

THE GOLD COAST.

1731 - 1739.

Extracts from the Journals,
Correspondence with Out- Forts,
Despatches &c, of the
Directors - General
of the

NETHERLANDS WEST INDIA COMPANY.

CAPE APOLONIA. ANCOBER. ABOCROE.

JANUARY 3. Received 2 letters from Axim, from (97) Mr Ockers, dd. 28. & 31. December; in the first of which he reports that the ASHANTEES had defeated a part of the beach people (ie ANCOBERS), and had entirely ruined the Crom of AMOE. AMOE with some of his Caboceers had been captured in the Crom of NOBBRE AKKA. The Ashantees had only done this because the beach people refused to hand over the fugitive WASSAS. He further understood that Caboceer BOA had entered into an agreement with the Ashantees about these WASSAS.

In the 2nd letter, he reports that the beach people had paid to AJEBAMANFOU the claim of 6 Bendas; and the beach people had also drunk oaths with the AXIMS, that the Axims had no more palavers with them; and further, that our servant would, that evening, bring the 6 bendas to Ajebamanfou.

JANUARY 4. Minutes of Council. The Dir. Gen. (6) (Jan. Pranger.) pointed out to the Council how for several years past, the Cape APOLONIA, and EGUIRA peoples, had been troubled with certain differences and disputes between them, which were highly injurious and deleterious to the trading interests of the Company; and the trade which had formerly flourished at Fort St Anthony, at Axim, had now been almost entirely killed, and continually diminished. Also that HH had repeatedly admonished the Upp. Comm. Ockers, in command there, to direct all his energies to a settlement of them; which had so far not had the least effect, for the reason (as HH had just cause to believe) that the Coy's Makelaar at the afsd place, and vulgo called the priest, was the sole causa movens of it. He had therefore ordered the Upp. Comm. aforementioned, to send him hither without fail; but from a letter of 17th December last year, it appeared to HH that the subjects Natives had opposed the carrying out of that order. For all which reasons, HH considered it to be high time that he proceeded thither in person, for the settlement of these useless disputes, so that the main artery of the Company might not be shrunk from that side, but on the contrary, flourish as in former times. He asked the Council to consider

whether these reasons were not sufficient for the speedy carrying out of this plan. ... -The Council agreed to the proposal, and HM decided to proceed to Axim to-morrow, for this purpose. Thus done. ... (Signed by Pranger, 3 Councillors, and Secretary.)

JANUARY 5. DG Pranger left Elmina for Axim (97)

JANUARY 18. Letter from DG Pranger, to de la Planque i/c at Elmina. Axim 15 Jan. It is with special pleasure that we inform you of our arrival here yesterday. As soon as we had set foot on shore, we had intended to remove out of the way the long existing disputes between AJEBAMANFOU and the beach people (Ancobers), in pursuance of the resolution of the 4th inst. But, as the latter had already been defeated by the ASHANTEES and a part of them had taken refuge under our Fort, and the passage to Ajobamanfou was entirely closed, in addition to which a great number of Ashantees - at a guess quite 7 - 8,000 men strong - lay encamped around this Crom, we have therefore so far not been able to make the least progress with it. We have also come here at an opportune moment as everything is in an uproar; and, as we do not know whether the Ashantees will remain encamped around this Crom for some time yet, and our subjects as well as the WASSA fugitives have retired within the Fort on account of the brutalities and plundering of the Ashantees, this therefore serves principally to request you to send here the small ship "Piershil" if she has been unloaded (as we do not doubt will have been done already before the receipt of this) as well as the boat, with 100 or 150 cases of corn. We could never have come here at a more seasonable period of time, since everything here is alarmed by the plunderings and open brutalities of the Ashantees & 't JUFFERS, who are lying around.

JANUARY 20. Letter from Pranger to de la Planque, i/c at Elmina. Axim 18 Jan. We have already, on the 15th, sent you our orders about sending the ship "Piershil", as the Ashantees, upon our arrival here, had ~~delivered~~ definitely promised that they would sell to us the WASSA fugitives, whom they had come to demand. But since they have very obstinately come to retract

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their promise, except for some few who can easily be embarked in the boat; and moreover, they have not scrupled to perpetrate every brutality, as before our arrival they plundered our subject Crows daily. We have therefore, not only for these reasons but also because they have for the most part restored the plundered goods of our Crom people, and also as far as possible, to be careful for the continuation of the good friendship between us & POKOE, handed over to them the WASSA fugitives. We therefore alter our former orders for the ship "Pershill" to be sent here with corn; but nevertheless expect the boat to be sent here with 20-30 cases of corn, by the next opportunity.

JANUARY 23. Letter from DG Pranger, to de la Planque i/c at Elmina. Axim, 20 Jan. - Sends some slaves by canoe. - ... "And notwithstanding that, as we have already informed you, on our arrival here we heard that the beach people (Ancobers) had been defeated, and had retired under our Fort here, and since the Ashantees who defeated them have come to demand them, and for that purpose have encamped with some thousands of muskets within range of the Fort here, we have therefore been unable to effect anything with regard to the disputes-to settle which we chiefly came here-, still as it appears to-day that the Ashantees will enter into an arrangement with us, we therefore hope that this will have the desired result. In that case we shall not fail to have AIBAMANFOE summoned, and so far as it is possible for us, remove the long-standing dispute between him and the beach people."

JANUARY 27. Letter from DG Pranger, to de la Planque i/c at Elmina. Axim, 24 Jan. - Acknes receipt of de la P's letter, and has meantime sent him 51 slaves, and has ordered the lee windward forts to send their slaves to Elmina, for shipment to the West Indies.- As regards matters between us and the surrounding Ashantees since our last, we may shortly report the following for your information. As regards both the continuous brutalities of the Ashantees, and the preceding request of the beach people, we yesterday entered into an arrangement with the Ashantees,

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whereby the beach people bind themselves to pay 320 bendas, gold to the Ashantees. But as the beach people were unable to pay that sum there and then to the voracious Ashantees, and they earnestly besought us to advance that sum on their account, we decided to enter into an agreement with them to advance them that sum of 320 bendas upon certain conditions. The Agreement comprises in substance, the following :- that they now from henceforth, subject themselves to obedience to the Company, and will henceforth be admitted & considered as subjects and vassals of the Company ; the Company likewise binding itself to protect them against all dangers of war. The Ashantees further declare that they are completely satisfied with that sum, without reserving the least further claim upon the beach people. We have already to-day issued to the Ashantees, 100 bendas of the amount, and they will proceed to Elmina to receive the remainder. ... As soon as the Ashantees have broken camp, the beach people will together see to collecting as many slaves in part payment of their debt, and must produce the rest, from time to time, according to the terms of the agreement. These continual difficulties with the Ashantees, in which we have several times had to be in readiness expecting nothing less from them than an attack at any moment, have greatly fatigued us, and we are therefore extremely glad that the Ashantees are about to remove from here entirely, and so to release us from further vexation.

... ..

Letter JANUARY 30. Letter from D^e Pranger to de la Planque i/c at Elmina. 26. Jan. PS.

As the Ashantees departed yesterday, I shall this evening, send someone to AIBAMANFOE, to have him summoned, so that the continual troubles between him and the beach people may be entirely removed. Having done this, we shall at once return to Elmina.

FEBRUARY 7. (Wed) Letter from DG Pranger, to de la Planque i/c at Elmina. - Having twice summoned AJE-

ELMANFOE, he has at last promised to come to us next Tuesday. As soon as he comes here, and we have settled the differences between him and the beach people, we shall at once proceed to Elmina. But if

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he doesn't come at the stipulated time, we shall nevertheless proceed "ilico" from here.

FEBRUARY 12. Letter from DG Pranger, to de la Planque i/c at Elmina. Axim, 8th February. ... PS. AJEBAMANFOR not having come here up till now, we have not been able to make the least progress with matters. We shall not therefore tarry longer for him.

FEBRUARY 14. This evening we (Pranger) returned from Axim with Upp. Comms. Overbeke and Elet, by the Coy. ship "Steenhuisen" (Capt. Jan Lambrecht Hoogdorp), from the Fatherland.

FEBRUARY 16. Minutes of Council. After convening the Council, the DG. pointed out how, in pursuance of the resolution of the 4th ulto, he had proceeded to Fort St Anthony at Axim, in order if possible to appease the disgraceful, and for trade, very injurious disputes which had arisen in that neighbourhood between the beach (Ancober) and ABOCROE peoples, with the following result. On the journey thither HH. had found very many Ashantees at all the out-factories from Chama to Axim, who made exorbitant demands that the fugitives from WASSA (who had been defeated by them and had retreated under our Forts) should be delivered into their hands. Indeed, they insisted upon this with so much disturbance and anger, that HH. was left no peace or time to carry out his plans to inspect all the windward factories, except at Chama, and Zacondé. But on the contrary, he was compelled to drop this, and proceed to Axim as quickly as possible, to arrange about the before mentioned, as there was disturbance and interruption evrywhere from these troublesome visitors (among whom were some ambassadors direct from POKOE). Arriving at last at his destination on the 14th ulto, HH. found that an army of about 16,000 Ashantees had encamped round the Fort to within range of the guns, which the previous night, had fallen upon the Crom, under cover of the darkness, and had stolen out of it more than 300 persons (both inhabitants and slaves), and had committed many excesses besides, in revinge for the fact that the fugitive WASSAS, and beach people (ANCOBERS) were ~~ann-~~

under our Forts, both there and at other places. The reasons that the latter had retired under this Fort were as follows, :- AJABAMANFOE, who for some years had lived in emnity with them, to the extreme injury of trade, had succeeddd in bribing the Ashantees to attack those people, and so had brought them into those straits, for they could not withstand this large number. Affairs being in this state on HH's arrival, the Ashantees began to formulate a demand about handing over the WASSAS and beach people; and since the welfare of the Coy's trade, by no means allowed the former being defended against the Ashantees - as the latter were the only people from whom trade was henceforth to be hoped for-, and moreover, our Nation had been continually misled and deceived by the fugitive King of WASSA, HH resolved, for the appeasement of the Ashantees, to hand over their enemies to them, and this was done.

But HH could not resolve to surrender the beach people, as they had offered themselves as subjects of the Hon. Coy. and promised that they would henceforth live in obedience to it, if one would ransom them from the Ashantees, and protect them in future.

On this account HH was put to much trouble and brain-racking, but finally came to an agreement with the claimants, about their ransom money, and so satisfied them. This matter being now arranged, and the Ashantees having departed, HH was chiefly concerned to remove the obstacles that had obstructed trade at Axim, for so many years; and therefore had the ABOGROE man, named AJEBAMA summoned before him. After making some difficulties, he finally appeared, and defended his case against the Beach people, and demanded a sum of 32 Bendas satisfaction for the wrongs that his opponents had done to him. HH - now observing that nothing fruitful was to be effected except the pacification of that man, and that all attempts would be baffled, as also that AJEBAMA would not fail to, as before, to obstruct the traders who passed through, near him, - condemned the Beach people to pay the above-named sum; but on this condition, that both the parties should solemnly swear, in the manner of the country, that they would henceforth live together in an unbreakable bond of peace and concord, and contribute all assistance and support to prosecute the Company's trade. All of which, together with the above made conventions and

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agreements were carried into effect in the presence, and with the consent of Messrs Ockers, Overbeke and Elet. The Council having heard the above statement, were extremely satisfied with it, and expressed their obligations to the DG. for the trouble and fatigue which HH had been pleased to undertake, for the settlement of these deep-rooted disputes. [*For de Kruyl, to des. Vice man. "Anla". 1734. May 21. p 62. par 7*]

MARCH 15. DG. Pranger, to Axim (Ockers). AS As POKOE, King of Ashantee, has to-day (paid) us the accompanying gold to the amount of 7oz, 10eng., which was stolen by the Ashantees from our subjects at Axim, and has also had said to us that since we could, on the face of it, see that with the restitution of this money, his people have strictly observed the oath that they took, and as therefore he therefore likewise requests us reciprocally to restore all what the Axims had taken from his people, especially 21 "Conte de Terras" and 20(?) nuggets weighing in gold 4oz. 6eng. belonging to a certain Ashantee Caboceer named ABO, which your subjects have pilfered from him; we cannot therefore neglect hereby to order you, upon the receipt hereof, to call in all your subjects, and most carefully inquire after those "Conte de Terras" and nuggets, and demand restitution thereof. But if you cannot get hold of them from the Axims, by threats or otherwise, you must return to us the gold sent herewith. If you can do so, you must place them in the hands of the owner, and also not fail to make them swear on oath that they have nothing more remaining with them, belonging to the Ashantees. Further, on non-restitution of the "Conte de Terre" and nuggets, you can most strongly remonstrate, and say that we are taking a very great interest in this matter, and shall leave nothing untried to learn underhand - and it will certainly come to our ears - who has stolen them, or who has them in his hands. And in the event of our getting to hear that, we shall then cut off his head, as an example to all the Natives, especially the Axim subjects, so that in future they will avoid such robberies which tend to the obstruction of the Company's trade.

MARCH 25. Letter from Axim, (Ockers) nd. With reference to YH's letter of 16th (sic) March, in which I noted YH's orders, as POKOE King of Ashantee, had performed the oaths he had taken about the restitution of the plundered goods, I have mostly sharply examined the Axims, with many threats also, that they must also restore the goods that they had plundered from the Ashantees. The Axim Caboceers have pointed out ~~the~~ to me the accompanying Tapoejer as the one who panyarred the Ashantee Native, from whom the gold and "conte terra" is missing; and who, indeed, must clearly know where that gold and "conte terre" is, for the bandolier in which, the Ashantee says, the gold and "conter" was, I now have in the Fort out of the hands of the accompanying Tapoeyer. As the Tapoeyer persists here, that he found no gold nor "Conte Terra" in the bandolier, I do not doubt that YH will get him to confess at Elmina. I also noted, with extreme embarrassment, that YH informed me that there was 7oz, 10eng. to be handed over to me, as in weighing it I found that there was only 6oz. 4eng. with purse and all; I carefully reweighed it at once, in the presence of YH's servant and that Ashantee man. And since the Axims have not made proper restitution of the goods plundered from the Ashantees, I therefore also send back herewith the gold which YH sent me; to be handed over to the owner when proper restitution is made by the Axims to the Ashantees.

JUNE. 25. Letter from Axim (Overbeke), June 20. ... Two days ago, the priest came to announce to me that the Native Biao had panyarred one of his slaves, on Manna's head, and decapitated him. The priest is continually at me, to settle the matter himself with the Caboceers of the Crom, adding the assurance that this was a matter that did not concern YH. But I can in no way admit that, especially as these Natives are YH's pawns, and would rightly and reasonably ask me why I had put such people, who are pawned to YH in a position that they could not come and pay the monies advanced. I therefore ask that YH ~~will~~ deal with the matter. ... I shall meantime let the matter rest, till I have received YH's orders.

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JUNE 25. DG. Pranger to Axim, (Overbeke). - Acknowledges above, with reference to the affair between Boy, and Manna, in which the priest was urging that he should settle, as it was not one that concerned the DG. - ... "We do not rightly know who this Manna is, and as this occurrence happened behind the river, and we have no establishment (vastigheid) there, but it will have to be enquired into on our territory, and we are much occupied with business, we allow you to enquire into it. And if you find it is as the priest says, you can compel Baaito make satisfaction, without taking into consideration that the beach people (Ancobers) are dependant on us. You can also inform the Axims of the contents of the agreement we have made with the beach people, and inform them that if they oppress those people so that they take to flight, and we are consequently unable to recover from them the monies advanced, - for we believe there is still secret hostility between the Axims and the beach people - we shall repay them for it in a painful manner.

JUNE 29. Letter from Axim (Overbeke) June 27. PS. Manna is one of the beach people behind the river (not he of Boutry), and is one of those who owes us for the money advanced. I will begin the matter with my Crom people to-morrow.

AUGUST 26. Letter from Hollandia (Pranger), 21/8. In reply to DG Pranger's letter of 11 inst, (illegible) - he has not panyarred the Hollandias about their debt, but has spoken to them about it, and Capt ENTAMA says there is already 1 impia in the Fort; Quagiba is at yours; and Kokoboe has promised to pay his.

AUGUST 28. Pranger to Hollandia (Leuven) - Expresses his dissatisfaction at the difficulty in getting the natives to pay their debts. -

MARCH 3. Meeting of Council. ... (6)
 Resolved, -to take advantage of the offer made by the Natives to the DG. on his journey to Axim, to deliver, free, the materials necessary to repair ACCODA Fort, in pursuance of the new plan of the Charter, to prevent private trade, & also cause the Dixcove trade to decline. ... The DG. then pointed out how quietly, and yieldingly he had treated the Agents at Cabo Cors, in all disputes occurring during his Direction; but that ~~they~~ they, instead of acting reciprocally, had on the contrary, displayed all kind of chicanery, as had abundantly appeared in the case of a certain man, named Quasje Ammere, who on account of his birth on ADOEM island, and also that he was enslaved to one of our Taccorary subjects, notoriously could not be called a vassal of the English; but had hitherto been protected by them, notwithstanding he had killed a woman by poison, in our jurisdiction. ... HH therefore proposed, for consideration, whether the injured people ought not to be allowed to take revenge on the English Natives, as it was clear they had to expect some satisfaction. ... } It was decided, once more, to make a demand for the delinquent, and in case of refusal to allow the subjects to take reprisals. - ...

MARCH 9. Pranger to Axim. (van der Kruysen). (97)
 - Informs him of the above offer of "our subjects" at ACCODA, and their urgent request to have a Commandant there. Instructs him to proceed there, as he is appointed to that post, and as soon as the people have placed the necessary lime & stone at his disposal, the necessary workman will be provided; and if meantime, he requires any goods, he can apply for same. - ...

MARCH 17. Letter from Zacconde. (Augier). 16/3. - Reports that Benyan, with his people has left Zaccondé, from under the Fort; and gone to Taccorary, his birthplace. ... Further thereon, and as to the disputes between him and Augier. -

WASSA.

MARCH 1. Despatch. DG. Pranger & Council, to (WIC.
 Assembly of X. 169)
 - Refer to their last Despatch of 9th
 July last.- ... This serves chiefly to inform YHH. of
 the state of things here; and firstly, of trade on
 the Gold Coast, from Axim to Accra. It is with extreme
 regret and annoyance that during our direction we have
 been able to make no other reports than that it is
 in such a deplorable state as it has never been before;
 the continual troubles which the Natives have amongst
 themselves being the cause that the ways are stopped
 for the traders. No improvement is therefore to be ex-
 pected, before the manifold disputes are settled and
 adjusted. We have not failed to resort to all means in e
 in our power, which might tend to the success of such
 a desirable matter, but notwithstanding all our efforts
 it has so far been impossible to report more favour-
 ably in this respect. We certainly have more hope now
 than before that trade will shortly improve; but exper-
 ience has taught that little reliance can be placed on
 the promises of the Natives, and we have found, more than
 once, that when we thought that they were at peace with
 one another, their disputes have unexpectedly burst
 out, and everything was again in uproar.

Nevertheless, the Ashantees from whom we expect the
 largest trade, have at last brought matters so far,
 that the notorious King of WASSA, named INTUFFER, has
 had to yield before their force; his entire country
 has been ruined by them, and he has had to seek re-
 fuge with other peoples. So that great hindrance -
 which has caused us so much difficulty, and which was
 the primary cause of the ruin of trade - has at last
 been removed. But we fear that so long as he remains
 alive (blijft in wesen), he will involve some district
 or other on his side (partij), which will take up the
 cudgels for him, so that trade would again be exposed
 to total ruin. But we will hope for the best, and at
 least take the liberty to assure YHH. that we shall
 not neglect to resort to everything possible to
 make the ruined trade flourish again. As the Ashan-
 tees, as before stated, have marched up against the
 Wassas, and have ruined that District, so they are
 now everywhere in the ways to pursue and search for
 the fugitives; consequently, we do not yet know what
 their intentions may be, whether to return to their
 country, when their business with the Wassas is

A/

settled, or whether they will march up against the FANTEES, or AKIMS, with whom they are embroiled. If the former, it may well be thought that they will come and trade again; but if they should attack (aandoen) one of the two named Districts, then everything will be brought into the same state again. It appears, also, that all the Districts are waiting to see what the Ashantees will do; while the AKIMS, instead of bringing the slaves, of which they got possession by defeating the AQUABOES, to sell at our Forts as we had flattered ourselves they would do, have on the contrary carried them off to their own country, and divided them amongst themselves, in order to avail themselves of them in case the ASHANTEES come down upon them. And since the WASSA King, INTUFFER, has retired to these people, we therefore greatly fear that if they will not, on ~~a-re---~~ the request being made to them, hand him over to the ASHANTEES, that it will break out into war with them, whereby the whole Coast will again become alarmed, and trade come to a standstill. Despite all this, we are still in hopes that the ASHANTEES will send down a good quantity of their captives to sell at YHH's Forts, and we earnestly hope that it may be in such numbers as would provide for the two ships, "Beckestein", and "Leusden".

MARCH 5. DG. Pranger to Chama (van Bosch). (97)
As some Ashantees have been sent here by POKOE, to enquire about the WASSAS who have come back again under your Fort, to demand them, according to the state of affairs (bevinde van zaaken), this is therefore to instruct you upon receipt hereof, to send those subject Wassas here, together with their masters, where they have been pawned or enslaved, so that we can adjudge upon them, as shall be found.

MARCH 7. Letter from Chama (v Bosch) - Sends 12 Wassas, whom he has been keeping in his Fort. -

MARCH 24. Letter from Mouré (Leuven) Mar. 23. *
This morning, some ANEMABOE & ADJA Caboceers passed ^{here} on their way to CABO CORSO, both by land and by sea. Two of them have been to me here, whom I asked whether any matter of importance caused them to go to that place. To this they replied that they had been summoned there by the Agents, but not for what ~~purpose~~ reasons. But

so far as I can see it would be about the Ashantees who, as they told me, were keeping the roads stopped. These Caboceers will come to me again on their return, if therefore YH has any orders about this, I will await them.

Pranger to Mouré (Leuven).- Acknes above.- He must take care to learn from the Caboceers, on their return, for what reason they were summoned to Cabo Cors, and report.-

MARCH 30. Letter from Mouré (Leuven) Mar. 29.

-Acknes above.- I have not been able to get to hear anything else from the FANTEE Caboceers (who returned from Cabo Cors today, and have been to me) except that they had only been there to amuse themselves; and that nothing else had been proposed to them by Mr Bradwhait, than to build (opbouwen) the Fort at Anamaboe, & the house at Adja, and have them brought into a state ~~to that~~ in order then, to station Whites there again; but it appears that they were not very much inclined to do so. As regards Ashantees, they told me nothing had occurred, but that the FANTEES would await them if they were disposed to fight; & that they neither would nor could hand over INTUFFER; but that if POKOE wanted to have him, he must see about getting him by fighting. This is all I could learn. ...

MAY 9. Pranger to Chama. (v Bosch). As we understand that there are some Ashantees at yours, who cannot get through to their country, this is to instruct you to send them here by canoe, at night, as secretly as possible. ...

MAY 11. Letter from Chama (v Bosch) May 10. -
Acknes above - Having called in the Ashantees, and informed them of YH's order, I received reply, however, that they had received a report that some WASSAS had gone to DIXHOOD to buy powder and guns, whereupon they had sent their men to the number of about 70, to attack those WASSAS on their return journey; and that when their men had returned a Vaandrig of theirs would come to Elmina to thank YH for the care shown ~~them~~ about them.

JUNE 30. Pranger to Axim (Overbeke).-With refce to ~~what~~ his letter of 24th (n.o.r.)... in the matter of Cabimba, ... & Quahiba....

To what you further say, that you cannot believe that so long as Intuffer has to be contented with these two nieces (nigten) and drop his other claim, he would never be brought to any other agreement, we have to reply that we are not aware that he has any claim upon us, as Ashantee, alone, made war upon him, but indeed he had satisfaction offered to us for the affront he did us (at the time he was under ~~the~~ our Castle) in that he definitely promised that he would come into the Fort, which however, he did not fulfill. He has moreover asked us to declare how much - a ransom we claim for his niece named Badua, who is in our power here; but we replied to his messengers that we should retain her, in order thereby to constrain him to enter into some agreement with us, which would be to the profit of the Company; or hereby have him reconciled with the Ashantees, but this latter we did not have him notified about

AUGUST 1. Letter from Chama (v Bosch). July 31.
 -Sends a man charged with murdering a woman who had cut off her head, extracted the intestines from the body, put them in box (kof) and gave it to his small son, whom he had by this woman, with orders to bring it to ADOEM, to the Caboceer ACCOE. Whereupon the murderer proceeded to ABRAMBOE, under the protection of INTUFFER (Caboceer) who is there. But Accoe got hold of him and sent him to me to-day.
 (Note. The man was hung at the Castle on the 9th Augt. in pursuance of the sentence of the DG. & Council, of 8th Augt.)

AUGUST 1. Despatch. DG. Pranger to the (WIC Assembly of X. - Refers to prev¹⁰⁹)
 ious despatch of Mar. 1. - Reports on the present situation on the Coast. - Firstly, then, I will begin with the Forts, namely from Axim to Accra, within which area, I have to say with great chagrin, that since my last, nothing of any consideration has been traded through the stopping of the ways; this being caused by INTUFFER, he expelled King of WASSA, about whom I had the honour to inform YHH at length in the same. This INTUFFER, after the departure of the Ashantees, is now beginning to hold up his head, and with the

WASSA.

assistance of some small Districts round about here, has taken up a position on the ways, in such a manner that no traders dare risk coming to the beach, seeing that the rapacious hands of his comrades leave nothing unmolested; and the fears which the Council also expressed about this rebel in the despatch of 1st March, reading as follows - (Quotes A. p.11. supra) - have become true. ... I have left no means untried to get this "infamous instrument" again on our side, but have so far been prevented by the rascality of the English Makelaar THOMAS AWISHEE, as it appears that he is making this impracticable. I finally came to the resolution to attack and get rid of (uit de wereld te helpen) the aforementioned WASSA King, in order by that means to obtain tranquillity and open ways, in that quarter; and for that purpose sent for the Kings of AGUAFFOE and FOETOE, whose countries occupy a triangular position with ABREMOE (where INTUFFER is residing). But I learnt, through some round-about conversations, this much, that they (although living in confederation with the Hon Coy) had been compelled by INTUFFER to take oath, in native fashion, that they would help to protect him at all times against everyone who wanted to attack him. So everything on that side was frustrated; but had I observed the contrary I would have communicated the undertaking to the Council, and consulted it as to ways and means. Secondly, trade is hampered by want of current goods. ... The differences which exist among the peoples in the interior, is a matter about which I would, indeed have reported to YHR at greater length (as before) if daily experience had not fully convinced me that not the least reliance can be placed on the reports with regard to them, as they now vary from day to day, and appear to be so involved, that no conclusions can be drawn from them. ...

SEPTEMBER 18. Received a letter from Taccorary (Bleeker) dd 15th inst, in reply to a circular about slaves, reporting that it was impossible to obtain them with any certainty, in these bad times; but he assured us that he would leave nothing untried, and lived in hopes that his messengers to ASHANTEE, WASSA, &c, would return with the desired trade.

SEPTEMBER 26. DG Pranger to Chama (van Bosch) ...
... After writing this, we have also received
received your letter of 21st (n o r)
from which we have seen that some ASHANTEES, as well
as a Vaandrig of 'tJuffer had come there to enquire
into the affairs of INTUFFER; and that as soon as
they were sent for by us, they would come hither.
That is good, We will await them, and you should
send them at once on receipt of this.

SEPTEMBER 28. DG. Pranger to Chama (van Bosch). I
have received your letter accompany-
ing the 'tJUFFER Vaandrig.

FANTEE.

- MARCH 13. Letter from Apam (Gawron) 10/3. (97)
... Reports a case of panyarring by the
people of "Tantumqueri."
- MAY 9. Letter from Cormantyn (Elet) 9/5. ... Asks
for some meat and rice, as no fish caught, &
no vegetables brought for sale, as the Fantees
have planted nothing and spend their time in making
war.
- JUNE 15. Received letter from Cormantyn (Elet) that
the Fantees were claiming 12 ships gifts.
- JUNE 16. DG. Pranger to Cormantyn (Elet). - It is im-
possible to pay such heavy charges. He
must try to restrain the Fantees until
provisions (essen) are brought into the Fort. He
must treat the Fantees with soft words, and promises
till we are in a position to free the Company from
those unjust claims.
- JUNE 22. Letter from Cormantyn (Elet) 21/6. - After
referring to the bad trade at Cormantyn, he writes
writes: - But as YH is pleased to say that
the Fantees, by the payment and receipt of the ships
gifts, are also obliged to bring all their trade to
our Fort, I will only say that it were desirable that
this could be pointed out to them... it being in YH
YH's power to constrain them to it. It was not un-
known to YH's predecessors that the Fantees carry on
more trade on the beach than all the people from
Axim to Accra do together; but they indeed on the
other hand (maar wel 'tcontraire van dien) being a
"schelms republic", that has no one Chief with auth-
ority to make such agreements, and the ships gifts
concern Great Cormantyn alone. // ... (Like
most of Elet's letters this is so illiterate as to
be difficult to translate)
- DG. Pranger to Cormantyn (Elet) 22/6. ... With regard
to what you said in your last, namely that the Fantees
by the payment and receipt of ships gifts, are bound
to bring their trade to our Fort, we must add (byvoegen)
as further elucidation, which you will have no diffi-
culty in understanding, that at the time our predeces-
sors agreed with the Fantees about the ships gifts,
it was most certainly to be believed that they would

Have stipulated get some benefit, namely that they would have stipulated for the trade to their Forts specially (afzonderlijk). This is the more to be thought as we were already in possession of some Forts in the Fantee country. But as our business does not allow us much time to look up treaties & agreements entered into with the Fantees from time to time, we will only say, with regard to what you say, ~~that~~ further, that the Fantee country is a "schelm republic" which has no authority to make such-like agreements, we willingly allow the first, that they are a restless people, but the latter does not move us much, as we have to-day turned up, and seen some very old agreements that were made by General ALBRSTORT, and the Fantees, dated 31. March 1624; from which we must conclude therefore, that if the Fantees could do this at that time, their descendants still have the power to enter into treaties and agreements; which likewise appears from the agreement which they made with our predecessors about the ships gifts.

... ..

JULY 2. Received letter from Mouré (Amilius) 6/12. dd 1/7. reporting that a canoe from Asst Hofmeester had been panyarred by the Crom ABORWA or ENGLISAN

DECEMBER 7. Letter from Cormantyn (Guicherit) 6/12. The Fantees have come for ships gifts. They say they had already asked Elet for 8. Asks how many he should pay them.

DECEMBER 11. Pranger to Cormantyn (G). Instructs him to arrange for the Fantees to accept 5. as it is hard for the Coy. to have to pay such large sums to people from whom it reces not the least servide.

December 13. Guicherit reports that the Fantees will not be satisfied with less than 8. asks for speedy reply. - In reply Pranger instructs him to try and satisfy them with 6-7. Tell them to send a trustyman to reside at Elmina, to receive the usual customs from time to time, as any slave vessels arrive ex patria. -

DECEMBER 16. Letter from Guicherit, that after great didiculty the Fantees had accepted 7. They did not agree to above proposal; but Caboceer SJAM, would undertake it, if a note was placed in his hands of each ship.

December 18. In reply to above Pranger wrote that he would think over CHAL'S proposal.

AKRON & AGONNA.

- JANUARY 10. Received letter from Apam (Gawron) (97) 7/L, that definite news had come in there that an ASHANTEE army had taken up a position in an AGONNA Crom, named INCOM, in order, as it is said, to fall upon the ACCANISE Caboceer DODDO TIBO (who had encamped there a few days before). ...
- MAY 14. Received letter from Apam (Gawron) dd 13/5, in which he reports that thro' the rascality of KISJE ADOE, 3 (13?) of his servants, with 10 oz. merchandise, which they were bringing to the market at AGONNA, had been panyarred, as well as 2 other boys, who were helping to carry the goods. ... and he asked that he might panyar 10-12 of ADOE's people as reprisal, to compel him to restitution.
- MAY 16. Pranger to Apam (Gawron) - In answer to the above, he must use all means to settle the matter amicably, failing which he may panyar 10-12 of CUSJE ADOE's people.-
- MAY 24. Received letter from Apam (Gawron) 21/5. ... As regards KUSJE ADOE, he will act in a w above letter. ... I understand on the quiet that he is very contrite about it, and ascribes his guilt to drunkenness; also that he will come here in 2-3 days time to satisfy and pay me; to which he has been compelled by the ACRON people, who dare not trust themselves under the Fort, and threaten to put another Caboceer in his place. ...
- AUGUST 15. Letter from Apam (Gawron) 12/8. ... The FANTEE or ACRON Caboceer has had me told that he was already too old to come "geswygen" (?) to Apam, he would be "in staat" to come and settle the palaver of the panyarred boys at El-mina. ...

alle (in a condition)

AQUAMBO.

MARCH 1. Letter from Bercoe (Guicherit) 27/2. ... (27)
Sends requisition for goods, as he believes that within 8 days some trade is to be expected out of AQUAMBOE. - My servant has already been there twice with presents, for that purpose, and they seem very much inclined to revive the old trade again, as they say that the old difficulties are already dead and out of the way. I am continually doing my best for some business with the residue of the split-up Aquamboes again. I don't doubt they will come thro' especially as QUISIE ADOE has promised me that he will commit no hostility against them in the ways, and if they meet with robbers, he will have them punished as they deserve. QUASSI BUBBERI has even sent me a boy in return for my present, and, at present, he has complete authority there; and he has summoned also, all those who are behind the river (Volta?), so that if anything should again occur to their injury, they can take refuge hither, to whom, in the hopes of "welduyding" I have offered them my protection, as otherwise it would be impossible to make them return to their Croms. I hope YH will be satisfied with what I have done.

MARCH 2. Pranger to Bercoe (Guicherit) - Acknes above; ... What you report about the Aquamboes appears to us somewhat incredible, but we at least wish you a good trade. ...

MARCH 17. Letter from Accra (Blittersdorp) - Thanks for hospitality at Elmina. ... My subject Crom is entirely devoid of people thro' the march-up (optogt) they have done.

MAY 11. Letter from Accra (Blittersdorp) 5/5. - Reports his arrival from Elmina on the 4th. - The Sergeant and some Coy slaves and impias have gone to Tenma to work salt. Caboceer EYCOMA has has returned with his subjects, & I can discover nothing else than that he has come in flight; for he has brought nothing with him, and what he alleges about it is of no importance. AMOE, the Makelaar, is still at his post, joined with the Hill people; but I don't believe much will come of it now. - Trade is very bad. -

MAY 15. Letter from Accra (Blittersdorp) 10/5. ... Yesterday evening a servant came from AMOE the Makelaar, reporting to me that the AQUAMBOES, who lay about the river Volta, had invaded the CREPE country, that they had been so vigorously repulsed by them, that a great number of AQUAMBOES had been killed and the Aquamboes had been imprudent whereby they had found themselves so embarrassed, that this was for the most part, the cause of their loss.

AMOE had been informed of what had occurred by the CREPPEES. According to the report of the servant who came, it is resolved to attack the remaining AQUAMBOES at the next good days (Bondie), and to defeat them if possible. Time will show if this be true. ...

Letter from Bercoe (Guicherit) 10/5. ... -Reports that that night some AQUAMBOES who were going to Bercoe under escort of his staff, had been attacked by some ACCRA men, and one shot dead. He would report further by the first opportunity. - ...

MAY 21. Letter from Bercoe (Guicherit)... I have informed Mr Blittersdorp of the occurrence with the AQUAMBOES ; but I can perceive that the ACCRAS are concealing it from him, as he informs me that this was not done by the ACCRAS, as they have settled the palaver with the inland Caboceer, so that it is already done with.

MAY 16. Letter from Accra (Blittersdorp) of this date. (date of receipt not recorded) ... Reports on a palaver with the English Commandant over the panyarring of a daughter of AMOE. - ... As a servant has come here from QUASIE DUBRI stating that he and the men with his master would gladly give himself and the men with him under the protection of our Nation if he could get some assurance, I have therefore this morning sent a servant of mine, with the AQUAMBOES who have come here, and EYKOMA one, and one from the Crom, to hear upon what conditions the Agreement could be entered into. As soon as my servant returns I will report to YH.

MAY 21. Pranger to Accra (blittersdorp) - Acknes above - You can agree to the request of QUASIE DUBRI on such conditions as tend to the least prejudice and injury of our Company. ...

MAY 29. Letter from Accra (B.) 24/5. ... I have not yet heard anything further about AMOE. Also my servant whom I sent to Quasje Dubria has not yet returned.

JUNE 9. Letter from Accra (B.) 6/6. ... The AQUAMBOES who have come here, have taken oath in my presence, the Accras being also included thereunder, that hostility was now at an end, and that they would henceforth live as good friends. Also that, henceforth, they would come and carry on their trade here, and the ways could be used on either side unmolested and without hindrance, as soon as the Aquamboes had established themselves in their country. Whether this will be observed, must be learnt with time ; but I have again sent my servant to AQUAMBOE, with a present to QUASIE DUBRIE. The Caboceers who are there must take oath likewise, and then someone from them will be expected here. When my servant returns, I will inform YH what has happened there. As soon as the English Factor became aware that the AQUAMBOES

had taken oath here, he sent his servant by night to the Aquamboes, to put a spoke in the wheel; but I believe they will be little trusted.

I had also sent my servant Quacoe, in company with some AKIMS, to AKIM, with a present for BACONTIJN, just to learn the reason why they don't come and drive their trade here; but after they had been 3 days on the way, they were attacked (aangedaan) on the way, so that they had to leave everything, and had work enough to escape. Various statements are made about this occurrence, but I shall do my best to get at the back of it. ...

Franger to Accra (Blittersdorp) - Acknes above - form which we have seen that the AQUAMBOES, and ACCRAS have taken oath, so we hope this will tend to the benefit of the Company's trade; but we would gladly have seen that the AKIMS had appointed someone else than QUASJE DUBRIE as Chief (Opperhoofd) in AQUAMBOE, as when we were at Accra, he was always recognised (heeft bekend gestaan) as an English Makelaar. Consequently we recommend you, once more, not to trust the AQUAMBOES too much; but to exercise caution with regard to them. If anything further comes to your ears about Aquamboe affairs, you must not fail to inform us of them.

JUNE 25. Letter from Accra (B.) 22/6. - Acknes above - I have seen what YH says about the AQUAMBOES, and chiefly about QUASJE DUBRIE. I am also of the same opinion, but my subject Caboceers say that it is indeed true, that QUASJE DUBRIE would now be more on our side than on the English side. But to begin with, I shall not trust the AQUAMBOES, well knowing what reliance can be placed on forced and dominated people such as they; but (who) so to speak, will resume it at the first opportunity, if they only have the least hope of deliverance, or being released from their slavery. I believe, also, that these people will yet make the Accras pay dearly for it, at some time (het betaald zullen zetten) if they don't use caution and foresight; as well knowing that they were the moving cause of their misfortune, which they have said to my subjects, more than once. - ...

JULY 20. (?) Blittersdorp, Upper Commis at Accra, died at Elmina.

NOVEMBER 13. Letter from Bercoe (Raams) 8/11. ... - asks for goods, as he could have traded more slaves, if he had had them - as the ways from Agonna, Akim, and Aquamboe were opened.

NOVEMBER 25. Letter from Accra (Elet) 21/11. ... - As/ to opening up trade at Temma, and making a lodge there, on his own account. - ...

AQUAMBO/

DECEMBER 9. Letter from Accra (Elet) 3/12. ...
 ... Yesterday I also had news by
 the messengers from BACONTIN, and the Na-
 tive who will direct the AQUAMBOE country, by order of
 the AKIMS. I have agreed with them to send two of my
 servants with presents to AKIM to-morrow. They will
 leave two of their people as pawns; and when my ser-
 vants are at one with BAQUENTIN, they will on their re-
 turn, inquire into the state of AQUAMBOE, and "net een
 haar informeerden what authority den Caboceers zynde zyn
 nog een jonge neger aldaar voerd, als wanneer hem beloofd
 hebbe, op zyn herwaards comst na zyn fatsoen te zullen
 reguleeren".

DECEMBER 10. Pranger to Accra (Elet).- Acknes above.-
 Returns copy of proposed agreement with
 the TEMMAS. - (about trading, and a lodge
 there.--~~see~~ n.o.r.) ... By Art. XXVI of our in-
 structions the Heeren Majores order that (no) engage-
 ment is to be entered into with natives of this coun-
 try, to the prejudice of any European potentates who
 are "geconcedeert" with their High Mightinesses. ...
 ... (further thereon).

QUITA.

- MARCH 9. Pranger to Quita (Kammel). As we learn with (97) great surprise, from some skippers who have got water from Quita, that the King there, from time to time, refuses to give water to the Coy's ships before they had paid some customs to him. You must at once, on receipt of this, ask the King whether he intends to continue with this ~~illegal~~ improper exaction of customs or not.
- MARCH 17. Letter from Accra (Blittersdorp) ... -He has heard that Kammel at Quita has died; he has therefore sent his Assistant Waaldyk there to look after the Coy's goods. ...
- MAY 11. Letter from Accra (Blittersdorp) 7/5. - Reports inter alia that the King at Quita is dead, and another installed in his place.
- AUGUST 1. Despatch. Pranger to Assembly of X. ... (WIC ... The Lodge at Quita, East of the 109) Volta, is situated beyond the reserved territory; from where nearly as much ivory was obtained annually, as from Benen. But this is not now to be expected, as the interlopers fish up everything that comes there. ...
- AUGUST 13. - A long report ~~as~~ from Quita, about (97. p.417) a palaver with the King there.-
- NOVEMBER 25. Letter from Accra (Elet) 21/11. ...
... also reporting that news had been brought by a Tapoeyer that Asst Hoet, at Quita, had been obliged to save himself and goods, on board an interloper. (He retired to Popo.
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CAPE COAST.

- MARCH 11. Letter from Zaccondé (Augier) 11/3. (97)
-Reports that some days ago, the English
Factor there informed him of the death of
Mr Cruikshank.
- JUNE 12. Two deputies from Cape Coast arrived to-
day ~~from~~ by canoe, and delivered to us a
copy of the Protest from the Agents, which
they had sent us on 12th May. We replied that we would ~~not~~
not fail to reply to their frivolous complaints, and re-
fute them; but also send our lawful complaints about
their many injustices. We afterwards had them to dinner,
and conversation till 5 pm, when they took leave of
us, with our friendly request heartily to greet the
Agents.
- JULY 18. Minutes of Council. - Counter-protest to (7)
the Protest of the English Agents.
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- JANUARY 4. The Revd Johan, Coenraed Schiessius preached his first sermon.
- MARCH 1. Despatch. Pranger & Council, to Assembly of X
 Trade on the wind- (WIC
 ward coast ruined by interlopers. ... 109)
 - As to the Assembly's despatch of 12th Sep. last,
 w r t the renewed Charter, & free navigation.
 - As regards the Amsterdam's Chamber's despatch res-
 pecting the prolongation of the Charter for 30 years,
 and the regulation made by their High Mightinesses, w
 r t free navigation ... they do not consider that the
 abandonment of a single Lodge or Fort, would bring the
 least profit to the Directors. but we are
 inclined to rebuild the small Fort at Accoda, to pre-
 vent trading with ships, and the trade at Dixcove (be-
 ing an English Fort) as the Natives have promised to
 offer to provide the materials.
- MAY 4. To-day at 11 o'clock, a Company slave named
 Philip, was brought before the gate of this
 Castle, and his ~~ear~~ head cut off, for man-
 slaughter committed, in pursuance of a judgement de-
 livered at the meeting of the DG. and Council, on
 2nd instant.
- OCTOBER 18. Appointment in writing by Jan Pranger,
 DG., of Caboceer Tekki, as Lakelaar, at
 8. engels per month.
- NOVEMBER 27. This afternoon, at 2 o'clock, one of the
 so-called Kings of this Crom was bur-
 ied, and the body was saluted with 3
 cannon shot, according to old custom.
- OCTOBER 18. 1730. (Date of receipt not recorded) (53)
 Despatch. Assembly of X, Middelburg,
 to DG. Pranger & Council. - Report
 the prolongation by the States General, on the 8th
 August this year, of the Company's Charter for 30
 years. - ie till the year 1760, inclusive.

(End of 1731.)

ANTA.

SEPTEMBER 9. Dir.Gen. Pranger, with Guicherit and (98) Barovius left for windward to settle some disturbances which had arisen at Hollandia; & to inspect the windward factories.

SEPTEMBER 27. Dir.Gen. returned by ship from windward. (Note. There is no record of this palaver in the Journal - which is very difficult to read for all 1732 - or in Min. of Cl.

NOVEMBER 27. Original Declaration. (291)

We the undersigned Jan. Andriesz. Constable, and Christiaan Voet, soldier, in the military service of the General Netherlands WIC. of the garrison in the Hon. Coy's Fort Batenstein at Boutry, declare, at the request of the Under Commies Jacob Amilius, how true it is that the Caboceers by name ANCOMANSAN, AQUAFIN, and JAN COLME, all residing in the Crom called BOESWA, have declared that the English Factors at DIKKISCHOOFF, on the 17th or 18th instant, let them know that when they arrived before or near that Crom, they should not carry a Holland flag; which the said Natives at that time, omitted to do (also doen nagelaten); and that when the aforesaid Factors returned from their Fort, they have several times hoisted their flag at that place, which was from time to time hauled down again by the last-named Caboceer, until the aforesaid Caboceers informed the Factors that if they hoisted their flag any more, that they would prevent it with their muskets. In confirmation of the truth whereof, the aforesaid Caboceers took oath (according to the manner of the country). All which we are prepared (if necessary) to confirm by oath.

DONE in the Hon. Coy's Fort Batenstein at Boutry this 27th November 1732.

(sd) Johannes Andriesz.

This is the X mark of Christiaan Voet.

WASSA.

MARCH 15. ... The Upper Commies Overbeke informed us from Axim (it is written "Accra") that the WASSA Caboceer ADOE (who was making a claim against his Crom people) had detained him so long; but he believed he would be done with him in 2 days time, and would then proceed here.

APRIL 3. Despatch. Pranger to Assembly of X. (WIC. ... With this I take the liberty to 109) inform YHH. of the present state of affairs on the Coast; and commence with the Forts at Axim, Hollandia, Accoda, and Boutry, where trade now, like everywhere else is very deplorable; this being caused at those places, by the differences between the WASSAS, a man named AYEBA MANFOE, and the beach people (strandelingen), which makes the ways unsafe for the traders to such a degree, that they are sparing of coming through, in order not to be robbed of all they have, as has some times happened. And notwithstanding that I went there myself in person last year, and before I left had brought everything to a reasonable truce, this has not been of long duration.

The factories at Taccorary, Zacondee, Chama, Commany, and Elmina, are now kept without any trade of importance, through the still pending disputes between the ASHANTEES and the WASSA King INTUFFER, who is roving about here, and at whose "demoedelyk" request, I have let myself be persuaded to make an attempt (tentamen) in his favour, with the ASHANTEE King POKOE, so that such an end might come to these primitive quarrels as is required for the revival of trade: and already 8 months ago, some ambassadors were sent by me for that purpose, with considerable presents to that King, but they have not so far returned, because of the manifold chicaneries "dier er hinc(?) inde geproduceert werden". It is certainly true that INTUFFER has in no way deserved the least intercession being made for him by me, having regard to the innumerable injuries that YHH's trade has suffered because of him, were it not that I had considered, firstly that it has not been possible to get rid of this scandalous instrument (dize schandelyke instrument uit de wereld te helpen), as I have already had the honour to inform YHH. in my despatch of 1st August (p.14. supra); and secondly that we should never have any more tranquility, so long as he remained roving about here in a hostile manner. What success this business will have in ASHANTEE, time will show; meanwhile I pray for God's blessing upon it.

P.S. Some ASHANTEE traders have arrived both here and on the windward coast (but without my ambassadors being among them) and brought 119 slaves.

WASSA.

MAY 24. Received letter from Chama (Bosch). . . . (98)
I have also enquired into the robbery (of)
the two Wassa people (contained in the Chief
Factor's letter of 8th ulto.) and found(?) that not
AQUANDO, but the BRATTO of JABIE, was concerned in it. . . .

AUGUST 26. . . . Received letter from Under Commis
Kemnen, of Commany, in which he reports to us
that the WASSAS of the ACCAASTE (Anaaste?)

Crom had panyarred two of his women subjects, on account
of the Bräffo of Chama, and that they would not be relea-
sed before we had sent a staff to INTUEFFER, to appease
dispute between him and the Bräffo of Chama; and Asking
for instructions how to act, as his Caboceers had urgent-
ly requested him to do this. Wrote in reply, that as
regards the 2 panyarred women, we had already asked the
necessary from him.

SABOU & MOURE.

JUNE 7. Received letter from Mouré (Pistorius), 6/6. reporting ... that a certain Caboceer, named JANTJE, had arrived there from CABO CORS, who besought out permission to live under that Fort, and to be protected, with his subjects being some sixty men strong, as he had been obliged to leave C.C. through a public fight which he had had with a certain Caboceer CODIE there on account of a crime committed by his subjects; and was awaiting our orders. ...

AGONNA.

- FEBRUARY 14. Letter from CORMANTYN, that ...trade (98) there was very bad because DODIE THIBOE (Accany) had had the people of AGONNA attacked again ; but that he had now returned to his old place,so he hoped that trade would shortly improve. ...
- FEBRUARY 16. Received letter from BERCOE, which ... further reported that the war between FANTEE and AKIM,would certainly proceed ; and that DODDI THIBO had already fallen upon AGONNA to ruin it, but that KUSJE ADOE had sent men,powder,and muskets thither,to assist the latter.
- FEBRUARY 22. Received letter from Commies Gawron at APAM,... who reported further that there was little trade there,because DODDE THIBO had destroyed (verdistrueert) the trade Crom of AGONNA,but that they had begun to rebuild it again.
- MARCH 13. Letter from Apam (Gawron) 10/3. ... I will make every effort to obtain slaves in a wth's circular; but the ways have been closed since the last troubles in AGONNA,and through the sickness of Caboceer KUSJE ADOE,-not yet recovered ; nor can the traders carry on their trade in safety. ...
- APRIL 3. Despatch. Franger to X. Trade(WIC on the leeward coast is very greatly depressed by the English,French,and other ships,which need not remain outside the reserved territory,because of the excessive prices they pay for slaves. And now, after the arrival of the last ships, that there would be something to debit to the Factories,trade is entirely at a standstill,arising,according to the reports received from there,from the ruining of the AGONNA trade village,which a certain rascally Native,named DODDO THIBO,has lately effected.
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- JANUARY 21. Received letter from ACCRA (Elet). (98) 18/1. ... who further communicated to us some palavers between the AKIMS, and a certain Hill Native, named QUASJE, concerning the "landbouwen van Logien". ...
- FEBRUARY 4. Received letter from Bercoe (Raam) that ... he had heard that a war between FANTYN, and AKIM, was at hand, whereby he could sometimes suffer annoyance. ...
- FEBRUARY 10. Received letter from Accra (Elet). 5/2. ... He further advises that although the Interlopers dare not trade under the Ports, yet they carry on a sufficient trade out of sight, for which reason (?) he did not believe that AKIM would be so flourishing as before; and it was to be feared that trade would never come through to ACCRA so well as in former times, because the FANTEES were keeping the ways entirely unsafe. ...
- FEBRUARY 16. Received letter from BERCOE. ... which further reported that the war between FANTYN and AKIM would certainly proceed; and that DODDI THIBO had already fallen upon AGONNA to ruin it; but that KUSJE ADOE had sent men, powder and guns thither, to assist the latter. Also that rumours were current that BAKENTYN, and FRIMPON NASON (Nason ?) were expected in AQUAMBOE within a few days, in order, jointly, to overthrow it, and then, together, to attack the FANTYNS. ...
- FEBRUARY 18. Wrote to BERCOE ... that we could not believe the current rumours of the war between AKIM and FANTYN; but would have gun-carriages made for his cannon, as soon as timber was obtained from Hollandia.
- APRIL 3. Despatch. Pranger to X. ... (WIC 109) ... The factories at Bercoe, and Accra are now, likewise, without trade, which is caused by the marauding of the defeated AQUAMBOES, who keep themselves posted in the ways thereabouts, so that the AKIM traders are prevented from coming through. ...
- APRIL 20. Received letter from the Dir. Gen. Pranger at Accra, (Ockers being i/c Elmina) 16/4. The palaver here is already far advanced, and almost settled. But as we have got news that the AKIM traders are about to come through here every moment we shall await their arrival to see if anything profitable for our Principals' trade is to be obtained.

AKIM.

MAY 15. Minutes of Council. The Director General (7) having this morning returned from his journey to leeward, ... reported to the Council the result of his arrangements, which were 1stly, ... (vide under "Accra") ... 2ndly, that the AKIM traders had appeared at Accra with a claim of 36 Bendas gold, which they arrogate to themselves after the defeat of AQUAMBOE, as a monthly "costgeld" which the Company has always paid to that Nation. But that demand, after various difficult conferences, had finally been reduced to 20 Bendas, which was promised should be paid to them; and over and above that, to issue to them for the future, one Benda monthly (as formerly with the AQU-ALBOES), provided that they brought their trade to us. This they accepted, and promised to comply with. His Honour had been all the more compelled to make this agreement, as the AKIMS had actually received their arrears from the Danes and the English; and were indeed drawing it de novo. And it was also to be feared that they would bring their trade to those Nations alone (to the exclusion of ours'), if this demand were not agreed to. This report being made, was unanimously approved by the Council, and HH. was seriously thanked for the trouble taken.

AUGUST 19. Letter from APAM (Gawron). - In reply to DG. Pranger's letter of 13th expressing surprise at his small returns explaining that this is chiefly because the ways to & fro are disturbed by the panyarring of Natives; as has now happened with an AKIM and FANTE Caboceer, which dispute he is trying to settle through the mediation of KUSJE ADOE.

DECEMBER 14. Despatch. Pranger to X. ... Trade is (WIC at present is not so favourable as in 109) at the despatch of his last letter of 3rd September (noted under "Accra"), as some disputes have occurred between the people in FANTYN country, which keeps the Factories CORMANTYN, APAM, and BERCOE, almost without trade, as compared with what was traded 3 or 4 months ago. But I am informed that everything will be brought again on to the old footing, and these troubles speedily quieted. ...

JANUARY 21. Letter from Accra (Elet) 18/1. - Reports (98) death of Asst. Stockhuis at Temma. ... also that he had been to Temma with the English Factor, to inspect his lodge erected there. ... He also says that he has brought some hindrance (some hindrance has been brought ?) to the building of the new Danish Lodge at GREAT NINGO.

FEBRUARY 3. This morning about 7 o'clock, Skipper Jan Gewalt reported that last night the Danish Governor Waroe, his daughter, son-in-law, and Chaplain, came on board his ship from a chaloup. This company also came ashore after service (Sunday).

FEBRUARY 10. Received letter from Accra (Elet). 5/2. ... He finally mentions a dispute between the Danes and him, about

which he says "dat soodanig met haar gehandelt als gewenste met hun geschieden", but that the truth was that he had requested Sparre "uit zyn Fort te blyven" (?) and that he never would come; als hij Sparre "zig bevind" (?). Dit was nu geschied uit aanmerking van zyn indirecte behandeling, as he would tell us verbally. Meanwhile he, Sparre, had been frustrated by all the Natives in alliance with the Accras, in the making of his Fort at NINGO, he being captured & plundered by the Natives. He (Elet) had taken every trouble to ransom the Whites, who were three in number, in which he had finally succeeded, after he had, with 3 men of his garrison, searched in vain for Sparre from 12 o'clock at night till morning. But being afterwards informed where he was, in the Crom, he went to look for him and bring him in. Whereupon, in the presence of the English Factor, and "Zeconden" (?) he had played the innocent (zig had ontschuldigt), and had asked how he must act, since these difficulties had arisen from a soldier who, having deserted from the Danes, had informed the ACCRAS that the Dane had betrayed all the Accras to AQU-AMBOE, for which they had arrested him, Sparre, - in order to conclude the matter. This was done for 100 Bendas, on condition that he, Sparre, should then be allowed, "omlaagh" to make fortifications.

(Lower along road)
FEBRUARY 12. Pranger to Accra (Elet). - Acknowledges above. - We have further seen what you have reported about the disputes which have arisen between your subjects and the Danes; as to which we will only briefly say that last Sunday week the Danish Governor, with his daughter, son-in-law, and chaplain arrived here, and the Governor, as also Mr Sparre, informed us of some matters of complaint against you, and asked for satisfaction. But as we could not possibly keep all these matters in mind, we asked them to put them in writing which they are now doing with the assistance of one of our clerks to translate it into Low-German. And as regards giving satisfaction, we informed them that we could not do this without first having heard your defence.

They have therefore decided to stay here till you come up personally, to hear what you can allege in your defence. As there is now no-one who can take over the command at Accra, we have decided to send Under Commies Pistorius to you, and he will leave in 2 or 3 days, ... when you can proceed here immediately after his arrival. But meantime, we must inform you that it appears to us, from all the circumstances pointed out both by the Danes' verbal report and in your letters, that your Crom people are in the wrong, and we are greatly surprised that you have not emphatically checked the excesses of our subjects; and if they had been wronged anywhere by the Danes, to have him asked for justice or satisfaction, instead of allowing them to take the law into their own hands. ... We also consider the expressions of your Natives regarding their hatred of the Danes preeminently insolent, and impertinent, the more so as we could conform to them (als wij ons daar naar konden richten), and we say in reply that we are by no means disposed to let the law be laid down for us by anyone on the Coast, especially not by the Accras, who are the biggest rascals in the world.. You can therefore order them, in our name, to refrain henceforth from all hostilities, as regards the Danes or any other Nation, ... and with regard to their threat that if we did not find the Danes in the wrong, they would abandon your Crom and retire elsewhere, you can tell them that we are very thoroughly convinced of their "lachiteyt", and that they therefore have not the courage to proceed beyond the reach of our Fort, as the FANTES, would immediately swallow them up shell and all (huid & haar).

*Clapham:
concordia*

hide and hair
FEBRUARY 24. The Danish Governor, Peter Andries Peter Waeroe, proceeded on board the ship "Amsterdam" (bound for Jaquin) to return to Accra.

FEBRUARY 29. Elet arrived by canoe from Accra, in pursuance of summons.

APRIL 3. Despatch. DG. Pranger & Council to (WIC X. We must again re- 109)
port, with regret, that some disputes have again lately arisen between the Danish Whites and their Natives together with ours and the English, arising out of a certain enterprise which the Danish Upper-Factor has sought to carry out 10 miles below Accra; namely, to establish a new factory there, and further

(according to the contention of the Natives) to assemble and cherish the scattered AQUAMBOES (who are now keeping the ways to leeward stopped by their plunderings, at that place again, because of the inclinations which the Danes have always borne and shewn towards that Nation. But since our, and the English Natives have always been the implacable foes of the AQUAMBOES, and have sought their destruction (because of the manifold injuries suffered through them) and they would not therefore like to see them brought together again, they have plundered and demolished the aforementioned Factory, situate at the village of Great NINGO, and driven back by force to Accra, the Danish Upper Factor and 2 Whites who were there, without the English or Holland Chiefs knowing anything about it till after it had ~~been~~ been done.

The Danish Governor has lately made written complaints about this to Elmina, and claimed **satisfaction**.

In order that YHH. might not be troubled with this matter at home, the Director General has undertaken to proceed thither in person, immediately after the despatch of this, and will speedily set about effecting pacification if that shall be possible. ... about which report will be made by the next opportunity.

APRIL 4. This morning with the opening of the (98) Castle gate, Comies Guicherit arrived here in pursuance of our orders of yesterday, informing him of our intention to proceed to Accra tomorrow, to put an end to some disturbances there between the subjects of the English and Holland Ports, and the Danish Whites; and summoning him therefore, to assist the Upper Factor in all matters during our absence. ...

APRIL 5. (Journal of Upper Factor Gerhard Ockers i/c Elmina during the absence of the DG. at Accra) Dir. Gen. Pranger sailed for Accra accompanied by Upp. C. Elet, and Secty Barovius.

Journal of DG. Pranger on his visit to Accra. (extracts)

April 6. Arrived at Fort Crevecoeur at Accra at 5 o'clock, and at once paid the usual compliments to the Danish Governor, & English Factor; & also received a visit from Mr Sparre, the Danish Chief Factor.

April 13. ... At 11 o'clock received visit from the Danish Governor, who spent the rest of the day with us.

... ..
(Note. This journal contains no reference to the Accra dispute!)

ACCRA.

(Elmina Journal resumed)

APRIL 16. Received letter fro Dir.Gen. Pranger at Accra. 11th April: ... We are now actively engaged in settling the dispute which has arisen here, and after adjusting it, shall immediately commence the return journey to Elmina.

APRIL 20. Received letter from DG. Pranger at Accra. 16th April. The palaver here is already far advanced, and almost settled. ...

MAY 1. Letter from DG. at Accra. 27th April. ... For the rest, it will serve for your information that although we lately reported that the disputes here were on the point of being determined, yet obstacles have since arisen in it through the malice of the Natives; which has caused us a great deal of labour and also delayed it for some days. ...

MAY 15. DG. Pranger, Elet, and Secty Barovius returned to Elmina.

Minutes of Council. The Dir.Gen. having (7) this morning returned from his journey to leeward, ... reported to the Council the result of HH's arrangements, which were - firstly, that the disputes which had arisen between our Natives, and the Danish servants had been determined in such a way that the former, who had done a great wrong to the latter, would make a complete restitution of all that they had taken away from the Danish Factor, Sparre, and other subjects, in accordance with the list inserted in the "Protocol". 2ndly, ... ("Akim") ... This report being made, was unanimously approved by the Council, and HH. was seriously thanked for the trouble taken.

(Original)

("Protocol")

(290)

This day, the 6th May 1732, appeared before me, Francois Barovius, Commies at the Secretariat in the service of the Hon. Gen. Chartered Neth. WIC. now in Fort Crevecoeur at Accra, and the undernamed witnesses, Mr Hans Henrich Sparre Upper Factor in the service of the Royal Danish African Company on this Coast, as also Mr Jacobus Elet Upper Commies and Councillor, in the service of the Hon Gen. Chart. Neth. Coy. aforesaid, and well known to me, Secretary. The gentleman first appearing, declared how in the month of January last, there were stolen by some Holland English and other Natives, - not only on account of the Royal Danish Coy. but also on his own account, and that of some subject

Whites, Mulattoes, and Blacks, - a quantity of goods in kind, as specified in the annexed list signed by him, amounting altogether to a sum of 153 oz. 10 eng. gold.

And whereas (nadien) by the mediation and authority of HH/ Mr Jan Pranger, Dir. Gen. over Netherlands Africa, the aforementioned Holland, ~~and~~ English and other Natives were constrained to make restitution of the stolen property, but were not in a position to do so in kind, he, the gentleman first appearing, hereby solemnly promises and agrees that he will be quite contented and satisfied if they make restitution with men and women slaves, if it were not possible to do so in kind, on the condition that a man was reckoned at 5 oz, 8 eng. and a woman at 3 oz, 8 eng. But since the aforementioned Holland English and other Natives are not in a position to make the aforesaid restitution promptly, as also that they are not in a position to deliver any specific security to the gentleman first appearing, the gentleman secondly appearing declared that at the request of the aforementioned debtors, he was prepared to pay and satisfy this debt as his own, according to the amount specified in/ the annexed list, for and in their name, provided that the gentleman first appearing also then released and indemnified them, the debtors, from all further claims and demands without distinction, that might arise from the aforesaid causes. All the above-written, the gentlemen appearing declare to be their entire will and desire, binding themselves their persons and goods for the fulfilment thereof, according to law (onder verband als na rechten)

THUS DONE at the place and date hereabove written in the presence of Mr Jan Herre, Assistant, and Tjeert Hanssen, van Gelder, Sergeant, as witnesses. ...

(sd) H. Sparre.
" J. Elet.
" J. de Heere.
" Theert Hantz van Gelder.

Quod Attestor,
(sd) T. Barovius.

ACCRA.

Specification. (annexed to above document)
(Summary)

Regarding our Coy's goods, free Blacks, with slaves and other things that have been panyarred at GREAT NINGO, by the Accra people.

Free Youths.

Seva, the son of Orassi of Labodi.) serving the Factor, Mr Sparre.
2 Fante youths.	
Son of Caber Tette of Orsue.	

Free Women.

... .. 3 from Orsue.

All seven free people must be restored in person ; also a Coy. slave woman. ...

	OZ.	ENG.
9 purchased men slaves, at 88 engels,	49.	8.
5 do women do " 56 do	17.	8

Company's Goods.

Muskets, tobacco, spirits, powder,)) 43.	3.
cartem custas, chirederies, Lackes,)		
Tipois, Allejaas, Boolis, Tapting-)		
nemis, Salemparis, Brazil pepper,)		
Sheets, and Bosjes.)		
Corn, palm-oil, Coy's materials & tools.	3.	13.

Goods belonging to the Whites, who were also panyarred.

Of Mr. Sparre, to the value of	24.	0.
" Corpl. Mejer, " " "	7.	4.
" Mason Langerhans. " " "	3.	12.
" " Cramer, " " "	3.	2.
" Factor's mulatto boy, Johannes Serverin,	1.	8.

153. 10.

Besides what the free Natives, youths and women, have also lost there, which I cannot say, before they are released. In the Danish Fort, Christiansborg, this 17 April 1731.

(sd) H. Sparre.

SEPTEMBER 3. Despatch. DG. Pranger, to X. ... (WIC Reports the settlement of the dispute 109) at Accra with the Danish Whites, as appears from the copy of the Resolution of 15 May. ...

QUITA.

JANUARY 8. Received letter from Hoeth. Little (98) Popo. Dec 14. '31. // -- Acknes Pranger's letter of Nov 27(?) by the large Govt boat, which was handed to him on 1st Dec, at Little Popo, by the Tapoeyer Klaas. -- Reports in reply that the Makelaar AMOE, and AFFOERY who arrived at Quita on the 4th(?) Nov, immediately made him feel it. His subjects all fled, and everything was set on fire by the Makelaar's people. He had been obliged to abandon the Lodge and to bring the Coy's goods into safety in Capt Hop's ship, and 2 days later he sailed by a Coy's ship to Jaquin, whence he was ordered, by Mr Hertogh, to proceed to Little Popo to trade for slaves, till the "Gold PUT" was provided, where he now has a Lodge, till the Quita palaver is ended which will not last long.

All the above palavers would possibly not have come upon him, if J. de Rhee, and Kruysen had not made palaver with the Natives, in order to bring their boats and small canoes up the river; which they did and thereupon acted like pirates, and panyarred 3 of of my subjects; one being shot in the canoe by Capt Kruysen. Had that not been, he would not have deserted the Lodge. But for this reason he dared not stay, with no Port or subjects. He kept watch day and night, before he would resolve to do so. He cannot give an adequate account of the great brutalities which he had to endure from those two Interlopers, who even brought their liquor into the Lodge without asking him. HH. can be assured that he will do all his duty to get possession of the Quita factory again. He has already sent off a servant to look for the King and his (H's) Makelaar, and then to settle the palaver with AMOE and AFFOERY. Some Quitas have already been to him (H) who had heard that he was there (Little Popo), and told him that they would get everything ready to have him there again.

Letter from A.C. Hoeth. Little Popo. Dec 15 1731. Today I learnt through the Native Linkoran(?) a son of Pieter Pasop. that the Makelaar AMOE had resolved to go to FIDA, in order to make war on DAGHOME, to which Caboecer AFFOERY will not resolve, before the differences with AGONNA (Awuna), QUITA, and AKUDZA, are settled. I have let him know in YH's name that YH was very displeased that he had ruined Quita, and had left there again without settling the matter, to which the Quitas are very much disposed, as also the Accras, and more than previously. ~~Den kan men ~~de~~ zien door den tyt der KRIPPEEZEN haaren magt een weinig te ontnemen~~

QUITA.

Then one can see how in the course of time to deprive the KRIPPEEZE of some of their power, as a number of our people want to settle there

"Dan kan men zien door den tyd der(?) KRIPPEEZEN haaren magt een weinig te ontnemen wyl zig meerder ACCRASE daar in willen plaatsens", and a very convenient place for trade. Therefore wish that YH would be pleased to send down one of your servants to order AMOE to arrange those disputes with the people of the aforementioned Croms. I also learn that the lodge has been set on fire by the robbers and nothing more is standing but the walls. Had it not been for the robbers, and to bring the Coy's effects into safety, I would never have resolved to desert the post entrusted to me, which I was obliged to do. Two days before the arrival of AMOE, more than 300 armed men of the AGONNAS (Awunas?) stayed at Quita, but did not molest me in the least. Although I had several times sent to the Captain in the Crom to come to me he dare not come, and so, on hearing of the arrival of AMOE, and Affer AFFOLRIJ, fled with all his men; and for a considerable time no Quitas stayed anymore in their Crom.

...

Received letter from the Interloper Captain Cruysen. 15 Dec. 1731, when lying off at anchor at Quita; that AFFOERY and AMOE with all their force had come into the Crom of Quita, and the CRIPPEEZE people having all fled across the river on to various islands, the principal people and Asst Hoeth had asked him for his canoes, and jolleyboat, as they were not in a state to injure their enemies; so he had given them his boats. ...

JANUARY 10. Minutes of Meeting of Council.- Decided to instruct Asst Hoeth to come up to Elmina with his goods; as it was feared that the war might extend to Little Popo.

Letter. DG. Pranger to Hoeth. We see with regret, from your letters of last year that your subject Crom was invaded by an army of AKKIMS, and that you were thereby obliged to evacuate the Lodge with the Coy's goods on Nov. 4th; and to retire to yours. We consider it was truly great good fortune for you that just at that opportunity you met with the Coy ship "Stad en Land", and the free interlopers, which helped you in the transport of your goods the Coy's goods. ... As we also see from your letter of Dec. 15th, that Makelaar AMOE, assisted by the AKIMS, also intended to march further to leeward to make war

42.

on DAHOME whereby, to all appearances, the surrounding countries will not quickly be brought to a cessation of hostilities and trade will not increase, you must come to Elmina with the goods. ...

APRIL 3. Despatch. DG. Pranger to X. ... (WIC. ... I was informed by Mr Upp- 109)
Factor Elet at Accra on Nov. 21., that at Quita, the Asst Hoeth, through the wars which had arisen between the people, he had been obliged to break up the lodge, and save himself and the Coy's goods. Whereupon I immediately sent there one of the boats from here, to learn what was happening there. On its return, on Jan. 9th, I received a letter from that Asst that for the aforementioned reasons, he had been obliged to retire, and establish himself at Little Popo until the differences at Quita were adjusted. But, for the reasons more fully stated in the Resolution of Jan. 10th, it was considered best to summon him here. ...

Enclosure to above. Letter from Small Popo, from Hoeth, dated Oct. 14. 1731, reporting his evacuation of Quita, and the reasons for it.

SEPTEMBER 3. Despatch. DG. Pranger to X. (WIC. ... As regards 109)
... affairs at Quita ... there are attestations by the people of Quita against Mr Hoeth, which will be enquired into as soon as possible.
... ..

SEPTEMBER 9. Instructions (5 paras.), signed by DG. Pranger, to Under Factors Kamper and Bastian :- 1/. To proceed to Quita. 2/. There to enquire into the complaints of the people against Asst. A.C. Hoeth. 3/. To enquire further if the building of a lodge at Quita was possible; if so to obtain this on as advantageous terms, as to expenditure among the people, as possible. ...

DECEMBER 14. Despatch. Dg. Pranger to X. (WIC. ... We regret that we can now 109)
... report so little about the affairs at Quita, as the Commission which proceeded there, in accordance with the resolution of Sep. 5. for further enquiry into matters, has not yet returned. ...

At the Forts comes also no ivory worth mentioning, and above all, no gold at all. The Lodge at Quita is now demolished, consequently not a pound of ivory comes from there. ...

Enclosures to above Despatch :-

... ..

(Indorsement) "Declaration of the Quita King, named ADJENAM, together with the Caboceers ADJEY, ASSIERRY, & ASSIAMBOY."

"Copy"

As we, the undersigned, ADJENAM, King, together with ADJEY, ASSIERRY, & ASSIAMBOY, all Caboceers and inhabitants of & at QUITA, are prepared to rebuild the ruined Lodge, in order to be able to carry on and make our trade with the Company flourish again as before, so therefore we bind ourselves and promise that we will provide the Hon. Coy's Lodge with all that is required for its upbuilding & continual repair; give proper respect to the Factor, & assist him in all cases; as also to assist and expedite the Hon. Coy's slave ships which may come here to fetch water & firewood, at a moderate (middelmagtig) payment. All which we promise and swear that we will keep and cause to be kept.

This is the mark X of ADJENAM
" " X " ADJEY.
" " X " ASSIERRY.
" " X " ASSIAMBOY.

Thus done in the presence of us, the undersigned Comms at Quita, the 1 October 1732. (sd) F Camper. / B. From.

Copy attestation of above, charging Asst Hoeth of misconduct, & threats to shoot the King with, & going thro' the Crom with a loaded pistol. Dated Sep 20. 1732.

Copy Diary of Un. Factor F. Camper, and B. From of their voyage to Quita. Sep 17. - Oct. 5. On Saturday Sep 20. they met the King & Caboceers in palaver, & enquired into complaints against Asst Hoeth. On Sunday Sep 21. nothing particular occurred, as the Caboceers were busy over the AQUAMBOE palavers. (At these meetings the King & Caboceers agreed to rebuild the Lodge).

... ..

GOLD MINING.

APRIL 3. Despatch. DG. Pranger & Council to X. ... (WIC
 We now proceed to the 109)
 instructions (geadscribeerde) regarding the
 discovery of minerals, to which we may shortly but truly
 reply that we, as well as YHH will readily believe that
 the country is rich in gold, and with industry might po-
 ssibly be made into another Brazil. But if YHH imagine
 that the rich gold places on this Coast lie at a cannon
 shot from the sea, this is absolutely not so, as they are
 situate at least some days journey inland, as we learn
 from the traders who come from there ; and we have never
 known a beach Native who had ever seen the least gold
 vein or mine. Moreover the mines of the interior are
 kept so secret that the beach people can never find out
 anything about them. And even were it the case that we
 had a close knowledge of where they are situated, we
 should nevertheless, even as now, be deprived of the ad-
 vantages of it, as YHH can very easily believe that the
 nations in whose power they are would never cede the
 possession of them, without extreme force. This being
 assumed, as also that our authority in this country does
 not extend further than a cannon shot (as has been many
 times pointed out to YHH), for the reason that (uit hooftde)
 we cannot, ordinarily, muster more than 250 Whites on the
 whole Coast, the impossibility of attaining such a sal-
 utary object immediately becomes clear. To supplement
 that small number of Europeans with people of the coun-
 try, in order to take possession by force, would cost a
 considerable sum, without any assurance of success ; and
 this would also (if every thing succeeded as desired) in-
 duce the beach people, from whom our auxiliary forces
 would necessarily have to be found, to take a like ad-
 vantage of this discovery and conquest, as they know very
 well firstly that our trifling force is not in a position
 to prevent them doing this, and secondly neither honesty
 nor the keeping of their word is to be found among them
 as soon as it is against their interests. For the same
 reasons, moreover, it is to be feared, that they would make
 us at once quit possession on this Coast, in order thus,
 undisturbed, to trade with all nations, whom it pleased them,
 for they tolerate us here for no other reasons than for
 protection in case of need, against the hostilities of the
 inland people.

SEPTEMBER 4. Despatch. DG. Franger to Amsterdam (WIC Chamber. - Acknes their letter of 487) March 27 last, (n.o.r.)-

"Specteerendd" now, the tentamen that I should do with the people between Axim and Frederiksburg, as well as with the inhabitants of IGUIRA, ABOCROU, and WASSA, in order to be able to dig for gold ~~there~~ minerals there, I will (with a very respectful reference to what I, with the Council, had the honour to write to the illustrious Assembly of Ten on this point, on April 3rd last) will report shortly, in the first place, that it is unnecessary to take any trouble to resort to the people between Axim & Frederiksburg to obtain permission, as they, being beach people, possess no gold mines. Secondly, that the people of IGUIRA, ABOCROU, and WASSA, being inland people, cannot be expected ever to cede such important products of the country to the Hon. Coy., without open force, as is more fully mentioned in the above named letter. Thirdly, that even if I obtained permission without hindrance, there is no one on this Coast (so far as I know) who has any knowledge of mining. Fourthly, that if there were such a person, a great number of labourers would be needed to work under supervision, but where they would come from, I do not know. The number of slaves is reasonably large, but the greater proportion are old so that not 1/3 of them (including children) is capable of such hard work; besides which, working so far inland, I do not doubt they would escape. Nor could they be spared, their labour being needed for the Forts. Fifthly, it would be impossible to do such work with Whites. Sixthly, there are now so many disputes and internal wars between the people, that the Hon. Coy's trade at the Factories at Axim and Hollandia has thereby greatly declined. It would not therefore be practicable to make a success of YHHs' proposals.

- APRIL 3. Despatch. DG. Pranger to X. ... (WIC Reports at great length on the disputes 109) with the Royal African Company. ...
- Enclosure to Despatch from Pranger & Council to X (") of same date as above :-
(M). May 12 1731. PROTEST, from the English Agents at Cape Coast (John Braithwaite, & B. Peake) against the alleged breaches by the Hollanders of the Treaty between the two Companies of February 19 1728/9, by causing the English Broker Thomas AWISHEE to be attacked at Accra, after having failed ~~to~~ in their attempt to bribe him. ...
- APRIL 12. Reception of Eng. Agent Braithwaite at ^{Elmina} (98) who arrd from C.C. by hammock escorted by many armed natives. He left in aftn for Commanry (thence to Sacconde). (He returned on 23/4.)
- APRIL 13. Letter from Apam (Gawron) reporting that i. a.w. instrons he had sent the deserted Eng. sailors to Fort QUANSAN with lr to Eng Agents at C.Ct. thereon.
- SEPTEMBER 7. Minutes of Council re difficulty with Eng. caused by their refusal to hand over such deserted Dutch soldiers as they had. (The nationality of some ~~were~~ in dispute).
- OCTOBER 14. Proclamation declaring deserters outlaws.
- DECEMBER 14. Despatch. DG. Pranger to X. ... (WIC ... -Reports at length on 109) the dispute with the English Agents at Cape Coast, about the ~~Duteh~~ deserters from Dutch ships. Forwards copies of correspondence with them, who refused to correspond on the matter till satisfaction had been given them for the wrongs done to the R.A.C.- ...
-

ELMINA.

APRIL 3. Despatch.DG.Pranger to X. (WIC
 Besides all these troubles,109)
 trade on the Gold Coast & at Jaquin is held
 up by the want of current goods,for notwithstanding
 that the people are everywhere busy with wars,it often
 happens that they come through in good numbers,espec-
 ially the Ashantees,to dispose of their slaves,of which
 they have a good supply, ... but we have to see the
 greater number go over to English & others.

APRIL 20. Letter.Ockers(i/c Elmina) to DG. Pranger(98)
 at Accra. ... Since your departure a good
 number of Ashantees have come through,with
 whom I have a reasonably good trade;380 slaves being
 already embarked in the ship "Vrijheid"

This Day the 8th June 1732 (209)
 appeared before me,Willem de Schenker, Commies ter
 Soldij,in the service of the Chartered Neth. WIC and
 stationed in the Chief Castle St George D'Elmina in
 Guinea, in the presence of the witnesses hereafter
 named, The three Kings, the Cabocers or Chiefs /
 (Hoofdlieden),the Hon Coy's Makelaar ABOCAN,all be-
 longing under the Chief Castle aforesaid, who have de-
 clared,in behalf of the Hon. Dir.Gen. Jan Pranger and
 of those whom it may further concern,as the upright
 truth,under offer (Presentatie) of oaths according to
 the custom of the country, and attested how true it is
 That the man TEKKIE,also belonging to the place afore-
 named, not having scrupled to perpetrate from time to
 time serious and malicious crimes (delicten) which serve
 entirely to disturb the internal tranquillity of the
 inhabitants here, they the deponents have been in coun-
 cil about it,and have unanimously decided to banish the
 said TEKKIE out of their community,and to send him direct
 from the Gold Coast to America ; and that they,the
 deponents, had found themselves all the more compelled
 to this extremity,as it was the certain truth that the
 inhabitants under the said Chief Castle had to expect
 no tranquillity or peace,much less good harmony (which
 is so necessary for their internal welfare) before he,
 TEKKIE, as the great hindrance through his knavish in-
 triges,is banished from the country.

They,the deponents, further agree and bind themsel-
 ves that they will settle and pay out of his goods left
 behind all the debts which might be found to be owing
 by the aforesaid TEKKIE.

ELMINA.

Finally they, the deponents, declare that they will completely take upon themselves to be responsible for all damages, demands and "namingen", and for all the consequences which could at any time arise or result from this banishment, as they the deponents deemed such to be necessary for their internal welfare, and to avoid all further serious misfortunes. They the deponents giving their reasons for knowledge of what is in the text, and being ready (if necessary) to confirm the same by oath, according to the custom of the country.

Thus passed within the Chief Castle aforementioned. Present, Messrs Gerard Ockers Chief Factor, and 1st Councillor, and Jacob Elet, Upper Factor & Councillor, as witnesses.

This is X the mark of GODJA COMMA.
1st King of Elmina
This the X mark of ANDO. 2nd
King of Elmina
This is the mark X of the Makelaar ABOCAN.
This is the X mark of EDUAMA ESERAM.
3rd King of Elmina.
This is the X mark of MYSANG AROMPO.
Headman (hoofdman) or Caboceer of Elmina.
This is the X mark of ANDOWIE.
Headman & Caboceer of above named place.
This is the X mark of ASSERA. Head-
man & Caboceer of Elmina.
This the X mark of BOTJU. also
Headman or Caboceer of above named place.
This the x mark of BOBIER AHINSAN.
Headman or Caboceer of Elmina.
This is the X mark of ABIU. Head-
man & Caboceer of above named place.
This is the X mark of AQUAMMIN OSIEPO.
Braffo at the place aforementioned.

In my presence As witnesses-(sd) G.Ockers.
(sd) Willem de Schenker. " J.Elet.
Commiss ter Soldij.

Note. There is much correspondence in this Journal (98) over affairs at Jaquin, where the King of Dahomey had stopped trade, and imprisoned some Hollanders.)

(End of 1732.)

ANTA. WASSA.

NOVEMBER 14. Received letter from Hollandia, (99)
 (Raams). ... Trade is very bad ...
 and I can assure YH. that I do not receive
 enough gold to pay the "kostgelden" out if it, but am ob-
 liged to pay most of them with goods. I have spoken with
 the Captain ENTAMA, whether it were not possible to make
 some trade here. He told me this might succeed if the
 WASSA Caboceer ADOE returned to his Crom, when the afore-
 named Captain engages to open the ways to AGUIRA, AWIEN,
 and MANPHEA, (is this Wassa Amenfie ?) ; but ADOE has
 been summoned by INTUFFER to ABRAMOE. But the Captain
 thinks that if YH. were pleased to send someone to
 WASSA, INTUFFER, and have him told to send ADOE to WASSA
 again, that INTUFFER would indeed do it; and then Captn
 ENTAMA proposes to make good trade here for the Compy.
 ... I beg YH. to consider this.

FANTE.

JANUARY 27. Letter from Cormantyn (Guicherit) 26/1.
... The Captn of Great Cormantyn with
the Fante messengers has been here, and
asked for payment by YH. of the ships-gifts; their claim
being for 7 ships. I request YH's instructions thereon.

DECEMBER 24. Letter from Cormantyn (Guicherit) 23/12.
As my servant, coming from Abra last
evening, told me that the Chiefs (Groote)
would all send a Caboceer in order first to speak ab-
out ~~their~~ intended rising (opstand), I am awaiting him
with great interest ; and shall at once write the re-
sult to YH.

(Note. Guicherit went to Elmina for Council,
meeting, on Dec. 28. He may have report-
ed further verbally.)

AGONNA.

(vide "AKIM",infra)

1733.

AKIM.

JANUARY 1. Letter from Apam (Gawron) 29/12. - (99)
Sends 9 slaves & indent for goods. ...
The Ancobia people, last Tuesday, despoiled the market in AGONNA, dragging off with them more than 400 people of the AKIMS, as well as all the goods they had brought to the market to sell. This has caused no little injury to trade here, but I shall see that the palaver has no further consequences, and that everything is quickly redressed.

JANUARY 2. Letter from Accra (Elet) n d. ...
Messengers came here lately from the AKIM King, who reported in the name of their King, how strange it appeared to him that absolutely no presents came from the Holland Fort, as he nevertheless acknowledged himself to belong only under the same; while, on the contrary, the English and Danes had greetings and presents sent to him daily. To which compliment I have made such a reply to them as I judged would satisfy them and to gain time for myself.
Now I have been expecting some presents from YH. with which I could have been able to maintain the good manners of our Nation, and to establish the ruined trade; but nevertheless am expecting what has been requested and yet so necessary, by the first opportunity; and shall know how to employ it that it will not be entirely fruitless. Meantime, Caboceer OCCANJA is going to AKIM with his people this evening, whereby I shall try to keep the matter on a good footing until I obtain authority to oblige the Akims to come to this Fort, with presents. These presents must not be small, for when the King's brother was last here, he cost me as much as 4 bendas; and yet he did not deserve it much, but I could not neglect such expense when he came to take leave on his departure, as I knew well that he had been bribed by the English, as when he arrived here quite early in the morning, he was going into the English Crom first, but by the persuasion of my subjects, he finally returned, and made his entry first into this Fort. ...

JANUARY 7. Letter DG.Franger to Accra (Elet). -
 Acknes above - from which we perceive
 that the necessity has arisen at yours
 to induce the AKIM traders to trade, by means of
 considerable presents. But as the presents which you
 say you gave them lately to the value of 4 bendos
 were not deserved, in order to consider the matter,
 and avoid making a mistake, we await your further
 report, how and in what manner the presents ought
 to be made conditional, so that we can arrange acc-
 ordingly.

JANUARY 16. Letter from Apam (Gawron) 12/1. ...
 About the despoiling of the AGONNA
 market, I shall try my utmost to bring
 everything back to its original position ; but as
 YH well knows, time and patience are required for
 native palavers. ...

JANUARY 28. Letter from Apam (Gawron) 26/1. ...
 Asks for 1 "aam" spirits, which he needs
 because of the expenditure he has been
 obliged to make over the opening of the market.

AQUAMBO.

JULY 10. Minutes of meeting of Council. Upper (7)
 Factor Elet pointed out to the meeting how
 at Accra there now "gerasseerden" certain dis-
 putes between the AQUAMBOES, TOUBRECOES, (Obutu Beracoes?)
 and AKKIMS, which, if they were not suppressed and appeas-
 ed, would tend to the greatest possible injury to the Hon.
 Coy's trade, as there had also, for a long time, been no
 trade at his Fort (at Accra) through them. Also that the
 English and Danes were interesting themselves to the ut-
 most, in order by secret "menees" to take advantage of
 these troubles, and to draw the trade to themselves by
 continually distributing presents among the contestants;
 so that it was of the utmost necessity to attend to it,
 the sooner the better. But that he was now ready to
 leave for Jaquin, in accordance with the resolution of
 30th ulto, and it was impossible to delay the ship "Besch-
 utter" (by which he was proceeding) till he had personally
 arranged the matter, and he left it to the consideration
 of the members what was the best expedient to adopt in the
 matter, as at least one month's time would be required for
 for the settlement of these affairs. The members, having
 deliberated, found nothing more advisable than to beg the
 General (because of his well known experience) to be plea-
 sed to take upon himself the trouble of procuring a speedy
 termination of affairs to which the Coy's interests were
 so strongly attached, as there was no one else who could be
 employed in it with so much hope of success. This report
 being "geamplecteert" by HH, because of the importance of
 the matter; his departure was fixed for next Sunday, by
 the "Beschutter"

JULY 14. (Tues). DG. embarked for Accra. (99)

AUGUST 6. (Ocker's diary at Elmina). Received letter
 from DG. at Accra. 3/8. ... Further for
 your information, that up till to-day we
 have, as yet, made little progress with matters, as the
 AQUAMBOES daily postpone it. But we expect them here
 within 3 or 4 days, and do not doubt that we shall then
 quickly effect a settlement, which is much desired.

Extracts from journal of DG.Pranger at Accra.

JULY 16. Arrived at Accra. Received the usual compliments from the Danes & English.

... ..
AUGUST 16. Despatch. DG.Pranger, at Accra, to X. (WIC I am now at Accra, in pursuance of the 110) Resolution of July 10 (sent herewith, A.)

for the settlement of some disputes which have arisen. - Also encloses (B), copy of Elet's journal of his journey to Jaquin and Apa.

In Elet's journal is the following entry :-
24 March. The King of Dahomey, in reply to Elet's question why he had attacked Jaquin, and destroyed the Holland Lodge, and taken Hollanders prisoners, stated that it was because Mr Hertog and the King of Jaquin were plotting against him ; and it had been necessary to get possession of the Lodge in order to ask Mr Hertog the reasons why he was plotting with the King of Jaquin to propose to and request AMOE, the Caboceer, and Holland Makelaar, who was ~~then~~ at that time at Little Popo, together with the mighty King Oyo, to attack the King of Dahomey with a large war force, notwithstanding that the King had done Hertog no harm.

AUGUST 24. Wrote to the factories at Bercoe & Apam. Sirs/ As we are to-day informed on good authority that the ACRONSE people have panyarred and carried off an AQUAMBOE Caboceer named BRIM, and some AKIMS also, you are, immediately on receipt of this, to apply to the Caboceer QUASIE ADOE, in our name, for the release of these people who are under our protection. And if he should refuse, you must have him emphatically told that we shall then take measures may be very unpalatable to him.

SEPTEMBER 11. DG.Pranger returned to Elmina.

SEPTEMBER 15. Minutes of Council. ... The DG. reported on his arrangements at Accra, re the matters referred to in Res. of 10/7. and which had been settled by HH. by the formerly disputing parties, the AQUAMBOS, ACCRAS, & TOEBRECOES had now solemnly sworn attachment to the WIC, so that the revival & prosperity of trade was with reason to be foreseen. HH. was thanked for the trouble taken.

AQUAMBO.

(Copy in WIC 110. fo 713/15)

This day appeared before us, the under-
signed, a certain Accra man named DARCON, to whom,
(as son & heir of the deceased Coy's Makelaar
AMOE) we have shown a list of debts in favour of
the late Upper Factor Jacob de la Planque, where
it appears that he Darcon, as heir afsd, should pay
as balance of the debt Mk14 (sic) - ozt - eng5.,
& 26 cases salt; with the request to pay the amount.

But that thereupon it was established by the
said debtor, by written receipt from sd de la Planque,
and by further solemn oath taken in our presence,
that he does not owe more of the balance than
Mk11 -4 -5. and 26 cases salt; which he solemnly
promises to pay within a short time, as he, through
the injurious war during de la Planque's command,
was not able to procure the satisfaction up till
to-day. Thus done at Crevecoeur, before -Guicherit,
-Barovius, and -From.

(Next page)

AQUAMBO.

List of outstanding debts at ACCRA due to the late Upper Factor Jacob de la Planque, this ulto April 1731. (Copy in WIC:110. fo 713.)

	Kisten	Wve.	Mk	Oz	Eng.
	Zout.				
Ockaintie.	5.	2.	"	1	4
Grande Tette.		3		4	14
Eijkoma. paid for him to Akims.			12	4	
Amoe.	26		4	1	5
" for the Akim debt			10		
The heirs of Diekebooy.	1			1	
The Accras jointly, for whom Eijkoma is security being for 2 cows, & loz 12eng, which manqueert op the debt of the Bergse.				4	12
Jan Saager, in the Danish Crom.	22				
Poetie, at Labbede	3				
Ammoni, in Prvan Pram.	20				1
Adoje Lattebooy, his cousin.	7				
Paaye Adoe.	6				
The woman Okare.	3				
	<u>93</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>

JANUARY 27. (Date of receipt). Despatch from (33)
the Assembly of X, to DG. Pranger &
Council. ^{Sep. 20. 1732} We cannot under-
stand why you urge so many difficulties about the search
and enquiry after minerals on the Coast, and regard the
plan as impossible, as your letter in no way agrees with
what the former Director General Pieter Nuyts reported
to this Assembly, in his letter of 24th April 1706.
You must seriously take into consideration how far the
proposal of that Dir. Gen. can be made practicable; and
you will also please carefully consider whether
the difficulties you make cannot be surmounted better
by persuasion and payment, with regard to the Natives,
than by force of arms.

MAY 3. Despatch. DG. Pranger & Council, to X. (WIC
We received YHHs' letter of 20th September 109)
on 27th January last.

YHH. are further pleased to show surprise at the diffi-
culties we urged about searching and enquiring after
minerals, and recommend us to examine a letter which
was addressed by the former D.G. Pieter Nuyts to YHH.
on 24th April 1706. In respectful reply to which we
beg to say that it would be an unpardonable "prematu-
riteit" to entertain YHH. with chimeric ideas about the
matter, and not thoroughly to enquire how far it was
possible. This being "geposeert", and we having met
with such peremptory obstacles over it, as was respectfully
pointed out in our letter of 3rd April, as also in that
of the Dir. Gen. of 3rd Sep. ~~last~~ of last year, we consid-
ered (with submission) it to be our bounden duty to in-
form YHH of it, in order that the necessary consideration
might be given to it by YHH. Now regarding Mr Nuyts
letter, it may first be remarked that he had recommended
to Factor Landman, with every caution, to have some min-
eral ore (aarde) got from out of the Districts of IGUIRA
ABOCROE &c. From this it appears firstly, that it was
dangerous to do this openly, and that it had to be done
with every caution and in secret. 2ndly, the General also
speaks of a certain place behind Axim, which however he
does not name, nor does he note whether it is within can-
non shot or not; and it cannot therefore be discovered
after so long a time. And lastly, that such a large num-
ber of Whites and slaves would be required that YHH.
would be compelled to make considerable expenditure be-
fore we could know whether what was proposed by Mr Nuyts
would succeed or not. It may also well be that there was

some prospect of success during the direction of Mr Nuyts; but this being already 27 years ago YHH will please believe that within such a period of time considerable changes in affairs could occur, as here on the Coast, they have not been lacking ; and therefore without a large force of Whites and Blacks this has now become impracticable, on account of the disturbances which continually "grasseeren" in those countries. We are therefore respectfully referring not only to the letters of 3 April and 3~~rd~~ Sep of last year, but moreover also to what the late DG. Schoonheit had the honour to report on the subject in question in his of 28 Feb 1710 ; as also to the letter from DG. Haring of 15 May 1712, from which, as we consider can be ascertained amply enough, what endless difficulties would have to be surmounted, before one could come to succeed in the aforesaid design. We therefore defer the further consideration to YHHs' high and wise judgment.

MAY 3. Despatch. DG. Pranger & Council to X. About (WIC the disagreements with the English, YHH are 109) pleased to report that no complaints have yet been made from England about them. - Further thereon. ...
... .. - Make further complaints about the English Agents protecting 3 deserters. - Further thereon. -

JUNE 12. The English Agents, Edward Stephens & William Knight, proceeding along the beach by hammock accompanied by the Black Walthornist(?) & a great number of Cabo Corso Caboceers, and their subject musket bearers, were formally received at the Castle, with salute of 15 guns, &c. They stayed to dinner. - They left with suite for windward coast on Sun. June 14.

1733.
ELMINA.

FEBRUARY 3. Circular to windward & leeward, - (99) that by letter recd, the Heeren Majores have been pleased again to favour the servants on this Coast with an emolument, as it was fixed in 1726; but instead of 12 ~~of~~ % as formerly, they will not give more than 8%. - Hopes this will lead to the redoubling of zeal on their part. ...

FEBRUARY 12. Circular to leeward factories. We find, with much displeasure, that various Elmina, and other people go to Accra with their canoes to load salt there, & sell it here, and elsewhere, to the great prejudice of the Hon. Coy. They are therefore to use all diligence to stop it, by arresting the canoes if they come under the Forts, and report.

FEBRUARY 18. Upp. Factor Elet sailed for Jaquin.

MARCH 5. Danish Govr. A.P. Waeroe, at Xborg, arrd from C.Ct. (He left for Xborg on 15/3.

MAY 3. Despatch. Dg Pranger & Council to X. (WIC (At end) ... Reports about a 109) woman being discovered serving among the soldiers. On discovery, she was dressed in woman's dress, & put in an empty lodging. The Adjt. Commndt. of St Jago,

Jacobus Belagwee(?) asked permission to marry her, which was granted. ...

MAY 3. Despatch. DG. & Council to X Complaints against the pastor, Ketelanus.

JUNE 30. Minutes of Council, to consider Elet's report & Diary on his journey to the King of Dahomey, re release of impd Dutchmen, and reestablishment of the Lodge at Jaquin. -

)) _____

(End of 1733. The Journal for this year is very worm-eaten.)

ANTA.

JANUARY 9. Letter from Boutry (Holbroek). ... (99)
 I have the honour to report further that
 yesterday Asst Noelmans informed me that
 the English Factor had come to BOSSUWA, with some Blacks
 and Whites and had planted the English flag there. I
 thereupon immediately proceeded there. All the Bossuwas
 and Caboceer ENTIE with all his people have left the
 place and gone to the bush, and noone but the Elminas
 kept guard (post @ehouden); so it appears to me to be
 a piece of knavery between the English & the Bossuwas.
 I further refer to the attestation, and the report of
 the Natives, with this, who were eye-witnesses of what
 occurred. Awaiting YH's orders, and support, in case
 YH is not disposed to leave the place to the English.

(Original) 8th (sic) January 1734. (291)

We, the undersigned Theodorus Carl Hoffmeister
 Under-Factor, Christiaan Goed and Hendrik Willem Bru-
 mmer soldiers, all in the service of the Neth. WIC.,
 declare, at the request of the Factor Dirk Hobroek also
 in the said service commanding the Hon. Coy's Fort
 Batenstein at Boutry, that we have seen and heard that
 the said Factor with some men and us, deponents, pro-
 ceeded to Bossuwa, where the English Factor John Sayer
 together with a large body of armed Natives and 7
 Whites, had posted himself, and had placed an English
 flag next to the Holland flag; and asked him, John
 Sayer, whether he had come there as friend or foe,
 and whether he intended to insult our flag, and com-
 mit hostilities against our nation. Whereupon the
 Englishman replied that he had come before BOSSUWA, not
 as an enemy but as a friend, and since he had received
 orders from his Principals at Cabo Corso to place a
 flag at BOSSUWA also next to ours, and also to have a
 White of their nation lodge there, he was obliged to
 carry them out. But if BOSSUWA was abandoned by the
 Hollanders, this would be done also on his side; giv-
 ing as the reason that BOSSUWA had always been a free
 place, and the English had as much right to the place
 as the Hollanders.

To this Factor Hobroek replied that the village
 Bossuwa had always belonge under the district of the
 Hollanders; and further that the Holland flag had al-
 ready stood there alone, for a considerable time. where-
 for he protested against everything; and with respect
 to the English flag he would not commit any hostil-
 itées until he should have received further orders about

it from HH. the Dir.Gen. Jan Pranger. Whereupon the Englishman John Sayer stamped his foot on the ground saying he did not care a bit about the General's orders, "en sun gat aan hem veegden", striking his buttocks with his hand ; saying further that if he had orders from his Principals to attack Boutry, he would do so. To this the Factor replied that he didn't care about the orders of the English, either, but he had more respect for the gentlemen of Cabo Corso than he, the Englishman, had for our General, ... and if he had received orders to attack Dixcove, he would do it. Whereupon the Englishman challenged the Factor, and took up an attitude to fight him; which would have had evil consequences, as the Natives on both sides were in an uproar, if the Under Factor Hoofmeester and some Caboceers on both sides had not intervened. The Factor Hobroek also asked the reason why he, the Englishman, had (according to the statement of the Asst Noelmans) had had the Holland flag struck, and put a pistol at the Asst's breast. ... The Englishman replied denying both of these. ... Finally the Englishman gave orders to his Whites not to commit any hostilities, but to show all respect to the Holl. flag and the Asst Noelmans; and the Factor gave similar orders to the Asst, till further orders. With this everything ended, and the Factor returned to Boutry. ...

JANUARY 11. DG. Pranger to Boutry (Hobroek). (99)
 - Acknes above.- We have already written to the Agents at Cabo Cors, and as soon as we receive a reply, we will give you our further orders.

JANUARY 25. DG. Pranger to Boutry (Hobroek). This is for your information, that having written to the English Agents over the occurrence between you and the Englishman Sayer at BOSSUWA, they inform us in reply, that their nation, as well as ours, has always had the right of possession and to fly the flag there; has always exercised it ; and are therefore not disposed to remove from there "&c". We therefore order you immediately to learn from both the Crom people and the BOSSUWAS, about the matter ; and to ask the latter in categorical terms, whom they are inclined henceforth to accept as their Master, and Protector, the English or us; as in order to prevent all further embroilments, it is highly necessary that only one of the two nations exercises authority, and undertakes the protection of the inhabitants there. As soon as you learn

their intentions, and have made the necessary enquiries we shall expect an accurate & speedy account of everything, so that we can take the necessary further steps in the matter.

JANUARY 31. Letter from Boutry (Hobroek). 30/1.
- Acknes above.- I have made enquiries from my Crom, and the BOSSUWA people whether the English have ever exercised any right of possession and flag display at the aforementioned place; to which they have replied unanimously that that had never happened with their ancestors nor with them, but that they had always stood in subjection & obedience to the Hollanders, and that they, the BOSSUWAS also in by no means intended to acquire any other protector than YH; assuring YH further of their fidelity to our Nation

FEBRUARY 8. DG. Pranger to Boutry (Hobroek). Having seen from your letter of 30th ulto that the Bossuwa people must acknowledge that that they have been provided with, and have enjoyed, from old time, the protection of Holland, this is therefore to inform them in our name, that we are very dissatisfied about their "lasiteit", and that we are not disposed to protect such unstable subjects, unless this is asked for in "communi forma".

FEBRUARY 16. Letter from Boutry (Hobroek).- In reply to the above reports :- This morning Caboceer ENTIE has taken away the English flag staff, and had it brought to the other side of the river there, also informing the Englishman stationed there, that he, ENTIE, being a subject of the Hollanders (who had always had the right of possession there), did not intend to permit it; and that if the Englishman did not go away from there he, ENTIE, would make him do so; and that they, the Bossuwas, would give tokens to YH. of their loyalty to YH our Nation. I also respectfully ask YH. to ~~set~~ station another Whiteman there. ...

FEBRUARY 17. DG. Pranger to Boutry (Hobroek). - In reply to above, - the Bossuwas must take care that they do not occasion any difficulties with the English.- ...

(Dir.Gen.A.van Overbeke.)

MAY 11.(?) Letter from Boutry (Raams). 8th(?) May. (100)
 Further, the people of BOSOUA,
 have cut down the flag staff of the English,
 whereupon there has been panyarring on either side both
 by the English Factor at Dixcove, and by the BOSSUA peo-
 ple, and the affair is not finished up till now. The
 BUSUA people have had me told that they will have no
 other than the Holland flag there; but I have given
 them no definite reply before I have received YH's or-
 ders; and if YH allows me to come to Elmina, I hope to
 speak to you about it in two or three days.

MAY 21. Despatch. DG. Overbeke & Council to X. (WIC
 Having replied to YHH 110)
 YHHs' letter of 23rd November, we now turn
 to the present position of trade; and commence with
 the factories at Axim, Hollandia, Accoda, and Boutry,
 where trade has been very bad since 1731. This was
 caused by no other reason than that the beach people
 (Ancobers) - who at that time were ransomed by General
 Pranger out of the hands of the windward-coast people
 and the Ashantees - were so continuously and without
 intermission persecuted and disturbed by him for the
 payment of their debt, with severe threats also, that
 they, fearing these, have withdrawn themselves from
 under the Axim Fort, and having allied themselves with
 an, at that time, subordinate subject Caboecer of the
 Hollandia Fort named QUAHEBA, as also with some people
 of INTUFFER who were roving thereabouts, they first
 attacked the ABOGROESE (from where in times of peace
 a part of the trade must come to Axim) and drove them
 away to ABOMASSOE, leaving behind them their wives &
 children; out of which booty they first paid a part
 of the aforementioned debt to Mr Pranger, and afterwards
 pursued the expelled ABOGROE man AJABAMANFOE even to
 ABOMASSOE, being a place from where Axim has likewise
 to expect its principal windward-coast trade. But
 they, obtaining nothing of importance there, had to
 retire again; meantime occupying all the ways by which
 Traders were obliged to pass to the above-named four
 Forts besides robbing all the subjects of the afore-
 said places whom it was at all possible for them to
 surprise in the rear, and then sold them to the ships
 trading here on the Coast, or to the English Fort at
 Dixcove; from the proceeds of which they paid off
 something of their debt; and thus by paying Mr
 Pranger they obstructed trade. But we hope very soon

ANTA.

to discover means whereby everything can be redressed and trade restored.

The rest of the windward Forts, such as Taccorary, Sacconde, Chama, and Commany would have the desired trade, were it not that the Commandants there thro' lack of the required and long since requisitioned goods, were compelled (as it is said) "het brood van 't venster te wyzen", and so with much chagrin to see the arriving traders depart again fruitlessly and displeased.

JUNE 10. Letter from Boutry (Raams) June 8th.

... This is to inform YH that the day before yesterday Caboceer ENTIE, with all the ANTAS of BOSSUWA, came to me, and those Antas told me that ENTIE has complete right on his side regarding the DIXCOVE people; but as regards the disputes between the Dixcoves and the ANCOBER people, the ANTAS can give me no decision about it. But if the Native ENTIER intends to continue to protect the ANCOBERS, the ANTAS appear to be not indisposed to help and support him in it, for which reasons Entie has proposed to take not only him, wife and children, but also those of BOMA, and AHIEU cousin of AQUAHIBOR, in protection. But having no further order thereto from YH. I have not therefore further agreed with it, as concerning ENTIE and his people; but I assure YH that it appears to me that the ANCOBERS and AQUAHIBOE'S people are very desirous to settle their disputes with YH, and again to betake themselves, as before, under YH's protection, for which purpose ENTIE and other ANTAS will within a few days send their messengers to yours, to devise means with YH about it.

I beg that I may quickly receive YH's orders how I shall act with regard to the QUAHIBA and ANCOBER people. If the disputes should come so far as to acts of violence, it is possibly to be feared that if the QUAHIBAS and ANCOBERS saw that they had not the least security for their wives and children, they would have to betake themselves again under the English at Dixcove, which appears to be the only practice (betracting) of the English, but which has been rejected up till now, by the QUAHIBAS saying that they will never resolve to go under the protection of the English, but wish always to remain

under the protection of the Hollanders, and to show their obedience, they hoping that the palaver of their Chief with YH. may be brought to a desired end.

D.G. van Overbeke to Boutry (Raems) 10 June. - You will protect the BOSSUWAS, as subjects which they are, in everything; but you will not concern yourself in the least with the ANCOBER beach people, especially BOA, for they have already, when I was present at Axim, made themselves unworthy of protection, contrary to their oath; but if they will send someone here on their behalf I will certainly listen to their messengers but "op geenn lossen" (for no ransom?) afford them protection, from which possibly they would in course of time withdraw themselves, to the detriment of the ANTAS, as they have already done at Axim. As regards them ever going under the English, this is incredible to me, as they have already had proof of how they were treated by that nation, after they had parted with their protection at Axim.

(Nothing further on the above subject.)

NOVEMBER 4. Letter from Accoda (Hoffmeister). 1/11. Yesterday the English Factor at Dixcove was with me, who made a proposal which (in my small judgment) would palpably agree with the Company's interests, namely, for the prevention of all smuggling, that the Natives who have a Crom named Adjumma, on the beach $\frac{1}{2}$ way between the English, and this Fort (meaning, clearly, ACHOWA, over which there was such fierce controversy in 1750 & after), and there do not a little to the prejudice of the Holland and English Forts, when ships pass, making them anchor and trade with them, should take protection either under the English, or the Holland Fort here; or otherwise to burn the Crom. Wherefore to this end I have sent my servant there to-day to obtain a categorical decision from them about it. I do not doubt at all, and do my best that (as they have already sought protection here) "het heele zoetje" of the said Crom will come and live here under the Fort, as they are not at all inclined towards the English. If now they should come here, I will provisionally protect them till YH's further approval, and on that account send some of them to Elmina, to obtain YH's confirmation of the protection.

ANTA.

NOVEMBER 6. (Sat) D.G. Overbeke to Accoda (Hoffmeester)
 ... You will do very well to let the AD-
 JINGASE Natives remain unmolested, as we con-
 sider it more advisable for the English Factor at Dixcove
 to burn their Crom; for if they are oppressed from the
 English side, they will, no doubt, of their own accord re-
 tire under the Holland fort. But to prevent the smug-
 gling trade which they carry on you must look out for
 their canoes; which trade cannot however be very con-
 siderable as we know them to be very poor.

DECEMBER 18. (Sat) Letter from Accoda (Hoffmeester).
 Dec. 17. Respectfully advise that 2 Cabo-
 ceers named Coffy & Aboa with all their
 families, have retired here to come and live under the
 Holland Fort Dorothea; wherefore the same respectfully
 pray YH that they may obtain protection; as also the
 accompanying messenger is deputed to YH from them, who
 will give further elucidation verbally. Caboceer Aboa
 has stayed at Adjumme (Adjumene?), and do Coffy, in the
 district behind Dixcove. Trade is very bad, and I have
 no little difficulty in issuing "kostgelt" to the gar-
 rison, in gold.

DECEMBER 20. D.G. Overbeke to Accoda (Hofmeester).
 -Acknes above-. It seems strange to us
 that you dare presume, without our knowledge
 and permission, to afford protection to Native families,
 whom, possibly, you do not even know for what wanton mis-
 chief they are obliged to leave their old dwelling place
 to go and seek a new one. And since we intend to live
 in peace and good harmony with the English, we consequent-
 ly cannot allow that the flight of any Natives from under
 the English jurisdiction to ours, shall give cause for any
 embroilments. We shall, then, afford protection to noone,
 nor recognise them as our subjects, before someone comes
 to ask us for it, and we shall have understood from them
 the reasons which have moved them to change their domicile
 and choose another protector. For this messenger has
 nothing more to say in explanation of the matter to us
 than that the said Caboceers have signed something with
 you about which we wish to hear all the circumstances
 by the first opportunity.

(End of Accoda correspondence; and that for 1735
 is not on record.)

FANTE.

MARCH 4. (Thurs) Letter from Cormantijn (Guicherit).
3 March. ... P.S. The Hill Captain the Cour-
anti~~ers~~ and the Braffo's people ask for 12
ships-gifts, but dont doubt I shall settle it for six.
Asks approval.

MARCH 10. -Having enquired further from the Fantes,
Guicherit reports that they will accept 5
ships gifts, not less.-

APRIL 10. Date of letter from Guicherit, reporting that
the Fantes have been to him again for the
ships-gifts, and as they say, they know well
that they must have 6 ships-gifts
(The rest of the correspondence is too delapidated
to handle.)

(The Apam correspondence is illegible)

ACRON & AGONNA.

SEPTEMBER 18. Letter from Accra (Camper). 12 September.
Reports that no corn or palm oil was to be
obtained at Bercoe, as QUISJE ADOE's people
again and again come and carry off the Bercoe's peoples'
corn. (Aihalen)

AKIM.

(See also under "Aquambo")

OCTOBER 28. Date of letter from Accra (Augier).-Duplicate.
the original being panyarred by the Fates Fantes.
Fantes.- Acknes rect of Circ.re powder, but too
late, having not more than 200 lb. and had hoped to obtain
more. and it is a complete impossibility so long
as the differences and rumours of war between Ashante and
Akim last to dispose of any other goods without powder, and they
& also they will have no other muskets without ...; and the
Akims reproach me that I am a friend of POKOE, and will sell
no powder to them. How injurious it is for me to hear this
I leave this respectfully to your favourable consideration.
... ..

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APRIL 19. (Monday) The Danish Governor (Waero-vide Larsen) arrived with one of his Assistants. Received with 17 guns.

Received letter from Accra (From). 14 April. ... I also have the honour to ackne YH's letter of 7th inst. (n.o.r.) and in reply to report that I have made the Accra Cabbr and inhabitants come in, and informed them of YH's letter regarding the Accra's people's complaints. To which they have replied to me that they have many complaints to put before YH. If there was an opportunity, they the Caboceers could come to Elmina to show them to YH, but as they were afraid to come to Elmina (because of?) the Fantes who are plundering at sea, the Caboceers and people very respectfully ask that YH will please to give(?) them a little more time, to allow them the opportunity; or that you will be pleased to hear their complaints from their ambassadors; or that YH please that I hear them and send YH written report thereon.

- In reply, D.G Overbeke instructed From to take down the complaints of the Accra Caboceers and inhabitants in writing, and report to him by their ambassadors.

(Orig. in
G.291)

To-day, the 25th April 1734, appeared before me, Bartram From, Sub-factor in the service of the Neth. W.I.C. stationed in the said Company's Fort Crevecoeur, the persons DADECON, LATTE BOY, AKKANTJE, GRANDE TETTE, AFURY, OBRJ, QUATER AGTJI, all Caboceers & inhabitants and the Honourable Company's subjects of and at Accra, complaining as follows, and requesting that their accusation may be presented to the Hon. Anthony van Overbeke, Dir. Gen. of the N. & S Coast of Africa, &c &c.

Firstly, how they the people and inhabitants above-named, some years ago, fell into a severe war against the King ANSAQUO and his subjects of the District AQUAMBOE, arising from the reason that a certain Native of the King ANSAQUO, being ^{in arrest} here in the Fort was stabbed with a knife by a purchased slave, belonging to the then Upper-Factor, Jacobus de la Planque; that death thereupon ensued some days afterwards; which death the King ANSAQUO took as a pretext for hostilities; and firstly, thereupon, made a claim on the said Mr de la Planque to pay him, the King, 2,000. Bendas. This claim we the Accra subjects, as well as Mr J. de la Planque, deuced considered to be unreasonable, but it was quite fitting for us as being innocent in the death, to give something to the AQUAMBOE King for the burial of the deceased, which is the custom of the country here: which offer King ANSAQUO would by no means accept, but only threatened on failure to pay his claim that he would destroy this Fort. Through this declaration, Mr Jacob de la Planque deceased called all us Accra Caboceers and inhabitants to him, and asked us what side we, inhabitants would take in case of war; to which we, Accras im-

mediately ~~replied~~ declared that we were on the side of the Honourable Company, go how it might. Whereupon Mr Jacob de la Planque declared to the AQUAMBOES that if they would not accept the satisfaction offered, they could come for it out of the cannon. Thereupon the Aquamboe messengers who were dealing with the matter, departed at once to Aquamboe; and a few days after, the Aquamboe people came to blockade this Fort. Whereupon we, Accra inhabitants, took up arms and went to meet them; and as our enemy had not yet all arrived, and we were prompt in attacking them, overpowered them and drove our enemy back as far as to half way from the Danish Fort where, from the continual fire with ball from the Danish Fort, we were forced to retire to the Holland Fort, where we were surrounded and besieged by the Aquamboes; and were continuously attacked, day and night, by the enemy. And in that time of 3-5 weeks as long as the siege lasted we, inhabitants, were sufficiently acquainted how the Danish Governor has not scrupled to negotiate with the Aquamboes King and to arrange how and in what manner this Fort could best be conquered. Yes! we have even seen Whitemen in the enemy's camp. Through these molestations and hostile attempts, of which the Danish Governor is alone the cause, we, the Accra inhabitants, have been brought to the utmost poverty, through which we have mustered all our ~~forces~~ ^{power} and means, in order, for our deliverance, ~~for our deliverance~~ to unite the AKIM people with us, and to urge them to war against the Aquamboes; which was finally effected by presents sent with Caboceer AMOE in the name of us all and of Mr Jacobus de la Planque; as, finally, also the Aquamboes were defeated, King ANSAQUO beheaded, and all his people put to flight (uitgevlucht) across the river, where the remnant of the Aquamboes are staying, and pursued there by Caboceer AMOE and his men. Also the Danish Factor, H. Sparre, has not scrupled at the same time to settle at a certain village called Great NINGO in order to build a Fort there, in order in such manner to be able to give the Aquamboes more assistance, who at that time were still our enemies, the Accra inhabitants, mortal enemies; and what is yet more, the afsd Sparre had taken possession in the afsd village without our consent, and with the assistance of a certain Native named Sai (?) ^(Sai) Quase. Mr Sparre the Danish Factor wished to take possession in this ~~our~~ village and District, Great Ningo, to which we, Accra inhabitants, would in no way agree, as the Governor would have further opportunity to assist our enemies. For which reason we, the whole of the Accra inhabitants, resolved to fetch ^{the} Danish Factor (down) from there, and to take him prisoner, which we also carried into effect; but under agreement, again released Mr Sparre, provided 100 Bendas were paid to us, Caboceers, as recompense (vergelding) of our costs incurred in the war

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against the Aquamboes, of which the Danish Governor had ^{been} the no small cause. About these and other molestations and hostile attempts, through which he, the Governor, has incited the Aquamboes against the Accras and the Holland nation's subjects,

We, Caboceers of and at Accra are respectfully praying YH will please to take into consideration the above related wrongs done to us, and to assist us to obtain the promised satisfaction from the Danish Governor, as, if YH cannot assist us in that, we shall then be obliged to get our satisfaction from the Danes by other means, as they are the cause of all our injuries and debts (schaden en schulden)

We, the people and inhabitants of and at Accra, declaring that we have put our above named complaints thus before the Subfactor, Bartram From; and in witness of the truth have signed our ^{different} marks with our own hands.

The Mark
of Dadecon X

Latte X Boy

The Mark X of Okkantje

O X bry

Grane X Tette

Af X Fury

Quater X Agtje.

MAY 5. (Wedy) Letter from Accra (From) April 25. -

This is only to accompany the Accra complaints, and messengers; which complaints I have as far as possible set down from the Portuguese. YH will learn further of their claims from the messengers; but the Accras are very respectfully praying YH to take them under your protection, and will please obtain justice for the wrongs done the Accras by the Danes; and for such protection they jointly bind themselves to be ready to serve the Company as soon as anything may be ordered them.

MAY 7. (Friday) Two ambassadors from Accra, deputed by the Crom people under the Holland Fort there, arrived to lay their complaints in gravamina against the Danish direction there, and to vindicate (doen gelden) their claim (pretensie).

MAY 15. The Danish Governor left for Cape Coast. Salute of 17 guns.

MAY 21. Despatch. Overbeke & Council to the X. (WIC
 (readat Ass. of X. 19 Oct.1734) 110)

... ..
 As regards the Danish Factor Sparre, we will only take the liberty of saying that we have seen with pleasure YHH's approval about it, and shall also try to cultivate good harmony with that Nation.

The Factories Elmina, Mouré, Cormantijn, Appam, and Bercoe would also flourish if there was not likewise the above mentioned obstacle (ie lack of goods, - vide extract under "Anta"). And Accra, besides that, is ~~not~~ still kept without trade by the differences between the people thereabouts, ^{who} are smouldering there up till to-day, and are unsettled, notwithstanding that the late General Pranger, on two occasions (tot 2 reizen) ^{toe} has sought to make us believe that everything had been appeased by his zeal and vigilance, and the way to trade was open; as YHH can observe from the clever reports in the Resolutions of 15 May 1732, and 15 September 1733. We are daily awaiting messengers from there in order to investigate ~~the grounds of them,~~ and thoroughly ~~the~~ what they are about (wat er van zij) and then to apply (inmaken) the necessary redress.

 JUNE 25. This afternoon, meeting of Council (G.8.) at which the points of complaint (beswaarnis) against Mr Pranger were considered, and resolved to hand them to him in writing, for his speedy reply,

... ..
 10) To give the reasons and on what grounds he, on the 15th May 1732, and 15 September (1733?), informed the Council that the differences at Accra had been satisfactorily settled by his diligence and trouble and this has not up till to-day happened.. He will also take care that the inhabitants there are satisfied regarding a ~~claim~~ certain claim of 100 Bendas gold, which they have against the Danish ~~Governer~~ Fort, and about which he, the ~~Governer~~ General, when present at Accra, had promised to supply them with the necessary means.

OCTOBER 15. (100). Letter from Accra (Augier), 13th (?) October. In accordance with YH's orders, I have taken up my post at this Fort. ... The subject people will come in next Tuesday for their "customs" & to make their palavers known to me, which I will report to YH. ...

OCTOBER 18. Letter from Accra (Augier). 15th October. The subjects came in to-day for their "customs", and having assured me of their submission (onderdanigheid), asked me to put the following before YH:-

DARCON, the son of AMOE, now being Makelaar here, complains that lately the former DG. Jan Pranger extorted (afgeperst) from him 4 women slaves, and four Bendas of good gold, in part payment of a claim of 40 Bendas, which he says he did not owe at all; as he maintains that the aforementioned Bendas had been presented to his father AMOE by the late Mr Upper-Factor, Jacob de la Planque, and he cannot understand also how a present, which in no way equalled the heavy expenses he had had to spend over the Aquambo war, can be demanded back; especially as Mr de la Planque, and the late Upper-Factor Blittersdorp have purloined (verduisterd) the number of 75 persons, men, women, and children, among whom 15 of his brothers and sisters, in an unreasonable and inhuman manner, notwithstanding that protection had been promised to all of them; and that on his complaint about such treatment to Messrs Pranger, de la Planque, and Blittersdorp, they had promised to give those persons back to him. He therefore respectfully prays YH that the said 4 women slaves, the 4 Bendas gold, as well as the above mentioned 75 persons may be restored to him, as his father was in no sense the promoter of the Aquambo war, and only did his duty as a loyal subject of the Company, in defending its Fort and defeating its foes, which was not effected without great expence and damage. It also appears to him unjust that a present of 40 Bendas was now demanded from him as a debt; and he therefore hopes, and very respectfully prays to be released from this demand. This, shortly, is what Makelaar DARECON is claiming, with promises that if justice is done him, he will at all times be ready for the service and defence of the Company.

The other Accra people have also earnestly begged me to continue (doordragen) their claim on the Dane, but

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as this would be too long in all its details, I will put it before YH in a few words. They declare they regard the Dane as the greatest prop and support of the Aquamboes, and a protector of those people, and he is assisting them with powder lead &c. Yes! he has even fired upon the Accras, when they drove the Aquamboes from the Holland Fort; and therefore they could not suffer the Danish Factor to take possession here of a Crom, named GROOTNINGS (Great Ningo) which they regard and appropriate (toe eigene) as their own by right of war. They have therefore arrested (gelicht) the said Factor from there, but that such "lichting" could not be done without steeling & rooving, which the late DG Jan Pranger "haar ook heeft doen gevoelen", since he was compelling them to pay to the Danes a ridiculous account of 40 Bendas: which they asked Mr Elet to advance on their account; and which they will pay also, on this condition (onder dien mits), in expectation that the said DG Jan Pranger will keep his promises and place means in their hands to obtain their demand of 100 Bendas, which the Danish Factor has promised, before his release.

Such is, shortly, the tenor of their claim, and they declare that, provided they receive this 100 Bendas, from the Dane, they are willing to pay the 50 Bendas which they still owe to the estate of Mr de la Planque, however painfully it may fall upon them, since the Caboecer GRANDE TETTE, pledged his word for it.

These people are further very willing to keep their promises, and I in no way doubt that if they receive redress in the above-named grievances, they will remain good and faithful subjects. ... I therefore respectfully beg YH to send 2 Commissioners here, to settle their palavers. ...

OCTOBER 12.⁷ DG. Overbeke to Accra (Augier). In
 21⁹ reply to above, informs him, in effect, that he has put the two subjects of complaint before the late DG for his explanation; and they must await the result patiently. It is therefore unnecessary to send Commissioners, but they may be assured that justice will be done them.

OCTOBER 25. (8). Reply of ex- DG. Franger, to the written charges made by DG. A.V. Overbeke, ^{and Council} being Points and Articles of Complaint "gecolligeert" from a certain letter from the X., dd 23 Nov. 1733. (The reply is addressed to the Council)

... ..
Concerning the tenth Point of Complaint, vitz:-

Upon what grounds I could make the Council believe, on the 15th May, 1732, and the 15th September 1733, that the differences at Accra had been satisfactorily ended by my vigilance and trouble, as this had not so far happened.

I beg to observe to YHH,

1st. That the said reports were not otherwise than true.

2nd. That it is beyond controversy that the Upper-Factor, who was Commandant there, would not have subscribed to my first report, in 1732, if I had wanted to entertain the Council with indirect reports.

3rd. It is not to be believed that the Upper-Factor, Guicherit, would have done the same in 1733, he having been present, if the reports had not been true.

4th. During my government there have been no other disturbances at Accra, than the differences referred to, which were completely settled by me. And, although some ~~differences~~ difficulties may have arisen subsequently, which however is untrue, and outside my knowledge, they cannot in the least contradict the aforementioned reports made by me. Were it true, which it is not, it may be observed that no European who has been any time on this Coast, can be unacquainted with how fickle is the character of the Natives, and how inclined they are to embroilment, especially when they see that the General, who by his authority and power settles their palavers and appeases them among themselves, has turned his back, and is no longer with them; as can clearly be observed from the two different voyages that I made to Accra, solely to pacify the disputing parties.

As to what is further said, vitz:-

I shall have to take care that the inhabitants there are satisfied with regard to a certain claim of 100 Bendas gold, which they claim from the Danish Fort, and about which, when present at Accra, I had made them believe that I would place the necessary means in their hands.

Will YHH therefore please to accept, as a short but true reply, the following account of the origin and end

of this so-called claim.

It was in the year 1732 that the Danish Nation under the direction of their Upper-Factor intended and had already started work on the erection of a new factory or lodge at the village GREAT NINGO, 10 miles below Accra. That our Accra subjects, as well as those of the English, afterwards proceeded there and totally destroyed the said factory, bringing the Danish Upper-factor, and 2 Whites, who were there, back again to Accra, by force. Having now got these Europeans into their power, all sorts of annoyances had to be endured by them, indeed so far, that they threatened the Upper-factor with death, having already stripped him naked. He, not getting the least assistance from our Fort as he had hoped since they were treated in this manner in the "negerij" under that Fort, was obliged to comply with their will (however unreasonable) and to promise them 100 Bendas, which was the sum they absolutely claimed from him before they would release him. On his subsequent visit here, the Danish Governor complained about this, with a request for satisfaction for such a sensible injury done to his Upper-factor, by Upper-Factor Elet, and our subjects. In order that the affair might have no evil consequences, I resolved, with the consent of the Council, to make the journey thither in person. Having arrived there, I had the subjects called in. When they appeared in my presence I put the following questions to them :-

1stly. Whether they were not the people who had devastated the Danish Lodge at NINGO, captured their Whites and despoiled all their goods, besides constraining one of these prisoners, namely the Danish Upper-Factor, by force to promise the number of Bendas above-named, before they would release him.

2ndly. Who had made them so bold as to attempt this violent undertaking, and whether this person or that had incited them to do it. Further, why they had not previously addressed me if they had anything to demand from the Danes, or any one else.

To this they could only reply that they had done the above, and without the persuasion of anyone, and further that it was true that they had not informed me of the matter; but that the manifold injuries that had been done them by the Danish nation during the AQUAMBOE war had driven them to revenge. From this loose and baseless defence YHH will be able clearly to judge that our subjects had done a great wrong, and that

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I was obliged, on account of my office, to bring a speedy redress for the irregularities committed by them. I therefore ordered them to make complete restitution of everything they had taken from the Danish Upper-factor, and other subjects, according to the list in the Protocol ... for the following reasons:- 1). It was evident that they had undertaken this on their own judgement, and without previous information to their Commandant. 2). That such undertakings can be regarded as nothing else than seditious attempts, being carried out against a Nation with whom we were living in good harmony and friendship; matters of extremely evil consequence, which neither could nor might be tolerated unpunished. ... The Accras, having been found in the wrong, and condemned to restitution, afterwards came to make a claim against the said Upper-factor, on no other ground than that he had promised them 100 Bendas gold, for which they now claimed payment. I would ask YHH ... seriously to consider whether it was not extremely detestable that our inhabitants, having made such a violent attack upon the persons and goods of the Danes ... dared to have the audacity to suggest something to which they had as little right, as to the aforesaid undertaking.

For firstly, as already pointed out, their undertaking was done on their own authority and without the knowledge of their Commandant, and therefore not only tumultuous but highly punishable.

Secondly, they had kept the Danish Upper-factor and other Whites as prisoners under our Fort itself, and kept them so closely that our Commandant, when he came to hear of the matter despite every trouble taken during the whole night with soldiers from his garrison, was not able to get hold of them.

Thirdly, that from this it can easily be concluded that the Natives treated these Europeans so badly and kept them hidden from our Commandant, for no other purpose than solely to coerce them with all kinds of threats, even with death and further ill-treatment, to make such promises as they found good; as thereby they well attained their object, as the Danish Commandant, seeing no deliverance, promised them 100 Bendas; upon which they, the Accras, had then first informed their Commandant, Elet, that the Upper-factor was now found, and at his service; who went himself, in person, to fetch him into his Fort.

All this being true, I put it to YHH whether it would not have been to the highest disrepute, and injurious to the interests of our high Principals, as also for me, if I had, in an irresponsible way, acquiesced in this

open violence, offered to a foreign nation.

Consequently, I sustain that the recommendation which the Hon. General has been pleased to make to me herein, concerning the contentment of our subjects on account of the aforementioned unlawful claim, is entirely unreasonable, and put forward by HH without any right or reason.

Proceeding from these firmly-laid grounds, must also totally fail that upon which HH the DG attempts to sustain his argumet, namely, as I am told by credible persons, that this had proceeded from some one who has attested that he had heard ~~that~~ such promises made to the subjects, by Upper-factor Elet in my name. ... I will reserve my observations on this attestation until it is produced. ... But if it were true, how is it that in a period of two years, the Accras have not once asked me to fulfil the promise; especially on the last journey I made thither, when I had to demand payment of some debts due by them to the estate of the deceased Upper-factor, J. de la Planque. ... But this is so far from being the case that they never once spoke of it, as Mr Guicherit can attest, who was present at all the palavers. Besides which that it is remarkable that they, the Accras, have had it stongly urged with the AKIMS that they should go and collect their unjust demand for them, from the Danes. which it is not probable that they would have done if I had made such binding promises, but would have much rather have applied to me.

Finally, if I had made the promise, the Accras would have applied for its fulfilment, at the end of my direction.

Now YHH might possibly refute me by avering that the Accras have sent messengers here ~~with~~ to the DG with an ^{written} ample statement of the claim which they allege they have against the Danes. But will you please accept in reply that although this has been done by the Accras, I can assure you on my sacred word of honour that they have had me assured, in secret, that they had nothing against me, and had nothing to claim from me; as otherwise, they would not have openly addressed the Danish Governor, on his departure to his Fort, in the presence of the Fiscal and Upper-factor, about their claim, but would have applied direct to me.

And further, that they would not have proceeded to put their complaints in writing if they had not been requested to do so, several times, since they had carried out everything that had been done against the Danish subjects at the request and instigation of the Upper-factor, Elet, and because of this they never intended to pay what the Upper-factor Elet had advanced to them, for the payment of the Danes.

AQUAMBO.

From which YHH can easily make out how changeable the Natives here are, and "van wat suffisante" their plaint also must be.

Moreover, I beg YHH to observe that the statement of the Accras about the afnmd Upper-factor nevertheless has much probability. Firstly, because it agrees with his letter of 18th Jan. 1732 (at which time the afnmd enterprise of the Accras happened), containing these words vizt, that he had brought some hindrance to the building of the new Danish lodge at Great Ningo, after he had under got-up pretexts (notwithstanding my successive letters, to live infriendship with them) already begun to get embroiled with the Danish Nation. Secondly, is it not difficult, otherwise, to make out why the said Upper-factor should have lent so much to his subjects, as the restitution (amounts to, nor would have made such promises about the 100 Bendas, quasi in my name without my knowledge, if he had not intended thereby to compel the Accras to conceal his name, for, as on the one hand he must have been convinced of himself, that he alone was the moving cause of these occurrences: and on the otherhand thereby had to fear, not without reason, that the Accras (at the annoyance of being put in the wrong by me) would declare right out and disclose that they had undertaken and carried out everything (herebefore already amply related) solely upon his instigation coupled with a great fuss about advantages, and under special ~~prohibition~~ prohibition of divulging his "meewustigheid". After which valid allegations and lawfully ensuing consequences, it has evidently appeared how unfounded, and with how little propriety the point in question is produced against me.

YHH are hereby earnestly begged to hold my conduct in this matter to be satisfactory; in no way doubting that everything will be praised and justified, upon strict enquiry from the Accras (it being quite understood that this is done in my presence).

... ..

NOVEMBER 16. Letter from Accra (Augier). ¹⁸ Nov.
 The AKIM Caboceer DESEN (?)
 has risen, and approached to within a
 days march of this place, and sent messengers here to
 summon the Accra people to him, to march to war against
 the remaining AQUAMBOE people, whom he intends entirely
 to overthrow. But the Accras appear to have no great
 desire for it, and are now busy devising means to satisfy
 him in a quiet and unobtrusive manner; having advised

To
the
Danes
✓

them to do this, as being most in accordance with their interests, and those of this Fort. I will report the result to YH in due course.

DECEMBER 7. (?) Letter from Accra (Augier). 30 Nov.
 I have also, in accordance with
 with YH's orders, of the 24th instant,
 had all my Caboceers and Grandegentes come in, and enquired into the claim of the Dane. My Caboceers say yes, that the said slaves and slave women have been with them, but that they withheld them from the Dane, as being lawful prize according to the rules of war; and that they would have taken the Governor's head too, if Mr de la Planque had not prevented them; as they regard him as the chief instigator of the Aquamboe war, and as the one who has caused them the most injury. With the help he afforded the ~~the~~ AQUAMBOES, and the treacherous and false treatment of themselves, they are surprised that the Dane has dared to raise the palaver, as they have been summoned by the Dane before the AKINSE Caboceers in the interior, where they were found in the right, in their palaver, and relieved and freed from all claim upon the said slaves; and that the Dane had also agreed, and made a present of cloth and spirits; the Caboceers at the same time asking him to relinquish all further claim and demand upon the said slaves. It therefore appears very strange to them that the Dane, instead of paying the 100 Bendas, in which he is lawfully indebted to them, now dares to demand again the slaves who were panyarred in a lawful war.

They also daily urge me to let them go their own way against the Dane, they having conceived a great hatred towards the said Governor, as they ascribe all their suffering and injury to him, and his actions, alone.

QUITA.

SEPTEMBER 6. (Mon) Letter from Accra (Camper). 2/9.
 ... Some people from TOBERCOE, have
 come here, who have reported to me that a
 M...t vessel had been seen at Quita; but that it was
 found to be the Danish boat and was geset of strant; &
 further that they had heard of no Holland vessel.

NOVEMBER 20. Meeting of Council. The Dir. Gen. (7)
 pointed out to the Members of Council
 that, although since the beginning of
 the year 1732, no trade had been carried on for the Com-
 pany at Quita as the lodge there had to be broken up
 on account of the then suddenly arising (?-gerasseerende)
 war theretofore leeward as can be seen read in greater
 detail in the Resolution of the 10th January of that/y
 year. But as, on the other hand, one was assured by var-
 ious reports that the people there were very much dis-
 posed to renew and prosecute trade with the Holland
 Nation; which also appears further from a Declaration
 signed by the King and all Caboceers and inhabitants
 at Quita in the presence of two Commissioners, the or-
 iginal of which is to be found in the Protocols (vide
 p. 43. supra.), in which they bound themselves to provide
 everything that was necessary required for the building
 of a new lodge and for its continual repair, and to assist
 the Factor in all cases. Wherefore the General put it
 to the Council for consideration whether a new lodge and
 trading place should not be established again at QUITA.
 Having deliberated thereon, with respect to the tusk trade,
 which had always reasonably flourished there at that
 place, it was unanimously decided to approve this, and to
 ship thither goods to the amount of 12 Marks by the ship
 "Stad & Land" which was about to proceed to Appa, in a few
 days; Sub-factor Bartram From, at present at Accra, was
 appointed by them to the direction thereof, and should be
 instructed by letter to proceed thither by the same boat.

GOLD MINING.

MAY 21. Despatch. Overbeke & Council To the X.
 In reply to (WIC 110)
 the despatch from the X of Nov.23 1733,
 (G.33.) re gold in the sand at Ancober mouth- they
 report that the sand out of the river Ancober is
 now "gescheyt" in the manner YHH have prescribed
 that this should be done; as also in the river at
 Hollandia.

CAPE COAST.

MAY 21. Despatch. Overbeke & Council to the X.
 -In reply to the X's despatch
 of Nov.23 1733. dealing with the disagreements
 with the English over deserters, reported by Fran-
 ger, that they must try and live in friendship, - they
 report further on this dispute, and as to their rel-
 ations with the English generally.

ELMINA.

March 13. Anthony van Overbeke (having arrived from Holland the previous day) landed, took the oath of office in Council, and assumed duty as Director-General. (He had previously been Upper-Factor at Axim).

MAY 21. Despatch. Overbeke & Council to the X. - Ackne receipt of the X's despatch of 23rd November 1733, reporting, inter alia, that they had appointed Overbeke as DG vice Pranger, discharged; and reporting Overbeke's assumption of duty as DG. ...

JUNE 25. Meeting of Council, at which the points of complaint against the ex-DG Pranger were considered, and resolved to hand them to him in writing, for his written reply. They included, inter alia:-

7). Sending Under-makelaar of the Company at Elmina, TEKKI, to Suriname as a slave, to avoid paying him 20 marks gold which Pranger owed him.

10). Re the Accras. (vide under Aquambo).

15). (Insisting on the Braffo of Chama paying an unjustifiable claim of the Caboecer INTUFFER.)

OCTOBER 25. (8). Reply of ex-DG Pranger to the written charges made by DG Overbeke; being points of complaint "gecolligeert" from a certain letter from the X. dd, 23 November 1733. (Summary)

Coming to the seventh point - Why I sent as a slave to Suriname, by the ship "Vrijheid", Skipper Jan Gewalt, the native TEKKI, who had previously officiated as a Company Under-makelaar at Elmina.

A short narration of the matter is necessary. - After the decease of the sub-Makelaar Cobbena Pantyn in 1730, it was necessary to appoint someone in his place, to assist in bringing to us the traders who came down, in case of the sickness or absence of the Chief-Makelaar ABOCAN. For this, TEKKI was preferred, not so much on account of his merits, as at the urgent request of the said Upper-Makelaar. But notwithstanding the kindness of ABOCAN to TEKKI, who even gave him various slaves, it eventually appeared that he was cherishing a viper at his breast. For TEKKI was not content with the sub-makelaar's place, but aspired to be Chief Makelaar, which

he could not attain to till ABBOCAN's death. He therefore resorted to a free native, named "Skipper Jan", who being his pawn he thought dare not refuse him, and persuaded him to make away with him (van kant te helpen) the Ghief Makelaar ABBOCAN. But that man, thinking over the danger that he himself would run, disclosed the matter to ABBOCAN. ABBOCAN, much surprised, and becoming persuaded of the truth of it, made circumstantial disclosure of it to the Minase Caboceers, who, questioning the informer, became convinced of the truth of it. From which it no longer became difficult to understand what TEKKI had meant when he had, on one occasion, said to the Caboceers that in a short time he would have them coming to him, fawning like dogs (just as the notorious Makelaar, AKIM, had done, under Mr Van Sevenhuysen's Direction).

The Caboceers then came into the Castle to complain against TEKKI to him (Pranger). They then also accused TEKKI of having been guilty of various offences in the past, vizt, making and uttering false gold; the murder of the natives Jas Aplecoe and others; during the war of the FANTYNS with Elmina, having a secret understanding with them and betraying the plans, to them, to the injury of our side; but that his malicious intentions against ABBOCAN were intolerable; that they could no longer suffer this rascal to live together with them, unless they wanted all to be killed; and that there would be no peace among them until they had expelled (abandoneeren) him out of their community. For all which reasons they were obliged to insist to me, most emphatically, that he be banished from the country and sent to America; that they would pay his debts out of his property left behind; and that they would be responsible for the consequences.

...

- TEKKI, being heard in his defence, and being publicly accused by his adversaries, and seeing that his defence was held to be invalid, wished to prove his innocence by taking oath (nuttigen van juement) notwithstanding that indubitable proofs of his guilt were produced which he could not rebut, and his offer to take oath was unacceptable.

Wherefore I made this rascal continue in irons, and kept in the slave "gat", giving him abundant time to consult his friends.

Having sat there for some days, he was unable to produce anything in his justification; but offered

ELMINA.

me on the quiet, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ marks gold, for his release.

Meantime the Mina Caboceers requested that as he, TEKKI, could not clear himself, he might be sent out of the country. Also his friends would not trouble themselves further in the matter, being now entirely convinced of the cruelties he had committed; and also kept quiet, being afraid of the vengeance of the relatives of those he had formerly so godlessly put to death.

Was he (Pranger) not therefore obliged either to release him, or send him to the West Indies? The Mina Grandes were very embittered against him, and said he could not be allowed to live. TEKKI could not prove his innocence. He therefore decided upon the deportation, for which the Caboceers made themselves responsible, and for all the consequences, and for TEKKI's debts.

It may be asked why TEKKI was not executed for his godless intentions against ABBOCAN, as an example to the Natives. - This could have been done, but he couldn't be tried de novo for previous rascalities. The MINASE Caboceers feared disturbances if he was publicly punished, as TEKKI had a close blood relation in FANTYN country, with whom most of his people afterwards took refuge. If he had been confined in the Castle, the Mina Caboceers were afraid he might escape to the aforementioned District, where he would certainly do no good.

- As to the accusation that he, Pranger, deported TEKKI because he owed TEKKI 20 marks gold, he will asks for proof of this debt to be produced before he answers this charge. Such a considerable sum could hardly be owing to a Native, even for slaves.

... ..
 - TEKKI's slaves, goods, and false gold were seized by the MINASE Caboceers (not by him) because they had made themselves liable for TEKKI's debts.-

 Note, A great part of the Journal for 1734, No 100, is quite undecipherable.

(End of 1734.)

Note. There is no Journal, nor any correspondence with Outforts, for the year 1735.

ANTA. ANCOBER.

MAY 7. Despatch. Overbeke & Council, to the X. (read
13/10/35.) (WIC.
110.)

(Referring to X's Despatch of 29/10/ 34.) ...

We now turn to that part in which the 177 slaves is dealt with, which the late DG. Pranger, Upper Factor de la Planque, and Upper Factor Blittersdorp had divided; as also those which the first-named had (zoude hebben) robbed from the Native AJEBA MANFOE, and refer YHH with all respect, to the reply in refutation which the said Pranger has made about it on the 10th March last, and will be found among the accompanying resolutions (Vide No 8. not yet copied). We are quite ignorant about the former case, and about the latter are only capable of informing YHH that the slaves which were brought to Elmina by the Rusthoff, and afterwards shipped off to Suriname in no way came from the Native OJEBA MANFOR, but indeed from certain Caboceers named BOA and QUAHEBA, and intended in payment of that which the Beach Natives (i e ANCOBERS) had received in the year 1731 at Axim from Mr Pranger for their ransom (vrijkoop) out of the hands of the Ashantis.

This has therefore been maliciously represented, and wrongly brought before YHH.; and the said AJEBA MANFOR has, at the request of the present General abundantly attested that he knows the late DG. to be innocent of having robbed him of anything.

ANTA.

(291.)

Sir,

In pursuance of yours of the 9th instant, we at once proceeded by canoe to Sacondée, in order there to enquire, "in loco", how the state of the disputes between the Holland and English Commandants was; and which, in substance, is as follows hereunder, but will not be related at length, as the Factor Hoessen will within 2-3 days send YH a formal "verbaal" about it which he could not despatch before through indisposition. To come to the matter, immediately on our arrival, we enquired from all the Holland and English Natives from what the dispute between them and the English had arisen; and we got the following reply, namely:-

That since long years there had been and ~~subsist~~ subsisted a constant custom among the respective Crows that ~~no~~ there might be no fishing with cast net (werp net) at a certain place outside the Bay, as it had been found (so they say) that the sardine catch was thereby hindered; that last year, notwithstanding this an English Native belonging under their Bomba QUATOE, and named ANDO had not scrupled to transgress this Convention, and being caught in the act, was condemned, even by the English Caboecer TOETOE, in a penalty of 2 flasks spirits and one anker palm wine; that the same Ando had now again lately committed the same contravention several times, and had often been warned by our people to leave off this, or that otherwise they would bring him to trial "&c", but without him taking any heed.

Wherefore, they now, finally, some days ago, catching him at the same business, had fetched him out of the sea, and brought him into the Dutch Bay, in order to have him ~~charged~~ complained about by our Caboecers, as the aforesaid Convention was made and concluded in the Holland Crow. That the English Natives, without the least enquiry, had immediately risen in a very violent manner, and had fetched back the offender and another Native who had sat with him in the canoe, and thereupon a formal fight had begun, which was renewed next morning in which several of our people were severely wounded by the swords (houwers) of the English Whites (who also joined in the game) as well as the spears (Assagayen) of the Natives, as we have ourselves seen; that at the beginning of this dispute, Mr Campbell had sent a servant to the ~~Commissioners~~ Commander Hoessen, with a complaint over the seizing and ill-treatment of his subjects and the stealing of his things and hooks &c, but that that servant had found our Commandant sleeping on account of some indisposition,

ANTA.

and had thus done a journey or two there and back in vain. That finally the servant after the last-named had got up, had verbally communicated that affair, and had demanded satisfaction and restitution of the stolen things. That the Factor Hoessen thereupon in his presence had called the canoemen and asked them all if anyone knew that the Natives in question had been ill-treated, or robbed of their nets and hooks. But this, being unanimously denied, our Commandant told the servant that he must go back to his master & ask him to show the person or persons who had been ill-treated and robbed by his people, when he would have proper satisfaction ~~de~~ given. But that neither this servant nor anyone else had appeared again, but that the English Natives had with permission of their Commandant begun the game as before, and thus had sought for ~~the~~ their own claimed satisfaction, without waiting for it to be given them.

From which it clearly appears that the English being the aggressors, have no reason at all to complain but on the contrary, must be ashamed to accuse our people of something that they could not prove, but begin such violence upon it.

Having heard the above-named from our people, we went to the English Fort, and asked Mr Campbell if he had written positive accusations to Cabo Cors, as was stated in the copy letter of the Agents, to which he replied yes, and that he was also in a state to prove everything as clear as daylight &c. We then pointed out to him, with all moderation, what we had heard from our people, but he laughed at it and said, firstly that what concerned the convention made between the natives of either side, this was unknown to him, and the same was untrue (but without being able to substantiate it) and that they dispute had arisen thro' the Axim Impia canoemen of Mr Hoessen, who having seen that his Natives had come out of the sea with the caught fish, and having ~~bought~~ brought the same ashore, to be divided according to custom between his garrison and his own table had gone to sea again a second time to provide something for themselves.

That they, the Axims, had thereupon treated his people in the violent manner as stated, on the pretext alone that at Axim it was entirely disallowed to go fishing twice in one day, as the Fetich would not have it; and that they (as now being at Sacconde) also wished that custom should have effect (stand grijen) there.

ANTA.

We did not neglect to discuss the stupidity of this argument, but without result.

We also requested to know on what ground he had been able to complain about the ill-treatment and robbery of his Natives, but had not been willing to indicate the same. To which he replied that the aforesaid ANDO had been given a black eye which he had himself seen from the battery which he and he contended therefore that no further evidence was necessary; but we could not get permission to see the person ill-treated. That he had not sent his servant back again (as asked by Hoessen) to point out the guilty ones among our people, was done for 3 reasons.

1stly, because of the frequent going to and fro of his servant, he believed that the excuse of sleeping had only been feigned, and that there was no thought of giving him satisfaction. Secondly, that our Commandant had said that he would punish the guilty, and that he was dissatisfied with that and wished the execution carried out (what a strange whim!) in his own Fort. And finally, that it was not necessary for him to point out who the guilty people were, but that Hoessen himself must seek them out, seeing that our Natives, having carried out their own justice thus, it was for the injured authority to find them out and (without being requested to) to hand them over to his just anger.

YH, let us consider whether we ought to laugh(?) - at such feeble (half blank) arguments and whether we had need of any exertion of mind to overthrow the same, and emphatically to point out to him that if the last of his propositions were accepted, he ought certainly to have given our Commandant sufficient time first, till the guilty persons could be discovered, and not allow his Natives immediately to take the satisfaction they claimed. - We also insisted strongly on the Natives of both Crows coming before us to see which could give the best evidence. Mr Campbell promised this at first, but said he must write to the Commandant of Commanry, so that he might be present with us too. - The aforesaid Commandant having now arrived, and we, insisting on the promises made, received the evasive reply that he having already communicated the affairs to the Agents, thought it now unnecessary, and therefore would not entertain them.

ANTA.

Mr Campbell related to us how 3 or 4 days ago, one of his Company's slave women, being sent to Dixcove with a letter, was very badly treated on the way to Taccorary by Mr Starckenborgh's servants, and the letter taken from her and flung away, the servants giving as the reason for it that as the Hollanders were now at variance with her master one could not allow anyone from the English a free passage and had therefore acted on their master's orders. - Asked if he had communicated this also to the Agents he said no, as he did not believe that Mr St: could be guilty of such absurdity. - We then took leave and returned to the HOLL: Fort, where Mr ST: was, who said he was quite ignorant of the matter, but he wrote to his sergeant for information and orders not to let any of the boys out. - Next morning we returned to the English Fort and told Mr Campbell what we had done about the slave woman, to which he replied that he had thought the matter over and had communicated it to the Agents. From this he appeared to think that our affair is so bad and his so good just, and that we were afraid to show any scorn (hoon?). - We then decided to return here and make a complete report to YH. - which will be ready in 2 or 3 days, and which Mr Hoessen asks he may bring himself. We should end here, but cannot refrain from making some observations on the copy letter from the Agents of 27th September last; and firstly, it is said there, that the Captain of the warship had been witness of the bad conduct of our natives, ... but it clearly appears to us that the whole war had ended before even the Captain set foot on shore. ... It is also there stated that Factor Hoessen, in place of giving satisfaction, sent to Pompondé, Adjuwa, and Taccorary, in order to bring (besides the Opperhoofd of the latter place) 500 men and arms, and that this large crowd did nothing else than to loose the English canoe, and burn a Native's hut. This is something not only quite false but laughable.

Chama. Your obedt servants/ F Barovius.
17 October 1735. J H Bergers.

17 Oct 1735. Long account of above by Hoessen, in which he inter alia makes mention of the cousin of the deceased Caboceer BADOE at ADJUWA.

ANTA.

Statement of the examination of the Holl:
and Eng: Crom Natives by Edwd Stephens, and
Francois Barovius.
Saccondee. 4 November 1735.

Questions.

1. Benjohan, and Pieter Nabbe
Caboceers of Holl: Crom, as-
ked if it is the custom that
fishermen may not fish at cer-
tain times, at certain places.

2. Whether the Holl: & Eng:
Natives or fishermen have ag-
reed amongst themselves not
to fish in certain places.

3. Whether it was a custom to
panyar those who fished at
the forbidden places, & if they
could name anyone who had been
caught at it.

4. Tatoo, Eng: Caboceer
was asked if he knew of
any agreement or conven-
tion between the Eng: &
Holl: Natives, that there
was not to be fishing with
the net at certain places
or at certain times & for
what reasons he had fined
ANDO.

Answers.

1. That it has indeed
been a custom when
the herring time is,
not to fish in the
sea with a net.

2. They don't know of
it, but were always of
opinion that there was
such an agreement among
the fishermen.

3. They could not re-
ply to this, nor give
examples of anyone
who had ever been pan-
yarred over it, but one
ANDO, who was a fisher
of the English Crom; &
who was arrested by TATOO,
Eng: Caboceer, and fined 2
flasks spirits, & 1 anker
palm wine.

4. He said that he had
been associated (verkeert)
at Saccondee longer than
a man under one of the
Forts & has never heard
of such an agreemt; that
they had certainly agreed
not to fish on Tuesdays;
& for this reason he had
made ANDO pay, & not bec-
ause he had fished at a
certain place where it was forbidden.

ANTA.

5. The fishers of the Holl: Crom, who are Impias of Mr Hoessen were asked why they had molested a canoe of the Eng: Crom fishing in the Eng: bay, beat the men, & took away the nets & hooks, & brought prisoner to the Holl: Crom.

6. They were further asked who had given them orders to do so, they being Impias & no Sacc: fishers, whether the Commandt Mr Hoessen or the Caboceers had knowledge of it, and it was done through that.

5. They replied that the reason was because the Eng: fishers were fishing at a forbidden place, & were warned not to do so, but that the nets & hooks were restored & not broken. (geslagen)

6. To this they could not reply; & Mr Hoesse & the Caboceers being questioned if they knew anything about it, replied no; and being further asked if there had ever been such a case happen, they replied no.

(The remainder of the Statement (%% 7 - 11,) relates to the actions of Hoessen & Campbell, and to the incident of the slave women assaulted on the way to Dixcove by the Taccorary boys.)

WASSA.

MAY 7. Despatch, Overbeke & Council to the X. (WIC
 (read 13/10/35.). Acknowledged of X's 110)
 Desp. of 29/10/34. on 18 Jan last. ...

About the remark which YHH made as if there was no lack of current goods here and which is only based on the contents of the sent-over notice, we beg submissively to be allowed to reply that the aforementioned paper upon receipt here, was already 11 months old, and in the meantime great changes in the remainder can happen; as will particularly appear in the accompanying Notice A., & it would have been still more emphatic were it not that trade for about 4 months since has again stood still, through a fatal dispute between INTUFFER & ASHANTI.

... ..

About what has been written relative to the **Forts** Accoda & Hollandia we beg to be allowed to reply that it is indeed true that that very little trade is done there now, and the first also is not well situated for it; but the second, viz Hollandia is a place of great expectations when the Wassa troubles should cease, when there should be a good trade to drive as still a short time ago has happened at that place. Accoda, also, although not well situated for trade, is kept up on account of the good bay and the timber to be found there; and is in a way YHH's orders, occupied by an Asst & 3 soldiers.

... ..

 AKIM.

(see under Quita.)

AQUAMBO.

FEBRUARY 1. Minutes of Council (8). Further charges by DG A van Overbeke, against former IG Jan Pranger, gecolligeert out of a letter from the X to the DG & Council, dd, 29 Oct. 1734.

1. That at the end of the year 1730, 177 slaves obtained in the Quita war, had been divided between the former DG Pranger, Upper-factor de la Planque, & Upper-factor Blittersdorp; and brought to account to the Company as bartered (ingehandeld).

2. That he, Pranger, had robbed the Native Caboceer, AYEBAMAVOE, of 30 slaves, had them brought to Elmina by the ship Rusthoff, & afterwards transported to Suriname by the ship de Jonge Daniel.

3. Also the demand of Darcon, son of Amoe, now Make-laar of Accra: as further appears from the extract from the letter written by P. Augier, Bookkeeper-General & Councillor, at that time at Accra, dd 15 Oct 1734. (vide p.71.)

MARCH 10. (8). Refutation by Jan Pranger of the above charges:-

As regards the first charge, It is a well known matter that the late Factor, de la Planque, in the beginning of the Aquambo war (wrongly called Quita), not only paid out to his Fort subjects (being then Commndt at Accra) a large sum of money for the purchase of necessities for their defence, but also, that he had to distribute much, in the same manner, to those subjects in satisfaction of a claim which the AKIM people came to formulate against them. From which it must clearly follow that they, as debtors of de la Planque, were obliged to settle the debts they had incurred, from time to time, with the readiest means, as they also did at an opportunity of time and means; there being sent up here by the said Upper-factor (who on my orders had gone to Accra to discuss the situation of affairs with Upper-Factor Blittersdorp, especially as one of the English Agents, Mr Cruickshank was also there for that purpose) some slaves, afterwards delivered to the Company, which he had received in payment of the said debt. ...

- He (Pranger) denies that there had ever been any division of slaves obtained in the Quita, or rather Aquambo war between de la Planque, Blittersdorp, and himself. -

On the second point. It is true that in the year 1732, such a quantity of slaves was received by me at Hollandia (whither I had proceeded at the urgent request of the Factor, Leuven) from the beach natives, BOA and others, in part settlement of a sum which I had advanced, in merchandise, on their account, to the Ashantis,

and which slaves were actually sold to the Hon Coy, ... but that he had stolen them from the Caboceer AIJBAMAN-FOE, is a palpable falsehood and a foul slander. ... - It would have been impossible for him to have done this in the sight and presence of the now governing DG, and Messrs Guicherit, Barovius, & Leuven.- ...

As regards the 3rd or last point. YHH will please to accept that on the departure of the said de la Planque, to Europe, I as well as the now governing DG, the former Upper Factor Ockers, the decd U-F Blittersdorp, & the former U-F Elet were in duty bound to ~~eleect~~ collect on his behalf, his still outstanding debts, according to the accompanying list A. (n.o.r.), and to remit them to him or his heirs at the appointed time. As I also, in accordance with this agreement, when present there, have insisted on DARCON, among others, paying that which his deceased father owed. This man brought to me 4 women slaves and 4 bendas or 1 mark gold, in some reduction of what was demanded of him, and further showed to my satisfaction that his father's debt amounted to somewhat less than de la Planque had returned it as; further promising with oaths, in the presence of Guicherit, Barovius, From and Sommers, that he would try to pay the rest in a short time, as can be seen from declaration B. (n.o.r.)

From this, it will appear to YHH,

1. The lying misrepresentation of the Native in question, when he says that gold & slaves were extorted from him by me.

2. His knavish character, because having previously in the presence of so many witnesses, confirmed the amount of the debt, he now dares to maintain that he owed nothing, as the sum was given to his father Amoe as a present.

What this cheat says concerning the so-called embezzlement of 75 persons by de la Planque & Blittersdorp, has never come to my knowledge. ... That, according to Darcon's statement, 15 of his blood brothers & sisters were among them, is an untruth which shames itself; for how can it be supposed that his father, Amoe, in those times Makelaar of the Company, and moreover a man of great authority, would have regarded with favour and suffered the capture of so many of his children without complaining to me about it. - Besides which, if there had been any truth in it, Darcon would, on the death of his father, undoubtedly have spoken to me about it, at least, when I was there with Guicherit and admonished him about his debt; but on the contrary, he has never addressed me on the subject during my four year's

administration, as he ought to have done.-

- Whether, under these circumstances, the demand ought to be considered as worthy of belief, or can be admitted, I leave to the opinion of all unbiassed persons.-

- His further allegations that he was promised by me, de la Planque, & Blittersdorp, are of the same alloy. For it has already been shewn that neither Amoe, nor he, Darcon, have ever made complaint to me about such a matter.

... ..

APRIL 2. Minutes of Council (8). The DG (Overbeke) presented a written rejoinder to what the defendant says in defence about the 100 bendas written defence of the late DG Jan Pranger, dd 25 Oct 1734, and Messrs de Bordes & Augier were deputed from the Council to deliver it to Mr Pranger, and request him to reply to it. Whereupon, they having returned, reported that the late General had refused to accept it by saying that he did not require it, but entirely relied upon his delivered reply in defence, & awaited judgement thereon. ...

The Rejoinder of the D.G.

... ..

Proceeding to what the defendant says in defence about the 100 bendas which the Accras demand, in which he alleges that notwithstanding that they had delivered complaints in writing against him about their claim against the Danes, they, the Accras, had however had him assured secretly that they had nothing against him &c.

And a little further on:- that they would not have formulated their complaints in writing if they had not, on several occasions, been urged to do so, since they had carried out everything that had been undertaken against the Danes, at the request & incitement of the Upper-factor Elet &c. Which the undersigned expects will be verified by the defendant, especially in so far as it relates to the late Upper-factor Elet; as otherwise one cannot accept the ~~consequentien~~ conclusions he has formed against the latter. And still less, as the defendant nowhere produces a certain writing which the Danish Governor has delivered against Elet, which he mentions.

... ..

APRIL 27. Minutes of Council (8). The Council gave its findings on the charges against, and defence by the late DG Pranger.

With reference to the affair of the native TFKKI, sent to

America, dealt with in the 7th Article, the defendant has justified himself by showing, by means of a compiled & delivered in list, where & how the slaves are divided.

...
Likewise also approved his defence to the 10th Article As also the condemnation of the 76 bendas gold, which he required the Accras to make restitution to the Danes.

...
The Minutes are signed by de Winter(?), Guicherit, de Bordes, Barovius, Augier, but not by the DG Overbeke, presumably because he was the accuser. But de Winter(?) and Barovius protest, in a dissenting minute, over some Articles; but approve the findings on the following Articles, inter alia:- On the 7th Article, partly because of the list produced of the distribution of the slaves of Tekki's estate, and partly on account of a certain document, made on 26 February this year, between the Chiefs of Elmina village, and the friends of Tekki, marked A. & B. (not here). On the 10th Article, on account of the defence made by Mr Pranger re the appeasement of the Accra disputes, serving for explanation to the "Heeren Majores", about the 76 bendas, 10 eng. paid to the Danes, on account of the plundering of Gt Ningo. As further appears from the documents C. & D. (not here) containing a claim of 153 oz. 10 eng. gold.

OCTOBER 1.(?) - Declaration by Waaldijk & others of the garrison of Fort Crevecoeur, Accra, about the visit of the Danish Governor to the English Fort, the omission of his escort to salute the guard at Crevecoeur, and the insulting behaviour of the Tessis, Dutch subjects, when passing the Fort. Upon which the Commandant, de Bordes, sent out to arrest them which led to a fight &c &c. (This seems to be the tenor of an illegible document. The visit was on 27 (?) September 1735. See 291.)

OCTOBER 16. (291). Declaration by 2 soldiers of the Crevecoeur garrison of their visit to Tessi, on de Bordes's orders, to demand satisfaction from the Caboceers, for a native of the Danes shot dead. The Caboceers replied that they served the Hollanders and not the Danes, who had misled them and they ought not to have to pay, and if they wanted it they must come and get it; and asked that the Hollanders Company should ~~come~~ send a Factor (White) and they would bring sufficient trade. ...

AQUAMBO.

OCTOBER 16. (29L.) Another declaration, by Waaldijk, apparently on the ~~same~~^{same} subject.

OCTOBER 16.(?) Declaration by the Accra Chiefs, re the Danes (291).

MAY 7. Despatch. Overbeke & Council to the X.

... ..
 There are also still some complaints made by the Accra people against Mr Franger, which to our regret we have not been able yet properly to investigate, as those people (as well as the country of AKIM) have marched up to war against the remaining Aquambos, and so are not to be spoken to, or to be got to confront Mr Franger.

QUITA.

JANUARY 7. Letter from Quita (From). 10th (WIC ... It was on the 4th December 110) 1734 when I arrived here, ~~the~~ by the Company ship "Stad & Lande", and later on same day went on shore, and coming into the Crom of Quita, I was received with particular courtesy by the King and some followers. I immediately applied myself to enquiring into the situation here, asking the King how trade was here, and whether one was free from enemies and violence. To which the King replied that at present there were no enemies to fear and they were living in good friendship with all the surrounding peoples; and that trade would not be lacking, if I would only procure such goods as are indemand here. Whereupon I informed the King that on YH's orders I had come here to take charge, of ~~the~~ and maintain the Company's trade as formerly. Outwardly this seemed to please ~~him~~ the King very much, and he declared himself ready to exert all his power & authority for the Coy's service, which he also ordered his people to do, in order to proceed at once with the building of a lodge which they are now doing. The King has also made known to the traders everywhere, that a Whiteman has come here with goods. ... Rumours re Jaquin & Dahomey. ***.

FEBRUARY 4. Letter from Quita. (From) 30/12.
- Sends monthly returns. Hopes trade will increase. Sent a servant to Little Popo who has returned with news that the Caboccers of Little Popo assured him that Dahome had been put to flight by the Etjose peoples. ...

MARCH 9. Letter from Quita (From) 17/2. ... Trade here is very much hindered by the war of the AKIM Caboccer UZER, but as he can no longer stay here below the Volta river, I hope trade will come again, for which I shall do all in my power.

MARCH 15. Letter from Quita. (From) 26/2. ... The boat is leaving with as many tusks as I have traded since my arrival here. ... I am respectfully asking excuse that the first despatch from this factory should be so small, the reasons being, partly that I have not had the goods

QUITA.

required, & 2ndly that the AKIMS war greatly troubles trade in the bush here; but I shall hope that the AKKIMS will not stay long behind the Volta river as they will have to return for want of provisions, and then, I don't doubt, trade will come again. ...

APRIL 9. Letter from Quita. (From) 18/3.35....

Further, the tusk trade is entirely checked as all the CREPEES retire into the bush, for fear of the AKIMS, who I hope will not stay long below the river Volta. There are slaves here but it is impossible to trade them for 5oz, I therefore hope YH will agree to 6oz for men & 4oz for woman being paid.

(The extract correspondence ends with 12th April. It contains news of Jaquin Dahome war, and an reference to Caboceer ANDWOMA of Little Popo.)

MAY 7. Despatch Overbeke & Council to the X.

... ..
 The Lodge at QUITA we have for the reasons in the Resolution of 20 Nov. 1734 again occupied, with the Und. Com. From, and YHH will see from the accompanying correspondence (supra) how it is situated there.

GOLD MINING.

MAY 7. Despatch. Overbeke & Council to the X. (l
 (read 13/10/35) (WIC110)
 Ackne the X's desp. of 29/10/34. ...

We also observe with regret, the ill success with
 the sand sent over, and will observe VHHs' orders
 about it. We~~x~~ would also be very glad if some fav-
 ourable discovery of minerals, or other could be ma~~d~~
 made in our territory, but being destitute of
 the knowledge (des verstaande) we lose all hope
 of it.

CAPE COAST.

(The above despatch contains reference to
 relations with English, and deserters.)

ELMINA.

NOVEMBER 10 1734. Despatch from the X. (33)
 (date of receipt not recorded)
 - Contains depositions taken
 at Surinam re the seizure & shipment of one TEKKIE
 at Elmina charged by ABECAN, Makelaar of Elmina,
 of putting fetish under his house &c &c &c.-
 (Note. Vol 33. also contains a print of
 Instructions for the Fiscal.)

FEBRUARY 26. 1735. (Copy. in WIC 110.)

As it has appeared to us, the undersigned Dir.Gen. over the N. & S. Coast of Africa, in the name and on behalf of their H.M. the St.Gen. of the U.N., and their Char. WIC, that a palaver is pending between the Coy's Chief Makelaar ABOCAN, the Kings, Caboceers and Chiefs, on the one side, and the free people, Ethian, Jauw, Thiakon, Niemfie. Abeoe, & Quamill, friends & adherents of the former under Makelaar here, TEKKIE, all belonging under this Chief Castle in the Crom Elmina on the other side; arising out of the matter that the latter, with the consent of Abocan and adherents, was, under the government of the former D.G. Jan Prenger, sent to America by the Coy ship "de Vrijheid" on 24 June 1732.

So, after previous examination of that dispute the above named friends and adherents of TEKKIE, have declared that they forego and renounce ever making any claim upon the afd ABOCAN and adherents and will not allow such to be formulated by others.

In consideration of which (waarentegen) the said ABOCAN and adherents have paid over to the above-named friends and adherents of TEKKIE, a sum of 24 bendas for their satisfaction.

Further, the parties promise (in ~~the~~ consequence of the agreement) each other reciprocally that in the event of the said TEKKIE returning again to this country, his friends and adherents named in this document, will at all times release and preserve him ABACON, and adherents from all demand and further claim, which he, TEKKIE, might make or wish to make against ABOCAN and adherents. And finally that ABOCAN and adherents will hold and regard them jointly & severally as good inhabitants and neighbours of this village Elmina, and thus live in mutual friendship and harmony.

ELMINA.

Wherefore, at the urgent request of the parties, we have been willing to grant these our open letters wherein we testify that this palaver has been brought to an end in the manner aforesaid, and that they will thus be united with each other.

Therefore requesting our Successors to give credence thereto, and if the least claim should be made again by TEKKIE himself on his return here, or by his friends and adherents against ABOCAN or his successors, to be pleased to consider that matter as settled, and to dismiss the illegal maker of the claim, and to maintain and to advocate the parties in the manner which can give satisfaction and effect to our intention. There being two identical copies made and delivered thereof.

Thus given & granted in the Chief Castle St George D'Elmina this 26 February 1735. (sgd) A.V. Overbeke. Stood underneath, By order of His said Honour, (sgd) N.B. Sommers. Secty. Being on the margin (spatium) impressed the great seal of the Hon. WIC. in green wax covered with a paper wafer (Ruyte).

APRIL 27. Minutes of Council. The Council (8) gave the following judgement on the charges against, and defence by the late DG. Pranger.

... ..
 Regarding the affair of the man TEKKIE sent to America, dealt with in Art 7., the defender has justified himself.

... ..

MAY 7. Despatch Overbeke & Council to X. (WIC 110) Ackne X's Desp. of 20/10/34. ^{over the man TEKKIE.}
 The Surinam declarations/are of no use as he, Pranger, has cleared himself before the Council in the matter, in confrontation of the Natives who knew about the matter. And we have also entered into a treaty with all the Natives for the annulment of the affair, as appears under "B". (which is the above document).

ELMINA.

--Appeared before the Director General, the three Kings, the Caboceers or Chiefs (Hoofdlieden) and the Coy's Makelaar ABOCAN, all belonging under this Chief Castle St George d'Elmina, - when, owing to its pernicious consequences, the custom of giving a married woman ("gecalesjaerde muliere") as an Impia (pawn) was declared to be abolished, under a penalty 10 bendas gold; half that amount for he who accepted the impia; and a like sum for all those who knew of it and did not report it; while 5 Bendas were to be received by the informer, and if he desired it, his name not to be disclosed. --

Thus done in the Chief Castle St George d'Elmina.
22 October 1735.

(sgd) A.V. Overbeke.

(sgd)	Abocan.	Makelaar.	Amba.	Caboceer.
"	Andue.	King	Ancosie.	"
	Andoe.	"	Accomani.	"
	Enduama.	"	Adjapon.	"
			Adjouw.	"
			Accoe.	"

In my presence,

(sgd) N.B. Sommers. (Secty).

(Great Seal)
(of the Coy.)

(End of 1735.)

1735.

96a.

Elmina.

(WIC.111.). Mister Roll. 31 December 1735.
(Summary)

Elmina & St Jago.	98.	Commany	15
Axim.	13	Moure.	8
Hollandia.	7	Cormantyn.	10
Accoda.	5	Ajam.	9
Boutry.	7	Bercoe.	9
Taccorary.	7	Accra.	18
Sacconde.	11	Quita (Lodge	
Chama.	17	Singelburg)	3
	Total.	Gold Coast.	<u>237</u>
	Appa, 18.	Benin, 2.	20
	On 1 Barque,	& 3 Boats.	21
	With King of Dahomey,	1 (soldier)	<u>1</u>
		Total.	<u><u>279</u></u>

Note. There is no Journal, nor Correspondence
with Oütforts, from 1 Jan - 6 April.

FANTE.

- JULY 13. ... On receipt of news of the death of Caboceer SIJAM, at Cormantyn, Factor, & Extraordinary Councillor Worst left for Cormantyn.
- JULY 21. DG. de Bordes to C.C. (Stephens). - Informs him that the Commandt at Apam has reported that the SRAFFAZE people had panyarred a Compy slave on the head of a Simpa man. -
- JULY AUGUST 11. Letter from C C. (Stephens) n d. ... - he has given orders for the dispute between Simpa and the Saffras to be made up immediately, and for the release of the Apam man. -
-

AKIM. (KOSTGELD)

SEPTEMBER 21. Letter from Accra, (101)
 (Camper) 16/9. ... Further, the Cabo-
 ceer BANKENTYN out of AKIM, has
 sent for his Kostgeld, and as that Caboceer has let
 me know that it is now about three years since he
 last received Kostgeld from the Under-factor C.
 From, and I was not inclined to pay it before I
 knew for how many months it had not been given, I
 therefore respectively request that YH will please
 let the Bookkeeper look up when the last Kostgeld
 of the AKIM Makelaar was passed, so that I can act
 accordingly.

SEPTEMBER 22. D.G.de Bordes to Accra (Camper).
 - Acknes above.)
 As regards the Costgeld that the
 AKIM Caboceer claims, it has been gone into, and
 found in the Comptoir Generaal, that the same has
 not been issued since the month of August 1734, and
 we hereby permit you to issue the Costgeld due to
 them; but thereby infuture, to observe that if the
 AKIMS, from time to time do not come and trade as
 well at our Fort as at the English & Danish, we
 shall not be disposed to give them any more. You
 can inform them of this, and also issue nothing
 before you experience that they acquit themselves
 with more zeal and inclination towards us in the
 matter of trade.

OCTOBER 11. Letter from Accra (Camper) 4 Oct. ...
 ... What YH states about the costg
 geld of the Akim Caboceer, I shall not
 fail to recommend to him; indeed, I shall not for
 the present issue the costgeld, but wait till I
 find that more trade is brought here than to the
 English or Danish nation, dear gemd Akimse wel
 mede te vrede zijn

QUITA.

(Original in No 291.)

As was shown by Bartram From, Sub-factor in the Hon. Coy's Lodge SINGELBURG at Quita, to us, the undersigned ALOVI, King, together with PESSOE, ASSURY KIOA, all Caboceers and inhabitants of and at Quita, a certain Agreement made the 1st October 1732, between the Hon. Neth. WIC. and our predecessors ADJENAM, King, together with ADJEIJ, ASEERY, and ASSIAMBOEY, at that time King, Caboceers and inhabitants of and at Quita, who have all been removed by death. And we, the above named present King, Caboceers, and inhabitants of and at Quita, are prepared to preserve and maintain the same Agreement, decreed by our predecessors on the 1st October, 1732, as we hereby decree, promise, and swear we will preserve and cause to be preserved. In further confirmation we have signed this with our several marks in the Hon. Coy's Lodge Singelburg, at Quita the 10th January 1736.

The mark X of ALOVI. King. The mark X of PESSOE.

The mark of X ASSURY KIOA.

MAY 31. Despatch. F. de Bordes & Council. to the X.
Duplicate (read 11/9/37) ... (WIC.110)

... ..
The Lodge at Quita. Regarding this, there are reasons for satisfaction since the trade there is proceeding reasonably and indeed appears to prosper. But the President intends shortly to combine it with the factory at Accra, as the Coy's goods cannot be sufficiently secured there, because of the continual wars thereabouts, but, on the surprise of the place, would undoubtedly be exposed to the rapacity of the Natives.

~~OCTOBER 11. Letter from Accra (Camfen) 4/4/10.
... .. Further, I very res- (101)
pectfully request YH to summon Asst
From from Quita, as the people there have had me
told that if From remains there the Coy's lodge
will be in danger, for insyeed of trading for the~~

QUITA.

JULY 21. Letter from Quita (From) Singelens-
 berg 27/6. In continuation of mine
 of 20 May (n o r) I beg to report that
 the King AFFURY still continues to molest me in
 trade, lthough he does not appear publicly, but
 has everything done underhand by the CREPEESE,
 who have not scrupled on several occasions to
 attack the Crom people under the Lodge; but they
 have been bravely driven back with loss of 2 persons
 and some wounded as also the Crepeese must leave
 their Crom; so is it that the Crepeese Caboceer y
 yesterday sent me a messenger to say that he had
 no part in the "brulery", but that he might have
 safe-conduct to-morrow, to treat over this matter,
 which I have granted him and he has arrived here
 to-day; but as this must be sent at once and no-
 thing has been done yet about the palaver, I shall
 therefore have the honour to inform YH of the re-
 sult on a future occasion; very respectfully
 asking YH to ~~ta~~ bear in mind my request to take
 reprisals at Accra about Caboceer, from his, and his
 old Councillors' families, not doubting that he
 will then leave off his excesses. Further all
 is well here. AQUAMBOE traders have come down
 here with tusks ... they have many slaves. ...

Assury

Affury.
Assury?

OCTOBER 11. Letter from Accra (Campen) 4/10. ...
 Further I may respectfully request
 YH to summon Asst From from Quita, as
 the Natives there have had me told that if From
 remains there, the Coy's Lodge will be in danger,
 for instead of trading for the Coy, he does it
 privately. He also has disputes from time to time
 with the neighbouring districts. - He has summoned
 him to Accra to enquire into matters but he delays
 coming-. ... I send my servant Adoe & Afanko, besides
 the swordbearer of DARCON, who came yday from Quita,
 from whom YH can learn verbally, how things are
 situated there. ...

OCTOBER 13. de Bordes to Accra (C).-Acknes above-
 -He can see from enclosed letter what
 is intended re From. He can instruct
 Asst Gobert on the quiet to admr the place, and get
 From to Accra.-

CHRISTIANSBORG.

JUNE 20. - Received letter from Xborg 16/1.
from Mr Boris, reporting his appointment
as Opperhoofd of the Royal
Danish African Co. in succession to Schelders decd.

SEPTEMBER 20. Letter from Danish Govr Boris,
at Xborg 10/9. - Complains of
Under-factor Waaldijk having, some time ago, de-
tained a slave named Osira, belonging to the
Caboceer PUTTI, of Labbadee on the ground that
he had been presented to him.

SEPTEMBER 21. Letter to Danish Govr, returning t
the slave as he disapproved of W's
conduct in the matter.

GOLD MINING.

AUGUST 20. Despatch de Bordes to Amst. Chbr.
-- Acknes receipt of (WIC. 488.)
the small mill (Molentie) for the
discovery of minerals, with memo of instrons.
He will have work started with it at once.

SEPTEMBER 21. Circ Instrons to send up ore for
shipment home i a w instrons from
Heeren Majores.

SEPTEMBER 24. Letter from Chama (Raams) re getting
sand for minerals, refers to massacre
of English miners working on the hill
about 1/2 hr from Fort by Jan Cabes & Commany Natives.

OCTOBER 18. President made a beginning with ex-
periments with Molentje sent from home
with ore recd from Corm. Boutry & Taccorary.

CAPE COAST.

DECEMBER 31. Letter from CC (Stephens) 20/31 Dec.
Reports he has been granted leave by
African Co, who have appted as Chief
Agents to manage their affairs, Jeremias Tinker,
Treasurer, Thomas Esson Warehouse keeper, John Cope
Accountant; who write same day to report their
assumption of duty.

ELMINA.

APRIL 7. Minutes of Council (8). Martinus Francois de Bordes who had come up from Accra, was elected by Council and assumed the provisional direction, and took oath as Upper-factor President, upon death of Overbeke.

(L (101) ... Further, the disturbances arisen among these subject Natives were also by the authority and trouble of the President, to-day brought to a truce and settled.

MAY 31. Despatch. F. de Bordes & Council to X. (WIC duplicate (read in assembly 11/9/37.) 110)

On the 16th ulto, arrd the Coy ship "Vrijheid" and on 25th "Goude Put" with YHHs' despatches. - On 2nd April the DG. Anthony van Overbeke died. ... On the 7th April Fs de Bordes arrd from Accra and at 11 am took the oaths brfore the Council, and assumed the rovisional admon with eusty ceremonies.

And as regards the nerves (Zeenuw) of the Cöys' prosperity (vizt trade), this the afsd Gentn (de Bordes) found entirely languishing and bad. 1stly, because of the many Dutch, French, and English traders. 2ndly, on account of the unusual and injurious complicity which the deceased exercised with regard to Whites and Blacks in that matter; HH. not having been ashamed himself to participate considerably in it as YHH can observe from the enclosed list of his private goods which are partly to be found in his estate, and the rest were discovered upon enquiry by the President, and confiscated for the benefit of the Company. 3rdly on account of the great greed and extortion which with which he particularly so vexed the Natives, and made them dislike him that some not only went elsewhere to free themselves from it, but it also inspired all the rest with a rooted and indelible hatred, which has been the cause both of driving away the daily trade from this Castle, and of making the smouldering sparks of discord among the large multitude of our Natives dwelling here into a great funeral pyres, which (as the elements already show) it will not be possible to extinguish except with uncommon trouble, and perhaps further bloodshed. Still the President on his arrival has provisionally tried so far as he could, to check, and thoroughly to examine the disputes which rage in this village, by peaceful counsels and recommendations, and also by the eff

ELMINA.

appointment of Commissioners specially for that purpose; but which, through the prolixity of the Natives, and the present mutual exasperation, it has not yet been possible to bring to maturity, so as to make a proper report of it to YHH; but after the departure of the Bark "T Hoppie", we shall try to clear out of the way all these differences, and take the liberty to report thereon to YHH.

To reply to YHHs' letter of 29 Oct. last year, Asr regards YHHs' remarks and orders about the proceedings against DG Pranger, and others in future, we will respectfully submit that the deceased General acted according to the latest examples of the same nature, namely those against of Mr Butler against Mr Engelgraeff, and of Mr Pranger against Mr Norré.

The Forts along the coast are in a very bad state, and it is not possible to repair them for want of men and material.

JUNE 1. DG. de Bordes to Cormantijn (Worst)...

It is also reported to us that the Fanties intend to come here on the next bon die, and that, on account of the disputes which are hovering amongst our subjects here at Elmina. We wish to have them warned not in any way to mix themselves up in this palaver, but only to look after their own affairs, since we know how to settle all the palavers in our Crom Elmina alone, without their presence, and if they do not keep quiet, that we shall then have to show them how we are never afraid of them in such matters. You can at once report to us who they are, by name, who have dared to undertake this, and also closely enquire if the knave is not being played by some of our own subjects with them.

JUNE 4. In reply to above, Worst wrote that he had heard nothing whatever about it, and did not therefore propose to give them B's orders. To this, de Bordes agreed, in letter of 6 June.

ELMINA.

JUNE 14. As it cleared up in afternoon the President got the inclination with some company, for the first time since he assumed the the direction to go outside the Castle, to go to the garden for a walk and to pass the afternoon there.

JULY 9. Minutes of Council (8). The Director General made verbal representation of the disputes & dissensions raging among these subjects here in the village of Elmina, and the necessity to devise some means for the appeasement of the dis and complete settlement of the disorders; and to this end, in order to comply with what was written in the general letter of ulto May, further proposed whether it would not be well to tell the parties to appear in the Castle at 9 o'clock to-morrow, and then, in college, to enquire into the affairs, to make terms between the parties, and to settle the whole palaver in the most practicable way. On which proposal the members approved of having the Makelaar ABOCAN, the Caboceer AMBA, and other Grandes of Elmina appear to-morrow, and jointly to effect a settlement of this affair, so that peace and quiet might be restored among these Natives.

JULY 10. In pursuance of the Resolution of yesterday, the disputing parties from Elmina village were summoned into the Castle and a beginning was made, in full assembly, with the palaver of uniting them; and accordingly they were admonished to keep quiet in the meantime while the palaver-making lasted, and, at least, not to enge in any actual hostility. This being promised by them, with hand-touching, there was an adjournment till to-morrow.

JULY 11. ... The Company's Makelaar, and King, and other Caboceers of Elmina, having come in in pursuance of the order of yesterday, their affairs, on both sides, were heard and inquired into in Council, whereby ABOCAN, as he had been the aggressor, was condemned to pay to AMBA the damage he had received in the fight on the defensive, with ABOCAN, after being settled by the arbitration of the above-named "hommes grandes"

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and this being arranged, after 2 - 3 days, to come in again for the confirmation of the promised friendship which they have promised to show to each other, in future; with which they were for this time dismissed to go out.

JULY 12. Minutes of Council (8). The President discussed with the members of Council the present situation of the subjects here at Elmina with respect to their dissensions and obstinate bitterness against each other; that notwithstanding all the trouble resorted to to reconcile the parties yesterday, it was found that that good object was not, unfortunately, to be attained (as had been hoped), since to-day again a body of young men had gathered together in order to go and fight. But although they had been prevented in this, and the Heads of the combattants had also taken oath that they will henceforth live in a desired harmony with each other, and have reciprocally promised to constrain their people likewise - each to constrain his own men to keep quiet, and to cause no molestation to each other; yet, notwithstanding that their own total ruin was clearly put before them, if this civil war did not speedily come to an end, and they themselves had no firm intention to assist in the restoration of peace and quiet, and one could not be assured, however honest their promises were, how long this calm would last; HH therefore left it to the consideration of the members, what could be judged the best and most suitable thing to be done on a further rupture, principally in order not to injure the Company's authority by too much concession. Whereupon the members, after previous deliberation, decided, since one had not failed to employ all amicable means to pacify the disputing parties amongst themselves, and had also (as stated above) made them take oath for that purpose and they might nevertheless come to break their solemn promises, that then one should not interfere in the matter further, but, the gates being shut, they should be allowed to fight so long until they came to leave off of themselves; but that if they came to undertake any hostility against the Castle they should then be made to

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feel the Company's authority as of old, in order with to curb them with the bridle of the cannon both of this Castle and St Jago, and again to compel them, with a more energetic hand, to absolute subordination, and thus to bring them to reason .

JULY 20. Letter from "Cape Coast Castle" 9/20 July.

(E. Stephens). ... The Head Captain of this town, and the Head Makelaar of the Royal African Company of England, Tom Awishie, went this day with my permission towards Elmina (?) first acquainting the Caboceers of Elmina that his design was to come ... to pay custom ... on the death of a Caboceer of Elmina named Peter Andaway, and carried the usual presents of liquor and cloth.

His orders were not to go to Elmina Jacon as he could not then be home at night. ... Accordingly, he halted his people with his people about gun-shot from the Berg St Jago ... when a shot was fired from the Berg St Jago, which passed just over his head. Many of the friends of the deceased were with him ... and a number of the people of the town Elmina came likewise to see him, and thank him for his civility. ... I can't suppose that a shot can be fired upon anybody without your orders, ... and as I hope, after having lived for four years in good harmony, on leaving the Coast, neither to have, nor to give any occasion for any difference, and as the transaction has not a little alarmed the Blacks, and will probably make a very great noise, I desire to be informed the reason why the shot was fired. ...

JULY 21. de Bordes to Cape Coast (Stephens) -

Acknes above - ... Allow me to inform YH that on my assumption of the Government ~~He~~ here I found our Crom people in the greatest dispute and dissension amongst themselves. Indeed, even 3 or 4 days before our arrival from Accra (and at the time YH was at Elmina in person) they had openly and hostilely attacked each other and caused several dead and wounded on either side. On which occasion some from certain sides of the dispute had found it good to summon foreign troops from AGUAFFOE, FOETOE, ABREMOE, and elsewhere to bring them into the Crom to the very great injury of the inhabitants in general who~~s~~, because of their improper behaviour,

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(ongeschikt huishouding) still bear it in memory.

This now, being something unheard of and quite intolerable for a Commander (Opperhoofd); and in particular, for one who has made the utmost attempts to set the disturbed minds at rest, we were advised in the interests of the general welfare, to provide that that this should not occur again, and we therefore gave strict orders to the Commandant of St Jago, as soon as he a second time observed a troop of Natives approaching either from the interior or the beach, to fire a shot over them; as was done in the case in question, without anyone knowing it was AWISHEE, until we sent our servants thither. As soon as we heard it was Thom Awishee we forbade any more shots being fired on the crowd, and told him he was quite at liberty to come in, and sent him a present of 12 bottles wine. ...

JULY 23. All the Caboceers of this village Elmina came in to inform the President that they had unanimously decided to place their disputes entirely in the hands of HH and to be completely satisfied with whatever manner HH was pleased to settle and adjust them.

AUGUST 11. Letter from "C C C". (Stephens) n d.
- Acknes above - Regrets that the English flag carried by the Caboceer was fired upon. - Whatever disputes there might have been at S-S between C C Natives, if an Elmina Caboceer had been come to C C he would never have fired on the Holland flag. ...

SEPTEMBER 19. ... The President having gone to the Company's garden, to-day was there waited upon by, among other Caboceers, a messenger from the King at AGUAFFO, who delivered back a Coy train slave who had fled to Gt Commanly in the time of General van Overbeke and there caught by some Fantés at theft, and carried off to their country; on whose account the late General had made considerable expenditure, but to get him back but had never succeeded; but now, he was released out of the hands of the Fantés, by the King of Commanly, and restored to the Company after he had only been asked for the first time from the King by the President.

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SEPTEMBER 23. Minutes of Council (8). The President informed the members how these subjects had been to point out to HH. (according to the "appointment" made on 11 July, registered in the Elmina Journal), that they were now completely united, satisfied and in agreement amongst themselves, and further were ready and willing to take the customary oath in confirmation of this; and they urgently requested as a certificate and proof in the future, that they might receive a document in writing, in which it should appear that all their disputes had now been completely adjusted and settled. Wherefore HH left it to the consideration of the Council how and in what manner this request should be acceded to. Which, being considered, it was approved by the members, 1stly, to let the parties come in; 2ndly, to put before them that notwithstanding that they declared that they were now contented and in agreement, yet it was good and necessary - after previous unanimous promises and assurances to live henceforth in peaceful and neighbourly peace and harmony, and that those who might try to promote any disturbances again ~~after~~ because of these settled disputes, should be punished as ~~a~~ disturbers of the public peace - that they ought reciprocally to guarantee the fulfilment of their assurances & promises of peace; 3rdly, that they should let the chiefs of the parties take oath in confirmation thereof; and finally 4thly, to grant their request for a deed of pacification.

Whereupon, the Makelaar ABOCAN, and the Cabocier AMBA, and the Hommes Grandes of this village having appeared at once agreed to the members' proposal that they should remain security with their persons and goods for the continuation of the restored concord and peace, in order to proceed against all those who after this date promoted any dispute on the grounds hereof. After they had proceeded to the solemnisation of the aforesaid oath according to the custom of the country the following open letters were then granted to them :-

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We the undersigned Martinus Francois de Bordes, President & Council over the N. & S. Coast of Africa in the name & on behalf of their HM the SG. of the UN. with their C. WIC. HEREBY CERTIFY that on the 10th July last, we heard and enquired into a certain dispute between the Coy's Make-laar ABOCAN and the Caboceer AMBA, together with the rest of the Chiefs of the Elmina village, at which enquiry it clearly appeared that ABOCAN's people had acted on the offensive in the fight on the 3rd & 4th April, in which several of the parties had been killed. And therefore, after having heard both parties, we have not hesitated to adjudge the side of AMBA to be in the right; which was accordingly registered with the Secretariat on the 11th July, with condemnation that ABOCAN must pay the damage which Amba had received in the fight on the defensive against Abocan, according to the arbitration of the Chiefs of this village; and that being done, then to appear again before us in order, to renew and establish the former concord, peace and quiet, by the swearing of oaths in the manner of the country. In pursuance of which judgement, they having appeared to-day before us, have testified that they were completely united, contented and in agreement with each other, and further were ready to take the customary oath in confirmation thereof; with the unanimous assurance that those who henceforth might promote disputes and disturbances on the basis of these settled disputes should be regarded as disturbers of the public peace; they expressly guaranteeing their persons and goods for the strict fulfilment of this with such execution and confiscation as we, on contravention, might find good to exercise. Whereupon, the parties have accordingly taken the customary oath and irrevocably bound themselves; these open letters being further granted at their urgent request in order to make known the "authodoxy" of this pacification to all whom it may concern; with the request to our Successors to accord it absolute credence, as we have judged it to be proper for the use of the Hon Coys intts in these circles of time and the general peace of the subjects "&c". Thus done given & granted the 23rd September 1736.

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SEPTEMBER 23. ... Finally it came so far to-day that the palavers between these subjects were finally settled, for the Makelaar Abecan, the Caboecer Amba, and the further Kings and Chiefs of this village having come in, they have, by taking the oaths in the manner of the country, confirmed the contents of a certain transaction inserted in the register of Resolutions of this date. After which, 5 cannon shot were fired from this Castle.

OCTOBER 4. - Election and presentation to Presdt. of a new Vaandrig by the Crom people (name not given).

NOVEMBER 8. The exceptionally heavy rains this [102] season have hindered the slave trade by making the paths impassable for the traders.

DECEMBER 37. President & company proceeded overland to Commanly. (returned on 8th)

(end of 1736.)

(WIC.111.) Muster Roll, 31 Oct 1736. (Summary)

Elmina, & St Jago.	98	Commanly.	10
Axin.	15	Moure.	13
Hollandia.	8	Cormantyn.	13
Accoda.	6	Aram.	6
Boutry.	6	Bercoe.	21
Taccorary.	6	Accra.	2
Sacconde.	10	Quita.	2 (From Stein-
Chama.	15		marckt)
	Total for Gold Coast.		231
	Appa, 12. Benin, 1. ...		13
	On 1 ship, 2 Boats. ...		29
		Total.	<u>273.</u>

Note. Some of the entries for this year are extracts from a "Journal kept on the journey to Accra, of the General de Bordes, by the first clerk A. L. Smit". (No 190). These entries are distinguished by the letters S.J.

AKRON & AGONNA.

JANUARY 1. Letter from Apam (Carstares) (102) 31/12. - Sends indent for goods, and asks specially for the powder as he has only sufficient for the Fort, of which half is unservicable; and he is daily expecting the ANCOBAZE ANCOBIAZE Quarter to make war on the Crom and fort on account of a palaver in which I have already 4 or 6 times got the right from both the Company's Makelaars; and notwithstanding the Ankobiaze rascals have panyarred the Sub-factor van Kuyl's (Bercoe) servant, on the palaver which has been settled; whereupon van Kuyl and he have again panyarred, having previously tried to settle the palaver amicably.

FEBRUARY 15. Letter from Apam (C.) 12/2. - Sends an attestation by the Sergeant & soldiers, about the wrongful behaviour of his Crom people. (not copied, as the Min of Co. seem sufficient)

Minutes of Council (8). The General read to the members a letter received to-day from Factor Carstares, Commandt of Fort Lydsamheid at Apam, concerning some disputes arisen between that Commandt and the subjects there. Having deliberated thereover, it was observed that the disturbances chiefly arose from the weak and yielding disposition of that person, as his subjects on the other hand, being of a very insolent and disorderly character, required a Commdr of more rigour and stronger discipline, as there had been formerly. Whereupon it was decided to appoint such a person to relieve Mr Carstares, and to give him another post on the windward coast (where the people are more much easier to govern). Mr Mangold was appointed to Apam, to proceed there with Mr Worst, at Cormantyn to enquire into the disputes in loco, and then to take over the Apam factory.

FEBRUARY 24. Last night the Mag Master (actg) Mr Mangold returned overland from Apam reporting that all the disputes between the Factor and the subjects were settled and he had taken over the Coy's effects provly from Mr Carstares.

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MAY 5. Letter from Bercoe (van Kuy) 2/5. ...
 - Sends a constable on transfer, but asks
 for another in his place for there will
 be great quarrelling here caused by the death
 of QUASSIE ADOE, as they cannot come to an un-
 derstanding with each other as to who will be
 his successor; and besides that, they wish to
 have the head of the Captain of this Crom in
 order to make their custom with it. I have told
 them that the afsd Captain is a subject of the
 Company and they must not attempt such a thing, for
 I shall not hand him over so easily. But I be-
 lieve they will let it be and change their minds.
 Anyway, the ways are closed here, so that noone can
 come in or out of the bush; for they panyar every-
 thing and sometime must elapse before there is
 a Chief again of that Dieve Vee (thieveish
 cattle ?).

MAY 12. Letter from Bercoe (v K.) 11/5. --
 About, inter alia, the debt of the Capt
 of the Crom, Canta; and the panyarring
 palaver consequent thereupon. Canta having pan-
 yarred and bound a soldier, and carried him to
 the bush.

MAY 27. Minutes of Council (8). The General
 brought to the table, and had read by
 the Secretary, 3 letters from the Comm-
 andants at Bercoe and Accra, in which was amply
 pointed out, lstly. how the people under Fort
 Good Hope had not scrupled, on frivolous and in-
 admissible pretexts to become rebellious and
 publicly to oppose the Fort and Commandant; yes
 even to kidnap one of the soldiers there (who
 was outside for his needs), and to bind and
 carry him off, with the threat from the ring-
 leader who did this, that if one of the Bercoes
 subjects was killed in the fight that they had
 begun against the Fort, he would then cut off
 the head of that soldier. That the fight had then
 continued so fiercely, and with a continual fire
 from their muskets that the Commandant, on account
 of the lack of constables, soldiers and slaves
 had at last been obliged to stop, and provision-
 ally enter into an agreement with them; being
 the more compelled thereto, as they had threatened

him that if he did not do so, they would cut him off from the path to the water place, and let his garrison die of thirst; as is more fully reported in the Journal and Bercoe correspondence.

2ndly. (Akim)

Whereupon the General pointed out 1stly, how painfully our authority had been wounded by the tumultuous movements, and unheard-of daring of the Bercoe people, which required speedy redress, if one did not wish to see the trade there entirely stopped and brought over to the English. Further giving it for the Council's consideration whether the aforesaid reasons were not pregnant enough to provide for the matter, sooner or later, and to appoint a deputation who should be authorised to a formal termination. - Having deliberated thereupon, it was found that noone present, except the General had been to Accra, or had the administration there, ... it was decided urgently to request the General ... to charge himself personally with the matter and to proceed there if possible... This proposal was accepted by the General provided two persons were chosen by the Council to assist him; and messrs Raems and Worst, respectively Commandts of Chama and Cormantijn were chosen for that purpose; Sunday 2nd June being the date fixed for their departure by the ship "Leusden".
(There are no other minutes on this subject).

JUNE 2. DG. and company proceeded on board Leusden -Coy ship- for voyage to Accra.

JUNE 4. (S J.) DG. arrived at Accra.

AUGUST 3. (S J.) DG. left Accra for Bercoe, overland by hammock, at daybreak with his company. and arrived safely at Bercoe in the afternoon; where the "aan strand synde" King of AKROM, welcomed HH, and 21 cannon shot fired.

AUGUST 6. (S J.) To-day HH summoned the village people, in order, if possible, to remove the differences arisen between the Commandant and them; but they refused to come in, and showed themselves completely rebellious, staying in the bush instead of living in the "negerij" under the Fort. ...

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- AUGUST 10. (S J) Although we had intended to leave, the sickness of the D G HH prevented this. The ship Leusden came to anchor here, and one saw the natives who are now living in discord make palavers before the Fort.
- AUGUST 11. (S J) HH left by canoe for Apam (21 guns) at 10 am; passed the English Factory at SIMPA, saluted with 11 guns. At 1 o'clock landed at Apam, where likewise the people, in arms firing on the beach, received the General with every sign of great joy, and brought him to the Fort (13 guns).
- AUGUST 12. (S J) Some Fante Caboceers came in and brought some goats to HH as present.
- AUGUST 13. (S J) Again various Fante Grandes came in with goats as present showing much joy.
- AUGUST 15. (S J) HH left at 11 pm in bad sea.
- AUGUST 16. (S J) Arrd at Cormantijn at 8 am, where the Leusden was, where owing to bad seas HH went on board. The Oppermeester & clerk succeeded in getting on shore, not without danger where they found on the beach a considerable crowd of Fante Caboceers & their subjects who were eagerly awaiting the DG's arrival. But seeing the General had gone on board the Leusden, they left the beach apparently very dejected & displeased.
- Not having been able to go ashore on 17th to meet the Fantes as arranged owing to the bad sea, HH left Cormantijn on Leusden at 6 pm, & arrived at Elmina at 3 am on 18th.- ...
-

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MAY 16. Letter from Accra (Camper) 8/5.
 - Encloses requisition for goods which he needs especially the powder, as the Makelaar has come and told him that the Danish Governor has made palaver with Aus (Ours) AKIM to rise against the ACCRAS.- ...

MAY 27. Minutes of Council (8). The General brought to the table, and had read by the Secretary, 3 letters from the Commandants at Bercoe, and Accra, in which was fully pointed out ... 2ndly, it appeared that a certain man at ACCRA had presumed to spread a rumour through the country that the General had been in negotiation with the ASHANTIS to persuade them with promises & gifts to attack the AKIMS and then to wage a war against them so long until their total ruin resulted. That this rumour had caused very great consternation in Akim, and had moved them to enter make an alliance with the Danish Governor against our people, so that in case of war they, the Akims, would be assisted and provided with all necessities by him; as appears in more detail in its place in the Journal. Whereupon the General pointed out ... with regard to the falsehoods spread about the war against AKIM, in a convincing manner, what deteriorating consequences there could be, with regard to us, if no means were found to bring that Nation to other impressions; and so long as that was not done they would undoubtedly carry on their trade (which is the most important of the leeward coast) solely with the Danes to the considerable injury of the Hon. Company. That it would also be very necessary (outside all interests of commerce) to show to all the world how very much HH was offended in his honour by the fictitious rumours, which ought therefore to be removed in a public manner, by a strict enquiry in loco. Further giving it to the consideration of the Council, whether the aforesaid reasons were not important enough to make provision therein, the sooner the better, and to appoint a deputation authorised formerly to determine it. - Having deliberated thereupon, and it being found that no one present except the General had been to, and had the administration at ACCRA, ... it was decided urgently to request the General ... to charge himself

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in person with the matter, and if possible to proceed thither. ... This proposal was accepted by the General, provided two persons were chosen from the Council to assist him; and Messrs Raams & Worst Commandts of Chama & Cormantyn respectively were chosen for the purpose; Sunday 2nd June being the date fixed for their departure by the ship Leusden.

... ..

(There are no further minutes about the matter)

JUNE 2. (102) HH. & company proceeded on board the Company ship Leusden for voyage to Accra. (S J) DG left Elmina by ship Leusden with Upper Factor Raams of Chama, and Factor Worst of Cormantyn, and Vaandrig Jan. Jacob Jordan. ...

JUNE 4. (S J) Anchored at Accra at day-break 9 am. HH went on shore and was very gladly received by the people. Saluted by Fort and by English and Danish Forts. - HH found the comptoir in the greatest disorder, and the Commandant, although he knew of the DG's coming had gone to Tessi.

JUNE 5. 6. (S J) Exchanged visits with English Fort.

JUNE 8. (S J) ... To-day also came reports that the Caboceers OERS at AKIM was preparing to make war upon us and our subjects at Accra, about which it was daily murmured that the Danish Governor was the chief fomenter in it. For which reasons the General, the next day (being the 9th) sent his servants on an embassy, with some presents, to the "Hommes Grandes" of the great District AKIM, such as FRIMPON, BACUENTYN, and OERS, to give information of HH's arrival and to enquire from the said Headchiefs (Opperhoofden) what reasons moved them to want to take up arms against the Hon. Coy., as in former times they had always been accustomed to carry on trade with us; but now, on the contrary, traded with foreign Nations; with the further assurance that if they would but give information of their matters, the General would not fail to establish the old friendship of the Hon Company with them again, and that no satisfaction would be lacking if there was just evidence of their legitimate displeasure.

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JUNE 10. 11. (S J). HH, after having called in all the Chiefs of Accra, was engaged in getting provisional information of all the prevailing alarms, but everything was found confused, and one put the guilt for the false rumour of bribing the war against AKIM, on the Native PATRAM, who had been dismissed by Factor Camper for "lossigheid", and which rogue was protected by the Danish Governor.

JUNE 16. Letter from DG de Bordes. Accra 13/6. ...
 ... Meanwhile, on our arrival here, on 4th instant we found everything in a very desolate state, wherefore we shall have to stay here for sometime yet, in order to bring everything into good order again. ...

(S J). The Danish pastor with his wife, came to visit HH, who left again after being politely received.

JUNE 20. (S J) HH decided to go for a pleasure excursion with his company to the village LABBADE, 1 mile & below our Fort. HH being accompanied by the Company's Makelaar, and a large crowd of people there and back, escorted, who on the way made themselves heard by a brave discharge of muskets.

JUNE 29. DG sick (S J).

JULY 6. (S J) the company of HH, who at day break had gone to Tessi to inspect the Lodge there, returned in evening.

JULY 14. (S J) ... Also the messengers to Akim were being looked out for daily, and HH had intended to begin his journey, ^{this day} but was begged by the Natives to remain another 8 days, for the good will of the community, as the long ~~de~~ absence had no other reason than that the whole country of AKIM had assembled to hear this embassy, for ~~their~~ their own satisfaction, and to send it back. Whereupon HH agreed to tarry for some time yet.

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JULY 20. (S J) This morning the Government boat left again to return to Elmina, and as HH had decided to begin the journey to Bercoe, and Apam overland next Tuesday 23rd (as there was no opportunity of going by the ship Leusden, through strong currents and lack of land wind) orders were therefore sent to the Commandants of those places to send the slaves here to carry the hammocks.

At midday, after long waiting, the messengers sent to AKIM came back again, with the embassy from the two principal (opperste) Caboceers, FRO FRIMPON, and BAQUENTYN, who were well received and given a lodging to rest in.

JULY 21. (S J) ... On account of ... the arrival of the people from AKIM HH changed the date of departure, and sent a letter to Elmina.

JULY 22. (S J) This morning early HH gave audience to the ambassadors from AKIM, who made the following report:- that their Principals greeted the General, and thanked him for the embassy; that they had had nothing against our Nation, but only the rumours, which had come to the ears of their Principals, of the hiring of the ASHANTIS to destroy their country; and that they had consulted together therefore, to take up arms. This, the messengers sent by the General, not only confirmed, but even testified to having seen that the people of OERS, on their arrival had already been prepared with their munitions of war. Afterwards, with the arrival of the mission from HH, they had been of quite another idea; and now clearly saw that falsehood was playing under it, since they had already observed that the Danish Governor had been in correspondence with their colleague (mede genoot) OERS, without alone, without their knowledge, and was resorting to everything to stiffen (tot Stijving) this matter. The General having hereupon asked where the rumour of the bribing of the war had arisen, received in reply, that as their Principals were assured by the embassy from HH, that nothing injurious was to be feared on the Company's part, they had orders

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Darum / frankly to declare that Caboceer OUKIJNTJA at Accra was the cause of these disturbances; that he had sent the man PATRAM to OERS to make this frivolous report, with the offer to give a large sum of money to OERS, with the request to come and make war at Accra, and entirely to exterminate the Company's Make-laar with his following, and that he, OKIJNTJA would arrange that the Commandant Camper would not fire with ball; and that they would prove this in the presence of the aforesaid OUKIJNTJA. Upon which the General adjourned to the following day.

JULY 23. (S J) To-day ^{HH} had all the Accra Chiefs come in together, as well as HH's messengers to Akim, and the ambassadors from there in order to proceed with this matter to the end, but notwithstanding that he, OUKIJNTJA was ~~so~~ sufficiently convicted (over-tuigd), outside these foreign ambassadors; he continued obstinate, and pleaded that one ought to have guarded Patram (who had sat in irons in this Fort), and pleaded his innocence. ...

JULY 24. (S J) At midday OUKIJNTJA came in, completely carried away by passion, and addressed the following to HH:-- " Did I not think so ! that it was all rascality, as 2 men from FRIMPON and ~~BOUE~~ BAQUENTYN, come to greet me and say that everything that this embassy arranged here was not ordered them, that everything is false, and they have been sent here for nothing else than to buy powder and muskets". The General did not wait at this, but had those Natives enquired after, and two at once came in, but being asked if this report, as to OUKIJNTJA, as above, was true, they replied that they did not know anything about it, and that they had only gone to OUKIJNTJA to get something to drink, and how could they have said it as these ambassadors were the usual palaver makers, and were sent from their Principals. Hereupon the General turned to OUKIJNTJA, and asked him if this was now not sufficient evidence of his rogerie (guyte stukken). But this impudent rascal replied, "It is badly wrongly understood", and turned to these innocent

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men and said in the native language, "Say yes, it is of no consequence" - (hieraan is niet gelegen). But the General, who to some extent understands the native language, hearing this had him, OUKIJNTJA, immediately put in irons, over the matter. (dit stuk)

July 25. (S J) This morning the Natives being again assembled in the hall, the General brought a careful inquiry so far that the excuses and feigned subtleties of OUKIJNTJE made little impression; as firstly, the ambassadors convicted (overtuigden) him, OUKIJNTJA, of having said to the OCRA or "Sante" of the Caboceer BAQUENTYN, who was at that time at Accra when this matter was in negotiation, "How is this! are you still here, and don't you know that the Holland General and DORCOM, who is at Elmina are bribing ASHANTI to war against your country, and that there are orders to put you in irons?". On hearing which words, this Ocra proceeded in all haste to his country. Secondly, that two Natives no less asserted in proof against him, that at the time they were staying with OERS in Akim, over some matters, they had heard and seen that 2 boys from OUKIJNTJA came to OERS, and spoke to him in the name of OUKIJNTJA thus, "We have driven DARCOM away, who has fled to Elmina with the Factor Camper; we now expect you to come and quickly, and ruin the remainder." Whereupon OERS said to these two witnesses, "Listen well to this. You are Danish, one a White's boy, the other one from Darcom; I shall therefore kill you." Hereupon the latter was at once put in irons, and OERS again spoke to the former, "Because you are a Whiteman's boy I shall keep you, and when the General ruins our country, and I march against Accra, I shall put you at the head in order to be killed first." In which state they, the witnesses remained for a long time, till OERS perceived that the driving away of Darcom was a falsehood. Whereupon he had these two called again and released them, saying, "Go to Accra, I have learnt that the defeat of Darcom is a falsehood, but I will await the war from Ashanti, and shall come myself and greet Darcom." Hereupon, the General now demanded these two boys, but it was alleged that

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they were not present, but had gone elsewhere to trade. The third point was so convincing, that OUKIJNTJA had nothing to reply to it, but to beg forgiveness and mercy on his knees at the General's feet; and it consisted in the following :- A Tapoeyer, and former servant of the deceased Danish Governor, Schfielderup, to the great astonishment of everyone, asked Oukijntja the following;:-

"Must you not admit that you are a traitor; and have you not been with the Danes at night, and at the time when the General was still Factor, and HH had had demanded from the said Dane a Native named fat (dikke) Tette, who had offended against the Hon. Coy. by carrying on prohibited trade with the Dane, and these goods being seized, sought ~~to~~ with the help of his following, to murder the white soldiers and slaves of the Hon. Coy. and who thereupon retired to the Dane. And did you not promise the Danish Governor that you will swear to be faithful to him, and from the Hollander if he would protect this fugitive; and that you offered to stay in the Holland Crom, in order to be able to do the best service to the Dane there, but that on an attack, you would then join the said Dane?" and proceeding further;:-

"And Have you not hereupon signed your name, with your followers, with the Governor, and his Factor, Borris, and laid your fingers on the Whites' book, (meaning the Bible), and sworn to your promises in my presence?" adding:-

"Did you not take it extremely amiss that the fugitive Native Tette with his following, were satisfied having panyarred a Company slave, were satisfied with cutting off his beard in a disdainful manner, saying, why did you not cut off his head, and ~~tha~~ then ^{continued to} proceeded against the Governor, Go on against the Holland Factor, and subjugate him, for he has no money to begin anything, and the Holland General is his enemy, and is seeking to ruin him".

These statements having been heard by the General, the two Councillors present, and all the Accra "hommes grandes", not without the greatest surprise, the more so as Oukijntja then came to confess; the Accra people were not only fully convinced, but also stated it frankly, by an unanimous declamation (which could be heard much

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further than the hall), that Oukijntja was a disturber of the public peace, and a traitorous rascal. Thus theascalities of the said Native being discovered, the DG. was of the opinion that such a rascal must be beheaded. (men sodanige fielt hoofd voor de voeten moest leggen), which HH, having made known to the Accras, through the interpreter, they thereupon went out, Oukijntja being afterwards put in prison again.

JULY 26. (S J) This morning at 9 o'clock, the Accra Chiefs together asked the General for an audience, which being granted, they came in, and he had them asked what their request was through the Speaker. Whereupon they, all standing up, begged the General in the most submissive manner, that he would not have Oukijntja executed, but rather condemn him in a money fine, having considered that his relations (parentagie) being subjects of the Hon. Coy. they would undoubtedly in such case immediately betake themselves (aufgeeren?) to the Dane; moreover, they, the Accras, would keep a close eye upon his further conduct and proceedings. But the proposal being of little consideration, HH let them go out, thereupon giving orders to have e have everything in readiness to proceed with the execution to-morrow morning.

JULY 27. (S J) This morning early, again appeared all the Accra grandes, accompanied by the whole kindred of the imprisoned Oukijntja, and renewed their request of yesterday with such persistent supplications that the DG. with the 2 Councillors finally resolved to accept the voluntary offer of 70 Bendas (£466-13-4.), and to release Oukijntja, and set him free (under severe threats to beware of such treacherous enterprises in the future). But the Natives not being immediately in a position to furnish the above named sum, and moreover HH being on the point of departure, he Oukijntja, handed over the principal of his relations to HH. to be pawns under HH, until the said sum was paid.

AUGUST 19. DG. arrived back at Elmina.

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NOVEMBER 28. Letter from Bercoe (Kuy1) 25/11.

... P.S. After writing (103)
this, a boy from the Makelaar

DAKOM of Accra has been here and told me that the Cabosier HOEST (sic, OERS ?) was already on the march to fight with the said Dakom. He therefore had me asked if I would send to him the Crom people here to fetch his women and goods. I have ordered the Bercoes to go thither, and they will all leave to-night. What more there is of the matter, I don't know.

DECEMBER 1. (Sun.) ag DG.de Bordes to Bercoe (Kuy1) - Instructs him to send 2 of his his best men of his garrison to Accra, to serve there till the affairs with the AKIMS are settled, when Mr Starckenbourg will return them to him.-

... Mr Starckenbourg returned to his post at Accra; his sudden departure taking place because some disputes had arisen between the AKIMS and the Accra subjects.

DECEMBER 7. Letter from Accra (Starckenbourg) 4/12. - I have found much confusion here among the Natives, some having brought their goods in safety here, and others with the Dane; OERS with his men having camped 2 hours from the Hill, without it being known what he wants to do, he having let DARCON know that he must satisfy him; who has let him know that he knows of nothing which he has outstanding with him (van niets met hem uitstaan te hebben). So one is now waiting for what he will do, no hostility having been yet employed except that OERS OER's men have taken some spirits by force out of the lodge at NINGO, and that the Dane's boys there have bravely beaten one of my boys. But, from the circumstances of the Natives, I can well see that something will happen shortly for each one is doing his best to be able to be in a state of resistance; as I believe that if OERS does not come down, it

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will then break out into a domestic (inlandsehe) war, for the Natives here say that they have lived long enough under those threats, and will therefore make an end of it, and will attack those who are continually causing them trouble; so that I cannot at present write further thereon to YH, but that last evening, quite late, I first arrived back and have not yet been able to enquire thoroughly into everything; but the Natives quite frankly say that the Dane is the person responsible for the matter, as also the Native OKEINTJE. I shall report further to YH about everything, as also what violence has been done to my lodge at NINGO, with the connivance of the Dane, as I hope within 3 or 4 days the matter will be fully disclosed. YH can be assured that everything here is in a good state and order, and nothing is lacking. ... - Thanks for hospitality received at Elmina.-

DECEMBER 16. Letter from Accra (Starekenburg) 11/12. ... I would have written to YH at once on the arrival of the boat, but since OERS has been already for 6 days on the Hill, I have therefore waited up till now to see what he will do; but as he does not come down, and only stays there to trouble the ways, and only to extort money with threats from the Natives, as he has already had it demanded from DARCON, so I cannot fail to inform YH of it so that I may be furnished with YH's orders what I must do further with the boat; as I have heard that OERS is not assisted with the proper force of his brother, to begin a formal war here, as this advance of OERS is entirely contrary to the views of his brother; but for myself I indeed wish that he might come here, the sooner the better, and depart again to his country; for in this way, all the ways are closed, and the country continually in alarm, not knowing at what hour they will be surprised, or indeed for what force he is waiting in order to come and make war on them. I have also understood that he will come marauding down below, but as I believe these are only rumours from those who would like to see me break up the lodge at NINGO, I have therefore still left there one Whiteman, and about 2 marks in goods, to await the end, although he has to endure much from the Crom people there

with the Danish Assistant who is there, when they are drunk (volgesoojen) in the evening; but after he is away then they will do every possible harm to the Lodge, and take away what strikes them and break it to pieces, but that is nothing at all, for there is neither door nor window at the lodge, and the Natives have themselves gone surety for the goods so I shall be able to find these when the affair with OERS is over; but so long as he is so close, no Native dares do anything.

(Original in 292.)

WE, the undersigned Hendr Willem Brummer, and Hendr Jansen, Assistants in the service of the General Chartered Netherlands West India Company, and stationed in its Fort Crevecoeur at Accra, declare, at the request of the Factor, Mr Jan van Starckenburgh also in the said service, governing the Fort, how true it is that on this day, the 23rd December 1737, it came to happen that the Native OKKINTJE, also under the protection of this and from childhood an inhabitant under the aforementioned Fort, was several times accused by the other subject inhabitants, because of the rascalities and treachery committed by him, and as often as he has been summoned to come in to justify himself, he has always refused to do so. So it came to pass on the above-named day and date that the subject Natives were in the Fort, and said that the AKIM, OERS, had already approached to within 5 or 6 miles, with a war force, who were about to come down for no other purpose than to come and support the abovenamed OKKINTJA in his evil intentions, namely to exterminate the other subjects. Whereupon our aforementioned Governor, in order to avoid all evil that could be caused to the loyal subjects of the Hon Company by such a "landverserver", and through his refusal to come & justify himself the presumption was strong enough that he was ~~is~~ ^{is} ~~stren~~ guilty of the matter, ordered them to go and catch him in whatever way it might be possible, and in no way to drive him away, and further to use all diligence that such a traitor did not come to escape. Whereupon the well-intentioned inhabitants proceeded outside to carry out this order. But he, having obtained information of this from someone or other, "heeft zich te weer gestelt al vegtender hand" retired ^{ed} to the Danish Fort, where he immediately obtained assistance both

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from the Natives, and from cannon fire from the above-named Danish Fort. Whereupon our Natives were obliged to ~~retire~~ stop their pursuit; without whose assistance, it had been impossible for him to escape.

Give as reason for knowledge, that they were present in the hall when the palaver took place, and have stood on the battery when the fight occurred, so that we have heard it with our ears and seen it with our eyes; therefore we know it, and if necessary are prepared to confirm the same by oath.

IN witness hereof, signed with our usual handwriting. Done in the Hon. Company's Fort Crevecœur, at Accra, this 23 December 1737.

Quod attestor,
(sgd) J.G. Mangold.

(sgd) H.W. Brummer.
" H. Jansen.

DECEMBER 26. Letter from Accra. (Starckenborg) 23/12.
... Just at this moment the first attack has taken place here, under my own Crom, and that, with the help of the people and guns of the Dane, by whom the party who had opposed this Fort, (die het tegens dit Fort had) was helped; otherwise none would have been killed, but I have only got one head. But the parties are still trying to fire bravely at each other, and expect the AKIM force down (af) also the day after to-morrow, so that much may happen yet here (nog al wat hier te doen zal comen); and it will probably last longer than what is told me here. I therefore ask YH to assist me with powder. ...

DG de Bordes to Accra (St:) - Acknes above. Will consult the Council. Seriously advises him to act as a true and watchful servant of the Company and do everything for a good defence.-

DG. de Bordes to Messrs Raams & Hobroek. It will not be unknown to you the hostilities always committed against us by the Dane, under the cloak of friendship, which however, is now openly accomplished by the Dane, as the enclosed copy letter written to us by Mr Starckenburg Factor of Accra shows. Wherefore we will not forego to make you acquainted with this, in order to have your written opinion upon the matter; as also whether you

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would approve the Dane being written to about it, or rather wait till our hands are somewhat freer. And as it appears from the letter that the troubles can still last for a considerable time, we have as a precaution, reinforced the Factor provisionally with 7 men, and 1000 lbs powder; and hope you will likewise approve the decision taken by us and the members present.

DECEMBER 29. Letter from Chama (Raams) 27/12.
 - Acknes above, with the enclosure from Factor Starckenburg of 23rd inst. from which letter I have seen the attack which has occurred between the Accra Natives and others who were helped by the people and guns of the Danes. It is to be hoped that this will be able to be verified by the Factor, when I see no difficulty in allowing the Accra subjects to act together against the Dane; but in default thereof, YH would in my opinion, be answerable for it. But in my opinion, the matter ought to be handled with the utmost circumspection by YH, as there might be further consequences, indeed even in Europe. Consequently, it would be better to write to the Dane as quickly as possible, and see what he replies to it; and meantime make such preparations (if things are as Mr Starckenburg reports), in order to let the Dane be attacked from YH's side. Therefore approves of the Factor being assisted with 7 men and 1000 lbs powder.

OCTOBER 4. Despatch. de Bordes to Amsterdam Chamber. ... I have the honour further to communicate to YHH. that on the 19th August, after having carefully inspected the leeward Factories, I returned to Elmina from Accra, after having suitably appeased the pending disputes there, and having united the Natives there among themselves; as YHH will find in the papers despatched by the ship Leusden.
 (WIC.488.)

AQUAMBO.

JUNE 10. Date of letter from From, at Quita.
 (received by DG de Bordes at Accra)
 I have just received YH's letter of
 5th instant (n o r) to which I respectfully
 reply, that it is indeed true that the AQUAMBOES
 asked me, before I was summoned to Elmina, that I
 should do what I could for them with YH, so that
 they, with your consent, might again live in their
 country, or here at Quita, under the protection of
 the Company, in peace from the vexation of the
 AKIMS, and so far as YH could move the hearts of
 the AKIM Caboceers to concord (eendracht?) with ? (102)
 the Aquamboe people. That such is indeed a big
 matter, and of great interest for the trade of the
 Hon. Company, I would have immediately have proceed-
 ed on my journey to Accra, in pursuance of your
 orders, but since there are now no Aquamboe "grandes"
 here, and I do not know their present wishes, I
 have sent a messenger to inform the Aquamboes of
 YH's views, and to await their sentiments, which I
 hope will be pleasing to YH.

JUNE 22. (S J) ... Some AQUAMBOE Caboceers
 came with their people, who had settled
 (? - zich ternedergeslagen) behind
 Accra in order to assure HH of their loyalty and
 good disposition, and sought the protection of
 the Hon. Company; adding that they were not only
 willing at all times to give proof of their sub-
 missiveness, but also (according to their custom)
 were willing to take oath upon it, and as there
 was discussion about those matters for a long time,
 so HH, for the comfort of these people, who between
 hope and fear did not know what they were doing,
 (after a good recommendation and promise) had
 them presented with spirits, whereupon, after a
 short time, they departed joyfully.

ACCRA.

(vide also under "AKIM")

JANUARY 31. (WIC 111) Despatch. de Bordes and Council, to the X.

We beg to refer to a letter written by the President to the Amsterdam Chamber on 26th June last in which is shortly related how the Danes had bribed our subjects at TESSIE to the injury of YHH, and had further begun to build forts both at Great NINGO, and in FANTE country. With reference to which we now report to YHH that their arrangements, both at TESSIE and in FANTE country, have been completely frustrated, but that at Gt NINGO, situate about 14 miles East of Accra, they have got so far as to build a small Fort with cannon; whereby they greatly inconvenience our trade at Crevecoeur.

(No 239) Martinus Francois De Bordes &c &c &c makes known that we, for the service of the Hon. Company, and the furtherance of its trade with the inhabitants of this country, have need of an experienced and suitable Makelaar, to take up service in that quality at Fort Crevecoeur; and it has appeared to us that the CABOCEER DARCON, who has already exercised this function for some time with the desired fidelity and diligence vigilance. So is it that we have appointed him, as we hereby appoint him to be our Makelaar, to serve the Company in that capacity; receiving 8 Engels Kostgeld per month. And we have given him this open letter; ordering all, therefore, to recognise him, DARCON, as such.

Thus done and granted by the undersigned President this 6th March 1737.

(sgd) M.F. de Bordes.

(Attestation Clause).

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JANUARY 5. Minutes of Council (8). ... On the recommendation of Factor & Councillor Camper, at Accra, it was decided to remove the Lodge from under Accra, and to make it an independent Lodge, placing From in charge of it.

JANUARY 31. Despatch (WIC 111) from de Bordes & Council to the X.
- Refer to the Resolution of 5th inst with reference to Quita.

JUNE 23. (S J) Received letter from Quita (n o r)

JULY 9. (S J) The verbal reports which came in some days ago that DAGHOME was marching on to make war against the POPO and QUITA peoples, caused all to look out carefully for the Barque "Vrouw Johanna" which had left Elmina laden with munitions of war and merchandise for Quita, but now lay at Apam to fake in corn for that place; but as she didn't appear, a message was sent to her by canoe, to come here first

JULY 12. (S J) The barque having arrived yesterday, she was laden with corn, dried fish and other provisions, and left for Quita.

JULY 17. (S J. No 190). This afternoon was received news by letter from the Assistant, Jan Gobert, at TESSI, that the sub-factor From, at QUITA (according to the rumours heard by him), after a nine days siege by the Dahomes, one of his batteries had fallen in thro' the heavy firing. Whereupon those inhuman barbarians had carried the fort by storm and made themselves masters of it; wherefore Mr From, finding himself now in their hands, and seeing it was impossible to escape by any means, had with the powder still in stock, blown himself up with the rejoicing plunder-seeking victors in order by so doing to escape (what he certainly feared) unfair treatment from these degenerate men. By which act it is to be hoped that this rabble will be deprived of the desire ever to proceed to such decisions again in the future. But in order to obtain definite news, a Coy slave was despatched thither by the Genl, to learn as much as possible of the "demences".

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JULY 21. (S J) To-day an English barque arrived here, which confirmed the previously noted misfortune of Quita; adding that sub-factor From was in the hands of the Dahomes and had been carried off by them a prisoner; and that these plunderers intended to come down. On account of these incoming reports, as well as the arrival of the people from Akim, HH changed the date of his departure, and sent a letter to Elmina.

JULY 23. (El. Journal) Received letter from DG. de Bordes at Accra. 21/7. The sad verbal reports which came to our ears some days ago from the Natives, that Dahomey had overmastered the Fort Quita, was confirmed to us to-day by the coming up of an English barque; and that not only had the Fort been blown up but also that the Whites stationed there had been massacred; as also that the Dahomey had summoned (ontboden) all canoes to come across the river. And as this rumour has aroused a great consternation among these people, and one must certainly expect their coming here shortly, and all the peoples to leeward are already in flight, you will therefore, in order to put this Castle in a state to hold out against the siege of the aforesaid robber, send hither as quickly as possible, such provisions &c by the boat (which shall be provided by the Baas with some small guns (stukjes) for keeping the beach clear) as in the enclosed requisition. You will also order the "Baas" to have so much cask work got ready as is possible, and send it down with water, by the large canoes; as also 2 carpenters, some 3 & 4 pounder rolling-horses (rolpaarden) and a good quantity of nails (spijkers), as the gun-carriages, and rolling horses here are old. ... It now clearly appears, intends to do nothing but murder and robbery; and he is to be regarded as nothing but a Barbarian. We shall therefore do everything possible to here to subjugate him; our idea, which is not unfounded, being that as AQUAMBOE is living in close alliance with this marauder, the scheme is to defeat the ACCRAS, and then to make war on the AKIMS, in order thus as free owners (vrije besitters) to be able again to settle in AQUAMBOE. In addition to which, that ASHANTI is probably indeed in the pivot (in't spil) as seeing that nothing is

there
Dahomey

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to be got from AKIM, since FANTE (Fontyn) are held bound to the side of the AKIMS, and will not allow the defeat of the same. From the foregoing, you can now sufficiently judge that we shall be obliged to stay at this place for some time yet; meanwhile we commend you to God, and hope that everything at yours is in a desirable situation. ...

JULY 28. (S J) The slave sent to Quita, arrived, accompanied by some of the Natives who have lived there, who likewise confirmed the previous narrative about Quita, but with this difference; that the Sub-factor From had been enticed out of his Lodge by those barbarians with soft words, as they sent him a present on the pretext of "making" a palaver with him, relying upon which, From had gone outside, and they had then put him in irons. The Whites in the Fort, hearing of this deed, decided to share the fate of their Commandant, and voluntarily surrendered into the hands of the Dahomes; except one soldier, who with a Tajoeyer and 3 or 4 Natives, after they had gone out shut the door; and afterwards, when this plundering Nation attacked the Lodge, they were driven back three times. But the enemy, knowing the weakness of the place, allowed those inside no time to prepare the guns for the fourth time, but climbed into the Lodge. Whereupon this soldier (as already related) had had the factory blown up with the remaining powder. ...

AUGUST 1. (S J) ... In the evening it was reported to HH that the Dahomes, who had betaken themselves by canoes over the river of POPO, had been totally defeated by the ACCRAS (?) (who first cut off their path and "met een" destroyed their canoes to prevent their flight back); and the Whites captured by them had been released, except the Sub-factor From whose brains had been beaten in with a cudgel, by a Sergeant of the plunderers (as he saw no outlet for escape). The defeated and captured "escort" of the Dahomes was calculated at 13,000 men at least.

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AUGUST 3. (S J) HH left for Bercoe by hammock overland at daybreak, with his company, after having put everything in order, and sent the boat "Delmina Galley" to QUITA with orders to the quartermaster to try and get possession of the Whites and of the Company's goods remaining there. ...

AUGUST 5. (Elmina Journal). Received letter from DG.de Bordes at Accra. 2/8. - Acknes receipt of goods sent by Barovius- which God be praised will not, according to the reports come in, ~~wi~~ now be required here, especially the victuals, which however, can remain here, till a boat can take them in. The reports, then, were (and entirely not uncertain) that the Dahomese have been totally defeated by the Accras, indeed, in such a way that the survivors left have all been taken prisoners; and on the side of the ACCRAS also were no ~~sa~~ small number slain. In this victory the ACCRAS have also got possession of the Company's servants, and a part of the plundered goods again, as they had us told last evening; and it grieved us also very much to hear, that at that time, a Sergeant of the murderous people, who was keeping guard over the Sub-factor From, seeing no deliverance, beat in his brains with a cudgel, before he could be rescued. The victory which the ACCRAS gained here, was because the river between FIDA and POPO, in this rainy season, was not only full but flooded; and making use of ~~their~~ this opportunity, they captured the small canoes lying there, and so cut them off from the rear, so that the Dahomese could get nowhere.

SEPTEMBER 24. Circular letter, from DG.de Bordes to Messrs Raams (Chama); Hobroek (Axim); and Worst (Cormantijn). - He has received a letter from Mr Starckenburg at Accra, from which the following is a passage:-
 "... The Danish Governor has already taken possession of Quita, and Whites and goods have already been sent there; and I have not yet, up to date, heard of the boat, but that it is still lying ~~there~~ before Quita, and still await further news. "

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On which we desire your advice as soon as possible, and what you consider ought to be done in the matter; the more so as we have never abandoned that post, nor were driven out of it by the inhabitants but still have possession, as is to be seen from the enclosed copy (i e, Agreement of 1st October 1732.)

SEPTEMBER 25. Letter from Cormantyn (Worst) 24/9.
Acknes rect of above Circular. -
It is indisputable that the Hon.

Company, from that time (i e. after the Agreement with the Chiefs), remained master of that place, & no foreign Nation can dispute that right. - He therefore considers that the Company's rights at Quita should be maintained to the utmost against the Danish, or any other Nation, whoever might wish to dispute them; and that a post should be made there again as soon as it is possible, and the Danes driven away as quickly as possible. - ...

SEPTEMBER 25. Letter from Chama (Raams). 24/9.
- Acknes receipt of above Circular. -
- In view of the Agreement, he considers that the ~~honour~~ honour of the Company, as well as trade would be too much injured if the said post was not maintained; but it were to be wished that Mr Starckenburg had expressed himself more fully in what way the Danish Governor had taken possession there and with whom he had entered into an agreement; and he thinks that he (S/) should be asked to report more fully thereon.

...

OCTOBER 1. Letter from Axim (Hobroek). 27/9....
- Acknes receipt of above Circular. -
I cannot understand how the Danish Governor can presume on such a matter since I see an Agreement between the Company and the people at Quita, and I consider it necessary to lodge a protest with the Governor over such an infraction, and then, if he will not listen to it, to make him, the Governor, or his people depart "perforce" from that place, if also it was true, that YH was pleased to place there only 2 or 3 servants with 2 or 3 Marks in merchandise at a time, to see what designs the King of Daghomey might sometime have against the Company; and if the King of Daghomey kept quiet,

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still more merchandise could be sent there again from time to time to Quita, if it were seen that things were on a more secure footing. ...

OCTOBER 4. Despatch de Bordes to Amsterdam (WIC Chamber. (read at Assembly of X, 488) 23/10/138.).

As regards the Company's Fort at QUITA, it has, to our inexpressable regret, been ruined by the invasion of the Dahomeys, who, under appearance of friendship, & that they had nothing against the Hon. Company, succeeded in getting him (From?) out of the Fort, and compelled him, in an unheard of barbarous manner, to make the other Whites come out, who were all immediately put in irons; which cruel treatment being no sooner seen by some canoemen left in the Fort, than they let in (loste binnen) a great number of the Dahomeys, and at the same time took the desperate decision to set fire to the powder, whereby they together with their enemies were blown up; the Fort thus becoming a heap of ruins. The only consolation that we have, however, in this lamentable occurrence, is that the united ACCRAS have fallen upon these plunderers, and totally defeated them, yes indeed, of the 13,000 Dahomean men, not a single one was able to escape; and these conquerors have had me assured that they have recaptured and secured most of the Company's effects. This is as much as I have, so far, been able to learn; but as most of the Company's servants (except the late Commandant From and two others, who were massacred) were saved by the ACCRAS, we will not fail closely to interrogate them about the true circumstances of such a sad occurrence, of which I will ~~not fail~~ make report by the first opportunity. ...

OCTOBER 4. (WIC 111. fo. 297.) Declaration, made at Elmina, and signed by the soldier Jan Stanmarck, describing the events at the attack on the Fort at Quita by the Dahomeys. (For complete copy, see page 138 a.)

QUITA.

(WIC.111.)

fo.297.

Declaration by the soldier
Johan Joost Steirmark.

That the General had, by letter from Accra, summoned up ~~fre~~ the Commandant at QUITA, B.From,; but From had replied that he dare not risk it, on account of the approach of the D'ahomeese army.

That he, From, had thereupon enquired from the ACCRASE Natives under his Fort, what their intention might be (in case he were attacked), and whether they were inclined to assist him; and they had thereupon solemnly promised and sworn to do so.

That at the same time, an AFLOHOEZE Native, named Antony, had come to From, and had strongly advised him quickly to take flight, as in case of attack, he could not possibly withstand the force which was coming down.

That From had refused this, by saying that he could not possibly answer for that, but, on the contrary, must hold out as long as possible.

That all the ACCRASE Natives, living under the Fort, had secretly fled by night, the day before the arrival of the Dahomeese Natives; and with them the chief servant (groote jongen) of From, named Cooij, now staying here.

That at the further approach of the Dahomeese, a Company slave, Oele (being a canoeman) as well as another of From's boys, named Otto, a brother of DARCON, had also fled.

That when the aforesaid Dahommeese had approached close near, the Commandant had sent a Company slave outside, to ask them if they came as friends; and they had thereupon replied that they came as friends, and by no means intended, nor also had orders, to injure him or his people.

That a party of them had thereupon approached to under the Fort, and by waving their hats or caps intimated so much, as if they wished to march past, and requested permission to do so; and the Commandant had therefore had objected to have them fired on, as he judged that they could not be prevented passing elsewhere, as it could in some measure be understood from them that they were seeking for a certain ASJEMBO, being a Native Caboecer at

QUITA.

Little POPO, who had previously affronted them, and was now on an island in the Volta river.

That, meantime, they had surrounded the whole Fort, and made themselves masters of the pigs & goats which were running out, which they immediately cut to pieces, and prepared for food.

That the garrison, seeing this, had tried to urge the Commandant to fire, as this did not look like friendship.

But that he had replied that it did not matter, if they only left the Company's effects and servants within the Fort in peace, and it might also well be that they were hungry after such a long march.

That the Commandant had thereupon sent someone first to point out the unreasonableness of this act; and further to request that they would all the same, overlook his cattle.

That they had thereupon replied that as regards the animals the men could not very well be checked in such circumstances of hunger, but that the cattle had run away to a Crom called by them AGRA, but by the Whites ACON, which they would send back.

That the Commandant had further had the Commander of the army requested to come in and speak with him, but he refused for the reason that possibly some of his followers might force their way in also, and cause some disorder.

That he, the Commandant, had thereupon requested that then someone else might come in who could do so without followers, and speak with him about the reasons for their coming and what they desired.

That thereupon four Dahomeese had come in, who had assured the Commandant that they had no evil intention against the Whites, which was also forbidden them by their King, on penalty of death, to demand anything from them, but indeed to accept what-ever they might offer them voluntarily.

That they, being thereupon asked what they then desired, replied that they were hungry, and sought for corn; but that the Commandant had replied that he was not supplied with it, but if they liked Whites' food he could then put some by for them, and also had them given 4 anckers spirits, a small

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small keg butter, and a keg flour, with which they went out.

That, thereupon, others had come again, & likewise, as their comrades, had asked for something, to whom the Commandant had had given 4 kelders anise; after which they had promised to depart the next day, and that he would give them something more.

That the following day, some of them had come in again, who were asked by the Commandant why they had not departed as promised, to which they replied that they will do so as soon as he, Commandant, would write a letter to the King for them, reporting that the before-mentioned ASIAMBO, whom they sought, was not there there, but had retired; and also if he would send a present to the King, that would be an act of courtesy.

Whereupon he sent out, for the King, some Chitzen, Lemeniassen, Boulangs, and Deekens, of which the deponent does not know the number; but that they sent back the Boulangs, and Deekens, as these were too bad to bring to their master; and the Commandant had thereupon excused himself as having no better goods, but promised he would give them some spirits in their place if they would depart which they again promised they would do the next day, and would then come in the early morning to fetch the letter referred to.

That thereupon, the following night about 2 o'clock under cover of the darkness, they had dug a large hole under and through the wall of the soldiers' room, and thereby caused the greater part of it to fall in, and fell down upon some of the diggers, who thereupon making a great shouting, had alarmed the garrison, but one had perceived none of importance, besides the diggers (who could not be seen through the darkness); and a boy being thereupon sent outside by the Commandant to ask the Commander what this meant; he then had reply that he did not know by whom this had been done but that it might possibly have been some who, being being driven by hunger, had imagined that they would find some food or victuals of the Whitemen there; and that to show his peaceful intentions, he offered to have all of them beheaded (if one could point them out); likewise ordering it to be cried, by beat

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of the drum, in their manner, that noone, whoever he might be, must presume to molest the Whites in the least, nor hinder their free passage in and out.

That they had further very strongly had the Commandant asked to be willing to go outside to make merry with them for a little, and then likewise, to compose the letter for the King; he being assured by three of the Dahomeese, who understood the windward-coast language, that not the least harm should be done him.

That the Commandt had thereupon consulted the Garrison, and having asked their opinion, they all unanimously decided that he ought not to go as one could never trust them.

That afterwards, the Natives sent in having gone out, came in a second time, and with the Commandt, the Sergeant, and an Englishman named Capt'n Birchall, went into the hall, and after having spoken together there for some time, the Commandant in the same company as before, came again on to the battery to the men, and again proposed to go outside; to which they replied that he, as Commandt, ought to know, but they could not find it good.

But that the Sergeant as well as Birchall having voted for going out,

That thereupon was again proposed by the Garrison that in case he Commandt, had already decided to go outside, that then one ought at least to keep as pawn the 4 Dahomeese who were inside, for so long, in order that if any harm might happen to him, one could take reprisals on them.

But that they as before, having again gone to the hall, and spoken together again, the Commandant again came up to the Garrison, and said that neither he nor the other two considered it necessary to keep those Natives inside, but that he would take them with him.

That he had further ordered the men to obey the Sergeant as their Commandant in his absence, and in no way (happen what might) surrender the Fort to the Dahomeese but defend themselves, to the last man.

As also, that if he sent them written order to send one thing or another outside, they would have to make no difficulty about obeying it but on the other hand to have the shower of it immediately followed.

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That he, in going out, had said to the Englishman that it were better that he remained inside until he had him invited, and had first seen what they might intend with him; but that if it turned out badly with him, he would have him begged to remain inside, and with the rest, defend themselves against the enemy.

That he, the Commandant, thereupon went out, with the Englishman's boys, who shortly afterwards came in again, and told him that he could come without fear, as there was nothing to be afraid of.

That he having thereupon gone out, and having, with From eaten and drunk a little with the Dahomeese, as he the Englishman afterwards reported to the deponent, they both wished to return to the Fort, with their boys; but they were all detained, and put in irons.

That they within the Fort, having waited till 3 o'clock without anyone coming back (notwithstanding that the Commandant had already gone out at 9 o'clock in the morning) he deponent, was advised to slip a flask of spirits through the hole which had previously been made at night in the wall (which had been stopped up as far as possible with boxes and chests, but was not closed up so much that one could not see through it) to a Dahomeese boy and to request him, through one of the Company's slaves named Sodon who could speak the Dahomeese language and whom he, deponent, had with him, to go quickly and see what had happened to the Whites, and then bring reply, which he promised: and after an hour's absence came back with the report that they had been put in irons, and that they inside the Fort must take heed to fire on the Dahomeese, or that otherwise they would cut off the heads of the persons aforementioned.

That he, deponent, had thereupon done his best to persuade the Sergeant to open fire, in case they might sometimes hit the Commander of the Dahomeese (whose "Kiepersol" - palanquin? - they could see), and so take some revenge "etc".

But all was in vain, as the Sergeant sustained that it was impossible with seven Whites most of whom, including himself, were indisposed, to defend themselves against such a crowd; and that therefore one must not embitter them.

That they thereupon keeping quiet, some Dahomeese had come in the darkness to undermine the walls, a second time; but that they, the Whites, thereupon preparing some hand grenades, and throwing them here and there, with burning fuses, the diggers had retired.

Whereupon the Sergeant who was sick attempted nothing, and they, as it was the Natives who wanted to fight (), considered it best to inform the Commandt of it, by letter, and to know his intentions, and whether it were best to blow up the Fort.

To which the Commandt let them know that he & the men should keep quiet, and that he, Commandt, would see about doing his best to come to an agreement with the Natives. Half-an-hour later came a note from the Commandt to give goods to the value of 18 man slaves for his ransom, which the Sergeant did. An hour-and-a-half later came from the Commandt another note with order to give more goods to the value of 18 man slaves and that the Natives had released him from the hand cuffs; which goods being sent out, an hour afterwards came for the third time a note to deliver goods for 18 man-slaves, as before, for the ransom of the boys; and that the Sergeant should take care to bury these notes in a small box in the earth. Upon which followed another note that the Natives wished to have all the powder and the muskets which also were given, except about 50 muskets, which the men had hidden on the battery, as well as five large kegs powder in the Commandt's bedroom ~~which~~ were covered with bedding and clothes so that they could be seen by noone. At last the Sergeant received a note that he and all the other Whites should come out, and that then the Natives (seeing this courtesy) and the Commandant would return with them into the Fort.

Whereupon the Whites went out, leaving 5 canoemen in the Fort, with orders that if the Natives overpowered the Fort to set fire to the powder. The Whites on coming to the Caboceer who was outside, were courteously received; but shortly afterwards were all bound hand and foot with rope; and the soldier Ramsbergen, together with him, deponent, were led away far into the bushes there fastened

to a stake in a hut, but that they brought the Sergeant to Commandt From; and so all the rest were divided among the 4 principal Caboceers.

That they both (namely Ramsbergen and deponent) were released from the stake the next morning, their feet were untied and they were brought out again; there under the guard of the Dahomeese, they could see the Fort and observed that the canoemen who remained inside, were firing off the ~~canoe~~ guns, and that the Dahomeese who had stood outside, were forcing their way in in order (as they thought) to steal the stock; but that they had shortly afterwards seen that the whole Fort, with the canoemen and Dahomeese, in it was blown up.

That they had then been bound again, hand and foot, so that they could scarcely stir, and meantime the other Dahomeese went to the place of the Fort in order to carry off everything that was not burnt, and to dig up the tusks etc which had been buried.

That they had remained there till the fifth day after the blowing up of the Fort, in the same situation as before, and without food or drink except some bad water; that the deponent then found opportunity to speak to the late Commandt From and to find him in the very worst state, as also to tell him that he, deponent, had heard that they wished to carry him and the other Whites to leeward, to give him another Fort there; but he could not see that this was true from the present circumstances.

That they were afterwards brought to AFLAHOE, and having remained there 2 days, were conveyed to Little POPO. There, some Dahomeese had gone inland to fetch corn, and were driven away by other Natives, who fired on them (they being able to see them from a distance because of the flats), but returned with corn enough, but nevertheless without giving the Whites anything more than they had given them before.

That he deponent, not being able to endure this misery any longer, and having got hold of a small knife, the following night released himself from his bonds, and took to flight to the Crom OCOIJ, of a certain ACCRA man named AFFORRI, who immediately asked him how it was with the Dahomeese army, and where it was.

That he had thereupon reported that he had left them in a very bad state, suffering from hunger and badly armed.

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That he, AFFORRI, had at once let his cousin, ASJEMBO know this, who with his and ^{further} CREPEESE men besides; having risen, surrounded the Dahomeese, and on the sixth day after his flight, had totally defeated them without one of the 13,000 which they were strong, escaping.

That after the battle, ASJEMBO, having found the Englishman and five other Whites living, he gave the former his liberty in order to come to the Crom of AFFORRI, where the deponent was; and coming there said to him that he had orders from From that he should show him where the papers &c lay buried at Quita.

But that he, deponent, had thereupon replied that he knew nothing about it; but the Englishman replied that From had himself said that he deponent had with his own hands made the hole in which the aforesaid documents were to be buried preserved, and had concealed them in it.

That he deponent, had replied that even if he had done so, he was not therefore obliged to hand them over to him (if they were found again) without special authority from his Commandant, and asked him whether he had such an order. That the Englishman had replied yes, but that he had written that order himself by request, as From had taken his writing materials with him before he was massacred by the Dahomeese (which statement the deponent did not believe as he could show no writing from From): as also that From had ordered him that all the gold that was found there, including a gold watch, should be divided between them both. (Summary):-

- That deponent had waited suspected that statement, and waited till the Englishman was sick, and went by night to the place where From's papers lay, and dug them up (having previously returned to Quita), to dry and clean them; but unfortunately had been seen by a Native, who brought them to the Caboecer of Quita, ALBI.-

- That he was called by ALBI and was asked if there was any gold besides the papers. He replied no. - ...

- That at deponent's request, he gave him a kelder to put the papers in. -

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- The same day the Holl: boat, sent to Quita, arrived there, but the quartermaster Abraham, being in great haste to go to AFFORRI, deponent had no opportunity to ship what was found.-
- Meantime, the Englishmen had sent a letter to the Dane at ATTA ... who at once came to Quita, bringing some spirits of which he gave some to ALBI, and also spoke for a long time with the Englishman.-
- The deponent was then seized by ALBI who demanded the return of the gold found; and on denial he was bound hand and foot.-
- Pressed by ALBI and suffering great pain, he at last told that the gold and watch would be found in the Sergeant's hut.-
- He was then released, and brought to the place of the blown-up Fort, where he found the Englishman and the Dane busy digging, with a servant and slave. They greeted him with abuse, calling him and the Hollanders swine.-
- He asked them what they were doing there, and said he would report it to the General; about whom they then uttered vulgar abuse. ... -
- They then dug at the place of the Sergeant's hut, and found the watch, some gold fetiches, blood corals, and conte-de-terre, belonging to the Sergeant's ~~negress~~ - *negro woman*.
- The Englishman Captain seized the watch; the other things were divided, part being given to deponent, who gave it back to the Sergeant's negress. ... -
- The Englishman, hearing that ASJAMBO wished to seize him and send him up to Elmina secretly fled with his vessel to an English warship. -
- Deponent, enquiring for the papers, was told the Dane had them; but who, on being asked, denied it and said the Englishman had torn them up.-
- Afterwards deponent went by canoe to ATTA, where the Danes had a Lodge and from there departed by on foot to Accra.-
- Deponent also declared that among the papers was a note of hand for 80 large ankers spirits, and 29 oz. gold which the Dane owed From.-
- And also that From had sent a boy named Eidi, (son of OCCAINTIE, and a pawn of From's) to the

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Dane at ATTA, with letter and cane; who had detained them, and the boy hearing of the war at Quita, had fled to Acra.

...

(sgd. Original sigr) Jan. Jn. Steinmarck.

Countersigned by Gerrit Westerhoud, Sergeant.
& Jan David Holm, mason. as being a true declaration.

Actum. Elmina 4th December (Xber) 1737.
Before (sgd) F. Barovius. and P. B. Verscheuren.

In the presence of,
(sgd) H. L. Smit.
1st Clerk.

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NOVEMBER 15. Despatch. de Bordes to Amsterdam (WIC Chamber. (Per ship Leusden via 488) Surinam. Read in Assembly of X 23/10/39.). Although in my last (of 4 Oct.) I made mention of making further report about the sad and melancholy (chagrinante) loss of the Hon. Company's small Fort at QUITA. I must, although unwillingly, now still fail to fulfil them, as so far very few men have come back from there, and they are also, thro' the hardships endured, sick and not in a state to give a proper account of their experiences; besides which, the rest of the servants are expected daily from QUITA, when they will be jointly interrogated. But as some days must elapse before these men come up, and the Company's ship cannot wait, but is now ready, I will with the Council, send an exact report by the ship "Helena".

DECEMBER 19. Minutes of Council.(8).
 HH. also explained the present situation at QUITA, giving it for consideration what measures ought now to be taken in the circumstances concerning our late possession at that place; as we had been driven from there, not on our own motion, but by the hostile invasion of the Dahomenas and has been usurped and taken possession of by the Danes, without our consent, in contravention of all international law, not only, but contrary to the harmony which has existed between them and us.

It was resolved, 1stly, to write to the present Danish Governor, ad interim, asking for satisfaction for the wrong done; and 2ndly, to accept the offer of the Caboceer ASJEMBO, of Littâ POPO, to establish a trading lodge there, where he would allow no other Nation, and to send two servants thither with goods. ... -

DECEMBER 24. Towards evening departed in accordance with the Resolution of Council, dd 19th inst., to Accra, the Upper-factor, Jacobus Elet-as also Assistant Stanilaus Kohlier- provided with instructions, as appear in the Instruction Book under the above date. (No 238. Tje instructions were for him & Asst. Brunner to proceed with goods to Accra, and then to Caboceer ASSIANBO, at Little POPO, to make

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a Lodge there, in accordance with the Caboceer's invitation.) Further in pursuance of the same Resolution, a letter was written to the Danish Governor, as follows:-

We have learnt, not without surprise, that YH has been able to find it good to take possession at QUITA, in so far as YH has established a place of residence for your servants there, although it could not have been unknown to YH, that that place has been occupied by our Company for a long time; but also that the Caboceers and people have bound themselves by an Agreement dated 1 October 1732. In addition to which, the place has not been wantonly abandoned or broken up by us, nor was that our intention; but, on the contrary, we were driven away from there by the hostile invasion of the Dahomeys, and the pitiful massacre of our Company's servants by them, as is known to all the world. But we could never, through this misfortune and injury, be brought to the idea that the Company should be in the least prejudiced in its old right of possession, much less to have lost it; the more so as the total defeat of the Dahomese by the there surrounding peoples, has given us complete access to repair the ruined affairs. We will not therefore neglect to represent to YH that such a step as YH has been pleased to take is entirely irregular and unlawful, and cannot be considered otherwise than as a violent usurpation, contrary to all international law, and especially subversant to the cultivation of the harmony which has existed between YH and us. We will none the less hope and also expect that you will afford us complete satisfaction. ...

GOLD MINING.

- JANUARY 31. Despatch. de Bordes & Council to (WIC
the X. 111.)
- As to minerals, they refer to what
they wrote on 31 May last (that the first step
was to send out some men who understood the work.).
Now they have received the crushing mill (? krets-
molen) - Noone on the Coast has any knowledge of
gold-bearing soil (goud rijke aarde) ...&c &c....
- APRIL -. Despatch. de Bordes & Council to
the X. (111). Ackne receipt of X's
despatch of 17 Oct. 1736, on 2 Feb.
... .. As to minerals, they refer to the above
despatch. -
-

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CAPE COAST.

- MARCH 23. Letter from Cape Coast Castle, (Tinker
& Cope). 12/3. Reporting the death
of one of the Chief Agents, and Warehouse
keeper, Mr Esson, on 9th inst. o.s.
- NOVEMBER 8. Letter from Cape Coast Castle .
(John Cope) 28/10. Reports the
death of John Tinker, and his suc-
cession, in his place.
-

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- JANUARY 31. Despatch. de Bordes & Council, (WIC to the X. 111)
All questions among the subject Natives here, have been settled, as is shown in our Resolution of 23 September 1736. ...
- APRIL 19. Letter to Hollandia (Coeijmans). A long letter from DG de Bordes, about lime juice and the way to prepare it. -
- MAY 6. Minutes of Council (8). de Bordes reported the arrival of despatches, by the ship "Duynvlied", appointing him to the full status of Director General. De Bordes was then publicly installed in office, with the customary taking of oath, and other ceremonies.
- JUNE 30. Despatch (copy). De Bordes & Council to the X. - Further as to the mis- (WIC conduct of Fiscal van Rijk; with a 111) mass of enclosures on the subject. -
- JULY 31. Letter from Barovius at Elmina, to DG. de Bordes, at Accra. :- I have the honour to inform YH that it was reported to me yesterday, at 4 pm. that the Makelaar, ABOCAN, had died. I have delayed making a formal report of it to YH until to-day, as I supposed they might sometime begin some hostilities in the Crom, and then to inform YH thereof at the same time; but everything is still very quiet up to to-day.
- AUGUST 19. The DG. and his company returned to the Castle this morning early (from his visit to Accra, Bercoe &c).
- AUGUST 25. (102). DG de Bordes wrote to the Captain of the English warship, lying at Annemboe, inviting him to be present at the celebration of the capture and seizure of our Chief Castle, from the hands of the Portuguese in the year 1637, to be held on the 29th inst. A similar invitation was sent to the English Agents at Cape Coast.
- AUGUST 29. In the morning, the gate of this Castle remained closed, and all the bells were

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were rung from 5.30, till 6 o'clock. After which, the military fired a salute with musquets, upon which all the cannon on the battery, at Coenraadsburg, and St Jago, and on all the ships lying here were fired. At 8 o'clock, all the "gequalificeerd" and the servants came up to pay their compliments and congratulations to HH. on the Z 100 years possession of the Castle; after which morning breakfast, 3 tables coffee and preserves, at 3 tables.

About 11 o'clock, Mr Tymevel, the 3rd Agent of the English Royal African Company, and the Dr Secretary, Mr Crichton, arrived, who asked excuse for the absence of the other 2 Agents, who were prevented by business. At 2 o'clock, a dinner at the invitation of HH. Much gun firing and toasts; after which the rest of the day and a part of the evening (voornacht) was spent in all gaily gaiety.

AUGUST 30. ... And as everyone was still very fatigued on account of attending the the rejoicings of yesterday, all the writing offices remained closed, so that one could rest properly and so to-morrow, take up their work again properly with fresh zeal.

OCTOBER 4. (WIC 488.) Despatch. de Bordes to Amsterdam Chamber. ... As regards trade, I beg to refer YHH to mine of 30th June, as no remarkable change has occurred since.

OCTOBER 5. The Danish Governor sends DG. "13,000 agten or 101 Mk. 4 oz. 4 eng. gold" for transmission home.

OCTOBER 11. ... Also came all the Minase Caboceers into this Fort, bringing with them a Native named Assiantefoe, whom they accused of having done to death, by Fetish, the Makelaar ABOCAN, and various Natives. Wherefore they asked the General that Assiantefoe might be confined in this Fort, and further enquiry made into the matter.

(Note. The Journal, in 102, ends with the 31st October 1737.)

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NOVEMBER 15. Despatch. de Bordes to Amsterdam Chamber. -- Contains a long paragraph about freetraders; with correspondence about the ~~fr~~ Zeeland freetrader "Africaan Galley".--

NOVEMBER 19. (103). It being a beautiful day, the General went to the garden with some "gequalificeerd" gentlemen, and held a review of the subjects; they making up a number of about 4,000 armed men.- Returned to the Fort in evening.

Muster Roll. 30 October 1737.

(Enclosure to Despatch 14 April 1738. WIC 111)

Elmina & St Jago.	109	Chama.	9
Axim.	14	Commany.	9
Hollandia.	9	Moure.	9
Accoda.	4	Cormantyn.	13
Boutry.	10000	Apam.	9
Taccorary.	10000	Bercoe.	9
Sacconde.	10000	Accra.	27
	Total, Gold Coast.		242
Pattackerie, 12.	Benyn, 2.		14
On 2 ships, 1 Barque, 1 Boat.			42.
	Total		<u>298.</u>

(The above is a summary only.)

(End of 1737.)

(Note. The Journal for 1738 - 103 - ends
on 31 October.)

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JANUARY 3. Letter from Accra (Starckenburg)
30/12/37. On the 23rd instant I
had the honour to communicate to YH
the fight between these Crom Natives; since which
time nothing remarkable has happened. But this
is to inform YH of the action of the Dane. When
these Natives, on my order, attacked OKEINTJE, he
retired fighting, to the Danish Fort; but the
Danish Natives, seeing that he could not with-
stand this force, hastened to his assistance with
all their force, yes, indeed, even to the Danish Gov-
ernors' boys; and these not being able to help, he
began to fire on these Crom Natives, with his can-
non. ... I cannot understand what reason he has
to assist a rebellious subject of the Holland Com-
pany, in such a manner.- I need not speak of the
disobedience of OKEINTJE, as YH is for the most
part acquainted with it.- Since I have been here,
he has always shown himself to be rebellious, &
never comes in when called upon to clear himself,
but replied that he had nothing to do with me; of
which he has also given sufficient information,
as when the other Crom people, when they heard that
the AKIM man, OERS, was coming down, brought their
goods for safe custody into my Fort; but he, on the
contrary, sent his to the Danish Fort. ... Indeed,
he went to the Danish Fort himself, at night time,
when he thought that noone would see him; what to
do, I don't know, but this gave reason enough for
suspicion, the more so as I was told that he would
let OERS come into the Crom, as a friend, and then
indeed find DARCON, if he would pay him paid
as much as this affair has now already cost him
and PATRAM. I presume that this accusation was
false, wherefore (he) did not come in to clear
himself; but on the contrary, to retire to a for-
eign Nation and at once to get assistance, is suf-
ficient evidence, in my opinion, that they must
have intended some evil together. ...

JANUARY 11. (Vide page 147)

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JANUARY 18. De Bordes to Accra (Starckenburg) - Acknes above, and advises him to act only on the defensive. -

JANUARY 20. Letter from Accra (Starckenburg).
 16 Jan. Yesterday the people here fought bravely again; OKEINTJE being helped by about 3 Quarters from OERS, as also from the Crows LABBEDE, ~~TESJE~~ TESJE, and NINGO, - which forces, being added to the Danish Natives, made a larger party than I had thought, the more so, as none here had the least news of the assistance from OERS, but could well believe it, from the stout defiance. These Natives, having marched out, were driven back to before the gate of my Fort, when I thought it was my time, for I could no longer endure the gleaming of the Danish flag in my garden. I therefore welcomed them with 3 or 4 cannon shot, whereby some arms and legs came to be lost, so that they had quickly to retire again, and the Natives here, being assisted with a hundred boys whom I had in the Fort, armed, they took to flight, so that the victory remained entirely on this side; the chief of OKEINTJE's men being killed in this fight. And to-day, it is told me that OERS, in order not to break the promises he had made to OKEINTJE, sent these men to his assistance, with orders to return as soon as they had fought for him, once; so that I do not think believe he will venture to come down himself, as it is not unknown to him that (on his coming) there will be no lack of assistance of men here; and his idea of coming here with a in a coaxing manner (met een soet lijntje) is also fruitless as he has refused to give me his brother as pawn. Yesterday, therefore, I had his messengers, who came to tell me that he would come, or that I should send some Crom Natives to meet him halfway, in order to discuss (handhaven) the affair of OKEINTJE with them, driven out of the Fort; and had him told that, in such a manner, I will expect no more messengers from him; but that if he wished to, he must come down himself. The AKIM men who yesterday fought for him, have not departed according to their orders but are detained by OKEINTJE, who and he has sent another good present to OERS, with the request that, if he did will not come down himself, he should at least send some more men to assist; and since these can be here to-morrow, one

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must therefore await what will become of it; "dog geen haar die vreugt nog", for OERS must now either now shortly come down again or depart again for his country. ...

JANUARY 11. Letter from Elet, at Accra. - Reports that it daily comes to his ears that OUKYNTJE is no longer protected by the Dane. - That he sees a chance of proceeding to leeward; and as OUKYNTJE, both on his own account and on behalf of EIJKEMA, is his biggest debtor, he therefore asks if he may arrest him.-

JANUARY 18. Letter to Mr Boris, Danish Governor. ... - Askshim to have OUKYNTJE arrested, for the debts he owes.-

De Bordes to Accra (Elet). In reply to above, he has asked the Danish Governor's assistance.

JANUARY 26. Letter from Accra (Starckenburg). 21/1. - Nothing further has happened, except that OERS came down to the beach this morning so I am waiting from hour to hour what he will undertake and hope shortly to see an end to this business, -

FEBRUARY 1. Letter from Accra (Starckenburg). 29/1. On the 21st, I informed YH that OERS had arrived on the beach, and this is to inform YH. how he has acted since. OERS, having arrived under the Danish Fort, and being welcomed by cannon there, has kept me busy for 2 or 3 days by sending messengers, but not one of them brought a satisfactory message. I could not therefore trust him, as it was not unknown to me that the whole matter, from the beginning, was undertaken with falsehood, or treachery; for his real intention has been to come and make some "progresse" here, in a knavish manner, with the help of the Accra (sic) Natives. But, God be thanked, this has been ward-ed off. This matter, now standing thus, would possibly have been continued still longer by his prevarication, for since I had all my subjects in the Fort, so that there was nothing for him but an empty Crom, and he dared not attack the Fort as his force was not strong enough; and I had had him told that I was not ignorant that he had come down as an enemy,

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for not only had his people servd to assist OKEINTJE but that he himself, on his arrival under the Danish Fort, had sworn that he will attack me; for which reason I also could not let him be fetched by DARCON (as he claimed). While we were thus in palaver, to and fro, chance willed it that I was honoured by YH's letter of 18th instant, with which was a letter to the Danish Governor. This letter I sent by an Akim man, as the last letter to the Danish Governor from YH. was also handed over by an English Native; not daring at this time to send any servant. After being away about 4 hours, the letter was sent back to me, but I had it brought there again by a slave, and it was accepted. Some days afterwards it was reported to me that the Danish Governor had read this letter in the presence of OERS, and OKEINTJE, and interpreted to them in the following manner:- That YH claimed from him, Danish Governor, OERS and OKEINTJE, to be handed over in irons. Whereupon OERS had the head cut off of the Akim man who had first brought the letter. What further evil intentions he has, I don't know; but that night, when walking round the ramarts, I heard mutterings among the people of some treachery, -- as a result of which, and of suspicion, he sent the Sergeant away to Apem. -- ... and I also have in irons the Tapoeyerin of the Sergeant, as OKEINTJE is her brother. -- After all this had passed and become known (rugbaar), the Akim, OERS, decamped "vrij schilijker" than he had come, the principal reason of it being, I believe, because he became aware of the noise of other arms, in the bush, but a rumour is indeed current that he will come down again with a larger force within 8 days: which I am awaiting with resignation. - Will observe HH's instructions of 18th. - I ... I hope YH will not take it amiss that I have not yet sent the required attestations, ... but for 5 days and nights, while OERS has been under the Dane, I have had to be on my legs everywhere, so that I should not be surprised by treachery. ...

FEBRUARY 6. Letter from Xborg (Boris) 30/1.
 -He cannot give up
 OKANJA, as this might have other

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consequences, and I will not mix myself up in them: as he says he was driven from Holland Accra by force and did not absent himself voluntarily. → He, OKANJE, says he has given Elet sufficient pawns for the debt.-

FEBRUARY 22. Letter from Accra (Starckenburg) 15/2. ... As regards the boat, I will keep it a few days longer, to see what turn events take, for OERS has not retired further than the Hill, and the ways are closed so fast, that I cannot get to know the least news of his doings, nor also of the Lodges down below; so that, in order not to be surprised or brought in to any danger, it must be seen to for some days yet, till I have definite news where he is, and what he intends to do. At present my Fort is not indeed blockaded, but the whole country is as good as closed. I have had to disband all the Natives in my service, since the departure of OERS, as no longer being able to bear the heavy cost, and also not knowing what view YH would take of it. Everything possible has been resorted to in order to defeat the undertakings of OERS, in which I have so far succeeded that he has not got the least advantage over me or over the subject Natives here: but he has had to retire, so far with damage. But he has given out that he will wait for so long until the aforementioned force, which has lain in the bush here to his disadvantage, was away, and he would then return. - If he does, I am ready and hope for a good result, as to continue to live in this state comes very hard.- Asks for powder, as much was used in the three attacks.-

MARCH 4. (Original in No.292.)

We, the undersigned Hendrik Jansen Assistant, Dirck Hoes and Balthus Heere soldiers all in the service of the Hon. Chert, Neth. WIC. stationed in the Hon. Company's Fort Crevecoeur at Accra, declare at the request of the Factor Mr Jan van Starckenborg, also in the same service and governing the said Fort Crevecoeur, how true it is that after the departure of the Akim, OERS, we were sent by the aforementioned

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Governor by canoe, with merchandise, to TESJE, with orders to carry on trade in the Hon. Company's Lodge there, as before.

On our arrival here, we were warned by the Natives to depart at once again, as OKIJNTJE, now residing under the Danish Fort, would not allow us to come and establish here again and to prosecute trade. We replied to them that we were not aware that OKIJNTJE was in a position to prevent it, as we were in the Hon. Company's Crom and Lodge; we were not inclined therefore to decamp again, but to await his enterprise. But they urgently prayed that then at we would at least send away the canoe, and the Blacks we had with us, as on the coming of OKIJNTJE'S men, they would not be excused, but would have to ~~fff~~ suffer for it with their heads. On this account, we then resolved to despatch the canoe, and it had scarcely departed than we saw a crowd of armed men coming down upon us about 2-2,000 2 -300, at a guess, who asked us, in the name of the said OKIJNTA, what we came here to do. We replied to them that we had taken possession again of the Hon. Company's territory and were disposed to carry on trade as before (for some time held up by the war); also, what motive their master had to have us asked this, as it was outside his province (department). Whereupon they retorted in a very forceful manner, that we must make ready to depart, as their master would not hear of (niet verstant) that the Hollanders established themselves here again. This occurrence we considered it necessary to report to Mr Starckenborg illico, adding the request to send us his orders how we should act in consequence thereof; and for that purpose, despatched a slave with a letter to that gentleman. But, after the lapse of some time, he returned, and on his arrival said that the LABEEDÉ people had refused to allow him to pass, and he had been greeted by them in such a way with sticks that he had had to take to his heels, and showed us his body as evidence.

And as we came to understand besides, that a slave sent by Mr Starckenborg to come here, had likewise been so treated, and that the said Natives

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would cut off all approach to us, the first Deponent therefore resolved to go in person to Accra to make report of all that had occurred; taking with him the attestation, the contents of which the Deponents are prepared, if such is required, to confirm with solemn oaths.

DONE in the Honourable Company's Fort aforementioned, the 4th March, 1738.

Quod attestator,
(sgd) J.G. Mangold.

(sgd) H. Jansen.
(sgd) Dirk Hoes.
(sgd) Balthus Heere.

MARCH 5. Letter from Accra (Starckenburg). 26/2.
... The King of AKIM, named BAQUENTEIN, has sent messengers to me, in his name and in the name of Caboceer FRIMFON, with request that I would do my best, with them, to open the ways for trade, and make them safe, because of the panyarring of the FANTIJNS, as they are disposed to trade and not to follow the bad example of their brother OERS, and that they want to have nothing whatever to do with his affairs, nor to show him the least assistance. So now I am doing my best to open again the old Akim way through AQUAMBO; to which I hope Providence will be pleased to give his blessing, so that the Company may again enjoy some profit from this Factory. OERS is indeed still on the Hill, but I hear nothing of his intentions; and as all assistance is denied him, I am now sufficiently secured on that side, and firmly believe that he will depart for his country within a few days. ... OKFINTJE is still under the Danish Fort, but now it is very quiet on either side, as the one still lives in hopes that OERS will come once again, and the other is but lying on the look-out, until he is away. If I am not deceived, I believe that there are many, Whites and Blacks, who wish that they had not begun the game.

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MARCH 6. Minutes of Council (8).
 -- With regard to Starckenburg's letters
 from Accra, from 7th December to 5th March,
 about the ill-natured conduct of the Danish Govern-
 or, since the Akim, OERS, came down to fight our sub-
 jects, it was decided, in view of the action that
 might be taken in ~~Europe~~, Europe, to await definite
 proofs of this before taking any decided action ag-
 ainst the Danish Governor. And as the AKIMS had
 since returned to their country, and the Company was
 rid of them, and its hands were somewhat freer, it
 was decided not to make any protest, but to ask the
 Directors for their instructions what action to
 take. --

(Note. These minutes were signed by de
 Bordes, Barovius, Raems, Hobroek,
 and Verscheuren. Subsequent Councils
 consisted only of de Bordes, Hobroek,
 and Carstares (a new apptmt to Council),
 owing to the DG's differences with Bar:
 Raems, and Versch:.)

MARCH 6. (Original in No.292.)

We the undersigned Jan Kuylema and Hendrk
 Jansen Assistants in the service of the Gen. Chart.
 Neth. WIC., and statio-ned in the Hon. Company's Fort
 Crevecoeur at Accra, declare on the requisition of
 Mr Jan van Starckenburg, Governor in the said Fort,
 how true it is that the AKIM Makelaar (sent) by the
 King BAQUENTYN, and Caboceer PRIMFON, on his arrival
 here, after greetings from his Principals, said he
 had orders in their name to request Mr Starckenburg
 to apply all energy, as well as them, to open the
 ways, and to make them safe against the panyarring
 of the FANTYNS; as they were disposed to connect up
 (aanbinden) the trade again with the Hon. Company,
 and felt great displeasure at the evil conduct of
 their younger brother OERS. Mr Starckenburg then
 sent the aforesaid Makelaar under the Danish Fort,
 to ask OKINTJE the reason why he injured the trade
 of the Hon Company, and exercised all his energies
 to hinder the same. The aforesaid Makelaar, on
 his return to the said gentleman, said that to the
 above-named questions, he had got reply from OKINTJE,

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that he would not only protect the country from the Danish Fort as far down as to QUITA, but also would in no way tolerate any trade being driven in that district for the Hon. Company. Giving as reasons for knowledge that we were present in person, and heard when the Akim Makelaar returned with this message, and are therefore prepared, if necessary, to confirm it with solemn oath.

In witness whereof, signed with our usual signatures. DONE in the Honourable Company's Fort afnmd, the 6th March 1738.

Quod attestor.

(sgd) J. Kuylema.

(sgd) J. G. Mangold.

(sgd) H. Jansen.

MARCH 14. Letter from Accra (Starckenburg). 8/3.
 Up till now nothing remarkable has happened of which to inform YH; but that the Natives here are in some measure preparing for war. The reasons for it are that when it began to come somewhat to a cessation of hostilities, and the Akim, OERS, was away, I therefore sought to cultivate trade, especially as inducement for it was given me by the King of Akim. For these reasons I had the Lodge at TESSIE again established, as the traders pass more under the leeward Crows than under the Forts: but as soon as my canoe with merchandise was unloaded there, OKEINTJE sent 200 armed men there, and had the Assistant Janson told that he must leave there as he could not allow the Hollanders Company to trade from the Danish Fort as far as to Quita, and that if I had anything to sell I could do it from my Fort; but that he would look after the traders there; and he has also beaten back the Company Slaves who came from me, and from Tessie with letters. The Assistant Janson therefore, since he could get no news from me, nor I from him, decided to pass along the way overland; which he did without meeting with any harm. I thereupon communicated this to my subjects, who asked me to let them fetch the goods from Tesjæ, when they would take satisfaction for it, as they would never permit it, as after the AQUAMBO war, nothing remained for the Dane but his Fort, and now, having already made himself master of NINGO, ADAÏ, and QUITA, there only lacks TESSIE in order to make himself master of the whole of the leeward beach when we, here,

QUITA.

would be entirely cut off from the traders. Therefore they all resolved as they were prepared, to open that passage by force, as they considered they had more ~~feer~~ power over (macht op) the leeward Crooms than any one, since AMOE, and DARCON, with the help of the Holl- and Comany, have fought for their liberty (vrij ge-vochten); so I hope within 3-4 days to see what will come of it. The AKIM Makelaar, who is here, went to him (sic, meaning Okeintje?) and asked by whose authority he did such, to which he replied, of himself; and that he would protect the beach from the Danish Fort to Quita. The other Natives who have not yet fallen in~~w~~ with him (meegevallen) he compels by force, and is keeping all the forces together under the Danish Fort, so that they are now on either side equally strong, and holds the ways so strongly that I can get noone down below, overland.

MARCH 28. DG. de Bordes to Accra (Starckenborg). - Acknes his three letters of 15. 26. Feb., and 8 March. - - The attestations against the Sergeant are not sufficient to convict him, and he was acquitted by the Council. - - Concerning OERS, about his disgraceful deviation (afwijken), and that he has not been able to gain the least advantage over our subjects, we have indeed predicted, since it is known to us that this war-captain (veldheer) has nothing else in view than to rob and plunder, and when he sees no chance of that, he will avoid the fire as much as possible. ... With regard to the letter of 26th, it is very satisfactory to us to see that the King of Akim, named BAQUENTYIN, in his own name and that of Caboecer FRIMPON, has sent messengers to you to open again the ways to trade, and that they do not intend to follow the bad example of their brother OERS. You must therefore have recourse to all means to open again the ~~die~~ old Akim way through AQUAMBO; and fully assure them that it was on account of it being spread abroad that I would hire a war against them that I, at that time, came to yours; and that everything was false was admitted (gedaan) in my presence; so that they can finally live all the more assured that we are trying to do nothing else than to trade peaceably and quietly with them, for the welfare of the Hon. Comany. ... As regards OKIJNTJE, we order you to take careful heed of his conduct, and

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to keep a watchful eye on that rascal; and we consider it would be no small honour for you, if you could become master of him, even were it by means of OERS himself if he were by some means to be brought to reason; and to which you should employ every expedient (but not to trust him) to make him incline again towards the Company. We also share your views that it may well be that there are many Whites and Blacks who wish they had never begun the game, since they had not expected such a polite reception of OERS, and we feel also that that war-captain (veldheer) was so well treated this time, that he will have no desire to come again quickly.

As regards the fact that the subject Natives at yours were in some measure preparing for war, you must just let them go on, and only attempt to carry on with trade; for we have already got news from the Dane that he has abandoned QUITA, and placed it at our disposal, as he is convinced not only that this place belongs to us, but that our subjects Natives have, by right of arms, "vrij gevocht" the whole leeward coast. For the rest, we expect vigilance from you, that you will employ every means for the honour of the Company, the prosperity of trade, and the opening of the ways, and try to get hold of OKIJNTJE, as he is the author of all the disturbances.

APRIL 7. Letter from Accra (Starckenburg). 28/3.
... The subjects here (according to my letter of 8th instant), four days ago marched out to open the ways to the leeward Croms, which they were hindered from doing by OKIJNTJE. They therefore came through the bush to Labbede, where they found noone, nor at Tesje, as OKIJNTJE, having got news of this rising, had fetched them altogether under the Danish Fort, and thus with the combined force to prevent sought to prevent them passing and overmastering the above named Crom, where they fought bravely against each other yesterday, and the day before. But these subjects kept the field, and continually drove them back as far as their Crom, where they would have remained free, if they had not had the foresight to make a wall all round the whole Crom, with a tower with cannon, newly made by the Dane behind the Crom which much hindered them, as from it and from

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the Fort they fired heavily upon them; but they fought their way through twice, passed along the usual way, burnt Labbade, and so returned to rest awhile, as they couldn't stay longer for want of food; but those Crows will have been so much troubled that they will quickly submit again, when the embarrassment of OKEINTJE, will first really begin. ...

APRIL 14. Despatch. (WIC. 111.) (copy per "Helena!")
De Bordes to the X. Having had the pleasure, in my letter of 30th June last year, to inform YHH of my journey undertaken to Accra with promises, on my return, to make close report of all that occurred during my presence at that Factory, I shall now try to discharge them with all promptitude.

I have the honour, then, first to report to YHH that on my arrival there, I not only heard murmurings generally that the man OKIJNTJE, one of our subjects, as well as the man Patram, had, in an unheard-of manner, incited the large District of AKIM against the Holland Nation, but that these two rascals had even secretly combined with the Danish Governor to have our subjects there formally subdued by the aforementioned people, for which purpose they had availed themselves of an entirely fictitious find (vondt), namely, that they have not hesitated to have the Akim Headchiefs (Opperhoofden) assured and intimidated, by the express despatch of the said Patram, that the Holland General with the Makelaar BACON DARCON, had already had the ASHANTIS hired to exterminate the AKIMS, by means of war, and entirely to ruin their country. Wherefore also, when this mission had come to the ears of the Factor, Camer, he had at once had this Patram put in irons; but a little while afterwards, "door lossigheid gedreven" had released him again, and the man then took refuge with the Danish Governor, who took him under his protection.

Although this malicious rumour came from Natives, I however considered it extremely necessary there to despatch some of my servants to the District AKIM, and to provide them with presents for FRIMPON, BAQUENTYN, and the War-captain OERS, with strict orders to meet those Caboccers on my behalf: to ask the reasons of the breaking off of their trade with our Company; and further not to

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leave unattempted to disabuse them as far as possible the false tales of OKIJNTJA and Patram.

These my messengers, after being away a considerable time, at last came back, accompanied by an embassy from the two first-named Rulers or Chiefs (Regenten, of Hoofden) of the great District AKIM, who, after greetings from their Principals, assured me that they had now altered their opinion, as they now clearly observed that there was nothing in this than falsehood. Whereupon being asked (geadvanceert) by me where the spreading abroad of the bribery of a war by means of the Ashanti, came from, these Akim envoys asserted that they had orders frankly to declare that the aforementioned OKIJNTJE was the cause of these disturbances, and to that end (as the rumour ran as I have already said) had sent down the man Patram.

Hereupon, OKIJNTJA being now called in by me, these ambassadors persisted in their statement in the presence of the Accra Chiefs; and although OKIJNTJA was sufficiently convicted by many others, his obstinacy was so great that he dared to plead his innocence, to the surprise of all those present; and it even came to this that he undertook, directly under my eyes, palpable rascalities, and unheard of lies (maar even daartoe quam, om onder mijn oogen direct tastbare schelmstukken en ongehoorde leugentaal stoutmoedig te ondernemen); which with which report I will ... respectfully refer YHH to the Diary kept during my journey ... and will only here shortly say that I thereupon had this rogue put in irons, and had also intended to have him decapitated (hem 't hoofd voor de voeten te leggen) as an example to others; but as I was daily troubled with incessant and urgent prayers, as is often customary among the Natives, I took the resolution, with the advice of my two Counsellors who were with me, to release him, provided he paid a penalty of 70 Bendas, or 17 Marks 4 oz gold, for which, owing to the shortness of time, he has handed over to me his nearest blood-relatives in pledge. And as soon as this sum is paid, I shall have the honour to bring it to the credit of the Company's chest, as I consider that it is highly equitable that the Company, whose trade at Accra has suffered so much through the underhand enterprise of this rascal, receives back this little as compensation.

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Since my departure from there, the AKIM war-captain (veldheer) OERS, (who only did it for booty-die het maar om buyt te doen was-) however came down with a force, and having conjoined with the Danish subjects and the said OUKELINTJE, who had immediately retired to the Danish Governor, several times attacked, with armed force, the Company's subjects under the "signaal" of a Danish flag; but were no less bravely repulsed by them, being so supported by our cannon, there, that the aforesaid war-captain, after a short stay, had the retreat sounded, and retired into the interior. So that one has great hopes that the Company's trade at Accra will increase; because the two principal Chiefs of AKIM, FRIMPON and BANQUENTYN, have made known to the Commandant of Accra that the conduct of their youngest brother the war-captain, OERS, is very displeasing to them, and that they have not the least part in it, and therefore request that the ways may be opened and safeguarded again, in order to be able to connect up afresh, the trade with the Holland Nation. Thus far sound the advices from out those countries, which I hope will shortly be followed by an effective reconciliation between the AKIMS and us; to which I shall leave no amicable means unattempted. -- Hopes his actions will be approved.--

APRIL 14. Despatch. (Copy. WIC 111). de Bordes & Council, to the X. ... -- Further as to the conduct of the Danish Govt at Accra, when the AKIM war-captain came down to subdue our subjects.-- It is even said that he instigated it with a considerable sum of money.-- And since they cannot conceive that he would of his own accord spend so much money, they suspect he must have had secret orders from his principals; -- and quote the passage in their despatch of 31 Jan. last year, (vide under "Accra" 1737.) - ... They ask for orders how to act in the circumstances.-

APRIL 17. Letter from Accra (Starckenburg) 8/4.
 - Reports the Auditor's arrival on 5th.
 } Reports that the Assistant Jansen has been assaulted by the Danish Natives, and his boys sent into the Danish Fort.- The subject Natives went out to take revenge; but the Danish Natives

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stared behind their walls and refused to join battle. - Asks how he is to act now.- ... My servant who has been to Akim will come here to-morrow, as he has let me know to-day, bringing with him some armed men from the King of Akim, in order, with his help, again to establish the Lodges down below: I hope it will have a good result. ... - He doesn't give up hope of getting OKEINTJE, dead or alive.- The ASSINE & ASINNESE Quarter, and DARKON, cannot be accused of the least disloyalty, but the rest have acquitted themselves but badly; but since everything now is public and discovered, I do not doubt therefore that YH will shortly get satisfactory news. ...

De Bordes to Accra (Starckenburg) - Acknes above.- We recommend you in no way to concern yourself with the acts of the subjects on either side, but let them proceed as they think good. We will write you again in a few days. ...

MAY 5. Letter from Accra (Starckenburg) 3/5.
- Reports that the Dane has sent away by ~~one~~ of his ships one of Jansen's boys who were panyarred; and so not only continues to protect OKEINTJE, but also gives protection to all the Company's guilty subjects. Asks for leave to come to Elmina to make verbal report of affairs.

De Bordes to Accra (Starckenburg). - Acknes above.- Gives him permission to ^{leave to} Elmina, so we can give you our views verbally.-

JUNE 13. Letter from Accra (Starckenburg).
11/6. - Reports his arrival there. and thanks DG. for his kindness at Elmina.- Encloses some attestations.- On my return, I found the sword-bearer sent by the King of AKIM still here, who came to tell me, on behalf of his Principals, that he was sent to tell OKEINTJE again, to stop his unfounded claim to the leeward Crows, and to leave unmolested the servants of the Holland Company who were sent there to do trade, or otherwise that he, the King of AKIM, would regard him, OKEINTJE, as his enemy, and let him feel his

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displeasure over it. To which OKEINTJE has replied that he will wait for three years or so, in which he can consider what he will do; but that provisionally, the first Hollander White, whom he comes to find again in one of the leeward Crows, (die het met hem eens zyn) he will have smashed (capot maken) without mercy, and that they will not get out of his hands so easily as the Assistant Jansen once escaped. Upon which the King of AKIM has had me asked for 25 Bendas of powder and muskets, for which he binds himself to give teach OKEINTJE a lesson for his big talk (syn groot spreken te verleeren), and that he will make me complete master of the leeward beach again. Whereupon I have resolved to give this sum, and hope it will now be brought to an end, and render such a public enemy incapable of carrying out his evil intentions, for there is no hope of trade here before the leeward coast is again brought under the Company; and I believe that this is the reason why OKEINTJE is so strongly protected by the Dans, as he is now having a good trade there. But I hope it will not last long, as all the Hill people, to whom I have also sent presents, are also with these subjects, opposing the public disturber of the country. - Hopes his action will be approved. -

JULY 16. Letter from Starckenburg at TEMMA, 10/7. ... OKEINTJE is by no means keeping quiet but is making every movement to commit further hostilities against the Hon. Company; and robs it of its trade by stopping the ways, whereby the Danish Governor prospers very well and would gladly see these troubles continue, by which I am not only completely exhausted in order only to close (sluiten) his daily undertakings, but also thereby come to win nothing; so that such a post as this, if it continues, would be against the interests of the Company. For although I still have a good force at Accra, yet the whole leeward country remains open for him, "en word er voor een enkele reys doorgetrokken", then they remain under the Danish Fort. ... I have therefore here to make an end of this matter, having myself settled at TEMMA, and there had a fort stronghold thrown up, letting the Accra parties keep a watchful eye upon each other. The

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principal reason for my coming here has been that about 14 days ago the Danish Governor proceeded overland to NINGO, and through the people with him greatly intimidated the Natives of that (this?) little Crom, and Whites, so that the former went into the bush; whereupon he has gone boasting of being a mighty man, and on his return much vilified this Caboceer ... and thses Natives are again much encouraged by my coming, seeing they were not abandoned. ... The King of AKIM has had me assured that he will come down within 14 days, or send a force to make OKEINTJE alter his tone.

JULY 29. Letter from Accra (van Starckenburg)
- Chiefly about a Danish deserter soldier, whom he refused to give up before receiving the DG's orders, and whom he wished to take into his service.-

AUGUST 4. Letter from Accra (v.S.). 30/7. - Reports that 2 of his soldiers have deserted to the Danish Fort.-

AUGUST 10 (?). de Bordes to Accra (v.S.). ...
Instructs him to arrange for exchange of deserters.-

SEPTEMBER 12. Letter from Accra (v Starck:) 9/9.
The Accra Caboceers have just come in, who report to me that the whole AKIM force is ~~in~~ on the march hither, without it being known what this signifies. According to report, the King himself is with it, as also the war-captain OERS. I have certainly heard for some time that the King of AKIM would send some people against the rebel OKEINTJE; but having begun the march so suddenly, I don't know what to think of it, and am therefore having everything brought into readiness again.

SEPTEMBER 17. Letter from Bercoe (Kuyt). 15/9.
Four or five days ago, Caboceers OERS, and VRIMPON, came into AGONNA, which Natives took to flight, and betook themselves to the FANTYNS. Whereupon he, OERS, at once sent his sword-bearer under escort of 40 muskets, to the English Factor at SIMPA, with a present of 2 slaves and a boy, and 3 ps gold, with the request that he,

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OERS, might come under his Fort. This, the Englishman has allowed, and sent him a flag with 10 ankers spirits, and with the offer of his Fort where he can make his stay. This, the FANTYNS take very much amiss and have demanded the said people from the Englishman, which he has refused, and they were sheltered in his Fort; whom the FANTYNS will, to all appearance, fetch out of it by force, and they will least of all give passage to the AKIMS. I am of the opinion that it is only done in order to attack Accra from this side; which most of the Natives also think. The FANTYNS have placed themselves in all readiness (staed) to make war on him, and to-day are lying all in the bush to await him. The Fort here is surrounded on all sides by FANTYNS so that here everything is in an uproar. He, namely the Englishman, has chased my and Mangold's boys out of his Crom; but, for my part, I have Natives in it, who bring me report twice daily of what is happening. I am placing myself in a state of resistance, at least as far as possible, with my Crom people, who show themselves very diligent about it. - Asks for muskets, powder, and water.-

SEPTEMBER 23. Letter from Bercoe (Kuy1). 20/9.

- Asks for the assistance requested in his last letter as soon as possible- as according to what the Natives say the FANTYNS will fight against the ACKIMS one Monday; for they have required my Crom people to come to ASSIN, to assist them in the war. This I have refused the FANTYNS as the Bercoe people are subjects of the Hon. Company, and must therefore protect the Fort. The Bercoes have also promised me that they will not do so, for if the AKIMS whose force is very large, should come here, the prospect here is very bad, with a garrison of only 5 men, 2 of whom are sick. ... The ACKIMS to-day are lying quite close by here, in a Crom called Petter (?P-).

Letter from Accra (v. Starck:). 20/9. ... Regarding the coming down of the AKIMS, I cannot tell YH anything, but that they have approached to AGONNA, and despoiled that place, whereby all the Natives who live between here and Bercoe both on the beach and inland have fled and gone further into FANTYN; so that here all communication and supplies are prevented, which may cause a famine; and it is

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to be feared that if they will come down as enemies from that side, this place will be in great danger; but I will hope for the best. . . .

SEPTEMBER 23. Minutes of Council. (8). de Bordes, Hobroek. Carstares. -- The letters of the 20th September, from the Commandants of Bercoe and Accra, with reference to AKIM, were read, - But the Commandants did not report what the real object of this visit to AGONNA, by the Akims actually was; but it appeared that OERS, having failed in his first attack on the Company's subjects, and having had to retire, was still persisting in his evil intentions against us. - And as it appeared that the Danish Governor was still, as before, supporting and assisting the AKIMS, - it was resolved to send a ship with men and ammunition to reinforce the Forts of Accra and Bercoe. - ...

OCTOBER 10. Letter from Accra (v. Starck): 7/10. ... Regarding the AKIMS, nothing else has happened but that they have come back again out of AGONNA, and now lie here in AQUAMBO; and the King has sent here for DARCON, and the other subjects, representing that he will settle everything, to bring this country into peace & quiet and to procure the passage through of trade; but, since those he sent ("Borgh") was not sufficient, so I have not let them go. But I can well observe that his search (soeken) is not hostile, but much rather his powerlessness to begin anything against one of all the Forts, so that his aim will not be otherwise than to proceed to his country again for his master's interest. . . .

OCTOBER 21. Letter from Accra (v. S.) 19/10. - Reports that thro' the mediation of the new English Chief, he has begun to enter into friendly relations with the Danish Govr. - ...

(NOTE. The Journal for 1738 (103) ends on 31. Oct.; and there is no Journal, nor correspondence for 1739.)

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JANUARY 3. (103) Letter from Danish Governor, (Boris). Xborg.30/12/37. - Has received de Bordes's letter with great surprise.- "I do not see what right YH's Company has to that place(Quita) more than other nations. I believe we traded there before the Hollanders had any thought of establishing a Lodge there. Further, if YH has any claim on the place, please to address yourself to the Natives who have broken faith (according to the Agreement or treaty made in December 1732). I enter into engagements, as is my duty, where I can presume to find any profit for my Company; which can in no way be regarded as a violation of the professed friendship for our Nation. Of this, YH has given me an example, since one of YH's Company's servants is stationed at NINGO, which place lawfully belongs to us; and I have not shown you the least hostility, although YH publicly, in the presence of Mr Jorgensen, declared that our Company's servants would pay with not less than their heads, if YH could catch them. ... YH. thinks to usurp all places on the Coast where you have not the least more right than other nations. ... But, before I received your letter, I had the Whites removed from QUITA, as I did not find that I got the least profit from them. ...

JANUARY 18. De Bordes to Danish Governor (Boris). - Acknes above.- As regards the passage in his letter (underlined), it is not a question of who first traded there; but that the Natives entered into a formal Agreement with the Holl. Company. - And as regards applying to the Natives, they have not been unfaithful, but only succumbed to the superior forces of an enemy. ... -As regards NINGO; the alleged threats; and the Holl.usurpation of the whole coast he (de Bordes) will only say that, the 1st is no part of the present dispute; the 2nd is a great misunderstanding on the part of Mr Jorgensen; and there is no evidence whatever as to the 3rd. ...

QUITA.

FEBRUARY 6. Letter from Xborg (Boris) 30/1.
 - Acknes above.- As possession was taken in ignorance of the Agreement, and at the urgent request of the Natives, there was no breach of friendship.

MARCH 6. (8) Minutes of Council. - The Dir.-Gen. de Bordes in formed the Council that in pursuance of the Resolution of 19 December last, he had, under date 24 Dec. last he had written to the Danish Governor about his taking possession at QUITA, with such insistence, that the Danish Governor, according to his letter of 30 December, had abandoned and broken up that place. It being therefore now again secured for the Company, HH pointed out to the members that as one had not only received a good quantity of tuske but also that the indigo cultivation there had so far been brought to perfection by the massacred Commandant B. From, that a sample had already been sent to the "Heeren Majores" in June last year, which cultivation would certainly, in course of time, tend to the profit of the Hon. Company. HH. therefore put it to the members for consideration, whether anything further should be undertaken there, or whether one should first await the report of Messrs Kohlis and Baummer, about the wars and disturbances raging in that country, so as to proceed with greater security. It was decided to hold QUITA for the Company; but to await the report to consider what further should be done there in the Company's interests. -

APRIL 14. Despatch. (Copy. WIC. 111.). DG. de Bordes & Council to the X. - They refer to the DG's letter to the Amsterdam Chamber, of 4 Oct. last year, about the destruction of the Company's Lodge, and the calamity which had befallen the Company's servants at QUITA. - The Dir. Gen. has since had the Whites, - who had hardly escaped out of the hands of the Dahomeys and had proceeded hither from there - interrogated, whose report they now despatch to their HH. (vide Steinmarck's Declaration of 4/12/37. sub dato.) - They report that the Danish Governor, after taking the opportunity of the massacre of the Whites at Quita, to take possession there, has now abandoned it. -

GOLD MINING.

SEPTEMBER 17. Despatch. (WIC.111). de Bordes & Council, to the X. - Ackne receipt off the X's despatch of 21st Sept. last year, on the 4th June. We will do everything possible to carry out diligently YHH's orders concerning the discovery of minerals.

SEPTEMBER - (sic). Letter. (WIC.488.) From Jonas Schnaek (Director Bergwerker), to Amsterdam Chamber. Elmina, - Sept 1738. (Enclosure to de Bordes's and Councils' despatch of 17 Sept. 1738). - Reports that he is working a mine in FETOE country, about a mile from Elmina; in depth more than four times a man's height; and another in the General's garden, behind the garden house in it. But, so far, in both cases, has discovered nothing but a few loose stones, some of an agate nature. - The two miners are becoming insolent, and behaving badly.-

Christianborg.

JANUARY 3. Letter from Accra. (Starckenburg) 30/i2/37. Reports the ranyarring (and release) of a soldier coming from TESSIE, by the Danes, who was brought into the Castle. -- And the illtreatment of the soldier at NINGO, by the Danish Makelaar, Dikje, and the Danish servants & Natives there.- . . .

SEPTEMBER 17. Despatch. to the X. (ut supra). We have noted YHH's recommendation, about the Danish Nation.

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FEBRUARY 15. (103). To-day one saw all the grand-
es, from the village here, assemble
before the Castle, in order to adjust
the differences which arise from olden times (van
ouds) lurked among the Quarters, and to unite them
into one body, in order all the better to be able
to withstand the FONTAINSE force (magt) by which
they are threatened; which being carried out, they
drank oath in confirmation of the mutual alliance
(conjugeeing). ...

APRIL 14. Despatch (WIC.111.). de Bordes to X.
... .. Reports on the re-
pairs carried out at Elmina Castle;
and now being done at the key of Elmina, vizt-
Coenraadsburg, on St Jago Hill. ... Congrat-
ulates the Directors on the centenary of the cap-
ture of St George.

AUGUST 11. This morning were discovered, to the
East of the Hill, St Jago, the ANAMA-
BOE FONTEYNEN, and to the West, the
GREAT COMMANY, and ABREMOE people, having at their
head a certain FONTEYN man, being a blood rela-
tive of the Makelaar TETTI, who was sent to Amer-
ica, who came to attack our subjects; but they
were so bravely received by them, that they were
obliged to retire, after losing various of the
heads, to take to their heels. These troubles
arose because the aforesaid FONTEYN, as a blood
relative of the aforesaid TETTI, claimed that his
"nagelaten" goods should be handed over to him
(hem inhandigt), but which the Elminas absolutely
refused, as being a matter which had long been
settled.

AUGUST 23. These subjects, having got some dis-
pute, were seen to go out and fire up-
on each other; which disturbance was
however ended again this afternoon.

SEPTEMBER 17. Despatch. (WIC.111.). de Bordes &
Council, to the X. - They ackne
receipt, on 4 June, of the X's
Despatch of 21 Sept, last year. (Not in Guinea
Archive. ? in WIC.55 ?) They deal at

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length with many points connected with the Company's business, raised in the despatch from the X.- ... We have likewise received YHHs' secret despatch, opened in Council. ... We will promptly comply with the contents of that despatch, and not allow anyone of the Romish religion to be elected henceforth as Councillor. ...

A certain Native from FANTYN country, being a blood relative of the deported (verzonde) Make-laar, in the hopes of getting a large booty, has succeeded in getting to his devotion the GREAT COMMANIES, and ABREMOES, afterwards attempted to formulate a new claim against the Elminas, relating to the "nagelaten" goods of the aforementioned TEKKI. But as this matter was publicly ventilated and settled in the former Direction, the Elminas would not listen to this fraudulent claim, nor have anything to do with him. Wherefore this man, after having for a long time robbed the Elminas about it, finally formally attacked our Elmina subjects, with his above-named allies, being supported by the ANAMABOE FANTYNS, who also with the above-named object, gave out that they had been insulted by our subjects. But they were so received in such a manner by the Elminas that they took to their heels, at the cost of many of their heads. Since that time, we have heard of no more plundering, which makes us believe that they will be amenable to peaceful ideas, and may be reconciled again with the Company's subjects. ... - The DG's differences with the Chief Factor Barovius, Upper Factor Raams, and Book-keeper-General Verscheuren. - (The despatch is signed only by de Bordes, Hobroek, & Carstares). ...

SEPTEMBER ~~17~~ 17. Despatch. de Bordes to X.
- A long despatch about the above differences.

(Note. The Journal for 1738, (103), ends on 31 October 1738.)

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Muster Roll

31 October (Dec.?) 1738.
(Summary. WIC.488.)

Elmina & St Jago.	136	Chama.	13
Axim.	13	Comany.	9
Hollandia.	7	Mouré.	8
Accoda.	4	Cormantyn.	15
Boutry.	7	Apam.	6
Taccorary.	6	Bercoe.	17
Saccondé.	7	Accra.	30
		Total, Gold Coast.	278
Lodges at Little Popo,	2.	Patakery,	9.
On 1 ship, and 3 boats.			11
			28
		Total.	<u>317</u>

December 26. Despatch. (WIC.111.) de Bordes to X.
- A short despatch reporting the
killing of Hertogh, by a Fida prince
at Pettachri; with attestations thereon.-

(Note. The above is the last despatch on re-
cord from de Bordes to the X.)

(End of 1738.)

NOTE. There is no Journal, and no Correspondence
with Out-forts, for the year 1739.

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JANUARY 14. Minutes of Council. (8. Unsigned).

-- These Minutes, which are all that there are for 1739, record inter alia, that a letter from Asst Kohles, at Little POPO, reports that Caboceer ASCHIAMBOR had fought a complete victory over the King of Dahomey; and had repeated his assurances that he would favour the Company. --

AUGUST 2. Letter (WIC. 111). From Chief Factor Barovius, to the X. Ø- As to the DG. de Bordes's treatment of him. -

SEPTEMBER 1.2. (Original in No 292.)

We, the undersigned Commissioners, have, by order of the Director-General, on the first and second September 1739, proceeded to the Square before the Castle, where the following was discussed with the Elmina people.

Our first question was, for what reasons they had, on the 27th May last, committed so many insults against the Hon. Company, and its servants, and taken up arms against them.

To which they replied that they had never refused to serve the Hon. Company; that they had lived at war with the FANTYNS, and the surrounding Districts, and had had to fetch foodstuffs from ANTHA, which had again and again been taken from them; and they could not live on the sea.

That they, like their forefathers wish to conduct themselves for the service of the said Company, and to be three with it, in this district, namely: - the Whites, the Company slaves, and themselves; and so doing to be at one (en dus doende eens).

Further, that it is a custom that a Fiscal, "nevens de Caffers oppassen"; but they will not tolerate that His Honour's Quarter people derive them of food, and pay $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{5}{8}$ Ingels for that which costs 1 Engel; furthermore, that the DONKOOS slaves, going to stone-breaking, again and again take bread, cloths, and "Kackeras"

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away from the women in the market.

Also, that it had been allowed them, from olden time, to go over the Square, and to the beach, with a cap on the head, cloth over the shoulder, and pipe in the mouth; and they don't know for what reason this is now prevented.

Also, that their goats, pigs and fowls are for His Honour; but as a goat is worth 8 Engels, they ought to receive 2 flasks spirits for it.

Saying further, that they suffered much vexation from the deceased General Van Overbeke, and wished a thousand times, that they might see Mr de Bordes as their General; which wish they obtained, and at the beginning everything had been perfectly according to their desire; but afterwards have always had displeasure, and they don't know if this is the order of the Company.

Yet again, that they are the Whites' slaves, and have been in the Benyn; and have also helped to capture CORMANTYN, and HOLLANDIA.

So also, His Honour had had it said by the Company slaves, that no canoes should go out to fish, and that if food came by sea, His Honour would have it seized; as had happened.

And that the next day, wishing to know the reason from His Honour, and after HH's boy had twice come and gone, the gate had been shut; that thereon, they had fetched their muskets, and that then they were fired upon from the Fort; but still, the cannon had been got in readiness for that purpose, and was ~~int~~ had been intended for them.

Also that they had often tried to make their complaints to HH.; but it had time and again been reported to them that HH. was not to be spoken with.

Also that they can acquiesce in those who are guilty being panyarred; but there are many who are so to speak sitting in innocence, such as :- Accra, Quakoe, Autja, Adoe, Essreffie, and others well known to HH.

And that they have got 414 dead, and thirteen severely wounded in this war; besides the ruin of their houses and goods.

To which we replied that subjects, when they consider that they are injured, ought to come and

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bring in their complaints, in a proper manner, and not at once take up arms, by throwing stones and shooting; but they deny having done this, first.

We further said to them, that it had been a custom, from olden times till now, that if they will not ~~send~~ foodstuffs, one is obliged to panyar the same; and since they themselves bring the bad gold into the Fort, they are bound to accept the same again; and that we also can live as little by the sea as they.

That the war with the surrounding districts was caused by their own embroilments, is not to be imputed to us, although the Company and its servants in particular suffered under it.

That it was already more than 3 months since hostilities were committed, and they must therefore say what their decision is, and what their further designs are.

To this they replied that they submit to the Company (according to) the old laws made by their forefathers and ancestors; acknowledge the General as their only Governor (gezaghebber); and wish to live in all amicable friendship with the Whites in future.

Further, they request that they may receive their old custom of toll, if slaves are traded in the Fort: all slaves which are not accepted by the Company, they may see to selling elsewhere; if the Company does not trade in salt, to permit them to fetch the same, provided that "daardoor" the Ashanti "Kackeraas" are brought into use, and thus the bad can be cancelled, about which (waaromtrent) can henceforth have his servants paid with let his servants pay the worst (waaromtrent ijder White voortaan zijn dienaren het slegste kan laten uitschieten), but the said servants acting contrarily, (may be transferred (getransporteert) to them, in which they will then provide; as it is impossible for them to agree to the proposal of Boesjes, since the Districts hereabouts use nothing else than "caceras".

Early White
(it?)

And that when their canoemen are forced to transport Company's goods, and any canoe or canoes should come to be wrecked from a bad sea, tornadoes, or surfs, they should not be obliged to make good the damage.

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To which we replied further, that HH. agreed that hostilities should cease, if they behave in everything according to all the old customs and usages.

That they have represented their losses and damage, but that suffered by the Company and private persons, cannot as yet be known.

Moreover, that HH was at present indisposed, and they must therefore have patience (for a month or two, perhaps longer or sooner) till HH was restored to health, when they could hear what HH. had to say, and they could address themselves to HH. about everything.

With this they were all satisfied and contented: and asked, unanimously, that as a sign that no more hostilities will be committed, HH. should have 3 cannon shot fired; which was also afterwards done.

Thus done, at the place and date abovenamed.

(sgd) M. Hoelsen.

(sgd) J. Bontan.

"signed by me the 4 June,
1740".

SEPTEMBER 20. (WIC. 111.). Letter from P. B. Verscheuren, (Bookkeeper-General) to the Directors of the WIC. in session in the Presidiale Chamber of Amsterdam. (Via England. Read, 10 Augt. 1740.). ... - Reports that it is impossible for him to keep the "Comptoir-generaal", with which he has been entrusted, in proper order, owing to the actions of the DG. - Further thereon in detail. - His arrest of Assistants. - ... On the 27th December (?), Assistant Mangold went with Chief Factor Hobroek, by the ship "Vrouw Maria", to leeward (for what purpose is not known) but rumours were, in order to bribe the Natives there to come and fight their countrymen and allies here; but nothing more has been heard of it, and at the beginning of this month, Mangold returned here. - The constant transfers of Assistants, and of Commandants, and the consequent difficulties of getting returns.

On the 27th May, the General ordered the gates of this Castle to be closed, and that all the servants of the Company should go on to the batteries, and

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open a heavy fire upon the subjects and their houses; and this lasted (it was discontinued now and then) until the 27th August, when some FANTYN messengers came with peace flags, who effected a cessation of hostilities, the same day(s), which still continues; but when peace will be concluded one does not hear, as neither side trusts the other. The Crom has been made into a heap of ruins, and on the other side, a crowd of Company slaves sold and murdered "etc". ... - Describes sundry rows in which he was involved with other officials. - ... The row in the garden on 27 may 1738(?), when the DG. invited his table guests to spend the day there. - ... - He, and the Chief Factor (Barovius) were forbidden the DG's table on 10 October.

Mister Roll.
31 October 1739.
(Summary. WIC.112.)

Total number on Gold Coast.	232
Little Popo, l. Patakerly, 3.	4
On ships and boats.	<u>59</u>
Total.	<u>295</u>

NOVEMBER 3. Letter. (WIC.111). H. Raems. St Sebastian. Chama. to the X. (Sent via Cape Coast & London. Read 10/8/40.) - He considers it necessary to write, as he understands from rumour, and from letters received from home, from his brother that the Upper Factor Barovius, the Bookkeeper-general Verscheuren, and he, are pictured in the fatherland as being subjects unworthy of service with EHH, and that they have set themselves up (opstoorde) against the DG. and refused to sign the despatches. -- Reports on the arrogance of the DG; his disputes with Barovius, and his treatment of the three of them-

Beginning from the unlucky day on which the honour, renown, and respect of the Holland Nation, here on the Coast, was cast under-foot, so was it on that morning that the DG. got into complete war with the Elmina people; but in order not to be too long in writing I will therefore enclose the circular letters sent by HH. to the windward coast, with some letters written by me to him, and his replies, and of some private letters (not copied

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copied) sent to me. The first circular from HH is dated the 29th May, the third day of the war, from which YHH will observe the dearth in which Elmina already was, at that time, both of provisions and ammunition. ... I will therefore leave it to YHHs' consideration, with what foresight the war was begun. - On receipt of the order he (Raems) at once shipped 280 lbs powder, by a boat, which took in some powder at Commany; but the boat fell into the hands of the Elminas between Commany & Elmina. - Between 29th May, and 9th June, there was no correspondence with the DG. as the ways were closed. - Refers to his letter of 9th June, with reference to the Elminas' request to him to mediate. - ... - Points out the unprepared haste and recklessness with which the General began to attack the Elmina Natives, - causing the loss, by death or sale, of so many Company slaves.

... ..
 Having dealt with the period on fol 9, (of enclosure), so follows that on fol 10, (the DG's letter of 30 June) as being indeed the principle on which the war began, as admitted by the DG. in the following period on fol 11.; but I hope & do not doubt that I shall so nakedly expose it, that YHH will be able clearly to see that it was nothing but artless excuses and demonstrations of the DG, if possible to make ~~th~~ his badly-begun evil good in the eyes of the world. The DG. is pleased to say at the beginning of this period (fol 10), that it will not be unknown to me that the Elmina people have, for some time, kept the provisions at a very dear price, as also the inconvenience arising therefrom. I will not give instances of the possible causes of this, as I am assured that the Mina people are having their complaints put on paper by someone to ~~be~~ send to YHH. to which I refer; but will only observe that it has also been the same at other places, as for some time past, provisions have been scarce. Of this I have been well aware from the tightness of my purse; the factory at CHAMA being otherwise renowned as a factory which is provided with all provisions in abundance, and thus has been in a position to provide others. But since I have been there, I could never get enough for my table, and with but great difficulty send everywhere to

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buy. The reason for it, is in my judgement, not to be otherwise ascribed than to the strong navigation of the ships, Netherland, English, and French; and especially the latter, who have never been so strong as in the last 3.4. or 5 years: 10 of that Nation now coming here to the Coast, where scarcely 2 came before. For everything is paid for most dearly, on the ships; the Natives being able to get 24-30 stuivers for what we ordinarily give 10-12 stuivers; so that those who formerly brought their goods under the Forts to sell there, now rather keep them till ships come, in order to sell them there, and to take for them, the goods of their choice. Further on, in the same period, the DG. says that the Company slaves were suffering want, and that indeed all the more as notwithstanding the many circular letters, HH could not bring about that the arrears of corn were "gecompteert by the Out-forts. YHH will see that the scarcity was general, at that time. - That the General had exhorted the Elmina people to their duty, is believed by noone but a few who are his adherents. - His insolent humour is all too well known to the other servants, and I believe there never has been such a cruel General on this Coast. ... - The General says he knew that the Cron was richly provided. But the Elminas do not engege much in agriculture. They mostly fish, or serve the Company, and the rest trade; so that what they plant and sow in one year, provides food only for about 3 months. They therefore have to get supplies from other places. ... - There was a general scarcity, and moreover the Elminas were sufficiently at war with the Great COMMANIES, who otherwise provide Elmina, and no supplies came to Elmina from there. This is now the actual motive on which the game began, as the DG is pleased to say in fol 11. Whoever sees this peroid, and was told nothing else would really have to believe that HH. had the greatest right in the world; for what more can one expect from a DG. but that he send out a servant, to have the reasons asked why they, the Natives, had assembled, and that if they had been wronged by anyone, they should have satisfaction. But I wish that HH could convince me that this was true, and that he did n̄ send out a servant with that message.

I have carefully enquired into that, and am see

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assured that HH can never show that as I believe, on the other hand, that I can do the direct contrary: and will let YHH see that it was all too long decided by HH. to attack and ruin the Crom.

But in order to give YHH a clearer idea, we must spring some months "voorwaarts", and show why HH intended to attack the Crom.

Shortly after the death of the Caboceer and Makelaar of HH at Elmina, ABOCAN, the Elmina people got into serious disputes with the people of Great COMMAN, which lasted a long time. Meanwhile, the Minase also got into disputes with the people of ANNAMABOE, a large FANTYN Crom, which finally burst out into complete war: the Great COMMANIES; and ANAMBOES coming to make war on the Mina people; but they were not only repulsed by the Minase people, but were also compelled to retire to their Crows. Whereupon the DG desired that the Minase people should go inland, and make war on the Great COMMANIES, but the Minase people refused, giving as the reason that it had never been the custom with them or their ancestors to march inland to war, and that they were always accustomed to fight on the beach, and that they would await war from the Great Commanies, when they would be able to defend them selves, but that they would never march up into the interior to war. The Director-General took this so much amiss, that he sent a servant to Great COMMAN, and had them told that HH had not the least differences with them; that they might freely panyar & sell as many Mina people as they could, and he would not take it amiss; at the same time threatening the Mina people that he would fire upon the Crom: also giving orders to the Vaandrig, van Schaick, Commandant of St Jago, to get everything in readiness to attack the Minase Crom, adding verbally, that he would esse drive the Mina Natives to Great COMMAN, to make war there. ... Already some time, or days before the war began, HH had ordered his Coffers and overseers (oppassers) to seize and bring into the Castle all the corn which was brought in by land or water, with orders that if the Natives opposed it, to thrash them lustily with sticks, which they did; that being, as I believe and know, the usual payment the DG made for it.

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The day or evening before the war, HH sent a crier into the Crom, who told the fishermen that they should not go to fish sea to fish, and that those who did so would have to expect severe consequences, and punishment. Whereupon the DG., in the morning, had 4 or 5 canoes, laden with corn, panyar red: and not only had all the corn out of them seized, but also had the Natives put in irons. The Minase thereupon, having met together, resolved to proceed together to the Castle, and to ask the DG. what reason he had for treating them so; that HH had not only prevented them bringing in corn for their food, but now, it was also forbidden any fishermen to go and fish in the sea; and whether HH wished them to die of hunger, that he had not only seized all the corn, but had had those who brought it, thrown into irons. But instead of giving them a good reply (as HH would have one believe), it was resolved to fire on their Crom with ball; and also to send up a Commandant to St Jago Hill, as well as the Vaandrig there; whereupon there was an incessant fire from both the Castle and the Fort. ... There now remains to communicate to YHH the sequel (vervolg) of that war. - As regards HH's statement on fol 11, that there were abundant reasons for attacking the Elminas, and for bringing them painfully to their duty, if it were wished that the Company should not suffer any trouble, YHH have already seen from the foregoing that HH had long since had the intention to ruin the Mina Crom, before the Elmina people had fired a musket shot, or had committed any hostility, as will fully appear, on enquiring into matters. ... - Further as to fol 11. - I am convinced that I tried to do no more than my duty in informing HH of the intentions of the Elmina people, and I gladly leave this to the clear judgement of YHH. As to the attacking & burning of the gate of the Fort; the burning of the canoes; the panyarring of slaves; the capture of Government boats, "etc.etc.", as to which HH asks whether he must sit quiet at all this, and further says: - "we who have an unshakeable and firm religion acknowledge that vengeance must be repaid with vengeance", I will leave that question over to the Divines, ... but I am surprised that the DG. brings up these points to justify himself about the war with the Elminas as he was the

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agressor. How is it possible for the DG. to be assisted with advice when he gives orders that no Native rumours are to be reported to him. Finally, I come to my last letter to HH, of 25 August, on fol 14, and HH's reply of 27 August, on fol 16. The DG sees very well that the measures he took cannot bear the light of day, and he cannot therefore accept the offer of the Elminas - (which was for the dispute between him and them to be enquired into and settled by Factor Schenker & him - Raams) - and the Elminas would have too much to say about the cruel treatment given them by the DG. I leave to YHH's judgement, with what honour the DG has come out of this war, the manifold expenses, the damage suffered by YHH by the cessation of trade, during this time (in der tyd) over the whole coast, as also the ruining of the two boats with the goods in them, and the slaves and canoe men sold or done to death. As to the danger into which the out-factories might have been brought by HH., that appears, to my regret, to be only too true, as fully appears in my letters to the DG: as the WASSAS have firmly determined to go to war against the ANTAS, and although they are expected daily, the Commandants who are stationed in Anta - being the factories Hodlandia, Accoda, Boutry, Taccorery, and Saccondee - can get from Elmina no support of munitions of war, or men. . . . I expect also to get war here from the WASSAS; but I hope with God's grace to be able to resist/.

Enclosed in the above letter is the following copy correspondence, (summarised) :-

May 29. 1739. Circular Letter, from DG de Bordes at Elmina. - Orders as much corn as possible, and as much powder as can be spared, to be sent by canoe to Elmina, as the MINA people have offered a strong resistance to the Fort of the Hon Company.

May 30. 1739. Letter. Raems, Chama, to DG, Elmina. - Acknes above. Regrets he has Sends powder. Regrets he has no corn. Is send-

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ing the Constabel up the river to buy as much as possible: cost what it may.-

June 9. 1739. Letter. Raems, Chama. to DG., Elmina.
 - The evening before yesterday, a mes messenger came to me from AMBA, and all the MINA people, being sent, as he said, to Mr Schenker and to me, with the request that we would together come to Elmina to settle their palaver with YH. ... I immediately sent the messenger to Sacconde, but at once refused their request to come to Elmina, as I am not entitled to do so; but I may well venture to write to YH, and would much like to know the reason of the occurrences, receiving any orders from YH by this opportunity. - I have heard with much regret that the boat I sent with the black Quartermaster with powder &c, after calling at Commany, was attacked and captured by the MINASE, between Aprinnie and Elmina, and after everything had been taken out, it was broken to pieces. ... I have here, 50 Company slaves, men women and children, who have fled from Elmina, and whom I have got hold of with much trouble and expense, as the Elminas have occupied the ways everythere, and they panyar all of the Company's people that they can get; some of whom have been sold in the roads of Anamboe, and others murdered. ...

June 10. 1739. Letter. DG de Bordes, Elmina. to Raems, Chama. - Acknes above. His (Raems's) actions are quite satisfactory to him. - We have given due consideration to your proposals but not considering there is any need for them so far, we will communicate with you further about them.

June 28. 1739. Letter. Raems, Chama. to DG., Elmina.
 ... I consider it my duty to inform YH that here it is frankly said right out, that the MINASE people have no idea whatever of coming to beseech YH to settle the palaver, nor also to agree to anything: for they know of no reason why YH has ruined their Crom in such a miserable manner, and that although it might last a long time yet, they would await from YH everything "wat er stont onder de voet schoot, het geen geloofd werd

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U Ed niet sal kunnen doen"; wherefore they are staying quietly in the burnt-out huts, and meanwhile will not neglect, if the opportunity arose, to do as much harm as they can; indeed, rumours were even current that the Hon. Company's Fort, Vredenburg, may suffer, and be attacked by the MINASE people, there being, as I am told, much brutality carried out there by those people already. Those people would be in very close alliance with the FANTYNS, GREAT COMMUNITIES, FOETOES, and ABRAMOES who not only provide them with abundance of provisions, but who will also assist them against YH with their forces.

June 28. 1739. Circular letter from DG. - Although the Minase people have rebelled against us without cause, we are, through the blessing of the Almighty, in a good situation, and so far have these seditious people in continual fear of us and we have nothing more to fear from them. - He doesn't doubt that they will be on their guard, and act as loyal servants of their Lords and Masters, and report from time to time how they are situate. - He has received no boats there, and instructs them to send one of them (with such powder as they can spare), so that it can be employed where required.

June 30. 1739. Letter. DG. de Bordes, Elmina. to Raems, Chama. ... There now remains the report of the Elminas made to you, that they declare outright that they can form no idea why we have made their Crom so desolate. On that period (although we do not doubt that you are already informed of everything), we will make some remarks in order to let it appear not only to you, but to all other ~~subjects~~ servants of the Company, the derision, scorn and other enormous goings-on of those ungrateful ~~peep~~ subjects, whom, since we took over the government, we have not only held their hands above their heads, but protected against their enemies, at a time when, through their continuously tumultuous conduct, they doubly deserved to be punished.

Firstly, it cannot be unknown to you, since rumours very quickly fly about especially in peace

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time, that for a long time the Elmina people have kept their provisions at a particularly, and extremely dear price, which not only resulted in our military and common people having to suffer great famine, but also that the Company slaves were in want, especially as, notwithstanding our numerous circulars, we have not been able to effect that the arrears of corn &c was completed (gecompleteert) from the out-forts. In this quandary, we have, so far as it was possible, helped ourselves, and the MYNSE (whom meantime we were gently admonishing to their duty) letting do their will, and their discourteous ~~conduct~~ treatment, considering for so long until at last, if we did not want all the slaves to die of hunger, we were obliged, according to custom, to seize some boxes of that grain, and to pay the customary price for it; to which we the more easily resolved, as it was abundantly known to us that the ^{with every thing} Crom was richly provided, and got a supply daily; from which it consequently appeared that their afterwards displayed rage did ^{not} spring from the seizure of that corn but from a loose excuse (pretext) thus to dodge the manifold demands for the arrears of the debts of our Company, which we, in accordance with our duty, came to collect. These now, are the actual motives on which the game began; for in the morning early, just after the panyarring of that corn, many appeared before the Chief Castle, deprived of all reason, smiting their hind-quarters, and challenged us with words and beckonings of the hand to fire upon them; and notwithstanding that this bold attitude (bestaan) gave us abundant reason to exercise our authority over this insult, we nevertheless remained quiet and sent our servant out to ask the principal men what it was they wanted, and for what reason they had begun this uproar; that if they had been injured by anyone of us, they would be given satisfaction. But, instead of this having any effect, we were quickly made aware of their evil designs, by a shower of stones which fell like rain into the Fort; as also a large number of armed men, who formed themselves (schaarde zich) into a circle in the Square, and fired (aanlyde afbrance) upon us so that one bullet flew through the "paruyk", and a number around us, signs of which are very clearly to be seen, both on the anteroom, and above the balcony. Were these, then, not abundant

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reasons if one did not wish to see our authority entirely cast underfoot, to counter attack these public enemies, to constrain them painfully to their duty? ; or was it desired that we should sit quiet against such rebels, and allow them to carry out their angry intentions, and to let the Company's honour suffer the nuisance? - We may declare outright ... that that will never happen. ... The attack on our Fort, in the first place, and the burning of our gate; was that no crime? The burning of our canoes which were so much needed; was that no mark of their maliciousness? The panyarring of both the Company's and our slaves, was that no abundant evidence of their anger? The attack and capture of the Company's boat, and taking out of it 600 lbs powder, and provisions, was that no evidence of insolence? ... (reference to religion) ...

We can by no means believe that the FANTYNS or other people will declare themselves against us in this affair, because the Elminas have declared to the Makelaar of Caap Cors, TAM OUSJE, likewise to the Makelaar of Cormantyn, and other Caboceers that they have nothing against us, but that they will afterwards declare to what such was due. And even though, contrary to all justice, those peoples wished to enter into opposition, we should maintain the authority unhurt.

In order not to cause any more difficulties, we do not doubt that all wellwishers will hesitate to accept Native stories, but much rather give us that advice which each is bound to do.

... ..

August 3. 1739. Circular letter, from DG.

- As the Minase so far continue in their wickedness, and seek to injure the Company, on every possible occasion, he instructs them to purchase as much provisions as possible.- Meantime we have thought it good to inform you by this that we are, thank God, in a position to reimburse all their attacks, ...

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August 25. 1739. Letter. Raems, Chama. to DG. Elmina. - Yesterday the Minase people again sent to him asking that the reasons for the war being waged against them and why the DG fired on them so heavily, and especially last Friday 21st instant, might be enquired into and settled by some of the Commandants of the Out-forts. - They have sought no disturbances: will be obedient; and have no palavers with any of the Company's servants. - He considers it his duty to point out that it is already 3 months since that affair began, and the DG has not been able to force the Elminas, with the Castle, and with St Jago Hill; and he asks him to consider all the damage which has been done, besides the trade being at a standstill; also, in what danger the DG is, placing the Outforts, as if anything happens, they cannot, in the present circumstances, get any munitions from the Chief Castle. Possibly YH thinks to force the Elminas with foreign forces, but I beg YH to consider where these are to be sought for. On the windward coast I dare not say that any District, Crom, or Commandant of the Company is in a position to undertake the same. Comman, YH knows what that is. Chama is truly so small in force, that even if the natives were disposed, it would be impossible. Sacconde, Tacorary, Boutry, Accoda, and Hollandia, situate in the Anta country, would, so rumour goes, rather march up to help the MINASE, than act against them; and although it were granted that all those subjects were all inclined to march up to YH's assistance, I believe "voort naast" that the other ANTAS who are not subjects of the Company would prevent it, as the ANTAS are in continual fear that the WASSA District are about to come to war with them; which possibly they might undertake at such a time. The only people who could do it, must be the FANTYNS: but truly, YH, allow me frankly to assert that, although YH spent 1,000 Marks gold for that purpose, I don't believe they would ever do it. Rumours are current here, that YH is incurring much trouble and expense for this, but I fear it will all be fruitless. I beg YH for a speedy reply, as the Elmina people are ~~strongly~~ ^{strongly} urging it.

August 27. 1739. Letter. DG. de Bordes, Elmina. to Raems, Chama. - Acknes above. Would answer it point by point but for sickness, and must postpone that till he is able to answer it with ripe deliberation.

NOVEMBER 24. (WIC. 111). Letter. P.B. Verscheuren (Bookkeeper-General, Elmina) to the X. - Refers to his letter of 20 Sept., since when he cannot see that any attempt has been begun to reestablish the ruined affairs of the Company; but it seems much rather to be calculated to remain always in embroilment (broulerie) here. For whatever the Natives undertake in order to obtain peace and quiet, they can obtain nothing. This Castle has again been patched up here and there with clay and stone, and got ready for everything necessary for a new war. - The Vaandrig at St Jago has been dismissed, for what reason he cannot say. - This night all the guns are "gebaxt" (?) and everything got ready, including burning the slow match. - There has been a rumour here for some time that the FANTYNS, who have truly been bribed with large sums, ... are expected here daily, in order entirely to ruin YHs' subjects (who have always triumphed in virtue and glory above all others), and that the General will help them with his two Forts, notwithstanding that large presents have been made by our subjects to the FANTYNS, to keep quiet and neutral. But those gluttons appear not to trust to it, for their minds are taken up with the first gifts, and the promises of more when affairs are ended. Our Natives have not now such a great fear for the coming of the FANTYNS, as they gave proof two years ago, when they remained entire masters of the battlefield. But, by the new war they with us, and the destruction of their new dwellings which they have meantime erected again, they will be obliged to shed their blood, and will take a furious revenge, as the old men in authority cannot sufficiently restrain the young men. Indeed, they threaten to attack and ruin our outforts, well knowing that no resistance can be made there; and that they then leave the responsibility for it to the General. God alone knows what will come of it. - Proceeds to describe the

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tyrannical conduct of the DG. towards some of the senior officers.- ... - The DG is so hated, that he (V.) believes that if the DG went outside, he would be cut to pieces by the Natives. ... The whole windward coast is in uproar. The WASSAS are marching out of their country, and want to fight the beach Natives (over some disputes which they have with each other). From Axim to Chama, inclusive, the Natives have come under the Forts, and have provided themselves with palissades in order to protect themselves against attack. ...

DECEMBER 16. (WIC.488.). Letter from J. van Starckenburg, at Accra. to the Presidiale Chamber. Amsterdam. (N.?)
 (Received via England). Having waited a long time for an opportunity to write to YHH, to inform you of the situation on this Coast, but finding no opportunity until to-day when I was informed that an English ship was lying at Caap Cors ready to sail, I could not therefore neglect to send these few hasty lines. I hope they will be in time, and will be safely delivered to YHR; and they serve chiefly to beg very respectfully that YHH will quickly consider means to repair this Coast again, as everything is running wild, and nothing more is being undertaken for YHHs' interests; but on the contrary, your affairs are so neglected that I fear they will not be restored. For the General does everything with sovereign power, without the knowledge of anybody except those who dare say nothing but yes, and only common people are round and near him daily, who pay their court with nothing but insolence to the "gequalificeerdens": whereby the credit and respect of our Nation is so taken away, that no one has any more regard for it, but on the contrary, we have all merely become a laughing-stock; and also there are still but very few Commandants who are respected among the Natives, as all their credit has been taken away from them by the General. To this, the last Elmina war has contributed not a little, in which the General has acquired little honour, having undertaken the business with no skill, but began it in a mad fury, and so has not been able to prevent the irreparable damage which the Hon Company has thereby come to suffer,

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and has lost all the Government vessels, and more than 150 of the best and most skilled "trein" slaves, by not exercising precautions to shelter them before hostilities were begun. This damage, reckoned with the further expenses of the war, will work out at an especially large sum, as the whole affair could have been settled for a trifle, and with much more honour than now, as, on the contrary, the Natives were not to be constrained with force. Great danger, and total loss is to be feared, for most of the Natives of the Outposts-factories are also beginning to rebel, and the greater part of the Forts are not in a state to be able to offer resistance, as many favorites of Commandants have given little consideration to the situation, but in such a disordered Government, only play the fine gentleman, and cause much heartfelt grief to all well-meaning servants; and now no assistance can be given from Elmina. If therefore, YHH are not pleased quickly to provide herein, the whole Coast will run into great danger, for the General does everything only according to his own judgement without considering the end, and still continues to incur heavy expenditure in order to bribe a foreign force to defeat the Elminas. But I do not believe that this will have a good effect but that all expense will be made in vain, and will still further embitter the feelings; the more so as they have submitted themselves to a decision of a general meeting of the "gequalificeerdens", which has been rejected. They, therefore, are reinforcing themselves as much as possible, and show little fear more, as they see well that everything is being done without generalship. And the persons who have a knowledge of the Coast, and have been favoured by YHH with their offices, are thrust aside (voor't hoofd gestoeten), and unworthy servants, without knowledge and skill are employed as leaders of this affair, who do not care how it goes, and only think the madder (more extravagant) the better, as having no responsibility for it, and meantime enjoy the game very much in order to spit their commanders and judges, appointed by YHH, in the face and to give them every insolence; which I leave to YHH to consider how pleasant that is to bear.

I cannot also omit to inform YHH that at the beginning of the war at Elmina, the General had that made known through the Assistant of Cormantyn, by a Circular asking for assistance, without even signing such a letter. Whereupon, on my part, HH was offered everything practicable, as being well assured that it would afterwards be said that we had left Elmina in every embarrassment, notwithstanding that assistance had been asked for. But no attention was paid to all my letters and offers, and no letter was even answered; so that for 8 months now I have sat still, without any news from the General, from which I must take it (openly) that HH will have nothing more to do with anybody, nor trouble himself with the interests of the Coast, but only seeks to bring every body into embarrassment; and meantime prosecutes the Elmina war with great expectations, so long as there is a single piece of cloth goods in the Chief Castle, and when that is finished, to give us all as a prey to the enemy. But I hope that God will protect us, and cause the General's senses to be aroused again; about which I have news that they are now and then beginning to fail HH. I should indeed require 10 books of paper if I wanted to inform YHH of all ~~private~~ "particulieren" occurrences, and rumours, but I judge such to be unnecessary, as not doubting that such will come to YHH's ears; and it is sufficient to say that the Government is in such a state of confusion, that it is not to be expressed, and violence is used instead of right (recht).

The "condemnatie", over which the ACRA war arose, will also be well known to YHH; and you can see from the correspondence how I have been involved in it, by the General, and he has now, at the last, left me in the lurch, without me being able, up to date, to justify myself about it, nor to make up my accounts; whereby I was brought to the utmost embarrassment, and made me resolve to apply for my discharge in order to place my affairs before YHH in person. My request for discharge also received the General's fiat, but meantime the Elmina war arising, has prevented me being able to leave by any ship this year. Secondly, affairs on the Coast here have so retrograded that, as a faithful servant, I have not been able to resolve to leave the service, but I

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shall continue to officiate in the same till I receive YHHS' orders about everything, ... and I have also settled and accomodated all the disputes of the ACCRA District, so that in any case, one District at least, can be found in the service of YHH. But this could not be done without great trouble and cost. But now everything is on a good footing, and influx of trade, of which I have also informed Elmina, but it has been knocking at a deaf man's door, so that at a post of such importance, I have nothing else to do than guard the flag, as being at first exhausted by the war, and afterwards, for 18 months have had no supply (aanzendende) of merchandise as may be further seen in the Accra correspondence (n.o.r.). And to what embarrassment am I brought, and how vry painful it is for me from my post to see it flourishing, without being able to make any profit for my Lords and Masters, as it is now flourishing with my neighbours and especially the Danish Fort; for I should be unworthy of the service and of the name of Commandant, if I got such a supply (aanzendinge) of goods as the Danish Fort, and could not also deliver as much return cargo in gold and ivory: and now to our great disgrace, such a single Fort sends more gold and ivory than all our Forts together, notwithstanding that, in order to frustrate his trade, I have erected a fortification below his Fort, which would be of great use, but also suffers for want of goods, as a rock, and no fruit can be plucked for the expense incurred; and, to my great regret, I can exact no great change before it pleases YHH to order a reformation over the whole Coast.

The arrest of the Upper Factor at Elmina will certainly be known to YHH, and have been communicated by others. For myself I know nothing more than that the General did this of his own motion, without informing anybody, or giving any reason; This is already the beginning; God knows how it will end.

... ..

(End of 1739.)
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(The following letter was omitted from the next notebook.)

MARCH 15. 1740. Letter from N.M. van der Noot de Geeter, at APAM. (to the Amsterdam Chamber ?). (WIC.488)

- Begins by applying for promotion, and pointing out that younger men have been promoted above him.

- Mentions that he was appointed Ag Mag. Master, but owing to the contradictory orders he received from the DG. and the Upper Factor, he found it impossible to carry on and so applied for his discharge or transfer, when he was given the command of the Fort Lydzaamheid, at Apam.- "In that confidence I beg YHHs' favourable consideration for my person, who begs YHH not to suspect him of any partizanship on this Coast; for it must be observed with regret that all those private disputes can cause nothing else than the total ruin of the Hon. Company, which, God ^{save us} forbid, have gone so far that the Elminas have been encouraged thereby to take up arms, and to bear them against the Chief Castle St George d'Elmina, since the 27th May, of last year. Although I have the misfortune to occupy only a small position in YHHs' service, yet I take the liberty, very respectfully, to inform YHH that through the discord of the Rulers of this Coast, the Coast is brought into a very desolate and most deplorable state. Moreover, the DG de Bordes, has been pleased to bribe the Fantee country to defeat the Wynase subject Natives, which Fantees, also, three months since, have therefore actually marched to Elmina with all their force. But the Fantee people have not been able to overwhelm the Minase, although the Dir. Gen. fired upon and bombarded the Minase Natives, with the guns from the Chief Castle, and from St Jago Hill; and still no end and no remarkable change is to be hoped for, as rumours are current among the Natives that the aforesaid Fantees' people intend to make war upon, the and plunder three of the Hon. Company's Forts which lie in their country, vizt:- Fort Nassau at Mouré; Amsterdam, at Cormantyn; and Leydzaamheid, at Apam; for the indemnification of the damage and of the deaths which they, the Fantees, have got at the siege of the Elmina people, or moreover, will claim so much to be bought off as it will not be possible to give. One must not therefore lose courage, but, on the

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contrary, I am ready to sacrifice blood and treasure for the interests of my Lords and Masters; as nothing will give me greater pleasure than to be able to show, by deeds, that my my only aim and object is to look after the Company's interests, whereby I think to make my fortune. ... - He therefore, finally, asks again for promotion, or otherwise, his discharge.

... ..

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NOTE.

Papers, relating to this volume, which ^{have not been noted,} ~~require to~~
~~be further noted.~~

1731. The English Protest, & the Holland counter-Protest. (May June, July.) G. 97. & 7.
1732. Despatches & correspondence, re disputes with English re Thomas Awishee. WIC. 109. G. 98.
1737. Jan. Feb. May. The correspondence from Apan & Bercoe, re palaver with Akron & Agonna. Also from Accra. G. 102.
1738. Elmina. Note the despatch from the X of 21 Sept. 1737, recd on 4 June 1738. (? WIC 55.)