N 43

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1424 - 1430

Nzima [Apolonia]

1724.

[Norré · Dir: Genl:] [94]

September 1 (Wedy) ... Recd Letter from Dirr Ockers et Nzeni dd 29 August ... Purr reporting to us that the Cape Apolonia people ag.st had War with King Pokoe of Ashantee: & that the Ashantees had possessed most of the C. Apolonia Colowers. [Norré noted above for inform.]

December 6. Letter from Nzeni (Woodman) 3 Decr:- Colower Abamanser has come here to request me to write to Y.H. in his name, that it was absolutely decided here to march ag.st the Cape Apolonians: the Fetishy believed that the Fetishers would pass over to the Cape Apolonians: that they, apprehensive, had sent 1 Mark 2 oz gold "voor hoar": that they daily stopped the ways for trading so that they should not come to Nzeni to do their trade, but made them take English goods ag.st their will. Abamanser has said that the soldiers who should march up with him have completely agreed: & he very respectfully asks Y.H. that de Nzeni Fetishes may march up with him. The Nzeni have replied that they will not undertake anything without Y.Hs knowledge: but they told me, as de gunst, that they were quite desposed to march up, but not without Y.Hs orders

Colower Abamanser

(1)

1727

they will await further how they are to act. Have also heard
that the Turks have already sent 4 Lacks gold from Abamfu,
Abamfu & in 8 days time will receive another 2 Marks for
the march up ... ...

Norré to Bonni (Ockers) — Has read Woortman's letter of 31st inst
sends him a copy of it — to which the reply is that it in no way
concerns us if the Bonnis or even the Bantays take the field with
Amfoüter Amfoüter, not wishing to have the least to do with that war.
Any profit they may receive for themselves, as any adversity will
also belong to them: one will allow them neither powder nor
muskets except under proper good gold pledges.: if they attack
under our guns we will afford them protection; but we will have
nothing whatever to do with the war.

December 18 Letter from Bonni (Ockers) 15 Decr :— Ockers hands
letter of 6th inst copy of letter from Woortman, in which
I have seen what he reports about the War. I have sent my servant to
Amafoü to enquire into the rights of the matter: but Amafoü has let
me know it was "Sassie die", but as soon as it was "bondie" he
would tell me the matter. So as to write to P.H. I have told the
Bonnis what P.H. ordered me. ...

Ancober

1727.

January 8 Letter from Accra (Munnikhoven)... I have [94]
arrested 3 Ancober or Beech natives as reprisal
for 3 Bentry Company slaves who ran away some time ago
& are staying with the Beech natives.

October 1. (Wedy) Letter from Accra (Ockers) 26 Sept^r ... ... Cabor -

P.S./ After Writing this it was reported to me that Aijba Manroe
the brother of Cabeour Aijba Manroe was pawned by Cabor Ettrie,
because a man of Cabor Aijba Manroe had used a woman of Cabor Ettrie; so Cabor Ettrie
the people of Cabor Aijba Manroe had marched up to pawn three people apiece
from Cabor Ettrie. Whereupon Cabor Ettrie with her people, has defeated Aijba
Manroes people, & Ettrie has beheaded 3-4 natives of Aijba Manroe.
On the other hand Aijba had apiece beheaded 3 people of Ettrie, so as Ettrie
remained complete Victor over Aijbas people. Aijba Manroe dispatch Wassa Cabor
to Wassa, to Cabor Aijepa to come down with help in the war. Aijepas Aijepa
reply is not yet known to me, but according to the other natives
palavers will be made over the matter, for Aijba Manroe is
in the wrong.

[note, this Cabor Aijba Manroe appears to be same as Aba Manroe
v. Abanfer on p. 1.]
Vide 1729 + 1730

Egwira

1727.

[94] August 28 Letter from Captn Steenhart on Coy ship "Brandenburg" [presumably i.e. Brandenburg words illegible] dated 22/8 having been under sail since - 25 Augt :-

... ... The Aguwyrse have already killed & taken prisoner over 2 thousand of the Blaukee people: & are lying ready to await the Blaukee

Anta

1727

June 20 Letter from Hollandia (Rufsier fr) 18 June. — [94]
Reports that the Accra Colwers have been taken & asked for a white man to be stationed there: promising that they will be more tractable than they did Assistant Smith.
To this Answer upheld that Rufsier could try the Accras once again & send one soldier there.

September 11 Letter from Hollandia (Rufsier) 8 Sept ... I have now for some time past off reporting to Y.H. that I have observed that the Crom Line already increases, but still in my report, with a "rapsody" of cassually reproductory matters, the riff-raff of Jan Conny's following who as it were wish to shelter themselves under the name of the Captains people, & carry on their cassually espionage. I have often had altercations with them, & with the Captains help kept them reasonably in check up to now: having made Adorno, against whom they are embittered, keep quiet, but ordered him take on his guard against their knavish customs &c inform me of everything that happened. He has often complained that he was afraid but now he has caught two who are "parents" of Nanta ... ...

Jan Conny

Adorno

1824 October 2. Letter from Hollandia (Angwi) 29 Sept –

Acknowledges Howe's letter of 24th [n.c.] & called on the Captain & Arfoors & told them that it was H.M's wish that they should go to Ilmuia & settle their palavers there. The Captain was ready at once & said he had nothing against Arfoors but that it wd be good that H.M should at once settle the palaver between Arfoors & Biuta for otherwise peace & quiet could never be expected. Arfoors as usual hesitated but when I roundly said that he must go then I was tired of his trifling palavers, & it were best he should himself make known his injuries & palavers to H.M. Both have resolved to travel to Ilmuia next Saturday. To comply with H.M's orders this report unconstitutionally what he had against the other would be difficult as Arfoors writes "hij houdt nog hij staart" i.e. has wandered: & will twist his palaver round 10 times in a minute. But it appears mine that he is afraid of being fallen upon & murdered: this at least he tries to make me believe: but H.M will please be assured that there is more envy & spite than fear concealed under it. While he While he is keeping quiet man this first he need not fear, as I have told him 10 times. But he cannot keep quiet & see the Captain, who in Jan Cowy's time was only a "Koelkoer", now advancing alertly & is making of this lucky Christ Crown, fills it with his people and

followers: while Atkorum is hated & shunned by all the natives, even by his "parents". It is true that his "parents" say he should come visit them, but that Colonel Nanta will give him no "cannisse": he therefore seeks, because he can do nothing against Nanta, to avenge himself against Nanta's "parents" who are staying here with the Captain, the Captain himself being one: & that he has all along sought to embitter me against the Captn. ... ... 1724. Atta Colonel Nanta

October 14. Letter from Chama (de la Plaque) 14 October.

When leaving Zaccondé yday, the Caboceers came to report to me that they had heard that Atkorum the Hollandia had requested certain man Amasang, belonging to Zaccondé, when he went to Atkantee to say to Jan Conny that it was he who had brought about that he Jan Conny was driven away from Hollandia: but that if he would pay him, Atkorum, a sum of 20 Bendas gold, he, Jan Conny would be assured he he promised that he came & established himself again at Hollandia as before. I have called the man Amasang before me, to enquire further into this matter, & he has told me the same, in like manner as stated above, but with the addition that he has not been willing to give such a message to Conny: & further when Atkorum, on the occasion of his journey to Elmina, asked him if he had spoken to Jan Conny, he had also replied to him that he had forgotten about it: and that he was Jan Conny

1727

at all times ready to "puniren" his word opposit Adriaen. Thaer thought it necessary to inform Y. Ht of this.

Norré to Chama (d.l. Plaque) — celebres above — ... ...
In regards Adriaen's request to the man Anesang, You should order her Woman to request Anesang to come here soon, so as to hear him opposit Adriaen who is still staying here [Chinnia].

December 18 Letter from Pekin (Ockers) 15 Dec ... ...—He has been in Hollandia: & reports on the serious damage done to the Fort there, by fire —

[cont'd on p 39].

Wassa

1727.

January 2. (Yues) Letter from Commany (Anpier) n.d. [94]
– Reports that the Wassas have panyarred 3 of his people ... & that so long as the Wassas were at Commany there never would be peace: and also that the English would not dare refuse, if we asked for them to be driven away from there.

January 3. Letter from Chama (v Bosch) reporting that a Chama woman had been panyarred by the Wassas & he had thereupon sent his servant to Adom to learn how the Wassas had come there: but having arrived there he understood that the Adoms had reciprocally panyarred 3 Wassas one of whom had been sent home to be kept till the Chama woman was returned. Adom

Letter from Commantyn (Elch) 31 Dec — ... As regards the Fantee palaver, the canoepers are still in "Grande Terra": but the women of the Broffo were here yesterday saying that they had orders to inform me that the "pluijne" which would be "destroyed" for the concluding of peace were all ready, that tomorrow or next day the canoepers will be here with the Impies .... Fantee

1727 January 6 Voldkmeir to Commaulijn – Ackns his letter of ydav [n.c] asking for the postponement of the recovery of the 2 pawned canoe men, because the Pantee Caboceers will be with you within dat time, promising to settle all disputes if your request is granted. Continuing, you wish to know, in order not to lose time when the Caboceers have come to you, how much you shall give to them for this settling de palaver. Without binding you down to a Benda – 30 Bendas – being 40 Ware Bendas –.

January 11. Letter from Commaulijn (Elet) 10 January ... this morning P.Hs messrs came out of Grande Terra they assure me the Pantyns will be here next Sunday with the Impas: but they would accept no current goods nor gold, but chiefly desired "Zaajen" [?herbs], with which I am not provided – Asks for them, & tobacco.

Voldkmeir to Commaulijn – Ackns above – which is good: but you must tell them dat all quarrels here must henceforth cease to an end, others must take care dat none of the Company's canoes suffer any harm from any of their subjects: and they must also maintain the Caboceers to restore the pawned canoe.

January 15 Letter from Commaulijn (Angier) 14 Janry – In the night a part of the English notaries came

gainst him C. Corso, & a part, besides their Captains, have marched to Wassa (Intuffer): but I have not as yet got behind the reason for it ...

Wassa

February 13 (Thurs) Letter from Commantyn (Elmi) 11 Febry:-
-Reports ... arrival of Ykt's servants with presents for the Fantees, who left the same day. To day the messengers of the Fantees came here, saying in the name of the Broffo, that they expected that the English Governor Sam anny [?] had been refractory about the good intentions of Ykt & their (our) the peace, which they had been attentive to: & that the Broffo had already sent into Abbra to summon them to war against C. Corso.: whilst they, the messengers, were also being sent to Buamohr to warn them to get ready for that also. The servants are still in Abbra so I cannot report anything more than this: still if it should develop into a battle, there will at least be pawning in order to pluck the Cabo Corso people somewhat

Fantee

February 16 Letter from Zoccondé (Va Meer) 16 Febry ... Ykt Wassa Cabor Apepa the Atlantic Cabor Akré lately sent down some of their people to demand from the Futas, the Wassa natives who had fled into their country from Intuffer. And as the messengers of Apepa & Akké could not obtain anything in that respect, the aforesaid Cabors then told my servant Aqé (whom I had sent to Wassa)

Futa

Wassa Cabor Apepa

Atlantic Cab Akre.

1724 dat ff. 16 shoud be informed dat if de Ashta people were unwilling to release [Carpenen] de people of Intuffer, dat they will come & take them away by force and them with them [dearly]. ...

February 20 Volckenier to Jacobi (v d Meer) – Cetters above – but as our departure is fixed, we will not trouble ourselves with any more palaver.

Ardom Letter from Chama (v Bosch) 19 February — My servant, whom I sent to Ardom to ask de reason for de pay'ment of 2 Ashantee messengers sent & all de goods of de Ashantee Cobbina, has just returned. But having got no satisfactory reply from de Ardoms I have summoned de Caboceer of Ardom, named Akkoe Jeeghs, time: & since I understand dat all dese hostilities are helped by de Ardoms, under de pretext of it being de Wassas, I therefore ask whether, when Akkoe comes I shall detain him, or send him to Y.H., or let him go again, as he is acting very falsely, & all his soldiers are ready to march with Intuffer against t Juffer. I have also heard dat de Ashantee King Pottoe has sent 2 Quarters of soldiers into t Juffer but I don't know if this is true.

Adom Cabo Koe Jeegens

t Juffer

Volckenier to Chama. [v d Bosch] – Cetters above w.r.t. de pay'ment of de goods of de Ashantee Caboceer Cobbina, but what de reason was I cannot determine from your letter.

But it is good dat you have summoned de Prince Calveer 1724
Atkoe, & you can give him a good reprimand ... We dink
dink it advisable, owing to our short stay, to interfere in any Wagga
matters, much less in wars.

February 21. Letter from Commany (Anjer) 21 February –
About de coming war between Intuffer, & 't Liffer 't Juffer
I have heard dat Pantee, Peter, Saboe, Abramboe, Aquaffoe
& de English natives here, will march up with Intuffer. It is
also ~~certain~~ certain dat de Islanders are playing de knave
with them. It may well happen dat he will pay them Bula
a visit.

Volckenier to Commany (Anjer) - Advices about – what he
reports about Intuffer are all rumours which rest on no foundation.
The Pantees will not be coming there; & I don't believe the Aquaffoes
will enter into de matter.

[Robert Norré. Dir: Gen: from 11 March]. [95?]

April 2. (Wed). Norré to Chama (v Bosch) - As we have
heard dat Intuffer intends shortly to cross de Chama
river either with English canoes or such boats, dis is to instruct
you dat you fully acquaint de Com: people of dis & make them
keep good watch dat Intuffer does not escape: Prevent commdr
allow any vessels (of foreign nations) under any pretext
whatever to cross dat river. You can give them orders to
pay no attention to any of the demands of the said Intuffer

1724 April 4 Letter from Chama (v.d Bosch) 3 April —
Acthes above — in which I have seen p.t.b. report
about Intziffer. It would be my great good fortune, if by a
good watch & vigilance I could prevent this Colonist crossing
the river: but this is almost impossible because at one place
the river is very dry, where a crossing [?] more than 100 men
"in de Breetten" [?abreast], where it is not more than a foot deep
at most: this being the place where Intziffer crossed possed in his flight.
... On the 2nd instant a Chama boy, about 9 years old, went
to the Island Ndoom for something & other & was pounced by an
Ndoom Colonist: when he had come way into the bush, the Colonist
told the boy to hold his gun as he wanted to drink palm wine. But
the boy thinking of his ancestors (being now a slave), shot the
Colonist dead with his own gun, & was saved by the Company
servants. The Ndoms thereupon pounced all the Chama
men & women there. I have sent steward Enright to inquire
further about this pouncing.

April 6 Letter from Chama (v Bosch) — Reports that the Ndoms
have released the Chama men & women.

April 11 Norré to Chama (v Bosch) I have just come to hear
that Intziffer intends to cross the river next Tuesday.
You must inquire exactly into this & report what you get to know,
I am sending you for further information the Abbecan's boy who will
report everything circumstantially.

April 12. Letter from Zaccarde' (v.d Meer) n.d. ... The man Nquendo has told me that 400 muskets of Athonse Antifter" were near the Island, & that they would cross the river next Tuesday. Not knowing whether they will proceed further or for some other purpose, the Cukebese & the Athonse man Nquando have drunk coutes together for if it should happen that Anthifer came to make any claims or claim, or if he wanted to attack the Coy's Post, they would come here with their people to defend it. Kubib: (sic) says he is an old servant of the Coy & therefore asks for a sword & musket. ...

Wassa

Answer to Zaccarde' (v.d Meer) - Cukebes alone - ... We read between the lines that this yesterday, otherwise we would have placed little credit on the reports of the above named natives [Cukebese & Nquando] as we have known them "in Gorst" already more than 20 years. But you did well to report it. As to Cukabs request we are not disposed to give him anything, as it is not our custom to give presents to English natives.

April 15 Letter from Chama (v Bosch) 14 April - With to his letter of 11th that Antifter intended to cross the Chama river this morning — but I have not been able to learn the least thing about his intentions because the Athonas do not come here, nor the Chamas go there; but I will not fail to

1729

inform L.H. if I hear anything. This morning my servant came from Tsjaffer bringing the son of Kajo Abbetekké who, I a.w. his father's name, asked me to make the Chamas & Sahés drink coulis, which they all did very willingly, & he afterd me sure that his father would march against Arbeem next Thursday, when the Sahé were ordered join him. Cadjoé, in order by a false alarm to get some Arbeems down the river, when the Chamas should all attack the Island with canoes from one side & the Tsjaffers from the other, so as if possible, to exterminate that pirates nest. But as the strength of Arbeem is now unknown I am afraid it will not let itself be captured so easily. I therefore request L.H. that if this fight does not have the desired result, that I may be allowed to take 2 4pdr guns from this Fort, & have them carried by the soldiers to near Arbeem & to see if by bombarding for a day they cannot be cured of their rascality: I do not doubt a good result. Last night the Chamas payaired an Arbeem native they selling him in irons. I will send him with the other Bought Slaves

Island

Tsjaffer

Note to Chama (v Book) – Actions above – in which we have seen the Chamas had payaired an Arbeem native who you put in irons, which is good. Also that Cadjo Abbetekkie had sent his son to make the Chamas & Sahés drink with to fight the Arbeems next Thursday. Cannot so readily decide to grant their request for the 4 pounders from the Fort, to be brought to the

island. We are expecting you at the Castle next Thursday when we will discuss the matter verbally with you. 1727

April 20 Nooré instructs both Soccanay & Zoccarde' to be on their Wassa
defence, as he understands Intuffer intends to cross the river shortly. Has already sent his women across.

April 21. Letter from Chama (vd Bosch) 21 April :- Has enquired about Intuffer, & reports that neither his women, nor men have crossed the river, there nothing better is known than that Intuffer is still in Abramboe. Will report if anything further happens.

April 23. Letter from Chama (vd Bosch) 23 April. My steward 't Juffer
has just come from 't Juffer, he says that Cabeer Cudjo is at Tinta with all his people, & is waiting for the Chamas according to promise. But as the rumour goes that Intuffer is at English Commany onwards to cross the river tonight, the Chamas are afraid he would come here, & will not therefore go to Tinta to fall upon the island with the 't Juffers: but they all intend, if they pass inland to attack his people in the rear. But how far this "bij my heats kesh" (knowing the faint-heartedness of this people) is very little [etc].

April 24. Nooré to Commanteyn (Elet) [in the course of a long Fantee.
correspondence over payments by the Fantees especially Anamabos] ... ... We see that the Broffo is asking for an Anker. We are not under obliged to provide them continually with

1729. presents. This was all very well [well good] in the time of our Volckenier who was apparently afraid of the Fantees: but we have different feelings with regard to them & will not venture any further expenditure.

April 26 Letter from Commany (van Leeuwen) 25 April - ... As regards Intiffer he is keeping quiet here, & yesterday came to me asking that J.H. would be so good as to send him a drum & 2 trumpets. Have further understood that Intiffer will have here for Chawa, but will convey J.H. further, on his departure.

May 2. (Friday). Letter from Accra (Ockers) 28 April. ... Sampa has told me of the war of the time when Atjepa fought with Intiffer, & Atjepa was defeated by Intiffer, Colovars the people of the Colovers Aguankena, Ouperee & Ommoe had taken prisoned some of Atjepa's women when they were looking for gold. And now Atjepa has marched up with some men to demand his prisoned women again. I have sent my servant to the river Volta to find out about it.

Atjuwa May 3. Letter from Taccorary (Klopperburg) 3 May - I understand from some natives today that Intiffer has sent 2-3 men to Atjuwa to Badu. I therefore had Badu brought to me from Atjuwa & asked him what the 3 messengers from Intiffer had been doing with him. He replied that they in passing to Anecher wished to go behind the river, & had

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came to him said that Intyffer had sent them further to the Cobreer Quasuba with him, by Intyffer's orders, "mits hij ons vriend waar met zijn 29 A", that Quasiba might Wossa
march up, that he also would shortly cross the river. Badu
of Ityuwa also said that he still had 8 or 10 women of Intyffer Cobeer
in his hands, to take care of, which he had also told her Quagiba
Volckenier at the time. He had replied to him that he had wish
yet any war with Intyffer but as soon as he got war with him he would
have the women fetched away. ...

Noiré to Tooreman – Others above – We have no definite
news as Intyffer is keeping quiet: but at the least hostile
movement of his, we will send orders to fetch the women
from Badu

May 7. Letter from Coumans (Leeuwen) 6 May ... Intyffer is
still staying here, is keeping very quiet. I don't know when
he will leave.

May 13 Noiré to Coumans (v Leeuwen) – Has seen from his letter of
12th (N.S.) that Intyffer had sent to you with request that
you would give him 13 Bendas 4 1/2 4. Eng: to which you can reply
to him that he should come here when we will "make" the palaver
with him.

May 14 Letter from Chama (v Bosch) 13 May ... Intyffer is Adoems
employing every means for the Adoems to be pacified
with Y.H.: because otherwise the Adoems will not march up with

172 him for fear that the Chinas might then attack their country.

May 15 Letter from Commany (v Leeuwen) 14 March. I have let Intsiffer know the contents of your letter, in which he has replied that he would very much like to come to Y.H in person to settle the palaver, but that he is now at present under an English Fort, so he is not in a position to do so. But if Y.H pleases he will send to you, on the quiet, a Fantee [Vantyn] Caboer to settle the palaver. Last night the subjects here were in some alarm saying that some Intsiffers would attack this Town: but I found it was not true. Intsiffer has let me know that if any of his people should come by night with guns under this Fort, or in the Town they may be sure that a pawaned, & must be regarded as "Sooty" or thieves, ... /

"Wrote in reply acknowledging that we had seen that Intsiffer is disposed to settle his palaver: & gave him orders that to tell Intsiffer in our name that if he would come or send a Caboer in his place, we would receive him, & soon settle his palaver without doing him the any least harm."

June 4. Letter from Commany (v Leeuwen) 3 June Last night arrived here the Fantee Caboer with the Wassas. In accordance with Y.H's orders I shall keep this Caboeer in the Fort. This morning Intsiffer sent some Caboeers to me

to say that on Thursday he will send 3 or 4 Labourers to Y.H.: 1724
next Saturday he will come to you himself: as I think Y/H that the
Fortun Cabor may want him till then. Wassa

Mons. to Company – Arrives alive, which is good.

June 1. Letter from Company (Decemb.) 4 June:– ... Intiffer
has let us know that because of the rains which fell
here on Thursday he was prevented from sending any of his Cabors
to F.H but will today himself leave here for Port Company
with the Fortun Cabocer in order to send some of his people to
F.H. I have also heard that the English Factor got letters
from C. Corso yday with orders to tell Intiffer that he should
not leave for Guinea before Cham Bussis claim of 20 Bendas Tom Bussi
was paid by Mahelear Abecan. But Intiffer replied to
this that Cham Bussis palaver did not concern him, but that
he will depart direct for Ft Company on Thursday. I have quickly
to F.H to settle his palaver.: that if Cham Bussie must have
20 Bendas from Mahelear Abecan he must see about getting
it from him. I have just heard that the English Factor has
sent orders that if Intiffer should leave Guine, to seize on him
with Cobb.

June 8 Letter from Company (Decemb.) 8 June. ...
Yday the Assinieese Cabor Jü (?) ... sent one of
his people to Intiffer to tell him that he must not depart
from here before Cham Bussi was informed of it. The English

1724

factor also for letters from C.C. ydāy with pūr orders dat if Intsiffer should depart from there, he should not pay keep any of Intsiffers people in the house but make them all go awey. This is the reason dāt Intsiffer did not leave ydāy: but has sent one of his Cobres to Tham Russi (whom de truth of dis, & to tell Tham Russi dāt if he wants to proceed further with de polawer he will have to proceed to Pool Commany on Monday as Intsiffer will den be there. But if Tham Russi will not do dis den Intsiffer will leave on Thursday with de Fortūr Cobreer.

Norré to Commany (v. deemwen) Ockhūs letter of 7th. I can tell Cobr Intsiffer in no name dāt if he wants to behelde de Akamist Dola tiba, & Tham Russi he will pollicie [verzoeken] his case & an end will never come to it. so dat it would be better for him to come quickly to Elmina himself when he will be treated as a friend.

Akamist Cobr Dodo Tibo

June 9. Norré to Commany (v. deemwen) Ockhūs letter of 8th... I am shewed tell Intsiffer dat de man whom he sent as messenger to C.C. has been stolen by de people of Jan Cobes or Manij Quasi, & sold to a Portuguese ship here: also dat "den Chacon" has pursuit a spanish Akkecans Ligema with guns which has wounded one of de Vaandrigs people: so dat Intsiffer can now clearly see dat Dodo Tibo & Tham Russi are playing de knave with him. I am also

tell him in our name, that if he puts any further confidence in their words he will soon find himself deceived as they are trying nothing else than gradually to deprive him of everything. If he wishes to speak with the aforenamed man, he can send one of his Caboceers here when we will release him. 1724 Wassa

June 10 Letter from Accarondé (v d Meer) 8 June:- ... It has been reported to me by Caboeer Quakoë who has succeeded to Cufabaës place with the King of Wassa, Artillerier has sent 30 guns with a Vaandrig named Tando Quant to Quageba to request him to come thither in order that he may "ondersoeken de voorgenomen oprisinge", which on their return they should come along the beach. Caboer Quakoë succeeds to Cucubi Caboer Quageba

Letter from Commany (v Leeuwen) 9 June - Ockies Jones's letter of 8th, contents of which he has let Intyffer know: also had him asked about the whole trouble between the Mouree people & Intyffer's people. But Intyffer has now let me know that this happened without his knowledge also that it was not his people but the English nation Assason who met some Mouree at Ampenrie & fired on them.

Letter from Commany (v Leeuwen) 10 June. Ockies Jones's letter of 9th - I have verbally informed Intyffer of his contents: to which Intyffer has replied that he is expecting the Caboeer whom he sent to Cabo Corso, five days or

1824 tomorrows, & he will then leave here. As yards the man who was sold to e Portuguese ship by Maaij Aquaba., Intuffler is asking f.1k to allow him to let the matter with this, question him by whom he was purchased: & if f.1k is pleased to release him. Intuffler will then question him himself & afterwards adjudge his palaver. ...

Norré to Commany. (v Leeuwen) ... If Intuffler sends another slave of the same quality, we will place the other one in his hands & he can then report verbally to him. —

Letter from Zaccarde' (vd Meer) 8 June I have just written f.1k that some guns were sent by Antchfler's people to fetch Quaqiba. but I find it was the reverse: for Antchfler's people have shot dead & plundered all the Ashantee traders except 6-8 who brought a palaver of the Antchfler's people whom they had overmastered. on this account I have sent Cattabie Cattabie down with wrs. to find out where the rascals are staying.

Norré to Zaccarde' (vd Meer) - Letter above — also seen your idea [Sentiment] was that Intuffler's people had shot dead & plundered the Ashantee traders. But it was the Adoms, such as Aquando. Assidee, Attoe, together with Tannaquam, a Vasalary of Intuffler. for have come very well to send out the 2 Cyans, & for must encourage them to get some of them into their hands alive, if possible

Adom

June 12 Letter from Zaccarde (vd Meer) 10 June ... the

Cabbeere people whom I sent out to overtake that Kyfes people who had attacked the Ashantee traders in the Commingé have come from there with nothing done. ... ... 1724 Wassa

June 16 Letter from Commany (v Leeuwen) 15 June — mans stands that Intyffer has purchased 19 slaves from Ashantee Cobbeer; the English factor at Sacrandé has come here to demand the purchased slaves.

Letter from Chama (v d Broek) 14 June ... ... As the Mercadors are always afraid to pass this way, I have made an agreement with the Ardoens that they shall make [opslaan] a Crom on this side of the river, in order to protect the Mercadors against all robbers: the Ardoens will receive from me ~~[illegible]~~ 8 Wakkaar Peter, Kiefer, 8 rupels gold every month. I am assured that trade here will greatly flourish. Ardoen island

Marré to Chama - ... PS/ We are informed that some Wassa & Ardoen natives have murdered plundered 19 Mercadors coming from Ashantee so that you need not trust the Islanders too much.

June 17. Letter from Commany (v Leeuwen) 17 June - the Cobbeer whom Intyffer sent to Tham Ousi has returned here saying that Tham Ousi has refused will not have it that Intyffer goes to Elmina before the Wakkaar Abbecam shall have paid him, Tham Ousi, 20 Bendas gold. Intyffer therupon offered him 2 chains of "Coste Leere" in pawn for the 20 Bendas,

1727 But Tham Oüsi will not accept them saying he will have the pawns from Abdeans own hands & will then let Intiffer go to Chemia. But Intiffer today sent one of his people to Abra to tell Colaar Boüdrü Coma that he, Intiffer is at present seeking to settle his palaver at Ytts: that Tham Oüsi is continually in his way seeking to upset his palaver if it becomes good: but if Boüdrü Coma will send one of his Colaars to Fortüri, he Intiffer, will also leave here in order to come with the Colaar to P.W. to make his palaver, meantime seeing if Tham Oüsi can has sufficient power to close the ways between us since.

Abra
Colaar
Boudrü
Coma

Horse to Commany. (van Leeuwen) - Advises above the abst Intiffer - from which we clearly see that he is working us up with untruths & falsehoods. You can therefore tell him we shall not trouble ourselves further with him: must get back his slaves take Portuguese & he doesn't come here at once. The demand for 20 Bendas gold which Tam Oüsi claims from Abdeam will be paid to Tam Oüsi in proper Head, even were it 10 times as much as that agreed. You can inform Intiffer.

June 18. Letter from Commany (v Leeuwen) 18 June - Advises above - thus let Intiffer know the contents of it.

Intiffer thereupon replied that he whom he had sent to Abra will be back again on Friday at latest: he will then proceed to P.W. to make the palaver.

Horse to Commany (v Leeuwen) - Advises above & sees that Intiffer

has again made a postponement till Friday. We must wait & see what comes of it. 1727

June 23. Letter from Commany (v Leeuwen) 23 June – I have just heard that the English Factor has payained 8 Coloureers of Intiffer, the Vaandraper of Dodo Thibó: having got orders from Cabo Corso to do this. Intiffer is dumpen having all his people come here, saying if the English Factor does not release his people he will fight with the English as soon as all his people are with him. Wassa

Horre' to Commany (v Leeuwen) – Gelieves alve – We hereby order you not to concern yourself in this matter directly or indirectly, but let everything that may arise of it further between the Boy' Intiffer & the English Factor, remain. But should Intiffer seek protection under your Fort you can grant it him, provided he places in your hands Adchadjewa his sister as Pawn. Also if it should come to fighting you must load your guns; & if you think it will soon begin let all the women of your Town come in, & let men stand outside with muskets for their own defence. And keep good watch, & if the English Factor should fire over your Fort, return double Volum with a ball direct on his Fort: & then send a white man with him de reason dat caused him to fire over our territory: & report this at once ...

June 24 Horre' to Chawa I am informing f.14 herewith that the English Factor at Commany is beginning to

1724 pawn Intiffer's people: has sent Colonel the Vaandrig of Dodo Tibo sitting in his seat. You must inform Cadjo Abbetekke of this so that he keeps a watchful eye that Intiffer's people do not cross the river. We are also informed that his wives are already proceeded thither. Love for your Government. guidance.

June 26 Letter from Commany (v Leeuwen) 25 June — Address above [of 23rd] - Have since understood that the Englishman released Tibo's Vaandrig yesterday: has also let Intiffer know that if he Intiffer sent him, the Englishman, 1 oz gold he would release his people. Intiffer sent him this, but instead of releasing the Wassas he kept the gold, upon the pretext of ill intentions. Whereupon Intiffer assembled all his people & went into the bush to fight with the English: but being was "weergegaan" "wedergegaen" by the English which AKKoba & Ankoma who gave Intiffer powers for assembling his people who had been pawned by the Englishman.

Letter from Commany (v Leeuwen) 25 June: - the English Factor has just received letters from Cabo Coast with orders to tell Intiffer that he should keep quiet, & that Thaun Ousi will himself come here to settle the palaver about the pawning of his people.

Note to Commany (v Leeuwen) - Address above 2 letters, which he has written for information.

July 8 (Tuesday) Letter from Chaunu (v d Bosch) 6 July —

The Ashantee Mercodour Cansan has just come here from Zocandé 1727.
to go to Commany to speak with Intyffer about making peace: but
as I would not let him pass the river without y.Hs knowledge, Wassa
he turned back to go to Zocandé: but as this Mercodour
Voorleede had been introduced to Commany by the English factor of
Zocandée ["Voorleede met de Engelsh factor van Zocc: aan Commany
heeft gewesen"] & all his followers have passed by canoe, I hope
y.Ht will not take it amiss that I have let the sd Mercodour be passed
across the river.

Norré to Chama (v.d Bosch) Acchies arrive — see what you report
about the Mercodour Cansan whom you have let be past across the
river. We cannot understand how you dare report this to us
when you violate our orders: as you certainly know we will not
have anyone gotin passage over the river without our orders
This "focheert" us very much. but we order you de voro dat if that
Mercodour returns from Commany you are to give him no
"Caminje", nor any of the English traders under any
pretext whatever, but refuse them all unless we give express
orders to allow it. ...

July 28 letter from Commany (v Leeuwen) 26 July:-
I have not been able to learn anything else of Dodo
Tibo's palaver which he has made with Intyffer than that Dodo
Tibo has called on Intyffer to the Colour of the English Crom to come
to y.Ht to settle their palaver. Yesterday evening one of Intyffers'

1724

people (who had been pawned by the English Factor) ran away. The English Factor then had Intuffer's brother pawned: whereupon Intuffer with all his people went before the gate of the English Fort, beating (Maande) with staves upon the gate with staves, saying if the Factor did not release his brother he would force upon the gate & fetch his brother out of the Fort. Whereupon the Engl. Factor released Intuffer's brother.

August 3 (Sunday) Letter from Commany (v Leeuwen) 2 Augt
Intuffer has just left here going inland
to Thúbyin zyn Town.

[Morré writes above for information]

August 18. Letter from Commany (v Leeuwen) 18 August
The Agent, we Frankhin has just arrived here
Hearing informed me of his arrival I saluted him with 15
guns i.a.w. y. Hts orders.

Letter from Chama (v d Bosch) 16 August ... My servant has
E Joffer just come from t Joffer. who reports to me dat Cudjo is ready
in everything for war & is asking for some powder for y. Ht: intending
he will have victory against Intuffer.

August 19. Morré to Chama (v Esch) - Delivers above - As
regards de t Joffer palaver for can tell Cudjo
in our name dat we shall not give one Bandevlier with powder
without gold: That de palaver between him Intuffer does not
concern us, for de t Joffers premiers received gold & powder

Voldemier
from General Valckenburg, & let us sit in the war without any 1729
assistance, for which they had received gold & powder: so they
can use that now. Wassa

September 9 Letter from Zoccarde (Wobma) 8 Sept ... ...
PS/ The 1st Agent from Cabo Corso is still here,
& according to statements, is awaiting a steward who has gone to
Ashantee over Intuffer's palaver.

September 16 Letter from Chama (v Bosch) 13 Sept – ... ?
was to day informed by a steward of the Cabroer
of Tinta that the Ashantee King Pokoe has had Cudjo, in
't Juffer, told that if Intuffer came to cross over the river, he, 't Juffer
Cudjo, should do him no harm but let him pass freely:
that he Pokoe had been reconciled with him, had assigned him
a place in which to settle [sig niedergelassen] namely the town of
the late Cabroer Boffa Cadjé, where the Ashanti native
Aquando has at present resided But I shall
hear something further of this from Cudjo, when I will
report it.

Norré to Chama (v d Bosch) – Celtis alive – This was also
reported to us by a "Cafje": but you must not neglect to prevent
it, as we will not allow Intuffer to be quite "Canienje"
over the river. If stewards come to you from Cudjo to tell you
anything further about this or to obtain any goods or wares you must
refuse them such, & say, in our name, that we do not care anything for
~~are furious with~~ all

1727. ... the Ashuffers: what as they are capable of working palaver with Pottoe, underhand without our knowledge, we shall let them alone as they have done us ... PS/ The Intuffler wishes to cross the river above, near Ashem, for must not trouble yourself about it.

October 7. Letter from Zaccarde' (Wobma) 6 October – Reports that an English Agent, being the second, has just arrived here in his boat. Which he has come to do I think I know above not yet heard: but I believe he has come over Intuffler's palaver.

October 14 Letter from Zaccarde' (J. la Planque) 12th October. I have come to Zaccarde' (& arrived here) in order to enquire into the actions of the English and regard to Intuffler's affairs, who are very busy reconciling him with the King of Ashantee. They have accomplished this so far that Pottoe has already sent a cousin of his to Wassa in the expedition that Intuffler on the other hand would send a cousin of his to Wassa, & afterwards to Ashantee when done from Pottoe would again go to Intuffler, so that he could be assured that he might return freely & unhindered to his country. But Intuffler has not yet been able to effect to send a cousin to Wassa but has let it be known that he will send him to English Zaccarde' this has been so far approved by Pottoe that a certain man Comma (who was employed by Pottoe in this affairs) will, next Sunday being their good days [Bandie], go to Intuffler to fetch his cousin

sharing him to English Zocondé, when he would afterwards go to Wassa to Petit Pottue's cousin ostensible him for that of Intyffer's. It is therefore probable that the palaver between Pottue & Intyffer will be settled. But if it should happen that Pottue makes difficulties about sending his cousin to Intyffer or to English Zocondee before the "Impia" from Intyffer has arrived in Wassa, then the English Factor will send one of his servants to Wassa as security for Pottue's cousin. Wassa

This is what Comma himself has told me; which has been confirmed by the servant of Mr Klopfenburg (who was in Ashantee at the time that Comma departed thence). Intend to return to Chama tomorrow to await your orders there, or, if necessary, to stay here some time to take further note of the movements of the English or of the natives.

Horse to Chama (d la Plaine). Octhes alone — ... & sees that what he has spoken about the English Agent Franklin who has engaged himself as mediator in the palavers between Intyffer & King Pottue of Ashantee; which he has united for right; considering it best to let things take their course till how they will end. ... ...

October 19. Horse to Chama (v Bosch). As we understand that some English Ashantee Marcadours are on the way to cross the Chama river, we charge you expressly to give none of them passage across it, who ever they may be, without our written order: unless it be a servant of the English with letters, whom you can allow to pass. But you must carefully examine that any followers he has

1724 with him, whether they might be any Adherents of Intriffer amongst his people: & refuse there in pursuance from former order of 22nd August, to which we refer you.

November 3 (Monday) Letter from Chama (V Bosch) 2 June – ...
Intriffer is on the march to day, about 50-60 men having been sent across the river above the Island, undoubtedly by the casually Returns, who are never accustomed to keep their words. But notice of Intriffers purpose aforesaid, are daily any injury to anyone. But shall be on my guard that we are not surprised ...

November 13. Letter from Commany (van Leeuwen) 12 June:—
I have just understood that very many Arbanties have just come to this side of the Chama river with the intention of fighting Intriffer: & will also come down upon the English subjects wolves here. The English factor has been busy these days getting his guns ready.

Answ to Commany (van Leeuwen) Address above, in which he sees the coming of the Arbanties to fight Intriffer the English settlers. Our orders in reply are that you get your guns ready to be in a position to give the Arbanties complete help & assistance. And if the English come to fire on your fort, we order you manfully to return his fire & spare neither powder nor lead ... PS/ As soon as the English begin to fire on your Crown, you must immediately fire on their Crown.

November 17. Letter from Chama (v Bosch) 14 June — 1727

last Saturday a rumour was spread here that very many Ashantees had come into t Jaffer to march against Fantyn Wassa
I thereupon sent my servant thither to inform myself of the truth of this. He returned today & says that it is true that very many Ashantees were believed t Jaffer but without other idea than to buy powder & lead. He further relates that the King of Ashantee Pokoe has bribed the Amboese subjects about 60m gold: what Cudjo King of het t Jaffer did not doubt that the King of Ashantee would also ask him to march against Fantee. And as Cudjo will not agree to this without orders from H.H. he is asking for H.H's orders & advice about it.

Answ. to Chama (v Bosch) Letters above — & in reply we state that it is little concern of ours whether Cudjo marches up with against Pokoe against Fantee & not, & we therefore have no orders & advice to give him.

November 19. Letter from Bentry (Rawson) 14 June. ... ... Anta
the ways from Wassa & from this fort to Accra are closed.

November 20 Letter from Bentry (Rawson) 19 June — ... ... for the Hide of Wassa ... the opening of the ways has been advanced so far that already the King of Ashantee, & also the Cabeceers of Wassa have sent their servants with a present to Appuneera to take oaths with him dat his brother Cohodjoe

1/27 could live safely in his Town: but in case he should not entirely himself he should then send some of his children or slaves further so that my Lord might have free trade as before. & the misdeeds might further be shewed of all unnecessary (Quoi) acquisitions evils. This was agreed to by both parties. & today & tomorrow the ways will be cleared by both parties.

I hope firmly that Bentey will be helped into better credit with P. H.

November 21. Letter from Chama (v Bosch) 22nd (HC) Juvr :—

... Today some Ejuffer people came here: but were met on the way by a troop of Wassas who took one of their people (henig evolivé of Wassa who had been pawned by the Ejuffers in the last war). Whereupon (in order to keep this way free [on respekter] Fetiseers) I have sent my servant to Ashom to compel those people to give back the captured man. But I have little hope of this.

Ashom

December 1. (Monday) Letter from Chama (v Bosch) 29 November. Three days c/o the man Acomma, who has been seeing about settling Ejuffers power with the King of Ashantee, returned with the report that he Pobbee saw & shewed the criminal rascality, & also the mistrust of Ejuffer with regard to him. That he Pobbee was entirely withdrawing from his side, & has again recalled the Supra who has been in Wassa

from Pokoe. The Fantees having heard this, & not being 1727
willing to keep quiet, have at this opportunity sent some people Wassa
to intimidate to point out how clearly the rascality of Pokoe
appeared. in order which him into into his hands: but that they, Fantee
the Fantees were entirely on the side of Intuffer: & so if Intuffer
did not come to stop this way, that they, the Fantees, would
take him prisoner: but that if he was resolved with them
to do all damage to the Aslantees, he should comply with
their request. Upon which, it was reported to me today, that a
some
part of the Wassas were waiting on this road, for to
pursue the Aslantee messengers who came from Elmina
yesterday. I therefore sent my servant to return with instructions
to ask who had given them orders to set these Wassas
across the river, whether (if they) wished to remain under the
protection of the Company) they should do their best to get
hold of some of these robbers. I do not doubt but this will
be satisfactory to Y.H., as also that when the Aslantee
messengers depart for Aslantee tomorrow, I should give him
an escort of Elmina & Sabi people, so that if the Wassa robbers
were too strong, they the Returns could then join with the
Elminas.

Journey to Elmina (v Bosch) - Ockhues alive and approves of his action.

December 23. Letter from Axim (Ockhuys) 21 December - ... ...

1927. — Gifts for gods, as some today, but mostly Wassas & Oglaukies have come this: for his reward [in pursuance of] the promises of the Wassa Colonists has opened the way for the Oglaukies thro Wassa, to come to Accra. —

December 26. letter from Chowa (v Bosch) 25 Decr ... PS/ It was reported here that Intyffer is on the march, or rather is in flight, & some of his women are already on the island Adom I have therefore sent thither to warn the Akems not to assist him to cross the river, or else they will incur the hate [hood] of Y H. & the surrounding Districts

Surré Tchawa - In reply to above, approved his action, & warned him how cautious

Anta

[vide hinc p 8.].

1727.

April 30 Letter from Bowry (Lambrechtin) 28 April – Reports that Mickelear Mannech has been with the Lord to report that today the Factor of English Soccuneé had sent some canoes to the Crum of Apisséra (sic) to buy corn there. But the Factor of Dixenhoofs Roming of this went in a rage with his Lieutenant, Constable, & 2 Soldiers with loaded guns to prevent the sale of corn to the people from English Zoccunée; saying it was for him, that it was his country, & the people his subjects. It appeared that the Factor of Dixenhoofs had not sampled to level his musket at Apisséra, but as the musket misfired he took the "Kolf" of it about him with it: also with his sword & cut Apisséra over the hand, & wounded him. Whereupon Apisséra's people defended him, & drove the Factor, his Lieutenant, & 2 Soldiers away, & pursued the Constable brought him into the Lord here. I questioned the Constable, who admitted what is related above, also that he had a musket on Apisséra's people. I will enquire further into the matter tomorrow, as Apisséra has let me know that he will come in person here to Bowry. — Asks for instructions whether he shall keep the Constable under arrest, or send him back to Dixshoofs.

Same to Bowry (Lambrechtin) — Others above – has seen what the Factor of Dixcave did to Apinséra. You have done very wrong in defending protecting a foreign nation. – In our recent circular we had ordered that no foreigners

1724 were Cober admitted into the Fort, especially the English. But how this has been done, for must now send the Constable out of the Fort, must trouble Yourself directly & individually with him or the natives. Although we know that the Crown of Spain has belongs under our Patent, we will not mix ourselves up in his quarrel with the English, but let them settle the matter between themselves as best they can.

August 3. Letter from Soccorary (Klappenburg) 2 Augt :- Reports that Cobes Prentz [of Tocc] left here last night with all his women & children for to go under Zacc: Hull: Fort. In reply to his servant, who had asked him the reason of this, he replied that Zacc: was his best place. In reply to above letter wrote that the Cobes could be left alone, as they certainly consult any one when under the Fort. Letter also written to Zacundi to tell Cobes Prentz to come under his Fort.

November 13. Letter from Hollandia (Lilium) 11 Nov. ..... - Hopes to have the wood house ready in 8 days time, & will set the flag staff above it.

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to p 43.

Equafo

Aguaffo

1724

January 4. Valckenier to the Opens ct CC. : Acknes their letter of 24th Decr: OS. [nc] in which we see that H.H. have summoned the Commany people & are desire assisting us to summon the Aquaffos so that they may meet the Commanys ct Cobs Corso for the settlement of the palaver. So this we have the honour to reply that the Aquaffos are not take yet to do that : but if you are pleased to order the Commanys to come to the Fetu river, we will do the same with the Aquaffos if you will inform us of the day of the meeting there. ... ...

January 12 letter from CC. (Hamel Bin : Smith : & Ross). 29 Decr — Acknes above — OS. & see that the Aquaffos shall furnish in meeting ct Fetu river which the Commendas refused, in General Tinkers time & shall do. We cannot persuade them to the contrary but so that the matter can be settled before H.H. goes to Holland, we have ordered the Commendas to go to Fetu : hope that you will order the Aquaffos to do the same: the Fetus being equally friends to both parties.

January 13 Valckenier to the Opens ct CC. — Acknes above. I have done all in my power to persuade them (Aquaffoes), but they absolutely decline the meeting place ct Fetu, & give as their

1729. the Letters &
reason that your Countrymen people are in such ebbing state, & this
pobrier causes more but the two of them: the Letter writer is a
verified place more convenient ..... — meantime he will,
during his short stay in the Coast, keep the Aquaffoes in
check.

January 18 Letter from Agents of CC. 5 January 09. ... — as the
Aquaffoes refuse to go to Letter Linor, they cannot
encamp themselves further in the water. —

Fantee

1724

January 31. Letter from Commany (Küper) 30 January — It is with much pleasure that I inform Y.H that the Fantyns [? Fantins] have settled their matter to the satisfaction of the parties, so we hope all the ways will be free & friendly. —

May 5 Konré to Commantyn (Elm) in reply to his letter (no) — You must tell the Fantees in our name, that they must take care to release our 5 pawned natives which they can easily do as they are with Quakoe, Obo, Bondam, who are Fantee natives.

May 10 Letter from Accra (Plantation) 3 May ..... PS/ The Fantees who here "sig in der düin ontlanden, are difficult to weg krijgen, as they take their part with the English. but if Y.H is pleased to allow that I owe your Honour (break coast) the first one I get into my hands I believe that that people would not serve here so frequently in order to carry on their trade.

September 17. Letter from Commantyn (Elm) 16 Sept ... The Fantees have been here to ask for their ships gifts for 35 ships — Ask what reply he is to give them.

1724. Murré to Commaulyn (Elch) - Advises above, & sees that the Fauteils demand 35 ships gifts. To this for ans[wer] in the first place that they shall account so much. And secondly that we have decided not to give them anything before they first give us satisfaction for that affair the palaver with Tam Cuttee was settled, they the Fauteils, had made the agreement [geslaeht de pen] & promised that after that time they would not pay air, more than 30 of the Company's & our slaves have been stolen: which we are confident was done by the hand of Phinequa in Felu since he went shores with the Fauteil robbers. But you can tell them that if they give us satisfaction on the above-named, we are ready to pay them their ships gifts - so many as our books show are due to them.

September 28 Letter from Murré (Vlissingen) 24 Sept. ...
Some days ago some Fauteil messengers came here, to ask me for the custom from this fort for 22 years. But I told them they must go to Elmina. For I knew of no custom to be paid nor had I ever heard of it, whereupon they departed. ...

October 6 Murré to Commaulyn [Elch]. On the 14th ults we gave you orders to send to Grande Terre to ask the Fauteils what reasons they had to wish to chase the woods, to which we have received no answer up till today. We therefore heard with very great surprise that the Fauteils & Foutous have pay pay[ai]ned & detained

all the Marketwomen who had gone from here homewards with their goods for must despise immediately on receipt of this send a steward to Abbra to ask them all what reasons they have for committing such hostilities against our right as soon as possible. 1724 Fantee

October 7. "Today recd news that the Fantins & Fantees had detained & deprived of their goods, all the Marketwomen who had been trading here, while returning with their goods; thus making the whole passage of the trades closed."

October 8 ... "Today recd news that the Fantees had pawned & robbed of everything, all the Marketwomen who were coming here from Ashantee with gold, slaves, ivory to carry on their trade.

October 9. Letter from Commeltyn (Elet) 8 Octr — has recd Mores Letter of 6th from which he has seen the actions of the Fantees, which he thinks can only cause injury to the Coy: although they replied Civil, on y.e instructions of 15th inst that they had no design to make the ways unsafe, but on the contrary had very good intentions to open the ways after the trade between this. — Most of the trade goes to the Windward coast but he has heard that the Fantees are seeking to persuade the Ashantees & Akanniggs to go through their country, so as to receive the profits resulting from their return ... ... — The Fantees are asking for their Ships gifts & will then await four days as to the stolen robbed Monies

1724. – This pawning was done by the Ashras in their name on the head of Dodde Thibo ... ...

Norré to Commanijn (Elet) Acthues above – but hopes that in future he will send some one to elucidate his letters [quite!], or explain himself somewhat more distinctly & plainly in future. But we understand that the Fanties stick to their old song of having the ships-setjis first, representing that the pawning of Elmina does not concern Commanijn. We can almost this; but the old palaver must first be settled.

October 11 letter from Norré [Cape]. 10 October ... I have asked Ammekoe what were the reasons that the Ashanties had been pawned by the Fanties. He replied that Colonel Coffie Micuita had sent 3 cows & some Beads sold Colonel – to the Fanties for them to plunder all the Ashanties they could Coffie Micuita get. This all the Fanties had also declared / confirmed what it was done on the head of Dodde Tibo because he had made friends with Colonel Pokoe without the knowledge of the Fanties. ...

[Norré noted above pawning].

Aquaffoe Norré to Commanij (Cape Coast)... We also learn that the Fresh Commanijs have fled out of Aquaffoe for fear of being pawned by the Fanties. We charge you not to take them into your Fort or grant them any protection, nor to concern yourself with them at all, although they were fetched from under your Fort.

October 14. "Recd a letter from our Chief dd 13th inst reporting dat the Commanders had come to him to demand the ships gifts for the Fantees; & had said dey had been to Athiniequa ni Futu: but dat he excused himself about the stolen slaves. They further said dat Athiniequa had been summoned to Grande Terre to settle Palich: after the sale of whom [na Weltevreden verkoping] dey would give no further satisfaction about it."

Fantee

Hereof the Commanders (Chief) Cobbes above — for have not properly understood our answer of 9th inst: ... in which we told you only dat if the Fantees came again about to demand ships gifts for could reply to them dat we wished to have the old debt of 80 Bendas ["togen tijd"] settled first, which directly concerns the Commanders factory: four Cupias were given at dat time for dat by the Fantees; of these two have died since Quessi & Cobna are still remaining. Our intention was not that you should "huiven heimen": but dat we wished the Fantees to redeem these Cupias, after which we would dismiss the ships gifts. You can let them know dat.

October 20 Letter from Commander (Chief) 19 October — Cobbes above — whereupon the sent his servant to Grande Terre to make known its contents; also as also dat what they had said the first time had not been understood by him.

1729 his servant found the Fanties "int gweffie" [? the name of village] to carry out the formalities of closing the ways. He has, by a present to the Broffo effected that they [? the men sent to close the ways] were recalled. For this reason his servant was detained for 2 days. At last they gave him a reply, three [illegible] of his [Broffo's?] people who replied as follows :—

That they had, indeed, been invited some years ago to adjudge [beschikken] Abbe Tekkie, who had risen. They gave the names of various Fanties who were dead, & amongst others of him who are still alive : one is the Captain of Quamman who was pawned in the war & redeemed himself for 50 Bendas. The other one living, was a Commandeur who paid 100 Bendas, "den welke op deze miss : 300 damige uitover volgens report dat sij moest uit betaelen tij report such. They therefore represent that they lost so much in that war that they had no peace before Abbe Tekkie was done to death in Cabo Corso, with their help. They would have received [?] the gold of General Huijsenhuijsen, but he was repatriated without releasing the empire pawns. Genral de Palure was his successor but never carried the palaver, as they say. When he died Genral Huijts succeeded. At that time there was a war with Zeboe [Sabor?] in which Zeboe was defeated : after General came in person to Mouré to settle the palaver with the Fanties. And there all the old palavers were

cured by Quel Quays on the understanding that he drew a share of the Zebor slaves who had been pawned. And when, at the time appointed for the pawns offered to come set free, Quosie Fantee
& Cobbena, who were very young when they were given in pawn, did not know where to go, so for that reason they remained with the whites, as they say. They say that the former palaver was too long to relate, that they would only tell P. H. that they, the Fantees, at first thought of shutting the Commissie here because they had done that often before [well over] when they suspected that the Factor here was playing the rogue: as they now had thought of them. we. Because I had so often let them know about pawning stocking they thought that was all that had been practised by me because only I was enriching myself [like my Predecessors] with their ships gifts. But as they now saw clearly that it was P. H. who rebuked such old palaver, they perceived quite well that I was not to blame, but they believed P. H. was seeking cowardly against them, & as they were not afraid of that they caused now close the ways not here but at Elmina; as it was understood here that Dodo Tibo had been sent to Abra to pawn the Ashantees & that he had said that the Abras must deal with him as if he was their slave so as to blind the eyes of the Ashantees Coffy Ukuta has also pawned the Fantees in Akanny, & it was said that he would send them to Ashantee: whereupon the Fantees wanted

1727 to have him removed out of Ashantee Athanny into Ashantee.
But it had been heard that among the Fantees whom Coffy has payvaired is one who is his cousin, & c Braffo's son. So he cannot have over these she has been obliged to break the fetich which he made with Ashantee, or else have over his cousin: so he is still considering it. & the Fantees "mean Resh hunnin gebannen ab schelmerij" want men kan er niet uit komen. daar wierd voll gejaagd dat er hunias aan Fantee zoude hebben gegunden. they the Hunias were all piqued with Ashantee, & it was Abbecan who alone has let them flee, they would not concern themselves any more with Ashantee, but always aanspannen with Fantijn. whereupon they would again "proclameeren a pretentie" of 1000 Bendas. but it is but talk ...

Moree to Commanteyn (Elett). Letters above from which he has seen the reply of the Fantees which is at once pavilions & mutinie all that they have told you about the debt of 80 Bendas. It is certainly time that Samuel Muijts was at Moree. but that palaver was never settled as we were present on such occasion, nor is well known that Jan Muijts did not come to an understanding about with them about it. We have also, since that time, when we were Factor at Commanteyn, had requests & applications for ships gifts, & some pass "Perreworts" asked them first for payment of the above named debts, when

they on such occasion went away & have not spoken about it further. As upon the murder of Abbe Tessié, that is a matter which concerns neither us nor them; but it is true that they drew the above named amount of 80 Bendas from the Renzol Governor, to make war against the Sd King of Commany some of them ever marched up. what debt is therefore lawfully due to the Company. We therefore does not suit us to pay any more Ships gifts before they settle that debt or give us satisfaction of 30 Slaves. Since the palaver of Tamunty who "yun" stolen goods by Tetu & Fantee, the cheats they are making are not in the least upheld by us, & we do not mean to accum ourselves any more with their damned rascalities. Mr Valckenier has left here, & today we are all running & await what they will undertake. What they say about the Captain of Quaman & Commanteri, who were pawned in the war, that they ransomed the first for 50 Bendas the 2nd for 100 Bendas is also untrue & lies. as they are not in a position to bring those men before us. But if they will send those old men here we will give them quite different instructions. what they upon about Dodo Tibo is also "untrue". for Dodo Tibo having fallen & fled into enemy: and what they say about the Mines we do not regard as worthy of the least attention as we know what cunning rascals they, the Fantees, are ...

1724

Fantee

1724

October 31. Norré to Commeryn (Elet) – In reply to Elet's letter of 28th [n.s.] – we in no way intend to think of Ships 9/5 for the Fanties before they have ended the old palaver to our Satisfaction: much less do we intend to assist, or to make war on them; but we are indeed ready to show them that we in no sense esteem much less fear them: & if they begin anything against us, we shall show their lives for our power extends

November 20 Letter from Commeryn (Elet) 18 Nov ... I have not yet heard anything from the Fanties "dear" at all hang your powerful belibe". But they are not to be trusted. I cannot understand the reasons for the postponement of their open hostilities i.e.w. their powerful Beats. Their saying is that they are waiting on Ashantee, as the King of Ashantee has sent 12,000 men to Chama: 5,000 to Cabo & 7,000 muskets to escort & guard them, until the 5000 have bought enough powder & guns to provide a whole army, for which they were waiting, with war materials. And the Fanties say this all out of one mouth as if one could say that they had visited & counsel the people at Chama. And today, one of my Boys, whom I sent past fear to serve Mr Van Basch, has just come & says he hears nothing about the above mentioned. I cannot therefore think otherwise than that the Fanties are seeking to make a good robbery as beginning. ....

December 1. (Monday) Norré to Mouré (van Basch). As today some Fanti people came to warn us that the Fanties were preparing to come & fight Mouré, as it might possibly happen

that they called at some of the Cap[e] Coast Forts unpassant; this is therefore to instruct you to remain at your Post and leave it, & give proper orders for the guards & others under you that no damage or loss is done to the Hon[ble] Co[y] by that people. 1724 Fantee

December 9. Letter from Mourié (v York). 8 Dec[r] – has heard working further of the Fantees' advance ... but has heard that the Cupelee Sauee people wished to stop their ways, but the Fantees would not leave it — ...

December 11. Letter from Mourié (v York) 10 Dec[r] ... – has just come to hear from a man that, with the new moon, the Fantees will march up to fight against the Fantins, Abrambocs & Aquaffos [Ju]ncil, as far as possible, take care that no Fantees come into the Fort & take every precaution.

Acron & Aquina

1727

November 3. (Monday) Letter from Apam (Baems) 31 Decr – Reports dat Calor Quassie Adoe is bothering him for his "Kostgeld", & is threatening to close the ways, if it is not paid.

November 6 Noore to Apam (Baems) – Address above – We are in no way disposed to allow Quassie Adoom "Kostgeld" before he makes good to us our 6 slaves in gold, or in acceptable slaves. He is talking big with his threats, but we absolutely disregard them.

December 26 Letter from Bercoe (de Borders) 21 Decr – ... Reports dat 2 days a/o some 50 armed Simpas came into the Crom from Adranvrank (?), this being a Crom founded by the subjects here, & situate close by here. wonder there sig te genceeren [? sig te gen Baen te samen dier Kiekhoed] with fishing [vis vangst]. But they, according to the custom here may not fish with nets. It then happened dat de Simpas began to use force by firing on his subjects & by plundering. so dat he found himself compelled to show them with a cannon ball, dat their practices were not only unreasonable, but dat they must show more reverence for the Country. They then drew back to Pepist. Meanwhile he (de Borders) came to hear dat these Simpas had committed the same hostilities against the Afranvrankees. (who have again established themselves near de Fort here) & among others there was one whose woman had been defamed by 2 Simpas. who asked her what

1424

Arcon & Agruna

warns the Lord to rob them of everything as they knew what evil they had previously done to him. Upon which statement they threatened to cut off his head. This offended was sig op hueiw [op hueid?] [between this & Slimpa until the time when the Sumpes (who had fled from him) appeared there, when he availed himself of the chance, ratified them, when, after an exchange of shots, one of them fell; when he proceeded under the first. "meanwhile I understand the Sumpes gave out that they will take revenge & will come here but I firmly believe that they will postpone their ideas. But I expect f/his orders how I shall act in this matter. My subjects have also told me that sometime ago the Sumpes forbid anyone out of the Crown by might offended him in a bloodthirsty manner.

Nyare in reply to above, approb de Bodes action, instructed him to keep have a good watch kept day night by his subjects, and to repel force with force —

Akwamu.

Aquambo

1727.

[94] January 10 "Recd Letter from Apam (Barns) advising for ... musketts as he understood that Akim would march against Aquambor: the Ships had much demand for those goods.

Akim July 12. Letter from Accra (La Plaugue) 7 July:- ... ... Reports that the King of Aquambor is coming to the Coast there shortly. He (La Plaugue) hopes he will be allowed to change up some of the cost of the presents which are usually made to him. ... ... Answer to Accra (La Plaugue) - Referring above - ... We see your report that the King of Aquambor was about to come to the Coast. which we do not rely upon as he is at War on all sides. But if he comes to your Factory we approve of your saluting him with guns on his arrival & departure. giving for his followers ½ Aam Rum & a piece of salem (seen alike) as present, this having been allowed to your predecessors.

August 18 Letter from Accra (De la Plaugue) 10 August — ... On the 22nd ulto I wrote [not] that the King of Aquambor had come here to adjust the disputes between the Holland & English Natives. But that is only so far as concerns the Natives, as I have had no idea of allowing the King of Aquambo so much authority as in any way to settle the palavers so far

as they concern the Europeans. But as upon the motives, I cannot see well, with reason, prevent the King of Aquambo, if the Accra people, whether Holland Danish or English, are in unrest and sad other, from inquiring into the disputes which have arisen & to conclude them with sad other, as they all being under Aquambo having been subdued by them by force of arms. Last Saturday the King sat to enquire which of the people was the first cause of their quarrels, & as the will has fallen (as the natives report it) on the side of the Holland subjects, so it is for like stand that they will be sorely fleeced by the Aquambos: the more so as they have lately been condemned in a sum of 90 Bendas, on account of false palaver which they lurkh against the Holl. subjects, before the King of Aquambo.

1724

Aquambo
Accra
disputes between Engl. & Dutch people

August 26 Letter from Accra (La Plaque) 19 August – The King of Aquambo is still staying here, which is the reason that trade flourishes so little. I trust that this will soon change & hope that he will shortly return to Aquamboe

September 2. Letter from Accra (La Plaque) 29 August ...

Some days ago the King of Aquambo had the Accras who being [uncertainde] were this Fort called together to persuade them to settle again their differences with the English Commodities. They subjects seemed almost inclined to do this altho they have always assured me that they will not resolve upon it, before I had been amply satisfied and upon like good care in satisfaction of the Leper Factor [Prangser; has there been payment?]. But

1624. Hearing now, that contrary to their promises they would enter into an agreement with the English I had them appear in the Court here. & humbly them so far that they assured me again that they would will keep their first promises. This has now continued for some days without the King being able to persuade them, with good words, to settle the disputes. But now the King has taken another track, notifying the Staten, that if they are not reconciled with the English over the disputes which have arisen, before his departure (which possibly may happen shortly) he will at once after his departure close the ways in such a manner that none will be at liberty to bring down any foodstuffs to the beach, & will then afterwards prevent them making salt: so that now the Staten have been at once driven into a corner, & are continually pressing me to allow them to come to an agreement with the English. I scarcely know what to do about this, & therefore take the liberty to beg for your orders how to act. But I must inform you that although it is wished to force them to lay aside the disputes, the people of the people mean their first assent that they are disposed to continue the dispute. I can sufficiently perceive, nevertheless, that the people under their first desire nothing more than the settlement of these disputes. And this is easy to understand when it is considered that the 3 Staten Provinces - Holland. of the English Danish - are all interconnected & desire each other [unsere] as much as possible. Moreover if one does not permit the Staten to adjust their disputes with the English, &

the King therefore owes to close the ways it will cause great difficulty to 1727.
open them again as I already experienced on coming to this
factory when at that time the interior had only been closed by an Aquambo
ordinary Caboceer.

September 3. Arrived at Accra (de Planque) - Cabbes above - in
which we see with surprise that the King of Aquambo
wishes to force the Accras in general to settle their disputes with each
between each other, without proper satisfaction for the great wrong done
to our Prauzer by the English Accras [? in 93]. We find ourselves very
"gefcheert" over this. It appears to us that the King of Aquambo
is presuming altogether too much, especially as we at least do not
allow him to execute any authority over our protected people, within
the range of our guns. We therefore think it good to inform, in view
of this, to make the subjects come in, & absolutely order them to settle
no palaver with the English subjects before they have got satisfaction
from them, & pour answer. You can tell them further, also, that
if they break their word over this that you will not protect
them in the least even though the King of Aquambo come to
claim [prenderen] the payan them, & commit any hostilities
against them. You can have the King told that his action is at once
arbitrary, & if he wants to continue in it he can remove himself from
there & we shall never allow any presents or salutes of honour be
made for him; much less pay his "Hostpeld". We don't doubt that
this will be sufficient to keep him in check, & he will certainly

1724 make him come on our side, especially as it is just, & our demand is entirely equitable.

September 18 Letter from Accra (La Plange) 12 September -

Gentlemen above. In pursuance of Y.Hs' orders contained therein, I got the subjects to assemble here in the Fort, & put Y.Hs' orders most strongly before them: but as they could not at once give an absolute reply to them, I had to allow them some time to consult together, this has been the cause of my not having been able to reply to Y.H sooner. The reply that I have received from the Accras is that it is quite true that they have for some time lived in discord & hostility with the Inglish Cuma people: but it is also true that this is no hostility so great that it cannot be appeased & laid aside: and that it can always be seen that if one has been engaged in war with another big enough, that it will be sought to come to an agreement & to make peace: that as regards themselves, they would like to see, & indeed heartily desired that this dispute was out of the way with only out of consideration that the Accras in general are mostly related each other [Cheroogh-sclopt — also means intermarried"], but also that this was extremely necessary for the maintenance preservation of their country, families & goods, especially as the King takes this affair so much to heart: for although the King of Aquambo is not making war upon them so openly as happened four years ago — of which the memory is still so gloomy for

them, most of them having been entirely ruined — yet the King is 1727
sufficiently in spirits to make it as fearful for them as any war has ever
been for them: that it was well known to them that if they were Aquambo
attacked by the Aquambos many die here, that they could hope for
protection, but if the ways were once stopped closed, the the water
hole (which is beyond the range of the guns) was occupied by the
Aquambos, who Negros stopped from coming down, what else was there
them for them to expect but the total ruin of their Town, themselves,
& their Wives & children. This is the reply that I have received from
them, which they asked me respectfully to put before Y.H: as also
to beg Y.H. not to wish to appear in this string on this affair, as the
English subjects are poor & have little to spare from which anything
can be damned from them. I would not have failed to
observe Y.H's orders about the King of Aquambo, if the Negros had
not prayed me, with clasped hands (so to speak), not to proceed so
strongly about it: for them in their opinion, they would, without fail,
have to undergo the things narrated above: further to this will be
added, that if I were to deny the Town to the King, he would certainly
put himself under the protection of the English, who are not [illegible]
pass him where he is lodging: if this happened then this Town would
have to undergo thousands of miseries without us being able to
help them. Hope this introduction will obtain Y.H's excuses for
me that your orders, in this respect have not been promptly obeyed.
I have, however, not failed to have the King told that

1727

it was absolutely inexpedient to decide the dispute between this & the English Crown to be arranged before y.H., as well as the people under this Lord had been satisfied. Upon this he sent this morning a Colonel & 2 servants into the Fort to consult with me over these matters.

They reported to me that the coming of the King to the Fort had principally been to enquire into the disputes between the Hollr: & English subjects & people, which to reconcile them and end them: & that his only desire was to bring this about before he returns to Anjuanbo: especially as he was assured that the people under this Lord would gladly see the quarrel disputed of. And as regarded the satisfacture he was sufficiently assured that the Hollr: would behave according to the laws & customs of their Crown, in this respect, he came so because he would ascertain the English to repay to the Hollanders subjects all the expenses they had incurred in getting the white earth & the so called "refit". There was therefore nothing left for him than y.Hs "approvisionnement" [allowance]: for which purpose his offering y.H a goods of 4 Bundas: & offering, in addition, to (if y.H denies it) to procure that the man Laté as being the causa motiva of this dispute shall submit himself to me (as representing y.H) & ask for pardon, but in this understanding that we "Lid" [? pardon] should be added to it. This is what the King has had me told, about which I request I may receive y.Hs instructions as soon as possible.

The bearer of this is my servant who can show y.H in detail, which humble I have taken to terminate these matters satisfactorily

& how I have dealt with them. I do not doubt but I shall be assured that assured 1727
I have not been lacking in Zeal. ... ...

Morré Cottera (de la Planque) - Collins alone - to which I will only refer Aquambo
that as we were see what people the Fecrias are we have absolutely decided
to afford them no protection whatever, from mere cowards but have them as
preys to the plundering of the Aquambos: nothing can more settle the palaver
entirely as they please, absolutely to family justice & reason, & we shall with access another
either directly or indirectly in it. You can also tell the King of Aquambo that
as he persists in his unreasonable intentions, & we have not asked him to
settle palavers, we will accept neither his mediation nor his presents
of goats or 4 Bendas. We will also not allow Dahé to come into our
Forts, but only demand his head in satisfaction for the wrong done to us,
as he alone is the cause moreno of these troubles. ... ...

[Nothing further in the Diary for 1727, on the subject].

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Accra.

1727

July 12. Letter from Accra (de Planque) of July - ... ...

Within a short time the people here will have [drawn sufficient] (in) the river to get salt. & as the English Factor has opened it about that he will prevent this with his guns, & also has a letter [patent] for of doing this, I have to protest the subjects here, on that side of the river, I therefore ask for his instructions, whether, if he attacks the subjects of this Fort, on the river, I may in that case "awaken" his Fort.

Answer to Accra (de Planque) - Dated ... - ... As upon the Englishmans threat we think it advisable to "awaken" his Fort upon it: but if such [as firing on the Dutch subjects] happens you can allow your subjects to set fire to the English Town: & if the English Fort dare fires on your subjects or on the Town itself you can with the "Leele Caaq has spam", & do what you consider necessary according to circumstances. We shall in this rely entirely upon your prudent conduct for the Hon. Coy. ...

Quita

1724

May 5 – Correspondence from Accra & Quita with reference to 5 Hollanders [94]
who had arrived at Quita naked & suffering from the brutal ill-
treatment by the Portuguese who had put them ashore at Ardá

May 16 Despatch - Journé to Assembly of X (Read 14 Octr 1724] [W.I.C.
Reports on the attack made by the Portuguese ships on the Coy 104.]
ships "Graveland", encloses copy of a letter from Claude Duiffe at
Quita dd 22 April reporting the arrival there of the 5 Hollanders, in the
condition above described, who had been put ashore from the Portuguese
Warships at Ardá – ... Also reports on the troubles between the Dahomeans
& the King of Ardá ... ...

June 1. (Sunday) Letter from Accra (Prayer) reporting arrival of the "ship/e" [94]
Penhill with the 3 Assistants from the ships "Graveland"
who were sick – [Further correspondence known]

Ashantee

1727.

January 8 De Meer of Zocrman's wrote asking for goods as a large number of Ashantee traders had come there.

January 16 Letter from Boutry (Hoppe) reporting that some Ashantees had come through to open the way for Ashantee traders: & enquire as they for goods.

They report that 2 Dey ships ("Leyden" & "S Graveland") had been attacked by 2 ships flying English flags, off Bettenia one of which on approaching the Dutch ships had lowered the English flag & run up the Portuguese flag, fired on the Dutch ships. They ask for instructions how to act with refce to Port: ships whether to allow them to pass the Castle or not. They further complain of Port: ships "Lajuda" which had been cruising between & the Princes Valley" "Schipse", which under an English pass was carrying about on trade on the Coast: which trade is contrary to the treaties between their H.Ms. the S.G. of the United Netherlands with the King of Portugal, re trade on the Coast — They forward copy correspondence with the English Admn.

Elmina

~~Transcript of Despatch of Letter from Council at Elmina to Directors~~

1727.

January 27. – The Company's ship "Goede Post" sailed for Sumatra with 626 slaves & 4 watchmen. [94]

March 9 Despatch – Robert Norré & Council to Assembly of XVII [Read 14 Octr 1727] – Delivered the despatch from the Assembly of XVII dated 18 September 1726, received on 20 January, appointing Robert Norré Other Director General vice Valckenier – They will not give a detailed account of affairs as this will be done by Valckenier himself, who goes home by the same ships ... ... Trade is not so good as we would wish owing to internal troubles & wars ... – The jealousy of the English of us is the cause of these troubles ... ... [WIC 104]

March 10 Valckenier embarked for Texel at 4 pm in the Company's Ship "Goede Post" [94]

March 11 Robert Norré took the oath in Council & assumed duty as Director General of the North & South Coast of Africa, i.e. of the Commission of their High Mightinesses & the Chartered Body: WIC.

April 11 Despatch Norré to Assembly of XVII [read in Assembly 17/10/27] – ~~describes the attacks by Portuguese ships on the Company's~~ ships. Trade is the same as in the last despatch, & it is to be feared that it will improve little so long as the internal troubles between the tribes continue & it appears that all attempts to pacify them are in vain.

1724 The Fanties have now started to rob & steal & are watching the ways ourofe. ... It were desirable the wished that the English were not so busy [with stalden in de weer] to incite the people ofgainst each other ... ...

[WIC 107] August 21. Dysporth. Journal to December of 8 — Reports further on the attacks of Portuguese war ships on the Company's ships — Ofgainst complains about the English giving Portuguese ships licence to trade on the coast, this being contrary to the treaties between the King of Portugal & their High Mightinesses. ... ...

"As upards the situation on this coast we have had all the districts of Fantin: Akanny: Abramboe: & other like, five of them ofgainst, have made peace with their enemy, & tomorrow we shall send our servant to the King of Ashantee to activate trade: which we hope will have ofgood result" ... ...

[6] October 6. Minutes of Council Placade ("Plecaat") dated 4 October issued by Juriaan forbidding the Company's servants, especially the military to spend the night outside their garrisons — Refers to the 16th & 21st Articles of the "Acticeel (?) Brieff" and upard to military discipline which was made in the year 1590 by their High Mightinesses with the advice of the States General of the United Netherlands

(Japan)

November 19. Morrè to Chaina (v Bosch). — Instructs him to drive [illegible] 1927
here [Elmina] all Minahasa natives who are staying
at Chaina; — "& if they will not absolutely obey our orders, you Elmina
can tell them that we have them sent to the 'Lijffers as
a dash"; as we wish to have our own people here, & to keep to
each from its own people without the mingling of one with the
other".

November 21. Letter from Chaina (v Bosch) 22 (21c) Nov. — Official advice.
I have made it known to all, & shall (if any are
here after 2 or 3 days) compel them to leave for Elmina. ... ...

1728

Note

The Journal for 1728 ends abruptly on 1st April [94].

The only other records for 1728 are :-

Minutes of Council &

2 Despatches in X each of 14 April 1728. [WIC 106].

Bassam

1728

Febry 9 — on this date was recd a Despatch from the Assembly [33]
of X Wolfe Dir: Genl: Chamock dated 28 October 1727 —
they Cellure the Dpt Chamocks despatch of March last. ... — They have decided to
build a Lodge, not a Fort at Bassam — ... further Orders ... ...

April 14 Despatch read a Council to assemble of X — they Cellure recd [WIC
on 9th February the Assembly's Despatch above. — they assure 108]
their proposal to build — ... "Pur Honours will please to consider first that
when the people at Bassam proposed to Captn A Steenhart to give the
permission to the Company to carry on Trade there in their country, provided
a Fort was built there, this was more above with a view to shew their good disposition
towards the Company; but indeed with the view that if a Fort was built there,
they would be able to settle matters, as being armed & being protected if
they were attacked by their enemies. For so far as concerns the Bassam people
proper, they have security for themselves & their children on an island, from which
they would not withdraw in order to go where ever a Lodge should more with
in the least be in a posture to protect them. Pur Honours will also please to
understand that it is not at the disposal of the Bassam people alone, to
allow us there; but there is the King of Owrein named Aka whose consent Owrein
one must also have to have It is true that he formerly promised King Aka.
Captn Steenhart that he would give permission for a Fort to be built, but

12.

1728. since then Col King, according who was representative, was not well treated by the Volckruiers over the war with Van Conny, besides which the King of Bassam who purposed the building of the Fort, to Captn Steenhart has since died." — For this reason they do not advise building etc the King till at Bassam — .....

1728

February 9. — on this date was received a Despatch from the Attendts of X to the Hon: Peal Council, dated 28 October 1727. they enclose [33]
incl of the Hy. Councils' Despatch of 9 March 1724 ... ... Herewith
for wch receive a copy of a scheme, submitted by the late Governor
Gen: Valckenier, to erect formd a colony under the Castle Hollandia,
which ... We send for your consideration & advice. [note this
copy scheme is not in record : 33.]. ... ...

April 14 - Despatch Hond & Council to Assembly of X — Acknr
receipt of 9th Feby of Assembly's Despatch above. ... ...
... — they have also seen the scheme & plan to establish a Colony
[Volks planting] under fort Hollandia — they consider this practicably
impossible : injurious to the Company : very costly : & opining the
lapse of many years to bring into effect. Moreover the authority of
the Compagnie does not extend further than a Call paid for a common.
are
Loyal wch
we hand these people over as victims into the hands of cruel
barbarians. And it may be definitely presumed that the natives of
the country saw that [by extending into the interior] she was beginning
to become too much the master here, they would combine together to
repel such undertakings with force. We cannot understand what
these people would commence with on these Landed properties. — if

1728 pursuinally, such corn for sale to the Company a foreign nations, the natives of the country would suffer, as that is their chief trade. If with gold mining, the disposition of the natives as to allowing this. was seen in 1694 when such an eruption was made from on the so called "Gouldberg" [Gold hill] near Commany; which was only ended fruitlessly; but the miners. who were specially sent out for the purpose were massacred in a miserable manner by the Jan Cabes. ... ...

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Wassa

1728.

January 5 Letter from Chama (v Borch) 4 January. It has just been reported to me by the Adwema that Intuffer, during to the low water, is coming the river: & that it was impossible for the Islanders to prevent it. Last evening some 20 soldiers were sent by the Wassa Caboor Cassa, who to all appearance has urged him to flight, to Intuffer, to accompany him to Wassa. ... [94]

Wassa
Caboor
Cassa

Letter from Chama (v Borch) 5 January. Today Intuffer's people crossed the river & at once proceeded to Tiira where all the goods of the Akanties merchandise Abrejain were. & Abrejain was about to follow had found some Chama men to escort their goods. But they were attacked & driven away by the Wassas & robbed of all the goods, one Chama man was killed. I also hear that the same Wassas will march back to the place where Intuffer is living & will not yet march to Wassa. ...

Letter from Commany (Wobma) 4 Jan. I have just heard from the Mokkoar Amma that Caboor Intuffer has marched up yesterday & went to Asseman Kema, where after a hard fight met the loss of many of his men, he won the victory, & took possession of the aforenamed Asseman Kemaale peoples land; they having fled to Tuffer.

6.

1729 I have also spoken to some Natives who have been into Intyffer's Crom & found no one there so that this report appears to be true. ...

Norré to Commany - Others above - recited what he reports of Intyffers flight & fight against the Asseman Kemase people; which is good (well) : but you must enquire into everything & report to us, keeping good watch.

Circular - Norré to Zoeurdi : Tocorary : & Bentry :-

As we have understood, from by Letters from Mr Van Bosch at Chama, that the Wassa Colour Intyffer has crossed the river at the Island in Attobra Adwem country, this is to warn you to take good care of your forts & to provide them with good victuals & not be surprised surprised by the Wassos, under any pretence. For can warn your subjects to be on their guard, for he will certainly come there them out (murder murder) for the injury done to him, Intyffer, by the Natives, in his flight to the Fantee country. ...

January 6 letter from Chama (v Bosch). 6 Janry. ... I see that D.H (your inquisitive) has observed that the Natives or islanders have chaud in this attack: for yesterday some Chama canoemen (who were present) told me that the people of the Island used the most force & violence, brought over the river in canoes all the goods plundered from Succodee

Abrefan & 2 other principal Intercedors, all the plundered goods 1728
exceeding in the Inclos statements amounted to about 120 Bendas
as well as 10 Bendas of the Wakkeloar Peter Kwe; & also part of Wassa
the goods of the Intercedor Wokeloar Abacan. When the Wassa
soldiers of whom P.H spoke ordered this water to go to Intuffer, they
brought with them all their goods, women & children, which proves
that they have not come to fetch him but to strengthen his squad [Bok].
I have further understood that they have fled out of Wassa on
Intuffrú advice. PS. ... Yesterday the Assemankker natives
pursued the Wassas & not overtaking them fired brushes on the
the Island.

January 9 Letter from Mcin (Cockfers) 6 Jany :- ... ... I have
heard nothing further of the polaver of the war Aboetroe
of Amafrú [Evidently the same as Ajiba Mavoe, Caboer of Aboetroe Caboer
vide "Anchester 1726" - Vol 3 p 244]. Butjan has gone after Amafrú
some people to demand some debts. ... ...

January 18 Letter from Chama (v Borch) 17 January :- It was
reported to me today that 8 men (who were sent by
Pokoe to Intuffer) had crossed the water, but had been very kindly
received by Intuffer. It was also reported to me that Intuffer
& Adolm would make a raid on the Chama Caboes which are
in the interior; about which I have not let them know. But as
they are all poor people, they have asked me to request orders
from P.H so that they may ask the Assiens & Intuffers people

128 Cochs are preventing trade here). Perhaps are amused at Antoffer has his eye on them to supplie them by surprise: & if they are, by the means asked for, prood in a position to obtain powder & guns they will fight better for their lives, wives & children: otherwise they must abandon everything.

Norré to Chama (v Bosch) - Others above - We are trying to do everything not to encourage (molesten) war on the coast, & we will therefore give no aides for the plundering of either de Arlevens or Antoffer. We seek to keep the Communi Commercium open so as to be able to get supplies from Accra for the ships.

January 28 Letter from Axem (Cockers) 25 Jan ..... I cannot get much report about Amafoe's war, as he has not yet marched up, waiting for c Wassa Cobbe. But his people so about in parties trade & of pillaging.

January 31. Letter from Hollandia (Helm) 26 Jany: ..... My steward has come from Wassa, has told me that Pokoe has sent (to Wassa) his sword bearer to open up the interior, to come & trade on the beach. And the Wassa Cobbe Eyepa has sent his consent here to tell me that Pokoe get in a supply of muskets & powder, the means thus being considerable trade: what Pokoe & other Districts will shortly rise to make war. But I do not know against whom it is intended, but most of the people say it would be against Fantee.

Wassa Cobbe Eyepa

Letter from Commanteyn (Elet) 30 Jany ..... Five or Six

days c/o Intyffer sent to the Broffo & Hara to make war for [on] Intyffer: but they have refused him, & said that it was even the custom for Fantee to march out of its country ["most open manner was Fantijn uit zijn land trok"]. 1728 Wassa

February 3 (Wednesday) – Recd two letters from Accra of 31st & 1st inst from the Ockers ... aquainting that Amafou having marched up against the Wassas had been defeated by them; that most of his women had been paquained: that he had fled to Accra.

Accra to Accra (Ockers) – Ockers above – We can only reply that he has brought that misfortune upon himself, from which he must see how he can save himself as best he may. We shall absolutely not concern ourselves about it, as we are seeking, above all, to maintain peace on the Coast.

February 4 Letter from Chama (v Bosch) 3 February – It has just been reported to me that the Wassas have paquained 3 Chama men — among them a Company Caboceer named Klaas — who went to Axim against my orders: but the Axim Caboceer Acoe has said he will see that he is released. Today a Tuffer man, sent from Cudjo, came here, who says there are a great number of Mercadors in Tuffer. the sent him to come & see if I had powder here. And having heard from me that that was, he will leave again Complt.

February 4. Letter from Commany (Wolma) 9 January ... ... Caboceer Intyffer, the day before yday, sold here in

1718

the English Crown, a Chaura man whom he had had pay'd a few days before.

February 9 Letter from Commany (Wobwa) 9 February :-

I have just heard that the English Factor here received, late last night, a letter from Cabo Corso to call on Intyffer with his [English] Crown people jointly to attack this Crown & Fort. For which purpose he last night had his Crown ~~people~~ people called in & put it before them [how he had over escaped] & already offend [represented] them towards bleed. But they don't seem much inclined : & Intyffer is expected immediately as they sent to call him yesterday. He [the Factor] also gave orders to the Crown, for all the Mynte natives to be pay'd : but they all fled here. — Asks for ammunition & reinforcement of 2 or 3 soldiers.

February 10 Letter from Commany (Wobwa) 10 February.

Intyffer has arrived here & gone into the English Fort : has speed, English & quite early tomorrow, to pay'd all the people under this Fort & also to make an attack on the Fort. And as there are so few people here they will be in no state to make resistance against him : & I therefore beg very respectfully that when H.H hears the guns fire will send two Boatloads from Elmina. ... ...

February 11 — Houré sent a reinforcement of 1 Sergt, 1 Corpl, 1 Constabel 1728
& 6 men &c. & recommended Wobma in case of
attack to concentrate his fire on the natives, but occasionally to Wassa
send a ball into the English Fort, & it fired on him. —
Letter from Commany (Wobma) 11 February — Acknowledges the receipt of
the reinforcements & reports ... that Intuffer has not yet done anything:
but that women, who were carried by men, going to the Water
place in the bush, were driven away by English natives, who were
watching the way, who pursued two men.
February 13. Letter from Axim (Cockers) 10 February :- This is to
report that Ayepa has sent his servants from Wassa Wassa
to me, to tell me that he had marched up no where else, but in order Colvr
to defeat Amafoüw, & that he had not been bribed by anyone to do Ayepa
this. But that he, the Colvr, had complained to Potkoe, that &
always when he sent merchandize to the beach to trade, Amafou Abocrue
stopped the way for the traders, & that they must otherwise pay Colvr
some gold to Amafoü for the free passage; that this Colvr had Amafoü
had threatened, him, Ayepa in various manners. although
the Colvrs were friends, yet it was all pretence, [illegible] had
good opportunity to revenge himself for the injury done. He has
sent his "tefje" to Potkoe & said that he had consulted with his
Colvrs about fighting Amafouw so that the merchandize had
free passage to trade at Axim. So Potkoe told the "tefje"
that he should tell Colvr Ayepa that he, the Colvr, should

1728 march up to defeat Amafoum, that ye he, Ayepa needed any more soldiers for the defeat of Amafoum, that he, Pokoe, would then help him. Pokoe has also had Cobbe Ayepa told that, as all the ways to leeward of Accra Wolbandia were now closed, he had decided that he will now make the trade come to those 2 forts. It was for that reason that the Wassas had marched up to defeat Amafoum; — for the opening up of the ways to those forts. ... ...

Norré to Accra (Cockers). - Cockers above — does seem what Ayepa reports to which the reply is that we know anything to the contrary: as also that Ayepa is sticking to (handmade wet) Intiffer, so his object is only to deceive him. No attention must therefore be paid to what he says: but he must see that he doesn't come & carry away the people for war from here: & protect our subjects with energy & take no notice of his talk. ... ...

February 22. Letter from Chama (v.d Bosch) 20 February. - About 5 days o/o it was made known here by the English Company's subject Aquabba that Intiffer intended to come to Chama. Whereupon, without my knowledge a Jabi Cobbe + one from Chama went to Intiffer to ask what reason he had to make war on them; whereupon he demanded 4 oz gold for his soldiers, who he would then send no more of coming to Chama: which gold they gave him. But on their return they told me they had heard that the English at Cormo had promised him the English subjects & Company, & the Actoms, a certain sum

w gold of they could get Chama for them, the English, & since 1728
they would not find it so easy, I think it necessary to report
this to P. H.

Wassa

Serré w Chama (vd Bosch) tackles above – world principle – Does not
consider matters will go so far" It is known to us that Intiffer is
w disfavour with [quaad vindt] the English, & has already
fled. For your guidance"

March 1 (Monday) Letter from Chama (v Bosch) 28 February. ...

It was reported to us today that the Wassa Colour Wassa
Calle last night sent 4 men to one of the Sabie Colonists with the Colour
request that they might pass in safety to Intiffer, in order to tell Calle.
Intiffer that Colour Poffoe had again sent Tchimi to tell Intiffer
for an "Impia" in order once more to show Tchimi Intiffer that he
was not seeking no war with him: & that Intiffer should himself,
still in these good days [deze bondie], proceed to Wassa. I have
also understood that Intiffer is making ready for a long journey.
The Sabie Colonist however said that he dare not undertake anything
without my knowledge so the four men departed
again. ...

March 5 Letter from Chama (vd Bosch) 5 March – Today 3
English subject natives from Communy came here, sent by
Intiffer, to ask the Chamas for the 2 natives, who in the time
of the Maas (name of Kg. P Voldkenier) had been pawned, at sea,
by the Chamas. But as these men say that Intiffer's brother will

1728 some Kunseeh Kromrunes to settle the palaver. Perhaps Y. H will let me know how I shall act in the matter, what reply I shall give, & whether I shall negotiate with Intiffers brother.
It was reported to me yesterday by 2 Chama women (who had been far into the bush to farm [rozaen]) that about 50 women, & 5 or 6 sick men from Intiffer, escorted by 6 or 8 muskets, had passed them: on being asked by these women where they were going, replied "to Wassa" that Intiffer was about to follow them.

Yours &c Chama (v.d Bosch) ... PS/- Cabboes above — We know nothing of what is reported as they were missing in the Voltjhmers's time. But also so many people on both sides were missing in that time of war, so that if Intiffer will give satisfaction for the perishing of all our people, we will then compensate him for these his. Meanwhile you must also put in all of his mind Kindly [heen goedelijk of zetten]: but if he seeks to dispute [broeden] any of the orders, you must put him in mind, so as to withstand Intiffer; keeping your guns in readiness. ...

March 8 Letter from Chama (v Bosch) 7 March. ... Today a "tetje" from Intiffer came here, with orders to ask for some Wassas from the Chamas who had been pawned by them at the time Intiffer was being pursued by the Ashantees: "they the Chamas [Chamase] [hoar alle door sommen Zwerende told that tetje had been answered to Intiffer by a native of Sobree that Intiffer sulks over a Sobree refer was considered all swearing upon oaths. That "tetje" said this had.

whereupon the Chamas immediately seized the Factor & ordered me to put him in irons. Further it appears quiet on account of the coming in of Intuffer: but I shall with part keep good watch. Wassa

March 11. Letter from Chama 10 March ... For the last four days Intuffer has been staying on the Island where some polavers were: but his following, which certainly consists of some 400 muskets, makes the Ashems fear some ill. I heard this today from a boy of Akroe: but they are well on the alert. I have also heard that some people, sent from Cudjo, have come to Intuffer, but with what orders I don't know.

March 13. Letter from Axem (Ockers) 4 March ... On the 2nd (ten) instant [n.s.] that Amafou had sent his cousin to me to learn which of his fugitives had been captured & sold. The cousin told me that this had been done by a man named Quassiba who was living in the bush behind Axem. I sent my servant to Quagiba (sic) to demand the rest of Amafou's fugitives. My servant returned to day & said that Quggeba sent me his compliments, but was not disposed to release the captives before some one from Amafou came with my servant. My servant says that the whole Town is full of Amafou's people.

March 24. Letter from Chama (v Bosch) 20 March ... Today Intuffer with all his following crossed the river, & is now in the Chama bush. There is a rumour that he will depart to Wassa, but there is little to be feared here. P.S. Intuffer, when he meets the Chama or

1828

Sobré people, does them no harm; but they do much teach Pain.

March 22. Letter from Chama 21 March ... It is reported w[i]th that Dodo Pepo came to Intuffer today, who is still staying here, but I cant know for what reason

Letter from Hollandia (Whyne) 19 March .... The runner is that the Wassa people came over the river Ancobar today, to do some molestation to Accra, so pray for the orders in case they come to do any injury to my Crown people.

Letter from Jaccande (Gaman) 20 March. I have just received news from Quacoü, who is the successor of Cukeby. That Intuffer was already on the march to return to Wassa: having allready sent many women children in advance, who had passed his Crown, saying that Intuffer will pass tomorrow.

Quacoü succes of Cukeby.

Letter from Jaccande (Gaman) 21 March ..... I have just received further news of Intuffer, as being at present camped with one of the Crowns of Peter Markeloar of Chama to demand some Bendas gold; whence he will go to Kukeby's Crown, to demand the debts of the Akra people (who have pawarred his people). It is also said that Intuffer will take his course direct "op Hogewin" if possible, to seek war against those still ill-disposed Wassa people to make them remove from there.

March 24 Letter from Chama (or Boadi) 24 March. This morning Intuffer passed with all his following to Wassa & last evening he sent a servant home with the assurance that he

was sorry not to have been w f.H: but that he was just going to Ashantee to make his submission to Potkoe, after which he will come down himself to f.H.

Wassa

March 25 Letters from Zoccardo (Rawson) 23 March. Intuffer passed my fort today; but he sent several times, to warn Oncoma & several others, with the request that I would bring it before Oncoma f.H. [& het bij f.H daar heenen moet brengen] so that the man w power whom f.H got footing of in Hollandia might be released captured upon certain conditions. In passing my fort Intuffers people pawned 2 people of Benjan; but, as I understood from Benjan, they were hired Benjan Intuffers people but had for a long time been fed & taken care of by Benjan. As this pawning was done by Intuffer without my permission whatsoever, I immediately had some of Intuffers people brought in & let him know that I would not release them until Intuffer had the pawned people brought into the fort: if he had any claim upon them, he should let me know, when I would enquire into the palaver. Intuffer has not been into either of the forts here: but only into the garden of the English Factor who as he had paid a salute of 9 shots from the fort for him. As I understand from Oncoma, Intuffer will stay behind Atyia till Oncoma had gone to Ashantee, then released the Ashantee people upon that of Intuffer. — I am ready to receive Intuffer in a suitable suitable manner if he should intend anything —

March 24. Letter from Locwaray (Blitterswijk) 25 March :- Reports that his own people were very alarmed about the coming of Intuffer. He ordered them to keep good watch ... Yesterday morning Intuffer's people began to arrive ; a great part of them passed the Town & Women & Loads : another part passed by the Bush. ... ... At midday an officer from Intuffer came to me in the Fort reporting that Intuffer wished me good morning & would come & see me ... About 5 o'clock in the afternoon Intuffer came. I gave orders for him to come into the Fort, but he wished me to come to the gate first so he could see me. I went to the gate & found Intuffer surrounded by about 200 muskets. We shook hands, & Intuffer was about to come into the Fort when the whole Collokede tried to come in too. ~~He~~ I drove them back, & said I would not allow any guns in the Fort, but as soon as Intuffer was inside, to close the gate. He would not come in, so I went to the gate, sat in a chair, & spoke through an interpreter. I gave him some presents, he said he was going, which he did. Moré to Locwaray (Letter:) Affairs alone — We have always thought that we should have no [great] difficulty with Intuffer, & we are well satisfied that he has departed thus. But if he had committed any hostilities against the people of Locwaray, he would not have been much to blame, as those people have robbed him of his goods ; & we believe he will indeed take revenge for this at some time or other. ... ...

March 31. Letter from Bentley (Overbeeke) 29 March Intuffer has marched through here without having done anything & is at present at Bossuwa in Spinceras' Town. I cannot learn in the least what

his object is another he is going, but Buckle keep a good watch. 1728

14 April 1728 Despatch hurried to Assembly of X [read at meeting [WIC 108] of 4 Octr 1729] ... As regards trade, it is not at present Wassa favourable. .... However in addition to the continual troubles with the Fantees we at present expect nothing but war, although we cannot yet very well foresee to what end it will turn, but we trust that the fire of war will shortly reach [yal gaande xaken] (or) the Windward coast as the King of the Wassa district named Intuffer was for some time pursued hither by the Akanten King Pokoe, whereby he, Intuffer, was obliged to take flight along the Windward coast, to leeward into Fantee country: and since here retire on the Windward coast, he was robbed of his people & goods. By one or the other, he will therefore, according to all ideas, when his hands are a little freer, seek his revenge for it, which possibly will not last [saa lioffen] long, as he has already so far made peace with King Pokoe that he is on the march to Akroker. The trade from Axem to Elmina, & even to Accra is at a standstill. The people of, & around Axem Axim being actually at war with one another. ... ...

[Note There are no further Journal entries, as respects about Wassa for 1728].

Aquaffo

1728

[94] January 2. (Friday) letter from Commany (Wobma) 1 Janry –
Reporting the circumstances under which Quaba, Governor
of the English Fort there, pawned a Company Slave.

Fantee

1728.

January 11. — In a long & unintelligible letter dated 10 January. Elet [94]
reported from Commantyn that Fantee messengers had been
to see him yesterday, & what they had said. To this letter Ivory replied :-
We have noted what you report about the Fantees as to which Isly
We shall never come to an understanding about any Ships' gifts unless they
first give us complete satisfaction over the robbery by June Coqueboe; &
& over the stolen slaves. And 2ndly that they shall have opened
all the ways stopped by them. By these two matters we shall be able to
observe that they seriously desire peace. For without that satisfaction we
are resolved to listen to
give, no Ships' gifts. But rather to await all that the Fantees
can do to us But you need not tell them this before you have spoken
with their "hommes grandes" about communicated their reply. ...
January 16 Letter from Commantyn (Elet) 16 January ... ...
I have put the just claims of Y.H's before the Fantees.
2 or 3 times. They have been here since Y.H's last letter was recd. &
have promised [straande gehouden] again & again to open the ways. but
without having begun to do so. But as they cannot persuade June
Cokeboe to anything or the other, there is an Assemblement till next
Thursday when there will be a special meeting in Francke Fure & the
sacrifice for peace & over it prenderen darpen (?)" which is not to be shown

1/28 ~~6 ft dat die Heere~~ in order to show that they [illegible] that they claim or ask nothing from the Whites that resembles war. While they take no notice of the "opstykkeles" of Intyffer, Wassa Cobbeer, he [illegible] them, the Fantees, know about 10 days c/o, that he Intyffer, has [illegible] Amich paid for 100 kegs powder from Abbecan, which Abbecan sent to Ashantee to carry on war against Fantee. Also is hear, volgens seggen, dat Abbecan versogt heer van te seggen (?), it was quite time the 100 kegs were sent by him. But this had been without f. th knowledge & it was only for Abbecan his "succes/e Cros" However this may be dey take no account of it & may well suffer f th to sell powder to whoever asks for it. We must therefore wait till Sunday to hear what June Cockeboe will reply. ...

January 22. Letter from Cormantyn (Elet) 21 January - reports with this that June Cockeboe refuses to come to Premde Leve because of the expense. ... ...

Norré in reply stated that he absolutely refused to take the 2 Anamabo men before their master came there to settle the palaver.

January 31 Letter from Cormantyn (Elet). The Broffo's messengers have been here to ask excuse that the palaver had remained so long unsettled & to say it was going very slowly time to close the boys here & that he was stopped by great difficulty also the Cormantyns

Broffo & 12 chiefs of Fantee

& other 12 chiefs (Overhebbers) of Fantee country ..... It is said here that Boffoe the Fantee King has forbidden his subjects to go to trade in Akanny because they are always badly treated & Coffy Ahenta: but he has

Kami

permitted them to go to trade at Attanjee for the present. 1728

Morré to Commantyn (Eltr) Octhues above - We are well informed as regards Fantee affairs, by "letter" sent lately from the Commantyn's: Fantee
so that all those palavers which for one reputing do not arise or rise
dam through the people on the hill and your subjects under the Fort.

February 16 Letter from Morré (v Bach) 15 February - The Fantees have closed the ways here, from today. It is also reported to me that the Anamabos, with the Enjels (Brew) Jansen will come & attack Enjels = Jansen Brewi
Morré within 8 days: the reason being that Pieter Andrewse has purchased some Fantees which he sold & sold is said, some Enjelsen among them. For the Fantees are being invited to it by Tam Aussia to attack us. They would indeed have come to Chama to attack the Mynse people but the country there is too big for them: they will therefore come here. I will await them for everything for the defence of my Fort is ready so far as possible. ...

Letter from Commantyn (Eltr) 15 Feby ... ... — It is assumed that Representatives of Congo have sent presents to Efequian, Anamabo & the whole of Fantee to make war on the Hill: City. ... ... — The Fantees are already unruly, the world is afraid of they could be satisfied over the Ships - gifts and yet them friendly if possible —.

February 17 Morré to Commantyn - Octhues above ... Have theirs an arm as little. We shall await what they do, & we

1628 shall find due occasion to make them repent the evil they are trying to do us. As they say we do not keep our word, we will shew them the contrary; for we shall never give them the ships gifts before we have complete satisfaction for the injury suffered, which we explain. ... ...

February 25 [29 days i Feby] letter from Commantyn (Chek) 24 Feby :- thanks Punc for releasing the 2 Guantbol men. - The Fantees say they will never think of fighting the whites. They would gladly give Punc Cobbaboe a Prijé with four hands but it is impossible as they have not a Chiefs government [Rodrigo referring]. - ... ...

March 4 Letter to Commantyn (Chek) - with refe Wilkes's last letter [? above] ... If the Fantees are disposed to live in friendship with us, & give us some satisfaction for what they have robbed us of, we shall not be found unwilling over the ships gifts.

March 7. Letter to Commantyn (Chek) - In reply to his letters, with regrets - The Fantee "Chief" has arrived here, having heard his statement we shall send him back shortly with our answer to his master. P.S. For your guidance I may say that I am not disposed to settle any palavers with the messengers who are here, but intend to reply to them, that if the Broffo is disposed to deal with us he must send here four Caboceers from Fantee who are known to us & who remain in power (or other as (supra)) for a year in this Castle, when we shall shew that we are not indisposed to pay the ships gifts demanded. But we will in no

way of ourselves to God by the course with fine words, as has happened before: & but absolutely wish before hand for satisfactori ans the world of the Assamakos; have all the ways opened. Fantee

April 14 1728 Despatch - Hurry to Assembly of X [read at meeting of 4th [WIC
Octr 1729] - Since his last despatch of 21 August 1724 108]
he has received the Assembly's Despatch of 28 October — Tho' it was the present Governour, altho' we had been in hopes that we should be able to report to the contrary to Y. H. H.: since on the 21st August last year Y. HH. were informed that the Districts of Fantin Akanny, Abrambue &c, had been to Elmina to make peace, whereby we had hoped at last to enjoy Tranquillity, & free passage for the traders: as we had already seen the beginning of it, as we should not otherwise have been in expectation to provide the ships "Leusden", "Amstelland", & "Sufferwaar Helena" with their required cargoes of Slaves so quickly. But the matters [in principle] however of the Fantees proceeds is the cause of the whole Coast being open in Commotion. It is now about 5 months ago that a large number of Akanties traders, who had come to the beach to trade, were plundered by the Fantees; although we had those who escaped, conveyed to Chama by canoes, in order thus to be able to return to their country. The reason that the Fantees had for carrying out this enterprise was (as they represent) as a reprisal for the Akanties having, in the time of the Vaderlanders direction, entered their country by force, in a hostile manner as if they wished to make themselves master of it. This representation is also the positive truth as the Akanties had even been as far as into Fantin country. But even had the

1728 Fanties not been able to find any excuse for the plundering of these Athanties, they still ~~find~~ carry on all means to live in discord with us; as we have not yet till today been able to make any friendship with them, because of the ships-gifts, in which demand they are (as is their custom) so unreasonable, that it is displease. We cannot moreover decide to agree with them upon the ships-gifts before they have handed over to us some of themselves as security for their sincere friendship: for this they have little enterprise [spirit]. But if this is not done, not the least reliance can be placed on their promises as has been seen without, but many times. For notwithstanding all the considerable expenses we have paid to them (which p. 144 will be able to see from the Commentyn papers) the Fanties are erroneous rascals, who, whatever one may do, try to do anything else than cause embroilments where they can, in which they know how to serve their own interests. ... ...

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[note then on the further Journal entries or dispatches about Fantee for 1728].

Akra Agonna

1728

April 1. (Thursday) Letter from Bercoe (de Burdes) 21 March. Some days o/o Cobeeer Quasédoü was here. who asked that he might be mediator in what happened between the Simpes & the subjects people here. I replied that I could not consent without K. Ibs orders; also that there was no palaver to make since those who had been attacked had good reason to defend themselves. He replied that this was true. That young men of the Port he called Wpn the Simpes here & named them false guides: & if they did the least thing here, he would ruin them all. They showed some dissatisfaction at this interruption ... Else had them all drawn out of the Cross, and which it has so unawed dreaded

Aquambo

1728

~~Jan~~

January 15 Letter from Accra (de la Plaine) 9 Janr – sends an attestation about a man slave who having got a knife (I don't know how) out his throat, & also mortally wounded a man who was confined confined [human detainment] here. ... ...

January 20 Letter from Accra (de la Plaine) 16 January. The man of whom I reported in my former letter, had been mortally "geriefft" [?] has died. He was a cousin of the King of Aquambo, who because of his continual unruliness had, at the request of the King, been shut up in the Fort in irons.

February 5 Letter from Accra (de la Plaine) 2 February. It was on the 16th of last month that I had the honour to inform H.H. that the cousin of the King of Aquambo who ~~was~~ was here in the Fort had been mortally "geriefft" by a hooded slave who had died of his wounds. Two days e/o the King "de schickte" me one of his servants to "communiceeren" on" the death of his aforenamed Cousin. I sent back the messr with a small present of Spirits "als dartinde" to have no further difficulties with him over that occurrence. But it has turned out quite differently to what I ~~had~~ hoped, as yesterday evening he not only sent back the present sent to him, but also had me told in the name of all Aquambo that he would not accept any presents

of all ; that as soon as he had completed the usual funeral customs for the deceased he would come here to demand satisfaction from me for the death of the King's cousin, that unless the Fort here & send me & my Aquambo subordinate whites also to the other world. This report I must regard as an open declaration of war & have consequently had the Aquambos informed that as regards the death of the King's cousin, none of the subject whites here had given the least cause for it : but that if they began any hostilities against the Company's Fort or its servants I would await with pleasure what they might undertake. And as I am of opinion, both from this occurrence & from other certain reports, that they will certainly come here, I have ~~consequently had the Aquambos informed that as regards the death of the King's cousin, none of the subjects here~~ considered it highly necessary to report it to H.H. : & request that the "three" good materials specified in the enclosed requisition may be sent me as soon as possible, & provisions : for if the Aquambos come here they will certainly ~~dig~~ make certainly use all means to stop my supplies & I am not in a position to keep my bay open [Lelydam] — Also asks for more soldiers —

February 6 Arrival in Accra (de la Plaque) - Describes above — Sends him states provisions, 23 soldiers, others who got his Excuse of week.

February 17 Letter from Accra (de la Plaque) 12 Febry - ... ...

As regards the affairs with Aquambo, the reports which are brought to me differ so much that I cannot tell H.H. anything definite about them : although I think (as I cannot discover that they are making

1728 any preparations for war) but the King is afraid lest if he should undertake any hostilities that H.H might send the Fantees, or others to attack him. I can well believe this since I had him told at the time his servant was here that before he came to undertake anything here he should take warning from the King of Fida who had been so miserably driven out of his own Kingdom after the Hollanders had left there. H.H can however be assured that I shall expect nothing: & and as upon Monday Noe I shall go to work as cautiously with him as possible, in case of a rupture, so to prevent him doing any injury to the subjects of the Company. ... ...

[W.I.C. 108] April 14 1728 Have received in Assembly of X - Office except on 9 Febry of Assembly's letter of 28 Octr 1727 — ... ... The trade from Accra to Ebuma, even indeed to Accra is at a standstill, the people of Accra and Accon being actually at war with each other. And as for de la Plaque upon Coro, the King of Aquambo is actually busy preparing for war: but to what conclusion [Einde] these dread war-clouds will draw off [herontrekken] is not known to us, We cannot, at least, inform H.H with certainty.

Note. The following original declaration forms one of the enclosures to a despatch dated 6 June 1728. 24 Febry 1729 from Noel Abraml to Amsterdam Chamber [W.I.C. 484]. :-

June 5 1728 We the undersigned Jacob de la Plaque, ... Commandant of Fort Crevecoeur at Accra, and

Pierre Santberger [mean "Commis"] in the said Fort, hereby declare upon 1728
oath that in the beginning of the last month May of this year, one of his
servants was sent by the first named to the King of Aquambo, together Aquambo
with a servant of the Dutchman Arnoe (belonging unto this Fort), with Arnoe
orders to ask the said Aquambo King what answer was that he had with him
that the Holland Factors had paid for [ongeluyt] a war against Aquambo,
& had asked him to come & act in a hostile manner against this Fort, & had
offered assistance. Whereupon it was reported him by the messengers
on their return, that the King of Aquambo (after they had told him
their message) had asked them if they had met anyone on the way
between Accra & Aquambo. They having replied none but a servant
of the English Factor, the King had then replied that the man whom
they had met on the way was he who, in the name of the English
Factor, had treated [gehandelt] [gehandelt] with him over the above named
matters. ... .../ Done in Fort Crevecoeur at Accra the 5 June 1728

(sd) Jacob de la Plaque. / (sd) P. V. Santberger.

[Note - There are no further Journal entries or papers &c
about Aquambo. For 1728].

1729. p. 136

Cape Coast

1728

[Note: The following are only notes. No 213 (1724-1733) contains very full correspondence with the R.A.C. about the Controversies with the English, which at this period became acute.]

[94] February 5 Heard ~~Yesterday~~ today that the Pearle at Cape Coast had found it good to pawn a Company's canoe, goods, sold, & 5 canoemen. This is confirmed today.

Circular letter from Norré to the Leeward Forts - instructing them, as the English have pawned a Coy canoe with goods sold & canoemen, to pawn the English Coy's canoes goods &c.

February 8 Letter from Norré (v York) 8 February - Reports that his Quarter boat has been pawned by the C.C. people. He also understands that the English have sent presents to the Fantees to go plunder the Accada people.

[6] February 9. Minutes of meeting of Council [Norré &c.] with refn to the hostilities committed by the English nation, against the Company & its subject peoples, by bribing foreign native nations against them viz the Fantees & Fetus; seizing the Coy's canoes; & on y^e 21st firing upon the Company's boats with men, provisions,

& ammunition of War for Fort Louis at Accra : seizing it, shooting 1728
some of the Coy's servants (who were on board) : upsetting others in wine.

After consultation it was decided that reprisals could not be Cape Coast
taken, owing to the number of English ships on the Coast : but to
add the newly arrived Coy ship "Phoenix" to chase the Coy ship
"Clarendon" down the Coast, so as to have some guarantee for the
settlement of disputes.

February 13. Letter from Accra reporting the seizure from the
Expeditionary Canoe with merchandise
belonging to the English African Coy.

February 16 Minutes of Meeting of Council – "Protest" of the Agents of the [6]
R.A.C. (Chamberlain, Read, Pink) against all the acts of
hostility committed.

March 6. Minutes of meeting of Council. The "Phoenix" having returned
without success the satisfaction having been given to the
Protest, it was decided that, in order to force the English Agents to release
the Coy's vessels, people & goods, that the "Phoenix" should cruise about
the Windward Coast to look out for an English Coy ship.

April 14 1728 Despatch. Accra to Assembly of 8 [Read at meeting of [WIC
4 Oct 1729]. ... ... – The English continue 108]
with a little to all these embarrassments — Reports that he has had seized the
canoe & goods of a mulatto woman of C Coast, which was sent to
trade at Accra — that the canoe sent with provisions & ammunition
to Accra (as the Commandant there feared war with Aquando, as that King

1728 had told him he would have to attack the Fort) had been seized, & confined after the affair off Cape Coast. — [This Despatch has a mass of enclosures, copies of correspondence with & Protests of the English, relating to the above, & also to their claiming Portuguese ships to trade on the Coast.]

[6] June 2. Minutes of Meeting of Council - Decided to take out of the English ship "Bonnetta", which had been seized, sufficient amount of goods, to compensate for the damage done by the English Agents at CCt, to the Coy.

August 11 Coming to Minutes of Meeting of Council - Owing to the bad trade, & the lack of Slaves, due to the continual troubles still being instigated by the turbulent Fantees, it was decided to provide the slave ships "Steenhuijsen" [?] with goods owed her on returning Voyage to the British, & the Windward Coast ...

Fantee

1729

Cape Apolonia : Ancober : Aboctoe

1729

January 29 (Monday) Letter from Axem (Ockers) 21 January ... [95]

I have seen in de Letter of 11th instant [i.o.t. - the Journal only commences with 20 January] what Y.H reports about the fighting of Ajebamanfu, with de friends of Aza. I have enquired thoroughly into de matter & find it is quite otherwise than I reported to Y.H in my Letter of 8th instant. [no 2]

Aboctoe
Ajebamanfu

February 21. Letter from Axem (Ockers) 19 February - ... - sends a requisition for goods, as a few Ouwiesen traders have come here to see if powder can be obtained here. They have also brought a little, they say, wee shortly be followed by a great number [deel], as the way has for de most part been opened by our people [door ons] with de help of de man Amoe. This man Amoe lives between Cape Apolonia & Ancober. He is of de friends of Aza

Aowin
Amoe
Aza

April 7. Letter from Axem (Ockers) 5 April - I have again sent my servant to de Caboceers residing between Ancober & Cape Apolonia to have them told that ~~they~~ [illegible] it was now time [as my predecessor was] to settle de palaver which they had with Ajabamanfu over de shooting dead of Aza as trade was being

1729. held up by it: as I thought that most with the troubles of the advance of the Ashantees against Intuffer, was the best time to move these Colonels to settle these palavers, that trade might prosper. These Colonels have therefore given me 2 men as "hupia", being ensigns of Colonel Atuoe or fully entrusted (?) [ein vollen gelteld] to settle Atuoe the palaver between Apebamanfoe & the aforenamed Colonels. In three days time I shall send away to Apebamanfoe to tell him that he must come here with the first to settle that palaver: the hupia shall him also. I do not therefore doubt that trade will again progress as of old if that palaver is settled. My servant has also supplied with him some Owin traders, who, so it is said, will be followed by others if that palaver is settled. ...

April 16 Letter from Axim (Ockers) 12 April - My servant is prevented from going to Apebamanfoe by the "sorje die" [? the bad days] I shall send him further as soon as it is "boudé" [good days]. which is next Sunday. so as to give the information of his arrangements: as I do not doubt that the matter will be settled agreed and that the friends of Aza have given me the 2 hupias to settle that question with which they have with Apebamanfoe

June 14. Letter from Axim (Ockers) 15(?) June :- On the 13th June some people came from Cape Apollonia who complained to me that the Colonel Foejoe wishing to trade with an English barque from Barbadoes came on board, when his people committed some hostilities & robberies, whereupon the people of the English barque pursued the Colonel. As the

C: Apol: Colonel Foejoe

English barque lay in the roads here the C Mould: people assured me, 1729
if the English Captn came on board there that I would then settle with him
for the ransom of the Colvr and the forbidden committed. As soon as the Captn C Apol:
came on shore I asked him the reason for paying the Colvr but he excused Another
himself in such a way that according to this Testimonial the matter was a very simple Absurde
one. [Zeer onnozel in dit geval was]. But as it is well known here what
sort of cunning knaveries & artifices the English employ when navigating this coast,
I went to work very cautiously as having believed anything the English Captain
said: but I at once sent my servant on board the barque to see if it was as
the English Captain had told me, & while below the Captn went on board also.
I then instructed my "under Commies", that if the Colvr was on board, then to
come to an agreement. When he came on board, my servant told him that
the Colvr was imprisoned in the cable hole [Kabel Gat]. The Under Commis
then agreed with the English Captn for 2 marks gold [£3.6.8] for the
forbidden committed by the Colvrens people. He came on shore to fetch the
money agreed upon, & the Captn then raised anchor & sailed direct to
Calv Comro. The C Mohrenian people must beg pray f.1 to get their
Colvr back for them, & make promises to one of large trade both with this
port & the ships.

June 22. Morré to Ascui (Oldhers). Oldhers his letter of 18th –
We wrote to CC. about the matter, as you requested it. Today we
received reply from the Regents that the Captn, named Atkinson belonging
to Boston would not call at any of the English Factories, being afraid that he
would have to answer for his conduct, having stolen half his cargo in

1729. the same manner as he had arrested this Colver, so did he intend sail direct to St Thomé. We have, in our Letter, offered to pay to the Jentils of C.C. the 2 months gold agreed upon, on the restitution of Foefoe. But we are with a little surprised that while we are troubling ourselves to get back their Colver, they without informing us, send their people direct to C.C. to claim Foefoe, which, if you can kill them, we take very much amiss. As we do not know whether the Barque, mistook of going to St Thomé, will with sail again to the Windward coast, you are recommended, if the Captn should come to Pexin for water or firewood, to capture him in order to send him to us at once. PS/. If the Captn comes to Pexin you must keep him in arrest: & if he gives back the Colver you can release him, but give nothing as ransom money. Indeed if he has offered ransom money from the C. Apol: people he must give it back: & if he denies it you must send him thus to get the justice punished, which we shall give him in full measure as a pirate who is known as such by his own nation.

August 6 Letter from Pexin (Ockens) 8 August ... they should return to Amoe, has returned with the Ingrias punished with a full pronouncement [Uitspraak] to settle the palaver, as the friends of Ayza, Amoe as were weary of the continual palavers paying on either side.

October 9. Letter from Pexin (Ockens) 8 October — Reports that he has been unable to settle the palaver between the friends of Ayza & Ajeba manfoe, that he therefore gave back the Ingrias to each.

Others time o/o the Fiends of Aza pursued some Hodurs who had been 1729
here.

December 28. Letter from Accim (Others) 20 Decr ... The day before yday the priest C. Apol:
[Pcap] came to tell me that Colonel Ajeba Manfro had mind arrive Mother
to an agreement with the Bentys & Mulhos, & they were now ready to go & fight against Aduse
the Fiends of Aza. I have therefore upheld to the priest the orders which Y.H sent me
in your Letter of 6 Decr 1724 [vide Apolonia 1724]; which I dont doubt Y.H will approve.
Norre to Accim (others) - Others above - We stand by our Letter of 6 Decr 1724.
But you must use pressing perswasion to Ajeba Manfro in case of refusal, except upon the
condition that he sells all the Slaves which he gets as booty, at Accim, not at Coast
at Dutch Forts.

December 28. Letter from Accim (others) 25 Decr - With refer to the dispute between
Colonel Ajeba Manfro, & the Fiends of Aza, it is now some time ago that
Cobbena Addico, also of the Fiends of Aza went to live among the wife Mother. The
Accims, when they go into the bush to "wasem", are sometime bitterly attacked by the
Fiends of Aza, & pursued. I have therefore told the Accim Colonel the orders in Y.H's
Letter of 6 Decr 1724. Eight days o/o the Accims were attacked by the Fiends of Aza,
Cobbena Addico being at their head. The Fiends of Aza pursued 2 Accims of whom
one (the cousin of Sampa) was decapitated, & the other sold to an Englishman.
The Accim Colonel: ask but by way take revenge on the Fiends of Aza. /
Norre in reply to above stated that he kept to his Letter of 6/12/24 in every respect

× July 16 Letter from Accim (others) 12 July ... My boy whom I sent to Ajebamanfro has returned with the agreement "Empaa"; & will now meet Bonda being a Sunday o/ani go to Amuse & the other Fiends of Aza; to tell them that Ajebamanfro & mine resolved to settle the palaver that ere long a day when they shall meet together to adjust their matter.
Norre to Accim (others) ... The reason the palaver with Ajebamanfro & settled the better we shall be pleased.

Wassa

1729

[95] January 29. [Monday] Letter from Hollandia (Lilium) 21 January. I hope shortly to have a good sale for my goods. For the Wassa Caboors have sent some people to see what goods are here: & if there was a good supply here, they would open the ways; for they say that Intuffer has settled his palaver with Potdse. I have sent my servant back with these people, to give some presents to the Wassa Caboors, & hope I may shortly get trade.

February 14. Letter from Chama (v Broeck) 14 Feby. To day came Wassa people sent by Intuffer came here to learn if there was a free passage here for them to come to trade; with the request that I would send my servant there to drink coutoo that P.H. would expect nothing against him [he below on p] — asks for instructions —

Answer to Chama (v Broeck) Settles about the Intuffer which he has noted — Advises him not to trouble about it as he is assured that it implies "murder entfricotie". —

March 5 (Sat.). Letter from Hollandia (Lilium) 2 March — I have got some Wassa traders here who bought some slaves with them they want nothing more else for the slaves except muskets with iron bands, powder. — Asks for these muskets to be sent as the Wassas refuse the muskets he has with copper bands —

March 19. Letter from Zorgvliet (Kemmer) 18 March — Trade to date

has been very small. the principal cause of which is the Woassas but I think 1429
that it will not be of long duration: as some messengers from Prose have been here to sound the Ashantees as to how far they stand with Woassa. A brother Woassa
of Prose is also here, who has been with Antiffer, having deserted quietly
out of Woassa [priests visit Woassa frequently] as Antiffer was busy going
to Amanfi (in upper Wassa) to corrupt them and told to his assistance
against the people of Abrankee. The brother of Poduse has stayed for a while ? is the parentheses
with Boduse of Adjuwa, them under his protection, & today returns of the original
to Ashantee & will communicate to his brother "dan alles wel Ashantee
op't hert legd."

March 23. Nurré to Hollandia (Elmina) As it is reported to us that the
Ashantees are on the march to fight with Antiffer, this is to instruct
you to be well conversant as becomes a good Commandant. And to say further
that if it should happen that Antiffer is defeated, & retires under your Fort
you must inspect & protect yourself with him [aan boden hem] & promise him
protection, & use every effort to get him into your Fort: when
you must immediately give us information of it: & also if you come to learn
anything further of the above circumstances /

[Nurré sent similar instructions & Letter to Accra]

March 31. Letter from Accra (Cockens) 28 march – Acknowledges above in
which I have seen what Y. H. informs me of the advance of the
Ashantees against Antiffer. In reply I beg to say that I am well on my guard as
I have long since [over lang] heard of this advance from the talk of
the people: but it was so involved that I could give Y. H. no definite inform-

1729. about it. If it should happen that Intiffer has to flee before the Ashantees he will then certainly seek protection under Hollandia or Boutry as he is at variance with these people here, also. The Manfie district which had previously made each with Intiffer tokdy have recalled [Tweq-gehodold] their oath, & are now against Intiffer, as they have all taken oath to fetch with Potoe to defeat Intiffer, also made the most part of the Wassa people. But if Intiffer should seek protection from me I will act in accordance with the orders sent in your letter.

Letter from Hollandia (Sahm) n.d. Acting Surrs letter of 23rd – but asks whether, when Intiffer is in the Fort, he may go in town as he pleases. So far I have heard nothing of the war from Blankee. But as soon as I get any news I will not fail to let H.M. know it.

April 2. (Sat.) Surrs to Hollandia (Sahm) ... Reply to his letter ... If you should succeed in getting Intiffer into your Fort you must keep him in good custody, immediately inform us of it

April 4. Letter from Accra (Ockers) 5 April ..... Hear nothing further of the march of the Blankees against Intiffer

April 15 Letter from Hollandia (Sahm) 12 April – Reports death of Mahdelcar Nelsons on 11th inst: which he much regrets as he was well known in the interior & did his best to foster trade – Notes Surrs instructions re Intiffer. Rumour has it that Intiffer will shortly march up to see to defeat the Tuffers. when he has done that, his intention Tuffer is to live in Tuffer country: if the Ashantees should be too strong for him he would then retire with the Fantees. I have sent my servant

to Wassa to see if he could buy any kôde, & also told him to learn, in the quiet, the real facts of the war [the de-facto cold war]. As soon as my servant returns, I will immediately inform f.H of it. 1/29 Wassa

April 16 Letter from Bani (Cockers) 12 April. ... up till now I have nothing more of the conduct of the Ashanties against Intiffer except that Pokoe has told the Ouweio told that they must pay air & call all the Wassas whom they sold in the Coast to kôde & on failure of that he would enslave them.

May 9. (Monday) Letter from Hollandia (Juhin) 8 May. This is to inform f.H that my servant whom I sent to Wassa returned today bringing the news that Intiffer would march up with his army next Sunday to see if he could defeat [Tweni to Nsaban] the E Jaffers: and if he failed [fell on them] the E Jaffers defeated him. It was then firmly believed that Intiffer would take refuge here under this fort. I will then (a.v. f.H's orders) see if I can get him into the fort in a crafty manner, when I will once report to f.H.. My own people have told me that Intiffer has asked them to give him some men to march up with him in the war: but I have told them I would write to f.H about it. Awaiting your orders.

to page 115 → May 10 27 Letter from Coumany [Vrolyk] 23 May. Have just learnt from the Nsakaar Amma that Intiffer, 2 days c/o, surprised a Village & Town of E Jaffer (called Cissié) & captured & killed most of the people. Today Codjo has also sent his Fétié to Accobo live, with request Accobo to support them to help him to spare Intiffer ...

May 26 Letter from Coumany [Vrolyk] 26 May. I have just heard

1729

dat Intuffer has defeated all the people of Cudjo & put them to flight: what the latter is on the way here. His flee further to Elmina.

[Impossible to read letter from Accra explaining where he got this news, Verlyk says in 24 May that he got the above news from Mokkeloar Amma who had asked him to write it to Accra.]

May 24. Letter from Chawa (Plettenburgh) 26 May. It has just been reported here by Peter, Company Mokkeloar, that Intuffer has totally defeated the Efuffens. Cudjo Pantin [? Penin] has escaped but several Efuffer Caboors have been killed ... Next Sunday "dan is het boordje" dan one will get more certain news, if it is true.

June 4 (Sat.) Letter from Commanteijn (Elm) 2 June ... Tomorrow Docto Tobo is expected in Accra over the occurrences of Intuffer with the people of Efuffer district.: whether the Fantees will entice the Ashanters through their country to come thither, whether the Fantees "door possessie te genieten van Intuffer" will not now go plunder the Ashanters I will speedily get to know the result of it, and when if it is required to give H.H. information of it.

June 5 Letter from Commany (Virlyk) 4 June :- I have just received news from Mokkeloar Amma that Efuffer [? Intuffer] had come to a certain island called Dirjany, where all the women of Acossie & some men women from Abenij Cossie have come in flight into the English Town as being related [connected by marriage &c.] to Accabo. As soon as I hear any further news I will not fail to inform H.H.

June 7. Letter from Commany (Virlyk) 6 June. This morning Mokkeloar

Thuma reported true that last night he held a meeting with the news (& very credible as he thinks) that Codjo personally was taken prisoner by Intiffer besides many of his people: that the head of the mother of Codjo Wassa had been cut off sent to Poguoe (as a sign of victory) as well as that of one of his Coloreers & that Codjo had not yet been beheaded, but kept a prisoner. This is all that has been told me. Others is only to inform y/ HH. of it. 1729

~~June 8 Letter from Comany (Whydah) of June ... what I reported yesterday has not only been confirmed, but Intiffer has today sent his Broffo to Accobbo~~

X Insert at page 113.:—

[May 10 Lorri to Hollandia. In reply to his Letter of 8th. .. We in no way give consent to you from people helping Intiffer in his war so we will in no way concern ourselves in it, nor must you trust that Coloreer with Coste de terra: but if he will give good gold fetiches as Impias for the founder agrees he needs pay can act as you intend.

May 19 Letter from Hollandia (Holme) 17 May. Others alone has told his from people what HH has said other as well content. "They have told me that they knew well that f.H would give no consent, but it was meet to satisfy Intiffer for otherwise they were afraid that Intiffer would have prevented the Wossa trade from coming here. I have had Intiffer told that I cannot

1729 except "carte de lières" as mipás: but if he sends gold fetiches I will send him as much powder & guns as the fetiches weigh, the most five thousand when he will redeem them.

May 24 letter from Chama (Plettersdorp) 22 May – It has just been reported to me by my Mokkoaan that he had received definite & certain news from the island that Intuffler was already busy preparing to attack Ijsuffer & already various women have fled with the island. ...]

[cont'd from p 115]:–

June 6 letter from Comany (Vrolijk) 4 June ... what I reported yesterday is not only confirmed but Intuffler has to day sent his Braffo to Accobbo to inform him of his victory. But I hear that Intuffler also "movcert" some questions with Accobbo about some which he had left in the Bay-Bark Cabin which has been consumed by the people. but fear must be known: & as I cannot know that if the mat. has not been paid for: about which he is coming to make a very complaint with by these people on such an unheard of claim. I respectfully ~~solicit~~ demand. ~~ask Mr Mokkoak as the untimely safe detainment from me since 22 June 1728 has very much astonished the people towards me as incapable of rendering [Verklaring] this matter. unless I be favored with instructions to repel my enemies but to seek my advantage~~ upon this.

June 15 letter from Chama (Plettersdorp) 14 June:– ... last night a boy came from the Captain of the island bringing the jaw bone of a dead Cobber. Intuffler had sent to the Captain of the island to show the victory he had gained, & the Captain of the island sent a bone

for which I have sent him some spirits. If reports may be believed Intyffer is only waiting for the answer from Pokwe, & what movements he makes on the occasion with the Tjaffers. Intyffer das means Wassa
in mauch is the Broch & just make war on the Chamas rotten or the Hottas, this is all dat I can learn.

June 19. Horré in Beni (Ockers) ... this is to inform you that Turfan
we have heard & report, dat de Tjaffers have been defeated by Intyffer: wherefore we would be glad if you appointed closely from all Hottentots who pass par Fours, & other Hercoduers how it is there [hoe het daarmede is].

[Similar information to Portuguese (Delin) to appoint from Hercoduers & Stampers.

June 23 letter from Chama (Klaasdorp) 23 June ... ... It is reported since, as the truth, dat Intyffer is on the way here, being already, according to report, in the old Jobie Crom, & formed his camp [gamne cajé"] there. Yesterday quite 200 Wassas had been on the island with a Voandroper, who showed his sword to one of the Cafs countrymen, who had been given permission to fetch some corn, & swore further dat he would come & attack the Chamas. I told to day gave orders to my Colleers to watch the approaches so dat they may not be surprised: must await f. this orders how to act if Intyffer should pass here. ... ... PS. It has just been reported dat some Jobie women have been paysaired by the Wassas, so it is most serious matter & we "voto mentode".

1729

Morré to Chauna (Blatterswarp) – Letters above – ... Fright & pressure we recommend you to keep good watch: & if Mutiffer approaches, you will immediately have him forthwith asked, by one of your servants, what his intentions is; what he wants from us or our subjects. & afterwards regulate yourself accordingly. But take care that he does not come within range of your fort, & also in time order your people (being armed with muskets) to take up their position alongside the walls [Written Wed 16 December] as they can easily defend themselves from there. You must "Wach te halten" & fire on him if possible, and once report what is taking place at yours. – Sends reinforcement of Corporal & 2 Soldiers. PS. / You can also in our name ask the Chauna to consider whether it would not be better that they pulled down all their huts near them or fire so that you had a wider view in case of attack.

Letter from Hollandia (Arlim) 22 June :– Letters Morré's letter of 14th ... The rumour here is the same, at present worse comes from Wassa so Iroquois hear what it has come to & these Crim subjects do not know also how the Palaver arose. Some say they have heard that the King of Rolandia had permitted Mutiffer to defeat the Tjuffers : others say that Mutiffer was afraid of the Rolandias, & therefore he has defeated the Tjuffers so that he could take refuge, until his enemies, with the Fantins, if the Rolandias should come to defeat him. Some of the people say that when Mutiffer had fled to the Fantins & on his return [Herkomst] again the Tjuffers had pawned many of his people : others, that in Chauna war the Tjuffers had abducted Mutiffers daughter what he

Rolandia Tarfin

was more taking his revenge.

1729

June 25. Letter from Chama (Blettiswdrp) 25 January :- ... The Colver of Timia named Ahanamamoe has retired under my Fort with 8 of his people, & is leaving with the Profits in the Sabie Town. This Colver had first stopped on the island, but he dare not trust himself there longer because Intuffer's brother came there with quite 200 men. Intuffer's brother showed his sword to the Colver telling that if he gave him no satisfaction he would cut off his head tomorrow. Whereupon the Colver with flight recalls in the night name here with his 8 men. He has already given Intuffer 10 slaves to satisfy him & has also left on the island 22 men viz. women, children, provender. I request if this means I shall afford this Colver protection or not. ... PS/ I dare not send my slaves up the river to cut wood & get beams for fear of being pursued.

Wassa

Note to Chama (Blettiswdrp) - Orders above - The Colver can be protected: if he wants to come to Chama canoes can be given him to come here as he is further in land of the Inchelear Abocam who told us about it this morning.

June 26 (?). Letter from Chama (Blettiswdrp) 24 (?) June :- Orders receipt of Soldiers &c - That the respective Colver called unto the Fort told him the contents of the letter: to which he replied that he would remain under their Fort: & stand[ed] for the protection offered him. ... ... Four Wassa "Colver Yes" have been here bringing 2 jaw bones ["baesem"] of 2 dead Elephants & Abantie Colvers. The whole Town was alarmed when they came, for Chama was known &

1829 so my Crom people thought that Intuffler was coming. The brother of the Captⁿ of the island was with them and came followers. They came here to shew their victory to the Chamos & to the Solrés: what they & Intuffler would have in friendship with them as having nothing misstanding with them. They asked to come into the Fort, which was allowed them. There they renewed their promises to have in friendship, & boasted strongly of the victory they had gained. They would not have parted to have come earlier, but one of their greatest Coboceers had been severely burnt with powder, as well as 20 common people, who had died. Intuffler had delayed so long, in order to make fetich for the preservation of the Cobēr who had been burnt: what had of goats killed for that. He was of present better & therefore they had come now. They then asked whether it was friendship that people were paymaid in this Crom: but they pretended that Intuffler knew nothing about it, much less had given orders for it. They then gave 2 flasks spirits. They thanked me, drank, & went away. But I believe they came chiefly about the fugitive Cobēr. According to the report of the Wassas, Intuffler would still be in the Crom of Aniaberim, situate still further inland than the Crom of Cudjo Pantri [? Penin]: but his people are scattered about here & there. ... ...

June 28 Letter from Accra (officers) 24 June ... Some Wassa traders came here yday evening who told me that Intuffler has entirely defeated the Ejuffers, as he had been assisted by some Wassa Coboceers, as Cobēr Japon & Apepa: & in the defeat had paymaid various Ashantees who had come to Ejuffer to go thence on the beach as Intuffler arrived to

Wassa Cobēr Japon. Apepa

defect de t'Joffers. According to what I can hear of all the circumstances 1729
of the affair de entire defect of de t'Joffers by Intuffler has been with the
complete permission of Pocoe. Wassa

July 16 Letter from Hollandia (Elmina) 14 July ... ... I have heard that
Intuffler has sent a/aus boat [boats] to Cyébamanfoe [of Aboorse], Aycha-
so I have sent my servant there to hear what news there may be, & to enquire manfoe
if de Atlantics would intend war a/gainst Intuffler or not: + as soon as my servant
returns, brings any news, I will at once inform P.H.

July 17. Letter from Chama (Batterdorp) 16 July. To day it was reported to me
passé by my Mulatoar, + de evening by my Crom Colveurs dat Intuffler
family intends to come to war here in these current "bondes": my Crom
Colveurs representing dat dis is caused by de fugitive Colveur who is
staying here. As de good days ["Bonna Dias"] will expire in 8 days
We shall shortly know if dis is de truth, & I will not fail to
inform P.H.

Noté to Chama - Actions above - Instructs him to send de Colveur in question
with a round of drums ["wel een stalle trommel"], at first to Hollandia
informing Vaandrig Lehm dat it is de Colveur about whom we have
written Lehm formerly.

July 18 Letter from Commany (Cholyk) 18 July. - Reports that he
understands from de son of Amma dat de Coy slave Cobbina
has been captured by some Wassas on de side of Pt Commany in a Crum
named Akoejamba on de land of a man named Jenie, a nephew of
Intuffler who states dat he will not ransom him for less than 2 Bendas,

1729 He had him brought yesterday evening to the island near Chama, & says that if I send 2 Bundas to the Chama Factor, he will send him to him. I am warned that the way to Chama is quite unsafe, so I am asking that I may send letters by canoe.

Norré to Commany. – Acknls above – for may canoes the slave as despd as possible: But after you have got him again we wish you to do everything possible by way of reprisal, & pawn as many Wassas as possible, informing us at once, if you get any. ...

Norré to the Windward most Gentlemen – Informs them of the above, & instructs them to pawn as many Wassa traders as possible by way of reprisal.

July 19. Letter from Chama (Plettenburgh) 19 July. – Acknls his letter of 14th inst – I called the respective Colver into the Fort & told him he must get ready to leave at once, whereupon he went away. & as the afternoon came in with the Broffo & some other Sabbé people & asked me to go to Hollandria as the Colver there was my his friend, she would rather go to Elmina. I asked him if he wished to go against y.r Masters what he must so, to which they ... said they had understood. I had the canoe got ready, when it was ready told him to leave. The Colver came into the Fort said he would not go by sea, that he was unaccustomed to it what it was bad weather: But he asked he allowed to go overland early in the morning, which was allowed. ... But this morning when he should have gone the Sabbés came all on with muskets, to pawn him. I had the Broffo called in asked him what his people meant, & if he did not respect y.r Masters. The respective Colver was likewise in the Fort. The Broffo replied that 2 men had come

from the Captn of the island, that Intiffer had bad him tell us "open" the palaver with the respective Cobroer: that he well knew what he must pay: that Intiffer would then give Impra to cause no more trouble to the respective Cobroer. Replied to the Broffo that I was subordinate to no one, but obeyed y.H's orders only. The Cobroer then flatly said that he couldn't go to Hollandia, for the reason aforesaid; but would remain here to await what came of Intiffing' palaver: indeed he would rather go to the island again than go to Hollandia: so that all that wrangling comes from that old rascal & in world have made little difference if you de Sobré Cum "gerneeral" Pebbe. I reckon y.H of one mind that fute shall be done with the old rascal.

Wassa

July 21. Morré to Windward coast, Chama & Accarandé – we have received valuable information that the Cap Shave Cobbeua has already been sold to a Portuguese lying at Anamabor. We therefore order you to spare no trouble to pay as many Wassa natives, either Cobroes, common people, or traders, as possible, & send them in irons to us, without respect of persons.

July 22. Letter from Chama (Blettersdorp) 21 July. Acknts Morré's letter of 19th [n.o.r]. – Immediately sent the servant to the respective Cobroer to give him the message, & bring his reply. After some time the servant returned reporting he had given the message to the Cobroer who had replied that he had sent the same gave the message to the Cobroe who had sent 1 oz gold to the island to "open" the palaver with Intiffer. He would say the next day, if he would go to Hollandia

1829 ... west. I was then obliged to be patient till today: & after sometime sent Mocaus servant there again, who came with the first with the Colbeers, who ... gave the following reply:- that he would stay here to await the end of the palaver with Intyffer. I therefore told him that if the white men the protectors offended him, & that if Intyffer came under the fort he would find no place of refuge: but in future must go his own way, as he had shown himself unworthy of the Kindness: that as regards myself he must never again come into the fort, but to take care to pay me or otherwise the 2 men in irons would be sent for to Elmina ... I then told him to go as I had no more to do with him. ... ... As regards to Cascibar - he will comply with it: but at present no Wassas come here, but the island is full of that "Canalje"

Letter from Chama (Blitterdorp) 21 July. Tetetje of Intyffer has just come here with a men from the island reporting that 2 Coboes and some from Intyffer to make the palaver of Asamoa. I said that did not concern me in the least. ... & as I understood from Peter the Wakkelaar that it was 2 of the biggest Coboeers from Wassa who intended to come here tomorrow with all their people when the appearance of friendship. I therefore told those who had come that I would allow no men here: but should the Coboeers come, that they could do so, otherwise they would be treated as foes. The Coboeers are named Apepa Cachiour & Tekky Quecoe

Wassaw Coboeers

Note to Chama (Blitterdorp) - Cobbes above - You have done well to tell the Coboeers from Intyffer that they should not come into your town

o under de Fort with guns: but if they wished to make palavers with de fugitive Sammansen [f] Cabreer, other Fish came without their followers, to settle de matter between him & them, we will suffer it. But above all no Wassa force must be come within gun shot, or we must drive them away. — We have seen what you said to de Sammansen (f) man. - We have rec'd a letter from Vanlyk & Co. Commany, that he has already purchased 5 Wassa men, & 1 Wassa woman, so we have decided to sell you out topayar [similar letters also sent to Zocondé] as we want to see first if hereafter will bring us de Coy more or not. You must however be on your guard that de Wassas do not get hold of your slaves

[On 22nd July Plattensburgh at Chama reported that he had purchased 7 Wassa women, which he sent. In reply hereof referred to his previous letter & wrote that if de Wassas want their people back they can be told in his name, to come & redeem.]

July 23. Letter from Chama (Plattensburgh) 22 July - Has purchased 5 Wassas & will keep them till req'd where to do with them

Horré in reply instructed them to send to Chama by opptty of boat a canoe

Letter from Commany (Vanlyk) 23 July - sends 5 purchased Wassas - there 200 Wassas are in the bush close by, many more will come here to fight us, even de Fort. /— Horré in reply sends reinforcement of 2 men.

July 24 Horré to Commantyen. Instructs him to send to de Portuguese ship lying there for de purchased slave Cobbena & to ask of

1729. if God is the thanks for the good done to it.

July 25 Letter from Chama (Pletterstorp) 25 July. – Sends the 5 pamphlets Wessas ... the respective Caboceers Agan has gone to the island to settle his palaver with the representatives of Intuffer.

July 26 Letter from Commany (Krabjeck) 26 July. – It was reported here yesterday that Intuffer had at Accodo known that he wanted all his soldiers here back again: and it was told me by the Mollelaar that they all left (last) yesterday night

August 4 Letter from Commanyne (Heuven) – Augt. ... He noticed we with displeasure to release the boy Cobbena yet ...

September 16 Letter from Soccoary. (Van Belcamps) 16 Sept. ... ... As regards Intuffer I am not in a position to tell you anything reserving the truth It is said that Comma [?Commua] a servant from Poboe would come here to consult with the Nutas about Intuffers affairs. [Marginal note: Mari explained in the interpretation of Belcamps that if he would get that servant into his hand in some way or other + put him in irons it would be satisfactory to him – trans.]

October 7. Letter from Apam (Pauwa) 6 October ... As regards trade I cannot yet obtain any object as the turbulent Intuffer appears like lightning & thunder in Croobbing the Leeward coast & has already placed the whole Accany district in uproar [revere], under daily to frustrate the passage of the Askanties.

Accany

Norré to Prauper (in inspection) ... Hears that Intuffer has marched to Accany. ...

October 14. Prauper (at Chama) to Norré – Send people of Mollelaar Peter to the Adom country in upwise as to the position

of the Colonel Huttuffer; who have just returned reporting that Huttuffer 1729.
had left for Accania, with some of his people, last Monday, to the
assistance of Dodde Tibo to fight against Colonel Coffie Minta, Wassa
but that he [himself] had left the rest of his people in "het Huttufferse"
country [? Huttuffer's or Tjuffer.] to keep the way there closed. Dodde Tibo

November 7 (Monday) Letter from Commanteyn (Fleck) 4 Nover. although Coffie Minta
hode is denied, it will shortly take other to the pord, as Coffy
Minta has settled all his disputes with the Fantees: I hope the Fantyns
will more persuade Dodde Thibo & Huttuffer to adjust their disputes also, z
similarly (jelyk) as they the Fantees, have accepted Coffy Minta's gold; & have
moreland permitted Dodde Thibos & Huttuffer people to Coch Coffy Minta's
people in Akanny Akanny, as is done. which makes hode quite on a
stand still.

November 21. Letter from Berase (Quicherit) 10 Nover ... I further hear that
the Fantees are again having difficulties with Aquamas: Aquma
1st because 1st Aquma refuses passage to Huttuffer: 2nd the Fantees
wish Colonel's corn between Aquma where, which the Aquamas will
not allow: 3rd a Colonel of Aquma has gone to help Aquambo
without permission of the Fantees. Wherefore all the Aquamas have become
afraid to come to the Coch to trade. But I hear that Huttuffer will have
passage, or will break through [door slaan]. I don't know what will
come of it but hode is very bad.

December 1 (Thursday) Letter from Commanteyn (Fleck) 30 November —...
This is to inform Y.H. that some days c/o a messenger from

[Korankye 0]

29

Grande Terre was here, who, in the name of the Broffo his Curantirs had me asked privately, through the man Sam, in writte to P.H dat they, the Fantees were tired of the treatment of the Wassa, Intuffer & et present dat they might well see dat he Intuffer was broken. As this had wbe kept so quiet, I, as well as Sam, thought dat dis was a false message & dat it was therefore unnecessary to detain P.H with such talk.

However the same messenger came here again yesterday to hear what P.H's reply was. I did not say dat I had not yet written to P.H, but replied ... dat P.H was about to go home. & thought we were to have behind no war but peace: & lastly dat at the time Intuffer fled into Fantee, they the Fantees were asked & me, in the name of the Queen Regent Valckenier, to keep quiet not to concern themselves in dat matter; to this they replied tome at the time dat Intuffer must be conquered to child who came to seek the protection and his Father, namely the Fantees, how was it possible for them not to afford protection to such a child, to which - the other hand I pointed out (?) to them the resolutie of Intuffer, to which they finally replied dat if I thought war against Intuffer dan I must also first go to the expenditure. "Yes dat dan een eys worden door hare Ed. pretendente. - P.H has also said dat he must go to Elmina, P.H moet(?) daar ook te reden setten stelle -

To which they replied tome dat they were speaking daily with the Ashantee messengers in Grande Terre about dat the Ashantees have consent enough to pursue Intuffer, to which reason Coffy Minta came to Fantee to settle the differences between Ashantee & Fantee

1829
Ahuna
Wessa

& all the disputes are already arranged. That Coffee Minstrels people have suffered terrible in Akanny & with their people at Abras. since the Abras are still disposed to Intiffer, although the Grandees of Grande Terre will swear to P.H. that they have nothing against Atlantic: and if Police pursues pursues Intiffer, Intiffer seeks refuge in Fanti again he would find it: & if Abra (Company) disposed towards Fanti Intiffer, they, the Fanties would let Abra Head also before Atlantic: & for this reason they have dealt with the matter so steadily quietly so that Abra showed not "discretion Power" — Will await P.H.'s news — Reports arrival of the Abras including Bird at Akuna & Ajdan, Coffee & Voandrig, to settle a dispute of Jealousy Benin of Accra alone — which lead to a fine fight ... ... —

Norré to Commanjon (Elmi) - Orders above — If the Colonies or yours want to come here to settle any palaver concerning Intiffer & Atlantic, for can tell them beforehand that we will have nothing to do with it before they have place sufficient securities [sureties] in our hands.

December 20 (Tuesday) Letter from Commany (Anguin) 21 December:—

Here have been rumours of war here for a long time, which ground were groundless: but early today I am informed that the Tjoffers Tjuffer have made an attack on the Town of Akasij & destroyed the same & as the 80 Town is subordinate to the English, I sent my boy to the English Factor who confirmed the same — Asks for instructions how to act if they should come & to the English town. ..... PS/ 46 Tjoffers are still in that Town.

Norré to Commany (Anguin) - Orders above — As soon as the Tjoffers

1729

[to English Crown] you must send a servant with a note which their Captain's name is & if the reply is that it is Gebrie. for can be reckoned that our subjects will not be injured by him as he is our friend. But you must be prepared for whatever happens.....

December 22. letter from Commany (Anguin) 22 Dec. Since I sent my letter to H. Holden the English Crown has secretly marched up: but being forbidden by their Parliament to appear before their enemies, with threats that if they paid off a mutiny against them, their Crown would be destroyed, so that Atkoba, named as his people, have had no desire to go to aside their Crown. Meantime Guebrie with his Tuffers, Duskeros, & Arbanties destroyed 3 different English Crowns: have cut off Atkassy's head & taken with them all the Wannas, including Intuffra's own sister & all the previously stolen Tuffers; with crowds of others, among them a wife of the man Tando whom, after having smeared with powder he sent to Atkoba to tell him that he had no palaver with him, but if he wished to, he had only to come. He, after long delay & when assured that Guebrie had departed, in order not to violate his oath which he had with Atkassy, gone with his own people alone, without the others, to fetch down the body of Atkassy which had been partly burnt, & brought it today into their Crown. They have come upon a previously stolen Tuffer Vaandrig who was slaying of Atkassy's, who had not been able enough to retire with his victory, & his head was cut off by Atkoba..... the English Factor appears not to concern himself with this affair in order to preserve his at all, ... except as to gains ... PS/ Guebrie, according to the peoples statements, has retired to Duskira where, they assure me, Pokye is, who had sent him Aid.

Nouvel instead the above report

December 23 Letter from Commany (Rupin) 23 Decr ... I am informed with 1729
certainty that the people of the island, or Atkwas, fired on the
Ejuffas who carried somewhat in Atkassy's Canoe; but without further damage Wassa
than that they had to retire quickly. It is certain also, that the Assambors went to
see what was doing, & that they have firearms with & Eng^s [? English]. Atkwaba
has sent his sword bearer to Anquaffo to ask for help but this was refused. The Ejuffas
came & told the Mollelcar this. ...

December 29. Letter from Chama (Blitterdorp) 29 Decr – Reports that his Bomba
has expressly told him that the Wassas are again staying in the island
waiting for the coming of Intuffer, whom, as it is said is march to Denkira to
fight with Cutie Pantan, who, in the absence of Intuffer, has killed Cobocer Cutie Pantin
Acassie
(as well as all the Wassas there, for which reason there is great war. ... The island
is crowded with Wassas, so that the Islanders have to evacuate their huts.

To p 168.

Mouré & Soboe

1729

Mouré April 2 (Soboe) Mouré to Mouré (van Bosch). The man Famien has told us that you would help him in his palaver, for which you had lent him 9 Eng: to buy the so called Ackom, which the Captn of Mouré had taken away from him, Famien, & sent the gold to Fantee to buy Ackom. And as we hear him Famien lost it in a false palaver & cunningly trumped up by the Mouré Captn & the other Mourés, we therefore order you to look into the case fully, & settle the palaver properly. And when this is done you must question the Captn about the debts of the City, which the Mourés at the time of his Brums was Factor there, received in goods: & if payment is refused you must put the Captn in irons, till the Country has made payment.

April 7. Letter from Mouré (van Bosch) 6 April - The palaver between the native Famien & the Mourés is settled — Because of the poverty of the Mourés, caused by the Fanties & in the Ockeni's time, he [v.B.] asks for postponement of the payment of their debt. —

Mouré to Mouré (van Bosch) - Reply to above - he allows the Mourés time till the corn is ripe when they must pay in full: they having paid nothing to the Company during 2 years.

Fawkes

1729

May 10 Letter from Commodore (Fleet) 6 May – ... Yesterday the ways here were cleared by the Fawkes & a "pernie" placed before the gate of the Fort without any reason being previously given by them. This seems strange to me as such a thing has never been done before in my time or that of my predecessors. These "Jaafleeden" (!) were maintained by men keeping guard with loaded muskets, the order that if anyone should bring anything into the Fort or carry out Goods. Be stoned, the first time, Pafeit [illegible] the second time Be shot. The Fishermen of H.M. Commodore were also searched before they could take & already more than 2 "Coutjes" found with them were seized. I was therefore obliged to have them asked the reason for this; which with great difficulty I have got to be about ships pipes: that they had been taken from H.M. Ships & more than 1 Ships pipe, as they are offended about it they intend to throw it ... played much
And as I cannot think that H.M. will allow himself to be trifled with & these natives are not to be afraid of them: & I Cumbly upon have ordered ask on the continually weak treatment from me since 22nd June 1728 has very much deteriorated the public towards me as incapable of settling this matter unless H.M. gives me full instructions not only to be allowed to repel my enemies but to seek my advantage on them ...

Yarré to Commodore (Fleet) ... seems with surprise of the incredible daring of the Fawkes. Since the ships pipes were last paid, not more than 9 ships

have arrived, 4 of which are now lying at Jaquin. The 5th is a trading voyage, the 6th is lying here in the roads, which 2 latter must also have unit slaves. The other 3 are all "impotes" of return" ships, for which nothing is paid. Pleasure on the whole when the 2 last have taken in their slaves we do not owe more than 6 ships gifts. And as upon their demand for 3 ships which they say we short. paid last time, that is Privilege, as we not only completely satisfied their claim, but also paid them 2 more than we owed. - leave it to him to manage but he must not finally settle the matter before reporting & obtg approval —

May 23. [after part lengthy correspondence] Elet wrote (21 Mar) that he had refused the ships gifts palaver & paying them for 4: - that 6 others 5 had been demanded.

September 26 letter from Commandeur (Elet) 24 Sept ... PS/ the Fanties have several times been in this port, each for 2 ships gifts - on 28th have replied that only one was due for "Brandenburg"

October 17. letter from Commandeur (Elet) 15 Octr. Today I had the Fanties here again to receive their ships gifts: when I reported that for the 4th would not pay more than one, as the other one was was not a Slaver but a Coast "Vaander" they replied that if work were not paid they would close the ways in five days time — the day before yesterday the Fanties returned from Grande Terre, where they settled the palaver, & decided no longer to continue to "aan lochten" (deny) the passage of the Palanties through there. ...

Note to Commandeur (Elet) - Collins above - the claim for 2 gifts

Akron

1729.

February 8 (Yws) letter from Apam (Kemmer) 6 Febry:- ... PS/
The Voandrig of Bucabia told me yday that next Tuesday the dispute between Adwe his friends wile be settled, & the "penne" before the gate, taken away.
[cont'd p. 145].

✗ is quite unjust & we do not intend to pay it. As regards the Fantees returning from Grande Terre, I cannot find the least reference to this in any of your previous letters. ...

October 22. letter from Commantyn (Elet) 21 Octr - Address above -
when I was at Yws, I verbally spoke to Y.H. & explaind that the "Kermissen" the ways into Fantee country were again closed & unsafe: & that .: the Fantees could not march to Grande Terre to open them again & safeguard them, so that the Ashantees could come through unhindred. This this have arranged some days a/o more. ...

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p 192.

Aquambo

1829

[95] June 13. Letter from Bercoe (Raams) 9 June – ... There are also rumours here that the Aquambos have risen to make war against the Hill people, the Accra people: but time will show of this is true. There are often the same rumours: but I dare ambit that in 2 or 3 days time I shall have got correct information.

June 24. Letter from Accra (de la Plaque) n.d. ... The unfortunate troubles with Aquambo are the cause of the deplorable state of trade here. Already for some days no one from Aquambo has been with the Coast, even for so, that the people under this Fort. no provisions are to be obtained. This makes us think that the Aquambos intend to make war on the Accras: the more so as I am generally assured that they have already risen to march hither. Time will show as to this. I am at least in a position to await them.

Letter from Accra (de la Plaque) 18 June ... Affairs between Aquambo and the people of Accra have at last broken out into formal war: the former having hostilely fallen upon the village of Tessie – about 2 miles below Accra – a few days ago, massacred some people & plundered goods — But this Town they have not yet dared to come to for fear of the Accras whom the Accras with their allies, have got to resolve to march up against Aquamboe

Akim

Mofelaar Amoe

Mofelaar Amoe and his people, besides the people of Labadee, & Temma,

other beach people have already risen on the 15th inst: the rest of the Accras will, for the most part, follow in 4 days time: a war, together with the Ithle people, is against Aquambos: while they are assured that Akkus Aquambo is also in readiness to extend a helping hand to them. 1729

June 26 Letter from Accra (de la Plaque) 21 June ... the Aquambos were en debride yday morning: set the town a fire: & plundered some goods: so I believe they will shortly be here also, to make an attack by night.

July 9 (Bath) Letter from Bercoe (Baems) - July. — Asks to be excused for the delay in sending his monthly returns for May & June, as he is so occupied with Akkra people that he does not even know where to shelter his body & have hardly a place to sleep in, through the numerous women & children whom the Accra people have sent him to be sheltered till the war with Aquambos is over —

July 14 Letter from Accra (de la Plaque) 12 July. ... ... About the war between Aquambo & Accra nothing of importance has happened since my last letter, as they are waiting (so it is said) only for the so called "grande Bordie" which began yesterday. whether it will now shortly come to a complete battle, time will shew. If so it is to be hoped that the Aquambos will be totally ruined, as the Akkus could then carry on their trade undisturbed on the beach which a good thing - trade could be expected here ...

August 3 (Wedy) Letter from Accra (de la Plaque) 30 July - About the war with Aquambo nothing has yet happened, but that the force of the Accras & their allies increases more & more. the Akkus people

1729. are already on the march to join the Accras; as also the people of Popo, Quita, &c. But what time they will fight I cannot inform, as the day fixed has been postponed from time to time. But it may be believed that it will happen shortly. Meanwhile if anything happens I will not neglect to let you know.

August 22. Letter from Apam (Cawson) 20 August. ... My trade with the Akims is troubled by the continuous brawls & robberies in the interior. But the armies of both Aquambo & Accra are standing ready to offer battle within 8-14 days which, consequently, will make an end of this confusion. But I am doing my best, by making the acquaintance of the Fantee Caboceers to draw the Ashantee trade through the Accanese people; also to my profit: & I doubt not I shall succeed.

Letter from Accra (de la Plaque) 18 August. ... Since the war with Aquambo nothing has yet happened but that the Akims have given orders to the Accras their allies as assurance of their assistance. I am assured that the coming so called Grande Bordie ~~at which~~ at which will begin on Sunday, will lead to [campaign] a decisive battle. What the result will be, time will show.

September 14. (Wednesday) Letter from Accra (de la Plaque) 9 Sept:- ...

Yesterday & today various Accras have returned here from their camps reporting how that the Aquambos had attacked a part of the Accra army, & had compelled it to retire: but their reports are so contradictory that I can form no real idea of how things have

turned out. especially as I can not hear any report either from the Mankoan 1729
or the Akè people, which makes me think that those who have returned,
have fled thro' faint heartedness: that things are not in such a bad state Aquambo
as the fugitives wish me to believe. This morning I shall send one of my boys
to Ponny, from there to the Berese" [Akè people] to learn more exactly
in what situation they are there, when I will more report to Y.H. —
Meanwhile he requests the Dy. to send Captn Vandenburg to Leeward to get the
Work & Vessel at Quita early to 3-4000 lbs: for he fears that if the
Accras take flight there refuge to Leeward, & are pursued by the Aquambos,
the Lodge there may be plundered. The Salt which is lying at Temma
& Labbade will also be in danger, if the Aquambos get the Victory. —

September 18 Letter from Accra (de la Plaine) 13 Sept ... My last Letter
to Y.H was on the 9th in which I had the honour to inform
Y.H that Various of the Accra people had returned here from their army. I
have since received certain report that the faint heartedness of those men not only
caused them to flee, but that they thereby gave occasion that those who were
well intentioned yt - Amoe with the Akè (Berese) people have been obliged to
retreat before the Aquambos {in the direction} of the Akkani country, where they
are at present, to await the Akkani people; who in all appearances will not
remain away for long, since Amoe has had me told, this morning, that he
already had Impies from the Akkanis in his hands & that Before he did not
doubt that the people when shortly be with him in order to "pelyke hand"
to attack the Aquambos. This is all that I can report to Y.H about
the war ... ...

1829 September 20 Horré to Accra (de la Plaque) – Relates above – Having seen the Fanti-hearted attack of the Accra men, we are all the more confirmed in our opinion, namely – that we always have had little confidence in the result of this perilous undertaking. But as we are not in any way involved [geen deijl] in this war, even were we unsettled about it, we will await its end tranquilly especially as we have never been able to discover that the Coy stood to make any profit by it even though it had succeeded according to wish. The Accra people can themselves see how they can get out of it, must take heed that they drink bottle-ers not any of the dire consequences. ... ... P.S. There is rumour among the people here, that as if Amuna with the Manfisé turned tail [loor ging seffeert] in the battle fought on the Accras. If it is so Amuna with the whole crowd of Aquambo will try to ruin the Accras ...

September 26. Letter from Accra (de la Plaque) 21 Sept ... I have heard nothing more about the war with the Aquambos since my last, except only that the flight of the Accras was the reason that the Aquambos were not totally defeated: & although Amuna the Hill people were hardly obliged to retire a little into the Akwin side, yet the Aquambos have still gained little advantage in that attack, since various Cabeers were killed on their side, whereas it is not known yet that on the Accras' side in that of the "Berpse" any of the least Cabeers are missing. The Danish Fanti has so turned upon himself the hatred of the Accra native people (because he is fighting beside of the Aquambos very strongly) that all his subject people have fled hither from under his fort, including

the conveyance with their canoes. And if the war does not soon fall out to the advantage of the Aquambos it is to be feared that the people will starve Aquambo
out for want. That nation has therefore just now found itself in great
difficulty though its violent zeal for the Aquambos since they have little or
no provisions in store: the people are employing every means to prevent
them getting a supply.

October 5 (Wed.) Letter from Accra (de la Flaque) 30 Sept. ... [re lodge at
Quita] ..... I hear little or nothing about the war at present, &
although it is true that the Accras are waging this war on their own account, &
without the special permission of H.M., for I consider it my duty to inform H.M. of
everything I hear about it. That H.M. intends that if the war succeeds according
to the wish of the Accras this would not bring any profit into their Coy, is
however, with all respect, contrary to my opinion, seeing that the Aquambos
are the sole cause that the Atkins cannot carry on to the coast the trade in trade,
but are obliged to have everything in Aquambo which then again trades with
the Fantins ["Falyns"]. This is, in truth, the reason that trade goes so
badly here. Therefore I enquire that, if the Aquambos might once be
defeated, & driven out of their country, the gold & ivory trade would flourish
again as in former times. It is at least so much talked of present, that if
I had to pay the "Kispelden" had to be paid in gold as well as Bolgies",
I should then be compelled continually to ask for Kispelds from Elmina.

But I hope that times will change, that the Company will consequently get
somewhat better profits from this Fort, than during the time that I have had
the honour to take charge of their Honours interests: although it is not

1729 my power. My neighbours experience the same, to their upset, & in offering me some consolation at this conjuncture [gemickle] of time. But I still have as much hope as they. ... ... I wish to say that the report which has been made to H.H. as if Ahuoe with the Manfese people had gone over to [toevallen] the side of Aquambo, is untrue. The fugitive Accras, even, acknowledge that Ahuoe had received the Aquambos so well, that if they had not gone off [afgeweken] the Aquambos would have had a miserable defeat.

October 6 Nourse to Accra (de la Plaine) ... We have noted your report about the position of the War, & amongst other things the courageous defence by Ahuoe: but we must tell you that the victory was repaired with much probability of foundation.

October 7. Letter from Apam (Pauwn) 6 October. ... ... the Accras' war against the Aquambos is still being energetically carried on, the whole of the force of Akim having joined with the army of the Machelo or Ahuoe, & the result of this power is expected within a few days. But the people of Aquambo have let Kusje Adoe know that it was not possible for them to act against the army of Akim, that they had therefore resolved to take flight at the first attack, & in passing to pay an unpleasant visit to the Accras living under the Fort, & if possible, to take revenge upon them. They would then take their retreat along the beach here, into Fantie.

Akim

Kusje Adoe

October 17. Letter from Accra (de la Plaine). 10 October. As regards the flight of the Danish negroes, under their Fort, 9

have hardly been able to refuse to allow them to seek protection here 1729
since I know that the Danish Governor has threatened them that
if the Aquambos should gain the victory, & demand them, he Aquambo
will hand them all over to the Aquambos: which is the real
reason why they have fled hither. Both I cannot yet learn
that the Aquambor King has gained so much the advantage in
his undertaking, that he will come here soon. On the contrary, the enemy
came on Sunday & yesterday for Aquambor had scarcely spared
Anoe their allies, as well as the Akkins, in the 4th & 5th instr.; the
force of the former being scattered: & that 3 principal Colonels with
their people
had fled to Crepe country, but with being able to cross the Rio Volta,
the Hille (Ewgle) people had pursued them, & various Aquambors
had been killed. Some of the heads were sent to the King of Akim &
3 to this Crown. Time will show what truth there is in this, which I
shall not fail to report to P. H. ...

October 22. Letter from Bercoe (Quicherry) 19 October ... Trade here is so
Watchedly bad that scarcely any notices are to be seen, for
the reason that Aquambor is shut in on this side by Akim: while
Anoe with a part of the Akim army is lying on the boundary of
the Aquambor country: & Agouna still, in appearance, remains Agouna
the friend of Aquambor, so that they will pay Aquambor with the same
Enquiah
coin, which they received at the time they were defeated by the
Fantees. They, too, thought that Aquambor was their friend, &
therefore took refuge with them, & were all made prisoners by them.

1729 But I hope for the better shortly, as the rumour is that Aquambor is already partly [? partly] in flight.

October 31. Letter from Acera (de la Plaque) 28 Octr – ... He would gladly very comply with the K.'s wishes, to come in himself, but the continued troubles caused by the War with Aquambor – the rumours of which sometimes vary very much – necessarily require a watchful eye to be kept here on the movements of either party. Any pretence would speedily be required if the Aquambors were defeated: & if the contrary were the case it would not, in my opinion, be at all good to be absent.

1730 p 196

Accra

1729

April 16 Letter from Accra (de la Plaque) 13 April – short salt – the natives under the Dutch first have asked permission to sell their salt to the English —

Akron [until from p 135].

1729.

April 22. Letter from Apam (Lawson) n.d. – Reports that an English ship commanded by Captain Muriel was "pedvolleert" [?] by the slaves at Manoloor. after having drifted out in the sea for some days it went ashore close by Simpa after the slaves had first massacred all the Europeans aboard. When I saw the standing of the ship through my telescope [Verre Lighter], I sent thither with some soldiers & all my natives armed, by land & sea, to secure the slaves & goods if possible. But by my report they returned with nothing done, as the Simpa & Fanti natives had already made themselves masters of them. I am doing my best to persuade the Fantees & Simpees to cause sell the pawned slaves to me: from which some Portuguese Negroes would be of great help to me.

Cape Coast

1729.

[6] January 30 Meeting of Council with reference to the arrival of the English Royal [War] ship "Saphire" (Captn John Smith) in the roads, which had sent ashore a letter demanding in H.M.'s name, the cargo taken from the English Company ship "Benetta"; & further proposing that to proceed to a settlement of all the disputes between the 2 Companies, & renew friendship. It was decided to appoint as Commissioners, Jacob de la Plange & John Everhard Pluttersdorp to proceed on board the Warship, thence to Cape Coast, to adjust matters, with Commissioners who appointed on the part of the English Company. —

WIC 489 p 226] February 8. On this date were concluded on board H.M.S. "Saphire" additional Articles of Agreement — supplementary to the Treaty between the 2 Companies made at Utrecht (30 June. OS) 1708. These provided for the settlement of all disputes except as to the damage suffered by the R.A.C. by the pursuit of its ship "Clarendon" & the detention of the ship "Benetta", & some other matters to be decided by the Cos in England & Europe. & some provisions on the part of the W.I.C.: & that perfect friendship was then to be maintained, & any further disputes were to be settled without recourse to reprisals. &c &c &c [8 Articles]. —

[WIC 484] February 3 Despatch Hoare to Amsterdam Chamber. - Enclosed in this despatch is a long "dossier" of the disputes & correspondence with the English: including the Treaty of Accra with the English Cape Coast Castle

Tam Aussie, at the time of the Aquambor attacks. —

February 19. In circular to the Windward & Leeward Factories, Horé [95]
urges them to maintain good harmony & friendship with the
English as all disputes have been settled & old Factors renewed —

February 24. Horé to X [Read 4 Oct 1729] (deals with a period for which there [WIC
is no Journal) .... The other trading places along this 108]
coast as to Cath to Windward Leeward are so navigated by English ships, which
pay such high prices for everything they trade, that it has been quite impossible
for our ships to trade: so that we can only wish that the English may ruin each
other in their trade .... — The despatch goes on to deal with relations with the
English: the visit of the English warships Saphire Falkland: &c &c &c .....

[Note In a despatch from the "Penidale" Chamber of Amsterdam [33]
dd 21 Sept
to Bd. Horé, the portions of the dd 21 Sept 1728 [date of
receipt not noted] the Directors of the WIC. refuse his despatch of
of 11th [? 14th] April. + repeat that relations with the
English are so bad, ... they advise him to settle all affairs
amicably ... They have asked the Roads Pensionaris to
communicate their Resolution thereon to Lord Chesterfield
the present Ambassador at the Hague.]

Elmina

1729.

[WIC 108] February 24. Despatch Norré to X [Read 4 Oct 1729] (deals with a private debt which is unfinished). — Refers to his last dep: of 14 April of the previous year — Reports shipment of cargo of 464 slaves to Curaçoa by ship "Groote Bestveld" on 20 June last year. — Movements of ships ... As regards trade we have never known it to be in such a wretched state as at present, it being at a standstill as regards the factories from Accra to Accra; this has already continued for a considerable time. We can hardly indeed penetrate the cause of it, although it must in our opinion be ascribed principally to the quarrelsome humour of the people, as most of the principal districts are embroiled with each other [e.g. Assin, Wassa]. Even the Ashantees, from whom we have for a considerable time, obtained a good quantity of slaves every year, are at variance with each other in their own country; the King whom we received quite the most trade, named Baffo, being done to death by poison, which was the cause of these troubles. In the hopes that trade from that quarter will revive again, we have had a present sent to King Pokoe, wishing that it may have a good effect. ....

[Note. As regards the disturbances between the Coastal tribes, Wassa was the chief cause of unrest. But as the general tone of his correspondence with the authorities shows, Norré made no attempt to settle them, the whole time of it being peaceful. In one of his Despatches however, Norré complains that he has suffered from almost continuous sickness ever since his Direction. In fact he died at sea on the way home]

1730

Cape Apolonia : Ancober : Aboetroe . (&c.)

[note: the following extracts are from correspondence with outports; notes & underlining noted, the dates are those of the letters themselves].

[Director General Jan Pranger.]

August 10 Letter from Axem (Ockers) ... Yesterday some people from [94]
my subordinate town, were in the bush for wood, & were violently attacked by Quahibaee people, who shot down a horn-blower of the priest, & carried off a woman: but the cavalry [door ligt'ig leid] escaped, & assures us that de "Bossum" of Quahiba is the one who carried out the affair, & was present at the attack.

This same "Bossum" whose name is Enkettja some weeks ago purchased a slave of the man Acca, a subject of my post, & sold him to an English ship.

Pranger to Axem (Ockers) - ?date - Ockers above ... As regards what passed between your subjects & Quahiba's people, we only say that we have spoken to the Caboceer (who is here) about it, but cannot believe it. He will therefore expect the people who complain about it, to come to settle it in our presence.

August 13. Letter from Axem (Ockers) to Pranger - Ockers above, & sends the people arrested.

1730 August 21. Prauger to Axim (Offers) - Letters above - We have spent some days over the enquiry into the disputes between your subjects & the man Quahiba at Hollandia
Quahiba [presumably Cheque the Wassa Cobbe of that name?]: & we have found that Quahiba is not only not guilty of all what the Axims have said of him, but what is more, that your subjects (& specially the priest) have been the aggressors in all the quarrels that have arisen; since the Axims here have acknowledged that
[Aborne Cobbe] they had received from Ajebamafoe, the sum of 8
Ajabamafoe Bendas of the goods stolen from the Owein man Boa,
with promises that in return for it they would assist
[& be bad any encounter with?]
Ajebamafoe, either that he might "krijgen eenige Recomé"
Owin with the Owins over the recovery of their goods, or whatever else it might be, as your servant Quacoe, who has been present on the whole enquiry from the beginning, will be able to shew you, the manner in which your subjects have acted. to the very great prejudice of the Company's trade & yours.

So, in order to prevent this, we have found it good to send Kenrich, with the people sent by you, our servant Pieter; who, after they have informed you of all that has passed here, they, as well as you, will demand in our name from the Axim people, the 8 Bendas received. after the receipt of the same, they will then proceed Kenrich to Ajabamafoe, & carry it to him, with threats

good understanding

that if he does not release everything robbed from the Dutch, 1730
we shall then take steps to compel him. You must not only
have a servant present at all this, but moreover call the C. Apol.
priest in our name, that if he does not put a satisfactory Abocroe
end to this matter, we shall then find a way for him, so &c
that these matters shall have a good ending in such a
manner as we do not doubt will be "van Zijnes". So we
are resolved to contribute everything practicable to settle
[assopiren] the affairs between Ajabamaytoe & the friends of
Assea [Aza]; the more so as the man Quahia & the Captn of
Hollandia, as well as the man Badwe of Afguira
have "besoght" us [?] that they will contribute
what is in their power thereto, as your & our servant will
point shew to you. We hope & heartily desire that all
these disputes may take the desired end, so that trade
may flourish with you as formerly. ... ...

September 7 Letter from Axim (Cokers). On the arrival of
Y. Hs servant, which was on Sunday 2nd Sept. I
immediately had the Axim people told that they should come
together in the Fort. to hear what Y. Hr had told me in your
letter of 21st August. But as many of their people were
absent they asked me to wait till Tuesday 5th Sept
which I agreed to. On Tuesday I printed out to all
the Axim people the contents of Y. Hs letter:

1730

They thereupon replied to me that they had no charge against Quahiba; but the native who ran away (collier) the river; & who has said such palavers against the late Hommies Van der Cruissen, is of the Fands of Amakkar & Amen Konna. These two men are of the Fands of Quahiba. When the Axems went to Elmina, they sent the first named native with them: rendered him, when he came to Elmina to say quite otherwise to what he said at Axem. So both of these 2 men aforesaid had strongly accused in f. this Letter under these names

but they are now afraid to go to Elmina, as quoiq

They would well have failed to order these 2 men also to go to Elmina, Quahiba being quite right in everything, & are ready to give him some satisfaction for the lies (leugen) which they have charged him with. The Axem Coloureurs who have according to f. the orders returned [?. galaspeerd] the 6 Bendas gold which they had received from Ajabamanfoe, provided that those who had given them the oath should come again to "Parpeem" Elmina, as they received in for nothing the duty to assist Ajabamanfoe to fight the Fands of Aza: but with to give any assistance to Ajabamanfoe in any dispute which he has with the people of the interior which would entirely tend to the destruction of trade.

The reply to what the Ouwan man Boa has

pointed out to Y.H about the goods which were 1730
paymaid from him by Aybamanfoe, i dont this man
Boa had been to this Fort, with some other Ouwin C Tpul:
men to buy powder & guns. After these people had Brother
done their business they departed; & coming to the Crom Bbourse
of Aybamanfoe, all their merchandise (goods) was paymaid & him. &c.

After Aybamanfoe had spoken with the man Boa about Aybamanfoe
the paymaid goods, Aybamanfoe said to Boa - " You are v
from my friends & as (terrifil) for euphrim (Ewerifil) with friends of Aza
such that you will not do any thing against me, I will [? Aza being
this release all your goods paymaid by my people. But Brother?
these Ouwin people whom you have with you Ouwin
are altogether of those who want to assist my enemies,
& this powder & guns are only intended to fight
me. I will therefore payare all the goods of these
Ouwin people who are under your escort, but
when the palaver between me & the friends of
Aza is settled. I will then release the paymaid
goods of the Ouwin people to the owner."

I have further pointed out to the priest (poap) which Y.H
has told me about the disputes, & he has promised me,
in the presence of Y.H' servants, that he will do his best
to bring this long-endureing palaver to an end.

The priest has also sent a servant to Aybamanfoe to

1730 warn all his people to keep quiet, as H.Ms servants will come to buy to speak about some matters. As soon as Col servant of the Priest has returned, H.Ms servants will go to Aybaamsoe ... ... PS/ As I understand from the people who are live, Ashantee has entirely defeated the Ouwins; & a portion of the Ouwins have fled into Wassa.

Akwim defeated by Ashantee

September 8 Letter from Axim (Dickers.) A man who is a slave of the priest has just come in flight from Anaber, who was pawned yesterday by the Fanis of Aga Woamander de Vanucamsle Vaandragers son yesterd, the Boosum of Quchiba named Enketchia & the people of Adjain, & the people of Cobna Atiko ve, all being Fanis of Quchibo. He told many things in the presence of H.Ms servants: & further said also that the aforenamed Vaandragers intended to attack a town which lies one hour below Axim & to pawn the people out of it. The aforenamed slave of the priest also says that they are pawned not four times", & because they were told so the said Vaandragers when they came to Anaber wished to cut off their heads. This was all related in the presence of H.Ms servants.

September 12. Answer to Axim (Dickers) - We have received your letter of the 9th inst & seen in it Col you had shewn the contents of our letter to your subjects who were-

upon said they had not accused Quahiba but indeed that noble who after de riviere van daam quam, which however was quite de reverse in de letter from Mr under C: van der Cruijsen to you when you were at Chunia, from which can now sufficiently be seen that de Bouis are not extemporising correctly: & the reasons one must assume put forward for which they received de 8 Bendas gold, they are as we have written to you; but since they have received the same, ende priest has promised to entertain all dat is practicable to de "assopiering" of de disputes, we therefore live in hopes dat everything will have de desired result, & we recommend you to do all in your power for this, & communicate to us from time to time how de matter progresses. ... ... PS/ We have seen from your letter of 8th inst what for report of de man Quahiba his people & friends: but as Quahiba is now there you must send a servant to him & have him told in our name dat he & his friends will have to keep quiet or dat he will compell us to take other measures about him & his.

September 21. Letter from Bouis (Cottiers). In reply to y.Hs letter of 12th. I spoke to de Bouis Cobreers this morning in de presence of y.Hs servants as well as de Captain of Hollandia, Tham, as de said Captain had sent word me to de priests of Ryza to keep quiet: who had returned. De Bouis Cobreers continue to persist dat they received de 8 Bendas from Ria Lamanfoe for no other purpose than to fight de Loch people [ie Muckers vide p 3 supra], must on account

Tham - Captn of Hollandia

1730

of any Irish people. It is also some time ago that the Danes assisted Brybamanfoe against the Friends of Iza: of whom seven Ree Pooles of the Danes were Killed: for whom the Danes also demie payment from Brybamanfoe, as they must return [Pagement] again the 8 Bendas received. The 8 Bendas, which the Danes received from Brybamanfoe was entirely borrowed from the Irish Rue. for which Brybamanfoe has given me a man & 2 women: but it has not been from the payment goods of the Ourwein man Born. As this whole question appears Prime, ~~is~~ which there is between Brybamanfoe & the Friends of Iza, it is one which is only one power between Friends, for they are also Friends: and it is Quahiba & the priest who are playing the Knave on either side among them, as they are also of the Friends. So therefore the dispute ~~must~~ will have to be ~~opened~~ settled from difficulties when the Friends of either side are tired of the power. That Iode is suffering from it, is quite true; but what chiefly causes that are the unminiable ships both English & Interlopers, who pay 6 oz 8 Eng for a Slave, & sell five runaways with P.L. shoten for 2 oz. ... ...

September 25 Prayer to Brain (Orders) – Orders above – as 1730
upon the Main's persistance that they had
received the 8 Bendas from Ayhamanpoe, in order to assist C. Apol:
him only against the Bocch nations [i.e. Muchuas] our others, this Mucopse
does not at all agree with what they said here in our presence, viz.: Mocoae
that they would assist Ayhamanpoe not only against the Ouwins &c.
if he had an encounter [rencontre] with them, but also in everything
else. Moreover they have likewise misled us about the 8 Bendas
gold which has been borrowed from you, which they represented Arawin
that it was from the goods of which the Ouwin Bra had been
deprived. Again we see, not without surprise, that today
you remark that the whole quarrel between Ayhamanpoe &
Asja [Azia] is nothing else than a private palaver, but in
former times you have never been willing to admit that, notwithstanding
that our predecessor Mr Moreé & we, answering have always assured you of
it. And as we firmly believe that the old priest of yours
is, according to custom, playing the knave among them, you
must pull him up [dresseren] very sharply, with threats that
if he does not see that this question is quickly accomplished
we shall know what to do. We have noted what you say
that the English & Interlopers (but with the disputes of the natives) were
the cause of the bad trade: but the prices which they
pay for their cloves on the leeward coast, are more reasonable; & do
not, at all, compare with those which you quote. ... .

(3)

1730 October 1. Letter from Bacon (Cockers). – Cockers alive – I certainly spoke with Mr Durré about the dispute between Ayebamanfoe & Aya: & he always said that it was a friend's palaver, as that Gentleman, while Commandant here knew better how it was with those disputes than D. That Gentleman also sent me the copy sent herewith [n.o.r.] ordering in which I have entirely exculated myself. And now that it comes to the appeasement of that matter, I find it is as that Gentleman told me. I have sent the Under-C: Van der Cruissen to the priest — as he has been very sick for some time, being now quite blind, whether comes into the Fort next — to tell him what P.H. has said. He has replied that he will do everything possible to bring the matter to an end, but that Quahiba & his friends, instead of helping him to appease that matter are a hindrance to him at every turn: but he has promised me that he will try & settle that question as soon as possible so far as it is in his power. Being somewhat afraid of the threat, the ~~priest~~ priest has, a second time, sent people to Ayebamanfoe to tell him to keep quiet, that P.H's servants will come to him to speak about the matter. But up to now his people have not yet returned, which is the reason that P.H's servants has not yet been there: for the interior natives, who are here, will not do anything except on "bondie". ["good days"].

October 7. Praayer (Elmina) to Boeim (Ockers). – Ockers alone about 1730
the palaver between Ajebamanfoe & Asja. You must
again threaten the priest, in our name, that if he does not soon C Apol:
bring in a remedy we shall let him feel our displeasure. And Praayer
as, according to his statement (although we don't believe it), Abooroe
Quahiba is hindering the appeasement of this question, at any re.
time [Ockers], it will likewise be necessary for you to give him
to understand, with sharp reprimand, how displeasing it will
be to us, to observe a continuation of these intrigues ... ...

October 14. Letter from Boeim (Ockers). I have informed the
priest what Y.H. has stated in your letter of 7th Oct.
He has again promised me to do all his utmost to bring
the dispute to an end. But while Y.H. cannot believe that
Quahiba is a hindrance to him in settling the question, I have
had him Quahiba told what Y.H. has noted in the letter.
Y.Hs' servant Pieter left for Ajebamanfoe on 4 October, but up
till now I have heard nothing of what he is doing except that he
has sent a canoe for the Quaco man Boa: as Ajebamanfoe had
sent for him to print out the pawned goods, in order to give him
satisfaction therefor. But Boa went by night to Hollandia to
arrange some palavers which he had with Quajebas people.
It is now 4 days ago that I sent a boy to Hollandia to summon
him, Boa, to go to Ajebamanfoe. But he let me know that he
had not yet arranged his affairs, & could not come before he had

1730

done so. After the expiration of 4 days, Boa returned here from Hollandia. I ordered him to go to Abeokuta to point out his pawned goods & that these would be made good to him by Abeokuta. But he replied that he would not go before Abeokuta had released a portion of his pawned goods to [illegible] servant Pieter. As soon as I hear further of your servant's arrangements, I will at once let you know. ... ...

Prayer to Benin (Ockers) 14 Oct ... ... Returns him to Ader Boa to proceed to Abeokuta at once. /

"On the 2nd June rec'd a letter from Benin from Mr Pericl "Ockers dated 11th October ... ... that the man Abeokuta "was despised to lay aside the differences with the Coast "natives [Ockers]"

Prayer to Benin (Ockers) 2nd June Runs of "alto possodo" rec'd from which we can see quite well that the disputes between Abeokuta & the Princes of Bijá will not be brought to a desired conclusion for some time to come for: We therefore order you to send our servant Pieter here as soon as he comes back to Benin: & with him we shall expect the priest, as we regard the priest as the sole cause of the quarrel not being settled.

But we doubt much that on his arrival we shall bring all the disputes in question to a satisfactory conclusion

what for report to us about the Ashantees [this is not on

record] agrees with what is reported to us here about them. 1730

We will hope that it may be true that those people have advanced to Dunkera, hoping shortly to hear of their further advance [downwards] . & that every thing may happen for the good of the Company. / C. Apol: Fletcher Adocroe &c

"On the 21st November arrived a letter from our Officers dd
"15 November, brought by our servant Pieter, who, according
"to the letter would make report of his doings there
"in order to set aside the disputes between Hebamaybe
"the Coach natives. Also that a Wassaw Caboceer from
"Wogga had come in flight to the Coach natives who
"had promised to settle their disputes between Hebam:
"the Coach people."

November 25 Prayer to Axem (Officers) &c - In order to carry out the promise in our last, this is first to accompany our Servant Pieter, & further in reply to your letter of 15th instant, to say that after reading it carefully & hearing what the bearer reported, we consider it necessary, that immediately on receipt of this, you shall order the Axems to pay to the Coach people the 3 Bendas in question, for which they ask; & after this is done that you send our servant with it, to hand it over to those people. We have then ordered him to bring 3 or 4 of the principal of those people to Axem, so that they may talke with a little number of our subjects,

1730

especially the priests, that henceforth they were not commit the least hostility against each other, nor against Mabamanfoe, by pawning or otherwise. We have also ordered our servant, together with some representatives of the Coech people, and 3 Bendas gold, to proceed to Mabamanfoe, to whom he must present them, on the condition that he in future should keep quiet, & outside all pawning & molestation, both with regard to the Coech people & the Bonis, & immediately recall his people from the bush [interior]. Should he hesitate to accept this proposal, for can, or our Cabosh order him to do so with the threat that otherwise we shall know how to make him repent it. We also expect from to tell the priests that we put the responsibility for [op zijn hals schuiven] the issue of the whole affair upon him, & that he must have to take care to appease these disputes within 2 or 3 weeks, for which purpose we intend to come to Fanso: & that he can rely upon it, that otherwise we shall put him to a sharper test by the examination of his arrangements. He also has with him 2 slaves of the Coech peoples', a man & a woman, whom we order him to release, as according to reports, they have fled from their master. It also appears to us that you are not shall despised towards the Coech people since we only find that you have only noted the evil that they have done to Mabamanfoe & the Bonis, without

reporting anything about the letter, who also doubtless will have 1730
something or other of which they are accused. [Lieutenant Porter].

" On the 8th December we received a letter from Upper C: C Apol:
"Ochkeg at Accim dated 8 December, in which he writes, Accaper
"that according to the orders received in our letter of 25th Abocrse
"June: he had told the Accims that we wished them to
"give him 3 Bendas gold for the determination of the disputes
"with the Beach people: but [?they] pointed out [demonstrated]
"that it was neither the custom that anyone who helped
"another should give anything; which those who were
"there in commission from the Beach people had indeed
"to commit. He had also told the priest that we
"had ordered him to give back the 2 slaves of the
"Beach people, but that the priest had replied that
"they had purchased their own slaves from him,
"what he hoped that we would order the Beach
"people to release these also, when he would gladly
"release these runaway slaves again. The priest
"further promised to use all endeavours to settle
"the disputes &c "

Prayer to Accim (Ochkeg) 9 December – Ochkeg above - from which
these four subjects refuse to pay the 3 Bendas to the Beach people
in spite of our orders. ... Their reasons for this are very
frivolous, as they on their own authority & without giving

1830 us the least information about it have assisted Hebamanbe. For can therefore, once more, recommend them in our name, to obey the order, or we shall know what measures to take in the event of continued opposition. We also observe that the priest likewise is pleased to disobey our orders; & also that so long as this quarrel-picker remains at Yuma there will never be an end to the pending differences. We therefore kindly order you to send him here by cause whether well, ill, or undressed, without listening to any excuse whatever against it; as we are not disposed to be duped by this quarrelsome any longer. But if our 2 servants are still in the bush on the receipt of this, you will let Pumbing of the above named be known to the priest, that but then wait till they are back. We also see how little you take the side of the Loach people, from which we must conclude that an end to the disputes will not easily be come to. Should the Loach people had the most righteous cause in the world, still we must therefore recommend you to treat this affair with as little partiality as is possible. So that the scolding tone of yours may cease

"On the 22nd December we received 2 letters from the Orders dated 14 & 18 Decr: the first of which points that the Loach people had sent 3 Bendas gold tobe bought to Hebamanbe by our servant in order to adjust the dispute. Further he was sorry that it was an idea that he dealt with everything

partially ... & wished that we were there ourselves, & that sent Commissioners to enquire into these affairs. ... Further that he would indeed send up the priest. But even in our servants' opinion this was impossible because of his bad bodily afflictions: also if he had to take the priest by force & put him in irons all his subjects would rise. He therefore considered it best to send our servant Amma to report everything verbally, your servant Peter would again tell Amma returned when they would then bring the 3 Bendas from the Bosh people to Mbabamayobe." 1730 C. Apol: Ancestor Abocroe

December 23. Pranzen to Rome (Ockers) — In reply to above he has only to recommend him to do his utmost to get these unfortunate quarrels settled so that Gode may receive — he regrets the priest he writes the book of respect of the Rome chiefs hinders him, & that indeed, under the guns of one of our forts. — "But as we shall shortly be at yours we will have patience till then. After see if it is not possible to teach the Romis better manners. ...

"Received a letter from the Ockers at Rome dd 29 Dec, which reports that your servant Peter had handed over the 3 Bendas to Mbabamayobe who had partly accepted it, & partly not; as he still claimed more than that, before he would let all hostilities cease, as the Bosh people had sent him 3 Bendas gold some time ago so that he should keep quiet, for they had done this with no other object

1730 down to gain time, & to provide themselves with provisions & other necessities before he still claimed 6 Bendas, & that he will wait with the main body of his people till we ourselves came there to settle it. And as Atibamanfoe claims those Bendas, our servant would therefore go to the head natives to put the demand for him before them: & as soon as the servant returned he would report to us.

December 29. Prayers & Mass (Collects) - Letters alone - Sees and obtains the arrival expected of the ship "Leusden" with the Chaplain. — We hope then an end will soon be putted.

Note: The above correspondence shows a dispute between:-

Atibamanfoe of Abocroe

assisted by the Fanis & their priest

and

the people of Aza of Mecherr (or Beach people)

assisted by Quahiba of Hollandia

[? the former Wassa Caboceer of that name]

and that the dispute had lasted since the time when

Norré was Commandeur at Accra

Anta

✲ 1730

June 18 Letter from Bantry (Klappenburg) - This is to accompany [97]
the cousin of Apuniera of Bossia, King of Hanta. This
man "Vaar tegen Woordig" succeeds in his place, who asked me to give
him a letter to P.H. He promises, & appears to have a better affection
for the Hon Company than the deceased Apuniera: as I have indeed,
experienced in former times

July 25 Letter from Bantry (K.) ... The Mahalear Manna has 2 eleven-
hand canoes ready lying in the river for P.H's orders. .....

September 17 Letter from Tamarary (Blaeker) ..... PS/ Coloneer Jan
Cobes has just died, this minds have just come in to
request that they may bury him in the Fort tomorrow: to which they
have offered a fat goat. — I replied, Prayer gave the
permission asked for. —

✲

24 May 1730 Chuk Castle St Geo: D'Elmina - Appointment by Jan [291]
Prayer Esq. appointing the Coloneer Manna, (cpy).
Mahalear of Fort Batenstein at Bantry, who (together with his Prefecture)
has already executed this function for some years, with the required
fidelity & vigilance: he receiving 8 rupels per month.

Wassa

1730

[Note the following extracts are from "Correspondence with officers" & unless otherwise noted, the dates are those of the letters themselves]

[Director General Jan Pranger].

[97] March 11 Letter from Commeniyer (Elmi). ... At this moment a rumour is being spread here that an attack has
't Juffer has already been made by a force of Akanists on 't Juffer country.
It is argued by the well-meaning that it were serviceable if they advanced without Enquiring "at wash" they were managed
Fantee to do so by Y.H: since at present the whole Fantee country
Abra is disposed towards them, except the Captain of Abra, who cannot at present be distinctive to it any more because the Fantees. "Vitrie mokers" [!?] have to all appearances been bribed by the Akanists: & the Abra Captain can still not so quickly on Vollen [be ascertained] as having already received so much from the Akanis as account of Intuffer, & are willing to draw still more, but Akanis is only looking round [to see] where he will flee to. For which reason it is sustained that Intuffer will take his retreat to Akanis, but never again return to Wassa. So that Akanis will be oppressed by the Akanists ~~either~~ & her ruin is not doubted. Though the Fantees'

hunger after spice broth, it might be that the Ashanties were 1730
afraid to march through any of the Fantee countries. ...
Prayer to Commantyn (Elch) – Cabbes alive. ... We also see Wassa
that the Ashanties have fallen into Accra, but we have
not heard of it otherwise. It is not possible for us
to encourage the Ashanties to march through Fantee,
as the ways to it are closed, & secondly not much trust
can be placed in the probity of that "land card" [Patriot]
It would, besides, be specially injurious to our trade, if
the Ashanties did any ill on that march; especially indeed
after we had persuaded them to it.
March 15 Letter from Commany (Anquir) ... There is a rumour
here that the Ashanties are advancing. My
neighbour the English Factor has had one asked if this is
true; to which I replied, might Heaven grant them a
speedy journey, as if it were true trade would revive.
His Crown is in alarm, getting ready day & night.
April 16 Despatch Prayer & Council to Assembly of [WIC.
... As regards trade both in Slaves & Ivory & 108]
gold, we must say with the greatest regret that
we have never known it to be in such a deplorable
& wretched state as it has now been handed over
by the late Director-General to the present one. The
whole Coast from above Accra down to Ardra is all

1730 in arms, & God knows when there will be a cessation of hostilities. For Hounds have been informed more than once that the King of Wassa has been the primary cause, & that is the positive truth; for if that man would keep quiet, there is no doubt that most of the troubles in the interior would come to an end quickly enough. But we must add that sometimes things would certainly go better if it did not sometimes happen that one or other General has kept his pledged word so badly. We must, at least, attribute many things to the mistrust which the people have had of Jan Kerré, of which proof has been seen in the Wassa King Intuffer; as all the intrigues [intentions] which Jan Kerré has made use of in order to get that Wassa King in Elmina, in order to treat with him on behalf of [wegens] the Athantees, & to settle that affair with him amicably if possible, as well as the many promises & assurances made which that no harm whatever, but only friendship, would be done to him, have been of no help whatever to induce him to do so, as he was afraid that these promises & assurances would never be fulfilled. If an opportunity was offered for one to adjust the dispute between the Athantees & Intuffer, or indeed that the latter were only out of the world, we do not doubt that trade would again increase

remarkably; for it is only to be attributed to this dispute 1830
that the trade from Axim to Berewe [Eastern Ikwa river "Aquambo"] is at once at a
standstill. ... ... Understanding that trade Wassa
the situation of trade is now so bad, we live in hopes
that it will shortly change for the better: for which the
people from the interior gave us good hope: the
Ashantees being already on the march to pursue the
Wassa King, & to bring him to reason if possible: when
we dare flatter ourselves that ... trade will change
remarkably for the better here. ... ...

[Axim Company] — cont [97]

May — Letter from Chama (A v Bosch) ... ... PS/ I was
on the island yesterday to see that Intuffer, for an
ending of this palaver, would come to Elmina to make submission to
submit.
Y. H. I got some hope of this from one of his Caundigs, who at once
sent people to Intuffer: & I think doubtless that he will shortly come
into the Town Intubbuni [? Intukkuni], when I shall go &
speak [him] & put Y. H's proposal before him [It is not on record
what this proposal was: probably Pranjer had told v Bosch of it verbally
as v Bosch had just returned from Elmina where he had been in connection
with the charges against Norré — of receiving bribes from the people].
May — [n.d. it was May: [the 15th]] Pranjer to Chama [v Bosch] —
Arthurs above — for instruction — Intuffer has sent us his

1730 greetings a second time, but we do not know what his further intentions are. As we on our side are contributing all that is practicable for the appeasement of all disputes, we recommend you on your part, to use all your powers to further our object.

May 15 Letter from Chama (van Bosch) – Intuffler has sent one of his servants here with orders to shoot in the Chama & Sakee people by telling each, that as H.H. is pleased to take up his affairs, he assures them that with the least molestations would be done them by him & his people. But as it is reported to me to day that Intuffler will not stay at Gr. Commany, but proceed to English Commany. I therefore ask to know from H.H., if he – without having appeared before H.H. – should proceed further by land, whether I shall allow him to cross the river here, as I am assured the English wish, by intrigues [opstokerij]. to hurt H.H.'s good intentions to supplt [voorverre te werpen]. But, as they are native servants, I hope this matter will turn out better. The fugitive "Impia" of Mothelcar Mocoan is here, setting in order: vide Journals of the deceased Mothelcar Pieter will shortly pay those debts.

Prawer to Chama (v Bosch) – Collates above – Intuffler had promised us that he would come here in a few days to settle all palavers with us; but he has sent, by his servant asked us for postponement for another 8 days, & as this appears very suspicious to us

for must close all the passages across the Chama river 1830
to Intoffer till our further orders.

May 16 letter from Chama (v Bosch) - Ochiñes above - the Wassa
has heard nothing further of Intoffer, except that
his people are working hard - to build "cascis" in a crow
situation not far from Athorn, as he will shortly
proceed there.

July 9 Despatch - Prayer to assembly of X. [read 21 Oct - [WIC
Read in Assembly 24 May 1831] ... ... 109]

I had in my last [16 April] reported the dismal state of
trade both in slaves, Ivory, & gold: but since my
assumption of the direction, I have continually made it
my business to send messengers into the interior, with
the intention of adjusting all the differences between the
dissatisfied parties. This had even been so successful that
I had begun to flatter myself with the hope that the long-
endured disputes of the people would be finally appeased;
as our messengers had at long last despised the King
of Wassa (the agitator of these troubles) to come to the
Coast to us. This King having at last come to the
Coast under our Castle with the firm intention of
reposing me to mediate in his disputes, - which he
has had for a long time with Positive King of Ashantee -
which I had with great good-will agreed to & promised

1730 him, I afterwards requested him to come into our Castle, giving him, at his request, some hostages as security that no evil or harm should befall him. We had advanced so far with him — he being able to see from all our arrangements that we had upright intentions towards him, as I can assure you that such was the truth as you shall find to your great advantage from it —; but to our extreme regret & annoyance I suddenly saw myself frustrated in my so much desired object by the subsequent treatment of the English. They, being urged on through jealousy & envy, made such misrepresentations to the Mahrattah (a man of evil & knavish disposition), that he, by his malicious impressions, was able so to persuade the King of Wessa, Intuffer, that instead of coming to us in the Castle he all at once took flight, & retired into the interior to a district called Abraumboe. Some days after Intuffer had come there the Agents of Capo Cors sent messengers to him with the same Mahrattah, & invited him to Calro Cors They have not, up to now, succeeded in this, as it is only too well known to the King that he can have no hope of recovery along that way, On the contrary he continues to send messengers to us daily, whereby he is encouraged that without our help & assistance, he will be able to attain his object with difficulty. Sure will there

Intuffer retires to Abraumboe

what course these matters will take ... ... Reports on 1730
Inhabitants ....: the bad state of the Forts ... ... &c &c.

July 15 Letter from Chama (v Bosch) It was reported Wassa
to me today that a great number of t'Jaffer men [97]
people are staying in the bush here to look out for
M'Caffer, who, according to report intends to leave for Wassa
within 2-3 days.

July 16 Letter from Chama (v Bosch) ... I will
do all in my power to prevent the
passage of the river. But this is impossible
for me up at Axdoem & further up, as
M'Caffer is provided with a good number of
canoes by the Axdoems And even were the
passage across prevented him by the Axdoems, he
would indeed, as 2 years ago, get across with
ease. I have just got a report from Axdoem
that M'Caffer will be in his old Crom of
Int'jabben tomorrow, in order to leave for Wassa
the day after. Most of his people are on the
island The report that some of the t'Jaffer men
are staying in the bush is again confirmed.

P.S. I am sending a servant to Axdoem today
with a warning to the Coloureer that he must
be careful, & so far as possible, prevent the

1730 Wessas crossing : & above all give him no causes to cross the river, or otherwise he can be assured that he will feel Yrs displeasure.

Prayer to Chawa (Yuch) — Advises above — We cannot understand how it is situated with Intoffer : as we are daily assured by one of his people that he, Intoffer, is still in Abrambra, & that the Wessa people have sent some messengers to him to warn him, Intoffer, to be cautious, & first see that all his palavers with the King of Abrambra are settled before he decides to come to Wessa, for that might be of no good result for him. But as we said above we cannot make much out of Intoffer so we recommend you to do all in your power to prevent him crossing.

July 24. Letter from Zacundé (Assin) — Yesterday the English Factor had me told that he had letters that Intoffer was about to return to his country shortly, & that he argued [instinuendo] that he would stay in Akwando's village to take all from white Block : & if that is true, the little trade that there is will be very much obstructed, as it seldom happens that Intoffer trades free with soldiers, & it is to be feared that Intoffer will seek to fill

his empty purse at the expense of the leaders. ... 1730

September 2. letter from Yacoubo (Anguin) ... Rode is
quite at a standstill through the marching up Wassa
of some thousands of Wassas to the Ejuffer district where
they will await Entuffer. It is also certain that the
Manphrijé men [mansdop] have already marched up in
order to assist a party Aoyn [? Aowin] against Ashantee
(die genoë Aoyn needs geattoequeerd Cobbeu). And as the
trade of this part has also expected out of these districts
it is impossible for me to make an account until the
general strife has come to an end. ... ...

September 6 letter from Chama (v Broch) — [thanks for
hospitality at Chama] I have sent my servant
to Adoem to enquire about Entuffer's intentions. He returned
today with the report that Entuffer will march to
Wassa tomorrow & the day after, but will not seek
to cross the river at the island but higher up, about
Entuffer Ejuffer [Jacobs] But I have learnt nothing of the
assistance, that was sent him by the Wassas; but on
the contrary that the Wassas are in revolt [opstande]
against him, Entuffer, & threaten him that if he will
not return to Wassa, they will then fight against
him in order by this means to compel him to be
quiet. If I come to hear anything more, I will not

1730

Paid to inform P. H.

↑ Letter from Chama 8 September (v Bosch) ... I am informed that Intuffer last night got up from the Crum of Intubbene & has marched to Intuffer, according to rumour, to stay there till his affairs with Ashantee are settled. ...

September 9. Letter from Secondary (Bleeker) - With reference to the Circular of 4th inst: it is impossible for him to trade any slaves fairly because of the bad trade which is so dead as if there was no hope of its revival: & secondly that the Wassa Colonies, through the marching up of Intuffer, have closed all the ways to the beach till the time that Intuffer shall have arrived in his country, & settled down quietly. [sig to write for weeder still]

September 13. Prauzer to Chama (v Bosch) ... On receipt of this you must send a steward to Intuffer, & have him told in our name that we have been able to resolve, on his request to send ~~a~~ messengers to the King of Ashantee with some proposals, for him Intuffer, in order to adjust the differences between him & the King of Ashantee: but that he, Intuffer, has misled us & now goes into a Crum which lies in the way of those whom we are expecting back from Ashantee, & consequently is preventing their return to make report

to us of their arrangements. Wherefore we expect that he 1730
Intuffler, will depart from there, & proceed to his own
country, so that those whom we sent to Ashantee (as Wassa
well as those who might come from ~~there~~ Ashantee) may
return unhindered. ...

September 14. Letter from Chama (v York) - Celebs above -
& immediately sent a servant to Axim to
learn if Intuffler was still in Tjuffer; but on coming
there he met de Wassa Caboceer Acon, who informed Wassa
him that Intuffler would shortly, or had already, Cabr
left Tjuffer to proceed to Wassa, & publish his country Acon
against the Ashantees (who had already attacked
Ouwsein): & that he, Acon, would not go to Tjuffer Axim
but direct to Wassa. I would have gone to Axim
myself but was prevented by fever: but I intend to
go the day after tomorrow, so as to give H.H a definite
report.

Letter from Poccorany (Blenker) (14 Sept). Wassa traders have
just arrived here, & bring news that Intuffler arrived in
his town last Thursday, & has settled down there [sic daar
zit weder gezet heeft].

Answer to Poccorany. (Blenker). In reply to your letter of today
we have seen the report which you had got about
Intuffler from some Wassa natives: but it is of

1730 importance to us [? - wy ons daar van gelegen laat] so you must at once try & get correct information where Intsiffer is staying; & if it is indeed true that he, Intsiffer, has settled down in his town, you must quickly let us know.

September 15. Prauper to Chama (van Bosch?) - Acknowledges his letter of 14th ... PS/ It would be best to send a steward as we do not know what ill fortune might befall you if you went there.

September 17. Letter from Chama (van Bosch?) - Acknowledges above - ... Being assured that no ill would befall me, I went myself to Arbouw this morning, where a young man at once arrived from 't Jaffer with the report that Intsiffer had already left & proceeded to Wessa. I also found at Arbouw the Wessa Saandrig Acon, with whom I spoke for a long time; but I could not discover from his statements what Intsiffer's intentions were, as such (as I think) were unknown to him.

Prauper to Chama (van Bosch) - Acknowledges above. ... We have just been assured that it is true that Intsiffer has been to his country, but that he had also left again, & is to stay in 't Jaffer: as his people, the Wessas, had told him that they have orders from Pobbee that if he returned to his country they must cut off his head & send it to Blaauw when they would receive a sum of 300 Bendas gold [12,000]

for it. From all which one cannot make out where [Uerwaarts] 1730
he is. For this reason we are sending a servant with this,
who has orders to go to t'Joffer to see what the truth Wassa
is, & if he should meet Intuffer there, to tell him
what we wrote to you on the 13th inst: One of your
servants must do this besides, so that we can receive
positive news of him so as to regulate ourselves accordingly.
Letter from Tocouray (Bleeker) 14 Sept. Receives Pranger's letter
of 14th ... and on receipt of one sent 2 servants to Wassa
to hear everything out: one to return immediately, & the other
to remain there so that he would know if anything happened
on one day or another. So far I have heard nothing
further than that he intends to settle all palavers, &
to remain in his country. As soon as I hear anything
about him I will not fail to inform P.H. ... ...
September 18 Pranger to Tocouray (Bleeker) - Receives
above re Intuffer which he has noted. ...
September 23. Letter from Chama (v Bosch) — He had
arranged to send Pranger's messenger with
his, & six armed men, to go to t'Joffer: but the men who
were sent from Abocam to open the way were so afraid
that it was impossible to report to Pranger. ... " I do not
doubt that the Chama people, (who alone go to t'Joffer)
will be back in 4 days, & I will then report." ... ...

1730 September 26. Letter from Secretary (Bleeker) ... The day before yesterday one of my servants came from Wassa. He says he has spoken with Intyffer, & has understood from him that he was not inclined to rise up again in war, but much rather to open all the ways for trade & adjust all disputes, even though he would have to make a payment of gold. And one of Intyffers servants, whom he sent expressly to me, has just now arrived here to inform me of his arrival in his town (that was on Monday 18th inst.). This same man called [appliceerde] the above to day, & says that he is so tired of roving about, & says that he certainly much necessity, he would not again rise up in war.

September 27. Prauser to Chama (v Borch) — Informs him of the news contained in the above letter from Tccoroma (726/9) —

September 29 Letter from Chama (v Borch) :— Reports that the Adoem & Chama men whom he had sent to 't Jaffer, have returned with the report that there are no Wassas in 't Jaffer; whereupon Aboans people are were proceeding on their way to Akanten — ...

October 12. Letter from Zeewarder (Ruyter). ... There have been enquired rumours here about the uprising of the Akanties who had advanced as far as to Dinkro : but

according to the reports of some Wassa traders, they have again returned to their country. Trade is therefore very much obstructed by these uncertainties ... 1730

Wassa

October 16 Letter from Yarcumbe (Anguira). My servant has just arrived from Wassa, having sent back by Intuffer who has had me advised Y.H. that it is reported to him by his people that the messenger who had been sent to Ashantee has returned; that his people would have paid him, had he not expected that — according to arrangement made with Abborah [Mokkoah at Elmina] — Y.H. would have sent Potkey reply to him. He asks Y.H. again very respectfully, that Abborah at once sends a servant to him to report to him what Potkey intends to do (whether war or peace): & that if he does not hear this at once, he will again close the road from Intuffer; & that if any one pursues there or injury is done, he must not be reproached with it. My servant also reports to me that all the Wassa women have retired to Amamphy: & that Intuffer with his people are in constant alarm because the Ashantees are still in Dinkira. The traders also may not pass, as their "trondii" syn oppossum". ~~[good days" have expired?]~~ [? waiting for their good days?], and are not allowed to drive their trade [daw] in their "Sonches dies"

1830 October 18 Prayer to Zorounde (Ruperi) – Details above – the message on account of Intiffer appears very suspicious to us, & seems to be nothing else than a clandestine trick in order to know whether the Ashantee messenger has already returned: & this not being so (as is the fact), time to watch for him on the way, & thus be informed, earlier than we, of Poldre's intentions. So in order to hold Intiffer up [opbouden] you must begin as if you had not our advice that it had not yet been received, but that you will write to us again & at once send him reply.

[WIC 109]. October 30 Dagpolih - Prayer to X - Trade is no better than on 9th July when it was reported on by both myself & by the Council. And regarding the disputes in the interior I do everything possible to appease [assoupeeren] them: as again today a deputation is once more going to Ashantee to learn [aanvangen] what the King's intentions are for the furtherance of the general peace. But notwithstanding that I am held up, indeed, with fine promises I dare not promise H.H.M. anything positive, as experience teaches all too clearly that no reliance whatever is to be placed on the people. The King of Wassa has for some weeks retired to

his country, but whether this will ammiate the Ashantees 1730
to arm a trade again on the Coast, is something that
must be awaited patiently. Wassa
better to less, there is
some hope for it as they will need have no fear for
the marauding of that King. ... ...

[November 6] ." Received another letter from Zaccarde
(Anjier) dated 6th November in which it was reported
that he is assured that the Wassas have taken flight before Wassa
the Ashantees who was already in Wassa: what the Wassa invaded
Cobrure Kala was in negotiation with those people: & & defeated
that he did not doubt that everything would fall out by Ashantee
for the best for trade." Wassa

[November 9.] " on the 9th November received a letter from Cobur
Barbey from Dix Kloppenburg dated 8 November Kala
... asking permission to visit the Director at Accarany. To
which we replied that ... he might go to Accarany, but must
first learn if there any further news of the Ashantee
& Wassa peoples"

[November 12] "on the 12th November received a letter from
Commies Jan Bleeker at Accarany, of
the same date, in which was reported that ... ...
a native had come from Wassa who reported that
the Wassas had been defeated by the Ashantees whilst the Anson
former had taken flight to Duwien ... ... "

1730

Dawson

Akim

"On the 12th November received a letter from Zaccarde (Augier) dated 11th November, reporting the flight of the Wassas to Ouassiri, which it was certain that the English factor had on the request of Intiffer, sent a messenger to Cabo Corso to inform Tham Aussy in what peril he, Intiffer, now was: what it was time to bring the Ashantis so far but they acted against the Akanties"

November 13. Prawper to Zaccarde (Augier) - Collins above - We have noted the flight of Wassa; which agrees with the daily reports which come in here, & we hope the same will have a good & desired result.

[November 14] "On the 14th November received a letter from Chama, from Mr Van Bosch dated 13th November ... reporting the good progress of the Ashanties in their war against Intiffer, with the assurance that the Ashanties had captured the greater part of Wassa: & that Intiffer was surrounded & held [kept] by them in a Town named Dompo: so he hoped there would soon be an end of the troubles."

Prawper to Chama (V Bosch) 14 Nov - Collins above - "which agrees with what we hear daily: & therefore we live in hopes that the ruined trade will flourish once again."

November 17. Prawper to Chama (Van Bosch) Although we

daily receive maximums reports from Kiders from of the Windward 1730
Factories from the natives that the Wassas have been defeated by
the Ashantees, we cannot yet believe it for certain because we Wassa
regard it as mere rumour, & not up till today man of the
latter people have come to shew themselves. We have
therfore decided to send an embassy (delegation) to
't Joffer to learn if all the rumours, that have for some time
been spread abroad, are true. We have given our orders
to the bearer of this, & for must add someone to shew
the way to 't Joffer.

[November 18] In a P.S. to a letter from Zacarde (Anquir)
dated 18 November, – received on 20 Nov – he
reported that Kalla, & Jane, 2 Wassa Caboceers, had fallen
flight to Ayebamanfoe, where they now were. Above

[November 21.] "On 21st November a letter was handed to
us from Mr Van Bosch at Chama dated 20 Nov
that he had given orders for those whom we were sending
to 't Joffer to be escorted."

[November 23] "On the 23rd November we received a letter
from Axem from the Orders, dated 21 Nov
in which he reported that he had heard that Intuffer had
been defeated by the Ashantees & had fled to Dinkera.
The Caboceers Japon & Egrambo had retreated to Ouwin:
Caboceer Kalla had been captured by the Ashantees"

1730 November 25 Prampet to Axim (Cockers) - ... ...
We have also received your letter of 21st inst, in which you report that Intiffer has been defeated by the Ashantees, & fled to Denkera, which seems very surprising to us as the Coller district was conquered by the Ashantees, & is therefore tributary to them. We believe therefore that you have been very badly informed about it. Still, you must carefully communicate to us all the reports that come to you about it.

December 5 Prampet to Commany (J Prampet). This will be handed to you by some messengers from the Ashantees who are passing to Chama via Commany. We expect you to see that they are able to pursue their way there without any trouble.

December 6 Letter from Commantyn (Eletr) ... For some days Fantee I have been pestered by the Fantees to write to y.ht that they have heard that there are Ashantee messengers at Chama, as well as on the windward coast the Fantees are against which people, they, the Fantees are expecting a War: so that I should write to y.ht to be careful to allow no powder to be sold to the Ashantees. I made byder of dese Colsmeit beter wetende of Ashantee bezig zynde Axim om Apra en gedeelte van Ashantee hier toe te bewillegen

om Inluffer te achter volgen, om op Akim te haan, in whose protection Inluffer is) : and therefor it unnecessary to trouble f.H with this bagatelle. Knowing well that the whole Fantee country comes more injury than profit to the Company. So today the Quamolos came to me to make the same complaint (? complement). I diminished the matter from their minds by putting before them that in the first place I knew of no war against them & if I wrote to f.H about it it would be the same : but I advised them that if they thought [~~not~~ sustineerde] that ~~they would suffer be~~ injured injury would be done them by the Company's powder, that they, the Fantees, should collect their gold, & buy up the Dutch powder. as they could then act bravely against the Ahantees. They understanding, however moderately I may say it - that it was villainy, made Samri's threats that if Fantee came to suffer any trouble this Fort would get the first experience of it [de eerste proeve would gewaar worden] ; Soo dreig voor mij te worden in acht genomen, the behandeling of the Fantees welke waarlyk te langduring zoude zyn, om f.H. hier mede op te houden : as also the state in which the Fort now is, for I am still lodging, with the under Commies & Assistant, in the Crown. for want of time ... & in case of war there is no supply of provisions in the Fort ...

Wassa

1730 [December 7]. "On the 7th December, received a letter from the Prayser (under Commis) at Commany dated 6 December that the Ashantees had passed through Commany to Choma without any trouble: but that three Ashantees had uttered very insolent words against the English when they were in search of the English Fort: And further that in accordance with our orders, he had told the Muia natives, both under those of Apinni, and there under his Fort that they must come here at once to receive our orders"

December 8 Prayser to Comantyn (Elch) — Confirms his letter of 6th December, & fully approves of his reply to the Fantees & Shamadves. — ... ... /

"On the 8th December [it is remembered in original but doubly emitted] we received a letter from Zocundé [Anper] dated 7th December, that a herald [Tetje] of the Ashantees had come there who went everywhere to for presents, except to the English ..."

[December 11] "On 11th December we received a letter Atkins from Mr Bletterdorp [at Accra] dated 9th December ... reporting ... ... further, that the Atkins had come to ask for the remainder of what the Accras still owed them according to the treaty made: although not more than 1/3rd of the appointed time was yet up: but

they said they had need of it because Ashantee had risen up to pursue Intuffer (whom they had taken into their protection). & therefore they needed powder & guns to frustrate the intention of Ashantee. To this he had replied to them that they must consider that Intuffer was a rebel [of your mother] & had done much evil to Potkoe, wherefore they must be cautious. Also that Ashantee was the friend of the Company. ... ..."

1730

Wassa

December 13. Prayer to Accra (Letters drop) ... ... We find the demand of the Akims very improper. since according to what you say, not more than ⅕th of the time ~~Bus~~ passed has expired. We also strongly fear that they will find it a serious matter to answer for if Potkoe pursues Intuffer & sees that he is protected by them. We would therefore only advise them to exercise all possible caution about it, so that they do not feel the serious consequences of it at some time or other. ... ...

[End of Wassaw]

Fantee

1730

September 13 Letter from Commantyn (Elm). ... as to his interview with Cowantcer of Anamabo re. the release of the Company canoemen. ... The Fantees are claiming eight ships gifts. but as they would gladly have payment quickly, & as also the Captain of the Hill is quite reasonable I understand that they will be satisfied with five.

September 15 Pranger to Commantyn (Elm) — we do not one more than 3 : the former gifts being paid by us in June.

September 16 Letter from Commantyn (Elm). The Fantees are not satisfied with 3, & threaten to close the ways to the Fort [" de pen voor de Fort zetten "] as they claim gifts for all ships (except Cruisers) & not only Dutch slavers : as they say that at the time the agreement was made [Admiral de Ruiters name]. the Company did no slave trade, a very little at least, so that the gifts do not refer to [join up] slave traders, but to traders, & consequently none are free except

the enemies which do not trade. If they do 1730
with accept thee we must give them what
they claim. ... ... Fantee

[December 21.]. "On 21st December we received
a letter from the Chief at
Commantyn dated 20 December, reporting that
in accordance with our orders of 16th inst:
[not agreed] he had sent to Anamabo to
ask the reasons for the bad treatment they
had given to the Company slave. But they
had not given a proper answer but said
that when Jano Cokeboe came home June
from Grande Terra they would then close Cokeboe
the ~~roads~~ ways by land & by sea.
Further that Tom Awishe had posted
to Grande Terre on the 16th instant, but
he [Chief] feared that Tom, & June
Cokeboe would not bring about much
good; & he believed they would get the
the whole of Fantee on their side, for which
they were doing their best, & as much
as possible to incite the Fantees against
the Akanteers, & also to do the
Hollanders as much damage as

1730 possible. Tom had also let the Gentlemen at Cape Coast know that all the ways by land will be shut. He [Eleh] wished that Tom & Jane Kokeboe were declared outlaws & he would avail himself of it on their return from Grande Terre. It was also seven days p/o that Dodo

Dodo Thibo had despatch'd agents Agonna, which

Thibo letter had retorted to the Crown of

Coffee Minta in order to save & reinstate

Agonna Ashantee. Further the Fantees had marched up against the District San Cairy because the upper Cabeceer Quoms Eboe would not act with Fantee against Ashantee [made Vallen tegen] but rather took the side of the latter. ... In another it repeated in a P.S. that he had heard that Quams Eboe (sic) had already fled to Apimacon, situated between Ackanny & San Cairy & zonder hij, volgens zeggen, de Fantees lang genoeg konnen uit schouden, maar had zyn wife & children daar reeds heen gezonden, & word daar nu verder van de Fantees gesecht: But the Apimacon people say they will first await war from the Fantees:

so that the Fantees are already sufficiently alarmed. 1730

December 12. Prayer in Communion (Eleth) - Collins

alone — We also see what has happened Fantee

with Tom Awisella & Pieter Koenen: & also that the former talks much about it, which we are not surprised at, as it is his usual custom on every occasion. And as regards our fear that he & June Kobobe would entice the whole of Fantee on their side against us, there is nothing else to do about that than try as much as possible to ascertain what the plot, the lies which they spread about. As regards the point of declaring them at Fort, this seems strange, as for them we are not our subjects, & that we can therefore give for our orders about it. We also believe that all their intrigues will be of very little effect with the Atlantees, once they have decided in our favour: & that they undoubtedly will at once pay the Fantees for the former rascalities committed by them, & beyond all doubt, to carry this out better, will join the Portuguese enemies. — The rest of the Letter untold.

[1st Journ Council - Report from Apam of 2 Netherlanders heading about [6]
the English factory Quansang [? Fantum].]

Aquamboe

1730

[95] [Note: The following extracts are from "Correspondence with outports," & the dates when obtained stated are those of the actual documents. The pages of the journal for January & February 1730, at the end of 95. have been so woefully damaged by water, as to be practically indecipherable. This is unfortunate as there are some long & evidently important letters to Accra about Aquamboe.]

February 6 [Thursday] Letter from Accra (Jde la Planque)
2 February. - Thanks for hospitality while at Cheuma - "On my return here I did not find affairs with the Aquamboes such as had been spread about. It is true that there is a body of Aquamboes under the Danish Fort who have attacked these Crom people on two occasions: but being prevented by the cannon, they have not yet been able to penetrate into the Crom ... ... (undecipherable) -

... ...

[In a very badly damaged letter from Accra dated

16 February, de la Plaque upon that the Aquamboes 1730
had driven back the English & Dutch Negros &
had made themselves masters of the Town: & that Aquambo
the same five yesterday & today from his, & the
English Fort, had not been able to prevent that.
February 24 Letter from Accra (de la Plaque) — Archives [96]
D.G. Nurses' Letters of 18th & 19th inst
[in No 95 but damaged by water, & quite indecipherable] —
& in reply to the second, I am not a little
chagrined to learn of Y.H's displeasure about the full
report which I had the honour to send to Y.H about
the arrival of the Aquamboes near this Fort. If
Y.H will please take the trouble to read my Letter
which I had the honour to write to Y.H on the
2nd February 1728, & especially that of 5th June
of the same year [not on record: Journal missing. You will
see in them how the King of Aquamboe has so much
taken to heart the death of his cousin Otting Otiing,
who was unfortunately hurt & [?] in this Fort, as
is known to Y.H, that he has not only declared
war on me & the Accras, Negros, but has even dared
to send Colonels to this Fort to demand from
me a sum of 2,000 Bendas; as is repeated in
more detail in my Letters. I subsequently showed

1630

F. H. on the 20 November following [i.e.: journal missing] how the Accras had entered into a mutual alliance with the Manfese & Fetu [Fetu] people. so that if the Aquamboes wished to continue their acts of violence with regard to them, jointly to oppose them: as I have also, in accordance with my duty, subsequently continued to report to F. H. from time to time, all that has happened about this affair, as you can see from my subsequent letters. I cannot see from any of F. H's letters, that you have given me any positive orders how to act in this matter. It is true that F. H has noted that you did not think that this affair would turn out to a wished for ending for the Accras: but I cannot understand from them otherwise than that F. H would let matters take their course, so long as they remained between the Natives amongst themselves.

But now that it has come so far that they have not only dared to attack the Natives under this Fort, but have even fallen upon the Fort, I do not see wherein I have deserved to incur F. H's displeasure. That I have been too circumstantial in my letters I cannot (with all respect) see, as I consider it to be my duty, if anything

Any of importance happens on the territory entrusted to me, 1730
to communicate it to my General; and that I should
protect my subjects more than better than I is the Aquambo
duty of an upright Commandant: Otherwise I also
maintain that I have acted in all these cases events
as deserves an honourable Commandant of a Fort: & on
that ground, had flattered myself that I would receive
commendation, rather than displeasure from Y. H. But
imputing such to my evil fate I shall proceed to
inform Y. H, that since my last of the 18th inst:
[W 95: indecipherable] nothing of importance has
happened here, except that the King of Aquamboe
sent a servant under the Battery to ask me if I
was disposed to "make" palaver with him. To this I
replied that if he would return to his country, &
would then send some one, I was then prepared to
listen to his proposals. This reply he has also
received from the English Agent Braithwaite.
(who has arrived here). This is all that I can
report to Y. H at present. I have put before the people
Y. Hs offer to send the ship "Dunwhich" here to fetch
away the women & children: & they have asked me to
thank You heartily for it, but they can send them here other than time
to time by the canoes: as so far the bay is free to them.

200.

1730 March 1. Imré to Arca [de la Planque] - Acknes his letters of 21st [nov] & 24th: & in reply to the latter it must not annoy you so much that we are vexed over the customarily renewed arguments about a war, about which we have always taken a serious view & communicated it to you from time to time, but had hoped that it would not have begun as so far. For further reference to a perusal of your letters of 2 February 1728; 5 June & 20 December. in which we can find nothing more than [gerectteerende] notification about this war: as also that four subjects had entered into an agreement with the Manfese & Hill peoples to attack the Aquambos together, without we being in any way consulted about it: as we should not have failed to point out to them, that to attack Aquamboe could have no other result for them than that of a bare arousing & aggravating a sleeping lion: as the result has shown. We have also had no elucidation of what was decided upon in Crevecoeur between you & the Englishman regarding this matter which we should have thought was reasonable.

We also refer you to our letter in which we

emphatically warned you that your subjects must not 1730
expect to trouble us with any of the like consequences,
& as they had begun in mischief so, Aquambo
would have to end it. But out of compassion we
have offered them ships to shelter their women &
children, which they have not accepted. It is
impracticable to send food & water as there is a
great dearth of both. ... Our Head has also gone
my warm thanks the absurd "presentatie" of Elet,
in which it was sustained that you had chose
(wish it), but I don't believe that he will pride
himself much on the success of it. We still had
great suspicion that the Malabaar Amoe is
employing his quick "quijtcqtiq" talent only too
much to deceive you & all the Acroas, & it had
been much better if action had been taken against him
[that has been gegaan was] as we advised you in our Letter of
6 February 1728: but this not being so, we still think it
advisable that he should be somewhat closely watched by you.
so that that rascal does not again attempt to
do so much injury to the Company's Trade as
formerly, under the direction of his Lettres.
Further we wish you good success & speedy end
to this troublesome business & are &c.

[Jan Pranger - Director General]

1730 March 5 Letter from Bercoe (Quicherit). ... It is my duty to report that of late the siege of the Accras & the Aquambos a party of Fantee Volunteers, 4 strong, have been in Aquamboe on a marauding expedition, but they obtained nothing but a man & a woman. But they say they will go there again in hopes of getting more booty, & I surmise that most of the slaves will come into this Fort. Rumour is also current that Fantee would even seize to unite with the Accras, [note, in his reply writing this, Pranger says "Atkins", as also does Quicherit, in his further reply]. & together fall upon the Aquambos, which I hope God will grant, as the ways are stopped through the troubles. It is good for the Accras that there is water here, in abundance, & "dog voor dog" quite 20 small canoes go to Accra; for there is peace [corrected] in the Forts. ...

March 22. (~~Han~~ Letter from Accra (Pawson — de la Planque having gone to ~~Accra~~ Elmina to be present at the Council for swearing in Pranger as Dir: Genl:). This is only to communicate to Y.H. that last night the Aquambos broke up the siege of this Fort, & have fled [precipitately] with the utmost quickness: so that this morning I have opened the gates of the Fort, taking care so to arrange the Guns so that "deselve" [? Aquambos] will never

Aquambo

cave & settle in it securely. Last Munday the English Agent made an agreement with the Aquambues, & as he had the courtesy to send me the original yesterday, I have taken a copy of it, & sent the same to the upper factor [not, on record]. On the 18th instant I received 2 boy pawns which one of Akim who would serve as security for their advance of said Aquamboe, with directions that we would enter into no friendship with Aquamboe, notwithstanding that I made every effort [alle de instanties gedaan] to persuade the English Agent to delay for 3 or 4 days, I could not do it; which he now repents. The Aquambues, during my stay here, have got an uncommon dread of this fort, so that they have no more desire to undertake any hostilities against it. This gave about thereby a lucky start that I was obliged to make upon them, which killed more than 25 persons. This has so astonished them, that they have not been able to look on this fort any more. The Agent of me Hunt this morning but yesterday evening, with the closing of the gate, the Aquambues sold him 2 more men slaves for which they had not yet received payment, so that it seems certain that the Akims have already fallen upon

1830 their country, as they have let me know. I hope to send H.M. a report of this shortly.

Prampon to Accra (Pawron) n.d. – Letters above which is very satisfactory – As regards the advance of the Ashins against the Aquambos, this may well be true; but if Ashin comes to take up arms against Aquambo we cannot believe but they will involve themselves in a formal war against the Aquambos, but try to attack some of the small towns of the latter.

[94] April 4. Prampon to Accra (Pawron). As the Danish Governor has complained to us by letter that he

Danish Governor. is being daily insulted by our subject people, we therefore instruct you to attend to it, & warn the Accra people, in our name, to keep quiet & cause us more difficulties in resolving to this Honour.

April 16 Letter from Accra (Pawron) – Letters above with the letter from the Danish Governor [n.d., 2], & has informed the people who willingly submit to H.M. But the Danish Governor has done them much wrong, H.M. this predecessors being held below the moving causes of all the disasters which for some years have befallen the Accras

through the Aquambos, & they can produce many reasons & proofs of this. And as they have good confidence that H.M will listen to their complaints also, they will send a deputation up to Elmina to place their complaints verbally before H.M as soon as the palaver with Akim & Aquambo is settled, which up to now stands very favourably for the Accras. ... 1730 Aquambo

Pranger to Accra (Dawun) n.d. [20th April]. Offers advice — ... Will await the deputation — ... Sends letter for Danish Governor [n.o.r.] —

April #.16 Despatch Pranger & Council to Assembly of X [WIC 108]

... ... Add to this there has been fire & blaze again also at Accra between the King of Aquambo & the Accras which has gone so far that they formally attacked the fort there on 14th February this year, & kept it besieged for 5 weeks. But they have not made much progress since, through the good leadership of the upper Chief Doctor de la Plangue, at that time Commandant there, with one of the subject people is missing; & instead of entirely ruining the people there as happened seven years ago, they have this

1730 had time had to arise with bloody heads. The principal cause of this war with Aquamboe is for the most part to be ascribed to the death of the man Ottuig, — a cousin of the King of Aquamboe; — who was hurt, in an unfortunate manner by a slave that had been bartered, in our fort & died of his wounds; as is more fully set out in the diaries for the year 1728 folio 124, in a letter from the Upper Commies de la Plaque dated 1st June. [note. This journal is missing from the Guinea archives. There is no trace of the copies sent home in the WIC archives before 1760]. This unfortunate affair was so taken to heart [hoog opgenomen] by the Aquambos, that they dared to send messengers to the Commandant at Accra to demand a sum of 2,000 bendos for it, & on refusal threatened to demolish the fort, & to defeat the people belonging [toebehoorende] under it. These troubles increasing, in course of time, the Accras combined with other peoples, & marched against the Aquamboes, but had to retire again under the fort: when consequently, as stated above, the Aquamboes formally attacked the fort, but

had to retire with loss. Your Honours will be 1/30
able to follow the further circumstances in
more detail in a letter written by Jur de la Aquambo
Plaque to Jur Durré, about this affair, which is
entered in Jur Durrés diary, & to which we
take the liberty to refer you. ... ...

April 27. Prauzer to Accra (Pawron) with advance to Jur [97]
letter of 22nd inst written to the Chief
Factor [vide. post. April 30 - "Council"], we see that the
King of Aquamboe has sent a steward direct to
you, with the request that the old power might
be arranged & forgotten, & the old friendship
renewed; together with the reply which you
gave him, which is good. For our further
let the King knows that within a few days
the Chief Factor & Upper Commies Blitterstorp
will leave for Accra to hand over the Factory
to the latter; & that if he is disposed to
remove all disputes he must depute two of
his Colonels, towards that time, to put
an end to them with that Gentleman, as
we shall communicate our views & ideas
on the subject to Jur de la Plaque.
Letter from Accra (Pawron) April 24. - Acting Prauzers letter

1730

of 20th & has had the letter delivered to the Danish Governor who said he would write in reply — Meanwhile I find it is all the time what the new people have complained have complained about regarding the Danish Governor, as being the sole cause of the Aquamboes having made war on them under the Fort. The King of Aquamboe some days o/o sent some messengers to me, asking to renew the old friendship with us and he offer to satisfy us for the wrong which he had done to this Fort by the war: about which I hope the Chief Factor has already informed Y. H. The King further declared that he had never been disposed to make war on us or our people under the Fort: but that he was asked & incited to do so by the Danish Governor notwithstanding that he had several times excused himself: but that the Governor had not omitted to send a Capoeer often about it, who also would not leave until he had agreed that some Coloeurs of their people should accompany the Capoeer to the Danish Fort: that the

Aquambus complain against the Danish Gov.

Governor had promised these people peace things, 1730
& also that they sufficiently in a state to
pay or all the Arrears for his ship: she had Aquambo
given them proper markets & a new Danish flag
with the assurance that if they planted this
flag half-way to our Fort, that our people would
march out & they could very easily pay them
them all: But the our people, contrary to all
their expectations having "[illegible] better gedenkteerd" [?]
made the Aquamboes retreat twice, even
driving their back to make the Danish Fort
killing seventeen of 45 men in this battle: that
this occurrence, or much rather miscalculation
had obstructed both the Danes & the Aquamboes
who also wanted to return to their country; but
the Governor detained them & promised that
if the King himself would rise up with his
force that they would soon get orders for the
damage suffered. The King also willingly
offers [presented] to produce the Danes
in our presence that they it was they
alone who had turned his head, & asked
him to wage his war for them:
which otherwise he would never have dared

1730 to undertake: & that he would know quite well from whom he would have to demand the damage suffered, & which he might come to suffer on account of the war that had been waged. I have returned the messengers & let the King know firstly that it was not in my power to make peace with him before I had special authority from H.H: but that I allowed the King to send home one again within 8 days to hear about this. Secondly that his affair was not in the least caused when he said that the Danish Governor had bribed a fomentator him to it: that it was sufficient for us that he, the King of Aquamboe, had hostilely attacked & made war on us; & that we should claim satisfaction for the damage suffered & the wrong done from him alone. How it should be claimed, as I understand the Governor is beginning to deny everything, that our people have not molested the Danes before the Tapoefer was sent into the interior, although they had good reasons for doing so, from which they could

sufficiently perceive that the Danes were their 1730
enemies: firstly by the acceptance of a pair horse
pistols (verteilfunde?) sent by the Aquambos who assured [?] his Aquambo
Honour that it was that of our Marlebar Amoe
over
Chief which the Governor refused: & secondly
in the wording of two slaves "Trompken" (?), about
which the Danes did not hesitate in say that
the one was made for the Accra men, & the other
for their wives, whom they would send as
slaves on board their ships. But this God
not moved our people to do the least
molestation to the Danes; but when the
Governor had the people in the interior [Laboem]
summoned by the Sapoyer, it was in presence
of a slave who had just married an Accra
woman. This slave repented, threw down his
God (which consisted of an antler spirits), told
the Accras everything, & asked them to be on
their guard. Our people hearing this took
great alarm over the unreasonableness of
the Danes, with whom they had not
the least quarrel, & who only wanted to
make war on them because though the God told
everywhere he could not get slaves quickly enough for his ships....

1730 [6] April 30 Minutes of Meeting of Council – a letter was read from Mr W Dawson to the Chief Factor, Jacob de la Plaque (in whose absence Mr Dawson was acting in command at Accra), in which there was, inter alia, a passage concerning Aquamboe affairs as follows :–

"This is also to inform you that to day the King of Aquamboe has sent a "servant direct to me, bringing some gums, & "2 anckers palm wine, the one for me, the other "for Eij Konna Eij Konna his majesty asks me to "be willing to patch & lay aside the old "palaver, & renew the former friendship "with him: begging that I & Eij Konna "will send a servant to Aquamboe to settle "the palavers. He also assures me that "he had no reason [last] to rise up & "make war against us, but that he was "misjected thereto by others who had turned "his head"

The members took into consideration whether for the welfare of Trade (although the King of Aquamboe was in the wrong) one ought not to settle the disputes which God awhile with him. But rejected, specially

as they appeared so submissive & were even the first to seek for peace. Having deliberated over this, it was unanimously decided on the Aquambo proposal of the Consul. for the settlement of the aforesaid disputes, to authorise & commission Mr Chief Factor Jacob de la Planque & Mr J2 Blitters dep: but with this restriction nevertheless, that for the attainment of their purpose with the aforenamed nations, it shall not be permitted to the Commissioners to make any any payments or expenditure to the charge of the Hon: Company. Thus resolved ..... signed by J Plantyn, 5 members: & the Secty. 1/30

May 4. Letter from Accra (de la Planque) — Reports his [97] arrival at Accra [from Elmina] with Mr Blitters dep & Mr Linde Commis Plantyn last Tuesday. — ... Yesterday afternoon arrived here a servant from the King of Aquambo, to whom I said that if his master was trying to settle the disputes which had arisen, he could then send down Colonels with full powers to make an agreement with me over these affairs, otherwise they would have very serious consequences.

May 12 Letter from Accra (de la Planque) ... About Aquambo affairs, nothing has

1730 happened since my last to Y.H., as since the departure of the King's servants none has returned here; & I begin to doubt if the King was really in earnest about the cutting the water. From Axim, I hear nothing whatever. I have therefore decided to stay here for four days longer, & await what may happen meantime, & then return to Elmina.

May 19 Letter from Accra (Plattenburgh) ... De la Plaque proceeded from here to Bercoe by hammock at 2 o'clock this morning. — ... Today the same servants who were here the former time, returned from Aquambo. They have reported in Aquambo what was said to them by the Chief Factor; & have brought reply that on the first coming good days ["Bonne"] two Coboceers would come to bring the palaver to an end. ... — Asks for instructions for his guidance, as to the points of the Agreement to be entered into —

May 20 Letter from Bercoe [de la Plaque] — on his arrival at Bercoe, on his way to Elmina he received a letter from the Plattenburgh [at Accra] that the King's servants had arrived at

Accra shortly after his departure, with report that as the good days ["bordié"] were about to end. 2 Coloureds warned come towards the next "good days" to exploit those offered. 1730 Aquamboe

May 21 Letter from Accra (Plettenberg) P3/

The Aquamboe servants ~~sent~~ referred to in my last, left yesterday evening for their country. This morning two Akim & one Hill servant came reporting that last Thursday the Akims had joined battle with some Aquamboes, & after a sharp fight the Aquamboes had taken flight: & that the Akims had thereupon set fire to 6 towns but without being able to make much profit otherwise; for the Aquamboe women had retired before the fight: & there were many dead on either side. According to a further report from of these servants, Akim would formally attack Aquamboe in the coming good days. Akim

We must wait & see if this is true: but I considered it my duty to inform Y.H. Among the servants was one from Aje Kumma.

May 23. Prayer to Accra (Plettenberg) — Letter

Your letter of ... 19th ... We see with without surprise your request for some points for the articles of agreement, as you were present when the

1730 resolution was taken about it namely ... [Vide Minutes of 30 April]. So there remains nothing else than to give effect to the above named for the best honour & reputation of our "Standard" ... & the easiest way that shall appear to you.

May 26. Prosper to Rocca (Letters dupl.) — In reply to the PS to his letter of 21st he does not believe it to be the least, & indeed it was required to seem to get a reward, since they well know that this news would be not otherwise than pleasing to us.

May 31. Letter from Rocca (Letters dupl.) ... It is true that one cannot be certain about the Athenis & the Aquaumbers & I attach little or no credence to what is told me about it: but I must tell F. H. that what I have reported was told me as certain, by all the Colveers unanimously more than once. To-day was the day on which the Aquaumbers should have been due to send the power, according to their promise. But the upstart people could not come

but some others, who came to ask excuse 1730
that they have not kept their word: & bring
to me as security a son & a cousin Aquambo
of the Aquamboe Mckelcar as security
that they will come & "make" palaver
next "good-days" [Coudi]. But they
give out that they will fight fight with
the Hill people & see who will be
master. I will keep the 2 boys who have
been sent, in the Fort. & see what will
come. ... ...

June 5 Prayer to Accra (Christiansborg) — Pains
in thinking that the reports are false. — ...

June 24. Letter from Accra (Christiansborg).
The day before yesterday report was
made to me by Aje Koma that the
Aquamboes had fought with the Hill people
[Bergue]: & that the latter had been defeated:
that reports of it had been made to him
by Aje Koma, by some fugitives. And as
I judged that first reports are often
false, I therefore waited to inform H.M. of
it, till further reports came about it.
Last night came some more of those who

1930 had attacked, who with only enforced the above, but say that there was stubborn fighting on both sides: & that at first more Aquambos were killed that Hill people, as the Aquambos had attacked first: that an Addir Coloreer by name Oforidua had been joined with the Hill people, who has behaved gallantly for he got quite 50 heads of the Aquambos But there was a Hill Coloreer of the Hill people who played the knave, for when the battle was begun he retired with his people & thought to desert to Aquamboe, but being caught in the bush by the other Hill people, they cut off his head: so he was punished for his treachery as he deserved: but his people mostly fell into the Aquambos' hands. The treachery of that Coloreer was the chief cause of the defeat of the Hill people. The Aquambos have with only maintained their ground but have captured a great number of "muskets". ... There is great consternation here among the Accras & I am curious as to what will happen further. As

soon as I get further & reliable news I will report it at once. We will surprise we must if the Aquambos will come here to make palaver according to their promise. I am keeping the two "Impis" yourself. ... 1730 Aquambo

June 29 Prampram to Accra. (Plantation dress) – Reckless above –, & to tell the truth we can with great difficulty accept it as worthy of belief: but we will hope for the best .....

June 28 Letter from Accra (Plantation dress) ...

Yesterday evening just before the closing of the gate some Aquambos came here bringing with them 2 jaw-bones of those they had killed in the war. They came to show them to me by order of their King, who sent me his greetings & told me that he had defeated the Akim people: & also that as soon as everything was in good order he would send messengers to make the palaver. I asked the messengers if they had brought no slaves with them, as it was the custom that if they came to show any jaw-bones, they

1730 also brought some bound slaves. To this they replied that they had got quite 300 slaves or captives, but they were still in Aquamboe but they believed that they would bring some of these with them when they came to make the palaver. The Aquamboe Mokkeloar also sent me his greetings. The servant who has come is the same as last time. I had the Aquamboes given some spirits ...

Ey Kona Ey Kona came up last evening & after some arguments about the situation of the Aquamboes & the skull purple. Ey Kona expressed a desire to pawn the (coming) Aquamboes tomorrow. I replied "no", & what did such a thing mean. He replied that some of his people had been pawned by the Aquamboes & he would do it as a upriser. I told him I would not agree to that unless I received orders about it from P. H.: & further pointed out to him that if these messengers were arrested no Aquamboes would dare to come here: & the law of nations would thereby be violated for all ambassadors had the liberty to pass to who unmolested. Also that it

would not be to the advantage of the Company as 1730
it would suffer prejudice thereby: for already the
Fort had long been without any trade because Aquambo
of the disputes which had arisen: & as it
seemed, he was seeking to prolong that. Whereupon I
went to Table & the discussion ended. Eÿkhoma
had previously told me that he had sent Tette
& Okÿinge down to Fantee, the order to Aqonna
& asked me also to send a servant to Akuni to
persuade them to advance & he would find
powder & muskets. I refused that & said that
H.H. had sent me here to look after trade &
but not to thrust myself into any new quarrel:
that he had also seen quite well that the Akuni
are marching nothing & that they have their
friends in need. This morning Eÿkhoma again
sent a servant to me to renew his request of
yesterday evening viz to prevail the coming
Aquambos. I sent reply to the same effect as
above. I have also heard that some Aquambos
have been to the Danish Governor & came
thence at 10 o'clock last night & have also
come to shoot him 2 paw cows: so that
they came here first. I have waited the whole

1830 day to see if I could learn anything else. But as Paaij Bruma has died, Bijkoma is therefore at the funeral custom [ĕ zŭrare], so I have learnt nothing further, & dare not delay longer to acquainting y.th with what has passed.

July 2. Letter from Accra (Plettenberg) ... the Aquambos who came last have returned to their country & I can discover nothing further about the disturbances ... but it is certain that the Akim people have been defeated. ...

[WIC 109] July 9. Despatch Prampe & Council to Assembly of X ... . At Accra it is indeed quiet since the Aquambos, as we reported in our last, have departed again from under the Fort, to their country. But the interior is as yet full of war, as the Akim people having taken the side of Accra have marched up against the Aquambos. Time will show what will be the result of this war which has now already lasted for about a year: but it were to be desired that the Aquambos were defeated, & their wings clipped, since it is they above who in every way prevent & hinder the Akims the passage to the Coast. And if

they are somewhat prevented from doing this, & 1730
the Akims could get the passage through Aquambo
it is evident that the trade there would Aquambo
change for the better for the Company.

Meantime the Aquambo King has strongly
urged us to settle the dispute with him
& to renew friendship: which has been willingly
accorded him in pursuance of the resolution of
30th April. But since the people of the country
are very tardy & slow in all their affairs,
that matter has not yet been settled although
we do not doubt that it will reach a
good & wished for end. While reporting on
the situation at Accra, we cannot omit to
inform Y.H.H. that during the troubles between
us & the Aquambos, the Danish Governor
always gave the appearance of not wishing
to mix himself up in these affairs. For this
reason his own subject peoples have fled
from under his fort & came to seek protection
under the Holland & English forts. Fearing that
if the Aquambos came down to Accra, he,
the Governor, would hand them over as the prey
to their enemies. This certainly would have

1730 happened; as we were informed from time to time that the Danish Governor had employed every means to dispose the Aquambos to besiege our & the English forts. And the Aquambos do not seem simple to say that he, the Governor, in order to so much the more to encourage them to it had raised between 30-40 kegs powder & a large quantity of muskets to them. Meanwhile this war having now fallen out quite contrary to all the Danish Governors ideas, he comes to complain about the running away of his subject people, & slaves: as P.H.H will please observe from the letters, which are enclosed under letter K [Vide p 275 infra] [~~sub dupla~~]: together with a reply thereof about these affairs, handed over to us by the upper Commies J de la Planque. Although we do not believe that these matters will have any serious consequences as the Danish Governor states his case without any foundation & even frivolously, yet we consider it advisable to make some explanation so that P.H.H can the better upholde yourselves. if the Danish Company should, on letters from the Governor,

address G.H.H about these matters. 1730

July 10 Letter from Apam (Fawwin) ... Two days ago the Acimise army gave me two Aquambo free notices as a pledge to assure me that they would take possession of the Aquamboe country & renew the trade & alliance with the Hon: Company, as in former days with the entirely but I would cast a watchful eye upon them & arrange [matters] that I was furnished with powder & flint-locks which they would crave & fetch from me Spanish gold, slaves, & imprios, as the opportunity presented itself. The progress of this palaver has only been delayed by the Fantees who have again made a new demand of 100 Pendas which has been overruled them by the Akims & has already been sent. But the Akims are only seeking to draw the Fantees to their interests so that their minds can be at rest about their wives & children with whom they have marched up & whom they will also have behind them in Aquamma during this war. I also have certain news both from Akkim & from Accra that an Aquambo army has stubbornly fought for 8 to 10 days against the Hill

1730 people, wh the Akwis who were there: but the Akwis, having received help from a Coloureer, have surrounded the Aquamboes who at present can move neither back nor forward. Here unfortunately have sent 2 Runners through the bush to their King to beg for help & support from him: but the King seeing such fearful storms coming upon his country both out of Aquema & directly out of Akwin, dare not come to their help but considers them already as lost.

July 11 Letter from Accra (Klittersdorp) – Reports on the replenished stock of trade — Some days ago the same servants of the previous occasions came again from Aquamboe bringing with them a boy (Jongen) whom they had got in the war, to show that they had got the victory over the Akki people: but they would not sell the boy. I asked them where the Coloureers were, so as to bring the power to an end. They replied that the Mohelcar had quite Worm [c Worm in his leg] & had therefore not been able to come as yet.

I think Kwaw "wat van dat tandereen" will be for the reports are dubious & fictitious [perfusion]

I have received a letter from Jan Swickerth [Jacobse]

of which the following is an extract:— I also consider 1/30
it my duty to inform you that I understand from
various reports that a part of the Aquamboes Aquambo
has already been in readiness to surprise the
Accra Towns by night: but this has been postponed
by the King to another opportunity, as he
enquires that the men who should have
undertaken this under the command of Anjankoe
were his Peers. He is only waiting for Abocan
to join the aforenamed. For your guidance
I also advise that the Aquamboes knew that Ei Kowa
has sent Ette a Okyetje to inspire Fantee a
Aquma in their favour to march up against
Aquamboe I have been able to remark this
from the statements of Ey Kowa. Time will shew
what will come of it all.

July 12 Letter from Apam (Dawson) - This is only to
report that yesterday the Akkui Caboceers
sent to me from Aquma 2 Jaw bones as token
that they had given battle against Aquamboe;
which I have accepted a given to the Accras as
a present which they have gladly accepted. But
the whole army has not risen, but 2 or 3
Vasandrapers weapons it hear out (before my departure

1730

to Ehuma) but very sorely, as I had understood that the Aquambos would employ all force to fall upon the Ihlê people & cut a safe way to the river, but in which they failed, since the Aquambos who fought below opposite the Ihlê & Akim, were thrown in & the King was prevented by the 3 Commissioners of Akim who have already got the mastery of a Corps from Aquambo, from coming to the help of those people. As I reported in my last, the Akims are waiting on Fantee who after their custom is done will also rise up, which will be within 8-9 days the Akims yesterday sent the last gold demanded by the Fantees which is / by many in many parts is gathered ...

July 15 Prayer to Bereoe Apam (Rawson). As yet no the acceptance or sending to Accra of the two so-called Aquambo Jawbones, we cannot understand how you could decide on the latter since it is well known to you that the King of Aquambo has sent a servant with the offer to adjust the disputes which have arisen between

him & us, & we therefore authorised Messrs 1730
de la Flanque & Bleitersdorp for that purpose.

It therefore the King now gets to know Aquambo
that you have sent that present to his
enemies it is very clear that he will withdraw
from a treaty & that is absolutely against the
Company's interests. We therefore again advise
you not to enter into any matters of war, as
it will be for your own account. We shall
not interfere with them any where & were so
as we are again assured today that the
Akims have put off fighting against
battle to the Aquambus for 3 years: &
for Bleitersdorp reports things as regards the war
which are directly contrary to yours.

July 15 Prauzer to Accra (Bleitersdorp) - acknowledges his
letter of 11th - As regards the news from
Aquambo her Lawyer makes us quite contrary
reports. It will therefore be best that,
immediately on receipt of this, you call
in all your subjects & permit not to them
that since it has come to our ears that they
have despatched ambassadors messengers to get
Fantee & Agonna on their side, against

~~228~~
230

1730 Aquamboe, ~~in~~ will they first / would best by recalling them, as they, the Accras, have many times previously assured us that Fawlee would never rise up against Aquamboe: we assume them, moreover, that with all their "Folmen & Subjects" they will with certainty the desired effect. Wherefore in order to obtain peace & quiet (& also because the war is not profitable to the Company) we have considered it advisable that you send a servant to the King aforenamed, to ask him categorically if he intends, consequent upon the offer he has already made, to settle the disputes which have arisen between him & us, in a friendly way, or not. If so, that you will await his ambassadors, with the assurance that none of your subjects will do them the least injury or molestation (which prohibition you will put before the Accras also, on pain of severe punishment). If not, we shall know what measures to take. We have noted the paragraph from the Quickerits' letter: but as it is sometimes

with thieves what the Aquambos may undertake 1730
to the injury of the Accras we recommend you
to keep good watch & supervision over the Fort & Town. Aquambo
July 18. Letter from Accra (Plettersdorp) ... ...
... Three days ago some Aquambos came
here again, among them a servant with the Kings'
stick. But they were attacked close by here, & were
captured except three who escaped by flight, one came
to the Dane, one here & the other to the Englishman.
I asked the fugitive if they knew those who had molested
them. They replied no, but thought they had spoken Accra
They also said that they were about 20 strong who came
to buy ane thing or another: what they had a slave to sell
& also some gold & "Bosjes". The Danish Governor sent
his servant to communicate the information to me which he had also
learnt from the fugitive who had fled to him. I also sent my servant
to that Gentleman that a fugitive had come here also; & whether
the thieves who had interfered with & pawned the Aquambos.
He sent reply that he did not know but wished me if
I heard anything about it to let him know, which he
also would do. The supposition is that the Fantees had
done it: but I believe the Accras had a share in it, for it
happened close by here. Now that affair cannot remain
a secret, some will shortly learn who did it. Now also learn

1730

that side no trade will come; for what was sold here it was mostly Aquambos who came to fetch it. I understand that the Danish & English will send their servants to Aquambue to report what happened.

Yesterday Eikoma reported to me the arrival of some Hill people who asked to bring their women under this Fort, as they thought that something would happen again on the coming "Grande Bordi", & that they were embarrassed with their women. I sent my answer in reply to Eikoma that I could agree to nothing before P.H. allowed me, which I would communicate the reply to P.H., or await the reply. Eikoma had me told again that participants they were for the most part also sharers in the debts due to the Chief Factor; & if the wives of the Hill people were here, that could be settled all the better. Besides that, they had also taken oath in the presence of the Chief Factor to assist the Hill people in this way. I had him told that I would write to P.H. about it but that the Aquambos would soon come to hear about it, & would then indeed see that no palaver was started for them. — Requests speedy instructions —

July 20 Letter from Apam (Fawwon) — Acknowledges Hy's letter of 15th.

As regards the war between Akim & Aquambue, I will only assure P.H. that I have never made bold to interfere in any war, as acting too much, & being no affair of mine unless P.H. expressly ordered it. But it is true I have used all in my power (& also spared no expense) to foster trade at this Fort, & as that ceases entirely

to waste good acquaintance with the Akwin Colonies; who asked me 1730
to stock my fort with powder & guns as they would certainly fight
against the Aquambos; & so that I could go safely to work they sent me Aquambo
Ingrias, which they wished still further to confirm by sending me 2 Jaw Jaws
which they thought were due to me as I had warned them of the intentions
of the Aquambos through some Akwin people who were here. Also
the Jaw Jaws were not sent by me to Accra but by Grande Yette
& Okyntje who are staying here about that war, to whom I gave
them as a present. I will punctually obey all Y. Hs orders.
July 20 Letter from Accra (Christiansborg) – Captain Rampen's
letter of 15th received yesterday – & as soon as
I had seen its contents I had my subjects called in and
communicated the same to them. They replied to me
that they would obey Y. Hs orders & would send someone to
demand [demandeeren] the messengers in Fantyn & Agonna
I would also have sent my servant at once to Aquambo
but I was dissuaded from doing that because it is
"Soesje dias" [In the Port: Holl. German dictionary "Soez" (pl. "es") =
"gemein. gewöhnlich, niedrig. werthlos"], as the Aquambos
are so superstitious that if any one comes them to propose
anything they are apprehensive of a bad result. and will
delay over it so long until it is "bondié". But I
am afraid that the Aquambos will keep my servant
under arrest because the Accras took part in the

1730

paryarring of the Aquambres, as I reputed to Y.H in my last. The servant who had the King's stick has found means of escape, but according to what I hear the stick is still with the English Marketdoor: & the whole of Accra had a part in it. But they make as if they knew nothing about it. Yesterday Eikoma sent my servant to me & had me told that he had heard that 2 more Aquambres had been paryarred by Amoe's people, but where they had left them he did not know: & he asked me to call him in & ask him about it. I told my servant he should say to Eikoma why did he not come & make a report so quickly when the Accras had paryarred the King's stick as well as so many other people: but that I should not fail to report this to Y.H, as the Accras would not have dared to undertake such a thing without his knowledge: & that he, Eikoma, knew well that to do such was directly against Y.H's orders. I then sent my stick by my servant aside, to call in Amoe's people, who were also a the way coming: but seeing so many of Eikoma's people they turned back &

Accra - Eikoma & Amoe.

made their guns ready. They enemy came to report to me: 1/30.
* Eyikoma also came in & told me that Anoe's people had taken their muskets, & powder & balls in Aquambo their mouths & asked me to attack them: and that if they wounded any of his people he would then cut their heads off. I replied that he should spare himself that trouble, as the town was already sufficiently punished: but that I would inform P.H of it, & ask how I should act in the matter as it is known to me that there is factions & enmity between Eyikoma & Anoe's people. I now request that I may have P.H's orders if I shall deal with this matter myself & finally, as also as regards those who might have taken part in the pawning of the servant who had the King of Aquambo's stick, as well as his people: for in that way no real friendship can ever come. Eyikoma comes in & tells me that Anoe's people already once before this, have pawned a man from the Hill people brought him to Bercoe. I replied that I was busy writing to P.H & as soon as I got reply I would examine everything: who was guilty or not guilty: that I should also know how to keep them in obedience: but that I should first await orders about it. So that it could not be imputed to me that I brought false reports to P.H, I pointed out to Eyikoma what I had written to P.H. But he said he had had no share in the pawning of the Aquambos

1830 was [Beck] his people. I replied that I was glad of that & would write such to P.H. I have also just heard from my servant that the 3 fugitive Aquambos, of whom I wrote in my last, were escorted on one Thursday morning by the servants of the English Factor for a certain distance so that they might return in safety to Aquambo. & after the English servants had turned back, there were some men lying in the way who attacked the Aquambos & cut off the head of one of them. & it is not known where the other two are. Who has done that one does not know but it will indeed become public. P.H will therefore be well able to judge from what is reported above that the ways to Aquambo are not safe: & I will first await P.H's reply, before sending my servants to Aquambo. I hope P.H will approve this. That Mr Fawcus's reports do not agree with mine, I can well believe. He wrote me some days ago that Akim will, for certain, attack & ruin Aquambo in the next "Border": as also that Fantie would join the Akims. But I replied to that that the Aquambos were soldiers, & would not let themselves be hunted out of their nest so easily. Time will show what comes of it.

July 22. Prampram to Accra (Christiansborg) - Acknowledges his letter of 18th ... have also seen what you report about the pawned Aquamboes: although the 3 escaped men say that, from the language, they think it was the Akras, we cannot however believe that, but that it was the Fantees who did it: as they will not pawn to make their daily food so long as the affair with Aquamboe is unsettled. As regards affording protection to the Hill people you can accord that without any difficulty, especially as Aquamboe appears disinclined to renew friendship with us in accordance with his first proposal: moreover we have never had any question or dispute with these people nor even refused them protection. But we do not at all agree with your suggestion that this can all be better be done because they principal part are participants in the debt due to the Chief Factor, as a private debt is not to be taken into account when the real interests of the Company are concerned & for that reason we would not accept or discuss anyone whatever: besides it is not the Hill people, but the Akras who are indebted to the Chief Factor.

1730

Aquambo

July 24 Prampram to Accra (Christiansborg) - Acknowledges his letter of 20th - I wish to be informed as soon as possible by you what is the origin of the disputes between Eisdoma & Anoe, since up till now we know of no cause for it nor received any report about it. You will moreover have both parties seriously told that if either of anyone of them ever again commits such bravadoes

Accra - Eisdoma & Anoe

4

1730 or hostilities they can rely upon it that they will be sent in
irons to Batavia as such injuries in the sight of the
Company's Post are not to be tolerated. And we also expect
that you will, in pursuance of this threat of the first offence,
proceed to carry out our instructions without any respect of persons.

As regards the point about the paying in & undertaking of the Aquamboe messengers we likewise expect that you will first carefully enquire into the perpetrators of it whether it was the Accras or the Fantins: & secondly that you communicate your finding about it to us by letter. If the Accras be found to be guilty we see no objection to your sending a servant to Aquamboe, as they would not have the courage to do anything to hurt on the way. But should it be the Fantins we do not advise you to do this, as your servant would be as little respected as any other.

July 24. Letter from Accra (Plettersdorp) – Acknowledgement of Pruyser's letter of 22nd. – on the 26th — As soon as I saw the contents I had Enfroma told that D.H. afforded protection to the Hill people: whereupon a party of those people already arrived here to day. Last night about 12 o'clock a servant came from the Danish Governor to this Post & called to the guard to be let in. My servant came & opened the Gate. I sent one of my servants with the servant to learn what his message was: but he would not communicate it to my servant but

asked to be admitted to inform me of it personally, having received 1730
his master's orders to do this adding that it was essential that he
spoke to me. I then had it looked round the Yard to see if there Aquambo
was anyone else, but more else being discovered, I ordered the
having
the gate after opened have first had all the soldiers in readiness.
The servant then came in, but looking round was afraid to speak
in the Hall, so I had a candle brought into my bedroom & told him
to follow. The servant then, having previously again looked round
several times, began to speak:— "My Master sends you his greetings
& says tells you that two Aquambos have just come to him, one
of whom was he who had been pursued with the King's stick, but
had found means to escape from Cheroe where they had put him in
irons. He has provided out three who pursued him; being Accras.
from the English from the people of Tette Paes were three: & from
this Crom Andrewies people, - he having come here from Cheroe
before my time, & is staying with Tibbonia who keeps him practically
as a prisoner in his house (Cacie) where he begs because he has
an outstanding debt with him — Ajes people had also been there,
he being a man with a "haut" (?): Jans people also, he being
of Amoes people. After the Danish Governor's servant had told
& that
me that, his master asked me to send a white man to him when it
was morning, he departed, & I had the gate shut. I have heard
that this servant did the same thing with the English factor.
In the morning I thought my "meester" [the meester seems

1730 to have been the "barber-surgeon"] to the Danish Fort to hear what from the Danish Governor had to say [wel ex Verder van den D:G: zyn dienst was]: who also visited the above to the my "meester" & complained sharply, that in that way no trade would ever come: that the Aquamboes who had come down had said that there were slaves in abundance in Aquamboe but they did not dare send them because they were perjured: & also that Aquamboe was disposed to settle the palaver with the whites &c. Quite other reports came in again afterwards in which Cabboma's people were accused. Cabboma asked me to request the Danish Governor to let the Aquamboes who had come down, come here so as to be able to learn the real reason of their message. I thereupon sent my servant to that Gentleman to ask him to send these Aquamboes to me & that I gave him my word that no harm should befall them. His Honour replied to my servant that the Aquamboes would come with a whiteman the next day. I waited the whole morning for them, but none saw more: but at half past one came the Assistant who presented the Danish Govrs compliments. & said that the Aquamboes would come if I wrote a letter to the Governor promising that no harm should befall them, & that I would be answerable for that. I replied to the Assistant that I was an honourable man that the Danish Govr must accept my word that I had given him about it; that if He did not agree, he

could keep the Aquambuses in his fort: that I had purposed it to 1730
1st. because as the reports varied: but if the Aquambuses had
suffered any harm from the Accras that was their own fault Aquambo
because they had not come to "make" the palaver as they
had promised me; but that nothing was known to me about
it. ... Whether the Aquambuses will come next, I don't
know, but I will write to Y.H. further ... — Sends one
man slave whom he hopes will be accepted —.

July 31. Letter from Accra (Blettersdorp) — Collins' receipt on
28th of Pruijssen's letter of 24th. — and after I had
seen the contents of it I had the same communicated to Eyfkama
& Amoe's people, & reminded & warned them to keep quiet in future
& that I should promptly carry out the orders Y.H. had given me.

I have enquired as far as possible into the origin of the
quarrel between Eyfkama & Amoe's people. & cannot learn
anything else than that at the time Amoe was here, he
was always employed by the Commandant stationed here, to
inform him of his orders if one thing or another had to be
carried out: which annoyed Eyfkama, although at
that time he dare not oppose it because of fear of Amoe:
but now that some of Amoe's men have come here from the Hill
because the war there has not prospered [qualijk gelukt is], Eyfkama
therefore openly gives out [geeve voor] that if it is not favourable
with them, & seeks to thwart them everywhere. I have

1730 questioned Eyfkona about it but he said he has nothing against them, rather he treats them well. Last Saturday a large canoe came from the Danish Fort; in it were the Governor, the Captain of the ship, an Assistant, & an Aquamboe Caboceer. They passed this Fort, & went into the English bay, & from there into the English Fort.

The English Factor saluted him with 15 guns, from which I became aware that the Governor was there, as a first Indulgence shewn who was in the canoe. Shortly after the salutes the servants of the Governor & the English Factor came to me with their masters' greetings, & asked if they would be causing me any inconvenience if they came to see me. I said no, they could come if they pleased. The servants went no sooner in the English Fort than it was announced to me that those Gentlemen were coming. I met them with my Gentlemen, & that was the first time I saw the Governor. His Honour proved himself friendly & frank, & said he came to wish me good morning. I replied he was welcome & paid him the Gentlemen with him, some military compliments. So talking we came into the Fort & up into the Hall. I had some drink offered them & while drinking saluted with 15 guns. I then had chocolate served & afterwards liqueurs. Those who had come were the Governor: his Bookkeeper: the Captn of the ship; an Assistant: & the English Factor. I asked them if they would honour me by

staying to dinner. The English factor replied that he had invited me by his servant when he had informed me of the Gentlemen's arrival, & that I had said I would come. I said, that is true, but now you are back & my dinner is ready, for I am accustomed to dine at 12 o'clock precisely & it is past that now. But I let myself be persuaded, & we talked. Meantime while the Governor was talking his share copiously ... the Aquambo Cabocer had also arrived that been given some glasses of drink by my servants, so he had fallen asleep in a chair. He is named Batjé, & the Governor told me he was the son of Aquando the former King of Aquambose. The Gentlemen remained in my hut till after one o'clock & then I went with them to the English Fort, where we first went to table at three o'clock. After dinner, they all came to me to drink tea. They decided to send away the canoe empty after I had first assured them several times that no harm would befall them, of which they were extremely afraid. Meantime the question came up of the pawned Aquambois, about which the Cabocer now came. I said "it is too late Sir, the Cabocer is drunk: let him come tomorrow early". This was agreed to after I had had again to assure them that no harm should come to him; which in my own name. They departed about 6 o'clock. I escorted them to the beach because they were so afraid. & meantime another salute of 15 guns was given; so they took leave of me. The English factor had also gone so

1730

Aquambo

Batjé

1730

so for with them when he also took leave. I escorted him a part of the way, for he excused himself from coming with us for as it was too late. Yesterday the aforenamed Coloreer came by hammock with the Bookkeeper. I had Eyfkoma called at once & after he had come, ordered the Coloreer to speak. He began his harangue with ancient words, & claimed a slave woman who had been left in Eyfkomas charge when the servant had come on the previous occasion, to sell her. Eyfkoma had then given the servant a flask of spirits to bring to the King & at the same time to ask that he might ransom or buy the slave woman, as her friends lived at Accra. When the servants returned with the reply, they were pursued on the way, & the Coloreer had had Eyfkoma asked for the payment for, or restitution of the slave. But Eyfkoma had refused this for one reason & another, and hastily in the Eyfkomas hurried in
had expected, that the Aquambos had pursued them his people
& punished refused to a servant who had been robbed & kept prisoner, also
had been done: & that on the former occasion he had asked the servant to ask the King to release his people, but they had not come up till now. The Coloreer said he knew nothing about it, but would enquire, & if they had not been pursued in the war he would see that they came back. But as regards the slave woman she had been given Eyfkoma in good faith, & he wished to have her back, otherwise there would never be any friendship made. After they had discussed the matter for over an hour, Eyfkoma

placed de Have in de hands of de Calveer. He asked me dat 1/30
he might leave her in de Fort as he was going to de English
Factor bekaus if he had any of those who had taken part in the Aquambo
pauyarring de Aquamboes: & when he returned he would take
de Have with him & make report to me. After an hour he came
back with de Bookkeeper. De Calveer went out to eat with
my servants after I had given him some drink. De Bookkeeper
told me dat de English Factor had not got de guilty people, but
a Fantie whom he had pauyarred about it: that de English
Calveers had said dat de Fanties were getting ready to come
& make war against de English Fort, because de Factor had
arrested a Fantie in dis matter, & dat dey were already
at Cheroe. Andoowe of whom I reported to Y.H in
my former letter was also of de party. Andoowe has fled
from Eykroma, who said he knows nothing about it as he was
in de Fort when he escaped. If dat is true [örtodox"] I
dink know, but Andoowes people were indeed also in de
pauyarring dat was done on de Aquamboes, as also a young
man Jan of Anoes people, as I reported to Y.H in my last, &
who has also got away. I told de Aquamboe Calveer
dat I would send my servant with him to de King
to ask him categorically if he had decided to make" de palaver
or not. But de Calveers asked me to wait till his return:
dat he would see everything got in readiness: but dat he must

1730 past wake report about the insurrection of the Aquambos. I have as far as possible, shifted the palaver on to the English. The Caboceer has said that he would bring affy on Saturday, so I shall wait till then before I send my servant, which I hope H.M. will approve. I have bought the slave from the Caboceer ... but I have had to pay dearly. I have today heard that the Aquambos have fought with the Hill people, but with whom the victory lay is still unknown: but I believe the Hill people have again been defeated, as already today some of them have come here, & tonight [caulkande nacht] quite 500 more are expected who are already on the way, so my servant reports wise. I would have written to H.M. before if it had been practicable. ...

August 5 Prampram to Accra (Blettersdorp) - Colves with his letters of 24th & 31st July. As regards the report which the Danish Governor has made to you about the pawning of the Aquambos by the Accras, that may well be true: but so long as the Aquambos will not come to settle (assopuein) matters with us we cannot prevent the Accras, or punish them for it: for I am assured that if the Aquambos saw opportunity to get hold of any Accras they would not let it pass but pawn them all. As the present time are, (through sickness), only 2 clerks in the Secretariat so it is impossible to answer your long letters in full ...

August 9 Letter from Accra (Blettersdorp) .... A large body of the Hill people have retired here. Among them are

2 Cabouers named Ampon & Eloe. Another part of these Cabouers' 1730
men have gone over to the Aquamboe. The aforenamed Cabouers have
come here because they had become aware that their subjects wished Aquamboe
to hand them over to the Aquamboe in order the better to settle
their power. Ejikoma has asked me if he may make a wall
to begin at the other end of the salt hut (cabie) & extending parallel
[with it.]
to the beach, & from the other side of the salt hut to the wall of the
fort in order to shelter the little people who have come, as if Aquamboe
might come down they would not dare to keep them in the town; &
this fort would be too small to accomodate them all. I replied to
Ejikoma that I would communicate his request to P.H. & if I got reply, would
let him know it. Ejikoma has already begun it & they are working
hard upon it: but I have had him told that if P.H did not approve of
it he would have to pull the wall down again. drop holes must be left in
the wall everywhere & at the end stairs on the beach either of
both. I must further inform P.H that the Aquamboe Cabouer,
referred to in my last letter came here at the appointed time, &
would have gone compleat to Aquamboe with my servant: for
everything was in readiness, & yesterday before me in the presence of
all my Cabouers that no harm would befall my servant, & that
however it might be with the dispute & power which had arisen, he
would not detain him but allow him to return unhindered, which
he had likewise sworn to on the Bible. Then a native who had fled
came to report that he had been molested [confoosed] on the way

1730 & 5 of his "workers" appeared. This had happened with them in another road, so the Colonel had decided to go to Aquambo from here with my servant by the right [right] road but having heard in the night [Van den nacht] that a large party of men were waiting for them to molest them on the way, they dared not go. It is said in that it is Quasie Adoe's people. He is pretty sure that they knew so precisely when the Colonel would depart & which way he would take, & it must have been reported to them by the Akras. I can perceive that the Akras are not altogether inclined to "make" the palaver: & so far as regards the protestations & the outward appearance of the Aquambo Colonel I should presume that the Aquambos are in earnest about settling the disputes which have arisen. ...

Prayer to Akra (Christiansborg) — nd — Collins alone & gives permission to the Wolf who built permitted it during rest anything in the Country. —

August 11 Letter from Apam (Pawson). ... The Akim army has twice asked me to give them 50-60 Bendas of powder, on which account Colonel Frimpon (who is in command in this war — den Zabel Voert van dye oorlog) has sent me as pawn a small boy who is his heir. But I have only given a little & wait on him, relying only on the representation of the Akras & Adoe who have guaranteed it. — But he makes to know if he can do so if the Akims bring gold pawns.

August 14 Prayer to Apam (Pawson) — Accepts to above, bases it on his

discretion as to waiting goods against pawns. —

August 17 Letter from Accra (Christiansborg) ..... The Aquambos

Colonel Colburn I have written in my previous Aquamboe
letters, who had stayed here because the ways were so muddy
came to me, two days afterwards, to request that Eyfkema would
give him 2 "Bumba puns" to go part of the way with his people: the
English would give 2. I replied that he should ask Eyfkema who
has allowed him what he asked. Thereupon some of the Colonel's
people departed with the "Bumba puns", they escorted the Aquambos
a great part of the way, which came into Aquamboe without trouble.
Three days later, those first sent arrived bringing with them some
men armed with muskets to fetch the Colonel. The men remained
on the road. The Colonel came to tell me this, & said that he would
tell Eyfkema that if anyone of the Crown went to fetch water or
firewood & saw his people in the bush, they must not be disturbed,
that they were his people &
would not cause any vexation or injury to anyone. In the morning
the Colonel said to my boy Teffie "I have a flask of spirits that I
am going with to my people who have come, I shall soon return"
The Colonel then left but not returning at the time he had said, the
Crown got alarmed. Eyfkema was in the Fort & came to tell me
that. My boy coming in in the morning told me the same.
The Colonel had left all his goods here besides a party of boys.
We waited there for some days, but the Colonel not appearing, I
have therefore ordered his boys to be brought into the Fort; there are 5

1730 of them. up to date till today I have heard nothing further of the said Colveer; whether he has gone to Aquamboe or he has met with an accident on the way I don't know. He had lodged in my servants' Quarters house (Carie) & my servant was to have gone with him to Aquamboe ... — sends 2 slaves — ... The Wall is ready, except the doors, which my subjects have made as a precaution in case of war. ...

August 24. Letter from Accra (Akkettes dorp) ..... I have heard nothing further of the Aquamboe Colveer, but believe he has arrived in Aquamboe without mishap. I am having his boys well guarded. Cuffoma told me some days ago as Ashanti certain that Ashanti would fall to upon Aquamboe & entirely ruin it in these "good days": but as they come to an end tomorrow I have not heard much about it I don't think there will be much of it this time. As regards the Aquamboes I can form no opinion about them. & I believe they prepared everything with deceit & rascality, & they came here to spy out what was going on here. In future therefore I can place no trust in them & shall be very [trust?] careful about them. The Danish Governor is walking much of them [door help het rode wijf op] as it is reported home that his servants are continually going to from Aquamboe ... ...

August 29. Letter from Accra (Akkettes dorp) ... ... PS ... I have Fantee heard from my servant that the Aquamboes wished to "make" the palaver with the Fantees in order so much the better

to surprise the Accras by night, as the Aquambos represent 1730
that the Accras are the only cause that the Fantees, Ashanis,
other peoples will march up to make war against them. Aquambo
August 30 Letter - Danish Governor (A Waarüe) to Dir: Gen:
Jan Pranger. - A summary of this long letter, - [220]
the original of which in Danish covers 76 closely written foolscap
pages — appears on p 28 f. post.
September 5 Letter from Apam (Pawuru) ... ... I believe that
in less than 2 months the leeward Factories will be
in a position to deliver as many slaves as ft. 4 dozen as Ashanti Ashanti
has already captured the Aquambo bush villages & cut off the
Aquambo food supplies: have also assured me that they will
capture the whole country during these "good days", whether Fantee
wars or not. But I understand that Fantee has already Fantee
made ready to march thither this week: which being so that
palaver cannot last long but must certainly have a result in
these good days. which I shall report to ft.
Letter from Accra (Christiansborg) ... I cannot write positively about
being able to trade any slaves here in two months time so long as the
disputes among the natives remain unstanding, for all the avenues
in the beach remain closed. But I have heard that in these "good
days" Ashanti would attack Aquambo, what Fantee with the Fantee.
Aquamas would help the Ashanis. If this true a good trade in Aquama
slaves may possibly be expected here shortly ... Also the Accras

1730 are selling their best slaves to the Danes which Cyfoma himself reported true. ...

Adue September 7. Letter from Apam (Pawron) ... Adue has been to me to day who assures me that in the course of 2 months P.th will get enough slaves to despatch the slave ship, as the palaver between Akkin & Aquamboe will come to an end in three good days although Aquamboe is making every effort [alle instanten dverk] to flee here into Fantee. But this is expected by Fantee who anticipated at the end of this week or beginning of next will also rise against Aquamboe. Akkin would also have already made themselves master of that Country, if they had not been asked by Fantee to wait until they also appeared in the field. ...

September 8 Letter from Accra (Plettenburgh) ... ... last night about 12 o'clock the Quick-flank, one of the Agents of Cabo Cors came here by canoe. This morning 21 guns were fired from the English Fort, which I also had done, was thanked with 19. Some time after I went to that Fort to bid the Agent welcome. On my arrival there 11 guns were fired as also when I left. That Gentleman invited me to dinner which I accepted because I wished to find out the reasons for his coming. He spoke a little French, & so far as I can trace he has come here on account of the pawning of the Aquambus for which he puts the Accras very much in the wrong. this However strongly takes the side of the Aquambus. & said further that if the Aquambus were defeated, as the Accras hoped, he believed it would cause

prejudice to trade, for Fantee would then certainly take possession of
that country, as they would get any merchandise they required from
Accanboe as there are better goods there, they get a better price for Aquamboe
their slaves there, they would likewise not allow the Akkins
passage to the Coast: rather such-like reasons. I replied to HH
that the Aquamboes were not to be trusted: that they had now for
a long time misled me: that it was their own fault that the disputes
had not been settled. that I had long ago received full news about it
that they also had given me reasons for it: but that up till now they
had not kept their word. The English Marketboat named Tette
Poes is sitting in irons because his people took part in the
plundering. whether the English Agent has now come to make a
profit of a small sum about it [daar een kommetje van te
profiteeren] I don't know. Have also mentioned for the English
Factor "Agent" "in possant" that he believed the King of Aquamboe would arrive
to the Coast in 3 or 4 days: whether there is any real reason I don't
yet know but I shall consider everything carefully: & have
again told my subjects to be on their guard for I shall not open
my hart at night. ...

September 9 Pranger to Apam (Gouvern) acknowledges his letter of
yth with his assurance that there will shortly be a
good Slave trade on the Leeward coast. He hopes with this it may be
true, that all the notice disputes may be finally settled for the
good of the Country.

1730

[Correspondence between Pruyer & Pleiters over the Danish Fort's complaint that some of his slaves were in Eikuma's hands, who had told Pleitersdorp that he would never give them up].

September 17. Letter from Apam (Gawron) ... I further take the liberty to inform Y.H. that yesterday the Akkins Akkins army sent to me informed me that they already as good as had the Aquambo country in their possession, as they had fought against them & taken possession of all the Aquambo towns, except the King's Town, with which [Woarmede] they were Fantins only waiting to see what Fantyn would undertake for their assistance, to whom they had advanced gold to help them. But if Fantyn does not also rise up also against Aquambo, they have let them know that they will catch & cut off the heads of all their thieves who are now plundering in Aquambo, & would take further measures against Fantyn itself as soon as they had settled their palavers with Aquambo. This report I have found rather true, as the whole of Aquambo has fled & dispersed, & the Fantins thieves are catching & selling them: & to my regret I have to see them passing my fort bravely with the captived slaves to sell to the English ships, which I cannot prevent. The Akkins have so shut in the Aquambos that they can flee neither forwards nor backwards, Akkin is also so close to Accra that they

1730

arrived come to seek other in half a day. Wherefore Atuoe yesterday sent to Accra & asked for 40 kegs powder wch he buyes to the army. Many of the Aquambos are runneaway to the army or Aquambo
displeasure of the Akkins: others are scattering in the bush, & the King has to fly everywhere before the Akkins. So from now forward henceforth Akkin is already master of this whole country: from which good trade may be expected for the Hon: Company. Yh I hear anything further, as my servant is following the army, I will not fail to inform Y. Ht. of ye same.

September 19. Letter from Accra (Plettenburgh) — sends seven slaves. ... Though the defeat of the Aquambues I believe sufficient slaves will come in future, to supply the Company ships "Beekestein" ...

September 21. Letter from Apam (Dawson) This is only to report Aquamboe
that my servant Foetoe has just arrived here straight defeated by
out of Aquamboe from the army, viz Accra, bringing the news that Akkins
the whole of Aquamboe had been defeated by Akkins & the King captured & put in irons: so that now the whole country is in the possession of the Akkins. Hope this will be satisfactory to Y. Ht. as thereby the whole coast will again be in a state of peace, which for the Hon: Company will flourish. I have done my best for this & have spared no expense to bring everything to rights [the reckon]. ...

September 25 Prayer to Accra (Plettenburgh) - Acknowledges letter of 19th above -

1730 ... We note what you report to us of the defeat of the Aquambus by the Akims, but to tell you the truth we do not believe that the Have Tode will ever become so considerable ... We have heard from our servant Ikaos of the refusal of the native Eikoma to restore to Dane his slaves, as also the insolence he commits: about which we shall know how they well how to deal with him in due course; & shall wait till the troubles of Accra have been somewhat laid aside, when you must not fail to fetter Eikoma & cause to send him here. But you must again order Eikoma to release all the Dane's slaves must with him.

September 23. Letter from Accra (Bleitensdorp) – Since Aquambo has been totally defeated – as reported in his previous letter – he considers that a good quantity of slaves will shortly be brought thro — .....
P.S. I have heard that the King of Aquambo has lost his head, so that now Aquambo is quite done for [ist gehoel uit heft].

[Correspdence about now getting at Accra a cargo of slaves for the "Beckestein". Y.H.B. sent de la Plompe to Accra in connection therewith].

October 13. Letter from Berroe (Guiderik) ... I have (as I do) told the Bleitensdorp that he will need do best as the ways for we remain unsafe as yet, through the "troepen" of the Fantees. Yes! that the women & children in no Towns which they march through are safe: that it will last for about 8 days yet, when the Fantee & Akkim Colonels, so it is said, will then be in Aquama. will bring everything

Fantee

into tranquillity there ... 1730

October 14 Letter from de la Planque at Accra ... In reply to your letter of 6th inst [n.c.] I take the liberty to inform Y.H. Aquambo that it is absolutely impossible for me to inform Y.H. positively if we will be able to trade a considerable number of slaves here within a short time, as are required in order to despatch the ship "Beckestein". The reasons are that since the defeat of the Aquambos a considerable number of Fantees (it is said 15 – 20,000 men) have joined the Akkins, & although they were not in the battle, yet they with the Akkins to hand over to them a part of the booty they have got: all which causes considerable troubles in the interior. Besides this there is still one of the Aquambo Caboceers, named Amme Pan with a body of men in flight who are still being pursued by the Akkins, for which reason the Akkin Caboceers have bad me told that they cannot yet send down their slaves to the beach to be sold: & it is for this reason that the Wadelaar Amoe delays so long in coming here. ... ...

October 20 Letter from Bercoe (Guickett) ... reporting that he had postponed the journey to Aquama (for which we had given him permission provided he first inquired if there was any danger in it), as the Akkin Caboceers had not yet marched up out of Aquambo: and if, meantime, nothing came in the way, he would then inform me of his departure./

"on the 20th October received a Letter from Apam from Messrs Commies C Gawron ... giving hope that the trade would shortly come through

1730 there, as the Fantees & Akkins were actually busy opening all the ways ..."

October 24 letter from de la Plaque at Accra. reporting an attack on the Dutch Accra people by the English Accra people & Tom Mussy's people. – [There is further correspondence on this subject]

Tom Mussy

October 25 Prayer to Bruce (Guichard). During late war troubles he has cancelled the permission for him to go to Ayouma: he must send a servant or other native instead. ...

October 29 letter from de la Plaque at Accra ... Since the arr[ival] of Bruce with the envoy of the Akkins, I have not yet heard what the message [weederhenje] of the Caboy is: but as I hear underhand they have come to ask from the Forts here a certain "douceur" for the defeat of the Aquambo district, which possibly will amount to some Bendas, which on refusal of this they would try to obtain the same by force. It is said that Doddo Tibo is the inventor of this scheme, supposed to with the Akkins. It is certainly true that this Doddo Tibo is inspiring the Akkins with all sorts of rascalities: for I.H. will please to know that some days ago I sent my servant Moore with the Akkins with some presents for the Caboceers, being accompanied by the son of Bruce named Darrecan. My servant having come near to Aquambo with his companions, they were fallen upon by the people of Doddo Tibo & the Akkim Caboceer Frimpin to whom my servant was sended addressed, "Ihr alle gelukken dat" Darrecan having hoodwink himself they beg to search for him for some time, my servant meantime

Doddo Tibo

Darrecan son of Bruce

Frimpin

[illegible] [illegible] [? meanwhile returned]

being carried off to a Town a put in log: which freed them from 1720
death for they would otherwise both have been massacred. My servant
Yvelne coming into Aquamboe has not been able to obtain the least Aquambo
satisfaction from Quashon. Such treatment I have never before heard
of being employed by any natives But it has happened. Have confident
hôt this post has been relieved by Tom Bussy — Asks for a canoe to
return to Elmina as it may be months before affairs here can be healed —/

"On the 30 October received a letter from Accra. Mr
Plettenberg, dat he had not yet any thing further to report about the
disputes between his Town natives & Tom Bussy, as the upper
Feetor has told us, for the reasons that the Mankeran Annoe, whose
interpr [aanbrenger] he did not yet know, had never been for the war
bringing with him the head & hand of the late King of Aquamboe"
October 30 Despatch J Pranger to Assevelt of X ... ... [WIC
"From the leeward coast there is news that Aquamboe 109]
has been totally defeated by the Akkins, so do not doubt that Those
Heeren get an opportunity shortly to despatch H.H.'s ships Beesloo Leyn
with her cargo. ... ..."

November 1. Pranger to de la Planque d Accra. We have just received [94]
your letter of 29th ulto & see from it with little satisfaction pleasure
in the first place the claim which the Akkins intend make on the Forts for
the ruining of the Aquamboes. We cannot truly see that this is reasonable,
this rising against the Aquamboes happened without our knowledge &
consent, unless the Victorious party could likewise see fit to share their

1780 hostly with us. But since this would be vainly expected we waive it, & are disposed (if it is possible for you Mr Bletterswyk to include good & advantageous articles for the Company, with that section) to allow them the same Cost felden as Aquampol formerly drew monthly, & defer the rest to your prudence. ... ...

October 30 letter from Accra (J de la Planque & P.P. Bletterswyk)...

Akkim The Mokelcar Prince with some Coloureers of Accra have been in the Port today reporting to us that the Akkims had demanded several hundred Bendas from them: that they had agreed with the Akkims to pay 350 Bendas [£2.333] for the 3 Cums, besides 6 strings of cowrie as before, of which this Cum wd pay 200, & the two others, the remaining 150.: they asked that we would be willing to give them the necessary merchandize or credit for that purpose. We have referred them to P.H. by saying that they could send 2 of their people to Elmina to put such requests before P.H. it being impossible for a private servant to advance such a sum. But our Bletterswyk (on their earnest request to receive 30 Bendas principally) has offered to advance that sum (written of this will place in his hands sufficient Ingics & pawns to the value thereof as to which this we have up till today not yet made any decision. But we cannot neglect to report this matter to P.H. It is generally said, as reported to P.H. Yday,

Dodds 1780 that Dodds 1780 is doing everything possible to incite the Akkims against both the Hollanders & the Accras, even so far (if we may believe a relative) that he publicly in the market in the presence of all the Akkim

Calvaers & Common people had said that the Hollanders were not to be trusted in the least, & when they had received the least displeasure of[f]anish a Black King or District such was not forgotten by them & On the Contrary all means were taken in hand by them to exterminate such a King or District; but they were then the most caressed by the Hollanders "om geen quaet oog te geven" until such time as one had sufficient war force on hand in order to be able to carry out such an intention. See there Y.H what is reported to us, & whether such a recommendation could give us cause to forbid the whole circle of the Hon: Company with these people. It seems to us that Tom Pussy is contributing to it also. For 2 days o/o when the victories were sitting to enquire into the dispute between the Arcas & Tom (which matter has not yet been pronounced upon in favour of the one or other party), Tom did not let Tom, having with him a boy or cousin of Doddo Ybo, did not scruple to accuse the Arcas that they from hatred of[f]anish Doddo Ybo "hem veel quaet zijn toegedragen": which reasoning has no other tendency than to embitter Doddo Ybo of[f]anish the Arcas, & to incite the Arcquins of[f]anish them.

1730

Aquambo

Tom Pussy

November 4 Letter Prauw to Arcra (de la Planque & Pleiters dorp)

Having learnt from the de la Planque's letter of 29th ultimo that the Arcquins intended to commence a demand of[f]anish the Fort, we have replied in such manner as can be seen. But observing from that from you that with the Forts, but the suspect people were intended strictly it no longer appears so strange to us: since it clearly appears further

1730 both from the long stay of Prince with their ancestors, as well as from the agreement that has already been entered into between them and the payment, that they asked the Athenians to remit the Aquambaeans.

Next as regards the demand itself we find it rather to borrow to advance it without any credit on the Company's account, seeing that they have not yet taken a decision about giving sufficient powers for the 30 Bandas which her Britannic ship would advance them: we also would by no means disposed to advance them anything whatever without similar security. But in case they are in a state to assign good gold & valuable mines for their debt we would be well inclined (provided you also found it good) to make this advance to them, on the conclusion of a definite time being fixed: & will then expect 3 or 4 of their principal representatives, as also, by the next opportunity, your opinion if there is hope that then everything would get & remain in peace & quiet of yours. What is told of the slanders vomited forth by Dodde Libo & the narrations of Tom Pinshie we can only reply that by saying that we heartily upon that they are beyond our reach: but we hope we shall find opportunity to pay them the deserved reward for their villainy. However we do not believe that their slanders will have much effect with customers which knows us, as it is certainly convinced to the contrary & would otherwise be informed what refined deceivers impostors these two are. But it appears that the Athenians, through the little intercourse that they have had so far had with us, may attach

some belief to it, since otherwise they possibly would not have made 1730
such an unjustifiable claim upon our subjects & with which it perhaps will
not yet stay. But we hope that the instructions which you are about Aquambo
to have will inspire them with better ideas & hold them to the making
of profitable agreements. ... P.S. / The above 4 messengers we will
expect here on the receipt of this: you must detain the Atkins as much
as possible, with good words, till they have returned ... /

"On the 14th November, received a letter from de la Plaque
dd 8 November, that he had again inquired into the cause of the
dispute between the Accra Negroes: subjects & the English native Tom
Briske, but that everybody gave the former in the right: but that
the English obstinately continued to maintain the contrary according to the
letter of the Agent Mr Cruickshank dd 25 October; wherefore the affair
remained unsettled. He also advised that he would have pressed the
matter further, were it [not] for fear that the English on the suggestion
of Tom (who had already formulated an unheard of enormous claim
against the Accras) would incite the Atkins still more against them;
also that one gave him hope that the Atkins after concluding the
Accord with the Accras would return to their country; also that
there was a large party of Fantees there who at the first rupture
would apparently join [the Valken] the party of Tom. So he
thought it best to keep the matter sleeping "tot dat goe wille
de Atkinse" [sic: ? had departed"?], when Tom would have
less opportunity to carry out his rascalities with the Atkins &

1730 Dodo Tibo : about which he asked for our approval of our orders.
Further that for the welfare of trade, & to satisfy the Akims he had assisted the Accras with merchandise. ... The Accras had now given the merchandise to the Akkims to entertain them in some measure, & a certain time had been fixed between them to pay the balance. The Accras who were absent at Rio Volta had also let the others know that they would share in all the costs incurred in the Aquamboe War: & that some people would go there in 2 or 3 days time to collect that money.
As upon the conclusion of profitable contracts with the Akims he expected that more had yet presented himself for that purpose, & consequently he had had no opportunity of making any proposal of that nature, to that nation. Also that no principal Caboceer had been to the Beach, & perhaps, also, would not come ; so that waiting for them was fruitless ...
November 10 Letter from Accra (de la Plaque & Plettenberg). We have read y.rs of 4th inst: to which we have the honour to reply that it certainly may well be thought that peace promises now made both by Amoe & the Accras, & in order to tie up the Akims on their side. [partic.], since Amoe, being put to flight by Amoe.
the Aquamboes had to take refuge there the Aquamboes had also promised considerable presents of the Akims would deliver Amoe into their hands. But notwithstanding all this the affairs between Akkim & Accra were so far settled that it will not be necessary to advance the sum in question ; the winter of this (the Chief Factor) fearing that the

Akkins might return unappeased has led to be deprived to assist the Accras with a part of it: & further a fixed time has been arranged between the natives for the payment of the rest of the money. & the strings of "Cowrie de Lure" This morning the Akkim envoys have been in the Fort when they swore both on the bible & by native oath to live henceforth in friendship with the Hollanders. likewise also with the Accra people: to carry on their trade with the same: never to undertake anything which could in anyway estrange the established friendship between us & them. Likewise the Writer of this with the Accra Caboceers on the other hand have promised, with the same solemnities, that so long as they kept their promises, we would contribute everything to maintain an upright friendship with them: & if they should be attacked by their enemies ~~by day or~~ by night or by day, they would be able to obtain Fire & payment, what they required for the defence of their country, & also if they asked it, in the event of a rupture, to take their women under our protection. We hope that this arrangement will be approved by H.M. As regards the the administration of the Aquamboe country, it appears to us that the Akkims wish to place the government of it in the hands of the Aquamboe native Quassie Bibri, the late English (former) Makkdoar We have done everything possible to divert them from this idea, which they have also pursued to put before their principals. The reasons which we have for judging that it were better that that country were inhabited & retained by their own inhabitants (subjects) we are, for brevity's sake, referring to the

1830

verbal reports of P. H's stewards (who are leaving this evening), which they will be able to give P. H. about our negotiations with the Akkims, as having been present at them. Bruce is returning with the interior within 2 or 3 days, & we shall, at his departure, use him to prevent as much as is in his power, the occupation of the Aquamboe country being entrusted to any native of Fantee or Aquamboe.

November 17. Prauser to Accra (de la Plaine & Bettingsdorp). —

Akkims their letter of 10th inst. Your arrangements with the Akkims are satisfactory to us, & we hope that by keeping their word they will give us further reasons for expecting a good result from them.

As regards the government of the Aquamboe country we expect that you will exert to all possible means that it does not get into the hands of Quasie Bekri or any other native who is ill disposed towards our interests, that you say that you would like to see the Akkims themselves assume the government of it, that is something that will not happen, as it is an old custom among the natives always to leave a part of their vanquished foes in their own country the entire authority over it to some one of the same, whom they then regard as tribute-paying vassals: those of the triumphing party can however settle there if they are so disposed without inevitably having a share in the government. Further we do not doubt that you will most earnestly recommend to Bruce the care of our interests as circumstances may require. /

"On 20 November received a letter from Bruce (Quicherie) dated 18th same instant, that on that day mostly all the Simpa men with

wives & children had fled under the Fort, as the English Agent 1730
Cruickshank had demanded from them the slaves which they had
captured [aangehouden] out of Aquamboe; but they had offered him Aquambo
a slave as a present: he did not, not being satisfied with that, had 2 of the
principal Colmans arrested & wished to send them to Cape Coast: but that
the people were had wrested them by force out of the hands of the Company slaves
on the way to the beach, which had caused Mr Cruickshank to give orders
them so that they all took to flight: that Mr Pemberton had therefore had
the Corn set on fire by the slaves so that all their supply of corn was thereby
likewise
consumed. He also asked for our instructions in case the fugitives were
demanded, if he should protect them or not. To this we replied
on the 21st ... that as on several occasions before this time this had
happened, they had always returned to Simpa again, when the
difficulties were ended, we were not desirous to have any dissensions
with the English on account of these people: that as the English would certainly
demand them he must therefore dissemble as if we did not know about
the matter, & allow them to stay so long under his jurisdiction (quasi-
on his own authority) until they were demanded: & if this happened
he must put off the demand until he had received the necessary orders
from us."

"On 8th December received a letter from Upper Commis Blutters dorp
at Accra dated 4th inst: ... ... that some Akwis had come there:
but without so far knowing what they wanted. He had only seen that they
had the sticks which they had prepared from the Chief Factor."

1790 December 9. Brayser to Accra (Bluttingdorp) ... advises above ... We write that the Ashanti's have again come to the Coast with the possible intention of opening a free Public Market: whereby that he will use every means towards getting 350 slaves for the "Bellerophon", now lying in Rhenish woods, for America:/

"On 11th December we received a letter from the Bluttingdorp dated 9th December ... reporting that the Ashanti's who had come had besides brought with them the Stock etc. of the Chief Factor which they had purchased. But he had not said these, but the Ashanti's had been to Kokoma: & he [B] wished to await some first how he should act in the matter as some of the goods were still wanting. Further, the Ashanti's had come to ask for the rest of what the Accras still owed them according to the treaty made, although not yet more than 1/5 of the appointed time had expired ["one was"]: but they said they needed it because Ashantee had risen to pursue Intuffer (whom they had taken under their protection) & therefore they needed powder & guns to prevent the intentions of Ashantee. To this he he had replied to them that Intuffer was a rebel [upon water]. that there much evil to Pokoe & they must therefore be cautious. Also that Ashantee was the friend of the Country. But if they had slaves gold, etc he had everything for them to buy. But about getting their payment from the Accras before the appointed time, he did not believe that Accra was in a state, & he would not advance on credit. Further that most of them had already left again. Amoe had not yet returned from the interior ...

Wagga
Intuffer

December 13. Prampram to Accra (Bluttersdorp) 1730

We find the demand of the Akwis very unjustifiable since, according to what you say, not more than ⅕ of the Crime fixed has expired. We also very strongly fear that they will find it will go hard with them if Potloe pursues Aquambo
persists & sees him protected by them. We would therefore only advise them to be very cautious about it, so that they do Wagga.
do not have to bear the serious consequences of it some time or other.
We also observe that you are indisposed to pay for them the amount the Accras owe to the Akwis, in case Cobbina could not do so; & also we answers to know how much the outstanding Sum, scil amounts to. We therefore expect this from you by the first opportunity. But since of the post of your letter we see that the Akwis have much departed, we don't believe that they will persist strongly about it. ...

"On 18th December received a Letter from Supp: C Bluttersdorp ch Accra dated 14th inst: ... that the Akwis as yet hardly no tide, & as was said, no tide was to be expected before they had returned to their Frimpon
country as they had hardly all the body there. Further that Frimpon & other Akwin Cabooses had gone to Aquma, as well as Kusje Adse [of Akron Kusje
vide English records.] to take Pawnes to make power there. ... ... Adse

"On 23rd December rec'd a Letter from Accra from Supp Commis Bluttersdorp dd 20 December &c ... he had enquired from Cobbina how much the Accras still owed the Akwis, who said 240 Bundas string of

(B).

1730 "Conti de Torre", & as he was not in a position to advance such an amount he had refused it to the Incas. Further that the Reffini Colonel Baskenteen Colonel had returned to his country. & the Gold people were at liberty to return again Baskenteen to their Coasts. According to rumour Mollebar Bruce was despised & still to attack some Aquambos who had retired in to an island as soon as he had the necessary men with him. ..."

December 29 Pranger to Ayra (Letters dup). Refers above – has seen him & how much the Incas are still indebted to the Reffini: to which we have nothing else to reply than that you must use every endeavour to despise the Reffini not to trouble the Incas for payment before the time fixed upon has expired.

Quita

1730

[96] May 10 Letter from Quita (Kammel) ... sends some letters from Saquin: –

[94] July 18. Letter from Ayra (Letters dup) – sends monthly returns from Quita sent by Jan Kammel, who reports a fire at Quita which destroyed 30 huts, but the Company's lodge was not damaged. .....

Cape Coast

1730

April 16 Despatch. Prampram & Council to [illegible] ... ... [WIC 108]

the Windward Coast from Accra to Cape Lahou is also so ransacked by the English ships that there is scarcely anything left over for our ships: for it is impossible to trade against the English as they have not only have a better assortment of goods but they are actually better than those sent out by [illegible]. Moreover they expose of them for much less price, so it may be reckoned great good fortune if we can do any good trade there. As regards the Slave trade therefore our only refuge is to the Jaquin Factory where, for a considerable past, the slaves ships hither, have had to take in their needed cargoes: it having been quite impossible to provide them with them at this Castle. ... ...

June 29. Prampram to Cape Coast (the English agents at) - Abocan [213]
our Mulatto reports 2 of the victuals belonging to Quacoe
Attara at the Folin river were purposed rowed over today by Tom
Awishee in order of Colonel Abocan: & as he assures us that he owes
Tom Awishee nothing, & expect that for future compel Tom Awishee
to release the men, as Colonel Abocan has asked us to take
reprisals.

June 19 (OS) Letter from Cape Coast. (Robt Cranckshanks &
B Peake). - Relate above letter containing complaints

1730 agaīnst our Company's Linquister Thomas Rowlee of paÿarriuig
2 of your Guns pursuit on accot of Gun Cuppy's broker Abram .....

[Note There is much further correspondence with regard to this
paÿarriuig : & also as to the construction of the treaty
made between the two Companies on the ships "Saphire".
Prosser contended that the treaty provided that the Companies
should prevent paÿarriuig : Cavendish maintained that
it only provided that the 2 Companies should not commence
hostilities with each other because of paÿarriuig cases].
Correspondence also as to Portuguese ships ~~note~~ lieding in the Coast.

[There is a mass of other correspondence with the English up to July 1733
[v. Rec 213] This probably includes correspondence about Tom
Rowlee's polawer at Accra. [See the note in the English records]]

Elmina

1730

March 6 J Prosper to Mina (de la Plaine). – informs him of the [96]
arrival at Elmina that day of the Comp^y's Cruiser "Beschutter"
bringing a Commission appointing him Pr: Gen: vice Durré. (dis[illegible])

March 18 Meeting of Council at which Jan Prosper took the oath [6]
as Pr: Gen: over the N & S Coasts of Africa.

March 29 Meeting of Council. Charges exhibited Durré in connection [6]
with his admin. ... ... with ref^ce to the
Akanny native Dodo Tibo.

April 16 Despatch Prosper abovesaid W X ... ... [WIC
One inclosure to this despatch is the Muster Roll on 108]
31 Decr 1729. This shows that the Lodge at Fort Nassau was
not occupied. But that Fort William (4) & Fort Orange (10) were.

June 30 In W.I.C. 484. p 402 is a list of Books Letters Charters
& papers at Elmina on this date. The list includes Day:
Registers from 22 Sept 1639 (29) (No 1) to 6 March 1730 (No 81).
a complete series! Of this item 81 of the Elmina archives is the only
part existing (before 1715).

June 30 Meeting of Council Durré's defence to charges. The Council [6].
ordered him to make monetary restitution to certain natives, in
withholding the Akanny native Dodo Tibo, in respect of some of the charges

1730 As regards other charges it was resolved, in case of Morré's misconduct & [illegible] being proved, that he should be punished.

July 9 Despatch Granger Admiral to X – Re enquiries into charges against Morré. – One of the enclosures to this Despatch is a copy of

[WIC 109] the Assembly of X's Instructions to Morré as Brit: Gen: (§§ 39) dated 19 September 1726. /

Muster Roll on 31st December 1730

[WIC 109] (enclosed in Despatch Granger Admiral to X of 1.3.1731)

Castle St George.	89. Chap: Provost Chief Factor, under C. Butler, Reader.		8
	Three Sergts –		38
Coromandelsburg	Military 1 Boatswain & 44 of soldiers		45
	" " " " 13 Soldiers		14
Hospital	1 Apothecary, 7 Soldiers		8
			113
Accra	1 upper C + 19		20
Poquesoe (Hold)	" " + 21		22
Boutry	1 pur: C + 8		9
Tacorary	1 C + 9		10
Zecondee	1 und C + 9		10
Chama	1 C + 10		11
Commany	1 und C + 10		11
Morré	1 C + 9		10
Commantyn	1 upp C + 19		20
Appam	1 und C + 7		8
Berese	1 C + 12		13
Acra	1 upp C + 18		19
	(Total on Gold Coast)		276

In addition to above 4 in Sequin Dodge: Also 9 in this Forma at Cape Coast Ship "Nordwitten" { 1 Capt + 108 = 109 / Military 1 Chap + 8 = 9

Also the Companies on 11 Ships Vessels

Copy Correspondence relating to Aquamboe: Accra:
& the Danish Governor.

1730
(A) Enclosure K to Despatch dated 9 ~~Sept~~ July 1730 Prayer Council to ~~K~~ [W.I.C. 109
[Vide page 224 supra].

[Studied] p 23 et seq]

March 11 Prayer to Danish Govr [APWARTP]. Informs him of his appointment late Govr: Genl:

March 21. Danish Govr to Prayer. Offers above with his congratulations.

March 21 Danish Govr to Prayer Dupuis ... I can assure S.H till since I arrived at Accra I have met with more vexation than pleasure: but I find I can get nothing about my complaints since the annoyance caused me. But now S.H has been appointed Director General, I cannot neglect to inform S.H how it fares with the Danish Company's servants here at Accra, & I must complain very much over the injustice which the subjects Blacks of the Holland Fort Crevecoeur do against the Danish Fort & my subjects —— the chiefs ~~very much~~ of the Holland natives would have attacked his fort on their own initiative. ——. My principals, the Directors of the Royal Danish West India Company, were written to from the Coast, before my departure from the Fatherland, regarding the unfortunate occurrence here at Accra in Fort Crevecoeur when one of the purchased slaves killed one of the King of Aquamboes "princes" or cousin named Otting. And after I had arrived here I both heard of & wrote home about it as I thought the

1730 palaver would have been settled long before my arrival, & would not have had serious consequences. But on my arrival Mr de la Plaque informed me of the whole circumstances that the King of Aquambock had sent him claiming a large sum in goods or money for the settlement of the palaver: to which Mr de la Plaque had replied that he would rather spend so much money on a war against the Aquambocks than spend so much capital for nothing: whilst all the English ships who came to anchor here & speak with me tell me that it is told them at Elmina that I am the cause of the war here & in the Hill. God will judge whether I or Mr de la Plaque has acted as Generall Field-Marshall. My desire has only been to live in peace & friendship with both Whites & Blacks. It has continued so until the 8th January, on Sunday afternoon, when 4 of his subject people came to our Town, stole away 20 goats, & a large calf with the boy who was looking after the Cattle, & with these carried off all the Royal Danish Fort slaves & departed with them to the Holland Town. When this was reported to me I directly sent a boy with the cause to complain to Mr de la Plaque, of the misconduct of his subjects & the wrong done to me — but the boy did not return — ... In the evening, at dark, Mr de la Plaque's Town people came along the beach to plunder the canoes: but on 2 guns being thrown out upon them they had to leave the place.

Up till then I have not fired a shot at them nor thought to attempt any harm against any one. The next morning when

I was on the Fort to observe how many shots were fired for the dead 1730
Factor at the English Fort, there came a volley of musketts from our
Crom "Ingeriy" (Ingeriy) flying like hail about my ears; so I had to fire the Aquambo
cannon on ye Negs from people who had posted themselves in our empty
"Ingeriy" to attack the Fort. ... ... On the morning of 15 January
ye Negs from people with all the Akras came together to attack the Fort, & we
heard Ajikomas horns blowing bravely; but Ajikuma himself did
not come nearer than the small "Benentje" (?. ontwerk?) which lies
just under [800 vaa onder] an "Ingeriy". So they fought all the night
till 11 or 12 o'clock when they returned home: but they continued to
attack us for 15 days & some nights, while he [de la Plaque?]
assisted them with powder & lead. I am assured by the English
Chief Agent Braithwaite that Mr de la Plaque with his gentlemen has
made an attestation against me that I had invited Mr de la Plaque &
his gentlemen to this Fort, & spoken underhand to the Aquamboes that
they should be on the look-out for them, & on hearing 3 Cannon shot,
should be ready to capture them. This is quite good, & if Mr de la Plaque
has any more attestations against me, he might have the simplicity that I was
also was his Corporal. I have to point out that my subject people
who have for a long time been under Mr de la Plaque's
protection are indebted to the Danish Company in 4,000 Ewels.
I might ask whether it is not the duty of ye Negs Commandant
to warn ["waarschouwen"] them that they should remain under
the Fort to which they belonged, & not allow his Crom

1730 people to carry off other Guinea negroes as has happened .....

March 25 Danish Fort (Waerp) to Prosper — He has had no time to despatch above letter - He reports that the Aquambos recently departed from Accra on the night of 21st-22nd: but since they went he has not (yet) heard whether the Danish Cap Coasts who have been detained in the Hill: Crom since 8 January and whom, since the beginning of the siege have taken refuge in the Fort Crevecœur ..... the English Chief Agent Braithwaite has sworn to his subject people of James Fort, that if they attempt anything against the Danish factory that he will put them in irons, wherever they may be & send them off the Coast as slaves. — For this reason by oath [Waerp] that his Fort & he may be preserved from further molestation which is done him on every occasion. —

April 7. Prosper to Danish Fort [Waerp] — In reply to his letters of 20th (sic) & 25th March. ... ... our Chief Factor Jan de la Plaque has time & time informed us that at the time he left Accra your slaves had not been under our Fort there: but in order to maintain a good alliance I have instructed all Commandants of Factories to report if they see any of your slaves As regards matters between you & Chief Factor de la Plaque I am awaiting his written report. I have instructed the Commandant at Accra not to allow his subject people to cause the least difficulty to you.

[1st date] Chief Factor de la Plaque to Dir Gen: Pranger — Replies 1730
to the accusations made against him by the Danish
Govr in his letter of 21st inst: — The Govr does not produce any Aquambo
evidence of the many difficulties caused him since his arrl the (d.l.P.)
has always treated him with friendship — ... ... The Danish Govr says
that his principals the Directors of the Royal Danish W.I.C. had already,
before his departure expected been informed of the unfortunate occurrence
in Otting causin of the King of Aquamboe: what he (de la P.) answers
pointed at Whinin (Wacapo) the monsans claim of 2000 Bendas
which the Aquamboes demanded from him (de la P.) ans the affair ...
the (de la P.) asks what the Danish Govr expected him to do: must he
come to an Agreement with the Aquamboe King over such a matter, or
allow his (de la P's) victori to be domineered over. Such a thing has
never been done by his (de la P's) victori: but has indeed been
practised by the Danish Govr: eg. under Govr Pahl [a.c. 1724] the Danish
W.I.C. had to pay some 100 Bendas to the King of Aquambo over a
trifling matter. As to the report of the English Capts as to what was said
at Elmina about the Danish Govr being the "causa movens" of the
Aquamboe war, this may be so, but he (de la P.) indeed exculpates him about
that. the moving cause more positively was the death of otting:
but he (de la P.) believes that the Danish Govr cannot, deny with
a quiet conscience deny that he has been the principal instrument
for disposing the Aquamboes to besiege the Hollandish Fort. ... ... He (d la P.)
solemnly protests that he gave no cause that the Govr boy did not

1730 return [to King], & he doesn't know whether he stayed with the English or ~~his Crown~~ the Hull: Crown people. It is remarkable that the Danish Comfy slaves were carried away, for it is evident thence that these slaves have since been sent to the Hull: subject people complaining of the "brutal" treatment of their master in the secret correspondence he was the Pour was holding with the King of Aquamboe, as also the ambitious requests he was making to ~~compliment~~ compt the King with presents to arm & exterminate the Accras: which displeased them, being mostly part-born Accras, would rather die with their friends than contemplate this: whereupon (as I understand was being of Accra at the time) they afterwards fled away from the Danes, & kept themselves out of the sight of the whites; But when they are wore he (de la P) does not know... It was their own doing; they were not stolen by the Hull: subjects. As to the attack on the Danish fort he (de la P) was not there: but our Black the Slave Keeper who were, protests that they heard nothing about it. But once knowing mankind that this ~~with those~~ actually happened, he (de la P) must ask the Pour whether, before the time that a fair-brow was brought to him by the Aquamboes as a token of their victory over the Accras & the Hull people, he has ever been molested by one single Accra native. The Pour had always assured him (de la P) the Accras that he would take no side in this affair, as it did not concern him, but would trade with whoever wanted to buy his goods. The Pour cannot deny that the King of Aquamboe sent him a fair-

Aquambo

have by some of his people with the news that he had defected the Hill people & also the Hull: Mahubaar Amoe, & that he would forwards attack the Negroes belonging unto the Forts. He (de la P.) therefore Bawes in to his own judgement whether this is the way to shew his neutrality. The contrary is obvious as it truly shewed that he adherements of the Aquambos were pleasing to him & he had therefore publicly declared himself for the Aquambos. The people under both the Hull & English Forts therefore had to regard the Danish Port as a public enemy: & so he could expect nothing else than such molestations from them. But in is evident, & appears from the Port's own letter that the molestations of the Negroes began on the 8th January, whereas the Port had recd the fair hope from the Aquambos, 4 months before. But if it had remained at that the Negroes would not have been so hard on him: others would indeed have thought of no evil if the Port had not made so many movements to persuade the King to come down. (what presents were made by the Port for that purpose, will be best known to himself). He (de la P.) does not suppose that the Port would deny this: & it is sufficiently known among all the people on the leeward Woodward Coast. He (de la P.) can even truly fully say that it was personally known to him when the Port sent any one to Aquambo & of his confirmation of this the Dir: Gen: [Rayser] might like to know that the Port wishing to send one of his mulatto soldiers with an amber of spirits, & to have to carry the spirits to Aquambo the order to persuade the King still to expedite his coming

de Hell:

1730

upstia in the Town in the afternoon, did they intend depart in this was in the evening of the afternoon or which they left, upstia in the Town, with the request the evening, and the upset that as they had been sent out with such a request that they should be carried off on the way they would then, on that pretext, stay in the Hulk Town. Be (de la P.)
But on this evening to my sons Jr. was ill: but it was afterwards told upon that he have drawn away the spirits & fled, the mulatto having proceeded to carry out his intrigue. Hereupon the (de la P) has therefore, from time to time been informed by the Prince's own people when any one was sent to Aquamboe. This incident occurred a/m while before 8 January. And as the Danish Fort has not desisted from making such upsets to the Aquamboes, but has attempted it several times, even publicly, he submits that even had his (de la P's) subjects attacked the Prince's Fort in his (de la P's) presence, what reasons were there to move them to prevent it. Do not such upsets tend to the ruin of the Fort & the subjects of his (de la P's) adherents Master. - But he (de la P) not wishing to mix himself up in any and quarrel with Europeans, let everything pass unnoticed: But if upsind, he is prepared to swear on oath that that he has not issued a lb of powder to his subjects, in order to attack the Danish Fort or its subjects. The Prince also asks if he (de la P) did well in carrying off his Town workers, & fishermen & canoemen. ... He (de la P) cannot understand how the Prince can pay that to his charge as he knows well why the workers have fled from under his Fort. If it has escaped him, he (de la P) will remind

Ruin that it was HMs' Neutrality & bad treatment drove both subjects:
but principally his threats to deliver them over into the hands of
the Aquambos. It is for these reasons that the Danes subjects have Aquambo
have sought protection under the Hull: Flag: & he (de la P) conceived
that he could not refuse it specially as they, although settled under
the Danish Flag are not subject to the Royal Danish Crown, being
free people & not slaves. — As regards the Statement of the Brandwatch
it is not true that he (de la P) had made the attestation: but he (de la P)
has had to believe that it was true having been warned by one of his worst
enemies not to go into the Danish Fort any more. ... As regards the
Dane's reference to "Corporal" he (de la P) does not know what vessel is
included under that sentence unless HM intends that false attestation
was made against Capt Emmanuel Meyers. ... ...
The Danish slaves have never applied to him (de la P) for protection, nor
to his knowledge, been in the Hull: Fort ... He (de la P) left Accra on
14th March aboard over the Fort with Pawroon, & called time (when
the Fort was being besieged) there were no slaves in it ... ...
He (de la P) submits for the Dir Revs' action whether — although
the Aquambos have again & again threatened him (de la P) with
war through the Death of Ottuing — he (de la P) cannot consider
the rapid progress of it to the Danish Fort. Thus: — On the
day that he (de la P) was told the English Factor left for Ehmina
& Cape Coast — they having previously called & politely taken leave
of the Danish Governor — the Governor personally went with some

1730 presents to Aquamboe. what HH did dare he (de la P.) does not know: if he did not take a private part, he did not act as an honourable man. At least he (de la P.) must take an unfavourable view of it as the Four chiefs when the Holl: Dutch forts were deprived of their Commandants. Moreover it is clear known to the whole native World that the Four has made unremitting applications to persuade the Aquambos to arm & attack the Dutch forts (natives) ~~of the native~~ people there. Possibly HH. denies that he had any intention of molesting the Dutch. But he cannot deny it with regard to my subjects Crim people. As it is sufficiently well known that he offered Captain Blenkie & Rudgrade that if they would remain at anchor for some days. before his Fort, he would deliver them as many slaves as they required as he was expecting the Aquambos daily, who, when they came would carry off all the Holl, Dutch natives as well them selves. And in vain number to persuade the Aquambos to come down. the Four told them now was the favourable time, as it was the dry season & the rain water tank in the English fort was broken; which would compel it to ~~surrender~~ capitulate as the King etc to pacify him: this being known by both whites & Blacks. But how all these things have ended their Proceedings known, to his regret. The Aquambos coming down, the Four presented them with 30-40 kegs powder & some muskets to carry out their intentions on the Holl: & English forts (the Aquambos have themselves told me that this

was true); but what profit has the Governor got from it? As regards 1730
my Fort, the Aquambos know best how well I have treated them
in former days: seeing that nothing could be earned on they have Aquambo
had to retire in despair after besieging my Fort for 5 weeks. He
was defended by me (de la P.) in an honourable manner & protected his subjects:
what some of them fell into the hands of their enemies, alive or dead,
must have been a great disappointment for the good but Governor. For
thanking to see his neighbours forts & the wolves all as slaves, suddenly
in his hands, this has not only all disappeared in smoke, but he
now fears to fall into the pit that he has dug for others: but which
I dare wish for him. When then he (de la P.) was being besieged he
had to see every day that a white man came into my his town to the
King of Aquambo, apparently in accord with him first best to oppress
him (de la P.). Did not the Governor publicly, later in the day [op den dag] send
spirits powder rotten presents to the King, only to persuade him to remain
in my de Hoek's town. Did he (de la P.) not have to see, with patience that the Governor
sent the King water even out of his own tank, wood, which was for
was necessary for his maintenance. Can the Governor deny that the Aquambos
having asked him for a cannon to put in the gate of the de Hoek's Fort, & the King
refused them this because such an enterprise "wat krag moest hebben", he
replied that the King had sufficient cannon in Aquamboe reserved
them him nothing save to the beach, pertaining to place them. And has
not such treatment always been practiced by the Danes since olden
times: but without raking up old matters, did not the Danish

1730 Governor David Herrn [1722-23], at the time Mr Bering was in command at Ochra, by in a reckless & dammable manner to sacrifice the Hulk: Fort & Natives to the fury of the Aquamboes. If the Aquamboes had not been more compassionate & abstinent than the Danes would they not have devoured Mr Pamper & Mr Frost. Was not the whole Ochra British totally ruined & can it be ascribed to any one in the world, except the Danes. The Hulk: natives had "quasi vero" insulted our Herrn. Another Fort people must be sacrificed to the vengeance of such a man. Did not the English Factor Mr Dupont try to massacre Governor [Mr: Gen: Pamper] before the gate of the Danish Fort, in the sight of Your Suhm who's relates at the time P.H. commanded at Ochra: & did not the bullets pass between him & the Danish Lieutenants' heads ... & the Danish Fort refused to give any testimony about it, so that P.H. could obtain at least obtain satisfaction for it from the English Agents. ... ...

April 20 Pamper to Danish Fort (Waerp) – Sends him copy of de la Planques' "apologie" on (le Danish Fort's) circumstances ... ... – [then deals with Waerp's reference to the attestation & the "Corporal"] – ... ...

May 28 Danish Fort (Waerp) to Pamper – acknowledges his letter of 1st April [? means 9th] – Assents that the Danish Company slaves were lodged in the Hulk Fort as well as in the English Fort – As regards Pampers letter of 20th April ... ... he will reply to de la Planques letter so called "Apologie" at the first

opportunity ... He is placed here for nothing but to look after the trade 1730
of his principals, & asks for nothing more than to receive orders for the
wrong done him. — Sends greetings from his wife children. — Aquambo
June 21 Prayers to Waero — Echoes above — Denies his statement
about the slaves. ... ... " "

—

(B) August 30th 1730 Fort Christiansborg. Danish Governor A Waero to [220]
Director General Jan Pranger — [The original letter
in Danish covers 7½ closely written foolscap pages. The following
is a very abridged translation of a not very grammatical Dutch
copy of the original Danish. The whole letter is very verbose, obtuse,
& somewhat personal & abusive: & often so involved as to make
it difficult to understand the real meaning]:—
— Acknowledges Pranger's letter of 20 April, & sees Mr dela Planques refer
to his complaints of the wrong done him there by Pranger's subords.: to which
he replies ... ... " As regards Mr de la Planques statement that he doesn't
know why I say in my complaints that I have had more peril than
entertainment since my coming here: this means that I have daily had to
listen to rumours of war* " ... " The reason I have come here is for the profit
of my masters, & that consists solely in trade not in war" ... ...
— As regards Mr de la Planques 5th "post" regarding the friends of the Asangrau
King named Ottingh who was murdered in Fort Crevecoeur — he King of
(de la Planque) says that he would never have paid the 2000 Bendas Aquamboe
demanded by Asangrau: but he (de la P.) knows well that the

1730 Blacks ask for much, but get little enough. — ..... — He owned us gave 2000 Bendas to the King of Aquambo, but this might well have been mistaked, thought down to less had he not begun to fight with Cod & power — & he (Waerp) believes that the 3 Forts have but 2000 Bendas in obstructions to trade, which is unreasoned — ... ... "It is not in our [Dawes] power to wage war & we should get the blame for it both from you & the English, for we should prejudice trade thereby. If we get palavers we must settle them, for we cannot sit still & see all the trade leave us. But on the other hand were these disputes & palavers happen with you we all have to suffer mean it."

"Mr de la Plaque is willing to believe that the English have told me that they had heard at Chamia that I was the cause of the war here at Accra, & that it was with my power, as the cause from the death of Ottuing: but that I was so moved gladly & can me with Chamia the cause of the siege of his Fort. — It is enough untruth. I never concerned myself with the Aquambos; still less with the Accras who have barricaded & shut me in & fired upon me: which Mr de la P regarded with favourable eye — our Fort was besieged & fired upon, the bullet marks can be seen — which the Hollanders could have prevented — It is curious, that he says he did not know about it & that it lasted for 15 days. That their Fort was besieged by the Aquambos I was not in a position to help, for the Accras had perhaps forced them to it.

... I kept moore on the Hill to inform me how it went with the war 1730
... as mr de la P did. He had 2 of his so called Fiscal boys (Kophi
a Nunno with their boys to do their messages if anything important Aquambo
happened ... Thereupon came forth the words which mr de la P spoke
Wine when our ships had gone away (let I had the tide now, which
had parted a short time, it would indeed be the worse. how we has
publickly seen (let when no Aquamboe must come on shore, now, still
the whole tide here of Accra comes down from there. Then none
came here except those (let lying on the Hill - so named Aqua - Apim: Aqua-Apim
whose who came whether Hill, a Accra Blacks then it was with their boys
or Nunno's boys with them: while none of their called Blacks, so-called
Aque-Apim would come here to the Fort, as they daylight durst to stones us
out. For I had them asked why they went past us outside in the field. The
Hill people replied, respectfully, (let they had stolen Fetich with the Dutch Blacks
a Despise it would be against their Fetich if they went thus: but they would
sell us anything, underfield, (let they had bought, in the field if I would send
an "Slaave Vurkoopder" [?] a so called Bolsjes. On the other hand
however, there were others to whom Accra Boefjes (obey something for our
maintenance who replied - "Tell your Governor he gets nothing of all
from us: if he wants anything (let him take his Fort on his back, & go
with it up to Aquamboe: he can buy there: he gets nothing from us —"
This is what I have to suffer & listen to for only keeping peace &
friendship.
- but de la Palme also observes that he does not think I have good

1730 ampuence did I was with the cause of the Dutch & English forts being besieged. This is still more curious that I should mix myself up in things that don't concern me, whilst this I would never do in matters about war, but would with about concerns peace rather. But this I can observe, that he does me the justice to say that the war came from the death of Otteugh. Amoe was the inciter of the procedings, Attacks, till most of them had put their hands to the work. & he has "geplakken" of it so long till he got in to Aqua Akim. Now I ask whether Amoe whether her de la Plaupre also has good conscience. & (that) he did not expect the Aquapims Aquambos daily when the Accras & others were dispersed [wit walkear excepte] in the Fields. The Accras came home "dripsteenende als myn Heeren Cat" [?] ...

After Amoe had gone to fight against the Aquambos, her de la Plaupre would give them what they required for war, what he had given them before viz - powder & lead. To this the Accras replied that they would not go to Amoe to fight, but would remain on Accra & fight there for themselves & their own people, when the Aquambos came: whom they expected on 12th Sept 1729. but finally they had to come on the beginning of the new year. Now it is the question whether after they had driven — for they had first incited the Aquambos to war & they had been chased from the Hills — they had not to fear that the Aquambos, as soon as they had done what they had to do in the Hills, would certainly come down to pay a visit under the Dutch fort, where all those fleeing from the Hills had taken refuge

I have had no desire to see anyone oppressed [te pand gekegt] or ruined, either Aquambo, or Accra which we de la Plange attributes [toeleg] to me in another place. Whoever I do see who offered a reward, as we de la Plange did, that whoever brought him the Aquambo King's head would receive 24-25 Bendas in gold, & he would place it on his flag staff as a token that he had captured the King: on which account we de la Plange was named "Aquambo-Uwra" by the Accras, which they never named me — I will also prove that we de la Plange ~~totally~~ said to me when his servant Kophie returned from the Wars, that he was sorry that things were not going as he thought, "... If I could make an end of that block dog this time, when I am Dir: Heer: I will soon see that Fetis Man ruined even if it should cost 100 Marks gold". Whether any further evidence is needed whether I was the cause of this siege or he was, I leave to the judgment of every right minded Christian —

... — He hired up his own Blacks in the palaver — The Makeloar Anoe has also hired them up. — Further I invited here Accra all the Quarters had to pay him according to their ability. (our Blocks had to pay 48 Rykesdalers: "het geld betaalt Heer Willem voor haar 't Engelse Negerij & daer deje betaalt na proste & soo de schelle rystaat") So this Anoe scraped together a good deal under the pretence that he would see that peace & accord was assisted. After this he departed into our Quarter Mangfy & stirred it up to discord: after this to "Orgue Tetu" which was my Makeloars Quarter, & got these rotters to give their consent ["Ja Woort"] to make war. He thereupon went to Tiemoena

1730

Aquambo

Anoe & de Accra & Orgue Quarters

scraped

1730 a Gregory (& other Quarters not necessary to mention here). Finally he went to the Hill, to the Hill people; yes also to Berg Khiverne & induced them to war on Aquamboe. But when he got the Hill people down here, the conclusion was that they persuaded the Blacks who were expecting peace, that they also must take part in the war, & each fetich with the people of the sea coast that they must go to war. After which everyone did his best to go to the Hill where Aquoe had already gone in advance ... this is thereby [!] the commencement beginning of the war. ... ...

Meantime the Akras here after they had been driven from the Hill then thought of something else they could carry out — the plundering of the poor Ponny Blacks — Ponny

On the 8th January the Akras stole goats & a colt, & the boy in charge of the cattle from the Danish Negress. Among them were the Danish slaves under one of the principal men of the Hill: Cram, named Okannie. The slaves who had relatives in the Hill: from Quarter had been incited, made to each fetich, to take part in the attack. — the (Waerop) sent a servant with the Canoe staff to us as he Planque to protest against this but obtained no justice nor got back the boy, as he was paraded by Okannie's people in the fetich bush & his Canoe staff taken away ... ...

Mr de la Planque writes a pamphlet not unfunch when he says that my slaves came to complain to his subjects about the bad treatment, they their masters had given them ... I would be glad to know what they complained

about ... Am I to enquire from my slaves what I am to do, as Mr de la Plaque writes that they have run away because of the many "wise wasies" [trifles · fiddle-faddles] I had with the King of Aquamboe 1/30

If Mr de la Plaque had done as I did we should all have had Aquambo
bide at this place: but no honest man can "let gold down" that I
commend the King of Aquamboe unto me to ruin the Negroes. But
whether I have friendship with the King of Aquamboe or not, is not
[his] concern [not complement]. Tell me if I must ask for Yr Ho's or
your subjects permission to be friends of the King of Aquamboe .....

— Mr de la Plaque says he was not here when my slaves were
carried off; but I have the evidence of 16 Christians to prove that they were —
... — Mr de la Plaque says that the King of Aquamboe sent me
a fair horse as a token of victory. Did I beg the King to send me
that; or would Mr de la Plaque, perhaps, have me send away or
ill treat those whom he sent to me? ... ... The
fair horse was sent to me from the King to let me see that he was the
victor over the Hill Blacks & also over the Dutch Market boar Negroe
... ... What would Mr de la Plaque have me do with the
fair horse sent from the King ... Your subject Blacks murdered
two of the seven men sent to me by the King, & carried off five.
... I had already sent my Bookkeeper Kamp to call you (viz)
that there was no news here but the fair horse being sent, & that the
King of Aquamboe would come to pay me a visit a short while
before he went home. What was wrong was there in this ?

1630 Tell me, who made "disorder" more, a Ras done wrong, but your Mr de la Plaque — as soon as you got to know that 12 men were sent to me from Aquambo namely — 10 Berkuker & 2 Aquambos - did not Mr de la Plaque send his servant with his Staff to tell Atkuma that it was now no time to pay, she must now see only which was to be done in the Danish "Negerij": & they came here & began to murder & plunder my "Negerij". Does not Mr de la Plaque consider that the Aquambos had reason for coming here & visiting you & your subjects because of the fine treatment of his people sent to me. ... The present Commandeur Mr Blitterdorp is of a more peaceful disposition than Mr de la Plaque, & tells me will not spend one Bossje on the war: but Mr de la Plaque would much rather spend 2000 Bendas on the war than give the King of Aquambo anything however small. Was this done to save money for their Lords & Masters, or was it done to ruin the whole trade of Accra. In my opinion the trade of all the 3 Forts was thereby ruined

— the (Negros) of de la Plaque's statement that his (Negros) subjects fled from their Town because of his (Ws's) treatment of them. they did so through fear of the Aquambos, that, as the Aquambo messengers to him (Ws) had been murdered by the Accras in his (Ws's) negerij, they would come & revenge their first. — —

Mr de la Plaque says that he writes under both his title English Fort

knew that I was their open enemy : but they first attacked me on the 1730
8th January, which already had the pair bones 3-4 months.

... ... Aquambo

The poor devils were hunted into this war : so that there was nothing else than empty houses. ... ... Do you think I have been placed here for you to rule over me ; or do you think I am authorised to send up a mulatto or a soldier to Aquamboe without asking you? Yes I shall do so, & will not reply further to you herein. ... ...

What evidence has Mr de la Palme in support of the story of the slave throwing down the anker of spirits & running to Accra. Did his Blacks find the spirits in the bush? I ask Mr de la Palme how many times I sent messengers to Aquamboe & what was done on them? ... I will inform my masters for what purpose I sent messengers to Aquamboe & answer to them ...

All which Mr de la Palme relates is untrue for I have never before or after this war was begun, sent anyone to Aquamboe: but you have sent daily to the Hill, as already stated. But since I have got a Company's ship there was no trade here, must I then let the ship lie here & wait till your tyrant subject Blocks war was over? To that I reply "no".

... ...

Would you now understand that your actions here at Accra have caused your masters much prejudice.

— As regards the accusation that he had called down the Aquambus ~~to~~ I have been to Aquamboe but what business is that of Mr de la Palme

1730 Ann 9 his subjects? Mr de la Plaque has stirred up the whole country here. ... ... — He wants to maintain that his subjects did nothing contrary to right & justice: but they besieged the fort on my part on 9th January & stayed till 29 January when the Aquamboes came to drive them away. Mr de la Plaque certainly carried this out the Hottues had promised him that they would be masters of the Royal Danish Christ fort within 6 days that the Holland flag would fly upon it. They did not do this ... although they certainly went to Penny & brought home booty from there ... when they began to fire on my fort Mr de la Plaque was careful enough to go to Elmina on 10th, leaving his son in command who carried on the work as well as if Mr de la Plaque had been present. Mr de la Plaque did not explain them, that his son, & not Elet, who would not fail to carry out his orders. But [illegible] have fully seen that it would go well for them till it became known to the Aquamboes that I had to suffer force violence at this my fort because Mr de la Plaque & the Accras had not remained masters in the hills & over lords of the Aquamboes

The King therefore sent from Aquamboe some 2000 Blacks who would keep those men off from my fort. Those 2000 Blacks had sufficient trade every day to keep off & ward off the Accras so that they did not attack them: & at last the Accras made it so serious [grief] for them that the King saw himself compelled to draw down himself, with his war force, & with this

apeman force make the Accras creep into the gardens" or conceal themselves in the Fort. When he came he besieged the Dutch Forts. I must ask who called down the Aquambous. I or was de la Plaque? I say dat was de la Plaque had them called down by his & other subjects Accras: for had they not attacked my Fort, then perhaps the Aquambous had not come down; & if the Accras had not attacked so hard the Aquambous whom the King sent to defend my Fort against the Accras, then perhaps the King would not have come down with his War force ... I consider that the King of Aquambo was absolutely obliged to stop his de la Plaques this Beasts violence against my Fort, as he receives money on account of it every month. By sending the help he owed see that his monthly payments were not unpaid. ... ...

Was de la Plaque sold powder to his subjects for the attack on my Fort... I could not have forbidden him the purchase or sale ... but I have this against him that he as Commandant could & would have the maintained peace among his subjects that they would not have attacked the Danish Fort. ... Did not Was de la Plaque 5 days before my Fort was attacked, send his "meester" Jasper to buy 200 lbs powder, & got it thinking that there was no powder in that ship, that the 200 lb was all this was in the Fort ... ... — As to the accusation that he [Woerd] sold powder to the Aquambous, he asserts that the Aquambous brought enough with them: & that the Fanties bought powder from the Dutch Fort ch 8 eyks dalers

1730 a Neg of 20 Ells. a Sold in Cribe Nquambaes of 12 eyks dalers
a Neg. ... ...
— As to why his [Waeros] subjects Blacks ran away of which
Mr de la Plaque reminds him. — He (Waeros) has already
stated something about that, & will here declare the rest. ... ...
During the ½ year I have been here I have mostly been sick
& have had to suffer patiently all the bad treatment which could
be suffered from your robbers. ... ... Mr de la Plaque
says that my bad treatment has driven away my subjects, what
concern has he of theirs? I have treated my Black subjects better
than you: but I have not been willing to advance them
so much on credit as you, & is indeed the sickness. As
soon as they came to you, you, de la Plaque, asked my subjects
whether they had run away because of that as I wanted to make
account with them of what they owed the my Honble Country. Some
of them replied yes; but some not ... Does Mr de la Plaque call this
bad treatment? No. it was bad treatment to keep them in your
"keperij". ~~You are wrong~~ I had already told Mr de la Plaque that
my ~~subjects~~ subjects owed my Company more than 4000 eyks dalers,
by ill usage presumptions & improper treatment to prevent my Hon:
Country its just debts. Why they ran away to you I have already
declared: but why they stayed with you & didn't return home
was not due to my ill treatment. Your subjects solicited
them so that they couldn't come here. If any of them would come

here is being anything in the Danish Fort (corn, Rice, &c) they were 1730
"Visitted" (?) in the Search both of Ye Kings servants & your
Company slaves. ... & four subjects imprisoned & fine on anyone who Aquamboe
bought anything to the Danish Fort – I have positive proof of this.
... ... The Danish Coy slaves were carried off of your
Blocks on 8 January 1730: & yet Mr de la Plaupe says they got
permission from him to trade under his guns.
– As to Mr Braithwaite – ... ... – As to de la Plaupes
Statements as to his usefulness to the I/C the Danish Fort – ... ...
– Fair as to the attack on the Fort on 9th Jany, & de la Plaupes
departure for Elmina on 10th Gauvin Fleet I/C. – ... ...
... ... – when I first came to this place
I wished to begin to make account with my subject debtors in
the interests of my Company. As soon as I had begun, indeed
the day after – the principal men of four Blocks came to me
[& said] I must not now come to an agreement with my
subjects about payment as they would now go to the war; but
not when the war was over I could seek payment & also
obtain payment ... ...
The English Commandant Mr Den (?) had a good knowledge
of this trade was not so hostile to the Aquambos as Mr de la
Plaupe: but others came after who knew less & who believed
everything that de la Plaupe told them. ... ...
... ... We Danes have only 1 Fort here on the Coast;

1730 & if this, with its trade, can fall to the ground for de la Plaupe thinks it would soon be all over with the Danish Company. But it happened otherwise & for de la Plaupe fell into the grave he had dug for me. He says my Blacks fled voluntarily. I say no, but they were compelled to flee on 12th Sept: 1729, when your Blacks according to your orders, joined to plunder my Fort & commanders & Danish manner, The Blacks who were sent down to me from the King of Aquambo, when returning home with my servants with an anker of spirits, tobacco &pipes, were robbed of these on the way & for de la Plaupes Blacks: other was done in my District. ... ...

My subjects ran away because of fear for de la Plaupes subjects, & opportunity was then taken to try & subdue the Danish Fort. ... ...

As regards for de la Plaupes accusation that I went to Aquambo on 12th January with presents to the King when he, meantime, was away from his Fort, as also the English Factor Mr Hall. I went also from my Fort at the same time, in which I attempt to good & that I shall answer for but that Mr Hon Genter wishes to charge me with having done something as an honourable man at that occasion, is something hard to digest. I shall claim satisfaction for this & other "Calumnie pleiten" justice ought in another place. Mr de la Plaupe treats me as if I was his subject, what I might whose stayed at home & kept a watchful eye on his & the English Fort, as well as my own. No, that was the 1st time for me to go to Aquambo as I was invited to go & speak with the King there, as he had already informed me that

an account of his affairs, he could not come to me: & just at that time 1730
when Mr de la Plaine & his Book were away, the King sent people down
to have me brought to him. As soon as Mr de la Plaine & myself Aquambo
to have awaited his return & asked permission from him & the English
Doctor. ... If the good Gentleman had been at home he would have
placed many obstacles in my way. ... ...

As regards Captain Rennike & Swalgrave, Captain Rennike was
here on 18 June 1729, & Captain Swalgrave on 7 February 1730. & I am
said to have asked them both to wait some days for answer this has
no connection with foundation; the one was here in November & the other
in February. ... ... — Denies that he told the Aquambous
to come down in the dry season as the English Fort tank was empty —
... I have never spoken with the English Doctor who had come to
take command of the Castle. I did not know whether he was
a friend or foe of the Aquambous ... ...
— Waerro denies at all events the charge of supplying the Aquambous
with powder & lead — ... ... — Also, at all
events denies & ridicules the charge that a Whiteman visited
the Aquambou King during the siege — & also that the
presents & the water — — In as la Plaine must have a good nose
to smell that the water came from his (Waerro's) own tank —
— As regards de la Plaine's charges against the Danish Fort, &
Jon Herren. This does not concern him: but as it is said Ibbe
& usual custom way with the Danes he (Waerro) deals with it

1730 Ilmore. De stotes, over an agreement made between de 3 factors dat de Natives were not to sell slaves to foreign ships in de roads: & Herrn had seized 5 slaves belonging to de Holland Marketboat Amacoma — Het Fort Herrn in comig at of de Dutch fort Akwidah to which Amacoma was attacked by Amacoma & assaulted — his perruke dat being torn off his head &c — & Jan de Swarte made an attempt to block de Natives — He retired into de fort & when he was ready to leave de Danish Caboceer Quacoe Kansiang with his, & men of de King of Aquamboe came to fetch him into his Castle. - Harris death was caused him dese his injuries. — " Cause of dis brought war on Fum Fort but de true cause from which de war arose was dat Amacoma had sent 8 of his people to de King of Acanny, one of de principal of whom was named Opury, with presents, so dat he should assist him to ruin Aquamboe. They were apprehended on de way to Acanny by de Caboceer & his people — Adowam, who is still living in Aquamboe, & at dat time dwelt in Agona. And as de King had got to know de message of de messengers he sent some purple down with gold to Amacoma to ask if he would buy him some muskets in de Dutch fort. But Amacoma sent de gold back to him with de reply dat dere were no such muskets in de Dutch fort; for he did not know dat his messengers with all dat he had sent to Acanny were in de hands of de King of Aquamboe. So de King sent him reply with one

of the muskets that Akuacoma had sent to the King of Akanij, & had 1730
him told that these were muskets as presents for the King of Akanij
course for the King of Aquamboe to buy for gold: that he must take all the Aquambo
muskets that were in the Dutch Fort & powder for his people & await him:
the would then come against him with sticks stones & gravel, & make an end
of him. — At that time not the whole of Akuna was conquered (as we
do to Plampue says) "your faction" : But in this war of Akuoe not only the whole of Akuna,
but also the half course of Allampa was conquered: For one finds indeed no
people nor villages from the English & yours, as far as to Tuberku which
is next to Rio Volta. And yet you comment on otherwise than "Silentium"
over the Dames who came themselves not to one else. At bring up old
matters of them who have already died ... ...
— As regards your Dupree — ... ...

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1729.

Translated from copy in WIC. 489. p 256
+ checked with others in WIC 495 (p 250). 93. MWIC 125

Additional Articles of Agreement made & concluded
this Britannic Majesty's Ship Sophia (sic) commanded by Capt. Jan Smit [sic]
anchored in the roads of Cape Coast, between the Chiefs of the WIC
the R.A.C. & England & their respective Agents there Residents, & in those names
the Persons undersigned stand.

Art. 1.

That all past disputes between the above named Cops on this coast are by these
& underhand solution has been given in each point, except the restitution of the damage suffered by the
R.A.C. in the Loss of their Ship "Narenden" also the ransoming of a damage done
to their Ship de Bonnetta" which it was under the Convoy of the WIC.: besides various other
cases which are by these left to the decision of the four Cops in Europe.: as also and the Relation of various
Law Cases in the Name of the WIC. in order as stood above, to be decided in Europe.

2.

That from now henceforth a firm & lasting friendship peace & concord shall exist be maintained, between all
the Agents of both Cops on the Coast. And that if any discord or misunderstanding between them as disputes
& differences might arise between the servants of both the Cops, that by this they are respectively, in the most friendly
manner there shall between them in order to prevent such disputes & discord. And shall by this
mutual Correspondence to take opinions, & in any manner lastly to follow the Reconciliate party, until such
time as justice is refused him by them, & then their by their & their principals. That in such
cases it shall above be permitted to take just satisfaction. This only concerning the Factories.

3.

That in order to prevent Misunderstanding all disputes & total rotten Cases & Cattle &c it is
underhand & Mutually Agreed that all articles & Agreement & Contracts made & Ratified were confirmed
& Ratified by our Respective Cops shall remain in full force & validity & shall
inviolably be observed by our Principals & their Successors.

Thus done & passed a board the above named ship this 8 February 1729.

(sd) Jacob de la Plaine
" J E Plettenberg

In my presence
(sd) Jno Smith.

We the undersigned Offrs on the N.W. Coast of Africa a Council of War the 5th of the inst. when Charles W.I.C. Body lothy complain all the above named articles of Grievance exhibited Between the Honble W.I.C. the R.A.C. of England made mentioned & above Jacob de la Plaine & Jan Everhard Plettenberg on one side Messrs Benjamin Peake, Duncan Campbell & Council of the R.A.C. of England & Executive named.

Done in the presence of Capt Jan Smith (sic) as mediator a Board of HMS ship Sophia in the roads of Cabo Corso

Given under the Great Seal of the Sd W.I.C. signed with our hand / (sd) Robert Norris.

In my presence
(sd) P. J. Hamel

pres: under C in the Secte.