

## ANTA.

NOVEMBER 8. The King of Boutry arrived by canoe, with the Prince flag.

NOVEMBER 14. Letter, Van der Noot de Gietera to Melvil, Cape Coast. It will doubtless be known to Y.H. that in Europe, by order of our respective high Principals, various conferences have been held in 's-Gravenhage by His Excellency Mr Envoy Yorke about the HANTA palaver; we therefore earnestly request that we may be informed whether YH has received any instructions (aanschryvinge) from Europe about that affair (in accordance with the verbal promise made to me by His Excellency aforenamed), as the departure of my predecessor, ~~bei~~ Mr Van Voorst, being on hand, I can take my steps accordingly.

NOVEMBER 15. Date of letter from Melvil, Cape Coast, to D.G. v d N de Gietera. In reply to your acceptable letter of yesterday (Note. From this volume the dates of the respective letters correspond, there is no o.s. & n.s.), will YH please permit me to assure you that up till to-day I have not yet received the least information of the result of the conference in Europe regarding the disputes on this Coast, and do not even believe that those matters have been ~~gedemitteerd~~. As soon as I can obtain the least light upon the matter I will not fail to inform YH.

NOVEMBER 21. D.G. v.d.N. de Gietera to Boutry (Snoek). The HANTA King, ENTIER, who is here, now at Elmina, has just informed us that difficulties may possibly arise between his Quarter and a certain Quarter of the Caboccer BOEJOU at Dixcove, on account of the making of two different flags, if the people of Dixcove pass Boesua with their made flag in order to make the customs over the Caboccers (&) PROEBI of Saconde tegen maken. Wherefore, in order to prevent all disturbances which might result thereout if the necessary preventive measures were not promptly taken, the King has requested us to write to you that, on the receipt of this, you summon before you in the Fort the King's brother from Boesua, named ANCEMANJAN and his Vaandrig AWICHIE, and order them in our name to charge the young men that if the people of Dixcove pass Boesua and Boutry, to let them go unhindered, and in no way molest them.

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NOVEMBER 25. Letter from Boutry (Snoek). n.d. Acknes above. The intention of the King's Quarter had already been made known to me by his brother (mentioned in YH's letter), when I ordered him to make their Vaandrüg come to me, to give him the necessary warning. And some time afterwards it was reported to me by the King's brother that the Dixcove people had sent some of their people to Boswa to settle the dispute between them; in which they came to an agreement with each other; the Dixcove people Quarters having already passed here the day before the receipt of YH's orders; in pursuance of which orders I have again warned the King's brother and his Vaandruges to take care to let the Dixcove people pass unhindered on their return. ... ..

NOVEMBER 26. Circular letter from v.d.N. de Gietere, to the members of Council. As the HANTA King has addressed himself to us, to ask to be informed what resolution has been taken at home over the HANTA disputes which arose in 1753, between the respective English and Holland nations, in the matter of the claimed right of ownership over the village Bosua &c, and on that account, now came to demand reimbursement of the expenses which he says he has made for the Company, for the maintenance of that territory; the more so as the late Dir.Gen. has found good to hand over to the English Captain commanding the ship "La Gloire" his war prisoners who had been given into the Chief Castle for safe custody, but the said General had promised the King to procure him reimbursement or satisfaction six months after that date. Consequently the King insisted that the aforesaid reimbursement might be made before the departure of Mr Jan van Voorst, as three years instead of six months have elapsed without having received the least reimbursement satisfaction. And if the HANTA subjects should not receive contentment on account of their dead they got (let alone staande- the disputes) through the arms of the English, it is to be feared that the HANTAS will again seek their redress from the English nation, from all of which again unavoidable disturbances will ensue. And as the General's word, as representing in this country the Holland nation has been given to procure reimbursement to those people after the lapse of six months, and this matter has been in abeyance for three years; also, according to the resolution of the Council, the handing over of the prisoners was approved; and the Heeren Majores will apparently give no further instructions

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over these affairs (for the reason that their Honours have found good to place the accompanying resolution in our hands, for information -speculatie), which can only be considered as a preliminary, and settles (ampliceert) nothing substantial: but, as H.E. Colonel Yorke, Envoy of H.M. of Great Britain, has stated verbally, he will write to the Government of CAPO CORS on this Coast, that these matters would consequently be left there, and in future the respective Governments will try to live in good friendship. This was likewise confirmed by Mr Griffier Fagel of their High Mightinesses the States General, but since these were verbal statements, and we are provided with no written evidence we have communicated with Mr Myelvil at Capo Cors about it and requested him to inform us if he had received any letters on the subject; to which we got reply that HH had no news about it, nor did he think that the matter had yet been settled in Europe. Consequently the said King is troubling us and we in goede gē gemoede judge that reason and justice dictates that, since his war prisoners were restored to the English nation by the MINA Government, we also are bound to ~~the~~ allow the HANTAS to receive compensation, and in default thereof, it appears to us, the credit of our nation will suffer entire shipwreck, and that in such, and other cases, little help is to be expected from the subjects in the future. We have not been able to resolve to put the said King off again or to ~~make~~ make a postponement as we would not like to break our obligation or word. And we are well assured that no further letter will come from our Heeren Majores (who were well satisfied that those critical affairs had been settled), as Messrs the late Directors, Pranger and de Pietersen have not been able to find any "end nog staart" stard", at least none in order to present the same to the respective nations, "tót narigt".

We desire that you will consider the matter and let us know as soon as possible in what manner the HANTA King must best be satisfied, or with what reply we shall let him return to his country, especially as you are acquainted with this matter, which occurred before our time; although we consider it will not be of much credit to us if the King goes from here unsatisfied.

P.S. The Fiscal considers, with us, that the King should receive satisfaction provisionally of 5-6 Bendas goods for the funeral custom of the dead.

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NOVEMBER 30. Letter from Jan Credo Bacot. Chama 29th November. (Summary) Acknowledges above & enclosed resolution and submits his opinion. The expenses would be very high, as he can remember that the King paid him 30 bendas for liquor alone. He had himself proposed to the then Dir. Gen. that 4 oz should be paid to the King for each prisoner handed over, but that was not adopted; but the King was presented with 10-12 oz goods, and through this affair, besides the active assistance he received, van krijgsgevangens heeft te danken he now receives a considerable kostgeld of 8 engels per month, whereby he has now already in three years received 18 ounces; which appears to me to be an uncommon mark of respect and a good reason for securing his loyalty. Although it is alleged that the differences arose over the right of jurisdiction (and this is partly true) the King and the ANTAS know well that the first cause arose from the acts of violence committed by the English Dixcove Factor, Nassau Senior, which they could not suffer: the dispute over jurisdiction arose over Robert's attempt to increase the power of the English nation at the expense of our Masters ... and to satisfy his own quarrelsomeness, about which I consider the Dir. Gen. displayed too much good nature in allowing himself, at Sacconde, to be led away from the main principle of the matter by Roberts, by whose confusion the whole matter afterwards got into obscurity and disorder, to the complete attainment of his of his object.

But, as I understand the business, it appears to me that the King was first helped in a matter of his own subjects, and if he wished to have help against Roberts' fire and sword, he had at once to declare that he was under subordination to the Hollanders, and when the matter became general in that country, he strictly complied with the orders of the General, even to the surrender of the prisoners. His obedient conduct therefore merits compensation and support, although not to the whole sum of the amount of the expenses which he has overexpended in his manner. ... I consider it by no means advisable to let the King depart dissatisfied, and therefore agree to what YH shall think good to arrange in the matter.

NOVEMBER 30. Letter from R.J.Ulsen. Sacconde. n.d. Acknowledges above & copy resolution. He considers that if one had enquired into the the dispute, which was a native claim, and had listened to

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nothing else, the matter would not have been left unsettled, but Mr Roberts took advantage of the good nature of our General, and it resulted in a territorial dispute which actually differed from the original matter, as East from West. ... He thinks it best to give the King the promised compensation, to prevent all reproach, and such as HH is pleased to give; but he considers HH should also seriously put before the King that not only was the defence made by him for the maintenance of our territory, but also to protect him and his people, and he must recognise the favour already done him, now for three years, by the issue of the monthly kostgeld of 8 Engels. He thinks an amount of up to 20-25 oz. merchandise might be agreed upon, if the matter could not be settled for less. ...

DECEMBER 5. Letter from Walmbeek. Axim, 2 Dec. He considers some compensation might be paid to the King INTIER, but not before the English Gentlemen at Cabo Cors "aanschryvens hebben dat de schaadens over en weder op werden gerekent"; for if the Holland subjects are given compensation, the English will say that the Hollanders got the wrong, and it is to be feared that disturbances will arise again. He thinks, therefore, that the King should have patience.

DECEMBER 6. Letter from Volkmar. Accra, 4th Dec. Considers that some money might well be given provisionally to the King of Hanta, for the burial of his dead.

DECEMBER 31. Minutes of Council (9). Resolved to pay to King of Anta, INTIER, the sum of Mk.1:4: oz. merchandise, and some presents, amounting to two Marks, on account of the Company, for the burial of his dead, got in the war.

## WASSA.

MARCH 9. Letter from Cormantyn. (Wolffganck). n.d.  
 Yesterday evening YH's servant, Coffie, came here from GRANDE TAIRE, and has assured me of the confirmation of what I had the honour to inform YH yesterday (n.o.r.), adding that in GRANDE TERRE 40 bendas had been brought from Wassa, but that the FONTYN "oud vaders", for their part, have taken 2 bendas & 4 engels gold from Assyntynse, and said that each District of FONTYN of the remainder that is their portion, 15 oz, 12 eng. must take either a takoe of damba, or even were it only a cakeratie; and that they, FONTYN, would have to take good care to look at any WASSA gold, much less to draw Wassa "potjes", and have said that they must have from the Hollanders 1 lb  $\frac{1}{2}$  genes 20 lb powder, 2 flasks liquor; which I have sent at Coffie's request. I wanted to make him go to Elmina, but he has told me that he, FONTYN, QUISIE, and the "oud vaders" have sworn to be in GRANDE TERRE again tomorrow morning. Next Sunday they will bring the gold and the goods to the "oud vaders", and then will the latter tell them when they shall depart, and which way ASSANTYN will take in order to go to their country and also what will "werden" with WASSA, ACCIM, and DENKRA. Coffi and Aban have sworn to YH and to me that the matter will fall out well and that FONTYN will march to war if WASSA does not go out of the way, so that the way from here and ASSANTYN remains open. God grant the fulfilment of it. ... ..

Letter, D.G. Van Voorst to Cormantyn (Wolffganck). We have noted for information your letter of yesterday, what you write over the oracular voice of the FONTYN "oud vaders" We wish it may have a good issue, of which tammé will be the best teacher.

MARCH 11. Letter from Cormantyn (Wolffganck) n.d. This morning YH's servant has let me know that the FONTYN Oracle has accepted the goods sent, and YH's servant will come here next Thursday, being bonne die, with the ASSANTYNSE and FONTYNSE messengers to come and speak to YH personally; the Oracle having requested from the Holland and English Companies 6,000 boesjes, which would amount to 4 oz. merchandise: 2 oz. from the Holland Company & 2 oz from the English; but those goods are not needed before YH sends the ASSANTYNSE back to them. WASSA and ACCIM will be ordered to march to their country, and there to await what shall overcome them, and if they come

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fleeing again into FONTYN, that that District (landaat) will panyar and sell them.

MARCH 13. Van Voorst to Cormantyn (W). In reply to your letter of 11th inst, we are are looking forward to the ASSIANTYN envoys together with our servant, and will regulate ourselves according to their message. In the new demand of the Oracle voice of FANTYN, the promises are good, but the carrying of them out we do not expect so promptly.

MARCH 18. Letter from Cormantyn (Wolffganck). ... The ASSANTYNSE envoys I expect here next Monday or Tuesday, to proceed on to Elmina to make verbal report of what happened to them in FANTYN.

MARCH 20. Letter from Cormantyn (W). ... The ASSANTYNSE envoys will be here this evening and already these in front (voorloopene) are here, but they appear not to be satisfied over their arrangements with FANTYN. I take the liberty to submit for YH's consideration whether they shall come overland or by sea to Elmina, for I firmly believe that they will be detained again at Annamaboe.

MARCH 22. Letter from Cormantyn (W). ... The envoys from ASSANTYN are now ready to leave, but a difficulty has arisen, which consists in this, that the old COURANTIER, because he sees a good issue for his rascalities, is making a claim against QUAMENA NINFAU, ACCONIES Caboceer, and proposes, if the ASSANTYNSE go overland, to panyar their slaves upon the said ACCONIE. Therefore I beg to know whether I shall send them by sea, or let them go overland. According to their statement, they are satisfied about FANTYN, and hope, within a short time, after their departure to ASSANTYN, to come down with trade by the shortest way. YH's servant Coffie, and ABAN, will have the honour to relate their whole experiences verbally to YH. Nothing more is wanting than the boesjes, about which I wrote to YH last, consisting in 3,000 boesjes and a lb  $\frac{1}{2}$  genes, for the Upper Priest.

MARCH 23. Van Voorst to Cormantyn (W). ... We cannot believe that the Caboceer COURANTIER would do any harm to the returning ASSANTYN people; wherefore the ASSANTYNS must pursue their way, as

undoubtedly the whole of FONTYN would come up if COURANTIER came to panyar them, as having been sent to them (sic. meaning Ashantes presumably). The report which they come and bring us will make us resolve whether or not to issue that which the Upper priests have demanded.

MARCH 24. Letter from Cormantyn (Wolffganck). The ASSANTYNSE, together with 10 servants of the FONTYNSE Caboceers, YH's servant, and that of Mr Volkmar, have now returned here well, but to get them further to yours is not safe, as it is reported to me by various persons that not only COURANTIER but Mr Melvil, the English Gocernor of Caap Cors, are on the look out, and will not give any passage to the ASSANTYNS or ANNISCHE people, before FONTYN gives back again the gold for (voor) QUISIE, and, over and above, satisfaction to him, Governor. For that reason I am sending YH's servant, that of Mr Volkmar, and mine, with an ASSANTYN, by night, overland, to make report of their affairs done; and the others will remain here until they have returned and have received YH's orders. The names of the Caboceers in FONTYN, who have sent their servnats are:- ABROEQUEMA, COFFOE, AJEREFRE, DABBAUW, SMALL CRAMPA, GREAT CRAMPA, ABOMMA, QUIJGRIE, QUIJTJADOE, AFFENIE, BRAFFOE.

MARCH 25. Van Voorst to Cormantyn (u). Nothing appears more strange to us than the mission of the persons who brought your letter of the 23rd instant, besides their message. We have provided the ASSANTYNSE with a safe-conduct to the place where they have to make their message. The Headchiefs (Opperhoofde) of FONTYN have, after the acceptance of the gold sent to them by the King QUISSIE, stayed three months with palavers, and now they have agreed together (with the others) to send off the said ASSANTYNE, together with 10 of their people, to ASSANTYN. Now they come with an excuse that they cannot ~~sek~~ make them return safely to Elmina, but that ~~that~~ we sulks aan haar souden moeten besorgen. That is "te verre" said in order to deceive us. If the Braffo with his Council has not that power in his own land to besorgen them weder vrij at the place fromwhence they have come, then he ought to have them escorted downwards and as far as to ACCRA, it not being necessary that they return juist voor Elmina. This we have thought it necessary to reply to you. Let it be known to the Braffo and his

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Elders, and send our servant back as soon as possible, for we have more need of him elsewhere than with ~~that~~ ~~fickle-people~~ to let our selves into any engagement/ with that fickle people.

MARCH 30. Letter from Cormantyn (Wolffganck). The 3,000 boesjes I have sent, by YH's servant, to the Upper Priest of the FONTYN oracle, who has undertaken to offer them to the Oracle, with the assurance that the matter will be of good result. The FONTYN Braffo, considers it on the whole not to be safe for the ASSANTYN envoys to go to Elmina, for the English have laid ambushes in order to stop them until the 40 bendas, which the WASSAS have sent, are accepted by the FONTYN. I am sending back, by canoe, YH's servant, Coffie, Mr Volkmar's servant Ayetje, and my servant Aban, the Braffo's servant, and an ASSANTYN envoy, to await YH's orders, what they shall say to their King, on behalf of YH.

According to the statement of the Braffo, the ASSANTYNS ought to depart before Monday, for the party of the Braffo and his supporters (N.B. It has been copied "partij van den Braffoe", which may mean the opponent of the Braffo, or "Braffo" has been wrongly copied for another word e.g. ++ "Wassa") will come into GRANDE TERRE next Monday, and it is said, indeed, that they will come with no friendly message; for the Braffo will not accept the WASSA gold, and then it can well happen that a fight may arise between them. They have armed themselves on either side, and fill the bandoleers. What will happen, time will show.

MARCH 31. Van Voorst to Cormantyn (W). Herewith go back the ASSANTYNS and your servant, with the Mr Volkmar's, in order for the ASSANTYNS, with the FONTYNS, to pursue their way to ACCRA; having, for certain reasons, nothing else to order them, than that they only ~~carry-out~~ must bring their commission quickly to an end. If anything happens between the Braffo and ++ the party of the WASSASE, I expect communication.

APRIL 6. Letter from Cormantyn (W). This is to communicate to YH that the ASSANTYN envoys, with the FONTYNS, have departed from here to Accra, and have said that they hope to be here again within three months. The ABRASE Caboceers, who are taking the side (trekkende de partij) of WASSA, have, last Monday,

brought 40 bendas into GRANDE TERRE, to give to FANTYN that they shall take the WASSAS under their protection if ASSANTYN should come to make war upon them. They also asked the Braffo where the ASSANTYN envoys were, and the Braffo had them told nothing else but that he, as Braffo, of FONTYN had sent them back to their country again, and had received 10 bendas gold for the communication of the death of the ASSANTYN King POKOE, about which he had sent envoys to condole with QUISIE, the present King of ASSANTYN, and to have him assured of the Braffo's friendship; that they now knew what he had done, and if they now dared to keep their word to deprive him of the FONTYN sword, that he is awaiting them; and if they could not do that, they could then return back again with their 40 bendas, for neither he nor his people wished to see either the WASSA gold or their persons. This language rang in their ears contrary to expectation, and they have excused themselves, and had him told that they had come in order to combine with the Braffo, and to speak with him in what manner they can obtain the general peace in their country again, and to revive the dead trade. The Braffo had them told, in reply, that if they are seeking that, that they must then call together the whole of FONTYN, and send back the WASSA gold; for before this was done, he would have nothing to do with them or with their supporters. Now everything is on the move to march (trekken) to GRANDE TERRE. What will happen there when that illustrious congress is assembled, time will show. Also one holds it for certain that on that good day, which fell on Monday, the ASSANTYNS, whom QUISIE has sent to AFPOMANIE, will come there, all of which likens a good meaning (meeninge); which may God grant, for truly it cannot hold out much longer for the Company and servants, with daily expenses and no profits.

I have, in accordance with YH's orders, sent my servant a second time to ADOEKOE; but he is now busy with making custom in GRANDE TERRE as Upper Priest, and will not ~~seti~~ return again to his Crom before Sunday or Monday, when I will send again.

JULY 17. Letter from Commanly (Bronkhorst) to De Gietere. n.d. I have the honour to inform YH., as regards the trade here, that during the ten months that I have been in charge of the same, I have, from the beginning, resorted to all trouble and expense for the opening of the ways, by sending presents to the

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Wassa Headchiefs (Opperhoofden), who send me nothing else than profitless reasons; namely that if they have come to an agreement together with the ASSANTYN King that then they will not fail to approach me with trade; and meantime, Trade- I am totally devoid of trade. If I approach my subjects with a request to give me a means to obtain any trade if it were possible, they reply that this is impossible for them to do but are ready with complete vigilance to show their fidelity confidence in the one or the other which YH in your wise judgment may approve; for it appears to them that the ruined trade cannot otherwise be built up again than by the sword, en off de ASSANTYNSE Koning van haar trouwigheit ter zijner kant van haar lieden in twijfel leeft schijnt wel so(?) omdat er geen eijnde van zaken komt, en met zijn macht niet durft opstaan. Meantime they, the inhabitants are sitting with "smarte", that they might be ordered on the one side or the other to cause ruin to the WASSAS, and thus to show with whom they are living, so that the matter may come to an end ....

(G.296)

Memorandum of considerations  
handed over by the former Dir. Gen.  
Jan Van Voorst to Mr Nicolas M.  
van der Noot de gietere, Director  
General of this country.

It is well known how that the undersigned - since the closing of all bush and land ways by the WASSA King, for a period now of about ten years, to the people from the Kingdom of ASSANTYN (who had proceeded under the territory of the W.I.C. for trade, and are still there) - has been obliged to make some advances to those ASSANTYN people, for their subsistence, ransom of free natives sold, and the needs of their wives and children, whereby, with one thing and another, they have fallen into a debt of 19 men slaves, 1 woman slave, and 12 oz: 8 eng. gold; under bond to pay the same entirely, before their departure to ASSIANTYN.

And in so far as it has not been his lot to see his efforts for the settlement of the existing disputes between both districts crowned with the desired end, and he has now just obtained from home, at his urgent request, his discharge, and is ready to leave this country, the undersigned cannot decide to sell the living pawns in his ----

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on the news of his obtained discharge from the service of the Hon. Company, cannot decide to alienate the living pawns in his custody; but he considers it more just and reasonable for the maintenance of the old friendship with that District (landaard) to address himself to YH, in order that the above-named debt may be transferred to the Company, and his, the undersigned's, account to be credited therewith; or, if YH considers it more compatible, to send out of the country so many of the ASSANTYN debtors, now staying on the beach, as the monies advanced by him amount to.

With which &c,

(sgd) Jan Van Voorst.

Elmina, 4<sup>th</sup> Sept. 1754.

Note. The proposal in the above memorandum was referred to the members of Council (Volkmar, Accra, 2/9: Walmbeeck, Axim, 17/9: Bacot, Chama, 17/9) who, by letters, all agreed that it was advisable to transfer these advances to the debt of the Company as Van Voorst suggested, provided the pawns were handed over, rather than risk incurring the displeasure of ASSANTYN, and consequently losing trade, by letting the pawns be sold out of the country by Van Voorst for the recovery of his advances.

SEPTEMBER 25. (WIC.490). Despatch. D.G. Van der Noot de Gieter, to Presiding Chamber Amsterdam. -Sends copy of his Circular, sent to Ouforts about Trade, upon his assumption of the Direction (Enc.A.); and a memorandum summarising the replies he received thereto (Enc.B.), upon which he submits the following observations:-

1stly. The standstill of trade along the windward coast, caused by the pending disputes between the Kings of ASSANTYN and WASSA. As regards these he writes:-

I flatter myself that with time and diligence I shall remove them out of the way and at ease both African Princes, to which purpose I am confident I have taken the necessary measures already, and at the end of last month, August, I dispatched envoys to the Districts of ASSIJANTYN and WASSA, together with such "Regaalen" and presents as I do not doubt will be acceptable to the above named Kings and other Chiefs.

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Enclosure A. to above despatch is a Circular, dd 14th July, to the Commandants of the Outforts, from the Dir. Gen., reporting his assumption of the Direction and asking for a report on the present state of their trade, so that means can be devised to restore it.

Enclosure B. to ditto, is a Memorandum, dd Elmina 25th September, by Dir, Gen. de Gietere, about the decline of the trade on the Coast of Guinea. ...

Although the pending disputes (for some years past) between the King of ASSIJANTYN and of WASSA are indeed the greatest cause, as through their quarrel the ASSANTYN people can obtain no passage through the WASSA country to the beach, to drive their trade there, and likewise the WASSAS are prevented from passing through the ASSIJANTYN country in order to sell, in other countries, the goods and merchandise which they previously came to trade at the Forts and ships; yet, nevertheless, this is not the only reason for the decline, as the WASSA country only extends for the most part along the windward coast from Axim to Elmina, so that the above named cause cannot, in certain respects, be alleged for the decline of the trade on the leeward coast, as, now and then, the ASSIJANTYN people still come out of their country and sell their slaves, where, however, they are traded from the natives at a price which was unheard of previously formerly, and therefore, especially in the Holland Forts, few or no slaves are brought ~~for~~-salw- for sale. ...

... ..

## AGUAFFOE.

N.B. In the first half year, some correspondence about a dispute between some people of Holland & English Commany Crows.

Some further correspondence about some panyarring between English & Holland subjects (very illegible and apparently not worth noting).

In November the Elminas, contrary to de Gieteres' positive orders, marched up to fight English Commany; but they returned again on his orders.

NOVEMBER 30. (G.115). La t night the young men of Elmina rose and marched armed to English Commany in order to fire on the Crom there. And as this was entirely contrary to the orders of the Dir. Gen. HH therefore sent the "Commendeurs Samler" (?) with 4 soldiers to the Holland Fort at Commany in order if those Elminas might carry out thier hostility, to regard them as disturbers of the public peace, and to bring them to reason.

DECEMBER 16. Letter from Cabo Cors (Melvil). He hears that the Elminas yesterday marched up against English Commany. ... The inhabitants of English Commany say they are ready to settle all disputes.

Dir. Gen. van de Gieterere to Cabo Cors (Melvil). Replies to above. The dispute arose ove the illtreatment by the Commanies of an Elmina herald (tetje), an insult contrary to all native custom.

Further correspondence thereon. Melvil did not justify the conduct of the Commendas; and the matter was eventually settled.

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## SABOE &amp; MOUREE.

JAN - JUNE. Correspondence re dispute between Mouree & Cape Coast people caused by the latter selling some of the former. Melvil at first declined to interfere and the Mourees afterwards refused to go to Cape Coast with Klok for the settlement of the affair, as Melvil suggested. The Mourees afterwards assaulted the Tetje of Caboecer CUDJO ( of C.Ct.?)

APRIL 13. (G.115) Letter from Mouree (Klok) n.d. Reports the advance of a large body of Cape Coasters, with Fantyns, armed with guns and flags, who came to AKOM, about halfway, last evening about 4.30; and there was a fight till 6.30, when they separated, but are lying about everywhere with guns. (N.B. the place was AKON, alias Akong, alias Cong) The Mourees have from to-day made the wall found their Crom 2 feet higher. They are sure to begin again tomorrow, for Caboecer CUDJO has sworn that he will not leave off before he has burnt Mouree Crom; and the Mourees have sworn likewise before they have burnt Cabo Cors.

APRIL 13. Letter from Cormantyn (Wolffganck). n.d. Just at this moment COURANTIER lets me know the message he has had made to COETJO and the Braffo is fruitless; that the Braffo is resolved, with GRANDE TERRE, ABRA, ASSAFFERNA, QUAMON, and ABADIE, that he will march to MOUREE to make war on it as COETJO has sworn to them. COURANTIER (Caboecer Courantier, in another letter) has had me assured that his Crom people will not march out, but that the canoemen of ANAMABOE are "te samen" with those of Mouree and will help the Mourees. The HILL natives have also let me know that the BRAFFOE has had them told that he is going to war against Mouree, and "als hij haar van even heeft" that they must hold themselves in readiness. But the HILL people (bergse) have had me told that they eat their ~~Rostgeld~~ here from the Fort, and consequently will not go and fight against a Holland Fort, or YH must have them called to make war against the Mourees; but for not for any English subject. ...

APRIL 13. Letter from Cormantyn (W.) n.d. The Caboecer COURANTIER went last Sunday to GRANDE TERRE and returned yesterday, but with nothing done as the FANTYN "orrakel" will say nothing before they have become "eens" with the Braffoe....

## SABOE &amp; MOUREE.

(N.B. There is further long Cormantyn correspondence over the palaver between the Makelaar COETJO of Cabo Cors and the Mourees; the assault by the latter on the former's Tetje; the mediation of the Elmina Elders and of Caboceer Courantier of Anamaboe. (Wolffganck told the Caboceer COURANTIER that CABO CORS ~~ax~~ was FOETOE, and the Mourees redeemed - "set free", vrijgevogetene) by the Holland Company, and consequently it was two Districts, outside him, who had palaver, and therefore he, COURANTIER, must not assist either party, but could indeed go in as mediator).  
Vide further, Mouree correspondence infra.)

APRIL 14. Letter from Mouree (Klok) Reports that at 7 am the ELMINA Grandees arrived with a white flag and they had scarcely sat down when envoys from COURANTIER with two white flags arrived, who said they were going to CABO CORS to settle the matter if possible. They had scarcely left the Crom when the Cabo Corse began to fire again strongly upon the Mourees, which they returned. The envoys from COURANTIER came quickly back to say that Caboceer CUDJO was well inclined to settle the matter if the Mourees would place in his hands the Vaandrig who had beaten his Tetje. With great trouble I have then, with the Elmina Grandees, brought it so far that they have released one of the panyarred Cabo Corse natives who was also a Vaandrig, whom I had sent to CUDJO at AKON by the Elmina Grandees and the envoys from COURANTIER, with a message that if he would not settle the matter I would fire on his people with the guns. The envoys from COURANTIER returned saying that the matter was settled, and the Cabo Cors people left at 12 o' clock.

APRIL 19. Letter from Mouree (Klok) n.d. The Tetje of CUDJO has been here and demonstrated his matter in the presence of Mr Wolffganck and me and of the Courantiers from GRANDE TERRE, the ANAMABOES, MYNSES and the envoys from the BRAFFO, and was found in the right, and has got the white earth, as well as a Mouree who was accused of the palaver; and now tomorrow

## SABOE &amp; MOUREE.

the Mourees will be punished by the GRANDE TERRESE over their breach of the "Pen", for having struck a Tetje.

In reply to the above the Director General Van Voorst stated that while approving the decision, he instructed Klok that he and Wolffganck must now enquire into the selling of the Mouree people by Caboceer CUDJO.

OCTOBER 28. Dir.Gen. de Gieterre to Melvil (C.C.). It will be particularly satisfactory to us to see Y.H. here next Saturday, and we will expect you with the Caboceer CUDJO in order to settle the disputes between the Caap Corse and Mourees; but he asks for three days notice so as to summon the Mourees hither.

OCTOBER 30. In reply to the above Melvil stated that the only reason of his visit was the pleasure of seeing de gieterre. CUDJO will remain behind (na mij blijven) but I ask to have absolutely nothing to do with any palavers so long as I am there.

NOVEMBER 5. Here in the Hall the palaver between the Mouree people and the Caboceer QUADJO was settled on the condition of an eternal keeping silence; to which the latter was allowed from the former 6 bendas merchandise. And for the affirmation of the settled palaver 5 cannon shot were fired from the Castle, and 6 bendas merchandise paid to QUADJO.

## AKRON &amp; AGONNA.

(G.115)

DECEMBER 5. Letter from Apam (P. Woortman). Reports that the ASSINNIES and APAMS are in dispute and palavers with each other, the ASSINS having already panyarred an APAM native, as also two of my boys, which two latter were ransomed by me with great difficulty and expense. The disputes have arisen because an ASSIN native has "gebruikt" an APAM native and the native was sold by the APAM. One is expecting the ASSINS here every day, over that work, in order to give battle to the APAMS, whereby trade is entirely held up. I keep entirely neutral in the matter and hope it will soon be settled and trade revive again.

DECEMBER 7. Letter from Apam (P. Woortman). To-day four ASSIN women and a boy were panyarred by an APAM man, whereby the ASSINS living here began to fire on the APAMS with ball. The cause arose because an ASSINNIE man has taken to his use ~~an~~ a beach (or APAM) woman, and the ASSIN man was sold by the Apam man. The ASSINS contend that according to old made laws a canoe man or beach native is not in a position and is not empowered to sell a bush native over such-like encounters. The ASSINS have already burnt some huts here and one is expecting the Quarters of ASSINNIE every moment to extend the burning and to make the fighting greater.

DECEMBER 14(?) Letter from Apam (P. Woortman). Since my letter of the 5th the ASSINNESSE and AJOMAKONSE with various Quarters arrived here on the plain, fully armed, and challenged the APAMS, and they have been fighting against each other the whole day, firing with ball. I also fired some shots with ball over them to see if I could make them stop fighting; whereupon they both stopped, these panjarred on both sides being handed over. Whereupon the ASSINS and ADJOMAKOS promised me that they will come here under the Fort to see the disputes mediated. But the ASSINS and ADJOMAKONS have sent 4 heralds to the APAMS to ask for 3 oz. merchandise, and that they would then rise up and come under the Fort to settle the palaver. Having sent the 3 oz. goods thither by my servant, they looked at the same, did not accept them, rose up, and each departed to his Crom. What they now

AKRON & AGONNA.

propose to do, time will show. The APAMS had several wounded; the ASSINS and ADJOMAKONS some dead and many wounded. Having this morning sent a servant to the King of ASSINIE to learn what reasons he had to rise up and depart to his Crom, as he draws a kostgelt as Makelaar from the Company it was his duty not to depart before the disputes were settled, I am awaiting his reply and will report what further happens.

DECEMBER 17. Dir. Gen. de Gieterre to Apam (P.Woortman).  
 Acknowledges above. Instructs him to have the ASSINS and ADJOMAKONS pacified as the disputes can be very injurious to trade, and the APAMS would, as usual, be the suffering party.

## AKIM.

JULY 20. (G.115) Letter from Apam (P. Woortman). Reports on the now languishing slave trade, due to better quality goods and higher prices paid for slaves by the English, who make every effort to obtain slaves (N.B. In another letter ~~he~~ also ~~gives~~ the quantity of the English ships).

Herewith I report to YH that the AKIMS have agreed (aangenomen) to serve the ASSANTYNSE, and are in an Accord ~~what they will have to bring up to (opbrengen)~~ what they, the said AKYMSE, will have to bring up (opbrengen); and I hope, under God's blessing, that the matters thereanent may find themselves on a good footing, for the good recovery of the "geseegende" trade, which may God be pleased to grant. ... - He has had a reasonable slave trade.

(G.296).

Memorandum of Considerations handed over by by the former Dir. Gen., Jan Van Voorst, to Mr Nicolaas M. van der Noot de Gieter, Dir. Gen. of the country.

The undersigned finds himself in the circumstances, as is known to YH, of waiting, with God's blessing, to leave this country, and it would be painful to him that his Direction should, after his departure, be tarnished by the sending away of free-born natives from the country, in order to recover his debts, in the circumstance of the time in which the affairs of the country stand. He would therefore rather present to YH's attention a means, coupled with reason and justice, whereby he could be freed therefrom;

By ~~the~~ handing over, for the account of the Hon. Company, those people who belong to the District (sic) AKANNY and AKIM, in YH's Direction, and to have transferred to the credit side of his account, the monies *admitted* by him to the amounts of 31 oz. 10 eng. merchandise, and 2 oz. 12 eng. gold; as the same effects were actually advanced, for the reservation of balance (evenwigt) and for the prevention of the entire subjugation of the AKANNYSE District, at the request and for the account of the King COURANTIEPON and his Chiefs (land groten), under guarantee of the ELMINA Caboceers. In order, by this expedient, to avoid what would come to happen in future ~~by~~ through alienating; and

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more and more to oblige the AKANNY District, as an old allied District, and to attract it in the driving and prosecution of the trade with the Holland servants of the Hon. Company.

Leaving all the above to YH's thoughtful consideration,

I have the honour to remain, with respect,

YH's obedient servant,

(sgd) Jan Van Voorst.

Elmina, 5th September 1754.

The above proposal was referred to the members of Council (Volkmar, Accra, 2/9: Walmbeek, Axim, 17/9: Bacot, Chama, 13/9) who, by letters, all agreed that it was desirable to transfer these advances to the debt of the Company, as Van Voorst suggested, provided that the pawns also were handed over; rather than risk incurring the displeasure of ASSANTYN, AKANNY, and AKIM, and consequently losing trade, by letting the pawns be sold out of the country by Van Voorst, for the recovery of the advances made by him.

(G.9.) Minute of Council held on 1st November 1754.  
Dir. Gen. N.M. van der Noot de Gieterre and Councillors.

The Council having seen and read a certain Memo. handed in by and on behalf of the former Director General Jan Van Voorst whereby HH gave information that he would leave this country shortly, and after his departure it would have been very painful, in order to recover his outstanding debts among the people of ASSANTYN, ACCANNY, and AKIM, to have sent away from the country the living pawns there for, in his hands. Wherefore HH proposed for consideration (for the prevention of the new disputes which would unfailingly arise thereout) whether it would not be more compatible if these people were not taken over to the Company's account, because these monies had been advanced by the former Director General to the AKANNISCHE and AKIMSE peoples, to the amount of 31 oz. 10 eng. goods, and 2 oz. 12 eng. gold, for the maintenance of balance (evenwigt) and for the prevention of the entire subjugation of the AKANNISCHE District, at the request and on ~~as~~ the account of the

King KORANTIPON and his Chiefs under guarantee of the Elmina Caboceers, partly in order to persuade those people to the prosecution of the trade with the Company and to cause it to go over to the Holland nation. As also that his disbursements to the ASSANTYNSE people, who have been on the beach since the closing of the ways had tended only for the maintenance of good harmony with that District, and these monies were used both for their subsistence, ransom of free people sold, and necessities for their wives and children, whereby they with the others had fallen into a debt of 18 men slaves, 1 woman slave, and 7 oz. 7 eng., under bond to pay the same in full before their departure to ASSANTYIN.

Whereupon, being deliberated, and taken into consideration how that it would not now indeed be possible, and especially at this conjuncture of time not advisable to sell any of the people of these three Districts and to send them away from the Coast, as thereby, undeniably, all good designs for the reestablishment of the trade would again be overthrown without hope of being able to obtain any redress in later times.

Secondly, as the Hon. Company, by the pawns given, had not to suffer any difficulty of debt, it was therefore resolved to accede to the request of the former Director General, and to credit his account in the Great Trade Book with the sums of 13 Mark 2 oz. 2 eng. merchandise and 2 oz. 3 eng. gold.

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## ACCRA.

JANUARY 1. (G.115). Letter from Danish Governor, C. Engman. Christiansborg, 28/12/53. Encloses list of debtors to the Royal Danish African Company, who are residing within the Holland jurisdiction, and asks van Voorst to have them collected.

The statement enclosed shows a total amount of 123 oz. 1 engel, due from sundry debtors, including "Caboceer AMOE, or son, now OFFEY, 52 oz. 4 eng:" "OKANIE, Makelaar, 45 oz.": "Caboceer APIM, now Makelaar DOTE(?), 6 oz. 14 eng.":

JANUARY 16. Van Voorst to C. Engman. Acknowledges above, and hopes to reply further later; if YH will meantime inform me the "effects" for which these debts are arising with the consent of the Holland nation; in pursuance of the old custom of this country to issue no goods on credit to the subjects of each other ...

FEBRUARY 2. Letter from Accra (Volkmar) n.d. I have enquired from and spoken to the natives whose names are specified in the ~~list~~ list of debtors from the Danish Governor, and from all of them get the same reply, namely that they do not owe one Tokkoe. They have pointed this out with much palaver, but it is so long that I will shortly report to YH what the principal debtors say.

OFFAI, son of AMOE, states that when the ACCRAS, long years ago (n.b. in 1730) had war with the AQUAMBOEYS, the Danes at that time helped the AQUAMBOES and assisted them with powder and muskets; that after ACCRA and AXIM (sic, AKIM) had driven AQUAMBOE away, OFFAI's father wanted to drive the Danes out of their Fort, and to do them all possible damage on all sides; that in order to prevent this the Danes made the palaver with him and promised to give him 100 Bendas, of which his father received half, and the other half is still unpaid, so that he still has to demand abundantly from them instead of them demanding 52 oz. 4 eng. from him, "die maar op twee hondert ontfangen is". OKKANI (? Okkain) states that at the time Mr Elet was Factor here, the Danish Gentlemen had a Lodge made at NINGO, which then belonged to the Holland Nation; "dat wat vertoogen den Heer Elet daartegen liet doen, sulks egter niet mogt hebben"; that therefore Mr Elet had

ordered them, underhand, that if the Danes sent goods there for the building of the Lodge and for trade, they should panyar them; that sometime afterwards a Factor and Bookkeeper going to NINGO was panyarred by them, and that further the palaver was settled that the Danes should rebuild at NINGO and pay to AKKAIN'S brother, who was then King here, one hundred Bendas, because they had built at NINGO, which had previously belonged to the AQUAMBOES, and had been won by him in the war; that therefore he still had much to receive from the Danes, instead of him being indebted to them, and that he would be very pleased if they would pay the balance and close the account. ... So that YH can see that the Danes will still have to wait for some years for payment, even if they should get it at any time. Meanwhile it seems to me that YH has now a good opportunity, negotiating with him over this reply, to reclaim the right which the Holland nation has to TESSIE, as the Danes have planted their flag there since 8 - 9 years, and now (as I hear) will build a fort there, so that they do not proceed with it, and think that one will let it go on: this, in my opinion, being the more useful xx because the Governor, as it appears, would like to have the leeward coast here under his power, for he also wishes to have a Lodge built between LAY and OKKOO (i.e. QCCO), the first belonging to the English and the other to the Holland nation, and therefore the space between is not in the least his in order to trade there as he pleases. ...

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## ELMINA.

- JANUARY 1. (G.115). (Thursday) New Year Celebrations.
- JANUARY 15. Last night died here in the Chief Castle  
Mejuffrouw M. van Dadelbeek.
- MARCH 8. Birthday celebrations for H.M S.H. the Prince  
of Orange
- JULY 11. (Thurs) Arrived here a small canoe from Axim  
with a pennon, bringing the satisfactory news  
that HH de Gietere had passed there on the  
ship "De Jonge Isaak".
- JULY 12. Arrived here in the roads from windward the  
Company's transport ship "De Jonge Isaak",  
Capt Gottfried Beekman, bringing HH Nicolaas  
Mathius van der Noot de Gietere and other servants of  
this coast. - Salutes exchanged. - At 11.30 the Upper  
Factors & Councillors Pieter Valkmar & Rudolff Ulsen, as  
Commissioners, proceeded on board - being saluted by  
Castle and ship.
- JULY 13. At 9.30 the whole garrison under arms, and HH  
left the ship being saluted by the ship with  
21 guns. He arrived on shore about 10.30 by  
chaloup and coming into the river was saluted with 21  
guns from St Jago hill, and all officials, high and low,  
were on the beach to welcome him. HH then went into the  
Fort being welcomed by HH the Dir. Gen. N Jan van Voorst,  
and saluted with 21 guns by the Fort. About 12 o'clock  
Mrs van der Noot de Gietere left the ship, saluted by the  
ship with 15 guns. She was accompanied by some young ladies.  
She was met on the beach by Mr van Voorst and other high  
& low officials. Her Honour entered the Fort and was  
there saluted with 15 guns. In the afternoon a dinner  
to the newly arrived gentlemen and healths drunk to the  
firing of salutes.
- JULY 14. (Sunday) In morning at 9 am the whole garrison  
under arms and at about 11 am HH N. M. van  
der Noot de Gietere was installed as Dir.Gen.  
of this Coast; all bells were rung, and the guns from the  
Fort Cat Place, and St Jago hill fired.
- JULY 15. Two Commissioners proceeded by hammock to Cabo  
Cors to give information of the arrival of HH

and returned in the evening. At 9 am came the new and old Directors General, with Mrs Vand der Noot de Gieterre and some young ladies; the Upper Factors and Councillors; Factors and other under servants, and some soldiers and train people into the Church, where a special service was held.

JULY 14. (G.9.) Meeting of Council at which Van Voorst handed over the Staff of Commando and the keys of the Castle to Nicolaas Matheus van der Noot de Gieterre, who took oath on his assumption as Director General over the North and South Coasts of Africa.

JULY 14. (G. 296.) "Articuml Brief or Ordinance" for military discipline made, amplified and renewed, on this date. 25 §§ (chiefly remarkable for the number of capital penalties for comparatively minor offences).

JULY 14. (G.115) Circular Letter from de Gieterre to members of Council and Commandants of Outforts. Informs them that at the Assembly of the X held at Middelburg in Zeeland, in September last, the Deputies of the Directors of the W.I.C. granted van Voorst his discharge and appointed him (de Gieterre) Dir. Gen. over the N. & S. Coast of Africa; with special charge to revive the ruined trade. He asks them to send in written reports as to the state of trade at the respective factories, as soon as possible.

JULY 17. Two gentlemen arrived from Cabo Cors to congratulate HH and returned to C.C. in the evening.

JULY 20. Letter from Boutry (Snoek). n.d. In reply to de Gieterre's Circular of 14th inst (supra) he encloses a memorandum on trade, to the following effect:-

The trade at Boutry consists, for the most part, in a trade with one's own subjects who are troublesome to each other from time to time in the bringing up of old claims, whereby one "voor den schuldigen in de verscht komende gelegenheit krijgt zijn goederen

## ELMINA.

afsetten, zijnde deurgaans egter kleinigheden welke weinig tot staving van negotie kunnen toebrengen, gelijk ook niet 't geringe dat door hun eigen behoeftigheden werd besteedt. That indeed also now and then a slave is brought for sale by those subjects; but only through the pressing needs of debts, or refusal of obedience of such slaves, or ~~tee~~ otherwise. That the little trade which still remained over, after the closing of the ASSIANTYNSE ways, with the intermediate people, mostly consisting here in WASSAS, is made very difficult by the English nation who pay more then the usual prices for slaves and the (for the natives) favourable sale of their goods; to which last named they often come to appeal. Finally that, through the small profits which such a trade produces, we are, for the great part, powerless to force the same more energetically in order (because of the situation of the time) to be able to hope for a better success.

Note. There is no report on trade, on record, from ~~the~~ Axim. The report from Hollandia Fort is not of interest except the complaint that ~~the~~ ~~great~~ ~~hindrance~~ ~~there~~ CAPE APOLONIA is the great hindrance, as Portuguese ships trade tobacco there, and the WASSAS take their gold to that place.

JULY 26. Circular letter from Dir. Gen. de Gietera to Outforts. Thanks them for congratulations on his appointment; but it is with the utmost regret that, in the replies to his Circular of 14th July, he sees the deplorable state of the trade at the respective factories; partly because the ways are closed and there is no passage by which traders can come down from the country. Secondly we also presume that you are not provided with such goods by which the country people can be animated to come down to your Forts, and that ~~the~~ little traffic in goods that there might still be in the interior to be able to be bought by you, and thus to attract those people to you. Consequently we will not forgo to permit you to request some goods from us in order to push the slave trade, since this trade is, at present, the only source for the Company ~~for~~ ~~(on)~~ ~~the~~ ~~costs~~ ~~and~~ ~~mainten-~~ ~~ance~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~Castles~~ ~~and~~ ~~Fort~~ ~~in~~ ~~this~~ ~~country~~ ~~xxxxxxx~~



## ELMINA.

for garrison and work slaves- and expenses could be paid) as since 25th October last not more than four ships from Bahia, and one from Pernambuco, have been at the Chief Castle Elmina, I cannot nor may conceal from YHH the difficulties into which your Possession in this country could get; also through deaths and other incidents. For the servants, in general, are, through the long enduring standstill of trade as though dried up and poor, and if the Direction, which God forbid, should fall into the hands of anyone who had no fortune or credit, it would truly run into danger; the garrison would not be paid, and the utmost disasters for the Company would be experienced thereout. Besides, Hon. Sirs, I beg you to believe that your servants and subjects are so discouraged, and very few of them can find their means of subsistence (bestaan) through the standstill of trade. Indeed, I honestly testify that if I had not been an eye-witness of that deplorable situation, I could not possibly have imagined that in a period of 7-8 years in which I have stayed in Europe, such a change could be found in a country, which is now as a dead "element", at least here at Elmina; about which the Commandants west of Elmina complain bitterly. The only factories east of Elmina which still have some trade are Accra and Apan, although the slave trade has been spoiled and increased to an exorbitant price; for whereas formerly one could buy a man ~~slave~~ for 5 oz. merchandise, now 9-10 oz. is paid at the Forts, and pro rata for a woman. ....

AUGUST 4. (G.115) Circular letter from Dir.Gen. ~~de~~ de Gieterre to Outforts. Instructs them, i.a.w. the wishes of "Heeren Majores" to get together as much ~~ka~~ lime juice as possible.

AUGUST 25. Letter from Volkmar & Ulsen. (n.d. no place.-Elmina?). In order to comply with YH's Circular letter, regarding the state of trade and the reason for the decline thereof, here on the Coast, YH ought to know that although the disputes between the Kings of ASSANTYN and of WASSA ~~maxindand~~ are indeed the greatest cause of it, since through their quarrel the ASSIANTYN people cannot, at present, go through the WASSA territory to the beach

to drive their trade, and the WASSAS are also prevented from passing through the ASSIANTYIN country to sell, in other countries, those goods which they have traded from the Forts and ships, yet that is not the only reason of the decline; for while the WASSA country extends mostly along the windward coast, the above mentioned cause is also not, in a certain respect, the cause of the decline of trade on the leeward coast, as now and then, the ASSIANTYIN people come out of their country to sell slaves, there, however, the slaves are now sold at a price which formerly had never been heard of, and the ~~xix~~ Forts (especially the Dutch) can get little or no slaves. In order to give YH some light on the subject, we are of opinion that this is partly caused because some years ago the Parliament of England allowed the free trade in this country to each and every English subject, without the least taxation; through which permission immediately some private persons have settled, as merchants, here and there under the Forts and in the negro towns (negereijen) on the beach on the leeward coast, and have carried on trade, not only there but with various ships at other places. This has had the consequence that as each one tries to make a profit at ~~his~~ trade, the one against the other, the price of the slaves has been driven up in order to have the most trade; which has increased more and more, in proportion as private traders have settled here on the Coast, and so far, even, that now one sees 3 oz. more paid by the ships for the slaves, than has ever been heard of or done. For while the number of traders, according to the system of the trade here on the Coast, can, the number of the negro traders in the country (inland), or of the slaves, cannot, increase; it therefore notoriously follows that they must worsen (verschlechteren) the trade for the Forts and ships, and increase the price of slaves, from time to time, both for themselves and for the ships and Forts. Added to this, the crowd of natives, employed in their service both by the traders and skippers to bring the trade to them, having thereby become an expert, now, themselves, trade; and others, in hope of gain, follow the same trail; and so far, even, that in the FANTYIN country (which is quite the most populous on the beach) there are very few natives who do not try to gain a living livelihood with the trade. It can therefore easily be understood that the price of slaves must rise

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considerably, and that far from the freedom of trade -which the English Parliament, at the request of the merchants, has allowed to all- making trade more profitable, it has become worse, and is a real injury for the ships; for it is undeniable that whatever change is made, in Europe, to the trade on the Coast here, it cannot contribute in the least to the increase of slaves in the country; and this, likewise, has appeared up till now, because although it is possible that each of those private traders has some trade, it is, however, not much more than those few who were then here, have had formerly, and such has therefore only brought this difference, that the slaves -driven up (in price) by the ships against each other- must be paid for dearer. And these difficulties for the Holland Forts are still further increased, as the English native subjects, in general, and the FANTYNS in particular, come from time to time into the Holland Crows to undersell the little trade that there is there, whereby our people are also tempted to desert their obedience, and to resort to those to whom the English allow so much more freedom. It cannot therefore (in our opinion) fail that the ships will have to pay, the longer the dearer, for the slaves, as certainly from time to time more traders will appear, in order to buy up the slaves from the negroes from the interior (uit 't land), and that thereby the price of the same will also rise higher unless some provision is made, or some change can be effected in that freedom which, as is said, the English nation has allowed to Black and White.

AUGUST ~~xxx~~ 24 - SEPT 4. (G.296.Protocollen).

Report on inspection, made between those dates, of the state of the Forts, west of Elmina and the repairs necessary to them, by Jan C. Bacot and Walmbek (Summary)

Vredenburg, Company. Repairs necessary.

Fort Orange, Sacconde. In a very good state.

Witsen, Taccorary. The most ruinous of all. Needs rebuilding rather than repair.

Batenstein, Boutry. In a very good state.

Dorothea, Accoda. In a good state, according to its situation.

Hollandia, Pocquesoe. Repairs necessary.

St Anthony, Axim. In a very good state.

SEPTEMBER 9. De Gieterre to Accoda (Blijdenberg).  
The wood sawery transferred from  
Accoda to Boutry.  
(Correspondence with Boutry on the  
same subject)

SEPTEMBER 25. (WIC.490) Despatch from Dir. Gen.  
N.M. van der Noot de Gieterre, to the  
Presiding Chamber, Amsterdam.

Sends copy of his Circular he sent to the Outforts  
on the subject of trade, upon his assumption of the  
Direction, Enclosure A., and a summary Memorandum  
summarising the replies he received thereto, Enclosure  
B., on which he submits the following observations:-

1stly. The standstill of trade along the windward  
Coast, caused by the disputes pending between the  
Kings of ASSIANTYN and WASSA.

2ndly. Certain liberties accorded by the English  
nation to White and Black, on this Coast.

As regards the disputes pending between the Kings of  
ASSIANTYN and WASSA, I flatter myself that, with time  
and diligence, I shall remove them out of the way, and  
appease both African Princes, for which, I am confident,  
I have already taken the necessary measures, and, at  
the end of last month -August- dispatched envoys to the  
districts of Assiantyn and Wassa, together with such  
regalia and presents as I do not doubt will be accept-  
able to the above-named Kings and their Chiefs. ...

But with regard to the above-named liberties accorded  
by the English nation to its subjects, I am much more  
handicapped, since there is, apparently, no redress in  
this country, because I am informed (ge-suppeditteerd)  
that Mr Melvil, the English Chief Agent or General at  
Cabo Cors, is the author that the English subjects  
(contrary to the old customs and practice in this  
country) have been granted this liberty by the English  
Parliament; although the English nation, as is natural,  
now well understands that the ball has missed fire, and  
in no way answers to their expectations. For I beg  
YHH to ~~understand~~ observe that such a point is of  
extreme importance for the Company since it is very  
apparent that as soon as the disputes between the Kings  
of ASSIANTYN and WASSA should be appeased (whereby  
trade on the windward coast will revive) private  
English traders will place themselves on the windward

## ELMINA.

coast, under the English Forts; will bribe with presents the traders who come down from the interior with their gold, tusks and slaves; spoil the market, and so draw ~~to themselves~~ it to them; finally plucking the fruits of the trouble and expense which YHH's servants (I say) have spent in the opening of the ways. ... Therefore, however diligent your servants may be in cultivating friendship with the English nation, it is to be feared that out of the afore named, unavoidable disturbances will arise. ... YHH will please to consider that it would be impracticable to trade against them, who are free of all taxation. (n.b. ie of "recognitie") and have no expenses to bear comparable with those of the Commandants of the Forts and factories. As a result of this liberty granted to English subjects and the trade on the Coast made free, in the period of ~~three~~ two years, over the whole coast not more than 1,383 slaves have been traded (at the Dutch Forts), as per Return, Enclosure C. Nothing would give me greater pleasure than to be able to restore the slave trade to the flourishing state it was in under the Direction of Mr, de Petersen (N.B. i.e. from 8 March 1741 to 10 April 1747), and to provide a considerable return in gold and tusks ... and to this he will devote all his energy. ...

Enclosures to above despatch.

- A. 14 July 1754. Circular letter to Outforts, re trade. (vide p. 26 supra.)
- B. 25 Sept. 1754. Memorandum by Dir. Gen. van der Noot de Gietera on the decline of trade on the Coast of Guinea. ... Although the disputes pending between the Kings of ASSIANTYN and WASSA (for some years since) are indeed the greatest cause, as through their quarrel the ASSIANTYN people cannot obtain any passage through the WASSA country to the beach to drive their trade there; and, likewise, the WASSAS are prevented from passing through the ASSIANTYN country in order to sell in other countries the goods and merchandise which they previously came to trade at the Forts and ships, yet, nevertheless this is not the only reason for the decline, as the WASSA country only extends, for the most part, along the windward coast from Axim to Elmina; so,

therefore, the above specified cause, in certain respects, cannot be ascribed to the decline of trade on the leeward coast, as, now and then, the ASSIANTYN people still come out of their country to sell their slaves, where, however, these are ~~xxxxxx~~ bartered from the natives at a price which, formerly, was unheard of, and therefore, especially in the Holland Forts, few or no slaves are brought for sale. of-The memorandum then goes on to deal with the liberty /trade granted by the English Parliament, as in the despatch, supra, vizt, the high price of slaves paid by traders bidding against each other, in order to get the trade; the result is that slave ships cannot get their full cargoes of slaves, and the American Colonies suffer through the small quantities that can be sent to them. Through the high prices of slaves the natives obtain European goods as cheaply as they could be bought in Europe for gold in England. No one, therefore, rejoices in the liberty thus granted, except only the native traders living on the beach, who are enriched at the expense of the merchants in Europe and of the American Colonies. It is therefore desirable, in the interests of the two countries, that some change should be made in the liberty granted to White and Black, especially as those two nations are the only ones who occupy the coast of 60 miles (Dutch), from Cape Apollonia to the Volta River, except the Danish Castle Christiansborg, in the AQUAMBOE District, at ACCRA. He hopes, therefore, that the matter will receive their Honours' attention.

C. Number of ~~x~~ slaves sold at the Holland Forts during the period of two years  
 Elmina 159. Axim 39. Hollandia 16. Accuda 5.  
 Boutry 21. Taccorary 6. Sacconde 22.  
 Chama 19. Commany 4. Mouree 19. Cormantyn 3.  
 Apam 660. Bercoe 99. Accra 311.  
 Total 1,383.

OCTOBER. Correspondence with Taccorary about the supply of corn to the Chief Castle.  
 Ditto, with Chama re cotton plantation.

NOVEMBER 2. (Sat) Mr Melvil, Agent of Cabo Cors, and his Secretary and Dortor, arrived

## ELMINA.

by hammock (draagstoel) to compliment HH de Gietere on his arrival and to renew the friendship between the two nations. At the same time the feast of the birthday of Her Royal Highness. They returned to Cabo Cors on Sunday 3rd.

DECEMBER 12. (WIC.490) Despatch from Dir. Gen. van der Noot de Gietere to the Presiding Chamber, WIC. Amsterdam.

Reports on the interference, by English ships, with the Brazilian ships which have paid their dues (gerechtigeden) to the Chief Castle Elmina. Enclosure D. thereon. There is a despatch of same date, on the same subject (duplicate?) in WIC. 114.

Note. These Despatches to be noted in detail.

DECEMBER 12. Despatch. Same to Same. ... ..  
On 12th August last the Vaandrig of the hill St Jago, and afterwards his whole family, consisting in wife, mother, and 2 children, died; and experience has shown that new-comers absolutely cannot thrive in Fort Coenradsburg on St Jago Hill.

Note. At the end of the Journal is a list of the deaths at Elmina during the year 1754, the total being 23.

Muster Roll. 31 December 1754. (WIC.490)  
(Summary)

Elmina	115	Saccondee	15
St Jago	15	Chama	11
Axim	16	Commany	11
Hollandia	7	Mouree	9
Accoda	7	Cormantyn	13
Boutry	9	Apam	10
Taccorary	8	Bercoe	13
		Accra	<u>24</u>
		Total Gold Coast	<u>283</u>
		Popo 3. Epee 4.	7
		On two boats	9
		"Bandits" (1 in the	
		General's garden)	<u>2</u>
		Total	<u>301</u>
			===

Extracts from the book "Journals of the  
Commissioners for Trade & Plantations".  
Vol. 10. Jan 1754-Dec 1758. (1933)

(Vol 1. is for 1704-1709)

Thursday January 31 1754.

Trade. Read a letter from the Duke of Newcastle to  
Africa. the Board, dated the 4th instant, relative to  
the disputes subsisting between the Royal  
African Company here, and the Dutch west India  
Company and enclosing ... .. (re ATCHUAH  
and BUSHA) (Vol 61. Pt.2, fol 27-30)

Tuesday February 12 1754.

Trade. Their Lordships took into consideration  
Africa. (the above letter) ... ..

Monday February 25 1754.

(on same subject)

Tuesday February 26 1754.

Trade. ... (Claim of Mr Roberts, late Governor  
Africa. for the late African Company for extraordinary  
expenses incurred in 1750).

Thursday March 7 1754.

Trade. Relating to above claim. Mr Roberts, attend-  
Africa. ing, called in. Further consideration.

Tuesday March 12 1754.

Trade. Their Lordships, pursuant to Minutes of the  
Africa. 7th instant, took into consideration a letter  
from Mr Harding with reference to Mr Roberts'  
petition for a reimbursement of his expenses  
in defending the British Forts and Settlements  
upon the Coast of Africa in the year 1750.  
Agreed to further consider it on Thursday  
next. The Secretary directed to write to  
the Committee of the Company of Merchants  
trading to Africa, to desire they would order  
their Secretary to attend with the Journal  
of the transactions at Dixcove Fort during  
Mr Roberts' administration, which Mr Roberts  
acquainted their Lordships had been delivered  
to them by him.

Thursday March 14 1754.

Trade. Their Lordships, pursuant to the Minutes  
Africa. of Tuesday, took into further consideration  
Mr Roberts' petition for a reimbursment of  
expenses in supporting and maintaining the  
British Forts and Settlements upon the Gold  
Coast of Africa in the year 1750. ...  
The Journal of Dixcove Fort could not be found.  
... Their Lordships declined to enter into  
that part of Mr Roberts' petition till it was  
found. Consideration of other parts of petition  
postponed.

Wednesday March 19 1754.

Trade. Their Lordships took into consideration the  
Africa. petition of Mr Roberts, praying for a reimburse-  
ment ... (up supra), and having examined evidence  
to prove the hostilities alledged by petitioner  
to have been committed by the Dutch, and also a  
further examination re the expenditure of pub-  
lick monneys vested in his hands, their Lordships  
ordered the draught of a report to the Lords of  
the Treasury to be prepared.

Wednesday March 27 1754.

Trade. Draught agreed to and ordered to be transcribed.  
Africa.

Thursday March 28 1754.

Transcribed draught signed.

Wednesday April 3 1754.

Trade. Read letter from Mr Hollier, Secretary to the  
Africa. Committee of Merchants trading to Africa, enclosing  
Memorial of the Committee of Merchants trad-  
ing to Africa, to the Lords Commissioners for  
Trade and Plantations about the points in dis-  
pute with the Dutch upon the Coast of Africa.  
Ordered that the draught of a letter to Lord  
Holdernesse, thereupon, be prepared.

Thursday April 5 (sic) 1754.

Above letter signed.

38.

1754.

Thursday October 24 1754.

Trade. Read the following papers received from Africa. the Committee of the Company of Merchants trading to Africa, vizt,

... ..  
 Copy of a letter from Mr Apperley, Chief Engineer at Annamaboe, to the Committee, relative to his building a Fort there.

... ..  
 Copies of several letters from Cape Coast etc, and an account of lime and bricks sent out for the erection of a Fort at Annamaboe, dated in November 1753, and January 1754.

... ..

Tuesday December 17 1754.

Trade. Read letter from Mr Harding, Secretary to Africa. the Lords of the Treasury, dated 14 November 1754, referring to the consideration of this Board,

Memorial of the Committee of the Company of Merchants trading to Africa, setting forth the expences incurred in ~~making~~ erecting a Fort of Annamaboe, and praying the sum of £10,000 for completing the said work.

Ordered that the Secretary do acquaint the Secretary to the Lords of the Treasury that this office is not an office of account ... and as ~~the utility~~ to the utility and expediency of the Fort at Annamaboe, their Lordships have already reported their opinion upon it to His Majesty's Secretary of State.

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 (end of 1754)

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## CAPE APOLONIA.

JULY 15. (WIC.G.116) Letter from Axim (Walmbeek). Reports the handing over of two white ships officers, captured at CAPE APOLONIA by Cabo-coer AMANICHIA, who came to Axim for that purpose and handed them over to Walmbeek in person, in the garden, in the presence of the Axim people. (The D.G.'s letter of 20 June giving instructions for this, is not on record).

## ANTA.

JANUARY 15. (WIC.490.) Despatch from Dir. Gen. N.M. van der Noot de Gieterre to Presiding Chamber WIC. (read 11/8/56). By the opportunity of the departure home of the former Dir. Gen. Jan van Voorst, by the free trader ship commanded by skipper Bonel, I regret to have to trouble you with the well-known English and ~~Anta~~ Hanta affair; seeing that the King of Hanta, INTIER, has come up to demand compensation from the Hon. Company on account of the costs and damages which that King ~~incurred~~ calculates that he had and suffered during that dispute; the more so as the King placed in the hands of my predecessor 25 "English" prisoners of war to be guarded in this Chief Castle until the English nation came to make compensation for the said costs; but our predecessor found it good, without the knowledge of the Hanta King, to exchange those prisoners of war to Captain Howe, commanding H.M. of Gt Britain's ship the "Gloire", for the reasons stated in a certain resolution of 4th November 1751 (in his letter of 31 December following, addressed to YHH).

But shortly after that exchange, Mr van Voorst had the Hanta King told that he had exchanged those war prisoners, and expected the decision of the matter from Europe after six months, and as soon as HH received letters about it, he would satisfy the Hanta King. And as now about three years has elapsed and the King ~~xxxx~~ had been put off from time to time, he asked that the business might be settled before Mr Van Voorst left the Coast; for if he again returned to ~~his~~ his country without obtaining

satisfaction, and received nothing in order to bury his dead, he would no longer answer for the consequences which might result therefrom/his subjects would be <sup>as/</sup> very dissatisfied and would seek their redress direct from the English nation; from which, inevitably, disturbances would de novo have to be expected by both nations.

Consequently, YHH, having taken into consideration YHHS' Resolution of 11th December 1653, communicated to me before my departure from Holland, with reference to cultivating good harmony between the Nations ... Secondly, already much expenditure has been incurred, having paid out 13 Mk. 2 oz. 15 $\frac{1}{2}$  eng. and a quantity of powder and muskets on Mr Bacot's account for the support of the Hantas, and the English Chief Agent, or General, Mr Melvil, having informed me in reply, to my enquiries that he had received no letters from Europe about the Hanta affair, and that he did not believe it would be settled in Europe; and as the matter did not occur under my Direction, I have taken the advice of the Mmembers of Council, who are unanimously of the opinion that some compensation should be given to the King of Hanta -as per the written opinions, copies of which are sent herewith (vide under ANTA 1754, supra) enclosed. I have, in conformity with that advice, after much insistance, at last agreed with the King of Hanta, to issue to him, on account of the Company, for the burial of his dead in the war, the sum of 6 Bendas, or 1 Mk. 4 oz., together with some other presents, making together 8 bendas or 2 Marks; with which, in this respect, the matter has come to an end. I hope my arrangements will be approved by YHH. ...

Note. This agreement, & payment to the King of Hanta of the value of 2 Marks was approved by the Assembly of the X in their despatch of 20/8/56. (WIC.57, p.75)

SABOE & MOURE.

Corr. with Moure over the murder of a FANTYN woman by a Coy slave, and the claim by the woman's family of 10 bendas as compendation.

## WASSA.

DECEMBER 31. (WIC.491). Despatch. President R.Ulsen  
to Presiding Chamber Amsterdam, WIC.  
(dup) (Rd 12 Augt 1756). ... ..

The deceased General has, however, as I now observe,  
so laboured at the opening of the ways from ASSIANTYN,  
that I am hoping for a good success shortly; and in  
order not to let the courage of the interior people  
sink, I have, shortly after HH's decease, again sent a  
servant thither with presents, both to report the death  
of the General and also to urge the WASSAS &c to furnish  
the sum of gold which they have agreed to pay ASSIANTYN,  
of ~~h~~ which now already a good part has been paid off;  
hoping ~~that~~, if the Lord God allows me health, to let  
no means pass by which can further serve for the com-  
pletion of the salutary work begun. ... ..

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## AKRON &amp; AGONNA.

(G.116)

FEBRUARY 13. /Letter from Apam (P.Woortman) n.d.  
 In reply to YH's letter of 11th inst  
 (n.o.r.), the APAMS on Saturday after-  
 noon at 5 o'clock, planted a tree at the wall of the  
 Fort, on the kitchen (combuis) side, among whom ANINI  
 was the ringleader. I told them the tree could not  
 be planted there as in a short time the Fort would  
 be "uiigelicht" (shut out from the light?) there.  
 That is all I said to them, whereupon, at night, they  
 all went into the bush with the intention of fighting  
 against the Fort on Sunday morning. And, on coming  
 out of the bush, the elders (ouden) of the Crom had  
 taken away the planted tree; whereupon the complainer,  
 or ANINI with his people themselves cut down two  
 trees which have stood for four years at the ascent  
 of the hill. This was not done with my consent, for  
 at that time the Company slaves and my servants were  
 all in the Fort in order to get everything ready  
 quietly, and I was awaiting a shot from them; but  
 nothing came of it. What the messengers from Apam  
 have told YH about me is all untrue.

FEBRUARY 17. Dir.Gen. de Gietera to Apam (Woortman).  
 -He has interviewed the Apam messengers  
 and found them in the wrong. -Recommends  
 caution, and instructs him to report anything of im-  
 portance that happens.

FEBRUARY 19. Letter from Bercoe (Anthony Ruhle) n.d.  
 In reply to D.G.'s letter of 14th inst  
 (n.c.) asking for report on the reasons  
 for the ~~simpas~~ palaver between the SIMPAS and BERCOES,  
 he reports that 3 months ago a Simpa man had connection  
 with a Bercoe ~~woman~~ man's wife, and the Bercoe man had  
 discovered (bevonden) the man about it, so he at once  
 brought him into the Fort, and I, having questioned him  
 the Simpa man if it was true, he replied yes, that he  
 had slept with Adje's wife, so I put the Simpa man in  
 irons. Whereupon, the Simpás have come and made pala-  
 ver in my Crom that the friends shall pay a sum of  
 6 oz. 8 eng. goods within three weeks. No one came  
 then with the payment, and the Bercoe man came bother-  
 ing me daily about it, that I should buy the Simpa man.  
 I thereupon sent one of my servants to Simpa to learn  
 whether the friends would ransom him or not, as the man

## AKRON &amp; AGONNA.

Adje wants to sell him to me but that I will not do that, therefore let the Simpás tell me that I should buy him if Adje was in a position to sell him. Upon which the Simpás intended to panyar me when I shall come to Elmina, but I have waited for two small canoes before Simpa bay, who asked me to come on shore to the Factor, but I politely refused him and have had him told that while his Crom negroes wish to panyar me, I will not come on shore, but that I seriously asked him, if his Crom people have palaver with me, that they shall first come to me at Bercoe to settle the palaver with me. Thereupon, on Friday 7th inst. two Quarters came, and in the morning at 8.30 fired 3 musket shots with ball before the gate, and challenged the Bercoes to come and fight them. Having then gone on to my battery, and seen so many people had assembled at the water place to prevent me and the Crom people getting water, I therefore fired heavily over them. The Simpás therefore retired and the Bercoes having made a sally they fought with each other for two hours, and so the Simpás have marched off. Upon which I had the beach King (Strand Koning) called to help settle the palaver, as the two Crows stand under him. He went to Simpa and brought the palaver to a truce among the Grandees; but as one of the wounded has died and two are dying, the Quarters will come here again to take revenge. This is the palaver from beginning to end.

FEBRUARY 20. Dir. Gen. de Gietero to Bercoe (Ruble).  
We have seen the statement of what happened between the Simpa and Bercoe men over the sleeping with the Bercoe man's wife. But the question in this matter would be whether between the subject natives of the English Fort at Simpa and the subject natives of the Dutch at Bercoe a contract or "pen" subsists and is in being, wherein both these villages in former times may have agreed that in a case of this sort, how much has to be paid for it, or if the man is caught in the offence the husband of the woman would have the right to sell the offender. Therefore, if there should be a Pen between the two Crows the Bercoe man must arrange accordingly to the Pen or contract between the two Crows; and if there is no contract between the two villages, then justice requires that one should proceed according to precedents which have happened before, according to which the Bercoes must

## AKRON &amp; AGONNA.

act. Further, as regards the reprisals which the Simpas wish to come and take over their wounded and dead, we will only say that we trust that, if they desire that, you know well what to do. If your subjects are attacked within range of your guns, that cannot be looked upon with good eyes, but they must be protected. But we would rather advise you to use your best endeavours to settle the matter.

APRIL. Correspondence between Melvil and de Gieterere over the above dispute, ~~xxxxxxx~~ ~~xxxxxxx~~ ~~xxxxxxx~~ ~~xxxxxxx~~ ~~xxxxxxx~~ ~~xxxxxxx~~ ~~xxxxxxx~~ ~~xxxxxxx~~ ~~xxxxxxx~~ ~~xxxxxxx~~ when the Simpas went to Bercoe to fight the people there. De Gieterere proposed that two neutral persons (the Commandants of Apam and Tantumquery) should be appointed to enquire into ~~xxx~~ and settle the dispute and this was heartily agreed to by Melvil.

APRIL 20. Letter from Apam (P. Woortman). n.d.  
Acknowledges D.G.'s letter of 18th inst (n.o.r.). It is impossible for me to go out of my Fort as the ASSINIE palaver which occurred here a short time ago is not yet completely settled. I therefore request YH to excuse me, as the ASSINIES are expected here every night, for they have sworn to set fire to the Crom and burn it all down. The little trade which still comes here is from ADJOMAKON and other Crows. The ways to Simpa and Bercoe have also been made unsafe by the Simpas both for my letter carriers and for the Apams, for the Simpas are seeking to revenge themselves upon the Apams for that which they have not been able to bring to Bercoe. The Commandant at Simpa can do nothing about it as he has been shut up (gebannen) in his Fort by the Simpas. The Simpas are again making ready to fight the Bercoes and have sworn to burn Bercoe Crom, so that according to all ideas the Adj. Commandant of Bercoe will also necessarily be required in his Fort for the Simpas are ~~at~~ quite 2/3 stronger than the Bercoes.

APRIL 22. D.G. de Gieterere to Apam (Woortman). We have, after previous request from Mr Melvil, arranged with him, in order to remove the the disputes which have arisen between the Simpa and Bercoe peoples, to appoint a Commandant on each side;

and we have appointed you and Mr Melvil has appointed the Commandant of Tantumquerry, to settle the matter.

APRIL 29. D.G. de Gieterre to Bercoe (Ruhle). We have arranged with Mr Melvil of Cabo Cors, in order to settle the palaver between the Simpás and Bercoes amicably, that the respective Commandants of Simpa and Bercoe shall meet, to whom we have appointed to "moderate" the dispute, as neutral men, Commandant Woortman of Apam and the Commandant of Tantumquerry. You will arrange the time and place together, and we trust you will not fail to admonish the Bercoes to reasonableness and moderation.

MAY 2. Letter from Apam (Woortman) n.d. Acknowledges D.G.'s letter of 29th(?) ulto and wrote over its contents to the Adjt Commandant of Berkoe, A. Ruhle, and asked him to inform me at what place and day he would be pleased to fix for the settlement of the dispute between the Simpás and Bercoes, by me and the Commandant of Tantumquerry, i.a.w. YH's orders.

MAY 22. Letter from Apam (P. Woortman). n.d. According to YH's orders, I and the Commandant of Tantumquerry proceeded to Simpa to settle the disputes between the Simpás and Bercoes, which was done on the 20th inst. At first the Simpás' demand was 40 oz., but after long debate, we reduced it to 10 oz. with which all disputes were ended and the Kings of the Simpa and Bercoe Crows took oath thereon. The Simpás would not have come to Bercoe to fight had not the Bercoes sworn on the Simpás' smallpox, as in former times the Simpás lost 270 sick in the prevailing sickness; which was taken very badly by the Simpás and brought them to rise. If the killed on both sides had been equal, the dispute would not have been so great. (The Dir. Gen. approved the settlement)

MAY 25. Letter from Bercoe (Ruhle) n.d. ... On the 20th inst I went half way with my Crom people at Mr Woortman's request and the two English gentlemen in order to settle the Bercoe and Simpa palaver; which was settled in good order to the advantage of the Bercoes(?). The Bercoes were ordered to pay 10 oz. to the Simpás because they have more dead than the Bercoes. But the Simpás have not accepted the 10 oz. as they are friends. So they thereupon drank jurement

AKRON & AGONNA.

that everything that comes to Bercoe or to Simpa, no one shall ~~xxx~~ presume to use abusive words to anyone, or that such person shall be punished, as well as his friends.

SEPTEMBER 19. Letter from Apam (Woortman). n.d. ...  
... The slave trade is now obstructed here as the ADJOMAKONS have already marched up to fight the Simpas, whereby the traders cannot get their free passage.

## AKIM.

JUNE 3. Letter from Apam (P. Woortman). n.d. ...  
 On the last market days there was absolutely  
 no trade here. The rumours are spread ~~that~~  
 here that the ASSIANTYNS are on the march against the  
 AKIMS, but of this further confirmation is required.  
 The AKIMS have had all their people called together.  
 Their envoy, who was sent to ASSIANTYN with gold to  
 obtain their freedom again (vrijdom weder te bekomen),  
 was arrested in ASSIANTYN, and more gold was demanded  
 from the AKIMS; but (I) hope now that the ASSIANTYNS  
 have definitely decided to open the way with the sword,  
 whereby one may then hope that trade will revive and  
 recover breath.

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## AQUAMBO.

JUNE 17. (G. 116) Letter from Accra (de Graaff).  
 14th June. ... ..  
 Trade is bad and ~~max~~ there are rumours here  
 that the ASSIANTYNS will try "boven sig" to make a way  
 open for trade, because the AQUAMBO King, DARKON, has  
 prevented the passage through his country to them;  
 and the CROBOS have already panyarred some ASSIANTYNS.

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## ACCRA.

AUGUST 8. (G.116) Letter from Accra (de Graaf).  
 5th August. I have the honour to report,  
 i.a.w. YH's order, that further enquiry  
 makes it more and more suspicious that the Linguist  
 (Secretaris) LAMETTE JAN is the author of the committed  
 murder, and those who can reveal the matter are only  
 waiting till he is in prison in order to appear against  
 him. It is impossible to get the Linguist into the  
 Fort by conciliatory means, and he has publicly said  
 that if any one sends to call him, he will blow him-  
 self and the messenger up with gunpowder before he would  
 come into the Fort. I have persuaded some Elders of  
 the Mancevos to seize him by night as he comes out of  
 his house, and bring him into the Fort, otherwise ~~his~~  
 it is impossible to lay hold of him without bloodshed.  
 He has offered to distribute 50 bendas among the family  
 of the murdered man and the Crom Chiefs (E Grooten), to  
 help him out of this situation. Meanwhile I will take  
 every precaution possible that the Linguist does not  
 escape. ... P.S. The jaw bone and iron  
 matchet of the murdered man Amba have just been brought  
 into me, having been found in the dwelling of the Ling-  
 uist LAMETTE JAN, kept in an earth pot and buried in  
 one of the rooms of the ~~w~~ dwelling.

AUGUST 24. Letter from Accra (de Graaf). 21st August.  
 A man, ~~who~~ Odewe, who had been arrested by  
 the Accra Mancevos on the charge of being  
 accessory to the murder of one of the Fetich Priests  
 of this Crom, named Amba, who has been missing for 4 or  
 5 weeks, has hung himself this evening at 5.30. I  
 will treat him in the usual way.

AUGUST 26. Letter from Accra (de Graaf). 23rd August.  
 On the 21st, the date of my last letter,  
 the Mancevos of all the quarters came to me  
 with the intention of revealing the perpetrator, or  
 indeed those to whom the murder was not known (they  
 having wished that this should be done by Odewe, who,  
 as stated before, hanged himself). They therefore  
 requested ~~me~~ that all Caboceers and Chiefs (Opperhoofden)  
 might be called in. in whose presence they would name  
 or reveal the doer. In accordance with this request  
 I sent my servant, and all came except Linguist LAMETTE  
 JAN, and Caboceer ODIE ABOA, alias QUATER AGGIE, the  
 latter of whom, at the second message sent at the re-  
 quest of the Mancevos, came in. But the Linguist was

not found by those whom I had sent, but they reported that the house of the Linguist and that of his followers was not only empty but even bared of doors and windows, everything that belonged to them having been carried to the English Crom for safe keeping, and that his people were all armed in order to retire safely to the English Crom in case the third message, which he expected, should be sent with arms. I have only with the greatest difficulty opposed the intention of the Mancevos who wished to bring the Secretary Linguist to me alive or dead into the Fort. I told them to do nothing without YH's orders, and that I did not doubt that I should get the Linguist into the Fort in some way or another. I had expected him to-day, hope bring of it being given to me by the King, in which case I had thought to keep him in custody till further orders from YH. Certainly all appearances are against him that he is either the prime mover of this murder or has had a hand in it. Meantime, I have daily been expecting a blood bath, as the Natives, in general, are all embittered against him, saying ~~haxxannok~~ they cannot live in the same Crom with him. -Asks for instructions how to act.

SEPTEMBER 17. Letter from Accra (de Graaf) 14th Sept. This morning at 8 o'clock, LAMETTE JAN succeeded in escaping to the English Crom, after some skirmishing between the people of the Crom and his people, to prevent him if possible, in order to take refuge in the house of Caboceer ANNUTJE, subject of the English Fort. I sent Mr Schadde to the English Governor to request the handing over of the Linguist, but he replied that he would not do so without the special order of Mr Melvil, and that he could not do anything else than ask Mr Melvil for instructions. I have also complained that his subjects, ANNUTJE and his people, helped the Linguist and facilitated his escape, and that they have even used HH's garden as a stronghold from which they continually fire on my subjects, and when Mr Schadde went to the Fort, armed men were still in the garden; but which HH is pleased to deny. I have seen everything with a telescope as well, as everything in this Fort and the Croms are so close to one another that this can be done quite easily. Mr Young has asked that my subjects shall stop all hostilities, which I have promised so far as is in my power.

## ACCRA.

Meantime, I restrain them not without difficulty, as they absolutely will have the Linguist removed, not only from their neighbourhood but out of the world, saying that so long as he lives, especially so near by, none of them are safe, and they cannot regard the murder otherwise than with horror, which the Linguist has committed, as having, in order always to be able to boast about it, had dried, and kept, the tongue, beard, heart, and parts of the murdered man. I cannot conceive what reason the English Governor can have for protecting the murderer, as I have told him everything, unless it is that the Linguist's brother's son is a servant of the Governor and might have much access (ingang) with him, and was also wounded in the skirmishing. -Asks for instructions how to act.

SEPTEMBER 19. D, G. de Gieterre to Accra (de Graaf). Acknowledges his letter of the 14th. ... .. It seems strange to us that, if the Holland Accra subjects had really been in earnest that LAMMETJE JAN should not escape, he and his whole following could have retired in clear day light without this being prevented by a whole Crom, which, we understand, has 10 or even 20 times as many people as LAMMETJE JAN could produce, in order to facilitate his escape by force. Consequently, we imagine that something more is concealed behind it ~~xxxxxx~~ and that the Holland subjects are not all of one mind; and this being so, it is necessary to go carefully to work. ... ..

SEPTEMBER 19. Letter from Cape Coast (Melvil), of same date. I have received a letter from Mr Young, Commandant at Accra, reporting that a native belonging to Dutch town, and suspected of being the murderer of the Fetich Priest of that place, has fled to the English. That man, as Mr Young reports, ought on that day to have taken oath on his innocence, but certain of the inhabitants of his village attacked him in his house without giving him time to do so, which being close to our Quarter, he came to seek our protection. Mr de Graaf at once sent to Mr Young to have the man dislodged from his Quarter. Mr Young replied that he could not do this without special order, especially as it was very common for the people of the one town to leave

it and go to the other if they were affronted or illtreated; but, granted that he were guilty, it was still fresh in memory that the inhabitants of the Holland Crom had refused to hand over to ours the two murderers of the wife of Abadi, who had fled thither, although the whole district knew they were guilty. Mr Young afterwards called together the Chiefs (Groote) of his Crom to enquire into the matter. They told him that the accused person had purged himself of the accusation in the customary manner of oath; that they believed him to be innocent; and the report was that the Fetic Priest had drowned himself over some domestic matter. ... ..  
-He suggests, in order to save difficulties in future between the two Crows, that further enquiry should be made into the guilt or innocence of the man; and that YH and I send two trustworthy persons to witness the administration of the Fetic oath to him, to prove his guilt or innocence. ...

- SEPTEMBER 19. D.G. de Gietera to Accra (de Graaf).  
Sends copy of Melvil's letter, supra,  
for report.
- SEPTEMBER 20. D.G. de Gietera to Cape Coast (Melvil).  
~~Acknowledges above re the flight of~~  
~~LAMMERTJE JAN.~~ Yesterday he received  
a letter from the Commandant, de Graaf, of Accra, in  
which he reported the flight of a certain man, named  
LAMMERTJE JAN, subject of the Holland nation there,  
and afterwards received the above letter from Melvil.  
He sends a copy of the letter he sent to de Graaf at  
Accra, and extract from the letter received from him,  
from which Melvil will see that he (de Gietera) is  
openheartedly working to maintain good harmony between  
the two nations and to preserve the peace. He has  
instructed de Graaf to send a full report of what has  
occurred with LAMMERTJE. ... ..
- SEPTEMBER 22. Letter from Accra (de Graaf). I take  
the liberty to inform YH that the Ling-  
uist, LAMETTE JAN, at 3 o'clock this  
morning killed himself with a musket shot, and I have,  
with great difficulty and much sending to and fro,  
obtained the body which I have treated as the former  
suicide. The friends and relations of the deceased

## ACCRA.

beg to have the remains for burial. The accomplices, to the number of 4-5, are still in the English Crom, as it is reported to me, and I shall request their handing over.

SEPTEMBER 25. Letter from Accra (de Graaf). 22 Sept. Acknowledges D.G.'s letter of 19th.

The Mancevos asked me for permission to force LAMMETJE JAN'S house, but I refused as it was reported to me that it was provided with loop holes for muskets, all round, and it would have cost too much blood while I was awaiting instructions. As regards his escape in broad daylight, with his followers, ~~which~~ without it being prevented, it was not impossible nor dangerous as LAMMETJE JAN lived at the extremity of the Holland Crom, in the Quarter ASSINY (sic, ASERE?) from which the first house in the English Crom is distant not 50 steps, as also that all the people who lived in that Quarter had retired, partly into the upper Quarter and partly in to the slave Quarter, for fear of fire or something like it, as the Linguist had threatened that if they forced ~~them~~ him he would set the Crom on fire. That he saw his chance to escape on 14th was because the men who had kept watch that night (between the English and Holland Crows to prevent his escape) had retired and few people visited that part of the Crom. -He further points out that the previous cases, referred to by Mr Young, ~~which are not comparable~~ when the culprits were not handed over by the Holland Crom were not comparable.

Note. In another letter of the 22nd, de Graaf deals at great length with Melvil's letter, pointing out, inter alia, that the oath alleged to have been taken by LAMMETJE JAN was not taken in accordance with native custom, with the proper formalities, witnesses & c.

SEPTEMBER 26. Letter from Cape Coast (Melvil). Sends extract from letter from Mr Young:-

"The Caboceers of the English Crom came this morning to inform me that the Under Linguist of the Holland Crom, who had fled to us, had killed himself last night. I at once informed the Holland Commandant and said I hoped this would put an end to the ~~matter~~ palaver. He then sent his second, asking me for the body to be handed over as a criminal of the Holland nation. I replied that not knowing the custom/

in such a matter, I would enquire from the subjects of my Crom, who said that when a person, ~~was~~ accused of anything, killed himself the matter was considered as ended, and the request of the Holland Commandant was therefore refused. Mr de Graaf, notwithstanding this, continued to demand the body and his people went so far as to threaten to attack the English Crom". -Melvil protests against the actions and attitude of Mr de Graaf.

SEPTEMBER 24. D.G. de Gietere to Cabo Cors (Melvil). Informs him, in reply to above, that he has received a letter from de Graaf reporting that he had, after great trouble, got hold of the body. ... He will nevertheless inquire into de Graaf's conduct.

OCTOBER 5. Letter from Cape Coast (Melvil) n.d. -After summarising the facts of the case about LAMMETJE JAN, he states that owing to the threats of the Holland subjects, the English subjects dared not keep the body but handed it over to the people of Mr de Graaf, who at once hung it up contrary to all native customs, by which disputes and all accusations cease as soon as the accused takes his life; but one must not assume that such a deed is evidence of his crime. The inhabitants of the two Crows were on the point of fighting, and the dispute was settled by TETE, King of ACCRA, who had Lammetje Jan told that in order to avoid bloodshed and to give peace to his fellow inhabitants he must take his own life, and if he had not the courage to do this he must try to escape ~~with his~~ by flight, and that he would be pursued and if he escaped the palaver would end. Mr de Graaf having got hold of one of ~~the~~ LAMMETJE JAN'S people, had him tortured to confess L.J'S guilt. The body was handed over without Mr Young's consent. -He protests against de Graaf's conduct. It is grievous that the quiet which we have had so much satisfaction in maintaining between the two nations should be disturbed by a man who is neither of the one nor the other. Asks him to arrange the matter so that the concord between them can be maintained.

OCTOBER 10. D.G. de Gietere to Cabo Cors (Melvil). In reply to above, the account that he (Melvil) has received is so different to

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that which he (de Gieter) has received that there would be very great difficulty in reconciling them. He suggests the matter should be enquired into by neutral persons. He intends to travel thither, but if prevented, he will send Commissioners, and suggests that Melvil do the same, when the ~~next~~ dispute can be settled. He has, meanwhile, instructed de Graaf to leave the matter in stutu quo.

(end of the correspondence)

## TESHI.

MAY 22. (G.116) Letter from Accra (Schadde). 19 May.  
 ... At present there are no mercadores at ACCRA, and nothing worth reporting has occurred, but only that the Portuguese ship escorted by the Sergeant, bearer of this, is lying at anchor about TESCHIE, and will apparently land xx so much tobacco that if the whole of Accra is not provided, Danish Accra, at least, will rejoice about it.

JUNE 17. Letter from Accra (de Graaf). 14 June.  
 Reports having taken over command of the Frof from subfactor Schadde on 13th. ...  
 About the matter of the Crom TESSIE, about which the sub-factor Schadde wrote to YH (N.B. no further report than above is on record), is in so far true that the Danish Governor has had it "entameeren" ("encroached upon"?, from the French word "entamer") by one of his servants, but was stopped in it by the Crom Paaij, as being Chief (Opperste) of that Crom, by saying that for a long time it had been subordinate to the Hon. Company and would consequently acknowledge no other Masters ~~than~~, nor allow any (other flag to be hoisted in that Crom, except the Dutch; for which reason the Chief has borrowed a flag from the Makelaar here, as that which he had received in the time of Mr Valkmaar was already worn out and blown down; and he had me asked for a flag by the first opportunity in order to prevent all difficulties there; which I likewise ask YH to allow. ...

JUNE 25. D.G. de Gietera to Accra (de Graaf). ...  
 As the circumstances of the Crom TESSIE appear obscure to us, it will be necessary for you to enquire exactly as to what may have happened about it with the DANISH Governor, and on what grounds that Governor claims to have any rights over that Crom, in order, after information obtained, to be able to issue our orders. Meantime you can let the Dutch flag be flown there, in accordance with the request of the Crom Paaij or Chief of that Crom. ...

~~DECEMBER 24. Letter from Accra (Schadde) to President Ulsen. 21 December. On the evening of the 20th at 5.30. the Makelaar OCKAINTJE~~

## TESHI.

DECEMBER 22. Letter from Xborg (Govr. C. Engman). n.d.  
 I hope that my last letter of 8 Nov.  
 (re Ulsen's assumption of Presidency)  
 will have been handed over to YH. In it is urged that  
 I hoped YH, on your side, would take care that none of  
 your people would disturb the good harmony and friend-  
 ship which should subsist between our nations; but I as I  
 have to understand quite the contrary, I consider it  
 necessary to relate the following to YH. At the end of  
 November I travelled to leeward, to Fort Fredensborg,  
 to bring my accounts in order and to inspect there, and  
 afterwards I stayed there a long time, until yesterday.  
 Meantime, Mr Schadde, now Commandant at Crevecoeur, pro-  
 vided the Accra people with ammunition, with which on  
 the 17th instant they marched passed here in three columns  
 having a Dutch flag carried before each column, to  
 TESSIE, TEMMA, and PONNY, seeking to seize my person.  
 Also when they marched pasted here they took some  
 of my sheep, in a friendly manner, and told my messenger,  
 who was coming up from leeward and met them, to greet  
 me and tell me that they would consume those sheep on  
 my account; from which it can clearly be seen and con-  
 cluded that their intention was directed upon my person  
 alone. I am therefore obliged to apply to YH to inform  
 me of the quarrel and reasons which could cause such  
 proceedings, so that I can declare myself further about  
 it, and that the author and instigator of such quarrels  
 may be discussed, to prevent further far-reaching palavers  
 which may arise out of it.

DECEMBER 22. President Ulsen to Xborg (Engman). As  
 it has been reported to us that with  
 your help the TOEBERCOE and ADA peoples,  
 with those of your Crom at ACCRA, had been allied in  
 order to attack the Holland Crom of TESSIE, by force,  
 the communication of this has greatly surprised us, and  
 we cannot be sufficiently astonished that YH, against  
 all laws and customs, should take the law into your own  
 hands (selve zoude willen regten). If you have any  
 claim against the TESSIE people, we are prepared suitably  
 to satisfy YH.; but our earnest request is that you will  
 have the goodness, in order to prevent all difficulties,  
 to avoid the threatened violence, so that peace and good  
 harmony between the two nations may not be disturbed, as  
 we should be obliged to return force with force. We will  
 gladly consider YH's desires.

DECEMBER 24. Letter from Accra (Schadde) to Pres. Ulsen. 21/12. On the evening of the 20th at 5.30, the Makelaar OCKAINTJE came to tell me that a small silver buckle was missing in the Danish Fort and that Mr Engman had had the ~~servant~~ boy who was suspected (being a son of the Caboceer SUDJA) chastised; wherefore a part of his subjects have risen, to join the TESCHIE party against Mr Engman. The 21st, to-day, the said Makelaar comes to tell me that the Danish Crom people, especially those of SUDJA, have made themselves masters of the tower or watchhouse, situated between the Danish Fort and this Fort, so that by this occurrence, the "casueele diversie" of the Danish Governor's undertaking on TESCHIE, is entirely frustrated; and it is understood that the people in general here at Accra have their eye to overmastering the Fort at NINGO, and wish to bring it again to the old and rightful master. But I have advised them to await YH's advice, having promised them that I will send this to-day, with the request for a speedy reply. The TESCHIE, TEMMA, PONNI, and NINGO people are already assembled, and are waiting for the ACCRAS; but OCKAINTJE will, on the advice I have given him, await YH's orders.

DECEMBER 26. President Ulsen to Accra (Schadde). We have, in consequence of your letters, written to the Danish Governor that we were extremely surprised about the hostilities with which he was threatening the Crom TESCHIE; that we should regret that the good harmony should thereby be broken; and that if it were undertaken, we should have to meet force with force. So we do not doubt that his undertaking will be stopped. But if the Governor should not act according to expectation, you will have to defend the authority of the Company; keeping neutral in any further difficulties between the Danish subjects and the Governor; to which you must also persuade the Accra subjects under Fort Crevecoeur, as far as possible, as ~~those~~ outside us.  
/those are

DECEMBER 29. Letter from Engman to Ulsen. (Xborg. n.d.) Acknowledges Ulsen's letter of 22nd inst, which he has received with surprise. The report is entirely false and untrue. Such a plan has never been discussed or prepared for.

## ELMINA.

- JANUARY 1. (G.116) (Wednesday) New Year celebrations.
- JANUARY 11. The Commander, Lamber, was ordered to go to St Jago Hill to fire ball among a party of quarrelling and insubordinate people, whereby they were at once brought to a standstill
- JANUARY 15. (WIC.490). Despatch from Dir. Gen. N.M. van der Noot de Gietere to the Presiding Chamber Amsterdam WIC. Reports upon smuggling.
- JANUARY 16. Dinner given by de Gietere in honour of the ex-Dir Gen on his departure to Europe, who afterwards went on board.
- JANUARY 17. Ex-Dir.Gen. van Voorst sailed by the ship "Prins Willem".
- JANUARY 18. The Dutch ship "Gulde Vrijheit" arrived from home having on board the Preacher, Michael Beckering, his wife, 2 nephews (neeven) of HH, the wife and son of the Clerk in the Secretariat, and two young women named Van Papst and Vermeulen.
- FEBRUARY 1. (Saturday) 28 days.
- MARCH 8. Birthday celebrations of the young Stadhouder.
- AUGUST 26. Departed from these roads for the first time for some years, with slaves, direct to Brazil, a Portuguese ship which arrived in these roads on 3rd July.
- SEPTEMBER 1. (Sunday) Letter from Chama, re the cotton plantation.
- OCTOBER 24. D.G. van der Noot de Gietere died.
- OCTOBER 27. D.G. buried. An elaborate funeral, marching thrice round the Castle square, where the body buried. The English Governor Melvil,

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1755.  
ELMINA.

accompanied by Mr Bell, Commandant of Tatumquery, attended.

OCTOBER 28. Melvil and others returned to Cabo Cors.

OCTOBER 11. (Original in G. 296).

We Nicolaas Matheus van der Noot de Gietera, Director General over the North & South Coasts of Africa, hereby certify that there have appeared before us the Hommes Grandes, Caboceers, together with the Vaandrighs of the Quarters of the Mancevos (Manceros), or young men of the ELMINA District who declare that, for the maintenance of internal tranquillity and peace as also good discipline, they have agreed amongst themselves urgently to request us, Director General, that a regulation might be made by us, according to which each one of them could regulate himself, for the maintenance of good order, inasmuch as for some time past many disorders have been experienced in the MINASE District by the Manceros or Quarters, and besides brought them in arms against each other, which formerly had never been practised here, and also ought not to be; and wherein, at the request abovenamed, we have been willing to make provision. In pursuance thereof, in the future, will have to be observed and fulfilled amongst them,

1stly. If in the future any palaver or dispute shall arise among the MINA people, or the one has anything to claim or demand from the other, they shall bring it before the Hommes Grandes of the country to hear the parties and to do justice according to the finding in the matter; the aforesaid Hommes Grandes being hereby seriously admonished to use all impartiality and to determine and to deliver judgment over the matters brought before them, according to justice and equity. And in case it shall be found that the aforesaid Hommes Grandes had let themselves be bribed by one of the parties, with money or goods, in order to decide the matter in his favour, and thereby to frustrate and prejudice another in his lawful claim, and in such a case those who might sustain that they had been wronged and should come to appeal to us, Dir. Gen. over the

## ELMINA.

judgement of the aforesaid Hommes Grandes, and asks that his matter be further investigated, and it might be found by us that it had not been faithfully dealt with by the Hommes Grandes as judges, in such case they, the Hommes Grandes, shall be condemned in a penalty of 2 Bendas gôdd, or a cow. N.B. But in case any one comes to appeal to us, Dir. Gen., against the judgment of the Hommes Grandes and should bring in friv- frivolous complaints against them, in such case, like- wise, he shall be condemned in a penalty according to the findings in the matter, for the profit of the Hommes Grandes.

2ndly. The Manceros or young men, getting a dispute or quarrel with others belonging to the one Quarter, from whatsoever it might arise, may bring their disputes before the Grandes of their own Quarter in order to be determined and settled by them; but none of the Manceros shall be allowed to complain against, or to give as a "dasje", his own Quarter people, to another Quarter, upon penalty of 2 "Pees" gold, to be divided amongst that Quarter to which he belongs. And in case one of the Manceros should venture to offend against this, and that, for that reason, some disturbances of fighting or beating might arise, and that Quarter to which he belongs should come to blows with the other Quarter to which he has complained against his colleague or to which he has ~~xxxixixxxxx~~ given him as a "dasje", that such Manceros, who might be the cause, or the aggressor of such dispute or uproar, shall be sent out of the country as a disturber of the public peace, without respect of persons (ipso facto)

3rdly. In case any one should ~~xxxxxxx~~ dare, either within or without the Crom or village, to attack or wound one of his fellow inhabitants with a machet or knife, such person must be handed over to us, Dir. Gen., in order to be punished according to the findings in the matter; and it is hereby absolutely decided, once for all, in order to prevent all disorders in the country, that any person who might presume, on his master's behalf, to violate ("fialleeren") and attack his fellow inhabitant with a sharp instrument, or indeed a stick, shall be sent away from this Coast as a disturber of the peace (ipso facto).

4thly. In case it should happen that any disputes might arise among the Elmina Quarters, they must bring them before us Dir. Gen., in order that we

may reconcile them with each other. But if they, contrary to expectation, do not properly comply and should disrespect this our good intention for the maintenance of the public peace, but on the contrary, -as as been their custom for some years past- wish to be their own judges and take up arms against each other, we shall then regard them as rebels and disturbers of the public peace and shall take action against them as such; and if they persist in their resistance and come to fire with ball upon each other within range of the guns of this Castle, we shall regard them as enemies; for from such disorder nothing else is to be expected than the total ruin of the whole Elmina District and a complete stoppage of the trade of the Hon. WIC; wherefore such will be opposed with the most powerful means in order to maintain the public peace and cause trade to revive.

Thus done & concluded & confirmed by swearing on the Bible. In the Chief Castle St G. D'Elmina the 11th October 1755.

	(Sgd)	N.M.van der Noot de Gieter.
The mark X of the Vaandrig of the <u>Ancobia</u> Quarter	}	The mark X of the King of Elmina, OUISSE.
QUODJO.		
The mark X of the Vaandrig of the <u>Akim</u> Quarter,	}	The mark X of the First Homme Grande, COFFY.
MYNSANG.		
The mark X of the Vaandrig of the <u>Anquvojo</u> Quarter	}	The mark of the Second Homme Grande, AJIE.
ANDO.		
The mark X of the Vaandrig of the <u>Penjafoe</u> Quarter	}	The mark X of the Vaandrig of the Quarters, JACON.
MYNSANG.		
The mark X of the Vaandrig of the <u>Awanny</u> Quarter	}	
EDOE AMBOY.		
The mark X of the Vaandrig of the <u>Aradey</u> Quarter	}	
CODJO TETTO.		
The mark X of the Vaandrig of the <u>Enjapa</u> Quarter	}	
PATOE.		

Testatum clause signed by Bruno van Marken,  
Secty.

## ELMINA.

NOVEMBER 3. (Monday) Meeting of Council. (G.9.)  
 Unanimous election of Upper Factor  
 Roeloff Ulsen to be President vice  
 D.G. van der Noot de Gieterre deceased.

NOVEMBER 4. Proclamation of Ulsen's assumption of  
 Presidency. Handed Com ando Staff and  
 keys of Castle on velvet cushion.

DECEMBER 31. (WIC.114) Despatch, Members of Council  
 to Assembly of the X. (R.12/8/56)  
 Report death of Dir. Gen. van der Noot  
 de Gieterre and their election of Ulsen as President.

Muster Roll, Dec 1755.  
 (summary)

Elmina	96	Saccondee	13
St Jago	15	Chama	10
Axim	17	Commany	11
Hollandia	5	Mouree	8
Accoda	5	Cormantyn	11
Boutry	6	Apam	9
Taccorary	8	Bercoe	10
		Accra	21
		Bandits in Chief Castle	2
		Total Gold Coast	<u>247</u>
		Popo 2. Epee 2.	4
1 barque 14.	1 boat 11		<u>25</u>
	Total		<u>276</u>
			===

Extracts from "Journals of the Commissioners for Trade & Plantations". Vol 10 (1754-1758) (1933)

(Vol 62. p.160) Tuesday July 1 1755.  
Trade. Read following papers received from Committee Africa. of Merchants trading to Africa:-

Copies of several letters relating to affairs at Cape Coast Castle & Anamaboe, 1754.  
Ordered that such parts of said letters as relate to the dispute concerning the right of the village ATCHUMA be extracted, to be transmitted to one of H.M.'s S.of S. and that draught of letter enclosing same be prepared. (It was addressed to Sir Thos Robinson, and signed on Jul 3.)

Thursday September 18. 1755

Trade. Committee of Merchants trading to Africa at-Africa. tended, and being desired to give account of the state of defence of their Forts & Settlements on the Coast of Africa, with clear opinion of what might be further done for their security, Mr Poole in name of Committee acquainted the Board that the Forts in general in very indifferent repair; that Gambia was the only place likely to be attacked by the French, in case of rupture, as the others could with difficulty be attacked by a sea force; and that the only effective method of defending the Coast of Africa was by having a superior naval force in those seas. ...

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(end of 1755)

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## CAPE APOLONIA.

APRIL 16. (G.117) Circular from President R. Ulsen to Commandants from Saccondee to Axim.

As, in the month of July last year, the two Holland whites, panyarred by him, were, after much trouble being given to it by the Generals Van Voorst and de Gietera, were finally released by the Caboceer AMANEGJA, brought by him in person to Axem, and were handed over to Mr Walmeek; therefore it ought to be taken into consideration about it that that Caboceer did not have that goodness before he had been compelled to it, namely, that at the same time a considerable number of fugitives, of his enemies, from a certain Caboceer named AMOINTIFOR, had been held in an unjustifiable manner by him, AMANEGJA, whom he, AMANEGJA, after they had been reclaimed by their lawful Lord, Caboceer AMOINTIFOR of AWINE, had not handed over; which action, displeasing the last-named Caboceer, he had combined with other countries and made ready to take AMANEGJA unawares. AMANEGJA, being afraid for this, proceeded in person to Axem and handed over the two Whites, and under that pretext has made provisional alliances with the Axem and other HANTA Caboceers as far as to Boutry inclusive. It is also well known to us that he has made presents of gold to some ~~Commandants~~ Commandants and their subject Caboceers without their Honours have observed, apparently, with what object this was done, since the now deceased Director-General de Gietera has been ignorant of what had previously occurred, and consequently had not been able to provide against it. Therefore, for the prevention of ill-success (kwaad succes), as also because of no Caboceers or Natives who live under our jurisdiction may enter into any agreement with other peoples, either European or ~~whites~~ Blacks without the knowledge and approval of the Head of our Nation on this Coast; and as we are likewise informed that AMANEGJA has again had King ENTIER at Boutry, and other HANTA Caboceers notified, on the grounds of the previously made ~~an~~ agreement, that the Caboceer AMOINTIFOR of AWINE is again making ready to attack him and he was therefore relying upon their help, desiring that ENTIER and the other Caboceers should send their envoys to him at CABO APOLONIA in order to devise means for resisting the said AWINE Caboceer; so therefore, we desire to ~~inform~~ notify YHH of it and at the same time seriously to charge you, as we hereby do, to communicate the contents of this to your subject Caboceers

and other native officers, and again to order them to keep themselves outside all contracts, with whomsoever it may be, and to assist or cause to be assisted no other peoples in their wars, but to act strictly in accordance with the orders of the Head of this Coast, as also those which may be given them, in his name, by a Governor or Commandant of our respective Forts. Being in expectation, that you will keep your subjects from all excesses, and keep a watchful eye against all such -like and other matters of evil consequence, we remain, with friendly greetings.

Received APRIL 30. From Hk Wäämbeek, Axem. The Circular letter which YH was pleased to send out on the report which YH had received about the disputes which there are between the CAPE APOLONIAN Caboceer AMININICHIA and the ACCROU, or SMALL BARANSE Caboceer AMONTUFFER, I have the [d'] honour to reply to it, because what happened has not been reported to YH as it indeed was, and the more, in order to remove all suspicions that there are of this place. YH will, then, please know that already some years ago, some difficulties arose between the brother of the Caboceer AMINICHIA, named ANDOEBRI ACCA and this Caboceer ~~AMONTUFFER~~ AMONTUFFER'S cousin ACCA USSEMADO, through the detention of each other's people and slaves who from time to time have run away, on either side; that thereupon ensued, after the death of the two last-named Caboceers, that this AMONTUFFER attacked a village or krom named BITTIRE, which was then in alliance with the deceased ANDOEBRI ACCA, and also, with AMINICHIA, and had ~~otxx~~ oaths with each other in the manner of the country. Wherefore the defeated ~~people~~ BITTIRESE people then took their refuge with the aforementioned Caboceer, in order to be safe. However, ~~MAN~~ AMANTUFFER reclaimed them, and their handing over was not refused, but it was brought so far that the defeated people should proceed again to their krom or place and dwell there unmolested, a hitherto; a also happened, seven Chiefs or Caboceers of the BITTIRESE people remaining with AMINICHIA until they had a definite assurance from AMONTUFFER, namely the oath, that he also would do them no injury. But this was lacking (bleef terug) and so, through fear, these seven Caboceers have remained with Caboceer AMINICHIA until to-day.

After this event (passagie) AMINICHIA also got into dispute with the EGUIRA Caboceer ~~EMBITECHIE~~; whereupon the latter Caboceer proceeded hither in order that, if it

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might happen that AMMINICHIA should attack him at some time or other that he might have refuge for his people and further assistance. This I promised him provided he gave no cause for it anywhere but awaited that "dengeen die hem naar lijf en goed stond." AMMINICHIA was uneasy about these promises given, wherefore he stated to the one and the other that if I desired to ask for the two ship's white men they would be handed over, foolishly (gekeerlijk) thinking that through the longer arrest of the same, in time of need he might have to go without the help of the Hon. Company's Fort here, of which he is, as well, a subject, as all the Caboceers of the surrounding villages or kroms. In all probability, for these reasons then, he had resolved to hand them over to me in person, as was done on the 10th July last in the presence of the Company's Makelaar, Chiefs, (landsgrooten) Caboceers and the subjects of the Axem country, and then requested that in time of need to him, Caboceer, as a subject of the Hon. Company, assistance, protection, and liberty to rest safely under the Company's Fort might be given. Likewise he, the Caboceer, besought the Axem people, if need required, that he might be assisted by them with provisions and otherwise. This request was granted by me and also by the whole Axem country so far as was in my and their power, provided he behaved as a faithful subject who is bound to obey the orders of the Company; which he, the Caboceer, has promised he will do. Having afterwards given assurance of his fidelity to those people, it was ratified by the taking of oaths both on the Caboceer's and the Chiefs' side, and the old alliance was renewed; Caboceer AMMINICHIA having given as a present to the Axem people 4 oz. gold for the taking of the oath as it is not the custom with that nation to drink the same with everybody for nothing. I duly informed the late Director General of all this that had happened, and his chief servant Quassie Amplouldou(?) made verbal report as having been present at everything. Whereupon HH replied to me, "We approve of the arrangements which you have made in that matter". Further, it is now some days ago that the Caboceer AMMINICHIA sent a messenger to report to me that he had heard, indirectly, that Caboceer AMANTUFFER ~~INTENDED TO~~ attack him; whereupon I had him told in reply that he must defend himself as need required, and that the promises which had been made to him at the

handing over of the Whites, would be fulfilled: and that is all that has passed here about the matter of the Caboceer.

JUNE 3. President R. Ulsen to Axem (Walmbeek). This is to communicate that the Caboceer AMANEGJA has had reported to us, by the bearer of this, that the AWINNISE Caboceer, ~~AMOINTEWERER~~ AMOINTIFOR, wished to make war upon him, and has already had the declaration of it made to him; requesting our help, as he calls himself a Holland subject. We have, then, promised him, on our own behalf and have also had it done by the MINASE (Elmina) Caboceers, that when it shall be necessary we will assist him, on payment, with muskets, powder and provisions, according as the time shall allow these articles being granted; also, that, at that time, we will permit all our subjects to sail to Axem with provisions, to sell them to him; and that if he was defeated and he should seek protection under Fort St Anthony, or others of ours, that we will then defend and protect him and his, as the Holland Nation always has done to its subjects; but that we will allow not a single man to cross the river SIAMA with arms, to his assistance, as the times do not now per it it and we also do not find it necessary that we should involve ourselves in a war or other damage about a native dispute which neither injures nor profits the Company. We have also had him told that he must warn you in time, so that you can report to us what he has need of, or what you require from here if you shall have sold all the ~~xm~~ muskets and powder in stock there. All of which we have promised, and had promised him verbally with ut the swearing of any oaths, and also intend to hold sacred; having had no oaths sworn so that no evil thoughts and confused reports might be conceived and spread about it by other people.

JUNE 17. Letter from Axem (Walmbeek). Thanks the President for the above letter.  
received

AUGUST 27. Letter from Boutry (Bronkhorst). To-day a servant of mine returned from PAHO, with report from the Grandees ~~thaxx~~ who are there that AMANICHIA had sent a message to the WASSA King with the request that he would assist him against his enemy, as his adversary (partij) had already placed outposts at the river there in order shortly to cross it.

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Whereupon the WASSA King had replied to him that his begging and praying to him were fruitless for he himself is sitting daily to look out for ~~the~~ ASSIJANTYEN and in so doing has his own hands full in order to await his enemy. That is the rumour. God grant that it may be true and that "zij malkanderen wat blauwe Erten mogen toegooijen". I have understood that YH's servant went to him on Wednesday, but how further, I have not yet heard. The WASSA traders who have been to Dixcove will not report from the country but that they say that everything is well and know of no quarrel or war, but stoutly seek powder and muskets from the English, who is still fat with tobacco; where it comes from I do not know but there must be smuggling of it at yours, otherwise I dont understand it, for that it comes from the Hollanders, his own boy himself says but he will not name anyone and says he doesn't know from whom. ...

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FEBRUARY 16. (G.117). President R. Ulsen to Taccorary (Hartman). ... We hear that the former King of Adjowa named EIJNIMA, has again proceeded thither, and as he still owes us some corn, according to his note, you will please take him into custody until he has paid.

FEBRUARY 18. Received letter from Taccorary (Hartman) He has enquired after EIJNIMA, but he is not at ADJUWA.

(Correspondence about a palaver between Taccorary and subjects and Caboceer TROBA'S people of Adjuwa (Pomponde Pomponde ?) ) [Troba? Foba?]

APRIL 21. Received letter from Boutry (B.A. Bronckhorst) A new dispute (actie) has now again arisen between the BOUTRYS and ACCODAS with the DIXCOVE subjects, about a Vaandrig of the Quarter of the ACCODA Caboceer MONGO, whom the Caboceers BOGASIER, EFFOA, and TROWIE of the English Caboceers have together killed (capot gemaakt) at the time the former General van Voorst settled the English and Dutch disputes at Saccondee, and all have lived in peace again with each other.

About which matter, in order to prevent all disputes and quarrels, I requested the English Commandant to appoint me a day to meet at BOSWA, with all the subjects, to settle the matter. He replied that he could not descend to go into the bush over such trifling matters, but if I would ~~m~~ "mij verdedeeren" (?) him there, he would come, but not about that.

Whereupon I reported ~~xxxxx~~ this to the King, with orders that he, together with the Grandees, must see to settling the matter. Upon which they went to BOSWA, and sent a message to the English Commandant to send his subjects, or otherwise they would see about seeking their own right. I then again got a servant from the Commandant, with a misrepresentation of the reasons he had first given me, and that I should send a servant or two in that dispute (actie) as he also would do.

Upon which, to prevent all quarrels, I sent two servants, and they then spoke with each other about that matter.

Whereupon MONGO demanded oath that they, the English, should grant (geven) him that the aforesaid Caboceers have done away with (capot gemaakt) his Vaandrig, and also

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also his musket, sword, bandolier and gold which he had with him, which they still have in their hands; which the English would not agree to. So MONGO desired to give them oath (jurament) in order to show to him that they were not guilty (vrij) of it. This also they would not take, but desired Dasjefoe. Whereupon MONGO requested the English to produce a slave of the Caboceer ACCA, to whom oath was first given that he must testify the truth of what he knew of this palaver; who then testified that the aforementioned Caboceers had killed (capot gemaakt) him, so that their own fellows came to bite them in that matter, and they then found MONGO in the right in his claim. Whereupon the next day the English again appeared with those witnesses, representing that they had not rightly questioned the witnesses, but that my subjects must have a little patience in order to hear the testimony rightly, who forced their patience to hear what news would yet appear. So testified, then, the ~~same~~ dasjefoe that all what he had previously spoken was false, so that, that witness having spoiled the matter they "die nacht op de schelm schaal hebben genomen" in order the next day to purify his matter again, which, however, was nul and ~~void~~ of no value; for the King and the HANTA Grandees assured the Commandant and his subjects ~~x~~ that they were well acquainted with their "studij", but that they would not stop at that, but only came to demand their rights, and if they would not agree to it, according to justice, that they would then seek their own right for themselves. Whereupon, the Commandant continually sent me messengers with request to come into his Fort to settle the matter. To which I replied by my own servant that I did not spare my own person to travel for three hours in order to keep the country in peace, and had requested such a short distance from him, which he had not been pleased to accept, and had considered those matters as only trifles, and he and his subjects must now only provide justice in the matter and fulfil the demand and I would by no means trouble myself personally in the matter further, and let myself be held a fool for their false chicaneries, and as the King with all the Grandees have sworn that they will no more obey me or my orders in the matter, everything that comes of it will be for his account because he is far too much the grand Signore to get up about his country's affairs and to prevent dispute. I have felt bound to inform YH

about it beforehand. They intend to meet again about the matter in the next small good days, and if they are not agreed to by the English, and some dispute might come to YH's ears, it is ab ut the aforementioned.

APRIL 24. Ulsen to Boutry (Bronkhorst). . . . .  
You will please tel our subjects to begin no difficulties first against the English subjects. You can report to us what time they will again enquire into the matter, when we will commission Mr Snoek, together with you and the English Com andant at Dixcove, to settle that native process, as far as possible, without any quarrel, at Boswa or elsewhere.

MAY 1. Received letter from Boutry (B). . . . .  
About the native disputes, I don't think matters of ~~mix~~ importance will arise from them, at least the subjects here will not be the first difficulty makers in them, and if matters should arise I will not fail to inform YH of them.

MAY 7. Ulsen to Boutry (B). You must take care that the dispute between our and the English natives is settled amicably, and he who is in the right is justified, without respect of persons, whether he is a Holland or an English subject.

MAY 13. Received letter from Boutry (B). The disputes between the Holland and English subjects were settled to-day by me and the English Commandant, and as I have found my subjects justified in their claim, and through much racking of brains have finally convinced the English Commandant, he has satisfied them with a sum of 12 Bendas.

MAY 21. Ulsen to Boutry (B). He has seen with satisfaction that the dispites between our and the Dixcove natives have been settled.

AUGUST 27. Ulsen to Saccondée (Factor & Councillor Clockener). Commissions him to proceed to Boutry to enquire into and settle the differences between the Boutry and Taccorary subjects. Assi tant Hartman reports that he cannot persuade the Taccorarys to go to Boutry. He (Clockener) is to order Hartman and some Taccorary~~xxxxxx~~ Boutry Crom Grandes

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to proceed to Boutry for that purpose. He is also to report how Hartman is living with his Blacks and Whites.

SEPTEMBER 9. Letter from Cloekener (at Taccorary). In pursuance of YH's orders given in your letter of 27th August, I first proceeded to Taccorary and there had the Caboceer AMEJEBO and the Makelaar JANTJE called, charging them in YH's name to proceed to Boutry with Commandant Hartman and me, in order to settle the disputes which had arisen some time ago between them and the Boutry subjects. The Makelaar replied that he was ready to go, but the Caboceer AMEJEBO had many objections at first to it, but I assured him that there was no difficulty either for him or his people and that I had been sent by YH solely to settle the matter impartially and equitably. So he (as it appeared) listened to reason and promised me he would come with the Makelaar JANTJE and his people. Having several times asked him if he would keep his promise, he promised me several times and said he would be at Boutry on Saturday the 4th, in the morning or at night. Whereupon I ordered the Makelaar to proceed ~~thither~~ thither with him. So I went to Boutry on Friday afternoon with sub-factor Hartman, relying upon the repeated promises made to me several times. The next morning, asking Mr Bronkhorst if the people of Taccoray had come, he said no, but that Caboceer FOBA of POMPONDE, with his people were ready; and I had ~~already~~ also seen and spoken with the said FOBA at Boutry. About 10 o'clock the same morning the Makelaar of Taccorary sent me a messenger to inform me in his name that Caboceer AMEJEBO absolutely refused to come and whatever he, the Makelaar, did could avail nothing, and so he continued to refuse to come thither. I was, therefore, obliged to return ~~to~~ again. Coming to Taccorary, I asked the Makelaar and the country Chiefs why AMEJEBO would not come. The reply was that AMEJEBO did not refuse to come into a Krom called KIREMA, lying close to ADJEWAWA, but he would not go to Boutry. Whereupon I ordered the Makelaar to let someone tell him in my name that he must come to Taccorary and that I wished to know why he had refused to comply with the orders of YH given him by me. The reply that I received was that neither he nor any of his people (would come into) any Fort of the Hon. Company, whether Boutry, Taccorary or Sacconde, or wherever it might be, and he would come

nowhere else but in the Krom KIREMA or to ADJEWA, and also let me know that if anyone went in o his Krom to panyar, he would go and fight with FOBA. Upon this message, I represented the disobedience of AMEJEBO to the Taccorary people, vizt the Elders of the Krom, and told them that if they did not see that I got AMEJEBO that I should inform YH and they would have to look out for what would happen in consequence; likewise putting before them that AMEJEBO and they were all subjects of the Hon. Company. They then promised me they would go and call him the next day and make him come. But the next day the Makelaar and the Krom Elders had me told that AMEJEBO would not come, whatever they had said to him; but I am confident that the Makelaar and the Krom Elders are only playing the knave in this. Wherefore I had three of the Krom Elders confined in the Fort at Taccorary, and afterwards, last night, sent the Company slaves who are here and some of my men to the Makelaar's Krom and to the Krom of a man named OUWERRIE, out of which ~~to~~ two Kroms I have had kidnapped, on ADMEJEBO's account, 4 men and six women, and had them all brought here. I afterwards released the three confined Krom Elders of TACCORARY. Now that they see that I have got some people in my power on ~~AMEJEBO's~~ ADMEJEBO's account, they offer to deliver ADMEJEBO to me, voluntarily or involuntarily (met goed of me kwaadheid) provided I ordered them to fetch him by force out of a Krom calle APRIMMEDOE, *Prest* / MIE nicknamed the Person's Krom (Dominey Crom) - to which he has fled with his people - for they say he is not to be got by kindness; but they will undertake this, if I order them to go, provided I accept the responsibility if some accidents might occur. To this I replied that I would now keep confined at Sacconde the 10 panyarred people and report to YH all that had occurred and further await YH's orders and let them know, but without further orders I cannot possibly go further having sufficiently done my best to arrange and settle everything amicably, but that they and principally AMEJEBO have not been willing to listen to the orders of YH., nor of their Commandant who has several times, also according to the confession of ADMEJEBO himself, put before them to go to Boutry, but of no avail and they have continually refused, and they must now await what would come of it. -He has enquired into the complaints of the Whites and Blacks against Hartman. The garrison has clearly stated that they have none, but only shortage of food -but this is due to their taking it from the market without payment. The Blacks complained

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only that he had not paid them the usual customs; but Hartman said that this was because they had refused to haul timber for the repair of the Fort.

SEPTEMBER 9. Ulsen to Clockenjer. We approve your direction in the Commission and thank you for the trouble taken so far; while we regret the disobedience of the man AMOAJEBO. The principal matter must remain undecided so long as he obliges us to bring him to subordination by force, before one can proceed to anything else. You have therefore done well to panyar those people in order thereby to make AMOAJEBO come, and if this should still be of no effect, you will please have him told that we shall regard him as a rebel against our authority, and shall pursue him to the last; which being conveyed to him and being of no effect, you can then send the well-disposed Caboceers and their people to the place where he is staying and have him brought to you by gentle means or by force (if he shall give cause and the necessity for this); we protesting against all disasters which might arise out of it, which we shall properly lay to the charge of him or his family; and what might yet be obtained from him, in course of time shall be to the profit of the Company and shall be distributed as is proper. We leave the completion of this matter entirely to your prudence, as our authority does not allow that such things (as AMOAJEBO takes upon himself in such a manner) can remain unpunished. At the time that we were stationed at Sacconde we many times requested the General to get the Taccorary people to destroy the liberty which is enjoyed by the Krom APREMMEDO, because it is a rendez-vous of thieves and rascals "en daar men hun niet van geen mag", but has never come so far as now, under our direction, in this case sufficiently appears, that that place of refuge should be used for further injurious consequences for our Company and its well-meaning subjects. Therefore from now henceforth we shall absolutely no longer ~~allow~~ ~~we~~ allow that Krom that privilege but finally prohibit (afzeggen) it, and that our Commandant there shall act with the same justice as is done to our other subject villages; and that one shall act against ~~those~~ who oppose this, as against a rebel and a disturber of the peace of the Company's districts and subjects. Finally we shall expect your success herein. Meanwhile we are satisfied with what you have reported about sub-factor Hartman.

as there were, so that I could give them powder and ball to have him fetched by force. The Saccondee Krom Elders then came alone to me and brought me 4 Impias, all free people, from their people and asked me to wait until the next day, Wednesday, and said they would send Impias and see about making AMOAJEBOE, the Vaandrig, and the priest come, and if that did not help, I should fetch him by force. I accepted the Impias and granted their request, which I should not have done, but I was informed on the quiet that AMOAJEBOE, his Vaandrig, ~~and~~ the priest and all their people had fled into a forest (fetich forest), whence, I was told, if I rose, they would all go; but were it to attack the Crom APONGUA (AMOAJEBOE Krom) they would do it also; but that I must not think that they would attack that forest or those who were in it, and thus only incur expence ~~for~~ in vain. What should I do? I saw quite well that nothing could be carried out by force and that gentle and enticing means must be thought of, so I let my Saccondee Krom Elders go with their Impias (pawns). Some time afterwards the messengers came to tell me that AMOAJEBOE, the Vaandrig, and the priest would appear next day, but it was feared that I would put them all in irons. I thought to myself that it were better to play a gentle hand and I promised that I would do them no harm, but that they must come. On Wednesday they came, but only AMOAJEBOE, the priest and the Vaandrig of AMOAJEBOE came into the Fort; all their people remained behind the hill opposite the Fort. At last, after much "sporteling" ~~and~~ (?) and talk, I got them so far that they were convinced that they had done wrong, but added that fear had brought them so far and now it was to pacify ~~them~~ again. After convincing them that they had done wrong, they begged to be allowed to pacify ~~me~~ me for the affront done to me, and to pay the expenses. I replied that I must refer this to YH and promised that I would be a good advocate for them with YH, and afterwards come to a good agreement with him, and that he must come to Saccondee next Thursday to settle the matter. -Asks for instructions how he is now to deal with the matter, whether by entering into an agreement with him or by a penalty, and if so, how much, for the disobedience of AMOAJEBOE and his Vaandrig; of which he considers the priest must be free. -After having settled about AMOAJEBOE it appears to him to be best to let FOBA come here (i.e. Saccondee) for "I have reasons to believe that FOBA gave the cause for the fight. If this is so, I think FOBA should share in the punishment

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which is imposed upon AMOADJEBOE and his people, for if this is true and the Taccorarys can prove that FOBA gave the occasion for the fight, I consider that he also is punishable; but I await YH's opinion.

SEPTEMBER 19. Ulsen to Clockener. Acknes above. ... We must say that the excesses (exorbitantie) into which AMOADJEBOE has fallen appears very strange to us, because he has been praised by all the former Commandants of Taccorary as the best of their subjects; as we also, during the time we were stationed at Saccondee, found him quite obedient and willing, yes, also in the payment of his debts. Wherefore we presume that something more must be concealed about ~~it~~ which we would be glad to be informed by you. Before then that you proceed to enquire into and settle his dispute with FOBA, or rather, to settle the dispute between the Taccorary and the Boutry peoples, you will please impose a penalty upon AMOADJEBOE and his adherents and fellow conspirators against the Company. ... The penalty, in order the better to make him mindful of his duty to, and for the profit of the Company, should be that he pay it in corn, against 2 engels per 1,000 heads (struken), and he must give living male pawns to the Commandant of Taccorary. You can further summon FOBA in our name, to your Government and there enquire into the differences and settle them. Finally we still persist in the denial of the so-called and claimed right that the HANTAS think they have at (op) the Krom APREMMEDO, to our great injury and offence, and decide that from now henceforth shall never be given or allowed to that Krom any right above other villages, but it shall be treated equally as with the others. -Advises him to be moderate in the imposition of the penalty.

(N.B. He was stationed at Saccondee)

OCTOBER 7. Letter from Clockener. /4 Oct. AMOADJEBOE and his followers have appeared hereto seek forgiveness for their offences against the Company and with the intention that they may be settled; promising continual obedience in the future, and respect to the Company and its Chiefs. Whereupon, after enquiry, I imposed upon AMOADJEBOE and his subject Quarter a penalty of 12 oz. 8 eng. to be paid in corn at 2 eng. per 1,000, i.e. 100,000 heads (struken), with which penalty they were entirely satisfied, thanking me for the favour shown them in these circumstances. He has also ~~pra~~

promised to pay 30,000 heads by the middle of the month. I have not insisted on male pawns as instructed. I hope YH will approve. With reference to YH saying that you cannot understand what reasons AMOADJEBOE showed <sup>to</sup> cheer himself so unwilling and disobedient, I find that FOBA has been the cause of it, as also he and his people have been the entire cause of the disputes between FOBA and AMOADJEBOE. For after some of FOBA's young men had challenged AMOADJEBOE's people to come and fight at Pomponde, AMOADJEBOE's crowd came there, but having come to Pomponde in vain, for no one was met, they returned and came to a Krom called Kirrima, where they were requested by the Chief of that village to return home and make no difficulties, with promises that they shall receive satisfaction. AMOADJEBOE's people, letting themselves be persuaded by this Chief, were satisfied with this. Meantime the people of the Krom Kirrema went apart and consulted as to what pacification they should give to AMOADJEBOE's people, for which they waited. But meantime FOBA appears himself with all his men and women, hornblowers, etc., and trekt tegemoet Amoadjeboe's people. These got together and "raken aan malkander", but Amoadjeboe's Vaandrig kept off, and said to Foba "let us separate". To this Foba replied "It is good". Amoadjeboe's Vaandrig kept his men off from Foba's men, but Foba, who also ordered his subject, <sup>Pomtra</sup> Quasie, to be quiet, goes behind them, and orders them in a clandestine manner to fight. Whereupon the Pomponde men, being adherents of Foba, attacked the crowd of Amoadjeboe, who, if they had employed resistance, would have defeated the Pompondes. Foba, seeing that he was losing, finally ordered his people to be quiet, who would not listen and continued to attack Amoadjeboe's men, until at last both parties separated. Having separated, the parties promised to settle the dispute upon a certain day; whereupon each went to his village. FOBA, instead of appearing on the appointed day, went to Boutry and gives this dispute to the Commandant there as a present, for a sum of 8 oz. gold. Amoadjeboe having heard of this, remained in his Krom. At the time of the settlement of Amoadjeboe's dispute with the Company, I asked him what were the reasons of his obstinacy in disobeying YH's orders and those of his Commandant. He replied that the reasons were that FOBA had given his palaver, in which he himself knew well he was in the wrong, to the Commandant of Boutry

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as a present for 8 oz. gold; therefore, hearing this, he was afraid and had no other idea than that, by this deed of FOBA, he, altho' in the right, would be placed in the wrong.

Having settled the dispute between AMOADJEBOE and the Company, I at once wrote in YH's name to Mr Bronkhorst to at once order FOBA and his people who were in the fight to come here (Saccondee) to settle their dispute with AMOADJEBOE and his people, requesting him to come also; but as he was sick, he sent FOBA and his people here. They having arrived and the disputes of the two parties being enquired into, it was found that all what AMOADJEBOE had brought in against FOBA was the pure truth, as also that FOBA and his people had been the cause of all the difficulties between him and AMOADJEBOE; as also the giving of his palaver as a present to Mr Bronkhorst was the principal cause of AMOADJEBOE's disobedience to the Company. A penalty was therefore imposed upon FOBA of 6 oz. 4 eng. to be paid in corn at 2 oz. per 1,000 heads; thus amounting to 50,000 heads, for the profit of the Company; and he has promised to pay 20,000 heads at the end of the month if YH needs it. Mr Bronkhorst was written to informing him of this. In accordance with YH's orders I have further entirely taken away and declared void the liberties which the Hanta people afford at the Krom EPPROMMEDOE and have informed the Head (the Fetich priest) of this, and expressly and clearly said to him that the first one who came to resist YH's orders would receive deserved punishment. ... ..

OCTOBER 6. Ulsen to Clockener. Acknes above with satisfaction. He has spoken to Mr Bronkhorst, who is at Elmina, about it, and he hopes that he will proceed with more caution in his proceedings with the natives. We ~~has~~ approve of your whole proceedings and have booked the debtors of Taxcorary and Boutry, in the general office. (comptoir general).

NOVEMBER 1. Ulsen to Boutry (Bronkhorst). He understands that the POMPONDE Caboceer, FOBA, has some corn ready.

DECEMBER 3. Received letter from Accoda (J.M. Nieser). This is to inform YH that 2 days ago the HANTA King, ENTERIJ, came here to greet me. He asked to speak about the Krom called ATCHUMA, that it had declared itself to be English, and ENTERIJ assured me saying that such was not right and had never been permitted, but that the Krom belonged, not to the English but to ACCODA; about which ENTERIJ declared to me that, already some time ago, he had settled about that Krom, at Sacconde (being there ~~xix~~ with HH Van Voorst), it being pronounced (uitgeweesen -proved?) that the Krom belonged to ACCODA and not to DIXCOFF. Therefore ENTERIJ requested me that I would permit a servant with a Cane, and he would send one of his, to let the Caboceer come here, to ask him why he did not come to fetch his Custom (which I have already twice offered to give him, as has always been customary hitherto) and have twice let him know this with a Cane, but he has never been willing to come here). So I granted the request of the King; but ANDOO has not come on my, and ENTERIJ's request.

I have therefore thought that I cannot let this pass for good, in order to have to see an English flag flying in a Holland Krom, and all the more still, as my Krom people also take it amiss, saying that it is a Krom of theirs and not of the English; the more so too, as there is here a Caboceer in the Krom, named Tquba (? *Tquba*) who says that the Krom ATCHUMA belongs to him, and it is for him to let an English flag fly there, and no more for an English ANDO.

As soon as the two servants, leaving ATCHUMA, had turned their backs, to return to ACCODA, he, ANDO, hoisted the English flag. As soon as the servants had arrived here there came a servant from the Englishman, with a cane, bringing me a letter. The copy together with copy of the reply is sent herewith (n.o.r.). I therefore request YH to inform me how I shall act in such a position; I will then obediently comply with YH's orders.

DECEMBER 3. Received letter from Mr Charles Bell (Cabo Cors). Mr Westgate, our Commandant at Dixcove complains very much about the conduct of YH's Commandant at ACCODA regarding the right which we undoubtedly have to the village ATCHUMA, also about an extraordinary message which your Commandant at BOUTRY has given to him; and as this, & the affairs of the leeward coast very necessarily require a personal

## ANTA.

meeting. ... -He suggests a meeting on board H.M.S. "Assistance". If Ulsen agrees, he will go on board and Capt'n Willef(?) will set course for Elmina roads.

DECEMBER 3. Ulsen to Bell. Acknes above. He will be much honoured by his and the Captain's visit, and hopes they will come on shore owing to his (Ulsen's) libbility to sea sickness.

DECEMBER 4. Ulsen to Accoda(Nieser). Mr Bell, Govern- or at Cabo Cors has already written to us and complained that you had again got into dispute with the Commandant at Dixcove over the Krom at ATJONGWA, although we had hoped that Messrs the English would have let us possess that poor hamlet in peace, for the reasons that they never have shown their right of ownership to that village, and also will never be able to show (bewijsen -prove) it. The man ANDOO could well be a subject of the English, but not that the territory be- longs to them, so ANDOO should go and live under his masters and leave our land alone. The English have many times wanted to force that Krom from us, but have never gone so far as to have an English flag flying there. You should therefore have the English Commandant at Dix- cove politely informed that he has not to make a claim to that Krom and therefore also must not have any flag hoist- ed there; but by courtesy he shall indeed be permitted to arrange one thing or another there (which therefore can well be accor ed to him without prejudice to us). And further, you shall not allow, but prevent, an English flag flying ~~there~~ at that place, and protest against all disasters which might arise in the enforcement of our right to that place, and from the new dispute raked up by him. If ANDOO will not obey us, then let him depart from our jurisdiction and (as we have said before) go and live under an English Fort. And if that mischief-maker does not remove from there, ~~and~~ let him be shifted, as secretly as possible by you, and let h~~om~~ be taken off (ligten) from there; and having done this you can send him down to Elmina by the opportunity of a Holland ship.

It is not necessary for us again to point out our right to that Krom, as this has been done, more than once here in this country and in Europe. Therefore you must not trouble us, without the highest necessity, with

letters, and never more surrender our right to that Krom but preserve it with attention; while as for the rest that happens daily, and whatever is necessary to be done, you will act as becomes a brave Commandant to do, and ~~xxxx~~ always be able to ~~xxxx~~ account for to his Principals.

P.S. You must keep careful notes, in the form of a journal, what messages and what further might occur to you, with regard to that Krom so that it can be of use in course of time.

DECEMBER 6. (Journal) (Monday) Arrived here in the roads from Cabo Cors the English King's ship "Assistance", commanded by Captn Weller, who sent his Lieutenant on shore by sloop; being saluted with 11 guns on his arrival in the Castle, who returned back about midday. After an interval two deputies went off by canoe to pay the sturn visit, being saluted with 11 guns, and returned in the evening.

DECEMBER 7. About 10 o'clock in morning came on shore per sloop from the King's ship, Captain Willen(?), the Cabo Cors Governor, Charles Bell, the Lieutenant of the ship, Mr Husbands of Cabo Cors, the Secretary Pitre, & the Doctor. They were conducted in by all the high and low ~~officers~~ servants and received very courteously by the President, and saluted with 19 guns. The President, assisted by the Fiscal and their Honours, proceeded to the Council Chamber to determine the disputes arisen over the village ATJONGWA, and after the arrangement (verrichting) of it them, returned to the Hall. Dinner, with healths of each, under salutes of gun fire. The Captain, the Governor, Mr Husbands and the Lieutenant went on board at 6 p.m. conducted by the President, with the like salutes as upon arrival.

DECEMBER 8. The King's ship left and anchored at Cabo Cors.

(N.B. Is there no record of what the settlement of the dispute was? In despatches?)

1756.

89  
22.

AOWIN.

WASSA.

POHO.

(Vide under CAPE APOLONIA)

## SABOE &amp; MOUREE.

- JUNE 2. (G.117) Received letter from RIJK --(report-  
ing arrival on decease of Knibbe) ...  
The Quarters have risen against each other,  
the one side was already in the evening in the bush to  
prevent the other side going to sea to catch fish; which  
by often sending to and fro I have prevented, and there-  
upon called in all the Grandees and ordered them, in YH's  
name, to keep quiet until YH was pleased to send a new  
Commandant here, and to stop their dispute till then.  
They replied that they would do so provided that YH was  
pleased to send a new Commandant here within 2-3 days, or  
ordered me to stay till Monday or Tuesday to hear the  
dispute. I can observe that the Grandees cannot remain  
masters over the young men any longer, wherefore I hope  
to receive YH's orders as soon as possible.
- JUNE 2. Ulsen to Van Rijk. ... You can hear and exam-  
ine the disputes which have arisen, and inform  
us who have been the aggressors.
- JUNE 11. The President, with Equipage Master A de Graaft,  
a sergeant, drummer and four soldiers, left by  
canoe for Mouree in order to quell the people  
risen there, and to end their palaver.
- JUNE 11. Received letter from Mr Charles Bell (at Cabo  
Cors) that he had learnt with satisfaction of  
Ulsen's safe arrival at Mouree.
- JUNE 12-13. Correspondence between Ulsen and Bell about  
the latter's complaint of the ill-treatment  
of his messengers by a mulatto soldier on  
guard at Mouree Fort.
- JUNE 16. President Ulsen returned from Mouree by canoe.
- JULY 7. Received letter from Mouree. Vaandrig J Fennekol  
J. Fennekol to Ulsen. Reports his arrival and  
assumption of duty as Commandant.
- AUGUST 24. Received letter from Fennekol (Mouree). ...  
The owners of the impias 4 Impias at Elmina  
from the BENTIER Quarter have now already  
the 2nd time come to put before me that YH  
had promised them to send back to them the 4 Impias on my  
arrival at Mouree; which they have asked me to report to  
YH. ...

## SABOE &amp; MOUREE.

AUGUST 27. Ulsen to Fennekol. (Mouree). ... The report of the BENTIER Quarter is untrue; at least it has been wrongly interpreted out of my mouth. But it is true that we agreed that when the first given Impias had served here some months they could be relieved by others of their Quarter, and so on, from time to time, until their debt is paid off.

SEPTEMBER 9. Received letter from Fennekol (Mouree). Yesterday some messengers came from the Caboceer of BROUAAN, saying that one of the Mouree subjects had mortally wounded a native of their Quarter, to which I replied that I did not know anything about it and that they should go and find out who the native was and then come in and palaver about it. Whereupon as soon as they were outside, a Quarter of armed FANTYNS came into the Krom and under the Fort, but without committing any hostilities; upon which, I had my guns loaded with ball and told them that if they did not immediately retire, I should fire upon them, to which they listened and marched off towards the beach into a wood. Their Grantees then came in again and after much equivocation it came down to this that the palaver concerned an Elmina negro, Jan Breukelwaart, who with his people had wanted to panyar a negress from them in the bush opposite here, as reprisal for his goods which the FANTYNS had panyarred from him on an Elmina native; but the woman had been rescued and recaptured by the FANTYNS, and that, on that occasion, a FANTYN Tietje of their Quarter had been wounded in the breast by a knife. I had the native come in and it was found to be no wound but a scratch as if made with a pin, and not through the skin, for which they demanded some Bendas. But as J. Brenkelwaart and his people declared that the Fantyn had run upon the knife, he would not pay anything; but I said to them that as he was an Elmina subject and not a Mouree, I could not constrain them to pay their demand; but in order to pacify them, he should give them some liquor to the Quarter. But they were not satisfied with this and rose up and departed. Jan Breukelwaart would also pay nothing more, and he will relate the occurrence to YH at greater length. I have only reported shortly, because to-day a Company slave woman having brought a letter to Cormantyn, upon her return was detained at at BROUWAAN, with the intention, so they said, of panyarring her on that palaver; but because

she was not saleable, they would see it another opportunity. Although I only regard this as threats I have nevertheless to inform YH of this, in order that if they carry out their threats neither I nor the Mourees have given any reason for it, but it arises out of the palaver of Jan Brenkelwaart.

SEPTEMBER 16. Received from Fennekol (Mouree). Yesterday evening a man from Cormantyn came here to tell me that the BROUAANSE had panyarred the Company man slave whom I sent to Cormantyn the day before yesterday with the Company letters for Apam and Accra, on his return; and the bearer of these letters, a Cormantyn slave, ~~xxx~~ immediately says that they have also panyarred him, but released him again this morning. This certainly arises out of the palaver of the Elmina man Jan Breukelwaarts, as I informed YH in my letter of the 9th. I have just at this moment sent my servant thither to ask why they have panyarred the Company slave; and also to Annemaboe to CORANTIER, to inform him of it.

SEPTEMBER 17. Received letter from Fennekol (Mouree). To-day my servant returned with a messenger from CORANTIER, who let me know that the BROUAANSE had nothing outstanding with me or with the MOUREE subjects, and that the panyarring of the Company slave was not upon the Elmina creditors on whom the man QUADOUA has panyarred; but that the Company slave had been panyarred alone upon the Elmina man Jan Breukelwaarts over the wounding by his people of a so-called Cassafoe or Tjetje, when here, and would not pay their demand; and that he would now have to pay them one man slave, 3 kelders spirits, and ~~xxx~~ 1 oz. merchandise; and this, specially, because he had lived for a considerable time at AIDJA and therefore was well acquainted with their customs, indeed had often attended them, and, amongst others, the case of Caboceer ANAMA, and others besides, so therefore he ought to have settled the palaver at that time. I therefore request YH to be pleased to constrain Jan Breukelwaart to settle his affair with them so that the slave can be released again, as YH knows we are very badly supplied with work slaves. I have let CORANTIER know that it was very impertinent to arrest a Company slave in their affairs upon the head of a native, but one knows well that right has little place with them, as they depend upon their panyarring.

## SABOE &amp; MOUREE.

SEPTEMBER 20. Ulsen to Mouree (Fennekol). We have received your various letters over the case between the BROUWASE and the MINA man Jan Breukelwaart. ... It is indeed a hard matter that we have to endure so much from the FANTYNS, for if indeed he had been killed he had got his reward, but as it is not otherwise, Jan Breukelwaart is therefore going with this, to be present there, while we have sent our servant to COURANTIER to request his assistance so that the matter may be ended and we get our Company slave free again. If, now, the BROUWASE absolutely will not ~~listen~~ be pacified in a reasonable manner, you can tell them to send deputies here, together with the wounded man, and the messenger from COURANTIER, when we will give them satisfaction according to the wounds. But if you and our servant and the messenger of COURANTIER cannot pacify them and they keep to unreasonable demands, then you can tell them that we regard them as breakers of the Agreement between our Company and the whole of FANTYN - (where is this?) - in which it is expressly stipulated and agreed that no effects whatsoever belonging to the ~~Company~~ Whites may be seized in any of their native disputes, which they have now done; and that we shall have the ~~whole~~ of the Grandees of the whole of FANTYN informed about it, so that they are aware why we are seeking our revenge. If all this does not help, we will write further and inform you of our intentions.

SEPTEMBER 26. Received letter from Fennekol (Mouree). I have not been able to get the BROUWASE here in any manner, but I have first had to pay here, on their demand through messengers from COURANTIER the value of 1 oz. 4 eng., although they demanded 1.oz. 12 eng. before they would open their mouth. Having done this, they again had me told that they would not come here but wished to have J. B. with them; but as the Whites had a hand in it, they demanded 9 oz. 8 eng. ... ..

SEPTEMBER 26. Ulsen to Mouree (Fennekol). ... -The amount of the compensation must depend upon the seriousness of the wound. If you can make no progress with all this, you must then send your servant to ANAMABOE and from there to the BRAFFO, in order to announce this breach of peace of the BROUWASE, to all the Caboceers of distinction, and to request to ~~be~~ receive redress herein.

SEPTEMBER 30. Received letter from Fennekol (Mouree) Reports that he has settled the matter having, at J.B.'s request for assistance, paid on behalf of J.B., to satisfy the BROWASE, goods to the value of Mk.1:0:14½ eng., and the Company slave has been released.

OCTOBER 1. Ulsen to Mouree (Fennekol). Acknes above, and will have to be satisfied. You can at least have the FANTYNS told that if they pay anything from us again in a matter of their own in which we are not concerned, that we shall then, whether they are in the right or the wrong, immediately take prompt reprisals, for if they require justice from us they must complain and seek for help, but not be their own judges.

OCTOBER 17. Received from Mouree (Fennekol). . . . . The BENTIER Quarter has delivered to me, in satisfaction of their debt, on account of the Company, 15 cases of corn; awaiting YH's orders as to sending them up, as we have no corn hut here.

## KORNTYN. FANTYN.

MARCH 22. Received from Cormantyn (Barnevelt). This morning the GRANDE TERRE (Mankessim) and HILL people came to demand 3 ships' gifts. I asked them which ships of the Company have been here in that short time; whether they can say that. To which got (by which reply, that by which the late General de Gieterre, and that/ the Domine ~~xxxxxx~~, came here; and the Company's barque now lying at Elmina. To which I replied that I knew of no ~~xxxxx~~ Company ship or vessel belonging to the Company but the one barque, and that YH had ordered me to pay 4 oz. merchandise for it, and if they desired it, I would give it them at once. To which they replied to me that in former times the Company itself sent ships and now had changed them into Free Traders in order to be free of giving Customs, and that formerly there had never been Free Traders; and if they came they were taken by the Company ships and declared prize. To this I replied to them that it was true that in former times the Company always sent ships here, but that in former times we Hollanders also ~~also~~ had the ASSIANTYN trade; and that they, as headchiefs (Opperhoofden) of FANTYN were themselves the cause of our not having that now, since it was they who kept the ways closed to the ASSIANTYNS and took them into their protection; and that so long as the ways remained closed and we got no passage through, out of ASSIANTYN, the Company also would send no ships, and they therefore will not receive any ships' customs. To this they replied that they will come back here on ~~Tuesday~~ Tuesday, but they absolutely will not accept the 4 oz. merchandise for the Company's barque. I have told them they must make a distinction between a ship and a barque, and that they know quite well that a ship which comes here to the ANAMABOE roads to do its trade, must pay more than a one mast barque. But they would not listen and left the Fort in a bad temper. And as they are rascals enough, if they see that they can get no more than 4 oz., to stop the ways for me, I very respectfully request YH please to permit me to give them the 8 oz. merchandise to which they are ~~xxxxxxx~~ always accustomed to get from the Company's ships; for if they should close the ways on me, I could not hold out for 6 days as I have no water or firewood. ... -Asks for assistance with 3-4 more slaves and 4-5 soldiers.

MARCH 22. Ulsen to Cormantyn (Barnevelt). You can see

if you can possibly arrange the custom with the FANTYNS with 4 oz. but if they absolutely will not be satisfied with that, we allow you to give them 8 oz. -Will consider his request for soldiers & slaves.

RE

JUNE 27. Received from Cormantyn (BARNEFELD). This morning the GRANDE TERRE and HILL natives came again to ask me for 2 ships custom. I told them they had no more than one to claim, being the Company's barque. But they insisted they must have two ships vizt, the Company's barque and Captn Smit's ship. I have several times pointed out to them that Captain Smit's ship is a free trader, but they cannot or will not believe this, and have sworn to me that if I do not pay for two ships, they will stop the ways to me. I asked them, then, whether it was satisfactory that they must have 2 when due or not. -Asks permission to be allowed to have a native to swear for him that not more than one ship is due.

JUNE 27. Ulsen to Cormantyn (Barnefeld). Gives permission to him to pay one Mark (xx = 8 oz.) to the FANTYNS for the custom.

CORMANTYN.

NOVEMBER 19. Received letter from Cormantyn (J. BARREVELT). The GREAT CORMANTYN people, who are divided into two Quarters and, after having lived in discord with each other for more than two years, have, by continual skirmishes, become so embittered against each other that the Quarter BENTIER has given that of INCOEM as a present to the GRANDE TERRE and ABRA peoples; and the latter having, in return, given the BENTIER Quarter as a present to ANNAMABOE, those of INCOEM have thereby brought down upon themselves the whole of the State of FANTYN, except those of ANNAMABOE and my subjects, with the latter of whom they are under oath (jurament). The INCOEM Quarter, because they have given a slash (houwegegeven) to an Elder of BENTIER, have been found in the wrong by the BRAFFO and Chiefs (Groote) of FANTYN, and all the Quarters of GRANDE TERRE and ABRA have already risen, and have ~~plix~~ taken up a position here, ~~between~~ between GREAT CORMANTYN and the Fort. I don't think they will come against each other for I believe that the bush people have only risen in order to close the ways to them, in order by so doing, to

## FANTYN. (CORMANTYN).

starve them out. The INCOEMS swear that they will resist as long as they can hold a musket in their hands, and they must certainly make the choice between two evils, for they must either perish of thirst and hunger or see to ~~put~~ putting the bush people to flight. If they come against each other little good will come of it for the CORMANTYNS - (weinig van de Cormantyns te regte zullen komen) for they cannot possibly hold out against such a large number, and the remnant will then certainly try to save their lives under the Fort here. But as consequences can certainly arise from it if they are pursued by the GRANDE TERRE and ABRA peoples, I therefore take the liberty to request YH to inform me how I shall have to act about it. They have begged and prayed me to protect them against their enemies, and besought that I would take into consideration that they were subjects of the Company as well as those who lived under the Fort and had now fallen into need, by showing that they had actually always held by those who had the Command here and also would always remain faithful to the Company. I have allowed them to bring their women and children under the Fort.

NOVEMBER 19. Ulsen to Cormantyn (Barrevelt). We see from your letter of the day before yesterday the disturbances which have arisen among the FANTYNS round about the district of CORMANTYN and we scarcely know what means to devise about it, and to defend them is not possible for us because it is a dispute arisen among themselves which has no reference to us; and we are not once assured whether the GREAT CORMANTYNS (who now call themselves Company subjects) are justified or not. If wrong has now been done to them, then you must see to justifying them, as so-called Company's subjects, with their pursuers, but in a gentle manner; and if they are really in the wrong, you must convince them of it and have the BRAFFO pacified by them, but in a moderate manner, as can best be done.

We know quite well that, in general, the GREAT CORMANTYNS acknowledge our subordination to us (onze gehoorzaamheit) if they have need of us, and for the rest, as well as the rest of FANTYN, ~~will~~ esteem us (extiemeren) to that extent (even veel) that they have had all these difficulties amongst themselves without ever calling you in to their help, much less acknowledging you as their Chief; but without our help, or

~~Annouces~~

having asked for it, have given each other as present to the BRAFFO and to ~~ABRA~~; so one might now also let them settle their own affairs. You are, however, recommended to assist them as far as possible, without committing any act of violence or taking sides, by which we should get into further difficulties, as we are entirely outside their quarrel, and we neither can nor will take care for (cavere) a party of disobedient, wanton and insolent so-called subjects. We leave the rest, which it is necessary for you to do, to your prudence, in order at any time to be able to give a due account, as is required of a Commandant. ...

NOVEMBER 25. Received letter from Cormantyn (Barrevelt). Acknowledges above. I have with great difficulty persuaded the BRAFFO and Chiefs of FANTYN to settle the matter between them and the HILL people. The BRAFFO has also had me assured that he would take care that no muskets were fired, if the HILL people - (N.B. i.e. the ~~INCOEMSE~~ INCOEMS), who are actually in the wrong, would only submit themselves, when they would settle the matter amicably. But I have strong doubts if this will indeed happen, for the ~~XXXXXX~~ BENTIER Quarter who, as I first reported to YH, have given the INCOEM Quarter as present to the TERRESSE, have again sent powder to the Quarters of GRANDE TERRE and ABRA, and had them told that they had always been famed for being warriors, but that if they wished to show that, they must ~~they must~~ lay the heads of the INCOEMS at their feet (de Incoemse het hoofd voor de voete leggen) and break their houses down to the ground. Also, this morning they would have actually attacked the INCOEMS if I had not obtained information of their intention and been there to stop them. The BRAFFO and Chiefs would very easily be pacified, but the HILL people have nothing and are also powerless to pacify the FANTYNS. How it will all end, time will show. The Quarter people thought also to play the master here under the Fort, and had the courtesy to take away the provisions which had been brought to the market here to sell, and the fish have have them treated so well that I am assured they will not come again; and have informed the BRAFFO of it, who was ~~xxx~~ quite satisfied about it. ...

## FANTYN. (CORMANTYN).

NOVEMBER 30. Ulsen to Cormantyn (Barrevelt). We have the message, brought to us by the envoys from GREAT CORMANTYN (under escort of your servant), about the disputes which they have amongst themselves, at yours, and have provided them with an answer to it, as your servant will inform you, to whom we refer you. -Sends reinforcement of garrison.

DECEMBER 12. Received letter from CORMANTYN (Barrevelt). I have, according to YH's orders, seen about mediating the dispute between the GREAT CORMANTYN, GRANDE TERRE and ABRA peoples, but notwithstanding that I have been at them with requests to see about mediating ~~ixxpxxix~~ the matter speedily, which I think would have had some result yesterday, if the Quarters of BENTIER and GRANDE TERRE had not had the impertinence yesterday to take away the canoes of the Great Cormantyns, and those they could not get away, they cut to pieces or were destroyed by the sea. Whereupon the Quarter (Quartiere) of Great Cormantyn came below the Hill and at once opened fire with their muskets. Meantime I did everything I could to keep them apart, but this could not help, and five or six times, where they had begun, and even in the middle of the fight, I sent my servants between them to keep them apart. But nothing could help and they would not listen, and they even came so far that they pursued the Great Cormantyns to unde the Fort. I was therefore obliged to fire a gun if I did not want to see my own Krom people in danger from the many bullets they were firing upon the Great Cormantyns. They then turned back and I did not fire any more. Some of the Great Cormantyns have fled under the Fort and are still here. The BRAFFO, who was absent while this was happening, returned to-day from GRANDE TERRE. I have informed him of all that had occurred and requested him to make an end of the matter; but he has had me told that as the Great Cormantyns have fired muskets there is nothing to be done about it, and that if I desired to see the matter quickly ended, I should order the Great Cormantyns to let those who were still on the hill come down under the Fort; that they were absolutely determined to set fire to the Krom, and that if the Great Cormantyns did not come down from the hill they will to-morrow burn them as well as the houses. And as my Krom people are under oath with the Great Cormantyns, and it will ~~wixh~~ be very difficult for me, and at some time, indeed, impossible to prevent my

subjects mixing themselves up in the matter if they see that the attack from all those is intended upon those with whom they are in friendship. I therefore beg YH to inform me how I shall act further, and send me 1-200 musket balls, as I do not know what may befall me

letter

DECEMBER 11. Received from Cormantyn (Barrevelt).

In my last letter of yesterday, YH will have seen the disturbance which is occurring here under the District of Great Cormantyn, as well as the threat with which it is accompanied. The BRAFFO -who has let the Great Cormantyns know that if they would flee from the hill he would give them liberty to go whither they wished, and if not, that he would then burn them at the same time as their Krom-has this morning himself sent people to ~~me~~ request me that I would send the servants just to fetch them from the hill. That I absolutely refused to do because I would have no part in these difficulties. Whereupon he requested me to give him some of my servants to order to take away from the Great Cormantyns the fear that they would be attacked by the Quarter while coming down from the hill, and that he would himself send to fetch them from the hill. This I finally allowed him provided he sent hostages into the Fort for so long, until my servants had arrived with the Great Cormantyns. I gave him 2 or 3 of my servants and they have come here quietly with the Great Cormantyns. I shall now see to the BRAFFO being pacified by the Great Cormantyns. -Asks for bullets, cartridge paper and one or two barrels of pork; he has sufficient water, firewood and corn. If YH will assist me I shall not get into any embarrassment if the Fantyns have the courage to attack me or my Krom people because I am told that they wish to keep their camp here, to settle the dispute; I am therefore asking for what I lack, as one cannot tell what may happen, since one cannot place little reliance upon the Fantyns' good promises. I hope YH will be satisfied with what I have done. I had to decide to receive the Great Cormantyns here under the Fort if I didn't wish to see them burnt at the same time as their houses; and it would then have been worse, for then it would have been impossible to keep my Krom people any longer in check, when the Fantyns would have had reason also to make an attack (Kapsis?) upon them, which they haven't done now, as they are not interfering in the matter at all.

## (FANTYN. (CORMANTYN).

DECEMBER 11. Ulsen to Cormantyn (Barrevelt). We see from your letter of yesterday that the two Quarters have shown themselves unwilling to appease the disputes which they have among themselves at Cormantyn, in the presence of the BRAFFO. And since we perceive from it that the matter can be of a long duration, and perhaps worse consequences may occur, we will not concern ourselves nor mix ourselves up further in it, since that rabble would only let it come down upon us, and thereby finally compel us to bear the whole damage, and we should further find ourselves vexed with continual trouble. We can, therefore, only advise you to keep neutral and not to interfere in any way with their dispute; as also to protect your Krom people (if they keep themselves out of it) in case of attack, and to recommend them to stay outside the dispute so that no worse consequences may ensue from it. -Sends bullets and pork.

P.S. You have done well, at the ~~request~~ request of the BRAFFO, to shelter the Great Cormantyns under the Fort. We therefore trust that you will keep yourself and your people (provided they do not first begin hostilities) outside difficulties. ...

DECEMBER 15. Received letter from Cormantyn (Barrevelt). Acknowledges above with thanks. In my last of the 11th instant (10th?), I had the honour to communicate to YH that the BRAFFO had sworn he would set fire to the Krom at Great Cormantyn, He has actually carried out his promises. This morning, when the Great Cormantyns were down from the hill, they set fire to some houses which were burnt to the ground, and the entire Krom would have been burnt if I had not sent people there in between. YH may be assured that I shall keep neutral and I have ordered this to my ~~people~~ Krom people; but I beg YH to consider that the Cormantyns who are under the Fort cannot possibly settle their matter with the BRAFFO, without YH's or my assistance, and would a single one of them get justice (te regt sijn gekomen) without my help(?), The BRAFFO, who has sought their destruction, is the greatest rascal going, and his sole purpose has only been to fleece the Great Cormantyns, from whom he has already extracted large amounts (rijkelijk getrokken). And as they are powerless to fill his pockets further, they have had to abandon everything and barely save

their lives. This morning the BRAFFO has come to ask from me 10 anchors liquor for the Great Cormantyns to give to the Quarter, and he would then settle the dispute; but I have had him told that, as the whole matter did not concern me and I had let them come under the Fort at his request and I had already spent so much of my own in order to end the evil, I did not intent to incur further expense; that if he desired to bring the matter to an end quickly, he should let the ABRAS, AQUAMANSE ~~and ANNAMABOES~~ (Kwamans?) and ANNAMABOES come together, and then let the two Quarters of Great Cormantyn, who have dispute with each other, lay their matter before him in the presence of those people, and enquire then which is in the right and which is in the wrong; and that I requested him not to condemn them before he had enquired into the matter; that if they were in the wrong, they were then bound to pacify the BRAFFO and the Quarter with whom they have the dispute, and that if they were in the right, that then they, also, must be pacified for wrong done to them, by the Quarter with whom they have dispute, and that if they then, in their poverty ~~poor~~ (gering vermogen), can give anything to the BRAFFO to pacify him, that this is outside the matter. The BRAFFO, who lately had me told that he would pitch his camp here under the Fort, has not yet had the courage to send a single musket under the Fort.

DECEMBER 24. Received letter from Cormantyn (Barrevelt). In my last to YH of the 12th inst, I had the honour to inform YH that the BRAFFO had come to ask for 10 anchors liquor from the Great Cormantyns to give to the Quarter (Quartieren), and they should then come to the BRAFFO to settle the dispute. Whereupon the Great Cormantyns sent him 2 anchors liquor and asked that he would let the ABRAS, AQUAMANSE and ANNAMABOES come to him (bij sig) and should also then let them be summoned in order to enquire into the matter, who was right or wrong. The BRAFFO has now accepted the 2 anchors liquor, but says that they must bring 6 more besides, and then to settle the dispute with the Great Cormantyns; but that he would have no ABRAZ, AQUAMANSE and ANNAMABOE peoples called in; and since I would not now compel or persuade the Great Cormantyns to go to their own enemies, who now claim to set themselves up as judges over them,

## FANTYN. (CORMANTYN).

they now absolutely wish to compel me to give 6 anchors with threats that otherwise they will stop the ways; and they have actually placed their men above and below, on the beach and also in the bush, in order to keep back provisions which might be brought into the Fort, and yesterday morning stoutly beat and took away the tobacco from one of my boys, whom I had sent to Annamaboe with tobacco to buy fowls, and sent him back.

I have informed the BRAFFO of it, and said that it could not be unknown to him all that I had done in the dispute, solely to settle the matter amicably; and I have even kept confined in the Fort the Vaandrig of the Quarters here under the Fort with at least 20 Krom people for 5-6 days, because I did not want them to interfere in the matter, as it did not concern me or them; and if he wanted to attack me, although I had given him no reasons for it, I would await him, and assured him that if he had the courage to send a musket under my guns, I would show that my guns make bigger holes than the muskets; and that if he would incur no great damage, I advised him to recall the men placed upon the ways and give my people free passage, or that I should inform YH, and was assured that the might and authority which the Company had always had here would be maintained.

To this I got reply that those who had come to me for the liquor with threats of closing the ways, had wrongly understood, and they had been ordered to give that message to the Great Cormantyns; that they were convinced that the matter did not concern me at all, and they also would not keep the ways closed for me; but they had done this to compel the Great Cormantyns to settle the dispute with them; and that I could freely send my people if I needed to, and requested me not to trouble YH about it.

That I have promised to do if they would remove their men from the ways, which they promised, and this evening they did so. ... ..

DECEMBER 27. Received letter from Cormantyn (Barrevelt). This morning I have had the BRAFFO pacified by the Great Cormantyns; the matter being now settled, I believe the BRAFFO will leave here ~~tomorrow~~ ~~the~~ tomorrow or the day after.

DECEMBER 28. Ulsen to Cormantyn (Barrevelt). Acknowledges above, and has read it with satisfaction.

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letter

SEPTEMBER 6. (G.117) Received from Apam (Factor Pieter Woortman). When Mr Hippisley (N.B. John Hippisley) was going to TANTUM QUERIE on Friday 27th ulto, he took with him a Quarter of people out of his Krom -(Simpa)}, in order to fire stoutly in the passing of the Kroms; about which ADJOMACON feels itself affronted, saying that the palaver which they have with SIMPA is not yet settled; moreover that canoe men dare to attempt to walk over their beach (over haar sand te trecken). The next day, 28th, Mr Hippisley ordered that Quarter to return to SIMPA. That Quarter having come to JUMBA -(Munford)- and ~~frankthara~~ going from there, being escorted by a Quarter of JUMBASE and AKIMVOUSE, in order to convoy the same as far as to the Devil's Mount; I, seeing this, sent my boy with my Stick to them to let them know that ADJOMACON, with a Quarter or six, were on the look out for the SIMPAS in order to panyar them; my Krom people, likewise, warning them of this. They having heard this, and not daring to march further, the AKIMVOUSE fired upon the APAMS with ball (without reason). Whereupon the APAMS at once got ready and attacked the JUMBA, AKIMVOU and the SIMPA Quarters. The ADJOMACONS, who were on the look out for the SIMPAS in the ways, hearing of this, at once marched up also against the aforementioned, and gave battle until the evening. I have fired several shots with ball in order to bring them to a cessation of hostilities, but JUMBA and AKIMVOU would take no notice of my shots, doing nothing else than firing on my Krom people until late in the evening. Several APAMS have been killed, and one of my best servants shot dead. I have therefore considered it my duty to inform YH of this and very respectfully to request YH's orders how I am to act seeing that JUMBA and AKIMVOU do nothing else than swear to give battle again to the APAMS on Tuesday, which the APAMS likewise do to the JUMBAS and AKIMVOUS; but my Krom people are not guilty, for the former first fired upon them with ball.

SEPTEMBER 8. Ulsen to Apam (Woortman). We understand from the report that you give us about the skirmish which occurred among the FANTYN peoples about your Fort, has happened because among the SIMPA and ADJOMACON peoples and

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old rancour and hatred has kindled, because the latter, ~~the SIMPA negroes~~ thought to attack the SIMPA negroes who had brought Mr Hippiésley to Tantum-querry, on their return; like as YH and your Krom Grandees have done very well to give the SIMPA Quarter and their companions information of it, and thereby to guard against some disasters. And as the SIMPA Quarter, with the JUMBASE and AKIMVOUS, instead of thanking you for the trusty report of their coming misfortune, have treated it with hostility, from which it became a general skirmish, we therefore cannot advise you otherwise (if the matter is so), then to be on your guard and to assist your Krom people against all attacking enemies, and as far as possible to return force with force; as you must also try to assist such natives who show themselves disposed to the interests of ~~the~~ our nation in such cases, to come and help ours. But, on the other hand, you must also take care that our natives do not become all too bold, on the help which you afford them, as our subjects, to go and make difficulties elsewhere; for in such case one would have to hold them in the wrong and not support them.

SEPTEMBER 15. Letter Ulsen to Bell (C.C.). ... We have also received letters from Apam that the subjects of SIMPA, TANTUMQUERRIE, and JUMBAR, have got into rupture against the APAMS and ADJUMAKONS, whereby some have been killed on both sides. We have written to Mr Woortman at Apam to employ all means to try and pacify them on both sides, but as the first three named places are subordinate to your nation, we request that you will give like orders to Messrs Senior and Hippiésley so that they, along with Mr Woortman on our behalf (if it be possible), can bring the disputes among those peoples to a good end, and thereby the ways along the FANTYN beach be made safe for all.

SEPTEMBER 20. Letter, Bell to Ulsen. ... I have given orders to Messrs Senior and Hippiésley, along with Mr Woortman, to have the peoples kept in peace and harmony under their respective Governments.

OCTOBER 1. Ulsen to Apam (Woortman). -Instructs him to act in conjunction with the English Commandants of Tantumquerrie and Simpa, to settle the differences between the natives.

- OCTOBER 15. Letter from Apam (Woortman). Acknes above. It is impossible for me to trouble myself with the palaver of SIMPA and JUMBA, as I am attacked with "persie". I therefore respectfully request YH not to cahge me with it; moreover, ~~in~~ especially as that palaver cannot be decided by the English and Holland Commandants, as it concerns GRANDE TERRE as well as the whole of ACRON, who are so embittered against SIMPA ( but not against JUMBA) that everything which YH resorts to in order to mediate the matter is in vain. P.S. Encloses requisition for victuals for the garrison -meat, pork, groats, peas, stock fish, oil, and vinegar.
- OCTOBER 15. Letter from Apam (W) 11/10. -Reports that a canoe, being sent up by him with ~~xxxxx~~ slaves had been panyarred by the JUMBAS, but all returned except eight, and the next day got back five of these with difficulty, leaving three.
- OCTOBER 15. Letter Bell to Ulsen. Mr Hippisley lets me know that the people of APAM have panyarred a canoe with 5 rolls tobacco ~~wj~~ which the Fiscal, Mr van Dadelbeek, sent to him to barter. Therefore requests him to give ordars to Mr Woortman, Commandant at Apam, to compel the people to return the tobacco and the canoe and canoemen. I also hope that Mr Woortman, on the receipt of YH's first orders, will see that all disputes are prevented between the people of his Krom and those of SIMPA, as Messrs Senior and Hippisley desire nothing more than to see everything restored again. Believing that it will not be necessary to point out to YH the injustice of these natives in plndering goods which belong to the Whites, without having any dispute with their neighbours; and does not doubt that YH will give orders for these to be given back without delay.
- OCTOBER 16. Ulsen to Bell. Acknowledges above. I agree that the goods belonging to the Whites should not be seized on a native dispute, but I think YH cannot be aware that the English subjects at JUMBA and TANTUMQUERRIE (who are hand-glove with the SIMPAS), on the 11th instant, first began those excesses, which is verified from the extract from Mr Woortman's letter enclosed herewith. Wherefore, without being taken amiss, we ~~absolutely~~

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find YH's absolute desire for restitution without delay, some what premature, since the English subjects also do not scruple to detain the effects belonging to our Whites about native disputes. We expect that YH will give orders to Messrs Hippisley and Senior that they will see that the seized slaves and other effects are restored as quickly as possible which, being done, Mr Woortman has orders to cause all that has been seized to be given up: and further (if he is well enough) along with YH's two Commandants, as mediators, if practicable, to bring the natives of both sides to an agreement, which I trust YH will recommend to your Commandants, and we hope that Messrs Senior and Hippisley will be found alert that peace and quiet is restored to the two nations and their subjects. ... ..

OCTOBER 16. Ulsen to Apam (Woortman). Has learnt with regret of his indisposition. The Governor of Cape Cors has just written that you have panyarred a canoe and canoe men with 8 rolls tobacco belonging to Mr Hippisley Commandant of SIMPA, and asks for their return. -Does not believe that he could dare to do this, and asks to hear quickly how he is to reply. -Has just received his letter of 11th reporting the panyarring of a canoe and slaves; wherefore he (W) has apparently panyarred Hip isley's canoe in reprisal. -Sees that he also asks to be excused from settling the differences because of ill-health, which he cannot allow, but earnestly recommends him to do everything in order, along with the English Co mandants of TANTUMQUERRIE and SIMPA, to settle the disputes and bring the natives to an agreement, by the mediation of the Whites. -Sends extract from letter from Bell for his information.

OCTOBER 19. Letter from Apam (Woortman). Acknes above. The ADJUMAKONS gave order to ~~the~~ APAM to panyar from JUMBA, and SIMPA, all that they could get for the reason that they (the "Gen?"-meaning the "afnmd" or the "General?") will not keep quiet, as ADJUMAKON is willing to live at peace with JUMBA. ... The above-named refuse to release the three slaves and a kelder of mine. ... Mr John Hippisley Commandant at SIMPA, is the cause of the palaver as he, in pas ing through my Krom, on 5th ulto, the Quarter with him fired 2 shots with ball over Apam Krom and that without reason; but

fortunately for him he was not very well (regt gezond) and for that reason my Krom people would do him no affront; otherwise the APAMS would have taught him that such was not the custom when passing through a strange Krom. ...

OCTOBER 19. Bell to Ulsen. Acknes his letter of ~~18th~~ 18th (supra). ... I had, up till now, not heard anything if I had not come to know it from YH's letter, of the people of JUMBA and SIMPA & TANTUMQUERRIE having taken a canoe with slaves from Mr Woortman. YH will see from the extracts enclosed that I have given orders to the Commandants of TANTUMQUERRIE and SIMPA to see, with Mr Woortman, that the disputes which have arisen between their natives of each Krom, be settled. But, as regards the people of TANTUMQUERRIE, I find that they have nothing to do with the question, Mr Hippisley also writes me that he will do everything possible to keep the people of the ACCRON District in peace and quiet, and I have again written to Mr Hippisley, and also to Mr Senior, to have the slaves, which have been taken by the people of SIMBA, given back to Mr Woortman. ... But YH should know that if Mr Woortman cannot act with the Commandants of Tantumquerrie and Simpa because of indisposition, the blame is not to be laid on them, as they are fully prepared for and would gladly see peace again restored through the whole district.  
Enclosures to above:

Extract from letter from Bell to Mr Senior of Tantumquerrie.

Mr Ulsen has written me that he has been informed about a question arisen a short time ago between the Natives of Tantumquerrie, Jumba, and Simpa, on the one side, and those of Apam and Adiamakon on the other, in consequence of which information he has given orders to Mr Woortman, Commandant of Apam, to do everything possible to maintain the good concord between the inhabitants of the country and cause all hostilities to cease, so that matters can be entirely restored. Mr Ulsen states also that he hopes I will give orders to you and Mr Hippisley to act together with Mr Woortman, so that peace and quiet may be restored among the inhabitants; but as I have heard nothing about this from you, I will await your report whether your subjects also have a part in this dispute.

Extract from letter from Bell to Hippisley, Commandant at Simpa.

Mr Ulsen reports to me ... and that in the fight

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two or three men were killed on either side, and he has given orders to Mr Woortman ... -Instructs him to act together with Mr ~~Woortman~~ Senior for the restoration of peace in the district

OCTOBER 22. Ulsen to Bell. -Sends copy of the reply received by him from Mr Woortman.

OCTOBER 23. Bell to Ulsen....I much regret also to hear that Mr Hippisley has been so imprudent, but notwithstanding this, I dare say that he in no way did it with premeditation to disturb the peace of the country; believing that the reasons why he took the natives of SIMPA as his escort to bring him to Tantumquerrie, were ~~that~~ the dispute which his subjects had with those of ADJUMAKON; but such makes me feel assured that he will employ all ~~xxxxx~~ energy to have quiet restored; and be assured, Sir, that I shall do all in my power to promote such a good cause. ...

OCTOBER 27. Bell to Ulsen. I am at last informed by Mr Hippisley that the people of SIMPA have no guilt, and had nothing to do with the taking of Mr Woortman's slaves; but, on the contrary, that they were taken because of an old dispute which has for some time subsisted between the people of APAM and JUMBA; and to give YH better information about it, I send YH an extract from the letter I have received from Mr Hippisley; from which YH will see that it is a FANTYN native who was the cause of Mr Woortman's slaves being taken. I hope therefore that you will compel Mr Woortman to give back to Mr Hippisley without delay his tobacco and the canoemen who are free people of SIMPA; otherwise the peace of the Coast will be disturbed, and without doubt they will take the law into their own hands and detain everything, in their turn. If we had a fort, with the same force as YH has at Apam, at JUMBA, Mr Woortman's slaves would not have been taken; but notwithstanding that we have no White-man there, Mr Senior writes that the principal man there, named QUANSAN, has ~~promised~~ promised to send the slaves back, by his people, as soon as he has done with a palaver which has arisen between his people and those of TANTUMQUERRIE. ...

*In CO 96/  
This letter is  
dd. 22 Dec*

Enclosure to above letter:-

Extract from letter from Mr Hippisley to Bell,  
dd. 22 Oct.:-

A FANTYN petty trader born at the village.....  
-illigible, looks like "Munurs" - (living at JUMBA)  
sent a slave to APAM to be sold, at the same time that  
the fight took place. The people of APAM, believing  
that he belonged to a native of JUMBA, captured him  
(as shall afterwards appear) with the consent of Mr  
Woortman. As soon as they had captured him, they  
sent him to ADIAMAKON, and notwithstanding this, the  
FANTYNS at JUMBA waited until Mr Woortman's slaves  
were passing in a canoe, when they seized them. The  
FANTYN man, having got this satisfaction, thereupon  
sent a good present to ADIAMAKON, who, being informed  
of the dispute, promised they would give back the  
slave. Whereupon, the FANTYNS gave back all Mr Woort-  
man's slaves, except three, and it seems at present as  
if he has since been offered his slave, but that he is,  
in a very improper manner, asking for compensation, and  
will not hand over Mr Woortman's slaves until he is  
paid what he calls his expenses; and a little while  
afterwards my canoe and canoe-men from SIMPA were  
seized.

OCTOBER 29. Ulsen to Bell. ... We see from Mr Hip-  
pisleys letter that Mr Woortman's slaves  
were stolen because the APAMS had first  
captured the slave of a native of JUMBA, and that YH  
therefore sustains that the disputes would be between  
the APAMS and the JUMBAS, and that SIMPA must therefore  
be left outside them; with request for the tobacco,  
canoe and canoe-men from SIMPA to be ~~handed back~~  
released. Nevertheless, YH must know well that the  
JUMBAS and SIMPAS have together fought against the  
APAMS, and for this reason, seize everything that they  
can get from each other; which YH will hear from the  
accompanying canoe-men who have escaped from the vio-  
lence of the SIMPAS. What, then, will it profit that  
we have the tobacco and canoe-men given back, when the  
JUMBAS and SIMPAS seize everything from us that they  
can catch? -Will communicate the contents of Mr Hip-  
pisleys letter to Mr Woortman. -Requests him to or-  
der Mr Hippisley to make his Krom people stop all hos-  
tilities. -He would like to commission someone to  
enquire into the matter with Messrs Senior, Hippisley,  
and Woortman, and he requests Bell to do the same at ~~Exba~~  
Cabo Cors.

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- OCTOBER 30. Bell to Ulsen. Acknowledges above. Agrees to his proposal and asks him to appoint the Commandant of Bercoe, as he (Bell) will appoint the Commandant of Tantomquerrie, to meet Hippisley & Woortman and settle the difficult dispute, as was done by the late Messrs De Guitere and Melvil in the long existing dispute between the SIMPAS and BERCOES, when Woortman and Farquhar of Tantomquerrie were appointed for that purpose, who came to an agreement and restored order.
- OCTOBER 30. Ulsen to Bell. Accepts his proposal, and has commissioned the Adjutant Ruhle to settle the matter with Mr Senior.
- OCTOBER 30. Ulsen to Apam (Woortman). He has agreed with Bell to settle the disputes and he has appointed Ruhle at Bercoe and Bell has appointed Senior of Tantomquerrie for that purpose. Letter of same date from Ulsen to Ruhle appointing him for that purpose.
- NOVEMBER 6. Letter from Apam (Woortman). Reports that on 4th November at 5 am the JUMBA people fired several shots with ball over Apam Krom as a challenge; so the Apams together with the ADJOMACONS (who appeared to the assistance of my Krom people as soon as they got news of the fight) fought with the JUMBAS the whole day; some being killed and wounded on either side. I heartily desire to see them pacified with each other, but for myself (who has brought many palavers to a good end) I see no chance of settling the matter as it concerns ~~the~~ ADJUMACON.
- NOVEMBER 18. Letter from Apam (Woortman). Reports that on the 15th he got the tobacco and canoe men voluntarily released out of the hands of his Krom people, and they left the same evening for SIMPA. Meantime I am informed on the quiet by the Company Makelaar of ADJOMACON that the ADJUMACON people will have me asked whether I am willing to ransom those canoe men and tobacco from them, and that if I am not so minded, that they will make me leave here. But I swear to them that if they come to me I will show them that the Company still has guns in this Fort. ....

*In CO 96/1  
this letter is  
dd 21 Oct*

NOVEMBER 26. Letter from Apam (Woortman). Yesterday the messengers from ADJOMACON were with me to ask if I were disposed to ransom (vrijkopen) for them the tobacco and canoemen which I had released, and that if I did not decide to do so ADJOMACON would then give battle to me. Moreover they said in the presence of my Krom people, as well as the servant of Mr Ruhle, that they were not disposed to make peace with SIMPA within three years, so YH can see how fruitless further mediation of the matter is.

NOVEMBER - Ruhle reported (in Bercoe correspondence) to Ulsen that Hippisley stated that nothing can be done because of the fight between JUMBA, and APAM with ADJOMACON. -His (Ruhle's) canoe was fired upon by the SIMPAS. ... -Also that the SIMPAS are not willing that the dispute between them and ADJUMACON be settled first and then those between the beach people, and that they will not go out of their Krom to settle the palaver as they are afraid to go to APAM. ... -He thinks Mr Hippisley is trying to play the master. ...

NOVEMBER 30. Bell to Ulsen. Mr Hippisley has informed me that he has agreed with Mr Ruhle, your Commandant at Bercoe and Mr Senior at Tantumquerrie to meet at SIMPA to settle the matter but that Mr Woortman refused to go there. And, in truth, it appears that Mr Woortman is assured of his guilt in the taking of the tobacco and canoe of Mr Hippisley, as one sees that Mr Woortman, having received his slaves who were taken by the JUMBA people, thereupon sent the tobacco and canoe and canoemen back, notwithstanding 1 roll missing, 3 very rotten and the rest so spoiled as to be unsaleable, wherefore Mr Hippisley has not accepted them. -Asks him to instruct Mr Woortman to meet the others at the place they have selected. P.S. The inhabitants of APAM have sent a message to Mr Hippisley to let him know that ~~his~~ his goods were taken ~~from him~~ by them on the order of Mr Woortman and therefore they had nothing to do with it.

DECEMBER 1. Ulsen to Bell. Acknowledges above. If APAM had been chosen Mr Hippisley would have made difficulty. It would therefore be better to find a neutral place, or if Bell approves, Bercoe. Mr Woortman reported that he had sent

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got back the tobacco/, canoe and canoemen from the Apams, and sent them back, but when one of his slaves were missing, the JUMBAS refused to return it. Messrs Hippisley and Woortman do not get on together, the cause being trade. Cannot believe the message sent by the Apams to Mr Hippisley, as you report, as the APAMS are in rupture with the SIMPAS and not yet come to peace. -Asks him to suggest a neutral place.

DECEMBER 2. Bell to Ulsen. Suggests either Devil's Mount, between APAM & SIMPA, or a Krom called AMANDA -(Amoanda on map)- which he believes lies between Tanqtuquerrie and Apam. Although there is jealousy between Hippisley & Woortman, that is no reason for letting them disturb the peace of the Coast. ... ..

DECEMBER 20. Ulsen to Bell. Since we had the honour of seeing YH here, we have received no further news or letters from Apam; but if YH has no ~~more~~ further report from Mr Hippisley, it appears therefore that he and Woortman are not restored to friendship. //Request/s him to inform him as Mr Clockner is at Elmina and we will (as we told YH here) call him in to help.

DECEMBER 20. Bell to Ulsen. Acknes above. He has informed Messrs Hipp: and Senior that YH is sending Mr Clockener to settle the differences between Messr Hipp: & Woort: and to meet at one of the places he(Bell) suggested.

DECEMBER 28. Ulsen to Bell. He has commissioned Mr Clockener to proceed to Apam to-morrow or the day after.

DECEMBER 28. Ulsen to Apam (Woortman). As we have not for a considerable time had the least information about the disputes at yours, and Mr Bell is continually urging us to devise means to settle them, we have appointed Mr Clockener to proceed thither for that purpose.

## ACCRA.

JUNE 19. Ulsen to Accra (Heinsius). ...  
 On your departure to Accra we ordered you to enquire into the case of LAMETTE JAN and to report further to us thereon, which you have not so far done, and as time does not permit us to come and settle this matter ourselves, we consider it necessary and expect that you send up the two native prisoners here and inform the ACCRA Caboceers thereof, so that those who are most concerned in the matter come hither with the two men. We would also like to see that TETTE OKAINDJIA and OFFEY proceed hither both about that affair as also to greet us, as is customary. We know the weather is unfavourable so they can wait for a month unless they themselves wish to come up earlier.

In order to enquire into the matter of LAMETTE JAN, there should be present:+

OKAIN, Caboceer, Second Makelaar.

BOOY. Newly appointed Linguist.

KAIN KOKROKOE.

AJI BOTÉ. Brother of the missing Fetich priest.

OHIM OKON.

Temma. Slave of the Negress Kaaij.

JULY 9. Letter from Accra (Heinsius) (Heinsius). ...  
 As regards the recommendation YH gave me verbally on my departure from Elmina to enquire into the case of LAMETTE JAN, I have not been negligent; but I dare not report because, on enquiry, into the matter, I can find not the least evidence by which LAMETTE JAN could be held guilty to the murder of the fetich priest, much less convict him of it, as I was afraid that some sufficient proofs which convicted him of the murder might have been concealed from from me; for otherwise it is not probable that one would have acted in such a way against anyone as was done here against LAMETTE JAN; but which proofs I have nevertheless, so far, not been able to discover. ... TETTE and OFAIJ and OKAINIJE will, as soon as the rainy season is over, proceed to Elmina to greet YH. I have informed the Accra Caboceers of YH's orders to send up the two prisoners; who replied that they, when the palaver of LAMETTE JAN occurred, were kept out of it by the Terre Gentes and the Accra Quarters together, and know nothing about it; they therefore request that the Terre Gentes,

ACCRA.

the greater part of whom is now in the bush, as also some of those whom YH orders to come up to Elmina with the prisoners, may first be called; which I have at once permitted, and will report to YH as soon as the people summoned are all here.

JULY 10. Ulsen to Accra (Heinsius). -Notes above. Meanwhile the two prisoners to be kept in safe custody.

## TESHI.

- FEBRUARY 15. (117) Governor Engman, X'borg to Ulsen. Sends copies of his letters of 19 & 26 Dec. last & asks for reply.
- FEBRUARY 23. Ulsen to Engman. From your letter of 19 December we see that YH complains about sub-factor Schade as if he had fitted out (uitgemonteerd) the Holland natives in order to seize and do wrong to YH's person. We can scarcely infer this, as we are assured that the sub-factor is not the man who would dare to undertake such a thing. But, as we reported in our letter to YH of 22nd of that month, we were informed now, with YH's assistance, the TOEBERCOES and ADAS were rising to attack our subjects the TESSISE, so that it may well be that at that time the Holland subjects of ACCRA have marched thither in order to assist their neighbours, the TESSISE, if there were need; but not to kidnap YH's person, which they would not dare to attempt. -As regards Engman's letter of 26th, he (Ulsen) regarded the matter as a native quarrel.
- NOVEMBER 17. Engman to Ulsen. Encloses statement of debts due to the Danish W.I. & Guinea Coy. and asks his assistance towards obtaining payment.
- Enclosure. "The TESSIE people indebted to the D. W.I. & G. Co. at the undermentioned dates, as follows:-
1742. May. To settlement of their palaver with the Ashantis. 8 men slaves or 768 £/ (Oz.?)
1742. March 20. To settlement of their palaver with the FANTYN people. 7 men & 1 woman slave, & 13 £/ (Oz.?) separately, or 759 £/.
- For an old Caboceer, namely OFFOLIJ, from 1723, Feby, 112 £/ (Oz.?)
- NOVEMBER 27. Ulsen to Engman. Acknowledges above. Will send copy to Governor of Accra to put the matter before the TESSIES, and to report the result to YH.
- (N.B. He does so, Heinsius informs Ulsen that he will enquire into the matter and report later.)

## ASHANTI. (Kostgeld).

JANUARY 8. Letter from Accra (Schadde). The messengers sent by QUISJE, the King of ASHANTI, for his kostgeld will not receive the beads prepared for that purpose by Messrs V&lkmaar & de Graaf, but want it in powder and muskets.

JANUARY 21. Ulsen to Accra (S). Has arranged that half can be paid in powder & muskets. You can tell the messengers from the King of Ashanti in our name that since four days we have to send the ASHANTI messengers (then at Elmina?) and our servants back to their master; and now intend to pay the customary kostgeld for their King, from Elmina, and no more from Accra.

§§§

## CABO CORS.

JANUARY 24. (117) Received letter from Tymwell, Cabo Cors, reporting the death "yesterday afternoon" of Mr Melvill, Govr in Chief.

FEBRUARY 11. Received letter from Joseph Harmer and Charles Bell, reporting the death, "yesterday at 1 o'clock" of Mr Tymwell President of the Council.

FEBRUARY 12. Received letter from Charles Bell, reporting that yesterday, in the Council, he had been appointed President of the Council.

FEBRUARY 19. Two English gentlemen, Andrews & Moor, arrived here as delegates from Cabo Cors, to announce the installation of Mr Charles Bell a resident of Council; being received with salute of 11 guns.

FEBRUARY 22. Commissioners Van Marken & Van Dijk proceeded to Cabo Cors to compliment Mr Bell on his appointment.

112.

1756.  
CABO CORS.

JULY 16. Ulsen to Bell. Informs him that a ship from Rotterdam has brought news that France has declared war on England. That on 26th May the King of France had given orders to a fleet of warships under the command of the Duke of Richlieu, which lay ready, and it was believed to have sailed for Minorca.

SEPTEMBER 27. Ulsen to Bell. Has received news yesterday, by a ship coming direct from England Europe that the French were not yet masters of the Island Port Mahon.

OCTOBER 8. Bell to Ulsen. He has heard by ship from Bristol that Fort St Philippe and Island Minorca had had to capitulate for want of gunpowder.

(N.B. The above is the beginning of the seven years war (1756), Austria v. Prussia, and France v. England. (Canada, India. Admiral Blake shot for loss of Minorca) )

## ELMINA.

JANUARY 2. (WIC.491) Letter from Preacher Michael BECKERINGH to the X. Reports on his proposal to start classes for the children of white fathers and black mothers. Further thereon.

JANUARY 21. (117) Ulsen to Mouree (Knibbe). As through the discords of our Krom people we can get no canoemen for the Portuguese, you will please obtain 14 canoemen including a headman, and if possible send them here to-day. ...

MARCH 31. (296. No 201). A document under seal, dd 30 April 1748, signed by D-G Van Voorst, Coymans and another, certifies that on enquiry the negress Eijffiba and her family had no claim whatever upon the negress Entefoua.

Indorsed on the above is a declaration dd. 31 March 1756, confirming the same, at the request of Entefoua, who was being claimed by the negress Ananaaba, heiress of Eijffiba, after examination by the President Ulsen assisted by the King and Chiefs of Elmina village. The instrument is signed by Ulsen and others, and also bears the marks of the following:

King AUSSIE of Elmina.

King COTTAI of APATTIER.

The TJUFFORSE (Tjaffoese?) King, COFFIJ.

Vaandrig JACON of the 7 Quarters.

Caboceer QUACOE ENU, successor of ABOCAN.

Caboceer ANSA COU (Con?)

Caboceer COURANTIER successor of COFFOBOE.

JULY 1. (Thurs). Portuguese ship left to Weeward with escort of three sergeants on board as far as ACCRA, who had written instructions to see she did not trade anywhere en route.

SEPTEMBER 17. Ulsen to Saccondee (Factor & Councillor Clockener). Having regard to the scarcity of corn and other foodstuffs, to our regret daily increasing here, because the MINA people have done little work this year (because of their discords) and the people inland upon whom one has relied, go and sell their produce to the people living further inland, we earnestly recommend you to collect the outstanding corn of the Company at yours, and to sell none to other than our nation.

114.

1756.

ELMINA.

SEPTEMBER 20. Fennekol at Mouree sends up 9 aamen  
lime juice.

NOVEMBER 2 (Tues) Birthday of the Princess Governess.

DECEMBER 9. Banns of marriage between Preacher and  
widow of Secretary.

(Letters also to Hollandia re obtaining  
rice for lack of European victuals; and  
to Chama to get corn from the JBBIES)

Muster Roll December 1756.

(Summary)

Elmina	70.	Saccondee	9
St Jago	15	Chama	6
Axim	13	Commany	9
Hollandia	5	Mouree	9
Accoda	6	Cormantyn	12
Boutry	10	Apam	9
Taccorary	8	Bercoe	8
		Accra	17.
		2"bandits" in Ch. Castle	2
		Total Gold Coast	208
In 1 barque 14, 1 Snaaw 22, )			
1 bpat 6 )			42
		At Popo	1
		Total	251
			===

Extract from "Journals of the Commrs for Trade &  
Plantations." Vol 10, Jan 1754-Dec 1758. (1933)  
(Vol 63) 1756.

Friday October 1.

The Secretary laid before the Board the following  
papers received from the Committee of Merchants trading  
to Africa, vizt/- Copies of letters from Charles Bell  
Esq ... in March ... 1756 to the Committee of Merchants  
trading to Africa.

Several of the Committee attending without were called  
in & acquainted their Lordships with their apprehensions  
of the great danger there was in the present conjuncture  
that our trade and settlement at ANAMABOE upon the Coast  
of Africa would fall into the hands of the French unless  
speedy measures are taken to complete the fort building  
there.

=====  
(End of 1756)

## EGUIRA.

JULY 2. (118) Letter from Hollandia (sub-factor C. Klok). 30/6. ... P.S. An EGUIRA Caboceer, named EMBETEKKY, has, at the place SUBERE (Tubere or Jubere??), where the Pontaase (P?) -meaning perhaps Antaase?- are accustomed to search for gold, panyarred 5 Hollandia people, on the land of my Makelaar ENTETE, upon which that Caboceer has long sought to make a false palaver, because he has experienced that the Whites have not given him in the right in his unjust claim. Twice even has HH Van Voorst given him in the wrong, in the presence of the MINASE Krom Grandees, who will be able to relate the whole palaver to YH ~~much~~ much better than I can write it. If that Caboceer seeks his unjust claim by force, and I hear on the quiet that he intends to come and fight against the Makelaar; if such happens, YH will please not to take me amiss if I let him be opposed by my subjects.

JULY 5. Ulsen to Hollandia (Klok). Acknes above. As that Caboceer is under the jurisdiction of AXIM you will therefore have to address <sup>there</sup> Mr Walmbek/about it, so that he can enquire into it and bring them to an agreement, as otherwise evil consequences can flow from long delay.

DECEMBER 16. Ulsen to Boutry (Bronkhorst). ... And as we see from your private letter (n.o.r.) that you are not provided with powder for the defence of the fort which you would have need of in the case of an unexpected attack, at these disputes between the EGUIRA and ANTA peoples, we therefore send some as per the enclosed invoice.

ANTA.

FEBRUARY. - (118) Boutry (Bronkhorst). Correspondence ~~xxxxxxxx~~ about a dispute between the Commandants of Boutry and Dixcove (Westgate) over a native stealing some clothes of a soldier at Dixcove. King ENTIER'S name is mentioned.

FEBRUARY 14. Letter from Saccondee (Factor & Councilor Clockener). -Complains that when his Assistant (he himself being absent at Apam, settling the disputes there) received the President's circular as to possible attacks by enemies (i.e. the French), he ordered all the Krom people to come in to the Krom from the bush, but they did not do so, and were not there when the French ships were passing; while the English subjects had kept watch the whole night along the beach. The only Caboceer who came under his (C's) fort was Caboceer JAUW and his Quarter, but he did not come until too late. -Also complains that the Under-Kings have not kept their agreement to keep the palissades of the Arom in repair. -he confined some of them for disobedience about this.

FEBRUARY 17. Charles Bell, Cabo Cors, to Ulsen. -He has received complaint from the Commandant at Dixcove that the Commandant at ACCODA (sub-factor Nieser) has been threatening our Caboceer ANDO of that District (gewest) ATCHUMA; and that he (Nieser) prevented a Dixcove soldier from buying fish there.

N.B. Upon this, further correspondence took place on the subject of ATCHUMA, in which the same old claim is raised and refuted, but no new arguments adduced. The subject died down again on the supposition of a decision coming from Europe. The letters are dated; - 17, 21, Feb.: 4, 11, 14, 16, 19, 21 March.

SEPTEMBER 21. ~~xxx~~ (297) Declaration by the Caboceers and Elders of the village APPRIMMEDOE, belonging under Fort Witzen at Taccorary, that they acknowledge the disobedience and ill behaviour of their young men to their (Caboceers') Commandant, J. Hartman, over the arrest of 2 natives wrongly protected in their (Sabs') village, and acknowledge the justice of the fine of 2 oz. 8 eng. imposed upon them. ... Signed with the marks of Caboceers AKOFFY & TONWA.

1757.

117.

ANTA.

DECEMBER 10. Letter from Boutry (Bronkhorst). 12/12.  
 8/12. ... Further, Caboccer  
 FROBBA has got in readiness 30,000  
 heads (struijken) of corn which can be fetched at  
 POMPONDEI. He asks that the rest may remain for a  
 time, as no more procurable owing to the drought.

DECEMBER 24. Letter from Hollandia (Klok). 22/12.  
 Reports on the bad state of the Fort.

## JABIE &amp; CHAMA.

OCTOBER 28. (118) Ulsen to Chama (Asst Abr. van Loon).  
 You must order the following Caboceers,  
 Vaandrighs and Elders to proceed hither as  
 soon as possible as we require them here in a matter  
 about which we wish to talk to them, vizt:-

Caboceer AMONSIA	} Now staying (living) <del>(sig onthoudende)</del> (sig onthoudende) at JABY.
" QUASJE EDIOEWA	
Vaandrig UNGOVE, in the ENTUABANSE Krom.	
The old man, QUACOE AKONIN.	

Also the Vaandrig of all the Quarters of CHAMA, by name  
 JABBOA; as well as the three Elders, QUAMENA,  
 ENSIAFOA, QUADJO ATHOUWE, and APPANWOE; which people  
 we shall expect.

OCTOBER 30. Letter from Chama (van Loon). 29/12.  
 The Grabdees of CHAMA and JABIE, as also  
 the Elders and principal men (Opperste)  
 of CHAMA & JABIE have at this moment all come together  
 to report to me that one of their principal men (idem)  
 has come from Elmina to-day with the report that he  
 had heard for certain at Elmina that YH had found good,  
 with the Elmina Grandees and those of GREAT COMMANY,  
 that, next Monday, the King of JABIE, named QUEDJA,  
 should be brought back again into his Krom, here at  
 CHAMA, in order to rule ~~over~~ them, CHAMA and JABIE,  
 again as King. The prayer of all of them to YH is  
 that you will please to provide that this does not  
 happen; for they all ~~would~~ represent that YH is aw-  
 are that they drove this King away from here out of his  
 country, JABIE, because of the evil disposition (quaad  
 bestaan) he has always had for them, and for these rea-  
 sons they will no more tolerate him, QUEDJA, ever com-  
 ing back into his Krom again; and if he should arrive,  
 either by land or by sea, at the appointed time, on  
 Monday, they will all together make him turn back again,  
 by gentle means, or by force, to the place where he,  
 JABIE King, QUEDJA, has come from. For which reason I  
 have felt bound to inform YH of this, and request YH'S  
 instructions how I shall act in that case.

OCTOBER 31. Ulsen to Chama (van Loon). We see from  
 your letter of yesterday that the CHAMA &  
 JABIE peoples are afraid that we would  
 place the King, QUEDJA again upon his throne at JABY;

## JABIE &amp; CHAMA.

about which we have not once thought, much less about sending him there this day - (Monday? the letter therefore noted as dated 31st, tho' it may have been 30th) - (as has been reported to them). We only want you to have the summoned people come up in all haste in order to speak to them about what we consider necessary, which is something quite different to the matter of QUYDJO.

NOVEMBER 1. Letter from Chama (van Loon). 30/10.  
Acknes Præsident's letter of 28th, on Sat. evening. On your orders I had the Grandees of JABIE and CHAMA called before me, who appeared together with the Chama Elders. Putting YH's order before them, they gave as excuse that they were afraid because YH's summons wa in order to present their King again to them, I have at last, after great difficulty, diverted them from that idea and they have finally agreed that those whose names YH gave to me shall depart from here together on Tuesday so as to appear before YH early on Wednesday morning.

NOVEMBER 2. ~~WisenxtexChamax(vanxLoon)~~ Letter from Chama (van Loon) 1/11. I am sending to YH. herewith the summoned people:-  
Caboceer AMONSIE: ~~KMAKEM~~ QUASJE DOEBIE; QUACOE (Krom)/  
ACATIN: The Vaandrig ANGRO of ENTIABANSE; ENDIE of  
CHAMA: Vaandrig JABOY: as well as the Elders QUAMBENA/  
ESFIEFAY, QUEDJA ATIRONWA, APAKON; who I hope will all arrive at the appointed time.

NOVEMBER 2. Ulsen to Chama (van Loon). Your letter was placed in our hands by the CHAMA summoned people, by name, OUEDJA, ATIRONWA, APAHON, JABOJA, AMATJE TONTOEM, who arrived here to-day; but the JABIE not, who remained behind and we have not so far heard of them. And as the matter about which we must speak to them is pressing you must again order them to proceed hither as quickly as possible. One of our servants is taking this who is charged from the aforementioned (already here) and the CHAMAS, to give a certain message to the lacking JABIES, so that we do not doubt that they will proceed hither as quickly as possible.

NOVEMBER 22. Letter from Chama (van Loon) 21/11. On the orders which YH's chief servant TEKKIE has come to report to me verbally, that I

should enquire into and settle the dispute about the native who tried to cut his own throat ... ..

NOVEMBER 22. Ulsen to Chama (van Loon). ...  
P.S. The canoe which has served for the transport here and back of the JABIE Caboceers, you van pass through your monthly returns.

DECEMBER 20. Ulsen to Chama (van Loon). ... We again find ourselves in a wrangle with the English at COMMANNY, from which it is feared that it may come to a rupture tomorrow. We shall therefore be obliged to come to the assistance of our subjects, to which end we write you that as soon as you receive orders from Mr Wolfiganck about it, you order the JABIES and CHAMAS immediately and without delay, to go to his assistance. You can inform them about it on the receipt of this, that they are required to be ready without loss of time to proceed thither at once, in which case you can provide them with the necessary powder and lead, but taking care not to issue more than they shall require at first, as they will be assisted with more at Commany (if more is needed).

DECEMBER 23. Letter from Chama (van Loon) 22/12. Has received the powder & lead for the defence of his Fort. On YH's orders I did not fail to inform the JABIES and CHAMAS of the coming wrangle at COMMANNY. They made good promises to me and I hope they will fulfill them. I will issue them as much powder and lead as I shall consider necessary for their journey thither.

## AGUAFO.

JULY 21. Letter from Commany (Factor & Councillor Wolfgang). 21/7. The man QUAQUA from Great Commany, who is now serving with me, through debt, and is treated by the Great Commany people in every way in an unjust manner, requested me to be allowed to panyar from that District so that he could get his payment. This I have permitted him, and he went to ~~ERRINNEE~~ APPINNE, and had four women panyarred there of the Great Commanys, whom the "MAN OFF WAARSE" (sic!) took away from him and threatened to give him a good thrashing, having taken his stick from him. The Bomba, who was with him, asked them whether they were stealing the stick and what they wanted to do with it; to which they said, "what stick?" If the General's stick comes here to panyar we will break it into pieces." As soon as I heard this, as there were 2 men and 1 woman from "de MAN OFF WAARSE" here in the Krom, I at once panyarred them and they are now sitting here in irons. ... I shall have a look put kept in order to get more. While writing this, the Elders of APPINNIE send to me to ask excuse, and they assure me that it happened without their knowledge for they were at sea, which is true. They besought me, if I were making the matter known to YH., that I would also report that they had no part in the wrong; so they seem to be afriad and have not yet forgotten their last scouring (schauring).

JULY 21. Ulsen to Commany (Wolffgank). We see from your letter the experience of your servant at APINNIE, what was done to him by the "MAN AFF WAARSE" as well as the excuses of the Elders about it, which we are willing to believe; but we must say that the "MAN AFF WAARSE" ought to be prosecuted for such, and therefore we shall punish them as they deserve, not only for this, but also for the other acts of wantonness committed, and take our measures accordingly. You must therefore keep the arrested persons in safe custody and we will reply further how you will have to act.

JULY 25. Ulsen to Commany (Wolffgank). Together with your ~~xxxx~~ private letter of 24th inst the Bomba and his servant have arrived here, who have been heard by us, and on enquiry into what occurred, have been able to name to us various "MAN OFF WAARSE" (who have been the principal "bretaire"??) who

as compensation for their damage, which 3-4 brutal Cabo-  
seers of Great Commany will have to pay; to which also  
comes a woman slave in compensation of my expenditure  
in powder and liquor. The King of Great Commany has  
promised me to come and report, within 8 days, what  
the Great Commany Caboseers say about it. I hope YH  
will be satisfied with what has been done and will  
continue to support my subjects and me, as this is a  
matter not only atrocious to men but cannot remain un-  
punished by God.

SEPTEMBER 25. Letter from Commany (Wolffgank) 25/9. In  
Yesterday, when Captain Bourlig sailed  
by, I had the three panyarred APINNISE  
transported, with orders to the Captain to deliver them  
to YH.

SEPTEMBER 27. Ulsen to Commany (W.). Acknes receipt  
of above people.

OCTOBER 4. Bell, Cabo Cors, to Ulsen. ~~Ikke gik til~~  
~~hvert et af de tre rapporter som jeg har modtaget~~  
~~skrevet fra den nye Kommandant~~ ...  
Mr Westgate has written me about a dispute between the  
inhabitants of the English and Holland Forts, which I  
have ordered him to decide with Mr Wolffgank. I hope  
YH will give the same order to your Commandant, so that  
quiet may be maintained there.

OCTOBER 5. Ulsen to Bell. Acknes above with thanks.  
... -Has already sent some Elmina  
Elders to Commany to assist in settling  
the matter.

OCTOBER 17. Letter from Commany (Wolffgank). 17/10.  
The disputes between the Holland Krom  
people and those of the English here at  
Commany are not to be brought to any appeasement, as  
the English natives will not come to where one always  
settles the disputes, because, as I am confident, they  
are very much in the wrong in their affair. I have  
taken every trouble to bring them to an accomodation,  
but the English Commandant has shown that he has not  
much inclination or capacity for it; but have brought  
it so far that both the Krom peoples agree that YH's  
servant, the Company Makelaar (as they say) his servant,  
and two or three Elders of Elmina shall come here, and

## AGUAFO.

then the Governnr of CABO CORS's servant, COTJO's Make-  
laar, stick and servant, and then 2 or 3 Elders from  
CABO CORS, into the English Krom in order so to hear the  
disputes and to decide them if possible. Those from  
CABO CORS will be here on Monday, so my subjects request  
YH to assist them with the representatives named. I  
would not ask for it but my neighbour has finally re-  
fused to settle the matter in our presence, adding that  
I must not think he was fool enough to go and sit amongst  
a party of shouting natives, but if I wanted to be hon-  
oured with it I should then come under his canoe lodge  
and he would then send his subjects to me. I have re-  
plied to his compliment as I thought appropriate. Yes-  
terday he left ~~for CABO CORS~~ here for CABO CORS and had  
me asked to keep my subjects quiet, as he had ordered his  
subjects.

OCTOBER 17. Ulsen to Commany (Wolffgank). Acknes  
above. In accordance with your request  
we send our chief servant KOFFIE, a deputy  
from the Elmina seven Quarters, a deputy from Caboceer  
ENDUBIANZAN, and 2 or 3 deputies from the Elmina Elders,  
in order as "Naturellen-Mannen," to hear the aforesaid  
disputes, to make report thereof to you and to judge and  
determine the same, with you, as shall be proper without  
any partiality; in everything having the aim also to  
keep intact the honour and authority of our nation where  
anyone might have insulted or tried to insult it. We  
are informed by the King of GREAT COMMANNY or AGUAFFOE  
that the people of the English village have sent him  
4 bottles of liquor, complaining to him of the wrong  
done them by our natives, with an alluring message, in  
order to get the King in their interests; but we have  
shortly told him our opinion and we shall to-day have  
him summoned here to interview him (wat besig te houden)  
about it, and to sound him whether he will come to our  
assistance or keep himself neutral, of which we will  
give you early information; and if the English Commanys  
should seek to offer us insults, as they did to General  
de Gistere, we shall then have them put to the sword  
(een door of over de kling doen jagen) and treat them  
in the old way; but if our people are in the wrong then  
they must also give them satisfaction.

OCTOBER 22. Letter from Commany (Wolffgank). 21/10.  
Yesterday the palaver between the English  
and Holland villagers was heard by the

neutral deputies, the English natives having been found in the wrong by the deputies, and that for the following reasons -

1stly. The Makelaar of the English Fort brought a sheep to the King of the Holland Krom, in order to give it to the Bossum so that rain might fall so that the standing ~~kraps~~ corn should not be scorched up by the sun.

2ndly. A boy came out of the English Krom and stole the sheep out of our village. Whereupon the King of the Holland Krom sent a message to the English Cabocceer, AJERRIE, to inform him that one of his subjects had carried off the sheep and requesting him to get it back for him. But Cabocceer AJERRIE replied that he had brought the sheep to the Holland Krom King once and it was for the latter to see what was to be done in order to get it back again. He (the King) afterwards had three small canoes panyarred on the head of those who had stolen the sheep. A man from the Holland Krom, having been into the English Krom, was run after by the English natives, one of whom swore to him and said, "The Bossum must kill you if you don't tell the King that if he doesn't release my canoe, I shall come and kill someone in the Holland Krom". This the man afterwards tried to carry out, for shortly afterwards he came with three men and asked the King (who was sitting in his house) ~~kw~~ whether he would hand over the canoes. To this the King replied "If you bring the sheep for the Bossum, yes, but otherwise not". Whereupon the man drew a knife and said, "then I shall do some evil". The three men who had come with him then held him fast and said, "Come let us go, what do you want to do?" No one was with the King but an old FANTYN native who took the knife out of the man's hand and brought it away, without anything being done to the man, or the Holland Krom people causing him any trouble. The man went away, and on coming into the English Krom, being angry that he could not get his canoe or carry out his threat, set everything in an uproar there. The English natives thereupon came and threw stones into the Holland Krom, wounding several, before anyone knew what the reason for their coming was. But in the evening they drove them back again into the English Krom, with injuries, for they would not listen to being parted and thought to spend that night in the Holland Krom. The fortune of the stone-throwing was, however, against them.

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My canoemen being so provoked and having defeated their enemies, their feelings were still so hot that they wanted to knock to pieces all the canoes lying on our ground. But I had that prevented, thinking that the English Commandant and I would be able to bring them to peace, but this, apparently, will not succeed. I assure YH that I have done everything on my part that I thought necessary but "lasiteit te begaan konde ik mede niet over mij krijgen".

So far the palaver had been settled yesterday, but the English natives wanted to go and eat and sleep rather than talk about the detention of their canoes, which was granted them in order to discuss (dienen) ~~hix~~ about that this morning early. But first they have disputed about the place of meeting, for the servant of the President of CABO CORS wanted YH's servant to come into the English Fort, to which KOFFIE had him told that the Factor was not at home and no one was in the Fort but a sergeant and soldiers; to which the former replied that as the Factor was not at home, he was the Factor and could do the same as the Factor could do. But the neutrals appeared again at the place where they had been yesterday. Coming there the Neutrals from D'Elmina and Great Commany asked for the white earth for the King and Holland Krom people (for the Caboceers and envoys were today "partij" with our Neutrals), but the English servant refused to give it and said the matter was settled; that in the fight a native of theirs had been cut over the face (which was not true for it was done with a billet of wood -brandhout.) ~~xhaxhxy~~. That they rebutted (kampten) with the drawing of the knife. They would give back the sheep with some liquor in order to eat and drink together as friends, but the Holland Krom people must pay for the canoes. This they refused, with the concurrence of the Neutrals. The English Makelaar has sworn by everything that he would do what he wished even though the palaver should continue for 10 years.

Thereupon the meeting dispersed and the deputies are returning with this. If the English gentlemen now can approve the conduct of their subjects and deputies, I think that the other natives, who are with them (bij haar leggen) have fallen into great slavery; at least (without my advice being asked but being a member of Council in the service of the Company) my opinion is that this must be prevented by force against whomsoever it might be who incited them or did not prevent it.

- OCTOBER 22. Ulsen to Senior. (Cabo Cors). -Complains of the refusal of Westgate to sit at the usual meeting place to settle the disputes at Commany, which are going from bad to worse. -Asks him to give immediate orders for a meeting to be held for a settlement.
- OCTOBER 25. Senior to Ulsen. -The message from Westgate to Wolffgank appears to have been wrongly delivered, which is not unusual when there are disputes between the natives. The native deputies, sent to Commany by Bell, have not yet returned so he cannot say much about the matter.
- OCTOBER 26. Ulsen to Senior. -This is the first time that our nation has been accused of telling untruths. The English always insist upon having right whether in the right or in the wrong. Mr Wolffgank did not suggest an unusual place for the meeting. ....
- OCTOBER 28. Ulsen to Commany (Wolffgank). We have learnt that the Holland Commany subject, named EBBO, is now at Boutry, and that his village at Commany is quite devoid of people whom he has allowed to move into an English Krom belonging to the deceased Caboceer AKOBBOA, out of fear for the AGUAFFOE people (on account of the late wrangling between them). That is by no means satisfactory to us as one could accuse (him) of treachery over it. And as the English Commany's people have now again done many insults to our subjects, and according to all ideas still more trouble is about to follow, you will therefore please summon him back from Boutry and order him ~~xxxxxxx~~ that his people again take possession of that village.
- OCTOBER 28. Senior to Ulsen. -He has questioned the natives whom Mr Bell sent to Commany, and he is still of the same opinion as before. Why did not the King of the Holland Crom kill the sheep at once, as is customary, and why did he not complain to his Commandant of having received such a reply from ADJARRI? -YH is pleased to say that your subjects were ut in the right by all the deputies, even those from CABO CORS. This they absolutely deny, and are prepared to take oath to the contrary. He is prepared

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to do anything for a peaceful settlement and hopes that he is also.

OCTOBER 29. Ulsen to Senior. Achnes above. -Furhter thereon.

OCTOBER 29. Letter from Commany (WolKfgank). 29/10. Acknes Ulsen's letter of 28th re ABBO. He asked my permission to go to Boutry to settle with Mr Bronkhorst, where he now is and is with a sickness "aangelet" (?) which he could easily forget in order to return to Commany, but for the rest, all his people are now here under the Fort, and fled out of his Krom the same night that the Great Commany people ruined my subjects' farms here. To-day goes a letter to Mr Bronkhorst with request to order ABBO to proceed hither to purge himself of what he is accused. My subjects bother me daily to know the result of their palaver. The young men become desperate because I restrain them so. Yesterday again one of our side died of his wounds, wherefore they say that they cannot remain so, to have to bury their dead without taking vengeance. Also it is said here that the Commandant of the English Fort will come here this evening to take by force the payment for the canoes. I therefore respectfully ask to know if YH may have heard anything of the palaver, in order to inform my subjects of one thing and another.

OCTOBER 29. Ulsen to Commany (W). Acknes above. We have resolved to proceed to yours to-morrow at 6 am. in order not only to inspect everything, but to enquire in what manner it will be possible to act in these ~~troubles~~ troubles. We ask you not to take umbrage but, on the other hand, to keep our coming quiet and secret as much as possible, as we wish to arrive incognito.

OCTOBER 30. The President went to Commany, and returned at 10 pm.

(297) To-day, 30th October 1757, was heard, by us the undersigned, the case arisen between the English and Holland subjects at Commany, related under the taking of oath, and confirmation by their own marks.

Some days ago (according to the best recollection, on the 28th September last) a sheep was brought into our

village by the English Makelaar, ADJARRI, with request that it might be sacrificed to a certain fetich in order thereby to obtain rain. ADJARRI, not finding our Krom King (to whom he intended to hand over the sheep) at home, gave it to the Chief Vaandrig of our village, named COBBENA, with this special order, "You must take charge of this sheep and I am going to look for the King to tell him about it, and if, meantime, anyone comes here from the English village, whoever it may be, and wants to take the sacrificial animal away, then drive him away, and if he uses force, break his head and drive him back; all on my account." The sheep being thus made fast, ADJARRI proceeded behind our Fort near the water hole where our Krom King with all the young men were engaged in deepening it, by Mr Wolffgank's order, and for their own welfare. ADJARRI having come there said to our Krom King "I have brought the animal". To which our Krom King replied "Embo", which means, "You have done well", and then said to ADJARRI, "Look! our Factor is standing on the battery to watch the work, probably he will see you standing here with us, and therefore it is right that you go also to our Fort, and greet that gentleman." This ADJARRI did, and after having saluted Mr Wolffgank he went out of our Fort to the English village. At the same time the Vaandrig COBBENA went to the water hole to assist in the work. When it happened that our Krom King sent a man named QUACOE to his house to fetch a pipe full of tobacco, he coming to the house was informed by the woman named EWOE EIJKJER that the sheep had been fetched away by an English native, named AAKON, with request that when he came to the King, to tell him about it; and as this QUACOE still saw at a distance, AAKON running away with the sheep, he called to him to bring it back, but the other replied "I will not bring it back for it is mine, and therefore I have fetched it away." Then QUACOE found good to address himself to ADJARRI, complaining to him that the sheep had been carried off by one of his villagers, named AAKON, requesting him to help to get it back. But ADJARRI replied, "Tell your King that I brought him a sheep and therefore (as it has now been taken away) he must see to getting it back again." Afterwards our Krom King (in order to get the sheep back) had three fishers' canoes of the English people (lying on Holland ground) seized. The English people our subjects, named ASSOPRO, went to the English Krom to arrange something, where an English subject, named

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AFOENG, ran after him and swore with oaths (in native fashion) that he must report to our Krom King that if he did not release his, AFOENG's, canoe he would come over to our Krom and do something bad. Shortly after this had been reported, AFOENG appeared, accompanied by three of his mates, named Adoba, Okomquacoe and Kofie Euijdoedjee, Finding the King sitting before the houses on the beach side, AFOENG, with a grim face and many signs of anger asked the King, "On whose account have you seized my canoe?". The King replied, "On his who fetched the sheep from our Krom and from my house." Hereupon AFOENG became as one desperate, put his hand under his cloth griping a knife. His three companions, seeing this, held him, AFOENG, fast, and said "what will you do, come let us go." Just at the place where the King was, was a Fantyn, named AFOETOE, now living under our Fort. He, seeing AFOENG's evil intentions, sprang up and disarmed him of the knife. The three companions of AFOENG seeing that AFOETOE was master of the knife, and very probably fearing that he would show it to the world as evidence of this fearful intention, they left the ill-disposed AFOENG and all three attacked AFOETOE, doing their best to wrench the knife out of his hands; but a second Holland native, named KOPER, hearing the alarm rushed towards and helped AFOETOE, so that they kept the knife, which is now to be seen in the Holland Fort, as evidence. Notwithstanding this brawl, neither by the King nor by either of the two men, AFOETOE and KOPER, were any harm or blows (although well deserved) caused to AFOENG or to his three companions, but they were allowed to depart peacefully. They were also already at our canoe lodge, or had progressed as far as to near the fishers' canoes, and still on this side of the river, where one of our Krom Vaandrighs, named KOFIE ATOM, standing near the canoes, saw the three men coming with AFOENG, while also a part of the people came running out of the English village, and having crossed the river on to our ground, joined AFOENG and his followers (without KOFIE ATOM knowing anything of what had happened in our village). KOFIE ATOM asked what was happening, but scarcely having uttered these words he was hit over the head behind with a stick by someone from the English Krom, so that the blood flowed over his face and his whole body. Some Holland natives, seeing this from afar, came as quickly as possible to KOFIE ATOM's

help, and so the fight began on our ground, and became general. Each one on either side being thus busy trying to do something (wat te raken) many of our subjects saw (and will if required confirm it on oath) that AFOENG (who one wishes to contend got a cut) had his sword between his teeth and was throwing stones with his hands, until a stone from our side hit him above the nose, whereby he was obliged to let the sword fall out of his mouth into the river, which he immediately fished up with his hands out of the water.

Finally, the subjects of our village all declare of their own free will that the whole fight noone was wounded by them with bullets, although they indeed went out with cutlasses and swords (and also may have used these for the defence of their bodies). Offering if required to confirm ~~xx~~ by oath; as they also with knowledge of the truth (after the contents hereof have been read out and interpreted to them word for word) have subscribed with their own hands in our presence.

Done in VREEDENBURG at COMMANY, datum ut supra.

(Marked with the marks of the King, EIJSRIEFIE: the Vaandrig Upper Vaandrig, COBBENA; and of six other natives (witnesses) (including one of woman, and the Vaandrig KOFIE ATOM); in the presence of two interpreters (marks), and signed, as in the presence of Ulsen, Wolffganck, Graaf, and Mentinck.)

OCTOBER 31. Senior (Cabo Cors) to Ulsen. -As the matter cannot be settled by correspondence, he suggests that the two Commandants at Saccondee, Clockener and Mutter(?) be commissioned to settle it.

NOVEMBER 1. Ulsen to Commany (Wolffganck). On reading the document passed by us at yours yesterday, we have been reminded of many points forgotten by us in the haste, and among others also that the declarant KOFIE ATOM has not signed, as you will see on reading it. This is to be signed, as ~~xxxxxxxx~~ by the subjects senior in rank (not forgetting KOFIE ATOM) and the interpreters and by you and the Assistant Mentinck. (NB. Kofie Atom's mark is the last except of the interpreters). We have brought the Great Commany so far that they have resolved

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foodstuffs again to Comany to sell, but to prevent new disturbances (onheilen) they are minded first to make arrangements, to which end a messenger from them will go down to Comany to-morrow or the day after, in order beforehand to put a price on the edible produce, on which occasion the Comany's must likewise do the same with their fish, so that peace and concord may revive between them.

NOVEMBER 3. Letter from Comany (Wolffgank). 3/11.  
 YH's arrival at Comany caused great consternation among the English subjects, they having expected nothing else than that YH would have had an attack made upon them; but hearing of your departure they came together again and asked what was to be done; most of them being of the opinion, at first, that our subjects had been injured and consequently must be put in the right, and that the broken canoes were for the account of those who were the cause of the disturbances. The people who farm ("rosaren") declared in the first place that the matter did not concern them, and that if the General caused them damage in their Kroms in the bush, it would then be for the canoemen's account, for they knew that "het eerste aan de beurt zouden leggen". Thereupon the canoemen sent for the mistress of AFOENG, named EFFIBAN, who came before the Quarters, and then Makelaar EJERRIE asked her for gold to go and buy powder and muskets. The woman said straight out that her slave had done wrong to go and draw a knife on the King, and that she would go to the Hollanders to settle that palaver for her slave, but that she had no money to go and buy powder and muskets; that the foregoing palaver or coming war did not concern her; that she had not told KEEN EJERRIE to steal a sheep to make fetich; that she had not told ACON to fetch it back, nor ordered the Quarters to throw stones; that she with her children would go into the Holland Krom, and would rather let herself be cut in pieces there than let further difficulties come. This they have forbidden her to do and are keeping a watch upon her. Whereupon EJERRIE went in and asked Mr Westgate for powder and muskets, who replied to him, "You are the one who has let me write falsehoods to CABO CORS and spoken ill of my white friend, whereby the two Generals, and we two, are now bad friends. Why did you not tell me the things correctly as they were, which is now the cause of the palaver. You must first come

and weigh me gold before you get powder and muskets." To which EJERRIE replied that if Mr Westgate would not give any powder or muskets, it did not concern him either. As soon as he came and made report to the Quarters of his doings the mistress of AFOENG also went in and asked Mr Westgate to write to CABO CORS and ask that the English General should give the Hollanders in the right, and that she would pay for the canoes. Mr Westgate told her to go away and he would call her shortly. Now, it is said, Mr Westgate has sent to CABO CORS by express; if true, I think YH will get other letters from CABO CORS. Last night that woman called people from here to the place where they meet and said that news had come from CABO CORS, but she did not know what, but that she had heard that the Grandees of the English Krom would consult together what to do, but that if they did not decide good, she, with hers, would come to the Holland Krom.

NOVEMBER 3. Letter from Commany (Wolffgank) 3/11. -Returns the document signed. This morning the King of GREAT COMMANNY sent one of his servants and a stick, and AFERRIE KOBENA his sword bearer to me and the Krom Grandees here, and caused to be said that YH had sent them liquor, tobacco and pipes, with orders to open the way here to Commany, and afterwards to provide us here with foodstuffs, which they had had cried in all the villages, but the young men and women said they were afraid to come here as the matter between GREAT COMMANNY and here was not settled; wherefore they had sent these messengers to hear if injury would befall them. I have had my chief servant swear unto them that no injury should befall anyone; whereupon the messengers have sworn in return, to come and trade foodstuffs here within four days. Further they, the messengers, were sent to the English Makelaar, EJERRIE, to tell him that the English King and Chiefs had enquired into the disputes between the English and the Holland Kroms, and had found that the English were in the wrong, and therefore had told that ~~king~~ he, EJERRIE, should pacify YH, me and ~~king~~ the King of the Holland Krom here, so that the matter could come to an end and the people of both villages could live in peace with each other. I asked them if the King had informed YH of this, but got reply no. I therefore told them that the message to me and my

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was good and that they could bring the oath of the King; but that the other message would have to wait until such time as YH gave orders upon it, for I could not believe that YH would be satisfied with it especially as you were corresponding with with the English President, Senior, about wh it. Upon which they departed. Herewith is also enclosed a letter (n.o.r.) from which YH can see the conduct of the English subjects now, and to show that the English on the Coast here often let matters of small importance come to extremes, only to see if they can be the masters. ...

NOVEMBER 4. Ulsen to Commany (Wolffgank). -Acknes above. ... And since through the neglect of former Commandants from time to time, (contrary to orders many times given) the English subjects are using our bay, and also keep their canoes within our jurisdiction, and thereby consider that as if they were masters at the same time of the English and Holland ground, we will therefore hereby again order that none of their fishers' canoes (like as also might not be done from olden time) be allowed to sail out of, nor come into our bay, also not to tolerate any canoes to be kept on our ground. But the English Commandant's large canoes on expeditions, or servants' canoes with letters, you will allow to sail in and out, by permission but not as of right.

NOVEMBER 5. Ulsen to Senior. Acknowledges his letter of 31st October. He only expects further difficulties from such a course; but suggests that Senior sends some one from Cabo Cors or elsewhere, and he will send some one from Elmina, to assist the Commandants at Comany to settle the matter.

NOVEMBER 6. Senior to Ulsen. Agrees with above proposal and suggests that they meet in the middle of the river, that place being quite dry between the sea and the river, at low tide. The Commissioners to have full authority to settle. ...

NOVEMBER 7. Senior to Ulsen. Mr Westgate from Dixcove will arrive at Comany on Wednesday to enquire into the matter.

NOVEMBER 8. Ulsen to Senior. Our Commr will be at Comany tomorrow. The King of AGUAFFO to be present at the enquiry.

NOVEMBER 8. In afternoon the Magazijn Meester, Blydenbergh, left by hammock for Comany (as Commissioner for the settlement of the disputes between both villages). (N.B. He returned to Elmina on the 13th Nov.)

NOVEMBER 8. Letter from Comany (Wolffgank). ... I am informed that next Thursday the King of GREAT COMANY, with the Caboceer AFFERRIE COBBENA and some Great Comany subjects will come here in order to hear the outstanding disputes between our subjects and those of the English, and at the same time will come to give the white earth to our subjects, and afterwards settle the matter. I do not doubt that the King of GREAT COMANY will have informed YH of this, and otherwise, I am confident, YH will not leave this matter to the decision (uitspraak) of the King of Great Comany, for, as I hear, the judgement would be that the English subjects must give three sheep, one for YH, one for me, and one for the King of our village, and with that the matter would be at an end. There are two dead on our side, besides the great brutalities they have committed, M-stealing the sheep, drawing the knife on the King, and throwing stones. -Asks to be informed if the Dir-Gen. has been informed of this by the King of Great Comany and whether it is with his permission; if not, he (Wolffgank) will not permit the King to go over the river; for if we cannot get better satisfaction for our subjects, it will not be another month before new disturbances will arise here, and especially if I shall prevent the English subjects from the participation in our bay. My subjects have incurred 4 oz. expenses to those who came to hear their matter. And as the ~~English~~ English now seek nothing but to settle the matter, and are afraid that they will be attacked, I therefore think we now have the opportunity to let them learn that their power only consists in shouting.

NOVEMBER 8. Ulsen to Comany (Wolffgank). Acknes above. We neither know about, nor gave orders to the King of Great Comany to settle the matter, but we have ~~arranged~~ ordered them to be at Comany, as well as the Elmina deputies, where we shall also send our servant, in order to induce all the parties, and not, without your or Mr Blijdenbergh's approval or advise, to do or decide anything, but to give such assistance as you may order. The 4 oz./mentioned by expenses

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your subjects, is to be paid by the party in the wrong, on enquiry, and a penalty imposed on those who began the fight.

NOVEMBER 9. Letter from Commany (Wolffgank) 9/11.  
Mr Blijdenberg arrived yesterday and has let me read his commission; and as the English Commissioners are inclined to settle the matter, I therefore believe the matter will quickly come to an end; but the English Factor here has such great rascals as servants. ... The English Commissioners, Mutter(?) and Patrick, arrived this morning. ...

NOVEMBER 11. Ulsen to Commany (Wolffgank). -Acknes his letter reporting on the enquiry.  
(N.B. The full particulars of which are embodied in the document dd. 13th Nov. post.) -Approves of the choise of the place of meeting, by lot. ....

(297) (Original) (13th November)

By order of Mr Roelof Ulsen, President, being commissioned to hear, together with those authorised thereto on the English side, the disputes arisen between the Krom natives of the Holland and English Forts and if possible to bring them to a good end, we, the undersigned, on Thursday 10th November 1757, sent to the English deputies the following message:- That the President and Mr Senior (it seems to be "Curtis" in the copy) had agreed to the meeting place on the bank of the river between the Holland and the English Kroms, but as the river is 3 feet deep, which the President did not know, we suggested meeting, instead, under the fetich tree on the Holland side, where formerly disputes had many times been settled. They, however proposed meeting on the English side of the river; but the place was settled by the drawing of lots, which resulted on the English side being fixed upon. ... We thereupon at once had our tent erected on the English side of the river, and we met at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. The interpreters (chief servants of Senior & Ulsen) were chosen and sworn. We first heard the complaints of our Krom people, as the injured parties; the same being, with very little exception, completely in accord with what they had already stated to the President. Against which the English Makelaar, ADJERRI, brought in that upon one coming to tell him that the English native, ACON, had

fetch'd back the sheep brought into our Krom by him, ADJERRIE, he had thereupon replied, "I brought the sheep, why did not the King have it killed at once? he knew well that I had not bought it."

Having heard the natives on both sides so far, Mr Westgate asked, "Well Gentlemen! supposing that your people were in the right, what satisfaction would you demand?" To which we replied that our intention was not to make a supposititious demand, but upon being placed in the right would make one. To this the English gentlemen replied, "Had you told us at the beginning that you wished ~~to~~ absolutely to have the right, then we would at once have separated; you people, by so doing, can demand much more than the whole matter required"; the whole matter being regarded by them as something trifling. To which we replied that the beginning of the matter was certainly trifling, but generally all matters of importance had small beginnings, but that we would hear further what ~~the~~ their people had to say.

Whereupon the English native, ACON, brought in that on coming out of the sea he was told by his son that ADJERRIE had taken his sheep and gone with it to the Dutch Krom, upon which, taking his son with him, he had likewise gone thither to look for ADJERRIE; but not finding him, he got the idea to go to our King, and meantime while doing so he saw, by chance, his sheep in the house of the King, loose and ~~is~~ not tied up. Upon which, taking it out he gave it to his son to carry, and they both went together to the English Krom. Being there, he was told that there was a row in the Dutch Krom, whereupon he went there, and was wounded in the shoulder By one, COFFIE ATTOM, with a cutlas, and also got various other wounds; he being willing to take oath that this had happened. We asked nothing more than who had permitted him to go and fetch the sheep out of the King's house, although it was loose. The English gentlemen at once said to that, "Every one has complete right to take his property where he found it, even without being obliged to ask how it came there." However much we tried (finding this in conflict with ~~both~~ all right and reason) to bring them to another view, they continued very firm on that and would in no way admit our refutation, saying, "Supposing ACON had done wrong in this, was it then permitted to your King to panyar our peoples' canoes and without the knowledge of his Commandant, and then afterwards again to

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break our peoples' canoes in pieces? which latter, according to their statements, was a matter which had not yet occurred (although the two Kroms had had differences on various occasions).

We replied to this that our King had not panyarred any canoes from their people but had only arrested some among various English canoes and brought them to the place where our people lay their canoes, and that all the canoes from which he had taken those, lay on our ground. The English Gentlemen replied that that ground belonged to them as well as to us, and also the bay; for where they had a Fort they must certainly also have a landing place, and that about that already a long time had been written to Europe, but as yet no decision had been transmitted; that the papers about it were preserved at Cabo Cors and they also did not doubt that the same were to be found at Elmina also; and that they had never, since then, been prevented from that by any one, except now, by Mr Wolffgank.

To this we replied that it was well known to us that there had been many disputes over the bay, but we did not know that it had been written about to Europe, but indeed over the HANTA disputes; and that we were well assured that we must not share the rights to our territory and landing place with any one, and that consequently the English had not the least right to our side of the river. To this they would pay little attention.

And as regards the second allegation of the English, namely the knocking to pieces of the canoes, that had happened shortly after the fight and they knew very well that when blood was hot it was impossible suddenly to become quiet.

Further, the English native AFFOUNG said that he had sworn to the Holland native ASSOPRO that he must tell our King that if he did not at once release his canoe, he, AFFOUNG would himself come over and kill himself; that he, AFFOUNG, with three other ~~native~~ English natives, afterwrads came over to our King asking him, "Father! why have you panyarred my canoe?" To which the King replied that it had been panyarred on somebody; that he, AFFOUNG, thenceupon striking his belly with his hand, his three companions seized him saying, "What do you want to do? Come! let us go, you do wrong." That immediately his companions held him fast a FANTYN man, AFFOUTOE, sprang up and seizing him from behind, between the legs, snatched away from his body his knife which hung from a

string from his waist. His three companions, seeing this, let him go and wanted to take the knife from AFFOUTOE; that thereupon a Holland native, COEPER, also rushed in, took the knife, broke it in two pieces and went away with it. On which statement AFFOUNG also offered to take oath. The English gentlemen thereupon asked us, "Well gentlemen, there is a great difference between striking his belly with his hand, and drawing a knife, and also in saying that he would kill himself and doing that to another. What do you think of that?" We replied that there certainly was a great difference between killing oneself and another, but we were paying most attention to the message previously sent and the swearing, which, although AFFOUNG now sought to explain it to his advantage, and to refer it to himself, ~~xy~~ it was still very bad for it was not permitted to AFFOUNG, and especially with deliberation, to go on to another's territory and ~~xx~~ there to deprive either himself or another of his life; and further that these were only statements which had not been confirmed by any oath or other assurance, and that in our opinion it would be best to let each one confirm his statement upon oath. Whereupon the English gentlemen said that one should be taken out of each Krom each of whom should swear for his village people, which we observed was impracticable because it could not be possible that any one would be found who was so well informed of all that had occurred that he could take oath about it with a clear conscience. The English gentlemen then said that ~~taking xxxxxx matter xxx from xxxxxx~~ ~~xxxx~~ the matter, on one side and another, was such that the parties on both sides were both right and wrong, and that, in their judgement, it would be best to give the subjects on both sides a lesson so that they did not in future undertake anything without the knowledge and permission of their Chief; and weigh the matter on both sides and then balance, and then pass a document that these disputes were hereby held to be settled now and for all time. This we said was unacceptable and unjustifiable for us; but that as our respective opinions varied all too much from each other, and there were present here so many natives from Elmina and Cabo Cors, as well also as the King of Great Comany, as Lord of the English as well as the Holland Krom, it would be best, in our opinion, that these matters were handed over to him as Headchief

## AGUAFO.

(Opperhoofd) over both, for determination in his country. Whereupon the English Gentlemen said "He is King of his Krom and a Holland Caboceer, how could one leave the judgment to him? The natives have already met together over this dispute, and if they meet together again ever so many times they will never agree; the matters are so "dol" that one ought to place them in an equality." This, we said, was unreasonable in our opinion. Whereupon the English gentlemen said, "Well, we must go then". We then standing up said, "Gentlemen! do you know of anything else so as to let the matter have a good ending?" To which they said, "As you have come here in order to have the right absolutely, then there is nothing to be done". Whereupon we finally proposed to write to our Chiefs and await further orders; with which decision each returned to his fort. Having then informed the President of the above related, and after having received orders from H.H. we, Mag: Master Blydenberg & Captain Bourleigh, on 12th November; in afternoon, proceeded in person to the English Fort. Having arrived there we gave the English gentlemen to understand how unreasonable ~~waxfowad~~ our Chief found their decision, ~~waxxiy~~ on the arisen disputed, namely to place matters on an equality and to leave them as they were now without any further consequences or any satisfaction, and that we came to ask them, in the name of the President, whether they had taken no more satisfactory decision; and that if they would give us no right we then asked for the two aggressors of the whole dispute, namely ACON and AFPOUNG. To this they replied that that they remained not otherwise than in the intention told to us previously namely, to place the matter equally in the right, and as regarded handing over the men they couldn't see that they had done any wrong, and even if that were so, Messrs. Westgate and Senior must punish them; and whether Mr Ulsen thought them fools, to make such a proposal to them. To this they we replied that if they had been pleased to do us proper justice that that would not have been demanded, but that we considered it to be most just, in all places where English and Holland Forts were, that the Commandants did proper justice to each other, for other wise it was not possible for either to maintain his authority properly. They did not answer to this but said that they thought that their natives had been injured more than ours for they found it unheard-of that our natives had first broken the canoes into pieces and then still asked for compensation; but that (in order to show how very much disposed they were to have good harmony further maintained) they wanted the

matter settled amicably and (as already said several times) the matter placed on an equality. To this we replied that it appeared incomprehensible to us that they persisted so obstinately in their matter contrary to all better knowledge; that if we had not mutually interfered in the matter we were well assured that our natives would already long ago have been put in the right in native fashion and that possibly they might yet see that happen. To this they replied that they knew quite well that we were not in a position to fetch any one man out of their whole village who would give our subjects in the right, but that on the contrary they had strongly urged them, when they had first taken the matter up, to obtain a complete satisfaction from our people. That, we said, appeared incredible to us; and if they would not give any satisfaction our Chief would be obliged to let the natives obtain their own satisfaction. They replied, "In God's name let Mr Ulsen do what he finds good but he ought to have regard to the consequences"; and again asked us "Will you seek your own right?" We replied we should be obliged to and that the natives would certainly do so. They replied that the natives could not do so without our privity. We replied that it was a native dispute and that they would certainly seek their own right. They replied that they had already heard that rumour but that their natives were by no means afraid of it. With which we parted, seeing that there was no reason with them.

Declare the above to be a true account of their Commission, Captn Bourleigh acting as interpreter.

Done in the Hon. Coy's Fort Vredenberg at Commanly the  
13 November 1757.

(sgd) J.F. Wolffgang. ) as Com-  
G.W. van Blydenberg ) mission-  
Dirk Bourleigh. ) ers.

NOVEMBER 15. Letter from Commanly (Wolffgang) 14/11. Reports that they have acted as in their report which was handed to YH yesterday. He doesn't know what to suggest now except that YH and Mr Senior should meet at a neutral place and hear the English and Holland subjects; for if there were 50 Commissions they would be fruitless if Mr Westgate were on them. On Sunday he (Westgate) cleaned and loaded the 12 pdrs which would be execution on this village and Fort. He (Westgate) has given his people powder and muskets, and seeks to encourage their faint hearts, for which reason my subjects have asked me for p. & m; but I will not give them without YH's orders.

## AGUAFO.

NOVEMBER 30. Letter from Commany (Wolffgank). ~~20x~~  
 29/11. This afternoon about 4 o'clock,  
 the King of this village came to tell me that a servant  
 from Mr Westgate has just been to him and told him in  
 that gentleman's name that the Krom people here under  
 Fort could, if they wished, come into the English Krom  
 to buy foodstuffs, and that if any one made difficulties  
 and told them that the English Factor would not have them  
 come it was all lies, for the palaver between the two  
 villages did not concern him or me or any white man, but  
 they could settle the palaver with each other. The  
 King wanted Mr Westgate's servant to come into the Fort  
 with him, but he said his master had not told him to do  
 that. After the king had made this report to me I sent  
 two of my servants to Mr Westgate to ask him if he had  
 sent such a message to my subject King; that I thought  
 it unreasonable, when he here, or I in the English Krom,  
 had anything to say, that the Commandants ought first to  
 be informed. To which he replied to the messengers,  
 "Yes, I sent the King that message and if your master  
 has anything to do with in the village here with the  
 Caboceer or other people, he must send his servants  
 there as it does not concern me." The reason why Mr  
 Westgate sent this message to the King is that as he  
 has seen that for the last 6-8 days these people have  
 come daily unmolested into his Krom to buy food-stuffs  
 and his people had asked him to prevent this, and now  
 had acted in this way without his knowledge, he has,  
 this morning, called in his people and said, "I see that  
 you are good nothing and are only trying to get the  
 Whites a bad name. As you wish it, I will send a mess-  
 age to the King to let him know that this matter no  
 longer concerns me." To which his people replied,  
 "Had you left the matter of the canoes alone we should  
 already long ago have been friends as before, but you  
 have spoiled the palaver." This was told me only by  
 some turncoats but I think I ought to inform YH.

NOVEMBER 30. President Ulsen to Commany (W). ...

In reply to your second letter, you must  
 seize any such messenger who may be sent by Mr Westgate  
 direct into your Krom and order your subjects not to  
 have any direct communication with the English subjects,  
 on pain of punishment.

- DECEMBER 19. Letter from Commany (W) 19/12. The King of this Krom with his elders has just come to tell him that Mr Westgate has ordered his subjects to sail out of the Holland Bay with their fishing canoes, armed with muskets and powder, next wednesday, and he will see who will prevent him, for he is master from Chama to Elmina, and no one has any right to prevent him or his subjects from going to sea from the shore. My subjects ask if they shall allow this.
- DECEMBER 19. Ulsen to Commany (W). He and his subjects are to prevent this and meet force with force. Will send an unition and assistance if required.
- DECEMBER 20. Ulsen to Commany (W). This will be handed over by our servant Kofie Akoto, whom we have sent to the AMPENNI people with orders not to go to sea tomorrow but to be in readiness in case anything is attempted by the English, when a signal from the Fort they are to go to your assistance. In that case the servant will send back a runner from AMPENNI to us when we will send the Elmina people also with powder; and you are to apply to the Commandant at CHAMA, who has been instructed, if necessary, to send the assistance of the GHEMAS and JABIES.
- DECEMBER 21. Letter from Commany (W). The English canoe men did not venture to go out from this bay up to 11 o'clock to-day. Understands that the reason is that no positive orders have yet come from Cape Cors.
- DECEMBER 21. Ulsen to Commany (W). Has snt a servant to AMPENNI to relieve the first one sent & to tell the AMPENNIS they can go to sea tomorrow, but must be prepared to go to your assistance if necessary.
- DECEMBER 24. Letter from Commany (W). . . . . "The King" of Great Commany is a great rascal as he has not kept his promise to let foodstuffs come down here.
- DECEMBER 27. Ulsen to Commany (W). Has snt messenger to King og Gt COMMANY to order him to see that foodstuffs are brought down to yours, as he had been ordered long ago.
- DECEMBER 31. Letter from Commany (W). Reports, inter alia, that a Company slave who had bought a pot palm wine in the English Krom had had it taken away by an English Company slave.

## AFUTU.

(297) To-day the 20 August 1757, Before us, President over the North and South Coasts of Africa &c &c and in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, with the Elmina King and other Grandees, having appeared,

The messenger Adjien, "Lands Voorspreker or Apan" of the FOETOE District in the name and on behalf of the FOETOE King, ABONA DOMPO, the Dey named MIENTAH and other Caboceers of that country, notifying that they were gladly disposed to make satisfaction to us for the theft committed by one of their subjects from one of our Company Train slavewomen, belonging to this ~~Fort~~ Castle, and about which the thief was sitting in custody with us.

But that the FOETOE King and his Chiefs made a difficulty about placing a suitable penalty for theft, as we also, with regard to this small theft (which only consisted in a snoer Athefaalas?) were in doubt whether, as they are accustomed to do, to make them pay a considerable sum for it.

And as the said messenger declared that he had full power and orders to satisfy us, and to redeem the thief out of our hands, and was further authorised to make an agreement with us and our subjects free people and slaves (if it pleased us).

Therefore we have found it advisable, together with our subjects, to enter into an agreement with the above-named King and the Dey, with the other Caboceers of the FOETOE District; and that which is ~~found~~ mutually found good shall consist herein,

That we should release the thief and subject of FOETOE now sitting in custody with us, provided that the stolen property be restored and over and above he shall pay 2 engels merchandise, and one "stoep" liquor.

That from now henceforth shall be demanded and taken by the subjects on either side, whether Chiefs, common free people or slaves, on account of the commission of theft, not more than the aforementioned, and that the person from whom the theft has been committed shall, besides, have all his property and goods retored to him, unless it has been lost by the thief; in which case a true declaration, confirmed upon oath, shall be made of the property stolen or missing, in order to receive the value thereof in gold or merchandise (as shall be found suitable).

Thus passed agreed upon and approved in the presence of A de Graaf, Equipage Master, and N.C. Struykeman, Book-keeper-General at D'Elmina. Datum ut supra.



ASEBU & MOREE.

MAY 10 (118) President Ulsen to Mouree (Fennekol).  
 For your information, the Mourees or Bentierse people, in reduction of their debt to the Company, have again paid a woman slave, reckoned at 6 oz. which you can write off their note and enter in your monthly returns as a collected debt.

AUGUST 14. Letter from Mouree (F). 13/8. Reports that his subject Mouree people have gone to sea armed against the Annamaboes over a dispute arisen over "overspel" (by Mouree). . . . . This morning before day (when the Mourees went to sea to raise their nets) they discovered an Annamaboe fleet of armed canoes out at sea off Mouree; whereupon they retired and having armed themselves they went out again to defend their territory. It is the work of the young men, without my knowledge.

AUGUST 21. Letter from Mouree (F). Reports he has settled the palaver.

DECEMBER 24. Letter from Mouree (F). Reports a debt palaver of King Coffy of Cabo Cors against his Krom people. (Coffy summoned the Mourees to CONG over the palaver, but Fennekol would not allow this as it is an English place.

148.

1757.

FANTI.

JANUARY 28. (Vide under "Cape Coast")

APRIL 29. Ulsen to Chama (van Loon). Sends him a man, Jantien, who was ill-treated some time ago by the BROUWASE or INGENESJANSE people in Jan Brenkelwaarts palaver ... (further thereon).

FANTI (CORMANTYNE)

(N.B. The Bentsifo Company is on the Hill. The NKUMFO Company is in low town. -de Graft Johnson)

MARCH 9. Letter from Cormantyn (Barrevelt). 7/3. Notwithstanding that I have settled the dispute between the Quarters of Great Cormantyn, this does not appear to have been able to prevent that ~~the~~ now the ABRAS and ANNEMABOES have taken the part of the Quarter INCOEM, who are here under the Fort; and this morning, without me knowing anything about it, marched with all their people to the Hill of Great Cormantyn and immediately got into a fight with the Quarter of BENTIER to day, the whole Krom standing in flames (ligte vlam). I fired a gun in order to recall the INCOEMSE and Krom people, but they would not listen. I considered it my duty to inform YH of what has happened. I think it will have worse consequences, for the Braffoe and Grande Terrasse, who have taken the BENTIER into their protection, will now seek to make the Quarter of INCOEM pay for what they have done to the BENTIERSE.

MARCH 10. Ulsen to Cormantyn (B). You have done well to inform us of the newly arisen disturbance between the INCOEM & BENTIERSE; as to which we can give you no orders before we learn from you how that dispute has gone.

AUGUST 8. Letter from Cormantyn (B) 6/8 Reports death of the Makelaar OUWINNIE this morning.

OCTOBER 4. Letter from Annemaboe (S. Barrevelt). 3/8. For some 4 or 5 days the Krom people of CORMANTYN have lain in the ways, with~~th~~ those of GREAT CORMANTYN in order to look out for me and if possible arrest me. But on coming to Mouree I waswarned in time of it by Mr Fennekol, and some messengers from the Caboceer COURANTIER and AMOROO, the Braffo's son, living ~~at EDJA~~ at EDJA. I have had the prudence to wait till the date of this, being

## FANTI (CORMANTYN)

Monday, because I thought on this day every one was free to pass, it being a law in Fantyn that no one may be molested on Sunday or Monday; but notwithstanding all this the Krom people and Great Cormantyns have bribed the Anamaboos to arrest me, on their account, if I passed overland or by canoe, the ~~Anamaboos~~ canoemen of Anamaboe having pursued me also as far as to EDJA.. But as I had progressed too far I arrived safely at Edja without their being able to overtake me; but the Assistant Berkhuisen, who had been so imprudent as to come and meet me, was surrounded by the Krom people and Great Cormantyns, miserably beaten and stripped of everything to nakedness. The Caboocer COURANTIER had the kindness to come in person to fetch me from Edja and I, with Assistant Berkhuisen, am lodged with Mr Broe (Brew). I cannot understand what reason the Krom people, and the INCOEMSE from (van) the Hill, can have to do me such an affront, as I have been the only cause that they were not all killed and sold by the bush people. I request YH to send one of your servants to enquire into the matter.

OCTOBER 4. Ulsen to Barrevelt. Acknes above. Has appointed Bookkpr-Genl Struykman & Vaandrig Fennekol (at Mouree) to enquire into the matter and, if possible, to settle it amicably.

OCTOBER 4. Letter Barrevelt (at Anamaboe) to Ulsen. Encloses copy of letter received yesterday from Assistant Gyse (at Cormantyn), which shows how far the insolences of the people have gone. Enc. Letter Gyse to Barrevelt, dd. Corm. 4 Sept (sic). I deeply regret that you were so treated by such damned beasts. ... Yesterday they were all in the market with their muskets and threatened to fire over the Fort upon us. All we Whites stood on the battery, and awaited their bullets with burning fuse in hand, and therefore if they should fire but one bullet on the Fort, to-day, I swear that I will bring ~~down~~ the Krom to a heap of ruins and rather perish than be longer "getentierd" by that damned people, for they will let nothing in or out and say that everything in the Fort belongs to them and they will fetch it out.

OCTOBER 4. Ulsen to Barrevelt, at Anamaboe. Hopes he left Cormantyn Fort well supplied with ammunition, provisions, water and firewood. (To which B. replied in the affirmative).

OCTOBER 5. Letter from Struykman & Fennekol, to Ulsen. Dd. Annemaboe, 5/11. In pursuance with

YH's orders we proceeded to Anamaboe and there met Sub-Factor Barrevelt and Assistant Bakhuysen (this morning early owing to high seas yesterday) with Mr Broe (Brew) in the Anamaboe, English, Fort. Whereupon, after having observed the customary formalities, and having handed over the present from YH to Caboceer COURANTIER, we together proceeded to that Caboceer in order to request him to inform us about the disputes (which had persuaded the Cormantyns to treat their Commandant in such an insolent manner), to inform him that we had come to hear the same, and thus, ~~to request him~~ that he would, together with us take the trouble to see that we came into Cormantyn Fort in order there to appease those matters and to settle them amicably, there.

Whereupon Caboceer COURANTIER had the Cormantyn people come together this afternoon at Anamaboe, from Cormantyn, and having, together with us, requested that they would grant us passage to Cormantyn Fort. This they absolutely refused us, but that we must first settle the matter finally at Anamaboe, to which ~~Cormantyn~~ COURANTIER seemed to be greatly inclined, and we believe he will have been put up to that, if not by the English, by some one else, as the Cormantyns themselves testify that the Commandant has not done anything to them but with some trifling words which came down to the fact that Barrevelt had wanted to lay out a garden there without first asking their permission. In fact, as complete rebels they bring in as their principal reason for ~~that~~ doing it was that the Commandant's boys had threatened them that when he came back he would know what to do (weeten te vinden). But this, Barrevelt asserts he never ordered or told his servants, and is prepared to confirm it on oath. By this they had become afraid and so in anticipation had prevented him access to Cormantyn Fort. As it would be disrespectful to our nation to settle the palaver here, we cannot find good to agree to this without asking YH's instructions how we are to act, which we request as soon as possible.

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

OCTOBER 4. Charles Bell, Cape Coast, to Ulsen. I regret to have to report to YH that I have just received a letter from our Commandant at Annemaboe, Brew, who reports to me that yesterday the people of the Krom AGGA, at that place had seized ~~and~~ stripped the Commandant of Cormantyn and his Assistant, whom they stripped and inhumanely treated. And that the old COURANTIER, as soon as he heard of the matter went to that Krom and had

*those*

Oct 5. Ulsem to Stijlman & Fennel at Monoabo Fort. 150  
 letter of 5th & requests that Comantijn instead of helping  
 to stop inclusion for de de wite of de Comantijns. — Possession  
 of de fort must be obtained before de matter can be settled.  
 Oct 6. Ulsem to Stijlman & Fennel at Monoabo Actives their  
 letter of 5th & requests that Comantijn instead of helping  
 to stop inclusion for de de wite of de Comantijns. — Possession  
 of de fort must be obtained before de matter can be settled.  
 Oct 9. Stijlman & Fennel at Comantijn to Ulsem Oct 8.  
 - Report that with de assistance of Comantijn to whom they  
 promised a good present would be given & by making payments  
 to some Monoabo others they regained possession of de fort at  
Comantijn. — [after further correspondence they held a  
 enquiry into de complaints of de Comantijns against their  
 for Commandant S. Bernswelt. Side the Interrogation  
 & de subsequent correspondence of 9th n.p.k. xxv p. 1. seq.]

Cape Coast

[ 9 118 ]

Jan 24. A French warship anchored aban de roads of Elmina  
 de previous night & this day Ulsem received the following  
 letter [translated from de Dutch.]  
 Sir, I have heard from 5 or 6 ships of your ships which I  
 have encountered since leaving Cape Palmas Palmas, that an  
 English boat sailing along de coast is spreading de report that  
 I was capturing English & Dutch, without distinction, I am therefore  
 bound to inform you that this report is not only false but that I  
 have orders from de King my master to show all de courtesy  
 friendship & assistance in my power to all de settlements  
 ships & subjects belonging to de States General. This  
 you can inform all your forts & castles with de highest  
 respect &  
 W. Saint. Commandant of de French  
940 from de France  
 on board de "Ouse Traagheid" (sic) 24 Jan 1757.

When the warship arrived off Cape Coast I exchanged  
 cannon fire with de Castle. Ulsem sent a letter letter  
 to the French Commandant thanking him for his letter  
 & that he would be pleased to exchange visits of their  
 representatives to show his respect.

Oct 6. H 945 "Centaur" <sup>24 945</sup> Capt Wm Brown anchored at Cape Coast  
 Oct 7. H 945 "Lichtveld" <sup>54 945</sup> Capt Matthias Baston "

Oct 18.





in their corporate capacity, here having an transferrable stock,  
or borrowing money on their common seal. The majority of a  
committee of mine was surprised to find orders concerning  
debits & credits to & from officers.

A. Thus the old royal African company was dissolved, & received  
in satisfaction of resolution of the house, 112, 142 l. 3<sup>s</sup>. 3<sup>d</sup>. as a  
full compensation for their Charters, Loans, Patents, Rents, Duties,  
Losses & all other Effects

B. From this time the parliament has granted the grant of 10,000 l. a year,  
& in the years 1750, 1753, & 1755 the grant was increased to 16,000 l.  
for the support & repairs of the forts & settlements

C. There is now reason to apprehend that the French are upon the point of  
attacking these forts by the fleet that is lately sailed from Brest, & it will  
appear that if possible we are well prepared for an effectual defence.

D. In the first place we have not so much as the war of war or the  
situation; & as to the trade forts, the following account of their condition  
will show that a fleet is absolutely necessary.

Wydol  
 Comenda  
 Succorree  
 Drogue  
 James, <sup>for</sup> d. Samba

1369	17-6
1071	2-6
1008	2-6
1305	2-6
4242	2-6
<hr/>	
20,900	2-6

3074

law de parliament long paid us more than 10,000 l per Ann  
 under the 20900 l 2/6 Act de our Constitution of de new  
 Campy, except 3 years more in which it was increased to 16,000 l,  
 it follows that the annual deficiency of 10,000 l in the same way  
 to make these parts effectual for defence, must have occasioned this being  
 altogether ineffectual; except a squadron is immediately supplied  
 thither, or the squadron in the West Indies so employed as to spare a  
 few for us of ships, which being too much weakened, the French  
 armaments do not seem to Africa were the successful.

This winter has proposed with usages for the future security of  
 an African trade settlements against the acts of de French, & which  
 they may & ought to have taken notice of, if they should not possess  
 us of force. But it will be time enough to give an account  
 of these when we shall certainly know whether the settlements in  
 question are still in our hands, or in those of our enemies.

1. Samoa Port in the river Pambá high mounted and 36 guns ; with also to visit any European country.
2. American Port of the first kind
3. Antwerp Port 13 g. } not able to visit any European country.
4. Whitby Port 16 g. }
5. St. Paul Port 36 g. }
6. Wydol Port foundry 1 35 guns at and mounted.
7. Commodore Port 31 g. } in need of repair.
8. Surinder Port 29 g. }
9. Duxie Port 30 g. }
10. CCC 40 g. } in state of repair paper to keep the notes in order.
11. Port Royal 12 g. }
12. Phyllis Tower 5 g. }
13. Queen's Point 5 g. }

appears therefore the intrinsic standing on 13 ports, a succession of 8 more of  
 our might drive all the English from Africa, by which our sugar colonies  
 would be ruined, & from whence we should derive the sugar, rum, molasses  
 cotton, guano, & also, in return for our articles & other manufactures  
 sent from hence which pay duties with us; & should also they furnish to  
 our North American settlements, in return for shipping, horses, boards, staves  
 hoops, lumber, lumber, timber for building, fish, bread, bacon, corn, &c.

other flourishing manufactures by means of the hand spinning the  
 those trade (as well as that of dyestuffs, tanned skins, dye woods, drugs  
 bees wax, gold &c) upon the coast of Africa. They would ruin our sugar  
 colony plantations, furnish all the foreign markets, as well as our own with  
 sugar, which by the same means, would improve. They did till lately  
 with indigo.

Had a matter of so great importance should have excited the notice of  
 her Parly for one session, may perhaps be less extraordinary, says the  
 author than that the late ministry should not have thought of it at all  
 since the method of securing our African factories seems only to require  
 a small squadron of men of war to be stationed there, of whose funds to support  
 the forts already erected, & whose time fit use only is upon the interests  
 of the colonies to be used to the attack of an European enemy.

Had our African settlements, and be manifest from the mere custom  
 of facts which are almost universally known.

The late King when he was £30,000 £ in debt, had no hope of  
 parliamentary support. Estimated that his debts could not be kept in  
 a useful state for less than 2,000,000 £ 25, 6<sup>d</sup> per ann according  
 to the following distribution

“CCC”

£ 7779. 0. 0

Annals (Containing the great expense we have  
 lately been at for maintaining it, which is  
 unparalelled, & must of necessity be added higher)

London  
Wales  
India

1196	12-6
659.	7-6
828.	12-6
1369	12-6