament on 1 April 1665: 20-12pdr, 14-6pdr, 4-3pdr
Crew on 1 April 1665: 130 sailors and 20 soldiers

Waag, Wagh, or *Boog*

The *Waag* was a merchant ship hired by the city of Amsterdam in 1658 for the operation in the Sound.
Commander in 1658: Sijbrant Janszoon Mol
Armament in 1658: 40 guns

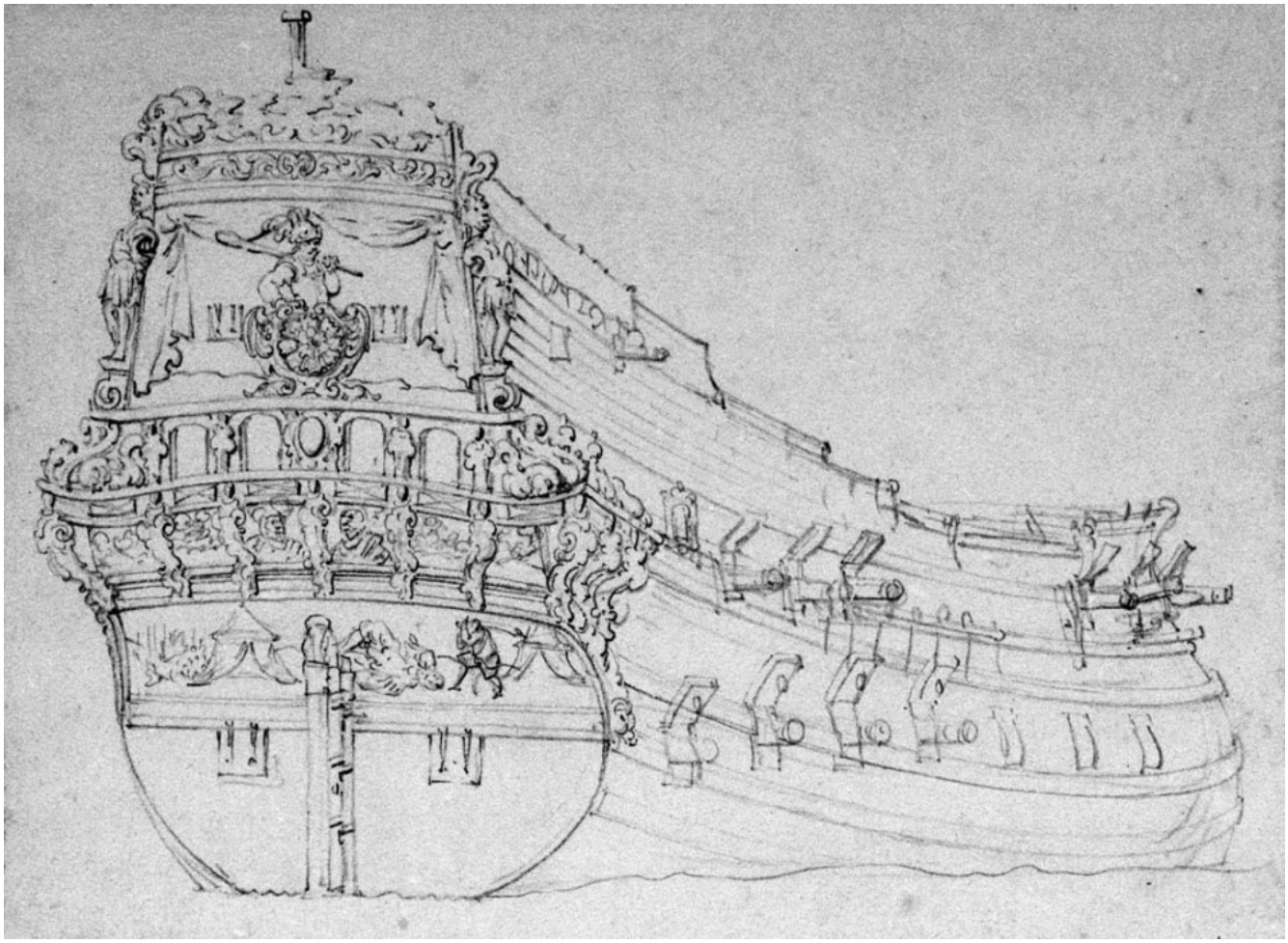
Crew in 1658: approximately 140 men

Raadhuis van Haarlem

The *Raadhuis van Haarlem* was built in 1658. The English captured the ship in 1667 and employed it as a hulk named *Stadthouse*.
Commander in 1658: Jeroen Adelaer
Commander in June and August 1665: Jan Adelaer
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 130ft × 31ft × 13ft ×?
Armament in 1658: 42 guns
Armament in June 1665: 48 guns
Armament in August 1665: 52 guns
Crew in 1658: 150 men
Crew in June 1665: 200 men
Crew in August 1665: 178 sailors, 18 marines, and 31 soldiers

Middelburg

The *Middelburg* was built in 1659. Under the command of Willem van der Zaan, the *Middelburg* captured a Turkish pirate on 7 December 1661. The *Middelburg* was burnt in action with the French at the Battle of Tobago on 3 March 1677. The *Middelburg* lost her anchors in the battle and drifted down onto the *Gouden Monnick*, causing both ships to burn. The *Middelburg* was considered to be a fast-sailing ship.
Commander on 7 December 1661: Willem van der Zaan
Commander in 1664 to 1665: Isaac Sweers
Commander in 1677: Jan Swart
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 125ft × 32ft ×? ×?
Armament in May 1661: 42 guns
Armament on 17 September 1665: 38 guns
Crew on 17 September 1665: 180 men
Crew in 1677: 85 men



A portrait by the younger Van de Velde of the *Schager Roos*. In other portraits of the ship, the Goliath in the arms of Schagen on the tafferel faces to the left, so this view is probably reversed.

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Directors of Amsterdam

Alexander or *Grooten Alexander*

The *Alexander* was hired from Cornelis Janszoon Brouwer in 1652 and served with the fleet until lost with all hands in the storm off the Shetlands in August 1652.
Commander: Jan Meijckes
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 131½ft × 27¾ft × 12ft × 6¾ft
Armament: 4 bronze 12pdr, 8 iron 12pdr, 8 iron 8pdr, 6 iron 6pdr, 2 iron 3pdr
Crew: 95 men

Arche Troijane, Arca Troeijaene, Arcke Troijaene, or *Port van Troijen*

The *Arche Troijane* was hired in 1652 from Hendrick de Raedt. The ship was sunk on the first day of the Battle of Portland on 28 February 1653.
Commander: Abraham Hendrickszoon Campen
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 116ft × 26¾ft × 12ft × 6¼ft
Armament in November 1652: 4 bronze 12pdr, 8-12pdr, 8-8pdr, 6-6pdr, 2-3pdr
Crew on 17 September 1652: 88 men
Crew in November 1652: 106 men

Blauwen Arend or *Blauwe Arend*

The *Blauwen Arend*, described as a pinnace, was hired in 1652 from Cornelis Janszoon Poort. The *Blauwen Arend* was in the Sound in late 1652, operating against ships attempting to smuggle supplies to England. At the Battle of Scheveningen, the *Blauwen Arend* avoided the fighting, so the captain was removed after the engagement. His lieutenant commanded the ship for the voyage to Norway under Witte de With's flag. The ship had served through the First Anglo-Dutch War and survived the storm off the Texel in early November 1653, but along with most other hired ships, the *Blauwen Arend* was returned to her owner in November 1653. The *Blauwen Arend* was in the Sound from the latter part of 1652 into 1653.
Commander in 1652: Dirk Pater
Commander in April 1653: Lt-Commander Hendrik Hendrikszoon Heij
Commander from May 1653 until August 1653: Hendrik Claeszoon van Streeck
Commander in October 1653: Lt-Commander Godefriet van Berent
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 127ft × 28½ft × 12¼ft × 6ft-10in

Armament given in November 1652: 4 bronze 18pdr, 8 iron 12pdr, 8 iron 8pdr, 6 iron 6pdr, and 2 iron 3pdr
Armament in 1653: 12-12pdr, 8-8pdr, 6-6pdr, 2-3pdr
Armament on 23 June 1653: 12-12pdr, 4-8pdr, 10-6pdr, 2-3pdr
Crew in 1652: 105 men
Crew on 1 October 1653: 116 men

Blauwe Voetsteen

The fluyt *Blauwe Voetsteen* was said to have been hired by the Amsterdam Directors in 1652.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 116ft × 24ft ×? × 4½ft

Burgh or *Nassouw van den Burgh*

The *Burgh* was hired in early 1652 by the Amsterdam Directors. There are conflicting sets of dimensions for the *Burgh* from different dates. Lambert Pieterszoon was replaced by his lieutenant after the Battle of the Kentish Knock.
Commander in September 1652: Lambert Pieterszoon
Commander from April 1653: Hendrick Adriaanszoon Glas
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet when surveyed on 22 February 1652: 132ft × 32ft × 12ft × 7ft
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet in November 1652: 130ft × 32ft × 12ft × 7ft
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet in April 1653: 130ft × 30ft × 12ft × 7ft
Dimensions given on 25 April 1653: 130ft × 32ft × 13ft × 6½ft
Dimensions given on 23 June 1653: 130ft × 30ft × 12ft × 7¼ft
Armament on 6 September 1652: 4 bronze 24pdr, 14 iron 12pdr, 4 iron 8pdr, 10 iron 6pdr, 2 iron 3pdr
Armament on 25 April 1653: 4 bronze 24pdr, 14 iron 12pdr, 10 iron 8pdr, 4 iron 6pdr, 2 iron 3pdr
Armament on 23 June 1653: 18 iron 12pdr, 4 iron 8pdr, 10 iron 6pdr, 2 iron 3pdr
Crew on 6 September 1652: 119 men
Crew on 23 June 1653: 125 men

David en Goliad or *David en Goliat*

The *David en Goliad* was hired in early 1652 by the Amsterdam Directors.
Commander: Claes Bastiaanszoon van Jaarsvelt

Dimensions in Amsterdam feet when originally surveyed on 22 February 1652: 132ft × 32ft × 12ft × 7ft
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet on 25 April 1653: 130ft × 32ft × 12ft × 7ft
Armament in November 1652: 4 bronze 24pdr, 14-12pdr, 10-8pdr, 4-6pdr, 2-3pdr
Armament on 25 April 1653: 18-12pdr, 10-8pdr, 4-6pdr, 2-3pdr
Armament on 23 June 1653: 18-12pdr, 4-8pdr, 10-6pdr, 2-3pdr
Crew in November 1652: 107 men
Crew on 17 August 1653: 120 men

Elias

The *Elias* was hired in about March 1652 and was captured by the English at the Battle of the Gabbard on 12 June 1653.
Commander from March 1652 until 28 February 1653: Jacob Sijvertszoon Spanheijm (killed in the Battle of Portland)
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 132½ft × 30ft × 13ft × 6½ft
Armament in about January 1653: 4 bronze 24pdr, 14-12pdr, 10-8pdr, 4-6pdr, 2-3pdr
Crew: 112 men

Engel Gabriel

The *Engel Gabriel* was hired in March 1652 and discarded late in 1652 after having operating against smugglers in the Sound Immediately after the *Engel Gabriel* was hired, Bastiaan Bardoel's lieutenant was Cornelis Corneliszoon Jol, the son of the famous West Indies Company admiral.
Commander: Bastiaan Bardoel
Dimensions in Amsteredam feet: 124ft × 28½ft × 13½ft × 6¾ft
Armament: 4 bronze 12pdr, 8 iron 12pdr, 8 iron 8pdr, 6 iron 6pdr, and 2 iron 3pdr
Crew: 110 men

Engel Michiel or *Sint Michiel*

The *Engel Michiel* was hired in about March 1652 and served until November 1653 when most hired ships were returned to their owners. The *Engel Michiel* had been built as a Greenland trader.
Commander: Frederick Bogaert
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 120ft × 27¾ft × 13ft × 6¾ft

Armament in November 1652: 2 bronze 12pdr, 10 iron 12pdr, 8 iron 8pdr, 8 iron 6pdr, and 2 iron 3pdr
Armament on 23 June 1653: 10 iron 12pdr, 8 iron 8pdr, 4 bronze klokwijs 6pdr, 4 iron 6pdr, and 2 iron 3pdr
Crew: 103 men

Faam

The *Faam* was hired in early 1652 and served until November 1653.
Commander: Jacob Corneliszoon Swart
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 116ft × 28ft × 11ft × 7ft
Armament: 4 bronze 12pdr, 8 iron 12pdr, 8 iron 8pdr, 6 iron 6pdr, and 2 iron 3pdr
Crew: 105 men

Gideon, Gideon van Sardam, or *Nieuw Gideon*

The *Gideon* was hired in March 1652 and was last mentioned in November 1653.
Commander in September 1652: Hector Bardesius
Commander in early 1653: Lt Cdr Ulrich Claeszoon de Jager
Commander on 24 May 1653: Dirk Janszoon Somer
Armament listed in September 1652: 4 bronze 24pdr halve cartouwen, 14 iron 12pdr, 8 iron 8pdr, 5 iron 6pdr, 2 iron 4pdr, 4 iron 3pdr
Crew in September 1652: 124 men

Groote Liefde

The *Groote Liefde* was hired in about March 1652 and was captured by the English on the third day of the Battle of Portland. The captain, Bruijn van Seelst, was captured by the English, but died from disease while imprisoned in England. The *Groote Liefde* was employed by the English as the *Great Charity*, and as such was the only English ship captured by the Dutch at the Battle of Lowestoft in 1665.
Commander in 1652 and 1653: Bruijn van Seelst
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 132ft × 29ft × 13½ft × 6½ft
Armament in about January 1653: 2 bronze 24pdr, 18-12pdr, 14-6pdr, 4-3pdr
Crew: 114 men

Groote Vergulde Fortuijn or *Groote Fortuijn*

The *Groote Vergulde Fortuijn* was hired in March 1652 and was last mentioned in

July 1653. The ship was employed in the Sound against smugglers.
Commander: Frederick de Coninck
Lieutenant in early 1652: Dirck Hendrickszoon Vogelsang
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 141ft × 31ft × 14½ft × 7ft
Armament on 8 November 1652: 4 bronze 24pdr, 16 iron 12pdr, 11 iron 6pdr, and 4 iron 3pdr
Crew on 8 November 1652: 114 men

Kroon Imperiaal

The *Kroon Imperiaal* was hired in about March 1652 from Cornelis Jacobszoon Nauooch and was sunk by gunfire on the first day of the Battle of Portland on 28 February 1653. Captain Cornelis Janszoon Poort was killed in the battle.
Commander: Cornelis Janszoon Poort
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 130ft × 30ft × 12¼ft × 7ft
Armament in 1653: 2 bronze 24pdr, 10 bronze 12pdr, 6 iron 12pdr, 2 bronze 6pdr, 10 iron 6pdr, 4 iron 3pdr
Crew in 1653: 125 men

Prins Maurits or *Mauritius*

The *Prins Maurits* was hired in March 1652. The *Prins Maurits* was wrecked in November 1652 due to a pilot's error.
Commander: Nicolaes de With or also called Claes de With
Lieutenant in early 1652: Marten Jurieansen
Writer in early 1652: Dirck Janszoon Lakeman
Armament in September 1652: 4 bronze 12pdr, 18 iron 12pdr, 8 iron 6pdr, 4 iron 3pdr
Crew in September 1652: 125 men

Sint Francisco, Swarten Reiger, or *Swarten Arent*

The *Sint Francisco* was hired in March 1652 from Hen Claeszoon Katt. The *Sint Francisco* lost her main mast on the third day of the Battle of Portland and was captured by the English and taken to Dover. In early 1652, the lieutenant was Jacob Moesman and the writer was Dirck van der Baest.
Commander: Stoffel (Christoffel) Juriaenszoon
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 133ft × 28¼ft × 13¼ft × 6½ft

Armament when hired: 24 guns
Armament on 8 November 1652: 4-brass 12pdr, 8 iron 12pdr, 8 iron 8pdr, 6 iron 6pdr, 2 iron 3pdr
Crew on 8 November 1652: 100 men

Sint Maria

The *Sint Maria* was hired in March 1652 from Hans Richerszoon of Hamburg and was discarded in March 1653 after being damaged at the Battle of Portland. The *Sint Maria* fought in the Battle off Dover on 29 May 1652 and was captured. The English abandoned the ship thinking that the *Sint Maria* was in a sinking condition, but the Dutch recovered the vessel the next day. Some reports had the *Sint Maria* being captured in the Battle of Portland, but the ship survived, although Sipke Fockes was killed. The original plan had been to repair the *Sint Maria*, but the Directors discarded the ship instead, later in March 1653.
Commander: Sipke Fockes
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 122ft × 27ft × 11¼ft × 6ft
Armament in September 1652: 4 bronze 12pdr, 8 iron 12pdr, 8 iron 8pdr, 5 iron 6pdr, 2 iron 4pdr, 4 iron 3pdr
Crew in September 1652: 102 men

Witte Lam

The *Witte Lam* was the sixteenth ship hired by the Amsterdam Directors in March 1652. She served in the Baltic and was discarded by December 1652 because the ship was in poor condition.
Commander: Cornelis van Houten
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 127ft × 27¼ft × 12½ft × 6½ft
Armament: 4 bronze 12pdr, 8 iron 12pdr, 8 iron 8pdr, 6 iron 6pdr, and 2 iron 3pdr
Crew in November 1653: 96 men

Catharina or *Catarina*

The *Catharina* was hired in about April 1653. The *Catharina* fought in the Battle of the Gabbard where she was captured by the English.
Commander in 1653: Jan Jacobszoon Kop or Coppe
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 125ft × 28½ft × 13ft × 7ft (or 125ft × 29¼ft × 12½ft × 7ft)

Armament on 25 April 1653: 10-12pdr, 8-8pdr, 8-6pdr, 2-3pdr
Crew: 110 men

Hercules

The *Hercules* was hired in April 1653 and seems to have served until November 1653.
Commander on 27 October 1653: Sijmon Veeneman
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 120ft × 28½ft × 13¼ft × 7ft
Armament on 25 April 1653: 10-12pdr, 10-8pdr, 6-6pdr, and 2-3pdr
Crew on 27 October 1653: 90 sailors and 23 soldiers

Hollandsche Tuin

The *Hollandsche Tuin* was hired in April 1653 and served to November 1653. The captain, Harmen Walman, was accused of cowardice at the Battle of Scheveningen, but he was still in command in October 1653.
Commander on 14 July 1653: Harmen Walman
Armament on 14 July 1653: 4-18pdr, 10-12pdr, 8-8pdr, 8-6pdr, 2-3pdr
Crew on 14 July 1653: 103 men with 47 men missing

Keurvorst van Keulen

The *Keurvorst van Keulen* was hired in April 1653. The ship was lost in the storm off the Texel in November 1653 after returning from Norway.
Commander on 14 July 1653: Lieutenant Daniel de Linge
Commander on 17 August 1653: Sijmon Dootjes
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 131ft × 30ft × 13¼ft × 7ft
Armament on 25 April 1653: 18-12pdr, 10-8pdr, 4-6pdr, and 2-3pdr
Armament on 14 July 1653: 16 iron 12pdr, 2 iron 10pdr, 6 iron 8pdr, 8 iron 6pdr, 2 iron 3pdr
Crew on 14 July 1653: 116 men, with 24 men missing
Crew on 11 September 1653: 124 men

Koning David or *Coninck David*

The *Koning David* was hired by the Admiralty of Amsterdam in April 1653. The ship seems to have been still being fitted out in April and was not ready for sea until May 1653. The *Koning David* made the voyage to Norway with Witte de With's fleet

from September to November 1653. The *Koning David* was wrecked on the head of Petten and Captain Volgelsang drowned, along with most of the crew.
Commander: Dirk Hendrikszoon Vogelsang (Vogelsanck)
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 124ft × 29ft × 13ft × 7ft
Armament: 12-12pdr, 8-8pdr, 6-6pdr, 2-3pdr
Crew: 124 men

Moor

The *Moor* was hired in April 1653 and was not mentioned after November 1653. The *Moor* took part in the major battles in 1653, although the captain was accused of avoiding the fight at the Battle of Scheveningen. Nonetheless, Captain van Ackersleet commanded the *Moor* on the voyage to Norway and the return in Witte de With's fleet.
Commander on 27 October 1653: Adriaan Cornelissen van Ackersloot
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 137ft × 31ft × 13½ft × 7ft
Armament on 27 October 1653: 6-18pdr, 14-10pdr, 14-6pdr, 8-3pdr
Crew on 27 October 1653: 140 men

Walvisch

The *Walvisch* was a ship built in 1653 and was hired in April 1653, in time to fight in the Battle of the Gabbard. The *Walvisch* also fought in the Battle of Scheveningen, and took part in the voyage to Norway and the return to the Texel from September to November 1653, but under the command of the ship's lieutenant, as the captain had been removed from his command due to his actions in the Battle of Scheveningen.
Commander from early 1653 until 10 August 1653: Abraham Verleth
Commander from September to November 1653: Lt Cdr Arent Jacobszoon
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 128ft × 29ft × 12½ft × 7ft
Armament: 10-12pdr, 8-8pr, 8-6pdr, 2-3pdr
Crew in June 1653: 110 men

Admiralty of the Noorderkwartier

Prins Maurits

The *Prins Maurits* was purchased in 1651 as part of the 36 cruisers funded in July

1651. There is no evidence to suggest that the *Prins Maurits* was built as a warship, at least not one that served during 1636 to 1648. The *Prins Maurits* was armed initially with 28 guns and had a crew of 105 men. Immediately prior to the start of the First Anglo-Dutch War, Claes Allertszoon was Cornelis Taenman's lieutenant. Claes Allertszoon's brother Pieter commanded the *Hoorn* up until the first day of the Battle of Portland, when he was killed. Claes Allertszoon then took command of the *Hoorn*. After being a lieutenant, he also commanded an English prize.

These specifications are from the summary list of ships dated 23 June 1653; at the same time, detailed inventories were also submitted by the ship captains. The *Prins Maurits* fought in the rearguard at the Battle of Scheveningen and was sunk by gunfire off the Maasmond. The water was relatively shallow, so the ship sank until only the mast tops were visible. Some of the guns were recovered in the early 1990s.
Commander during the summer and autumn of 1652: Cornelis Pieterszoon Taenman
Commander from 21 November 1652 until 10 August 1652: Cornelis Pieterszoon Taenman
Dimensions: 116ft × 30ft × 11ft × 6ft
Armament in 1652: 28 guns
Armament on 23 June 1653: 2-18pdr, 10-12pdr, 6-8pdr, 12-6pdr, 2-2pdr
Crew in 1652: 105 men
Crew in 1653: 115 men
Crew on 23 June 1653: 97 men

Adam en Eva

The *Adam en Eva* was hired at Amsterdam by the Admiralty of the Noorderkwartier in April 1652. This was one of the ships that was included in David de Wildt's list of ships that were suitable for hiring on 22 February 1652. The *Adam en Eva* served with the fishery protection squadron and was captured by the English on 22 July 1652 off the coast of Scotland. This ship has sometimes been mistakenly said to have been hired by the Admiralty of Amsterdam.
Commander from 17 May 1652 until 22 July 1652: Jan Heck
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 128ft × 27ft × 13ft × 6½ft
Armament: 24 guns

Land van Beloften

The *Land van Beloften* was hired from Pieter Christaenszoon at Enkhuizen. The *Land van Beloften* served with the fishery protection squadron and was captured by the English on 22 July 1652.
Commander from 16 May 1652 until 22 July 1652: Jan Noblet
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 123ft × 27ft × 14ft × 6ft
Armament: 24 guns

Samson

The *Samson* was a fishery protection vessel provided by the city of Enkhuizen for service with the Great Fishery in 1652. The *Samson* was taken in the attack on the fishing fleet on 22 July 1652.
Armament: 24 guns

Sint Jan

The *Sint Jan* was a fishery protection vessel provided by the city of Enkhuizen for service with the Great Fishery in 1652. The *Sint Jan* was probably lost in the attack on the fishing fleet on 22 July 1652.
Commander: Dirk Gerritszoon Pomp
Armament: 24 guns

Vale Haan

The *Vale Haan* was hired in 1652 as a fireship and was still in service on 31 May 1653. The *Vale Haan* was described as a ship from Hoorn.
Commander on 31 May 1653: Pieter Maerszoon Roobol

Peereboom

The *Peereboom* was hired in Amsterdam in April 1652. The *Peereboom* was unusual in that the owner became the captain of the ship in naval service. He was ultimately replaced, but he stayed in command for over a year.
Commander in September 1652: Thys Tijmenszoon Peereboom
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 112ft × 24½ft × 11½ft × 6ft
Armament in September 1652: 4 iron 8pdr, 10 iron 6pdr, 2 iron 5pdr, 4 iron 4pdr, 4 iron 3pdr
Armament on 22 June 1653: 4 iron 8pdr, 10 iron 6pdr, 2 iron 5pdr, 4 iron 3pdr
Crew in September 1652: 84 men

Crew on 22 June 1653: 86 sailors and 5 soldiers

Roode Leeuw

The *Roode Leeuw* was a fluyt hired for service from Sivert Jasperszoon, probably in May 1652. Rens Corneliszoon Sevenhuijsen was captain from 31 May 1652 until 4 November 1652. The *Roode Leeuw* was apparently returned to the owners after 4 November. The *Roode Leeuw* served with the fleet rather than as a buss convoyer and took part in the voyage to the Shetlands from July to early August 1652 with Tromp's fleet.
Commander: Reynst Corneliszoon Sevenhuijsen
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 126½ft × 26½ft × 13ft × 6½ft
Armament: 24 guns
Crew: 85 men

Sint Jan Battiste

The *Sint Jan Battiste* was hired at Amsterdam, probably in May 1652, and was captured by the English on 22 July 1652 off the coast of Scotland.
Commander: estimated to be Dirk Gerritszoon Pomp
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 118ft × 25ft × 12ft × 5½ft
Armament: 24 guns

Vergulde Schel

The *Vergulde Schel* was hired in about May 1652 and served until late 1653.
Commander from 16 May 1652 until 15 March 1653: Teunis Vechterszoon
Commander from 16 March 1653 until 15 November 1653: Claes Corneliszoon Hen
Armament on 6 September 1652: 6-8pdr, 8-6pdr, 10-3 and 4pdr
Armament on 14 July 1653: 6-8pdr, 8-6pdr, 8-3pdr, 2-2pdr
Crew on 6 September 1653: 77 men
Crew on 11 September 1653: 100 men

Huis van Nassau

The *Huis van Nassau* was hired for service from May 1652 until December 1652.
Commander from 17 May 1652 until 16 December 1652: Gerrit Munt
Armament: 28 guns

Crew: 104 men

Nieuw Kasteel

In early October 1652 Pieter Allertszoon and his brother, his lieutenant, Claes Allertszoon captured a Scottish collier named the *Newcastle*. The prize was renamed *Nieuw Kasteel*, the Dutch rendering of the name in English, and in November 1652 it was purchased for service with the Admiralty of the Noorderkwartier. The ship was discarded in March 1653 when Claes Allertszoon was appointed as captain of the *Hoorn*, after his brother Pieter Allertszoon was killed in the Battle of Portland.
Commander from 18 October 1652 until 11 January 1653: Claes Allertszoon
Armament: 14 guns
Crew: 65 men

Lastdrager

The *Lastdrager* was hired from the East India Company after the Battle of the Kentish Knock. The *Lastdrager* was a ship of 250 lasts and served with the navy until after returning from the voyage to Norway during September to November 1653. Her original captain after hiring was Volckert Schram, who was about 30 years old when he was appointed captain of the *Lastdrager*; he was a Vice Admiral and division commander by the time he was killed on 7 June 1673. Volkert Schram commanded the *Lastdrager* at the Battles of Dungeness and Portland. He may have been wounded in the Battle of Portland, as he is not mentioned again during the First Anglo-Dutch War. He was replaced as captain by Gerrit Munth (or Munt) in May 1653. Gerrit Munth commanded the *Lastdrager* up until November 1653.
Commander in late 1652: Volkert Schram
Commander on 14 July 1653: Gerrit Munt or Munth
Size: 250 lasts
Armament: 10-8pdr, 10-6pdr, 6-4pdr, 2-3pdr (14 July 1653), 32 guns (September 1653)
Crew on 14 July 1653: 103 men with 7 men missing

Profeet Samuel

The *Profeet Samuel* was first mentioned in March 1653 in a list of ships that were suitable for hiring, but the ship had a short career with the navy. After being hired in April, the *Profeet Samuel* was armed with 30 iron guns. The ship fought in the

disastrous Battle of the Gabbard on 12 and 13 June 1653, where she was heavily damaged. There was some thought given to repairing the ship, but when a suitable ship became available – the *Mars* – the captain and crew were moved to that latter ship and the *Profeet Samuel* was discarded. There is an inventory for the *Profeet Samuel* dated 15 June 1653.

Commander from 16 May 1653 until 20 July 1653: Reynst Corneliszoon Sevenhuijsen

Dimensions: 124ft. × 27½ft. × 12ft. × 6¼ft

Armement: 8-12pdr, 7-8pdr, 8-6pdr, 5-6pdr, 2-2pdr

Crew: 100 men

Harder or *Herder*

The *Harder* was first mentioned in July 1653.

Commander from 29 May 1653 until 14 March 1654: Jan Backer

Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 116ft × 29ft × 11½ft × 7ft

Armament on 14 July 1653: 4 iron 18pdr, 4 iron 12pdr, 8 iron 8pdr, 12 iron 5pdr, 4 iron 3pdr

Crew on 14 July 1653: 108 men with 12 men missing

Jupiter

The *Jupiter* was built in 1653 and was sold in 1686.

Commander on 16 May 1673: Pieter Olfertszoon Bakker

Dimensions in Amsterdam feet given on 26 February 1673: 128ft × 30ft × 12½ft × 7ft

Armament on 11 December 1665: 44 guns

Armament on 16 May 1673: 6-18pdr, 14-12pdr, 10-8pdr, 8-6pdr, 4-3pdr

Armament on 26 February 1674: 42 guns

Armament in 1683: 22-12pdr, 18-6pdr, 6-4pdr

Crew on 11 December 1665: 175 men

Crew on 16 May 1673: nominally 190 men but there were only 137 actually on board

Mars

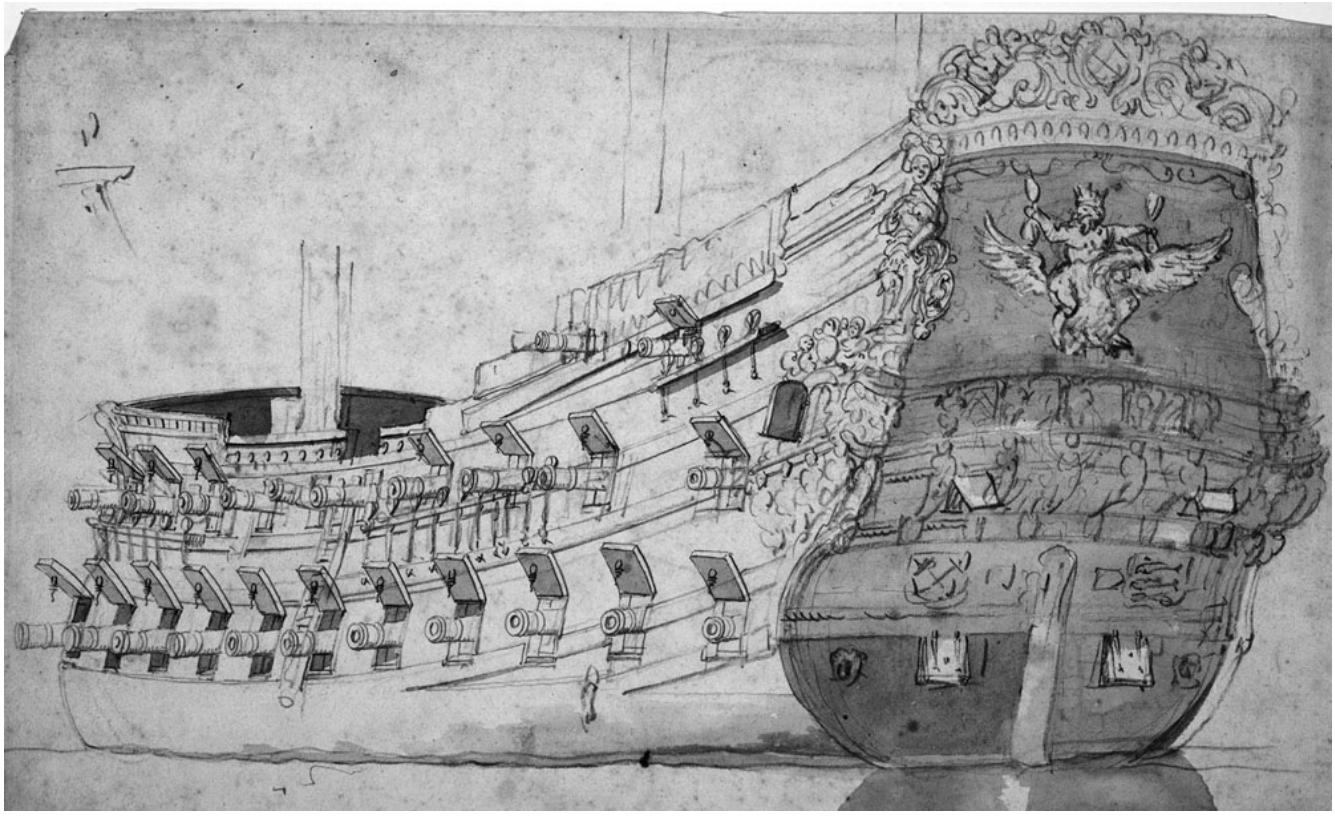
Reijnst Corneliszoon Sevenhuijsen was ordered to move his Crew from the *Profeet Samuel* to the ship *Mars*, which was on loan from the East India Company. He

commanded the *Mars* from 20 July 1653 until the ship was returned to the East India Company on 12 December 1653. Most of the hired ships were returned to their owners in November 1653. The *Mars* made the voyage to Norway from September to November 1653, returning to the Texel in a hurricane-like storm. The *Mars* was a vessel of about 250 lasts, as was the *Lastdrager*, which was also a ship belonging to the East India Company.

Dimensions: 130ft × 32ft × 13ft ×?

Armament: 38 guns

Crew: 152 men



The *Jupiter*, 44 guns, of 1653 shown in a Van de Velde graphite and wash drawing. The main tafferel decoration of this Noorderkwartier ship is Jupiter astride an eagle, and the shields on the counter contain the three fishes of Enkhuizen (to starboard) and crossed anchors to port (the same symbol of admiralty as used by Amsterdam). © *National Maritime Museum PY9351*

Wapen van Holland or *Roode Leeuw*

The *Wapen van Holland* was built in 1653.
Commander on 2 April 1666: Captain de Boer
Commander on 16 May 1673: Cornelis de Boer
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet given on 26 February 1674: 134ft × 34ft × 13ft × 7¼ft
Armament on 11 December 1665: 50 guns
Armament on 2 April 1666: 46 guns
Armament on 16 May 1674: 46 guns
Armament on 26 February 1674: 46 guns
Crew on 11 December 1665: 200 men
Crew on 2 April 1666: 205 sailors and 35 soldiers
Crew on 16 May 1673: nominally 210 men but only 196 were actually on board

Alkmaar or *Burgh van Alkmaar*

The *Alkmaar* was built in Amsterdam in 1654. In 1656 the *Alkmaar* was part of the fleet that went to Danzig to raise the Swedish siege when the ship was referred to as the *Burgh van Alkmaar*. The *Alkmaar* fought in the Battle of the Sound on 8 November 1658 and returned home in November 1659. The ship was in De Ruyter's squadron in the Mediterranean and returned home in 1661. The *Alkmaar* was not mentioned after 1661.
Commander on 17 July1654: Rens Corneliszoon Sevenhuijsen
Commander in 1656: Arnoud de Holk
Commander in 1658: Jan de Groot
Commander in 1661: Evert Nachtglas
Dimensions: 130ft × 32ft × 12ft × 7½ft
Armament on 17 July 1654: 2 bronze 12pdr, 18 iron 12pdr, 4 iron 8pdr, 4 bronze 6pdr, 4 iron 4pdr
Armament in 1656: 36 guns
Armament in 1658: 38 guns
Crew in 1656: 155 men
Crew in 1658: 110 men

Caleb

The *Caleb* was built in 1654 and was last mentioned in 1674.
Commander in August 1658: Cornelis Barentszoon Slordt
Commander in 1664 to 1665: Govert Corneliszoon ‘t Hoen
Commander on 2 April 1666: Cornelis Victol
Commander in June 1666: Cornelis Victol
Commander in August 1666: Jan Heck
Commander in May 1667: Jan Janszoon Maauw
Commander on 25 June 1667: Jan Janszoon Maauw
Commander on 25 August 1667: Jan Janszoon Maauw
Commander on 25 March 1671: Jan Dik or Dick
Commander in May 1672: Jan Krook or Crook
Commander on 23 May 1673: Klaas Pieterszoon Wijnbergen
Commander in June 1674: Jan Gerritszoon Muis
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 132ft × 32ft × 12ft × 7½ft
Armament in August 1658: 42 guns
Armament in 1664 to 1665: 36 guns
Armament on 11 December 1665: 50 guns
Armament on 2 April 1666: 46 guns
Armament in June 1666: 50 guns
Armament in August 1666: 47 guns
Armament on 25 June 1667: 48 guns
Armament on 25 August 1667: 48 guns
Armament on 25 March 1671: 48 guns
Armament in May 1672: 48 guns
Armament on 23 May 1673: 46 guns
Armament in June 1674: 46 guns
Crew in August 1658: 125 men
Crew in 1664 to 1665: 150 men
Crew on 11 December 1665: 200 men
Crew on 2 April 1666: 205 sailors and 35 soldiers
Crew in June 1666: 202 sailors and 35 soldiers
Crew in August 1666: 304 men
Crew in May 1667: 150 sailors and 50 soldiers
Crew on 25 March 1671: 200 sailors and 40 soldiers
Crew in 1671: 184 sailors and 59 soldiers
Crew on 23 May 1673: 200 sailors and 20 soldiers

Crew in June 1674: 198 sailors and 33 soldiers

Drie Helden Davids

The *Drie Helden Davids* was built in 1654. The ship was finally sold in September 1686, as being not worth repairing.
Commander in June and August 1665: Pieter Bonsart
Commander in 1666: Adriaan Teding van Berkhout
Commander on 25 August 1667: Claes Corneliszoon Hen (or Valehen)
Commander in 1671: Gerrit Boos
Dimensions given on 25 March 1671 in Amsterdam feet: 130ft × 34ft ×? ×?
Dimensions given in Amsterdam feet on 26 February 1674: 130ft × 34ft × 13½ft ×?
Armament in June 1665: 50 guns
Armament on 11 December 1665: 56 guns
Armament on 2 April 1666: 46 guns
Armament in June 1666: 6-18pdr, 18-12pdr, 16-8pdr, 4-6pdr, 4-smaller guns
Armament on 25 August 1667: 50 guns
Armament on 26 February 1674: 46 guns
Crew in June 1665: 200 men
Crew in August 1665: 150 sailors, 10 marines, and 64 soldiers
Crew on 11 December 1665: 200 men
Crew on 2 April 1666: 205 sailors and 35 soldiers
Crew in June 1666: 202 sailors and 26 soldiers
Crew in August 1666: 224 men
Crew in 1671: 103 sailors and 58 soldiers

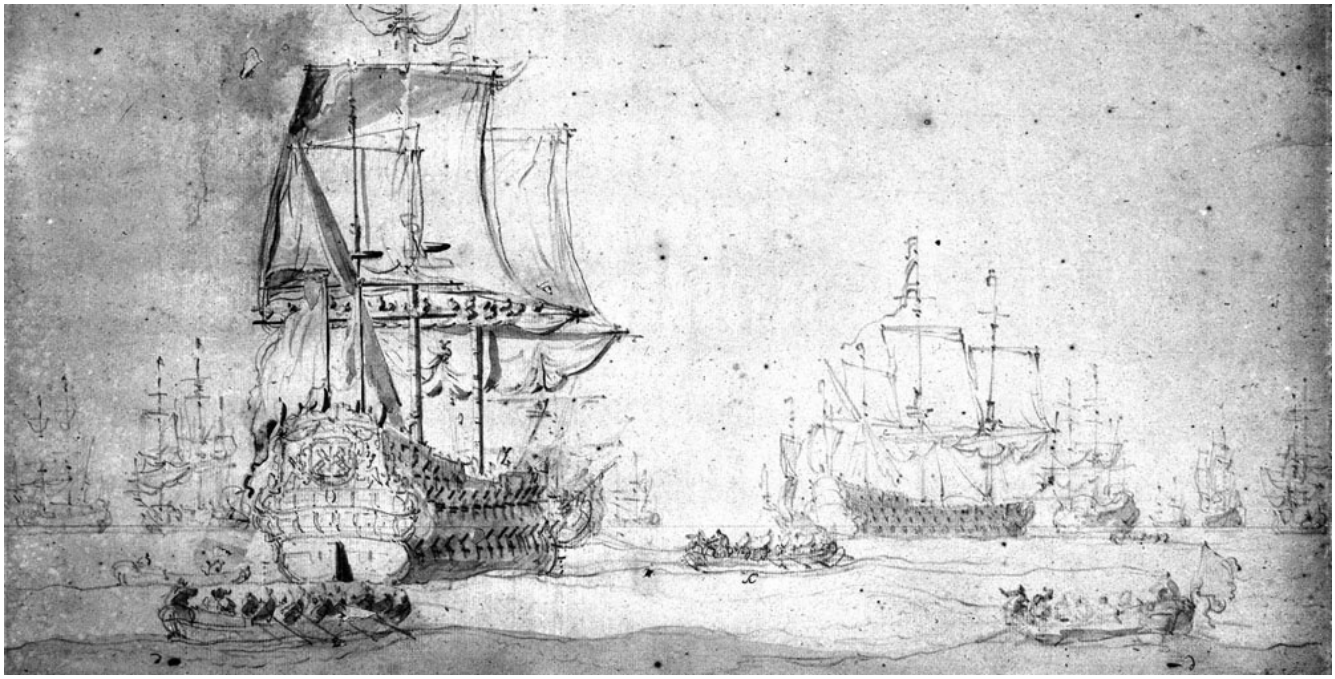
Gelderland or *Wapen van Gelderland*

The *Gelderland* was built in 1654 or 1655.
Commander on 2 April 1666: Johan Belgicus Graaf van Hoorn
Commander on 25 August 1667: Jan Croock
Commander on 16 May 1673: Maarten de Boer
Commander on 26 February 1674: Klaas Anker (Ancker)
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 136ft × 36ft × 13½ft × 7½ft
Armament on 11 December 1665: 60 guns
Armament on 2 April 1666: 56 guns

Armament on 25 August 1667: 60 guns
Armament on 11 December:
Armament on 16 May 1673: 24-18pdr, 24-8pdr, 12-4pdr
Armament in 1674: 60 guns
Crew on 11 December 1665: 250 men
Crew on 2 April 1666: 260 sailors and 40 soldiers

Hollandsche Tuin

The *Hollandsche Tuin* was built in 1654.
Commander in 1661: Cornelis Jacobszoon de Boer
Commander in August 1665: Klaas Anker
Commander on 2 April 1666: Jan Croock
Commander in June and August 1666: Jan Krook or Croock
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 134ft × 34ft × 13ft ×?
Armament in August 1665: 56 guns
Armament on 11 December 1665: 50 guns
Armament on 2 April 1666: 50 guns
Crew in August 1665: 184 sailors, 10 marines, and 58 soldiers
Crew on 11 December 1665: 200 men
Crew on 2 April 1666: 215 sailors and 35 soldiers
Crew in June 1666: 205 sailors and 34 soldiers
Crew in August 1666: 244 men



This Van de Velde sketch is one of a series of the Dutch fleet just before the Battle of Solebay in May 1672. The ship to the left is the *Gelderland*, a Noorderkwartier ship of 60 guns built around 1655. © *National Maritime Museum PY1809*

Josua or *Jozua*

The *Josua* was built in 1653 and was sunk at the Battle of Solebay in 1672.
Commander on 2 April 1666: Captain't Hoen
Commander on 25 August 1667: Captain Berchout
Commander in May 1672: Jan Dik or Dick
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 136ft × 34ft × 14ft × 7½ft
Armament in April 1655: 4 bronze 24pdr, 18 iron 18pdr, 10 iron 12pdr, 10 iron 9pdr, 4 iron 6pdr, 4 iron 4pdr
Armament on 11 December 1665: 60 guns
Armament on 2 April 1666: 52 guns
Armament on 25 August 1667: 52 guns
Crew on 11 December 1665: 250 men
Crew on 2 April 1666: 220 sailors and 40 soldiers

Wapen van Nassau or *Gouden Leeuw*

The *Wapen van Nassau* was built in 1654 and was sold in 1686. The *Wapen van Holland* was in De Ruyter's squadron during 1664 to 1665 at the beginning of the Second Anglo-Dutch War.
Commander in 1664 to 1665: Dirk Gerritszoon Pomp
Commander on 2 April 1666: David Vlugh
Commander on 25 August 1667: Claes Ancker
Commander in August 1673: Matthijs Dirkszoon Pijl
Commander on 26 February 1674: Pieter Kerseboom or Karsseboom
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet on 26 February 1674: 134ft × 34ft × 13½ft × 7¼ft
Armament in 1664 to 1665: 36 guns
Armament on 11 December 1665: 60 guns
Armament on 2 April 1666: 52 guns
Armament on 25 August 1667: 60 guns
Armament on 16 May 1673: 20-18pdr, 10-12pdr, 16-8pdr, 12-3pdr
Armament on 26 February 1674: 46 guns
Armament on 26 February 1674: 58 guns
Armament in August 1673: 44 guns
Crew in 1664 to 1665: 150 men
Crew on 11 December 1665: 250 men

Crew on 2 April 1666: 220 sailors and 40 soldiers
Crew on 16 May 1673: 230 men
Crew in August 1673: 180 men

Directors of Edam

Vergulde Halve Maen

The *Vergulde Halve Maen* was hired in 1652 and was taken by the English at the Battle of the Gabbard on 13 June 1653. The ship was renamed the *Half Moon* by the English and sold in 1659.
Commander in 1652: Jan Frederickszoon Houcboot
Commander in June 1653: Hendrik Pieterszoon
Diimensions in Amsterdam feet: 120ft × 27ft × 12ft × 6ft
Armament: 6-12pdr, 10-8pdr, 8-4pdr, and 2-3pdr
Crew: 110 men

Directors of Enkhuizen

Maagd van Enkhuizen* or *Maeght van Enkhuizen

The *Maagd van Enkhuizen* was hired in 1652 and was sunk on the first day of the Battle of Portland.
Commander: Gijsbert Malcontent
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 120ft × 28ft ×? × 7ft
Armament listed in September 1652: 4 bronze klokwijs guns (18pdr?), 4 iron 18pdr, 16 iron 9pdr, 4 iron 6pdr, 2 iron 5pdr
Armament listed in March 1653: 14-12pdr, 8-8pdr, 6-4pdr
Crew: 110 men

Vergulde Zon, Schellinghout,* or *Schellinckhout

The *Vergulde Zon* was hired in 1652. The English captured the *Vergulde Zon* at the Battle of the Gabbard in 1653.
Commander: Jacob Claeszoon Duijm or Duym
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 127ft × 26ft × 12½ft × 6ft
Armament: 4 bronze 18pdr, 8 iron 12pdr, 6 iron 8pdr, 6 iron 6pdr, 2 iron 4pdr, 2 iron 2pdr

Crew: 110 men

Directors of Hoorn

Liefde

The *Liefde* was hired in 1652 and was lost at sea in a storm after the Battle of Dungeness.
Commander: Pieter Adriaanszoon van Blocker
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 135½ft × 27ft × 13½ft × 6¼ft
Armament in 1652: 4 bronze 18pdr, 8 iron 12pdr, 6 iron 8pdr, 6 iron 6pdr, 2 iron 4pdr, 2 iron 3pdr
Crew: 110 men

Sansom or *Santsum*

The *Sansom* was hired in 1652 and served until after returning from Norway in November 1653.
Commander in 1652: Jacob Pieterszoon Houck or Hoeck
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 132ft × 27ft × 13½ft × 6¼ft
Armament in 1652: 4 bronze 24pdr, 10 iron 12pdr, 6 iron 8pdr, 6 iron 6pdr, 4 iron 4pdr
Crew in 1652: 110 men

Purmerland

The *Purmerland* was hired, probably in July 1653 or somewhat earlier. The *Purmerland* had survived the storm off the Texel in early November and had been able to enter harbour from the sea with the *Blauwen Arend*, which had a hold full of water due to leaks.
Commander from July to November 1653: Andries Sijbrantszoon
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 127ft × 29ft ×? ×?
Armament on 7 July 1653: 34 guns, including 12pdr, 8pdr, 6pdr, 4pdr, 3pdr, and 2pdr
Crew on 7 July 1653: 150 men was planned, but only 70 were actually on board

Directors of Medemblik

Sint Jeronimus or *Jeronimus*

The *Sint Jeronimus* was hired in the spring of 1652 and was discarded by November 1652.

Commander listed in September 1652: Jan Pieterszoon Deucht or Eenarm (one arm)

Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 131½ft × 27½ft × 12½ft ×?

Armament: 8-12pdr, 6-8pdr, 8-6pdr, 4-2 and 3pdr

Crew in September 1652: 100men

Koning Radboud or *Coninck Radbout*

The *Koning Radboud* was hired in about July 1653 by the Medemblik Directors. The *Koning Radboud* made the voyage to Norway from September to November 1653 and foundered in the storm off the Texel. This may have been the ship recorded as laying at Medemblik in March 1653, as the number of guns is consistent with the *Koning Radboud*, although the pieces listed are different.

Commander: Jan Janszoon Rootjes

Dimensions in Amsterdam feet in March 1653: 132ft × 27ft × 12½ft × 6¼ft

Armament in March 1653: 8-12pdr, 6-8pdr, 12-6pdr, 2-5pdr, 2-3pdr, 2-2pdr

Armament on 14 July 1653: 2-12pdr, 4-10pdr, 10-8pdr, 6-6pdr, 6-4pdr, 4-3pdr

Crew on 8 July 1653: 110 men

Directors of Monnikendam

Zwarte Beer

The *Zwarte Beer* was a 3-year-old ship hired from Dirk Corneliszoon Beer in 1652. The *Zwarte Beer* was in service until late 1653.

Commander in 1652: Jacob Claeszoon Boot

Commander in 1653: Jan Corneliszoon Olij

Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 132ft × 27ft × 14ft × 6½ft

Armament on 23 June 1653: 2 bronze 18pdr, 2 bronze 12pdr, 6 iron 12pdr, 2 bronze 8pdr, 6 iron 4pdr, and 2 iron 3pdr

Crew on 24 May 1653: 104 men

Amsterdam Chamber of the East India Company

Vogelstruis

The *Vogelstruis* served with the fleet from about July 1652 until the first day of the Battle of Portland, when the ship was captured by the English. The *Vogelstruis* had fought well during the summer of 1652 while serving in Michiel de Ruyter's fleet, but had fled the fighting at the Battle of the Kentish Knock. This apparently resulted in the ship getting a new commander and a crew recruited from Schiedam. Some sources had said that Adriaan Cruijck was killed in the Battle of Portland, but he seems to have survived.

Commander in 1652: Douwe Auckes
Commander in 1653: Adriaan Cruijck
Dimensions: 160ft × 38ft × 18ft ×?
Armament: 22-18pdr, 18-12pdr
Crew in July 1652: 200 men

Gerechtigheid

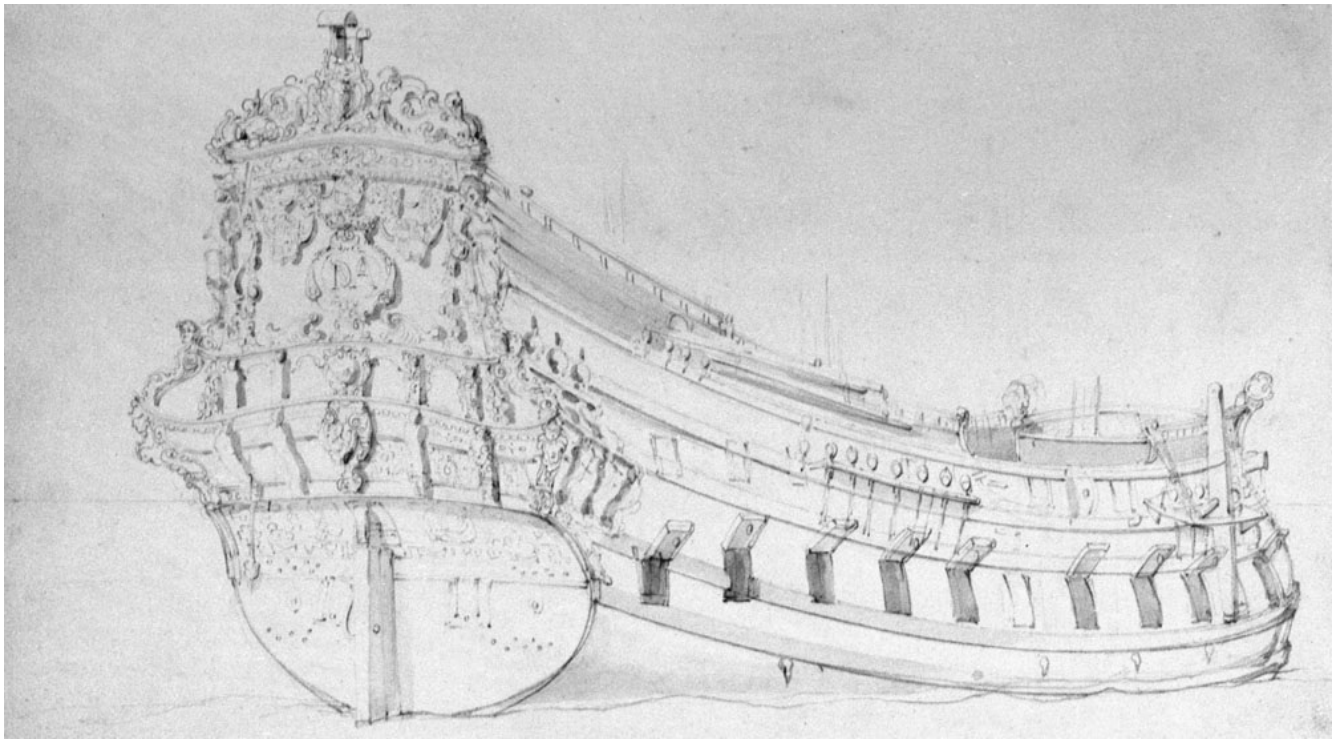
The *Gerechtigheid* joined the fleet in April 1653 and served until lost in the storm off the Texel on 9 November 1653.

Commander: Evert Pieterszoon Swart
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 136ft × 30ft × 13½ft × 7ft
Armament on 23 June 1653: 6-18pdr, 14-12pdr, 12-6pdr, and 2-2pdr
Crew on 23 June 1653: 120 men

Huis van Nassau

The *Huis van Nassau* was hired in April 1653.

Commander: Jan Pieterszoon van Strijp
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 133½ft × 27ft-4in × 13ft-10in × 6ft-10in
Armament on 23 June 1653: 4-18pdr, 16-8pdr, 8-6pdr, 4-4pdr, and 2-3pdr
Crew: 112 men



During the First Anglo-Dutch War, significant numbers of large East Indiamen were hired to strengthen the Dutch battle fleet. The largest of these were Retourschipen, the mammoth merchant ships that were designed for the long return passage to the Far East. This unidentified portrait by Van de Velde the Younger, dated 1657, probably shows such a ship belonging to the Amsterdam Chamber of the VOC. It demonstrates how difficult it is to distinguish such ships from regular warships, although they were not so heavily built and suffered badly in action.

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Mercurius

The *Mercurius* was provided by the Amsterdam Chamber of the East India Company for service with the navy in April 1653. The captain, Pieter de Bitter, was also from the VOC. At the beginning of the war, the East India Company was asked to provide six ships for use with the fleet. The early ships were large Retourschipen, but most ships used in 1653 were East India Company cruisers, like the *Mercurius*. The *Mercurius* fought in the Battle of the Gabbard and was lost at the Battle of Scheveningen.

Commander: Pieter de Bitter

Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 122½ft × 30ft × 12ft × 6¼ or 6½ft

Armament in March 1653: 6-18pdr, 4-12pdr, 10-8pdr, 6-6pdr, 6-4pdr, 2-3pdr, 2-2pdr

Armament on 23 June 1653: 6-18pdr, 13-8pdr, 7-6pdr, 6-4pdr, 2-3pdr, 2-2pdr

Crew: 110 men

Breda

The *Breda* was hired by the Admiralty of Amsterdam in July 1653. The *Breda* was held for possible service with the fleet, although the ship was not very suitable due to the size and draft. The *Breda* lay at anchor off Vlieland for an extended period with the other ships hired at the same time until she was returned to the East India Company. The ship was still loaded with cargo, which the Company had refused to unload until they were finally ordered to do so. There were actually seven ships hired for service with the navy at the same time, but they all spent the period from July 1653 onwards anchored in the Vlie (off Vlieland) and did not actually sail with the fleet. The *Vrede*, of this group, had actually served with the fleet in 1652.

Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 170ft × 38ft × 12½ft × 7ft (21ft sailing draft)

Armament: 4-18pdr, 18-12pdr, 10-6pdr

Crew: 196 sailors and 100 soldiers

Naerden

The *Naerden* was an East Indiaman hired by the Admiralty of Amsterdam. This was another of the seven ships lying in the Vlie in July 1653 and later that the East India Company did not want to unload. While they were hired, they were held in reserve at anchor off Vlieland until they were released.

Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 130ft × 32ft × 12¼ft × 6½ft
Armament: 4-18dr, 10-12pdr, 4-8pdr, 10-6pdr, 2-4pdr
Crew: 119 sailors and 44 soldiers

Vergulden Draeck

The *Vergulden Draeck* was hired by the Admiralty of Amsterdam in July 1653. This was one of seven ships lying in the Vlie in July 1653 and later that the East India Company did not want to unload.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 137ft × 32ft × 13½ft × 7ft (17ft sailing draft)
Armament: 4-18pdr, 6-12pdr, 18-6pdr
Crew: 113 sailors and 50 soldiers

Vrede

The *Vrede* had originally been hired by the Admiralty of Amsterdam for service with the fleet in 1652 and had fought in the Battle of Plymouth on 26 August 1652. The crew had refused to fight at the Battle of the Kentish Knock and the ship had fled the battle. The navy again requested the use of the *Vrede*, but the East India Company initially refused to unload the ship and increase the armament. The *Vrede* lay in the Vlie with the other six East India Company ships from July 1653 until they were released back to the company.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 155ft × 38ft × 12ft × 6½ft
Armament on 30 July 1653: 6-18pdr, 14-12pdr, and 12-8pdr
Crew: 236 men, including 30 soldiers

Hoorn Chamber of the East India Company

Sint Willeboort

The *Sint Willeboort* was provided for service with the navy by the East India Company in April 1653. An inventory exists for the *Sint Willeboort* dating from late June 1653.
Commander in June 1653: Eddick Jacobszoon
Armament in June 1653: 4-18pdr, 4-12pdr, 7-8pdr, 4-6pdr, 6-4pdr, 2-3pdr
Crew in June 1653: 111 men

Admiralty of Zeeland

Abrahams Offerande

The *Abrahams Offerande* was hired in 1652 at Middelburg. The *Abrahams Offerande* was wrecked at Westcappelle, probably in September 1652.
Commander: Daniel Corneliszoon Brackman
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 104ft × 24ft ×? × 5¾ft
Armament: 8-8pdr, 4-6pdr, 10-4pdr, 2-3pdr
Crew: 75 sailors and 25 soldiers

Brack

The *Brack* was a hoeker first mentioned in 1652. The *Brack* was purchased to provide protection for fisherman from Walcheren. The *Brack* was based at Veere and was ordered to set sail on 7 December 1652.
Commander: Daniel Corneliszoon Brackman
Armament in 1652: 4 iron guns and 6 steenstukken
Crew: 30 men

Dolphijn or *Dolfijn*

The *Dolphijn* was hired in 1652 from Jean Gruterus by the Admiralty of Zeeland. The *Dolphijn* had made the voyage to the Shetlands with the fleet and was first thought to have been lost there in the storm. The *Dolphijn* was paid off after returning from the Shetlands, where the main mast had been lost. The *Dolphijn's* home port was Middelburg. The guns mostly belonged to the Admiralty of Zeeland.
Commander in 1652: Dingeman Cats
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 105ft × 24ft ×? × 5¾ft
Armament: 14-8pdr, 8-4pdr, 2-3pdr
Crew: 73 sailors and 25 soldiers

Dordrecht

The *Dordrecht* was originally purchased in 1652 from Sijmon Been, Matheeus de la Palma and the other owners. At the time of purchase, the ship was named the *Japonder*. There is some indication that the ship may have been originally hired before being eventually purchased. The *Dordrecht* was sent to the Caribbean and to New Netherlands to warn of war with England on 18 August 1652. In 1653 the *Dordrecht* was 10 years old.
Commander on 18 August 1652: Cornelis Cruijningen

Commander in 1654: Jacob Sichelssen
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 85ft × 26ft ×? ×?
Armament on 29 March 1653: 4-12pdr, 7-6pdr, 6-3pdr
Crew in 1654: 70 sailors and 20 soldieres

Eendracht

The *Eendracht* was hired in 1652. For a period of time in mid-1653, the *Eendracht* operated against English commerce, as if it were a privateer.
Commander: Lambert Bartelszoon
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 90ft × 23½ft ×? × 5ft
Armament on 23 June 1653: 2 iron 8pdr, 1 bronze 6pdr, 8 iron 6pdr, 5 iron 4pdr
Crew in December 1652: 75 sailors and 20 soldiers
Crew on 23 June 1653: 70 sailors and 25 soldiers

Faam

The *Faam* was hired in 1652 and was sunk in the Battle of Portland.
Commander in 1652: Cornelis Loncke or Loncq
Commander in the Battle of Portland: Cdr Swart Pieterszoon.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 115ft × 25ft ×? × 5¾ft
Armament: 4-12pdr, 16-6pdr, 8-4pdr, 2-3pdr
Crew: 79 sailors and 25 soldiers

Haes

The *Haes* was hired in 1652.
Commander from 1652 to 28 February 1653: Johannes Michielszoon
Commander from March 1653: Jan van Housen
Dimensions: 112ft × 24ft ×? × 5½ft
Armament on 23 June 1653: 4-8pdr, 10-6pdr, 6-4pdr
Crew on 23 June 1653: 75 sailors and 22 soldiers

Haes in 't Veld

The Haes in 't Veld was a fluyt hired in early 1652 and was discarded after the Battle of the Kentish Knock.
Commander: Leendert den Haen
Dimensions: 116ft × 25ft ×? × 5¾ft

Armament: 8-12pdr, 14-6pdr, 5-4pdr, 3-3pdr
Crew: 85 sailors and 25 soldiers

Koning David or *Coninck David*

The *Koning David* was a boat in service with the Admiralty of Zeeland in December 1652.
Commander: Jan Crijnssen van Baerlandt
Armament: 8-4pdr
Crew: 40 men

Liefde

The *Liefde* was hired in 1652 and served into later in 1653. Joost Bankert the Younger was killed in the Battle of Portland. The *Liefde* was last mentioned in 1654.
Commander in 1652: Joost Bankert the Younger
Commander from May 1653: Jan Matthijssen or Mathijszoon
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 116ft × 26ft ×? × 6ft
Armament on 8 December 1652: 2 iron 9pdr, 20 iron 6pdr, and 4 iron 3pdr
Crew: 70 sailors and 25 soldiers

Liefde

The *Liefde* was a fireship that had been hired in 1652 and was still in service on 31 May 1653.
Commander on 31 May 1653: Commander Vinckhart

Liefde or *Gecroonde Liefde*

The *Liefde* came into service in September 1653 and seems to have been purchased, although the ship may have been originally hired. The *Liefde* was last mentioned in 1655.
Commander: Dingeman Cats
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet mentioned in 1652: 110ft × 23½ft ×? × 5ft
Dimensions quoted in July 1654: 112ft ×? ×? ×?
Armament in December 1652: 12-8pdr, 6-4pdr, and 5-3pdr
Armament on 23 June 1653: 12-8pdr, 7-4pdr, and 4-3pdr

Oostende or *Ostende*

The *Oostende* was a fireship hired in 1652 that continued in service at least part way through 1653. The *Oostende* was mentioned on 31 May 1653.
Commander on 31 May 1653: Jan Diemen

Salamander

The *Salamander* was mentioned in 1652 and early 1653. She was one of two ships that towed Michiel de Ruyter's flagship *Witte Lam* through the remainder of the Battle of Portland after the *Witte Lam* was dismasted on the first day of the battle.
Commander: Jan Christoffelszoon Duijm
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 125ft × 28ft ×? × 6½ft
Armament: 4 bronze 18pdr, 2 iron 18pdr, 2 bronze 16pdr, 2 bronze 12pdr, 12 iron 12pdr, and 2 bronze 6pdr
Crew: 85 sailors and 25 soldiers

Sint Joris

The *Sint Joris* was a Scottish frigate hired from Ritchart Robertszoon Gaet for service in early 1652 up until after the Battle of the Gabbard in 1653.
Commander: Jacob Wolphertszoon or Wolfterszoon
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 90ft × 25ft × 11ft × 6ft
Armament on 6 December 1652: 2-9pdr, 14-6pdr, 4-4pdr, and 4-3pdr
Armament on 23 June 1653: 2-9pdr, 2-8pdr, 10-6pdr, 3-5pdr, 4-4pdr, and 2-3pdr
Crew on 6 December 1652: 85 sailors and 25 soldiers
Crew on 23 June 1653: 75 sailors and 25 soldiers

Vlissingen

The *Vlissingen* was hired from Benjamin Raule and others at Vlissingen in 1652. Cornelis Evertsen de Jonge (the younger) was appointed as captain on 24 June 1652. The *Vlissingen* seems to have been discarded after the Battle of the Kentish Knock.
Commander: Cornelis Evertsen de Jonge
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 108ft × 25ft ×? × 6ft
Armament: 2 bronze 12pdr, 8 iron 12pdr, 10 iron 6pdr, 2 iron 4pdr, and 4 iron 3pdr
Crew: 85 sailors and 15 soldiers

Wapen van Sweden

The *Wapen van Sweden* was hired from Chrijstoffel Wouterss in 1652 and served

with Michiel de Ruyter's fleet employed in convoying merchant ships up and down the Channel. The *Wapen van Sweden* was paid off in early 1653 when the ship was in poor condition and not capable of serving. The *Wapen van Sweden*'s homeport was Middelburg.
Commander: Jacob Sichelszoon
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 95ft × 26½ft ×? × 6½ft
Armament on 6 December 1652: 8 iron 8pdr, 2 bronze 6pdr, 8 iron 6pdr, and 6 iron 4pdr
Crew on 6 December 1652: 75 sailors and 25 soldiers

Boom der Liefde

The small ship *Boom der Liefde* was purchased in April 1653 for service as a Watt convoyer.
Commander: Jan Crijnssen
Armament: 8-6pdr, 4-4pdr
Crew: 36 men

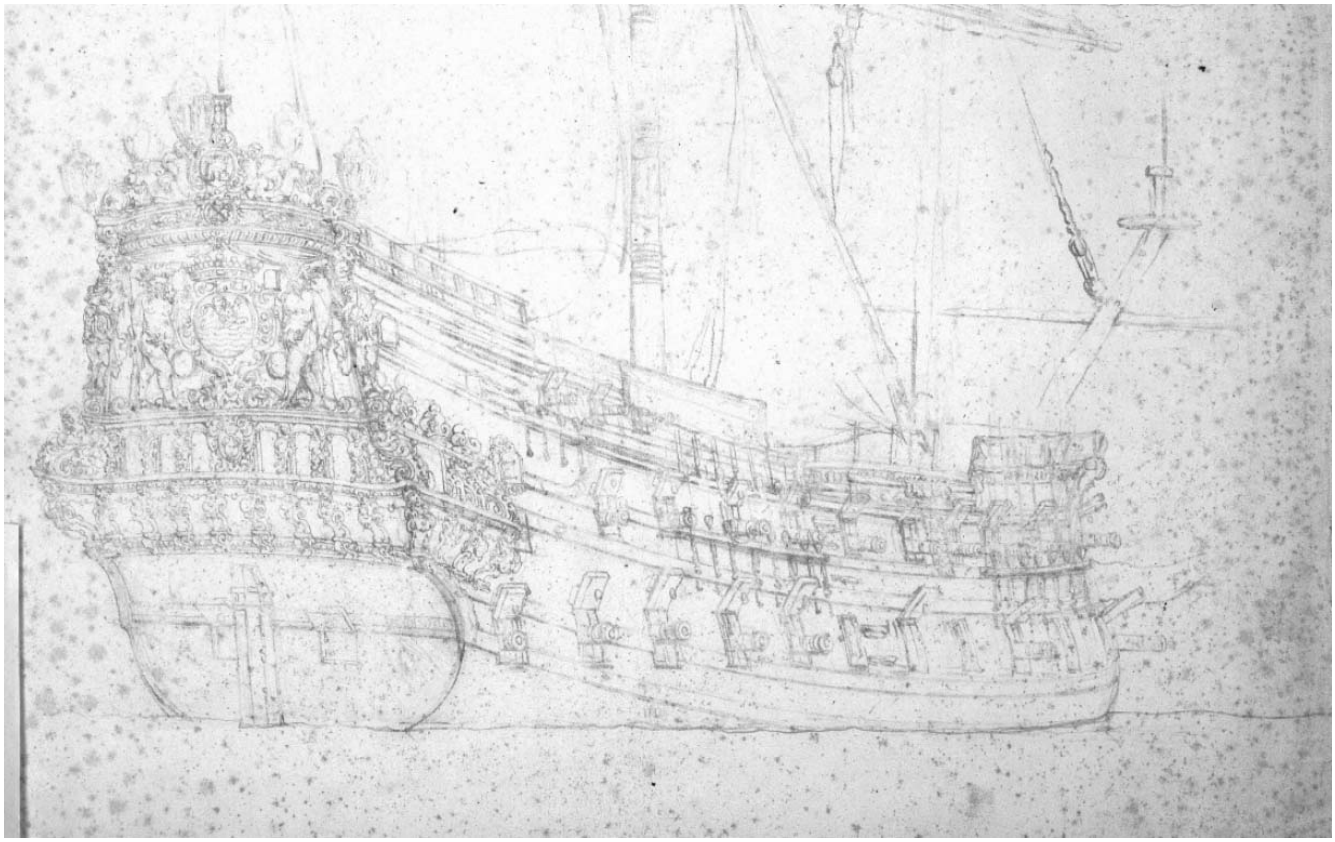
Dordrecht

The *Dordrecht* was built at Middelburg in 1653 by Frans Jasperssen and Jan Joppen. The *Dordrecht* was last mentioned in 1673.
Commander on 7 July 1654: Leijn Vigue
Commander on 30 March 1665: Adriaen de Haze
Commander in August 1666: Adriaan Cruiningen
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 130ft × 34ft × 13½ft × 7ft (107ft keel)
Armament on 30 March 1665: 4-24pdr, 2-18pdr, 14-12pdr, 12-8pdr, 8-6pdr, 2-4pdr, 2-3pdr, 2-2pdr
Armament in August 1666: 49 guns
Armament in 1667: 4-24pdr, 4-18pdr, 14-12pdr, 12-12pdr, 18-6pdr, 4pdr, and 3pdr guns
Crew on 7 July 1654: 90 sailors
Crew in August 1666: 200 men

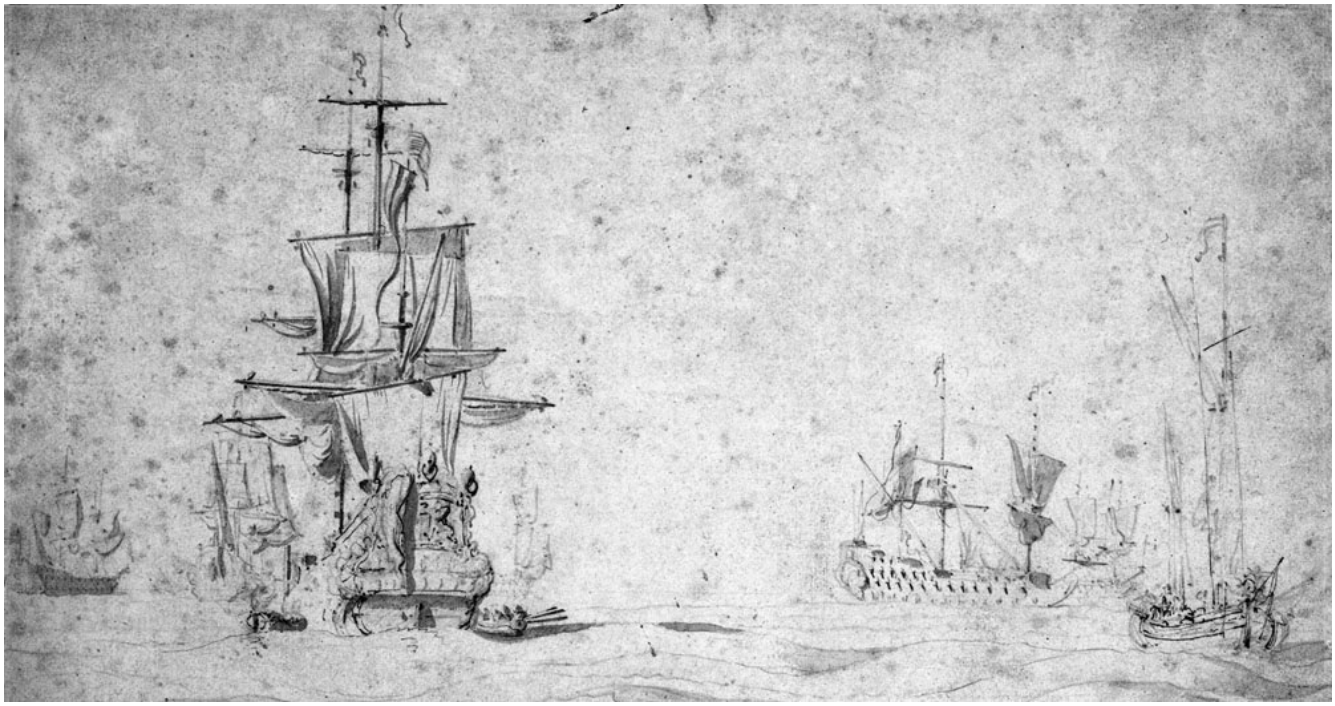
Middelburg

The *Middelburg* was built in 1653 by Dirck Abrahamsen at Middelburg. The *Middelburg* was last mentioned in 1693. The ship fought in the Sound at Funen and

Nyborg under Michiel de Ruyter's command, and also fought in most of the major battles of the Second and Third Anglo-Dutch Wars.
Commander on 7 July 1654: Adriaan Bankert
commander in May 1665: Jacob Penssen
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 130ft × 33ft × 13½ft ×?
Armament in 1665: 4 bronze 24pdr, 2 bronze 18pdr, 6 bronze 12pdr, 18 iron 12pdr, 6 bronze 6pdr, 6 iron 6pdr, and 4 iron 3pdr
Crew on 7 July 1654: 90 sailors
Crew: 208 men



A drawing by Van de Velde the Elder that an inscription describes as the *Middelburg*. The iconography of the decorative work clearly suggests a Zeeland ship, but another cut-off annotation indicates it is probably in fact the *Vlissingen*. *© National Maritime Museum PT2517*

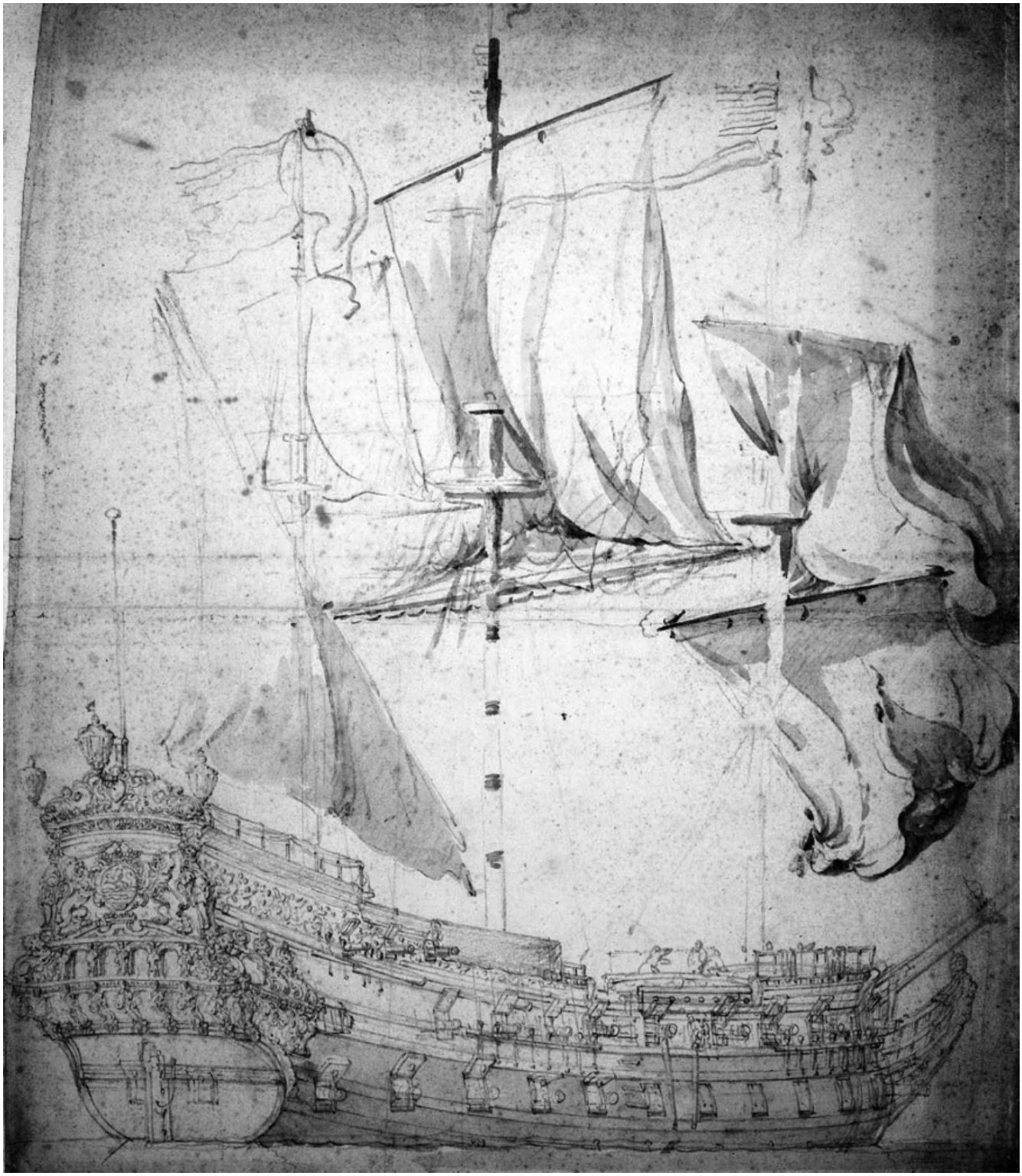


This sketch is another of the Van de Velde series of the Dutch fleet just before the Battle of Solebay in May 1672. The ship to the left is identified by an annotation below as the *Dordrecht*, a Zeeland ship of 1653. © *National Maritime Museum PY1810*

Veere, Ter Veere, or *Kampveere*

The *Veere* was built at Veere in 1653 by Geleyn Keyser. The *Veere* was captured by the English In 1673, and renamed *Arms of Terver* in English service.

Commander on 7 July 1654: Pieter Gorcum
Commander in 1656: Joost Willemszoon Block
Commander in June 1665: Schout-bij-Nacht Adriaan Bankert
Commander in August 1665: Vice Admiral Adriaan Bankert
Commander in June 1666: Adriaan de Haaze
Commander on 25 June 1667: Adriaan de Haes
Commander on 17 May 1672: Adriaan van Cruiningen
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 130ft × 33ft × 13½ft ×?
Armament on 7 July 1654: 40 guns
Armament in 1656: 40 guns
Armament on 1 April 1665: 4 bronze 24pdr, 2 bronze 18pdr, 2 bronze 14pdr, 6 bronze 12pdr, 8 iron 12pdr, 5 iron 9pdr, 5 iron 8pdr, 6 iron 6pdr, 2 bronze 5pdr, and 2 iron 4pdr
Armament in June 1665: 46 guns
Armament in August 1665: 50 guns
Armament in 1672: 50 guns
Crew on 7 July 1654: 90 sailors
Crew in 1656: 130 men
Crew in June 1665: 226 men
Crew in June 1666: 165 sailors and 50 soldiers
Crew in August 1665: 172 sailors, 14 marines, and 61 soldiers
Crew on 17 May 1672: 124 sailors, 50 marines, and 40 soldiers



This Van de Velde portrait is an offset from another in the Boijmans Museum that is identified by an inscription as the *Veere*, a ship named after its place of building in 1653.

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Vlissingen

The *Vlissingen* was built at Vlissingen in 1653 by Willem Janssen. The *Vlissingen* was last mentioned in 1674.

Commander on 7 July 1654: Cornelis Evertsen de Oude

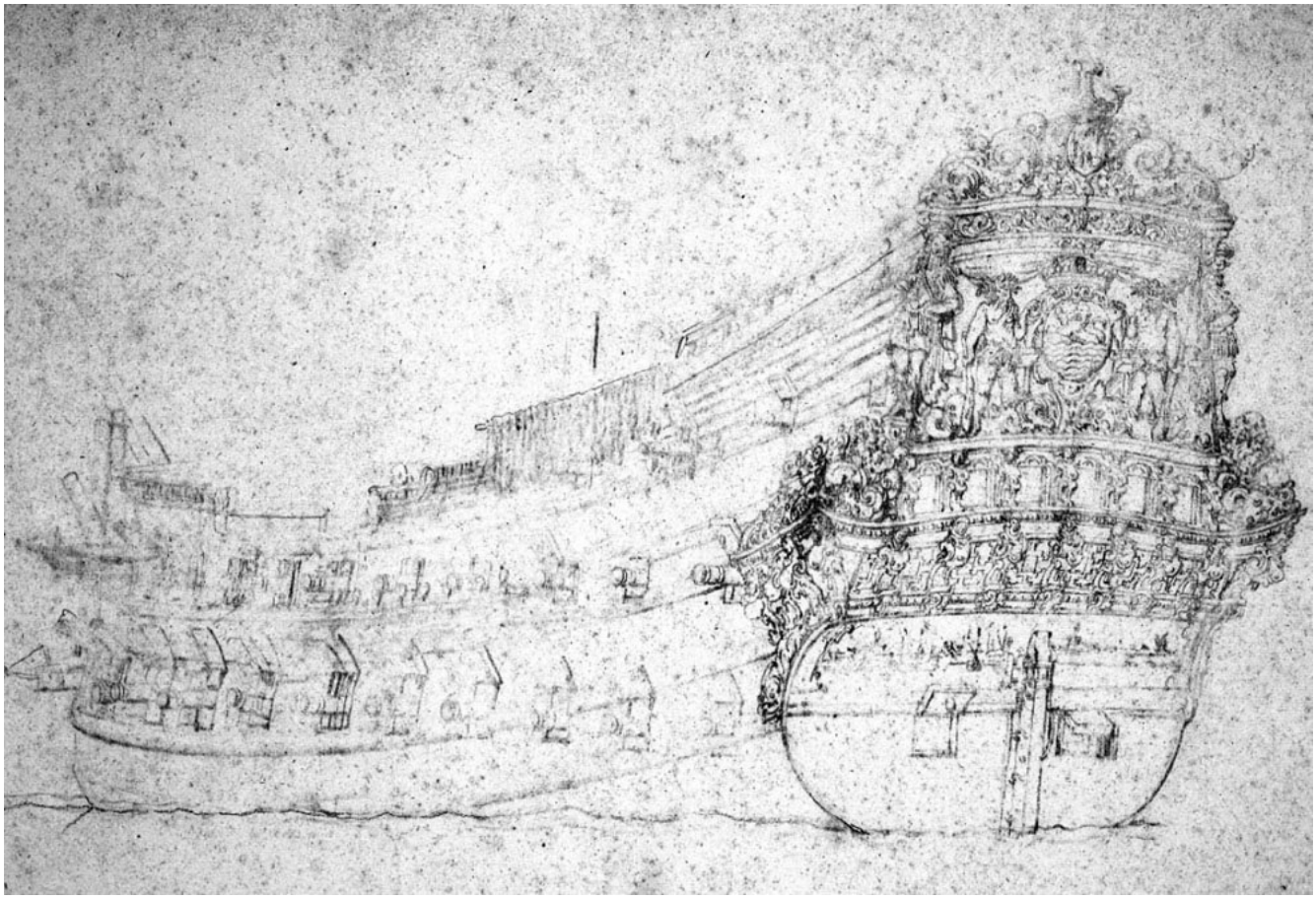
Commander on 17 May 1672: Salomon le Sage

Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 130ft × 33ft × 13½ft ×?

Armament on 1 April 1665: 4 bronze 24pdr, 2 bronze 18pdr, 2 iron 18pdr, 4 bronze 12pdr, 18 iron 12pdr, 6 bronze 6pdr, 6 iron 6pdr, and 4 iron 3pdr

Crew on 7 July 1654: 90 sailors

Crew on 17 May 1672: 104 sailors, 62 marines, and 38 soldiers



The 50-gun *Vlissingen* of 1653 in a Van de Velde offset. The stern decoration, with the arms of Zeeland supported by two club-armed savages, is similar to that of the ship identified as the *Middelburg* and reproduced earlier. Zeeland ships often carried simply the arms of the province rather than more specific heraldry as was common on ships of other Admiralties. © *National Maritime Museum PY3833*

Blauwe Visser or *Blauwen Visscher*

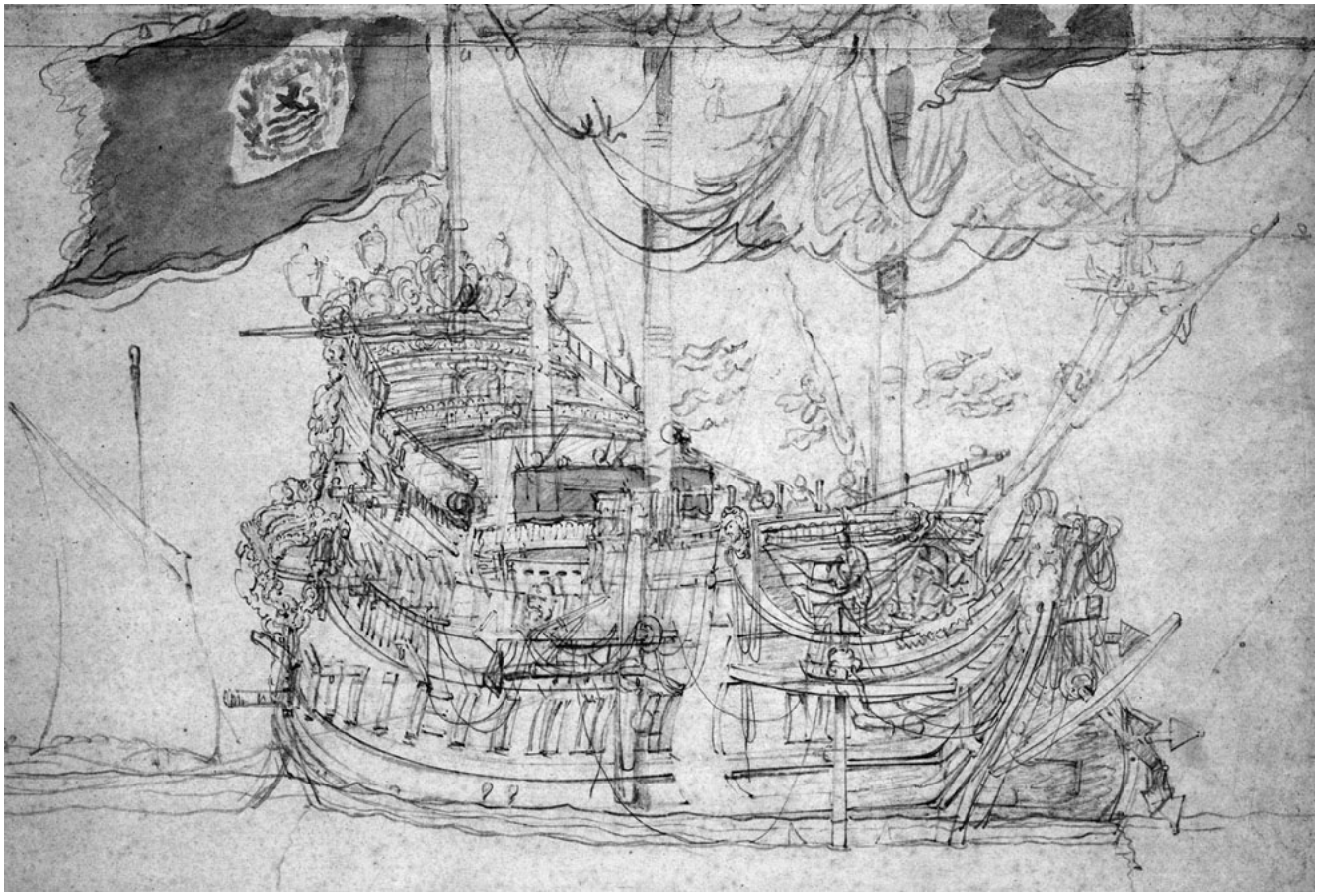
The *Blauewe Visser* was a yacht purchased in 1653 after being hired in late 1652. The *Blauwe Visser* was last mentioned in 1659.
Commander on 16 December 1652: Laurens Lispensier
Armament in 1653: 6 guns
Armament in 1654: 16 iron guns
Size: 50 lasts
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 60ft ×? ×? ×?
Crew: 30 to 38 men

Salamander

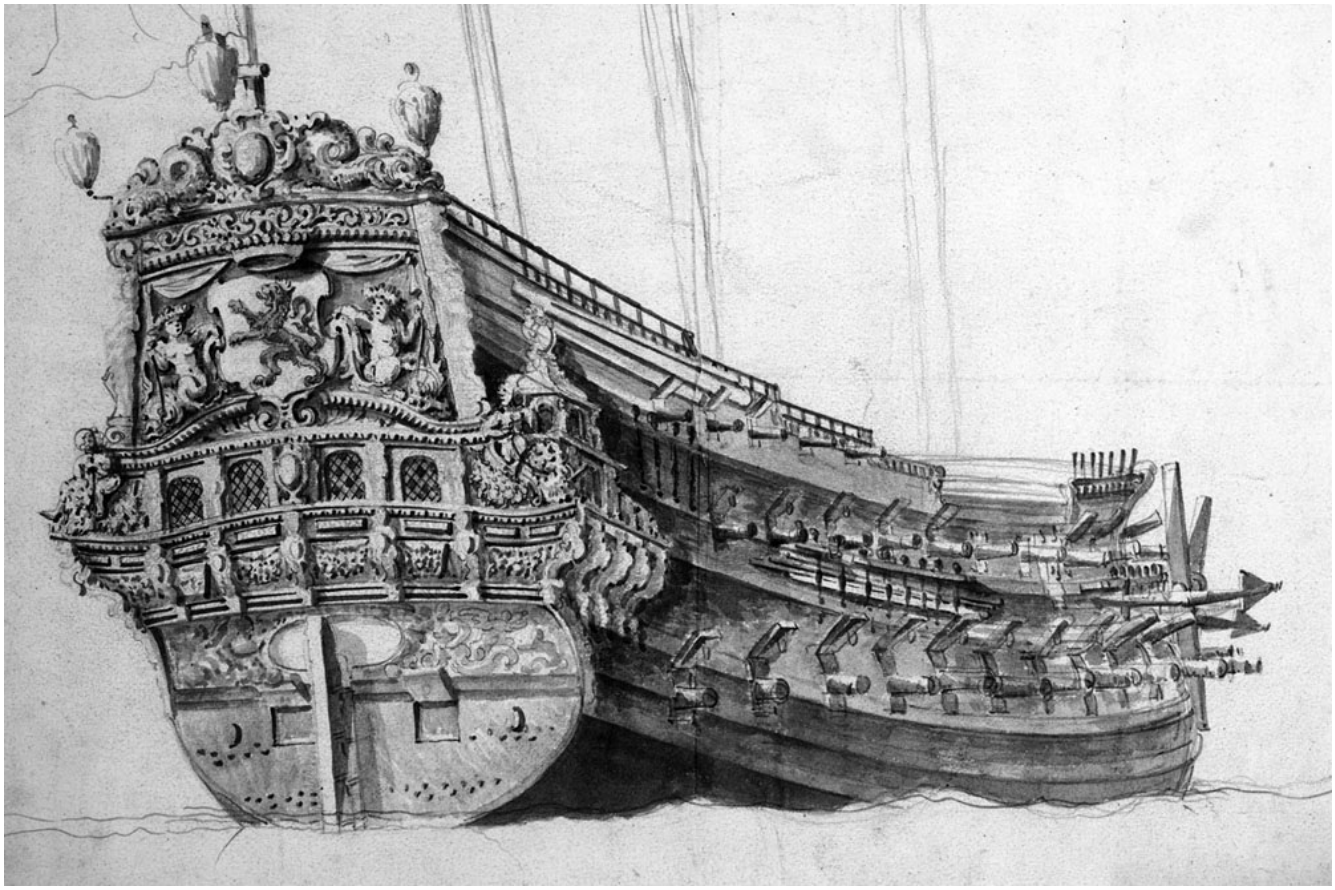
The *Salamander* was hired in 1653.
Commander: Pieter Marcuszoon
Armament: 34 guns
Crew on 17 August 1653: 130 men
Crew on 11 September 1653: 125 men

Vlissingen or *Nieuw Vlissingen*

The *Nieuw Vlissingen* was hired on 5 July 1653. On 12 November 1653 Witte de With mentioned that Captain Wolferssen's ship was missing, after the storm off the Texel. Perhaps this ship was one of the ships lost, but which has not otherwise been noted in the published literature.
Commander: Jacob Wolferssen or Wolphertszoon
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 116ft × 27ft ×? ×?
Armament: 30 guns
Crew: 90 sailors and 30 soldiers



A lively Van de Velde portrait of the *Zeelandia*, seen from sea level. The ship flies the Zeeland ensign, while the jack carries the ewer symbol of Vlissingen (Flushing). © *National Maritime Museum PY9342*



A carefully worked-up wash and graphite drawing, probably by the elder Van de Velde, of the *Zierikzee* of 1653. The arms of Zierikzee, with its mermaid and merman supporters, is well detailed, but the rest of the heraldry, in the form of blank shields, is incomplete.

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Zeelandia, Hof van Zeeland, or *Groot Zeelandia*

The *Zeelandia* was built at Veere in 1653 by Geleyn Keyser. The *Zeelandia* was burnt in action in 1666.

Commander on 7 July 1654: Cornelis Evertsen the Younger

Commander on 1 April 1665: Lt Adm Johan Evertsen Size: 350 lasts

Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 136ft × 34ft × 13¾ft × 7ft

Armament on 1 April 1665: 2 bronze 36pdr French halve cartouwen, 12 bronze 24pdr German halve cartouwen, 12 iron 18pdr, 2 bronze 16pdr, 12 bronze 12pdr, 12 bronze 6pdr, 2 bronze 5pdr, 4 iron 4pdr

Crew on 1 April 1665: 220 sailors and 60 soldiers

Zierikzee or *Wapen van Zierikzee*

The *Zierikzee* was built at Zaandam in 1653 by Arent Dircksen Sluyck. The *Zierikzee* was purchased in 1653 and was last mentioned in 1674.

Commander on 7 July 1654: Jan Vinckhaert

Commander on 17 May 1672: Willem Hendriksen

Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 130ft × 31ft × 13½ft × 7½ft

Armament on 7 July 1654: 40 guns

Armament in 1672: 44 guns

Crew on 7 July 1654: 90 sailors

Crew on 17 May 1672: 114 sailors, 50 marines, and 40 soldiers

Utrecht

The *Utrecht* was built at Zaandam in 1653 by Pieter Gijsen and Meijndert Arentsen. The *Utrecht* was purchased in 1653 and was last mentioned in 1673.

Commander on 7 July 1654: Frans Mangelaer

Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 134ft × 33ft × 13½ft × 7ft

Armament on 1 April 1665: 4 bronze German 24pdr halve cartouwen, 2 bronze French 18pdr halve cartouwen, 4 iron 18pdr, 2 bronze 12pdr slings, 14 iron 12pdr sakers, 4 bronze 6pdr, 18 iron 6pdr sakers, and 2 bronze swivel guns

Crew on 7 July 1654: 95 sailors

Tholen

The *Tholen* was built at Zaandam and purchased in 1654 by the Admiralty of

Zeeland. The *Tholen* was last mentioned in 1655.
Commander: Jan Bankert
Dimensions: 106ft ×? ×? ×?
Armament in 1654: 20 bronze guns

Goes

The *Goes* was built at Veere in 1658 by Geleyn Keyser. The inventory for the navy yard at Veere in 1684 gives the building year for the *Goes* as 1659. This *Goes* was built to replace the *Goes* that had fought in the First Anglo-Dutch War.
Commander on 17 May 1672: Carl van de Putte
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 112ft × 28ft × 11½ft ×?
Armament in 1683: 4-12pdr, 12-8pdr, 6-6pdr, 2-5pdr, 10-4pdr, 2-3pdr
Crew on 17 May 1672: 76 sailors, 40 marines, and 25 soldiers

Delft

The *Delft* was built at Vlissingen in 1658 by Abraham Klem.
Commander on 17 May 1672: Simon Loncke
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 116ft × 28½ft × 11½ft ×?
Armament in 1672: 36 guns
Armament in 1683: 4-12pdr, 12-8pdr, 8-6pdr, 8-4pdr, 4-3pdr
Crew on 17 May 1672: 100 sailors and 60 soldiers

Prins Willem

The *Prins Willem* was mentioned in 1658 and fought in the Battle of the Sound.
Commander: Jan Duijm
Armament: 28 guns
Crew: 75 sailors and 25 soldiers

Visschers Herder

The *Visschers Herder* was built in 1660 at Vlissingen by Pieter Leynssen.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 100ft × 26ft × 10ft ×?
Armament: 26 guns
Crew: 105 men

Directors of Middelburg

Gekroonde Liefde

The *Gekroonde Liefde* was first mentioned in April 1653. The *Gekroonde Liefde* was stranded on the shore at Huisduinen on Sunday afternoon, 9 November 1653, at about 2 o'clock. The entire crew, including the captain, died in the surf. This may have been a ship built for the Middelburg Chamber of the East India Company. Michiel de Ruyter used the *Gekroonde Liefde* as his flagship in the April to May 1653 timeframe.

Commander: Marcus Hartman
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 136ft × 29ft ×? × 6½ft
Armament on 23 June 1653: 4-18pdr, 2-12pdr, 20-8 and 9pdr, 8-6pdr, 2-4pdr
Crew in April 1653: 140 men

Gouden Leeuw

The *Gouden Leeuw* was hired in April or May 1652 and continued in service until the ship was lost in the storm off the Texel on returning from Norway in November 1653.

Commander: Jacob Penssen
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 124ft × 28ft ×? × 6½ft
Armament in November 1652: 2 bronze 24pdr, 4 bronze 12pdr, 14-8pdr, 6-6pdr, 2-4pdr
Armament in September 1653: 34 guns
Crew in November 1652: 95 sailors and 25 soldiers
Crew in September 1653: 126 men

Gouden Leeuwin

The *Gouden Leeuwin* was hired in April or May 1652 and served through November 1653, when most hired ships were paid off. The *Gouden Leeuwin* took part in most of the major fleet operations of the First Anglo-Dutch War.

Commander in 1652 and up until 28 February 1653: Johannes van Regermorter
Commander in June 1653: Adriaan Vermeulen
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 120ft × 27½ft ×? × 6¼ft
Armament in November 1652: 4 bronze 24pdr, 2 bronze 12pdr, 14-8pdr, 8-6pdr, 2-4pdr
Armament on 23 June 1653: 2 bronze 24pdr, 1 bronze 18pdr, 1 iron 18pdr, 2 bronze klokwijs 12pdr, 8 iron 12pdr, 10 iron 8pdr, 4 iron 6pdr, 2 iron 3pdr

Middelburg

The *Middelburg* was hired in April or May 1652 by the Directors of Middelburg. The *Middelburg* fought in the Battle off Dover on 29 May 1652 and served with the fleet through August and made the voyage to the Shetlands. The *Middelburg* was paid off and was replaced by the *Gulden Haan*, which was hired in its place.
Commander: Jan le Sage
Armament: 30 guns
Crew: 105 men

Sint Laurens

The *Sint Laurens* was hired in April or May 1652 and was at Dover on 29 May 1652. The English captured the ship in the battle and took the captain and lieutenant prisoner. Joost Coulster reported that the *Sint Laurens* was refitted as a fireship by the English and was burnt in action at the Battle of the Kentish Knock.
Commander: Bastiaan Tuynemans
Armament: 30 guns
Crew: 105 men

Bonaventura

The English hired ship *Anthony Bonaventure* was captured at the Battle of Dungeness on 10 December 1652. Despite reports to the contrary, all evidence indicates that the *Bonaventura* did not join the fleet and did not fight in the Battle of Scheveningen. The *Bonaventura* was lying at Veere in July 1653.

Directors of Veere

Wapen van der Veere or *Wapen van Veere*

The *Wapen van der Veere* was hired in 1652 and served with the main fleet in 1652 and 1653.
Commander: Jan Olivierszoon
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 123½ft × 28ft × 12ft ×?
Armament: 4-18pdr, 4-12pdr, 18-8pdr, 8-6pdr, and 4-3pdr (one 8pdr had burst prior to May 1653 but the piece was still carried)
Crew on 17 August 1653: 124 men

Directors of Vlissingen

Dubbele Arend, Zwarte Arend, or *Arend*

The *Dubbele Arend* was hired in 1652 and served through November 1653 using one of the names listed above. The *Dubbele Arend* served with De Ruyter's fleet in the summer of 1652. After the Battle of the Kentish Knock, Aldert Janszoon was replaced by his lieutenant, Teunis Post, who was eventually promoted to captain. The ship took part in the major battles in 1653 and was in Witte de With's fleet that sailed to Norway in September and returned to the Texel in November. The *Arend* seems to have survived the storm.

Commander in September 1652: Aldert Janszoon
Commander in 1653: Teunis Post
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 112ft × 26ft × 12ft × 6ft
Armament in February 1653: 2 bronze 12pdr, 10-8pdr, 10-6pdr, 4-4pdr
Armament on 23 June 1653: 2 bronze 12pdr, 2-9pdr, 9-8pdr, 13-6pdr, 4-4pdr
Crew on 2 November 1652: 90 sailors and 28 soldiers

Haes

The *Haes* was hired in 1652 and served through 1653. In the list of ships that sailed to the Shetlands, Cornelis Evertsen the Younger is still shown as the captain of this ship, but he had moved to the *Vlissingen* by July 1652.

Commander From June to July 1652: Cornelis Evertsen the younger
Commander from September 1652 to November 1653: Bastiaen Centsen or Sempsen
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 112ft × 26½ft × 12ft × 6ft
Armament on 11 February 1653: 4 bronze 18pdr, 2 iron 12pdr, 10 iron 8pdr, and 10 iron 6pdr
Armament on 23 June 1653: 4 bronze klokwijs 18pdr, 3 iron 12pdr, 2 iron 10pdr, 2 iron 9pdr, 7 iron 8pdr, 2 bronze 6pdr, and 10 iron 6pdr
Crew on 6 December 1652: 93 sailors and 27 soldiers
Crew on 23 June 1653: 95 sailors and 26 soldiers

Witte Lam or *Lam*

The *Witte Lam* was hired sometime before late May in 1652. The *Witte Lam* fought in the opening battle of the First Anglo-Dutch War at Dover on 29 May 1652 and

served with the main fleet.
Commander from May to 11 February 1653: Jan Thijssen Matheeus
Commander from February 1653 to August 1653: Michiel Adriaanszoon De Ruyter
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 129ft × 28ft × 12½ft × 6½ft
Armament on 11 February 1653: 4 bronze 24pdr, 2 bronze 18pdr, 2 bronze 12pdr, 10 iron 12pdr, 14 iron 8pdr, and 2 bronze 6pdr
Armament on 23 June 1653: 2-24pdr, 6-18pdr, 10-12pdr, 4-10pdr, 12-8pdr, and 4-6pdr
Crew on 11 February 1653: 94 sailors and 32 Soldiers
Crew on 23 June 1653: 120 sailors and 47 soldiers

Directors of Zierikzee

Wapen van Zierikzee

The *Wapen van Zierikzee* was hired in 1652 and served until after the Battle of Portland in 1653, when the ship was discarded. Cornelis Rochuszoon Fincen was removed from command in December 1652 and was replaced by his schipper.
Commander in 1652: Cornelis Rochuszoon Fincen
Commander from December 1652 until 1653: Schipper Crijn Mangelaer
Armament on 24 December 1652: 4 bronze 12pdr, 18 iron 8pdr, 8 iron 6pdr, and 4 iron 4pdr
Crew in December 1652: 90 sailors and 25 soldiers

Admiralty of Friesland

Frisia

The *Frisia* was first mentioned in 1650 when the ship was sent to Brazil with a squadron of ships, and returned in June 1652. Once back, the operation of the *Frisia* was probably funded by the Hundred Ships appropriation. The *Frisia* was lost on the first day of the Battle of Portland when the ship exploded.
Commander from 1650 to June 1652: Tjaart de Groot
Commander from summer 1652 to 28 February 1653: Schelte Wiglama
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 120ft × 28ft × 11¼ft × 7ft
Armament: 2 iron 12pdr, 4 bronze 10pdr, 8 iron 8pdr, 10 iron 6pdr, 4 bronze 5pdr

Crew: 110 men
Crew on 3 December 1652: 98 sailors and 12 soldiers

Omlandia

The *Omlandia* seems to have been purchased in about 1652, although she was only definitely recorded in 1654 to 1655. The *Omlandia* was said to have originally been built in 1628, but did not serve with the Admiralty of Friesland prior to the First Anglo-Dutch War. This may have been the vessel commanded by Captain Belevelt in September 1652.
Commander on 17 July 1654: Laurens Hermanszoon Degelcamp
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 122ft × 28ft × 11ft ×?
Armament: 2 bronze 12pdr, 3 iron 9pdr, 6 iron 8pdr, 2 bronze 6pdr, 4 iron 6pdr, 9 iron 5pdr, 2 iron 4pdr, 2 bronze 3pdr

Westergo, Westergoo or *Steede van Vrieslandt*

The *Westergo* is said to have been built in 1652 in one document. The ship was also called the *Steede van Vrieslandt*. The *Westergo* fought in the Battle of Plymouth. Shortly before that battle, the captain died and his lieutenant commanded the *Westergo* until the ship was captured at the Battle of the Gabbard on 12 June 1653. Tijmen Claeszoon was accused of wandering into the middle of the English fleet, where his ship was captured. The English employed the ship as the *Westergate*.
Commander in July 1652: Joris Pieterszoon van den Broeck
Commander in September 1652: Lt Cdr Tijmen Claeszoon or Claessen
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 114ft × 26½ft × 12ft × 6¼ft
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet given in 1653: 114ft × 26¼ft × 12ft × 6¼ft
Armament: 6 bronze 12pdr, 10 iron 8pdr, 6 bronze 6pdr, 4 iron 4pdr, 2 iron 3pdr
Crew: 110 men
Crew on 3 December 1652: 98 sailors and 12 soldiers

Gelderland

The only definitive reference for the *Gelderland* is a list of ships in Michiel de Ruyter's fleet dating from about August 1652 and apparently annotated after that, perhaps in September 1652. The original document that lists the ship *Gelderland* and the rest of De Ruyter's convoyers shows Xs next to two ships. The *Sint Nicholas* was sunk in a collision with the Rotterdam ship *Gelderland* (24 guns) while the

Gelderland was not mentioned afterwards with no explanation. We can only speculate that the two ships with the Xs were both lost, since we know for certain that the *Sint Nicholas* was.
Commander: Laurens Harmenszoon Degelencamp or Degelcamp
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 106ft × 25½ft × 11ft × 5¾ft
Armament: 24 guns
Crew: 80 men

Graaf Hendrik

The *Graaf Hendrik* was one of the ships hired by Groningen in 1652, and was sometimes described as being a Groningen Directors' ship, although this seems not to have been the case. The *Graaf Hendrik* was operated by the Admiralty of Friesland, as were most of the other hired ships. The *Graaf Hendrik* was lost in the storm off the Texel in November 1653.
Commander: Jan Reijndertszoon Wagenaer
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 129ft × 27½ft × 13ft × 7ft
Armament in 1652 and up through mid-1653: 2 bronze klokwijs 24pdr, 2 bronze klokwijs 12pdr, 4 iron 12pdr, 4 iron 9pdr, 2 bronze 6pdr, 2 iron 6pdr, 10 iron 5pdr, 4 bronze 3pdr
Armament given in 1653: 2 bronze klokwijs 24pdr, 2 bronze 12pdr, 2 bronze klokwijs 12pdr, 2 iron 12pdr, 2 iron 10pdr, 8 iron 8pdr, 10 iron 5pdr, 4 bronze klokwijs 3pdr, 4 iron 3pdr
Crew on 3 December 1652: 98 sailors and 12 soldiers

Graaf Willem

The *Graaf Willem* was hired by Groningen in 1652 for service with the Admiralty of Friesland.
Commander in early 1653: Jan Coenders
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 129ft × 28ft × 12ft × 6½ft
Armament: 14 iron 8pdr, 9 iron 6pdr, 2 bronze 4pdr, 1 iron 4pdr
Crew on 3 December 1652: 85 sailors and 25 soldiers

Groninger Nicolaes

The *Groninger Nicolaes* was a small ship hired by Groningen in 1652. The *Groninger Nicolaes* was last mentioned in early 1653.

Commander: Laurens Harmenszoon Degelencamp or Degelcamp
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 106ft × 25½ft × 11ft × 5¾ft
Armament as given in 1652: 4-8pdr, 8-6pdr, 8-4pdr, 4-2pdr
Armament as given in 1653: 4 iron 8pdr, 8 iron 8pdr, 2 bronze 4pdr, 6iron 4pdr, 4 iron 2pdr
Crew on 3 December 1652: 75 sailors and 15 soldiers

Hector Troijanus or *Hector van Troijen*

The *Hector Troijanus* was hired in 1652 and initially served with Michiel de Ruyter's fleet that was engaged in escorting convoys in the Channel.
Commander: Reinier Sekema
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 106ft × 24½ft × 11½ft × 5½ft
Armament: 4 iron 8pdr, 8 iron 6pdr, 6 iron 4pdr, 4 iron 3pdr, 2 iron 2pdr
Crew: 75 sailors

Postpaert or *Postpaard*

The *Postpaert* was hired in 1652 and served with the fleet up until November 1653 after returning from Norway.
Commander: Isaac Codde
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet given in early 1653: 118ft × 28ft × 11ft × 7ft
Armament in early 1653: 10-12pdr, 8-8pdr, 10-6pdr, 2-3pdr
Crew on 3 December 1652: 98 sailors and 12 soldiers

Prinses Albertina or *Princesse Albertijne van Orangie*

The *Prinses Albertina* was hired in 1652 and was stranded off Scheveningen with several other ships in March 1653, perhaps in the storm after the Battle of Portland. The *Prinses Albertina* had fought in the Battle of Plymouth in 1652 with De Ruyter's fleet.
Commander: Rombout van der Parre
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 107½ft × 26ft × 11½ft × 6¼ft
Armament: 6 iron 8pdr, 14 iron 6pdr, 4 iron 4pdr, 2 iron 3pdr
Crew: 90 men

Sara

The fluyt *Sara* was hired in 1652 and served through the First Anglo-Dutch War

until late 1653 when most hired ships were returned to their owners.
Commander in 1652 up through the Battle of the Kentish Knock: Hans Carlessen Becke or Bex
Commander in 1653: Hessel Franszoon or Franssen
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet given in early 1653: 116ft × 25¾ft × 11½ft × 5¾ft
Armament: 4-8pdr, 10-6pdr, 8-4pdr, 2-2pdr
Crew in early 1653: 90 men

Schaepharder or *Schaapherder*

The *Schaepharder* was hired in 1652 and was one of the ships stranded off Scheveningen in March 1653.
Commander: Albert Pieterszoon Quaboer or de Boer
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 119ft × 25¼ft × 11ft × 54ft
Armament: 2 bronze 10pdr, 14-6pdr, 4-4pdr, 4-3pdr, 2-2pdr
Crew on 3 December 1652: 78 sailors and 12 soldiers

Sint Nicholaes

The *Sint Nicholaes* was a merchant ship hired in 1652. The ship was lost under peculiar circumtances in a collision with the small Rotterdam frigate *Gelderland*; the *Sint Nicholaes* was sunk with all hands as a result. We can only conclude that the *Sint Nicholaes* was lightly built and when the *Gelderland* collided with the ship that there was a catastrophic structural failure that caused a rapid sinking.
Commander: Andries Bouckhorst
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 116ft × 26ft × 12¼ft × 5½ft
Armament: 12-8pdr, 4-6pdr, 6-4pdr, 2-3pdr
Crew: 90 men

Stad Groningen en Ommelanden or *Stad en Lande*

The *Stad Groningen en Ommelanden* was purchased by Groningen in 1652 and completed in early 1653. The ship was sunk by gunfire on the first day of the Battle of the Gabbard and the captain was killed. This was one of two 38-gun ships mentioned by J C de Jonge in an appendix to Volume I of *Geschiedenis van het Nederlandsche Zeewezen* that summarizes the Dutch fleet in March 1653, after the Battle of Portland.
Commander: Joost Bulter

Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 120ft × 28ft × 11½ft × 7ft
Armament given in early 1653: 2 bronze 12pdr, 2 bronze klokwijs 12pdr, 6 iron 10pdr, 10 iron 8pdr, 8 iron 6pdr, 6 iron 4pdr
Armament given in 1653: 2 bronze 12pdr, 2 bronze klokwijs 12pdr, 2 iron 12pdr, 4 iron 10pdr, 10 iron 8pdr, 8 iron 6pdr, 6 iron 4pdr
Crew on 3 December 1652: 98 sailors and 12 soldiers

Wapen van Nassau

The *Wapen van Nassau* was hired in 1652. The *Wapen van Nassau* fought in the Battle of Dungeness and then after the battle, with another ship, fought a sharp action against English frigates. The ship was heavily damaged and was not repaired. The commander, a very experienced officer, Hendrik Janszoon Camp, was wounded in the fight and eventually died of his wounds.
Commander: Hendrik Janszoon Camp
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 130ft × 32ft × 12ft × 7ft
Armament: 4 bronze half-cartouwen 24pdr, 13-12pdr, 10-8pdr, 7-6pdr, 2-3pdr
Crew on 3 December 1652: 102 sailors and 25 soldiers

Waterhond

The *Waterhond* was a yacht hired by Groningen from David de Wildt, the secretary of the Admiralty of Amsterdam.
Commander in late 1652 to 1653: Cornelis Alles Oostrum
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 100ft × 24ft × 11ft × 5½ft
Armament: 4 iron 8pdr, 2 iron 6pdr, 2 iron 5pdr, 6 iron 4pdr, 2 iron 3pdr
Crew on 3 December 1652: 48 sailors and 12 soldiers

Zevenwolden

The *Zevenwolden* was probably purchased in late 1652 and completed in 1653. The *Zevenwolden* was sunk in the Battle of Scheveningen on 10 August 1653.
Commander: Frederick Stellingwerff
Dimensions given in early 1653: 122ft × 28½ft × 11¼ft × 7ft
Armament given in early 1653: 4 bronze 24pdr, 4 iron 18pdr, 12 iron 12pdr, 10 iron 8pdr, 8 iron 6pdr
Crew: 140 men

Frisia

The *Frisia* was hired at Amsterdam in 1653. This may be the ship that was eventually called the *Klein Frisia* and that served in the Second Anglo-Dutch War, although the dimensions are different.
Commander: Cdr Wijbe Juckes
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 120ft × 28ft × 12½ft × 6¾ft
Armament: 14-12pdr, 10-8pdr, 6-6pdr, 4-3pdr
Crew: 110 sailors

Klein Frisia

The *Klein Frisia* was built in 1653 and was last mentioned in 1676.
Commander in 1656: Albert Pieterszoon de Boer.
Commander in 1665: Wytse Beyma
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet in 1653: 120ft × 30ft × 12ft × 7ft
Dimensions given in 1665: 120ft × 29ft ×? ×?
Armament in 1665: 40 guns
Crew in 1665: 175 men

Oostergo or *Oostergoo*

The *Oostergo* was built in 1653 and was last mentioned in 1676.
Commander in 1654: Rombout van der Parre
Commander in 1659: Hendrik Bruynsvelt
Commander on 18 May 1665: Allert Pieterszoon de Boer
Commander in 1666: Jan Janszoon Vijselaar
Commander in 1672: Jan Janszoon Vijselaar
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 140ft × 37½ft × 14ft × 7½ft
Armament in 1659: 54 guns
Armament on 18 May 1665: 25-18pdr, 24-12pdr, 3-8pdr, 10-6pdr, 2-4pdr, 2-3pdr, 2-2pdr
Armament in 1672: 64 guns
Crew in 1659: 200 men
Crew in June 1665: 289 men
Crew in June 1666: 225 sailors and 40 soldiers
Crew in 1672: 200 sailors and 80 soldiers

Prinses Albertina or *Albertina*

The *Prinses Albertina* was built in 1653. Even though there are two differing sets of information about the *Prinses Albertina* built in 1653, there seems to have been just the one ship, with the dimensions being in dispute. The *Prinses Albertina* was with the fleet at the Battle of Lowestoft in 1665.
Commander in 1658: Auke Stellingwerff
Commander in May 1665: Hendrik Dirkszoon Bruynsveldt
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet in 1654: 130ft × 32ft × 13½ft × 7½ft
Dimensions mentioned in 1658: 132ft × 34ft × 13½ft ×?
Armament in 1654: 14-18pdr, 12-12pdr, 10-8pdr, 8-6pdr
Armament in 1658: 36 guns
Crew in 1658: 130 men
Crew in 1665: 234 men

Stad en Lande

The *Stad en Lande* was a Groningen ship built in 1653, and last mentioned in 1676.
Commander in August 1665: Vice Admiral Rudolf Coenders
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 134ft × 34ft × 14ft × 7½ft
Armament on 8 May 1655: 12-18pdr, 12-12pdr, 10-8pdr, 8-6pdr
Crew in August 1665: 215 sailors and 42 soldiers

Westergo or *Westergoo*

The *Westergo* was built in 1653.
Commander in June 1666: Wytse Beyma
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 134ft × 34ft × 14ft × 7½ft
Armament in June 1666: 56 guns
Crew in June 1666: 201 sailors and 36 soldiers

Elf Steden or *Steden*

The *Elf Steden* was built in 1654 and was last mentioned in 1674. The *Elf Steden* took part in the raid on the Medway in 1667.
Commander in 1665: Albert Pieterszoon de Boer
Commander on 25 June 1667: Barent Hiddes de Vries
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 130ft × 32ft × 13½ft × 74ft
Armament on 14 May 1665: 18-18pdr, 14-12pdr, 10-8pdr, 6-4pdr, and 6-2pdr

Armament on 25 June 1667: 54 guns

Koning David

The *Koning David* was a smack mentioned in 1654. There is some confusion about whether the *Koning David* was built as far back as 1643 or as recently as 1653. The Armament suggests that this was a different vessel from the *Koning David* that was in service in 1648. The *Koning David* was employed in the revenue service on the Waddenzee.

Commander on 17 July 1654: Bartel Salingh
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 58ft × 14½ft × 6ft ×?
Armament on 17 July 1654: 2 guns
Crew on 17 July 1654: 21 men

Omlandia

The *Omlandia* was a Groningen ship built in 1654.

Commander in June 1665: Cornelis Allertszoon Oostrum
Commander in August 1666: Christiaan Ebelszoon Uma
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 130ft × 32ft × 14ft × 7½ft
Armament in June 1665: 44 guns
Armament in August 1666: 12-18pdr, 12-12pdr, 14-8pdr, 4-6pdr, and 6 of unknown size
Crew in August 1665: 144 sailors, 28 marines and 22 soldiers
Crew in August 1666: 265 sailors and 55 soldiers

Groningen

The *Groningen* was first mentioned in 1658 and was captured by the English in 1665. The *Groningen* served as the *Black Spread Eagle* in the English navy and was destroyed in the Four Days' Battle in 1666.

Commander in 1658: Laurens Degelcamp
Commander in June 1665: Vice Admiral Rudolf Coenders
Dimensions: 132ft × 31ft × 14½ft × 6½ft
Armament in 1658: 34 guns
Armament on 15 May 1665: 4-18pdr, 18-12pdr, 14-8pdr, and 4-4pdr
Crew in 1658: 100 sailors and 15 soldiers
Crew in June 1665: 199 men

Directors of Harlingen

Gouden Pelicaen or *Vergulde Pelicaen*

The *Gouden Pelicaen* had been hired in the spring of 1652 and was discarded late in the year. The *Gouden Pelicaen* was still with the fleet for the campaign that started in September 1652 and ended after the Battle of the Kentish Knock in October.
Commander in 1652: Adriaan Heeres Kleijntje or Cleyntien
Armament: 28 guns
Crew: 100 men

Sint Vincent

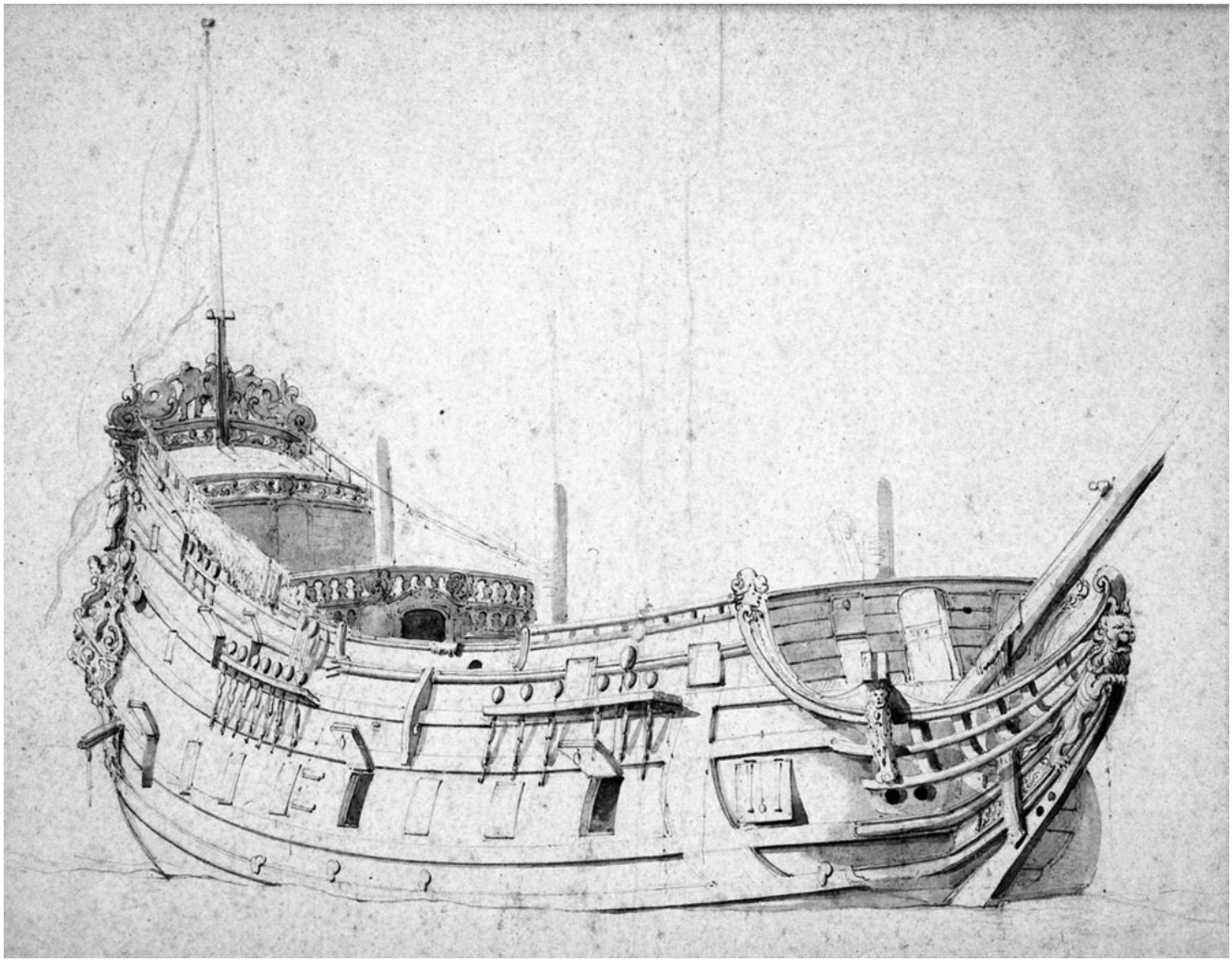
The *Sint Vincent* was hired from Cornelis Willemszoon at Amsterdam in early 1652. The *Sint Vincent* was stranded at the head of Petten on 10 November 1653 in the great storm. It is likely that the entire Crew died, including the captain.
Commander in 1652: Andries Douweszoon Pascaert
Commander in 1653: Adriaan Heeres Kleijntje
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 113ft × 26ft × 12ft × 6ft
Armament: 28 guns
Crew in 1652: 110 men
Crew in September 1653: 101 men

SHIPS ACQUIRED 1661-1678

Admiralty of Rotterdam or the Maze

Zwolle or *Zwol*

The *Zwolle* was a yacht built in 1661 and last mentioned in 1667.
Commander on 15 February 1665: Captain de Witt
Commander on 4 February 1667: Pieter Wouters van Wijnbergen
Commander in May 1667: Pieter van Wijnbergen
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 88ft-10in × 22ft-10in × 9ft-9in ×?
Armament: 2 bronze 6pdr, 12 iron 6pdr, 2 bronze 4pdr
Crew on 15 February 1665: 75 men



A Van de Velde drawing of about 1665 portraying an unidentified but typical Dutch frigate, in this case belonging to the Amsterdam Admiralty. They were usually configured with one complete battery on the lower deck, with guns fore and aft, but not in the waist, on the upper deck. Although it is not apparent, these ships were normally built without a forecastle platform over the forward guns – as can be seen through the arch in the centre of the beakhead bulkhead. © *National Maritime Museum PY5014*

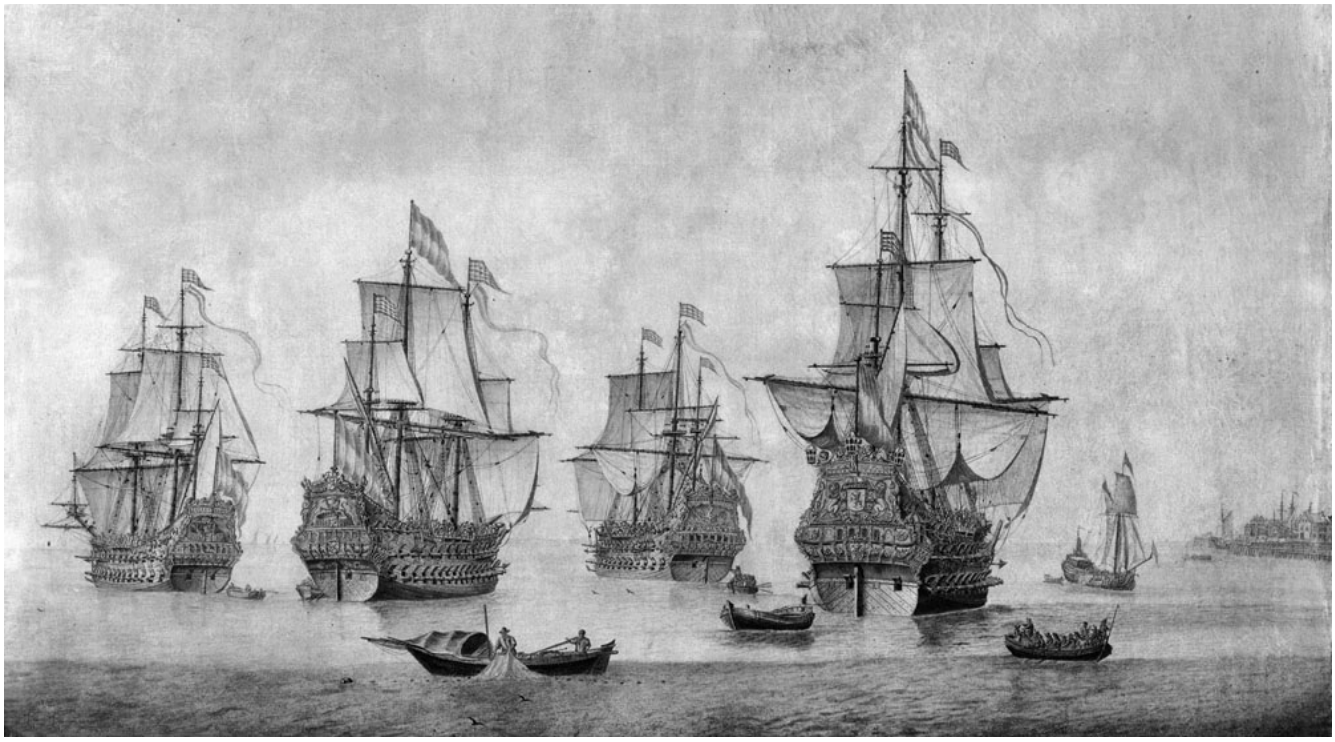
Zeven Provinciën

The *Zeven Provinciën* was completed in 1665 at Rotterdam by Jan Salomonszoon van den Tempel. After being badly damaged at the Battle of Barfleur, the *Zeven Provinciën* was sold for breaking up in 1694. The *Zeven Provinciën* was famous as Michiel de Ruyter's flagship from 1666 to 1674.
Commander on 10 December 1665: Lt Admiral de Ruyter
First captain (flag captain) on 4 February 1667: Jan Willemszoon van Nijmegen
Commander in 1691: Schout-bij-Nacht Snellen
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 163ft × 43ft × 16½ft × 7½ft.
Armament on 10 December 1665: 86 guns
Armament on 16 January 1692: 4 bronze 24pdr, 20 iron 18pdr, 4 bronze 12pdr, 24 iron 12pdr, 12 iron 6pdr, 4 bronze 4pdr, 4 iron 4pdr
Crew on 10 December 1665: 415 men

Delft

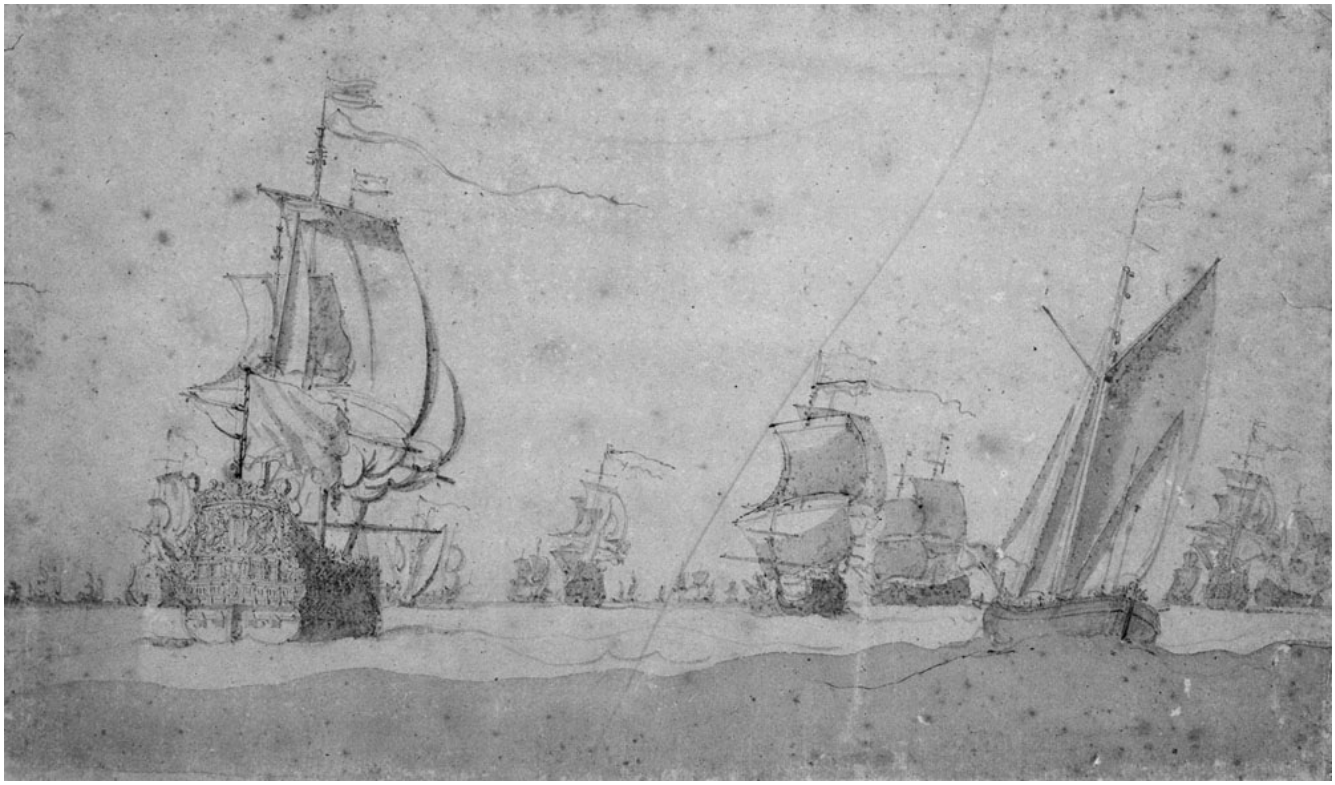
The *Delft* was built by Salomon Janszoon van den Tempel at Rotterdam in 1666. The *Delft* was sold for breaking up in 1689.
Commander on 10 December 1665: Jan van Nes
Commander in June 1666: Jan Janszoon van Nes
Flag captain on 4 February 1667: Laurens Kersseboom
Commander on 25 June 1667: Schout-bij-Nacht Jan Janszoon van Nes
Commander in May 1672: Gerolf Ysselmuyden
Commander in July 1672: Cornelis Evertszoon de Liefde
Commander in May 1673: Philips van Almonde
Commander in 1688: Jan Snellen
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 146ft × 38ft × 15ft ×?
Armament on 10 December 1665: 66 guns
Armament on 19 May 1666: 8-24pdr, 16-18pdr, 22-12pdr, 10-6pdr, 6-4pdr
Armament on 25 June 1667: 62 guns
Armament in July 1672: 62 guns
Crew on 10 December 1665: 300 men
Crew in June 1666: 304 men
Crew in May 1667: 220 sailors and 45 soldiers
Crew in July 1672: 295 sailors and 15 soldiers

Crew on 23 May 1673: 283 sailors and 42 soldiers
Crew in August 1673: 260 sailors and 20 soldiers
Crew in 1688: 280 men



A grisaille by Cornelis Pietrszoon Mooy showing a Dutch squadron. The large ship to the right is the famous *Zeven Provinciën*, identified by her stern decoration of the arms of the United Provinces surrounded by those of the seven members of the union. The ships to the left are two *Endrachts* whose service overlapped – the smaller one the Noordkwartier ship of 1639 and the larger the Rotterdam ship of 1666.

© *National Maritime Museum BHCO870*



The *Delft* of 1666 is the large ship to the left in this Van de Velde view of the Dutch fleet in May 1672. Van de Velde was present in the Dutch fleet before the Battle of Solebay on the 28th of that month. © *National Maritime Museum PX6213*

Dordrecht

The *Dordrecht* was built in 1665 by Salomon Janszoon van den Tempel. This ship was built to replace the ship of the same name built at Rotterdam in 1655. There is some confusion surrounding the precise date when the ship was built and came into service, but Philips van Almonde commanded a *Dordrecht* during the period of August 1665 until August 1666, and this was clearly the newly built ship.

Commander in August 1665: Philips van Almonde
Commander on 10 December 1665: Philips van Almonde
Commander in June 1666: Philips van Almonde
Commander in August 1666: Philips van Almonde
Commander in 1673: Fransçois van Nijdek
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 130ft × 33ft × 13½ft ×?
Armament on 10 December 1665: 46 guns
Armament in August 1673: 44 guns
Crew in August 1665: 153 sailors, 36 marines, and 32 soldiers
Crew on 10 December 1665: 200 men
Crew in June 1666: 161 sailors and 25 soldiers
Crew in August 1666: 200 men
Crew in August 1673: 152 sailors and 19 soldiers

Eendracht

The *Eendracht* was completed in 1666 by Salomon Janszoon van den Tempel. The *Eendracht* was wrecked in 1689.

Commander on 1 September 1666: Lt Adm Aert van Nes
Commander on 4 February 1667: Philips van Almonde
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 160ft × 42½ft × 16½ft × 7½ft
Dimensions also given as: 160ft × 42-12ft × 16ft ×?
Armament on 10 December 1665: 76 guns
Armament on 19 May 1666: 14-24pdr, 26-18pdr, 12-12pdr, 16-6pdr, 14-4pdr
Armament on 24 February 1672: 14-24pdr, 12-18pdr, 24-12pdr, 6-6pdr, 14-4pdr
Crew on 10 December 1665: 400 men

Gelderland

The *Gelderland* was built at Rotterdam in 1666 by Salomon Janszoon van den

Tempel.
Commander on 10 December 1665: Vice Admiral van Nes
Commander on 4 February 1667: Evert van Gelder
Commander on 25 June 1667: Evert van Gelder
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 150ft × 39ft × 15½ft ×?
Armament on 10 December 1665: 72 guns
Armament on 25 June 1666: 66 guns
Crew on 10 December 1665: 350 men

Kwartier van Nijmegen, Nijmegen, or *Quartier van Nimwegen*

The *Kwartier van Nijmegen* was mentioned in 1666 and 1667.
Commander in June 1666: Willem van Boudewijnszoon van Eyk
Commander on 25 June 1667: Willem van Boudewijnszoon van Eyk
Armament in 1666: 16-12pdr, 14-8pdr, 4-4pdr
Armament on 25 June 1667: 34 guns
Crew in June 1666: 100 sailors and 25 soldiers
Crew in August 1666: 130 men
Crew in May 1667: 130 men

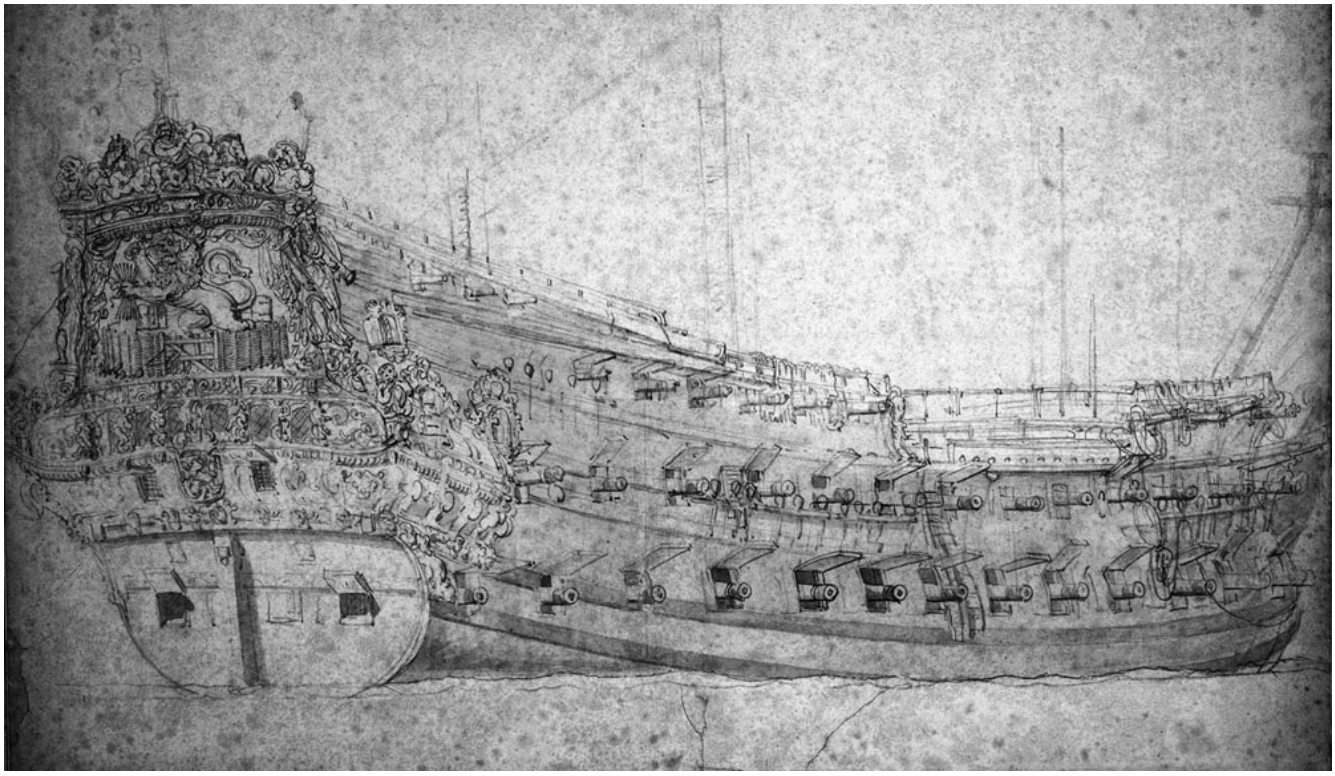
Maagd van Dordrecht

The *Maagd van Dordrecht* was built in 1666 by Salomon Janszoon van den Tempel and was sold in 1695.
Commander in 1667: Evert van Gelder
Commander in 1671: Jan Evertszoon de Liefde
Commander in 1688: Gerard Callenburgh
Commander in 1690: Vice Admiral Gilles Schey
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 150ft × 40ft × 15ft ×?
Armament in 1688: 68 guns
Crew in 1671: 270 sailors and 68 soldiers
Crew in 1688: 350 men

Ridderschap or *Ridderschap van Holland*

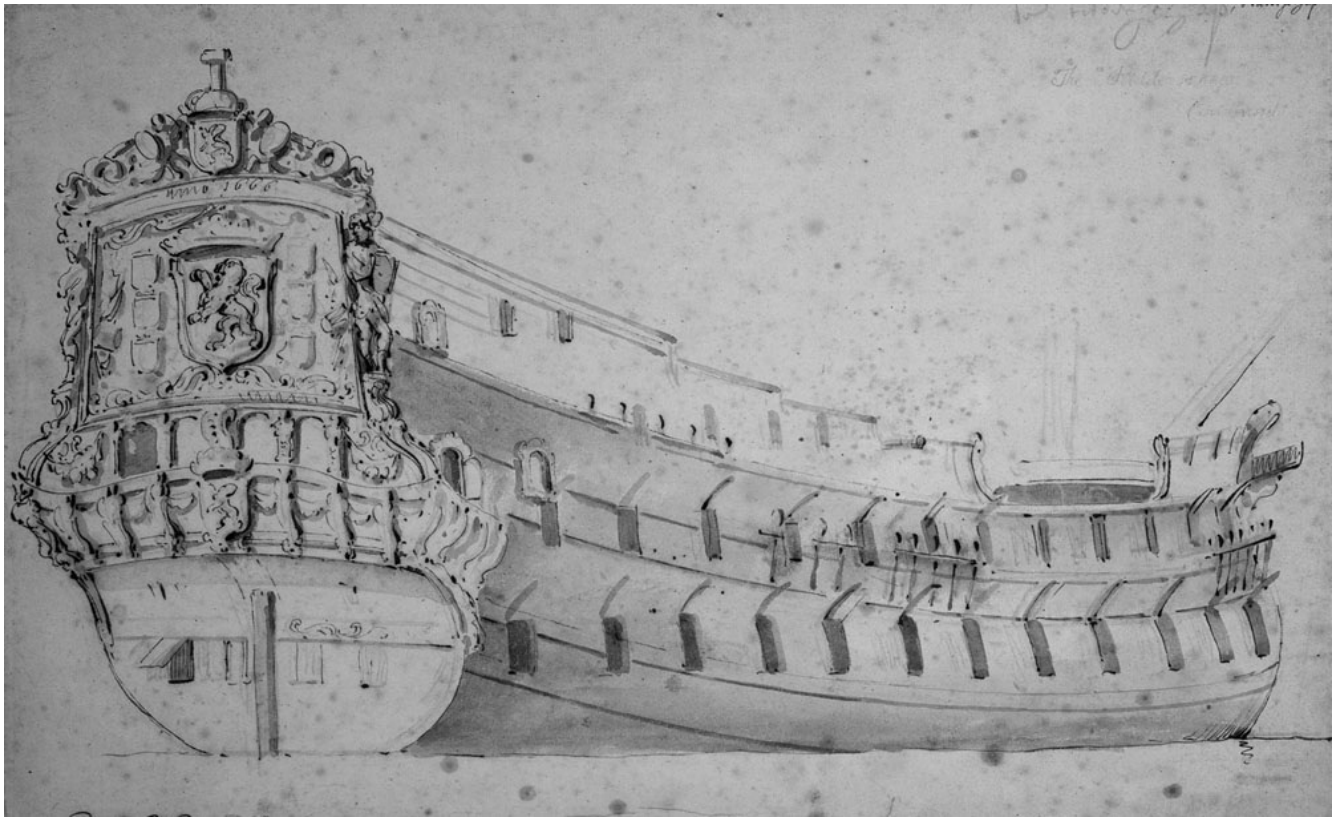
The *Ridderschap* was completed in 1666 by Salomon Janszoon van den Tempel.
Commander on 10 December 1665: Schout-bij-Nacbt Jan de Liefde
Commander on 25 June 1667: Schout-bij-Nacht Johan de Liefde (Jan de Liefde)

Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 150ft × 40ft × 15ft × 7½ft
Armament on 10 December 1665: 72 guns
Armament on 19 May 1666: 12-24pdr, 12-18pdr, 24-12pdr, 10-6pdr, 8-4pdr
Armament on 25 June 1666: 66 guns
Crew on 10 December 1665: 350 men
Crew: 270 men



The Rotterdam *Eendracht*, 76 guns, of 1666. This Van de Velde wash and graphite drawing was probably done early in the ship's career.

© *National Maritime Museum PY9349*



A portrait of the *Ridderschap* initialled and identified by the younger Van de Velde. On the tafferel the ship carries the rampant lion of Holland surrounded by six smaller shields (presumably of the other provinces, but not detailed by the artist). © *National Maritime Museum PY3928*

Schieland

The *Schieland* was built by Jan Salomonszoon van den Tempel at Rotterdam in 1666. The *Schieland* was sold in 1694.
Commander in 1672: Nicolaas Naalhout
Commander in 1688: Captain van Eden
Commander in 1691: Captain van Halsteren
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 140ft × 37ft × 14ft × 7½ft
Armament in 1688: 50 guns
Armament listed during 1690-1697: 26-12pdr, 16-8pdr, 12-4pdr

Wassenaar

The *Wassenaar* was built at Rotterdam in 1666 as a sister-ship to the *Schieland*. The *Wassenaar* was wrecked in 1681. The *Wassenaar* captured the English ship *Convertine* at the Four Days' Battle in 1666.
Commander on 10 December 1665: Corstiaen Eldertszoon
Commander on 4 February 1667: Cornelis de Liefde
Commander in 1671: Jan van Brakel
Commander in May 1672: Philips van Almonde
Commander in July 1672: Philips van Almonde
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 140ft × 37ft × 14ft-10in × 7½ft
Armament on 10 December 1665: 56 guns
Armament in 1671: 54 guns
Crew on 10 December 1665: 250 men
Crew in 1671: 210 sailors and 35 soldiers
Crew in May 1672: 230 sailors and 60 soldiers
Crew in July 1672: 213 sailors and 12 soldiers

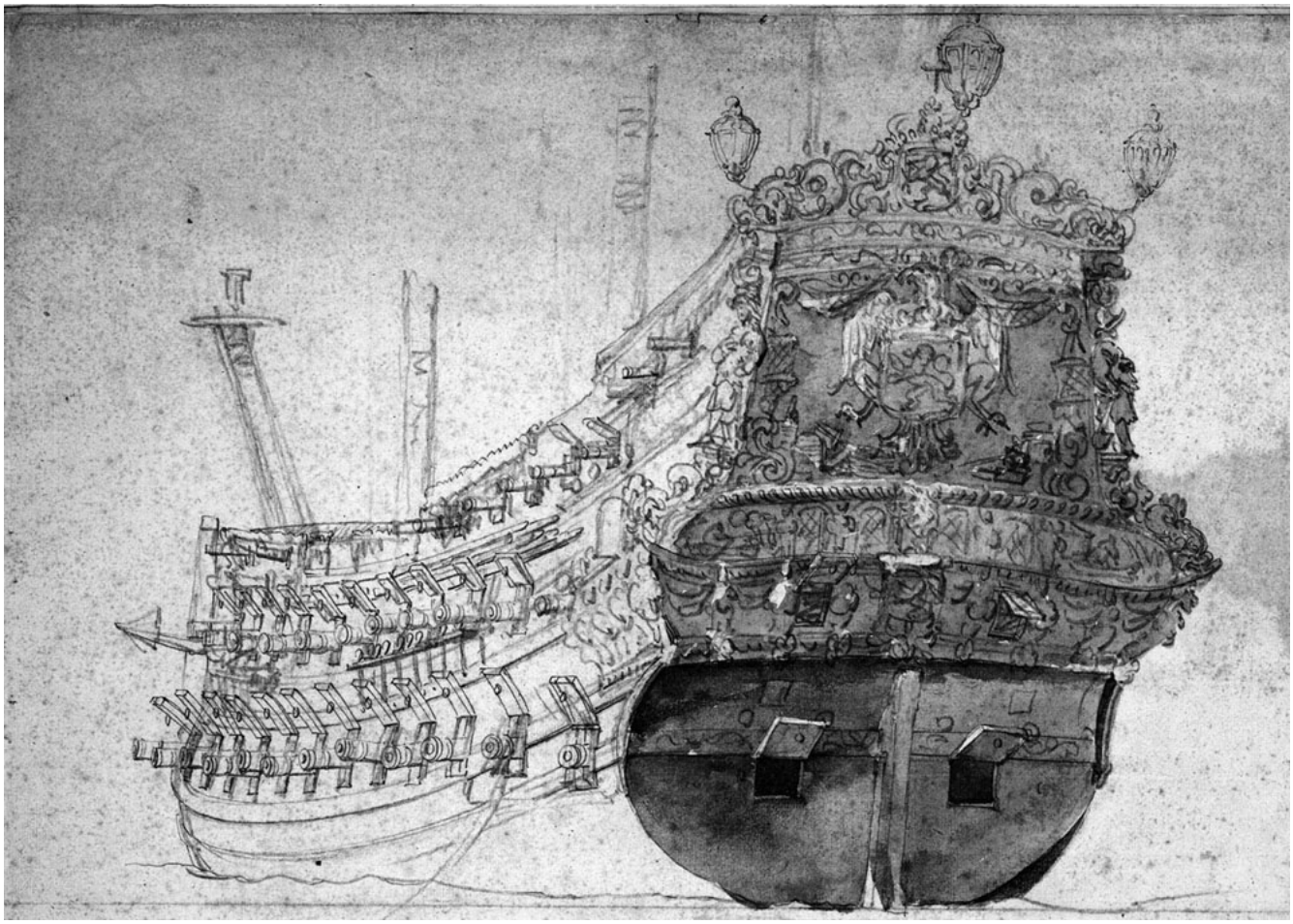
Faam

The *Faam* was a snow or small frigate mentioned in 1667.
Commander on 25 June 1667: Dirck de Munnick
Armament on 25 June 1667: 16 guns

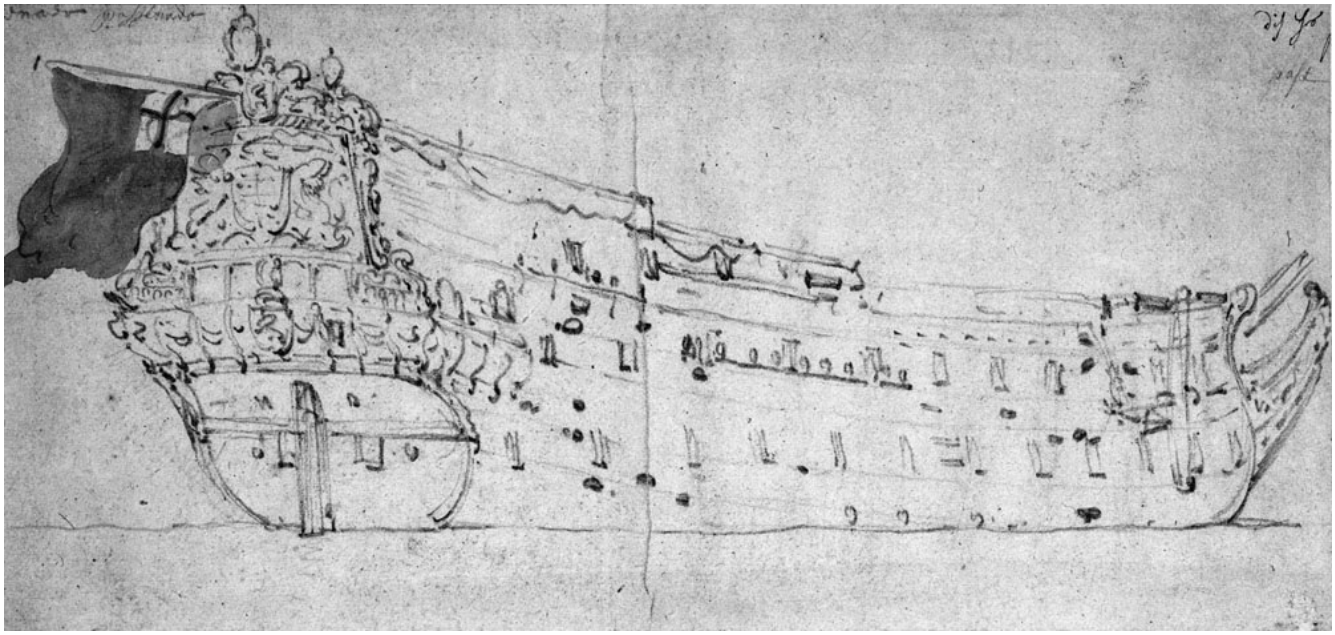
Voorzichtigheid

The *Voorzichtigheid* was built in 1667 by Salomon Janszoon van den Tempel.

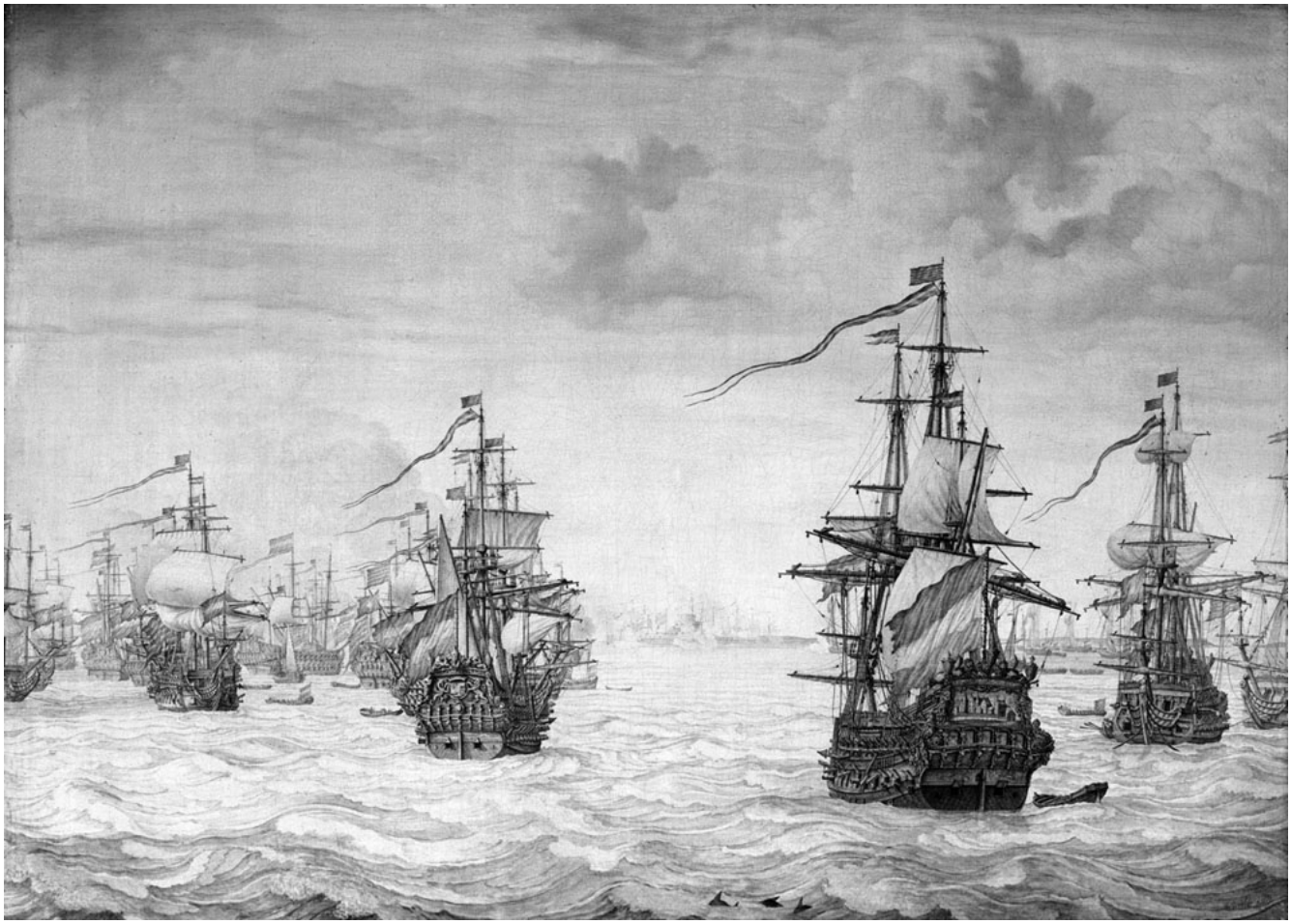
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 165ft × 43ft × 16½ft ×?
Armament: 74 guns



A graphite and wash Van de Velde portrait of the *Schieland* of 1666, a sister-ship of the *Wassenaar.* © *National Maritime Museum PY9350*



A rough Van de Velde sketch of the *Wassenaar*, with shot holes in the hull prominently indicated. The English ensign reversed over the stern is probably that of the *Convertine*, which she captured during the Four Days' Battle in June 1666. The drawing was probably intended as reference for a painting currently in the Rijksmuseum that shows the English prizes from that battle. © *National Maritime Museum PY1789*



A less famous aftermath to De Ruyter's raid on the Thames and Medway was the Dutch attack on Harwich in July 1667. This Van de Velde grisaille shows the Dutch squadron with Landguard Fort at Felixstowe in the background. Prominent in the right foreground is the *Huis te Oosterwijk* with the *Wassenaar* ahead and to port; this latter ship was not actually present in this action but was deployed further south. © *National Maritime Museum BHC0296*

Vrijheid

The *Vrijheid* was built in 1667 by Salomon Janszoon van den Tempel.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 165ft × 43ft × 16½ft ×?
Armament in 1683: 18-24pdr, 26-18pdr, 12-12pdr, 14-6pdr, 10-4pdr

Zwolle

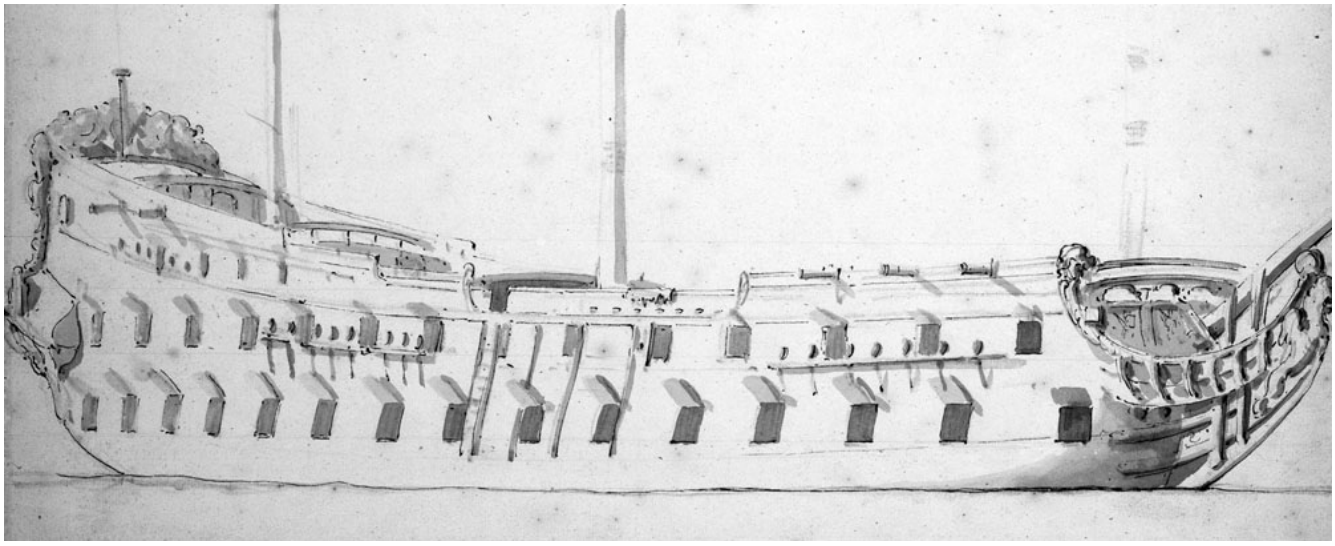
The *Zwolle* was a fireship mentioned during 1671 to 1673
Armament: 4 guns

Blackmoor

The *Blackmoor* seems to have been an English ship, perhaps a prize, employed as a fireship in 1672 to 1673.
Armament: 4 guns

Blauwe Arend

The transport *Blauwe Arend* was hired in 1674, perhaps for the expedition to Martinique.
Armament: 8 guns



The large two-decker *Vrijheid*, an 80-gun ship built in 1667. This Van de Velde portrait was probably made in 1685-6 when father and son revisited the Netherlands after working in England for two decades. © *National Maritime Museum PY1893*

Kievit

The *Kievit* was a snow (snauw) built at Rotterdam in 1677 by Salomon Janszoon van den Tempel. A convoy vessel of the same name was mentioned as being built in 1683 and was last mentioned in 1686: this might be the same vessel. The *Kievit* was sold in 1690.

Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 79ft × 21ft-3in × 10½ft ×?

Armament: 16 guns

Oranje or *Orange*

The *Oranje* was built in 1677 by Salomon Janszoon van den Tempel.

Commander in 1689: Cornelis van der Hoeven

Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 136ft × 36-1/6ft × 14ft ×?

Armament: 50 guns

Armament on 9 October 1690: 14 iron 18pdr, 21 bronze 12pdr, 18 iron 12pdr, 8 iron 8pdr, 4 bronze 4pdr, and 4 iron 3pdr

Wakende Kraan

The *Wakende Kraan* was built in 1677 and was last mentioned in 1688. This ship is only mentioned in Vreugdenhil's list, but Jan Glete found a French intelligence report from the 1670s that called the ship by the corresponding French name, *La Grue* (the Crane).

Dimensions in Amsterdam feet from Vreugdenhil's list: 165ft × 43ft ×? ×?

Dimensions from the French intelligence: 169ft × 43ft ×? ×?

Armament in Vreugdenhil's list: 84 guns

Armament from the French intelligence report: 75 guns

Gorinchem

The *Gorinchem* was built in 1678 at Rotterdam by Van den Tempel. The *Gorinchem* was last mentioned in 1712.

Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 120ft-5in × 32ft-2in × 12ft-1in ×?

Armament in 1683: 20-12pdr, 18-6pdr, 6-4pdr

Armament on 9 October 1692: 18-12pdr, 16-6pdr, 4-4pdr, 2-3pdr

Crew: 160 to 198 men

Rotterdam, Wapen van Stad Rotterdam, or *Wapen van Rotterdam*

The *Rotterdam* was built in 1678 by Salomon Janszoon van den Tempel. The *Rotterdam* was wrecked in 1694.
Commander in 1688: Johan van Convent
Commander in 1690: M Paradijs
Commander from 1691 to 1692: S Forman
Commander in 1693: M de la Cave
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 120ft × 32-1/6ft or 32¼ft × 12ft-1in or 12¼ft ×?
Armament in 1683: 20-12pdr, 18-6pdr, 6-4pdr
Armament in 1688: 44 guns
Crew in 1688: 170 men

Admiralty of Amsterdam

Geloof

The *Geloof* was ordered in a building contract dated 1660, along with the *Liefde,* and was last mentioned in 1674. The *Geloof* was probably completed in 1661.
Commander in 1664 and 1665: Willem van der Zaan
Commander on 7 May 1667: Nicolaes Marrevelt
Commander on 5 November 1667: Nicolaes Marrevelt
Commander in 1674: Thomas Tobyas
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 140ft × 40ft × 14ft × 7½ft
Armament in 1664 and 1665: 50 guns
Armament on 7 May 1667: 60 guns
Armament on 5 November 1667: 60 guns
Armament in 1674: 58 guns
Crew in 1664 and 1665: 220 men
Crew on 7 May 1667: 275 sailors and 45 soldiers
Crew on 5 November 1667: 275 sailors and 45 soldiers
Crew in 1674: 183 sailors and 99 soldiers

Liefde

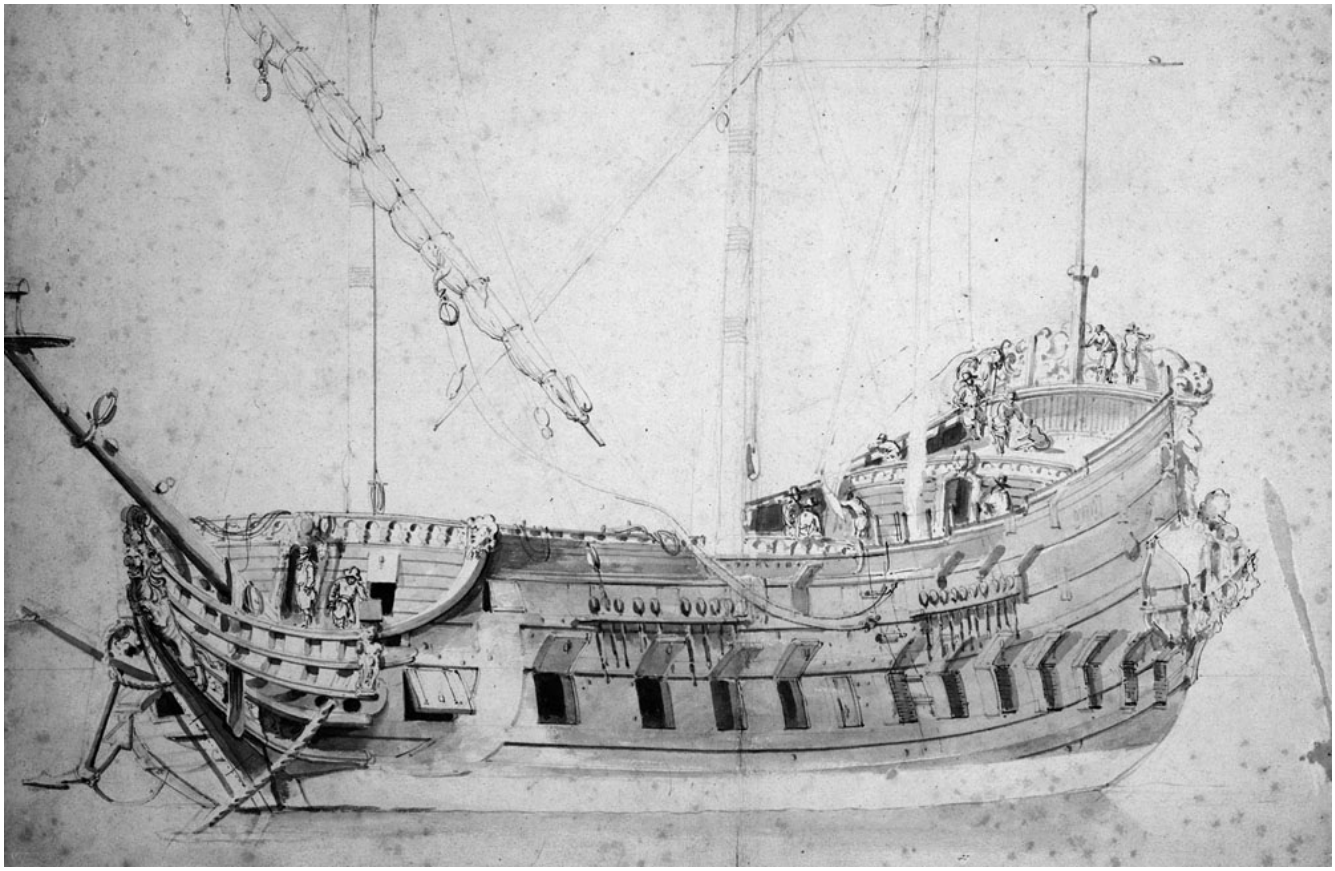
The *Liefde* was ordered under a building contract of 1660 and was probably completed in 1661.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 140ft × 40ft × 14ft × 7½ft

Armament on 31 March 1665: 8-24pdr, 14-18pdr, 26-12pdr, 18-4pdr, 4-other guns

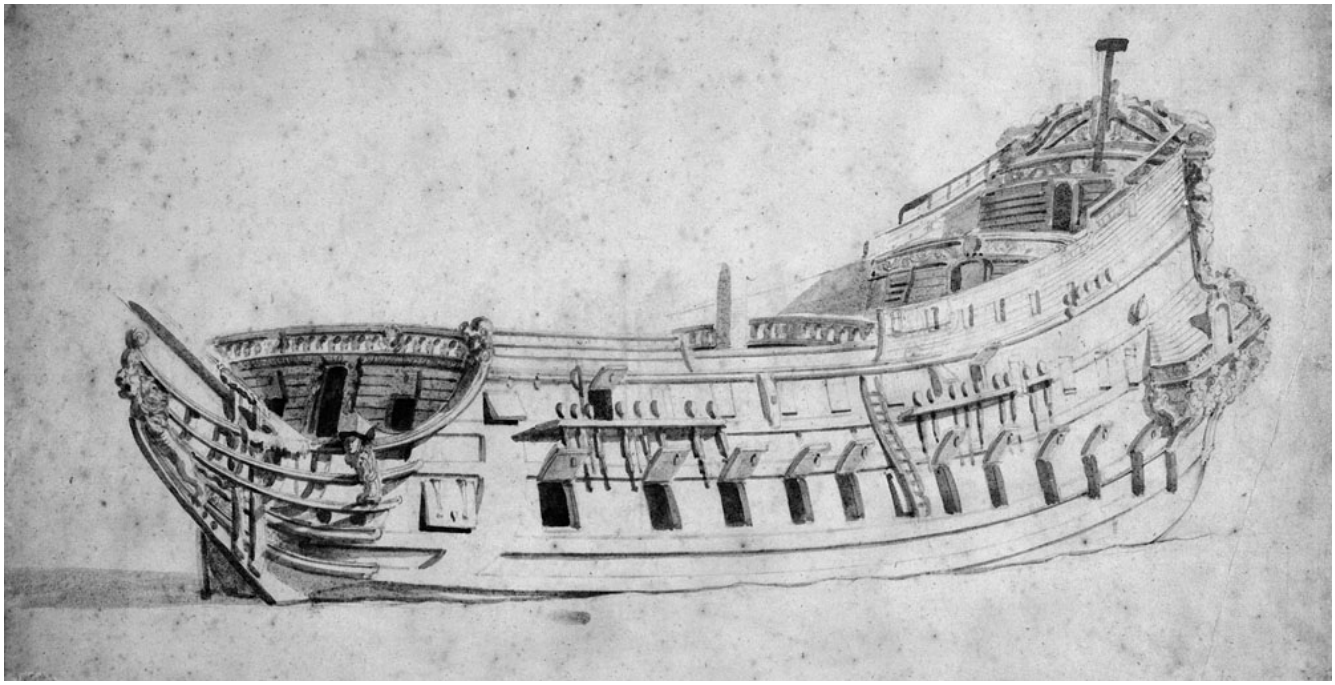
Groene Kameel

The supply ship *Groene Kameel* was mentioned from 1661 until 1665. The *Groene Kameel* operated as a victualler with Michiel de Ruyter's squadron in 1664 and 1665.

Commander in 1664 to 1665: Enno Doedeszoon Star
Armament in 1664: 10 guns
Crew in 1664: 30 men



A portrait of the *Geloof* in graphite and wash by Van d Velde the Younger, identified and initialled by him. It was probably made in 1661 when the ship was brand new. At the Four Days' Battle the *Geloof*'s fire so damaged the *Black Eagle* that she sank. © *National Maritime Museum PY5011*



Ordered at the same time as the *Geloof*, the *Liefde* shared her dimensions, although is listed as mounting more guns. The drawing was probably done after the ship returned from the Mediterranean in April 1663. © *National Maritime Museum PX6185*

Popkensburg

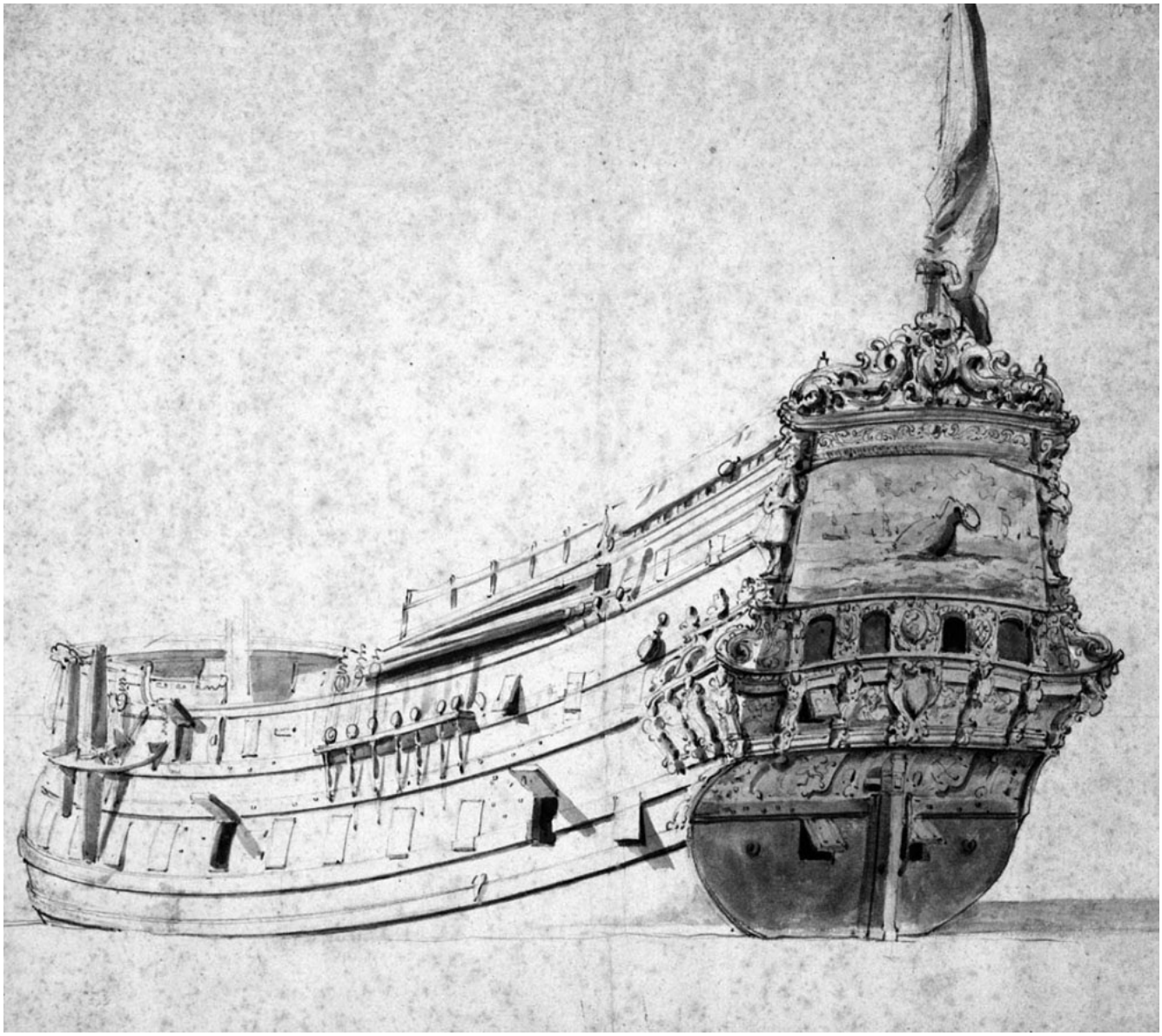
The *Popkensburg* was first mentioned in 1661 and was burnt in action at Tobago on 3 March 1677.
Commander in May 1672: Matheeus Megang
Armament: 24 guns
Crew in August 1672: 77 sailors and 20 soldiers

Wakende Boei or *Wakende Boeij*

The *Wakende Boei* was built in 1661 and was last mentioned in 1667.
Commander in June 1665: Anthonij Evertszoon Marre
Commander on 7 May 1667: Jan Gijselszoon van Lier
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 130ft × 31ft × 13ft ×?
Armament on 31 March 1665: 4-18pdr, 18-12pdr, 20-8pdr, 6-3pdr
Armament on 7 May 1667: 46 guns
Crew on 7 May 1667: 175 sailors and 25 soldiers

Edam

The *Edam* was built by Jan van Rheenen at Amsterdam in 1662 and was last mentioned in 1686.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 123ft × 28ft × 11½ft ×?
Armament: 36 guns
Crew: 160 men



An Amsterdam ship of about 50 guns, the *Wakende Boeij* was built in 1661. Reflecting her name, there is a sea buoy image on her tafferel surrounded with the heraldry of Amsterdam and its admiralty. A Van de Velde drawing from about 1666.

© *National Maritime Museum PX6208*

Harderwijk

The *Harderwijk* was built at Amsterday in 1662 by Jan van Rheenen. The ship was eventually classed as a Fifth Rate when the English-style rating system was adopted later in the century. The *Harderwijk* was last mentioned in 1693.

Commander on 1 April 1665: Jacob Wiltschut
Commander on 7 May 1667: Jan Pauluszoon van Gelder
Commander on 25 June 1667: Jan Pauluszoon van Gelder
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 133ft × 34½ft × 14ft ×?
Armament on 1 April 1665: 4-18pdr, 16-12pdr, 20-8pdr, 6-3pdr
Armament on 7 May 1667: 44 guns
Armament on 25 June 1667: 44 guns
Crew on 1 April 1665: 175 sailors and 30 soldiers
Crew on 7 May 1667: 175 sailors and 30 soldiers

Damiaten

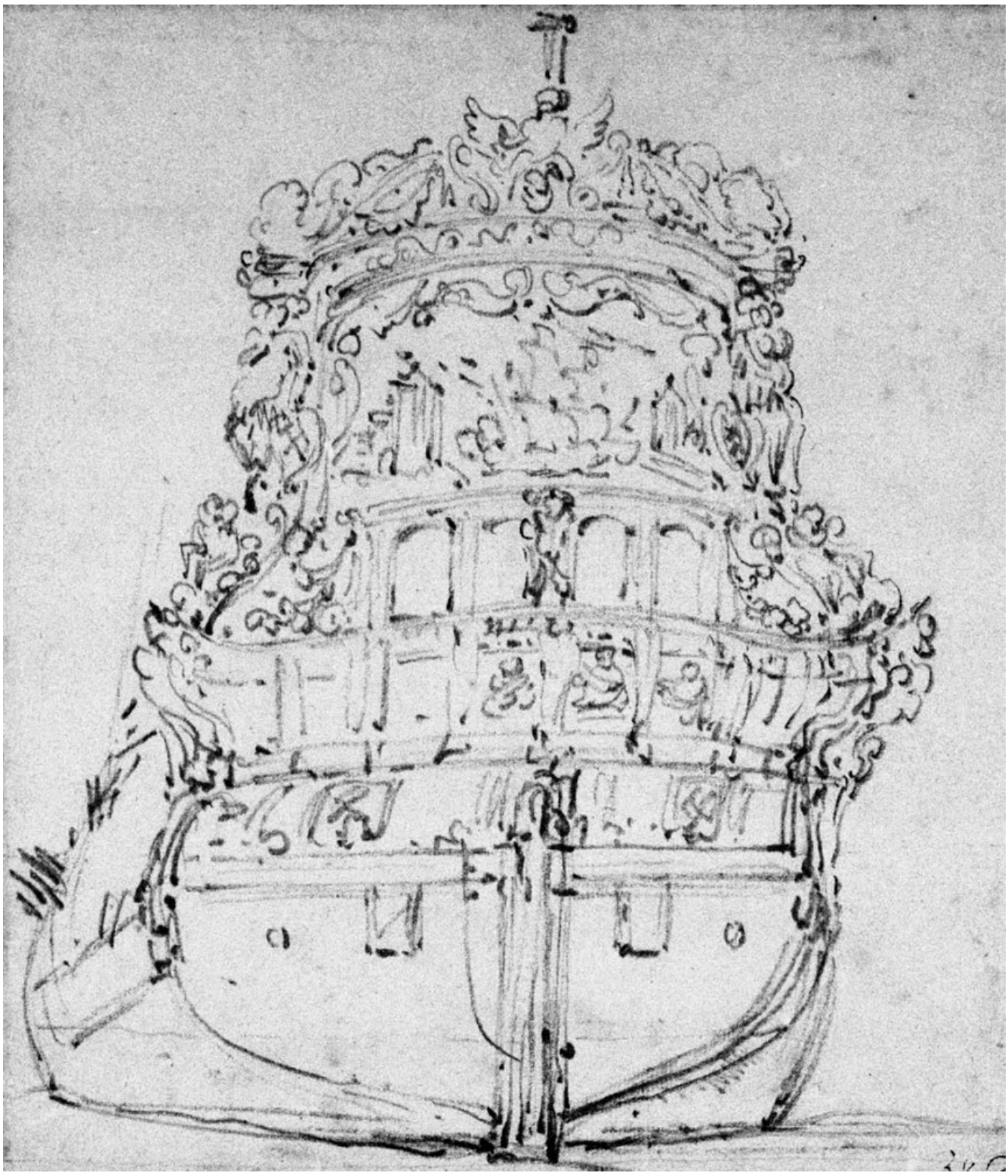
The *Damiaten* was built by Jan van Rheenen in 1663. From 1666 to 1667 the *Damiaten* was chartered to Denmark. The *Damiaten* fought in the Battle of Etna in 1676 and was heavily damaged; her captain, Jan Noirot, was killed in the battle. The *Damiaten* was still in service in 1693.

Commander in 1664 and 1665: Hendrik Adriaanszoon
Commander in May 1667: Jan de Jong
Commander in 1673: Mattheeus Megank
Commander in June 1674: Cornelis van der Zaan
Commander in July 1675: Isaac Uitterwijk
Commander in 1688: Joost van Hoogenhoek
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 120ft × 29½ft × 12½ft ×?
Armament in 1664: 32 guns
Armament in 1688: 30 guns
Crew in 1664: 135 men
Crew on 26 May 1673: 84 sailors and 26 soldiers
Crew in August 1673: 79 sailors and 8 soldiers
Crew in June 1674: 96 sailors and 72 soldiers
Crew in July 1675: 160 men
Crew in 1688: 140 men

Provincie van Utrecht

The *Provincie van Utrecht* was classified as a Third Rate late in the century, when a system similar to that of the English was adopted. Earlier, there was not a consistent classification system in place, except for capital ships and frigates in the 1670s. The *Provincie van Utrecht* was built by Jan van Rheenen at Amsterdam in 1663. The *Provincie van Utrecht* was last mentioned in 1696.

Commander in 1664 and 1665: Commandeur Gideon de Wildt
Commander on 7 May 1667: Jacob Corneliszoon Swart
Commander on 5 November 1667: Jacob Corneliszoon Swart
Commander in 1674: Johan de Witte
Commander in October 1689: Captain Dekker (or Decker)
Commander in 1690: Captain Cornelis Schrijver
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 145ft × 37ft × 14½ft ×?
Armament in 1664 and 1665: 58 guns
Armament on 7 May 1667: 60 guns
Armament on 5 November 1667: 60 guns
Armament on 2 February 1672: 60 guns
Armament in 1674: 60 guns
Crew in 1664 and 1665: 265 men
Crew on 7 May 1667: 250 sailors and 40 soldiers
Crew on 5 November 1667: 250 sailors and 40 soldiers
Crew on 2 February 1672: 230 sailors and 50 soldiers
Crew in 1674: 198 sailors and 111 soldiers



A rapid sketch by the younger Van de Velde of the *Damiaten*, built in 1663. One of the smaller Amsterdam warships, these ships were often used for trade protection on foreign stations or outside the main fleets. © *National Maritime Museum PW6496*

Spiegel

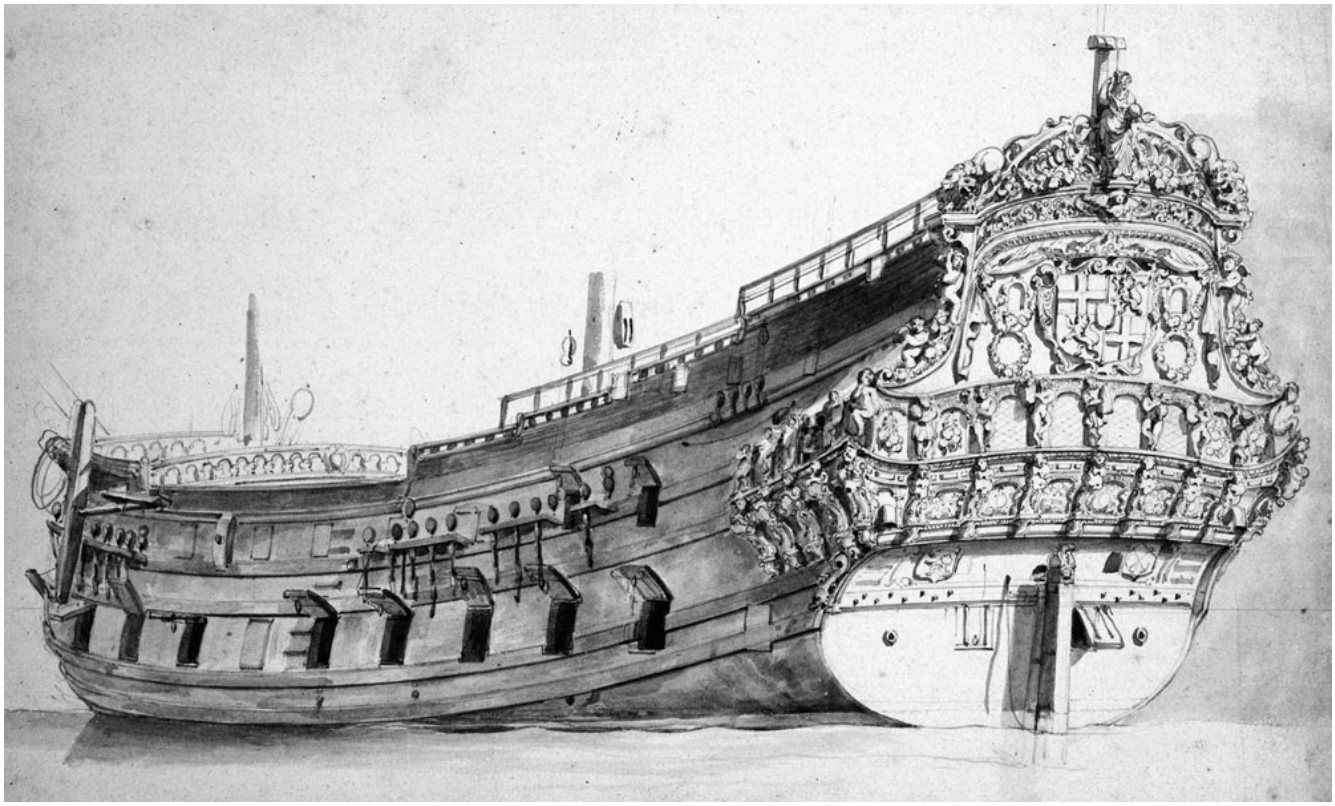
The *Spiegel* was built by Jan van Rheenen at Amsterdam in 1663. The *Spiegel* was last mentioned in about 1676. The ship of this name sold in 1721 is unlikely to have been the same ship.

Commander in 1664 and 1665: Michiel Adriaanszoon de Ruyter
Commander on 20 November 1665: Vice Admiral Van der Hulst
Commander on 7 May 1667: Dirk Schey
Commander on 25 June 1667: Dirk Schey
Commander on 5 November 1667: Dirk Schey
Commander in 1674: Schout-bij-Nacht Engel De Ruyter
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 156ft × 41ft × 15ft ×?
Armament in 1664 and 1665: 65 guns
Armament on 20 November 1665: 72 guns
Armament on 7 May 1667: 70 guns
Armament on 25 June 1667: 70 guns
Armament on 5 November 1667: 70 guns
Armament in 1674: 70 guns
Crew in 1664 and 1665: 315 men
Crew on 20 November 1665: 350 men
Crew on 7 May 1667: 325 sailors and 50 soldiers
Crew on 5 November 1667: 325 sailors and 50 soldiers
Crew in 1674: 296 sailors and 83 soldiers

Waesdorp or *Waasdorp*

The *Waesdorp* was built at Amsterdam in 1663 or 1664 by Jan van Rheenen and was last mentioned in 1691.

Commander in 1672: Lt Col Fransçois Palm
Dimensions given in 1817: 147ft × 38ft × 15ft ×?
Dimensions also given as: 150ft × 38ft × 15ft ×?
Armament in 1672: 68 guns



Identified and dated by Van de Velde, this is a portrait of the *Provincie van Utrecht*. The stern decoration features the arms of Utrecht, and the usual symbols of the Admiralty of Amsterdam are to be found on the counter. © *National Maritime Museum PY3859*

Akerboom

The *Akerboom* was built by Jan van Rheenen at Amsterdam in 1664, and later classed as a Third Rate. The *Akerboom* fought in both Schooneveld battles in 1673 under the command of Jacob Berkhout. In 1676 the ship was in the fleet sent to the Baltic to aid Denmark. The *Akerboom* arrived at Copenhagen on 24 May 1676 to join the Danish fleet, and subsequently fought in the battles of Bornholm and Öland. In 1688, the *Akerboom* was in the fleet that took William III to England. The ship was wrecked on 22 February 1689.

Commander in 1672: Jacob Berkhout
Commander in 1676: Daniel Elsevier
Commander in 1688: Jan Brouwers: 140ft × 37ft × 13½ft ×?
Armament on 2 February 1672: 60 guns
Crew on 2 February 1672: 230 sailors and 50 soldiers

Gideon

The *Gideon* was built in 1664 and was last mentioned in 1689.

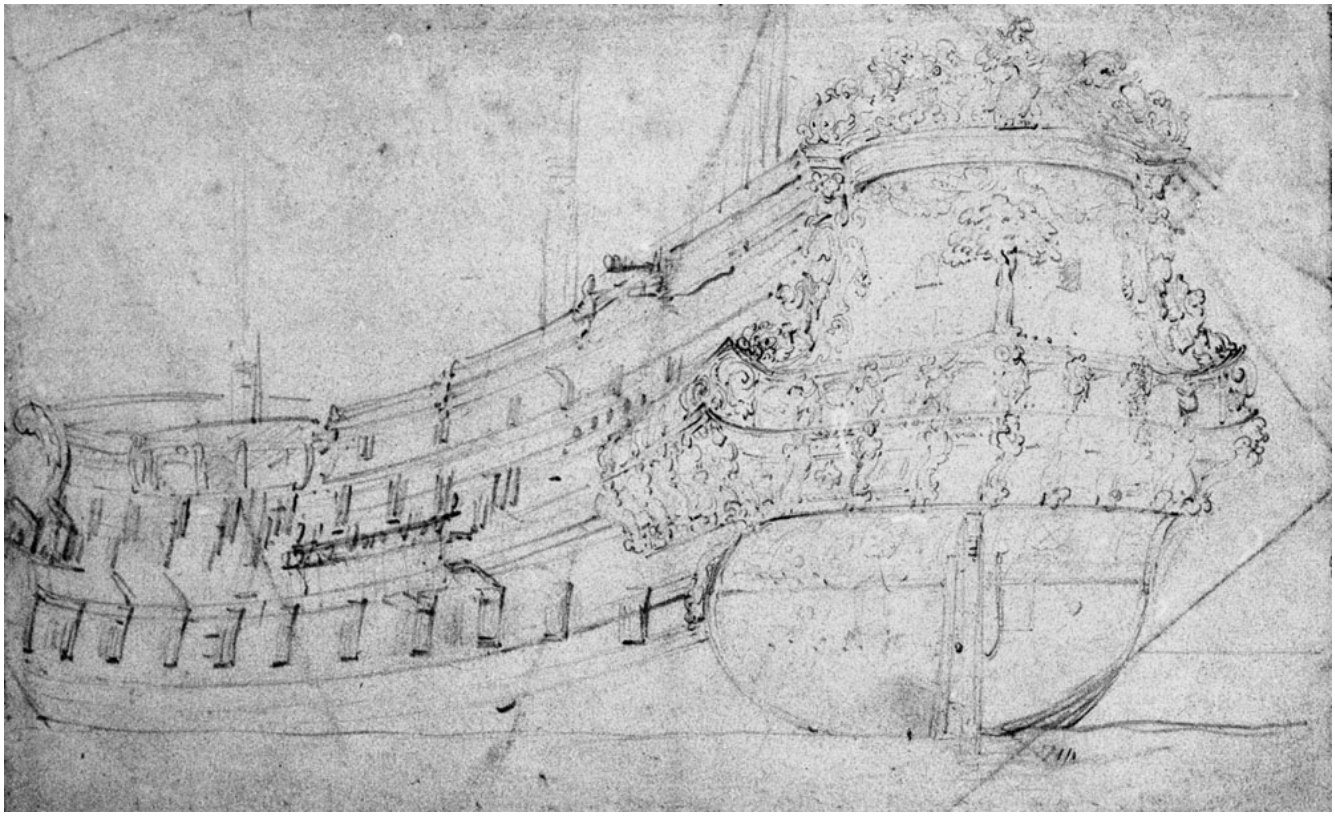
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 140ft × 37ft × 13½ft ×?
Armament in 1683: 12-18pdr, 12-12pdr, 22-8pdr, 14-3pdr
Crew: 210 men

Steenbergen

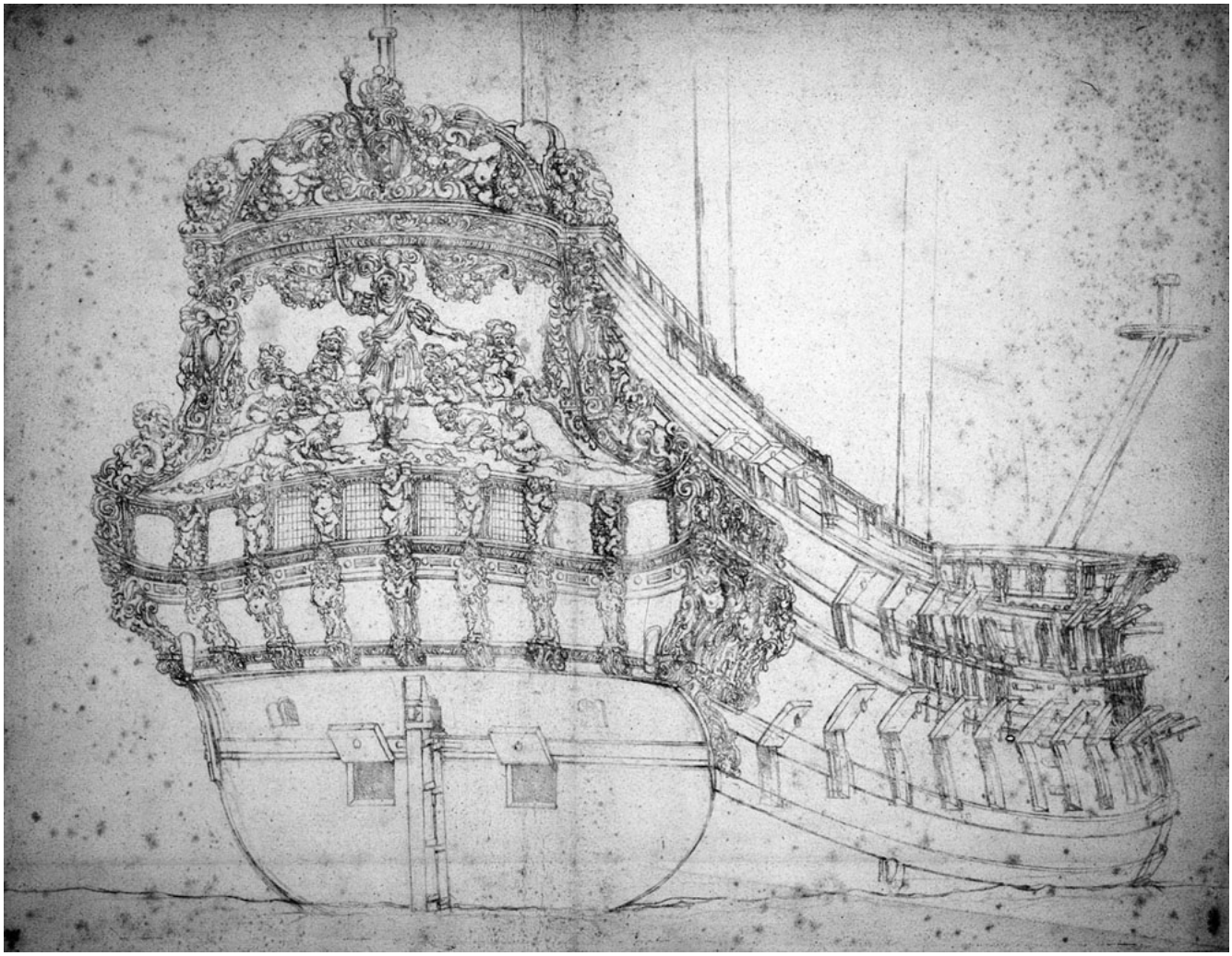
The *Steenbergen* was built in 1664. The *Steenbergen* was set on fire during the Battle of Palermo and was ultimately lost. While burning, the *Steenbergen* drifted into the *Vrijheid* and *Leiden* and caused their loss as well.

Commander in 1671: Jacob Binckes
Commander on 7 June 1672: Jan Roetering
Commander on 7 June 1673: Jan van Gelder
Commander in September 1673: Schout-bij-Nacht Engel de Ruyter
Commander in 1674: Cornelis van den Heuvel
Commander from July 1675: Pieter van Middelland (he drowned at the Battle of Palermo)
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 150ft × 38ft × 15ft ×?
Armament in 1671: 64 guns
Armament on 7 June 1673: 70 guns

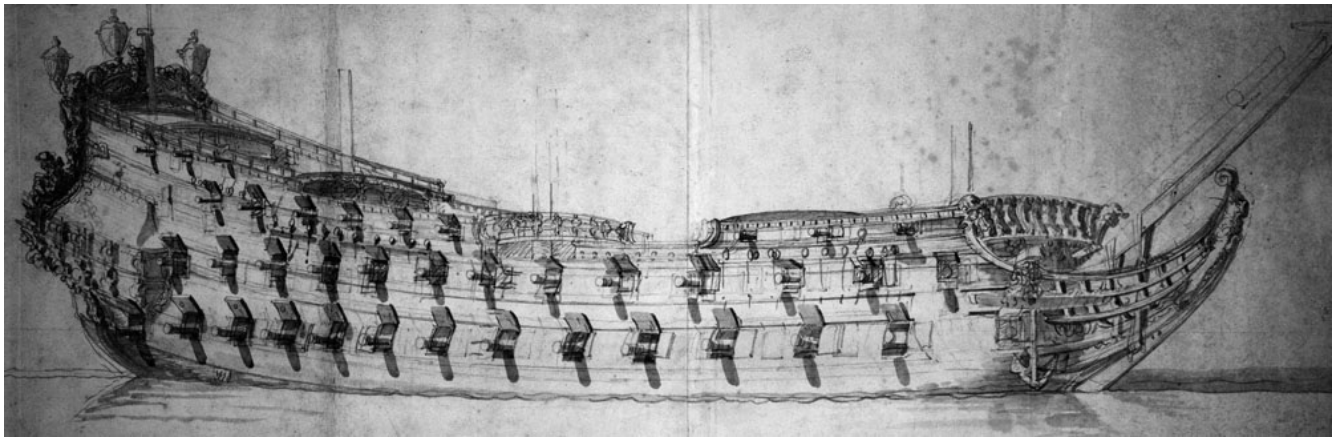
Armament in 1676: 68 guns
Crew in 1671: 260 sailors and 53 soldiers
Crew on 7 June 1673: 340 men
Crew in August 1673: 294 sailors and 23 soldiers
Crew in July 1675: 350 men



An unsigned sketch by the younger Van de Velde of the *Akerboom*, an Amsterdam ship of 1664. © *National Maritime Museum PW6840*



The *Gideon*, 60 guns, was as sister-ship of the *Akerboom*. This Van de Velde drawing carefully delineates the elaborate Biblical scene of Gideon at the well of Harod. © *National Maritime Museum PY3883*



With ports for at least 70 guns, *Steenbergen* was one of the larger Amsterdam warships of her day, as clearly demonstrated in this Van de Velde broadside view dating from around 1672. © *National Maritime Museum PZ7265*

Agatha

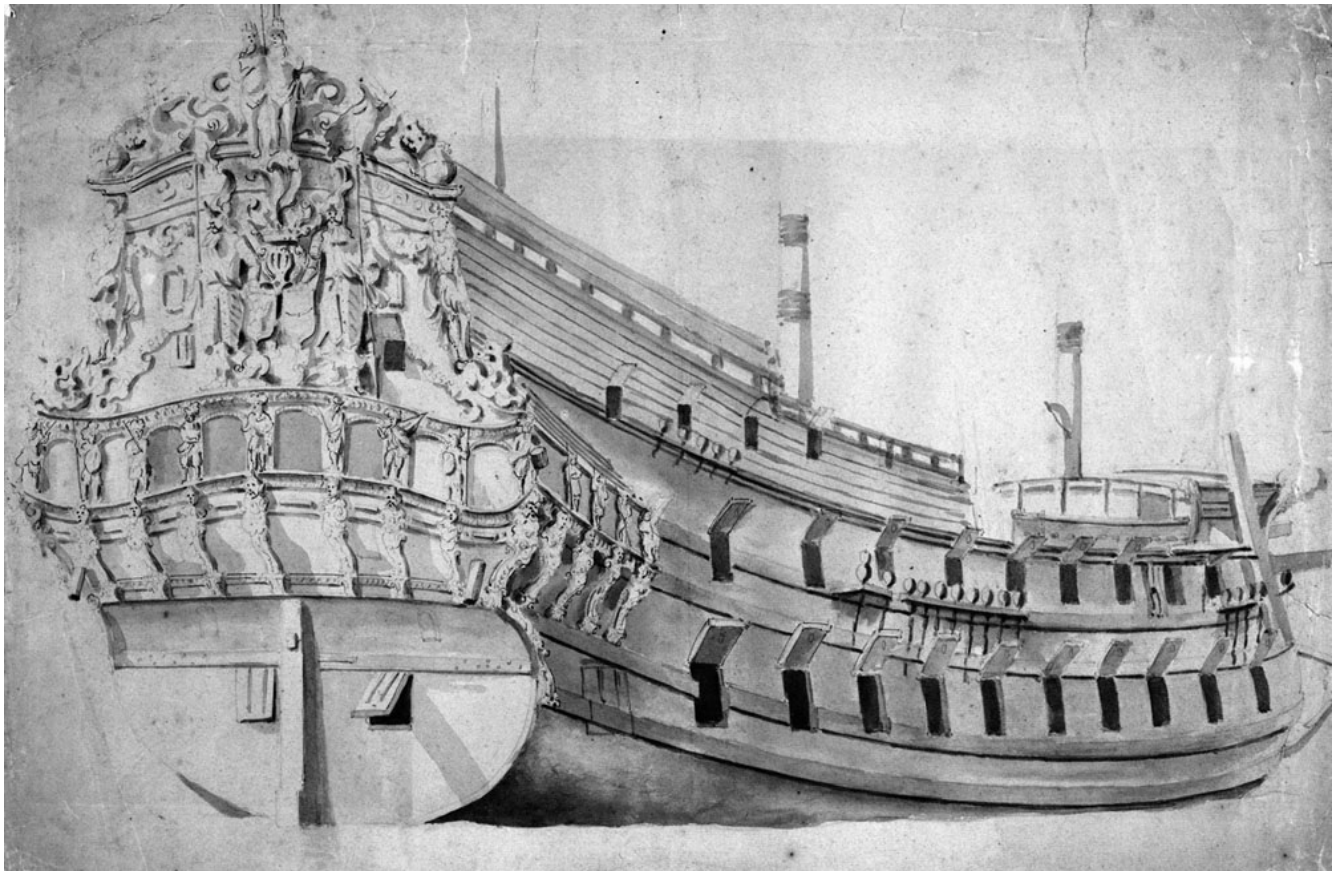
The *Agatha* was built in Amsterdam by Jan van Rheenen in 1665. The ship was of the Fourth Charter. In 1667 the *Agatha* participated in the raid on the Medway. In the Third Anglo-Dutch War the *Agatha* fought in the major battles in 1673, including the two Schooneveld battles and the Battle of the Texel. In 1688 the *Agatha* was in the fleet that brought William III to England. The *Agatha* also fought in the Battle of Beachy Head in July 1690. The *Agatha* was still in service as late as 1691.

Commander on 7 May 1667: Hendrik Vollenhoven
Commander on 25 June 1667: Hendrik Vollenhoven
Commander on 7 June 1673: Pieter De Sitter
Commander in 1674: Cornelis Tijloos
Commander in 1676: Jan Davidszoon Bont
Commander in 1688: Ferdinand Joan Kuiper
Commander in July 1690: Willem van der Zaan
Commander in 1691: Hendrik Veen
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 138ft × 36½ft × 14ft ×?
Armament on 7 May 1667: 50 guns
Armament on 25 June 1667: 50 guns
Armament on 7 June 1673: 50 guns
Crew on 7 May 1667: 225 sailors and 30 soldiers
Crew on 7 June 1673: 198 sailors and 47 soldiers

Anna or *Sinte Anna*

The *Sint Anna* was a frigate mentioned in 1665. The *Sint Anna* was described as a yacht belonging to the Amsterdam Chamber of the East India Company. When the fleet sailed for the Battle of Lowestoft, the *Sint Anna* was left behind in the Texel Roads or the Vlieter.

Commander in 1665: Dirk Wessels
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 108ft × 26½ft × 11¾ft × 6ft
Armament in 1665: 6-8pdr, 12-6pdr, 6-4pdr, 4-3pdr, and 2 steenstukken
Crew: 80 men



The *Deventer*, 60 guns, built in 1665 for the Amsterdam Admiralty. Van de Velde has not completed the details of the decorative work but one of the shields on the tafferel carries the arms of Deventer. This ship captured the hired merchantman *Loyal George* at the Four Days' Battle.

© *National Maritime Museum PX6209*

Beschermer or *Bescherming*

The *Beschermer* was a ship equipped by the East India Company and was first mentioned in 1665. The *Beschermer* was captured by the French at Tobago on 12 December 1677 and was renamed *Défenseur*. The *Défenseur* was classed as a Third Rate. The ship did not last long in the French service as Admiral d'Estrees ran his squadron onto a reef where the *Défenseur* was lost on 11 May 1678.
Commander in June 1666: Willem van der Zaan
Commander on 25 June 1667: Thomas Tobias
Commander on 28 July 1667: Thomas Tobias
Commander in June 1672: Jan Noirot
Commander in 1672 and 1673: David Swerius
Commander in June 1674: Pieter de Sitter
Commander in 1676 and 1677: Jacob Binckes
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 141¾ft × 40ft × 14ft ×?
Armament in June 1666: 54 guns
Armament in August 1666: 52 guns
Armament on 25 June 1667: 50 guns
Armament on 28 July 1667: 50 guns
Armament on 2 February 1672: 50 guns
Crew in June 1666: 250 sailors and 30 soldiers
Crew in August 1666: 250 sailors and 34 soldiers
Crew on 28 July 1667: 225 sailors and 30 soldiers
Crew on 2 February 1672: 200 sailors and 45 soldiers
Crew on 23 May 1672: 216 sailors and 29 soldiers
Crew in August 1673: 200 sailors and 16 soldiers
Crew in June 1674: 188 sailors and 91 soldiers

Deventer

The *Deventer* was built in 1665. In 1673 the *Deventer* was wrecked while damaged.
Commander on 7 May 1667: Lt-Colonel Fransçois Palm
Commander on 5 November 1667: Lt-Colonel Fransçois Palm
Commander on 7 June 1673: Willem van Kuylenburg
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 148ft × 38ft ×? ×?
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet on 2 February 1672: 148ft ×? ×? ×?

Armament on 7 May 1667: 62 guns
Armament on 5 November 1667: 62 guns
Armament on 7 June 1673: 66 guns
Armament on 2 February 1672: 66 guns
Crew on 7 May 1667: 250 sailors and 40 soldiers
Crew on 5 November 1667: 250 sailors and 40 soldiers
Crew on 2 February 1672: 250 sailors and 60 soldiers
Crew on 7 June 1673: 310 men

Essen

The *Essen* was built in 1665. At the Battle of Stromboli the ship took a hit below the waterline and sprang an unstoppable leak; the ship sank while on the way to the port of Palermo. As built, the *Essen* carried a very unusual armament, in that there were a large number of 8pdr guns supplemented by a few 12pdr and 6pdr guns.
Commander on 7 May 1667: Jacob Binckes
Commander on 28 July 1667: Jacob Binckes
Commander on 7 June 1673: Philips de Munnik
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 142ft × 36¾ft × 14ft ×?
Armament in 1665: 6-12pdr, 38-8pdr, 6-6pdr
Armament on 7 May 1667: 50 guns
Armament on 28 July 1667: 50 guns
Armament on 2 February 1672: 50 guns
Crew on 7 May 1667: 225 sailors and 30 soldiers
Crew on 28 July 1667: 225 sailors and 30 soldiers
Crew on 2 February 1672: 200 sailors and 45 soldiers
Crew on 7 June 1673: 209 sailors and 36 soldiers

Galei van Dover, Merlin, or *Marlijn*

The *Galei van Dover* was an English prize taken in 1665 and was broken up in 1667.
Commander on 7 May 1667: Cornelis Gerritszoon Vos
Commander on 28 July 1667: Cornelis Gerritszoon Vos
Armament on 7 May 1667: 22 guns
Armament on 28 July 1667: 22 guns
Crew on 7 May 1667: 60 men
Crew on 28 July 1667: 60 men

Gouda

The *Gouda* was built in 1665.
Commander on 20 November 1665: Schout-bij-Nacht Sweers
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet as given on 2 February 1672: 157½ft ×? ×? ×?
Armament on 20 November 1665: 72 guns
Armament on 2 February 1672: 72 guns
Crew on 20 November 1665: 325 men
Crew on 2 February 1672: 315 sailors and 90 soldiers

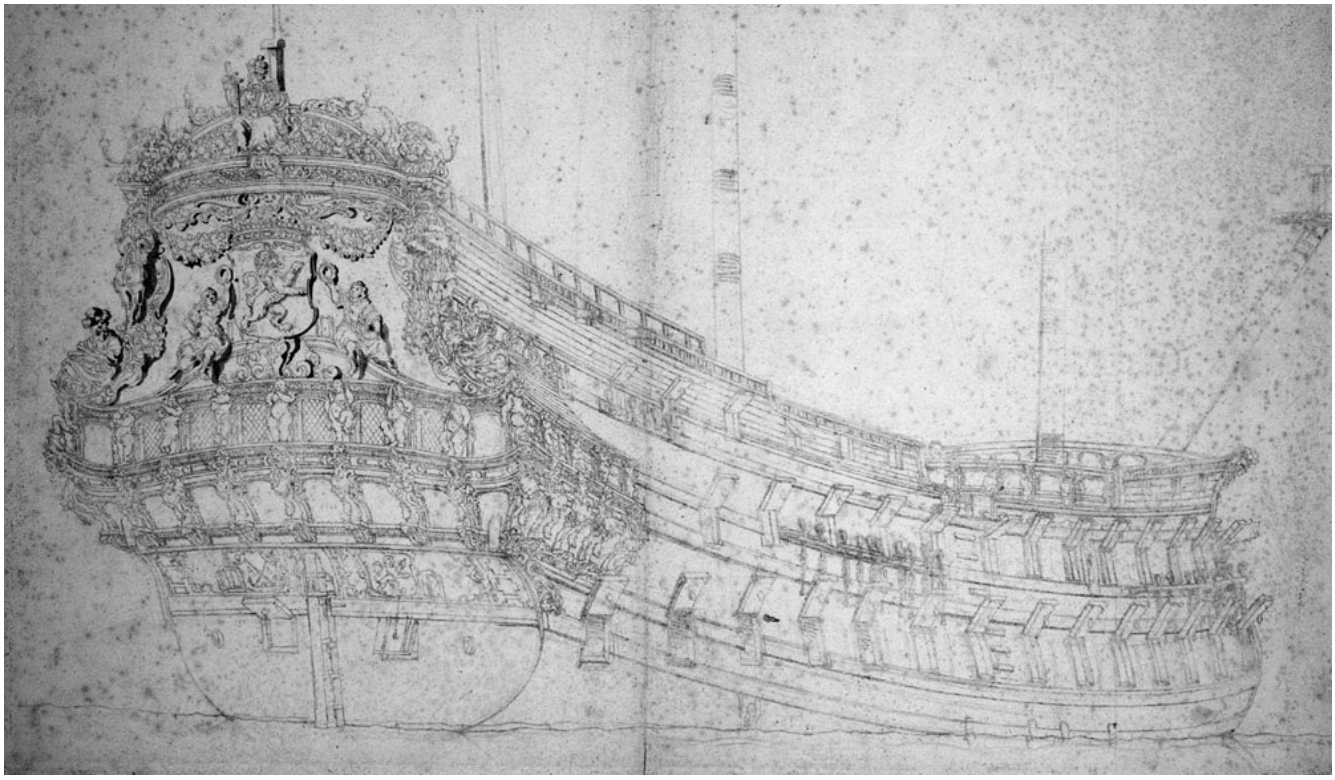


Although this painting by Pieter Corneliszoon van Soest of the Four Days' Battle is somewhat stylised, it is possible to identify many of the Dutch ships by their stern decoration. Prominent among them is the *Gouda*, the flagship of Rear Admiral Isaac Sweers (to the far right, seen in port quarter view); and to her left is another Amsterdam ship, the *Spiegel*, flagship of Vice-Admiral Van der Hulst, with the very recognizable mirror device on the stern. © *National Maritime Museum BHC0285*

Hollandia

The *Hollandia* was built by Jan van Rheenen at Amsterdam in 1665. The *Hollandia* was wrecked in 1683.

Commander on 20 November 1665: Lt Admiral de Ruyter
Commander on 7 May 1667: Commandeur Willem van der Zaan
Commander on 25 June 1667: Schout-bij-Nacht Willem van der Zaan
Commander on 5 November 1667: Schout-bij-Nacht Willem van der Zaan
Commander on 7 June 1673: Schout-bij-Nacht Jan de Haen
Commander in 1683: Vice Admiral Frans Willem Graaf van Stierum
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 165ft × 41¾ft × 15Wt ×?
Armament on 20 November 1665: 82 guns
Armament on 7 May 1667: 80 guns
Armament on 25 June 1667: 80 guns
Armament on 5 November 1667: 80 guns
Armament on 7 June 1673: 80 guns
Armament in 1683: 26-24pdr, 26-12pdr, 20-6pdr, 4-3pdr
Crew on 20 November 1665: 400 men
Crew on 7 May 1667: 400 sailors and 50 soldiers
Crew on 5 November 1667: 400 sailors and 50 soldiers
Crew on 7 June 1673: 348 sailors and 78 soldiers



The 80-gun *Hollandia* was one of the most powerful ships of the Amsterdam Admiralty in her day and a popular choice as flagship. This Van de Velde drawing was probably made shortly after the ship's completion in 1665. The ship survived heavy damage at the Four Days' Battle in 1666, being almost completely dismasted. © *National Maritime Museum PY9352*

Callantsoog or *Kalandsoog*

The *Kalandsoog* was built in 1665 and was last mentioned in 1691.
Commander on 7 May 1667: Jan de Haen
Commander on 25 June 1667: Jan de Haen
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 150ft × 38ft × 15ft ×?
Armament on 7 May 1667: 68 guns
Armament on 25 June 1667: 68 guns
Armament on 2 February 1672: 70 guns
Crew on 7 May 1667: 275 sailors and 45 soldiers
Crew on 2 February 1672: 270 sailors and 70 soldiers

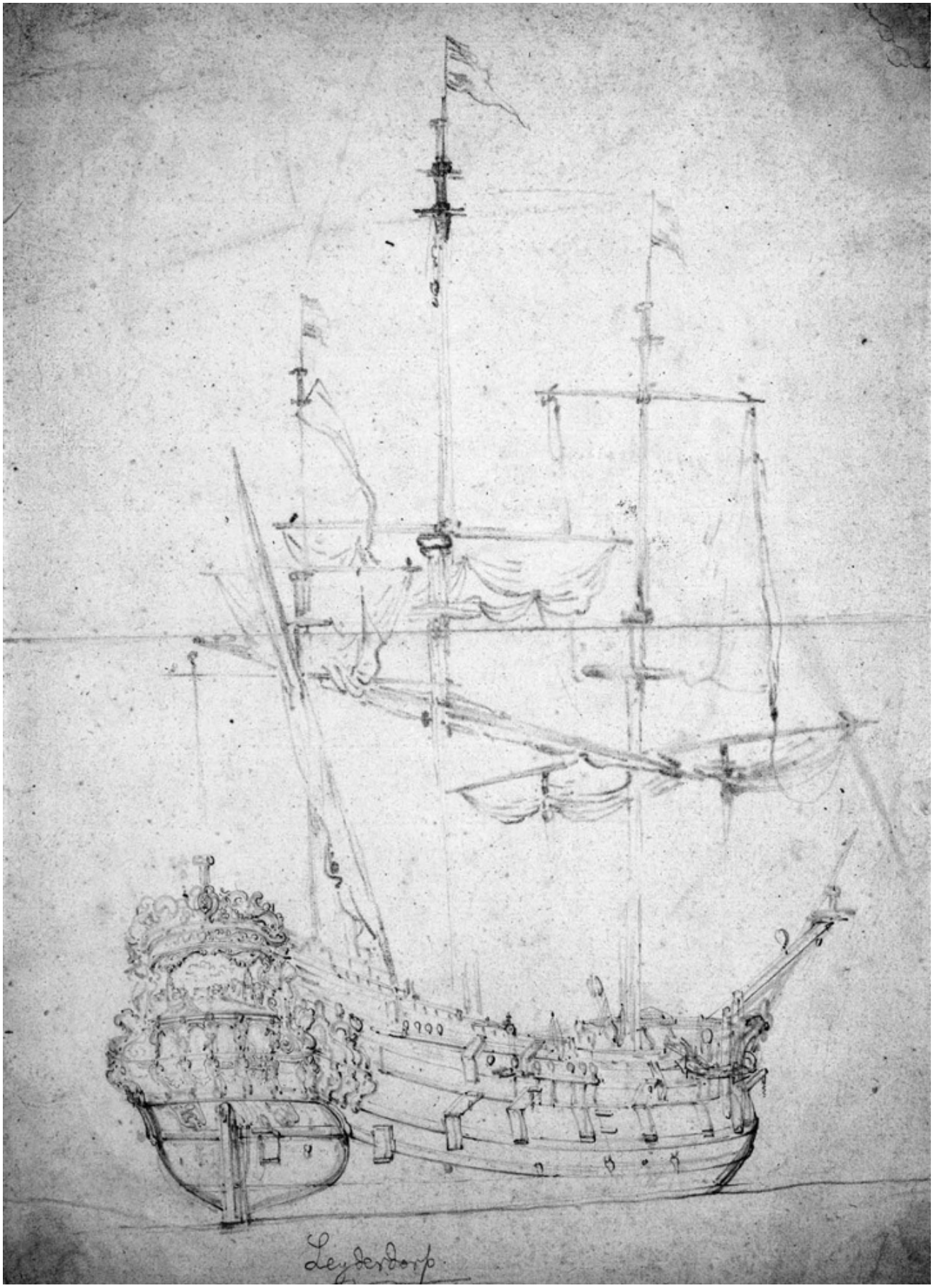
Leiderdorp

The *Leiderdorp* was a frigate first mentioned in 1665 and was last mentioned in 1667.
Commander on 7 May 1667: Adam van Brederode
Commander on 28 July 1667: Adam van Brederode
Armament on 17 September 1665: 28 guns
Armament on 7 May 1667: 26 guns
Armament on 28 July 1667: 26 guns
Crew on 17 September 1665: 120 men
Crew on 7 May 1667: 100 sailors and 25 soldiers
Crew on 28 July 1667: 100 sailors and 25 soldiers

Komeetstar

The *Komeetstar* was built at Amsterdam in 1665 by Jan van Rheenen. The *Komeetstar* was last mentioned in 1686.
Commander in May 1667: Jacob van Meeuwen
Commander in May 1672: Hendrik van Tol
Commander on 23 May 1673: Pieter van Middelland
Dimensions given circa 1665: 152½ft × 38½ft × 15ft ×?
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet given in 1817: 145ft × 38ft × 15ft ×?
Armament on 7 May 1667: 68 guns
Armament on 25 June 1667: 62 guns
Armament on 2 February 1672: 70 guns

Crew on 7 May 1667: 275 sailors and 45 soldiers
Crew on 2 February 1672: 270 sailors and 70 soldiers
Crew in May 1672: 270 sailors and 70 soldiers
Crew in August 1673: 254 sailors and 42 soldiers


Leyderdorp

A small frigate by Van de Velde, identified by the artist as the *Leiderdorp*, a 26-gun Amsterdam ship recorded in the period 1665 to 1667. © *National Maritime Museum PY1793*

Leeuwen or *Gouden Leeuwen*

The *Leeuwen* was built in 1665 and was wrecked in 1683.
Commander on 28 July 1667: Jan Davidszoon Bont
Commander in 1683: Gilles Scheij
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet on 2 February 1672: 141ft ×? ×? ×?
Armament on 28 July 1667: 50 guns
Armament on 2 February 1672: 50 guns
Armament in 1683: 12-18pdr, 10-12pdr, 22-8pdr, 6-3pdr
Crew on 28 July 1667: 225 sailors and 30 soldiers
Crew on 2 February 1672: 200 sailors and 45 soldiers

Middelburg

The *Middelburg* was a frigate first mentioned in 1665.
Armament on 17 September 1665: 28 guns
Crew on 17 September 1665: 120 men

Reigersbergen, Blauwe Reiger, or *Reiger*

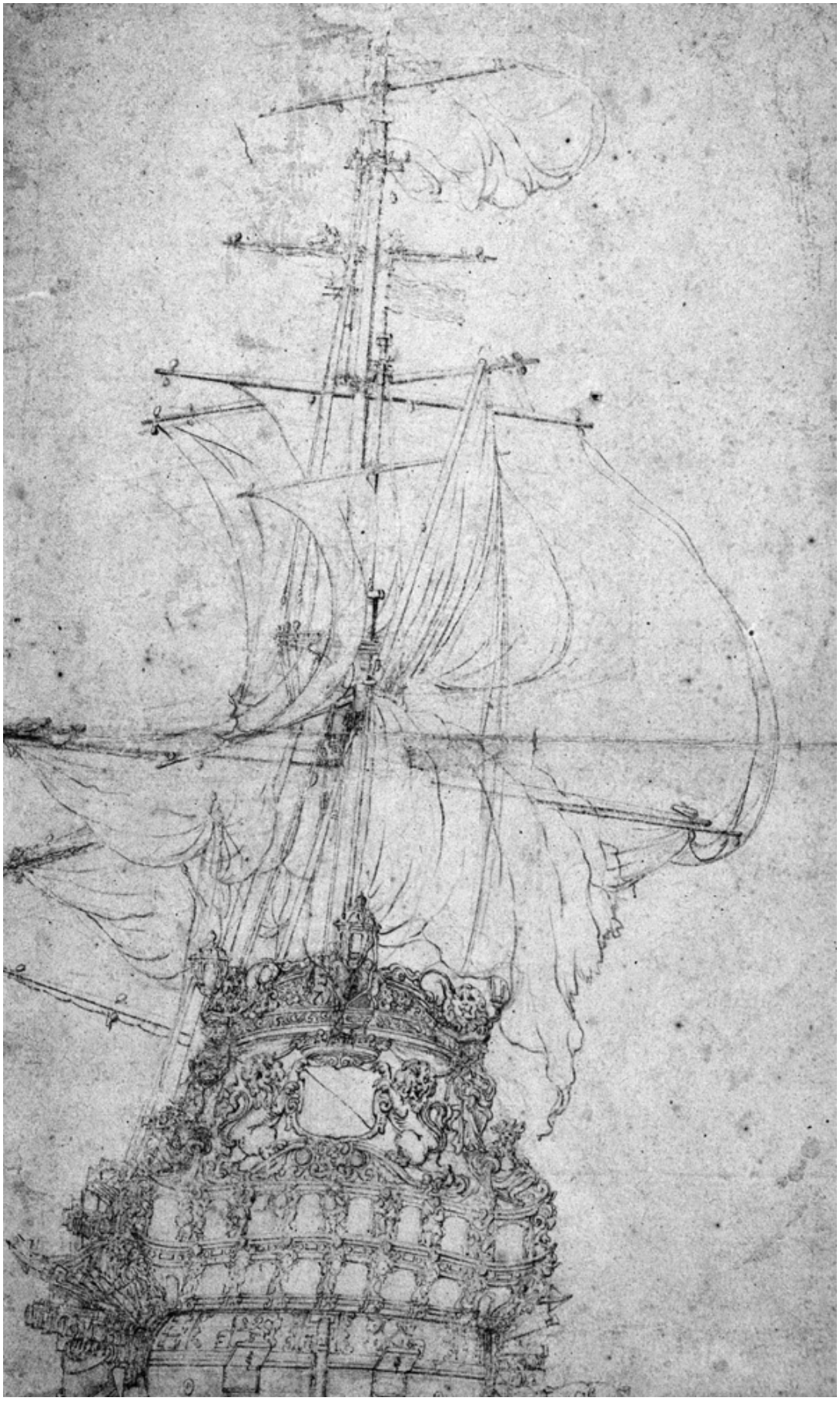
The *Reigersbergen* was built at Amsterdam by Jan van Rheenen in 1665. The *Reigersbergen* was sold in 1690.
Commander in June 1666: Hendrik Adriaanszoon
Commander in August 1666: Hendrik Adriaanszoon
Commander in 1671: Jan de Haan
Commander in July 1672: Jacob van Meeuwen
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 156ft × 40ft × 15ft ×?
Armament in June 1666: 6-24pdr, 20-18pdr, 26-12pdr, 20-4pdr
Armament in 1671: 74 guns
Crew in June 1666: 300 sailors and 45 soldiers
Crew in August 1666: 346 men
Crew in 1671: 300 sailors and 69 soldiers



An unsigned Van de Velde drawing identified from the stern decoration as the *Reiger*, a 72-gun Amsterdam ship built in 1665. © *National Maritime Museum PY3853*

Vollenhoven

The *Vollenhoven* was mentioned in 1665.
Commander on 1 April 1665: Jan Gijssels van Lier
Commander in June 1665: Hendrick Haeckroy
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 112ft × 8ft ×? ×?
Armament: 4-12pdr, 10-8pdr, 12-4pdr, and 4-2pdr
Crew: 110 men



A stern view of the *Wapen van Utrecht* of around 60 guns, built in 1665. This Van de Velde drawing was probably executed about 1672.

© *National Maritime Museum PW6874*

Wapen van Utrecht, Stad Utrecht, or *Utrecht*

The *Wapen van Utrecht* was built by Jan van Rheenen at Amsterdam in 1665 and was burnt in action on 11 July 1690 during the Battle of Beachy Head.
Commander on 7 May 1667: Hendrik Gotskens
Commander on 5 November 1667: Hendrik Gotskens
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 152ft × 38ft × 14½ft ×?
Armament on 7 May 1667: 62 guns
Armament on 5 November 1667: 62 guns
Crew on 7 May 1667: 250 sailors and 40 soldiers
Crew on 5 November 1667: 250 sailors and 40 soldiers

Brak or *Brack*

The yacht *Brak* was built at Amsterdam in 1666 by Jan van Rheenen. The *Brak* was burnt in action on 7 April 1693.
Commander on 7 May 1667: Jacob Philipszoon
Commander on 28 July 1667: Jacob Philipszoon
Commander in 1671: David Swerius
Commander in May 1672: Cornelis van der Zaan
Commander in July 1672: Cornelis van der Zaan
Commander on 23 May 1673: Roemer Vlak
Commander in 1688: Captain W Cast
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet in 1666: 103½ft × 25ft × 10½ft ×?
Dimensions given in 1688: 100ft × 24ft × 10¼ft ×?
Armament on 7 May 1667: 20 guns
Armament in 1671: 24 guns
Armament in 1688: 24 guns
Crew on 7 May 1667: 75 men
Crew in 1671: 77 sailors and 16 soldiers
Crew in July 1672: 75 sailors and 6 soldiers
Crew on 23 May 1673: 83 sailors and 17 soldiers
Crew in August 1673: 88 sailors and 3 soldiers

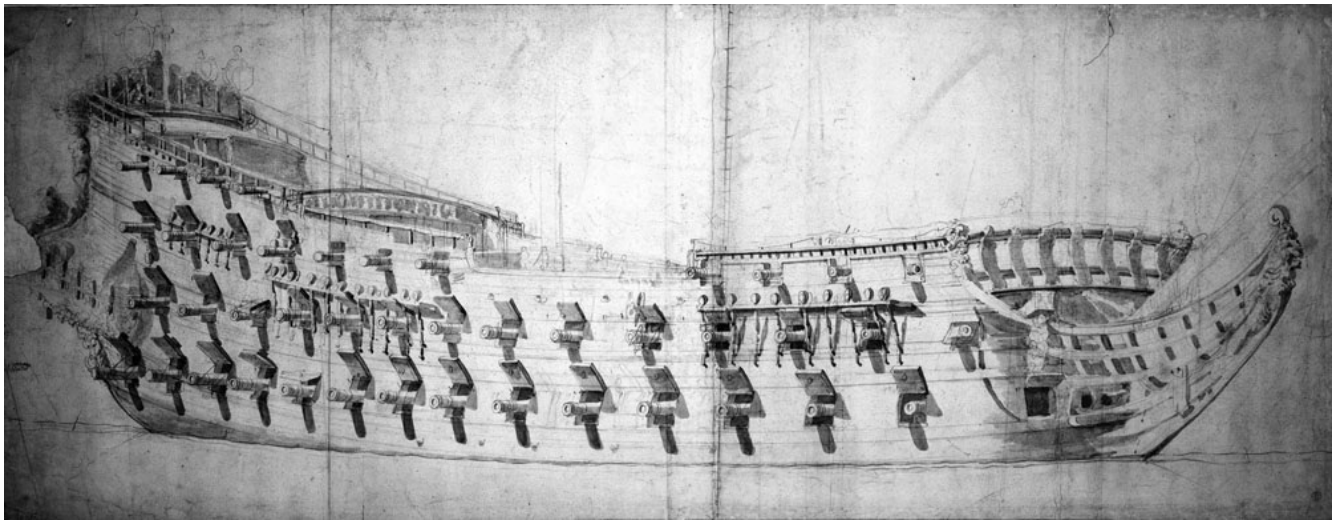
Bristol or *Wapen van Bristol*

The fireship *Bristol* was presumably an English prize. The *Bristol* was mentioned

from 1666 to 1667.
Armament: 4 guns
Crew: 20 men

Dolphijn

The *Dolphijn* was built in 1666. There is a suggestion that the *Dolphijn* was laid down for France but was taken over by the Dutch while under construction.
Commander on 7 May 1667: Lt Admiral van Gent
Commander on 25 June 1667: Lt Admiral van Gent
Commander on 5 November 1667: Lt Admiral van Gent
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet on 2 February 1672: 171ft ×? ×? ×?
Armament on 7 May 1667: 84 guns
Armament on 25 June 1667: 84 guns
Armament on 5 November 1667: 84 guns
Armament on 2 February 1672: 82 guns
Crew on 7 May 1667: 475 sailors and 75 soldiers
Crew on 5 November 1667: 475 sailors and 75 soldiers
Crew on 2 February 1672: 420 sailors and 120 soldiers



The largest Amsterdam ships of the 1660s – like the *Dolphijn* seen in this Van de Velde portrait – were structural three-deckers, but mounted no guns in the waist. Carrying 80 or more guns, they were a match for all but the largest English three-deckers, and were probably superior in sailing qualities and seakeeping. © *National Maritime Museum PT2426*

Essex

The *Essex* was an English ship captured in 1666 at the Four Days' Battle. The *Essex* had been built at Deptford Dockyard during 1653 to 1654.
Commander on 25 June 1667: Jacob Pauw
Commander on 28 July 1667: Jacob Pauw
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 158ft × 37ft × 15½ft ×?
Armament on 25 June 1667: 50 guns
Armament on 28 July 1667: 50 guns
Crew on 28 July 1667: 225 sailors and 30 soldiers

Gouden Leeuw

The *Gouden Leeuw* was built at Amsterdam by Jan van Rheenen in 1666. The *Gouden Leeuw* was last mentioned in 1686.
Commander on 7 May 1667: Schout-bij-Nacht Gideon Verburgh
Commander on 25 June 1667: Volkert Swart, possibly flag captain
Commander on 5 November 1667: Schout-bij-Nacht Gideon Verburgh
Commander on 7 June 1673: Lt Admiral Cornelis Tromp
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 178ft × 43½ft × 16½ft ×?
Armament on 7 May 1667: 80 guns
Armament on 25 June 1667: 78 guns
Armament on 5 November 1667: 80 guns
Armament in 1673: 82 guns
Crew on 7 May 1667: 425 sailors and 60 soldiers
Crew on 5 November 1667: 425 sailors and 60 soldiers
Crew on 7 June 1673: 410 sailors and 90 soldiers

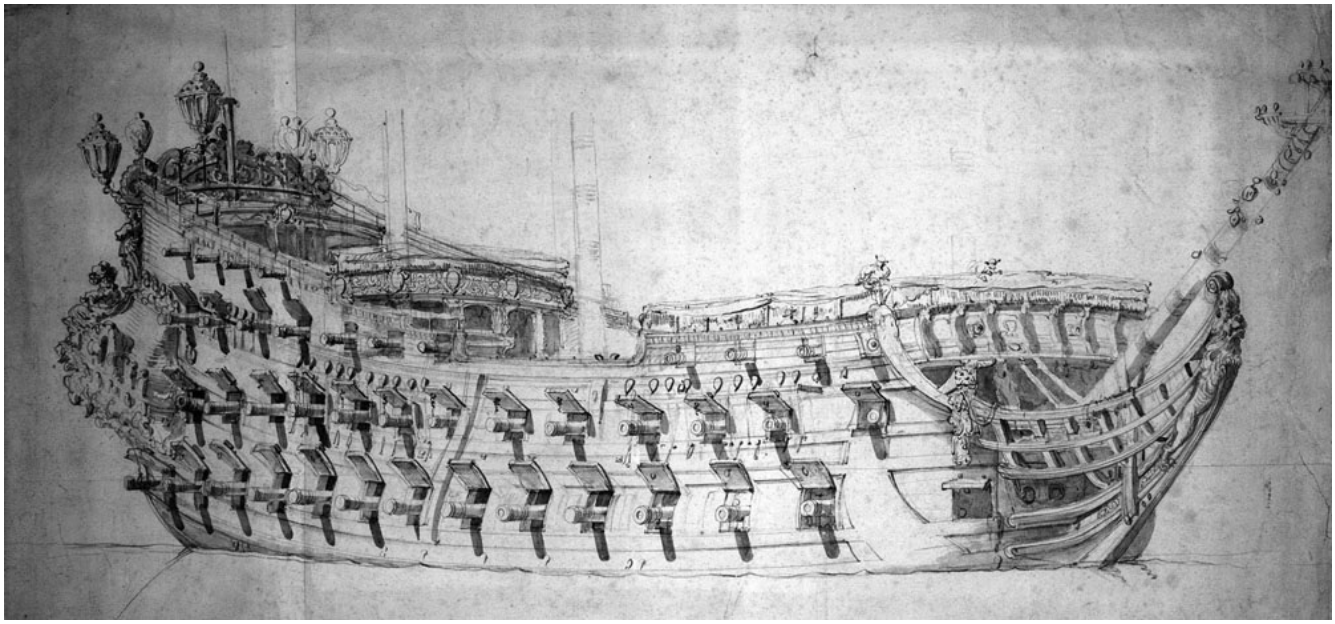
Oudshoorn or *Outshoorn*

The *Oudshoorn* was the former English Second Rate *Swiftsure* that was captured at the Four Days' Battle in 1666.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet from 2 February 1672: 157ft ×? ×? ×?
Dimensions in Amsterrdam feet from French document: 159ft × 39ft ×? ×?
Armament on 2 February 1672: 70 guns
Crew on 2 February 1672: 290 sailors and 70 soldiers

Postiljon or *Postillon*

The *Postiljon* was built at Amsterdam in 1666 by Jan van Rheenen. The *Postiljon* was burnt in action with Jean Bart in 1693.

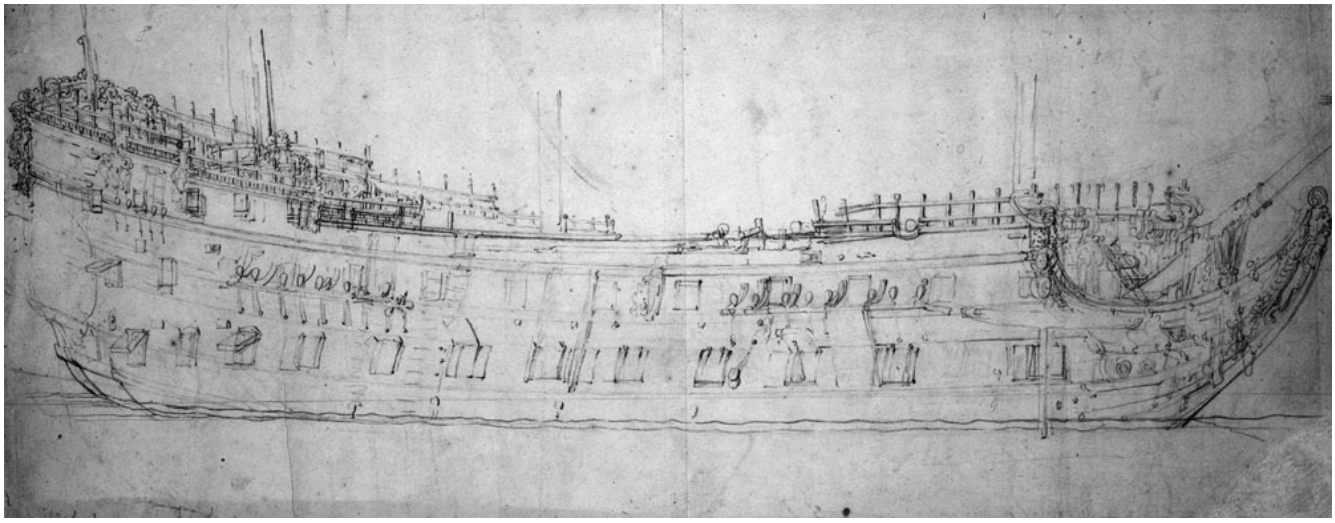
Commander on 7 May 1667: Laurens Dirkszoon Bruijn
Commander on 25 June 1667: Laurens de Bruijn
Commander on 28 July 1667: Laurens de Bruijn
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 100ft × 24½ft × 10¼ft ×?
Armament on 7 May 1667: 20 guns
Armament on 25 June 1667: 20 guns
Armament on 28 July 1667: 20 guns
Crew on 7 May 1667: 75 men
Crew on 28 July 1667: 75 men



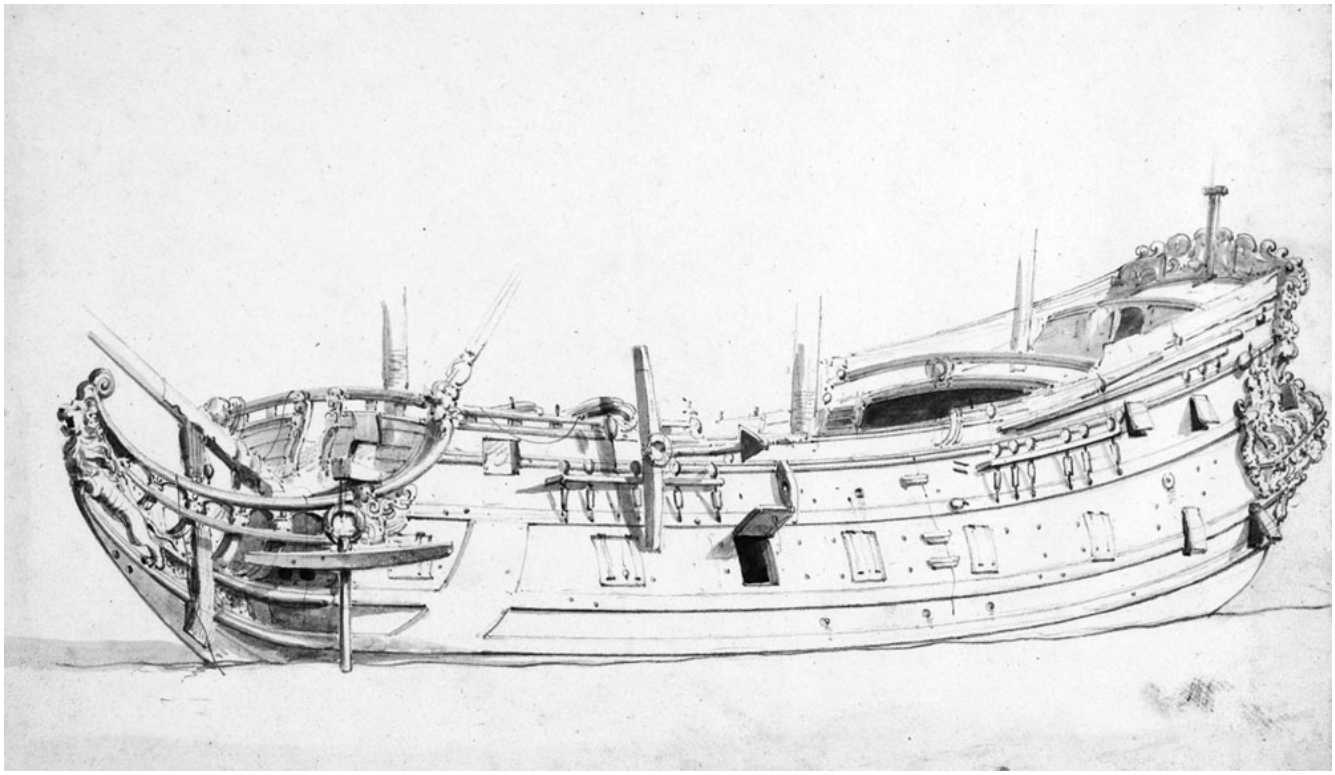
Gouden Leeuw was similar in size and layout to the *Dolphijn*, as shown in this portrait by the elder Van de Velde, probably done in 1667 when the ship was new. © *National Maritime Museum PZ7263*



This Van de Velde oil painting depicts the Battle of Texel, 1673, picking out the defence of the English *Prince* as its central theme. The ship in the left foreground flies the flag of Lt Admiral Cornelis Tromp, and since the ship is too small to represent the *Gouden Leeuw*, his original flagship, it is probably the *Komeetstar*, to which he transferred later. © *National Maritime Museum BHC0316*



A portrait by the elder Van de Velde of the damaged English *Swiftsure* (identified in an inscription). The ship was captured at the Four Days' Battle and later served as the Dutch *Oudshoorn*. This drawing was one of several used by the younger Van de Velde for a celebratory painting of the English prizes in Dutch waters. © *National Maritime Museum PT2432*



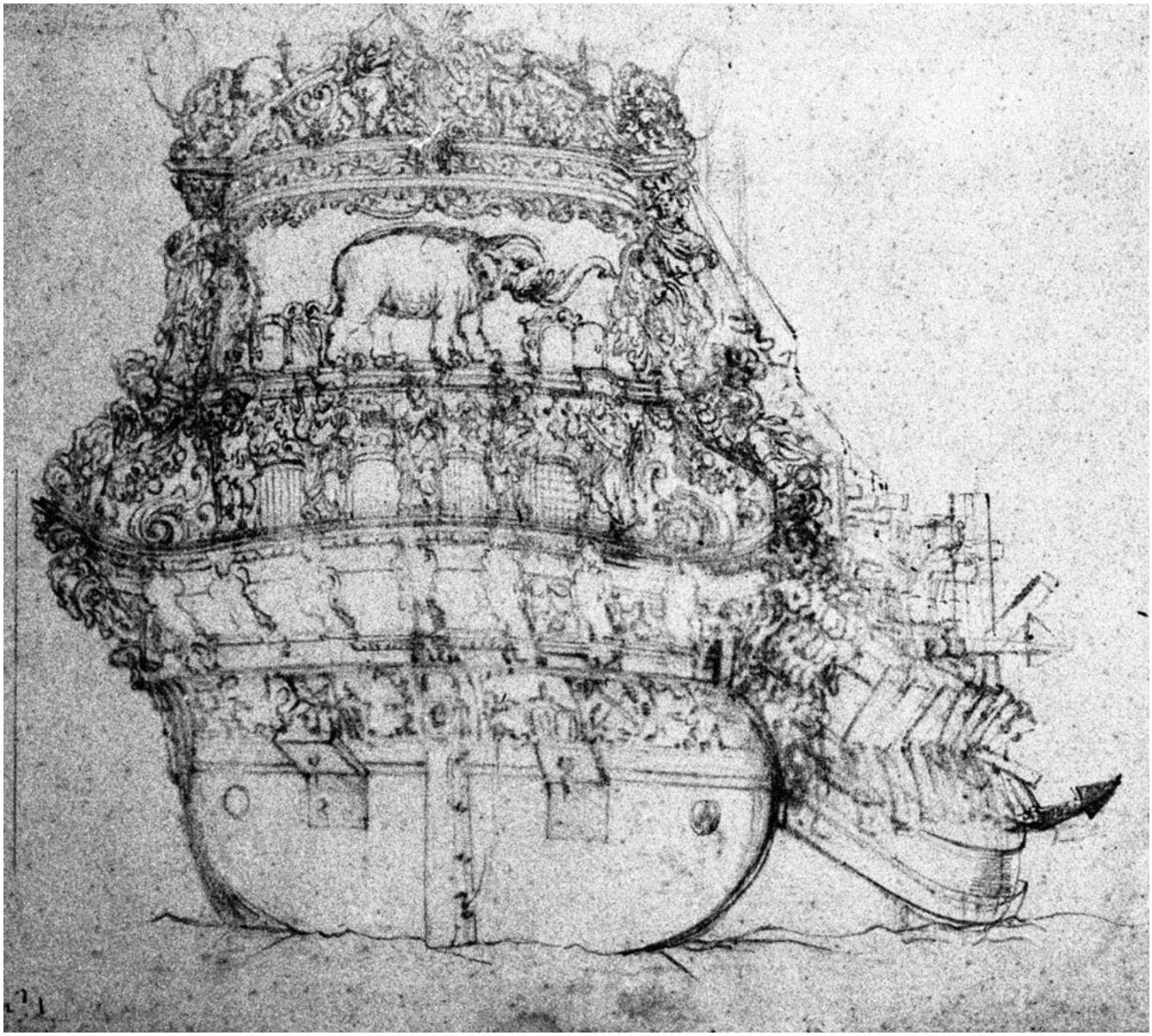
A small frigate, the 20-gun *Postiljon* was built at Amsterdam in 1666. This Van de Velde portrait is by the Younger. Dutch frigates tended to be built without a forecastle – as suggested here by the position of the gunports forward. English frigates were originally designed this way, but they soon acquired forecastle decks to prevent any seas breaking over the bows from washing down the length of the upper deck; the deck also made it easier to handle the headsails. © *National Maritime Museum PX6201*

Wapen van London

The *Wapen van London* was a fireship mentioned in 1666 and 1667.
Commander in May 1667: Gerrit Govertszoon Foreus (or Floriszoon?)
Armament: 4 guns

Witte Olifant or *Olifant*

The *Witte Olifant* was built at Amsterdam in 1666 by Jan van Rheenen. At the time, the name was spelled 'Oliphant'. The *Witte Olifant* was Isaac Sweers' flagship during the Third Anglo-Dutch War.
Commander on 7 May 1667: Vice Admiral Isaac Sweers
Commander on 5 November 1667: Vice Admiral Isaac Sweers
Captains in 1673: First Captain: Willem Knyff, Second Captain: Juriaan Baak
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 171ft × 43ft × 16ft ×?
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet given on 2 February 1672: 169ft ×? ×? ×?



A Van de Velde offset (and in reverse) of the stern of the *Witte Olifant*. This ship was another of Amsterdam's pseudo three-deckers and a sister-ship of the *Gouden Leeuw.*

© *National Maritime Museum PW6865 stern*

Dimensions in Amsterdam feet from French document:
169ft × 43ft ×? ×?
Armament on 7 May 1667: 80 guns
Armament on 5 November 1667: 80 guns
Crew on 7 May 1667: 450 sailors and 60 soldiers
Crew on 5 November 1667: 450 sailors and 60 soldiers
Crew on 2 February 1672: 380 sailors and 100 soldiers

Cypersche Kat

The *Cypersche Kat* was a fireship mentioned in 1667.
Commander on 7 May 1667: Rem Pieterszoon Mars
Armament on 7 May 1667: 4 guns
Crew on 7 May 1667: 20 men

Draeck, Draak, or *Groene Draak*

The fireship *Draeck* was mentioned in 1667 and was lost, either by burning or by being wrecked.
Commander on 7 May 1667: Willem Willemszoon
Armament on 7 May 1667: 4 guns
Crew on 7 May 1667: 20 men

Galei, Prins te Paard, or *Jonge Prins*

The *Galei* was a frigate or advice yacht first mentioned on 7 January 1667 and was last mentioned in 1696. A list from 1667 refers to the yacht as the *Galei* or *Jonge Prins*. There is also a reference to the *Prins te Paard*, which is shortened version of *Jonge Prinse te Paard* (young prince on horseback).
Commander in July 1671: Cornelis van der Zaan
Commander in May 1672: Marcus Willemszoon van Roye
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 10½ft × 19ft-1in × 9ft-1in
Armament on 7 January 1667: 12 guns
Crew on 7 January 1667: 50 men

Gouden Appel

The fireship *Gouden Appel* was men tioned in 1667.
Commander on 7 May 1667: Jan Baptista Graeff

Armament on 7 May 1667: 4 guns
Crew: 20 men

Groenwijf

The *Groenwijf* was built by Jan van Rheenen at Amsterdam 1667 and was last mentioned in 1696. In Fagel's papers, the *Groenwijf* was called a Fifth Rate, although the ship was usually described as a Sixth Rate (this was late in the century at a time when a system of rates was adopted similar to that of the English).
Commander in July 1675: Jan Noirot
Commander in 1696: Bincke Binckes
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 123ft × 30ft × 12½ft ×?
Armament: 36 guns
Crew in July 1675: 160 men
Crew in 1696: 140 men

Hertog van York, Wapen van Hertog van York (or Jorck)

The *Hertog van York* was a fireship first mentioned in 1667 and was lost at Tobago in 1677.
Commander on 7 May 1667: Gilles Gilleszoon
Armament on 7 May 1667: 4 guns
Armament in 1677: 26 guns
Crew on 7 May 1667: 20 men

Oudkarspel or *Oud Karspel*

The *Oudkarspel* was built at the naval yard at Amsterdam in 1667 by Jan van Rheenen. The *Oudkarspel* was lost at sea in 1692.
Commander on 23 May 1673: Jan de Jong
Commander in August 1673: Jan van Abkoude
Commander in 1686: Andries Stilte
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 123ft × 30ft × 12½ft ×?
Armament in August 1673: 34 guns
Armament in 1686: 36 guns
Crew on 23 May 1673: 114 sailors and 16 soldiers
Crew in August 1673: 103 sailors and 18 soldiers
Crew in 1686: 130 men

Sint Catharina

The *Sint Catharina* was a fireship mentioned in 1667. The ship almost certainly took part in the raid on the Medway.
Commander on 7 May 1667: Hendrik Esdre
Armament on 7 May 1667: 4 guns
Crew on 7 May 1667: 20 men

Susanna or *Suzanna*

The *Suzanna* was a fireship that took part in the Medway raid and was burnt.
Commander on 7 May 1667: Hendrik Hendrikszoon
Commander in June 1667: Hendrik Esdre
Armament on 7 May 1667: 4 guns
Crew on 7 May 1667: 20 men

Swarte Leeuw, Swarten Leeuw, or *Zwarte Leeuw*

The *Swarte Leeuw* was a fluyt or boeijer mentioned in 1667 and took part in the Medway raid. In June 1667 the *Swarte Leeuw* was used as an ammunition transport.
Commander on 25 June 1667: Claes Meesen van Raet

Windhond

The *Windhond* was first mentioned in 1667. The *Windhond* was employed as a fireship in 1671 and was captured by the French in 1675.
Commander on 7 May 1667: Jan Janszoon Verboekholt
Commander on 25 June 1667: Jacob Philipszoon
Commander on 28 July 1667: Jan Pieterszoon Vinkelbos or Vinckelbosch
Armament on 25 June 1667: 20 guns
Crew on 7 May 1667: 70 men
Crew on 28 July 1667: 70 men

Woerden

The *Woerden* was built about 1667 and was wrecked in 1683.
Commander on 7 May 1667: Hendrik Adriaanszoon
Commander on 25 June 1667: Hendrik Adriaanszoon
Commander in May 1672: Jacob Binckes
Commander in 1683: Jan de Witte

Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 150ft × 39ft ×? ×?
Armament on 7 May 1667: 68 guns
Armament on 25 June 1667: 68 guns
Armament on 2 February 1672: 70 guns
Armament in 1683: 24-18pdr, 24-12pdr, 22-4pdr
Crew on 7 May 1667: 275 sailors and 45 soldiers
Crew on 2 February 1672: 270 sailors and 70 soldiers

Bommel or *Wapen van Bommel*

The *Bommel* was built in 1668 and was lost at sea in 1688.
Commander in 1671: Jan Gijselszoon van Lier
Commander in 1672: Pieter Klaaszoon Dekker
Commander on 23 May 1673: Jan Bogaart
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 103¾ft × 25ft × 10¼ft ×?
Dimensions given in French list: 104ft × 27ft ×? ×?
Armament in 1671: 24 guns
Armament in August 1672: 22 guns
Armament given in French list: 25 guns
Crew in 1671: 80 sailors and 2 soldiers
Crew in August 1672: 79 sailors and 16 soldiers
Crew on 23 May 1673: 82 sailors and 18 soldiers
Crew in August 1673: 79 sailors and 6 soldiers

Leiden or *Wapen van Leiden*

The *Leiden* was built in 1668 and was last mentioned in 1677.
Commander from July 1675 to June 1676: Jan van Abkoude
Commander in February 1677: Jan Richewijn
Commander in March 1677: Galtie Galtjes
Armament in 1675 to 1676: 36 guns
Armament in March 1677: 34 guns
Crew: 160 men

Noord Holland

The *Noord Holland* was built at Amsterdam in 1670 and was scuttled by her crew after the Battle of Beachy Head in 1690.

Commander in 1690: Rudolf Swaen
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 134ft × 35ft × 14ft ×?
Armament in 1690: 44 guns
Crew in 1690: 190 men

Beemster

The *Beemster* was a fireship that was mentioned during 1671 and 1672. In 1671 the *Beemster* was a fireship attached to Lt Adm Van Ghent's squadron.
Commander in 1671: Hendrik Roseus
Commander on 4 February 1672: Hendrik Roseus
Commander on 9 May 1672: Hendrik Roseus
Crew in 1671: 20 men
Crew on 4 February 1672: 22 men
Crew on 9 May 1672: 22 men

Sollenburg

The fireship *Sollenburg* was mentioned during 1671 and 1672.
Commander on 4 February 1672: Jan Janszoon Bondt
Crew on 4 February 1672: 22 men

Velsen or *Wapen van Velsen*

The fireship *Velsen* was mentioned during 1671 to 1673.
Commander on 4 February 1672: Hendrik Hendrikszoon
Commander in June 1673: Hendrik Roseus
Armament in June 1673: 4 guns
Crew on 4 February 1672: 22 men
Crew in June 1673: 24 men

Appelka

The *Appelka* was a fireship mentioned in 1672.
Armament: 4 guns

Berg Etna or *Etna*

The fireship *Berg Etna* was mentioned from 1672. The *Berg Etna* served as a frigate in 1691. The ship was last mentioned in 1696 as part of Lt Admiral Philips van

Almonde's fleet.
Commander in October 1688: Sijmon Jacobszoon de Jongh
Armament in 1672: 4 guns
Armament in 1691: 18 guns
Crew in 1672: 22 men
Crew in October 1688: 22 men
Crew in 1691: 75 men
Crew in 1696: 22 men

Schattershoef

The *Schattershoef* was a Fourth Rate built at Amsterdam in 1672 by Jan van Rheenen. The *Schattershoef* was broken up in 1713.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 135ft × 35ft × 14ft ×?
Armament: 44 to 52 guns
Crew: 140 to 210 men

Zaaier

The fireship *Zaaier* was first mentioned in 1672 and was expended in 1674.
Commander in August 1673: Wijbrand Barendszoon
Armament: 4 guns
Crew: 22 men

Barkhout or *Berkhout*

The *Barkhout* was a transport fluyt mentioned in 1674.
Armament: 12 guns

Bonte Haan

The snow (snauw) *Bonte Haan* was mentioned in 1674.
Commander in June 1674: Zeger Korneliszoon Potter
Armament in June 1674: 8 guns
Crew in June 1674: 36 men

Tonijn

The advice yacht *Tonijn* was built in 1674. The *Tonijn* blew up during a fight with three Dunkirkers in August 1677. The *Tonijn* had fought in the Mediterranean in the

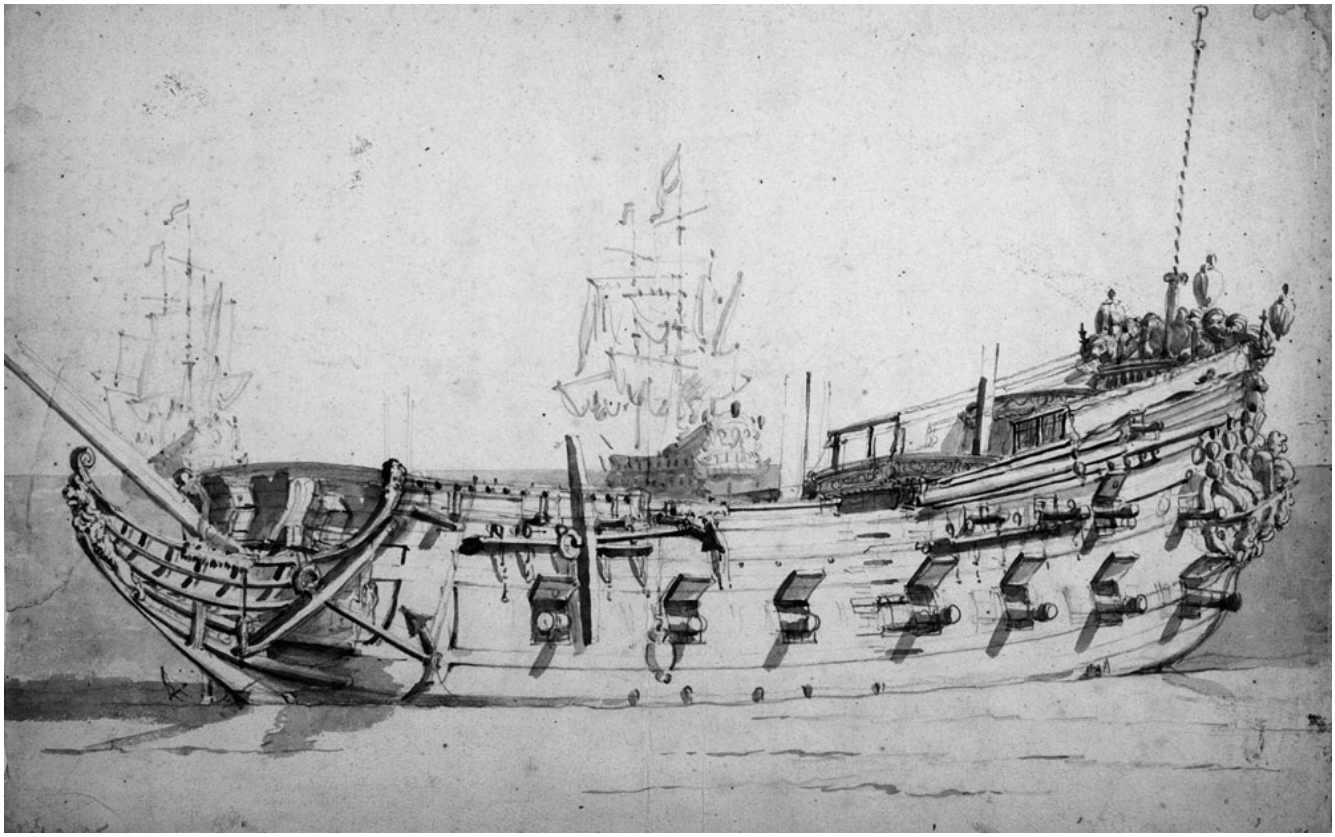
Battles of Stromboli, Etna, and Palermo in 1676.
Commander in May 1674: Philips Melkenberke
Commander in 1677: Hendrikus van der Merck
Armament in May 1674: 8 guns
Armament in 1677: 10 guns
Crew in May 1674: 28 men
Crew in August 1675: 36 men
Crew in 1677: 40 men

Bonte Haan

The snow (snauw) *Bonte Haan* was built by Jan Groen at Amsterdam in 1675 and was last mentioned in 1686.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 70ft × 19ft × 8½ft ×?
Armament in 1675: 8 guns

Blauwe Jacht

The *Blauwe Jacht* (yacht) was built at Amsterdam by Jan Groen in 1675. The *Blauwe Jacht* was sold for breaking up in 1714.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 75ft × 21ft × 8ft ×?
Armament: 6 guns



A portrait by the younger Van de Velde of the *Wulpenburg*. Michael Robinson, the great expert on the Van de Veldes, dates the drawing to about 1659, so it could not represent the ship of 1675 – and, indeed, it is difficult to see how the ship in this drawing could have mounted the 34 guns the 1675 *Wulpenburg* is listed as carrying in 1696 – but there is no record of an earlier warship of this name. © *National Maritime Museum PX6180*

Bruinvis

The *Bruinvis* was a Ninth Rate built at Amsterdam by Jan Groen in 1675 and was last mentioned in 1697.
Commander in 1688: Hendrik de Veer
Dimensions: 96ft × 24½ft × 10½ft ×?
Armament in 1675: 20 guns
Armament in 1693 as a fireship: 6 guns
Crew as a frigate: 75 men
Crew as a fireship: 22 men

Wulpenburg

The *Wulpenburg* was a convoyer built at Amsterdam in 1675 by Jan van Rheenen and was last mentioned in 1696.
Commander in 1688: Adriaan Northeij
Commander in 1696: Cdr Gouwenaar
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 112ft × 28ft × 11ft ×?
Armament in 1696: 34 guns
Crew in 1696: 110 men

Alcion

The *Alcion* was a French ship captured on 16 July 1676 at Petit-Grave in the bay Cul-de-Sac at Haiti. The *Alcion* was run ashore to prevent sinking during the battle on 3 March 1677 at Tobago.
Commander in 1677: Cornelis Stolwijk
Armament: 24 guns

Rotterdam

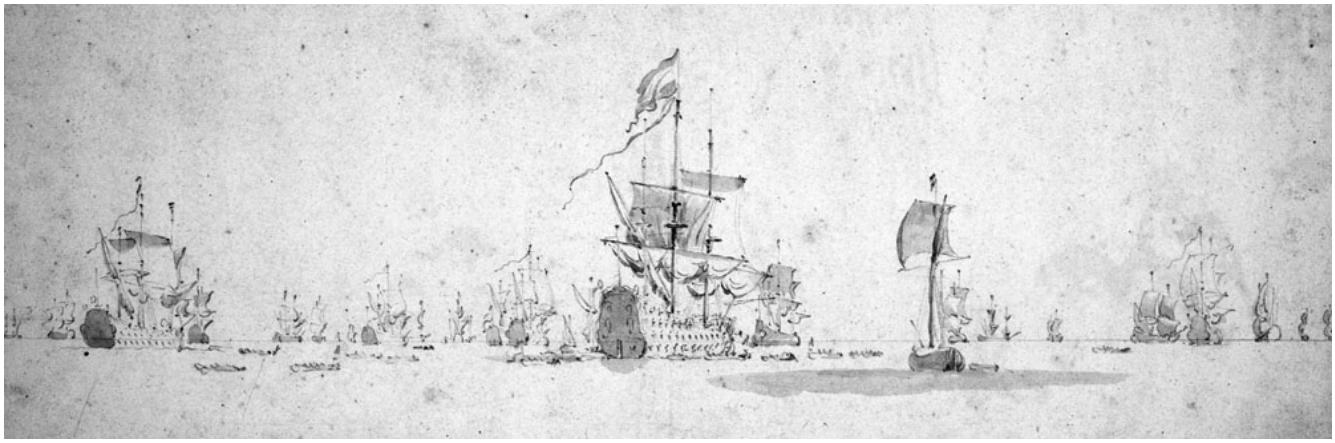
The *Rotterdam* was built in 1678.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 120ft × 32ft-2in × 12ft-1in ×?
Armament in 1692: 20-12pdr, 18-6pdr, 6-4pdr
Crew: 170 men

Delft Chamber of the East India Company

Delfland

The *Delfland* was built for Spain as the *Nuestra Señora del Rosario*. The ship was hired by the Delft Chamber of the East India Company at Amsterdam. The *Delfland* served with the fleet until the late summer of 1665, when the ship was damaged by a storm. The navy then discarded the ship.

Commander on 29 April 1665: Juriaen Juriaenszoon Poel
Commander in August 1665: Michiel De Ruyter
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 153ft × 37ft × 16ft × 7¾ft
Armament on 4 April 1665: 4 bronze 24pdr, 20 iron 18pdr, 20 iron 12pdr, 16 iron 6pdr, 4 iron 3pdr
Armament shown on 29 September 1665: 1-36pdr, 4-24pdr,
21-18pdr, 20-12pdr, 24-6pdr
Crew on 4 April 1665: 226 sailors and 76 soldiers
Crew on 29 April 1665: 200 sailors and 75 soldiers



This Van de Velde sketch shows the Dutch fleet on 17/27 August 1665, the centre of attention being a council of war aboard the *Delfland*, when she was commanded by Michiel de Ruyter. The ship was a large hired Indiaman originally built in the Netherlands for Spain.

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Rotterdam Chamber of the East India Company

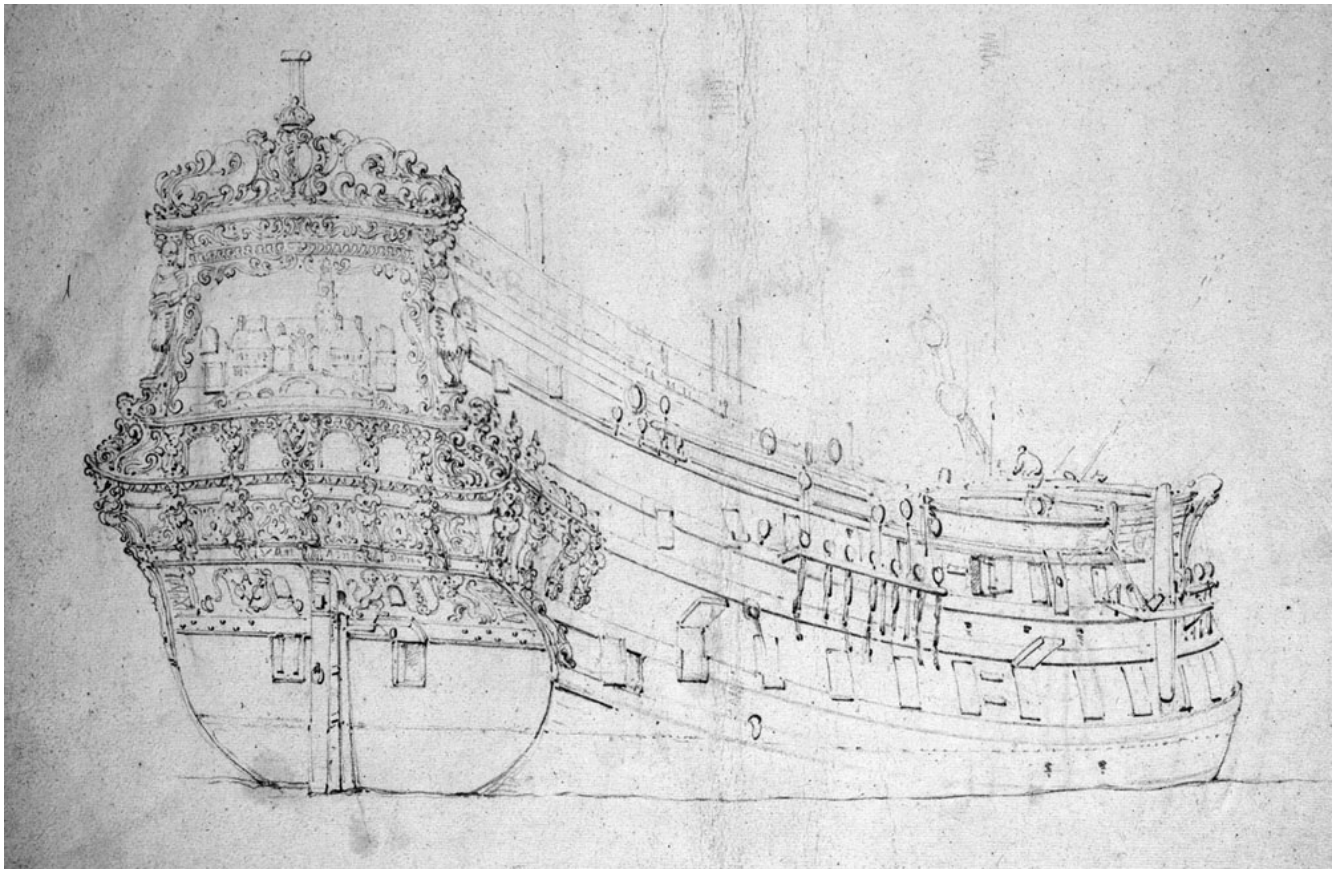
Batavia* or *Nieuw Batavia

The *Batavia* was a ship that was bought by the Rotterdam Chamber of the East India Company on 1 April 1665. The ship was hired by the Admiralty of Rotterdam for service with the fleet. At the Battle of Lowestoft, the captain avoided the action: he was court-martialled and condemned to be shot.
The *Batavia* was returned to the East India Company in 1666.
Commander in June 1665: Jan Pieterszoon Onclaer
Commander after June 1665: B Naeldhout
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 136ft × 29½ft × 14ft × 7ft
Armament in 1665: 20-12pdr, 16-8pdr, 8-3pdr
Crew: 150 sailors and 50 soldiers

Amsterdam Chamber of the East India Company

Beurs van Amsterdam

The *Beurs van Amsterdam* was built for service with the East India Company in 1654, and in 1665 the ship was hired for service with the navy. The *Beurs van Amsterdam* was returned to the East India Company in 1666.
Commander in 1665: Cornelis Muts
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 130ft × 31½ft × 12¾ft × 7ft
Armament on 29 April 1665: 4-18pdr, 20-12pdr, 18-6pdr, 10-3pdr
Crew on 29 April 1665: 145 sailors and 60 soldiers



A large Indiaman of 52 guns hired from the Amsterdam Chamber in 1665, the *Beurs van Amsterdam* was built in 1654. In terms of layout and decorative scheme, this Van de Velde pencil offset demonstrates how difficult it is to distinguish between warships and Indiamen on appearance alone. © *National Maritime Museum PY1772-001*

Brack or *Brak*

The *Brack* was part of the fleet that sailed for the Battle of Lowestoft on 23 May 1665. The ship was said to be owned by the East India Company – possibly the ship built in 1649 for the Admiralty of Amsterdam.
Commander on 23 May 1665: Enno Doodes in place of Gerrit Polanen
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 116ft × 24ft ×? ×?
Armament on 31 March 1665: 12-4pdr, possibly in addition to 4-8pdr and 2-3pdr

Carolus Quintus

The *Carolus Quintus* was an East Indiaman that served with the fleet in 1665, when the ship was captured by the English and renamed *Charles V*. The ship reverted to *Carolus Quintus* when recaptured by the Dutch.
Commander on 29 April 1665: Joris Janszoon Cuten
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 132ft × 32ft × 13½ft ×?
Armament on 29 April 1665: 8-18pdr, 16-12pdr, 20-8pdr, and 10-3pdr
Crew on 29 April 1665: 140 sailors and 85 soldiers

Ruijter

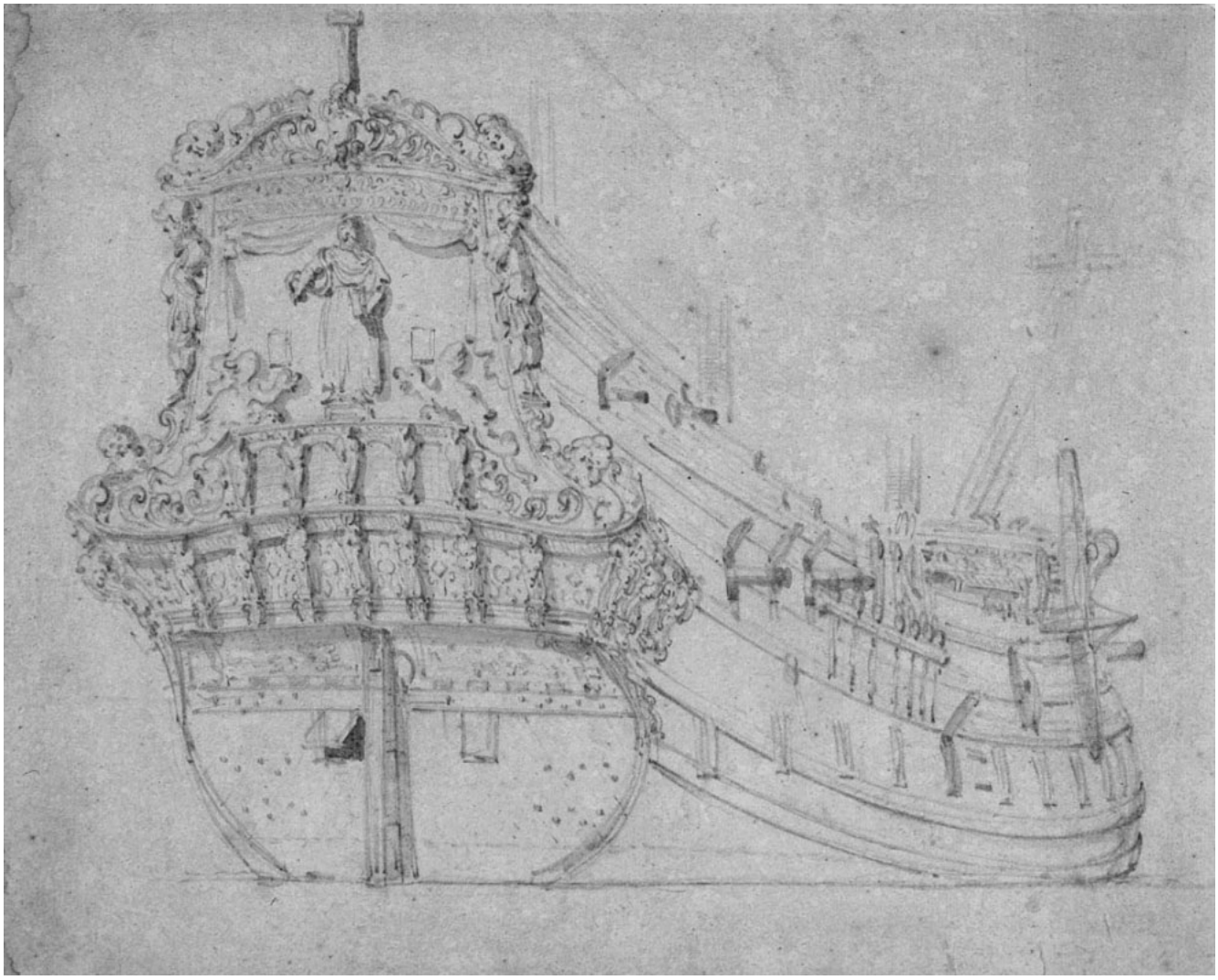
The *Ruijter* was built for the East India Company as an armed yacht and was given to the state. The *Ruijter* was captured by the English and renamed the *Horseman* and was classified as a flyboat.
Commander in 1665: Jan de Vogel
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 95ft × 24½ft × 10½ft × 5¾ft
Armament: 10-6pdr, 6-3pdr, 2-2pdr
Crew: 65 sailors and 10 soldiers

Enkhuizen Chamber of the East India Company

Sint Paulus

This *Sint Paulus* was one of two East Indiamen with the same name. In 1665 this *Sint Paulus* was 8 years old. The ship was captured by the English and burnt.
Commander in 1665: Jan Cornelissen Raep
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 137ft × 28ft × 13½ft × 6ft-7in
Armament in 1665: 10 or 12-18pdr, 12 or 14-12pdr, 14-8pdr, 4-4pdr

Crew in 1665: 150 sailors and 50 soldiers (although in June, there were only 139 men actually on board)



Identified by the image of St Paul on the tafferel as the *Sint Paulus*, this Van de Velde drawing might portray one of two Indiamen of this name, both hired in 1665 and roughly the same size and gun power. The slightly larger ship was hired from the Enkhuizen Chamber and the other from Middelburgh. Ships of the same name serving simultaneously is one of the most common difficulties of studying Dutch warships in this period. © *National Maritime Museum PW6522*

Hoorn Chamber of the East India Company

Agatha

The *Agatha* was an East India Company yacht from the Hoorn Chamber that was said to have been hired by the Admiralty of Zeeland in 1665. The *Agatha* was apparently built in 1653 for service with the East India Company. The *Agatha* was eventually sold to Denmark in 1666, and renamed *Farø* by the Danes. She was hulked in 1689.

Commander in 1665: Gerrit Claessen Posthoorn
Dimensions in Danish feet: 119ft × 27ft × 12ft-2in ×?
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 132ft × 30ft × 13½ft ×?
Armament in 1665: 4-12pdr, 10-8pdr, 10-4pdr, 4-3pdr, 2-2pdr, 2-1pdr
Armament in Danish service: 40 to 42 guns

Nagelboom

The *Nagelboom* was built in 1660 at Zaandam for service with the East India Company and was hired in 1665. The English captured the *Nagelboom* during the Battle of Lowestoft in 1665, but the ship was recaptured by the Dutch at the Four Days' Battle in 1666.

Commander in 1665: Captain Boon
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 143ft × 34½ft × 15ft ×?
Armament in 1665: 52 guns
Crew in 1665: 225 men

Middelburgh Chamber of the East India Company

Oranje

The *Oranje* was built in 1642 by Baas Bestevaer at the East India Company shipyard at Middelburg. The *Oranje* was hired for service with the fleet in 1665 and fought at the Battle of Lowestoft, where the ship was captured and burnt by the English. The *Oranje* had been severely damaged while fighting the Duke of York's flagship, *Royal Charles*, in the engagement. The dimensions are controversial, as some experts believe that this was a ship of 170-foot length, which would be consistent with the East India Company Charters for ship dimensions.

Commander: Bastiaen Centsen (or Sentsen)
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 180ft × 42ft × 15ft × 7ft (draft 17ft)
Armament on 20 March 1665: 28-18pdr, 28-12pdr, 12-6pdr and 4pdr
Armament in June 1665: 4-24pdr, 24-18pdr, 6-12pdr, 20-8pdr, 22-4pdr

Sint Paulus

The *Sint Paulus* was an East Indiaman that was hired for use with the fleet in 1665.
Commander in 1665: Cornelis Thomaszoon
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 130ft × 28½ft × 13ft × 6ft
Armament in 1665: 18-12pdr, 12-8pdr, 6-6pdr, 4-3pdr
Crew on 29 April 1665: 102 sailors and 50 soldiers
Crew on 27 May 1665: 200 men

Admiralty of the Noorderkwartier

Noorderkwartier

The *Noorderkwartier* was a Third Rate built in 1664 and sold in 1686. The *Noorderkwartier* was in De Ruyter's squadron that was off the coast of Africa and that went to America in 1664 and 1665 to recapture outposts that had been taken by the English at the start of the Second Anglo-Dutch War.
Commander in 1664 and 1665: Vice Admiral Jan Corneliszoon van Meppel
Commander on 24 February 1666: Pieter Claeszoon Wijnbergen
Commander on 2 April 1666: Pieter Claeszoon Wijnbergen
Commander on 25 August 1667: Pieter Claeszoon Wijnbergen
Commander in July 1672: Jan Dik
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 136ft × 36ft × 13½ft × 7½ft
Armament in 1664 and 1665: 50 guns
Armament on 2 April 1666: 56 guns
Armament on 11 December 1665: 60 guns
Armament on 24 February 1666: 56 guns
Armament on 25 August 1667: 60 guns
Armament in 1683: 12-18pdr, 12-12pdr, 22-8pdr, 14-4pdr
Crew in 1664 and 1665: 258 men
Crew on 11 December 1665: 250 men
Crew on 24 February 1666: 275 men

Crew on 2 April 1666: 260 sailors and 40 soldiers
Crew in July 1672: 256 sailors and 13 soldiers

Wapen van Holland or *Roode Leeuw*

The *Wapen van Holland* was built in 1664. The ship was in De Ruyter's squadron during 1664 to 1665, at the beginning of the Second Anglo-Dutch War.
Commander in 1664 to 1665: Dirk Gerritszoon Pomp
Commander in August 1673: Matthijs Dirkszoon Pijl
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet on 26 February 1674: 134ft × 34ft × 13ft × 7¼ft
Armament in 1664 to 1665: 36 guns
Armament in August 1673: 44 guns
Armament on 26 February 1674: 46 guns
Crew in 1664 to 1665: 150 men
Crew in August 1673: 180 men

Wapen van Medemblik

The *Wapen van Medemblik* was built in about 1664. The *Wapen van Medemblik* was probably built to similar dimensions to the *Wapen van Holland*.
Commander on 27 April 1665: Captain Houttuijn
Commander on 2 April 1666: Claes Valehen
Commander from May 1672 until 21 August 1673: Hendrik Visscher (killed at the Battle of the Texel/Kijkduin)
Armament on 27 April 1665: 6 iron 18pdr, 18 iron 12pdr, 16 iron 8pdr, 4 bronze 6pdr, 2 iron 4pdr
Armament on 11 December 1665: 50 guns
Armament on 2 April 1666: 46 guns
Armament on 16 May 1673: 22-12pdr, 12-8pdr, 10-6pdr
Crew on 27 April 1665: 171 sailors, 29 marines, and 38 soldiers
Crew on 11 December 1665: 200 men
Crew on 2 April 1666: 205 sailors and 35 soldiers
Crew on 16 May 1673: 210 men planned and 196 actually on board

Wapen van Monnikendam or *Monnikendam*

The *Wapen van Monnikendam* was built in 1664 and was wrecked in 1683.
Commander on 25 August 1667: Pieter Kerseboom

Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 140ft × 37ft × 14ft × 7¼ft
Armament on 25 August 1667: 62 guns
Armament on 26 February 1674: 66 guns

Wapen van Enkhuizen or *Maagd van Enkhuizen*

The *Wapen van Enkhuizen* was built in 1665.
Commander on 2 April 1666: Schout-bij-Nacht Stachouwer
Commander on 25 August 1667: Schout-bij-Nacht David Vlugh
Commander on 16 May 1673: Schout-bij-Nacht David Vlugh
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet on 26 February 1674: 150ft × 39ft × 14ft × 7¾ft
Armament on 2 April 1666: 68 guns
Armament on 25 August 1667: 72 guns
Armament on 16 May 1673: 4-24pdr, 22-18pdr, 26-12pdr, 20-6pdr
Crew on 2 April 1666: 310 sailors and 50 soldiers
Crew on 16 May 1673: 346 men

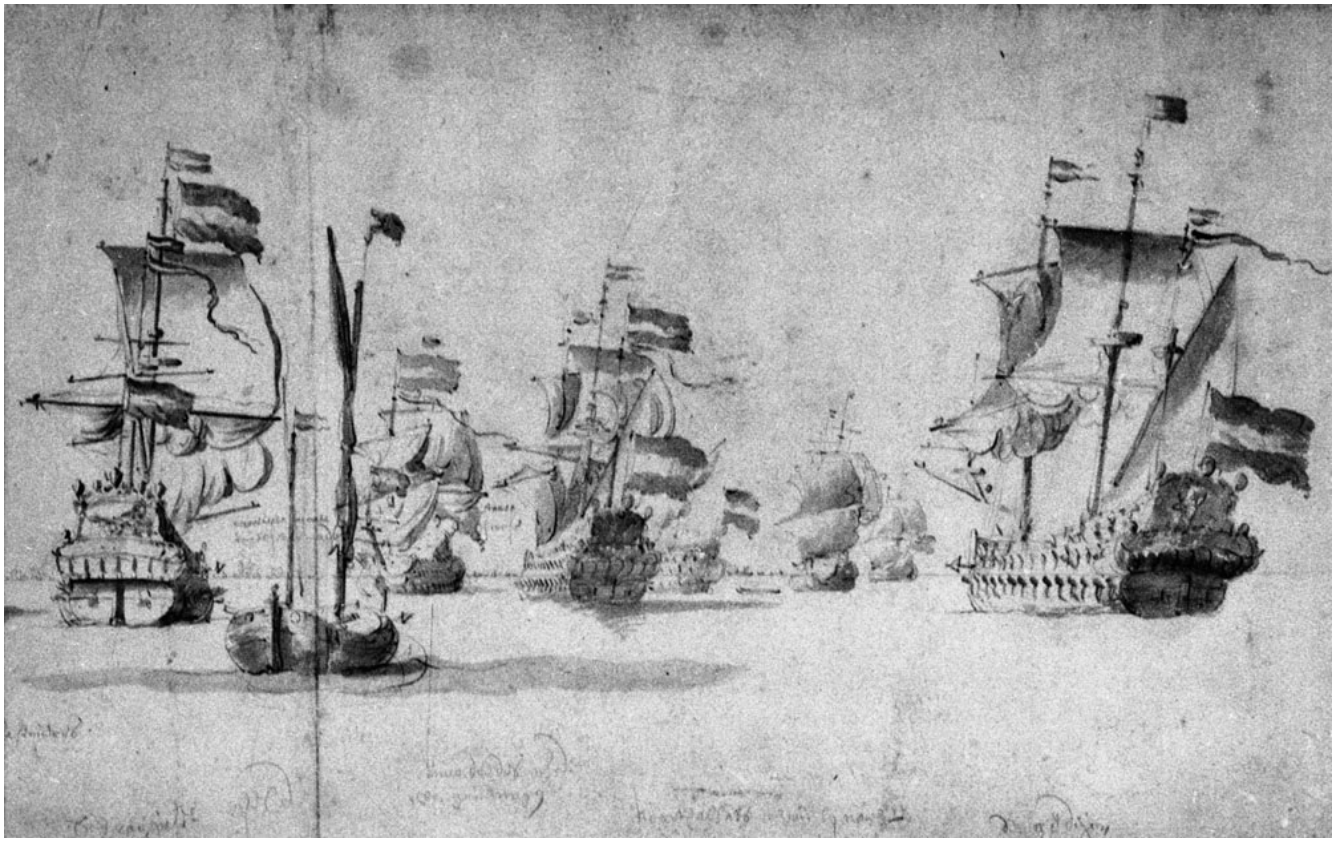
Pacificatie or *Gedwongen Vrede*

The *Pacificatie* was built in 1665 and was last mentioned in 1686.
Commander on 2 April 1666: Vice Admiral Volkert Schram
Commander on 25 August 1667: Vice Admiral Volkert Schram
Commander on 7 June 1673: Vice Admiral Volkert Schram
Commander in August 1673: Cornelis Backer (or Bakker)
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet on 16 February 1674: 160ft × 40ft × 14½ft × 7¾ft
Armament on 2 April 1666: 70 guns
Armament on 25 August 1667: 78 guns
Armament on 7 June 1673: 80 guns
Crew on 2 April 1666: 305 sailors and 75 soldiers
Crew in June 1666: 248 sailors and 78 soldiers
Crew on 7 June 1673: 340 sailors

Prins van Oranje, Jonge Prins, or *Willem Prins van Oranje*

The *Prins van Oranje* was built at Medemblik by Cornelis Janssen Olij in 1665 to 1666. The *Prins van Oranje* was last mentioned in 1686.
Commander on 25 June 1667: Gerrit Boos
Commander on 25 August 1667: Gerrit Boos

Commander on 16 May 1673: Claes Valehen
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet given on 26 February 1674: 150ft × 39ft × 14ft × 7½ft
Armament on 25 June 1667: 62 guns
Armament on 25 August 1667: 62 guns
Armament in 1674: 64 or 68 guns



Van de Velde was present at the Battle of Solebay, 2 June (or 29 May Old Style) 1672, and in this view he shows his galjoot in the left foreground. Ahead, stern-on, is the *Pacificatie*, identified by an inscription as the flagship of Volkert Schram, 'the Vice Admiral of North Holland'. The ship to the right is the *Gideon* of the Amsterdam Admiralty, with Friesland's *Groningen* (bow view) and *Wapen van Enkhuizen*, another Noorderkwartie ship, in the centre. © *National Maritime Museum PW6867*

Alkmaar or *Wapen van Alkmaar*

The Fourth Rate *Alkmaar* was built by Jacob Willemssen at Enkhuizen in 1666. The ship was last mentioned in 1693. On 7 June 1672 the *Alkmaar* fought in the Battle of Solebay, and the following year she saw action in all the major battles, including the two Schooneveld battles and the Battle of the Texel or Kijkduin. The *Alkmaar* also fought in the Battle of Beachy Head in 1690 and was heavily damaged. After this battle, the *Alkmaar* reportedly lay in the Thames with a missing mast and with 39 holes in one side.

Commander on 25 August 1667: Captain de Boer
Commander in June 1671: Jan Croock
Commander in 1690: Jan Kalf
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 140ft × 37ft × 14ft × 7¾ft
Armament on 25 August 1667: 62 guns
Armament in 1690: 50 guns
Crew in June 1671: 186 sailors and 56 soldiers
Crew in 1673: 250 sailors and 10 soldiers
Crew in 1690: 200 men

Westfriesland

The *Westfriesland* was first mentioned in 1666.

Commander on 2 April 1666: Adriaan Houttuijn
Commander on 25 August 1667: Lt Admiral Meppel
Commander on 16 May 1673: Jan Heck
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 160ft × 40ft × 14½ft × 7¾ft
Armament on 2 April 1666: 66 guns
Armament on 25 August 1667: 78 guns
Armament on 16 May 1673: 6 bronze 36pdr, 2 bronze 18pdr, 18 iron 18pdr, 28 iron 12pdr, 2 bronze 6pdr, 22 iron 6pdr
Armament in 1674: 78 or 80 guns
Armament in 1683: 6-36pdr, 26-18pdr, 24-12pdr, 20-6pdr, 4-3pdr
Crew on 2 April 1666: 300 sailors and 50 soldiers
Crew on 16 May 1673: 324 men

Eenhoorn or *Wapen van Hoorn*

The *Eenhoorn* was built in 1666 or 1667.
Commander on 2 April 1666: Lt Admiral Meppel
Commander on 25 August 1667: Johan Belgicus Graaf van Hoorne
Commander on 16 May 1673: Jan Dick
Commander on 26 February 1674: Captain Dick
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet given on 26 February 1674: 150ft × 38ft × 14ft × 7¾ft
Armament on 2 April 1666: 70 guns
Armament on 25 August 1667: 66 guns
Armament on 14 May 1673: 8-24pdr, 18-18pdr, 26-12pdr, 10-6pdr, 6-3pdr, 2-2pdr
Armament on 26 February 1674: 70 guns
Crew on 2 April 1666: 325 sailors and 75 soldiers
Crew on 16 May 1673: 335 men

Justina van Nassau

The *Justina van Nassau* was built by Wouter Sybrantssen at Enkhuizen in 1667. The ship was last mentioned in 1686.
Commander on 25 June 1667: Jan Heck
Commander on 25 August 1667: Jan Heck
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet on 26 February 1674: 145ft × 38ft × 14ft × 7¾ft
Armament on 25 June 1667: 60 guns
Armament on 25 August 1667: 60 guns
Armament on 16 May 1673: 8-24pdr, 15-18pdr, 24-12pdr,
12-6pdr, 6-4pdr
Crew on 16 May 1674: 280 men

Mercurius

The *Mercurius* was built in 1669 and was last mentioned in 1690.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 106ft × 26ft × 12ft ×?
Armament in 1683: 18-8pdr, 12-4pdr, 2-1pdr

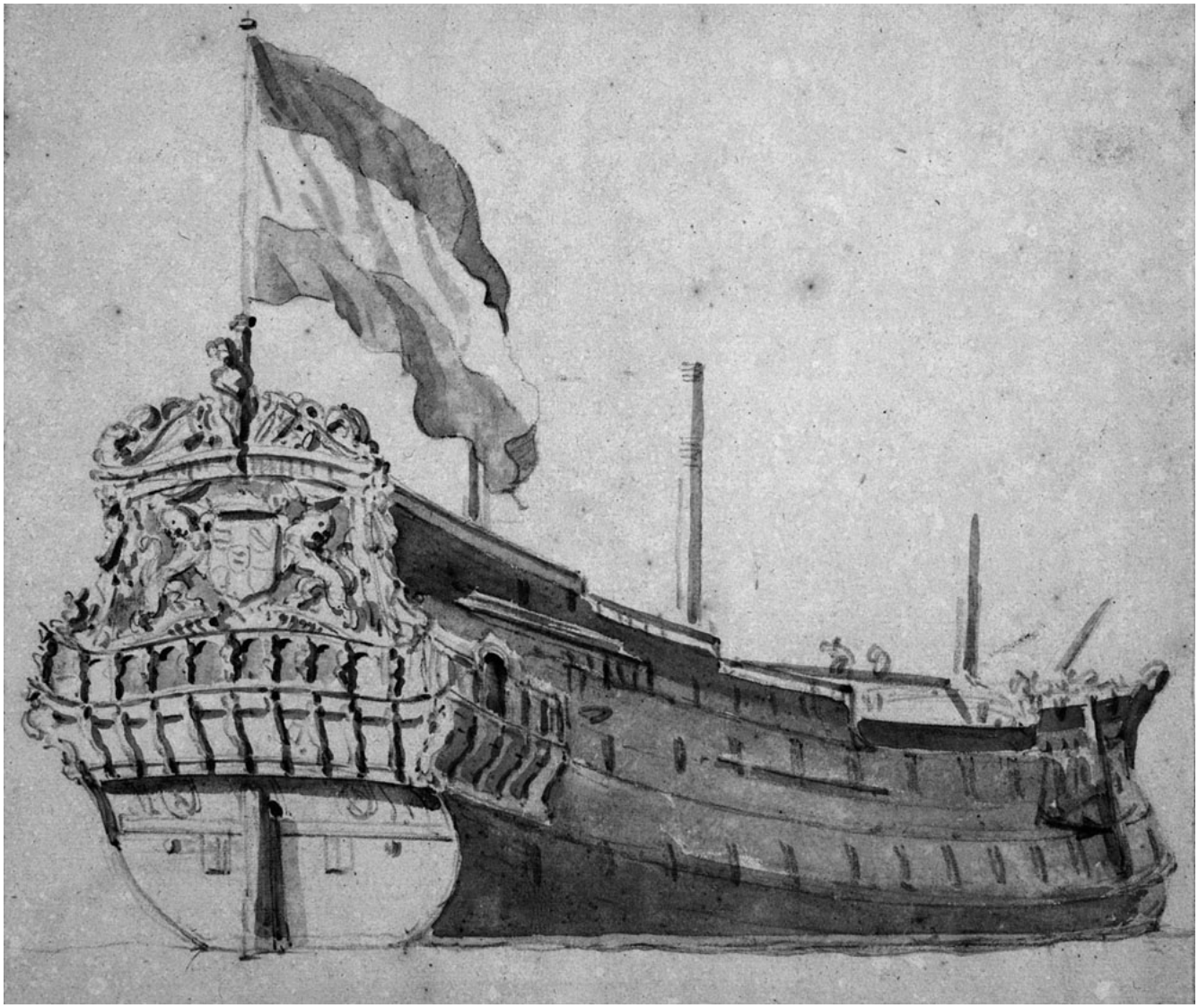
Witte Mol

The *Witte Mol* was a fireship mentioned in 1672 to 1673.
Commander on 16 May 1673: Hendrik Munt
Armament: 2 to 4 guns

Crew: 16 sailors

Christina Leonora or *Christina*

The *Christina Leonora* was a fireship first mentioned in 1673.
Commander on 16 May 1673: Dirk Bokkes
Armament: 2 guns
Crew: 16 sailors



A Van de Velde portrait of *Westfriesland*, 78 guns. This large two-decker was often the flagship of the Noordkwartier contingent in the 1660s.

© *National Maritime Museum PY1790*

Admiralty of Zeeland

Zwanenburg or *Swanenburg*

The *Zwanenburg* was built in Veere in 1661 by Geleyn Keyser. The *Zwanenburg* was burnt in the Battle of Lowestoft.
Commander: Cornelis Kuiper
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 110ft × 26ft × 10ft × 6ft
Armament in April 1665: 4 bronze 12pdr, 4 bronze 6pdr, 20 iron 6pdr, 2 bronze 3pdr
Crew: 110 sailors and 30 soldiers

Schakerloo

The *Schakerloo* was built at Veere by Geleyn Keyser in 1661. The ship was captured by the English *Tiger* at Cadiz on 23 February 1674, but later released when news arrived that the war was over.
Commander in June 1665: Jan Crijnssen
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 106ft × 26ft × 10ft ×?
Armament in June 1666: 8-8pdr, 17-6pdr, 3-4pdr, and 2-3pdr
Crew in June 1666: 105 sailors and 30 soldiers

Delft

The *Delft* was built in 1664 and was last mentioned in 1674.
Commander in June 1665: Jan Bankert
Commander in August 1673: Adriaan Bankert the Younger
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 116ft × 28ft × 11½ft × 6½ft
Armament in June 1665: 32 guns
Armament on 30 March 1665: 14-12pdr, 14-6pdr, 2-4pdr, 4-3pdr
Crew on 1 April 1665: 130 sailors and 40 soldiers
Crew in August 1673: 120 sailors and 11 soldiers

Zeelandia

The *Zeelandia* was built in 1664 and was mentioned from 1664 until 1668.
Commander in 1666: Abraham Crijnssen
Dimensions: 116ft × 28ft × 11½ft ×?

Armament in June 1666: 16-12pdr, 10-6pdr, 6-5 and 6pdr, and 4-4pdr
Armament in August 1666: 34 guns
Crew in June 1666: 100 sailors and 35 soldiers



An oil painting by Daniel Schellinks showing, in four different stages, the action between the *Shakerloo* and the larger English *Tiger* off Cadiz on 23 February 1674 (Old Style). The *Shakerloo* was captured but the arrival later of four Dutch warships turned the tables, and the ship and her crew were released. © *National Maritime Museum BHC0320*

Eendracht

The *Eendracht* was in service in 1665 and was captured by the English, who renamed the ship *Unity*. The *Unity* was recaptured by the Dutch in 1667 and renamed *Jonathan*.

Dimensions in English style: keel 95ft, beam 24½ft, depth of hold 9ft-2in
Armament in English service: 32 guns

Hazewindhond or Windhond

The *Hazewindhond* was an advice yacht that was first mentioned in 1665 and last recorded in 1673.

Commander in 1673: Tobias Adriaanszoon
Armament in 1673: 7 guns
Crew in 1673: 25 men

Walcheren

The *Walcheren* was built in 1665 at Vlissingen by Mattheus Sluyck. The *Walcheren* was wrecked in 1689.

Commander in June 1667: Adriaan Bankert
Commander on 17 May 1672: Lt Adm Adriaan Bankert
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 155ft × 40ft × 15½ft × 7¾ft
Armament: 70 guns
Crew on 17 May 1672: 210 sailors, 70 marines, and 130 soldiers

Zierikzee

The *Zierikzee* was built at Zierikzee in 1665 by Wisse Adriaensen.

Commander on 25 June 1667: Vice Admiral Cornelis Evertsen the Younger
Commander on 17 May 1672: Vice Admiral Cornelis Evertsen the Younger
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 145ft × 39ft × 14½ft × 7½ft
Armament in 1667: 24-24pdr, 23-12pdr, 10-8pdr
Armament on 25 June 1667: 60 guns
Armament in 1673: 20-24pdr, 8-18pdr, 20-12pdr, 12-8pdr
Crew on 17 May 1672: 170 sailors, 74 marines, and 86 soldiers

Gekroonde Burgh or *Gecroonden Burcht*

The *Gecroonden Burcht* was built at Zierikzee in 1666 by Bastiaen Vogelaer.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 150ft ×? ×? ×?
Armament: 70 guns

Oranje

The *Oranje* was a spiegelship built at Veere in 1666 by Adriaen Kakelaer. Due to the difficulties in finding enough guns to arm the ship, the *Oranje* did not see action until the Battle of Solebay in 1672. The *Oranje* was last mentioned in an inventory from 1684 at Veere.
Commander on 17 May 1672: Commandeur Jan Matthijsen
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 142ft × 37ft × 14ft ×?
Armament in 1683: 6-24pdr, 8-18pdr, 14-12pdr, 8-8pdr, 18-6pdr, 6-3pdr
Crew on 17 May 1672: 156 sailors, 30 marines, and 126 soldiers

Domburg

The *Domburg* was built at Vlissingen in 1666 by Pieter Leynssen.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 145ft × 38ft × 14ft ×?
Armament in 1666: 10-24pdr, 14-18pdr, 19-12pdr, 10-8pdr, 6-6pdr
Armament in 1673: 10-24pdr, 14-18pdr, 16-12pdr, 12-8pdr, 4-6pdr

Tholen

The *Tholen* was built at Veere in 1665 to 1666 (the ship was still under construction in August 1665). The *Tholen* was captured and burnt at the St James' Day Battle in 1666.
Commander in June 1666: Vice Admiral Adriaan Bankert
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 145ft × 38ft × 14ft ×?
Armament in June 1666: 8-24pdr, 20-18pdr, 2-14pdr, 22-12pdr, 4-6pdr, 4-4pdr
Crew in June 1666: 210 sailors and 80 soldiers

Aardenburg

Aardenburg was a fluyt in service 1666–1667. One of the ships in Abraham Crijnssen's squadron in the West Indies in 1667 that took part in the capture of Surinam. The *Aardenburg* sailed from Veere on 30 December 1666 and returned to Vlissingen on 25 August 1667.
Armament: 14 guns

Crew: 40 men

Zwanenburg

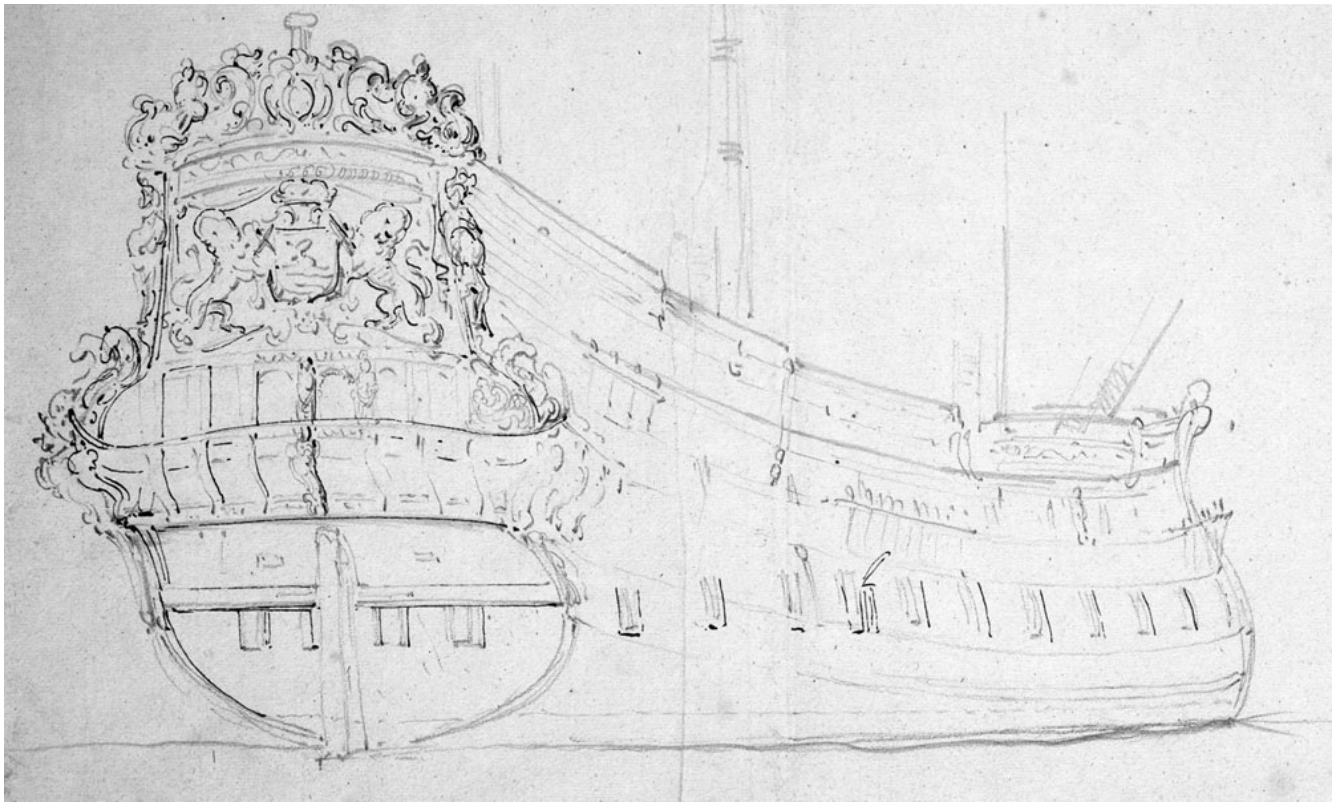
This ship was the English Fourth Rate *St Patrick* captured in a fight with the Dutch *Delft* and *Schakerloo* on 5 February 1667 off the North Foreland and renamed *Zwanenburg*.

English **Armament:** 20-24pdr, 2-18pdr, 22-9pdr, 4-4pdr

Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 142ft ×? ×? ×?



Tholen's career was very short. When first commissioned, she was the flagship of Vice Admiral Adriaan Bankert at the Four Days' Battle in 1666, but was lost less than two months later at the St James' Day fight. This painting by Pieter Corneliszoon van Soest is a stylised representation of the first engagement. © *National Maritime Museum BHC0284*



A quick sketch by Van de Velde identified by the artist as the *Oranje* ‘of Zeeland’. The identification is supported by Zeeland heraldry and the date ‘1666’ at the top of the tafferel. Just to prove that the Van de Veldes were not omniscient, the inscription says the ship was built at Vlissingen whereas she was actually constructed at Veere on the opposite side of Walcheren island. © *National Maritime Museum PY1792*

Tonijn

The *Tonijn* was an advice yacht built in 1672 at Middelburg by Willem de Graef.
Armament: 5 to 6 guns
Crew: 23 to 30 men

Bruijnvisch

The *Bruijnvisch* was an advice yacht built at Vlissingen in 1672 by Joos Elynck. The *Bruijnvisch* was last mentioned in 1674.
Armament: 6 guns

Zeehond

The *Zeehond* was an advice yacht built at Veere in 1672 by Adriaen Kakelaer. The *Zeehond* seems to have been still in existence in 1684, when a *Zeehond* was listed as a snow (snauw) that was lying at Veere.
Commander in 1672 to 1673: Captain M Andrieszoon
Armament: 6 guns
Crew: 23 men

Arend

The *Arend* was a fireship mentioned in 1673 and expended in battle.



An oil painting attributed to Ludolf Backhuysen and provisionally dated to around 1680 shows a States yacht in the foreground. Primarily intended as the personal transport for important officials, Dutch yachts were much used in wartime for carrying messages, scouting for the main fleets and standing by the flagships in action for numerous ancillary duties. Their fore-and-aft rig, combined with leeboards to reduce leeway, made them handy, weatherly and fast. © *National Maritime Museum BHC0919*

Admiralty of Friesland

Postiljon van Smirna

The *Postiljon van Smirna* was a merchant ship hired by the Admiralty of Friesland in 1664. The ship fought in the Battle of Lowestoft in 1665 and was damaged below the waterline; leaking and in danger of sinking, after the battle the *Postiljon van Smirna* was sent to the Vlie for repairs. In August 1665 the ship almost ran into the English fleet, but escaped due to the Schipper, Huisduiner being alert to the situation. The ship also served into 1666 and is not mentioned thereafter.

Commander in 1665: Barend Hiddeszoon de Vries
Commander in August 1665 and 1666: Commander Yke Hilkeszoon Colaert
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 118ft × 29ft × 12ft × 6ft
Armament in April 1665: 2-24pdr, 6-18pdr, 14-12pdr, 16-8pdr, 2-6pdr

Abrahams Offerande

Abrahams Offerande was a fireship built in 1665 and lost in a storm on 8 September 1665 with only three survivors. The *Abrahams Offerande* fought at Bergen and served in the North Sea.

Commander: Oliver Aggeszoon

Brandaris

The fireship *Brandaris* was mentioned in 1665.

Commander in 1665: Captain Stuijvesande

Groot Frisia

The *Groot Frisia* was built by Harmen Nauta at Harlingen in 1665. The Groot Frisia was last mentioned in 1692.

Commander in June 1666: Tjerk Hiddeszoon de Vries
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 150ft × 40ft × 14½ft × 8ft
Armament in June 1666: 72 guns
Crew in June 1666: 340 sailors and 53 soldiers

Prins Hendrik Casimir

The *Prins Hendrik Casimir* was built in 1665 and was last mentioned in 1692.

Commander in June 1666: Hendrik Bruynsvelt
Commander on 25 June 1667: Hendrik Bruynsvelt
Commander in August 1673: Hendrik Bruynsvelt
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 150ft × 40ft × 14½ft × 8ft
Armament on 25 June 1667: 72 guns
Crew in June 1666: 320 sailors and 40 soldiers
Crew in Augutst 1673: 305 sailors and 75 soldiers

Sint Pieter

The *Sint Pieter* was hired in 1665 by the Admiralty of Friesland. After being caught in a heavy storm on 29 September 1665, the *Sint Pieter* left the fleet without permission and sailed to the Texel. The captain was court-martialled.
Commander in 1665: Joost Hermanus Clant
Dimensions: 118ft × 28ft × 11½ft × 6ft-8in
Armament in 1665: 10-12pdr, 2-8pdr, 10-6pdr, 14-4pdr, 3pdr, and 1pdr guns
Crew in 1665: 153 sailors and 29 soldiers

Vredewold

The *Vredewold* was a Groningen ship built at Harlingen in 1665 by Harmen Sijmens Nauta. The *Vredewold* was last mentioned in 1672.
Commander on 25 June 1667: Christiaan Ebelszoon Uma
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 140ft × 37½ft × 14ft × 7½ft
Armament on 25 June 1667: 60 guns
Crew in June 1667: 265 sailors and 55 soldiers

Groningen or *Zwarte Arend*

The *Groningen* was a Groningen ship built in 1666. In 1688 the *Groningen* was recorded as lying in disrepair at Medemblik in an unusable state.
Commander in June 1666: Vice Admiral Rudolf Coenders
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 150ft × 40ft × 14½ft × 8ft
Armament in June 1666: 72 guns
Crew in June 1666: 276 sailors and 30 soldiers
Crew in Augutst 1666: 341 men

Sneek van Rie or *Sneek*

The *Sneek* was built at Harlingen in 1666 and was burnt at the St James's Day Battle after being captured by the English.
Commander in August 1666: Ruyrt Hillebrantszoon
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 150ft × 39ft × 15½ft × 8ft
Armament: 65 guns
Crew: 325 men

Brak

The *Brak* was a frigate built at Harlingen in 1666 to 1667 by Harmens Sijmens Nauta. The *Brak* was last mentioned in 1693.
Commander on 2 July 1689: Tjerk Hiddes de Vries
Commander in 1691: Meijndert Ijsbrandtszoon Heremijt
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 120ft½in × 29ft-1in × 12ft-4in ×?
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet given on 20 February 1666: 120ft × 28½ft × 12ft × 7ft
Armament: 34-36 guns
Crew: 150 men

Windhond

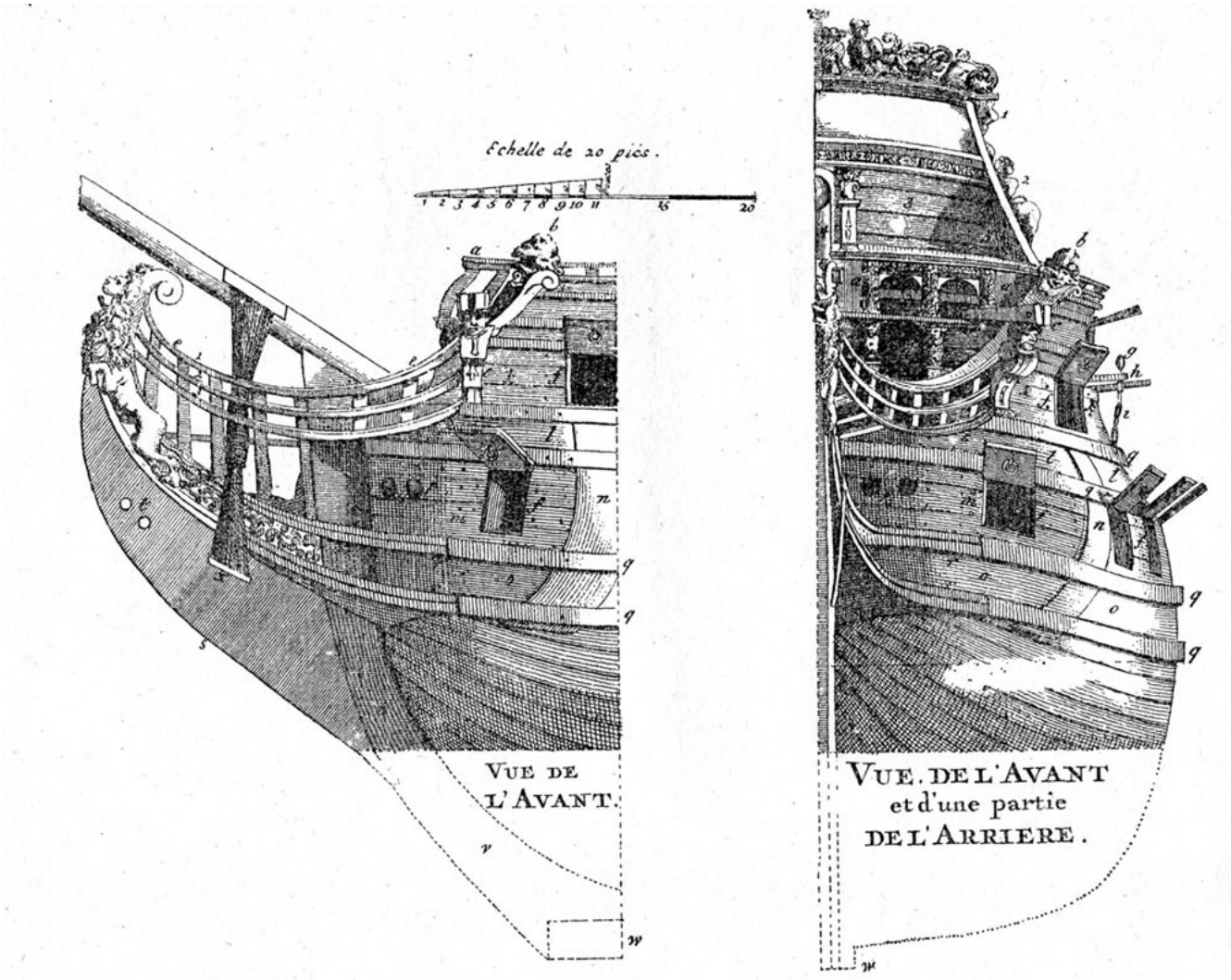
The *Windhond* was a frigate built in 1667 and was last mentioned in 1689. The *Windhond* was apparently fitted as a fireship during the Third Anglo-Dutch War, but was not expended.
Commander on 25 June 1667: Jan Pieterszoon Vinkelbos
Commander on 4 February 1672: Willem Willemszoon
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 120ft × 28½ft × 12ft × 7ft
Armament on 25 June 1667: 34 guns
Crew: 88 to 175 men
Crew on 4 February 1672 as a fireship: 22 men

SHIPS ACQUIRED 1679-1714

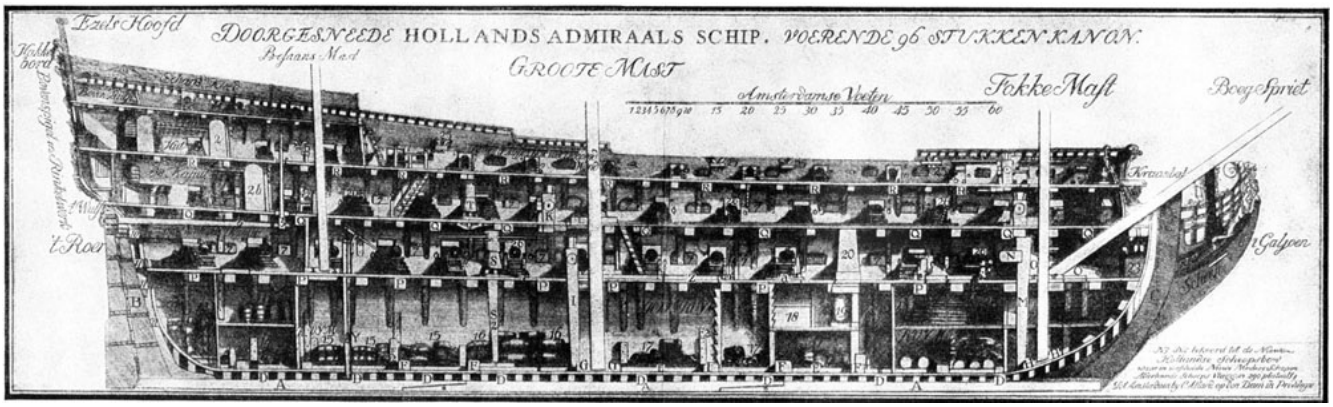
Admiralty of the Maze

Admiraal Generaal or *Kapitein Generaal*

The *Admiraal Generaal* was built by Jan Salomonszoon van den Tempel at Rotterdam. The *Admiraal Generaal* was laid down in 1682 and was launched in 1683, the first Dutch three-decker in the usual sense of having three complete battery decks (earlier three-decked ships had empty waists with lower sides). The heights between decks for the three gun decks were 8 feet, 7 feet, and 6¾ feet. The *Admiraal Generaal* fought in the Battle of Barfleur and was present at La Hogue. During 1691 the ship was usually called the *Capitain Generaal*, the old style spelling. By 1704 the *Admiraal Generaal* was in poor condition and was sold to be broken up for parts.



A two-view drawing of the typical bow of a Dutch warship as it appeared towards the end of the seventeenth century. By this time, in keeping with developments in other navies, the head had become much shorter and somewhat higher. This illustration appeared in David Mortier's *L'Art de Batir les Vaisseaux*, published in Amsterdam in 1719 but a compilation of earlier data.



This section of a Dutch three-decker was originally published in Carel Allard's *Nieuwe Hollandsche Scheepsbouw* of 1695. Although it is only identified as a Dutch flagship of 96 guns, it represents one of the new generation of Dutch three-deckers built from the mid-1680s onwards. In these ships the upper deck battery was contrived by filling in what had been an empty waist between the quarterdeck and forecastle in a conventional two-decker.

Commander in 1691: Jan Convent
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 170ft × 43ft × 16ft × 8ft
Armament in 1683: 86 guns
Armament on 16 January 1692: 16 bronze 24pdr, 12 iron 24pdr, 14 bronze 18pdr, 14 iron 18pdr, 12 bronze 6pdr, 10 iron 6pdr, 6 bronze 4pdr
Gun ports on the lower tier: 14

Witte Leeuw or *Leeuw in het Bosch*

The *Witte Leeuw* was a ship mentioned during the period 1682 to 1695.
Commander in 1692: L Hollaer

Maas

The *Maas* was built at Rotterdam in 1683 by Jan Salomonszoon van den Tempel. The *Maas* was sold for breaking up in 1704.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 156ft × 40ft × 15ft ×?
Commander in 1688: Schout-bij-Nacht Jan van Brakel
Commander from 1694-1696: Jan van der Goes
Commander in 1697: Cornelis van Brakel
Armament on 9 October 1690: 4 bronze 24pdr, 4 bronze 18pdr, 18 iron 18pdr, 24 iron 12pdr, 4 bronze 6pdr, 12 bronze 6pdr, 4 iron 4pdr
Armament in 1692: 4-24pdr, 22-18pdr, 24-12pdr, 16-6pdr, 4-4pdr
Armament in 1696: 72 guns
Crew in 1688: 350 men
Crew in 1692: 375 men

Honslaardijk or *Huis te Honslaardijk*

The *Honslaardijk* was a Fourth Rate built at Rotterdam in 1683 by Salomon Janszoon van den Tempel. The *Honslaardijk* was captured by the French in 1698.
Commander in 1688: Barent Rees
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 135ft × 35ft × 14ft ×?
Armament: 48 guns

Zeelandia

The *Zeelandia* was built at Rotterdam in 1683 by Jan Salomonszoon van den Tempel. The *Zeelandia* was captured by the French in 1690.

Commander in 1688: Captain de Liefde
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 130ft × 35ft × 14ft ×?
Armament: 10-18pdr, 22-12pdr, 8-8pdr, 6-4pdr

Abraham Offerhande

The *Abraham Offerhande* was hired at Rotterdam in October 1688 for service in the fleet that carried William III to England.
Commander: Master Cornelis Gouwenaer
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 84ft × 22ft × 10ft ×?

Abrahams Offerande

The *Abrahams Offerande* was hired in 1688 at Rotterdam for service in the fleet that took William III to England.
Commander: Master Abraham Zeeman
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 75ft × 18¾ft × 9¼ft ×?

Adriana

The *Adriana* was hired at Rotterdam in October 1688 for service with the fleet that carried William III to invade England.
Commander: master Arij Pietersen
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 84ft × 22ft × 9½ft ×?

Adventure

The *Adventure* was hired at Rotterdam in 1688 for service in the fleet that carried William III to invade England. Since the *Adventure* was an English ship, the dimensions may be in English feet.
Commander: master William Reed
Dimensions: 70ft × 16ft × 9ft × 4ft

Anna

The *Anna* was hired at Rotterdam in October 1688 for service in the fleet that carried William III to England.
Commander in 1688: Master Thomas Andrieszoon
Dimension in Amsterdam feet: 85ft × 22½ft × 11ft × 4½ft

Anna Maria

The ship *Anna Maria* was hired at Rotterdam in October 1688 for service with the fleet that carried William III to England.
Commander in 1688: Master Jan Janssen de Jongh

Anna

The *Anna* was hired at Rotterdam in October 1688 for service in the fleet that carried William III to England.
Commander in 1688: Master Harmen Janssen Volck
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 82ft × 21ft × 11½ft ×?

Arcke Noach

The ship *Arcke Noach* was hired at Rotterdam in October 1688 for service in the fleet that carried William III to England.
Commander in 1688: Master Sent Steek
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 79ft × 19ft × 10ft ×? (beam of 49ft believed to be in error)

Bethy

The *Bethy* was hired at Rotterdam in October 1688 to serve in the fleet that carried William III to England.
Commander: Master Thomas Hunter
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 76ft × 19ft × 10¼ft ×?

Beurs van Dort or *Beurs van Dordrecht*

The ship *Beurs van Dort* was hired in October 1688 at Rotterdam to serve in the fleet that carried William III to England.
Commander: Master Jan Maartssen Embde
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 111ft × 25ft × 11¾ft ×?

Blomberg

The ship *Blomberg* was hired at Rotterdam in October 1688 for service in the fleet that carried William III to England.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 73ft × 17ft × 10½ft ×?
Commander: Master Obbe Karstens

Bonifacius

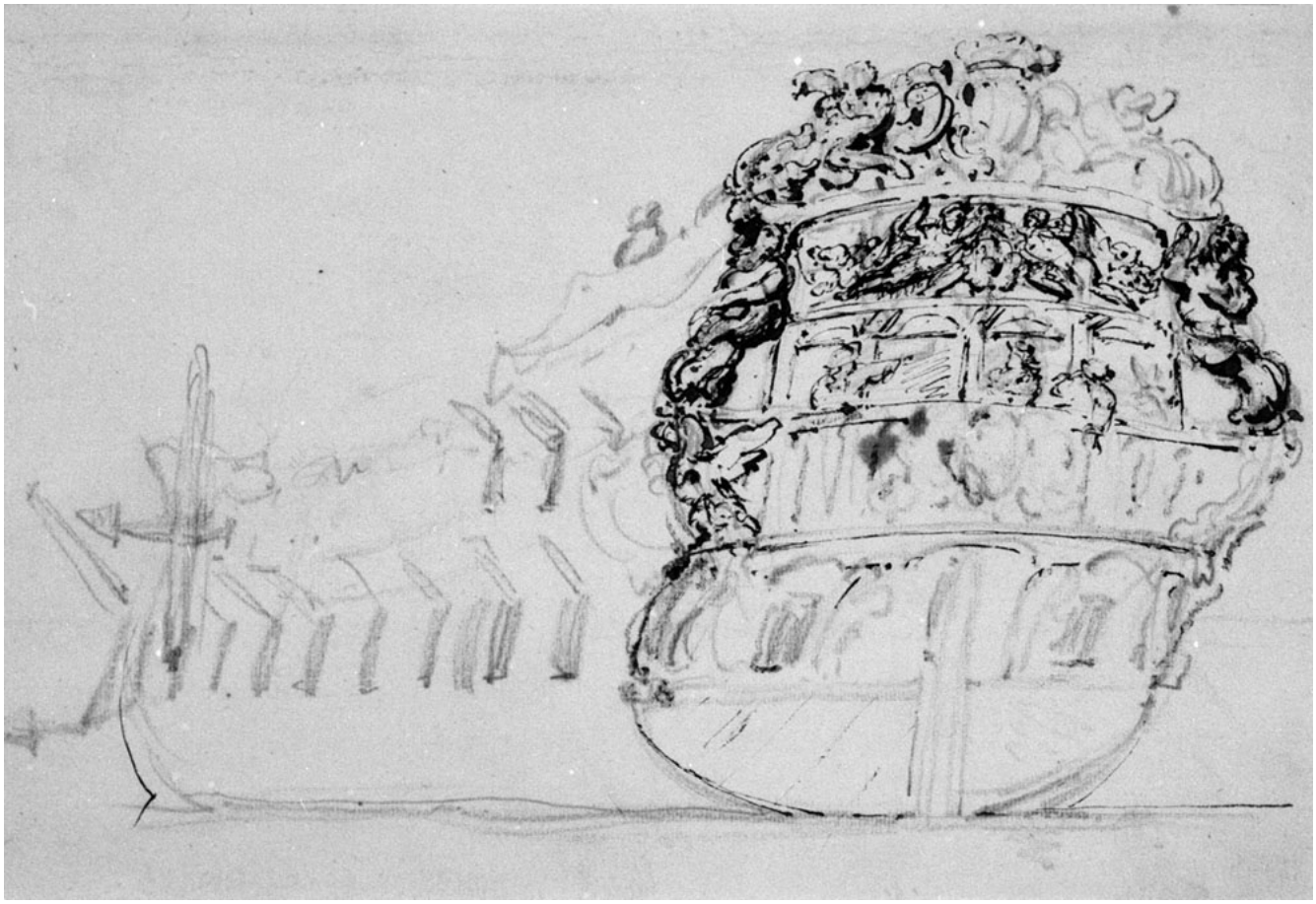
The *Bonifacius* was hired at Rotterdam in October 1688 for service in the fleet that carried William III to England.
Commander: Master Ary Joosten
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 90ft × 22ft × 10ft ×?

Breewer

The ship *Breewer* was hired at Rotterdam in October 1688 to serve in the fleet that carried William III and his army to invade England.
Commander: Master Michiel van der Velde
Dimensions presumably in Amsterdam feet: 102ft × 24¾ft × 11¾ft × 4ft

Briel, Brielle, or *Den Briel*

The *Briel* was a frigate built at Rotterdam in 1688 by Jan Salomonszoon van den Tempel. In 1693 and 1694, the *Briel* was employed as a convoyer. The French captured the *Briel* in 1695.
Commander in 1688: Captain van Esch
Commander in early 1690: Captain A van der Colc
Commander in late 1690: J le Beau
Commander from 1692 to 1693: Captain B van der Poth
Commander in 1693 to 1694: Cdr G Wassenaer
Commander in 1694: Cdr S Forman
Commander in 1694: Cdr Heemskerk
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 110ft × 29ft × 10¾ft ×?
Armament on 9 October 1692: 14 iron 8pdr, 6 iron 6pdr, 8 iron 4pdr, 4 iron 2pdr



A chalk, pen and pencil rendering by the younger Van de Velde thought to represent the *Briel* of 1688. The stern gallery is an unusual feature in Dutch ships, although the artist himself notes on the back that the figures are ‘two times too big’, making the ship look smaller than she was. © *National Maritime Museum PW6983*

Broederlijk Lieffde

The *Broederlijk Lieffde* was hired at Rotterdam in October 1688 to participate in the fleet that carried William III and his army to invade England.
Commander: Master Jan van Senten
Dimensions: 84ft × 22ft × 9½ft ×?

Damiate

The *Damiate* was hired at Rotterdam in October 1688 for service in the fleet that brought Willem III to England.
Commander: Master Jan Wouterszoon
Dimensions: 82ft × 21½ft × 11½ft × 3½ft

Raaf

The ship *Raaf* was mentioned in 1688.

Twee Gebroeders

The ship *Twee Gebroeders* was a ship mentioned in 1688.

Veluwe

The *Veluwe* was a Third Rate built at Rotterdam in 1688 by Van den Tempel. On 8 September 1705 the *Veluwe* was ordered to be sold for breaking up due to storm damage, with the hull to be sold in England. The ship was ultimately sold in Portsmouth.
Commander in 1696: Johan van Convent
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 153ft × 40½ft × 15½ft ×?
Armament in 1696: 66 guns
Crew in 1696: 340 men

Mercurius or *Vliegende Mercurius*

The *Mercurius* was a small frigate built at Rotterdam in 1689 by Jan Salomonszoon van den Tempel. The *Mercurius* was last mentioned in 1697. During several periods the *Mercurius* was fitted as a fireship. This was true in 1696 and possibly during 1694 to 1697.
Commander in 1690: W Lamoreux

Commander in 1693: B Engelbergh
Commander from 1695 to 1696: J Bisschop
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 86ft × 24½ft × 9¾ft
Armament on 16 January 1692: 10 iron 3pdr, 6 bronze swivels
Armament on 9 October 1692: 2 iron 4pdr, 6 bronze 3pdr swivels, 14 iron 3pdr
Crew: 22 men

Oranjeboom

The *Oranjeboom* was mentioned during 1689 to 1691. The *Oranjeboom* was employed mainly as a supply ship, but in 1690 was also used as a transport and then as a fireship in 1691.

Provincie van Utrecht

The *Provincie van Utrecht* was built at Rotterdam in 1689 by Van den Tempel. The *Provincie van Utrecht* was last mentioned in 1712.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 135ft × 39ft × 15ft ×?
Armament: 48 guns
Crew: 210 men

Schiedam

The *Schiedam* was built at Rotterdam in 1689 by Van den Tempel. The *Schiedam* was last mentioned in 1712.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 135ft × 35½ft × 14½ft ×?
Armament on 9 October 1690: 10-18pdr, 12-12pdr, 22-8pdr, 6-4pdr
Crew: 210 men

Wijnbergen

The *Wijnbergen* was a fireship that was mentioned during the period of 1689 to 1694. In 1689 the *Wijnbergen* was mentioned as a supply ship.
Commander in 1689: Pieter van Wijnbergen, perhaps the original owner
Commander in 1692: Isaac Hanendoes
Commander in 1692: J Fredrickszoon
Commander in 1693: Mattheus van der Linden

Dolphijn

The *Dolphijn* was built in 1690.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 91¾ft × 25½ft × 10¾ft ×?
Armament: 16 guns

Suikermolen

The *Suikermolen* was a fireship mentioned in 1690.

Beschermer

The First Rate *Beschermer* was built at Rotterdam in 1691 by Van Leeuwen. The *Beschermer* had three complete decks of guns. During her career the *Berschermer* was frequently used as a flagship and served in the Channel and in the Mediterranean. The *Beschermer* was sold to be broken up in 1715.
Commander in 1703: Vice Admiral Philip van der Goes
Commander in 1705: Schout-bij-Nacht De Jongh
Commander in 1706: Vice Admiral Philip van der Goes
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 174ft × 46ft × 17ft ×?
Armament on 9 October 1692: 12 bronze 36pdr, 18 bronze 24pdr, 14 bronze 18pdr, 16 iron 18pdr, 10 bronze 6pdr, 14 iron 6pdr, 6 bronze 4pdr

Broederlijke Liefde

The *Broederlijke Liefde* was an ammunition ship mentioned during the period of 1691 to 1693.

Delft

The *Delft* was a Fourth Rate built in 1691 at Rotterdam by Van Leeuwen. *Delft* was captured by the French fleet in 1697.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 135ft (115ft keel) × 37ft × 14ft × 7ft
Armament on 16 January 1692: 22-18pdr, 22-8pdr, 10-3pdr
Crew: 210 men

Koopman

The *Koopman* was an ammunition ship mentioned in 1691.

Ridderschap

The Second Rate *Ridderschap* was built in 1691 by Van Leeuwen.

Commander in June 1692: Johan van Convent
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 156ft × 42ft × 15¾ft ×?
Armament: 74 guns
Armament in June 1692: 72 guns

Rotterdam

The Second Rate *Rotterdam* was built at Rotterdam in 1691 by Van Leeuwen. The *Rotterdam* was last mentioned in 1707.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 156ft × 42ft × 15¼ or 15¾ft ×?
Armament: 72 or 74 guns
Crew: 400 men

Starrenburg

The *Starrenburg* was built at Rotterdam in 1691 by Van Leeuwen. The *Starrenburg* was last mentioned in 1697.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 95ft × 25½ft × 10¾ft ×?
Armament on 9 October 1692: 16-6pdr, 4-2pdr, and 6 swivel bases
Crew: 90 men

Tarwacker

The *Tarwacker* was an ammunition ship mentioned in 1691.

Dordrecht

The *Dordrecht* was a Second Rate built at Rotterdam in 1692 by Van Leeuwen. The *Dordrecht* was sold in 1716.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 156ft (133½ft keel) × 42ft × 15¾ft × 7½ft
Armament: 74 guns
Crew: 375 to 459 men

Heusden

The *Heusden* was built at Rotterdam by Van Leeuwen in 1692.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 112ft × 29¾ft × 11¼ft ×?
Armament: 40 guns
Crew: 110 men

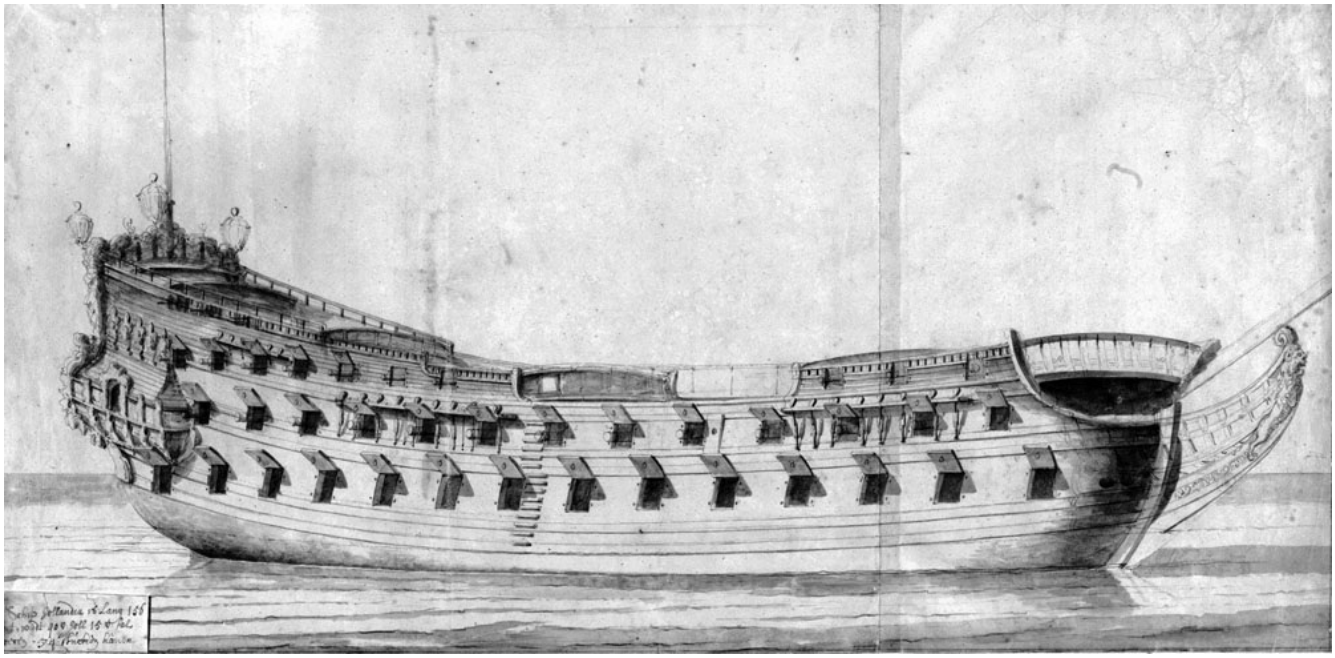
Hollandia

The *Hollandia* was a Second Rate built at Rotterdam in 1692 by Van Leeuwen. The *Hollandia* was sold in 1716.

Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 156ft × 42ft × 15¾ft ×?

Armament: 74 guns

Crew: 375 to 469 men



A pencil and wash portrait by the younger Van de Velde of the *Hollandia* of 74 guns. In the bottom left corner are dimensions that are very close to what is known about the ship built at Rotterdam in 1692, but even closer to the *Hollandia* of 1683, the 74-gun Amsterdam ship which served as the flagship of Cornelis Evertsen at Beachy Head in 1690 but is otherwise unknown. *Boijmans Museum, Rotterdam MB1866/T303*

Marie or *Maria*

The *Marie* was an ammunition ship mentioned during 1692 to 1695.

Rotterdam

The *Rotterdam* was an ammunition ship mentioned in 1692.

Rozendaal

The *Rozendaal* was a frigate built at Rotterdam in 1692 by Van Leeuwen. The *Rozendaal* was captured by the French in 1703.
Commander in 1692: Matthijs de la Cave
Commander in 1694: Cornelis van der Hoeven
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 125ft × 33ft × 11ft ×?
Armament: 4-12pdr, 22-8pdr, 10-4pdr
Crew: 150 to 220 men

Wassenaar

The *Wassenaar* was a Fourth Rate built at Rotterdam in 1692 by Van Leeuwen. The *Wassenaer* was sold in 1716 to be broken up.
Commander from 1692 to 1699: Cornelis van Brakel
Commander from 1699 to 1703: Jan van der Goes
Commander in 1703: Johan Convent
Commander in 1704: Cornelis van Brakel
Commander from 1706 to 1708: Cornelis van der Graaf
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 145ft × 39¾ft × 15½ft ×?
Armament on 9 October 1692: 26-18pdr, 14-12pdr, 12-8pdr, 14-4pdr
Crew: 325 to 408 men

Abrahams Offerhande

The *Abrahams Offerande* was mentioned in 1693. The ship was employed variously as an ammunition ship and victualler.

Stad Bordeaux

The *Stad Bordeaux* was employed as a supply ship and ammunition ship in 1693.

Delfshaven

The *Delfshaven* was a fluyt built in 1693 by Van Leeuwen.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 126ft × 25ft × 12½ft ×?
Armament: 16 guns

Francois

The *Francois* was an ammunition transport and supply ship mentioned during 1693 to 1695.

Lands Magazijn

This *Lands Magazijn* was a hired fluyt that was mentioned during 1693 and 1694. This was a different ship from the one of the same name built in 1694.

Schieland

The *Schieland* was a Third Rate built at Rotterdam in 1693 by Van Leeuwen (although one source says that the *Schieland* was built in 1699). The *Schieland* was sold in 1712, or perhaps in 1720.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 146ft × 38½ft × 15½ft ×?
Armament: 54 guns

Zeelandia

The *Zeelandia* was built at Rotterdam during 1692 to 1693 by Van Leeuwen. The *Zeelandia* was broken up for parts in 1720 or 1724.
Commander in 1696: Captain van Regteren
Commander in 1703: flagship of Schout-bij-Nacht P van der Dussen
Commander in 1704: J van Convent
Commander in 1705-1706: Captain J E Zas van den Bosschen
Commander in 1707: Schout-bij-Nacht P van der Dussen
Commander 1707-1709: Captain J van Kopperen
Commander from 1710 to 1713: Captain J van der Gon
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 145ft × 40ft × 15½ft ×?
Armament: 66 guns
Crew in 1696: 325 men

Anna

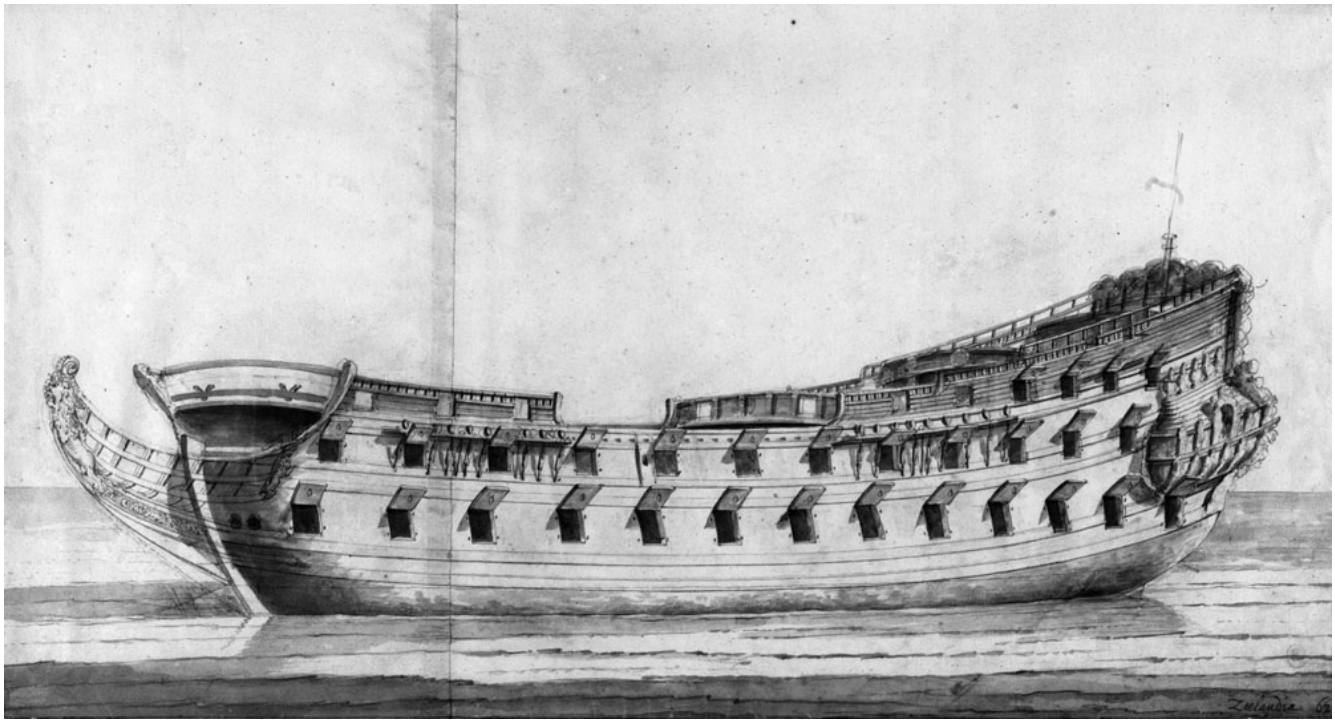
The *Anna* was mentioned as being in service in 1694. The *Anna* was used as a transport, victualler, and ammunition ship, as needed.

Dolfijn

The *Dolfijn* was a hoeker in service in 1694 to 1697. This may have been the same vessel mentioned in 1689.

Armament: 16 guns

Crew: 80 men



A pencil and wash portrait by the younger Van de Velde, annotated *'Zeelandia 62'*, which may refer to the Rotterdam ship of around 62 guns built in 1693, but is more likely to be the Amsterdam ship of 1685. *Boijmans Museum, Rotterdam MB1866/T280*

Hellevoetsluis

The *Hellevoetsluis* was built at Rotterdam in 1694 by Van Leeuwen. The *Hellevoetsluis* was sold in 1697.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 106ft × 28½ft × 10½ft ×?
Armament: 30 guns
Crew: 100 men

Lands Magazijn

The fluyt *Lands Magazijn* was built at Rotterdam in 1694 by Van Leeuwen. The *Lands Magazijn* was last mentioned in 1712.
Commander in 1693: commandeur T Steur
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 125ft × 27½ft × 12¼ft ×?
Armament: 16 guns

Matenesse or *Matenes*

The *Matenesse* was a frigate built at Rotterdam in 1694 by Van Leeuwen. On 10 July 1694 the *Matenesse* rescued some of the crew from the frigate *Rotterdam*, which had capsized. The *Matenesse* served as a convoyer in 1696, and was sold in 1697.
Commander from 1694 to 1695: J le Beau
Commander from 3 March 1695: Johan Noorthij
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 106ft × 28½ft × 10½ft ×?
Armament: 24 to 30 guns
Crew: 100 men

Overijssel

The *Overijssel* was a Third Rate built at Rotterdam in 1694 by Van Leeuwen. The *Overijssel* had a very short service life, as the ship was wrecked off Goeree in 1695 while entering the roads. The wreck was sold.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 145ft × 40ft × 15½ft ×?
Armament: 66 guns

Rodelen

The *Rodelen* was a hooker (hoeker) hired during 1694 to 1697 for use as an ammunition ship.

Romein

The *Romein* was mentioned during 1694.

Vergulde Arend

The *Vergulde Arend* was used as both a supply ship and ammunition ship in 1694.

Zeven Provinciën

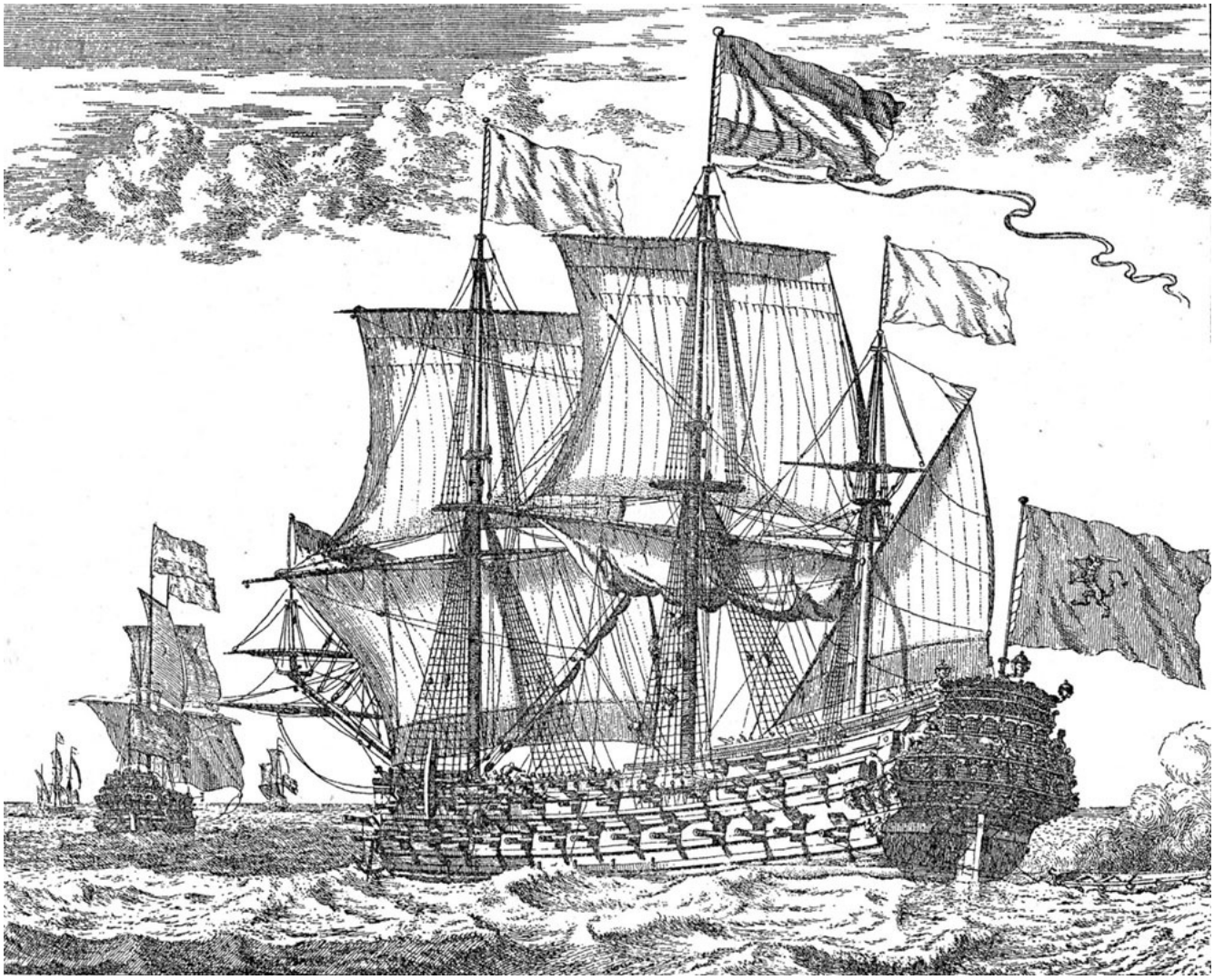
The *Zeven Provinciën* was a First Rate built in 1694 by Van Leeuwen. The ship was stranded in 1705 and on 15 June 1706 the decision was made to sell the wreck.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 170ft × 46ft × 17ft ×?
Armament: 90 to 94 guns
Crew: 525 to 621 men

Bartholomeus

The *Bartholomeus* was hired from 1695 to 1697 for service at various times as a victualler, ammunition ship, and transport.

Bliksem

The *Bliksem* was a bomb galliot built in 1695 for service as a bomb vessel. The *Bliksem* was sold as soon as 1697.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 90ft × 24ft × 10½ft ×?
Dimensions also given as follows: 89¾ft × 24ft × 10ft-7in ×?
Armament: 8 guns



This illustration of a Dutch three-decker appeared in David Mortier's *L'Art de Batir les Vaisseaux*, published in Amsterdam in 1719 but a compilation of earlier data. As the engraving is captioned 'L'Amiral de Hollande', it may be intended to represent the *Zeven Provinciën* of 1694.

Briel or *Brielle*

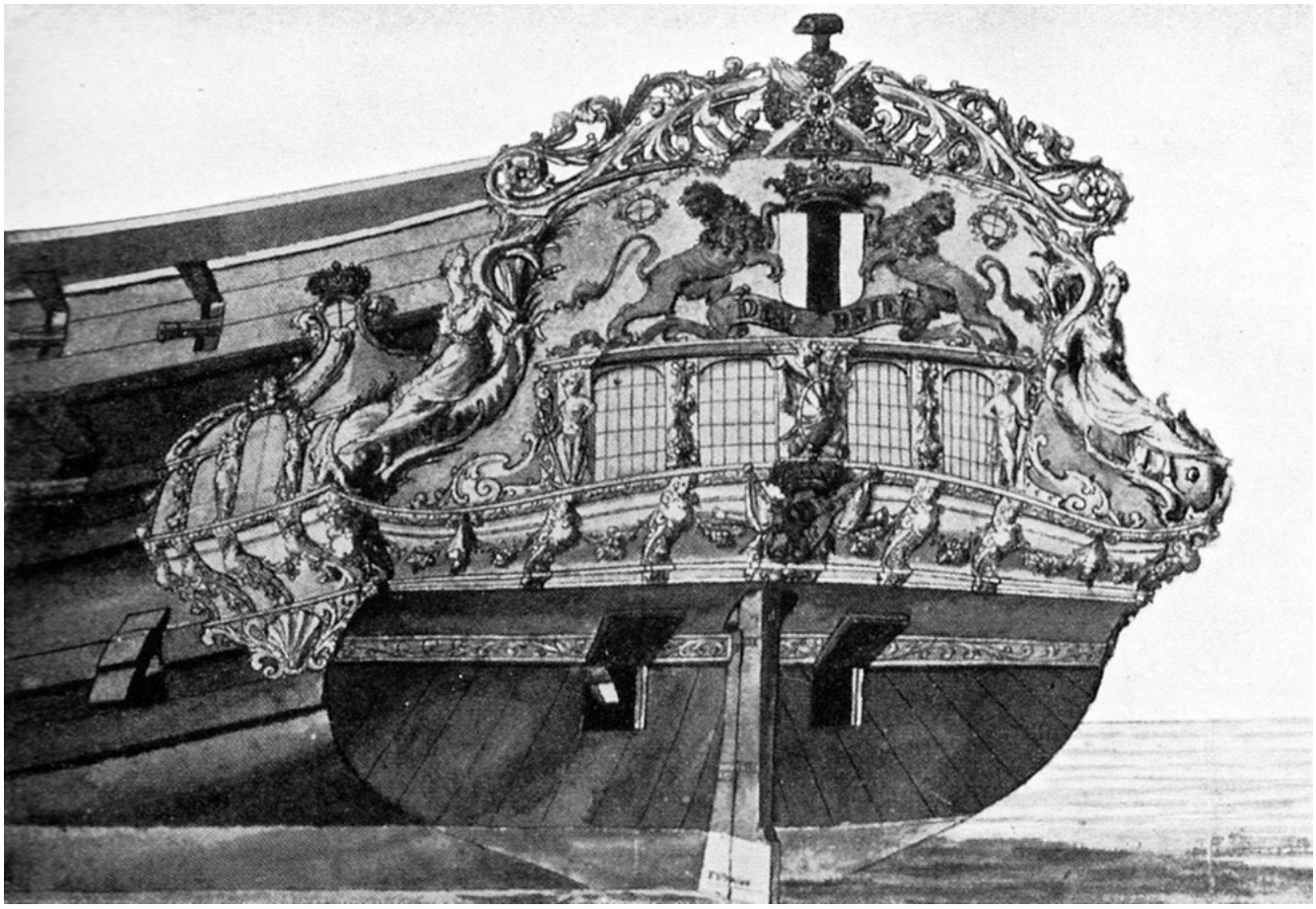
The *Briel* was built in 1695 by Van Leeuwen. The *Briel* was last mentioned in 1712.
Commander from 1696 to 1698: J van Kooperen
Commander from 1698 to 1699: G Beelaerts
Commander in 1699: G Heemskerck
Commander from 1700 to 1701: C van der Graaff
Commander from 1702 to 1703: G Beelaerts
Commander in 1704: S Forman
Commander in 1704: C van Brakel
Commander in 1705 to 1706: Cdr G van Wijlich
Commander from 1706 to 1707: H van den Heuvel
Commander in 1708: Cdr J Hanedoes
Commander from 1709 to 1710: J Lieftinck
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 124ft × 34½ft × 13½ft ×?
Armament in 1695: 52 guns
Crew: 110 to 136 men

Catharina

The *Catharina* was mentioned as being in service as a fireship from 1695 to 1697.

Neptunus

The *Neptunus* was a hoeker built in 1695 at Rotterdam by Van Leeuwen.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 90ft × 24ft × 11½ft ×?
Armament: 16 guns
Commander in 1696: Commandeur T Steur
Commander in 1702: Commandeur G Wijligh
Commander in 1704: Commandeur W van Zijl
Commander in 1705: Commandeur W ’t Hooft
Commander in 1706: Commandeur J van Outshoorn
Commander in 1707: Commandeur J Lieftinck



A drawing of the stern of the *Briel* built in 1695, reproduced in L G Carr Laughton's *Old Ship Figureheads and Sterns* after an original in the Prins Hendrik Museum, Rotterdam.

Olijfboom or *Olijvenboom*

The *Olijfboom* was mentioned during 1695 to 1696. The same ship may have been employed as a fireship in 1702.
Commander 1695 to 1696: J Vonck
Commander in 1702: Cdr Huydenraat
Armament: 2 guns
Crew: 28 men

Oranjeboom

The *Oranjeboom* was a fluyt hired in 1695 for use as a transport.

Rotterdam

The *Rotterdam* was built at Rotterdam in 1695 by Van Leeuwen. The *Rotterdam* was captured by the French in 1703.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 123¾ft × 34ft × 12ft-3in ×?
Armament: 52 guns
Crew: 110 men

Walvisvangst

The *Walvisvangst* was a hospital ship mentioned during 1695 to 1705.
Commander from 1695 to 1696: G Heemskerck
Commander in 1702: J Meurs
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 122ft ×? ×? ×?
Armament: 8 guns
Crew: 60 men

Zeepaard

The *Zeepard* was a hoeker built in 1695 at Rotterdam by Van Leeuwen. The *Zeepard* was last mentioned in 1708.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 90ft × 24ft × 11½ft ×?
Armament: 16 guns

Katrijn

The fireship *Katrijn* was mentioned in 1696.

Armament: 2-4pdr

Lands Magazijn

There were a number of ships of this name. This *Lands Magazijn* was a hired supply ship that was in service during 1696 and 1697.

Delft

The *Delft* was a Third Rate built at Rotterdam in 1699 by Van Leeuwen. The *Delft* was mentioned in 1712, and may have been sold in 1724.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 146ft × 38½ft × 15½ft ×?
Armament: 54 guns
Crew: 300 men

Gelderland

The *Gelderland* was a Third Rate built at Rotterdam in 1699 by Van Leeuwen. The *Gelderland* was broken up in 1712.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 151ft × 41½ft × 15¾ft ×?
Armament: 64 guns

Schieland

The *Schieland* was built in 1699 by Van Leeuwen.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 146ft × 38½ft × 15½ft ×?
Armament: 54 guns

Jonge Petronella

The fluyt *Jonge Petronella* was hired from Isaac Karelszoon on 14 June 1701.

Salamander

The *Salamander* was a bomb galliot built at Rotterdam in 1701. The *Salamander* was last mentioned in 1712.
Commander in 1703: Commandeur J van Oudtshoorn
Commander in 1705: Commandeur A de Munck
Commander in 1707: Commandeur G van Huijdenraad
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 90ft × 25ft × 11ft ×?
Armament: 6 guns

Crew: 36 men

Spoelberg

The *Spoelberg* was an uitlegger mentioned in 1701.

Admiraliteitswapen

The ship *Admiraliteitswapen* was hired in 1702 from postmaster Daanen for service as a transport.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 110ft ×? ×? ×?

Beurs van Dordrecht

The hoeker (hooker) *Beurs van Dordrecht* was mentioned as being in service in 1702, presumably hired from the owner, Jan van Reijp.

Beurs van Rotterdam

The *Beurs van Rotterdam* was a hooker hired from Jan van Rijp for service from March to April 1702. The suggestion was that perhaps the *Beurs van Dordrecht* and the *Beurs van Rotterdam* were the same ship, as the owner names were similar and they were both hookers.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 80ft ×? ×? ×?
Crew: 8 men and one boy

Christina

The *Christina* was employed as an ammunition ship in 1702.
Dimensions presumably in Amsterdam feet: 83ft ×? ×? ×?
Armament: 2 guns
Crew: 8 or 9 men

Faam

The snauw (snow) *Faam* was built at Rotterdam in 1702 by Van Leeuwen. The *Faam* was last mentioned in 1708.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 78ft × 21¼ft × 10¼ft ×?
Armament: 16 guns

Harcourt

The *Harcourt* was a hired galliot mentioned during 1702 and 1703.
Dimensions, presumably in Amsterdam feet: 88ft ×? ×? ×?
Crew: 8 men

Juffrouw Catharina

The ship *Juffrouw Catharina* was employed as a hospital ship in 1702.

Maagdenberg

The *Maagdenberg* was a vessel mentioned in 1702 and 1703.
Armament: 1 gun
Crew: 50 men

Maria

The *Maria* was a hired fluyt used as a transport that was mentioned during 1702 to 1705.
Dimensions presumably in Amsterdam feet: 142ft ×? ×? ×?

Mercurius or *Vliegende Mercurius*

The snauw (snow) *Mercurius* was built at Rotterdam in 1702. The *Mercurius* was captured by the French in 1705, but was recaptured. The *Mercurius* was last mentioned in 1708.
Commander in 1703: I Hanedoes
Commander in 1704: W H Sels
Commander in 1706: J W Hartley
Commander in 1707: D de Leeuw
Commander in 1708: N Kievit
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 78ft × 21¾ft × 10½ft ×?
Armament: 16 guns

Olijfboom

The *Olijfboom* was a fireship mentioned in 1702.
Armament: 2 guns
Crew: 28 men

Rode Leeuw

The supply ship *Rode Leeuw* was a hooker (hoeker) mentioned during 1702 to 1704.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 80ft ×? ×? ×?
Armament: 2 guns
Crew: 8 to 9 men

Rossum

The *Rossum* was built at Rotterdam in 1702 and was last mentioned in 1722.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 126ft × 34¼ft × 15ft ×?
Armament: 40 to 44 guns

Rotterdam

The *Rotterdam* was a fluyt that was hired during 1702 to 1705 for service as a supply ship. The *Rotterdam* was also employed as a transport.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 112ft × 27ft × 12ft ×?
Armament: 2 guns
Crew: 16 men

Sint Antonio

The *Sint Antonio* was a fluyt hired from March to April 1702 from Jacob Noordheij. The *Sint Antonio* could transport 115 soldiers.
Dimensions, presumably in Amsterdam feet: 137ft ×? ×? ×?
Armament: 8 guns
Crew: 31 men

Sint Laurens

The *Sint Laurens* was a fluyt that was hired for service as a supply ship from 1702 to 1709.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 137ft ×? ×? ×?
Armament: 2 guns
Crew: 17 men

Starrenburg

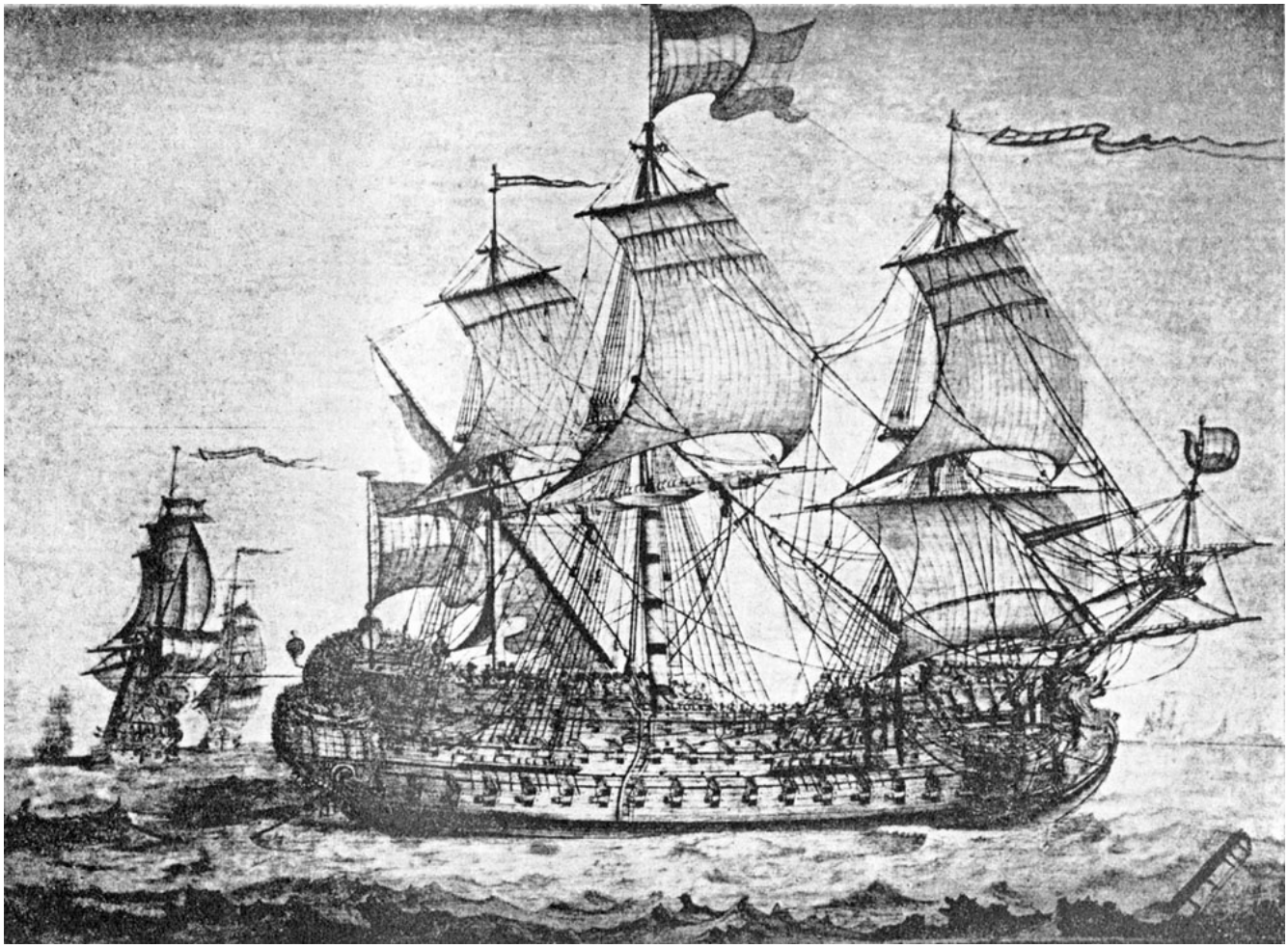
The *Starrenburg* was a Sixth Rate built at Rotterdam in 1702 by Van Leeuwen. The *Starrenburg* was wrecked in 1707.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 112ft × 31ft × 12ft ×?

Armament: 38 guns

Vissenge

The *Vissenge* was a pinnace or frigate hired from Mr Van Du Bois from March to April 1702.

Dimensions, presumably in Amsterdam feet: 122ft ×? ×? ×?



An anonymous engraving of a Dutch three-decker at sea. R C Anderson, the great expert on the ships of this era, suggested that it might have been intended to depict the *Eendracht* of 1703, although the ship is shown with two many gunports to portray accurately any of the Dutch three-deckers of the age.

Eendracht

The *Eendracht* was a three-decker First Rate built in 1703 by Van Leeuwen. The *Eendracht* was last mentioned in 1712. The ship was said to have been broken up.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 181ft × 46¼ft × 18ft ×?
Armament: 100 guns

Lepelaar

The Fourth Rate *Lepelaar* was built at Rotterdam in 1703 by Pieter van Zwijndrecht the Elder. The *Lepelaar* was sold in 1734.
Commander in 1704: J van Cooperen
Commander in 1711: N van der Mast
Amsterdam feet: 145ft × 38ft × 16ft ×?
Armament in 1732: 52 guns
Crew in 1732: 280 men

Overijssel

The Fourth Rate *Overijssel* was built from 1703 to 1704 at Rotterdam. The *Overijssel* blew up in 1725.
Commander in 1705: N van der Mast
Commander in 1706: G Beelaerts
Commander in late 1706: A Boreel
Commander in 1707: H van den Heuvel
Commander in 1708: S Forman
Commander in 1711: A Borerel
Commander in 1718: J van Outshoorn
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 140ft × 40ft × 15¾ft ×?
Armament: 54 guns

Rotterdam

The Second Rate *Rotterdam* was built at Rotteram in 1703 by Van Leeuwen. The ship was sold in 1723.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 156ft × 42¾ft × 16¾ft ×?
Armament: 74 guns

Zwaan

The *Zwaan* was a dremmelaar mentioned in 1703.
Armament: 10 guns
Crew: 50 men

Matenes

The *Matenes* was a Fourth Rate built at Hellevoetsluis in 1704 by Pieter van Zwijndrecht the Elder. The *Matenes* was rebuilt in 1732 by Paulus van Zwijndrecht. One source says that the *Matenes* was sold in 1741; another, that the ship was scuttled in 1730.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 145ft × 38ft × 16½ft ×?
Armament: 54 guns
Crew: 280 men

Maas

The *Maas* was a snow that was mentioned from 1705 to 1707.

Bergh Etna

The ship the *Bergh Etna* was first mentioned in 1706 and was sold in 1707. The ship made a voyage to the Mediterranean Sea in 1706 to 1707.
Commander in 1706-1707: Commander D Hoeckgeest

Scheveningen

The *Scheveningen* was an uitlegger mentioned in 1706.

Groot Heeresveld

The Third Rate *Groot Heeresveld* was built at Rotterdam in 1707–1708. The *Groot Heeresveld* was renamed *Starrenburg* in 1712 and was rebuilt in 1732. The ship was sold in 1742.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 153ft × 42ft × 17ft ×?
Armament: 64 guns

Maas

The *Maas* was a Second Rate built at Rotterdam by Pieter van Zwijndrecht during 1707–1708. The *Maas* was broken up in 1724.

Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 160ft × 43¾ft × 18ft ×?
Armament: 74 guns

Sint Antonio de Padua

The *Sint Antonio de Padua* was a snow (snauw) mentioned during 1707 to 1712.

Vollenhoven

The *Vollenhoven* was a Seventh Rate or frigate built during 1707–1708 at Rotterdam (or possibly at Hellevoetsluis). The ship was stricken from the navy list in 1724.
Commander in 1711: A de Munninck
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 110ft × 29¼ft × 14¾ft ×?
Armament in 1707: 26 guns

Hardenbroek

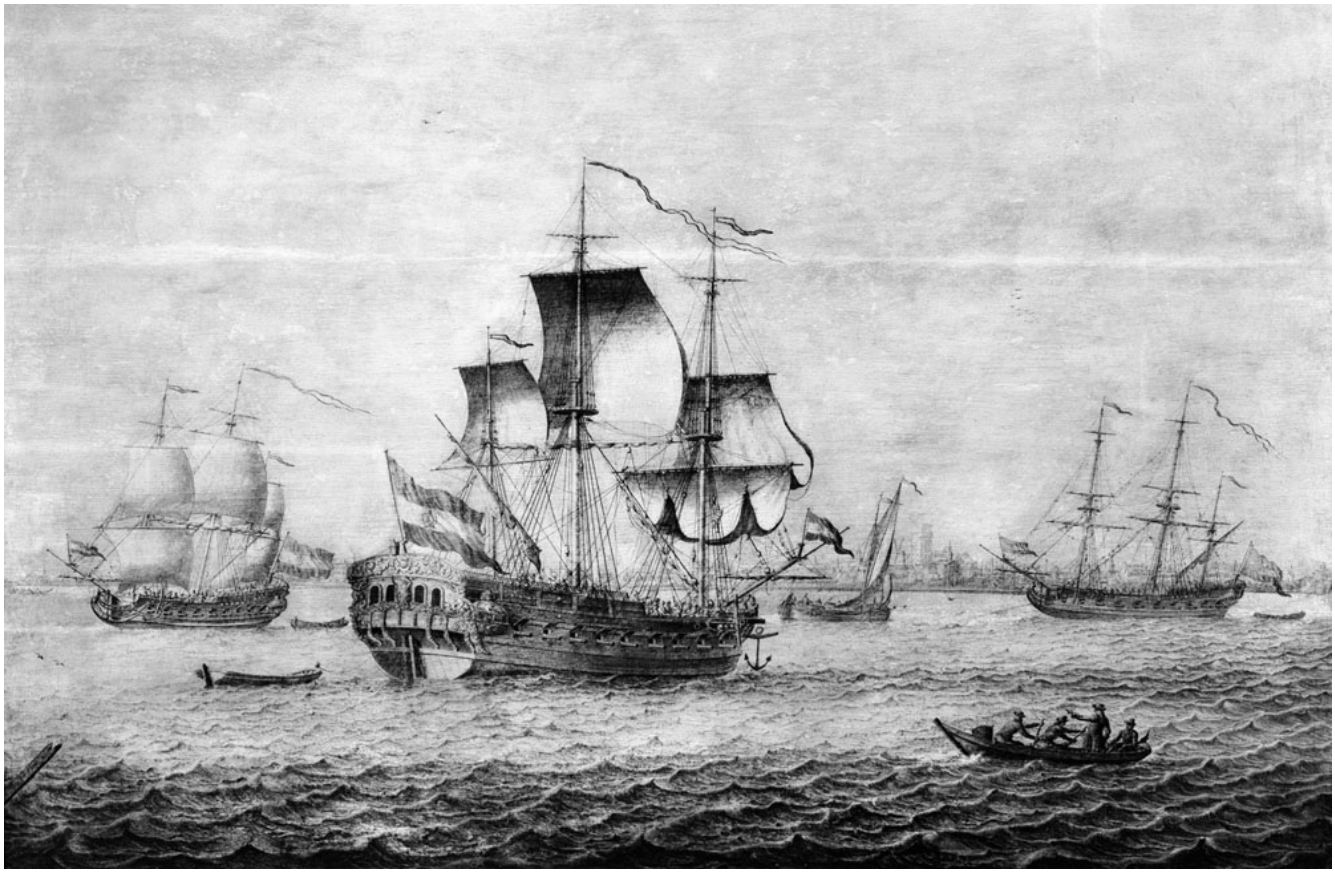
The *Hardenbroek* was a Fifth Rate built at Rotterdam in 1708 and was captured by the French in 1709. The ship served in the French navy, probably under the name *Esperance*, as the ship was sold to Russia in 1712, where the ship was called *Esperans* or *Gardenbruk*.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 126ft × 34½ft × 14½ft ×?
Armament: 40 guns

Jonge Krijgsman or *Den Jonghen Krijgsman*

A ship named the *Jonge Krijgsman* was mentioned during 1708 to 1710. The ship was operating in the Channel, the south coast of Ireland, and in the Bay of Biscay to stop merchant vessels and capture those belonging to the French.
Commander: J Gommerse

Neptunus

The Neptunus was a flute hired from 1708 to 1710 for use as a supply ship.



Willem Van de Velde the Elder died in 1693 and, although his son lived until 1707, there are fewer ship portraits surviving from his old age. This makes it more difficult to illustrate specific ships from the last two decades covered by this book. This grisaille painting by Adriaen van Salm, for example, is neither dated nor is the ship identified. However, it looks like a convincing portrait of a Dutch frigate of about 26 guns – shown in the usual two-view convention – off Rotterdam, probably in the first decade of the eighteenth century. The *Vollenhoven* of 1708 might be one candidate. © *National Maritime Museum BHC0968*

Starrenburg

The *Starrenburg* was a Third Rate built in 1708 at Rotterdam by Pieter van Zwijndrecht, and last mentioned in 1741. The ship was rebuilt in 1732 by Paulus van Zwyndrecht. The *Starrenburg* was ordered to be sold at public auction at Hellevoetsluis on 19 June 1741.

Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 153ft × 42ft × 17¾ft ×?

Armament: 64 guns (24pdr on the lower tier and 12pdr on the upper tier)

Crew: 350 men

Steeneveld

The *Steeneveld* was a Third Rate built in 1708 at Hellevoetsluis. Only one source mentions this ship.

Armament: 64 guns

Rossum

The *Rossum* was a Fifth Rate built at Rotterdam in 1712 by Pieter van Zwiijndrecht. The *Rossum* was rebuilt during 1732–1733 by Paulus van Zwijndrecht. On 3 February 1750 the *Rossum* was ordered to be sold at public auction at Hellevoetsluis. In 1732 the *Rossum* carried 12pdr guns on the lower gundeck and 6pdr guns above that.

Original dimensions: 126ft × 34½ft × 14½ft ×?

Dimensions after rebuilding, said to be in Maze feet: 126ft × 34¼ft × 15ft ×?

Crew: 190 men

Admiralty of Amsterdam

Gelderland

The *Gelderland* was a Second Rate built by Jan van Rheenen at Amsterdam in 1683. The ship was sold in 1708 to be broken up. The *Gelderland* fought in the Battle of Malaga in 1704.

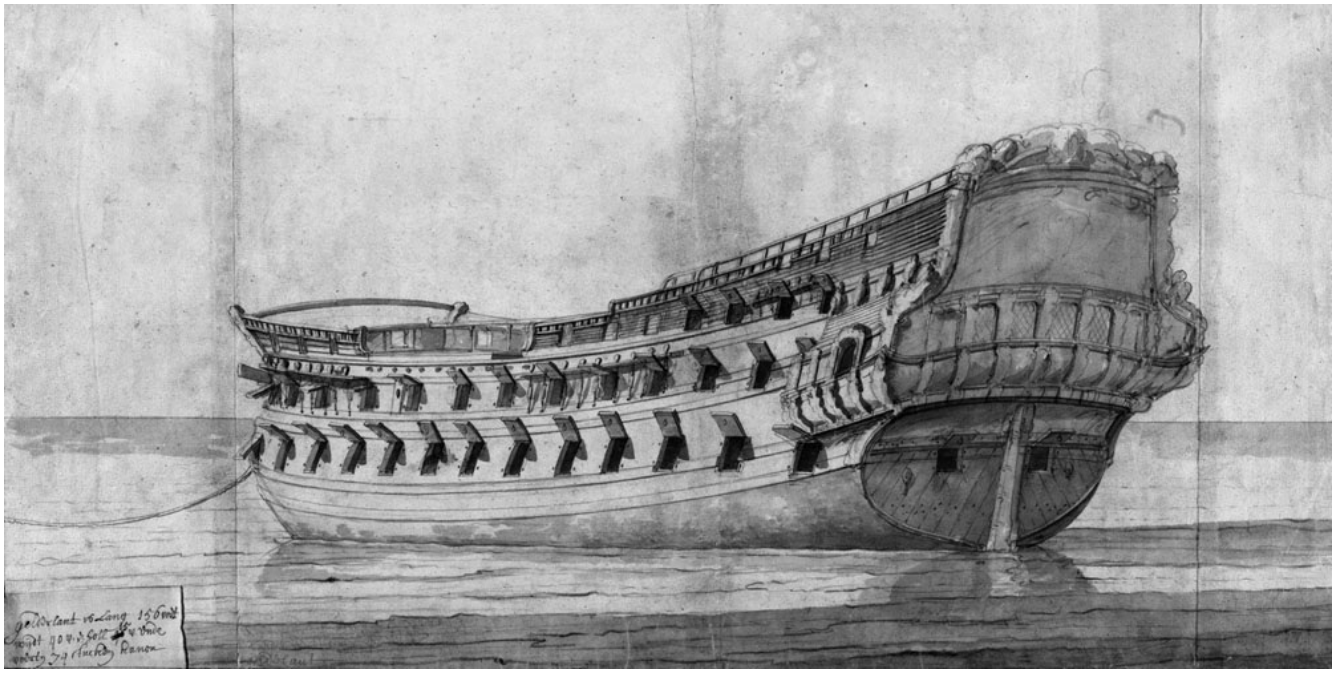
Commander in 1690: Graaf van Nassau

Commander in 1704: Philips Schrijver

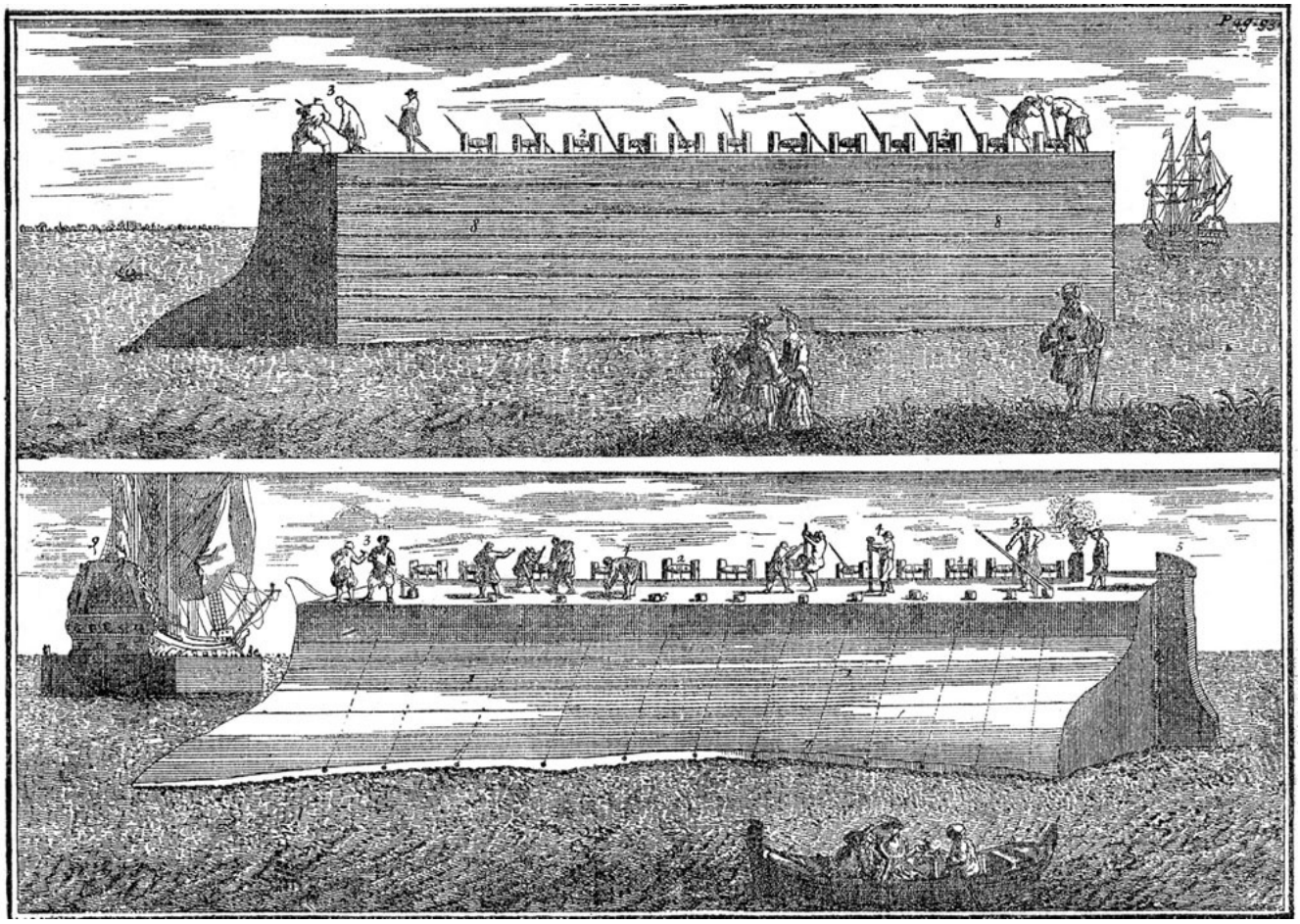
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 156ft × 40ft × 15ft ×?

Armament: 26-18pdr, 26-12pdr, 18-6pdr, 4-3pdr

Crew: 375-400 men



A pencil and wash portrait by the younger Van de Velde of the *Gelderland* of 74 guns. In the bottom left corner are dimensions that are very close to what is known about the ship built at Amsterdam in 1683. *Boijmans Museum, Rotterdam MB1866/T265*



One practical reason why the Dutch resisted the growth in warship size was the existence of shallow water around their coasts. A particular obstacle was the Pampus shoal at the mouth of the Ij, which Amsterdam in particular used as an argument not to build the largest ships. However, in the 1680s – probably driven by the threat from the French, who possessed even larger First Rates than the English – the Dutch began to build proper three-deckers. The problem of deep draft was solved by the invention of 'Camels', a kind of floating dry-dock in two halves. These watertight caissons had interior surfaces roughly the shape of a ship's hull; they were flooded down, lashed one each side of the ship, and then pumped out, raising the ship and its 'dock' to the required draft. The Amsterdam three-decker *Prinses Maria* was the first ship to use them to cross the Pampus, in April 1690. Illustrations of the inside and outer surfaces of a camel, from David Mortier's *L'Art de Batir les Vaisseaux*.

Prinses Maria

The *Prinses Maria* was a First Rate built at Amsterdam by Simon Janssen Lis in 1683. The *Prinses Maria* was sold for breaking up in 1708. The *Prinses Maria* was the first ship taken over the Pampus with camels in April 1690.
Commander in 1690: Schout-bij-Nacht Scheij
Commander in 1696: Captain Graaf van Nassau
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 170ft × 43ft × 16ft ×?
Armament: 28-24pdr, 28-18pdr, 28-12pdr, 8-6pdr
Crew: 500 men

Friesland

The *Friesland* was built at Amsterdam by S J Lis in about 1685 and was captured and burnt by the French in 1690 at the Battle of Beachy Head.
Commander in 1688: Hendrik Titus, Graaf van Nassau
Commander in 1690: Philips van der Goes
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 145ft × 38ft × 14½ft ×?
Armament in 1688: 62 guns
Crew in 1688: 285 men

Zeelandia

The *Zeelandia* was built in 1685 and was mentioned in 1688.
Commander in 1688: G van der Dussen
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 145ft × 38ft × 14½ft ×?
Armament in 1688: 62 guns
Crew in 1688: 290 men

Beemster Koe or *Beemster*

The *Beemster Koe* was a Fifth Rate built at Amsterdam in 1686 by Jan Lis. The *Beemster Koe* took part in William III's invasion of England in 1688. The ship was lost at sea on 22 December 1690.
Commander in 1688: Hendrik van Toll
Commander in 1690: Herman Lijnslager
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 138ft × 36ft × 14½ft × 7ft (115ft keel)
Armament in 1688: 14-18pdr, 20-12pdr, 8-8pdr, 4-4pdr, 4-3pdr

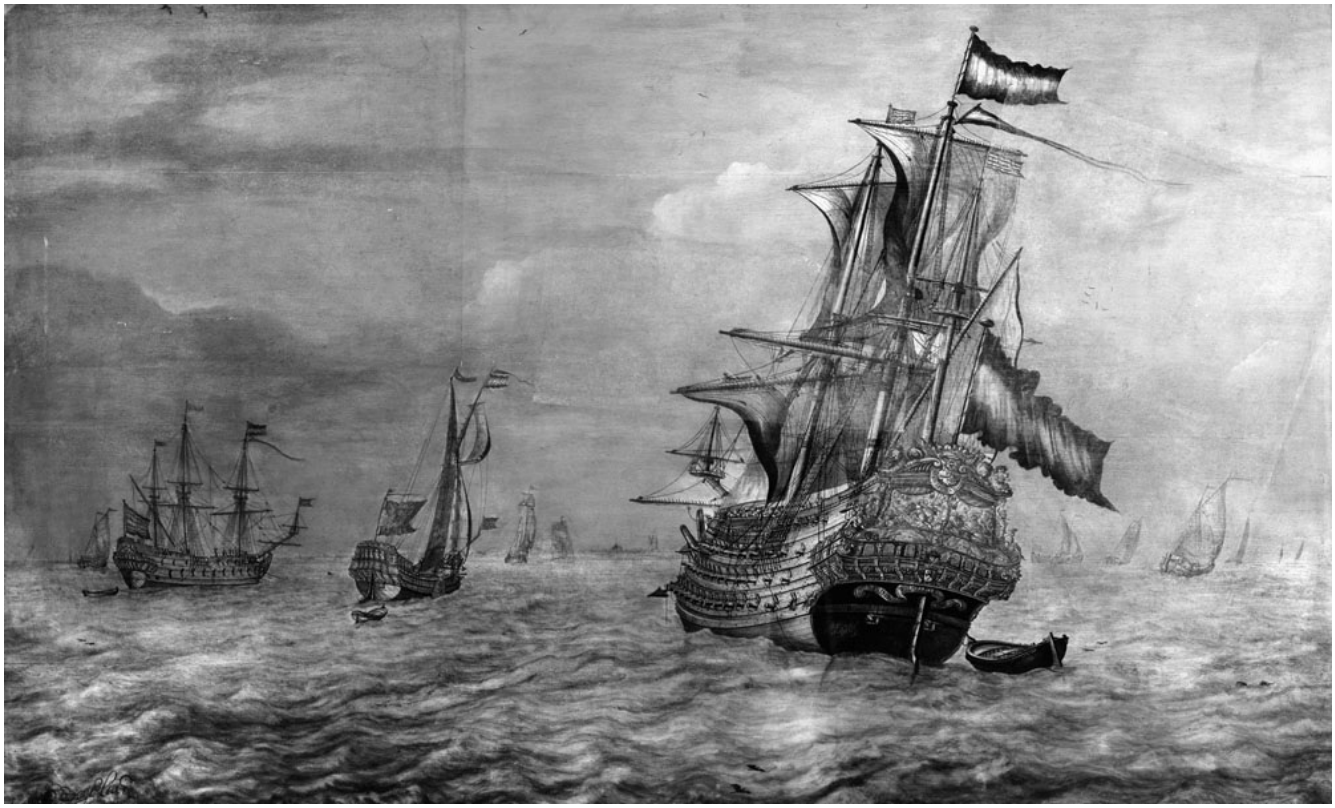
Crew in 1688: 200 men

Leiden or *Leyden*

The *Leiden* was a Third Rate built by Jan van Rheenen at Amsterdam in 1687. The *Leiden* was broken up in 1712.
Commander in 1688: Lt Admiral Herbert
Commander in 1691: Pieter Klaaszoon Dekker
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 145ft × 37½ft × 14½ft ×?
Armament: 24-18pdr, 24-12pdr, 16-6pdr
Crew: 365 men

Prins Willem

The *Prins Willem* was a First Rate built at Amsterdam in 1687 by Hendrik Cardinaal. The *Prins Willem* was in Philips van Almonde's squadron on 29 October 1688 when the fleet departed Hellevoetsluis to carry William III to England. The *Prins Willem* was broken up from 1717 to 1718.
Dimensions: 170ft × 43ft × 16ft ×?
Armament: 28-24pdr, 28-18pdr, 28-12pdr, 8-6pdr
Crew in 1687: 525 men



A grisaille portrait by Pieter Vogelaer of the *Prins Willem*, an Amsterdam three-decker built in 1687. The ship's name is emblazoned on a ribbon across the transom. Around this time the Dutch admiralties began to adopt an English-style rating system, which listed this ship as a First Rate. © *National Maritime Museum BHC0948*

Abrahams Offerande

The *Abrahams Offerande* was a smack hired in 1688 for service in the fleet that took William III to England.
Commander in 1688: master Adriaen Gijbertssen

Abrahams Offerhanden

The galliot *Abrahams Offerhanden* was hired at Amsterdam in 1688 for service with the fleet that took William III to England.
Commander in 1688: master Sieuwert Janssen Bravenhaen

Abrahams Offerhanden

The *Abrahams Offerhanden* was a smack that was hired at Amsterdam in 1688 for service in the fleet that carried William III to England.
Commander in 1688: master Tomas Goijkes Drijff

Admiraal Tromp

The *Admiraal Tromp* was hired from Cornelis Admiraal from Uitdam in 1688 for service in the fleet that took William III to invade England.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 101ft × 25ft × 11½ft × 6ft

Akerbrouwer

The *Akerbrouwer* was hired in 1688 for service in the fleet that carried William III to England.
Commander in 1688: Master Hendrik Teuniszoon

Alida

The *Alida* was a galliot hired in 1688 for service in the fleet that carried William III to England.
Commander in 1688: Master Jan Nobel

Amsterdam

The boyer (boeijer) *Amsterdam* was hired at Amsterdam in 1688 for service in the fleet that carried William III to England.
Commander in 1688: Master Jan Lolling

Amsterdam

The *Amsterdam* was built as a Third Rate by Jan van Rheenen at Amsterdam in 1688. The ship was sold for breaking up in 1712. The *Amsterdam* fought in the Battle of Barfleur in 1692.

Commander on 18 July 1689: Graaf van Nassau
Commander in 1691: Cornelis van der Zaan
Commander in 1696: Captain van der Gysen
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 145ft × 37½ft × 14½ft × 7¼ft (123½ft keel)
Armament in 1700: 64 guns
Armament in 1711: 24-18pdr, 24-12pdr, 16-6pdr
Crew in 1696: 325 men

Anna

The *Anna* was built as a Sixth Rate in 1688 at Amsterdam by Jan van Rheenen. The *Anna* sailed from the Maas with the fleet commanded by Lt Adm Herbert on 10 November 1688. In 1696 the *Anna* was employed as a convoyer. The *Anna* was sold on 24 July 1713 and was broken up.

Commander in 1688: Dirk Schuyt de Jonge
Commander in 1696: Roemer Vlacq
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 125ft × 32½ft × 11ft ×?
Armament in 1688: 16-8pdr, 16-6pdr, 6-3pdr
Crew in 1696: 130 men

Appel

The ship *Appel* was hired at Amsterdam in 1688 for service with the fleet that carried William III to England. The ship was apparently named for the owner and master.

Commander in 1688: Master Adriaen Appel

Beets

The boyer (boeijer) *Beets* was hired at Amsterdam in 1688 for service with the fleet that carried William III to England. The ship was apparently named for her owner.

Commander: Master Sijmon Janssen Beets

Bergen op Zoom

The ship *Bergen op Zoom* was hired in 1688 for service with the fleet that carried William III to England.
Commander: Master Pieter Janszoon Poest

Blaeupot

The *Blauepot* was hired at Amsterdam in 1688 for service in the fleet that carried William III to England.
Commander: Master Jacob Schol
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 113ft × 25ft × 11¼ft × 5½ft

Blauwe Engel

The *Blauwe Engel* was hired at Amsterdam in 1688 for service in the fleet that carried William III to England.
Commander: Master Jan Ymelssen

Blauwe Klok

The galliot *Blauwe Klok* was hired at Amsterdam in 1688 for service with the fleet that carried William III to England.

Blauwe Leen

The galliot *Blauwe Leen* was hired at Amsterdam in 1688 for service with the fleet that carried William III to England.
Commander: Master Anne Corneliss

Boer

The *Boer* was hired at Amsterdam in 1688 for employment in the fleet that carried William III to invade England.
Commander: Master Hendrik Boon

Bogaerts

The galliot *Bogaerts* was hired at Amsterdam in 1688 for service with the fleet that carried William III to England.
Commander: Master Pieter Hendrikssen Kous

Boom

The ship *Boom* was hired at Amsterdam in 1688 for service in the fleet that carried William III to England.
Commander: Master Jacob Boom

Bruijnvis

The *Bruijnvis* was hired in 1688 for service in the fleet that brought William III to England.
Commander in 1688: Master Albert Gondertssen

Gaasterland

The *Gaasterland* was a Fourth Rate built by Hendrik Cardinaal at Amsterdam in 1688, although some sources give the builder as Jan van Rheenen. The ship was considered to be poorly designed due to the low gunports. The *Gaasterland* was captured by the French on 22 May 1703.
Commander in June 1689: Captain Taalman
Commander in 1691: Cornelis Draak
Commander at the time of capture in 1703: Thys de Wit
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 135ft × 35ft × 14ft ×?
Armament: 22-18pdr, 22-8pdr, 8-4pdr
Crew in June 1689: 210 men

Haarlem

The *Haarlem* was a Third Rate built at Amsterdam in 1688 by Jan van Rheenen. The *Haarlem* was broken up in 1712.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 145ft × 37½ft × 14½ft ×?
Armament: 24-18pdr, 24-12pdr, 16-6pdr
Crew: 325 men

Zwolle

The *Zwolle* was a Sixth Rate built by Jan van Rheenen in 1688 at Amsterdam. The *Zwolle* was lost, either in 1692 or 1697.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 125ft × 29ft × 11ft ×?
Armament: 34 guns

Keurvorst van Brandenburg

The *Keurvorst van Brandenburg* was built at Amsterdam in 1689 by Hendrik Cardinaal. In 1701 the ship was renamed *Koning Pruisen* (King of Prussia). The ship was broken up in 1715.
Commander in 1691: Philips van der Goes
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 170ft × 43ft × 16ft ×?
Armament: 28-24pdr, 28-18pdr, 28-12pdr, 8-6pdr
Crew: 500 men

Keurvorstin van Brandenburg

The *Keurvorstin van Brandenburg* was built by Hendrik Cardinaal at Amsterdam in 1689. In 1701 the ship was renamed *Koningen van Pruisen* (Queen of Prussia). The ship was broken up in 1713.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 170ft × 43ft × 16ft ×?
Armament: 28-24pdr, 28-18pdr, 28-12pdr, 8-6pdr
Crew: 500 men

Landskroon

The *Landskroon* was a Sixth Rate, probably built by Hendrik Cardinaal at Amsterdam in 1689. The *Landskroon* was sold for breaking up in 1713.
Commander in 1696: Captain L Lieuwkens
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 115ft × 30ft × 12ft ×?
Armament: 16-8pdr, 16-6pdr, 6-3pdr
Crew: 130 men

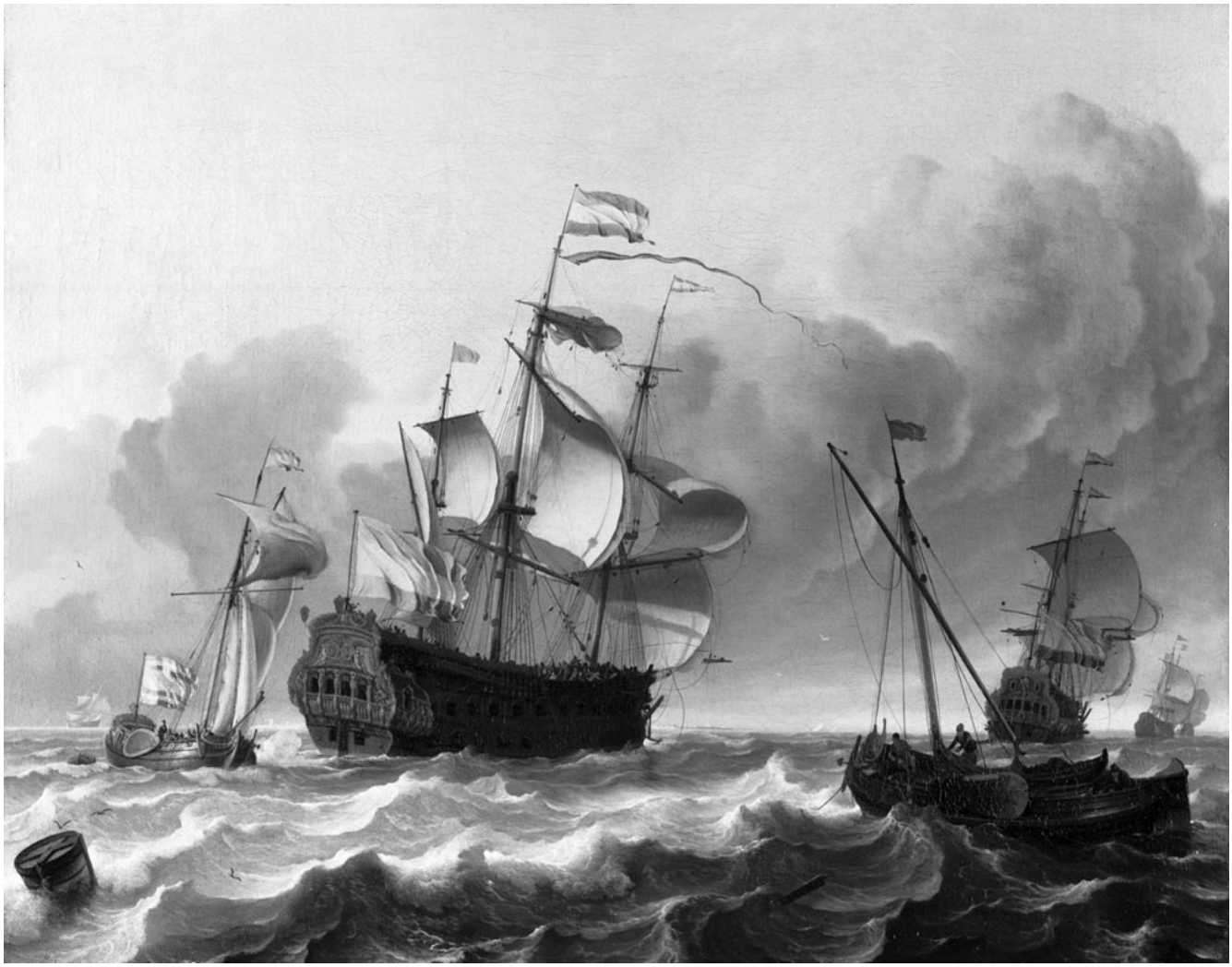
Gecroonde Liefde

The *Gecroonde Liefde* was a fluyt hired on 11 April 1690.
Commander in 1690: skipper Fopke Dirks
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 116ft × 26ft × 10¾ft × 5½ft

Schermer, Wapen van de Schermer, Wapen van der Scherm, or *Beschermer*

The *Schermer* was built at Amsterdam in 1690. While escorting a convoy from St Ubes on 22 May 1703, the *Schermer* was captured by the French.
Commander in 1694 to 1695: Cornelis Hoogenhoek
Commander in 1703: Captain J Teengs

Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 130ft × 34ft × 14ft ×?
Armament: 22-18pdr, 22-8pdr, 8-4pdr
Crew: 200 men



An oil painting by Ludolf Backhuysen, dated 1694, of a Dutch two-decked flagship. The decorative scheme suggests a ship of the 1680s. The yacht astern is firing a salute, emphasising their role as fleet tenders. © *National Maritime Museum BHC0918*

Banier, Bannier, or *Banica*

The *Banier* was a Third Rate built by at Amsterdam in 1691; the builder was either Hendrik Cardinaal or Jan van Rheenen. The *Banier* fought in the Battle of Malaga in 1704. The ship was broken up in 1719.
Commander in 1696: Herman Lijnslager
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 145ft × 39ft × 15ft ×?
Armament in 1711: 24-18pdr, 24-12pdr, 16-6pdr
Crew: 325 men

Elswout or *Elswoud*

The *Elswout* was a Second Rate built by Hendrik Cardinaal at Amsterdam in 1691. The *Elswout* was sold for breaking up on 27 January 1721.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet given on 31 March 1719: 156ft × 40ft × 15ft ×?
Armament in 1714: 26-18pdr, 26-12pdr, 18-6pdr, 4-3pdr
Armament on 31 March 1719: 74 guns
Crew: 375 men

Ooststellingwerf or *Oosterstellingwerff*

The *Ooststellingwerf* was built at Amsterdam by Hendrik Cardinaal in 1691. The *Ooststellingwerf* was sold for breaking up in 1712.
Commander in 1694: Captain van der Weppelen
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 135ft × 35ft × 14ft ×?
Armament: 22-18pdr, 22-8pdr, 8-4pdr

Ripperda

The *Ripperda* was a Fourth Rate built by Hendrik Cardinaal at Amsterdam in 1691. The *Ripperda* was reduced to a hulk in 1719 and sold to be broken up in 1736.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 135ft × 35¼ft × 14ft ×?
Armament: 52 guns
Crew: 210 men

Batavier

The *Batavier* was built at Amsterdam in 1692 and was burnt by the French after being stranded on a sandbank on 12 August 1695. The *Batavier* had been stranded

on the same sandbank the previous day, but had floated off with the tide. At the time of capture, the captain and 60 men were aboard; the rest had already left the ship. The French soldiers burned the ship.
Commander in 1692: Captain Van Tuyll van Serooskerken
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 106ft × 26½ft × 10¼ft ×?
Armament in 1692: 24 guns
Crew: 100 men

Beschutter

The *Beschutter* was a Sixth Rate built by Hendrik Cardinaal at Amsterdam in 1692. In 1702 the *Beschutter* was part of the fast sailing squadron of the Anglo-Dutch fleet. The *Beschutter* was sold to be broken up in 1717. The larger dimensions seem more likely to be correct.
Commander in 1696: Captain Vlies
Commander in 1700: Captain Schaap
Commander in 1702: Captain Grave
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 125ft × 32½ft × 13ft ×?
Dimensions also given as: 115ft × 32ft × 13ft ×?
Dimensions given in 1712 or so in Amsterdam feet: 115ft × 32½ft × 13ft ×?
Armament: 16-8pdr, 16-6pdr, 6-3pdr
Crew in 1696: 150 men

Bommel

The *Bommel* was built at Amsterdam by Hendrik Cardinaal in 1692 and was lost at sea in 1698.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 104ft × 26½ft × 10¼ft ×?
Armament: 26 guns

Drakenstein or *Drakestijn*

The Fifth Rate *Drakenstein* was bult at Amsterdam by Hendrik Cardinaal in 1692. The *Drakenstein* was sold for breaking up in 1717.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet given in 1711: 125ft × 34ft × 14ft ×?
Armament: 20-12pdr, 20-6pdr, 6-4pdr

Reigersbergen or *Wapen van Reigersbergen*

The *Reigersbergen* was a Second Rate built at Amsterdam in 1692 and wrecked before the end of the year. A replacement ship was built in 1693.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 156ft × 40ft × 15ft ×?
Armament: 26-18pdr, 26-12pdr, 18-6pdr, 4-3pdr

Slot van Muiden or *het Slot van Muijden*

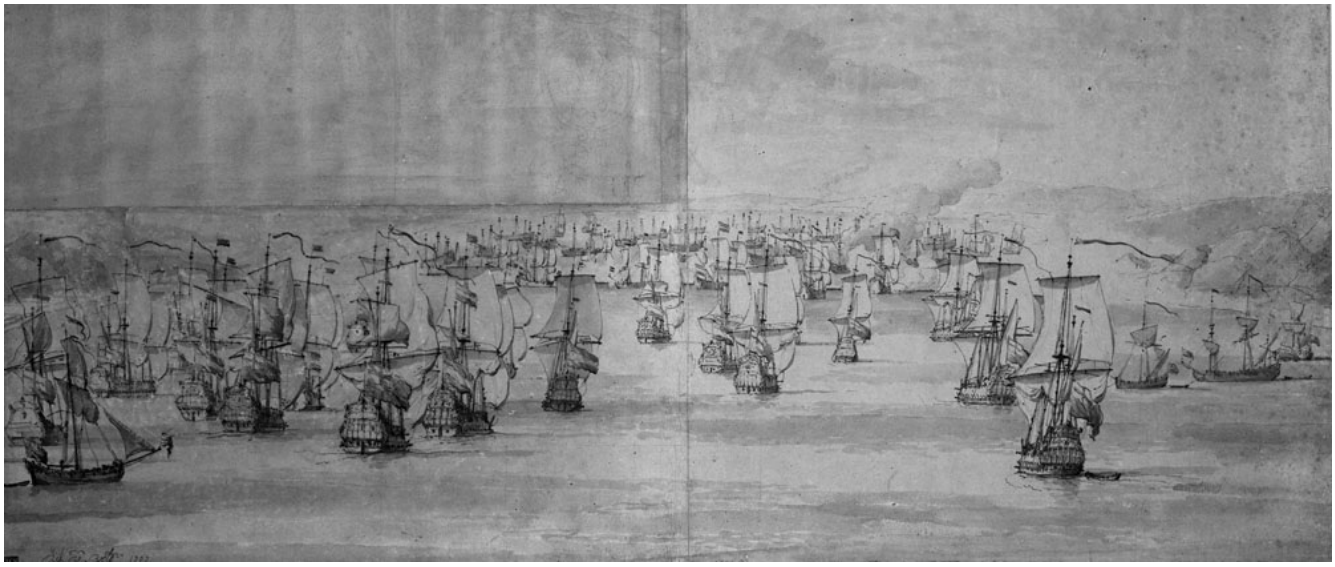
The *Slot van Muiden* was a Second Rate built by Hendrik Cardinaal at Amsterdam in 1692 or 1693. The *Slot van Muiden* was broken up in about 1722.
Commander in 1696: Ph. Schrijver
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet given on 31 March 1719: 156ft × 42ft × 15½ft ×?
Armament in 1711: 26-18pdr, 26-12pdr, 18-6pdr, 4-3pdr
Armament on 31 March 1719: 74 guns
Crew: 400 men

D'Unij or *Unie*

The *Unie* was a First Rate built at Amsterdam by Hendrik Cardinaal in 1692. The *Unie* was broken up in 1721.
Commander in 1696: Captain Van der Dussen
Dimensions given from a list from 31 March 1719: 173ft × 45ft × 16½ft ×?
Armament in 1692: 28-24pdr, 28-18pdr, 28-12pdr, 8-6pdr
Armament on 31 March 1719: 94 guns
Gun ports on the lower tier: 14
Crew in 1700: 550 men

Wolf

The *Wolf* was a Sixth Rate probably built by Hendrik Cardinaal at Amsterdam in 1692. The *Wolf* was sold in 1719.
Commander in May 1694: Captain L van Leyden van Leeuwen
Commander in 1696: Commandeur Bremburg
Commander in 1702: Captain van den Boach
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet from about 1711: 115ft × 32ft × 13ft ×?
Armament: 16-8pdr, 16-6pdr, 6-3pdr
Crew in 1696: 110 men



One of the most successful Anglo-Dutch naval actions of the War of Spanish Succession was the attack on the treasure fleet and its escort at Vigo on 12/23 October 1702. This panoramic view was done by the younger Van de Velde in 1707 and shows both English and Dutch ships running down to join the fighting. The largest Dutch ship present was the First Rate *Unie*. *© National Maritime Museum PZ7580*

Damiaten

The *Damiaten* was a Fourth Rate built by Hendrik Cardinaal at Amsterdam in 1693. The *Damiaten* was sold for breaking up in 1713.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 135ft (keel length 115ft) × 36ft × 14ft × 7ft
Armament in 1713: 50 guns
Crew: 210 men

Het Loo

The *Loo* was a Third Rate built by Hendrik Cardinaal at Amsterdam in 1693. The *Loo* was broken up and sold as early as 1716.
Commander in April 1695: A F van Zijll
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 145ft × 39ft × 15¼ft ×?
Armament in 1711: 24-18pdr, 24-12pdr, 16-6pdr
Armament in 1716: 64 guns

Muiderberg or *Myderberg*

The *Muiderberg* was built at Amsterdam in 1693, and was captured by the French on 22 May 1703.
Commander in 1696: Captain van de Perre
Commander on 22 May 1703: Roemer Vlacq
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 135ft × 36½ft × 14¼ft ×?
Armament in 1693: 52 guns
Armament in 1696: 50 guns
Crew in 1696: 210 men

Reigersbergen or *Rijgensbergen*

The *Reigersbergen* was a Second Rate built by Hendrik Cardinaal at Amsterdam in 1693. The *Reigersbergen* was broken up and sold in 1721.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet on 31 March 1719: 156ft × 42ft × 15½ft ×?
Armament on 31 March 1719: 26-18pdr, 26-12pdr, 18-6pdr, 4-3pdr

Schotenbosch, Schootenbos, or *Schoterbos*

The *Schotenbosch* was a Sixth Rate built by Hendrik Cardinaal at Amsterdam in 1693. The *Schotenbosch* was sold in 1717.

Commander in 1696: Commandeur van Royen
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet as given in 1712: 118ft × 32ft × 13ft ×?
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet as given in 1713: 125ft × 32ft × 16ft ×?
Armament in 1711: 16-8pdr, 16-6pdr, 6-3pdr
Crew in 1696: 110 men

Brak

The *Brak* was a Seventh Rate built at Amsterdam in 1694 by Hendrik Cardinaal. The *Brak* was wrecked in 1711. The *Brak* was employed as a convoyer in 1696.
Commander in 1696: Captain Zhum
Dimensions given for 1694: 105ft × 29ft × 12ft ×?
Dimensions given for 1711: 96ft × 27ft × 13ft ×?
Armament given in 1694: 30 guns
Crew: 110 men

Buren

The *Buren* was mentioned in the Collectie Fagel as a Third Rate built in 1694. Presumably, the *Buren* was built to the same specifications as the *Dom van Utrecht*.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 150ft × 38½ft × 15ft × 7¼ft
Armament: 24-18pdr, 24-12pdr, 16-6pdr
Crew: 325 men

Catwijk, Katwijk, or *Katwijk op Zee*

The *Katwijk* was a Second Rate built by Hendrik Cardinaal at Amsterdam in 1694. The *Katwijk* was broken up in 1724.
Commander in 1697: Captain P van Laeren
Commander in 1700: Captain H Lijnslager
Commander in 1702: Captain Beckman
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet given 31 March 1719: 156ft × 42ft × 15½ft ×?
Armament: 26-18pdr, 26-12pdr, 18-6pdr, 4-3pdr

Cruijtberg

The *Cruijtberg* was a Seventh Rate built in 1694.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 105ft × 29ft × 12ft ×?
Armament: 30 guns

Deventer

The *Deventer* was a Second Rate built at Amsterdam in 1694 by Hendrik Cardinaal. The *Deventer* was broken up in 1720.
Commander in 1696: Captain A van Toll

Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 156ft (133½ft keel) × 42ft × 15½ft × 7½ft
Armament in 1711: 26-18pdr, 26-12pdr, 18-6pdr, 4-3pdr
Crew: 400 men

Dom van Utrecht

The *Dom van Utrecht* was a Third Rate built at Amsterdam in 1694 by Hendrik Cardinaal. The *Dom van Utrecht* was last mentioned in 1697.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 150ft × 38½ft × 15ft × 7¼ft
Armament: 24-18pdr, 24-12pdr, 16-6pdr
Crew: 325 men

Nimwegen, Nimweigen, Nijmegen, or *Stad Nimwegen*

The *Nijmegen* was a Second Rate built at Amsterdam in 1694 by Hendrik Cardinaal. The *Nijmegen* was broken up in 1722.
Commander in 1703: Captain H Lijnslager
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet given on 31 March 1719: 156ft × 42ft × 15½ft ×?
Armament on 31 March 1719: 26-18pdr, 26-12pdr, 18-6pdr, 4-3pdr
Armament ijn 1722: 72 guns

Schoonoord

The *Schoonoord* was a frigate built by Hendrik Cardinaal at Amsterdam in 1694. The French captured the *Schoonoord* in 1701. The *Schoonoord* may have been captured as early as 1696.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 112ft × 28½ft × 10½ft ×?
Armament: 30 guns
Crew: 110 men



An oil portrait, dated 1698, by Jan Claeszoon Rietschoof of a Dutch warship of about 50–60 guns. Note the replacement of the elaborate tafferel decoration with an upper row of stern windows, a development of the very late seventeenth century in the Dutch navy. © *National Maritime Museum BHC0945*

Star

The *Star* was a Fourth Rate built in 1694.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 138ft × 37ft × 14½ft ×?
Armament: 22-18pdr, 22-8pdr, 8-4pdr

Zon or *Son*

The *Zon* was a Fourth Rate built at Amsterdam in 1694 by Hendrik Cardinaal. The *Zon* was broken up in 1723.
Commander in 1696: Captain Van Genderen
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet given on 31 March 1719: 138ft × 37ft × 14½ft ×?
Armament in 1711: 22-18pdr, 22-8pdr, 8-4pdr
Armament on 31 March 1719: 52 guns
Crew in 1696: 230 men

Arend

The *Arend* was built by Hendrik Cardinaal at Amsterdam in 1695 as an Eighth Rate. The *Arend* was captured by the French on 18 June 1696 off the Dogger Bank, but the ship was released as a cartel to carry 800 prisoners home to the Netherlands. The French privateer squadron commanded by Jean Bart captured the *Arend* once again on 30 July 1706.
Commander in 1703: Captain de Jong
Commander in 1706: Captain Valckenrijk
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 96ft × 27ft × 13ft ×?
Armament: 24 guns
Crew: 110 men

Dwingeland or *Dwingelandt*

The *Dwingeland* was a bomb galliot built in 1695.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 90ft × 24ft × 10½ft ×?
Armament: 8-4pdr and 2 mortars

Gewald or *Gelwelt*

The *Gewald* was a bomb galliot built in 1695.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 90ft × 24ft × 10½ft ×?

Armament: 8-4pdr and 2 mortars

Havik

The *Havik* was a Seventh Rate built at Amsterdam in 1695 for use as a convoyer.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 96ft × 27ft × 13ft ×?
Armament: 18-6pdr, 8-3pdr
Crew: 105 men

Schrik

The *Schrik* was a bomb galliot built in 1695.
Armament: 8-4pdr and 2 mortars

Vredemaker

The *Vredemaker* was a bomb galliot built in 1695.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 90ft × 24ft × 10½ft ×?
Armament: 8-4pdr and 2 mortars

Vrijheid

The *Vrijheid* was a First Rate built by Hendrik Cardinaal at Amsterdam in 1695. The *Vrijheid* was broken up and sold in 1723. The *Vrijheid* sustained heavy damage in a storm in October 1697, when the masts had to be cut away.
Commander in 1696: Lt Admiral Philips van Almonde
Commander in 1702: Lt Admiral Philips van Almonde
Dimensions from 31 March 1719: 176ft × 46ft × 17ft ×?
Armament in 1695: 28-24pdr, 28-18pdr, 30-12pdr, 10-6pdr
Armament on 17 March 1719: 96 guns
Crew in 1696: 550 men

Wouw

The *Wouw* was a Seventh Rate built at Amsterdam in 1695. The *Wouw* had become infected with disease and was burnt to dispose of the ship on 25 February 1711. This ship has also been described as an Eighth Rate.
Commander in 1696: Commandeur Craay
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 96ft × 27ft × 13ft ×?
Armament: 18-6pdr, 8-3pdr

Crew in 1696: 95 men

Boeier

The *Boeier* was a fireship built in 1696.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 86ft × 22ft × 10½ft ×?

Overijssel

The *Overijssel* was a Fourth Rate built by Hendrik Cardinaal at Amsterdam in 1696. The *Overijssel* was broken up in 1728 and the remains were sold in 1729. The *Overijssel* captured the French Third Rate *Ardent* in 1705 at the Battle of Cabrita Point or Marbella.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet given on 31 March 1719: 145ft × 37½ft × 14¾ft ×?
Armament on 31 March 1719: 52 guns

Raaf or *Raven*

The *Raaf* was a Fifth Rate built by Hendrik Cardinaal at Amsterdam in 1696. The *Raaf* was blown up in action in 1696.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 130ft × 34½ft × 14ft ×?
Armament: 44 guns
Armament as 46 guns: 20-12pdr, 20-6pdr, 6-4pdr

Wulverhorst

The *Wulverhorst* was a Fourth Rate built at Amsterdam in 1696 and was captured and burnt by three French privateers on 19 May 1705. The *Wulverhorst* was so heavily damaged that the ship was thought not worth saving.
Commander in 1702: Captian Teenghs
Commander in 1705: Captain M Sels
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 145ft × 37½ft × 14¾ft ×?
Armament: 22-18pdr, 22-8pdr, 8-4pdr
Crew: 220 to 311 men

Beets

The ship *Beets* was built at Amsterdam by Hendrik Cardinaal in 1697. The *Beets* was a fluyt built to serve as a transport and victualler.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 107ft × 26ft × 11ft ×?

Gouda

The *Gouda* was a Third Rate built by Hendrik Cardinaal at Amsterdam in 1698. The *Gouda* was sold in 1720 to be broken up.
Commander in 1700: Captain Beeckman
Commander in 1702: Aerssen van Sommelsdijck
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet given on 31 March 1719: 148ft × 39½ft × 15½ ×ft?
Armament in 1711: 24-18pdr, 24-12pdr, 16-6pdr
Armament on 31 March 1719: 64 guns
Crew in 1700: 325 men

Aemilia, Emelia, or *Prinses Aemilia*

The *Aemilia* was a Third Rate built at Amsterdam in 1699 by Hendrik Cardinaal. The *Aemilia* was broken up in 1727 and sold.
Commander in 1700: Captain Cleyburgh
Commander in 1702: Captain L de Veth
Commander in 1705: Captain Beeckman
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 148ft × 39¾ft × 15¾ft ×?
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet given on 31 March 1719: 148ft × 39½ft × 15½ft ×?
Armament in 1700: 24-18pdr, 24-12pdr, 12-6pdr
Armament on 31 March 1719: 64 guns
Crew in 1700: 365 men

Batavier

The *Batavier* was a Fourth Rate built at Amsterdam in 1699 by Hendrik Cardinaal. In 1700 the *Batavier* was part of the squadron that entered the Sound and took part in a bombardment of Copenhagen. The *Batavier* was broken up in 1724 and the remains were sold in 1725.
Commander in 1700: Hendrik van Toll
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet given on 31 March 1719: 140ft × 37½ft × 14¾ft ×?
Armament in 1711: 22-18pdr, 22-8pdr, 8-4pdr
Crew in 1700: 210 men

Campen or *Kampen*

The *Campen* was a Fifth Rate built at Amsterdam in 1699 by Hendrik Cardinaal. The *Campen* was sold on 25 March 1726 after having been discarded in 1724.

Commander from 1705 to 1706: M Corlee
Commander from 1707-1709: A I Van Buren
Dimensions given on 31 March 1719: 130ft × 34½ft × 14ft ×?
Armament in 1711: 20-12pdr, 20-6pdr, 6-4pdr
Armament on 31 March 1719: 46 guns

Hardenbroek

The *Hardenbroek* was a Fourth Rate built at Amsterdam in 1698 or 1699 and was captured by the French in 1706.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 139ft × 37½ft × 14¾ft ×?
Armament: 22-18pdr, 22-8pdr, 8-4pdr
Crew: 230 to 311 men

Raadhuis van Haarlem

The *Raadhuis van Haarlem* was a Fifth Rate built by Hendrik Cardinaal at Amsterdam in 1699. The *Raadhuis van Haarlem* was sold for breaking up in 1724.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet as given in 1711: 130ft × 34½ft × 14ft ×?
Armament: 44 guns
Armament if armed with 46 guns: 20-12pdr, 20-6pdr, 6-4pdr

Diepenheim or *Dipenheijm*

The *Diepenheim* was built at Amsterdam by Hendrik Cardinaal in 1700 or 1701 (a list in 1711 gives the building date as 1701). The *Diepenheim* was sold for breaking up in 1724.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet as given in 1711: 134ft × 34½ft × 14ft ×?
Armament: 44 guns

Hof tot Rheenen, Hof van Rhenen, or *Hof Rheenen*

The *Hof tot Rheenen* was a Fourth Rate built by Hendrik Cardinaal at Amsterdam in 1700. The ship was broken up in 1729 and the remains were sold in 1730.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet given on 31 March 1719: 140ft × 37¾ft × 14¾ft ×?
Armament on 31 March 1719: 52 guns

Leeuw

The Third Rate *Leeuw* was built by Hendrik Cardinaal at Amsterdam in 1700. The

Leeuw was broken up as early as 1714. The *Leeuw* fought in the Battle of Vélez-Málaga in 1704.
Commander in 1704: Jonkheer Johan Willem van Recheteren
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 150ft × 39¾ft × 15¾ft ×?
Armament in 1711: 24-18pdr, 24-12pdr, 16-6pdr

Nieuwenhuis

The *Nieuwenhuis* was a Fourth Rate built at Amsterdam in 1700 by Hendrik Cardinaal. The *Nieuwenhuis* was broken up in 1731 and the remains were then sold in 1732.
Commander in 1726: Jan Diederik Heuft
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet given on 31 March 1719: 140ft × 37¾ft × 14¾ft ×?
Armament: 22-18pdr, 22-8pdr, 8-4pdr

Keijserswaert or *Keizerswaard*

The *Keijserswaert* was built by Hendrik Cardinaal at Amsterdam in 1700. The ship was broken up in 1728 and the remains were sold on 25 July 1729.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet given on 31 March 1719: 140ft × 37¾ft × 14¾ft ×?
Armament in 1711: 22-18pdr, 22-8pdr, 8-4pdr
Armament on 31 March 1719: 52 guns

Raadhuis van Edam

The *Raadhuis van Edam* was a Third Rate built by Jan van Rheenen at Amsterdam in 1700. The *Raadhuis van Edam* was last mentioned in 1727.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 150ft × 39½ft × 15½ft ×?
Dimensions given on 31 March 1719: 150ft × 39¾ft × 15½ft ×?
Armament on 31 March 1719: 64 guns

Mars

The *Mars* was a Sixth Rate built by Hendrik Cardinaal at Amsterdam in 1701. The *Mars* was finally broken up and sold in 1732.
Commander in 1703: Captain Rombouts
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet given in 1711: 118ft × 32ft × 13ft ×?
Armament in 1711: 16-8pdr, 16-6pdr, 6-3pdr

Schoonoord or *Schoonoort*

The *Schoonoord* was a Sixth Rate built by Hendrik Cardinaal at Amsterdam in 1701. The *Schoonoord* was finally sold in 1733.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet given in 1711: 118ft × 32ft × 13ft ×?
Armament in 1711: 16-8pdr, 16-6pdr, 6-3pdr

Admiraal Tromp

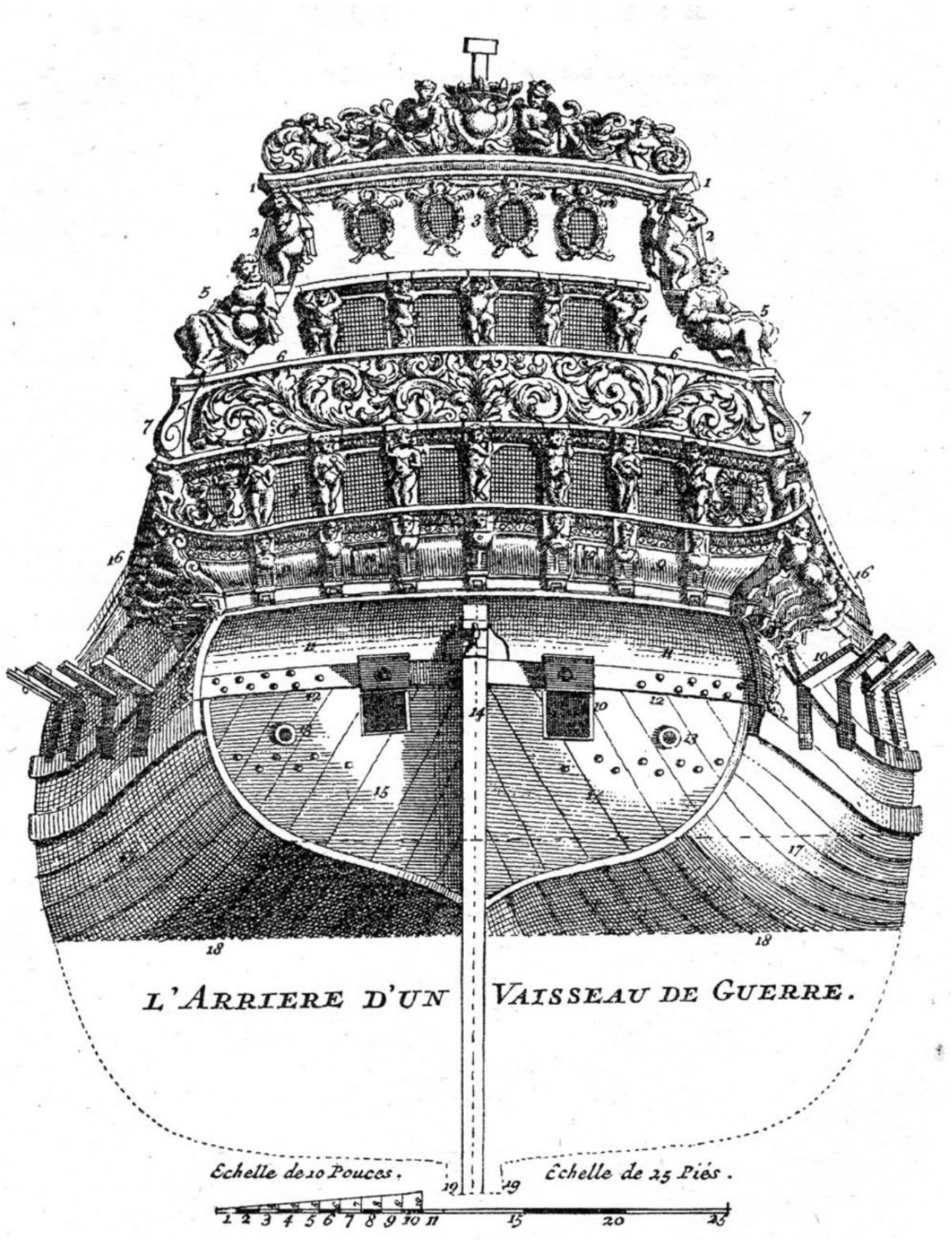
The *Admiraal Tromp* was hired for service as a transport in 1702. The *Admiraal Tromp* carried 226 soldiers.
Commander: Commandeur Rombouts
Armament: 34 guns
Crew: 54 men

Hollandia

The *Hollandia* was a Second Rate built by Hendrik Cardinaal at Amsterdam in 1702 or 1703. The *Hollandia* was broken up in 1725.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet given on 31 March 1719: 161ft × 42¼ft × 16ft ×?
Armament on 31 March 1719: 74 guns (probably 26-18pdr, 26-12pdr, 18-6pdr, 4-3pdr)

Provincie van Utrecht

The *Provincie van Utrecht* was a Second Rate built by Hendrik Cardinaal at Amsterdam in 1702 or 1703. The *Provincie van Utrecht* was broken up in 1725.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet given on 31 March 1719: 161ft × 42¼ft × 16ft ×?
Armament: 26-18pdr, 26-12pdr, 18-6pdr, 4-3pdr



The stern of a Dutch warship, from David Mortier's *L'Art de Batir les Vaisseaux*, published in Amsterdam in

1719. This cannibalised material from earlier works, but the design of the stern, with an upper tier of stern windows where the tafferel decoration was previously, suggests a large warship from the very late seventeenth century.

Ardent

The *Ardent* was a French Third Rate captured by the *Overijssel* in 1705 at the Battle of Cabrita Point or Marbella. The *Ardent* was built at Le Havre in 1682.
Size in French tons: 1000 tons
Dimensions in French feet: 142ft-6in × 36ft ×? ×?
Armament in 1705: 66 guns
Crew: 430 men

Oosterwijk

The *Oosterwijk* was built by Jan van Rheenen at Amsterdam in 1704. The ship was broken up and sold in 1734. In 1725 the *Oosterwijk* was in F van Aerssen van Sommelsdijck's squadron in the Mediterranean.
Commander in 1725: Gijsbert de Lange or Langen
Dimensions given in 1711: 142ft × 37¾ft × 14¾ft ×?
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet given on 31 March 1719: 145ft × 37¾ft × 14¾ft ×?
Armament in 1711: 22-18pdr, 22-8pdr, 8-4pdr
Armament on 31 March 1719: 52 guns.
Armament in 1725: 44 guns

Curacao

The *Curacao* was built at Amsterdam, possibly by Jan van Rheenen. In 1719 the building date was given as 1705; the ship was also said to have been built in 1704. The *Curacao* was wrecked on 31 May 1729.
Commander in 1726: Fredrik Benjamin, Baron van der Capellan
Commander in 1729: Joan van Raijer
Dimensions given on 31 March 1719: 145ft × 37¾ft × 14¾ft ×?
Armament in 1711: 22-18pdr, 22-8pdr, 8-4pdr
Armament on 31 March 1719: 52 guns

Kraai, Craay, or *Craeij*

The Sixth Rate *Kraai* was built at Amsterdam by Jan van Rheenen in 1704 or 1705. The *Kraai* was broken up and sold in 1733.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet given in 1711: 118ft × 32½ft × 13½ft ×?
Armament in 1711: 16-8pdr, 16-6pdr, 6-3pdr

Boender

The *Boender* was a fluyt hired at Amsterdam in 1706 for service as a transport.

Prins Friso

The *Prins Friso* was a Third Rate built in 1708.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 150ft × 39¾ft × 16¼ft ×?
Armament: 64 guns

Brakel or *Den Brakel*

The *Brakel* was a Fourth Rate built at Amsterdam by Jan van Rheenen in 1709. The *Brakel* required extensive repairs in 1733. The ship was broken up and sold in 1736.
Commander in 1726: Joost Vijg van Ijzendoorn
Commander in 1728: Jacob Teengs
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet given on 31 March 1719: 145ft × 38¾ft × 15¾ft ×?
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet given in 1728: 142ft × 38½ft × 14¾ft ×?
Armament in 1711: 22-18pdr, 22-8pdr, 8-4pdr
Armament on 31 March 1719: 52 guns
Crew on 1 February 1734: 280 men

Tombago

The *Tombago* was a Seventh Rate variously said to have been built in 1708 or 1709.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 108ft × 31½ft × 14ft ×?
Armament: 18-6pdr, 8-3pdr

Vredenhof

The *Vredenhof* was a Fifth Rate built at Amsterdam by Jan van Rheenen in 1709. The *Vredenhof* was stricken and broken up in 1730.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet as given in 1711: 130ft × 35½ft × 15¼ft ×?
Armament in 1711: 20-12pdr, 20-6pdr, 6-4pdr

Loosdrecht

The *Loosdrecht* was a Third Rate built in 1710 at Amsterdam by Jan van Rheenen. The *Loosdrecht* was sold for breaking up in 1739.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 152ft × 41ft × 16½ft ×?
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet given on 31 March 1719: 150ft × 39¾ft × 16¼ft ×?

Armament: 24-18pdr, 24-12pdr, 16-6pdr
Armament on 31 March 1719: 64 guns
Crew: 350 men

Mercurius

The *Mercurius* was a Seventh Rate built in 1710.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 112ft × 32ft × 14½ft ×?
Armament: 18-6pdr, 8-3pdr

Wishard or *Wishart*

The *Wishard* was a Seventh Rate built in 1710.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 112ft × 32ft × 14½ft ×?
Armament: 18-6pdr, 8-3pdr

Zeelandia

The *Zeelandia* was a Second Rate built in 1710.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 161ft × 434ft × 16¾ft ×?
Armament: 74 guns

Boetzelaar or *Boetselaar*

The *Boetzelaar* was built as a Third Rate by Jan van Rheenen at the naval yard in Amsterdam in 1711. By 1716 the *Boetzelaar* was in poor condition, but was suitable for being repaired. In 1726 the *Boetzelaar* was being rebuilt. The ship was sold for breaking up in 1739.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 152ft × 41ft × 16½ft ×?
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet given on 31 March 1719: 150ft × 40ft × 16½ft ×?
Armament on 31 March 1719: 64 guns
Crew in 1734: 350 men

Edam

The *Edam* was a Fifth Rate built at Amsterdam by Jan van Rheenen in 1711. The *Edam* was stricken and broken up in 1739.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet as given in 1711: 130ft × 36½ft × 15¾ft ×?
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet as given on 1 February 1734: 131ft × 36¾ft × 15¼ft ×?

Armament in 1711: 20-12pdr, 20-6pdr, 6-4pdr
Crew: 200 men

Gelderland

The *Gelderland* was a Second Rate built by Jan van Rheenen at Amsterdam in 1711. The *Gelderland* was sold to Portugal in 1717.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 161ft × 43ft × 16¾ft ×?
Armament in 1711: 26-18pdr, 26-12pdr, 18-6pdr, 4-3pdr
Crew: 460 men

Amsterdam

The *Amsterdam* was a First Rate built by Jan van Rheenen at Amsterdam in 1712. The *Amsterdam* was still in good condition in 1726, but by 1733 was said to be useless. The *Amsterdam* was sold to a Spanish owner on 31 January 1738 for use in the West Indies.
Dimensions from 1738: 176ft × 49½ft × 17½ft ×?
Dimensions giveon on 31 March 1719: 176ft × 47ft × 17½ft ×?
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet in list from 21 January 1721: 176ft × 47ft × 17½ft ×?
Armament on 31 March 1719: 96 guns
Crew on 1 February 1734: 660 men

Duynrel, Duinrell, or *Duinveld*

The *Duynrel* was built in 1712 at Amsterdam by Jan Rheenen. In 1736 the *Duynrel* was reduced to a hulk.
Commander in 1727: Abraham Akersloot
Dimensions given on 31 March 1719: 145ft × 38½ft × 15¾ft ×?
Armament on 31 March 1719: 52 guns
Armament on 1 February 1734: 42 guns
Crew on 1 February 1734: 280 men

Ter Meer

The Fourth Rate *Ter Meer* was built by Jan van Rheenen at Amsterdam in about 1712; some sources say that the ship was built in 1713. The ship was sold in 1741 for breaking up.

Dimensions in Amsterdam feet given on 31 March 1719: 145ft × 38½ × 15¾ft ×?
Armament on 31 March 1719: 52 guns
Crew: 280 men

Leiden or *Leyden*

The Second Rate *Leiden* was built at Amsterdam by Jan Rheenen in 1714. The *Leiden* was finally broken up in 1752 to 1754.
Commander in 1721: Jan Carel Bachman
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 164ft × 44ft × 17ft ×?
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet given on 31 March 1719: 161ft × 43ft × 16¾ft ×?
Armament: 72 guns
Armament on 31 March 1719: 74 guns
Crew: 460 men

Admiralty of the Noorderkwartier

Wapen van Hoorn or *Eenhoorn*

The Fourth Rate *Wapen van Hoorn* was built at Enkhuizen in 1682. The *Wapen van Hoorn* was captured by the French in 1704.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 135ft × 35ft × 14ft × 7ft (estimated beam, hold, and deck height)
Armament: 22-12pdr, 10-8pdr, 4-4pdr, 4-3pdr
Crew: 210 men

Westfriesland

The *Westfriesland* was built in 1682.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 170ft × 43ft × 16ft × 8ft
Armament: 28-24pdr, 28-12pdr, 24-8pdr, 10-4pdr

Alida

The *Alida* was built and hired in 1688 and was last mentioned in 1691. The *Alida* was in Gerard Callenburgh's squadron in Cornelis Evertsen the Youngest's fleet on 26 September 1689.
Commander on 18 July 1689: Jan Kalff
Armament: 52 guns

Crew: 200 men

Maagd van Enkhuizen

The Second Rate *Maagd van Enkhuizen* was built about 1688 and was burnt after the Battle of Beachy Head in 1690.

Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 156ft × 40ft × 15ft ×?

Armament: 72 guns



The new Anglo-Dutch alliance brought about by William of Orange's elevation to the English throne did not begin well for the Dutch. At the Battle of Beachy Head (Beveziers to the French and Dutch) in July 1690 the Dutch contingent – in the van – bore the brunt of the fighting against a significantly stronger French fleet. As the allies retreated up-Channel, many of the damaged Dutch ships had to be abandoned. Among them was the big *Maagd van Enkhuizen*, which was burnt to avoid capture. In all the Dutch lost 10 of their 21-ship contingent. This lithograph dates from the late nineteenth century and shows many of the damaged and dismasted Dutch ships, with the French to the right. *Beverley R Robinson Collection 51.7.72*

Vlaardingen or *Huis te Vlaardingen*

The *Vlaardingen* was built in 1688 and was last mentioned in 1700.
Commander in 1689: J van der Poel
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 125ft ×? ×? ×?
Armament: 44 or 46 guns
Crew: 170 men

Wapen van Enkhuizen

The fireship *Wapen van Enkhuizen* was mentioned in lists during the period of 1688 to 1690.
Armament: 6 guns
Crew: 25 men

Beschermer

The *Beschermer* was a First Rate built at Enkhuizen in 1690 and sold in 1721. In March 1696 the *Beschermer* was in a transport fleet that carried troops to England. The *Beschermer* was a three-decked ship with deck heights of 8 feet, 7 feet, and 6¾ feet.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 170ft × 43ft × 16ft × 8ft (146¼ft keel)
Commander in 1696: Cornelis Jacobszoon de Boer
Armament in 1690: 96 guns
Armament in 1721: 90 guns
Crew in 1696: 475 men

Buis

The *Buis* was a Third Rate built at Medemblik in 1690 and was last mentioned in 1712.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 150ft ×? ×? ×?
Armament: 64 guns

De Ruyter

The galliot *De Ruyter* was mentioned as being in service in 1690.

Enkhuizen

The Second Rate *Enkhuizen* was built at Hoorn in 1691 and was last mentioned in 1712.
Commander in 1696: Captain J de Jongh
Commander in 1702: Captain Bakker
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 156ft × 42ft × 15½ft ×?
Armament in 1696: 72 guns
Crew: 375 men

Alkmaar, Wapen van Alkmaar, or *Poort van Alkmaar*

The *Alkmaar* was built as a Second Rate at Hoorn in 1693. The *Alkmaar* was last mentioned in 1712.
Commander in 1696: Jacob Roos
Commander in July 1700: Captain Block
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 156ft × 41ft × 15ft × 7½ft (133½ft keel)
Armament: 26-18pdr, 24-12pdr, 16-6pdr, 4-4pdr
Crew in 1696: 375 men

Arnhem or *Wapen van Arnhem*

The *Arnhem* was built at the naval yard at Enkhuizen in 1693. On 18 August 1704 galleys from Ostende attacked the *Arnhem*. The ship was careened in 1710 and in 1713, and was probably hulked. The *Arnhem* was finally sold in 1721.
Commander in 1696: Dirk Janszoon Cromhout
Commander in 1697: Captain Graauw (who died on 7 June 1697 of a plague-like disease)
Commander in 1702: Captain Roos
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 145ft × 37½ft × 14¼ft × 7½ft (123½ft keel)
Armament on 3 July 1702: 24-18pdr, 22-12pdr, 10-6pdr, 4-4pdr, 4-3pdr
Crew in 1700: 365 men

Wapen van Medemblik

The *Wapen van Medemblik* was mentioned during the period 1696 to 1712.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 135ft ×? ×? ×?
Armament: 50 guns

Agatha

The ship *Agatha* was mentioned in 1697.
Armament: 30 guns
Crew: 110 men

Alida

The *Alida* served in 1697 as a fireship.
Crew: 28 men

Afrikaan

The *Afrikaan* was first mentioned in 1700 as being in service. The *Afrikaan* at different times served as a fireship and as a frigate. In 1702 the *Afrikaan* was used as a frigate to provide local defence in the vicinity of the Texel. The ship was last mentioned in 1712, by which date the *Afrikaan* was employed as a fireship.
Commander in 1701 as a fireship: Willem Speelman
Commander in 1702 as a frigate: Jan Kuyper
Crew as a fireship in 1701: 30 men
Crew as a frigate in 1702: 70 men

Deventer or *Wapen van Deventer*

The Fourth Rate *Deventer* was built at Enkhuizen in 1700. The ship was rebuilt in 1712. The *Deventer* was not mentioned after 1712.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 140ft ×? ×? ×?
Armament: 52 guns
Crew: 220 men

De Ruyter

The galliot *De Ruyter* was hired in 1701 for use as victualler.

Vergulde Zalm

The *Vergulde Zalm* was a fluyt mentioned in documents in 1702 and 1705. The *Vergulde Zalm* was employed as a victualler. There is another mention of a transport named *Vergulde Zon* in 1702 that may have been the same ship with a different employment.

Berkhout

The *Berkhout* was a fluyt hired in 1707 for service as a victualler.

Buis

The Third rate *Buis* was built at Hoorn in 1708 to 1709. The *Buis* was sold in 1724.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 150ft × 40ft × 16¼ft ×?
Armament: 64 guns

Wapen van Enkhuizen

The *Wapen van Enkhuizen* was a fluyt hired for service as a troop transport from 1708 to 1711.
Crew: 28 men

Huis te Neck

The *Huis te Neck* was a Fourth Rate built at Hoorn in 1709. The *Huis te Neck* was sold in 1740.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 140ft × 38ft × 15½ft ×?
Armament on 1 February 1734: 50 guns
Crew on 1 February 1734: 280 men

Admiralty of Zeeland

Tholen

The *Tholen* was built in 1682. The *Tholen* was accidentally blown up in 1687.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 135ft ×? ×? ×?
Armament mentioned in 1700: 54 guns

Veere

The Third Rate *Veere* was a spiegelship built at Veere in 1682 (the inventory for the naval yard at Veere in 1694 gives the builder as Hendrik Kakelaar). The *Veere* fought in the Battle of Beachy Head in 1690 where the ship was damaged and had 29 men wounded. The *Veere* was said to have been broken up in a list dated 14 October 1700.
Commander from 1688 to 1690: Cornelis Mosselman
Dimension in Amsterdam feet: 147ft × 37½ft × 15½ft ×?
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet given in 1694: 145ft × 37ft × 15ft ×?

Armament: 60 to 62 guns
Crew: 250 to 300 men

Blikkenburg

The *Blikkenburg* was built as a hooker (hoeker) by Hendrik Kakelaar at Veere in 1684. In 1700 the *Blikkenburg* was with the fleet that bombarded Copenhagen. The *Blikkenburg* was captured by the French in 1709.
Commander in 1700: Commander J Coerte
Commander in 1703: Commander Wiltschut
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 86ft × 22ft × 12ft ×?
Armament in 1700: 14 guns
Armament in 1700: 14 guns
Armament in January 1703: 12 guns
Crew in 1700: 50 men
Crew in January 1703: 61 men

Zeelandia

The *Zeelandia* was a First Rate built by Josias Pietersen at Vlissingen in 1684. The *Zeelandia* was last mentioned in 1712.
Commander in 1696: Geleijn Evertsen
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 170ft × 43ft × 16ft ×?
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet given in 1704: 170ft × 47ft × 17ft ×?
Armament in 1696: 90 guns
Crew in 1696: 550 men

Zomer or *Somer*

The hoeker *Zomer* was first mentioned in an inventory at Veere in 1684. The *Zomer* was last mentioned in 1689.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 64ft × 17ft × 10ft ×?
Armament: 8 guns
Crew: 20 men

Kortgene

The Fourth Rate *Kortgene* was built in 1687. The *Kortgene* was last mentioned in 1700 and was said to have been lost at sea.

Commander in 1694: Captain Courte
Armament in 1694: 50 guns
Armament in 1696: 44 guns
Crew in 1696: 208 men

Goes

The Fourth Rate *Goes* was built at Veere by Jacob Matthijssen Oosterlinck in 1688. The *Goes* was sold in 1705 to be broken up. The inventory for the naval yard at Veere for the year 1694 gives the building year as 1690.
Commander: Maarten Boom
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 136ft × 35½ft × 14ft ×?
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet given in the inventory for the naval yard at Veere in 1694: 135ft × 35ft × 14ft ×?
Armament: 54 guns

Tholen

The *Tholen* was built in 1688. The *Tholen* fought in the Battle of Beachy Head on 10 July 1690 and was cast ashore and burnt to avoid capture by the French.
Commander: Captain Kalis
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 145ft ×? ×? ×?
Armament: 60 guns
Crew: 330 men

Vlissingen

The *Vlissingen* was built at Vlissingen in 1688 by Adriaan Janssen de Vriend. The *Vlissingen* was last mentioned in 1712, although an inventory from 19 January 1720 included the *Vlissingen*. A list from 1704 gives the building date as 1691.
Commander in 1694: Captain Holthuysen, who was removed from command from having fled a battle
Commander in 1696: Captain Tresel
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 136ft × 36ft × 15ft ×?
Armament in 1700: 50 guns
Armament in 1712: 54 guns
Crew in 1696: 250 men
Crew in 1700: 225 men

Zierikzee

The Third Rate *Zierikzee* was built by Adriaan Janszoon de Vriend at Vlissingen in either 1688 or 1693. The *Zierkikzee* was last mentioned in 1712. The *Zierikzee* served in Lt Admiral Van Almonde's fleet in 1696.
Commander in 1696: Captain Boom
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 146ft × 41½ft × 16½ft ×?
Armament in 1696: 64 guns
Armament in 1700: 60 guns
Crew in 1696: 325 men

Zomer

The ship *Zomer* was built in 1688 and was mentioned again in 1689.
Armament: 28 to 30 guns
Crew: 112 men

Brak

The ship Brak was mentioned in 1689 as being in service.
Armament: 30 guns

Zeist

The *Zeist* was a frigate said to have been built at Amsterdam for the Admiralty of Zeeland. The *Zeist* was mentioned during 1689 to 1697.
Commander in 1694: S Wilschut
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 100ft ×? ×? ×?
Armament in 1696: 30 guns
Crew in 1696: 130 men

Elisabeth

The *Elisabeth* was a fluyt employed during 1690 to 1696.
Commander in 1694: Willem Maertens

Oosterland

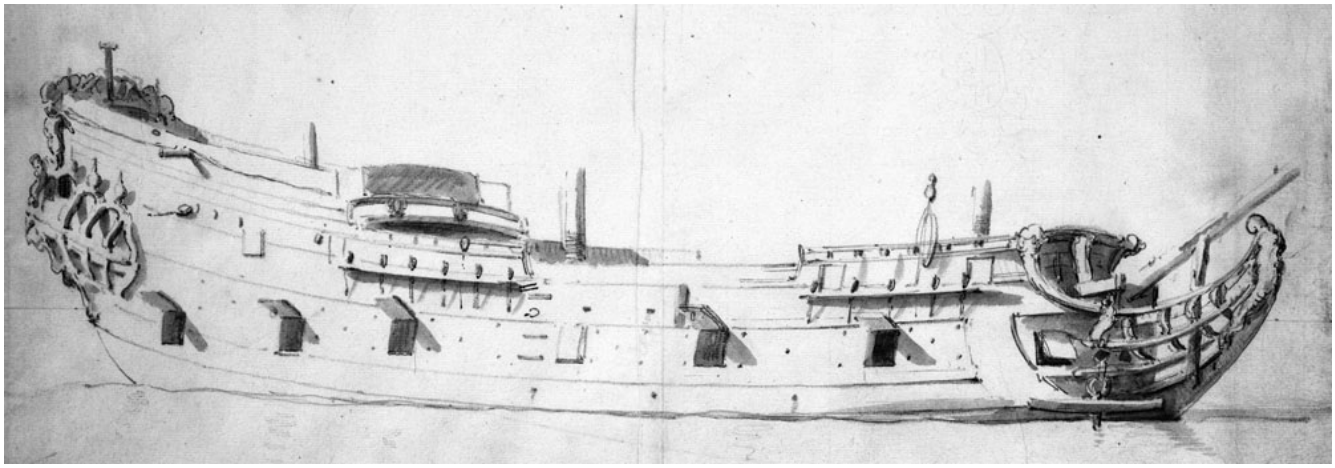
A ship named *Oosterland* was mentioned in 1690.
Armament: 68 guns
Crew: 191 men

Zeepost

The *Zeepost* was a snow that was mentioned as being in service during 1690 to 1697. The *Zeepost* served in Commandeur Gillisen's North Sea squadron in 1696.
Armament in 1696: 8 guns
Crew in 1696: 40 men

Eerste Edele

The Second Rate *Eerste Edele* was built at Amsterdam in 1691. The *Eerste Edele* was last mentioned in an inventory at Vlissingen on 19 January 1720.
Commander in 1696: Captain Mosselman
Commander in 1700: Vice Admiral Cornelis Evertsen
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 156ft × 41¾ft × 15½ft ×?
Armament in 1696: 72 guns
Armament on 14 October 1700: 74 guns
Crew in 1696: 400 men



An unidentified small Dutch frigate drawn by the younger Van de Velde about 1686. The ship is rather lower and sleeker than earlier frigates but otherwise typical. © *National Maritime Museum PX6267*

Walcheren

The *Walcheren* was a Second Rate built in 1691. The *Walcheren* was sold in 1713. The *Walcheren* may have been built by Adriaan Janssen de Vriend at Vlissingen, possibly as late as 1695.
Commander in 1696: Captain La Palma.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 152ft × 42ft × 17ft ×?
Armament in 1700: 72 guns
Crew in 1696: 400 men

Aurora or *L'Aurore*

The *Aurora* was a small frigate captured from the French in 1692. The *Aurora* was apparently built at Dunkirk in 1690 and at that time carried 20 guns. The *Aurora* was said to have been captured when the ship was driven ashore in bad weather.
Commander in 1695-1700: Jacob de Mauregnault
Commander in 1702: Jan Corneliszoon Ockerse
Armament in 1697: 18 guns
Armament in 1700: 28 guns
Crew in 1696: 120 men

Roeigalei

The *Roeigalei* was built in 1692 and was captured by the French in 1705. The *Roeigalei* was said to have been renamed *Mecurius* prior to having been captured by the French. The French apparently called the ship the *Galei*.
Armament: 40 guns

Anna

The *Anna* was a fluyt that was mentioned as being in service in 1693.

Oranjegalei

The Fifth Rate *Oranjegalei* was built either by a Mr Rus or by Adrian Janssen de Vriend at Vlissingen in 1697. The *Oranjegalei* was last mentioned as late as 1739. There is a note that the *Oranjegalei* was sold for breaking up in 1738. The *Oranjegalei*, as the name would suggest, could be rowed as well as sailed.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 130ft × 37¾ft × 13½ft ×?

Armament: 40 guns
Crew: 250 men

Veere or *Ter Veere*

The *Veere* was a Fourth Rate built in 1697 at Vlissingen by Adrian Janssen de Vriend. The *Veere* was last mentioned in 1712.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet given in 1704: 143ft × 40ft × 15ft ×?
Armament: 52 to 54 guns
Crew: 280 men



An anonymous panoramic painting of the Anglo-Dutch fleet off Gibraltar in August 1704. The Dutch squadron of six ships – clearly seen to the right of the line – comprised *Veluwe* (flagship of Rear Admiral Paulus van der Dussen), *Wapen van Utrecht, Aemilia, Katwijk, Wapen van Friesland*, and Zeeland's *Veere*. © *National Maritime Museum BHC0343*

Nassau

The *Nassau* was a Third Rate built at Vlissingen in 1698 by Adriaan Jansen Vrient. The *Nassau* was mentioned in an inventory dating from about 1733.
Commander in 1721: C Godin
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 147½ft × 41½ft × 16½ft ×?
Armament in 1698: 64 guns
Armament in 1739: 60 guns
Crew: 380 men

Middelburg

The *Middelburg* was a First Rate built at Vlissingen in 1699 by Adriaan Davidsen. The *Middelburg* was mentioned in an inventory dating from about 1733, and was last mentioned in June 1753. The ship was rebuilt by Hendrik Raas during 1737-1738. The *Middelburg* was said to have never entered active service, but was laid up for an extended period.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 180ft × 48ft × 20ft ×?
Armament in June 1753: 80 guns
Crew: 650 men

Zeepaard

The *Zeepaard* was a yacht mentioned as being in service in 1703.
Armament: 12 guns
Crew: 81 men

Roseknop

The *Roseknop* was a former privateer purchased in 1704.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 56ft ×? ×? ×?

Zeepost

The snow *Zeepost* was a former privateer used as a patrol ship in 1708.

Admiralty of Friesland

Europa

The *Europa* was purchased from the Admiralty of Amsterdam in 1689. The *Europa* had been built in 1688 as a merchant ship but was fitted out for war. The *Europa* was lost in 1690.
Armament: 46 to 48 guns
Crew: 170 men

Castricum

The ship *Castricum* was built at Amsterdam in 1686 and was hired by the Admiralty of Friesland in 1691.
Commander: Carsten Carstenszoon

Gideon

The *Gideon* was hired in 1691.
Armament: 56 guns

Stad en Lande

The *Stad en Lande* had been built at Amsterdam by Jan van Rheenen in 1682 for the Admiralty of Amsterdam. The *Stad en Lande* was hired by the Admiralty of Friesland in 1691 and served until the ship was captured by the French on 29 June 1694.
Commander in 1693: Christoffel Corneliszoon Middaghten
Commander in 1694: Hendrik de Veer
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 136ft × 36ft × 14ft ×?
Dimensions also given in Amsterdam feet on 14 October 1700: 135ft × 35ft × 14ft ×?
Armament given on 14 October 1700: 50 guns

Amalia

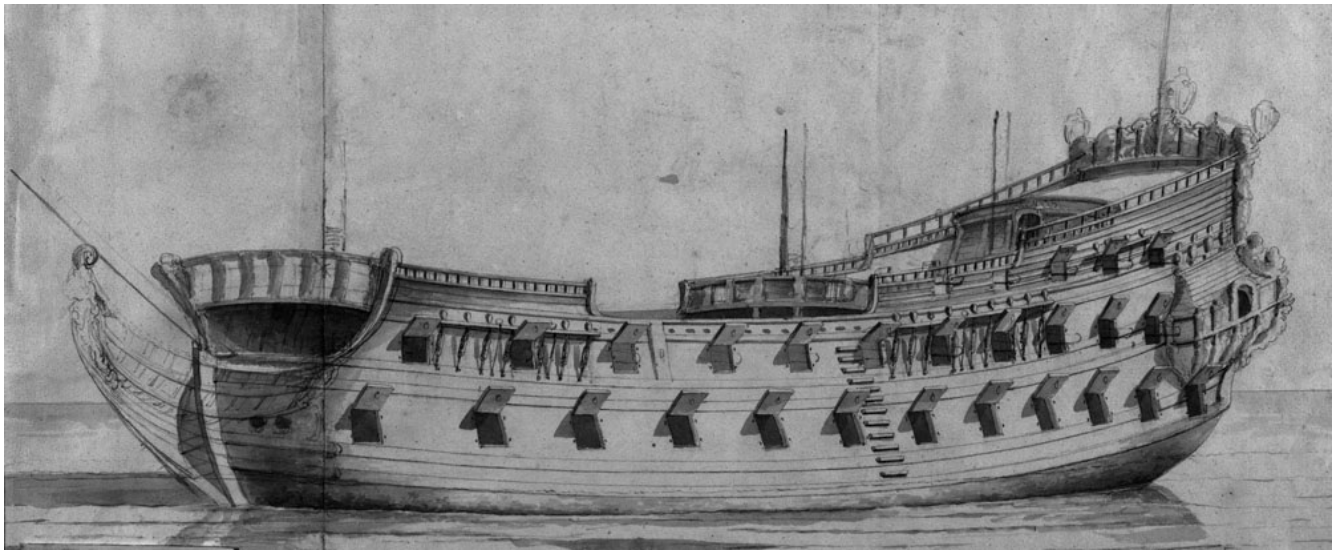
The *Amalia* was built as a Fourth Rate at Harlingen in 1693. The *Amalia* was last mentioned in 1705.
Commander in 1696: Captain Beyman
Commander in 1703-1704: Gerrit van Leeuwen
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 135ft × 35ft × 14ft × 7ft (115ft keel)
Armament in 1696: 56 guns
Crew in 1696: 275 men

Prins Friso

The *Prins Friso* was a Fourth Rate built at Harlingen in 1693. A French fleet commanded by Jean Bart captured the *Prins Friso* on 29 June 1694.

Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 135ft ×? ×? ×?

Armament: 56 guns



The *Stad en Lande* in a wash drawing by the younger Van de Velde. In the bottom left corner are dimensions that agree with what is known about the Amsterdam ship built in 1682 and hired by the Admiralty of Friesland in 1691. *Boijmans Museum, Rotterdam MB1866/T264*

Friesland or *Frisia*

The *Friesland* was built at Harlingen in 1694.
Commander in 1696: Stoffel MIddagten
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 145ft ×? ×? ×? (a similar ship built in 1693 was 145ft × 39¾ft × 15ft)

Prins Friso

The *Prins Friso* was a Third Rate built at Harlingen in 1694 to replace the ship captured by the French.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 145ft ×? ×? ×?
Armament in 1696: 64 guns
Armament on 14 October 1710: 68 guns
Crew in 1696: 310 men

Doniawerstal

The frigate *Doniawerstal* was built at Harlingen in 1696.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 95ft ×? ×? ×?
Armament: 22 guns

Neerrijnen or *Huis te Neerrijnen*

The *Neerrijnen* was built at Harlingen in 1696.
Dimensions in Amsterdam feet: 95ft ×? ×? ×?
Armament: 22 guns

Admiraal de Ruiter

The *Admiral de Ruiter* was mentioned as being in service in 1702. The *Admiraal de Ruiter* served as a transport in the Anglo-Dutch fleet.
Commander: Captain Van Leeuwen

Unknown Provenance

Broederlijke Liefde

The galliot *Broederlijke Liefde* was hired in 1692 for the stadtholder and king, William III.

Bourbon

The French prize *Bourbon* was captured at the Battle of Vigo Bay in 1702. The *Bourbon* does not seem to have served in the Dutch navy. The *Bourbon* was launched at Toulon in 1692.

Size: 1200 French tons

Dimensions in French feet: 140ft × 39ft ×? ×?

Armament: 68 guns

APPENDIX: GUN INVENTORIES WITH WEIGHTS

The weights given are as shown in the actual inventories without any commas or full points.

Gun inventory for the Rotterdam ship *Leeuwinne*, from January 1615

Half-Cartouwen 24-pounder guns, presumably bronze

4473 lbs
4616 lbs

12-pounder field slings

3180 lbs
3131 lbs
2826 lbs
2797 lbs

Bronze 8-pounder guns

2070 lbs
2060 lbs

6-pounder guns
2186 lbs
1584 lbs

5-pounder guns
1500 lbs
1500 lbs

Chambered 24-pounder guns

2490 lbs
2290 lbs

Chambered 18-pounder guns

1400 lbs

1400 lbs

Gun inventory for the Rotterdam ship *Tijger*, from January 1615

Bronze 18-pounder guns (halve-cartouwen)

4700 lbs
4700 lbs

Bronze 12-pounder field slings

3400-3300 lbs
3400-3300 lbs
3400-3300 lbs
3400-3300 lbs

Bronze 8-pounder guns

2400 lbs
2400 lbs

Bronze chambered 18-pounder guns

1200 lbs
1200 lbs
1200 lbs
1200 lbs

Bronze 8-pounder guns

2644 lbs
2827 lbs

Bronze 6-pounder guns

1000 lbs
1000 lbs

Iron 8-pounder guns

2875 lbs
2750 lbs

Iron 6-pounder sakers

2600 lbs
2600 lbs

Iron 6-pounder half-sakers

2130 lbs
1995 lbs

6 steenstukken

Gun inventory for the Rotterdam ship *Hert,* from January 1615

Bronze 12-pounder field guns

3244 lbs
3100 lbs

Bronze chambered 12-pounder guns

2400 lbs
2800 lbs

Bronze chambered 18-pounder guns

1200-1300 lbs
1200-1300 lbs
1200-1300 lbs
1200-1300 lbs

Bronze 8-pounder guns

2300 lbs
2300 lbs

Bronze 5-pounder guns

1300 lbs
1500 lbs

Bronze 4-pounder guns

800-1200 lbs
800-1200 lbs
800-1200 lbs
800-1200 lbs

Iron 8-pounder sakers

2800 lbs
2800 lbs

Iron 8-pounder half-sakers

2200 lbs
2200 lbs

Iron 4-pounder half-sakers

1600 lbs
1600 lbs

6 steenstukken

Gun inventory for the Rotterdam ship *Somer*, from January 1615

Bronze 6-pounder guns

1900 lbs
1900 lbs

Bronze 4-pounder guns

1100 lbs
1100 lbs
1100 lbs
1100 lbs

Bronze 3-pounder guns

800 lbs
800 lbs

Iron 8-pounder guns

2800 lbs
2800 lbs

Iron 5-pounder guns

2000 lbs
2000 lbs

2000 lbs
2000 lbs

Iron 4-pounder guns

1700 lbs
1700 lbs
1700 lbs
1700 lbs
1300 lbs
1300 lbs
1300 lbs
1300 lbs

Gun inventory for the Rotterdam ship *Arent*, from January 1615

Bronze 5-pounder guns

1800 lbs
1800 lbs
1800 lbs
1800 lbs

Bronze chambered 18-pounder guns

1300 lbs
1300 lbs

Bronze 4-pounder guns

1400 lbs
1400 lbs

Bronze 3-pounder gun

1000 lbs

6 Steenstukken with 12 chambers

Gun inventory for the Rotterdam ship *Sint Anna*, from 8 November 1640

8-pounder guns

2490 lbs
2160 lbs
2390 lbs
2270 lbs
2070 lbs

4-pounder guns

1230 lbs
1240 lbs
1290 lbs
1220 lbs

3-pounder guns

830 lbs
810 lbs

Gun inventory for the Rotterdam hired ship *Calmer Sleutel* dated December 1652

Iron 8-pounder guns

2150 lbs
2150 lbs
2150 lbs
2150 lbs

Iron 6-pounder guns

1900 lbs
1900 lbs
1900 lbs
1900 lbs

Iron 4-pounder guns

1570 lbs
1570 lbs
1570 lbs
1570 lbs

Iron 3-pounder guns

922½ lbs
922½ lbs

4 bronze 4-pounder guns and 2 bronze 3-pounder guns totalling 1600 lbs

Two steenstukken

Gun inventory for the Zeeland ship Amsterdam, from 27 March 1653

Bronze 12-pounder guns

3376 lbs
3310 lbs

Bronze 20-pounder guns

3781 lbs
2706 lbs

Iron 12-pounder sakers

3470 lbs
3440 lbs
2726 lbs
3474 lbs
3834 lbs
2872 lbs

Iron 10-pounder guns (gotelingen)

3162 lbs
3228 lbs

Iron guns with shot size not specified. The heavier guns could be 12-pounders, while the lighter guns could be 8-pounders

3090 lbs
3070 lbs
3692 lbs
3250 lbs

3222 lbs
3528 lbs
3530 lbs
3050 lbs
3850 lbs
3025 lbs
2320 lbs
2290 lbs
2190 lbs
2240 lbs

Gun inventory for the Zeeland ship commanded by Dingeman Cats on 27 March 1653

The ship is said to be the *Dolphijn*, but that ship was paid off months before and Dingeman Cats commanded the *Liefde* on this date.

Iron 8-pounder guns

2160 lbs
2120 lbs
2110 lbs
2140 lbs
2150 lbs
2140 lbs
2150 lbs
2150 lbs
2150 lbs
1998 lbs
2600 lbs
2600 lbs
2160 lbs
2175 lbs

Iron 4-pounder guns

1360 lbs
1350 lbs
1150 lbs

1175 lbs
1665 lbs
1580 lbs
1540 lbs
1530 lbs

Iron 3-pounder gun

1414 lbs

Gun inventory for the Zeeland ship *Goes*, from 27 March 1653

Bronze 24-pounder guns (presumably chambered)

2384 lbs
2384 lbs

Bronze 18-pounder guns

3641 lbs
3641 lbs

Bronze 6-pounder guns

693 lbs
693 lbs

Iron 8-pounder guns (gotelingen)

2800 lbs
2800 lbs
2800 lbs
2800 lbs
2800 lbs
2800 lbs
2800 lbs
2800 lbs
2800 lbs

Iron 7-pounder guns

2600 lbs
2600 lbs

Iron 6-pounder guns

1800 lbs
1800 lbs
1800 lbs
1800 lbs
1800 lbs
1800 lbs

Iron 9-pounder guns

3090 lbs
3120 lbs

Iron 8-pounder guns

2890 lbs
2770 lbs

Gun inventory for the Zeeland ship *Hollandia*, from 27 March 1653, commanded by Adriaan Bankert

Bronze 24-pounder guns

4386 lbs
4328 lbs
4183 lbs
4159 lbs

Bronze French 18-pounder guns

2460 lbs
2386 lbs
2368 lbs
2356 lbs

Bronze 15-pounder guns

2750 lbs
2733 lbs

Bronze 12-pounder guns

651 lbs
634 lbs

Bronze 6-pounder half-slings

2400 lbs
2220 lbs
1738 lbs
1734 lbs
1590 lbs
1494 lbs
680 lbs
666 lbs
820 lbs
818 lbs

Iron 12-pounder guns

3290 lbs
3270 lbs
3250 lbs
3240 lbs
3220 lbs
3210 lbs
3180 lbs
3150 lbs
3150 lbs
3140 lbs
3110 lbs
3090 lbs
3100 lbs
3040 lbs

Gun inventory for the Zeeland ship *Middelburg*, from 27 March 1653

Bronze 12-pounder slings

3380 lbs

3310 lbs
3414 lbs
3114 lbs

Bronze 6-pounder half-slings

2076 lbs
1985 lbs

Iron 8-pounder sakers

2250 lbs
2040 lbs
2020 lbs
2010 lbs
1970 lbs
1960 lbs
1940 lbs
1930 lbs
1920 lbs
1920 lbs
1910 lbs
1880 lbs

Iron 6-pounder guns (gotelingen)

1780 lbs
1620 lbs
1575 lbs
1600 lbs
1401 lbs
1306 lbs

Iron 3-pounder guns (gotelingen)

670 lbs
654 lbs

Gun inventory for the Zeeland ship *Neptunus*, from 27 March 1653

Bronze 18-pounder guns

4632 lbs
4620 lbs

Bronze 12-pounder guns

2538 lbs
2538 lbs
2662 lbs
2576 lbs

Bronze 6-pounder gun

976 lbs

Iron 6-pounder guns

2430 lbs
2400 lbs
2470 lbs
2470 lbs
1655 lbs
1620 lbs
2210 lbs

Iron 8-pounder guns

2940 lbs
2860 lbs
2880 lbs
2920 lbs
3100 lbs

Iron 10-pounder guns

2540 lbs
2500 lbs

Iron 9-pounder guns (gotelingen)

3010 lbs
3010 lbs
3660 lbs
2654 lbs

3248 lbs

Gun inventory for the Zeeland ship *Sandenburgh*, from 27 March 1653

Bronze 7-pounder guns

2450 lbs
2588 lbs
2260 lbs
2136 lbs

Bronze 6-pounder guns

489 lbs
483 lbs

Bronze 12-pounder guns

3052 lbs
3072 lbs
2950 lbs
2980 lbs

Iron 6-pounder guns (gotelingen)

2093 lbs
2117 lbs
2020 lbs
1890 lbs

Iron 8-pounder guns (gotelingen)

2080 lbs
2210 lbs
1970 lbs
1990 lbs
2000 lbs
2250 lbs
1980 lbs
1625 lbs

Iron 4-pounder guns (gotelingen)

1400 lbs
1400 lbs

Gun inventory for the Zeeland ship *Vlissingen* commanded by Cornelis Mangelaer

Bronze 24-pounder guns

4862 lbs
4900 lbs
5058 lbs
4832 lbs

Bronze 6-pounder guns

816 lbs
825 lbs

Iron 12-pounder sakers

2770 lbs
2788 lbs
2804 lbs
2818 lbs
2874 lbs
2864 lbs
3456 lbs
3352 lbs

Iron 18-pounder guns (gotelingen)

3940 lbs
3842 lbs
4310 lbs
2874 lbs
2882 lbs
2819 lbs

Iron 9-pounder guns (gotelingen)

3370 lbs
3350 lbs
2980 lbs
2400 lbs

Iron 6-pounder guns (gotelingen)

1960 lbs
1840 lbs
204 lbs [clearly only a partial number – one digit missing]
1940 lbs
1990 lbs
1950 lbs
2150 lbs
1990 lbs

Gun inventory for the Zeeland ship *Westcappel*, from 27 March 1653

Bronze 16-pounder guns

3078 lbs
2824 lbs

Bronze 12-pounder guns

2566 lbs
2574 lbs
2730 lbs
2824 lbs

Bronze 4-pounder guns

586 lbs
582 lbs

Iron 12-pounder guns

2770 lbs
2770 lbs
2770 lbs
2770 lbs
2860 lbs

2870 lbs
2870 lbs
2710 lbs

Iron 6-pounder half-sakers

1610 lbs
1635 lbs
1575 lbs
1580 lbs
1400 lbs
1400 lbs
1400 lbs
1400 lbs

4 iron 4-pounder guns of unknown weight

Gun inventory for the ship *Zeeridder* (also called the *Meerminne*), from 27 March 1653

What would seem to be a correct gun list would be 2 bronze 18pdr, 4 bronze 12pdr, 2 bronze 6pdr, 2 bronze 5pdr, 10 iron 12pdr, 2 iron 9pdr, and 6 iron 6pdr guns. The inventory is given as found.

Bronze 18-pounder guns

4350 lbs
4084 lbs

Bronze 6-pounder guns [as stated, but if the first two weights are correct, they are more likely to be 16-pounder guns]

3960 lbs
3043 lbs
694 lbs
694 lbs

Bronze guns of unspecified shot weight

1490 lbs
1482 lbs

Bronze 12-pounder guns

1600 lbs
1600 lbs

Iron 12-pounder sakers

3340 lbs
3240 lbs
3280 lbs
3430 lbs
3330 lbs
3350 lbs
3370 lbs
3400 lbs
3382 lbs
3351 lbs

Iron 9-pounder guns (gotelingen)

2674 lbs
2660 lbs

There were also five iron guns of various weights that were left unspecified.

Gun inventory for the ship *Zeeuwschen Leeuw*, from 27 March 1653

Bronze klokwijs 24-pounder guns

2926 lbs
2900 lbs

Bronze 12-pounder slings

3076 lbs
3048 lbs
2964 lbs
2938 lbs

Bronze 12-pounder klokwijs sling

1634 lbs

Bronze 6-pounder half-slings

1470 lbs
1460 lbs

Bronze 6-pounder guns (mans-velders)

425 lbs
422 lbs

Iron 12-pounder guns

4316 lbs
3350 lbs
2852 lbs
2812 lbs
2810 lbs
2808 lbs

Iron 6-pounder half-sakers

2140 lbs
2120 lbs
2100 lbs
2078 lbs
2070 lbs
1957 lbs

Iron 4-pounder guns

1622 lbs
1540 lbs
(two more of unknown weight)

Gun inventory for the ship *Arend* (or *Dubbele Arend*), from April 1653

Bronze 12-pounder guns

3030 lbs
2360 lbs

2 iron 12-pounder guns, each weighing 3000 lbs

Iron 8-pounder guns

2310 lbs
2290 lbs
2270 lbs
2260 lbs
2190 lbs
2170 lbs
2150 lbs
1714 lbs
2540 lbs

Iron 6-pounder guns

2100 lbs
2100 lbs
2100 lbs
2000 lbs
2000 lbs
2000 lbs

Iron 6-pounder guns

2200 lbs
2130 lbs
2120 lbs
2050 lbs
1960 lbs
1910 lbs
2020 lbs

Gun inventory for the Amsterdam Directors' ship *Vergulde Valck*, from June 1653

Iron 12-pounder guns

3040 lbs 11 feet long
2980 lbs 11 feet long
3005 lbs 11 feet long
2940 lbs 11 feet long
2920 lbs 11 feet long

3200 lbs 10½ feet long
2930 lbs 10½ feet long
3850 lbs 10½ feet long
3160 lbs 10½ feet long
3120 lbs 10½ feet long
3220 lbs 10½ feet long
2909 lbs 10½ feet long

Iron 8-pounder guns

2630 lbs 11 feet long
2500 lbs 11 feet long

Iron 6-pounder guns

2200 lbs 10 ⅓ feet long
2300 lbs 10½ feet long
1930 lbs 10½ feet long
1525 lbs 10½ feet long
1820 lbs 10½ feet long
1490 lbs 10½ feet long
1515 lbs 10½ feet long
1550 lbs 10½ feet long
1485 lbs 10½ feet long
1590 lbs 10½ feet long

Iron 4-pounder gun

1295 lbs 11 feet long

Iron 3-pounder guns

950 lbs 9 2/3 feet long
895 lbs 11 feet long
965 lbs 11 feet long

Gun inventory for the Zeeland ship *Liefde*, commanded by Dingeman Kats (or Cats), from June 1653

Iron 8-pounder guns

2120 lbs

2175 lbs
2130 lbs
2130 lbs
2150 lbs
2110 lbs
1999 lbs
2140 lbs
2160 lbs
2160 lbs
2160 lbs
2130 lbs

Iron 4-pounder guns

413 lbs
1530 lbs
1155 lbs
1175 lbs
1540 lbs
1530 lbs
1530 lbs

Iron 3-pounder guns

714 lbs
714 lbs
744 lbs
744 lbs

Gun inventory for the Middelburg Directors' ship *Gouden Leeuwin*, from 21 June 1653

Bronze 24-pounder guns

4806 lbs
4806 lbs

Iron 12-pounder guns

3225 lbs

3150 lbs
3250 lbs
3225 lbs
3260 lbs
3250 lbs
3200 lbs
3300 lbs

Iron 18-pounder guns

3500 lbs
3590 lbs

Bronze 12-pounder guns

1556 lbs
1592 lbs

Bronze klokwijs 12-pounder guns

1556 lbs
1592 lbs

Iron 8-pounder guns

2150 lbs
2160 lbs
2100 lbs
2125 lbs
2120 lbs
2100 lbs
2120 lbs
2140 lbs
2075 lbs
2120 lbs

Iron 6-pounder guns

1825 lbs
1862 lbs
1897 lbs
1820 lbs

Iron 3-pounder guns

980 lbs
985 lbs

Gun inventory for the hired Amsterdam ship *Jonas*, from about 23 June 1653

Iron 12-pounder guns

3015 lbs
2930 lbs

Iron 8-pounder guns

2320 lbs
2300 lbs
2280 lbs
2210 lbs

Iron 6-pounder guns

2560 lbs
2520 lbs
2400 lbs
2260 lbs
2240 lbs
2220 lbs
2190 lbs
2190 lbs
2140 lbs
2000 lbs
1900 lbs

Iron 5-pounder guns

1420 lbs
1410 lbs
1395 lbs
1385 lbs
1385 lbs

1365 lbs

Iron 3-pounder guns

730 lbs
720 lbs

Gun inventory for the Zeeland ship *Zeeridder*, from about June 1653

Bronze 18-pounder guns

4600 lbs
4300 lbs

Bronze 16-pounder guns

4340 lbs
3960 lbs

Iron 12-pounder guns

3300 lbs
3200 lbs
3250 lbs
3400 lbs

Bronze 5-pounder guns

1600 lbs
1600 lbs

Iron 6-pounder guns

1900 or 2000 lbs
1900 or 2000 lbs
1900 or 2000 lbs
1900 or 2000 lbs
1900 or 2000 lbs
1900 or 2000 lbs

Iron 9-pounder guns

2900 lbs
2920 lbs

Bronze 12-pounder guns

1490 lbs
1490 lbs

Bronze 6-pounder guns

694 lbs
694 lbs

Gun inventory for the Zeeland hired fluyt *Liefde*, from about June 1653

Iron 9-pounder guns

3300 lbs
3300 lbs

Iron 6-pounder guns

2090 lbs
2268 lbs
2204 lbs
2140 lbs
1944 lbs
2104 lbs
1944 lbs
2104 lbs
2194 lbs
2120 lbs
1957 lbs
1990 lbs
1910 lbs
1900 lbs
2220 lbs
2280 lbs
2116 lbs
1930 lbs
2101 lbs
2200 lbs

2000 lbs
2100 lbs

Iron 3-pounder guns

707 lbs
706 lbs
632 lbs
760 lbs

Gun inventory for the ship hired by the Vlissingen Directors, the *Arend (Dubbele Arend* or *Zwarte Arend*), from about June 1653

Bronze 12-pounder guns

3030 lbs
3030 lbs

Iron 9-pounder guns

3000 lbs
3000 lbs

Iron 8-pounder guns

2310 lbs
2290 lbs
2220 lbs
2260 lbs
2190 lbs
2120 lbs
2150 lbs
1214 lbs
2540 lbs

Iron 6-pounder guns

2100 lbs
2100 lbs
2100 lbs
2000 lbs
2000 lbs

2000 lbs
2200 lbs
2130 lbs
2120 lbs
2050 lbs
1960 lbs
1910 lbs
2020 lbs

Iron 4-pounder guns

960 lbs
946 lbs
914 lbs
908 lbs

Gun inventory for the Zeeland ship *Harder*, from 19 April 1655

Bronze 6-pounder guns

One of unknown weight

Iron 12-pounder guns

1628 lbs
1630 lbs

Iron 6-pounder guns

1740 lbs
One of unknown weight

Iron 4-pounder guns

Three of unknown weight

Iron 3-pounder guns

616 lbs
636 lbs
Two of unknown weights

Iron 2-pounder guns

522 lbs
526 lbs

Gun inventory for the Zeeland ship *Zeelandia*, from 19 April 1655

Bronze 12-pounder guns

3286 lbs
3246 lbs
3095 lbs
3095 lbs

Two bronze 6-pounder guns of unknown weights

Iron 12-pounder guns

3170 lbs
3120 lbs
2830 lbs
2702 lbs

Iron 8-pounder guns

2298 lbs
2202 lbs
2210 lbs
2210 lbs
2180 lbs
2050 lbs

Iron 6-pounder guns

2320 lbs
2200 lbs
2084 lbs
1940 lbs
1852 lbs
1820 lbs
1820 lbs
1775 lbs
1745 lbs

1810 lbs

Gun inventory for the Zeeland ship *Zeeridder*, from 19 April 1655

Bronze 10-pounder guns 3108 lbs

3000 lbs
2526 lbs
2242 lbs

Bronze 5-pounder guns

1690 lbs
1600 lbs

Bronze 6-pounder guns

694 lbs
694 lbs

Iron 12-pounder guns

3840 lbs
3240 lbs
3280 lbs
3430 lbs
3330 lbs
3350 lbs
3370 lbs
4000 lbs
3382 lbs
3351 lbs

Iron 9-pounder guns

2674 lbs
2660 lbs

Iron 6-pounder guns

2000 lbs
2000 lbs
2000 lbs

2000 lbs
2000 lbs
2000 lbs

Gun inventory for the Zeeland ship *Wapen van Zeeland*, from 19 April 1655

Bronze 18-pounder guns

3038 lbs
3960 lbs

Bronze 12-pounder guns

3048 lbs
3840 lbs
3046 lbs
3056 lbs
1622 lbs
1646 lbs

Bronze 6-pounder guns

1760 lbs
1764 lbs
834 lbs
832 lbs

Iron 12-pounder guns

3090 lbs
3070 lbs
3300 lbs
3020 lbs
3270 lbs
3090 lbs
3240 lbs
3220 lbs
3130 lbs
3170 lbs

3250 lbs
3260 lbs

Iron 6-pounder guns
2120 lbs
2020 lbs