[341]

Suppletoire Acte. Acte heraliq van inde on de 2nd April 1818

9

(p 34)

Wij Gouverneur Generaal der Kuste van Guinea in dienst van Z.M. den Koning der Nederlanden.

Uit naam en van wegens Hoog gedachte Z.M. voor ons onderhoden hebbende de Elminase Koning, Serregentes of lands groten en Quartier groten, Coboceers Groot Vaandrig en Vaandragers der Zeven Quartieren van het Elminase landschap zich in het Forp alhier op hunnende en hun voor Ogen gesteld de Verplichtingen, welke zij en hunne Voorvaderen aan de Hollandsche Natie van de vroegste tijden of hebben, en in hoorneerende het accord tusschen den Generaal P. Ringhaver op den eersten februari 1642 1662 gesloten mits gaders de differente contracten onzer Voorsaten, alles overeenkomstig hunne voorschrevene instellingen, hebben voorsz: Koning Serregentes, en Quartier groten, Coboceers Groot Vaandrig en Vaandragers Verklaard, bereid willig te zijn, de navolgende Verbintenis op het plechtigste aantegaan en dus als eene Wederzijds nate Komming wel te stipuleeren, zo als gestipuleerd word bij dezen.

Eerstelijk: dat hij Koning Serregentes en Quartier groten, Coboceers, Groot Vaandrig en Vaandragers niet alleen in eigen persoon, als voor gangers van de

volkmen hier aan Elmina woonachtig, maar voor de gezamenlijke onderdanen beloven Z M der Koning der Nederlanden en Z E. den Directeur Generaal van Koophandel en Kolonien, mitsgaders den Gouverneur Generaal alhier, gehoorsaam en getrouw te zullen wezen, denzelven bijtestaan en te verdedigen tegen allen vijandelijken aanval of geweld van buiten en sedite van binnen, des noods met opoffering van Goud en Bloed, en wijders zich verbindende den Gouverneur Generaal ten dienste te staan, Zo danig en in dier voege als de omstandigheden (in such a manner) zullen vereischen: het zij door bezorging (delivery) van levens middelen tegens behoorlijke betaling voorziening van brand hout in cas van nood, en het doen van de noodige gewapende patrouilles, Quartiers gevijse, en hier door medewerkende met het Gouvernement in de bescherming van eigendommen, der graven hunner voor: vaderen en de vestiging hunner kinderen en familien en derzelver en of (onafhankelijkheid) van Vreemde Volken.

Ten Tweeden: de Regering van Elmina zal bestaan in een Koning en zo veel Terregentes als waar uit dit Lichaam tot hiertoe is zamengesteld geweest.

In alle zaken echter, die de quartieren moste
concern
raken of de algemeene aangelegenheden van
het district van Elmina, zullen de Quartier Goten,
de Groot Vaandrig en Vaandrages der Quartieren in
de Vergadering mede toegelaten worden en hare stem
hebben.

De Vergadering van den Koning en de Goten moet zo
mogelijk in't publick gehouden worden en daartoe gekozen
een gebouw, gedekt door een Soesje dak doch alleen
op ~~stutte~~ pylaren staande en zonder muren, op dat
het gantsche publick zien en horen kan, dat er geene
Konkelarijen of Vreemden inbreed plaats hebbe,

Deliberatien over oorlog of Vrede zijn hiervan
echter uitgezonderd en kunnen niet in't openbaar
gehouden worden

Ten Derden: de Post van onderkoning van ouds[ter]
niet hebbende bestaan en slegts een inkomst pel zyde: 20
als blijkt, dat hij noch Hofgeld, noch
van de Costumes trekt, word hij deze
afgeschaft, en vermag den tot hunne
heinter in die qualiteit gefunqeerd
hebbende persoon, niet meer in de vergadering
van de Terregenten verschynen.

Dit artikel is niet aangenomen.
(sd) H. W. Baendels.
In kennisse van mij
(sd) Hb Nickel
pour Secrety.

Ten Vierden: den eed van gehoorsaamheid voor den Koning en Terregentes aan den Heer Jan Nieser afgelegd, om denzelven te erkennen als hunne opper Koning, wordt geannulleerd en de leden daarvan exempled ontheven bij deze nieuwe Pen en Contract. Dus zullen alle hoorgenaamde betrekkingen tusschen den Koning Terregentes en Quartieren met den Heer Jan Nieser openblijk of aan ophouden cesse.

Dit 4de artikel veranderd als volgt.
Er zullen geene hoegenaamde betrekkingen meer bestaan, tusschen den Koning, Terregentes en Quartieren met den Heer Jan Nieser, als verkozen Opper Koning, zij mogten gelegen hebben onder verbintenissen, contrainie van dien, dezelven aan de Koning Terregentes en Quartieren hier van ontheven bij deze Pen en Contracten
(90) HW Boendels
in kennis van mij
(50) HC Nikel
Pro tecty.

's haren
n indien
o worden

Ten Vijfden: het Nederlands Gouvernement geene negotie drijvende en geene inwoord willende ontfeuren in de vergadering van den Koning en Terregentes, zo zijn de plaatzen van Groot en Klein Makelaar onnodig, en worden bij deze afgeschaft.

De personen welke deze posten thans bekleden zullen echter hunne titel en zang behouden, zo lang zij leven, en

daarvan gebruik mogen maken in de Vergadering en bij de Costumes, en zij zullen haar leven long gedurende (mits zich wel gedragende) de helft van haar Kostgeld, als mede de helft der Costumes ontfangen.

Ten Zesden: de Gouverneur Generaal is van intentie eene behoorlijke aanvaar Costume te geven, de Zondags en Yams Costume te houden, als mede de Kostgelden, zo als die zijn vastgesteld, te betalen met uitzondering van de Vermindering voor de beide Makelaars gearresteerd, als mede eene Vermeerdering van vier Rupels maands voor den Koning van Elmina, zonder hier door echter zijn opvolger te verbinden, of zich zelve om daarin geene Veranderinge te maken, in dien hij daartoe de orders van zijn Gouvernement mogt bekomen.

Ten Zevende: dat de Koning en Groten - om de Rust, Vrede en Veiligheid onder de Volkeren van Del Mina en bijzonder onder de Quartieren te onderhouden - niet zullen gedogen of toelaten, dat de polabbers, die het eene Quartier met het andere mogt Krijgen, tot daden en feitelijkheden uit barsten maar dat ieder Vaandrig van zodanig Quartier polabber hebbende met een ander Quartier, dreich daarvan zal kennis geven aan de Opper Vaandrig of hoofd van alle de Quartieren, op dat die met den Koning en Vorregenten als mede met de Quartier Groten en Vaandrigs

van de andere Quartieren de zaak onderzoeken en bij den Gouverneur Generaal brengen kunnen, om aldaar dadelijk afgedaan en hier door bloedvergieting voorgekomen bloed shed prevented
wordt.

Ten achtsten: dat de wegen onder het district van Elmina, veilig zijn en om dien halven zo veel mogelijk voorte komen alle kuiperijen en moeijelijkheden van de onderdanen met elkander, die aanleiding tot cause. occasion
onveiligheid der Wegen konden geven, zo zullen zij zorgen dat van nu voortaan [op straffe van als misdadigers hun voortaan henceforth
leven lang gedurende aan de publieke wegen te moeten arbeiden]. niemand het zij om schuld overspel adultery of wat het ook wezen mag, met enig scherp gewaar worde geslagen of gekwetst injured; zullende die gene, welks iets tot laste van eenen ander heeft, Zulks moeten brengen bij den Koning en Regenten op dat het geschil door hun afgedaan kan worden.

Ten negende: dat door het enige doel is om de Commercie te bevorderen, en daar door het voordeel van de Elminasche onderdanen te behartigen zij zorgen zullen dragen, dat de wegen na de nabuurige dorpen Quata Commanie Sinbo en Abrenoe of andere landwaards in gelegen, behoorlijk worden onderhouden en gerasaard, prevent
om voorkomen dat de negotie na Elmina niet

worde gestremd, zullende ten opzichte der molatige Crones, impeded ?
de wegen ten hunnen koste worden gemaakt en de
onkosten zo niet anders kunnen gevonden worden,
met pagas moeten worden betaald
Ten Tiende: dat wanneer de Gouverneur Generaal nogh
nodig voordeelen tot meerder voordeel der onderhorigen, voordeelen - deem
landwaards in, enige gronden te doen bebouwen of
enige arbeid te laten verrigten, zo zullen de Koning
en Goden zorgen, dat, met voldoening van enige Costumes die
gronden worden afgestaan en den arbeid opgeschord given up, yielded
volbragt, te weer daar zulks strekken moet tot vermeerderinge
van levens middelen voor het Hoofd Cron en van de
Commercie. alsdaar.
Ten Elfde: dat in gevalle een Runadoor der Kooplan-
-schappen en goederen helpt vervoeren, daarvan konde te
steelen, alle de runadoors van zodanig een casus voor den transport
diefstal aansprakelijk zullen zijn, indien zij den dader
niet dreigh in het Hoofd Casteel brengen. aanmerkelijk.
Ten Twaalfde: Wanneer een Portugees Schip alhier
een anker komt en Runadoors benodigh heeft, zullen
dezelve, indien de Gouverneur Generaal zulke heeft
toegestaan, verleend worden, beginnende met het
Quartier Ancobia tot 1. en zo vervolgens tot Enjampa
toe.

Een Derteende : de Marskeurs zullen verplicht zijn op boete bij het verbreken van deze Een bepaald, om het gond en de tand van alle vreemde Koop lieden te bewaren bij de Nederlandsche negotianten in het Fort of in het Crom, en dat zij geen negotie zullen doen met Schepen hier ter Rhede leggende voor uitheemse Kooplieden het zij Europeanen het zij Inlanders ; op dat de voordeelen van de handel komen een profijte van de onder : : danen van den Koning der Nederlanden. Mineadors welke Koopwaren van een Schip ter Rhede leggende afhalen, zullen vervallen in zekere boeten, indien zij tegens dit artikel mogten komen te handelen

Een Veertiende : dat alle delicten als moorden, doodslagen, brand stichtingen, huis braak, huis diefte, vrouwen schennis en steelen zullen moeten worden aangegeven op poene van als medeplichtigen te worden gestraft.

Alle misdaadigen van 's Heeren Leenaars of Lands slaven, Schenden van Comen, planten het zij in timmens leggens of op publicke wegen gelegen, behoord dadelijk, met over levering van der persoon of daders, aan den Gouverneur Generaal te worden gemeld

Alle Veediefstal op het hoofd van slaven, of welverdiens beroving van dezelve, zal als meeden en

veediefstaal worden beschermd, zynde een
reder verplicht met voorkennis van den Koning en
Lands groten, de daders te ontdekken, en
te zorgen dat dezelve in het Casteel worden gebragt,
ten einde de zaken, zonder aan zien van Personen
het zy Europeers of in Indien geboren Burgers, en Slaaven
na exigentie van zaken kunnen worden gestraft.
Ten Vijftiende: dat de Zodanige die binnen
of buiten het Hoofd Casteel een Lands bediende
met woorden, zullen hooren zullen worden afgestraft
met honderd Rijksdaalders en zes maanden in het Casteel
in dubbelde boeyens en zulks met daden geschiedende
voor hun leven lang gedurende als misdadiger aan de
publicke wegen worden gebruikt.
Ten Zestiende: dat zodanige negers, die blanken
dienen en hunne Meesters ontvreemd of zullen
bestolen hebben, als huis dieven. Volgens de wet
zullen worden gestraft.
Ten Zeventiende: het pamperen door of op de
personen en goederen van de Ambtenaren, militairen
Landslaven Slaaven en Vrij burgers is en blijft
afgeschaft. en alle zaken derzelve concernerende
moeten door uitspraak van den Gouverneur Generaal
en deen zij verweerders zijn. of van den Koning en

Terregentes, in dien zij pretentien op eenen reper mogten hebben uitgesproken worden.

Het pampieren is insgelijks afgeschaft, voor alle zaken den koophandel betreffende en op de plechtige wijze daarop Juramente gedronken; daar echter ordinaire zaken, zo gemakkelijk kunnen vallen in de termen, van tot zaken van commercie te behoren, zal het den Gouverneur Generaal ten uiersten aangenaam zijn, indien de Koning en Terregentes het pampieren in het geheel konden verbieden, om niet altoos boodschappen te ontvangen van den Koning van Ashantijn tot [clamming] van Vijf en twintig Benden goods voor iedere overtreding van het gedronken Juramente.

Ten Achttiende: dat na het wacht schot aan geen Quartier hoegenaamd gepermitteerd word te bruiloften? of Costumes te maken en voor namelijk niet op het plein voor het Casteel, dan ten zij met voor kennis van den Gouverneur Generaal.

Ten Negentiende: dat tot conservatie der gezondheid niemand zal vermogens, onder de muren van het Casteel dezelfs gevoeg [uitwerpsel] te doen enige vuiligheid te werpen of verkens te doen weiden [leed (graze)], voor namelijk aan de zijde van het klein visters Crom, ten zij dezelve Zorgen dat alle onreinigheid en mosseryen blijven geweerd,

moetende de overtreeders van dien zich de gevolgen getroosten.

Ten Twintigste : de Guten. Vaandrige of wie voth, van wegens den Gouverneur Generaal met de Stok word gewapen, zal dadelijk moeten binnen Komen op pene van de straf tegens de overtreders van dese Ten of Contract gestäbileerd.

Ten een en Twintigste : dat die geenen bij wien enige blanke Kinderen spreeken, om een Negerin Saporyerin &c. te cariacharen gehouden zal zijn denzelven te Kennen te geven of de vrouw : de bij begeerd vrij is of slavin om voorttekomen dat de Kinderen, die de blanken bij hunne gecariachaarde meiden verwekken, naar het overlijden of vertrek der vaders, mede voor slaaf worden gehouden of gerekend.

Ten Twee en Twintigste : dat wanneer enige blanke eene meid, welke slavin is, mogt bezwangeren, zal derzelve gehouden zijn, de meid met het Kind vrij te maken door de voldoening, zo zulke een lands effect is van een slaaf en slavin of de waarde van dien in Koopmanschappen.

Ten Drie en Twintigste : alle vrouwlieden met blanken gecariachaard en de gebruikelijke Costumes ontvangen hebbende, zich onbehoorlijk gedragende, zullen na mate der bewijzen en omständigheden volgens uitspraak van den Gouverneur

Generaal worden gecorrigeerd als zullen wederrig gecorrigeerd worden die Blanken, welke hunne meiden voorsz mishandelen

Een Vier en Twintigste : dat de Costumes van inwisseling (exchange) voor weggelopene slaven, blijven op den ouden voet: een stuk rolmaal, een Halder draats van Zes stroop en een Engels Pond.

Een ~~Vijf~~ Vijf en Twintigste : dat de Gouverneur Generaal zich verbind de Koning Terregentes, Quartier Roten, Cobreers Oost Vaandrig en Vaandragers in hun regt te helpen handhaven en te maintineeren: het dorp van Elmina voor alle vijandelijke attaques en noodlijkheden te beveiligen, als wede hun zo veel möjelijk te helpen, tot het invorderen van Schulden zo zij de van buiten mogten interesseren hebben.

Een Zes en Twintigste : dat de geenen die deze Een of Contract op de eene of andere wijze zal hebben gebroken of voorbedagtelijk onder onze Regering trachten te breken, zo hij minadeur is, mich zal mogen visschen of varen, zo hij een land bouwer is mich zal mogen rosaren of hout kappen en in geenen deele in zijn onderhand mogen voorzien, voor dat hij met Gond of met zijn lighaam de

straf die hem opgelegd word, heeft betaald
bedragende een aam dranck en een Korbeest
of de waarde van dien in gout, ten belope
van 3 onz 8 eng: waarvan een onze zal
komen aan den Koning: een onze aan de
Jerregenten en Quartieren en een onze
acht engels aan het Guarnisoen en aan de lands slaven.
Ten Seven en Twintigste: dat de Croms Goten en
Quartieren mit binnen het Casteel zullen mogen komen
om enige te beslissen zonder Kennis van den Gouverneur
Generaal.
Ten Acht en Twintigsten: dat dit Contract alle
drie jaaren zal worden voorgelezen en bekend
gemaakt ten einde langs dien weg mit alleen die
Goten te herinneren de Contracten en Verbintenissen met de
Hollanders aangegaan, maar wel voornamentlijk
op dat de kinderen van Jonges oft aan Kunnen weeten
op voor een manier hunne voorouders zich aan
dezelve hebben verbonden en welke voorwaarden
zij tot welzijn van het algemeen hebben vastgesteld.
Ten negen en Twintigste De Gouverneur
Generaal verweerd mi den naam voorsz
aan zich het regt de magt en faculteit
om na voorkomende omstandigheden deze

Een of Contract met den Koning en Edinnáse Groten zo danig te alteereren of te ampheeren als hij met dezelve zal vinden te hebben behoren.

Aldus gedaan en gesloten by den Gouverneur Generaal nadat alles duidelijk was voorgelezen. getranslateerd en tot bekrachtiging onderteekend gelijk mede door den Koning Caboceers Groot Vaandrig en Vaandragers met Eedswering op den Bybel naa onze gewoonte en bij den asch hunner voorvaderen houdende die voor ontwijd en dat de fetiche hun dode zo zy met by dit Contract is besloten met getrouwelijk nakomen volgens hunne wet en gewoonte bevestigd binnen Z.M. Hoofd Casteel St George del Mina deezen Vijfteende October 1816. Waarna negen Schoten ter bekrachtiging van de Generaals batterij zijn gedaan.

door mij de Artikelen een
voor een getranslateerd aan
de Koning en Groten
(sgd) J. J. Simons.

(sgd) H. W Daendels.
In kennis van mij
(sgd) J.E. Mulder
Pour Secretaris.

+ eerste Verregrander der de Koning Cobina Botjie.

+ de Koning Cobbena Ahin van Elmina.

+ eerste Secretaris Fossoe Panin

+ Verregrander Ecoe Atjupa

+ Tweede Vaandrig Adam Esservie

+ Tweede Secretaris Atta Penin

+ Tweede Makelaar Sasie Quouw

+ Eerste Makelaar Quashie Forrie

+ Tweede Vaandrig van het Quartier Ankobia Quacoe Tor

+ Eerste Vaandrig van het Quartier Ankobia Coffie Aborbia

+ Eerste Vaandrig van het Quartier Atjempoe Cudjo Akoda.

Boven staande handtekeningen zijn gesteld
in kennisse van mij

(sa) J C Nilek
Prov Secretaris.

+ Eerste Vaandrig van het Quartier Cudjofoe 3
Cudjo Kona.

+ Weede Vaandrig van het Quartier Atjemfoe 2
Cobbena pien.

+ Eerste vaandrig van het Quartier Panjafoe 4
Cobbina Mijzang

+ Weede vaandrig van het Quartier Cudjofoe 3
Coffie Abakan

+ Weede vaandrig van het Quartier Panjafoe 4
Cudjo Abedoe

+ eerste vaandrig van het Quartier Abekie 5
Cudjo Aranjewa

+ Weede vaandrig van het Quartier Abekie 5
Cobbena Achenasang

+ eerste vaandrig van het Quartier Abadie 6
Anno Cudjo.

+ tweede vaandrig van het Quartier Abadie 6
Quassie Dappa

+ Eerste Vaandrig van het Quartier Enjampan
Quacoe Antjie

+ Tweede Vaandrig van het Quartier Enjampan
Cudjo Annan

+ Eerste Vaandrig van het Quartier AKrampafoe
Alexander Edewaard

+ Tweede vaandrig van het Quartier AKrampafoe
Jan Cobus

Bovenstaande handtekeningen zijn geteekend in tegenwoordigheid van mij
(sa) J C Milet
Pour Secretaris.

De Koning van Groot Commany heden den 26de October 1816 met zijn eerste Terregrande of Opvolger op het Hoofd Casteel van St George del Mina gecompareert zijnde, hebbende de Terregrandes en Vaandrigs aan de opdraging van den Koning met gehoorzaamd, hebben den Eed op boven: staande Pen en Contract afgelegd.

+ Amosi Quacuo
Eerste Terregente en Opvolger van den Koning van Groot Commany.

+ Coffy Amisang
Koning van Groot Commany

Other Resolutions in No 341. 1816 are the following:-

11 March 1816 Prov: Ex Gov Genl Saendels on his assuming Govt of Java.

11 March 1816 Notification re slave trade

" " " " to officials publishing slave trade

" " " publication Ex Gov Genl

" " " Appointt of Alex Hare. Comptr: of Fin: Manag: & permanent Vice President of Council.

" " " Appointt of WJ Miller late Prov: Secretary vice JA de Mariée reprimanded

" " " Re salary of Manag: Mag: Thurlburn

" " " Appointg LCG Clemens late Commandt of Ternate vice JA Pelleer reprimanded

" " " Appointg Mr Carillon late Manag: Amsterdam vice CL de Clerq reprimanded

" " " " CS Block a Hartzoger Brass late Secretary

30 April 1816 Appointg 2nd Lieutt Robert Robertson Fiscal Amsterdam vice J Thurz decd

15 August 1816 Tariff for Java

(p 42) Instructions for the Fabrick meister te Hust van Guinea. 7th August 1811

(p 49) ditto 15 March 1816.

(p 51) Provisional ditto 9th June 1816.

End of Notes on Vol for 3/1.

(279)

8 January 1814. Order in pursuance to and henceforth inhabitant of Ascin A Van Barneveld to [illegible] voyage to the upper Coast.

8 January Authority to [illegible] to Capt Charles Command [illegible] at Boosky.

11 January Order restricting issue of water from Elmina Castle to ships

20 February Order as to slaves [illegible] Miller

6 March application of Col Slaneburg & Pres: Secy vice deserted by undate

5 March Authority to Vendue master Carillon Credit effects of Miller [illegible] Govt for appl of Council

8 March Order as to instruction of Govr & Council of Cape Coast &c:

13 March Order for destruction of unserviceable powder in St Jago Fort

14 March Sale by jurisdiction of goods of deceased Wm Claas D Van Dyk.

14 March Authority for repairs to St Jago Fort.

26 March Order appointing Assistant Carillon to receive Accts of the Corbeir Oldenburg.

8 April Authority to Asst & Assistant to proceed to Holland for health

9 April Order appointing 99 Negroes named Factory vice Miller.

22nd May Order relieving Lt Nash at his own request of post of Commandt of Secondee appointing Asst Henry Cooper to [illegible] in his place

13 June. Grant Conveyance of piece of land to Magnuss: Mr Carillon formerly occupied by late Secretary de Marrée.

16 June Authority to pay in advance the whole Rent yearly for the whole year to the King of Ashantee. viz 20 dollars

goederen als derselve zal verlangen uit te leveren, en zulks. in gouds waarde zo als zijne Hoogmoe Excellentie is gelaten.

1st June Authority for an advance, to the Hungarians & Quakeren of Elmina, of their Hostpelden of 14 oz in each pond (tegens goudswaarde) as they shall choose. Ten einde hun in staat te stellen om de schulden gecontracteerd door hunne officieren naar Cabucacee te voldoen, & om de in cas van wanbetaling te voorziene onaaen: penaambeden voor te komen.

1 July. Order for removal of ass Brouwer R St Jago to the endeavr of Dr Reinhard, on the grounds of ill health. (certificate of Dr Bellamy of CCh also attached).

22 July. Order for appointt of Fee to examine certain drugs under

10 Octr. Order for autopsy on body of deed Corpl A Van Beek.

10 Octr Order permitting wife of Shots to be laid at the burial of various class of officers

25 Octr. Permission to 2nd Lieut R Nicholson pass: Commdr of Arcra to proceed on voyage to Cape Coast for benefit of health.

28 Octr Authy to recruit 10 young taxpayers, & 10 free negroes to fill vacancies in diminished garrison force.

23 Decr Authy for repairs to Fort Orange Secondee.

30 Decr Order appointg Tamboer.

38.

343.

1818.

St George del Mina

2nd April 1818.

De Gouverneur Generaal in overweging hebbende gekomen om eene nieuwe pen en Contract te sluiten met de Nederlandsche volken van Elmina, Groot-Commany, Simbo + Abremoe, uit hoofde van het diep verval van de authoriteit van het Nederlandsch Gouvernement aan de eene zijde + van de naeste regering zelve tén aanzien van de Assiantyns aan de andere.

Heeft besloten

Art 1.

Om over bovengemelde districten aan te stellen een Blanke Commandant welke de policie geheel en al aan zich zal trekken, en het hoofd zijn van de ~~justitie~~ justicie

Art 2.

Deze Commandant zal zorgen dat bij voorbeeld geen negers in hunne persoonen, veld vruchten of verdere eijendommen worden ~~benadeeld~~ benadeeld door de Assiantyns of anderen

Art 3.

De gestolene vrugt veld vruchten zullen betaald en den

dader Correndum op de Hap gecorrigeerd worden.

Art 4.

Deze Commandant zal geen valsche polobbers voor de Raad van Justicé laten brengen maar dezelve op de dachtigste wyze op de Hap doen brengen boeten boeten voorol die der Assistenten.

Art 5.

Het zweren by het hoofd van den Koning van Assantyn zal by hoornmel & gong-gong slag worden verboden en de overtreder streng gecorrigeerd

Art 6.

De Quartieren . Quartier groten, en Vaandrigs zullen op den tegenwoordigen voet blyven, zoo ten aanzien van hun Kostgeld als van het afdoen van Polobbers in hun Quartier.

Art 7.

Indien het nodig mogt bevonden worden, dat de gezamentlyke Quartieren by een kwamen, zal de bygeen roeping door den Blanken Commandant moeten geschieden.

Art 8.

De Quartieren zullen geen Oordschappen ontvangen noch afzenden van of aan den Koning van Assantyn of anderen.

Art. 9.

Ieder Quartier zal uit zijn midden benoemen een man van verstand & eerlykheid, die hun vertrouwen bezit, en zitting te nemen in den Raad van Justitie. Het moet zijn een neger & geen kapoeyer.

Art. 10.

Deze 4 men chosen by de 4 Quarters zullen with the Provt Vaandrig voran de ~~presidium~~ presidium of the white Commandant, den groten neger raad uitmaken, welke alle palabbers van aanbelang zal beslissen.

Art. 11.

De negers zullen kunnen palabbers brengen voor den provt Vaandrig welke kachten zal de partijen te verzoenen, & de palabber tot de Wereld te brengen; doch zulks niet mag ende geschieden zal hij de palabber brengen ter kennis van den Blanken Commandant welke de tyd bepalen zal dat deze palabber zal worden afgedaan.

Art. 12.

Voor het afdoen van een palabber zal geen gond noch dranck genomen of gegeven worden

Art. 13.

Wanneer zeer geringe zaken voor den groten negers raad van Justitie gebragt worden, zullen

derzelve niet worden aangenomen maar gezonden: * vide p.q. supra
- vijfcerd gerenvoyeerd aan de prooden van het Quartier waarbij de Rekkoppen Beklagden behoorl. en aldaar beslist te worden.

Artl 14.

Deze Raad zal Geiten het afdoen van Polobbers zich met geene zaken bemoeijen. het zij van Politie het zij om Boodschappen van den Koning van Athanijen of anderen te ontvangen of af te zenden aan dezelve.

Artl 15.

De Koning + Kerzentes zullen hunnen naam blijven behouden + den Koning zijn Heelpeld.

Artl 16.

Zij zullen niet mogen vergaderen noch Boodschappen ontvangen of afzenden aan den Koning van Athanijen of andere Goten maar zenden dien aan den Raad Geïl zonder den boodschap gehoord te hebben.

Artl 17.

Alle artikelen van de orde pen staticch gesloten den 15 October 1816 * welke ten voordeel zijn van de Koophandel, van de zindelijkheid rondom dit Hoofd fort, als mede de Costumes &c zullen in hun geheel blijven zonder eenige verandering te ondergaan moetende worden gecontinueerd als altijd

in hunne geheel te zijn geinsereerd

Art 18.

Deze pen & contract aangenomen zynde zal
met 9 Hoofdschatten worden bevestigd.

Aldus gedaan & gesloten by den Edele Heer Heel. na dat
alles duidelijk was voorgelezen, gelaasd geteekend &tot
bekrachtiging onderteekend, gelijk mede door den
Koning Gezegdens, Groot Vaandrig - Vaandrigs,
Quartiers grooten, & Quartieren, met Eedeswering
op den Bijbel na onze gewoonte, en by den asch
hunner voorvaderen handende die voor onbwyd
&dat de Fetische hun doode zo zij' wat by dit contract
& besloten, niet geloovwaardig als Heeren volgens hunne
Wet & gewoonte.

Bevestigd binnen Zyn. Hoofd Casteel St Joseph dat
huina dato ut supra.

De Edele Heer: Heel: voorzd

(sol) Wm Saendels. (2)

dat is het merk van de - repeated before seal name & the left of the page.

+ King van Elmina Cobbina Akim
+ onder Koning Coffy Ebbor: Akim
+ Gezegdens Cobbina Botjie
+ " Coffie Grossoe

+ Groot Vaandrig v.h.o.d. Huyzang Koema.
+ groote " " " Quamina Akoe Akoe
+ Spreeker " " " Tando.

(1) cont'd (2) cont'd 24

+ Corporaals Cobbinen Antjie	Grd: Vaand: no 5 Quaco Abratto
+ " Tjuffoe Tjuffo	groote " " Cudjo forrie
+ Grd Vaandrig Esservie	Speelman " " Quamo Ankain
+ " " van no 1. Quassie Tjuntjo	Grd: Vaand: no 6 Ando Cudjo
+ Speelman " Quatre " " Cobbina tando	groote " " Quacoe Sboem
+ groote " " Quamo Kessie	Speelman " " Quacoe Adjeperma
+ Grd Vaandrig van no 2. Cudjo Akodaba	Grd: Vaand: no 7. Quacoe Antjie
+ groote " Apoka Epé	groote " " Cudjo Amman
+ Speelman " " Coffy Mansoe	Speelman " " Quamo Sakoem
+ 2e Vaandrigh no 3. Cudjo Kouan	
+ groote " " Quamo Apelloe	
+ Speelman " " Coffy Abekan	

geëxamineerd door mij J. Simons.
Bovenstaande merken gesteld in presentie van ons.
J.C.L. Oldenburg / Starrenburg / A van Barneveld

+ van de raad van Justitie van no 1.	Quassie Assamoca
+ van idem	van no 2. Coffie Akimaqua
+ van idem	" no 3. Coffie Abekan
+ van idem	" no 4. Quacoe Essam
+ van idem	" no 5. Cudjoe forrie
+ van idem	" no 6. Cudjoe Bentee Bentee
+ van idem	" no 7. Quassie Atta

42.

Dorb Tear Ders esp. It is the main precedent for all subsequent Agreements.

Wij President der Nederlandsche Bezittingen ter Kust van Guinea:

Uit naam van wegen van Z. M. den Koning der Nederlanders, voor ons, ontboden hebbende den Elminaschen Koning, Serrepenles of Landsgroten, Caboceers Groot Vaandrig & Vaandragers der Twee Quartieren, mitsgaders de zeven Quartiermannen van het Elminasche Landschap, zich in het dorp alhier ophoudende, voor ogen hebbende gehouden de verpligtingen welke zij hunne voorvaderen aan de Hollandsche Natie van de vroegste tyden af aan hebben & intans inhaerende het accord door den Generael J Ruijghaver op den 1e February 1642. gesloten mitsgaders de differente Contracten onzer Predecessoren alles overeenkomstig: hunne voorouderlyke instellingen: Hebben voorgen Koning Serrepenles & Quartiergroten. Caboceers. Groot Vaandrigs Vaandragers en Quartiermannen verklaard bereid: & willig te zijn, de navolgende verbindtenis op het plegtigste aan te gaan & dus als eene wederzijds naleefbaare wet te stipuleeren zo als gestipuleerd word by dezen.

Eerstelyk dat zij Koning, Serrepenles, Quartiergroten Caboceers, groot Vaandrig Vaandragers & Quartiers

manieren niet alleen voor hun eigen persoon als voorgangers van de volken hier aan Elmina woonachtig, maar tevens voor de gezamentlijke onderdanen bekoren: Zo den Koning der beide landen + Zyne. den Gouverneur: Luit: voor het Hoofd van Hoop: + Kol: mitsgaders den President alhier zyn gekroonde + gesalfde gekroonde te zullen wezen + den Raad toegenaamden by te staan en te verdedigen tegen allen vijandelyken aanval of geweld van buiten en sedite van binnen des noods met opoffering opoffering van goed + bloed + zich verbindende den President ten dienste te staan, zodanig en in dier voege, als de omstandigheden zullen vereischen, het zij door verzorging van levensmiddelen tegens behoorlijke betaling, voorzieninge van brandhout in tijd van nood het doen van de nodige gewapende patrouilles, quartiers [illegible], + hierdoor mede te werken met het gantsch in de bescherming bescherming van eigendommen, de praxis hunner voorvaderen + de verstoring hunner kinderen + familien en derzelver onafhankelyk kleed van vreemde volken.

Ten tweeden De regering van Elmina zal bestaan in den Koning + zo vele Serreantes als tot dus verre hebben bestaan benevens de voorschrijving + een man uit ieder Quartier onder de benaming van de 4

Quartieren, waartoe zullen genomineerd worden de
4 mannen bij de pen v contract in date 2 April 1818
huisend. Een zal bij afsterven van een dezers 4
mannen het Quartier waarmit hij gedeputeerd was
het regt hebben een ander in dezelfs plaats aan het
Gerigt voor te dragen, welke dezen afgekeurd worden,
zal dat Quartier een ander persoon ten genoege van
het Gerigt voorstellen. De vergaderingen dezer
regering zullen in het publiek worden gehouden, ten
einde een ieder zig kan overtuigen dat geene kuiperijen of vreemde intrigue plaats heeft, zullende
hier van uitter de deliberatien over oorlog & vrede
zijn uitgezonderd, zullende de tijd & plaats tot dergelijke
deliberatien door den President worden bepaald.

Derdens Door deze neger regering zullen afgedaan
worden alle kleine zaken of verschillen tusschen negers,
of tusschen negers & Europeers van Suriname, zullende het
echter de in het ongelijk gestelde partij altoos
vrijstaan bij alvorens bij Vermeent onregt te zijn aan-
gedaan, om zich in het fort bij den President te vervolgen
& aan denzelven te appelleren. De Koning
Cornelis, welk eenmaal der neger regering zal niet vermogen
eenige dwangt of andere artikelen van de ongeschilde
partijen te ontvangen veel min te vorderen voor het

Artig. 38.

P.*)

afdoen van eenig palaver alwaren de zaak finaal is beslist & afgedaan & dan nog alleen van de in het onderlijk gestelde partij, zullende dit gerekend worden als uitmakende de helft belzetting of een gedeelte daarvan.
Voorts waakt aan ieder der leden van de reserve een ernstig een aan beboden zich te wachten voor het treffen van zogenaamde pokjes

Vierdens Alle kostgeld & Costumes blijven op den tegenwoordigen voet, met vrijstelling echter aan den Resident om dezelve indien of geraden vindende daarin te veranderingen te maken.

Vijfdens De keperreserve ten einde rust, vrede & veiligheid onder de volken van Elmina & bijzonder tusschen de Quartieren te onderhouden, zal nimmer gedogen of toelaten dat palavers die tusschen twee of meer Quartieren moeten ontstaan tot dadelijke Leden komen, maar zal ieder Vaandrig van de verschil hebbende Quartieren van de zaak in questie dadelijk kennis geven aan de prater Vaandrig ten einde deze met de keperreserve de zaak onderzoeke en voor den Resident Commandeur brenge tot ter dadelijke afdoening & zal de keperreserve nimmer gedogen dat eenig verschil tusschen particuliere personen tot een quartier palaver worde gemaakt of daartoe aanleiding geven

Zeg dens Ten einde de wegen onder het district van Elmina veilig zijn, en ten einde zoo veel mogelijk in Kasteel misdrijfelijkheden voor te komen, zal de regeringsregeering zorgen dat op straffe van levenslang publiek dwang arbeid, niemand op zijn schuld noch eenig ander feit 't zij hoegenaamd, met eenig scherp geweer of ander wapen worde geslagen of gekwetst, zullende die geen die iets ten laste van een ander heeft, die zaak brengen voor de regeringsregeering ten einde het verschil worde onderzocht, en na billijkheid beslist.

billijkheid

Zevendens Ter bevordering der Commercie en van hunne eigene welvaart zullen de [illegible], inwoners van Elmina [illegible] zorgen dat de wegen van hier naar de landwaarts in en omliggende thoren steeds behoorlijk worden gerepareerd [illegible] zullen de bij verzuim hiervan de wegen en kosten der nalatigen worden hersteld en de onkosten op hen beden worden verhaald. In het bijzonder zullen de Elminasche zorg dragen dat de wegen rondom en in de nabijheid van dit hoofd Casteel steeds in de beste orde zijn, en bij oldeen aan de Mouille of aan de brug over de rivier of aan de staatwegen aan het fort eenige reparatien mogten worden vereischt, zullende de zullen de inwoners van Elmina verplicht zijn

Quartier gewijze de daarbe wodje steenen of bolsaen
aen te schoffen als het werck te bimpen.

Achtsteen Achtsteen Wanneer eenig blanke mogt ver-
-bieden landwaerts in eenige grond te behouwen zal de
meester repareren deuzelven daarin bevorderlyck en behulp-
-zaam zijn dat aen hem tegens betaling aen een
billijke prijs de wodje en te verhuijren gronden ter
cultuur worden afgestaan gelyck geen reparatie
worde zal zorgen dat zulck een blanke in zijnen arbeid
niet worden verder gestoord noch in zijn eijendom
van producten als anderzints wordt verhoort.

Ten negenden Ingeval een minadoor welke koopman-
-schappen of andere goederen helpt vervoeren, daarvan
iets steelt zullen allen alle de minadoors van zodanige
Caus voor die de diefstal aansprakelyck zijn, ten 24 24
leden den dader en middelyck in het fort brengen

Ten tienden Wanneer een portugese schip alhier
aenkert 4 minadoors benodigt heeft, zullen derzelver
nadat de Prenders zulks heeft geaccordeert Quartiers
gen gewijze worden genomen beginnende met Quartier
No 1 en zoo voortgaande tot het 4.

Ten elfden De minadoors Marktadoors zullen
verpligt zijn, op hete by het verbreken verbreken
dezer een bepaald en het goud en de tand van

van alle vreemde Koopluiden te brengen by de Nederlandsche Negotianten in het Fort of in het Comptoir zullen zij geen negotie doen met elkers gezonden Schepen voor rekening van vreemde Koopluiden het zij Europeers of Inboorlingen ten einde de onderdanen van Z. Hr. den Koning der Nederlanden zoo veel mogelyk de voordelen van den handel te doen genieten

Een tweedeel. Alle delicten als moorden doodslagen brandstigtingen, huis braak huisdiefstal, Vermissenschennis als ook zinnelyk zullen dadelyk aan den President moeten worden aangegeven op poena dat de persoon welke zulks verzuimt als medeplichtig aan het feit zal worden aangemerkt.

Alle mishandeling van Heeren dienaars, of van Landslaven het schenden van Vrouwen of Planterinnen het schenden van tuinen of hoppen op of aan publieke wegen zal onmiddelyk aan den President worden kennelyk gemaakt met overlevering van den dader of daders

Alle Veediefstal gelijk van Slaven of minder of wel verdiefstering derzelve, zal als menschen of Vrouwdiefstal worden beschouwd en zullen de persoonen, welke zich daaraan schuldig maken voor den President worden gebragt ten einde naar bevind van zaken te worden

gestraft.

Ten dertiendeu. Die zodanige die bruinen of leuten het
hoort
fort een thonigs bedeude met woorden bort zal met
een honderd Slagen 9 zes maanden arbeid aan de
publieke werken worden gestraft, doch de belediging
met daden gepaard zijnde zal de misdadiger levens
vervolde
lang tot voort werken worden gelijgd.

Ten Vierteendeu Ingeval welke Slaven diefen of
huine meesters bestelen of iets huiswaard ont-
: vreemden zullen als huisdieven volgens de wet worden
gestraft.

Ten Vijftiendeu Het paarden door of op de personen
of goederen van Ambtenaren, van Slaven, en de als
zodanig geconsidered worden, van militairen of
landsslaven is en blijft afgeschaft moetende alle
verschillen of zodan dezelve concurrerende tus-
schen of uitspraak worden gebragt voor
den Resident.

Ten Testiendeu. Na het nagt schot is het aan geen
Quartier of eenige andere verovrloft te brengkaren
of Costumes te maken vooral niet op het plein voor
het fort of onder de muren van dezelve, zonder schrifte
Commandeur
permissie van den Resident. Ook zal dat plein nimmer
mogen worden gelogigd tot het droogen of luchten

van matten Pamen ronsen of iets anders. wel veel meer te
draagen van visch, zullende de eijenaars deer gedwon-
gen visch. zich de weg naame derzelve u het veelbas
moeten gelroosten. zullen hier onder begrepen
worden alle muren gebouwen & straat wegen tot het
hof behorende.
Een Zeventiendeen. Een conservatie van gezondheid waar
aan ieder een ten strengsten verboden om onder de muren
des Kasteels eenige vuiligheid te werpen of te leggen, veelmin
aldaar hun gerieg te doen, of vaarkens te laten loopen vooral
naar de zijde van het Klein Vischers Kroon, tenzij de
eijenaars derzelve zorgen dat daardoor geene vuiligheid worde
veroorzaakt zullende bij nalatigheid de vaarkens worden geschut,
de eijenaars zich de gevolgen moeten getroosten.
Een achttiendeen Een ieder wie het ook zij uit naam van
den Resident door een Boodschapper wordende geroepen
zal daaraan dadelijk voldoen en het hof komen op poen
van den straaf tegens de overtreden bij dit Artikel gestatueerd
Een negentiendeen Een blanke by een neger klagende om te
straffen over een negerin of tapoejerin welke hij beweert te
canacharen, zal de neger verpligt wezen, den blanken te
informeren of derzelve meid is vrij of slavin, zullende voort aan
gene kinderen van blanken als slaaf kunnen worden aan-
gemerkt, al is de moeder een slavin, & zal de eijenaar

dier meid geen regt van eigendom hoegenaamd hebben op de kinderen door een blanke by haar verwekt.

Ten twintigsten een koopcker of negerin met een blanke gecarrioheerd zynde of de costumes ontrouwen hebbende, zal onbehoorlyk zich gedragende voor bevind bevind van zaken of omstandigheden ter decisie van den President worden gecorrigeerd. Ook zal een blanke, zyne meid misbruikende, mede worden gecorrigeerd.

Ten een en twintigsten De costume voor de uitlevering van eene weggeloopen slaaf blyft op den voyge voet, te weten een stuiver ~~zuur~~ roemaal, Snees vlees & Kelder draait a 6 stuyv & 1 Engels gond

Ten twee en twintigsten De [illegible] verbindt zich om den Koning Cerapeles & verdere negerregering in hunne rechten & gezag te helpen handhaven & te maintineeren, tegen dorp van Elmina tegens alle vyandelyke aanvallen te beschutten & zo veel in zyn vermogen is behulpzaam te zyn in het invorderen van schulden als het beleggen van verschillen welke de Elminasche met negers van buiten mogen hebben instaan.

Ten drie en twintigsten De geen die deze pen of contract op de een of andere wyze zal verbreken [of voorbedachtelyk zal trachten te breken] zal, zo hij een moordenaar is, niet meer vermogen te varen of te visschen, zo hij een landbouwer is, zal hij niet meer vermogen te zaayeren of te kappen, voor en alleer hij de hem opgelegde straf zal hebben betaald betaald,

[emaltga fondaire daus]

eene Somma

bedragende [een aam drank een Hoebeest, of de Waarde van dien in gond ten bedrage] van vier oncen gond waarvan 1 once zal komen tot de reperreering; 1 once tot de Quartiers & 1 once tot de garison & [1 once] tot de land Slaven. + One ounce once to be taxed for the maintenance of the Landstuyn & publicth roads.

Ten vier & twintigsten De reper averuit noch Quartieren zullen niet tuinen het fort komen ter sultaring van eenige polaver of anderzints, dan na den President daarvan te hebben kennis gegeven & deszelfs consent te hebben bekomen & wel op den tijd door denzelven te Bepalen

Ten Vijf & twintigsten Wanneer eenand op een ander inde te Elmina woonachtig, eenige pretensien heeft, zal hij zich vervoegen by den Vaandrig van het Quartier waarin de Schuldenaar Gehoort, ten einde door derzelfs bemiddeling te trachten zijne betaling te bekomen, dan zulks niet gelukkende, zal hij zijne pretensie ter kennen voor de gehele reperreering, ten einde deze den Schuldenaar des mogelyk tot betaling te persuaderen, doch dit niet doenlyk vindende zal gem. reperring aan hem kunnen permitteren om de Schuldenaar aan wel een of meer personen van derzelfs familie of zijn eijendom te panyaren, niets meer daartoe kennis gevende aan den [President ten einde niet derzelfde permissie] tot excessive overdreven. Echter zal het aan niemand vrijstaan,

Commandeurs en ook als dan 's Konings stok tot dat einde te ontvangen
op dat derzelfde permissie niet

panjaering te doen op de Cobes van eenig Blanke, Kapoeijer of neger welke zich onder de districten van Elmina bekoort, hoedanig ook de omstandigheden wezen moge, zonder expresse permissie van de President daartoe te hebben bekomen hebbende men te dien werk gezien dat dergelyke panjaeringen aanleiding gaven tot ernstige en onaangename gevolgen met andere Croms of Volken.

Ten zes en twintigsten Niemand zal vermogen zyne Schuldenaar of derzelfs eijendom (hij zij wij hij zij) in geval van wanbetaling: [redacted] vermogen voor een dasje te geven, zo min aan fetichen als aan een persoon of Steel, zullende de geven van zo danig dasje worden aangemerkt als dit Contract te hebben gebroken en gestraft worden volgens art 23 zal buiten dien de schuldeisch zijn te niet en als ware deze niet gedaan.

Ten zeven en twintigsten Dit Contract of pen zal tot drie jaren publiek in de landstaal worden voorgelezen ten einde de Cruden zich hunne verpligtingen herinneren en de Fundeuren derzelve van jongs of een aan leren nemen en op volgen als zijn de deze bepalingen daargesteld tot algemeen welzijn en tot bevorderinge der wederzijdsche belangens.

den achtentwintigsten, de President in naam van
Z.M. de Koning der Nederl: reserves tehuirself de
regte ende faculteit om dit Contract naar vereisch
van omstandigheden en met overeenstemming der
neger regering zo danig te amplieren of te alteréeren
als hij met gezegde regering zal oordeelen
te behoren.

Den negen en twintigsten, the inhabitants of Great
Commany Simbo + Abremoe, zullen voor zo
verre zij betreffing en onderhevig van dit
Contract op de aan hen gedaagde inwilligé opkomen,
worden gecensidered in hetzelve contract te zijn
begrepen als behorende onder de districten van
Elmina.

Aldus gedaan + gesloten by den President, nadat alles
duidelijk was voorgelezen getranslateerd + de betrachtiging
ee onderstaand, gelijk mede door de leden der neger
regering geobserveers + met eedzwering op den bybel na
onze gewoonte, by den asden kanner voorvaderen
houdende die voor onwyd en door de fetiche hun dode
zoo zy wat by dit Contract zijn besloten met getrouwelijk
nakomen volgens hunne wet + gewoonte. Bevestigd binnen Z
M. Hoofd Casteel St George del Mina dito 10th September 1818. Waarna
negen schoten ter betrachtiging van de Generaal batterij zijn gedaan.

1801 F.C. Oldenburg

Kaulolad Gwe

(1st) Wm Kuyderwyer.

Secordanciatie vanden zelven

Slavenburg / Wm Secy.

+ de Heinig Cobbina Alein
van Chemina
+ 1st Mallelaar Quessie forrie
+ Cobbina Antje, 1st Temperate
+ Qcoea Tutjepa.
2nd Temperate
+ Quacoe Tor.
2nd Vaandrig of Qr Afrodite No 1.
+ Cobbina Penien
2nd V.g. of No 2.
+ Quamina Jeboea
2nd V.dg of No 3
+ Quacoe Assoe
2nd V.dg of No 4.
+ Quassie forrie
2nd V.dg of No 5
+ Quacoe Hoem
2nd V.dg of No 6

* Ludr Vaandrig Adam Esserkie
+ Atta Cudjo
1st Secretary
+ Coffie fossue 2nd Secretary
+ Coffie Arabia.
1st Vaandrig of Arcadia Br No 1.
+ Cudjo Hector Acoda
1st Vaandrig of No 2
+ Cudjo Konnan
1st V.dg of No 3
+ Cudjo Myzang
1st V.dg. of No 4.
+ Quow Antarekwa
1st V.dg of No 5
+ Quasie Dapa
1st V.dg of No 6
+ Quacoe Antjie
1st V.dg of No 4.

+ Cudjo Annan
2nd Vdg of the Y.

+ Voor Alex Edouard Jan Cobus (?)
1st Vdg of the Tapoeyer Quarter

+ Pieter van der palen
2nd Vdg of the
Tapoeyer Quarter

The following being Officiers of the same Quarter
manner.

As Wo 1. + Quamo Kassie
2 + Quacoe Korocoe
3 + Coffie Abattan
4 + Quamina Cuttoma
5 + Attam Dolmi
6 + Cudjo Betee
Y. + Kakkra Colma

+ The King of Krech Commany Coffy Amisang
+ The Head Vaandrig of Commany Quamina Officiem
for the gezamentlijke Commany people
+ The Secretary of Krech Commany Amanssie Quow

Borenstaande werden zyn gestelt in presentie van
Sol J Casthoven / Cl Boelels / H Van der Beppen Comm.

(Besluit) Vlissingen 23 Maart 1818

Daar de omstandigheden dezes genoegzaam zijn, om
diverse artikelen van de Instructie van de Edele Heer
als Art 22. 58. 61. 63 in werking te brengen stellende
aan de inlevering van Z.M. te voldoen, en op deze Kust
Coloniale producten te doen cultiveren, en wel, wanneer
door het daarstellen van eene geregelde politie + administratie
over de negers, de nodige veiligheid voor de producten op
het land zal zijn daargesteld. Heeft de Edele Heer besloten,
om den persoon van J.h-r in verzekerde bewaring te
brengen + van deze Kust te verwijderen, ten einde
niet alleen derzelfs oppermagt, en het Crom van
Vlissingen en alle de daden van de negers regering, den
Coden in te slaan: maar tevens om te verbieden die
beleedigingen zoo wel de Vorming van Attentaten, als meer
jaloersche oogmerken; waarmede reeds zoo veel onrust, ja
gevaar voor dit Hoofd Fort ontstaan is: De Edele Heer
heeft zijn Vornemen tot dit arrest door de laatste depesches
aan de het Raad reeds gecommuniceerd: Gelastende
ten dien einde den Commandant van Barneveld om
gemelde persoon van J Heer te arresteren, + in het Hoofd
Fort te brengen, in de Kamer naast het Bureau van de
Contraleur het welk voor een civile arrest Kamer

gepreparéerd is. De Commandant van Barneveld zal tot dat einde zo veel Vele militairen gebruiken als hij noodig zal voordeelen ~~bevelende~~ geloovende gewelt met gewelt te keren, indien den Verburger van hier zich tegen dit arrest wilde verzetten.

Hy Commandant zal vervolgens den Verburger 9 kamer informeeren van de redenen van zijn arrest, zelfs schriftelyk indien hij zulks mogt begeeren

Hy hoofd zal geen huiten alle acces hunden zonder speciale & schriftelyke permissie van den Gouv Gen. Zijn familie zal door den Commandant met hem correspondeeren & van het nodige voorzien.

De Gouv Gen. / Het boven dels.

P. 4d 5°

St George del Mina 4 1st April 1818

De Gouv Gen. ter Kuste van Guinea goedgevonden heb: eende 9 personen uyters van hier te bendumen ten einde den Comm. der districten en ten dienste te zyn in het uitvoeren & doen uitvoeren zyner bevelen ten aanzien der Cultuur spolitie.

Heeft op voordragt van voorz Commandant besloten tot opperhoofd in het district van Elmina aantestellen gelyk aan gestéld worden mits dezen de volgende personen als –

Hd Quartier No 1. Van Hill Anan
.. .. No 2. Yette
.. .. No 3. Quantin Kena
.. .. No 4. Quacoe Emil
.. .. No 5. Ajia Kain
.. .. No 6. Corma Akon
.. .. No 7. Akon Aratje

en zulks op een maandelyk Hoofgeld van 2 Engels Koopmanschappen ieder te Venden uit het respect van Hoofgeld voor Slands posten, welk Hoofgeld zal aanvang nemen met date dezes. [Extract below made] be Voor Geul Voorn / Hfd handels.

St George del Mina 3 April 1818

De Voor Geul in aanmerking nemende het bepaalde by de op gisteren gesloten pen of contract* wegens het benoemen van een Blanke Commandant &c.

Heeft besloten aan te stellen gelyk aangestelt word mits dezen den 1e resident Hh Akelvos tot Commandant over de Districten van Elmina, Quot Commany, Sumbo Akerkunge. ~~Commandant~~ In aanzien de obrenbé van genoemde 1e resident Akelvos, word de Commandant dezes Hoofd Casteel A Van Barneveld by dezen geauthor: iseerd en gedemende de afwesenheid van fed: Hr

p 36. supra

60.

Resident deszelfs plaats in gezegde Commandement
te verhellen [weig Gricois tôle made]
de Eer Zeer Vorna / Hyo. Daendels.

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7 St George del Mina 28 September 1818

De President ter Kuste van Guinea gelet hebbende op
een adres van den 1en President Abeboos verzoekende
om daarbij aangeteekende redenen te worden ont-
slagen van de hem door wijlen den Gouv. Generaal
Daendels opgedragen Post van Commandant der
districten Elmina, Fh Commany Sumbo Abrenoe:
En in aanmerking nemende dat door de op 10e
September J.C. met de Elminas Fred Commanys &c
nieuwe gesloten Pen & en Contract voorz. Post of
Commandant of de districts, alreedy dadelijk buyten
te eeare. / Heeft besloten het door den Pt President
Abeboos gedaan verzoek te accordeeren gelijk
geschied dezen ontslag dien denzelven honorabel te
verleenen. Van de Post van Commandant der districten
van Elmina Fh Commany Sumbo & Abrenoe - [Zullende
Gricois &c].
De President ter Kuste van Guinea
J.C.L. Oldenburg.

Note of Orders Issues in this Volume (3/3 · 1818)
in order of date :-

By Your Royal Commands :- [these relating merely to appointments of officers to difficult forts not as civil orders]

1. 3 January 1818. By 1st Resident to confirm Appointment of Fabricius master Mason in room of Capt Heydecoper & Barbels. dated 1 Nov 1817 effect.

2. 5 January 1818 Appointment of 2nd Resident Hr V.d. Heyden Pauw to 1st Command of Fort Orange Secundee Vice Heydecoper transferred to Chama.

3. 18 January 1818 appointment of 2nd Resident Pieter Abe Notaris Vice Hr V.d Berg. Pauw transferred to Secca.

- - - - - - - - - - - -

18 February 1818. permitting Capt H Brouwer to proceed to England in Holland per the Spanish ship , English pr pinje of Hrs Chamb. To report himself to Secy of Treasy Office: & his dispatch sent for H.E. Secy of Treasy Office: & his release & quest for that purpose.

28 February 1818. De Your Royal in overweging nemende dat de reden waarom by de aanvaarding van zijn Royal aan de Cerregenten van Axim Sondags en Hermis Costumes zijn toegelegd geworden als ook een andere inrigting in de betaling van Canoboeren & andere klein uitgaven voor het Fort is daar aangestaald (namelijk de onzekerheid van de toekomende residentie van den Your Royal) thans met niet meer existeert en daarin het besluit van

van 7 Vm. van de 4 Sept 1814 voor deze poste niets
niets
is in aanslag gebragt.

Heeft besloten.

1e/ de beloning van Hoofgelden Sondags & andere Costumes aan de Curepenten van Axim te doen Cinderen met ultio Maart aanstaande. &

2e/ De Voldoening van Canonieren & andere uitgaven te Axim voortaan te doen plaats hebben op gelijke voet wijze als zulks by andere posten is gesiteerd te weten door middelen van den Fabriek meester

[En zal Exliad &c]

De Gr Gl voorn: / H.W. Daendels.

St George del Mina 4th April 1818

De Heer Geul in aanmerking nemende de goede gezindheid jegens het Gouvt en allen tyde doch speciaal in de laatste dagen betoond door de drie personen welke zich bevinden aan het hoofd der geestelykheid in het Casteel van Elmina & de diensten door dezelve bewezen in de leiding van de volks-geest waardoor de meinee pen en Contract niet alleen dadelijk is aangenomen, maar de publicatie der artikelen van dezelven met de grootste & hartelykste acclamatien by het volk van Elmina is aangenomen

Voords verklarende dat het belang des Lands vorderd deze geestelyke hoe langs hoe vaster aan zig te verbinden aangezien den zelven onbegrensde onbepaalde invloed op den publieken geest Volks gedraginen.

Heeft derhalven gelyk Besluit by deze om uit de penningen van het Hostgeld van den S Lands goten het Hostgeld van den felische priester Antona te verhoogen van ~~24 op~~ 2 Ef op 3 Ef gouds waarde per maand: ook dat de beide overige Benja & Emmisang te bepalen op 2 Ef gouds waarde, ieder per maand welke tot hiertoe geen Hostgeld hebben genoten, alles ingaande met primo dezes, zullende daartoe de nodige Hostgeld Briefjes aan dezelve worden uitgereikt. [En zoletterlyk &c.] De Gr Geul Vorm. / HW Saendels.

St George del Mina 6 April 1818.

Het Gouvernement door eenige goede Ingezetenen, zo wel als door verscheidene Heeren uit dit Hoofd zijde geinformeerd geworden dat de zoons van den Chaus gezamentlyken ~~J~~ N – 2 & wel speciaal deszelfs Oppermeid genaamd Quobba, nog steeds by voortduring het zelfde aantal slaven & anderen als te voren onder de wapenen houden speciaal met oogmerk om den J. Gl.: & den Commdt v Barneveld gewelddadig te arresteeren & bloedvergoten in te voeren

wanneer derselve zich buiten het fort moeten begeven
de Hoog Heid dergelyke onregelmatigheden welke de
verontrusting & zelfs de onverstoring van het
Gerust alhier een oogmerk hebben; niet kunnende
gedoogen of oogmerk door gaan laten.

Heeft besloten den Commandant dezes Hoofd Casteel
Van Baumelet te authoriseeren gelijk geschied by
deze om:-

1e/ de thans gerapende Slaven & Inspias van
de heer Hr. te ontwapenen

2e/ om alle zodanige Slaven Inspias als welke onder
derzelve te Accra thuis behoren, aantezeggen zich
ten spoedigsten derwaards te begeven; t welk met
derzelver belang & verlangen strookt, inwaarvoor hen
de nodige Canoas zullen worden verschaft en middelyk

3e/ om verders alle zodanige maatregelen opecanbeu
te nemen als by Commandant ter Cerstring van het oog-
merk voor 's Gouvernements heil veiligheid zal nodig
achten [en zal exhibeert &c. . .]
by Hoog Heid Vorm/ HW Saendels.

St G del Mr: 18 April 1818

Authorising Surgeon Major J & Haaf to collect cotton
clothes & also called Sandtimmen on the Head Castle.

Per Ferd boendels last brief is dated 29 April 1818 relative to the sole adminr of the effects of decd Serjeant CC Schlosser.

By President FCE Clamburg

30th May 1818 permitting Serjeant 2nd Regt P Doos to occupy the dwelling in the fort hanaam d Mauree to the late dec'd

Ext Fidel 2: 30 June 1818.

De President ter Kuste van Guinea gezien hebbende het rapport van de Temporende Commandant der drie Forten A Van Barneveld waarin't blykt dat de by besluit van wijlen den Heer Ferd boendels in dato 1st April Jl. aangestelde 4 oppassers uit de verschillende Quartieren van Elmina de acceptatie van dien post hebben geweigerd & dienvolgens geenen dienst hedenmaand hebben gepresteerd.

Heeft besloten met inachtneming van vermeld besluit van wijlen Heer Ferd boendels dd. 1st April Jl. de daarbij aangestelde oppasser:-

Mill Kuan	met quartier No	1
Tette	" "	2
Quantinkuia	" "	3
Quacoe Emil	" "	4
Afiokain	" "	5
Comma Akon	" "	6
Acon Andre	" "	7

8 →

te considereren als met aangesteld & mitsdien geen kost geld by het eindigen der termijne op reden leden 20 min als

in het verwolf aan dezelve te doen uitbetalen [1 rol Calicot &c]
de Resident Voorst / 4 C[o] Oldenburg /

1 July 1818 Giving permission to the pensioned Boatswains
Boas C Schoek to occupy the dwelling of Fort Dorothea
at Accoda to hoede Chere.

V. dep 42 List of Costumes paid on exclusion of Schoek a 10 Sept[r] 1818.

	drauk	rollen Tobak	2 aan 2 Vaam
1/0 of Qrs each 5 gall drauk & 1/2 rol Wolf	35	3 1/2	-
.. 9[n] Vaandrig of the Quarters	5	1/2	1
- 4 Quarter Vaandrigs	5	1	4
- King Resp[ects]	18	1 1/2	3
.. seven Quarter men	5	1/2	3/4
- Fetich Benjan	2	1/2	1
.. - Anthona	2	1/2	1
.. - Quisang	1 1/2	1/2	1
.. .. Dummer	1	1/5	1
.. 2 Tuti Os	1	1/5	1
.. Great Makelaar &c	1 1/2	1/5 1/5	
.. Capoeyer Quarter	5	1/5	
- Moeder Effia	1 1/2	1/5	
- Markadvors	1 1/2	1/5	
.. Pagmans of Chima 1st Jafo	12	2 1/2	
.. Land Slaven	12	2	
- Zool Jagers	2	1/5	
- King &c of Great Commany	10	1.	1
- Fetting Village.	1 1/2	1/5	
	123 1/2	14 2/5	25

6 Nov[r] 1818. after Plantenburg voorkant to visit de Forts a Upper Coast.
21 .. 1818 ordering Commdt van Barnefeld to house arrest [illegible] Imack
4 Decr 1818 order cancelling above

St George del Mina: 21st Decr 1818.

de President der Kuste van Guinea in aanmerking nemende dat de tot heden toe plaats gehad hebbende overkomst der Leden van den Lagen Raad welke tevens Commandanten van Buiten Forten zijn naar dit Hoofd Casteel met medio van ieder laatste maand der Trimestre, belang afzien of zijn dier Leden van hunne Commandementen veroorzaakt, terwijl de vergadering van den Raad is de eerste dagen gewoonlijk alleenlijk strekkende tot benoeming van Commissarissen tot het opmaken der maandt brief en het doen der Instructie voor de drie maandelijksche Leverantie.

Heeft besloten beden en eens voorst (zolang de drie maandelijksche Leverantien zullen blijven op den tegenwoordigen voet) de twee Commandanten Buiten ultimo Comenij te authoriseeren zelfst persoonlijk dagen om met het ten einde loopen van ieder Trimestre met overleg van den President de maandt Brief op te maken van goederen zo als dezelve te dien tijde alhier door particuliere persons worden verkogt, en het doen der instructie tot de Leverantie de te betalen Capaten Goods en zullende het dier Volgens (buiten extra anschrijving) voldoende wezen dat de leden van de Raad Commandanten of

of ons forts zich voor of op de 23ste of ook laat maakt
de Ministre van Volle Kracht Castle naar Cabo
persent d de opening of Wederwigs Letters Rekenaar
Terugzigs Letters aan Commandeur Gabriel
zal geschieden op de 24th misschien Feestdag zynde
is wel geval Belgelue op de 24th a 25 staat Cabo
place Lei 24 Voorn Commandeur a een of other
Heeren may choose some days Earlier
Colonie Lere [Hall adieu.]
Landen Land / H.G. Glabbeg.

Vide Journal 7.4.P.7.

Commandeur Geul A de Veers Spreeuw d.d. 12 Mar 1810

⊙ Wy Commandeur Geul over de noord & zuid Kusten van Hollands Africa, mits gaders Geul Majoor in dienst van Hun den Koning van Holland &c &c. Uit naam ende van wegen Hooggemelde ZM. benevens ZE. den Minister van Marine Dedrijven daartoe geauthoriseerd, voor ons ende broden hebbende de Illuminasche Koning, onder Koning, makelaar Correspondenten of landsgroden, Caboceers & Hoofdlingen der seven Quartieren van het Illuminasche Landschap zich in het diep alhier opbundende en hun voor open gesteld de verpligtig welke zij met hunne voor: vaderen aan de Hollandsche nation van de vroegste tyd hebben en onderhouden, in hoorer ende het accord tusschen de Geul Ruijgbauer op den 14 Febr 1642 gesloten mits gaders de differente contracten onzer predecessoren als overeenkomstig hunne voornaamelijke instellingen hebben voorz. Koning, onder Koning, makelaars, Correspondenten en verklaaren bereid willig te zijn de navolgende verbindenis op het pligtigste aantegaan & dus als eene wederzyds makelaarsche wet te statueren zo als geslotuerd & word by deszen.

Eerstelyk dat wij Koning, onder Koning lands makelaars, Heeren & Quartier groten niet alleen in eigen persoon als voorgangers van de volkeren hier aan Illuminasche woonachtig, maar voor de gezamenlyke onderdanen Belaven ZM de Kon: van Holl: en ZE den Min: van Marine & Colonien den Commandeur Geul alhier gehouw & getrouw te zullen wezen, denzelve by te staan en te verdedigen tegen allen vyandelyken aanval of geweld van buiten en sedetie van binnen, des noods met opoffering van goed & bloed en wyders zich verbindende den Commandeur Geul een dienste te staan

zo danig & in deir wezen als de omstandigheden zullen vereisschen, het. zij door bezorging van levens middelen hetzij tegens behoorlijke betaling voorzieninge van brandhout, in cas van nood & het doen van de nodige gewapende patrouilles quartiers gewijze, onderstellende dus danig desbeh Gouvt in de beschermingh van eijendommen, der graven kinnder Gouvernen & de vestigingh kinnder kinderen & families en derzelver onafhanckelijkheid van vreemd volkeren.

Ten tweeden Dat zij om de rusth, vrede, & veiligheid onder de volkeren aan Elmina & bijzonder onder de Quartieren te onderhouden niet zullen gedoogen of toe laten dat de palabbers die het eene Quartier met het andere mogt krijgen, tot daad & feitelijkheden uitbarsten, maar dat ieder Voundrig van zo danig Quartier dat palabber heeft met een ander Quartier dreich daarvan zal kennis geven aan de opper vaandrig of hoofd van alle de Quartieren, op dat die met de koninge, onder-koninge makelaars & terrepentis een overslaan van de opper dienaars van de Commdt Geul, & de vaandrigs van de andere Quartieren de zaak onderzoeken & bij den Commdt Geul brengen kunnen, op dat dezelve dadelijk afgedaan en gestuit worde om door de gevolgen, zo als reeds meermalen is geschied met bloed storting tot groot nadeel der ingezetenen geenen onder: lijden oorlog aan te kweeken.

Ten derden Dat de wegen & voornamelijk door Elmina onder zullen veilig zijn van diefstallen, zoo veel mogelijk voorkomen alle kwesties & onmogelijkheden van de onderdanen met elkanderen zo zullen zij zorgen dat van nu tot voort aan op straffe van als slaaf verkocht te worden, niemand onder wegen, het zij onschuld overspel of wat het ook wegen mag, met eenig scherp gewear worde geslopen of geslagen, zullende die geenen die iets tot koste van een ander heeft, zulks moeten brengen bij den koninge, onder koninge, makelaars & terrepentis een overdaan van de opperdienaars van den Commdt Geul op dat indien het een geringe schuld of zaak is, die door hun afgedaan, of anders bij den Commdt Geul kan gebragt worden.

Ten vierden Dat daar het eenigh doel is om de Commercie te bevorderen & daardoor het voordeel van de Elminasche onderdanen te verwerven, zij zorge zullen dragen dat de wegen welke als paden na naburige Commen of dorpen landwaarts in dienen, behoorlijk worden onderhouden & gerasaard. terwijl de landsslaven de openbare wegen om Elmina zullen blijven schoonhouden en voortkomen dat de negotie met Elmina niet worde gestremd.

Ten Vijfden Dat de Koning, onderKoning mollebaars, Heeren &c zich van tijd tot tijd zullen beevlytigen om alle palabbers of geschillen welke van overlang onder de Ellmiaschen onderling of wel anders vandeze met andere naburige volkeren plaats hebben quaet finaal zijn of gedaan met de Heeren Deputs dienaaren te onderzoeken & als dan aan den Commandeur Generaal voor te dragen om, is het mogelijk, dezelve in der minne door onze authoriteit overeenkomstig derzelver voorsdelyke wetten & costumes bij te leggen & af te doen, ten einde daardoor de rust hunner kinderen en familien van de luisterende te verzekeren & derzelve ruine in tijds voorts te komen, zullende pûr de afdoening der geheele zaak eens behoorlyke acte worden geformeerd geteekend & bezaboren ter zaadkamer gedistribueerd en aan beide partyen eene Copie worden afgegeven, om ingeval de luideren zodanige palabber onder eenig pretext mogt willen vernieuwen als selfders van de inzettingen & overeenkomsten hunner voderen te worden afgewezen & gestraft.

Ten Zesden Dat wanneer den Commandeur Generaal mogt nodig oordelen tot meerder voorspoed der onderhorigen landwaarts in enige provincien te doen lebauwen of eenigen arbeid te laten verrigten, zo zal de Koning onderKoning, mollebaars & provincien zorgen dat met voldoening van eenige costumes die provincien worden afgestaan & den arbeid opgeschoord volbragt mit alleen maar alles aanwenden wat in hun vermogen is om aan de verlangens van de Commandeur Generaal, strekkende tot hunne eigen welvaart, verzorging, vrede & veiligheid te voldoen & daartoe krachtdadig medewerken, waaraan afgaan oodue inhoeden met hunne & de onderhorige volken & landprovincien zullen worden gemaakt & gesloten.

Ten Zevenden Dat ingeval eenig misdoen die koopmanschappen en goederen helpt verbergen, daaraan komen te stelen, alle de misdoens van zodanig eene Canoo voor den diefstal aansprakelyk zullen zijn indien zij den dader niet direct in het Hoofd Casteel brengen.

Ten achtsten Dat tot ons ingenegen iteratievelyk is gebleken dat de misdoens onder dit hoofd Casteel zich menigmaal verwyderen naar Engelsch Commany of Cape Coost om dezelve hatige aldaar te adhaeren als misdoens ten einde de Portugueesche van daar naar beneden te woelgeeren, het welk niet alleen eene schending is van de gehoorzaamheid welke zij de Hollandsche natie verschuldigt zijn, maar ook

groote nadeelen aan hare Crone volderen toe brengh, dewijl door die handelwijze de meeste der portugeesche Schepen aan Cabo Cors of Commany zullen gaan om gene costumes te betoolen zullende derhalven de lands proten & voorael de Vlaandergeen Vaandrager Apendsjapoe Kwartier No 4 uit voorsaan zorg dragen, dat gene Mahumedsche timadoors of Pilotin zich meerder onderwinden om naar Cabouerg of Cape Coast or Englisch Commany te gaan & aldaar de Portugeesche schepen te dienen op poene dat alle al zulke pilotin ter Contrarie, hoe handelende & opterhoold wordende, zullen verbeuren hun lijf of vijf Bendas Koopmanschappen ieder, de eene helfte voor het land of Hospitaal & de andere helfte ten behoeve van de gezame: Cijke lands proten.

Ten negenden Dat wanneer er een Portugeesche schep alhier ten anker koomt en timadoors benodigd heeft zullen dezelve verleend worden beginnende met het quartier No. 1. & zo vervolgens tot Enjampa No 4 inclusive ofteen Koomstig de wil van Zijn de Koninq van Holland, blijkens de Vlaggen tot frequentie van alle disputen / ontrent de rangorder der respective Quartieren Quartieren, niet tegenstaande dat eenige nieuwigheden van wegh aard ook zonder voorkennis van den Commandt Qeul worden geeffend, maar dat zij zich integendeel stiptelijk gedragen naar de aworden hunner voor vaderen en wel volgens de acte van harmonie den 11 October 1755 door de vaandrigs getekend, het welk ook in het maken hunner jaars costumes en generelijk moet worden geobserveerd, nademaal er maar seven Hoofd Quartieren worden erkend, welke Vlag voeren even zoo wel als erkend worden de Feticheers-Priesters zoo als die alhier aan Elmina hebben gewees't, zonder dat iedere neger zich voor fetich paap wil gewende dient bijt. zal moeten worden geeerd, strijdende zulks met de instellingen van hunne voor: vaders welke gewild hebben dat hunne goden, Bossums genaand, vereerd & door ingestelde priesters volgens de Gods dienst oefening hunner vaderen worden aangesproken.

Ten tienden Dat alle de Heidens delicten als moorden, doods: slagen brandstichtingen, huis braak, huis diefrij vrouwen: schennis, stelen, smokkelen van Polver door lands dienaren haar in handen gegeven en in hare woningen bewaard, zonder kennis van den Commandt Qeul zullen moeten moeten worden aangegeven & de laatsten als medeplichtigen worden aangezien of als dieven dieven & rovers van lands effecten worden gestraft, alle mishandeling van 's Heeren dienaars of lands: slaven, schenden van bomen, planten het zij in tuinen bosch heggen & publieke wegen, belvord dadelijk met overlevering van den persoon of daders aan den Commandt Qeul

te worden gemeld. Alle verdieverij op ontbrand van slaven, Impiaas het zij hier in't Kasteel bewaard, of voort vlugtig in't herzelve of Cron zynde, of wel verduisteringe derzelve, zal als menschen en zee dieverij worden beschouwd, zynde generalyk een ieder verplicht met voorkennis van den Koning & lands: : goten de daders te ontdekken en te zorgen dat dezelve mede in het Kasteel worden gebragt, ten einde de zulken die aan voorzz feiten zich hebben schuldig gemaakt, zonder aanzien van personen, het zij Europeaers Inlvorlingen & Topoleyers, naar exigentie van zaken worden gestraft.

Den elfden Dat de zodanigen die binnen buiten of buiten dit Hoofd Kasteel een Lands bediende met worden zullen horen, zullen worden afgestraft met honderd kibslagen & 6 months in de Castle met dubbelde boeyen en zulks met daden geschiedende, zonder genade met den dood worden gestraft.

Den twaalfden. Dat zodanige negers die blanken hunne meesters ontvreemdden of zullen bestolen hebben als huis dieven volgens de wet zullen worden gestraft.

Den dertienden Dat die zodanige die aan de hier te rhede liggende schepen slaven zullen aan boord brengen om te verkopen, het zij dat die slaven aan de brengers het zij aan andere negers of topoleyers zonder edmissie als vrij negotianten toe behoren als 's lands dieven zullen worden gestraft: ten ware dat zij alvorens in handen van den Commandeur Geul gevels gout voor gebruikelijke recognitie van iederen slaaf voor 't land zullen hebben betaald.

Den Vierteenden. Dat twee leden van differente Quartieren met elkanderen palabber krijgende, zulks niet als een Quartier palabber, maar als een byzondere zaak zal worden aan: : gemerkt. Each parties shall be brought into the Fort for a settlement.

Den vijftienden Dat die genen die moedwillig heden zal geopperd hebben of zijn Vijand van een ander Quartier zonder oorzaak zal hebben geinsulteerd, zonder aanzien van persoon zal van het land gezonden worden.

heid

Den zestienden Dat die geen welke over schuld moeijelijkheden zal aanvangen of zijn debiteur voor een dassije willen geven, dan wel eene bepaling van prijs voor het uitstellen van zijne betaling maken, het zij van een anker rum en koebeest een Cabriet of een Varken na mate der soort zonder approbatie zal van het land gezonden worden, zullende gehouden zijn, een schuld uitstaan hebbende, die by de poorters groten aan te melden om zijn debiteur tot betaling te doen noodzaken, moetende genoegen nemen met hunne uitspraak

Den zeventiende Dat niemand zal vermogen op zijne debiteuren by wanbetaling, het zij Europesche diensaars of onderkoopers te passeren, eenige vreemde heeren of te van andere qualiteiten alsnee, maar zodanige debiteuren onwillig zijnde om te betalen of te zich schuil houdende uit vrees van passering zo zal het aan den Crediteur vrijstaan een van de debiteur zijn familie of kwartier te laten passeren, alsmen het Casteel arresteren, tot de betaling, om alle moeijelijkheden voorte komen, met voor: kennis der makelaars en Vaandroger van zijn Quartier.

Den achttienden Dat diegenen welke eenig vee te weten Cabrieten Varkens of anderzints passeren op schuld zonder over hare pretensie by de Quartier groten zich verzekerd te hebben, zullen worden gestraft als ook diegenen het zij vrouw of man welke zich voor een daye weggeeft zullende en kleine gewallen de zodanige welke een andere voor een daye geeft selve de waarde van het geen waar voor hij zulks doet dubbeld moeten voldoen, alzo de ondervinding maar al te veel heeft geleerd aard de kwade gevolge die daaruit onder de inboorlingen opstaan worden de Quartier groten desweegs veranderlijk gestelt. Het geven van dassijes in eenige pollabber als mede het treffen van tonnetje omtrent de onderhouding der schuld of onschuld in en van dezelve, is voor altoos als van bewijs zijnde verboden, zijnde de wil hunner voor redenen niet gewerkt om onreinigheid te stigten of de schuld door toevoeg op den onschuldigen te doen werpen maar om de pollabbers in zeker: igheid af te doen, worden alle koortrebbende diensaars van het land op verbeurte hunner koopgelden verboden om van eenig geschil potje of ist cabrits te treffen of anders als de gebruikelijke costumes aantenemen maar zijn verplicht de zaak in den minne bij te leggen of van dezelve kennis te geven

Den negentiende Dat de conservatie der gezondheid

vide § 19 en p 18 supra.

Een tweintigsten dat by verwolg als er eene zaak word. aangedient by de tresgeantes & zij' ontbieden by zich die deze zaak raakt hetzij man, hetzij vrouw & weigering is op te komen, zal dezelve van stonden af aan als opgehoorzaam, worden aangemerkt in het fort gebragt & verbolgens van het land worden gezonden. Hiepelyks zullen de poten Vaandrigs of wie van wegen den Commdt. Geul met de stok word geroepen, dadelyk moeten binnen komen op poene van de stok tegen de overtreders dezer pen of contract gestatueerd.

Een een & twintigsten

(vide §21. p. 19)

Een twee & twintigsten. (vide § 22. p 19).

Een drie & twintigsten. (vide §23. p 19 substituting Commdt Geul & Sous Geul).

Een vier & twintigsten (vide §. 24. p 20).

Een vijf & twintigsten (vide §25. p 20)

Een ses & twintigsten (vide § 26. p 20. substituting Commdt Geul & Sous Geul. voor den clause loo die duysion of the 3 oz 8 dwt was 1 oz to Hospital 1 ounce to Tresgeantes one ounce to Quartier poten, 18 engels to Commt deswaarts.

Een seven & twintigsten (vide § 18. p 18).

Een acht & twintigsten (vide § 24. p 24).

Een ingezeten stedelingsten (vide § 28. p 21)

Een dertigsten. (vide § 29. p 21).

Aldus .... (vide formula on p 22) the 12 March 1810

Vide WIC Verspreide stukken 1016

Decrees. Instructions &c.

[424]

Royal Decree. dated Brussells 27 July 1815 No 31.

Having seen:- [King William I of the Netherlands]

Proposal of State Counsellor extraordinary charged with the portfolio of Trade & Colonies [ff Goldberg] dated 20 July 1815 22/436.

Report of Council of Trade & Colonies dated 19 July 1815

Advice of Council of State dated 25 July 1815 No 4.

It is decreed:-

1/ The personal Staff of the Administration of the Settlements on the Coast of Guinea [&c as in Table (A).

2/. Commandant General de Veer is recalled: with the expression of our Satisfaction at the steadfast zeal which he has displayed in the occupation of that post.

3/ The employees now on the Coast, so choosing, have permission to return home: & if they desire to remain in service in the Colony are appointed to their present offices, or to similar ones according to the new organisation.

4/. Mr H. W Daendels appointed Governor General with the instructions in Table (B) annexed.

5/ Mr Col: Starrenburg appointed Inspecteur, for a period of three years: after which he receives a pension suitable to his rank.

6/ Proposals to be made to us 1) of the suitable persons to be

(1)

appointed to fill the offices prescribed in the organisation table
2). of the Cost of the sending out both of these persons & of the
FOOTING
Govr General, for which service the Comet Vessel is to be used.

7/ The retiring Govr Genl Commandt General de Veer
to be instructed to carry out a report on the joint
inspection with the Govr General as prescribed in the Instructions

8/ Inspection to be completed before the end of the year
so that the handing over can take place on 1 January next.

9/ Commandt General de Veer shall be provided
in form (C) annexed a sum not exceeding
f85000 to pay Salaries of those in the service from 1st
Decr 1813. to 31st December 1815 —

10/ To the Govr General shall be given a sum of
f35000 so that by the prompt payment of the
during the first year of his administration, of the military
wages & Hostpelden a suitable credit may be secured
for the Bills of Exchange on the Department of Trade & Colonies,
SALARIES
with which in future all Contingencies shall be paid, and
the necessaries for soldijers, Hostpelden Costumes & other
domestic expenses shall be provided

[sd by William, & by HA Falck]

(B) Instructions for the Governor General.

1/. Your Excl to proceed by warship to Umuia: on arrl there to make inspecn Forts & Posts with Commdr General & make joint report in writing.

2/. Your Excl & Commdr Genl to make a full report of their inspection

3/. Within 8 days of the inspection Commdr Genl to hand over government to Your Excl with appropriate ceremony

4/. Within 8 days of Your Excl taking over Govt Commdr Genl to leave in the "Venus", & bring home the joint report in art 2.

5/. Your Excl to start new books, so that the new admin may not be confused with the old.

6/. To prevent such confusion with the old admin, the Dept of Trade & Colonies shall provide Commdr de Veer with the necy means to pay the salaries of political & military officers as from 1st December 1813. up to the date of the commencement of the new Govt.

7/. Your Excl shall assume the supreme direction over the Dutch Establishments on the Coast of Guinea, as well military, as the civil & domestic affairs of whatever nature: and shall correspond with the Dept of T. & C alone, on all that concerns the service of those Establishments.

8/. He shall maintain his residence at Chusan; but for the purpose of personal inquiry for the benefit of the public interest he may remove his residence to Chusan or Amoy

9/. He shall be at the head of all forces, and in command of the military; and of war vessells during their stay on the Coast, but he shall never make any alteration in the destination of such except on his personal responsibility: provided that an express order of the King, or on his behalf, as to the further destination of such a vessel, shall cause all deliberation of the War Council in that respect, to cease.

10/. He alone shall be responsible for the defence of the Possessions against attacks both of external & internal enemies.

11/. He shall admit no one, coming from Holland, into the Chinese Establishments, unless provided with a proper passport; others he shall send back by the first opportunity, meanwhile keeping them under proper surveillance, and shall recover from the Captain who brought such persons, a penalty of f 600, in respect of each person.

12/ He shall allow none from elsewhere (including the Colonies & establishments in the two Indies) to settle under the Forts except after proper inquiry, he shall administer the oath of allegiance to all new arrivals, whether political or military, officials or private persons Europeans, "Vrijlieden" & Japoneers within three months

(the military in the presence of a Civil officer, the political of a member of Council or Secretary) in the following form ... [to Viceroy of Netherlands].

13. The Governor is authorised to grant permission to Natives & mulattoes, & Europeans, to reside in the Territory of Netherlands on the Coast for the purpose of carrying on trade & developing the land there; but he shall send to the Dept: of T & C & F. every 3 months a specific return, with reasons, in the form of a Table, of such permissions & refusals

14. He shall use the military arm, not only against all hostile attacks from without, but also against all rebellious disturbances which may endanger his person & the interests of the rest of the inhabitants (amongst which however is not to be understood the authority to settle less important disputes between himself & the natives, by force of arms). He shall further employ the same for the protection & defence of good inhabitants & persons established, & their property; for the maintenance of the orders which shall be given herein by the Dept of T & C & F: & finally for the protection of Netherlands Commerce & Shipping & to proceed against & prevent all prohibited practices & dealings.

15. He shall take care that the natives are treated well & with humanity, that under no pretext whatever are they deprived of their food or otherwise; that nothing below the stipulated value, or paid with other goods, shall be paid; and that earned wages & daily pay are not withheld from them.

8.

16/. Should the Establishments on the Coast be threatened with hostile attack from without, or by violent disturbances from within, or are suddenly attacked or disturbed, he shall institute a Local War Council, composed of the highest sea & land officers; to which in case of internal disturbances he shall summon as many political officers as he may think fit, communicating always, however, with the highest in rank; whose opinion he shall receive, but without being bound to follow it, each one remaining bound to obey & cause to be obeyed, his orders

17/. A separate & exact record shall be kept of the Council of War, which shall be sent to the Dept: of T. & C. by the first opportunity.

18/. Notwithstanding shall be endeavour humbly to live in good harmony & settled peace with the natives of the country, but shall also as far as possible by amicable arrangements help to prevent wars which might arise between them whereby the so that the ways are not made unsafe, & trade & communication thereby hindered.

19/. He shall be careful that all the old practices with the neighbouring Kings & Nations, also the so-called "Customs" are properly observed; and he shall within 6 months after his arrival send a specific ~~Statement~~ return of all such to the Dept: of T. & C.

20/. As often as favourable opportunity occurs for it, he will conclude new treaties or contracts with the neighbouring princes (Vorsten) or people; provided they are modified in accordance with the liberal principles of Art. 60 of these Instructions; nothing being careful, so far as possible when the nature of the treaty requires it, to obtain restrictions for securing its better performance; further bearing in mind to make stipulations whereby the Chiefs are bound to make their subjects carry on trade by preference with the Netherlanders. The Governor shall, by first ships opportunity, inform the Dept: of F. Ob. every time such a new agreement is entered into.

21/. He Governor may likewise agree with the neighbouring nations to give them assistance against their enemies; provided, on the other hand, adequate advantages for the Kingdom are stipulated for against this; bearing in mind, above all, that such assistance may never be extended against the subjects of European allied Powers. In such treaties the Governor shall in particularly pay attention that the very old-established influence of the Netherlands amongst the inhabitants is extended.

22/. He shall preside, or cause other officials to preside over the meetings of the native chiefs at the Forts, & Offices, for the settlement of complaints or disputes in breach of the Agreements; and furthermore (with due regard to 34) such disputes, so far as they concern the

matters, not otherwise, shall be decided in accordance with ancient existing usages. Of such decisions a proper record (Verbook) shall be kept in order to serve as a standard (Legger) for subsequent decisions: copies of which records shall be sent every three months to the Dept: of T. & C. But neither he or any of other of H.M.'s officials shall henceforth accept receive or expect anything therefor.

23/. He shall be responsible for maintaining good harmony with all European people who reside or carry on trade on this Coast, whilst all misunderstandings are, as far as possible prevented or removed.

24/. Although he has the chief direction in all things, it is nevertheless his duty in matters of importance to convene the Great Council which shall consist of all the officials to the rank of 1st Resident, inclusive. In matters of less importance he shall consult only with the Comptroller of Finance & Stores: ~~the Inspector of Buildings~~ ~~Forts & Government Gardens~~; the senior ~~first~~ Resident: and the Secretary & Cashier. In the absence of one of these three, the official next in rank shall assist therein. This Assembly shall bear the name of the Small Council. He shall preside over the Great, as well as the Small Council: and shall take care that the minutes of both these Councils are recorded in a report, & a copy thereof transmitted every three months to the Dept:

* As amended by Decree of 6 Augt 1915 No 34. §2.

of J. & C.: what the decisions of the meetings are ordinarily carried out. The deliberations of these Councils shall be specially directed to all matters which may serve to the advantage of Netherlands trade, agriculture & manufactures.

[Note. No meetings of the Small Council as such appear to have been held. There are no minutes of such as were]

Instructions for both Councils shall be drawn up by him & transmitted to the Dept of J. & C. for the appl of the King.

25/. A suitable person, from among the officials shall be appointed by the Govr: Genl: - subject to the approval of the King - as permanent Vice President: who shall also perform the duties of public prosecutor: and in so far as these duties become much increased, he shall be suitably redeployed by the Govr. While performing the duties of Vice President he shall take rank immediately after the Govr: Genl: and as public prosecutor he shall retain his substantive rank.

26/. The Govr Genl is specially recommended to keep a watch (politie) for everything that good policy can do for the benefit of the health of the subordinate officials inhabitants, & to avert all infectious diseases: in which connection shd be considered:-

1.) If it will not be advisable, in place of having the officials living in confined & uncomfortable apartments in the Castle, as has been the case hitherto, to have separate dwelling houses for them outside the Forts: rather in the manner (form) of barracks or village-cottages, with space between for the circulation of air,

with gardens provided with vegetables: the cost of which should not be great. Suitable building materials of various native woods, lime, & roofing are at hand.

2) How far it is advisable to establish, if it has not already been done, to establish a Hospital either at St Jago, or further inland, or on the hills, provided with conveniences: & also to serve for sailors & also newly arrived Europeans in order by a stay there, to become accustomed to the climate.

3) The improvement of the prison houses: making a preliminary & detailed report upon everything.

24/. He is likewise charged to be careful for the undisturbed & orderly exercise of public Worship, so that on the mid-spiritual of minister (Clerar), the celebration of Sunday & ordinary Services are replaced by reading aloud from the Bible, prayers are said in accordance with ancient custom: & shall require the attendance at public worship of all employees high about, who are on the Coast or in the roads so far as they are not prevented by lawful reasons: shall himself set a good example in this.

25/. He shall, so far as lies in his power, supervise & protect the Institute for the instruction of the young, in which Institute the children of the Natives as well as of the whites shall be brought up to become useful members of the community

He shall also, so far as lies in his power, afford all possible help & assistance to the missionaries who come to the Coast with the knowledge & approval of His Majesty's Govt & preach Christian religion

29/. He shall not be empowered to make any increase in, or to reduce the salary of any employee, nor to create any new offices on the cost of the country, unless specially authorised to do so by the Dept of T.&C. Nor shall he permit any new emoluments to be introduced; or those already fixed, to be raised, by any employee on his own authority.

30/. He shall not permit an employee to proceed hither for any purpose whatever, without having first applied for & obtained leave: such permission being always limited to six months; such instructions to the applicant immediately on his arrival in the Kingdom to report himself to the Dept of T.&C. & to apply for appeal of the leave, or of any desired extension of the same. All officials who absent themselves without such leave from the Gold Coast, or for a longer period than the period allowed, without lawful excuse, or special permission of the Dept of T.&C. shall forfeit their offices & service

31/. He shall provide all officials who have faithfully served their time, & do not elect to continue longer in the service, with a discharge; & permit them to leave unless necessity demands otherwise; but in case of accepted resignation he shall permit such of them to leave, as best he

can without cost to the country, unless such has been previously accorded, when he shall endeavour to arrange this with them or with the Captain who will transfer them.

32. The usual engagement for an official is five years, but those who are at present serving or are newly appointed need only engage themselves for one year at a time.

33. On the death of any official, or ~~of~~ an appointment becoming otherwise vacant, the Prov. Genl shall report it to the Dept of T. & C. stating his opinion if there are any on the Coast suitable to fill the same, & who by their conduct deserve promotion. And he shall at the same time take care that the duties of the vacant office are provisionally performed by suitable persons with the enjoyment of the emoluments thereof, while awaiting the disposition of the Dept of T. & C.

34. The Prov: Genl: shall have the power to fill military vacancies which occur; to accept the resignations of officers, subject to the appl of the Dept of T. & C.

35. He shall swear in all persons placed under him in so far as they have not already taken the oath before the Dept of T. & C. He shall further keep them to a diligent & faithful performance of their duties: & in case they misconduct themselves, shall cause them to be punished according to law.

36. He shall not by his own authority remove from their offices, or suspend, any persons who stand in the

service of the Kingdom under oath, unless the reasons moving him thereto have been previously communicated to the Small Council, & they have been properly tried by the same Council, after hearing the defence of the accused; and full information of such fact shall be transmitted to the Dept of T. & C. by the first opportunity.

37. He shall not be authorized to send to the Netherlands any official, whether military or civil, on the grounds of misconduct (except in the following cases & under Art 59.): but be careful that they are punished according to law, as an example to others, whether by confinement, or in some other manner, but never by expulsion or banishment, preferring mercy to the rigour of justice.

38. He may not impose the death-penalty there; but those who may be deemed to have deserved the same, he shall send hither, together with all the papers & interrogatories relating thereto, for trial in this country. But all the military are excepted from this, & they shall be tried & punished there in accordance with martial law.

39. The Comptroller of Finance shall also be the Military Bookkeeper, and have superintendence over all Stores. The Storekeeper (Magazijn Meester) shall be subordinate to him. The Comptroller shall perform his duties in accordance with special instructions to be given to him: and shall be bound to the strict fulfilment of the same.

40/ The Four Feud: shall support the Comptroller of Finance whose, as well as the Cashier, in the most efficient manner, in the performance of their duties: and consider with them everything that may serve to establish a judicious economy in expenditure, and the promotion of the country's revenues. He shall further consider with them, what alterations may be necessary in the instructions of the Accounting staff, and send to the Dept of T. & C. from time to time his considered advice thereon, whether generally or in particulars.

41/ He shall every three months, transmit to the Dept: of T. & C. copies of the Statements which according to their instructions, must be submitted by the Comptr of Finance, & the Cashier, to him the Four Feud, together with all such observations & explanations as shall appear to him to be useful & necessary.

42/ In case it shall appear from the Statements, that there are arrears to be recovered, the Four Feud: shall take care that a demand is made on the debtor therefor; that there sums are paid into the Chest. On failure thereof he, as well as the Comptroller (Accounting Officer (Comptable)) whose duty it is primarily to make the demand, and the Comptroller of Finance shall be responsible for the loss incurred thereby.

43/ The Comptroller (No accounting Officer (Comptable)) may keep more money than the amount of its security; & gold shall be calculated

as ready money, et de gole et which it was received

In case any Accounting offic (Comptabele) shall have more in his charge, as soon as such shall appear from the Returns (Staten) the same shall be paid into a separate chest which shall be provided with three septe locks; one like in charge of the Pour Genl: one, of the Comptr of Finance, roue, of the Cashier

43/. He shall within 6 months after his arrl on the Coast, send copies of his provisional instructions to the various officials; together with his instructions, drafted for the Great & Small Councils, drafted in accordance with Art 24/. to the Dept of T. & C. for the appl of the King

45/. For all payments of Proclamation & goods to the Military & Civil officers, the Pour Genl: shall, every 3 months, draw Bills of Exchange on the Dept of T. & C.

46/. These Bills shall however not be drawn together in one sum, but he shall draw a separate Bill for what each officer has earned, to his order: stating the period for which the same has been earned in accordance with the form B annexed to these instrons such officer being at liberty to deal with such Bill as he shall see fit

47/. Before these Bills are distributed to the various officials they shall be registered by the Comptr of Finance, & vouched by his signature

48/. The Pour Genl shall immediately send a report to

the Dept of T.&C. of these Bills drawn with a detailed list in the form C annexed: which shall be signed by the Comptr of Fin:

49. Except these Bills, no Bills shall be drawn by the Lower Level: or the Dept: of T.&C. without the previous & special authority of the same.

50. All other payments of Soldiers & Hollylders of the Military, free negros, & slaves, shall be paid, in the manner heretofore prevailing, in gold at 40 fulders per ounce.

Amended by Decree of 8 July 1816 pw 44]

51. The Lower Level: shall as soon as possible as a result of the inspection ordered by this: 1 & 2. submit to the Dept of T.&C. a full report containing his reasoned proposals as to which Forts & Buildgs should, in his opinion properly be held, & which on the grounds of their being of little use, can be dispensed with; how much the repairs of those which must be held will cost; what new materials are already in Store; what can be obtained locally; and what must be sent out from Eire: And in this he shall give particular attention to the present state of the Coast, in relation to the system of the King concerning it, which is known to him; the State of the Hungarian finances; & the obligation to avoid all but the most necessary expenditure. Until the King's pleasure shall on these proposals shall have been made known to him no repairs of any kind may be carried out by him.

51/ He shall zealously apply himself to a prudent direction; and scrutinise the domestic & financial administration, & how far it is advisable to retain the timber cutting smithy, lime burning, & cane trade at the west of Jamaica (as regards the latter partly to bear in mind that the profits which is gained from the now abolished slave trade, will now entirely be lost); and whether it is advisable to establish the timber cutting at Chacma, or elsewhere: and to submit a written report thereon.

53/ He shall be obliged & required punctually to obey the instructions that shall be given him by the Dept of T. & C. about the disposition of his pensions, the keeping of books, & accounts, the security of the officials, the liquidation of estates of deceased persons, the establishment of Storehouses; in a word all matters pertaining to the domestic direction of the Establishments: he being personally responsible for the exact carrying out of the hereinbefore named orders.

54/ He shall employ the still existing slaves of the Jamaica Asylum as far as conformable to their capacity & physical ability: he shall take great care that the slaves are in no way ill treated, keeping them useless under strict discipline, & he shall not permit them to be treated with more rigour than the general individual safety requires.

55/ He shall, immediately after he has made himself sufficiently acquainted with the situation of the waters, the fertility of the soil & the disposition of the natives, for the purpose of a plan of cultivation, send a detailed report thereon to the Dept of T. & C.

56/. With regard to shipping, the permission [illegible] de wederzijdsche van depeches to ships and all that concerns trade be their Rule: shall be guided by the orders & regulations which have already been, or shall be sanctioned with reference thereto. Especially shall he favour the Netherlands trade, & the products of the Country, & table into consideration everything that may be of use to it.

57/. Trade & navigation in the Possessions & Establishments in Africa along the Coast of Guinea shall provisionally be free of all burdens [lasten] particularly of all import & export duties. No alteration shall be made in this respect except after a previous royal Decree of which timely notice shall be given; which Decree shall first come into operation one year after publication.

58/. Although it is in no sense the intention of the King to entertain (?) any collection of the cost of the Treasury, their Rule is none the less strongly expressly charged to further the interests of the inhabitants [inzetelingen] with the direct, by his mediation with the various Kings & Chiefs of the different nations, of obtaining such concessions of land & their use & profit as shall be considered most suited to the attainment of this direct

59/. He shall keep a firm hand upon the strict observance of the prohibitions, [illegible] of the slave trade, emanating from the King; and by proclamation of the

same made known to all Netherlands subjects living on the Coast, that they of the least transgression of this, render themselves liable to be sent hither at their own cost and charge to trial before any common Court.

60/ Immediately after his arrival on the Coast he shall also inform the Kings & Chiefs of the various nations, of the intended prohibition: & invite them on the other hand to encourage their people to cultivate sugar coffee cotton & other products by the ~~barter of which~~ exclusive of which for European merchandize mutual accommodation is provided.

61/ With the same intent, he shall subordinate officials & inhabitants [ingezetenen] are at liberty to make experiments in such cultivation at their own expense: and so to make the notices acquainted by experience, with the very rich results of industry; it being the Kings intention, however, that in these experiments use should for chiefly by preference, be made of labourers by hire or daily wage what only at first, & through lack of such should recourse be had to the service of the slaves.

62/ The Governor Peal shall give the most appropriate orders for the ~~proper bringing up~~ humane treatment of the existing slaves, for the proper bringing up of the slave children, and punish the reckless ~~usage~~ use of the slaves by purchase; and shall make successive reports of the action taken in this respect.

63. Of all newly cleared lands a "Quond Rent" shall not be raised except at the end of 10 years: a yearly "quond rent" commencing with & for the 11th year shall then be declared more definitely fixed.

64. The Govr: Genl: shall preserve in good order, & in separate registers all decrees, despatches, orders & other documents which are sent him by the Dept: of T. & C. as well as Journals of letters & other papers recd by him: so that in case of a vacancy they can all in like manner be handed over to his successor. He shall send a properly prepared inventory of all his Charters to the the Dept of T. & C. within a period of 3 months or sooner if possible.

65. The Govr Genl: shall in time of peace, in the 1st 3 months of each year, & in time of war when the opportunity occurs, transmit to the Dept of T. & C. for the service of the then ensuing year, returns of military stores, & estimates for the maintenance of buildings &c, the payment of soldiers & other costs of subsistence, together with not only returns of everything that is on hand in the Storehouses on the Coast, but also copies of the last preceding returns; and a detailed recommendation of the most likely mode thereof. And when sending in these returns he shall at the same time advise concerning the repairs & improvements which can properly be made to the Forts Warehouses &c But he may demolish an old fortifications & build new ones, except after receiving previous

authority, the request for which, for all works of importance shall be accompanied by a plan & estimate of the cost.

66. He shall regularly send to the Dept of T. & C. muster-rolls, signed by him & the Comptr of Finance, of the persons who have arrived, left, or died; with the date of arrival departure or death

67. He shall likewise send in monthly returns of all the slaves belonging to the Establishments; and he shall also which he shall have prepared at the proper time & and shall transmit both Dept of T. & C. a specific annual return of such in the forms D & E annexed hereto, to be drawn up by the Comptr of Finance & Stores, & countersigned by the Resr Genl.

68. He shall keep an exact journal of all his official business, & of everything that occurs on land or water, & transmitting a duplicate thereof every 3 months to the Dept of T & C. together a duplicate or copy of all accounts books of the Comptr of Finance, Cashier, & Storekeeper [Mag: Master] & of all those who perform similar duties. He shall also annually prepare a general table containing the names of all inhabitants & settlers, [in an oppressive] both officials, & military as well as private persons, their means of subsistence, the nature to which they belong. Likewise also, annually a general list of all vessels arriving & sailing in the Year, with a detailed statement of their cargoes to & from places whence whither they have come & are going.

69. He shall not allow complaints for himself against officials or of officials among themselves, either inserted in despatches addressed to the Dept: of T. & C. : but a special representation [remonstrance] furnished with the necessary proofs shall be made of them: otherwise all such unproved complaints shall be ~~disapproved~~ & not dealt with [hinten dispositie gelaten].

70. He is strictly forbidden to exercise or introduce any monopoly, or to raise any obstacle, or to oppose in any way any lawful trade of the officials Employees or traders : but on the contrary he shall be bound so to arrange his affairs that in his own trade itself, they may find credit & support for theirs.

71. For the prevention of all abuse of authority on the part of public officers, the Gouv. Genl is charged to place no obstacle in the way of the liberty which belongs to all subjects to bring the wants or complaints, if they have any, to the knowledge of the King either directly, or indirectly thro' the Dept of T. & C. He shall on the contrary when it is requested, give the assurance that, as on the one hand the lawful authority of the Chefs Magistrates will be maintained against all attempts, & all unfounded complts will not only not be admitted but the accusers will be punished with the rigour of the laws: so on the other hand the requests & complts which the King's subjects in the Coast of Jamaica consider that they have the right to have brought before His Majesty, will be favourably received.

¶2. The Town Guard shall take the following oath at the hands of the King. ....

¶3. All regulations, instructions, & usages hitherto in force, are hereby abrogated, and are to be considered as of none effect in so far as they are contrary to the contents hereof.

Royal Decree. 15th August 1815 No 34.

on Proposal of State Chancellor dated with Port: of Trade & Colonies dated 11 August 41/962.

1/. The Establishment table for the admin: at Coast of Guinea as appd by Decree of 24 July 1815 No 31. is modified by abolishing the post of Inspr Genl of Buildings, Forts & Garrison gardens; & by increasing the nbr of 1st Assistants (@ f900 pc) to four.

The sum of f588 thus left at the disposition of the Gov: Genl to be appertioned amongst the Coast paid personel of artillery [Crew] as a reward for special service

2/. In consequence, the senior 1st Resident to be summoned to Council, as applied by § 24 of Instructions for Gov: Genl: Vice Inspector Genl whose office abolished.

3/. Appointments made by the Governor offices [Vide table post p 25]
4/. The officers to accompany HM to Europe [F .. .. .. p 150.]
5/. Six persons of Crew table imposed by Gov: Genl
6/. Gov: Genl to appoint a Secretary subject to appl of Dept of T. & C.
7/. Militia to act as HM's armaments during Voyage, non inspection of Forts.

8/. Quarterly table money granted 31 Decr 1815:–
Sgt £5000 : Corpls. & Bugrs £500 : 2nd Regiment £300 :
1st Asst £250 : 2nd Asst : £200 : Each person of Band £100. Three months
advance of Salary from 1st Octr also allowed.
9. Asst Cattereld to retire

Royal Decree 28 August 1815 No 26.
With reference to the Instructions for the Cape
Govt: authorising him to land at Brazil from the "Venus"
& commence inspection from there.

Royal Decree 4 September 1815 No 16.
on proposal of Schrader State Counsellor dépt
with post: of T.R. dated 31 August:,
The sum of £35,000 granted by Decree of 24 July last No 31.
to the Cape Govt for payment of Military Soldiers, pensions, "rentons"
may also be used for subsistence of Guard Slaves; & purchase of Clothing for
small necessities as from 1 January next, such sum being
considered as properly charged with all the before mentd objects: with special
order to the Govt to send, in one of his 1st despatches from the Coast, a detailed
estimate, with reasons, of the 5 before mentd objects, for the year 1816 so that
proper therefor can be made by us.

Royal Decree 7th September 1815 No 7.

ordering remission of sentences for desertion imposed on 4 soldiers apptd as Carpenter, Gardener, Farmer & Smith, for service in Guinea [they were left put on board "Venus" by escort].

Staff & Emoluments for Guinea Coast

[as per list enclosed in State Councillor Goldberg's letter dated 18 Sept 15.]

Gov Genl:	Hon Daendels: Sal: f12,000. Table mony f4000	f16,000
Comptr of Fin:	Rees. A Van Keek°	3,000
Inspector for Land Surveys	Col Starrenburg°	3,000
Storekeeper	Cd de Veer or Mr Cavillon	1,200
1st Residents.	C.L Hoen [Accra]. 99 Commpel [Chama] f1800 each	3,600
2nd Residents	AH Abbots [Chama]: R Rochonen [Boutry]: P Loo: J Oosthuizen [Secondee]. Appointments	
A Van Barneveld°:	H-H Muller°: @ f1200 each	7,200
1st Assistants	W Huydecooper: F Beezer: CH Bartels: F Kask°: @f900 each	3,600
2nd Assistants	N Brouwer° [attached to Comptr of Fin]: F Oosthuizen° @ f600	1,200
Foreman [Lab Master]	J Thesz	2,100
Timber cutting Master	C Schultz	1,200
Schemian & de Fries	FO Acosta	600

[° accompanied Daendels to Coast, per "Venus"]

Sail master	J Van Dyk.	f 320
Gardener	J Franzen	f 360
Water Master	T Baan	432.
Twin persons	6 @ f 300	1800
Captn Commandt of Cheribon	[w Hasfeld]	2500
Surgeon Major	Mc Thurstons Salary f 1500	
	addn of medicines 600	2.100
		f 50,012

Addl appmts made by subsequent Decrees:-

Observatory Assistants C J. Coorenzel [supplying de Vlees's appointt]
J C Van de Bruggen Paauw.

Botanic Botanist M J. Reynhout.

Royal Decree. 23 September 1815 No 3.
Instructions for Comptr Fin: & Govs [35. §§].

Royal Decree. 26 September 1815 No 13.

1/. Salaries of appointed officials, on completion of time, to be paid to last day of month on which they embark.

2/ In addition to be granted as gratuity. 2 months salary, when they travel by Govt vessel transport free; 4 months salary when they pay their passage - on arrival home.

The Employment of Mulattoes

J Goldberg to Governor General.

Secrets No 131 S Gravenhage. 5 October 1815

To the Governor General of the Coast of Guinea

It is not to be denied that great services have been rendered to the Motherland, especially in recent times, by the mostly coloured people or Mulattoes of the coast of Guinea; and that when it is possible, positive justice should be done to their position which forming the link between the Europeans and Negroes is of the highest importance

As this is true, so is it also true that care must be taken that this usefulness is not lost to the Motherland; and this would happen in the event of the coloured people being blessed with independent. for in that way the good they can do by giving an example of submission to the superiors of the country would be wanting. In addition to which the respect which the negro natives have always had for the whites would be diminished.

Although I am quite willing to suppose that this is mostly solved by most of them, not from love for the welfare of the land of their birth they will not choose the merely human of remaining above the human that consists in being of the highest importance to the natives; yet it is still possible that some of them may drive their mistaken ambition so far that deaf to the interests of the motherland or of themselves, they may try to take the reins of Government into their own hands, and at least to obtain

a considerable influence over it: and this may render better particularly serves that H.M.G. may be watchful as to this.

Except therefore a few unimportant offices, it appears to me that no Government posts whatever should be conferred upon the Coloured people or Mulattoes: for when it comes to upholding the interests of the Netherland all other considerations must be set aside, for however useful in other respects their services may be, prudence forbids that they should ever be called to posts as a reward therefor, whereby they can in other cases be less useful.

The Liberal system that has been introduced by His Majesty with regard to Netherlands on the Coast of Guinea, will be sufficient for them, to place reward therefor by doing much for their own settlements, be sufficient for them to find reward for them, and if this, as I trust and the greatest impartiality, is strictly observed and by H.M.G. I am assured that very seldom will anything more be insisted upon by them.

The importance of this matter will be fully valued by H.M.G. I am convinced that by observing this stipulation, the intention of His Majesty will be fully accomplished.

The State Councillor
Director General of the Department of Trade & Colonies
[F. Goldberg].

Journal of Prior General Daendels.

[extracts].

The "Venus" with 99 Daendels & officials, on board sailed from Texel on 9th October 1815.

1815

October 11. Sailing off Plymouth met, by an English boat, under [349]
cover of her Hoys Ker Hull: Consul at Plymouth, a letter to D.G. that they had arrived off there after 2½ days voyage - all well.

9th November 9. In the roads of Santa Cruz Teneriffe. Arrived there on 5th instant after encountering unlucky winds in the Bay of Biscay in which the "Venus" suffered much. On next day. 6th, he & Colonel Van Schuler & passengers visited the Spanish Governor Don Pedro Rodriguez de la Buria ... [the Dutch Consul at Teneriffe]

November 14. Arrived St Antonio Cape Verd Islands. ... [stayed there some days; writes about them ...]

December 16. Arrived in roads of Sierra Leone. saluted. A naval officer sent ashore to inform Governor of contents and, & to request that Col Schuler & Gov. party might be received as private persons only, not officially. Sierra Leone

December 14. With Van Schuler, Van Heeck & Slingenberg, being ordered to dine, paid visit to Governor, and while[illegible] our request to be received as private persons was [illegible] there stood every large guard of honour on the beach to receive us. The first fired a salute of 17 guns, which Consul answered.

Governor MacCarthy received us very politely, & told us amongst other things,

that the British Ministry had sent Major Peddie with 2 officers
2 canon & 100 men via Senegal, Salum & Timbuctoo & Hussa,
to discover the source of the Niger as well as the course either into
the sea or into inland seas or deserts. The Governor was very
Slave Trade
on Gold Coast pleased about my intended departure to the Coast of Guinea, & the orders
I had brought with me to prevent the Slave trade, as at present many
slaves were being sold at Elmina, especially by our Negroes who
lately had loaded two ships which were afterwards brought up here by
English cruisers. His own reports were that there were now still
4 ships at Elmina the night I arrived loading in slaves. To my
question whether we could be assured that the English Factories
were not participating in these sales, he answered that it was
very certain that no English official would venture to do so,
that on the contrary Commandeur Revd de Veer had been asked by
Govr in Chief White to carry out this decree about the Slave
trade, to which the former had replied, that he knew well that
such a decree existed in Holland, but that he had not yet
officially recd any instructions to check the Slave trade, that he would
certainly stop buying & selling slaves himself, but that he could not
further do to others so long as he no special orders were sent from
the Netherlands to do so. At present the Goods of our King;
the King of England; the Prince Regent; the Dukes of Wolmar
specially the Prince of Orange, & the Duke of Wellington: and
the thorough punishment of the slave trade were unpopular, drunk.

Hearing that the Governor wished to pay a return visit on board the "Vrouw" next day, I invited him with some of the civil & military officers present to a meal tomorrow.

December 18. At 12.30 pm the Governor paid his return visit on board being received with 13 guns, upheld to us like us to the Fort. The dinner awards was very lively, the same toasts as yesterday being drunk: the English company remained on board till 10.30 pm.

As evidence of the great cordiality which prevailed I may specially mention that I got tipsy for the first time in 20 years.

December 19. This morning at 6 o'clock Messrs Schuler & Stürenburg went with the Governor to his country place; I excused myself from the trip because of the sleep pack & the fatigues attending it, endeavouring as far as possible to preserve my health to carry out the task imposed upon me.

The English General has some new factories on the river Gambia, but it appears that the inhabitants occupy James Fort up the river as otherwise the cultivated land inside cannot be put a stop to. But this river is visited from time to time by merchants who barter their goods, especially salt, for gold dust, wax & gum. There are also no Portuguese establishments along the whole coast except at Senegal on the Guinea coast, but private settlers mostly coloured people, have a few establishments, or their agents occupy them, at the Bissagos islands & other places; amongst others an Amsterdam Jew named Samo.

A small Spanish prize was brought here from this morning from the Gold Coast where she had tried to barter slaves.

Messrs Van Schuler & Stürenburg having returned from their trip of about

2 hours inland visited. Here they had seen many villages which were composed of negroes who had been taken from ships bought up & manumitted: but except for some neglected coffee trees here & there overrun & weeds & were abandoned, they had seen no other cultivation. The roads which they had passed were generally very good, in parts partly were suitable for carriages. The Hospital separated for both sexes; besides a school consisting of 200 children all properly clothed, & taught by English masters were also observed by them. We had also met a mission from the Bible Society at whose land and establishment a Chapel was to be built & had already been begun. The company was received as well as before, & visited by the Governor in dejeuner à la Fachette. One of the passengers dreamed here, & we have all several times visited each upon which the following inscription is engraved:-

M. A. Ruiter J C Meppel

Vice Commissaris van Holland

in West Vriesland

Ao 1664.

It has cheered all our hearts with patriotic ardour.

Our stay at St. Iago till the 18th January: and the courtesies of the Fair continued during this time: but boils & hemorroids prevented me from during more than twice with the Fair, but the Col van Schuler, Messrs Van Lock Stavorinus & others have made use of this opportunity several times. Having visited him several times & taken a very hearty leave of him: his noble behaviour going even so far before that on our departure he honoured us with a salute of 15 guns which was answered by the Comm.

Having had more than opportunity during my stay here to learn something of the Colony in its financial & commercial situation, I must begin by paying a public tribute to the care the judicious measures of the Governor to bring the Colony out of that state of decay in which his predecessor Major Charles William Macdonell had left it. He assumed the Government last April, when found that his predecessor had disposed of the whole of the funds for the current year, & had left him only £4 sterling in the Chest for the payment & expenditure of the whole year. He found the Forces in the Union empty, abandoned by the Natives, two Sections of Voltures, who having refused to take the oath to bear arms even outside the Colony, had been banished from it & their goods declared confiscated. He found Subsistence reduced to the most necessary Kind of provision, which indeed in such a lamentable state that Yams are not to be seen & when found & mutton 1/. a pound, a duck 5/. & a hen 2/. which as such expensive, are hardly to be procured. He also found immense complaints for the new laws on imports, which forbid foreign ships to import other goods than planks or timber, flour, biscuit, bacon, cheese & Spanish payment of 6% import duty, prevent the merchants of S.L. obtaining a number of goods which are necessary for the trade up the inland rivers on the Coast, such as powder guns, firearms, beads, knives, clothing, glasses & many other articles: as few English ships found it worth their while to visit the Coast this Colony was very badly provided with Cajwelin & other articles which the foreigners usually deliver. In my opinion trade along the whole coast, & even on the Gold Coast is not one tenth part of what it was 30-40 years ago. The only business which this place still produces consists in the barreling of goods which came from the

condemned ships as can be seen from the following list of ships which have been taken & condemned in eighteen months & amount to 18 in number. [There follows names & details of ships captured]. The Govr is trying to get the unpeopled districts to come back & repair the destruct. against the Govt, which is now so great that scarcely any settlers [unjustifiable] has any confidence in his ppty. He is convinced that a new better distribution of the land must take place; but foresees many difficulties also thro' the opposition of the Macaulay family who having supported the former Govr will not admit that things are in such a disastrous state & have need of redress. In order to maintain expenditure the Govr has been obliged to create a kind of Bank note which credit he has been able to maintain up to now. He enjoys the confidence of the settlers but they fear he will be overthrown because he acts as an honest Govr & does not join in conspiracy with the objects of the so much hated Macaulay family. Sierra Leone is very unhealthy. It lies at the foot of a very high mountainous range ... & has a super abundant rainfall ... In the month of April last there was a very great mortality amongst the settlers. Europeans have great difficulty in keeping healthy. Half the military & sailors who have been here or had quartan-fever & have only thereby since shaken off that disorder illness.

[384] Despatch Govr Cpt Daendels to Min: for Colonies. S.L. roads 28 Decr 1815 ... Reports that they sailed from Porto Praya [Cape Verde Islands] on 4th Decr & came to anchor in S.L. river on the 16th Decr. ... [Describes S.L. as in Journal entry supra] ... the Colony costs the English Govt £7.000 pa. besides the military garrison paid by the War Ministry .....

... I am also in a position to report to H.H.P.G. the following as an interim report on the place of my destination / An English official from C.C^h. who arrived here 10 days a/o, has told me that about 6 weeks a/o he had been a spectator to the King of Ashantee on the Coast, who was at Accra with a strong army, the war with the Fantees not yet being ended. The King is according to guess, 35 years old, a tractable character: a very well disposed friend to Europeans, with exception when those formerly had supported his enemies. The Wassaw nation he had made his friends who had added their arms to his, whereupon the Fantees have offered a considerable sum in gold not to change their side. This war seems seems home to make it necessary that the Holl: flag should continue to be shown on the coast: & it were to be wished that a Frigate came to replace this Corvet. Commandant Réal de Vaux, his sons, wife & Family at Rhenia were flowing. The said Family had also visited Accra & met the brothers Cruickshank in good health. The Fort there was likewise in a good state ... ...

Secret Despatch H.H. Daendels to His Excellency Secretary of State Sir Graves Haye [384]
"Onboard Zr. Corvet Venus 28 Decr 1815." - Considers it necessary in view of the fresh outbreak of War between the Fantees & Ashantees who appear to be stronger than ever, that a Holl: man of war should visit the C.H.C. & further of larger calibre than the Venus" ... ...

1816 [349]

January 19. We passed English Fort Apollonia ...

January 20. The Corvet anchored before Accra & before anchor was dropped we recd a visit from Mr H.H. Governor

King of Ashantee. Fantee War

Wassaw

Daendels arrives Accra

A xvii

1st President & Commandt of the Fort St Antonio. The Letters carried by the Colonial Brig "Princess Charlotte" which Capt: Schultzes had quitted her & arrived since 24th Decr last, & my commun with had daily been made known. I at once accompanied the Commodore on shore & found the Forts although very small yet provided with more Guns & in a better state than I had expected .... The accomodation in the Fort described ... Col: Stamenhuys report will in due course give an exact description of the fortifications.

January 22d. Went on shore to stay night. I had already written by 2nd Asst & Gosthorn. to Commandt Genl de Veer informing him of my arrl by the following letters :- Two letters both dated 20 January. re arrangements to be made for his taking over. In P.S. to the former he states what facilities will be given to officials to trade & Guards are to be of this instructions against his intercourse of trading.

[illegible] In the 2nd letter he states that owing to the delays caused by bad weather on the Voyage out, the repairs necy to the Dove tailed "Venus" at St.: & the reports he had recd that War had again broken out between the Arbanlees & Fanlees, it will not be possible for him & de Veer personally to inspect all the Forts before taking over 1 a/c. thus instructions & purposes that some shd be inspected & reported on by their officers.

Fanlee War.

[illegible] January 23. Of the 11 prisoners which I found in irons were imprd for debt 3 were released & 8 belonging to the Fair of Apollonia & whose accts they were in prison, were sent back to them — ... — The Garden suffering from effects of drought & damage by land crabs.

Cultivation both at this place & at Hollandia was in a state of quick decay: because the natives last year took it into their heads to dig for gold, with so little result that they failed to get a little gold never are in want of the most necessary means of subsistence. This however is no evidence that the mines are not rich since one person has found 200 oz gold in 20 days. Gold digging

January 25. Messrs Van Reck, Stavenburg, Kaplan & Van Schuler visited the river Arcobra inspected it for 3-4 miles up as far as the place where it divides into two, the left branch remaining of the same width & depth as before, while the right branch at once diminishes very considerably in width & depth. The river is blocked at its mouth not by rocks but by a sand bank which causes a very heavy surf: mean water was however at this bank not less than 5-6 feet. From the bank up to the divide of the river the general depth was 18-21 feet. The river banks were nearly all overlying marshy and flooded at high water. Only on the Arcobra side was there any rising ground, with a hamlet of 12 huts close by the parting of the river. The width of the river at the place where the party turned back was almost unmeasurable with the Rhine at Arnhem All the fine villages of which Borman speaks had disappeared, which proves how very prejudicial the slave trade has been to the population. This depopulation & the Verandering van weering which consisted entirely in the kidnapping of men has caused agriculture entirely to decay so that this district what visited by our travellers resembles a waste. Arcobra river. 1st inspection

January 26. Today I had the pleasure to see arrive here H.E. the Commandeur Genl de Veer with Messrs de Mauree & Abeloos. They had come

to have a preliminary discussion with me about the state of their Positions, so as to know on what basis they shd go to work. Their explanations appeared to me to be such that, in order to comply with Hhis desire that the expenditure shd be reduced so as not to exceed £100,000 pa, it will be necy that the past wages be paid to the Military, what the slaves shd be forthwith satisfied with at least 6 months to pay their most pressing debts to the Kaffres Women, & those who furn them their food; they having had credit up till now. in expectation that their wages wd be paid in Hartebeest Kaffres on the arrival of the first expedition from the Interior land, let which credit would immediately declare shews the fond that no payment whatever was made. On the other hand, if payment, after revision by the appointed Commission, is made, the free native soldiers can be discharged, the salaries & wages, Hartebeest subsistence of the mulattos can be reduced, & a part of the slaves put on a small wage, while the rest are employed by the officials at their own cost, having over only the necessary Labourers of the Govnt, which with the pensioners, will not amount to half what the slaves have hitherto cost. About the arrears of subsistence, money of the slaves for several years, it will be very for the Govnt to make an offer, in order to save them whose who have served them from total ruin, which wd be very unjustly & impolitickly dealt with if one did not appreciate both the relations of these men with all the native chiefs of Rhenish & also which is of more importance, their attachment to the Holl: Govnt. One can no less perceive that these among the Govnt slaves there who have more authority than many Country Boers, yes such Labourers are like found amongst them.

Military & Govnt slaves arrears of pay &c

having their black cockades were being worn both by the civil & military. I have provided Commdt Genl de Meer this people, as well as the military servants with Orange cockades, which they gladly wear, it not having been possible to provide themselves with them. as it was with the greatest difficulty that they were able to decorate themselves with a small piece of Orange ribbon at the first news of the revolution. The black cockade has been the badge of State from time immemorial & has been worn without alteration.

January 29. To day Commdt Genl de Meer, left here with Genl Serij de Marrée & the Comptroller Van Iperen, whom I had ordained to make the inspection of the different forts on the Windward coast with the Commdt Genl; which was done in this way. here yesterday, the result of which was that of the 20 cannon not a single one was found serviceable, most of them for this reason being shipped on the Vlissingen as ballast. yesterday the question of the military slaves here was fully dealt with, how far they have been paid by the former, & how far they have been paid advances by the Resident. The slaves every where are four years in arrear, But the military at Chinsura took an account of the mutiny of the mulattoes, & damper of seeing this exhibition being renewed & the general anxieties which the Commdt Genl had daily to experience, were the causes that the military at that place had been paid much for a longer period than at the out forts: the military there were seven months in arrear, but at such outforts where the Commandants had not been in a position to make advances, they remained unpaid for a much longer Commdt Genl de Meer has undertaken to settle all such debts as were contracted by him, specially those

Bills which he drew privately, although the money was used wholly or in part for the benefit of the Bank (for rent and all other standing debts; but he appears to make difficulty in paying a bill of £11.312.10 in favour of Mr Hutton with its exchange, because this was drawn on the Bank, although personally guaranteed by him. I have however continued to insist on this, expected Mr Van Hoek to enquire if this guarantee had not been made in this manner, if such is called in question by the Committee Privé.

January 30. This morning early Col Slavenburg & Raval Esq Dubois left in 2 canoes to inspect the river Pucobra so far as it is navigable, & their personal safety permits. I wrote to day to Mr Van Hoek the following containing my views as to the dealing with the debts in arrear. [This letter points out the necessity of settling & adjusting the old debts before he, Daendels, can assume the administration, he specifies these & determines the matter of Compt.] By the same opportunity was addressed to the officials the invoice of goods which they can obtain from us, so arranged that Messrs Comperl & Abelvers with whom we have traded & are fully assured, have written to their friends at Chamia that the officials are already very well assured, both in the moderate prices & the good quality & assortment, already they were to in operation to overcome the monopoly which Messrs Ruhle & Meijer have hitherto enjoyed to the prejudice of the said officials. My intention is to do as little for the above named Native gentlemen as for foreign traders, this persuade the natives to give preference to the officials: it is also our intention to sell only wholesale as soon as the latter

officials have established their retail stores.

February 1. The Brig "Africaan". Captn Schollys arrived today in Main roads. After the Captn had come ashore we acquainted him with the Kings intention to introduce the cultivation of Colonial products into this country & to extend British trade considerably. That for this purpose it was very desirable the officials shd be encouraged rather than [van] Imm Rumble & Meijer who up till now had had their feet in their wedges, prevented them from carrying on of any profitable trade: for there his men who enjoyed little credit can do little either for the expansion either of trade or for cultivation, as on the other hand may the officials promulgation of the physical moral excellency of all the officials stationed at various points, alone can effect. That for this reason our Company favours the officials, [* HW Barnard's obo vide post]
the more so as there 2 mulattoes although professed enemies, will now
continue
unite to present the natives getting to know that the officials have now such a good understanding, & that purpose will more sacrifice by sending presents everywhere into the bush to the Hottentots so that the Kaffers who come to the Cape may return themselves to them: while on the other hand as they will form their correspondents that ships arrive send waterboats thither so as to get the preference in their price of goods: as for Rumble has already done with Captn Schollys, by having the son of the Waterboat Adam, & a Hottentoos slave waiting here already for some days for Captn Schollys.

I expecting from Captn Schollys that after this communication, which he
cannot
cannot any harm can do without any damage to him or us, we being
one of his ships owners, will have as little to do with these mulattoe
gentlemen as possible, whose financial resources are not only very limited,

but who at this moment have to pay their debts in England by the slave ship was bowing, & can by her ruin to any little amount; rather all ought to allow them as preference of goods.

February 3. Col Stäwenburg & Lieut Amb. returned from their inspection of the Ancobra river: Col Stäwenburgs report reading as follows:-

Ancobra river

Stäwenburg to Daendels Fort St Anthony Axim. 8 February 1816.

- In compliance with instructions he transmits sketch of Ancobra river so far as he could ascend it: together with his journal, from which it will be seen that the river, usually named the small river, fulfils in this respect his expectations in all respects. Although he was compelled by the unwillingness of the canoe men to break off his journey in the middle, he hopes to be honoured with His orders to proceed again on the same journey ...

Stäwenburgs Journal of trip up the river [summary].

30 January 1816. 7.30 am left Axim. Walked to river & joined 2 canoes at river mouth, which were unloaded on the walls to allow the canoes to cross the sand bank but empty. Some drink spilled on the ground to propitiate the fetish named Acromi Esson living on the hills at the S.E. side of the river. The goods were carried over land & the canoes again loaded, with loss of water cask & both sounding leads: in place of the latter he had to use a stone. Commenced by taking soundings near the small house of a garrit [?] on the left bank of river marked H on map. The soundings, & lengths of the various stretches of the river are shown on the map. But owing to the unsteady paddling of the canoes, these could not be

de map
2nd report
th Archief
1915 XI C85]
[photo]

accurately determined. Both banks were thickly wooded (mostly mangr tree) so going ashore was quite impossible; I only saw from time to time a few places where a kind of fish trap of bamboos for catching fish had been placed, further up a few forest paths which were only little used bush paths, nor did not surprise me if there were some villages in the bush notwithstanding the land along the river was very low & marshy. Generally it is somewhat higher on the Apollonian than on the Axim side. At 12.00 I was near the Fetish footpath F.: the thermometer 84° Fahr in the shade. Near B. on the Apollonian side were some hills & hillocks, judging by the timber standing on them the ground is not infertile, & it appears to extend pretty inland. At C are two rocks in the middle of the river where lies a Fetish named Quobbina Bonsson who prevents the inhabitants on the Apollonian side coming over to the Axim side: it also being not permitted to pass between the rocks & the Axim side; at D (as) the land becomes higher, more open. some places look as if they had formerly been villages or cultivation, but are now covered with long grass, while a cluster of (what the natives call) Bandon trees are, being a kind of high standing palm trees, mangr found, from which a sort of wine was bought to me by an old woman as a present. I also thought I saw some bushes very similar to the cotton plant, in flower & leaf. At 3.30 arrived at a native village called Poasso (Apoaso) consisting of about 12 huts, under the brother of the Mahabar of Axim. & having every appearance of poverty. A little above Poasso the river divides into 2 branches at E. Following the left branch just above the separation, was seen a farm cultivated with maize or so called turkey Koren, indicating a fertile soil: the land there bearing higher, mangr trees no longer appear altho it is thickly overgrown with timber. A little higher up on the East bank, another hamlet called Aperrie - 6 huts: & about 20

pass further a village called Jannado where we were very friendly received by the Caboceer Quadjouna who entertained. I decided to stay night there, & established myself as well as possible in a hut on the river bank, and had enjoyed a good night as I had not been worked out by a Comedo at night since Medinger. a fair Behind part of the land around the hamlet on the other side of the river has been planted with banana & maize rice, the soil appearing to be a sandy rich white clay. No coal has been found, but all the rocks Bandon, amongst which are believed the hamlet appears to have been chosen as the dwelling place of a pretty thick yellow kind of sandstone, have veins containing by hundreds for the bunches in size & shape like a middle sized calabash. The inhabitants although very poorly clothed appear to live by agriculture & to be well supplied with food.

31 January. At 6 am. (left the night bathing place, & going up the river) passed a very extensive farm of maize &c, probably belonging to our friendly hosts. But further up both banks are again thickly overgrown with the same to a small hamlet on the left side, partly inundated but having a small plantation around it, called Tjéda Cottee. Higher up the river side becomes more inhospitable. Thermometer here in morning was 79°-80°. Proceeding gradually up river various detached of huts are seen surrounded by small plantations. The land on the right hand is more higher still forming many particular elevations, & is generally thickly overgrown & wood along the river banks. Our fellow countryman Bosman was thus probably not entirely wrong when he said that in his time there no live villages were to be met along the Ancobra river almost every hill here & although we pass going up this river I originally doubted his veracity not having seen a single hut much less a village or hamlet, from the river mouth to beyond the 1st Fetish rocks.

these villages of Bosuman may have been depopulated in course of time by the slave trade or from other causes, or reduced to hamlets or entirely disappeared; the still existing remains sufficiently show evidence of a former cultivation & population, & are complete evidence of the existence of villages. The country, albeit rising more above the water level, in my opinion offers no desirable site upon which for building to build a factory; partly because of the sterility of the land, & partly because of the lack of population, which latter continues to be the place where a small footpath leads off to the villages of Ancassie & Ahoea. One of the sons of the Mafelaar of these villages named Pierre Nyzang, being known at Axim persuaded me to inspect these native settlements. I consented the more readily, as I understood that, although having made little progress through the current, the incidence of the consumm, & going ashore on various grounds, I should not be able to go much higher up, besides which I also wished for time to put these notes on paper, & also the state of the weir's course. I was very kindly received in both these villages, first by the Mafelaar Kwow Conneba & then by the Colonel Sia Atia Assin, residing there. These villages are situate placed about ¼ & ¾ hour from the river bank, & situate on a hill or hillock which falls away on all sides: the ground being very fertile & mostly planted with Bananas, maize &c. The former of these villages consists of about about 25, the latter of about 50 low small houses which are built in a peculiar & neat style which I have not hitherto met with on this Coast. The temperature the thermometer stood at 78°-79°.

13th February. Thursday. Left Axim at 8 o'clock with the reason that I could not get [illegible] embarking in two canoes the Mafelaar and his wife [illegible], who wished to accompany me, less me more of a burden than a pleasure. The banks remain as before, thickly wooded, but being about varied 4 or 5 ft above water level. The opportunity that I had today of seeing the Crows

(a Villages) makes it appear probable that the whole country is much more cultivated & populated a little way in from the river banks, which favors what the unexplored foot paths lead to hamlets, which for want of intelligent guides, etc, I was not able to visit. Before leaving the night halt the thermometer stood at 75°-76°. The morning being as before misty & sometimes light a heavy rain. Proceeding up the river for about an hour we came to another stream, & having passed it, to a collection of large rocks which were in the river & on the banks. It seemed [illegible] to ask the Waddeloar if he perhaps desired to be put across at that stream or at some subsequent one, as I observed that a part of his followers, were following along the bank. It was at this opportunity which the canoemen gave me to understand that they were not at all desired to go any higher up: previously on the pretext of having had nothing to eat: ..... they finally refused flatly to proceed further the one or future that bad people dwelt there who shot us, and because he was not known there &c. finally after much [illegible] on both sides ... I was obliged to turn back ... I came to the stream Jannabo where learning that the smaller branch was likewise unbefriended, I decided to stay the night & visit the SO Branch tomorrow in order to make [illegible] as much profit as possible from my journey, which had been upset by the obstinacy of the canoemen. Thermometer in the shade at midday stood at 83° rat [illegible] at 80°.

Return Journey

2 February. at midnight a heavy tornado followed by heavy & continuous rain. At about 6 a.m. the ground [illegible] the continuous rain & the unwillingness of the canoemen (whose pipers [illegible]) [illegible] of waiting obliged to make a [illegible] at 8 o'clock. at 8 o'clock after coming to [illegible] passed up the opposite small branch which at the beginning is about 10 or 12 yards broad. The land was again very low, & inaccessible from mangrove trees & bushes on the large river was

at the beginning, only some monkeys parrots & birds are found here. The stream was crooked. After rowing about a mile I heard at a distance the roar of the ocean very clearly which we did not expect that this course of the Ancobra leads into the sea now it was that the sweetness of the water convinces us to the contrary, & it remains only for me to surmise that that branch had communication with some other leading into the sea. Proceeding further the stream continues as before covered with timber wood on both sides, but it becomes broader. At a certain place various reefs lie in the river when the current of about 3½ miles runs. The river appeared to come not impetuously from a large river of itself: but from up in diminished successively from about 20 to 4 or 5 yards in width. The land along this stream is (as has been said) low & both sides being quite under water at high tide, covered so far as one can see with brushwood. Going up one only sees on the right hand some rising ground which appears not unfertile. There are also some footpaths which probably lead to villages & hamlets inland; but which I did not visit for want of guides. Only there that not far from the division of the two branches a path on the right side leads to a hamlet named Apettem where the brother of Quobbena (of Jamaabo) is headman. but which I did not see either. The canoe men having with great difficulty, much the help of oars & boards, pulled up stream as far as I chose, I came so high up stream that it was scarcely one yard broad & so covered with mangrove tree branches that we could not get thro': & found there that this branch of the river Ancobra (except for some water courses which I observed running up) consisted entirely of seven or eight small brooks which arise higher in the flat country & joining their waters, help to

from the waters of the Amazon. So having inspected this branch as far as possible I turned back in the afternoon to the Lawlet A Poasso with the intention of stopping the night there & returning to Araxin the next day. In the afternoon going a little way in land I found close behind the Lawlet a small hill or hillock which was finely well planted with maize, rice, bananas &c; it was there that I for the first time came across cocoa nut trees. I could clearly hear the waters of Ucayali, but because of the thick bush reeds (which stood higher than a man) I could get no view in that direction

3rd February. I left Poasso at 7.30 am down the river to Araxin. The thermometer standing at 73°. Coming to the mouth I found that the bush was, as usual, very heavy: so I found it advisable to have the baggage again taken out of the canoes & carried overland: after which I took soundings in an empty canoe (so far as they could be done without danger) in the mouth, finding there, as shown on the map, about 3½ fathoms of water, which was the depth I think must be ascribed to the fall of water from the land. Having found the course of the mouth so far as possible with the compass I went overland to the other corner of the mouth, where having again loaded the baggage I went into the canoe again, running down here the first Shallows.

Inclusive. The river appears from this inspection of the lower Amazon, for the whole length so far as I went this time, to be quite navigable, & could be frequented by vessels without difficulty even by Ocean Vessels both on the small & large branches, the smallest depth being 1½ fathoms at a fair. Buy the Echeli works; while I do not doubt that the narrow passage between these works & the Araxin side has a greater

depth. But since I have made it a rule to respect even the prejudices of the natives, I did not wish to pursue the canoemen to go thro' that forbidden passage, but must content myself with pressing. But however fine & practicable the river Ancobra is inside, it is just as difficult & dangerous at its entrance & exit from the heavy surf which beats on the bank at its mouth: so much so indeed that I dare not suppose that a European vessel or even a laden canoe could attempt that passage, without danger. But it appears to me (as far as I can judge) that a remedy might well be found at hand to remove this inconvenience in some way or another, or at least to render it very considerable, when the Ancobra would be changed into a very useful for a Colony as fine & extremely useful river: but as this does not belong properly to the object of my present mission, it can perhaps be more suitably referred into Lieut. Governor by the Council at some other time, or after some better knowledge of the causes of this inconvenience.

Fort St Antonio at Axim. 8 February 1816. Stürenburg / Col Lapunier.

This report already places me in a position already to judge personally that we can make use of the river Ancobra in the formation of an Establishment upon it. All the inconveniences of the canoe men born of fear, was the cause of their not being able to penetrate thro' to Insira Incira, when the Ashantee territory begins. A third attempt, with respect, enables us to find the real place for such an Establishment either at the place where the old Eliza Carthago stood or some where else.

[the name Ruiz Lopez = Lopez Ruiz was the name of a Portuguese who settled at Ancobra round in 1702. by W. de la Palma]

February 6 – 10. [Correspondence between Daendels & Van Hoeck on financial matters:-

old debts: arrears due to soldiers & slaves: to slaves of the ruby for costumes

29 January 1816 Pair Fiscal to Van Hoeck. – wrt the outstanding old debts: & arrears of pay of military & slaves, & of the costumes of the "dansy Justin" – He points out the necessity of resolving paying the old debts before he takes over the Gouvt. Also of paying the Military in whole, in order to be able to discharge the free natives who are soldiers who reduce the pay & subsistence (Proclamation) of the Mulattoes: who pay the slaves at least so much as to enable them to pay their debts. In this way to prevent a revolt & a state of affairs which will make it impossible for us to comply with the instructions of our King viz:- so to order the Colonies that it shall not cost more than f 100,000 a year.

I have persuaded my companions, that, after Commandt Fiscal de Veer shall have previously settled the debts for which he has personally incurred, or for which he has made himself responsible, we shall furnish him with goods on bills on our Gouvt, which will shall be sufficient to pay off all the military up to the last day of December 1815; & the slaves at least for 6 months; if this letter is sufficient to prevent confusion & the paying of those who have gone security for the Gouvt slaves thereby incurred debts to others, the whole town of Cheribon thereby begins to be in ..... 4th February. Van Hoeck to Pair Fiscal ..... (Gajé) As regards the payment of the Military he appears to me that both pay & subsistence must without any doubt be paid ... It also appears to me without doubt that the payment of the slaves must be regarded in the same light as the military ... They ... have incurred large debts for their subsistence. in case of non payment, the patience of their

creditors will be exhausted, whereby their confidence will become all the more dreadful as the native laws will then be enforced against them and an killing parpanning &c., whereby these Establishments will be brought into great danger, & British credit will thus be damaged: whereas the Change of good will of the people, & will also be possible to bring [illegible] wise effects to [illegible] intentions. The settlement of the outstanding debts to the Elders of the Country is of the highest importance: the advances made by (van) the officials who remain in the west, cannot [illegible] in any opinion suffer delay; which will give time to obtain the most important evidence ....

10 February. Van Hall to Van Hoeck .... Agrees with him that parpanning murder, & complete anarchy & aversion to the Netherlands would be the consequence, even if an arising immediate rising against the Colonial Govt did not take place .... the suggests the payment of 6 months for the remains year, & 2 months for current year of the subsistence of the slaves. ... As regards the military last
Secretary Van Hoeck of opinion that no reasons exist than at present to make further [?] payments of grace ..... By these payments all difficulties to a deeper organisation of the military will also be abolished; & of the subsistence of the slaves, by pensioning the old & infirm, giving freedom to their children, by the officials taking over the subsistence of such slaves as they want for their private service, by returning in the South such labourers & slaves as are necessary.

With regard to the arrears of the [illegible] subsistence [illegible] to the "Landsgoederen" which amount to 340 [illegible] [? — £1139.6.8] my opinion is that we should carefully examine whether we may propose to our Govt to pay them wholly or in part. Ld. G., being now on the spot, is already better informed than I am how this matter stands, but superficially it appears to

"Hatfield" due to Elders

me, accurately take info I have already told that we must make use of the non usance [non usantie] in which we has been for some years since to save if not the whole at least a part of this useless expenditure U.W.E.G. will please not consider this remark as if I had formed a rigid opinion, or as if it could not be altered, with better circumstances, or if I were pursuit in the spirit, at least for a part of it. The complete payment of arrears would of itself place us under the necessity of having to continue all the old "Customs" & payments. U.Ed. will please the Returns of these yearly "Customs" as they have been made to me as under amount Gilders dan:-

Kings birthday	f 1740 · 00	= [£145 · 0 · 0
new Year Customs	1076 · 12 · 8	89 · 13 · 4
Sunday Customs	780 · 00	65 · ·
"Verpacht of Lands Gulden" 1407 · 1 Eng: per month = 2040 Gl. · 12 Eng: per Year ch 12 Eng: per ounce		
	6143 · 00	511 · 18 · 4
	f 9739 · 12 · 8	£811 · 11 · 8]

]

... ...

February 11. ... Notes that the brother of old Mr Hubbe of Amsterdam has written to Batavia, or Bantam, where the King of Hantam has about land for cultivation. — Note as to plants imported for cultivation purpose Cotton Hopp trees.

February 12. Read report from Col Stuyvesant as state of Fort of Axim St Anthony

[" it is dominated on the sea side by one of the most small islands or rocks of Fort which also, history relates according to the Holl: Admiral de Ruyter made use for the bombardment & capture of this Fort" .....]

History related wrongly].

February 13. - Company and Van Quelt - [not copied]

February 19. – Daendels left Axim on "Chemis"...

February 21. Daendels arrd at Chemia: and landed there....

Daendels arrives Chemia

Recd per express from Axim the following letters from 2nd Resident A van Barneveld:– [App: 11]. St Anthony 18th February 1816

Axim disturbance &c:–

"Scarcely had the Courier reached another than our Commissaris Mollelaar, Jones came to complain to me that the King & Necessaries had a Council, which had him told to leave the Town & Country of Axim today. He asked me for protection & safety for himself & family. In consultation with our Absents I took the following action. I sent my servant with the small Stick to the Council requesting the King & Mollelaar to come in. They refused saying this matter did not concern me but was a exclusive palaver. I at once sent back a message that if they were not in the Fort within ¼ of an hour, it will be considered that they had broken the Pen & Contract, that is we have to pay a certain penalty. Serjt Ansah then had meantime recd a message from this Council to pack up his things & leave for Chemia by the first opportunity: to take an under officer belonging to the Fort at once to leave it. authority respect was entirely violated.

[nor.]

At the 2nd message they let me know that they will come in, which they did with all the Necessaries & a no of Inhabits. / After questioning them & Jones, it appeared to us that they wanted Jones to go away because he was urgent pressing for payment of debts due to our Commissaris: the Serjts palaver was over stock Serjts of Goods & also demanding for debts which he had outstanding for goods brought by him on credit from our Commissaris. / After much discussion on both sides we found the King people in the wrong & as they had said that if Jones & Anthony did not leave the Town something will happen to them, we ordered

the King + Moselaar (as drowning persons instinctively) to remain in the fort as security that no evil shd befall Jonker this family, unless they wd let the matter rest until H.H.Rs., or our Counsel whom the matter more nearly concerned should return. They absolutely refused this to end the matter said they wd stay in the fort with the King Moselaar. In vain I had them told I did not want this; but the King Moselaar must in no way be considered as prisoners, but only serve as security for the safety of Jonker this family / much noisy discussion followed this, during which I advised to assemble the Fingo slaves this caused all the natives to leave the fort except the King + Interpreters. Speaking more calmly to them, they decided to accept my advice, + let the palaver rest till our Counsel's return.

Meantime Col Stanenburg made me aware that of a kraal of natives who had assembled + armed themselves with knives, sticks sticks, no some few, guns. I requested the Colonel to have one of the Commandos mounted from the right bastion, as the left to the right face, so they could see the mouth of the gun; + this was scarcely begun than the Interpreters, King, call the attention of the fort. The Fingo slaves run immediately there; + if Col Stanenburg + I had not come between them, a serious fight wd have been the consequence. With great difficulty rode without some Verryging + Contusion to all, we succeeded in separating them, the natives going with them, the Fingo slaves returning to the fort, each side flattering itself that it had won, + we being well satisfied that no blood had been shed. We believe we have dealt with this matter to the best of our ability; but it is possible that my actions were contrary to the intentions of H.E.: + this Government must remember similar disturbances again that I take the liberty to request H.H.Rs. for more instructions how to act in such cases.

[Answer sent on Letters Appr: 12 & 13 of this month, with regard to the disturbance said
down. In the letter it is stated that the natives of Equira & Aqonna come
with arms to join the Apaings.]

March 2. The Privy Council met, consisting of the old members: the newly
appointed Governor: & the Comptr of Finance & Stores, to consider the
report on the old debts. — Members of Council - 2 March 1816 - Present:- [496*]
de Veer: Daendels; Van Hoek: Oldenburg: t'Hoen: Hussy: Secretaris de Marrée
& Hulst. — Meeting called at request of Gov Genl: who wished to have opinion of members
on report & appendices of the Commission on the old debts. — Commdr Genl de Veer considered [*nos.]
it was a matter for the immediate first safety & prosperity of these Establishments in general
but partly for the safety of the admin & respect for the Nations; & he gave him, de Veer,
special satisfaction to perceive that the Commission was of the same opinion, except as
to the non-payment of arrears to the Lands Raden. He his opinion there should not
suffer any further delay in payment: not so much the whole of them, as with respect to
those of Rhenia & Arcein as giving the Very natives: the considering it highly necessary
that a part of the arrears should be paid as an encouragement & mean towards
a satisfaction with the Govt: Admin. The Gov Genl replying to his opinion
of the Commdr Genl, said he was of opinion that the immediate payment of a
portion of these debts was not so very necessary, as he trusted that the Country Elders
wd understand that they had more need of the protection of the Admin, than we
of theirs. That the payment of these charges is diminishing, as Rhenia up to now
had derived no profit either from Commerce or Cultivation; so that if this place
could not be retained, the Native chiefs had more interest in this Chief Castle
remaining in our possession, than if HM gave orders for it to be evacuated

& blown up. That he was pleased to inform the meeting that his intentions was, in conformity with his instructions, as from the 1st January last to pay Communic. Hoofd Gobels aan Gouv. Gen. Wolff

half of the Kist gelden every three months to the land graan & Quarters here. The report is laid on the table. [for fuller minutes vide - No 796*]

March 9. Council again met over the same matters [vide 796*] the relative points of this meeting will be found in the reports made to the Depth of Trade & Colonies.

[*796]

Daendels assumes Govt

March 11. The Forum was taken over & the first Council assembled, & the officials had taken the oaths. (see the minutes for the day.)

[796*] Besluit re abolitie of Slave Trade

Meeting of Council - 8 p.m. Commdr Genl told Council: Proclamation by Commdr Genl of 15th June 1814 re abolition of Slave Trade at 12 noon. Same members present as on 2nd March. - Installation of Gov Genl Daendels conducted to Hall by Oldenburg Convent & Marée. Commdr Genl places him in President's chair: hands him the Command Staff & addresses him. HE replies. de Veer retires conducted by Oldenburg & Convent. - Officials summoned to their respective posts & take oaths. Publication of Proc: of Daendels assumption appd. Salute of 15 guns from Castle. Van Hoek appted Vice President of Council: Nickel acting Secy .... HE informs Council his title must be "Excellency" & "HE" ..... [Appendices A-F]

[* 29 July 1815]

March 13. Various decisions were taken in the new Council (see the minutes of this day). Meeting of Council. 13 March 1816.

[796*] Present:- Daendels: Van Hoek: Oldenburg: t Hoen: Huisz: Carillon & Nickel, Secy: - Gov Genl laid before Council his new scheme of expenditure which he will submit to the Depth of Trade & Colonies; but as his

the opinion of Council on 3 questions :- 1/ whether it can be considered in the interest of the Forts Chests, as most part of payments out of that chest are made in cloth goods, that the sd Chests shd consist only in Specie gold. 2/ whether we shd be able to procure Bills of exchange in gold, if the sum of was considerable. 3/ whether it will not be in the interest of the Military, Land Slaves & Stores, if payment was made to them in current merchandize against gold worth, instead of in gold ; as the loss reduction caused by payment in gold [ie loss in handling gold pieces] was borne by them. On the other hand merchandize handled by them in piece might bring them some profit. - The members of Council disapproved of 1/ : considered 2/ impracticable ; & agreed only 3/ which it was decided shd be submitted to the Dept of Y.C. for appl — ... Duties of Cashier explained fully by Secy : Oldenburg applied Cashier — ... Complts of J Meijer against Ellmenreich, Resident at Boutry already considered in Council in 1809. referred to Van Leeds & C Huen for enquiry & report.

March 22. The Dutch Council met to resume the business of the 13th inst : to hear the various reports relating to the most introduction of the new Plan of Communication [Vide 496*] - [Van Leeds & Huens report on Meijers complaint against him also dealt with]. The enormous amount of business has prevented me during my stay at Elmina, from occupying myself with any other matters than the unravelling of the old affairs, & forming a new plan of Action & finance : this is the reason why the Journal has been so sterile during this period.

March 24. Today. Mr Van Leeds returned from the Conference held at C.C. about the conclusion of peace between the Ashantees

[496*]

& the Fantees & their allies: but before I proceed with the Reports which Mr Van Dyck has placed in my hands, it will be necessary to submit some information about the events which have previously occurred, which have not hitherto been able to find a place in this Journal both from want of time & the illness of my wife which has obliged me myself to examine the papers & appendices for the despatches to the Dept of T. & C. & to perform all the clerks work.

Ashantee Akwamu & Fantee Akim & Aquapim

The people of Akwamu being allies of the Ashantees, & having been on their account besieged for 6 years, & suffered great loss & injury on that occasion; & have indeed been able to prevent them totally the field armed, to the assistance of the Ashantees, but on the general flight of the whole Fantee inhabitants, where of CC^ts, I have only been able partially to prevent them from altogether plundering these fugitives, whereby they have compromised themselves, & incurred the hatred of the Fantees to such an extent, that it is certain that we should have to expect the same disasters, if this town was not included in the peace, & its tranquility guaranteed by the King of Ashantee. When for 10-12 days Cape Coast was blockaded, & not a drop of potable water was in the Fort which was crammed with thousands of refugees, I repeatedly offered my services to the English & mashed, cask good drinking water. But it appears some what the trade which is beginning to flourish here & on Accra, owing to our establishments & the solving of polavers with different Wassaw Colours, together with the incitements & false reports of de Marrée & old Ruble, causes dissatisfaction to the officials that they can never be kept as the Jews in Holland do to are accustomed to do with the students,

Wassaw

[? a ref to de Veers experience with them over de Bills – vide his Journal]:
that this has giv us upon, caused jealousy to arise with our neighbours, so that
General White was only elected Dr Van Leeck very coolly, but, although he was
specially sent by me, did not once admit him to private audience; & in the
public hall gave him little definite information of the state of affairs, & of the
negotiations which had been commenced: as I, on my side, had not allowed
myself, without previously ascertaining [London views of approach] with Genl
White, to send a flag or stick to the Ashantee General who was encamped
in our neighbourhood. The report of Mr Van Leeck, & the private letters
of the English officials written to their friends here that the peace negotiations
had already proceeded far, that Genl White had given his word to deliver up
the 3 Affim & Aquapim Colonists if they should come into the fort; while the
Fantees & the people of C.C.Cs had made the same promises & had taken fetish
hereof upon it; that the gold demanded by the Ashantees had been made
ready; & that the Fantees had agreed that the Ashantees might come &
trade at all times, at all Factories on the Beach, but that they would pay the
Elmina not
Elmina would be made to pay for the misdeeds that they had committed
at the flight of the Fantees. I considered it my duty at that time to make
use of an opportunity which appeared of itself, to send an embassy to the
Ashantee General to represent that we might be specially included in
the [illegible] general peace, that the tranquillity of Elmina might be
guaranteed by the Ashantees. I have not yet recd a report from this mission,
but a chance has given shown here very much we can rely upon the
friendship of that Nation, & what an influence for good such has had upon

General White. Arr (this) the return of our Van Hecht from C.C. a detachment of Ashantees consisting of Assin troops had come on to our territory into a town not further than half an hour from here, which was plundered by its inhabitants who brought us news of the detachments approach. I had already a few days previously, sent small flags to all Chiefs: I sent one to the troops who with some of whom our territory was in hostility with ours. The Assins also respected our flag & came, & did no damage. Meanwhile I sent the large staff with gold chain Assins chain with Commander of the troops troops, this have himself the reasons of his coming on to our territory. The Assins had already again left the town Quoue Myzang, & the large staff found did not find them till on the boundary of our territory at Sinibo. The Ashantee Colonel who commanded these troops excused himself, & said that he would the next day send another Colonel to me to ask pardon. This subordinate Colonel was also an Ashantee. Mr Van Hecht at this time returned from C.C. this report & the letters from C.C. above referred to, made me decide to send with this mission [the under Colonel] a staff to the General commanding the Ashantee army at Abra, one of the largest of the captured Fantee towns. I had presents given with our mission of 5 suits of Squall: & one large Calder Gemmer. & 6 cuts of pieces of Chitz of 6 ells each. My mission, accompanied by the subordinate Colonel, arrived at Sinibo with these presents, & was received in an exceedingly friendly manner by the Commanding Colonel; while at the same moment messengers arrived from C.C. who met with an entirely opposite reception, & were eyewitnesses of the extremely good welcome of my mission. This circumstance appears to have

had the influence of CCs. that Paul Cobbe yesterday did me the honour of sending the Commandant of the garrison, a very able man, with the request that I wd today nominate some one on my side, to be present at the Conference which was to be held with 12 deputies from the Ashantees. With wh Van Dedh I spent a part of the day with this Captain, & so well convinced him that it was for the interest of the English as well as of us, that not only Elmina should be included in this general peace, but that its tranquillity was guaranteed by the Ashantee King, that he was persuaded of this & promised to do his best to bring Paul Cobbe to this opinion; & besides also that it was childish the jealousy of each other, especially as it was our intention to barter the cloth goods of the English Officials & other traders with such current goods as they need to complete their assortments, such as guns, powder knives, Nuremburg clothing glasses, beads &c which they are wholly destitute, having already done a considerable barter with the Fanti of Dixcove, our Factory.

Mr Van Dedh's report:-

Head Castle St George d'Elmina

25th March 1816

In pursuance of Your Excellency's instructions to me on the 22nd of this month I have taken to make the following report to H.E.H.G.

On Saturday (23rd March) at 6 am I left Elmina by canoe for the English Head Castle Cape Coast accompanied by the Captain whom Paul Cobbe had sent here to inform H.E.H.G. of the arrival of the Ashantee messrs. We arrived at CCs at 8 o'clock & having complimented the Fanti, with desire to give an opportunity, which seemed to be desired, for the delivery by the Captain of H.E.H.G.'s Friendly words in my presence. After this was over, I betook myself to the Fanti

not expecting that he would be the first to speak of what the Captain had said; which, after walking up & down several times he did, by saying that he would readily work cooperate in the proposed plans to establish a durable peace between these people, who gave the words: but he seemed to be displeased over what H.W.Eg had said as if he had not dealt frankly with H.W.E. To which I replied that H.W.Eg. had certainly expected, after so many repeated offers of friendship & assistance, to obtain information of the state of affairs, as his junior officers had written letters, as if important negotiations had taken place, & which letters had caused disquiet to H.W.Eg. who had no other aims than mutually & frankly to work for to accomplish the interests of both parties. Hereupon (to this) I got as reply that 11 o'clock was the hour when the Ashantee ambassadors would come into the Castle. Having come from (on) a journey I withdrew for some time to prepare myself for this. At 10 o'clock the Terregrandes came into the Castle & into the Hall: & at 12 o'clock the Ashantee ambassadors arrived, who consisted of six persons with a following, one of whom held in his hand a staff with silver knob. & each were seated on stools. The Governor told them that I was there, as 2nd Govr of the Hollanders, to hear the matter (whereupon they cast their fiery eyes upon me with pleasure), & placed me at his right hand: whereupon the Interpreter was sent to ask them to ask what they had to say.

Meeting with Ashantees at Cape Coast

The meeting was then opened by an ambassador (messenger) from Govr White, who had been sent to the Commander of the Ashantee army, who said:—

Statement by Govr White's messenger.

After the war of the Ashantees & Fantees had lasted some time, the ~~King~~ Ashantees offered to the Fantees that they should be subordinate to them, but the Fantees refusing this, the King of Ashantee demanded 92 ounces [£306.13.4]

di order to make peace with them, the Kings de Wards gen enquire. The Fanties having occupied this, thereupon gave 4 oz 8 "Ounzang" as security that the Ashanties would not add to or reduce this, 490 was refused as the price of the Fanties. But after this, 3 persons (who) were the slaves of the King, all having gold nuggets round their necks, namely Quow Saffretju; Cudjo Coema: & Coffie Asiantyn: suddenly ran away from the King, & came to the Fanties to ask their assistance which the Fanties also did. The King thereupon sent ambassadors to the Fanties to tell them that they should not protect these men but drive them from their country, and as they were good friends of the King they must not keep these three men; but if they did this they would be the enemies of the King. Whereupon they had replied that they had absolutely no palaver nor part in that war that they did not interfere with the other Fanties. But it appeared from every persons that the Ashanties knew, that all the Fanties had a part in this war; for their arrival in Fantee country with this army, they had heard that 3 Colouers who had given assistance to the before named runaways, had sought an asylum at Cape Coast: for which reasons the army had come into the neighbourhood of this place to demand the Colouers named Cobbina Quow Assurie: Paintree: & Emijzang:. Everything that was said here by the messenger ambassador of Fair-white was approved by the Ashanties.

The three last named persons were now called in, & Colouer Emijzang taking up the word, spoke certainly for more than 3/4 of an hour fluently, affirmed & giving how he had conducted himself in this case, with which the Ashantee ambassadors seemed to be very well pleased and complimented him on his eloquence.

Statement by Fantee, Colouer Emijzang

Statement by Ashantee Ambassador

One of the Ashantees, who carried the staff, were beginning to speak, said that they had come with positive orders from their King, to look for the 3 Coloureers who had been disloyal to their King & country [viz the Fantees having overcome &] what the army must not return until it had found them: and that the King at their departure had used these words:- "You must find these men: if they have jumped into the "sea, you must swim after them: if they are in the ground, you must dig them "up: if they are in the rocks you must have them blown up: if they are under "a fort which will not give them up, you must fight against it & take it, & bring "these renegades to me"

These three Coloureers were further warned by the speaker to go soberly with them [Solemnly], in order that the whole Fante nation should not lose their lives.

Statement of Fantee Coloureer Fanitree

Hereupon spoke the Coloureer Fanitree but without any significance

Statement of Ashantee Captain

The Captain of the Ashantees standing up shaking the staff spoke for a long time, the effect of which had been said by the former ambassador: and assured the Fantees that they will not give up an inch of the ground until they had carried out their orders further admonishing the Coloureers to cooperate in seizing the 3 rebels, which, as he said it was in their power to shew the piece of their allegiance, namely to preserve their lives, those of the whole Fantee people.

Statement of Governor White.

Governor White then told the 3 Coloureers that they must accede to this, because, if they refused, he could no longer protect them

Fantee Coloureers desire to consult with fetish for their safety

Whereupon they asked to be allowed to go outside & consult together, which was allowed them, & having, after the lapse of a ½ hour, come in again, they said that they were ready, provided the Ashantee ambassadors were willing to drink fetish that no harm shd befall them while they were with the Ashantees.

The Ambassadors refused this saying they were subordinates & so was not at liberty to do this: but that they purposed to leave C.Ch. & repair to their Commanders, provided that three Colonels & the people of C.Ch. Town would drink to them that at their return three 3 persons should be brought both into their presence: that if they took to flight the people of this Town shd be responsible.

The Ambassadors agreed to.

Now nearly an hour was spent in these discussions, during which time "chair chair" was several times called out: but finally the Colonels & the people of C.Ch. found themselves obliged to comply with both the conditions proposed by the Atlantic ambassadors

Van Imhoff's statement to Atlantics

In the Interim one of the Atlantics asked the English Interpreter to tell me that his intention had been to pay their respects to the Hollands Town, but that seeing me, he was after this for a time: whereupon I requested the same Interpreter to thank him for his friendliness towards Hollands, assuring him that my Masters & the Town Council were to effect peace & tranquillity amongst the African peoples: & that he wd readily cooperate with the English Council to obtain peace, this open the roads whereby mutually trade & the prosperity of Africa flourish. This was translated by the English Interpreter as if we were subordinate to the English Council; but this discovered (the Interpreter whom Hollands had allowed me) even asserted that it was said that we shd be satisfied with everything that was agreed by the Eng: Council. It then being 5 o'clock the meeting dispersed. On Sunday morning at 9 o'clock I met Capt Pelsaert who told me that he expected the Atlantic ambassadors this morning at 9 o'clock in the Hall to take leave of him. I replied to Capt that I was pleased about this, because I wished to explain to them about the return of the conversation which had taken place the day before, as if we Hollanders were subordinate to the English;

Jour enuited that this had not been said, however I judged that there would be nothing wrong in speaking to them about it on their arrival.

uking
ennuied.

At 1.30 pm we came into the hall, after Your White had spoken to them about their departure: I requested Mr Huygens per emphatically to inform these ambassadors, that it was Ulrg's greatest wish to live at peace with all nations if it was possible; that the Statements of Joseph Praise [de Prado] the English interpreter, yesterday, that the submission & obedience of the Hollanders to the English were absolutely untrue; but that the Hollanders are again the same as they have been for 100 years, & entirely independent: but that we were indeed good friends with the English & are disposed mutually to do our best to bring about peace between these nations & to restore trade they were all well pleased with this information & that the General Abel Vaandrig & present with the army had recd. positive orders from their King that when they came into the Low Countries he should send an ambassador to the Hall: Your Excellency to present him with the name of their King, which he would carry out without delay. To which I was told that Ulrg. would receive the ambassador who was sent Well, & which they complied in a friendly manner & said they ~~he~~ well knew this.

The English interpreter told them that they should have an English flag & staff, to which they replied that they had no Orders but the Hollanders. Had them fear told that it was the Ulrg's wish that the roads should all be open & safe, but no reply was made to this, it appearing not to be their concern. He also spoke with pleasure, with Ulrg's desire that no question of peace, of any injustice should be settled without Ulrg's knowledge, & without our

of four deputies being present. Jarvis had been told that de Staers de Ulenia rõr forts, were full of trade goods for which they wd get the. I shewed not how spoken dat dis; if de English Interpreter had not told them dat CCh. was full of goods, & so I was asked de reey to inform them also of ye state; to which also de Interpreter had many remarks towards saying that our object was to bring about the ruin of CCh.: towhich I said that if dis had been our intention we should not have interfered in these matters.

I also had de Arbaulees informed that ULRJ. wd pay de arrears to their King: & that in future he wd rec every year de same payment as had been customary before: they seemed rather pacify pleased with this. King of Arbaulees Hartfield

Whereupon after greeting Jair Ubuta ame, they left de Hall. Jair Ubuta wd give me information of the nature of de ambassadors.

After dis, at 2.30 I left for Ulenia & arrd there at 4 pm. I hope I have hereby complied with ULRJ's intention. How shall we rec/ A Van Keet.

March 26. The Corvet "Venus" sailed from Ulenia and Commdr Genl de Veer rõr onward. ... ... her fever ...

Daendels Despatches to Batavia from Cape Colony for March:-

Ulenia 21st March 1816 No 54 - Cattles Dept of ye obs Letters 120 [384 & Volumes 1551a].

29 Oct: 1815 Nos 2694. 2698

re "Hist" — Medical Stores required - Death of Asst Bezer 2 Sept '15 - Protection of both de Veers sons. 9 Cd. drawn during ... the place chosen by President Hogenboom for hospital at end of garden is not suitable: & so long as dese rõr do not increase Surgeons when sick are better looked after in their own rooms.

- has pleasure in repeating that so far as is known to me de debts due, especially those

to Englisch officials in Corsica have been recalled & all [retaining & remaining] officials allied to him fallen very hard on them like obliged to pay Bills which were drawn for the Count, the money for which was used in Count service. To my knowledge nothing has been left unpaid but the great Bills which were not on the Coast so could not be paid. The Commandt Count de Veer or his sons have Recourse against them ... ...

"

Elmina 23rd March 1816 No 55 Reports – arrival at Accra on "Venus" on 20 January –

Arrangements made for inspection of books in pursuance of Decree of 24/1/15 No 31 –

"Commandt Count de Veer. groaning under the burden of the old debts: had scarcely heard of my arrival at Accra, than he hastened to come to me in person, to deliberate over the deplorable state of these Establishments, especially if something could not be done at once about the debts in arrear, or the greater part of them. The Journal will show what was done about these both verbally & my correspondence with the Comptr: of Finance at Cape. I also acquired myself in getting acquainted with the state of the old debts & for that purpose had called to me 2nd Resident Mr Abbott one of the oldest & most experienced officials. I had the satisfaction also of succeeding with his help of succeeding so well. All already before my departure a basis was laid for the beginning in all matters of economy & in all kinds of expenditure. I left Accra as soon as I was informed by the Comptr: of Fin: Affairs that my presence there could be useful. — His arrival at Elmina in "Venus" on 21 February his reception there – " I soon became aware that restless spirits had been active at Elmina, to prevent the realisation of plans & completion of the reports. I have caused their plans to fail.

The Reports of the Commandt Genl de Veer are made for 2 which will be sent [page]
by the departg Commandt Genl shews that we found the edition full of debts in
order. : indeed I had not dared to think that an edition in such calamitous
times — that the table of the Commandt Genl was not only neither wine, but was
provided only with food which the soldiers are accustomed to eat — could have been
carried on with scrupulous care for the Genls finances interests.

Accusations against the Commandt Genl found untrue. Some had dared to charge the Commandt Genl
with having laid his hands on the orphans-
which we found was not so
cash monies: other he had enriched himself by the sale of canoes to the Portuguese.
but as it has appeared to me on enquiry, that during the last 3 years, when
the Genls had no money to furnish itself with canoes, the Commandt Genl
has not enjoyed 4000 from this emolument, indeed that there have even been
times when means were lacking him to buy canoes the more than ever to
the Portuguese at a higher price.

Information regarding the Canoe trade. The Genls having no money to procure Canoes the
Commandt Genl was, according to a very old custom, the next
one to debit them to the Portg: ships & small as these profits were, they served to
maintain the establishment of the Cda Genl for some time, when all his Bills drawn upon
the Genls remained unpaid & all credit was lost. In the reports on the Genls affairs
this matter is dealt with in more detail. . . . His assumption of the Genls on 11 March.
in Council as described in Minutes — the ceremony attending this, when he took the oppositions
of reading the articles of his Instrns re slave trade [59. 60. 62]: the Instrument of Genl
slaves the actions [15]. — His instrns to officials re his title: — "Excellency" & "1789".
Administration of the Cash. — To avoid all accusations & suspicion of maladministration of any 992.

in dealing with money to be decided, in the same session of Council, to hand over the admin of the Orphans-Court monies: the Comptroller, & the 6% cash in the Comptr of Finance & Stores. Being in future to make such proposals for handing over the admin of these moneys to some official, if to be found that is incompatible with his own duties. – At same session applied Comptr of Fin: Rees & Van Leeds perm: Vice President of Council in place of Art 25 of Instrns subject to Htns appt, @ £2000 pa but warmly recommends it to be raised to £4000 pa – 2nd Resident Mr Miller appointed Secy, Vice Maree Council, at £1200 pa in addn to salary as 2nd Resident – Recommends appt of his appointment at £2400 pa. – Surg Maj Thurston allowed same salary as Surg & Botanist New York ... ...

New plan of Admin & Finance. Having assumed Govt on 11th inst: adjourning was also made 1 a.w. Art 5 of Instrns with new admin: but it has been deemed best that the payments be made out of the monies brought with me shd commence partly from 1st March, & partly from 1st January. The Comptr of Fin & Stores is entirely busy bringing the new admin into order & preparing new books. By Resolve of 13th inst: I have subjoined to Htns appt Instrns into execution the intended plan of Admin & Finance transmitted Council under II. The fixed items of expenditure of the old Admin placed & arranged parallel with the table of the new establishment makes all mistakes impossible in future. Even as yet can see from the general report, the state of these settlements, in the whole, both material & financial, so I flatter myself that the new plan of admin can be judged & extend to & stand to a standard from which the expenditure of the following years can be settled. The old, unabolished items of payments will still have amounted yearly to £160 000, were it not that the need of the times had made it impossible to fulfil these payments. See Rees Report. App A. what are adopted & the new plan which had already been formed in the year 1810. My proposed plan of admin

[including salaries of officials] will amount to f96,830 + Heller says this will more exceed f100,000.

It is divided into a Statement of Salaries pensions of Officials amounting to f56,500 ... (1)

and into Domestic expenses (including "Customs"). In 1810 these had (2)

already reached a sum of f28,762·5·6d. In the new plan they will not exceed f15,000

of which ordinary payments are estimated @ f1,933·8, out of which will be found

pursuivants, the Axem Customs, which on the conclusion of the Peace + Cashier are to

amount yearly, for the 1st year f488·10; + f366·10 for the following years: for this sum will be right for these to be paid by the Commandeur who has a salary of only f1200, + does not enjoy the

emoluments formerly attached to this Post. Particulars of these outgoings are shown under letter B.

These customs formerly amounted to f928·14·8 as Y. will see from the old copy C, which served for 1801. I cannot refrain from observing that in Europe those are confused Customs with the Head-geld of the Country Hours. How very different these two things are appears from the proposed plan. The order that it may be seen wherein the payments of Customs at Cheribon have consisted before 1810, I send herewith the copy D as they were paid at that time considering that these details may be important which it contains may be useful to throw light on an advice which was so imperfectly known, because no other papers were sent home but the monthly lists in which new four objects were specified. I have been able to abolish the New Year, + Birthday Customs at Cheribon because they have not been given for years; while + since the Axem Christmas Customs has remained in force there, it cannot for the reason be abolished. In Appendix D is also found the cost of the Customs paid by General de Veer on his arrival to the [native] Government, to the amount of f2245. This has been reduced by me to the sum of f1,247 - 1⅔. Vide E: but although this sum is considerably less than that of any predecessor the amounts payments for special disbursements amount to infinitely more than f3000, which is chargeable hence, for one does not receive any Coloneer, + their number is infinitely great, as the smallest present is punished with a representative, than it costs a present of 6 Rds. Chintz + Holland Geneva, besides which, when a Coloneer is somewhat distinguished the drench which is given every moment, at my expense: any of the presents, which cannot be omitted in heavy pursuits + otherwise to have kept to the officials, domestics, pursuivants + things these ordinary payments up to a considerable amount.

Axem Customs [paid by new agreement] [no. 2]

"Customs" partly: distinct from Hongeld.

Various "Customs"

The 3rd (3) part concerns pay of Military Servants f15,000; was reduced to f9,960

Payment in Gold & Worth as dry wet cash: Payment in gold worth + sold under hand, such currency as dry wet cash; trading slaves: thieves + strong drink: which is sold to them against prices such as are paid by the petty traders to us, to the English + de Americans.

The Military + slaves prefer these articles for slave gold, because they can sell them in detail in the market for a dearer price than that at which they receive them: there is also seldom sold to be got for exchange: besides which the gold loses in weight by dividing it into many small portions. We must perceive further on this from the opinion of the Head Council held on 13th inst. + submitted under No 2. [p.57 supra]. Old new Rixdollar of Amsterdam

"subsistence" as
were once charged with paying out the Hostpelden to the Guard slaves in gold, but it could not possibly be divided up into so many small portions without a considerable loss in weight, each Guard slave had to lose the value of one Tacoe on his 3 months subsistence: one Tacoe at Ellmina amounting to about one Shilling Holl: Court:

(4) Hostpeld or "gafemenlen of Guard slaves } — Reduced to £11.3½0 [vide post p.]

(5) Hostpeldes of Lands Treaties } The 5th part whole to Hostpelden" of the Lands Treaties" which has been fixed by me at £4000: is formerly stood at £5243.15. I have left the Hostpeld of the King of Ashantee as it, in its entirety; & shall be obliged, even as the English & Danes had to do, to pay out to him the Hostpeld in arrear, amounting to the sum of £5,000, but reduced to £3,000 by the manner of payment: the way so as his armies are as they were already before the Cession of Ellmina & it appears that the Faulties will be entirely removed, as I shall relate in a concluding paragraph. But this £3000 I hope to settle by economies in the Cash without drawing on the Dept of Trade & Colonies for it. I shall not draw upon the £4000 placed at my disposal for the payment of officials who might be kept on for some months at their duties: shall keep upon the £585 placed at my disposal to be distributed amongst the least paid persons of the "Train" as remunerement or reward for extra special services.

Chiefs' Hostpeld
Hostpelds of Kings of Ashantee

[£1360 brought to the charge of Guard Land } Guard slaves taken over £720; 1 Cutter from Cape 400; 1 Sloop " £20 pm 240; £1360]

The drawing of Bills on the Dept of T & C for all payments of every kind for the salaries of the officials, which are 10% of His Decree of 24 July 1865 No 33 will be brought into force ..... — quote article — [vide p. 2 supra].

The drawing of all the above payments can be drawn in the ensuing years by Bills of Exchange on the Dept of Trade & Colonies, in the same manner as is done

Bill drawn by Commandant Peel de Veer of £37.621. 18/3. I shewed more above proceed to give it my opinion regarding the settlement of the rest of the old debts which have not been paid out of the amounts of the Bill for £37.620 18/3 drawn by the ultimo Commandant Peel drawn, after nine deliberations both in & outside the Executive Council before his retirement: for "soldiers" & "Hostpelden" during since the accession of His now King to the throne, were in such that it will be easy to make £2. present acquainted with the whole of the situation of the retired Commandant Peel, during 6 years: it appearing from the accompanying Table No III that the Bills drawn on the respective Governts, the monies paid, & debts in arrear do not amount to more than £639.689.16/6. The Commandant Peel was authorized so to reduce the excess of his advances that it did not amount to more than £100.000 a year; but the circumstances of the war, lack of communication with the Interior land, the unfortunate occurrence of such President Hesp Carman, the political situation of these Coloured people, & the impossibility of being able to pay regularly were so

many reasons for causing the Commandeur Geel to abandon working the reforms ordered, at that period. The working among the inhabitants & alienated them, demonstrated that even the promises that they were continue to enjoy the old pay & subsistence did not prevent disgraceful exhibitions taking place which would already have been more serious, & exercised influence on other classes of people if the Commandeur Geel had taken the reforms in hand at the moment.

Notwithstanding all this the payment expenditure, including therein the old unpaid debts, did not has not amounted to more than f 106,614. 17.15, 9 if from this is deducted such old debts which the payment of which, it appears to me, can remain in abeyance viz:- To Garrit Slaves f 69.783
To lands Praten 16.603
Total f 86.386:-

the yearly expenditure incurred by the Commandeur Geel is reduced to the sum of f 92.254.6 as appears from Table III submitted. —

List of debts submitted to discussion of people of G. C.; which shd be paid:—

1. Arrears of Salaries of officials	31.705.15
2. Advances of officials which are justified	20.993.13
3. Advances made by orphans Court to the lands Lame	18.080.13.8
4 Arrears of pay of Military	8.535.
Total f 79.234	

? 15004 or ? 5.535

(Academie of Cassa)

Resolutions made in Session of 13 March commenced upon.
Commandeur Oldenburg applied Cashier.

State of War between Arbantees & Fantees

I will now conclude this with an account of the state of the war between the Arbantees & Fantees with whom the Assins & Wassaws have allied themselves against the Fantees, who appear to be almost subjugated, the town of Elmina being almost even being crammed with thousands of fugitives, so that to prevent famine & to avoid the displeasure of the Arbantees, one is now busy making them depart. It is unfortunate that our friends, the English do not seem to be able to keep out of the war. I have already twice caused by good services to offered the Governor to act as mediator between them, as we are on the best terms with the Arbantees.

Commerce will very soon return to its former bustle on this Coast, & our Coy [H.W. Daendels vlo] has every reason to be satisfied: but about this & about cultivation I will send f.E. after an account as far as possible by one of the next ships went on the Coast.

I am with respect
The Fiscaal Geel of the Coast of Guinea

The following tables are enclosed (with others) in the above Despatch. They do not actually bear the letters referred to in the despatch:—

(V)

Proposed Reduction in payments for "Vastpelden" to Cabuseer Elders & Quarters

Elmina		In merchandise oz	£	In gold or gold & silver Guilders
1 Grech Caandrie	8 Cupels per month	6	..	
1 Grech Mafflecar	8 " " "	6	..	
1 Small Mafflecar	4 " " "	3	..	
7 Quarters - each	5 " " "	26	4	
1 King of Elmina	4 " " "	3	..	
1 King of Grech Commany	1 " " "	1	8	
1 "Ukafoe Ukafoe"	1 " " "		12	
1 Fetich Priest	2 " " "	1	6	
		oz 48	..	
which 48 oz merchandise calculated at £30 per oz amounts in golds worth to -				1440 ..
1 King of Ashantee	@ 2 oz per month	24	-	
which calculated as above amounts to				720
Still remaining at disposal for all other Cabuseer elders; for the out-forts & those with whom new treaties may be concluded in accordance with Art 20 of the four Vasts Instems, a sum of - - - -				1840
				£ 4,000

In accordance with the report of the Commission charged with the survey of the old debts, it is to be found that the "Vastpelden" of the "Lands Trusten" have amounted in one month to 17 oz. 12. which amounts in 12 months to 206 oz 122. which calculated at £30 per oz amounts to a sum of - - - - - - 6142 10

11

(i) Salaries of the officials with some few changes which have been submitted to the Dept of T & C for the decision of H.M.

H.W. Daendels	Gouv Genl		f 12 000
	Table money		6 000
A Van Hoek	Vice Presidt. Comptroller Genl. & Fiscal		5 000
W Stavenburg	Colonel. Engineer		3 000
F.C.J. Oldenburg	Commandant		2,600
J.J. Cornegel	1st President		1,800
C L Hasn	" "		1,800
A H Abelaos	2nd "		1,200
R. Raeborrem	" "		1,200
P Loos	" "		1,200
J Oosthuisen	" "		1,200
A Van Barneveld	" "		1,200
M Carillon	Sheriff [Hoog: Heer]		1,200
H.J.J. Milet	Acting Secretary		1,400
M A Huerbeer	Surgeon Major		1,500
	for edition of medicines		600
M.J. Reinhart	Doctor of Medicine Polonist		1,500
W Heydecoper	1st assistant		900
F. Lasch	" "		900
C.J. Cornegel	" "		900
C.H. Bartels	" "		900
M Brouwer	2nd "		600
F. Oosthuisen	T.C Van der Burgen Paatur		600 600
T Fluyz	Fabrick Meester		2,100
C. Schell	Timber sawing Master		1,200
J.F Da Costa	Schreiman by den Heer		600
Jacob Van Dijk	Sail master		120
Dirk Van Dijk	Carpenter		300
Wouter Van Hoeten	Smith		300
Joderwijk Hemsh	Agriculturalist		300
Jacob Hamburg	Gardener		300
J Fransen	Pensioner		120
J Dam	"		120
J Klerk	"		140
			f 56,500

[The old plan

Comparative

Holland '13
1551a]

Expenditure incurred on repairs, maintenance & consumption in the different administrations, & also on the forts on the Coast of Guinea in 1810, as specified in annexed Appendix [not copied]

The Hospital		426	7
lighting - Govrs residence, & Guards at forts at Elmina		1692	16
Day & night shots		2600	
Sunday Custom		932	
Maintenance of forts at Elmina & artillery	£	6532	15 12
Troops:- Palm oil		40	
Canoe hire: Canoemen		165	
Rum for Canoemen		480	
making of flags for the Quarters &c		102	10
Presents, expences to the Embassy from the King of Ashantee		625	
Pensions for wounded soldiers		462	10
Rum consumed at Store [Factory: Mepasyie]		80	
Expences of Gardens		96	
Bedsheets given at confinement of Garrison Slave Women		8	12 8
Kings Birthday Customs		1740	
Dinner		320	
new Year Custom		1076	12 8
Dinner		320	
Yam Custom		49	2
Garrison Interpreter or servant		360	
Steward & Umbrella Carrier		480	
Office necessaries		480	5 6
Military Clothing & Equipment		5185	10 14
Ammunition		1082	
Armory		87	10

		[Lower]		
Axim	Domestic Expenditure	144.10		
	Maintenance of Forts	22 8		199 18
Hollandia	D: £:	4.10		
	M: of F:	...		4 10
Accoda	D: £	4.10		
	M of F.	...		4 10
Boutry	D£:	119.9		
	M of F	58 4		177 13
		177.10		
Secondee	D£:	46		123 10
	M of F			82 4 24
Chama	D£. M of F.	41.2		118 7 8 35
Accra	D£	11.5		
	M of F.	64.10		
		50.14 8 35		
				25755 12.4
			Grand total	3026.13.8
				28.782.5 12

[not checked]

Statement — The Land Plan]

(iii) Proposed reduction of Ordinary & Extraordinary Expenditure during one year

The Hospital	625	
Lighting	840	
Sunday Customs. 9 galls pure drink : 3 galls water & 1 roll		
Tobacco, eating, issue in church £55	660	
Whites ordering : 1st 3 years	3.000	
Trees :- Tools	20	
Canoe hire	828	12
Calculated at 5 months 5 galls	240	..
Belongs to extraordinary expenditure	...	...
.. ..	...	...
Restoration of Garden House	200	
Customs abolished	...	...
Dinner Cobs continued	320	
Customs abolished	...	...
Dinner Cobs continued	320	
This being retained, must be continued, but by the manner of payment, can be reduced to	34	10
1 pension @ 1/3	120	
Military (clothing)	2593	
Armory	50	
Axim Canoe hire for hygiene of issue of [Customs] Gun Powl 400 maintenance of Fort Buildings 1st year - 2500	2.900	
(2nd yr £1000 : 3rd yr £1500)		
Hollandia A large canoe in year for European passages.	12	10
Accoda —	...	...
Boutry The Canoe hire for this & subordinate Forts will be paid by Elmina. The repairs to them can be done by Workmen sent from Elmina. Provide Amelior Trade	500	..
Yoccorany —	...	..
Seccondee —	...	..
Chama —	...	..
Accra —	...	..
	13066	12
Estimated Expenditure	1933	8
	15000	00

not checked

(II) Proposed reduction in expenditure for Military wages which will replace the former existing Hostgelden

1 Adjutant	@ f 20 per month		240
6 Sergeants	@ f 13 " " each		936
9 Corporals	@ f 11 " " each		1188
2 Drummers, 2 Pifers, 32 Soldiers	@ f 8 " " "		3456
65 Soldier Guard Slaves	@ f 4 per month each		3780
1 European pensioned	@ f 10 "		120
4 Lapoyers "	" f 5 "		240
			f 9.960

(IV) Proposed reduction in the 260 "Hostgeld" of the Slaves of Elmina & out forts

[Summary]

The men included carpenters, ships carpenters, Bricklayers, Smiths Slave brokers, Bakers, Surgeons boys, Store, office & house boys.

374 were to be given their freedom: 10 were taken over by Quar Genl & Van Hecht as their servants.

In the scheme for reduction provision was made for 271 men women & children (including pensioners) at a total cost of

284 ℔ : 4 Engl: = 10 guilders f 11370.

The distribution for each Fort (men women) of those released was — in charge pensioners for (including pensioners) was :—

Elmina	154
Axim	33
Secondee	10
Chama	11
Becra	18
Hollandia	2
Accoda	4
Boutry	9
Taccorary	30
	271

Recapitulation

(i)	Salaries of officials	56,500
(ii)	Salaries of Military	9,960
(iii)	Domestic expenses	15,000
(iv)	Hostpelden of Lands Slaves Traders	11 370
(v)	Hostpelden of land Elders	4,000.
		£ 96,830

April 4. Had meeting of Grand Council to examine the Accounts of 26 March....

April 7. A Portuguese Brig arrd, but had except for a little water, I had to refuse her any trade, & to allow the men to stay on shore for the night as she appeared to be a Shower. [on April 6 1st Asst Clk Bartels applied provincial Commandt of Porto Baltasteen et Barbry] The same day arrd here Sir William Mollan Bart Chief of the English Establishments on this Coast, he must secession, & by the English Laws must be esteemed official His intention is to return to England in a few days with Gov White & the Store Ship. [504] Port: Shower.

April 8. Spent the whole day satisfactorily with Sir Mollan who spoke understood me in French, but not being able to speak it sufficiently replied some thro' Mr Van Reeth. We carefully considered the project of forming an English ~~Holl~~ Dutch Establishment on the Accobra River. He was better acquainted with it than I thought & was convinced that it was navigable as far as the Ashantee Kingdom where we should form the Establishments: while he disapproved of the Chama river because of its numerous cataracts: & of the Volta river on account of the hostile disposition of the surrounding people. About the plan itself & the manner of its execution he was of one opinion with me, & said that if the King of Ashantee had only a hint of this intention, he would support it in such a way that no obstacles whatever on the part of any Wassaw native Towns wd be able to hinder it. The proposed joint English-Dutch Factory on Accobra R.

He was convinced that this was the true way in order, with the help & support of the Ashantees, safely to cross the Cong mountains, & the easiest way to find the source of the Niger. He was convinced that not only the extensive powerful Ashantee Kingdom & all the peoples situate on this side of the Cong range wd become tributary to our common trade, but that it wd even be finite easy for our merchandise to penetrate, by Ashantee Caravans, into the heart of Africa & even to pass the great cities of Kachna Timbuctoo, & Houssa: that security for cultivation wd soon be found as no simple palaver existed in the whole Ashantee Kingdom; that on his arrival in England he wd try to bring the idea not only before the African Administration, but every where where it could be useful; that he did not doubt that the English Ministry wd develop the idea with eagerness, the more so as I assured him that it wd be accompanied by little cost, that I dared to guarantee that it wd not amount to £5,000 for each of our Courts, provided that the direction of the expenditure was left to me, without even drawing upon the money. That if this was found by the 2 Courts, & especially was appd by our Court I wd willingly regard myself, for this work, as in the service of both Courts. Mr Mollan was of the opinion, that the English Court wd send out a Commission for this matter since this Establishment would be contrary to the interests of all the Courts on the Coast: but I observed that I could not then be responsible for its success
came to be
the issue

& that it wd cost at least ten times as much money. That in order that this business might succeed the English Govt must entrust this Commission to his brother Mr James Mullan, Esqr of Appleonia, a man of the same liberal character as his brother, & unlike him besides, Govr of the new Establishment. On his departure, no more having been said about the matter after eating, & having spent the evening till 9 o'clock with me, & Mr Van Reck, Glamberg, & Thorn, Mulder, he had me told by Mr Van Reck, that on his arrival in England he wd take this matter in hand with all earnestness & bring it to the knowledge of all persons who had influence to make it succeed.

April 12th. A letter from Mr A.W. Mullan was communicated to me by Mr Van Reck stating that he had explained to Govr in Chief White the discussion had by us on the 8th inst: about the formation of Establishments up the river Nuevitora, & that the letter had requested that the principal points discussed might be embodied in a Memorandum as a note to me Mullan & addressed to him, with the request to transmit it to the Committee in London which administers the English Establishments on this Coast. Whereupon I wrote the following letter in English to Govr Genl White, accompanied by a memorandum in French, hereto annexed.

Sir/ Chemia Castle. April 15 1816.

I can not be of, since my departure & weakness had, & even yet prevents me from the pleasure to pay my personal respects to H.E. for a happy voyage, to do it by the present opportunity, exploring the Almighty for a pleasant speedy & a voyage free of any disaster, with the other gentlemen of your Company, particular Mr W Mullan to whom I beg my sincere compliments. It has given me a good deal of pleasure to have made personal acquaintance with this Gentleman, & I hope that he may be employed by the English Govrts to execute these plans, which both the Govrts shall approve for extending the Commerce, to civilise the

natives, the weakest part of Africa which is still quite unknown, more acquainted to Europe. I take the liberty to send to Y.E. a short memoir of my opinions which I have fully explained to Lord M: during his stay here at Chama with regard to Coyah, enriched with Y.E's & Lord M's orders before the British Forts of the Afr: Settlements, & to assure them that in case I shd be so happy that they provide with the needful correction should please them, the Brit: & my own Parents, to whom I send the same memoir, that I shall do all in my power to fulfill the expectations of both the Parents. I have &c / (Hut Saunders.

Memorandum [original in French].

... During his stay at Axim he had reconnoissance made of the Ancobra river. The information received by him is that the Volta river is not suitable for making Establishments as the surrounding people are for the most part hostile to the Ashantees & will not agree to the formation of Establishments there for the purpose of direct trade with Ashantee. In the Chama river cataracts prevent navigation beyond 8 or 10 hours. It is agreed, on the contrary that the river Ancobra is navigable to the middle of the Denkera country, first province of the Kingdom of Ashantee. ..... Our Colonel ... believes that not far from the ruins of the ancient fort Elmina Castle, it is certain that in Bowman's time, this river was navigable as far as this fort, & even beyond. On old Dutch maps apart from Portuguese maps are seen old established settlements of monks of the Christian Churches, a "Convent" at more than 40 places in the interior of the country as far as a large town called Kabunda situate, beyond the Kingdom of Denkera, in the Kingdom of Ashantee itself. An Establishment of both Nations, English & Dutch, on the Ancobra River in the Province of Denkera, formed & established which

(written after 2 months in the country)

the appointment & entire consent of the King of Ashantee, will attract all the commerce, not only of the Kingdom of Ashantee, but of all the countries that are situated on this side of the Kong mountains. One bank of the river will be occupied by the English, the other by the Dutch with a communicating bridge. Two Lodges ... 6 batteries ... blockhouses or wells ... Estimated cost £10,000. (£5000 each) ... The King of Ashantee will also voluntarily grant land suitable for forming plantations of Colonial products & garden produce. The devastations which take place on the Coast where each town or village has palavers with neighbouring towns, will have no place in this country, & speculators will be able to devote themselves to cultivation without danger. Besides the Coast is not only sterile & unhealthy, but its inhabitants, all fishermen, are not adapted to agriculture. This first Establishment, being formed at the extremity of this vast empire, its Agents will soon perceive that it will be to its interests that similar establishments are formed further inland in these countries, to facilitate transport of merchandize & to extend trade. It should not be difficult to establish them as far as the foot of the Kong mountains where is situate the town of Calanshee according to the memoranda published by the African Association in London. From this last Lodge Ashantee caravans would transport European goods beyond the Kong mountains, as far as the towns of Kochna, Toubuctoo, Houssa, & others. English & Dutch travellers could accompany these caravans without any danger. Different caravans, especially those proceeding towards the West would pass so close to the mouths of the Niger that they could visit without danger, traverse in different directions those immense regions, which are now the object of explorations by the English Agents. European merchandize, now coming from Italy & France which the Moors buy at Marseilles, Tripoli, Tunis,

Algiers & other places on the Mediterranean will find no more purchasers, because of the high prices of the merchandise, & because the assortments, English & Dutch are more suitable to the negroes of Africa. The merchandise of the Moors has to be transported more than 1000 leagues by the terrible deserts, & they are obliged to pay to the Barbary powers heavy duties on the different merchandises; while ours will only have to be transported by land 2 or 300 leagues, to a country of Almeida de Sombreiro by a feasible country, & in that respect will be able to be sold $\frac{1}{3}$ below the price of the Moors. I believe myself to be in a position to carry out this vast project at very little expense, if the two powers will accord me their confidence, and will appoint me their principal Commissaire for its execution /(sd) H W Daendels.

April 13. This afternoon arrived here a numerous deputation of Ashantees, bringing with them a special message for their King which will be communicated at Accra tomorrow morning ... ...

Deputation from the King of Ashantee

April 15. The Ashantee deputation to day communicated to me the message of the King which contained nothing besides assurances of friendship, & that he considered himself not only the friend, but the subject of the Hollands powers that the King had been sorry that the Holland flag should not appear by at Elmina, & that the General had orders, if such was the case to make representation against this to the English powers, & to demand redress That they had promised the people of Cape Coast that nothing should be done them if they did not protect the enemies of their King nor afford a shelter place to the enemies of their King, & that they had made the people of Cape Coast drink fetish &c they swore it no case cause any injury to Elmina

& other Hollands Towns. They had the day before, under pretence that they were Fantees, pourparred with the slaves of the officials & inhabitants here who were born among the Fantees, assisted by evil disposed Elmina inhabitants; but I had at once had gong-gong beaten by the King of this Town that they must not continue, & that the arrested so-called Fantees must be released. At this conference, I pointed out to the deputies how very much this conduct was contrary to the assurance of friendship given to me, as this act was hostile & an encroachment on the authority of the Hollands Town, and that I should complain about it to the King; it being my intention to send our Huydecoper to the King with presents. I then let them see one of the best umbrellas, one of the three best gold hats, & large stick headed with one from Holland, and afterwards Boy Amsterdam Anisette & curaçoa out of an iron bound oath cellarette. They were all in ecstasy on tasting the drinks and said they well knew that the King would not give any one a drop of it. They declared that all the presents were entirely to the taking of the King. I told them that I should have them accompanied by others, but that the most costly presents were still at Axim, such as red lacquer, fine gold lace, & such costly & magnificent chair as had never yet been on the Coast, which I would send to the King after the rainy season after I had been again in Axim. That I should propose to the King to place in his country, in Insuta (Incircle) on the Ancobra River, Dutch & Hollandish Soldiers: there we should live as brothers & in such circumstances that one would do nothing without the other, if both our Courts should approve this my scheme. That we both also expected that this would be very pleasing to the King, but that we trusted both would afford every assistance to carrying it out. They then inspected the Warehouses, & were very surprised to see them so completely

felicit with goods which they denied & had so long sought in vain.

Simbo

Jalro got from them that they received from the great Hollands Town of Simbo, which had seven years ago behaved in a hostile manner towards Shemia, that had various Albacores they decapitated, would be kept by them, after that had sent the Hollands ship here: that Town a Community being the own towns of Shemia, and the Albacores if the Simbos continue to act hostilely shewed punish those of Simbo [illegible] Town Day of Shemia: but I had to attend them to assemble the Colocaer in order that they might be able to enquire what slave people he had personally had in the deeds of the late

[196*] April 14. [meeting of Council – Daendels: Oldenburg: t Hoen: Carillon: Fluez: Huber. Considered a complaint of the Resident J. Meijer against the Resident Coral Rubble. Letter of 15 April attached — deals with funds given for investment, that is speculating in shells; with a petitioned Bill of Exchange for f 4500 – Decided to order C Rubble to submit a written statement of his case within 3 days].

Shemia's hostility to Faulers

had another attack of fever ... I attribute this chiefly to the difficulties caused me by the conduct of the King, Queen, & Favourites of this Town, who, notwithstanding my orders [continue] with the finding out of all such elders of the Faulers, whom they themselves had sheltered having received money for this, this being concealed from me: but who were declared as Faulers the slaves & powers of Shemia inhabitants, who were consequently pursued & carried off in such large numbers that the whole Town was in a state of uproar. Specially one had

by having
to have them Supplied into the Fort by an armed force, as they had been shut up,
such Slaves who were the property
were the property of the inhabitants, was their wrong during & stopped as
far as possible. This afternoon I received a letter from the English Governor in Chief
Coldbien Edward which as follows:-

[App: 19] [CCC / April 19th 1816.

Sir / Well convinced as I am that your anxiety for a general peace equals
mine I think it necessary to make known to You that frequent reports reach
me that the people of Elmina are exerting their utmost to inflame the Ashantees
against the Fantees & Commendos, as well as their Town. It has been told Commenda
me that a Coloneer of Elmina lately visited the Ashantee camp at Abrah
for the purpose of prejudicing the Captain against aforesaid people: the bearer
of this letter is a messenger from the Camp. he goes to Elmina for the purpose of
reconciling the people of that Town to the negotiations which myself &
Council are carrying on. Assuring myself that you will afford him your
assistance. I remain &c / Edward, Wm White
H.W Daendels Esqr / Gouv General / &c &c / Elmina Castle.

Elmina 19th April 1816. An illegible draft letter from Gl [658]
Daendels to Gouv White [not signed].] copy

[April 19.] Meeting of Council - Daendels: Van Iseek: Oldenburg: [496]
't Hoen: Carillon: Fluzz: Hulet. Having heard the report
of the Comptroller of finance Claas Van Iseek, it is decided by the Gouv
Genl & Members of Council to authorise 1st Resident C't Hoen & Storekeeper
Mr Carillon to pay the arrears of "gagie" & "Hoofpelden" to the Military on

Arrears of "Hostgeld" at Accra pd to Military & to King of Ashantee

the Leeward Coast: & to the Great Headloar of the King of Ashantee at Accra, the letters "Hostgelds" due to him: the word "Hostgeld", "Equivalent" & "Tribute" being also used to the said Commissioners. And by the same opportunity the necessary information will be obtained respecting the advances made by the Resident & Commandant of Accra. - Copy hereof for your information is herewith enclosed.]

April 20. This afternoon I received a letter from the English Governor in Chief Edward Wm Whale as follows:-

[App: 21]. CCC/ April 20th 1816

Sir/ I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favour of yday, & beg you to accept my best thanks for your kind wishes. As my departure from hence will take place tomorrow I must refer you to Mr Dawson for his correspondence on subject respecting the Ashantees. I am happy to inform you that these people appear inclined to be on friendly terms with us, a sum of money was paid to them yday by the people of this town & the Fantees, & firm was paid on exchanging oaths of friendship / I am &c / Edwd Wm Whale.

Hist Documents &c.

—

which, although being such fever was upheld by me to give the same meaning in this manner as may be seen from its contents:-

[App 20. illegible] Chamma Castle 20 April 1816

I had the honor to receive Yr's letter of to days date. On the 15th instant four Men went from CCC. an Ashantee Caboceer whose had arrived to make his Chiefs enemies for having invaded Dutch Territory. I eyed this opportunity to send a staff by an Ashantee slave who could speak well, to Abra Kampa to the Ashantee C. in C. with some presents, advising him to have letters in the mean time that peace could be established with the Fantees, but in

Elmina & Fantee

such manner that Dutch Territory was fully included in it, so that the consequences will be favorable to us after the return of the Ashantee army to their country. The two brothers Vice-King & several others of the Fynins of this town allowed themselves, without any previous deliberation, to send another message as well, to whom they perhaps gave instructions, but which are up to this moment unknown to me. After an absence of 3 weeks they returned with a numerous Ashantee deputation, who from the moment of their arrival have given me the greatest trouble over powparring. The same Vice-King & Fynins, who are perhaps forming a plan against the peace of the neighbouring people, have, on the other hand, in return for gold & liquor, hidden some of the fourteen Colonists, amongst them the Chiefs of Cormantyn & Mouree, but with such ill success however that the greater number of them have been pawned by the Ashantees. To satisfy the Ashantees, I have arrested some of the head people of Simbo - being Dutch territory - for having murdered 6 years ago some Ashantee people, added with their enemies. I am keeping them in the Fort. On the other hand I am every moment pawparring, with the aid of one of the heads of this town, an honest man named Esserbie [Estirfie], all the townspeople who instigate the Ashantees against Europeans, or denounce them, & have them punished in such a way that I am convinced these examples will deter others. When the Vice-King turned out of the Fort with a warning never to come into my presence again, declaring that he was the man who caused the mischief in Elmina, & that I will not allow a slave to be King of this town. I have not treated the 4 Kings & some Fynins much better, with this difference that I have told them that they would be retained to my good pleasure by better conduct, & by driving away their Vice-King. The Ashantees wished to deliver their message in the presence of the man whom I & the Fynins had driven away, but this

Cormantyn
Mouree
Simbo

I entirely refused & wd not allow anybody anyway from Elmina take present or de
assurance except the Great Vaudrig [Esseveé], for the maintenance & restoration
of peace. The message of the Ashantees was a rhapsody of words without sense, except
the assurance of the King's friendship towds this Govmt & that it should be in my
power to establish peace between the Ashantees, & the Fantees. But the trick soon
came out, & they offered some 300 Keys of powder for their King, not so much as
a loan, as under pledge of a piece of gold which weighed no more than 29 Off. &
which we have never once used in trade but buy & sell for silver & wares
& Vergangen. I refused this offer & dangerous some a palaver of at least 2 hours
which was very troublesome. However I finally found a means of satisfying them,
to advance the Stipend of their King for this whole year, in powder. They appeared to
be satisfied with this, but knowing the price of the powder, they found it too high
for them & we are at present on the same footing with them. To speak with them
about anything except their mission is useless. They appear ignorant or done not
answer. Governor White proposed also to Van Dockum that it might be
advisable that he & I should send a white messenger to the King of Ashantee, to
open the paths & arrange a peace with the Fantees. At that time it appeared
to me impossible to get a messenger to the King, & on the other hand the want of a
good object for such a mission. But now with the return of the Ashantee
deputation, I believe one of my clerks could travel in safety; & as I have found our
King Aggery (though a murderer) of service, I wish to push this occasion, & send
a messenger to the King himself; 1st to arrange a general peace on a solid basis
under guarantee of the English & Netherlands Govmts; 2nd to open the paths
to all English & Netherlands Establishments on the Coast; 3rd to ask the King

Key de aquí's
mission to
Ashantee

of Abaulieu's opinion on the projects which I had the honour to submit to H.E. 2 days ago.

I will expect the messenger who brought H.E's letter & who is acquainted with H.E's intentions, & do everything in my power to restore hospitality between the Abaulieus & Fantees. In case there is no other way, & prudence does not forbid it I will send some of the Spring to H.E. to keep them in the Fort of CCC. The Abaulieus intend leaving here in 2 or 3 days, but one cannot much trust what they say, specially as they get good subsistence, I have also objected to give them presents until & then. H.E's answer will be an expeditious & the surest manner I shall try to bring the Abaulieus to your views, tho' I am convinced that these messrs of the Abaulieus have not the power to say yes or no. Moreover I shall also concert with the principal fetich Amt Kona of this town, & the Pte Boadrie Essenvie, both worthy men, whether it will be advisable to make any change in the government of this town, & if the people of the town will like this plan. In any case the Vice-King shall never come into my presence again, & I shall order the Messrs, whose house it is, to send him to the windward coast. Awaiting H.E's answer, I shall with regard to the embassy to the King of Abaulieu, as I have in any case decided to send one.

To H.E. Jno Dawson / Secretary / CCC. I have &c / H.W. Brandt.

~~A similar letter was answered by H.E. on the 22nd April as follows:-~~

[Appx 23] ~~CCC / April 22 1816~~

~~Dear Sir / I hope for your pardon me in not replying to your polite friendly letter~~ April 21. I wrote the following letter to Mr Joseph Dawson in consequence of the departure of Mr Chief Ashuke:-

[Appx: 22 ½ Copy of draft] Chamia 21 April 1816

Yesterday I had the hon: to receive the letter from H.E. General Ashuke which

informed me of his his coming departure & that he wd hand over the Fanti to Y.E. upon which I have chosen: to congratulate Y.E. hoping that you will experience greater satisfaction in the administration than Mr White has had, who for years has had to carry on war on the Coast, which was in every sense unsatisfactory for trade. / Mr White informs me that arrangements have been made between the Ashantees the people of C.C. & the Fantees; and I have to day persuaded the Cross Elders, that altho' they are included in these arrangements, yet in order to remove all anxiety for Commassey, which was not unfounded, to drink fetich with the people of C.C. & Commassey, never to stir up the Ashantees or Fantees against each other, nor with armed force to attack, or rob or kill that each other when passing the Cross. If these arrangements may be pleasing to C.C. wise Y.E. please to inform me when you desire that the settlement of this palaver may take place, & we shall act in accordance with that desire

—which letter was answered by HE on the 22nd

April 22. as follows:—

[App. 23] C.C.C. / April 22 1816

Dear Sir / I hope you will pardon me in not replying to your very polite & friendly letter of yesterday. I received it at the time my friend Mr White was taking his departure / Permit me to return my sincere thanks for the kind sentiments towards me, they are very much reciprocated by my warmest best wishes for your health & happiness / I will reply fully to the other particulars of your favour tomorrow, as I feel much depressed in spirits parting with so intimate a friend as Mr White was during an acquaintance of twenty seven years / I am with regard &c / Joseph Dawson.

[Wilking of this on board]

This must be handed to you by Lieutenant Lieut of Commenda fort. Should Gentleman, when you think it necessary to summon the Commenda people to attend at Elmina. he will have it done, & if you think his presence required he will do himself the honour to wait on you. I am in great hopes the country will soon be in a perfect state of tranquillity, & the ports open for commerce, which has been the reverse for many years ... / I remain &c.]

April 25 The fever entirely left me, but the remaining weakness was so great that it was impossible for me from doing any work of importance for several days. The way to Ashantee was being open, the General has decided to send an Embassy to the King of Ashantee and has appointed for this 1st Assistant Lt. Huydecoper, provided with the following instructions:-

[App: 24/ translated from draft, including the marginal & interlinear alterations].

Instructions for Lieut Huydecoper.

Instructions for Huydecoper on mission to Ashantee.

Art 1/.

He shall on Wednesday 24 April at 6 am take the road to the Capital of the King of Ashantee to present our compliments to him, and assure him of our King's favourable disposition to his person, besides handing over to him the presents:-

1 umbrella (large) with gold fringe round: one large cane with silver knob & chain: 1 hat with narrow lace point d'espagne: 2 pieces Sofa: 1 case liqueur (with 6 large flasks) 4 cases of 6 flasks Genever: 6 pieces flag.

Art 2/.

He shall keep an exact Journal of his journey & stay with the King, keeping accurate notice of the state of the ways, crossings of the rivers, & Towns, their

[820]

distances, the state of cultivation, the disposition of the inhabitants, the treatment he experiences, the presents that he receives.

Art 3.

He shall on Tuesday morning 23rd inst. warn the 1st Boundry of the Ashantees, that he will start on the following morning with his carriers, & so expect that he will provide him with an escort, since he has orders to wait nowhere for him.

Art 4.

He shall take care to be at Abra on the 2nd day, present his compliments to the General in Chief, hand over the presents for the three Generals:- 4 flags for the army: 3 umbrellos with silk fringes: 3 small cloth for each: 1 keg powder for each, requesting an escort for the following morning, along the shortest way in order to travel 8 hours daily, because he has orders to be with the King in 6 days, having to return before the rainy season.

Art 5.

He shall represent to the General in Chief, that it will be extremely displeasing to our Court, both on account of our relations with the English, & because it is necessary for the great projects that peace shd remain undisturbed on the Windward Coast, that he send any people to English Commany; & that he promise to do nothing except on the express orders of the King. His answer must be entered in the journal.

Art 6.

He must remain firm if they want to keep him longer than the 4th day, the 5th day, & say that he will leave without escort, if he finds nothing in readiness.

Art 7.

Having come to the King's Court he must tell him how his special

English Commander

[omitted from the transcript in the copy Journal sent to the Colonial Dept]

Various Colonels are well known in Europe, & that already for a long time the Powers have grieved that he has not been able fully to trade with the Coast.

Art 8/.

That I am not the man who would have attempted myself to be employed as Envoy on this Coast, were it not that I had been provided with these instructions.

Art 9

That the King my Master now ruling over a Four times greater country & as many more inhabitants as Holland formerly possessed has ordered me to employ all possible means for the extension of Commerce & enlightenment & knowledge of the interior of Africa. & for that purpose I must address the King direct giving him the strongest assurance of his affection; whereby I also make use of the first opportunity to send this my Embassy to rich presents to the King; thanking him for the messengers sent to me, who have entirely responded to the intentions of the King, & have behaved themselves very well. That they have received ½ oz Gold substistence daily from me as well as the necessary presents, as well as the 3 1st Generals of the army each with 24 oz gold's worth in Powder for the King, this being the "Hotgold" for the whole of the current year, which in future will always be paid & me in golds worth, & not in merchandise: & while all the arrears have been sent to him to Accra in merchandise, in accordance with the old practice.

Art 10/.

That the English Queen, most closely allied with the Netherlands, entertains the same sentiments about this as our King, & that I do not doubt that the King will receive the same information from that quarter.

Art 11/.

That for these reasons, I request the King that he will at once give the strictest

[Belgium]

Dutch Commands

orders that his Generals are not to undertake anything against English Company. which will be extremely prejudicial to the carrying-out of the projects which I am going to place before the King.

Art 12.

That I propose that the King make a post road, 24 foot broad, from his Capital to Chuma, so that one can see merchandise transported along this road by beasts of burden, such as Camels, tame Elephants, & bullocks, which surely are to be found in the great Kingdom of Arlauter; & in places where there may be turbulent inhabitants, to establish small forts, the direction of the erection of which could be done by our Engineers, & placing in them an Arlauter garrison under a Hollandish Commandant in order to provide escort, & a secure night resting place for the traders.

Great Road

Forts thereon

Dutch

Art 13.

That the carrying-out of this should be begun directly after the rainy season from the Arlauter side, it not being possible, in the beginning, to discover the shortest route, either with compass or other instrument, because the forest & the hills obstruct the view too much.

Art 14.

That the transport of goods along the rivers affords such advantage & convenience to trade, & that we believe that the river Ancobra, situate near Axim, which we have already inspected, which is navigable to the end of Equira, will be found to be navigable higher up, as old writings & maps indicate; while it is certain that Portuguese, French & Hollandish Dutch lodges have existed there, among others Elisa Carthago, the Hollandish Commandant of which, being

* "Ruighaver" — "Elisa Carthago" was the lodge built on the mouth of the Ancobra, by de la Palma.]

Ancobra River.

attacked by the Ashantees had * blown up.

Art 15/.

That we are quite certain that its arrow route through Dinkera, the first Province of the King of Ashantee on that side. & that we reckon it would be of the greatest benefit to be able to establish European factories there, so that in this way, merchandize would be transported without further difficulty from there thro' the whole Kingdom of Ashantee

Art 16/.

The General desires to meet the King himself about this great project, & wishes he must highly honoured to be able to pay his respects to him; that is that end he proposes a meeting with the King on the 15th September next (at Dinkera) or at such other place as the King shall please. 9.9bs meeting with King

Art 17/

That it must be proposed to the King to send, at the beginning of August, from Denkera through Wassaw & Eguira to Axim, a detachment of sufficient strength to protect my person, with which the Kings Cooper must himself return in order to give me all the information required before meeting the King. Wassaw

Art 18/.

The Wassaw Caboceer with whom we are most good friends & who takes much goods from us, must be notified in passing, that we wish to live in peace with him, but that the least hostile intention will end in the destruction of his Territory. Wassaw

Art 19/.

This detachment must be placed in a position to pay for its provisions with gold, & to cause no annoyance to the inhabitants; & having arms to Axim will be placed under our orders.

Art 20.

The way from Dwikera to Accra cannot be more than five days

Art 21.

Considering in Europe they are convinced that along this way a trade can be opened, so great that hundreds of ships would be necessary to transport the goods annually to there.

Art 22.

Besides gold & ivory Africa can deliver to Europe prepared green, red & yellow leather work, wax, gums, dye-wood, palm-& other oils, drugs & medicinal articles; while trade itself will cause more articles of export to be discovered

Art 23.

That this commerce will not be confined to the Kingdom of Ashantee, but that the Ashantee caravans would carry European goods over the great Kong mountain-range, & supplant the caravans of the Moors, who now transport merchandize more than a thousand hours through sandy wastes on camels & horses.

Art 24.

That the General has himself constructed in Accra a road of 60 feet breadth at least, which was 260 hours in length: so that with the help of the King he could very easily construct good roads to Kachna, Tombactou & Haussa, & make the King ride in Coaches which are as comfortable as the softest beds.

Art 25.

That all this can be done by the natives without expense, as the General has done

in Asia.

Art 26.

That very little expence would be caused to the King & to the Government for the whole of this establishment; & that the tolls which the King will impose on the good road, which must be made in order not to burden trade, & to be careful that our goods were always cheaper than those of the Turks, would quickly make it up there.

Art 27.

But that the General would prepare other ways & means to the King, which were more profitable & not oppressive for the inhabitants. in order to provide himself with considerable & lasting revenues, by printing on them a lasting work in the cultivation of products, a portion of the produce of which would be allotted to the King.

Art 28.

That the King must be asked at once to send back his couriers along the safest & shortest way, & that his Minister may previously be placed in a position to reply to these points, so that he then can remain with the King so all that time that is pleasing to him in order to give him at once all the information he may desire.

Art 29.

If the King approves this project & the couriers are sent back someone must be sent away with them on behalf of the King, who will receive from me letters for you about the return of the couriers, the receipt of your letters, & that I take pleasure in all the arrangements made.

Art 30

That in Dinkera I shall have the pleasure of offering new presents to the King, & among them a King's chair [stoel] so magnificent & beautiful as has ever been possessed by a King

Art 31.

We recommend our Fiscal proper to employ circumspection & prudence in everything & above all to do nothing that can be displeasing to the Hon Monarch or the Nation.

St George D'Elmina the 26 April 1816.

April 24 ... Death of Fiscal Fabriek messenger.

[796*] April 28. Burial of Fiscal. Meeting of Council (Sunday). Meeting of the Dutch Council composing the Court of Justice on the Coast of Guinea.

Daendels: Van Hoeck: Oldenburg: C Hoen: Cornelisen: Thelosen: Muller.

The Fiscal Civil lays on the table the report* of the Free trader Jan Meijer complement upon the report* made by the Free trader Carel Ruble to the claim of the former. After these had been read out by the Secretary, with the previous pps relating to the same matter, the Fiscal Civil asked the opinion of the Council, whether this matter ought to be referred to a Committee, or if it could be settled de plano. The Council being in possession of the letter, the Fiscal Civil asks the opinion of the respective members with regard to the pending matter..... whereupon the Council makes the following Decree:-

[* not copied]

Dutch Council
Judicial proceedings
Civil Actions

The Court of Justice commercium being present on this Coast in the name of H.H.M. the King of the Netherlands, in pursuance thereof, condemns the Free trader

Carel Rubble within 3 days to hand over to the Freeholder J Meijer the original of the Bill for f 4,500 protested at Amsterdam, & in default thereof, within 14 days after that time to deposit in the hands of two of H.M.'s Officials on this Coast — to be appointed by the Freeholder C Rubble & approved by the Freeholder J Meijer, the amount of the aforesaid Bill in the sum of f 4,500 together with the amount of the renewal, in liquid gold; & such bill the original Bill shall in due course by good hand by the Freeholder C Rubble to the Freeholder J Meijer, or that the Freeholder having gewoonlijkerwijs tot payment entered time, shall again apply to the Court that the aforesaid amplified monies may be raised to payment entered time of the Bill & renewal thereof. Without assumption. Extract this sent to both parties.

April 30. Resident P. Roelofsen applied provisionally Fabricius Meijer vice Thijsz decd.

Despatch. Your Genl Dispatch to Dir: Genl Dept of Trade & Colonies [384]
no 56 Chief Castle St J d'Elmina / 30 April 1816

- has suffered from fever ..... "the treacherous conduct of the King & Caboosy Serreques of Elmina, who without my knowledge had come with my express to General Appia, one Commissa placed him at the head of a mission to the Schanlee General [copy] praising for the attack on English Commany while they orders were to give utterance to peaceful sentiments since Elmina was included in the general peace, afflicted me so much that I again got fever on the 19th April much heavier than before, but with the Assist the Doctor succeeded in checking it but I was still suffer from the effects of it.

I have the honour to transmit herewith the duplicate report of Mr Van Loock of his mission to Cape Coast, & it was at this opportunity that Your Volute

supplied to Van Jeept the benefit of sending European Assistance to the King of Ashantee. of which I have also been taken advantage, & on the 24th caused 1st Asst Wellens King despatch to depart thither with the instructions which are to be found in the Journal, as I am completely bustling hands to send F.E. a copy of them. — A list of the presents sent to the King of Ashantee. General Appia & his two Colleagues on the deputation, is ordered recommended upon — ... Will F.E. also please excuse that I have not been able to send home the Memorandum in French about an Establishment up the River Ancobra separately copied, because the copyists Van der Broggen Paauw is sick with fever ... If I have in any way gone too far in that Memorandum, will F.E. please to excuse me with His Majesty and attribute it to my burning zeal to carry out his wishes in this country and to withdraw myself with the utmost speed from the unhealthiness of this Coast, where one must reckon one or two months as one year off a mans life, & to remove to the high lands corresponding with the beautiful & pleasing high lands of Java. .....

– Address list of Bills drawn — ..... — Observations on the various offices & the places at which they have been stationed — ... At the request of the King & Governor of Chama he has sent 2nd Resident P. Boo there, & replaced him at Boutry personally, by 1st Asst C.H. Bubbles ... Mr Reinhardt's youth & inexperience ... — Asks for one or two Soldiers ... 2 or 3 Assistants still wanting.

For the last fortnight since the ways to Ashantee have been entirely open, Trade is beginning to get bright, & that with Woggaut is almost entirely in the hands of the Netherlands Factories. By means of the assortments

with which the Commandants are provided above those of the English, they being able besides to procure most of the goods ~~they require~~ cheaper than the smallest price at which they can obtain them from us than the English Commandants can.

Q?. Will please to compare the Coach of the Dutch Dames, & its inhabitants to the fishermen of Scheveningen, or to Hindmarsh & to be considered associated that so long as we cannot settle & in some measure inland Cultivation cannot be considerable. But I flatter myself that I shall be able to make more favourable reports about this within six months.

[Correspondence from 1st Asst CH Backels, Provl Commandant Boutry [504]

21 April 1816 – The various state of Fort Bolenstein.

" Nett of Customs paid by them on assuming Command at Boutry. Cloth - gin, pipes, Tobacco &c &c :-

The King of Bussawa — The Governor
The Noblesse of the lower town — The Head Slaves
" " upper " — The Canoemen
" " Huttapo — The Fetish priest.
" " Pompadee
Poho
Glemmo
Glemmo

29 April 1816. Were they to get millions would be Slaves: but they very scarce there are no Yams here. It is well known that the Hanta country produces no Yams. Chama or Cammary are the vegetables for diet.]

May 3. Despatch to Dept of J & C. HC. St 9 d'll: 3 May 1816 [384]

No 87. ..... My interview to the King of Cabenda has stayed some days at the request of Prince Appia to get everything ready for his journey, even the roads it was feared as if he was the Heir Prince: Joined with the Prince Appia, every morning the Coloureds came to pay their respects to him. Those were between

6 Cabocirs Boh to Cos at this moment departed . . . . . .

May 10. I received the following letter from 1st Asst to Huydecoper, on mission to the King of Ashantee written from the camp at Abora the 6th inst.

[App 1, of Cashmeliers of Journal].

[349]

Huydecopers Mission to Ashantee

Huydecoper to Daendels 6.5.16.

Huydecoper to J.G.C. Daendels Abra Kamp. 6th May 1816.

Sombo: the last Crown under Elmina

Depd Elmina on the 28th of last month, arrived at Amiczang Ano the place of Cobreer Cobbina Essenie: the first place was called Fouampon, which I rode passed. The first named is a pleasant little Town, from of about 80 houses, the soil is very good, & suitable for cultivation. The way from Elmina to this place is very fair, & if need be, could be made into a large road. From there I departed via Simbo, but went past this here so could not examine the soil: this is the last Crown under Elmina. Afterwards I passed 5 small Towns, & rested at a small Crown of 8 houses. These last 5 are Towns are all Fantee & so plundered & burnt. I spent the night in the before mentioned little Crown, & waited for the Ashanties from Elmina till the next morning at 9 oclock; but hearing from passers by that they would not leave Elmina before next Wedy I proceeded on to the camp. On the way I passed, certainly, 12 or 14 Towns which except one, had all been burnt by the Ashanties. I arrived at a Crown, the name of which was not known to me, half an hour from the Camp, but occupied by the Van-guard. Here I received orders to await further orders from General Appia, who had already sent his second-brother to me with 20 men to carry my goods. These boys I sent back to go & pay my compliments, but three quarters of an hour had not elapsed before they returned requesting that I

can proceed further. Whereupon I left & came into Appia's Camp where, by his orders, I got 3 beds for my people more for myself. Afterwards he sent me a tray of provisions for me alone, none for my chief servant, but he carried got nothing. While eating I heard a noise & shouting: being curious I enquired about it & to my astonishment I learnt that the people of General Barricklee* men wanted to fight with those of Appia & this on my account. It became so bad that I sent my servants with the Cane & chair to Appia to ask the reason, & to request that no hostilities might take place. This in great joy very being became quite peaceful. The reason for this is that because General Barricklee being the servant of the Fort, would not tolerate me staying with Appia, saying that he being the big servants all whitemen who came here must consequently be with him. Appia at first did not wish it, but after 3 days he had me told that I should go & lodge with Barricklee, but that he would not have off talking care of me as he had done up till today. The messengers having arrived from Elmina yesterday the 5th inst, the great meeting was held to day, & they being heard; & so my departure is fixed to the Capital is fixed for next Tuesday morning at daybreak. I am getting an Escort to the Bosum Prah river, & then being on the King's territory they will turn back, because from the river to the King, no more danger is to be feared. / I can well assure H.E.G. that the joy among the Ashantees is very great. They don't know what they should do with me, all day they cry cry "the King's son" &c / Colonel Festerie is expected from the Ashantees up on the way, with 6 other prisoners, & that first at his own Town / General Appia is very friendly; a man of middle age. General Barricklee very fat, but young; particularly polite

[* Bowdich calls him Bakkee.]

& conditions. General Amangua is slightly deranged in the brain: he murdered a madman, & consequently, to say this, he has become mad.

The last General commanding 3000 men is similar in rank to the 2 last named, & a specially good friend of the King. At the distribution of the presents he said nothing I gave him his flag, he appeared dissatisfied, asking me in very friendly terms - "Has my master sent nothing else than this?" I replied that his messenger had come to the General without cane or sword, therefore the General could not believe that it was true, & for these reasons had given me a flag to enquire of the Camp if it was true, & this being so the General reserved the right of doing some thing or not./ For myself I take the liberty to request the General to send him a similar present, since it offends him greatly to see others of his rank receive presents: therefore I respectfully request H.H.G. if it is possible to give him ~~present~~ make a present to him by the bearer of this, which it may please H.H.G. He is a man who has many elephants tusks lying at the Capital. Possibly in this way H.H.G. can with him some to send them to you in time. — The Presents (sheep &c) received from Generals Appia Borriekie the first commanding 3000. from Amangua, nothing yet. — Rec'd thanks from the Generals for their presents... — Has kept his Sabbath from day to day, but had no time to apply it. — Rec'd present of gold &c from Awan the chief of the mission from Shimia... — Appia has sent a message to the King of my coming .....

.....

May 18. — Since I am in Chief While left this coast. I have thought I could perceive that the friendly demeanour of the English towards us

[J Stiffe Esq: to Alan Heath Esqr. CCC. May 11th 1816 [658]

The Raja being unwilling to trouble Your Excellency during his indisposition, desires me to address a few lines to you reporting your kind interference with the people of Chunnia, in order to prevent an attack which the Coorg people of Cunnunda apprehend from them a party of the Ashantees: the report is that they will take place on Monday next. If you will have the goodness to send for the Heads of the Coorg & use your influence with them, the Raja will feel considerably obliged.

Chunn: Mukh Soy: to J Stiffe Esqr. EC. May 12th 1816.

I am directed to inform you that Alan Heath laid your letter of yday before the Raja Regt, who has sent for the Brahman Esterpie [Essenie] & questioned him on the subject of your letter, & that he appears that the fear of an attack on Cunnunda is without any foundation. However should any disturbance of such nature arise the Raja Regt shall endeavour if possible, prevent them.

Have &c.

J.

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has again threatened. I could ascribe it to no other cause than to the designs of the Chiefs & their continued attempts with the Ashantees jointly to march on & fight against English Commanys, which designs so far as lay in my power have been checked, but could not be stopped, that the same always came to the ears of the English at Cape Coast. I had the more reasons for thinking this because, in order the better to spy out the doings of her Master I have had more communication with him than with others; & it has also appeared to me he is not only curious [to learn] all the things which are done by the Elders, but if this should go much further, I shall even be obliged to "opzenden" [send] him. For it was not enough to propose in my name, I have caused to act against my instructions by sending men at the head of the Commission appointed by me to General Appia but he is at this moment active in having [having] the only honest man in the Government, — the Groot Vaandrig who commands the seven Qrs, departed from his office which is being opposed by five Quarters. To day I wrote the following letter to Lieut.-in Chief Dawson, my illness having prevented me from informing the English Lieut.-in Chief White, of His Majesty's decree with regard to pawning:— [App: 2 (? original in English)]. Elmina Castle / 18 May 1816.

Sir / It has pleased His Majesty the King of the Netherlands to resolve & has resolved, on the 15th June 1814 to forbid all sorts of kidnapping on the coast of Africa, so far that no Dutch officer either civil or military, free traders, country slaves &c, are allowed to seize the person or persons, good or goods, belonging to blacks in whole, of people whom they may think to have a claim. / At the same time that no Dutch civil or military officer, land slaves, free traders &c are more liable to such sorts of losses as kidnapping &c, but that all claims should officially

English Commanys

J. Meijer

Groot Vaandrig of the Seven Quarters

Pawning prohibited.

be brought before the proper tribunal in order to be examined, from whom according to the nature of the case, further prosecution against such claims may be obtained. / I am also directed by our Minister for the Colonial Dept, the Resolution of H.M. respecting Kidnapping, on my arrival on this Coast, to put in force against H.M. subjects immediately, which I did by publication &c. on the 4th of March last. For some time I have considered it necessary to acquaint Y.E. with the Resolution of H.M. respecting Kidnapping under our flag which I do by this present, to expect Y.E. will have the goodness, to acquaint the officers under your Command, likewise the gentlemen Commanders of your Forts, as such as Y.E. may think proper, to be acquainted with it, in order to avoid present unpleasantness, leaving the Commanders of our Forts strict orders to observe this Resolution. / The continuance of my ill health has been the cause Y.E. has not been acquainted with the above Resolution sooner, but being again able to do business, have complied in answer, & as there are two Cocs: one at Accra & the other at Chama, so as Y.E. will observe in the letter from Genr Bailey, & the Ccc of Lieut William Graves which I take the honour to enclose. / H:E: Genr Bentil did me the honour to send me Capn Meacham, with whom I had some confidential conversation respecting the interior &c. / Y.E. will at this time do me the favour & pleasure in allowing an officer to come to Chama with whom I might have some conference respecting Commerce &c. / I have &c.

Commerce &c

Genr Excellency / Genr J. Dawson / C.C.C.

May 22. Recd the following from the Chair in Council:-

[App:3] CCC. / May 21st 1816

Sir / I have delayed to write for better of the 18th inst when you did me the favour to mention your views from Ityre. the thing of the Nath: to use every endeavour to put a stop to all kinds of unjust seizures & impositions in Africa, but to give a fair & candid trial before any unjustifiable measures are adopted. I cheerfully agree to the mode of settling debts claims & disputes to the extent of my power, joined with the Council, & hope it will be of general good to the country & civilization. / Your & our endeavours were made by the Court of CCC. on a similar plan, but now joined by your power & good intentions, it may have a desirable & final effect. / I will make known to the Chiefs of our Forts the particulars you will give orders for them to act accordly. / I shall have the honour to send two officers to wait upon you, tomorrow, who will be able to enter on the subject alluded to in your letter of 18th inst: / The affair mentioned in Mr Bayley's letter having been arranged in General de Veer's time, I hope the man (Ferris) will be free from being involved, except on investigation before you, it appears to the contrary.

Mr D Hill Travers says his acct is correct what he became of Chama Fort estimated after the debts / General Fears & on one part of the instructions your CCC was - "that no officer in the service was to contract debts with any of the natives except lothing gold powers, as an indemnification to prevent disputes & litigations with the natives". It is my intention to amend these orders & have them strictly complied obeyed by. / Shd I have announced for better sooner only I thought it right to send it to Mr Smith (Vice President of the Council, Chair of Accra Colony Fort) that I might have his opinion on the contents. / I have &c / J Dawson.

HE / General Daendels / " " "

Whereupon on the 23rd Captain Meecham & the Secretary of States arrid here, & speaking with these Gentlemen, they declared that it had very much surprised the English that as yet of the former intervieus held here with Captain Meecham, I had declared that I would act formally in everything and do nothing without communicating with them, I had yet determined upon the sending the a mission to the King of Arhaute; of which intention, if they had been notified in time, they would not have neglected to take similar action. / Hereupon I expressed my surprise to these Gentlemen, as, on the 20 April last [vide p 10 supra] when I had complimented the newly appointed Envoy on his assumption of the Government I had taken the opportunity to give information of my intention to send a mission to the King of Arhaute one of these days, & at the same time suggested to H.E. that he should do the same on his side: and I produced the minute of the letter on the subject, written in the English language. / Mr Meecham recollected that on the date I mentioned there had been a letter from me to Your in Chief Ishiele, who at the moment was sitting at table, that H.E. having hastily read thro it had said to Mr Dawson that he had recd a letter from me addressed to him which congratulated him on assuming the Regency, but contained other matters besides, wherefore wherefore he judged it had better be copied, so that he could take it to England with him: the letter being then given to one of the copyists to copy, who had then brought it back with the original to Your in-Chief Ishiele, who (without examining them, had [struck out] read but them hastily) which it was thus to be presumed, that while it now appeared that Your Ishiele, owing to manifold business before his journey, had thought no more

about my letter & so had taken both the copy & the original with him to England. / But it gave me particular satisfaction, that his explanations, which were solved for the me the cause of the estrangement on the side of the English, at once caused them to return from their mistaken opinions. The before-named Gentlemen asked me to let them take back with them to C.C. the original minute of the letter on the subject, for 2 or 3 days, in order to shew it to Your in Chief Dawson & to Vice President Smith on their return there, which I gladly agreed to.

[days dispatch]

I found already the next day after the departure of the two Gentlemen, that his explanations had had the most favourable result, I receiving the same evening an official invitation to honour His Excellency in Chief Dawson with a visit to C.C. accompanied by a private letter written by the Governor himself, which contained the same request. I replied to it by expressing my intention to accept this pressing invitation with [stating] expressness / as soon as I should have in any way perfected my strength

Continually experiencing here the unhealthy climate of this Coast, & being convinced that it must be infinitely better in the interior, even still within the limits of Dutch Holländisch Territory. I instructed Her Master, who had asked leave allowed to make this inspection, to proceed to Great Commany Great Commany
situate inland, about 3½ hours from here, in order to examine the climate & situation of this district.

May 23. I send the following report from Capt Lt Huijdecoper:- [Huijdecoper to Dawdels 12.5.16]

[App: 4] To Your Excellency Dawdels.

H.Q.S H. / I am pleased to report to Ex. by this, my safe crossing over the river Bossum Bank Pra. I am now on the way to the King.

This place where I now am is an Assin Crom, inhabited only by Women, as the men have marched out with the Ashantees. This, and other villages passed, are suffering from severe famine, all their farms having been entirely plundered by the soldiers who have had their camps there from time to time. From Elmina onwards I have not yet had to stop weighing out gold daily to the people for subsistence. Ultg. can form no idea of the numberless expenses which will fall upon this expedition. The gold goes well, but drink + cloths are the expenses which especially mount up. Everywhere where I rest I am almost obliged to present a piece of cloth to the owner or Governor of the Crom, + much drink to the followers or suite of such a Governor. I have now but one anker of drink left, + had I not watered the ankers now + then I should already have been quite denuded of this article. ... ∴ asks for more ankers + also rice table sent him ... his swollen feet ... the working of the Prah by canoe ... ... This place is called Upstjewerry, that is to say "Keep courage" a suitable name for our solace because we greatly need good courage. ... asks for medicines also sent him ... ... /30/ W Hay de cosper.

In the Village Upstjewerry / 12 May 1816.

(? sic) which I communicated to the English Commissaire as well as my reply:—

Ankers to Hay de cosper 24.5.16]

[App: 5] (draft). Chief Castle St George d'Elmina / 24 May 1816

Your letter dated 12 May from the Village Upstjewerry situate across the Bosum Pra was very satisfactory to me, because I am now assured that for have surmounted all your difficulties, + that you will, if not on the first, at least on the second day, have found a country where you will

want for working, ... cloths awlers & cables as requested ...

You must say to the King that if the River Bossum Pra should be found better than the Ancobra for carrying heavy goods, such as Iron, lead, & timber, up the river, & would be more suitable than the Ancobra river for large, flat, European vessels, because its mouth is better, & our lodges would be placed on the great road which I propose to the King to make from Elmina to his capital; then the place of my meeting with the King would not be in Dinkera, & for you must leave it entirely to the King to fix the same.

But ask the King to order Appia & the other generals not to undertake at once anything against the Windward coast, that is, Wassaw, Commany & other places. for these people must feel the ascendancy of the Ashantees so well, that they can be compelled to do any work; for one would be completely at a loss for hands for the working of forts woods &c, if these people were driven away or exterminated. Besides this we have already to expect a famine from the Ashantee ravages consuming all the Holland Corns up to Cabes, & pulling up all the unripe yams out of the ground: If the Windward coast is not more left unmolested famine is certain, & we & all like will perish from it. The Ashanti province of Assin is so interested as we are that the King of Ashantee gives these orders as, according to your letter, it is most already experiencing the miseries of famine. If the King should wish that the time of our meeting be put forward, I will agree to this, altho' the rainy season will have so far advanced (dear Homan) that the journey will be very difficult for a European, chiefly on account of the inferior packs. You must ask the King to give the strictest orders to Appia & his subordinates, to teach myself & the Corps of Guides with

Wassaw
Commany
Assin

with respect. for this is often very much wanting; & that Appia is also wanted, besides, to comply with the requests that I make him, for the preservation of the peace & safety of our Territory, & the dignity of my rank & person; & that in such matters he does not use the things name as if had used the orders of the King therein. for are well aware, that by this I mean to preserve peace (Wolfe)
order in this Crown which is being much more lost, as not only have Commands of the under things been taken away the protection of the Elders, but they have already met twice for 2 or 3 days in order to deprive Esperia of this Prot. Boundary Ship.

May 24. I had the pleasure of learning from a report from Mr Hulet that the duties & intentions of Gr Commany completely answered to the hope & expectation that I had formed of it, after experience obtained in Java. Mr Hulet also found there a much healthier air there: that the nights were very cool & the early morning very refreshing & the air so pure that he could very clearly distinguish his own breath ... the country fertile young corn pysang - ... He had found near a cotton tree called the Ceiba, a very old fashioned but well worked baptismal font or beaker, which by estimation weighed 1000 lbs. & probably had been used by the Portuguese for baptisms. The beaker was 2 feet deep, & about 3 feet in diameter, being sunk about half a foot into the ground. If it is not possible to obtain this curiosity etc transport it for His Majesty's collection, I shall at least have a drawing made of it to transmit to the Department of Trade & Colonies.

Prot Commany.

May 25 Today I have had a beginning made, at my own expense, of having the road from here to Great Commany put in a state

[Huijdecoper to Saunders 15-5-16]

Danish possessions proposed exchange with Portugal

[App: 6]

Jamaica to be able to go there in person, & a cabriolet made for doors windows & timber for a cottage both for me & other officials when health may require a change of air.

May 26. I recd a letter from Capt Huydecoper written at Monsai the 15th May. to the following effect:-

"This writer, who says he is the Kings son, is going to d'Elmina for "trade. Therefore I have given him this so that he can apply to the Governor, immediately on his arrival for the goods which he requires for his gold.

Monsai / 15 May 1816 / (sd) W Huijdecoper

PS. I am were 2 days for the Kings capitan. & if no difficulties arise, I shall be there next Saturday. ...

To day arrived in the roads, the Danish Brig "Bente" having on board the Danish Governor Captn Weigberg.

May 27. The Danish Governor came on shore in the forenoon, & spent the greater part of the day with us. He told us that there was being negotiated between the Danish & the Portuguese Courts, an exchange of all the Danish forts situate on this coast, except Fort Christiansborg at Accra, for the union to the Danes of the Prince Island situate near St Thomas: & that the present Governor of Christiansborg, & brother of this Mr Weigberg had been appointed Gov. General of all the Danish Possessions on this Coast, & would have maintained his residence at Princes. The cultivation of coffee had prospered there wonderfully, & our gentlemen having extensive coffee plantations there in which sugar was also cultivated greatly. Captn Henry Hastings had brought home this year, more than 125,000 lbs Coffee. In the hands of the Danes the island could

in a few years produce several million pounds of coffee. In order to effect this exchange the Danish Govt had sent Capt Paul Wisberg to Portugal & it is hoped that everything has already been completely arranged, whilst the Govt Paul would have already sailed this month from Copenhagen on board a royal frigate. Capt Wisberg had already suffered much from continuous fever on board, & was very weak on his arrival. For this reason he went to lodge on shore with Mr Hutter & put himself under the care of Dr Thurkow.

May 28. We sent the following letter to Mr Consul Hvidtfeldt in reply to his letter from Mogadore

[App: 4] Chief Castle St Jago de Almeida 29 May 1816

Daendels to Hvidtfeldt 29.5.16

Your note of the 15th inst: written at Mogadore reached me on the following 20th: & it appears to me both from its contents, & from what the statements of the bearer that you have already found yourself in an abundance of every thing, presents of foodstuffs having been brought you from all sides, yes, that the King himself had sent you foodstuffs. / I send you a copy of my former letter in case this has not reached you. It is of great importance must be regarded by you as part of your instructions. You know that the present Government does not barter, neither its orders, which are the orders of our King, take punctually carried out, no alterations in our strong explanations given to them / If the King should wish to send presents to me, I desire that the same should consist among other things, of horses & a herd of cattle which must not pass along the great road to Morocco as they will eat us pass with a message from the King. / A beginning has already been made with making the road which I have purposed to the King, from our side to Grand Canaria. I can

[J. Dawson. to Gov Carl Daendels. [658].

C.C.C. May 24. 1816

Cpossibly to for interviews with Messrs Meacham & Stubbs I beg Leave to say, as the Ashantees are removing their quarters, there will not be any necessity to send from me, an officer to the King of Ashantee at that Head. On Sunday last, the principal Ashantees that were stationed at this place, took their leave & it was the Generals orders to remove from this neighbourhood, & on the return of the Ashantees it will be on friendly terms & commerce. / I have &c.

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]

already ride in a cart, & as soon as I know that the King will part with the rest, & send me the horses, I will make carts, & have the horses trained as soon as they come here. / The horses & cattle must not come further than Great Commany. I am already busy there building a house there.

June 7. Today we received the following letters from the 1st Gesandt to Hui's despatch dated the 25th & 26th May from the Capital of the King:- [App 8] Hr Gesandter / I have the honour to report to Your Excellency that I arrived safely at the capital last Wednesday the 22nd instant. Every honour was shown to me by His Majesty on the day of my arrival: no greater preparations could be made for a King than what was done for me. More than 100 Colours & quite certainly 50 thousand men surrounded me on all sides. I was most splendidly received, music, drums, flutes, of gold & other things there was no lack. I had to shake hands with one by one, till I came to His Majesty with whom I had the honour to shake hands three times. I was almost blinded by the sight of so much gold of all kinds of workmanships. After having received all compliments from each one, I was shown by His Majesty a large place under a great tree on a hill where I also in my turn must go & sit to receive the return compliments. Being seated, I first received from 25-30 men before His Majesty arrived, & being about 10 paces from me His Majesty got out of his basket & came to me on foot, & took my hand three times saying - "Welcome! Welcome! Welcome!" when went up the hill with all his followers: after which quite 20 other Chief things also paid their compliments. Everything is noted more fully in my journal. I counted 54 large umbrellas today, besides the small ones which must have been

[Hui's despatch to Daendels 25.5.16]

60 leagues. This lasted from 2 o'clock in the morning, & everything came to an end. Nothing was discussed on this day.
On the 23rd the King had me told that he was awaiting to hear my message. & was already seated with his chiefs & was waiting for me. I went immediately knowing come to church me by the hand three times & asked me to speak. I spoke the following words - "Sire / the reasons for my coming are "concerned with very important submissions which it is not permitted me "to state publicly. My order is that I must make this service message "known to Your Majesty in private interviews; therefore if your Majesty will "fix a day that is pleasing to you it will be a great honour for me to speak "with you alone". / The King was so pleased with these words that he said to me "It is enough" ("suffit suffit") "I understand you" ... — He fetches the Queens parents to the King from his house, accompanied by General Pobee & other men, presents them to the King [vide his Journal] ... —

All compliments being ended I went to my house, but in the evening about 9 o'clock, I was secretly summoned by the King. I went at once, & walked through several rooms before we came to the King, whom we at last found sitting in a large square in his house with Generals Pobee & Adum Atta & four of his Speakers. A large umbrella protected His Majesty's head from the night air. Six Soldiers were behind him, & 4 boys with lamps in their hands. He gave me a chair, I went to sit down & got a dram of brandy from a glass quite 4 times as large as our dram-glasses. He then asked me - "Have you got your papers with you". I said "Yes", took my Instructions out of my pocket. He took

them having looked at them he said "Read them aloud so that I can hear" I did so but he understood them as little as a new-born babe. Then he said "It is not like the papers that I got from General Torane". I said "This is English; the others were English". Then he said "Tell me now all the good news that you have brought with you". I did so by telling him in whole by article in his native language. He took the greatest pleasure in everything & after it was finished he said "Everything is good we will speak about it again". I thereupon departed. But today, the 25th in the morning after having on the King's orders, made my compliments to 55 of his slaves & having come home, I was summoned by His Majesty. I went with General Potloe: having come, I drank a draught, & after being seated for a while he said "Read out again some the palaver of "Communda, for one must send a message quickly to Appia, to prevent "all foolishness" I related the whole palaver, how the General would be sorry if anything bad was done against Communda, & that the alliance with the English nation was now so close, that His Majesty would oblige the General, if he had such a thing stopped - everything stated exactly in accordance with the instructions. Thereupon he said "But the natives of Glumia, what do they say?" I replied that the natives of Glumia had been bad enough, without the knowledge of our master, amongst themselves with their King & upper King nor Jan Meier, to send an unauthorised message to General Appia ordering him to subdue Communda & to kill the people: which had greatly astonished the General, & so had led me like Appia with to do this, & if Appia would not listen to this, I must then report

English Communda.

his Majesty to proceed &c. / Thereupon H.M. became more & more angry with Appia & said. "I did not send Appia to go to Commany, but "to go & look for Cudjo Colma. Saffroccie, & Krola. I will before send "2 sword bearers to slip him, but you must also send someone to go "tell the General the message that I send to Appia and I will tell the "message in your presence". Thereupon followed these words to the 2 Swordbearers:-

"You must go to the camp & tell Appia that I have not ordered him "to make any attack on Commany, but only sent him to look for Cudjo "Colma, Saffrokie & Krola who have offended me, & so he must "not do anything against Commany at the request of the Chiefs: "& that a Kings orders must be obeyed, but by no means the orders "of his subjects; and why is it that you dont do what the General "asked you & his messenger? that they must obey no orders of any "sort from anyone except those of the General of Ekuia, and if "they do not do this they will have to answer for everything"

"Tell them that I wish for no more disputes between the English "& the Hollanders, & everything must being at peace, I also have "nothing bad against the English. Tell Appia that he must "ask the General of Ekuia to settle the palaver of Commany. "for us, that is this wish of the English that the Fantees who "have fled to Commany are handed over to us, & thereby everything "will be at peace, since we know that Amona Ammo & Mottfé "have fled there & are being sheltered by the Commanys. But "if they dont do that then we shall do nothing else than

"compelled to give them up
them completion to]. Tell Appia that there is only one thing
"at Chemnia (that is the General) & he alone can give orders, &
"we are here. Tell Count Hoorkrokko that I sent him to see
"where Appia was taken not to go against Commany
"also. They must all listen to the orders of the General of
"Chemnia: if he says "stay here" you must stay; & if he says
"do this" you must do it or never go unprotected. For if
"the General of Chemnia tells them anything it is as good as
"if I told them."

His Majesty having finished this message I asked him about the journey to Dunkera to which he said "Write nothing to the General about it were the
"Commany palaver is the most important & can suffer no neglect. Twice
"think over my reply reply about the journey to Dunkera yet, & later write
"the General on his return. Meanwhile I said for your people to stay here
"till the 2 sword bearers & your boy have come back when we will speak
"again." For my part I think I can report to H.M. that everything
will succeed except the meeting which I do not believe will take place
since [illegible] is somewhat at variance with the Wassaws; otherwise Wassaws
everything is in our favour. ... — as to that the messenger may return
as soon as possible — ... nothing more of importance ....

(sd) W Huydecoper. Capital Komenesie

25 May 1816.

[opp: 9]. A short letter from Huydecoper to Dewaals dated 26 May 1816
that the King has asked for cartridges, chintz & black & red velvet to be sent

him by Despatch & the first opportunity – Key de casper also orders for tea, medicine for headache, & pills. ....

A Board Letter for Key de casper (not noted as Appt) reports the list of presents he has recd.

anish possessions

The same day the Danish Brig "Prodeu", Captn Lt Hatting sailed from here having on board the Governor of Accra. to whom no honours were done by me with salutes because not he, but his brother, is Your Envt.

The following is a characteristic anecdote:– [App: 10. – A long story about the Rubbe & Dawendé's wotch, the floss of which he broke in the voyage out & which the Rubbe apprehends air keeping for long time promising to mend it paused to do so].

[658] [Dawson to Dawendé. not noted in Journal]:–

H.W. Dawendé Esqr / CCC June 10 1816

Sir / In reply to your favour [not on record], I beg to point out to the time the Ashantees arrived & received with the C.C.T. Akôr & Akra people, reciprocal oaths (according to their laws) of friendship passed, & a considerable sum of money was received & paid to the Ashantees; & the same time the Ashantees expedited a sum from Amoney Cosmah in consequence of his ceding in some degree Assine. This sum was paid by Amoney to the Ashantees, which was considered satisfactory: all these circs may not have come to the King's knowledge. for wch object we by Key de Sampe explained to the King's interpr. touching on the affairs of Commenda I have entertained the idea it was not the intention of the Ashantees to molest the natives under our forts, from the King's orders; and it is well known not one of the Commendas were at peace with the Ashantees. But from authenticated accts, it has appeared that the Akwamu people have been much inclined to rise on the

Akra. Akwamu. Akwamu Akuna

Zybah Commenda

Ashantees against Commenda. / I am well aware Sir it is your intention to promote the welfare of the country, to prevent bloodshed, & have done your endeavours to keep the roads round for us subjections. when the Ashantees have their quarters, which is fully expected shortly [Dec 8] the Fantees have proposed at that period to meet at Ebuma, to bring the disputes to a settlement if possible. Hope your health is better & remain / &c / J. Dawson.

June 12. Today the following letter was sent by us to Asst to Chiefscraper in reply to his three letters written from the Capital Kumasie the 24, 25 26 May. :-

[App: II]. (draft). 12 June 1816

[Daendels to Huydecoper 12.6.16]

Your three letters of 24.5.1816 ultimo have been read, & were extremely pleasing to me, specially at a time when the Ashantees are entirely subjecting Holland territory & are reducing the inhabitants to despair. / The slaves which the Ashantees have sold to the inhabitants they now take away have been again, all the produce, unripe yams, in a word everything, is plundered, & the fine market of Ebuma wants of goods which have been stolen by the Ashantees, for the Dutch people bring nothing more to the market. / At Great Commany, where I propose to stay for the recovery of my health, the inhabitants no longer dare to go into the bush to fetch palm-wine, for they are certain that it would be taken from them on their return.

The Elders of Ebuma, in order to make me appear as an enemy of the Ashantees incite these unfortunate people to resist this. It was said that the Master had for that purpose sent thither a party of his slaves with 50-60 guns, but being informed of this by our Master who is there, I have at once sent for Succoro there to prevent it, & to make the enquiry [Secretaris] of Appia, who already for 3 days will not obey

my orders, have there with the Ashanties, & on his own responsibility to make them quiet today. But I do not reckon on this. Appia does not obey the orders of the King, & is entirely at one with the Elders of this town. In all other matters the King is likewise kept blind & deaf. He does not know that Amonoo Coffee is quite peacefully at Anamabor. has settled his palaver, & paid a large sum to the Ashanties; & Cape Coast, Abra, Mucaree, & other places besides, as well as Anamabor. / It is untrue that here two Fantee Chiefs Amonoo & Mofie are at Commany, but only passed there, as here, at the first flight of the Fantees, and according to their own evidence the Elders here, whom I have had questioned at the Durbar, & thro' the interpreter Hutcher, these two Colonels have already for changing here in Fantee country again. / Three days ago I sent a Cane to General Appia requesting him to let the Ashanties leave, but I have had nothing yet of orders having been given with effect. In order not to compromise myself in this manner, I shall not address Appia further, for the subterfuges that are resorted to have been such that they injure my character, & finally that the King my Master knew. I desire leave it to the King to take further measures that his orders are carried out, which he receives true, instead of false reports. / I cannot inform the King of all this in the plainest most distinct manner & of my pain that we are treated in this manner by our best friends.

My meeting with the King is the principal object of your journey, & if the King does not choose to come to Dixkera, I must come & visit him in his own Capital, & bring with me the private presents that I have brought for him from Holland, but which cannot pass unless the packs in the bush are cleared.

It is not necessary for you to remain with the King until my arrival.

Anamabor
Amonoo Amma.
Abra.

[384]

...Jan can, on receipt of this, ask the King for his orders, & return, unless the King for one reason or another, desires to keep you with him for some time yet: but if you do so you must previously ascertain his intentions, if he will state in the last case how the road to Elmina will open so that I can pass there with the greatest comfort. All the people between both places will willingly obey his orders. I shall start my journey in the month of August or September, namely at the beginning of the dry season. / Velvets were so scarce & so expensive at my departure from Holland that I could scarcely get enough for the chair, scarce for the umbrellos. The patterns of chintz are all packed to be sent to Holland, but the pieces of cloth [koppen] have been given to the Caboceer of this. / Captn Van Muyden's ship will sail within every few days & we will do all that is possible to get them on board printed. / I send herewith for the King 1 paper book, 2 lbs tea, 1 fine scharlje [?] & the medicines asked for which I hope will be acceptable. For myself I send 1 lb tea 11 lbs sugar.

[Despatch - Your Most Honoured to Director Genl of the Dept of Trade & Colonies
Chief Castle St George d'Elmina 14 June 1816.

...Has been ill with fresh attacks of fever — .... It is necessary that this unfortunate Castle, as at Batavia, be abandoned except for the Slaves & Garrison, for if this year, when the infection has not been as great as the thunderbolt has never been before & the bearded sickness in all its violence & fevers rather misfortunes are so general, we had not had the fortune to have Dr Thunberg as doctor we should have lost half the officials. At Axim where the climate is less unhealthy three newcomers have already died ...

I have had a dozen native horses at Great Commany particularly acquired at my own expense in order to keep up my abode there. Dr Wilde has already been there for 14 days for that purpose this year & intends to prolong our stay there, the climate of the

[Duplicate, in "Kol no 13 1551a]

soil. As dese upper state dat de dis manner de rains are so abundant, de weather so keen, & everything so perfectly suits dat I do de ing cause of my life, have never seen such general better weather, & his Honour living wifes in a native hut almost without provisions, for de Ashantees have so plundered dis country dat no fowl or corn bread is to be had, dan de difference between Great Commany & Elmina must be very great. / Dutch Territory on dis side is much larger dan I had supposed & extends eastward 5 hours [sic], square of which de greatest part is very suitable for Coffee sugar & cotton, being much richer dan Buitenzorg de surroundings of Batavia. Its security would, some years ago when de Fanti & dis coast was in such a wretched state, have been an obstacle to its establishing itself here, for it is situated between de Waggaus & Fanlee countries, both very hostile, de Waggaus especially, who take Guns. / But dis scene is now completely changed, de Fanlee nation has been brought into such subjection dat de impoverished residue desires nothing more dan to preserve its life & liberty, to cultivate its lands, & to begin petty trading again. They seek our protection as do de Waggaus. who are at fully convinced dat without us their fall is imminent, so surrounded on all sides by de Ashantee Provinces of Denkera & Assin dey were subdued in 2 months, as their power is weak & their Spirit of no repute each Colonee being, as it were, a thing themselves. On de East de Waggaus country extends from about 2 hours (6 or 7 m) on dis side of de Chama River named Bossumpra & de Ancobra River, called Sammang & de Netherd on de West. This length may be about 20 to 25 hours, while its breadth from North to South may reach such some Variations not 10 hours. On de North abutting as I said on Ashantee country; on de East with de Fanlees & with us; on de South

Waggaus

with the coast peoples of Commany, Chama Secondee, Hausa, Adom
Anuanfi the large district of Axim in the big Eguira itself. On the
West the Wassaws must adjoin the Issini people, but about this I am not fully
fully informed. I shall however soon be in a position to make these topographical
maps: the 1st of the coast from the Sweet River situate at the East of Elmina where
our territory begins, following the coast westwards to the Ancobra river, beyond
this river is the end of the Eguira district. The 2nd of our interior country on the
North side of Elmina comprising chiefly, the districts of Great Commany Sunboe &
Abremmor: & the 3rd of the whole of the Wassaw country together, Planning
of this latter, the most interesting of all, I having already the names of all the
Caboceers, of their residences the situation of the same. [not a record unfortunately].

My correspondence with Mr Hayde copper shows but up to now I have
presented the Wassaws being attacked, which is also the cause reason why
the Ashantee Army at Atta itself suffering from the forest war, instead
of breaking up in this direction will have to do so on the side of the Volta river.

The Wassaws have given their power with the King of Ashantee entirely
into my hands, representatives having been sent here at this moment by King
Edifor the principal Caboceers, for this very purpose. & I shall try by making them pay
first a sum of gold, & arms to make them tributary of the King by the payment of an annual
sum, in this way to free them from absolute annihilation & oppression. Between these
peoples, the Fantees & Wassaws who are so much in need of us, our possessions are
entirely secure, & there is nothing to fear from our own natives. They will, indeed
steal something out of a canoe, but there are no instances of their robbing people who
presents
of their goods on shore & of breaking into houses buildings, still less they would

Land.
Acquisition of.

Construction
Scheme.

murder people. This district has been much depopulated by the slave trade, so that the few inhabitants have need of very little farm land for foodstuffs - [fresh provisions - farm lands], & all the rest of the land is at the disposal of the Govt. On the transfer of a certain piece of land to a private European or Mulatto (Coppejer) only a very few formalities have to be observed with the Dirig of West Company, or the Collecteur of another Town, in order to warn the natives that they cannot take these lands for farming because they have been made over to private ownership. The expenses are small drinks & if the piece of land is of any importance, some pattums of cloth are besides; so that a plantation of 100 jes of 200 ares [morgens] can be obtained for f25. / It is understood that no private person will be able to obtain this land except it be granted by Company Tobuin by the Govt or this Coast who & his plantations registered, in order that the beginning to render services such as the making of roads &c & subsequently to participate in such taxations as shall be prescribed by the Nederlands Govt. Of 15 or 20 families who have the remnants of a fortune from 5 to 8 or 9000 guilders, particularly of the respectable class, having come Hennessy to purpose to improve their lot by assiduous labour diligence deliberation & vigilance, to restore within a short time the losses they have suffered - joined together & chartered a brig of 50 tons, stocked it with current goods must in demand here, & with agricultural implements, they would have sufficient funds in hand to provide themselves with the necessary labourers, who are here not a dear part so expensive as in the West Indies, & provided they lived frugally they would have a pleasant existence after every short time, for in 5 or 6 months the clearing out of the farms & all connected therewith must be the first work . . . . . [Further observations respecting them]

In this way Royal Company will become a reward "Well to Weden" a wish often to be wished much more useful than the Sage Indies. When the land in this District is all occupied, other districts will be found at Boutry, Chama, Axim equally suitable for cultivation, which being cultivated, will amply compensate for the loss suffered in the West Indies: and I pray God that he may give our fellow countrymen energy & courage to come here & carry on this scheme, which in my opinion cannot fail, under the paternal administration of our Monarch who has the success of the inhabitants of the Netherlands so much at heart. / The Leeward coast, from here to Accra is in a very wretched state for the crowd of Fantees who have taken refuge under the English forts, are dying of hunger, without daring to go inland to restore their farms or do any trade: so that the outlook is most miserable, not only for them but also for the English officials who were accustomed to drive a flourishing trade. Cape Coast has had some trade from the Camps at Mora but most comes here to Axim both on account of the great interest taken by the Hollanders, & of the assortments of the imported goods. / Generally I can well decide what to do in the first place Shama, Axim & Chama are places which ought to be kept up; yet for timber, palm oil, grains, & land which can in future conserve for the cultivation of Colonial products Boutry Forsi, Dix Cove and Hasly Accoda should be taken in occasion as not to be abandoned. Owing to the particular circumstances which now prevail with the War on the Coast, the Department of Trade & Colonies will excuse me if I cannot absolutely decide which ~~forts~~ places, specially about the Leeward coast, which Forts places or districts ~~ought~~ are not to be kept up, or again occupied.

State of the Leeward Coast

The Forts &c to be kept up

The timber scarcity at Taccorary ... — the distance of the trees from the coast, & the

enormous cost of transport, while Barley & Accoda have trees in the vicinity suitable for all kinds of woodwork. There is no fort at Yaccoraay, but a good house of ~~the~~ wood work of which is sufficiently new. The soil at Yaccoraay is less suitable for cultivation, & of any other trade there is absolutely nothing, so that at present at least, this place is of no value — Discusses the question of obtaining timber for the repairs to Elmina Castle from Accoda instead of Yaccoraay — ..... / Comptroller A van Leent is doing his best to set his administration into good order, but it is almost impossible to do this with the men we have here now. For except Com Commandant Van Barneveld he receives no monthly returns which do not have to be sent back to him, often finally prepared by the Assistant here / — as to framing new instructions for the officials — ..... / I hope within a few days when my health permits, to fix my departure to Accra Commany to pay my ceremonial visit to the English Fort at Chief Dawson, at Cape Coast. / I have therefore to refer Your Excellencies I have communicated to H.E. the contents of the letters from Mr Huijdecoper, to which I have on each in my reply, & I have now satisfied what was asked for by the King of Ashantee there. I need add nothing to my correspondence with Mr Huijdecoper which H.E. will perceive in my journal, in order to make you fully acquainted with the state of our relations with that Prince; but it is my duty to add here something about the State of Elmina, that Accra Commany & the rural district has indeed been deserted by the Ashantees: but that they in this Town, in a very public manner, every individual. receive contributions from the most wealthy Inhabitants Inhabitants, or the strangest pretexts; which do not amount to less than f300 often to f600 & more, & have to be paid. Complaints come to me on the quiet but of which a simple common Ashantee Soldier makes of such a wealthy inhabitant who is not of among the friends

of the Elders, however futile, is sustained & approved in the way of the avaricious Council which divides the spoil. / Mr J Meier, although now drawing away of the money, yet plays a first part in supporting this, & as I sought to intimate when I sought to intimidate the Governor, & endeavoured to intimidate to the Governor, that the Great Boandrie Adam Esservie, Dutch Mulatto, & an honest man, that they must not suffer such organised plundering any longer, Mr Meier observed that the King had deposed Esservie, but 5 of the Quarters here sitting against this, supported Adam, who is still Great Boandrie of 5 Quarters. I am calumniated that the removal of Mr J Meier & the securing of the under King, slave of Mr Meier, would deprive this unique Council of its power, & I have in consequence considered the secret instructions of H.M. in order to send him to Europe by this opportunity: but his present sickness in the eyes, & the fear that his arrest, amidst the large number of armed slaves that he has, could not be effected without Bloodshed, has caused me to abandon this for the moment, & to decide to wait, at least, till after the departure of the Ashantee Ambassadors who, with the Council, carry on this organised robbery. / The Residency Residency of Chama will become very important, & the post is his ardours for 2nd Resident P£100, so I propose to give Chama provisionally to Mr Hutchinson as a reward for his mission to the King of Ashantee; & as he is the senior Assistant Surgeon I request H.E. to approve his promotion to 2nd Resident — Asks for confirmation of the provisional appointment of 1st Asst C.H. Bartels as Commandant of Beraku.

June 18. Resumed Letter I have to day written to the King of Ashantee, & [349]
sent along another way than that via the Camp, so that it shall not be stopped by the Ashantee Generals who know quite well that they are not obeying the King's orders. / I shall try, as at Java, to add a translation in the native

54.134

language, written in our letters, for as the Natives cannot write, they also have no letters. By this means I shall prevent my not being fully understood, by those who have to translate my letters; he will only have to read the translation to the King in order to make the King understand my intentions:-

[App: 12/(drafts)] Cumina. 19th June 1816

Daendels is the King of Ashantee 19.6.16

Daendels, Your Friend, Chief Best friend the Saai of Ashantee.

I have asked from my King the position of Governor General on this Coast - a post far beneath my rank - only because you Sire sat on the Ashantee throne, who had expressed so great a desire to cultivate your relations, to make to share in the arts & sciences which the Whitemen possess. / Those noble efforts have been frustrated by the opposition of our enemies, the Fantees, who have prevented for from maintaining a regular communication with the Whitemen on the Coast, while the frightful wars which have divided the European nations for 20 years past, have turned their eyes from these regions.

Now Sire, is the moment when from you & our efforts will be supported by my King by the Holland nation, while I consider myself fortunate to be appointed to carry out this task. / It is for this reason that I desire, myself, to see the Ashantee King & to meet you, Sire, in order to assure you of my high regard & of the friendship & benevolence of the King, my Master; and to make those proposals which, for the one & the other, if this being brought into working, will cause it to ensure so much that Ashantee caravans will carry European merchandize over the long mountains, into the heart of Africa: while agriculture regularly managed will give products such as Coffee, Sugar, Cotton, Indigo &c of which you Sire, [illegible] in exchange

with a regulated plan of taxation, as in Europe, will draw a part, & which, sold to the Christians will amount to thousands of Bendas of gold every year, while it will enrich the Natives of your Kingdom who in return for these products will buy a hundred fold more European goods than can ever be paid for in gold & ivory. / We will help you Sire, to teach your Nation to read & write, & to practice all the arts & sciences which they were lost. / Splendid palaces, filled with royal European furniture ornaments, of which the presents that I shall offer you, Sire, on my coming can give only a faint conception, will be built by you & sent for from Europe. / You & your great men shall drive in comfortable coaches drawn by six horses along the roads which you Sire, will have made, & which will convey you in the most comfortable manner from one part of your Kingdom to another, or you shall ride on beautiful horses like the Moors & Arabs, these are the half-white men who come from the North with their caravans, some of whom you Sire, will surely have seen. / Your army Sire, as brave as any Soldiers in the World, shall imitate imitate the improved European regulations. Your Generals will have the opportunity to exercise themselves in the arts of War, to which the new laid roads, or the walking of troops of both your own country men or your neighbours will contribute so much, & you Sire will safely extend your boundaries as far as you shall wish, & by treating these unpolished people with humanity, & using more to the utmost the revenues of your royal treasury, & you will Sire, by drawing these people from under a cruel Barbarous Government make them a happy people. / You shall Sire, give your successor an education, that he, by treading in your footsteps will make the Athantee Kingdom flourish the more great, whereby your name, as the founder

of this new Kingdom, will be as immortalised as that of Czar Peter the Great, who brought the Muscovite nation, as uncivilised as your own, to be one of the first nations now existing in Europe. / I shall consider myself fortunate, Sire, to be the first instrument for this great noble work, & shall employ all my power, time, & energy to it. / The first task is the making of a road 30 feet broad from Chunia to Colmassee unbroken in so that Vehicles can pass along it: & it is desired that you Sire, make this road within two or three months, so that I can pass along it with the presents which I have brought with me from Europe for you Sire & amongst which are some Vis à vis's. Beloved Sire, to send me as quickly as possible some fine Carpe horses, at least 12, so that I can train them both for your Majesty's service & for mine. / In my last letter to Lord Hyde per I have had to complain about the non compliance with your orders by your Generals, which still continues, at least here in Chunia, where all the Wealthy natives are placed under contribution. He is certainly true that the King & government of Chunia instigate them to it & share the spoil with them, but this scandalous conduct is extremely unfortunate for the poor inhabitants, & in the highest degree humiliating for me. / I have chiefly to complain about your Colonel Quame who has been dared to pay six Mussulmi Slaves, & treated me with the greatest contempt, for which I have however had him given a little correction with the stick, some days ago, & the Colonel of Fresh Company treated. / Abou Bekir also, who does not carry out what I ask him, both to [illegible] Contributions for me & to send me your Sagie, one of the first dignitaries, as Mungo Park, who carries out your orders, has done me Evil here, refuses to deal with me in cowrie with about everything. Being [illegible] besides, a man of good understanding & prudence,

King Ellcfor & the Colocers of Wassa have given their palaver into my hands, Wassaw
to pray you Sire to give them an enduring peace, & if there might be a palaver
between you & them, it will be for them in such a manner that they acknowledge
you as their protector, & besides what they will pay down in gold, to pay an annual
contribution in gold, in return for which it shall be permitted to them, just as you
were pleased to allow it in Dinkera, to carry on trade throughout the whole Ashantee
Kingdom, which Ashantee caravans shall pass everywhere through Wassaw, in
order to trade on the Coast. / In order to keep them subjected in subjection &
to the make them more & more dependent, it will be necessary to erect 2 or 3
forts in their country; & in a few years they will be on the same footing as
Dinkera, & this without bloodshed, or even a shot being fired. / I have
charged the bearer of this faithfully to settle this work with you Sire, in order to bring me
news of it to Wassaw where that it is carried out. / He will at the same time
bear your opinion about English Commany; whether after the explanation given English
in my last letter to the King deeper palaver still exists with it, & on what Commenda
basis it must be settled. Having shown that all the accusations that have been
made, are false. The palaver between English Commany & Chuma I will settle
myself. / Burning with desire to meet you Sire, to make a beginning with
the great work of improvement referred to above, I remain, after wishing all
happiness blessing to your administration & your deeds, the benevolent &
best friend of the Sovereign of Ashantee. / The Governor General / H.C.T. Daendels.

The following draft letter, without either correspondence is marked "Belongs to Appendix
No 12" :—

58.138.

Dowdals to Hay de cooper 23-6-16

Cluniá 23 June 1816

I send you a letter for the King of Ashantie which contains shortly what is stated more fully in your instructions. / If it had been possible I should have added a translation in the native language, but I hope that you will understand it better than the Inhabitants, & read it out clearly & plainly to the King & then hand it over. / The letter is also clearer than your instructions, & will therefore be easier for you to understand the real meaning of them, for it has not appeared to me from your letters, that you really understand the face of your instructions. The letter to the King contains:- / 1st my employ on the making of the good road from Cluniá to Comassie now, during the bad season, in order that I may pass along it with the presents. / 2nd to send me the Boys 12 fine horses so that I can work during the bad season, train them both for the King & for myself. I am already having a coat made. / 3rd to have a meeting with the King as soon as the bad monsoon is over, & that I afterwards give the King a description of the improvements that I shall propose to him for his Kingdom, such as:- / 1st to make his Kingdom rich by trade, by the cultivation of Cotton, Sugar, Coffee, Indigo. / 2nd to draw large revenues himself, by making provision for his treasury, from the Colonial products. 2nd. That the making of roads, & other large revenues will place him in the position to hold such palaces filled with royal furniture & ornaments 4th. That he shall drive along the new roads he will make in fine coaches, & on horse-back. Like the Moors Chiefs. 5th That the Ashanties will carry trade into the heart of Africa, over the Kong mountains, & will enrich his country strongly. 6th That he shall give his son & successor such an education that he will follow

in his footships in order to make the Asbantee King [illegible] great & more
more powerfull in power. 4th/ That his army shall conquer all his enemies &
extend his boundaries as far as he shall please, through the improvement of the arts of
war which his Generals will obtain by intercourse with the whites: that his name
after his death shall be handed down in Legend to his descendants as the founder
of all arts & sciences of the greatness of the Asbantee Kingdom./ I shall now see
the King of Akimboe during him the presents which I have brought with me from
Holland for him, & consider deliberate with him about the improvements which the
above named shall produce for the one or the other./ On my return I shall make for
Commandant of Chama: the sooner my return the better I shall be pleased, because
Chama, as a most important place, is not in good hands. We too will leave for
Accra./ I have also asked the Minister to provide for his 2nd Resident.

For must ask the King for how much allowance, I can settle the palaver with all
the Wassaws. there much he requires from them annually for his protection, Wassaw
provided that they the Asbantees can [illegible] go to any where, & carry on
trade where they wish./ For will also ask the King whether after the explanation
given in my former letter of 12th instant [p. 45. supra], a palaver still exists
with English Company, for I shows that all the reports made to the King English Company
were false; but if the King conceives that there is, then I wish to know the
conditions on which I can settle the same./ The palaver between the
Elmina English Company I shall finish myself./ Being the last King's
reply to all these paragraphs with you yourself: I shall expect you within
15 to 16 days ... ...

The same day
Jan 18. I received a letter from the Resident at C.C. complaining of the

ill Government pay arrears of Ruam ahor Natives at Secondee. :-

[App: 13]. CCC. 18 June 1816

Sir / Our Swatch Gov^r of Ruam ahor Fort has written to the Gov^r in Chief mentioning an affair which has lately happened at Succondee. / Owing to the scarcity of corn, some of the people of his town went to Windward to purchase; but an Arbaulee man, who was left in Succondee by some Illuminia people, has carried two men to be seized, named Amigsah & Acay. They are said to be confined in the Dutch Fort. / The Gov^r will feel much obliged by your having the kindness to enquire into the business, & cause the men to be liberated as soon as it can be effected; he would have addressed you on the subject but is unwell. / I have &c / Hy. Gun Swite Daendels / &c &c &c. (50) J. Stokes / Secretary.

I do not send this Complaint to the 2nd President at Secondee, Doorbloom, to report thereon. .....

[984] [Despatch - Gun Swite Daendels to Sir: Geo: Dept of Rhode & Colonies

Despatch in "Hol no 13" 155[a] No 59. Chief Castle St George d'Elmina 21 June 1816.

In the Privy Council of the 19th April - the minutes of which I had the honour to send to Y.E. by the brig "Aurora" - it was decided to pay out the arrears of the "Hostgeld" to the King of Arbaulee in liquidation of the English claims, the unavoidability of which payment I also had the honour to already to acquaint Y.E in advance in my report of the 28th March. / This payment has been made besides all others previously decided on, still it has to be made out of the present Treasury [Cas], so that the Controller of finance & Stockfields feels uneasy about its registration, although he concurred on the 19th April, with the decision to pay it, because Art^s 3 & 4 of his Instructions so positively forbids

King of Arbaulee's Hostgeld

the restoration of any payment of debts belonging to the old administration. We therefore ask that H.E. may be pleased to authorise him to make this restoration by a special decree or order which in my opinion will present no difficulty, if we have been so fortunate that the payment off of a portion of the debts shd. have been made has been applied for.

June 24. Recd. today a letter from the Right Hon. Sir W. Child Bromore containing a complaint which perhaps committed by an Chinese would cause us to go to war on an insignificant cause [illegible] Chinese & Arabian

[App: 14] Sir/ CCC. June 24 1816

I am sorry to trouble you again respecting the conduct of the Chinese Traders: a copy of Mr Smith's letter on the subject of they have to enclose, which will show to extremely unpolite manner they have acted. By those of a different mode of conduct towards the Traders, they are frustrating all our good intentions & have even obstructed / Mr Dawson, Mr Smith &c &c Enclosure Joseph Dawson Esqr / Pres: Chief / &c Amoy Anchorage June 23 1816

Sir / I have just been informed of another act of injustice committed by the Chinese people upon some of the natives of this place. A canoe with seven natives from Seacombee with corn, was captured when off Chinua by 2 armed canoes / one of which I visited yesterday morning. On their coming near to were three natives into the sea / the corn was immediately taken out & the canoe turned adrift. Three of the men arrived returned to their canoe; the fate of the fourth they do not know. The conduct of the Chinese people does not indicate any disposition for a settlement with the Traders, they are on the contrary doing everything they possibly can to widen the breach between them. / I hope Lord Amherst will pardon such a measure

deputation to the King of Ashantee, have chiefly for aim to mitigate the King of Ashantee against English Commanders. The King of this town has according to a letter of our Commandant at Saccondee been helpful to the Ashantee to pay for the two men of Anamabon, of which the English Forts complains with reason, in their letter of the 18th instant. The King has sent with the Ashantee his Caue, of some people, but the Commandant of Saccondee was quite unknown in this business, till the moment he read my letter to inform him about the matter. The accusation against our Commandant of Saccondee as having the two men of Abra secured in the Fort is of course ill founded. I am obliged to inform Y.E. that no tranquillity in this Coast can be expected so long as affairs remain in this state. I have &c.

Elmina deputation to King of Ashan

[The report of the Commandant of Dutch Saccondee (Jonkheer) dated 25 June 1816 states: that 5 or 6 years ago an Ashantee was pawned by the Fantees (King's Brother of that Ashantee who came here to make palaver) was sold to the Wassaw Caboceer named Moesoe. That Ashantee having this time pawned some Fantees at Elmina in order to redeem his brother from the Wassaw Caboceer, But the Caboceer would not accept the Fantees because they were too old. Then an Anamabon Vessel came and here, which Ashantee pawned 2 of the natives, & redeemed his brother with them, & immediately afterwards left here. This affair would not have occurred if the Elmina people had not helped him: for the King of Elmina sent his Caue with him here to settle the matter.]

June 26. Today I proceeded with the ceremonial visit to the English Fort in Chief. I was received in a most friendly manner by the four Heads of Fort, & saluted with 15 guns. They strongly insisted that I should stay there some time, which my official business did not allow.

as will effectually prevent such proceedings in future. / Jam &c / J. H. Smith

June 25. Inclosed to the English Governor in Chief that the independence which the government of Rhuania Crown had arrogated to itself completely puts it beyond my power to give him any satisfaction in this matter, or to make any enquiry: at the same time informing him of the reply from the Commandant of Saccondee to the complaints of Vice President Smith of the 18 June, wherein it is shown how the pursuing of two Rhuanabar fishermen was done with the help of the Cause of the King of Rhuania, without the Commandant knowing anything about it, much less his shutting the fishermen up in the Fort: –

[App: 15. A draft in English]. Rhuania Castle 25 June 1816.

Sir / I duly recd your letter of 4 days date by which I see with regret what has happened to the Rhuanabar Canoe. / The obstacle to enforce my authority, or the absolute independant sovereign power of the Black King of the Pinins of this Coast ordered by a Mulatto – known for such by you, by your White, for such made known to the Committee in England – causes such absolute disorders & disobedience, that we may expect every day, that all Canoes coming from Windward shall be pursued, & even worse things may happen. / The Pinins say they know nothing about what has occurred happened to the above Canoe, but they did know that the Canoe was caught. A second case has happened with a Canoe from Mourea: but I must declare to the English Governor of this Coast that I am at the present moment unable to give the least satisfaction. I wished of all my heart that this would soon after when such piracy certainly should not happen again, & deserved punishment should be the reward for the guilty. / Besides the omission of Comma to the General Appia, just as if I had done it, the Pinins here again three days ago send a

deputation to the King of Ashantee, having chiefly for aim to instigate the King of Ashantee against English Commanda. The King of this town has according to a letter of our Commandant at Saccondee been helpful to the Ashantee to pay for the two men of Anamabor, of which the English Consul complains with reason, in their letter of the 18th instant. The King has sent with the Ashantee his Cane, & some people, but the Commandant of Saccondee was quite unknown in that business, till the moment he read my letter to inform him about the matter. The accusation against our Commandant of Saccondee as having the two men of Abor secured in the Fort is of course ill founded. I am obliged to inform Y.E. that no tranquillity in this Coast can be expected so long as affairs remain in this state. I have &c.

Elmina deputation to King of Ashan

[The report of the Commandant of Dutch Saccondee (Jonkheer) dated 25 June 1816 states that 5 or 6 years ago an Ashantee was pawned by the Fantees (King's brother of that Ashantee who came here to make palaver) was sold to the Wassaw Caboceer named Moesee. That Ashantee hearing this then pawned some Fantees at Elmina in order to redeem his brother from the Wassaw Caboceer, But the Caboceer would not accept the Fantees because they were too old. Then an Anamabor Land came and here which Ashantee pawned 2 of the natives, & redeemed his brother with them, & immediately afterwards left here. This affair did not have occurred if the Elmina people had not helped him: for the King of Elmina sent his Cane with him here to settle the matter.]

June 26. Today I proceeded to the Castle, to pay my ceremonial visit to the English Governor in Chief. I was received in a most friendly manner, by the Governor & some officials outside the Fort, & saluted with 15 guns. They strongly insisted that I should stay there some time, which my official business did not allow.

54 144

June 27. Vice President Smith arrd there from Akrā to attend Conferences with me.

June 28. This morning early Four in Chief Dawson & Vice President Smith held a conference with me & 1st Councillor Odenburg who also acted as Interpreter for us, the two Gentlemen speaking only their mother tongue, & we English. We were completely in accord that no peace or tranquility was to be expected on this Coast so long as the government of this Town [i.e. Elmina] remained on its present footing: that only the removal of our Fiscal could alone provide the means for arriving at this desirable end. / I made use of this opportunity closely to question about the commerce of the English, which to my great surprise I learn that there are now no Stores at CC. except those of the Four in Chief: Mr Watts who was sold on his power to reconstruct: the Secretary of Cormantine Stokes: & the Military Commandt Meacham. The stores of the two latter gentn have never hitherto been of great importance: the Commandt was now almost sold out, while the Secretary tho' desirous not having been able to stock after his Bankruptcy, still had most of his cloth goods left. I bought 300 pieces of long cloth goods from him, which he declared he could not sell more cheap, there was not more than about 600 pieces. From Mr Dawson I bought his last long cloth, most of his Tow Coffy romaals, the remdr of his armozyeen, the last piece of silk damask. Mr Watts asserted he had sold all his long cloth goods, this remdr consisted in Armozyeen of which we bought a portion, & another fine piece. There were scarcely any guns or powder in stock & still less knives, mirrors, beads, salts & barons, & such like articles, but there was still a great quantity of rum, Leaf Tobacco & corn. The English officials also assured me that the forts on the Windward & Leeward Coast had also very small stocks. The good season is the time for trade & begins at the ends of Augusts. The English merchants expect no goods of importance before the Store ships in January so that from September to January trade will be almost

entirely left to the Netherlanders, who are well stocked in everything, & are expecting 2 more ships besides in the meantime.

July 1. Received the reply of the English Govnt at CCC to my letter of 24 June:—

[App 16.]. CCC. July 1st 1816.

English Commenda

Sir/ We regret to hear that the people of Elmina disclaim the authority of the Castle, or appear determined to act in direct opposition to your advice. If they are instigated by such such acts of violence as have been lately committed by the influence of evil advisers, such persons must be deprived of their power, or the consequences will be serious. We are confident that unless a check is speedily put to the diabolical proceedings of these men, the country will be in a more critical state than ever. The present posture of affairs are [sic] such that a general peace may be effected without much difficulty: the moment is very favourable for an adjustment of all differences, the Elminas alone are averse to it. Instead of endeavouring to bring about a reconciliation, they are practising every act of injustice to promote war. Their cruel treatment to the Fantees when seeking protection in their town, is well known, & the inveteracy which still exists both against them & the Commendas evidently appears from the conduct which they continue to pursue. Such persecution will naturally excite these people to revenge, tumult & disorder must consequently be the result. We are in hopes that by explaining to them the mischief that will follow their persisting in such infamous practices, they will be induced to adopt a different line of conduct, otherwise measures must be pursued to enforce obedience, or quietness cannot be restored / We have &c / J Dawson / J. H Smith / Wm (? Hr) H Adamson. / We, Earl Earl Hoods / &c &c &c

which I have had fully communicated to the native King & his Council, in the hope it may effect some change in their conduct. I have let Jan Neizer know that his conduct is very offensive to the English Governor: & that he was rightly

reparated as the cause of the rebellion of the King of Tempeneles of Cumná. He replied that
Bot he knew well that he was so grounded in Christianity, that he had clearly lost the
friends which he had had before: Bot he must accept of this offer was one against him
in Bot he was not innocent thereof to be in a position to prove it. / Some a little
time afterwards his son, who had come out from Holland in the "Aurora", brought me
me Book the letter from the English general told me the same thing as his father had
given in reply. I replied that his father had given proofs to myself, which were so
strong & decisive that they could give possibility being me to any other opinion. The
Dutch Skelleboar Adam Essenié had given me a slave of our master as a very
suitable man to be sent as a messenger to the General Appia. I spoke about this to our
master; he gave the instructions to this slave in my presence, & the letter, as I thought,
departed with the same slave presents only, the slave could not have been
back in 4 or 5 days; but for 3 weeks I heard not the least news of him. I was then
very much surprised to hear, from information given me by the English Consul,
that the King with the Temeneles had ~~made peace~~ of the same cause
& of the presents sent by me to General Appia's brothers, that a principal slave
of the chief of the Dutch Skelleboar had given a message in my name to General
Appia entirely at variance with those I had given the Atlantic slave, containing
the request of Cumna to march against English Commenda. Our master has
been the persecutor of Essenié who would have been done to death. for which
all measures had been taken, if 5 of the 4 Quarters had not risen which helps,
this solely because, as it was thought, he came through me repeals of which
was going on among the Temeneles. Master has also been the author of the last
deputation which the King of Temeneles have permitted themselves to send to

the King of Ashantee, without my knowledge. He has not only concealed from me, but it is certain that he has borne all the expenses of this deputation, except 4 ounces of gold which he compelled the People to contribute, imposing a heavy upon them, which the latter, for fear of further hostility, complied with.

[2nd July Tuesday. Minutes of Council - present:- Daendels, Van Hoek 496*
Elsenburg, Rutlidge, Abbott, Carillon. - Questions of timber cutting discussed; as the dry season approaching the Chief Castle should in any case very repairs. The Vice President advised timber should be cut for the Great Company at neighbouring land, the road put in order for its transport. It was resolved to authorise the Fabriek Master:- 1/ to have the road from the Great Company put in order by the Company people as the customary manner, that the timber could be transported along it easily, on wheeled trucks, the usual custom "a drink being paid. 2/ to have cut provisionally a number of 100 Canta Beams &c ... 3/ to buy 400 Canes [illegible]...]

July 3. [sic. ? 2 July vide above]. To day the Great Council met. The Raad Fiscal proposed that the cutting of timber, as determined at a former Council, be proceeded with. But the discussion, observed at a former Council, about the cutting of timber should be continued, what a decision should be taken where this cutting should be done. The reports from Hottentots were that the suitable trees stood far from the beach with [illegible] nations of whom Botting the "Bouba" there, said that there was a great abundance of timber who found at Great Company very suitable for beams & planks. But if Edam wood, which was cut at Hottentots for beams & planks, was not entirely used, that ward could be replaced by "Canta" wood, which was of a better grade than Edam, but hard & durable. / We received the same reports from all sides about here, & found

beams of that wood of an considerable length which had already been in use in the open air for a long time ... The decision of the Council today therefore contained 3 things.
1/ To test whether timber for the Chief Portions of Tobe found in this neighbourhood, & if this succeeds to break up the timber-saw[illegible] at Tocoary which is an insignificant, costly & badly managed establishment 2/ To have the timber transported on trucks which can be done with a quarter of the men that who have hitherto been employed & this work will be much reduced after we have succeeded in procuring cattle from Accra, & Ashantee, being thrice as heavy as what are here, the oxen of which can be used for the plough, & for transporting timber. 3/ To have the road from Ekumfia to Great Commany put into a state for driving. Having it made to a width of 3 rods. / The Colonial master R Rochesson has been at Great Commany yesterday & today, driving the best reports of the beauty & fertility of that country, the fineness of the air, the coolness of the nights, he having yet still had very bad weather. / The road will be very favourable to the cultivation of Colonial products in the interior, as for the persons who are employed to cut & clear themselves in it & will provide food & any carriage to transport for their persons & goods, this transport their cultivated products to Ekumfia or inexpensive carts. / So I hope that the proposal made in my last despatch to the Dept: of Trade & Colonies will find acceptance, that a number of unfortunate Coloured people will come here, who possess a small amount of fortune, but not sufficient to exist upon in Europe according to their custom & mode of living, but who have sufficient energy & pluck & an industrious character & prudent manner of living & specially in the first 2 years, to restore their fortunes & to get back the comforts to which they were accustomed, & on whom privation falls so hardly, because unbroken & have become over 2nd nature.

July 11. To day 4 Arkansaw warriors arrived here with the following letters from 1st Assistant to Thayendanegea [Appx: 14.18.19] [Thayendanegea to Daniels] 7.6.16.

[not Appx] "The King's Capital Kaskaskia 7 June 1816 / ..... on the 6th instant the news was spread that the King Dot Cudjoe Colona had been killed: whereupon he called me, & on the 8th I was drawn a dream with me out of the calamity hanging by me. This he had not yet done since I have been here ....."

Aquoquin Cudjo Colona

[App: 14.] "Capital Kaskaskia. 14 June 1816 — The King asks for velvets & chintz cloth for his sister Holland. — "I have again spoken to the King to day about what I am to do with my men. He said that he will give me a reply about everything next Monday with which our conversation ended. I understand that a messenger from Arkansaw had already arrived here before the army left, who has not yet spoken once with the King. He said to me this morning "Stay awhile here with your people. If you go away when shall I get such a good friend again? It would not answer me if you stay to some months yet with your people". To which I replied by saying that it will give me very much pleasure if I already shewed the good result of the commissions entrusted to me, I could then stay with the more hospitality. This I only said, complying, to test him; but his reply was only "After this Odai, I will speak with you about everything: everything is right as good as if I said yes". This is all the news for 4 or 5 days ..... (30) Thayendanegea. [Thayendanegea to Daniels 14.6.16]

[App: 18]. To Gen Gaines HQ Daniels, &c. / 22 June 16 [Thayendanegea to Daniels 22.6.16]

I have taken the liberty to address you, the very much desired good fortune which I have met, after all possible labour, accomplished everything according to your wishes & desires. From the 15th to the 20th I took every possible trouble to persuade

the King told me I have some information about my Commission, & today I have got it in the Council from early morning till afternoon when I received all His Majesty's final answers / Although the King would much like to meet the General in Dinkira for this it was not allowed, as he stated that in his own Capital he could not go with the Streets where he was surrounded & more than 8-10000 men & the pass elsewhere all the surrounding villages would be entirely plundered & ruined. Whereupon he told the King with very audible voice to tell the General to excuse him from attending the meeting in person, & if the General so desired, he will send one of his principle Generals - As far the road has been made ready - there to meet the General or some one on his behalf there, & to learn the Generals wishes. Were it not that he feared the ruin of his own Crown he would gladly have seen the General here.

Next, I can inform Ly[illegible]. of the most wished for results about the road 24 feet wide, about which I have had much difficulty in obtaining the King from doing ill to the Wassaws. The King made me read about again the paragraph about the post road, whereupon he asked - "where will the General have the post road made; tell me, & everything shall be done!" To this I replied that the General will like to have it between Commany Abuncia more on this side of Abuncia, but better still, by way of Great Commany. Having again I had said this, he left us for a moment, & having returned he said that he has a palaver with the Wassaws, & so had some thousands of men all ready to make the road through Wassaw, & to drive them away & kill them; which I should go with the army when it has to make the road as the General best wished when it. I then told him that in was the General's most earnest wish to settle everything

Wassaws

Great road

in a friendly manner, if it were possible, & avoiding not with bloodshed. That the General had come to the Coast to bring about peace throughout the country, that open up all the roads to trade, & that therefore he should send an army to go & fight the Waggaus. He thereupon retired with his Council & on his return he made the following proposal to me:- / That as the General wished to bring about peace everywhere, it would be better to postpone the work for a time, that I write a letter to the General, about the Waggaus, to invite the Waggaus Caboceer Entieffer to Ebuma to bring about peace between him [the King] Caboceer Entieffer
& the Waggaus. That the General should himself deal with the matter as a mediator who wished to make the world good, next as if it came from the King that peace shd be made with him, because it would not cause him an hour's trouble to plunder the Waggaus & drive them out of the whole country; but as he had only taken this trouble out of respect for the King of Holland & for you. He therefore will remain quiet until the General settles everything, & sends him an assurance by this express messenger that he can then proceed to make the road of 24 feet without fighting, without Resistance from the Waggaus; otherwise he will entirely destroy the Waggaus. / This is my proposal /. That the General shall have the Waggaus Caboceer Entieffer called, & ask him if he has any palaver with the King, & if yes, whether he is ready to ask pardon of the King; & if he will swear in the General's presence that he asks the King's pardon, & that he wishes to be at peace with the King; & if he says that he does wish to live at peace with the King, the General must arrange to take what he will give in order to satisfy the King; & if he has nothing with which to satisfy him the General shews himself immediately settle the matter, because this is the only obstacle in the way of the good success we have

so far achieved, & will during this help us very little to make the road because the Waggons are very bad people. The General must cross the river en passant, but this place is crowded with traders who would all most gladly go to Ulundi with the army but dare not for this reason. The King alone would certainly buy 1000 guns, powder &c., which he much regrets that he has not yet received any of this. If the 3 speedily prepared with the work, leave reply is all that I desire, because the people are impatient to go home. / I had the Waggons Colonel complimented in passing, & had him told that the General will have a road made through their country, & if they display the least hostility when it is being made, they will pay for it with the loss of their Cows & goods. / I believe that 5-6000 men will make the road. As soon as I receive an answer from U[lundi] K. I shall depart with the people, and when they are ready shall appear at Ulundi. / The payment of tolls pleases the King very much, & as he says, owing to the large number of traders who are at hand, the expense which must be incurred upon it will very soon be paid. / I can say nothing more to U[lundi] K. except that U[lundi] K. employs a good interpreter, so that everything is well interpreted, whilst no bribery is done by a one certain some body, who sometimes upsets our work [one more word]. That is the most important thing. A good interpreter is everything, & for that purpose I think that Sam Hendrik Barends, or Jacob Simons can be employed: they both speak good Dutch, & interpret very excellently.

I say, once more, that the Waggons are the only obstacle, & if the Waggons have nothing at the moment with which to pacify the King, the General himself must try & do it for them, because the Waggons are essentially the Traders, who also bring everything everywhere. I do not doubt that this will please the General as he has not yet received such good news from me. We

hope that the palaver with the English Commandant has now come to an end. I have hunted [replaced] the King so long, that he has at last allowed half of the carriers to leave: the Fanti slaves, the 3 free natives, 4 of Jan Plaman's people still remain here, like myself, some; as the King because it is the King's will that I should be carried everywhere, when I go to Kumasi or to some other place ..... perfumes...

(30) Weg van Cuper / the King's Capital / Coomassie / 22 June 1816 [Weg van Cuper to Coomassie 22.6.16].

[App 19:] 25 June 1816 — a short note about things which the King wants for his further Europe —.

July 17. Left for French Commandant. The road had not yet been made, & it was with very great difficulty that I could pass in a hammock [chair suspended] [drag sled] [ground water level [gemeenzaam water pas"] We were almost [illegible] water-pas ..... But this is certain that the country is much very different & more fertile than the neighbour hood of Elmina the population is very sparse the huts are good. cultured, but extremely uncultivated for which many causes the war for the last 8-10 years of which this region has also been a victim, may be reported as one of the causes. the inhabitants having concealed themselves in hiding places in the bush, & lived there absolutely like beasts of the field. one must therefore stay for a considerable time before being able to give a complete description of the present state & condition of the interior. French Commandant

July 18. I have seen the copper found, previously mentioned in this Journal. It appears that the work was more than 4-500 "pond", badly & clumsily worked. & [illegible] been a wash basin [part] of the former Commandant Huys. / There is [illegible] Wood in abundance, & Edam Wood exists also, although the arrangements for my lodging & the new palaver

Wassaw Attobra

with the Wassaw Colonier Attobra have not gain me leave to visit [closely] [observed]

July 21. the Moslim Carpenter H. Van Dijk and from Accra, who has been appointed Colour master over the slaves; the name of "Scheiman" [boatswains mate] being changed to that of Colour master. [Vlaggenbaas]. the last "Scheiman" Jose Felix da Costa, has been pensioned. He is a Portuguese from the Brazils, who understands neither Dutch nor the native language.

July 24. I received at Great Commany report that the Wassaw Colonier Attobra had pawned my Cane - in order to upset [om verre te werpen] the Conference begun between the Ashantee ambassador Tando, the Wassaw King Entiffor & Colonier Cudjo Inyzang his professed enemies. After having thus stayed at Great Commany till the 25th I returned here to Elmina.

King Entiffor

[502] [Ploo. to Evert Paul Daendels. — (very illiterate letter in Dutch)

Steen. Daboe wadie 22 July 1816

Hd Sir, I have thought proper to inform U. Hd. that I arrived at Colonier Attobra's Attobra place this morning at 7 o'clock, he received me in a very friendly manner, giving burning me a sheep & yams as a present, I gave him also an anker of drink & 6 Dutch pipes. I told him that the General wished to ask him about everything, "yes or no" whether he would take do well with us). Attobra replied that he had never made any palaver, but Colonier Tiefor now Cudjo Inyzang living at Aboradie who have made so much palaver with him that he cannot remain living at Aboradie, so he Attobra, has come to live by the river; & as another man owed him reward we pay to send his people for the payment; for they say that

he is such a good man. If W.H.S. will make the roads good so that each one can do his trade then he also will be your most obedient servant / In order to convince W.H.S. of this I send you a "Cam Canoes" burghit with me from Chama / Have no / P.Leo.

Four Gun Powder to P.Leo Chama (an unsigned draft).

Fort Commany. / 24 July 1816.

I recd your letter of the day before yesterday from Daboradié & am double content that you have made the journey for now you are in a position to shew me the way up the river to Daboradié: for Attobra has dared shew my gold cane purposed. has made that young man drink fetich that he is to have the cane redeemed for 2 oz, & himself for a little time. / I send by Attobras young man back with 2 oz with the gold stick, for that is now redeemable; I must go & fetch it. It is a seed of corn planted in the ground which shall bear fruit. Attobra

Within 14 days time I shall send you 150 large canoes, 920 short canoes to put in them; besides 2000 men from Chama, to whom you will add 1500 men from Chama, with whom we will proceed up the river to Daboradié little such effective measures that we shall get Attobra personally into our hands. ?

Take care that your people are well armed, without incurring expense on your part or that of the Fanti, for the Chama people are so greatly embittered against Attobra that they will gladly bear the cost of their own equipment. / Upon which saying that I shall bring with me gun powder shot with me when I come: peaceably we shall certainly find with Attobra, so that it is not necessary to provide for this.

I am coming with 50 S. 50 L. all of the Fort Commany Fanti natives of Abrémoe & Dempoe will come overland by way of Sefwe & Attock Attobra from the East side. ?

Not a single Wassaw Colonist will help Attobra or give him a place of refuge, so

dot he, who is old & fat, will soon fall into our hands. If he yet in time, expresses repentance to you, & comes in person to Elmina to ask pardon of us, then I will prescribe the conditions upon which I will grant it to Elmina. ———]

[349] From Commany I wrote, on the 24th by the Acra, or confidant, of the King of Ashantee who was about to depart, the following letter to Asst W Huydecoper, informing him that I have now at last succeeded in adjusting the palaver between the King of Ashantee & the Waggaars.

[Daendels to Huydecoper 24.7.16].

[App: 20]. St Commany / 24 July 1816.

Waggaars

Mr Huydecoper / I have received your letters by the Acra. [vide supra p.69], and for the lost fortunate, forgive from Elmina, & afterwards from here, taken every trouble to persuade the Waggaars to come to Elmina or here. For the purpose of freeing them from the displeasure of the King of Ashantee. Ehtifer, Cudjo Kyzang, & Jan Pomma appear indeed, I have intended to come here, but when I had made known the conditions written, they found them a bitter pill to swallow, & hesitated to sign the 24 articles that I had drafted. These included: to ask the King of Ashantees pardon for all they had done against him; the immediate payment to him of a certain number of ounces; to request the King to be their Protector. & for to pay a certain number of ounces yearly for their finding themselves never to make any war or peace without his consent; to construct a post road from the furthest boundary of their country on the Ashantee side as far as the British boundary on the Fetu Commany side; also along this road to erect at their own cost, 4 forts for the security of trade, one day's journey from each other so that the caravans could every night find security under one of the forts during the night against the treachery

of the Woggaus. Attakra, who is an enemy of Enticfor & Cudjo Kayzaru, has had my stick & young man pawned by a Slave of Enticfor, pawned by him, so as to place the responsibility for this murdered upon Enticfor, & to cause the whole business to fail. He has succeeded so well in this that Enticfor otherwise have been afraid, have left me here, up till now, without even an answer. I am therefore drawing draft for Elmina & consider all negotiations broken off. The Acra, & Colonel Tando will be able to give a further report of this matter, having been present at Abroodie.

I am sending for Records 2 letters by Tando, & in that which goes by the Acra, copies of my three former letters, as it appears some that for have not had more of my former ones. I am now sending with this, a small looking glass for the King; it is certainly small, but cheaper than any that he has. For have seen the mirrors of Accra, each 4½ feet long. I intend one for the King, as soon as the wood is made, also the looking glass-secretaire, the velvet chair, & some other previous things.

[An English version of the draft articles referred to above was sent by the pages taken to Holland by Lieutenant Hinkel, who he called from Dixcove. This copy is as follows:-

[Archives of Dept. for For: Affairs: 1918. XL1 - B 54]

We the undersigned Herman Willem Daendels, Our Lord for the King of Holland on the Coast of Guinea hereby give notice & certify that in our presence the following treaty & Settlement has been concluded between the magnificent King of the Ashantees & the King & Governors of the Woggaus namely written in the 24 following articles following, which we do certify by our signature & by the great Seal of our King.

Art 1/ Enticfor King of Woggaus & Governors present & not present certify that they must confess that by assisting the Fanties & different times in bloodying Chamin town, & in pawnering Ashantee traders people, they have forfeit the peace King of Ashantee such well founded cause of his pleasure, but it must be attributed only to his generosity & the intercession of the Dutch Lord of the Netherlands Settlements on the Coast that the King of Ashantee will receive them into favour, become their Protector, & upraise from trifling state as they deserve, in which case their destiny will be equal to that of the Fanties

Art 2. King Elifior, all the Waggaus Colonels, & the Waggaus nation ask pardon for all their crimes, & pray the King of Ashantee to become their protector on the following conditions which they bindly swear according to their own custom, & upon the Bible, to observe, & if they swear false or depart from their oaths, they with they may receive the punishment they deserve, & that their nation may be destroyed by the hands of the Ashantees.

Art 3. The King of Waggaus, the Colonels, & the whole nation, receive the King of Ashantee as their protector: they will not make war or peace without his permission.

Art 4. The Waggaus will submit all their palavers with the Ashantee Colonels & Traders, & with the Coast people, to a Council consisting of two Europeans legally appointed, & two Ashantees appointed by the King of Ashantee to which the King of Waggaus shall send a Committee man: & these 5 persons shall judge all the palavers & settle them finally without appeal: but if the dignity or authority of European Powers, or of the King of Ashantee shall be interested in the case, it shall be determined by negotiation.

Art 5. The Waggaus shall, without any fee, allow to pass through their country all caravans Traders & others, to any extent, & belonging to every nation, with their goods, & not molest or ill treat or rob or injure them; but bring all their complaints before the Court mentioned in Art 4, under pain of being clammed [sic] by the Head of the Court, them punished as robbers & destroyers of the Public Peace.

Art 6. Every Waggaus Colonel is answerable for all the transgressions of the 5th Article that shall be committed in his territory.

Art 7. The Governors of the European Forts along the Coast, the Ashantee Colonels Chiefs, & those of the Coast, are subjected to the same obligations & responsibility as is taken by the Waggaus Colonels in Art 6.

Art 8. The same rights as are given to other people by Art 5, shall be also given to the Waggaus people. They shall be allowed to trade through all the Coast, and all the Ashantee country.

Art 9. The Waggaus agree to pay into the hands of the Dutch Cour Civil, in one month, 200 Ounces of gold for the King of Ashantee as a compensation for what has passed.

Art 10. The above sum shall be divided on the Waggaus Colonels by the Dutch Cour Civil who will levy it impartially in proportion to their wealth.

Art 11. The Waggaus Colonels who do not submit to Art 9 shall lose their office, & their successors shall be obliged to pay the gold demanded of them.

Art 12. The Waggaus Colonels who oppose Art 9 with arms, shall forfeit their lives.

Art 13. The Dutch Cour Civil will fix the contribution & armed force which every

Waggaw Coloneer shall provide to carry into execution Art 11 & 12. He will appoint a European officer to command this Corps.

Art 14. If the King & Coloneers of Waggaw shall not comply with the 9th following Articles, the Dutch Fair Trade will immediately acquaint the King of Ashantee, & the Waggaw people must impute the consequences to themselves.

Art 15. There shall be paid annually into the hands of the Dutch Fair Trade by the King & Coloneers of Waggaw for the King of Ashantee as protector of the Waggaw country 200 Bendy Gold.

Art 16. These sums shall be raised acc^g to Art 10. for the money shall be paid down, & the offenders prosecuted & punished according to Arts 11 & 12.

Art 17. The King Coloneers, & people of Waggaw engage to begin & finish in three months, a good road from the utmost borders of their country on this side of Ashantee, to the Dutch Territory on this side of Great Commenda, 30 feet wide, rounded & so made that the water will run off, that it may be passable in every season; following for that purpose the directions which shall be given to them by the Dutch Fair Trade. They engage to keep the road at all times in good repair order.

Art 18. The Waggaw people not complying with the 17th article, 6000 Ashantees shall make & complete the road through the Waggaw country at the Waggaws expence.

Art 19. As several Waggaw Coloneers have at times given proofs of infidelity, & though the Police of the country does not yet afford sufficient security & safety, the interests of the Waggaw people require that a sufficient guarantee should exist, least the whole Waggaw people should be called upon to expiate the crimes of one or two Coloneers. The Waggaw people shall by this notice be obliged to construct at their own expence on the good road, four forts at such places as shall be fixed upon by the Dutch Fair Trade, providing such workmen & materials as shall be required & directed by the Dutch Engineer.

Art 20. The forts shall be armed & garrisoned at the expence of the Dutch Company & the distances so fixed that Caravans & cattle passed from one fort to another at each march, for the purpose of finding protection during the night, under the guns.

Art 21. The Commandants of these forts shall be authorised to place with the Coloneers who live within 6 hours of these forts, confidential people to watch if any time projects shall be entertained against any of the Caravans expected, & to give immediate notice thereof to the Commandant of the fort.

Art 22. All the hostilities committed or projected against these people, or against the forts shall be punished as determined by Art 12.

Art 23. The territory that surrounds the property of the three forts is fixed to extend as far as the guns of the fort carry.

84. 30. 160

Art. 24 The King of Ashantee, constructing also a road from his Chief Town Coomassie to the beginning of the Wassaw road, shall be allowed such a Toll as shall be agreed upon between him & the European Factors on the Coast, without prejudice to the trade.

The above articles having been sworn to by the King of Wassaw, & his Colours by drinking water, & laying hands upon the Bible, invoking the vengeance of Almighty God if they do not keep, & faithfully execute the above articles, submitting themselves to the calamities which shall be inflicted by the King of Ashantee if they perjure themselves.

The deputy of the King of Ashantee, Tando, signed them also, having taken the oath laid his hand on the Bible, pledged the word of the King of Ashantee that these 24 Articles shall be observed & kept by his King as long as the Wassaw people shall observe & execute them with fidelity.

The Dutch & Danes ratify for the above mentioned articles are marked in their presence & one of the same tenor & contents of which one will be kept by the Dutch Governor & one shall be delivered to the King of Ashantee, & the other to the King of Wassaw.

Ct Fort Commenda.

July 29. – His 5th attack of fever –.

[Pr Lod. Chama, to Your Qual Dandelo. Chama. 28 July 1816. [502]

[a very illiterate letter in Dutch]. HRH. / I have had Behaviour to rec your letter of the 24th inst: [II. p156 p46]. ~~HRH~~ / together with the 2 oz gold & the Cane, which I sent straight away to Daboesdie, in a small 3 hand canoe & had Attobra told of the contents of your letter. Attobra refuses to take the gold the Cane, & declares that he knows nothing about the palaverring; that he would never dare to palaver the Gov. whitemans Cane & young man, much less a Your Quals. Old man as he is, he will never have thought of palaverring HRH's Cane & young man; he Attobra is innocent of the Case. If one of his Attobra's slaves has been such a "vies post" as to dare to palaver HRH's Cane & young man about some another "scherpsing" palaver, he Attobra, will it once have the slave fetched: so he tells HRH. Knows if you wish it done, he will do it. But King Tiefor does not know that his slave has done this ill to HRH.; the palaver is on Cabess, Attobra, so that he may be regarded as a bad man to HRH. But the slave who has done this evil belongs to King Tiefor but not Cabess Attobra. Therefore he humbly begs HRH. to understand the matter. Had he done that wrong to HRH. would he have received me well the day that I came Cabess. [zond zond Lij hier daar verschijnen mein dag dat Tiefor zijn by Cabess Attobra gezonden dat Your Qual is palaverd wijning die Lij de 2 Jonge zijn alles hebbe laat halen. Dus HRH. op Tiefor + Cudjo Mensang King aan de Kust die quat te halen wel Lij Attobra halen alle is de Kust en Reel.] in order to convince HRH. that it was not he Attobra who has done this evil: therefore HRH's Cane & 2 oz gold back. Attobra has asked forgiveness through my head servant, therefore a young

Waggaw

Attobra

man also, verbally to ask Ulph's opinions. I conclude this and await Ulph's further orders how I must act: & after commending myself to Ulph's protection I rest myself &c &c P^r Lod.]

July 30. The Portuguese Schooner "Azumola Tamboral", Captn Francis Xavier D'silvio arrd here loden with Tobacco. This ship was allowed to do business with the merchants after it had been declared that she had already sold 300 rolls Tobacco to the English Seamen, & it had appeared from inspection that the ship had nothing on board which enabled her to carry on clandestine trade... The principal officers & merchants have also purchased from her.

August 4 A Portuguese prize captured by the "Hermione" came into the roads

August 10. The Port: ship which arrd on 30th July, left.

..... [The ex Lord spiritual entries for August. Daendels apparently being sick].

[341] [Peace dated 15 August 1816 re Tariff for Spain:- vide p. 447 [164]]

[658] Annamabo Fort / 22 August 1816

H W Daendels Esq^r / I am sorry to find that the people of Elmina still persist in their iniquitous persecution of these people; a day of retribution must arrive & I hope the date is not far distant when they will receive such punishment as they have from their late proceedings justly merited. The Papins have this morning made known to me that a few days ago, eleven canoes in passing Elmina were forcibly detained by the people of that place; after plundering three of them they were suffered to proceed. The remaining eight, loaded with provisions were taken ashore. The Canoemen who are returned say they are indebted for their enlargement to you.

their canoes & the property which they contained, are still in the possession of the Klamina people. The principal men of the town beg I will enquire the cause of this injury, & solicit for to recover their canoes & property, to which request for your good offices, in this affair, I must add that of mine. / Have &c / J. H. Keith. / P.S. Two of the canoemen who were injured by the Klamina are bearers of this.

Meeting of Council 31st August 1816. [Brandels; Vanbeck; Oldenburg; Cornegel; Roelofsen; Carillon.] [796*]

Letter from Commandt of Arnhem, Baumwald, under date 19th August – recommending the answer to be given to the Javish Chiefs who came from Arnhem to the Seat of Govt. – Approved.

Discussion re liquidation of debts of Java. / The Fiscal Greil: informed the Council that he had had the debts collected for the arrears payment out of the arrears of Wardenberg to the King of Carlsruhe, out of the monies flowing from the reimbursement which the officials had made for the goods which they had bought on their account, from the States; the Comptr: Van Hoff being of opinion that as these monies belonged to the old administration, they could not in accordance with the 4th art: of his instructions, be mixed with the funds which had been brought from the Fatherland for the new administration, which had been placed [gerekt] to the Govt Greil in the "Cas" in current coin & same liquid gold in conformity with the decision of the Council of 19 April last, wherefore also these monies had been kept separate & the Cashier. H.E. Lt Gen Oldenburg. / The Fiscal Greil stated that Lieut: Master Roelofsen, had been unable to carry out the decision of the Council of 2nd July, re timber cutting; the making of the road in Great Community; the finishing of Lime. The F. Gl had named the timber timber-sawing master C. Schoeck. Lieut Roelofsen with some Colonists, who had cut some timber but this was diminishing. Col Starrenburg would deal with the most necessary repairs at Klamina Castle, viz the dry season Schoeck would send a raft of timber from

Kingdom of Carlsruhe Wardenberg

Secretary ... x x .... meantime the house & store of Secretary under the
charge of the Post Keeper. The Head Linguist then informed the Council that
Waggaw a provisional arrangement had been arrived at between the Ashantees &
Waggaw natives, the final stipulations of which will be settled by the King
of Ashantee. Also that the King's chief Council of Shumia had
Shumias & Fantees chosen Ambassadors somewhat more suspected to the British cohorts, having
handed over to us 25 Fanties who had been pawned in exchange for nets
stolen & plundered at sea, which it was found had been done by the Canoemen
of Cape Bayley: the people of Shumia being ready to restore the 8
Canoes detained, & Goods, as soon as the nets which had been
paid for, & the robbers punished.

Axim Tariff for Customs

Decree 15th August 1816 appointing the following tariff for the customs
of Axim, amounting in the first year to £463.
& in the following years to £334.10. The Commandant of Axim having no
income more than £100, as trade can bring him no private profit [? he had to
trade on behalf of H.M. Dandels &c.] these payments shall be borne by the
Cashier: this having been reported to the Dept of T. &c. & Desp: of 21 March

Tariff.

On concluding the Peace Cantoes

To upper & lower Town	Tobacco rum & cloth to the value of	£ 86.13.3½
" Fetish Priest		1.13
" Matteloar		10.00
" Yerrapandes		10.00
In the Hall	10 muskets & 2.5 Elbes unadmeasured	16.15.3½
		£125.00 [31£]

Kerwin 125.00

Christmas Custom

To upper & lower town on 1st day	Rum, Tobacco, christy &c.	44. 13 1/3
To Serjeantes in the Hall.	" pipes	6. 13 1/3
To people of upper town dancing in Cattine	" tobacco	6. 6 2/3
" Drummer.	" " pipe	2. 13 1/3
" Fetch Pipes.	" " "	2. 13 1/3
" Head Boys for distribution to both towns	" " " &c	29. 13 1/3
" Drummers	" " " "	29. 3 1/3
" Serjeantes trumpets in the hall	" pipes	5. 16 2/3
" people of lower town dancing in Cattine	" tobacco	6. 6 1/3
" Drummer	" " pipe	2. 13 1/3
" Guard staves	Rum	5. 00
" upper & lower town who carry to gate staves	"	5. 00
" Women of the towns	" tobacco. pipes	11. 10
" Serjeantes in the Hall.		3. 6 2/3

Sunday Custom Rum pipes tobacco &c to much per week 143.00

462. 10 [SIC].

Subscription each year:-

Kerwin
Christmas Custom 194. 10

Sunday " 143.

334. 10

[Jos Dawson to Lord General Daniels CCC. September 2 1816 [658]

This morning had a hearing on the subject of the robbery committed by Cameronian on the wife of Chunia, but have not yet been able to do anything in the business as there appears three cases which passed up at the same time, belonging to Mr Bayley. One cause was examined by Mr Bayley's Peons (C.C.C. people) who other by Europeans, I shall feel obliged for any further information you can give, in order that I may

be enabled to ascertain the cause that committed the depredation. Mr Bayley will shortly expected here, when I shall enquire more fully into the affair.

Wassaw

Tando's Settlement of their Quarrel with the King of Ashantee

September 4. Some days ago I was informed both by the Ashantee Ambassador Tando, & by the Wassaw King Cheffor & different Wassaw Coloures, that all disputes had been settled. That they had given themselves up as Vassals to the Ashantees: & also that further furtherance of trade orders had been drawn not to pawn any body or their goods on the roads to or from the Beach. 2ndly not to detain any slaves of traders, but to give them back. 3rdly So give up to the injured party, anyone that who should take a trader or any of his following. So further orders have likewise been drawn upon this & the people of Dunia Royal Company & a document drawn up thereof & handed to the Ashantee Ambassador Tando, to the people of Wassaw, Dunia, Royal Company to the following purport see App 21:-

[App. 21 We William Herman Willem Bosmans Van Pelt, in the name of his Property the King of the Netherlands on the Coast of Guinea hereby make known & certify that the Ashantee messenger & Coloneur Tando has addressed himself to us giving information that he has concluded an agreement with the Wassaw King Cheffor certain stones whereby they acknowledge the mighty King of Ashantee, his overlord, as their Protector; they sending immediately with Tando as his returns, messengers to the King of Ashantee to hear from the King's own mouth, the conditions upon which he will accept them as his Vassals; & what also they shall pay annually them & their Protector, & the amount of gold which the Wassaws shall pay at the first

of the King & way of penalty for all the civil deeds which they have so often perpetrated against the Ashantees & the Inland & sea-people. / The Ambassador Taudo further gave information that he Cudjoe drunk oaths with the Wassaw King & other Chiefs (Protestants) that from henceforth all traders, travelling / missionaries possessing to Apiro, Akimfoo shall visit in distinction, to see how all palavers; they having drunk oaths together that more either in person or in goods may be pawned; that fugitive slaves shall be given back, & the murderer shall be delivered up without any further palavers arising or "customs" being paid therefor. / That K. Taudo, requested that the Kings Elders of Elmina, Head Commany, should drink the same oaths, which has been done at the Lands of Cobreen Taudo in our presence this day, the 4th instant, in the Palaver Hall of the Chief Castle St George D'Elmina. / After the drinking of this oath one shot was fired from the General's Battery, & we have fixed the cost of this shot, 25 Bendoo gold, to be paid into the Lands of the King of Ashantee, by the person who breaks this oath. / In affirmation of this ~~oath~~ solemnly made oath, we grant this document to the Kings of Ashantee, Wassaw, Elmina, Head-Commany, ratifying the same with our signature & the Great Seal of the King.

Done within His Majesty's Chief Castle
St George de Elmina the 4th September 1816.

The King & Headmen of Elmina have become more tractable, & sometimes civil, as the orders of Mr Daendels who appeared apprehensive that otherwise he would have to succumb, especially as the English Fleet on this Coast had declared itself so strongly against him. But he cannot forbear from showing his hostility to the French: Fleet in his opposition to the order pulling the word to Head Commany in order; exercising his influence on the King & Wanding of that district, & that

and, the former being his blood-relative, the latter employed by him as Headsman.

For instance sets an example of disobedience to the other Chiefs, the road going thro' his Country which is the first & best, most sufficiently suitable to pass sleigh & Cannon upon. For this reason the transport of timber becomes difficult & costly, the erecting Chief Castle which have now been commenced, are considerably delayed & more expensive.

September 6. The Ambassador Tawdo left here with the letter for Assistant Kuyperoper for the 5th instant (App 22).

Dawdo to Kuyperoper. 5.9.16].

[App 22]. (Draft). Elmina 5 September 1916.

Subject Tawdo's settlement

The first Assistant / W Kuyperoper / at Coomassie.

Since the arrival of the "Accra" which brought me your letter about the great wood for Coomassie to Elmina [dd 22 June 1916: II. p 69] I have received no letter from you, but often appear to have received none of my letters / I sent two letters by the "Accra" who returned on the 24th July.: one was of the 21st June in which was enclosed another letter from me addressed direct to the King of Ashantee, & a second letter also in which was copies of all my previous letters.

King Ekuffer & other Wassaw Chiefs did not come to me at Great Commanny, on the day that the "Accra" left, Tawdo had not yet endeavoured for with the settlement of the palaver. / On my return to Elmina I got a "bumside" [? fever] sickness which was heavy, I having had fever for 8 days at a stretch & was not out of danger. My recovery was slow, Tawdo meanwhile went on with the negotiations & he has succeeded in putting an end to the Wassaw palaver with the Wassaw. He often made come

here the people of Elmina Head Company have also already sold him, as you will see from the document that has been drawn up here, & is sent herewith, embodying this & also the footing manner in which the palaver has been settled.

I am extremely pleased with Lando. He is a thirsty servant of his King who has made his purse in Wassaw, for he has not been able to buy anything there with, as he has behind the purse that he had already bought for want of gold. / We have given him some presents & subsistence, but he is worthy of further reward from the King his Master, & of being in future always employed as the chief ambassadour of his King in weighty commissions for he for he has intelligence, judgment & patience, three qualities so necessary, in a negotiator. ... - Sends herewith by Serjeant Peter Workman a royal coat &c as present to the King — ... - The beautiful furniture intended for the King cannot be sent until the wood is clear when I shall bring it in person myself.... I have commissioned Lando to ask from the King for me, 12 fine stallions, 10 mares, 50 large oxen cattle, oxen & bulls & 100 "Donko" slaves, who have 3 cuts on each cheek; among these 100 slaves there must not be more than 25 women, all the 100 must be young not more than 18 years old he accustomed to farm work, those only accustomed to house work I cannot make use of. Up till now no Hollander traders have been here, but I trust now the road is open, that they will come ..... Describes the goods which the Hollanders have to sell &c .....

September 12. Today we sent for Oldenburg Whydah Coast to inform the English Governor in writing, of the Agreement concluded between the Hollanders the Wassaws & of the dividing of lands on the three points specified in the document

40. 170

[656]

[Jos Dawson to Jour Dandels. CCC. 12th September 1816.

I have received your favour by Jur Oldenburg [n.o.r.] It affords me satisfaction that the affair between the Ashanties & Wassaws is settled. You will oblige me, as soon as you can give me information respecting the Canoemen who were guilty of the robbery of the nets at sea, that I may use my exertions to bring the perpetrators, either accused to an arrangement.]

Wassaw Attobra.

September 14. ..... Colonel Starrenburg & Engineer, left for an inspection of the Chama river & to have a meeting with the Wassaw Colonier, Attobra & to persuade him to accede to the agreement with the Ashanties, the inside the following report on the 22nd instant

Starrenburg's report on the Pra River from Chama

Journal kept on making a journey of inspection up the river of Chamo or Boteen Ba in Sept. 1816 in compliance with orders from Jour Genl Dandels dated 14th September 1816. I proceeded in the evening of that day in an 11 hand canoe: loading a part of my goods, as well as the king of the Inland in the Chama river, in a 9 hand canoe following to Chama; left Elmina at night about 11 o'clock arriving at Chama the next morning about 5 o'clock.

After having, on the 15th at Chama made the necessary preparations for proceeding up the river which consisted in arranging the 9 hand canoe of Jur Exc having a 3 hand boat. I left Chama on the 16th September at 7 am. being accompanied by the Commandant of that Fort Jur Exc. But before I left there a Fetisheer came to the Commandant, asking to speak to me, which being allowed they informed me in substance that they were afraid that if any evil

happened some running on the joining up the rider or some misfortune happened on the part of the Wossaw people such might be [unintelligible] unto them: whereas they advised me to remain on Chama till a Messenger from Wossaw should have arrived there to guarantee my safety, wch as had been done before when Pinto was sent to Colonel Altobra, on the orders of the Portuguese. [Vide II 76: & p 1 supra] But considering that any sign of mistrust is apt to inspire reciprocal suspicion I did not accept this advice & (as stated) left Chama the 22d morning & the next morning early, I did not find it practicable both the Boden canoe to take soundings in the actual mouth of the river, as on the first attempt to do this a quantity of sea water came into the canoe: I therefore decided to postpone the [illegible] survey of the mouth till my return, & therefore began soundings at the first corner of the river where it opens, it is about 100 yards [roeden] broad.

Going up the river the country on the left side is flat sandy beach & then covered almost up to high water mark with bush or mangrowood, the bank similar to the banks on the right side, but quite soon changes to grass covered country & shortly afterwards with more bush, shewing fine timber wood appears, amongst which afterwards a great many "Chissia" & Bassen" Boudon" trees (both wine giving objects) mingle, & adorn the view. A little further the sandy part of the shore appears to end on the left side, & at last is not visible, the country being there higher up being very level, the banks lined with mango & other trees & with water, while a little inland heavy timber stands, although little or nothing can be seen of the country itself. The river gradually narrows to 30 & 40 roe yards (roeden) although more when widening again at the bends, the land on both sides of the river being generally raised 4 to 6 feet above water level. The very few (as is customary) some fetishes, being rocks at the river banks - Abenin: 1st Altona lying about 1 1/2 mile under water; 2nd Altona 1/2 at low water is above: and few bushes,

the principal one named Bossum Cassee, a rock lying in about the middle of the river, a rock which is hidden underneath at high water, but nevertheless allows a passage of 3 fms depth on either side. After having passed this, the river runs about quick N.N.E. to the island, along side which on the right hand is 1⅝ ½ fms water, but on the left side only ½ fms at the island (the name of which I could not discover) I stepped ashore finding the King, his elders ready to receive me there, & at some time a pocket pistol was fired several times which was the only fire arms that seen in their possession, altho it is said that they can muster 50 muskets. In order to obtain some information about the river, to put my notes in order, & also to give time for Ottobra to receive report of my coming approaching arrival, I decided to remain in the island for the rest of the day & the following night. The island is, I guess, 30 fms broad & 200-300 feet long. The village on it of about 30 huts is well laid out, the means of livelihood of the inhabitants besides the growing of provisions, is canoe building of canoes, of small domestic articles such as wooden bowls &c &c.: formerly many large canoes were floated down the stream from Yowin & hauled further to Choma, but these articles of industry since the disturbances with the Wassaws have wholly diminished. Formerly the inhabitants of the island had extensive plantations along the river but since they were laid waste by the Wassaws, they have been made further inland, & banks from the river bank are cared only a few with very large plantations. The inhabitants know little about the river. ... ...

14th September I left the island in the morning, proceeding up, a fetish rock a series of rocks or reefs on each, which extend into the river & are called Apponina, but only leave a passage of 5-5½ fathoms of water

Along a great stretch of the river are seen the numerous remains of former plantations, as well as many tokens of former prosperity & industry which can now be scarcely distinguished or explained from the surrounding desolation. [Woodcut]; although a little higher up to the Town KiKitimoe (belonging to the Island) are seen much pleasure grounds being made again for Farms. The river remains generally 30 Yards wide & 2.3 or 4 fathoms deep, the Country, as I have seen, is 10-12 feet above water level, covered with high woods amongst which appear Cocoa Cocoa trees often. The higher one goes up the more numerous the small Towns & farms become. But above the Town Acropon Acropon the river becomes so filled with sunken rocks (Klippen) that the passage is impracticable for a Vessel of any depth. Indeed I even struck [illegible] several times in the Yard canoe notwithstanding that the canoemen had been there several times & were acquainted with it. so that the river upwards from Acropon may be regarded as impracticable for Vessels. / In the middle of this Crotswains [sic Coatswain] channel between the rocks, a very heavy rain storm came on which for the moment prevented the taking of further notes, & which rain continued the whole day; while I went on shore at Dabodiè, being thus obliged to postpone the further examination of this way till my return / on my coming to Colonel Attobra Waggau Colonel Attobra at Daboadie a letter having preceded him on behalf of the Gaan Yeul, I informed him of the object of my journey, adding, in accordance with my instructions, "that "the unimpeded extension of trade & the establishment of peace & friendship in that country was the desire of the Gaan Yeul, who was too big a man to remember little insults but would much rather forgive them if he saw that no offensive purpose nor persistent intention were concealed behind them." At this last sentence he rather spoke & made his meaning clear the purpose of the Stick sent by the Gaan Yeul: as having in no way been done

by his people as on his territory adding that he was the most upright of all the Wassaws: but having separated himself from them because of their bad conduct, he was now decried by them as the worst worth(man) because it was his custom to take women's goods, but on the other hand to demand what belonged to him by force / After a period of silence he began to complain to me about the Boo. against whom he first taught in that he had not informed him of my coming which he had not been able to receive me properly: but I took the blame for this upon myself by asserting that I had been expected with all my desire, in order to pursue Tchumi Attobra, that as I came to pay him coming to pay him a friendly visit I desired no ceremony. / He further complained of matters, that Boo had wanted to shoot one of his people (present). This brought on a long discussion pro & con, I broke it off by saying that I had not come to settle these kinds of palavers, but that I did not doubt but there would all be decided satisfactorily if he the Coloneer came to Tchumi to together with Boo; but he essential wrongly that he would put him to death me by saying that he would go to Tchumi as this was not his intention, although he subsequently in conversation wished it to appear as if he would appear there / As soon as he had received some presents, he said that that he had several times been to Cape Coast & Anamabo to give Banks for presents and he had likewise also been treated to Accra & when Inspired that on his appearance at Tchumi he would probably also be given Tchumi as to other Coloneers, he answered with a sort of pride "all what the General can give me, I also have."

Speaking further [illegible] about the treaty concluded between the Ashantees & Woggaus, with respect to surrender all the runaway slaves & murderers, he said he had already heard in Ejumpur but had received no official information about it on the part of Elfeh or Adansie, whereupon I having communicated it to him in the name of the Queen Feul (in whose presence the oath had been drunk) he said he would adhere to it & drink oath upon it; but as regarded the return of fugitive slaves proof of compliance with the treaty would always be given him by the return of a number of slaves (whom he informed me) who had run away from him some staying at Elmina: but concerning trade he acknowledged having stopped it to Chama as he would not allow his people to trade with anyone else but by whom he persisted, that he had been badly treated, but that many of his people had already been to Elmina to trade. that he would in no way obstruct freedom of trade. And with this our first conversation coming to an end, I presented him with 2 bottles Madeira, & 2 bottles of claret, besides 2 flasks genuine for his people, which present he reciprocated with 2 sheep some yams. Further informing the Governor that I wished to stay overnight in his Town, he offered me his house which, the former of which I accepted. It appeared from various that (notwithstanding all protests) little confidence existed on either side. as Attobra had each of the four bottles of wine opened & some of it drunk by my servants, which also may however well be taken as a custom of the country: & on the other hand they was afraid to use any thing that had been prepared by the Governor's people, nor being willing even, to drink any water which was in a pot of Attobra's until standing that I had already been consumed on thing & another.

Speaking about the entertainment of my fathers Attobra told me (in confirmity

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with what had been told me in the Island, that one could still go same way
up the river by canoe, as far as the neighbourhood of c Wolisfall. (the height of
which he described as that of c tree) but with extreme great difficulty & danger:
& as regards the way by land to Sefferel at this season, being the middle
of the small rains, it was quite impracticable for white men, though the
almost unbridled reins made fords & bad holes (bush beasts) which appear
in it: but that there was a good way thither via English Community: also that
when he sometimes sent me a more native day mostly all abstained through
wading in the mud &c; which as regards the mud and wet seem unfeasible
since as in the Gambia itself we pass ankle deep in the mud through the daily
rains. To undertake this journey, notwithstanding all these difficulties &
discomforts appeared since the probability, when I decided to entrust myself
with going up the river so far as it was possible, & to omit the journey to
Sefferel. Besides which that journey was impracticable without the help of
Ttobora & the going of which he did not seem inclined, as having
having asked him for a guide for the further journey up the river, he gave
me for that purpose a boy of 8 or 9 years old whom I afterwards found as
ignorant of the Manuel between the words as I may commence, therefore
this guide was of no further service than to protect me with an elephants
tail from the insects, in the canoe.

18 September In the morning went further up the river to where it
divides into three branches, where the reeds (Elephin)
were so numerous the current so strong that the Island canoe could
not be got through except with very great difficulty, to where a small

wobbe fell about 1½ ells high is much, when the further journey up was made quite impracticable by the current. against which having paddled for several minutes without any perceptible result resolved to return. Be sure so the running down again (if one could have rowed above the fall) would have been sufficiently dangerous, as the stiff current undoubtedly would have flung the canoe on to the underlying rocks & probably have wrecked it; while the other two smaller branches of the river were so beset with rocks that I saw no chance of passing them & so exploring their branches. Consequently turning back to Dahomie I returned again to Attobra where Bonsa & Tchoa-Kum told what he wished to tell the Four Feud. This chiefly came down to what had been said yesterday — namely that he had no blame for the conjuring of the Four Feud's messengers (the blame for which he pushed on to Elfifor). But he likewise would observe the understanding made between the Ashantees & Wassaws to pay; to deliver up runaway slaves murderers, & also drink ordeal: & finally that he would not be disturbed in his trade but Bonsa in undisturbed. Speaking further at this opportunity about the inhabitants of the island whom he had prevented making canoes (which they are accustomed to in Wassaw, further up the river) while the Four Feud descried a number of large canoes on Dahomie and asked for these from the Islanders, he declared that he would not allow things to be made by them so long as the Islanders had not paid their debt further (being 50 ℔). But that if the Four Feud needed canoes he had only to send the white men there, when he would have them made by his people. He at the same time complained that the Islanders had threatened to fight him, about which statement I emphatically put further that their force had no proportion to his & also enjoined him against all acts of violence

as they would undoubtedly be regarded as a disturbance of peace & quiet in the Windward areas. After he had in conclusion complained about the people of Chama who for some years had neglected to redeem an imposed pawn with him, & about the people of Sobio who detained one of his pawns I left Cape of Colbreer Attobra & proceeded down river following the many sandbanks in passing, which I had been prevented by anxiety yesterday through the rains, arriving at the Island again about midday. In order to obtain some information from their side, of the debt which Attobra claimed demanded from the islanders I spoke to the King & some of his oppo elders about it, when they mean mainly denied any debts to Attobra and told me in broad outlines what ill treatment & oppression they had had to endure from the Cape Colbreer, that they had now already been so impoverished & sucked dry by Attobra that they rather than submit to new oppressions (to which there would still be an end) they would fight with death in defence of the miserable remains of their former prosperity that they knew quite well what Attobra's object was, namely to oblige them through poverty to submit themselves to him & some where another dwelling place when he casting his eyes on the island would thus become entirely master of the Chama Cape Coast etc etc but that they as such, understanding this quite well, were rather resolved themselves to die than submit to it. After having spent the night on the island I proceeded on the

19th September in the morning further down the river, skirting as

the mouth of the river as far as practicable reaching some sandbanks with, coming again to Chama before midday. I left there on the

20th September with the 9 hand canoe of the two and of Chuma clear 3 pm —

- The mouth of the former Chuma or the river in no part answers to description ... the mouth is with innumerable Sandbanks: channels - the waves impossible of working it in any boats .....

Sc9: del Chuma / 22 September 1816 / Stamenburg / Capt Tipmenan.

Summary of Itinerary

1816

18 Sept left Chuma.
Fetish rocks - Abenin
1st Attoma - near Wollin
2nd " above Wollin
Bossum Cassee mid stream
stream Gavin
* Island - thick - no name. Village 30 huts.
Stayed night.

19 Sept left Island
Fetish rocks Apontua
Kikkerimoe (vill: near Island)
© Actopon
rocks difficult for canoes to pass impassible for vessels.
11 am † Daboadie (Woggaus)
Cabocer Attobra
path to settlement impassible small rains
good wood thence, via Capt Commans.
Stayed night.

18 Sept left Daboodie up river
river divides into 3 branches
many rocks, current very strong
9 hand canoe got thro' with difficulty
Waterfall (small) impassible for canoes.
turned back
arrived Daboodie
12 pm. and Island
stayed night

19 Sept left Island
reflected march of river
and Chuma

20 Sept left Chuma 9 canoe
and Chuma 3 pm.

Places marked on Stamenburgs map of Prah river, from Chuma upwards downwards.

Daboadi
way to Jabbier r bank
Pampasie r " } opp: each other
Actopon l "
Aroba wassie l " deserted
Kikkerimoe r "
Apontua (Village) l "
Island with village on it
Gavin Stream r bank
Way to Jabie " "
Fetish rock Bossum Cassee mid stream
" " Attoma l bank (near)
" " " " " "
" " Abenin r " "
Amisan stream l "

Note The map shows the mouth of the river quite close to, in fact adjoining the River of Chuma. There a note a little further up the river on the left bank :- "Hereabouts the mouth began in 1812"

* Sepoem [Hamburg].

© River above Actopon is the boundary between British Dutch territory: North river Coast along to Woggaus [Hamburg]

† Daboadi the high Woggaus Village. [Hamburg]

[504] [Ct Bartels Colonial Secret - Batavia Boultry 15 Sept 1816.

Boultry

Reports death of the Sect Matelaar here named Coffie Baiian. This morning all the Elders & Guardians came here & asked for the usual burial customs which was given on behalf of the Council: to which he replied that he would refer to Ct Bartels & ascertain if he is entitled to such item :- a coffin : 2 dollars Glas carriage & 2 Men Chitz - 4 Rix : 1 Vaalje Kruid 2 Rix: 1 anker drinck 8 Rix - 4 Rix = 1 Rix 2 Rix.

For Secret Daendels Col Ct Bartels 20 September

In answer to your letter of 15th inst: I must inform you that except cannon shot, all kinds of burial customs both for whites & blacks are abolished. We cannot therefore comply with your request in order to pay the Boultry elders Guardians / - Regents that he will send the Bill, for which you have paid the Regent of Bram, addressed to Col Daendels obo, when Barneveld of Bram if not discovered.]

[502] [Daendels to P Gov Commandt Chama Sch del Muia 21 September 1816

Thanks him for the trouble which Col Stamenburg hospitable will Chama, & is happy & present ready for him when he comes to Chamma /

Attobra

I think that the visit paid to Attobra & the Colonel upon will have a favourable result & getting trade come through. You must at once report how many men live in the island; how many men the Chama people could muster

Phoo to Saunders. Chama 1st October 1816.

Actions above – up till now Ntokora has sent nothing here. I see his people pass here to Secundee every day with powder & cloths. I have been to the island i.e.w. four orders, & asked de Kuiz how many armed men there are there. I have found 50, of which 15 are without muskets. The whole Chama has 306 men: of which 60 are without muskets.]

Sepoem Island

Chama

September 23. [By Brazes of this date – Roelof Roelossen – acting Sub: master, appointed Resident at Fort Grey Cove at Ntokra, at his own request. 2nd Resident & Constable Commandt of Fort Orange Secundee appointed prov: Sub master. Cpl Barbe transferred from Boating to Secundee.]

Today rcd letter from Capt Dawson informing me that the Lower "Venus" had passed the English coast on 12 July June last, & in passing had hauled over the Letters for the English Consul; the English Committee which carries on the admon of this Coast have having expressed their extreme pleasure at my arrival & the nothing determining of opening up [Quemen] the interior –

September 30 – Kings birthday celebrations postponed from 24th August owing to Saunders illness – ... The obstructions which are placed in the way by Mr Jan Dreijer to put the road to Prah Community into a good state & to form establishments there; the advantage & profit of having running water close near an establishment, & as Simbo has such a river which has running water the whole year, and is famed for its fertility, but were it almost entirely depopulated; I have at my own expense had

a road made thither which will be passable in another few days. All the officials at Cape Coast have small 4 wheeled carts and which they are drawn by 4 natives and in this way have a walk [wandering!] daily as far as the roads in the environs of the chief Castle allow.

The making of the road to Sumbo has been begun & the natives without any difficulty & is almost completed. This is evidence that there is a sudden hand at work & assist us on the road to Great Commany, where already four kings wine drink has been distributed & men will cut out the road to Sumbo which road is however about 2½ hours long.

Before we were better acquainted with the interior it was thought that all lands without distinction belonged to the "Landlord" that no ownership of land was to be found among the natives, & I have reported such in a former part of my Journal. But I subsequently found on enquiry that at a distance from Cape Coast many lands are the private property of the principal natives but which are to be bought at a small price when with fruit bearing plantain trees upon them, & the ground partly prepared for cultivation. I had bought a piece of land at Great Commany. for 4 ozs of trade, being about £120, about a ¼ hour long & 5 minutes broad on which were then 4000 plantain trees stood. But one has to make palaver with the seller, he has not shown himself open. At Sumbo on the other hand everyone was open to offer me pieces of land of much greater extent at a less price. The plantain trees in three years supply at least for 6 months the principal subsistence of the inhabitants, & it is calculated that 10

Cocoa flourishing on good soil and at a proper distance from each other can feed one man for 6 months. The advantage of planting Cocoa with such fruit trees upon it is thus incalculable for it is only necessary to plant the bush with corn yams &c to feed the people of a plantation.

[J H Smith to Hon Dawendels Esqr Anamabor Fort 30 September 1816. [658]

Three Anamabor canoemen have been lately pawned at Boutry by the desire of a Chama man named Sago. The man belonging to this town on whose head they are detained says he owes Sago 8 ozs of gold which he has at various periods offered him the payment of, that he is still ready to discharge the debt which he is due. The bearer is acquainted with the particulars of this affair & if you wish to send another whom it may be objected to shall be objected.

Dawendels to J H Smith Elmina Castle 24 October 1816

Has recd letter from our Boy resp the Anamabor Canoemen who are pawned at Boutry. The Boy says that the people are not pawned by Sago [? chief of Chama] but by another man named Atto that this palaver arose from a runaway slave being a Fantee; that Sago cannot accept the debt unless the runaway slave is present.

J Stokes to Dawendels CCC. 2nd October 1816 - thanks for hospitality during his stay at Elmina, sends 5 files

J Stokes, Secy to Dawendels CCC October 2nd 1816.

Directed by Governor to say that the canoemen who stole the nets off Elmina go up to Winnicote their conduct, he therefore begs

for we have the kindness to order the Cape people to bear what they have to say in their defence / their Stores of the "Incastant" is here in a schooner & intends sailing tomorrow evening. As we proceed to Cape we come of not falling in with any vessel we can make a prize of, will take his departure from Bence to England, but in the event of capturing any thing, he will go home by way of Sierra Leone, should you have any letters he will feel much pleasure in forwarding them.

Herewith: Mr. Bell to J. Stokes 9th Sept. Chunia Cost: 5 October 1816

[Dupl. Enclosed] I am entitled by the late to answer your two letters of October 2nd ... Lieut. Bowdich begs you to inform Mr. Gov. Dawson, that the canoemen who stole the nets of the Chunios have been confronted with the Cape people, & their other accusers: with the utmost (?) coolness — by the accusations of the two headmen of the eleven hand canoe with names Quassi Ado & Quassi Essou, of fishermen from Anamabo & Anamabor purposed by the Chunia people, more so the man having one eye called Cudjoe Tabbie of Comantyne, one passenger named Coffy Cumpau who himself has been in the nine hand canoe — that in the last canoe have been 5-6 nets besides two other ones belonging to the passenger; and that they all heard they had told to the canoemen of the nine hand canoe that they had stolen 5 to 6 nets in different times from those of Chunia. The passenger asserts further that he saw by his own eyes on the latter trip from Chunia to Secondee, the canoemen of the nine hand canoe had taken in sea, one the nets belonging to those of Chunia. The headman & canoe people from

the nine hand canoes [? :. three from Thanadoy] have refused to testify this at full, notwithstanding the fine has been laid down on the punchon several times, the reason why they refuse to acknowledge it is because they fear of having incurred the death. Three of the eleven hand canoes have openly acknowledged that they had stolen the fish but not taken the nets. They are however accused by the headman & canoe people of the nine hand canoes that they have had nets also in their canoe. But the Nurses & Anamabo fishermen, & the passengers who were in the nine hand canoes all say that they have not seen any nets in the [illegible] eleven hand canoes. / The Chama fishermen have lost at different times 36 nets which they estimate at a value of 11 ackies each. They are willing to deliver back the canoes with the cloth, & the amount for the corn which they sold, as soon as the nets shall have been paid / I was with a great deal of trouble I could bring them so far, as they would make a blockheadness palaver of it, & insist upon the seven fould [? seven fold] of the stolen things / General Daendels leaves it to Captain Dawson to act further in this business what he judges may be good steps he respects with.

[In no 504 (Bailey) is correspondence re the transfers of Commandants of Forts, consequent upon the appointment of Southam as Fort Factor; when Bailey was appointed to Anamabo. At this time this transfer of Bailey was cancelled. His objection to it, in his letter of 5th October 1816 was that it cost him to pay more than 3% to the Merchants, besides 5% which must be allowed to persons & drams to the peasants: & if one does not conform to these local customs, one can get no trade at all at Accra. The 8% is really a reduction from 10% without allowing for unforeseen circumstances.]

October 10. Having received the following letter from mr A. Van Reck :-

"St George del Mina 5 October 1816. / I have the honour to request Ld. H.P.'s approval to enlarging & paste to enclose a part of some land on the "Cotenberg" outside Chmina, whilst near the small house built by mr J de Veer, as it is my intention at the next rainy season to carry out some experiments there in the cultivation of cotton & otherwise, in a small way"; I have today brought the same before the Council, and proposed that the whole of the "Cotenberg" should be offered to mr A Van Reck; whereby he at the same time the difficulties against the purchase of the houses of mr Johannes de Veer, standing on the said "Cotenberg" would cease, and which he first be left behind, & her guardian mr Carel Ruhle would like to transfer if they were authorised to do so: the difficulty being now removed by the decision made by the Council. I have been convinced by experience that no enterprises of any importance can be done upon ground which is not the property of the person undertaking them, because one thus rightly hesitates to incur expenditure for others, these simples embittering the obstacles of the author of them. / I am convinced that this experiment will be made by mr Van Reck will have very good results, & be very pleasing to H.M. our King; I am at the same time convinced that mr Van Reck having accepted the ownership of the whole "Cotenberg" will act wisely further than was his object in the beginning. The decision of the Council is as follows :- [vide post p 27.]

Today was also communicated by me to the Council the new draft "Pen of Contract" for Chmina, the native government having been for some time more tractable, & been pleased to return again to the reasons

subordination, & to work in communication with us. In the "Penal Code" the punishments of death, & of being sold out of the country as a slave, have been exchanged for working in iron chains on the public roads for life, or for a certain number of years: to which alteration of punishment the Council, on the position being put all round, has given its approval.

[Minutes of Council - Meeting of Thursday 10 October 1816 - Present:- Boendels: Van Reck: Roelofsen: Oldenburg: Gosthuis: Carillon & Miller (Secy). — A letter was read from Mr Van Reck dated 5th October [vide supra p 26]. — It was resolved to transfer the ownership of the whole "Colombeng" to Mr Van Reck, leaving to the owners of the buildings standing on the same without ownership of land or ground rent, to break up these buildings or to come to an understanding with Mr Van Reck, with regard to them. / It was resolved to transfer the ownership of the whole "Colombeng" to Mr Van Reck Mr Van Reck replied that it had not been his intention to occupy so large a piece of land: but, on the assertion of the Lieut General & other members that the most settling parts of the hill was the most suitable for cotton cultivation, Mr Van der Reck thanking the members of the Council for their good intentions accepted the gift of the ownership of the whole Colombeng. It was further unanimously resolved on the proposition of the Lieut General to commission General Starrenburg & the Mag: Master Carillon to make all arrangements with Mr Van Reck which ought to precede the transfer of the said "Colombeng": and also to draft the deed of transfer with Mr Van Reck together with such stipulations

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which shall be necessary in future on the part of the Govt so that the acquisition of property by Europeans and the right of ownership can afterwards be pursued. / The Governor Genl then read the "Pen or Contract" with the native government of Ghania drafted by him and asked the members if they or his Councillors had any observations (aanmerkinge) on the contents of the same: which being unanimously replied to in the negative, the Gov Genl intimated that in the same the punishment of death & sale as slaves to the ships was instituted to being made to work in docks or towards this point ought specially to be taught in question. All the members having declared themselves in favour of this alteration, it is unanimously resolved to institute the punishments of death & sale as slaves to the ships for transportation, & to make such delinquents work for life in double chains on the public works]

October 11. This morning the King and some elders having been called in, the new "Pen or Contract" was communicated to them; which they entirely approved, except article 3 & 4, which referred to Jan Nieser & his slave the under King; declaring that they could not release themselves of the obligation to deal with all important matters with Jan Nieser, and to acknowledge him as their upper King, since such was the will of the Fetich who had given him this title & authority. / Whereupon their Assistant Van der Broggen-Paauw requested Jan Nieser to come in; and he having come I informed him in the presence of 1st Resident Adenburg of the difficulty that the King & the Fetisheros had made in accepting articles

I th of the a new proposed Peace & Contract with the native governours.

I told him that my intention was my allone to conserveren de Heere [?] [Hol: ms 1226
hoocheerding & of observing van de verschillen tusschen de negers, but that on the other hand I could not suffer a multitude, & one who still wished to pass for a Christian, to govern the Kraom, and the King Harpulis rather Native Authorities like subordinate Chiefs. Not it was outrageous that he, being a Christian, had dared to extort upon these people, to make them dependants upon him; and that he would bring trouble upon himself if he did not find means to take measures to release them, & break off all relations with them; and also to take care that his shame be under King with his discharge & that the same was given him. / He protested his innocence, and spoke of past services which he had rendered to the Kraom and to the Hollandish Government; that his installation as "Great Morgall" (this was the name that he gave to the Title & Authority given him by the Fetish) had been in consequence of these: but not explaining whether he was willing to take steps to have his discharged from the authority given him by the Fetish as well as the dismissal of his shame be under King. / I asked him whether among the services shown to the Hollandish Government he had in his mind the murder of Resident Hoppenbrouw; and that he had taken in Governor de Veer so much, that the latter had behaved that the principal Doctor of Cape Coast, which his sons had wished to take him with prison: that all the Dutch officers must have more respect for him than the Governor himself: and finally that after having got a prisoner with him, he had caused each fear to General de Veer, that he (de Veer) had not dared to set foot outside

de Forte for more than two years ✱. Meijer thereupon departed, & the King & Government ordered that they must consider the matter in their Council.

I had been on the point of arresting Meijer detaining him stay in the Fort, but, upon reflection it was better to await news from the Fatherland, if the matter could not further be prosecuted by our Meijer, I have at myself be appeased by Mr Oldenburg and have withdrawn the order already sent to Mr Oldenburg

[Mr Jan Meijers own account of the foregoing interview is indicated in a petition which dated 24 February 1814 to the Director General of the Dept of Trade & Colonies at the Hague [Addberg] In this petition he submits a long series of complaints of the manner in which he was treated by Pieter Gerrit Daendels, he was 62 years old at the time – A copy of the petition is in Meijers own books [No 1135]. The relevant extract is as follows:–

"On the 11th October last year Assistant Van der Broggen-Pennet came to my house with a message from the Governor Genl calling me to the Castle. The Governor Genl received me like a criminal, and without any preliminaries & with imprecations asked if I had had myself proclaimed as King of Elmina, why I had done so, whether I knew what the punishment that would entail from this action.

I begged the General to listen to me quietly, to the accompaniment of loud quarrelling of which his Excellency replied as follows. That when the Fanteés came to fight Elmina in 1809, I was the only person who assisted the Europeans, with f 11000 in Spanish gold for ammunition for which I had never received a penny.

✱ [He paid 2 visits to Cape Coast subsequent to his return with Meijer, which were on the latter occasion to give up a servant of Hemmick of Thor who had been purchased at Elmina & sold to Meijer in Jan: 1814 He was on his 2nd visit to CCC on 24 Decr 1814 that his son and Pini warnings of the Fetiches having made at Elmina & the pernicious effect & the visit efforts of the fetiches having introduced into the Castle Chateau which led to Meijers leaving the Castle having employed & the Fort being paid off & discharged. Vide De Veer's Journal]

that I had armed my own people to the number of 250, & they had fought bravely under my command, to defend the Possessions & Country of the Sovereign. This was known to every whiteman & to all the natives in Elmina. That at the end of the war, the native Government, in prohibide, had conferred upon me the title of Great Manghole of the seven Elmina Quarters. That I could not have refused this title notwithstanding it had cost me between 3, & 4000 Guilders, had I at the same time wished to. That formerly, certain titles used to be conferred on all senior officials by the native Government, & others were registered under various titles by the different Quarters, for which, both when received & also annually, a "custom" of dried tobacco pipes was paid by the whitemen. That it was a similar case with me. That even if I had refused to accept the title that was offered me, the natives had given me to understand that their great Fetish had commanded me. That anyone wishing to behave orderably had to conform to the customs of a country in which, & of the people amongst whom he lives; & to avoid all unpleasantness with the natives I could not surrender my title even though HE. wished to bring this about. That the native government could of its own motion deprive me of it. That I was no speaker of the country ['land palaver?'] & was not the rogue as HE. was pleased to call me, otherwise no reason to suspect me of coming of that nature. That moreover, I had wife & children here as well as houses lands & real property, how was

* [Hesler was appointed Coln upper Gr Vaandrij at the instance of the Benya Fetish Priest on 26th November 1812 vide declaration Journal

[on March 24th 1813. Vide de Veer's Journal].

is possible, than for the Four Feil to treat me in this manner. That at the time of the making mutiny of the military in the Castle against Four de Veer, I had risked my life to save all the whitemen, that opposed the military with arms, with my people; this could be ascertained on enquiry from all the gentlemen, from Four de Veer in Europe. That I had also assisted the Four with what I could, in the Stores Warehouses, during the bad times when no supplies could be obtained from Europe. That I had neither reward nor payment for this, and it was unanswerable to be treated with such bad & excessive violence by HE.; that I was quite convinced that this was not the intention of HM. the King of Holland nor of HE. the Minister. / The Governor had let me speak so far without interruption but I nevertheless perceived that his anger was being restrained with difficulty & would soon break out. I was not deceived. Foaming & raging with uncontrollable fury, HE. sprang up towards me, from the Counsel, thundered with a frightful voice. HE. nearly fell upon me shouting "Rascal, I will strangle you, I will strangle you!". Mr Oldenburg spoke seriously to the General & seemed very uneasy. This produced a little calm, the Four Feil was quite worn out & speechless. "Yes Oldenburg!" he said after recovering his voice, "but by God he is a prisoner!". Whereupon Mr Oldenburg said "No General! No General!". "Yes, yes! Keep him fast till I can ship him off to Europe!" Mr Oldenburg replied

"Gouvernor! You go too far in this matter. Consider! it will have to be answered for. I should advise you better to leave the Fort immediately". Thereupon the Governor with a drink of wine & water often began to speak in a terrible voice, "Meijer! I declare you to be an enemy of the King of Holland, a rebel & a Scoundrel (Schelm Knecht). What have you to shew as your service to the Government; is it to murder Bob for committed on Hoppen Coom Bob for commit as your service? Get out of my sight murderer, south of the Castle quickly; if I meet you again you are a dead man!" Thereupon with my departure chastened out of the Castle with my handkerchief before my face, in a state of emotion impossible to describe ..... "

[Gov Dawson to Your Genl Daendels. CCC. October 11th 1816. [656]

I have used every endeavour to bring the Caboceers who stole the nets off Chama to a settlement. Those of them who are passing to Dr Bayley belong to CC. expect the free Caboceer of Dixcove will assist in paying the amount; which done, they also expect Bob the Chamois will deliver them the canoes, nets, & corn, also the amount of the corn sold. This I hope, will terminate the affair. / I am &c.]

[Decree by Governor General Daendels:- [371]

No 24

Chief Castle St George del Mina / 13 October 1816

The Fort Genl on the Coast of Guinea

Taking into consideration that as the Netherlands Government is not carrying on any trade, & does not wish to exercise any influence in the Council of the King & Sergeantes of Elmina, the offices of Great & Small Mokkeloar are unnecessary

Has decided to, and the same are hereby abolished

The persons who now hold these offices will however be able allowed to retain the title granted during their lifetime and to use them in the Council & at the Customs, and during their lives (provided they have behaved well) will receive the half of their Hostpeld together with the half of their Customs, commencing from the 1st of this month.

This decree shall form an article of the new "Plan of Contract", & notification thereof shall be given by Selicod to the Controller of Finances & States, the Cashier, & the Store master on the Coast of Guinea for their information & action.

The Governor General of Surinam / (s) H. W Daendels.

No 25

13th October 1816

To the Governor General on the Coast of Guinea.

Taking observing that the King of Elmina is drawing half the Hostpeld which is enjoyed by the Great Vaandrig; which has hitherto been enjoyed by the Great Mokkeloar; and taking into consideration that this runs contrary to the interests of the Netherlands Government because the King is thereby regarded as of less consequence than the Great Vaandrig & Great Mokkeloar.

Has deemed decided

to grant to the King of Denmark an increase of subsidy of four hundred gold pieces a month, out of the reduced subsidies of the Great & Small Netherlands]

]

. . . . . .

October 15. After some previous conferences with the King and Ambassadors the "Peace or Contract" was today concluded sworn to & signed in the most solemn manner; but the 3rd Article with regard to the Under Kings, not being accepted by the King, Emperor & Quarters, was therefore not sworn to. The following alteration was also made to Art 4. ... [vide inserted note to Art 4 in Agreement, vol p. 1]. One could see that most of the Ambassadors & Quarters were glad to be relieved of the obligation to follow the will of her Majesty in everything; but her Majesty not seeing at this moment to show her ill completely in this matter, has even taken fresh means to persuade the King Ambassadors, & Councils of Great Company not to cease in, on the friendly message sent them, to help conclude the Agreement as has always been customary: as appears from the "Peace & Contract" concluded by General de Veer [illegible] and which Summer, because it explains more amore the footing in which the affairs have been here.

Since went forwarding, here follows a Report of the Secretary General William de la Faille dated [illegible] 1602 relating to the union touching & the establishment of the East India Company [the articles of Report which are copied in the Dutch, have been omitted in the whole report

which has been copied from the W.I.C. correspondence for 1702. Duplicate letters of this is in Rule Books W.I.C. I & II] .....

Although this report is defective, it fully appears that this fort, which was never completed and had only a polygonde, was established on the Ancober hill at the mouth of the river of that name, by the Director General de la Palma in 1702. The landing at the situation near the Ancober hill, for discharging goods there, is, instead of being difficult as the Memorandum states, is very easy; so that a lodge at the mouth of the river on the Ancober hill, for the receipt of goods to be afterwards sent up by boats to a second lodge as far up as the river is navigable, is very useful & easy to carry out.

We will shortly try to go up the river so far that we can discover the ruins of the second fort, in which a Netherlands Commandant caused the blown up with himself, and according to Bosman, was situated in the Eghreera district, and so cannot be far from the furthest point on this river which was visited by Colonel Starrenburg.

I here am time with a reply or report of the Director General Joel Smit of the 19th April 1692. from which it appears, that the owners directors from the respective Chambers of the Chartered W.I.C. at that time had already thought of cultivating Colonial products on this Coast. But the reply of the narrow & apathetic Director General is of the same value as the replies given by the Dour Reid & Council of Netherlands Indies, when the needs of the East India Company were urging the planting of Coffee at Java, which was opposed as long as possible.

[This copy marked app: 26 has not been copied. It must be enclosed in the W.I.C. notes: if the original a copy is not to be found in the W.I.C. archives] ..... the readiness of the natives, on the side of Simbo, although their number is small, to make a road & viaduct in a very short time through a very difficult country, mostly bush & hollow-out ways, is a very satisfactory proof to me of what can be done with the natives if one has their confidence, & does not thwart them.

This road, about 2½ hours in length, will be completed in a few days. It was begun about a month ago & has been worked at for about further more than 8 to 10 days a week during each. This work will not cost me more than one anam [about 40 rolls] of drink.

[Agreement made by Daendels with the King of Elmina on 15th October 1816.

[341]

We the Governor General on the Coast of Guinea in the service of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands

in the name & on behalf of His Highly-esteemed Majesty having summoned before us the Elmina King, Serregenties & Country Elders, & Quarter Elders, Colonels, Head Boanding & Vaandragers of the seven Quarters of the Elmina District residing in de Vallope here; and set before them the obligations that they & their Forefathers are under to the Holland Nation from the earliest times, and calling to mind the Treaty concluded with General J. Ruyghaver on the 15th February 1642, together with the various Agreements of our Predecessors, all in accordance with their ancestral

institutions: the aforesaid Kring Serrepenters & Quarter Elders, Colveers Groot Saandrig & Saandropers have declared that they are willing most solemnly to enter into the following engagement, and thus to decree as a law to be punctually observed, as is hereby decreed.

1st/ly that he the Kring, Serrepenters & Quarter Elders, Colveers, Groot Saandrig & Saandropers not only for themselves as heads of the people resident here at Chunia, but on behalf of all the subjects together, promise that they will be faithful & loyal [getrouw & gehoorig] to His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, & His Excellency the Governor General of Trade & Colonies, together with the Governor Genl; to support & defend the latter against all hostile attacks & violence from without & sedition from within, if necessary with the sacrifice of blood & treasure; and further binding themselves to stand at the service of the Governor Genl in such manner as circumstances shall require whether by delivery of foodstuffs on proper payment, the provision of firewood in case of need, & the performance of all necessary patrols, Quarterwise, and duly cooperating with the Government in the protection of property, the graves of their ancestors, and the homes of their children & families & the independence of the same of foreign peoples.

2ndly the Government of Chunia shall consist of the King, and of so many Serrepenters as it has hitherto been composed from that body. But in all matters which may concern the Quarters, or the general affairs of the District of Chunia, the Quarter Elders, the Great

Vaandrig & Vaandrigers of de Quarters shall likewise be admitted into de Council & have their Vote [stem].

De Council [Vergadering] of de Vrije Heeren must if possible be held in public, and a Building selected for this purpose covered with a "Soesje" roof, but standing only on posts & without walls, so that de general public can see what no intrigues or foreign influence takes place.

Deliberations over war or peace are however excepted from this & cannot be held in public

3rd Art. De office of Under Vrije not having existed from of old, and being only an abuse [misbruik], as it appears dat he draws neither Visit geld nor fees of de Customs, is hereby abolished: and de person hitherto acting in dat capacity is no longer allowed to appear in de Council of de Verpachters.

This article is not accepted (sd) H W Doendels

In my presence (sd) H C Nieuhof Pro Secty.

4th Art. De oath of allegiance taken by de Vrije & Verpachters to her Jan Nieuer in acknowledge as their upper Vrije is hereby annulled, and they are exempted therefrom by this Agreement. Thus all relations of any description between de Vrije Verpachters & Quarters with her Jan Nieuer shall cease from this moment.

This article is altered as follows:-
" no further relations of any kind shall any longer subsist between de Vrije Verpachters & Quarters, & her Jan Nieuer as their chosen upper Vrije: & if they may have been bound under obligations anciently made, de Vrije Verpachters & Quarters are exempted therefrom by this Agreement."
(sd) H W Doendels.
In my presence / (sd) H C Nieuhof / Pro Secty.

5thly the Netherlands Government not carrying on any trade & not wishing to exercise any influence in the Council of the King & Serrepunties, the offices of Great & Small Mahabooys are therefore unnecessary & are hereby abolished. The persons who were hold these offices shall however retain their titles & rank so long as they live; and may use the same in the Council & at the Customs: and they shall during their lives (provided they behave well) receive the half of their "Hist geld", together with half the "customs".

6thly. The Governor Genl intends to give a suitable allowance

Custom, to retain the Sunday & Yam custom, as also to pay the "Hist gelden" as they are established, with the exception of the reduction decided upon for the two Mahabooys, together with an increase of 4 Rupels per month for the King of Elmina: but without binding his successor or himself not to make any alteration therein if he should receive orders thereto from his Government.

7thly that the King & Elders — in order to maintain happiness peace & safety amongst the peoples of Elmina, and especially amongst the Quarters — shall not permit or allow the palavers that one Quarter may get with another to break out into deeds & hostilities; but that each Vaandrig of such Quarter having palaver with another Quarter, shall give information thereof which is the Upper Vaandrig or Head of all the Quarters, so that he with the King & Serrepunties together with the Quarter Elders & Vaandrigs of the other Quarters can inquire into the matter obtain in order the Governor General take the same settled there:

and bloodshed may thereby be prevented.

8thly In order that the woods in the territories of Elmina may be safe, and on that account to prevent, as far as possible disputes & difficulties between the subjects which may give occasion to encroachments of the woods; they shall take care — on punishment of being obliged to work as a convict on the public roads — that henceforth no one is assaulted or wounded with any sharp weapon, on account of debt, rebellion, or whatever it may be; but those who have a charge against another shall bring the same before the King & Seniperies so that the dispute can be settled by them.

9thly That as the sole aim is to further trade, and thereby to look after the profits of the Elmina subjects, they shall take care that the roads to the neighbouring villages of Great Commany, Sweto & Abeemoe or others situate inland, are properly maintained & cleared so as to prevent trade to Elmina being impeded; and as regards neighbouring villages known the roads shall be made at their cost, and the expenses, if they cannot be found otherwise, shall be paid with pawns [Impios].

10thly That when the Great Chief shall deem it necessary, for the further advantage of the subjects to have any land cultivated or other work done in the interior, the King & Elders shall take care that those lands are granted on payment of some "Customs" & the work carried on undisturbed, the more so as such must tend to increase the food supplies for the Capital & of commerce there.

11thly That in case a canoeman who assists to transport your merchandise & goods steals any of it, all the canoemen shall of such canoe

42.902

shall be answerable for the theft, if they do not at once bring the offender to the Chief Castle.

12th Ly / When a Portuguese ship comes to anchor here & upon its canoemen, the same shall be punished, if the Town Fiscal approves, beginning with Quarter Ancobra 100 / and so further to Enjampa 100 /.

13th Ly / The Merchants shall be obliged, on penalty as provided for the breach of this Agreement, to bring the gold & wory of all foreign traders to the Netherlands merchants in the Castle or in the town, & they shall do no trade with ships lying in the roads here for foreign merchants whether European or Native: so that the profits of trade come to the subjects of the King of the Netherlands.

Canoemen, who fetch goods from a ship lying in the roads, shall incur a like penalty if they act in contravention of this Article.

14th Ly / Both all crimes such as murder, manslaughter, arson, house breaking, burglary, rape, & theft shall be informed against, on penalty of being punished as an accessory. All illtreatment of the gentlemens servants or Town slaves, damage to corn plants whether in gardens, hedges or on public roads, must be at once reported to the Town Fiscal, with the surrender of the person of the offender.

All cattle stealing, detention of slaves, pawns or the redeeming of the same shall be assessed as man- & cattle-stealing, everyone being bound, with the knowledge of the King & elders to discover the offenders, & to take care that they are brought into the Castle in order that

they may be punished as the case may require, without respect of persons whether Europeans, Natives or Topoeijers.

15thly Each slave who either within or without the Chief Castle shall insult a Free servant with words, shall be punished with a hundred lashes & detention in irons; in double irons in the Castle; & slave doing so with blows, shall be employed for life as criminals on the public roads.

16thly Each slave native who serve whitemen & steal from their masters shall be punished as burglars according to the laws.

17thly Pawarring by or of the persons & goods of officials, military, Government slaves, Topoeijers & free burgers is & remains abolished; & all matters concerning the same shall be tried & determined by the Four Feuil if they are defendants, or by the King & Jorequetes if they have a claim against a native. Pawarring is likewise abolished for all matters concerning trade & oaths are drunk in solemn manner on this: but as ordinary matters can so easily fall within the definition of matters concerning trade the Four Feuil will be very pratified if the King & Jorequetes would entirely forbid pawarring, in wich notwithstanding very much reason to receive messages from the King of Ashantee for recovery of 25 Bendas [50 £] of gold for each contravention of the oath that has been drunk.

18thly That for the Watch shot no Quarter whatever shall be permitted to brin[illegible] or make customs, & especially not in the Square before the Castle except with the consent of the Four Feuil.

× [Dancing drumming & being merry (de marrée)]

44. 204

19thly That for the preservation of Health none shall be permitted to deposit excrements, Stone rubbish, or other swine to feed under the walls of the Castle especially on the side of the small fishing Town, & they shall take care that all rubbish & filth are carried [forward] Transgressors against this Law to be punished.

20thly The Friars Vaandrigs or others summoned on behalf of the Fort Fiscal with the Flick shall must at once come in, on pain of punishment as provided for a transgressor of this Agreement.

21stly That those to whom any whiteman comes to speak to Carriebaren a Impress, Topoeyem he shall be bound to inform him whether the woman whom he desires is free or a slave, in order to prevent that a child whom the whiteman begets by his Regat Carriebaarde girl being held or reckoned as a slave after the death or departure of the Father.

22ndly That when any white man shall get with child any girl who is a slave, he shall be bound to make the girl with the child free, by the payment, if she is Government property, of a slave or slave woman, or of the value thereof in merchandize.

23rdly All women Carriebaard with white men, & having received the usual customs, behaving themselves improperly shall be corrected by the judgment of the Governor General according to the evidence & circumstances: as also whitemen who ill treat their wenches shall reciprocally be corrected.

24thly That the customs of exchange for runaway slaves remain as

the old basis: one piece of round, one cic gallon flask of drink & one Ryal gold.

25thly That the Prior Petit Guido himself to assist vindicate & maintain the Vniq, Serjeantes, Quarter Elders, Colonels, Great Boundries & Boundropers in their rights; to share the pillage of Illumia against all hostile attacks, & difficulties, and also to help them as much as possible in claiming their debts if they may have to claim them from outside.

26thly That they who shall have broken this agreement in any manner or premeditatedly tried to break in under our Government, if he is a Countryman he shall not be allowed to fish or go to sea; if he is a farmer he shall not be allowed to work [research], cut wood, or in any way provide for his subsistence before he shall have paid, with gold or with his body, the penalty [penalty] imposed upon him, amounting to one "aum" [circ: 40 gallons] of drink, & a cow, or the value thereof in gold to the amount of 3 ounces. 8 angels. [£11.13.4]: of which 1 oz shall come to the Vniq, 1 oz to the Serjeantes & Quarters, & 1 oz 8 Enq: to the garrison & the Government stores.

27thly That the Krom Elders & Quarters shall not come into the Castle for to decide anything without the knowledge of the Prior General.

28thly That this agreement shall be read aloud & made known every three years, so as in this manner not only to remind the Elders of the Agreements & obligations entered into with the Hollanders, but especially so that the children, from youth up, can know in what manner their ancestors have bound themselves to them the same, and what additions have been made for the general welfare.

46. 206

29th Oct. The Lower General reserves to himself, in the aforesaid name, the right power & faculty as circumstances may arise, so to alter or amplify this Agreement with the King & Chiefs as he with them shall find to be proper.

Thus done & concluded with the Governor General, after the whole had been clearly read aloud & interpreted and signed in ratification, as also by the King, Caboceers, Great Boandrig, & Boandropers, by swearing of oaths according to our custom upon the Bible, & by the ashes of their Forefathers, holding the same as described while the Fetich may kill them if they do not faithfully abide by what is included in this Agreement, according to their established law & custom, Within His Majestys Chief Castle St George del Mina this 15th October 1816.

When after nine shots were fired from the Generals battery in ratification

(sd) H.W. Daendels.

In my presence

(sd) J.C Muller

Prov Secretary.

The Articles were interpreted over by one to the King & Chiefs by me

(sd) J.J. Simons.

X 1st Temporary of the Kuig
Cobuia Botsie

X Kuig Cobbena Athin
of Cmuia.

X 1st Secretary
Fossoe Panin

X Ferrogrander
Ecoe Atsipa.

X Quoh Vaandrig
Adam Esservie

X 2nd Secretary
Atta Penin

X 2nd Makelaar
Sosie Quows.

X 1st Makelaar
Quoshie Forrie

X 2nd Vaandrig of Quartier
Quartier Akkobia
Quacoe Tor

X 1st Vaandrig of
Quartier Akkobia
Coffie Abobia

X 1st Vaandrig of
Quartier Atsimpoe
Cudjo Akoda.

The above signatures are made in my presence
(sd) J.C. Müller
Pres: Secretary

× 1st Vaandrig of
Quartier Cudjofoe.
Cudjo Kona ✓

× 2nd Vaandrig of
Quartier Atjeinfoe.
Cobbena Pien ✓

× 1st Vaandrig of
Quartier Panjafoe
Cobbina Mijzang. ✓

× 2nd Vaandrig of
Quartier Cudjofoe
Coffie Abakan. ✓

× 2nd Vaandrig of
Quartier Panjafoe
Cudjo Abadoe ✓

× 1st Vaandrig of
Quartier Abesie
Cudjo Aranjewa ✓

× 2nd Vaandrig of
Quartier Abesie
Cobbena Achenasang. ✓

× 1st Vaandrig of
Quartier Abadie
Anno Cudjo ✓

× 2nd Vaandrig of
Quartier Abadie
Quessie Dappa. ✓

× 1st Vaandrig of
Quartier Enjampon
Quacoe Antju ✓

× 2nd Vaandrig of
Quartier Enjampan
Cudjo Annon. ✓

× 1st Boandrig of
Quarter Akrampafoe
Alexander Edewaard ✓
[? Edward]

× 2nd Boandrig of
Quarter Akrampafoe
Jan Cobus ✓

The above signatures were made in my presence

(sd) J.C. Nisbet
Pres: Secretary.

The King of Great Commany having appeared today the 26th October 1816 with his 1st Ferrepraander or Successor [Opvolger] at the Chief Castle of St George del Mina, the Ferrepraanders & Boandrigs not having obeyed the summons of the King, have sworn to the above Agreement.

× Amosi Quacko ✓
1st Ferrepraander &
Successor [Opvolger] of the
King of Great Commany.

× Coffy Amisang ✓
King of Great Commany.

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[34]

Copy of Despatch from Sir Edward Baldock to the King of Prussia dated 12 March 1813

[The answer of the Prussian Court was that they refer to the Despatch of Count Lynar]

The Commissioners appointed on the part of the Court of Holland to act in the Name of the King His Majesty the King of Holland [illegible] &c &c &c to come to the Hague for the purpose of settling the Limits between the Territories of France & Holland on the one part and the Territories of His Majesty the King of Prussia on the other part have met and have had several Conferences on the Subject of the Limits between the Territories of the two Countries and have agreed to the following Articles

Art. 1st The Limits between the Territories of France & Holland shall be the same as they were in the year 1790 with the exception of the Alterations which have been made in the Limits of the Territories of France & Holland by the Treaty of Paris of the 30th May 1814 and by the Treaty of Vienna of the 9th June 1815

Art. 2nd The Limits between the Territories of His Majesty the King of Prussia & His Majesty the King of Holland shall be the same as they were in the year 1790 with the exception of the Alterations which have been made in the Limits of the Territories of Prussia & Holland by the Treaty of Paris of the 30th May 1814 and by the Treaty of Vienna of the 9th June 1815

Art. 3rd His Majesty the King of Prussia & His Majesty the King of Holland will appoint Commissioners to mark out the Limits between their Territories in conformity to the Articles 1st & 2nd of this Convention

as circumstances may require, either for the provision of foodstuffs, or either for proper payment, the provision of forces and in case of need, & the storing of the necessary arms & patrols, Quarter &c. &c. ; in this manner supplying the Govt [the above will be copied into the Dutch paper].

Daendels Journal re arrd:-

[October 14.] Order & Instruction for the provisional Commandant of this Fort Crevecoeur at Accra [R Roelofsen] [34]. Accra

The provisional Commandant of Accra shall proceed thither today, having already stayed here 8 days longer than his orders required. His departure today is the more necessary because the Ashantee army is on the march against the Crobbo district with the weightiest principles : & it is therefore entirely both incumbent upon & dutiful of every thing.

Art 1/ He shall maintain an unexpensive correspondence with the Ashantee General : & take care to be very closely informed of all his movements & of the "voor en tegen spoeden" of his army.

Art 2/ He shall ask news from him of our ambassador with the King, from whom we have received no letters for 2 months & enquire after his health : whether the King is satisfied with him : whether a beginning has been made with the peace road from Comassie hither.

Art 3/ He shall live on good understanding with the English Danish Governors & officials : also with the English Free Burgher Mr Bannerman : they to pay him all respect that can be due to him

Art 4/ He shall write to us twice a week using opportunities via Cape Coast or direct here as occur, without sending special canoes & making extra costs.

Art 5/ He shall make report in his letters from time to time, of the state of trade, what foreign merchants have been there, the price & stock of all articles, & which attract [gelüsten] [yen]: & specially how much gold & ivory is buyable in the 3 forts every week.

Art 6/ He shall report on the state of the fort buildings, & of the slaves in the repairs, & report in such letter what work has been done.

Art 7/ He shall likewise report inform us of the arrival & departure of ships, their names, nationality, & cargos what they discharge & of Accra

Art 8/ He shall obtain as many reports as possible about the interior, & inform us, in a word, of everything that it may be in any way interesting & useful for the Company to be informed of & acquainted with.

St George d'Elmina the 17th October 1816.

The Fiscal: at the Coast of Guinea

(sd) H. W. Daendels.

October 18. Today the King of Elmina sent me a message with 2 Waggas natives, who with 13 others were pawned over Company although they came with merchandise from here. Thus the people of Great Company have broken the wing of the oaths drunk with the Arbantées Waggas Elmina. This answer must be explained further.

At Company

While I on this side am busy getting slaves of the interior, the Commandant van Barneveld of Axim is occupied in doing the same on the side of the Ancober river & in working roads there to the interior.

In an old Instruction for the Chief Factor at Axim of 11th October 1654 which I have discovered among the old papers here, one finds in Art 50

Eguira

Encasse

Cape Coast

[496*]

Shumma

Title to land

Acte

Castle

Acte

Castle

to Mr A van Breek, considered the duty imposed upon them to attend to the following points:- 1/ To make the preliminary arrangements which ought to precede the transfer of the sd piece of land. 2/ To draft the deed of grant itself 3/ To propose stipulations which should be observed in future in the occupation of lands by Europeans. With regard to the 1st point it appeared to the undersigned from information, that the Cottenberg in the year 1744 was granted in ownership (in eigendom zoo wel) to the then Chief Commander [Hendrik Schreder] on this Coast J de Petersen [Dir: Gen: 1741-1744] in the person van Ryk, by whom the same piece of land was afterwards granted [afgegeven] to his wife named Jacoba ..... (sic), by whom after hers the ownership was possessed till the time of Gouv Genl: P Dirkhorgh [Gouv Genl: 1805-7], when the last person of that family named Jannetje Rozier according to information, died: the said piece of land in this manner must have lost its reverse to the Crown. Thus the arrangements which had ought to precede the final grant [cessie] of the Cottenberg to Mr A van Breek, in the opinion of the undersigned, consisted in the first place in having it cited, by the Fiscal of the Crown in the manner customary in this country, those who might claim title to heirs of the said Jannetje Rozier: and after that they might have within the space 24 hours apply to the Gouv Genl: & others [aan feldon] their supposed rights of ownership of the Cottenberg. This crying having taken place some people applied within the stipulated time, who declared themselves to be the heirs of the aforenamed Jannetje Rozier [Rozier], shewing as evidence of their right the original grant [grond brief]. The undersigned having communicated this claim to Mr A van Breek

this has moved him to abandon & declare his desire to regulate the mode of the possession of the Cottier land: whereby all further arrangements as well as the drafting of the deed of grant [acte de cession] lapsed. But as regards the 3rd point he understands of the opinion that in future a Register (Kohier) shall be formed & made of all such lands actually possessed in ownership by the Europeans which shall be granted [concédés] by the Government or acquired in some other manner, containing 1°/ a short description of the land to be acquired, its situation, extent boundaries & examples, with the addition of its approximate size. and/ a definition of the conditions upon which the right had been made, namely:- to whom & upon what stipulations it is to be granted to the payment or not of any "recognité" to the Crown, with subjection to such stipulations as might be made further thereon by His the King: & further with a regulation of all such encumbrances & servitudes as might be "accrochard" [? attached] & to the possession of such lands & with which the same might be rendered burdened such as the maintenance of roads & otherwise. While it might further be stipulated & decreed, that no transfer [overdrag] of the ownership of land should henceforth take place either by inheritance or otherwise, would not be valid, unless a proper deed [acte] of it with the inclusion [inhoesie] of the above mentioned stipulations shall be legally made, deposited in the Council Chamber & registered in the aforesaid Register. With further regulations of the legal charges for the making, registering & of other documents (stukken) which may be declared by the Court officials: and the amount of which ought to be fixed placed as modest [? moderately]

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as possible in order to facilitate the acquisition of land, & also to favour & encourage the cultivation of products in this Colony. With which the undersigned hope they have fulfilled the duty imposed upon them by the decision of the Council herein

St Jorge del Mina 19 October 1816

To Colonel Reynier — To Steenkeper (Burgomaster)

(30) Starrenburg. — (30) M. Carillon.

Whereupon after deliberation it was decided unanimously & agreed to conform with the same & to thank the Gentlemen for their report.

The Court Clerk: added, that also was agreed to by all the members, that the 30 Gentlemen should be commissioned to summon (oproepen) all owners of lands to appear before with their titles of ownership for their free allodial goods [vrije allodiale goederen] (to be inscribed) in the newly decided Register, whether the same were obtained by gift from the Koning, from the Heeren of Elmina, or by purchase either from whites or from natives: and also together with the provincial Secretary Hulet, to make the draft Register: etc. make full report thereon to the Court Clerk.]

October 22 Portuguese Schooner-brig St Jao de rio, Captn Pedro Gomez Branda from St Salvador and in the roads

501. [Letter from Pr Roelofsen to G.G. (delt & read & replied, not recorded)]

H.G.P.H. / Accra 22 October 1816

I have taken Occasion to report that I arrived here on Saturday at midday, & found all the Town people quiet. The Ashantees are all in their camp at the Village named Ensainga. The General of the army named

Ammangua has concluded peace with the Aquapim district for a sum of money of 200 slaves, after they had already before taken such a sum from them. The Ashantees have got the Aquapim King his two successors (opposers) into their hands, have killed them. And now the Ashantees have got a free passage from Ashantee to Accra so that they can carry on their trade in safety.

The Ashantee broker [Mockoar] Cudjo Abrintia one of the King's secretaries report home that within a short time many caravans will come here with gold & ivory. I have enquired from them whether they have lately had any news from Accomassie, & if they had heard anything of our Envoy Cruyer, & of the setting of the road. They tell me they have sent messengers thither, who are expected back shortly. As soon as they arrive they will bring them to me & tell me the news they receive. / The march to Cobbo has been prevented because the Accras consider it would cause great scarcity of foodstuffs, & it is the only source from which they can still obtain corn & cattle: so they have strongly advised against this advance, & this has been given up.

Trade is very quiet; a small demand for good white (vitte) Portuguese tobacco, but but the price is 12 Rupees; they will not pay more than 9 Rupees for longer & of Chinsa, & so with the prices of all other goods "Granulest" (?). "Gunpowder" "Tafias" "Romanos" there has been a little some demand for: otherwise very little. I hope to be able to report more about trade & future opportunity. The two Americans Captain Swan, Captain Colyer have sold their corpses to Weisberg at 18 Talls per oz. Captain Swan who was with us yesterday told me he would sail to the Islands within a few days returning to Europe / Fort Crevecoeur is in very ruinous state & indifferent

the ways of all the old dwellings specially, are very bushy, & some already fallen in. ... further details of the state of the Chinese quarter ... x x x (96) R Roebuck

P.S. Since the 22nd I have not been able to get any fresh reports from the interior: it is quite quiet. The ships sent round Banda Atjenne is with us daily. If any people come from them he has promised to let us know all the news.

[658] [P.96: Saunders to J Dawson Esqr. 86: Castle 24 October 1816.

— In reply to his letter of 11th inst [p 39 supra], will take care that everything the Chinese people purchased is handed over as soon as the amount for the rent is paid. I shall be happy if you will terminate the affair by sending the gold, which shall not be paid to the Chinese unless everything is restored, the amount of it deducted from the gold.].

October 26. The King of Great Commany Coffy Amysang, with his first Serjeant & Secretary Amosi Quomi at last appeared, & more as the bible is customary to observe the agreement concluded with the people of Chinese so far as it concerned them.

Gt Commany

October 27. The Portuguese Brig "Americano", Captn Louis Fortunato Pinto arrived in the roads. The Portuguese traders are accustomed to buy Canoes of Chinese, as their "chalupes" are not suitable for trade in the leeward coast, for which the European ships use sailing schooners, as were formerly also employed by the Netherland ships, which are so useful for the Coast trade. This Canoe trade is profitable for Chinese because they much quicker receive the remittances from their customers than they can earn on any other voyages, & thus encourages the [illegible] of commerce. I also give preference to the Portuguese traders in the purchase of tobacco. I have granted to various Portg:

Canoe trade

ships four rolls of tobacco, & four rolls in exchange which they are accustomed to pay, being 14-16 rolls tobacco for each roll of tobacco. These are, by way of duties distributed amongst the Fort military officers, the 2nd Assistants, whose salaries are so small, the [illegible] & the children of deceased Dutch officials. This provision of rolls of tobacco could in future be used for the bringing up of these unfortunate children who for many years have had no opportunity of receiving any education, & indeed have not once been able to obtain Holy Baptism.

— The four Rivers visit is Simbo — Good progress made with the road — The Sweet water serpentines round very considerable hills, on which is called Adams burg — A fertile country — Twenty years ago the brothers Jacob & Carel Rhule had in view to cultivate foodstuffs for their large number of slaves, rather than Colonial products — The land is called Entourage. It was a Wilderness, caused by the flight of the population during the Tantee war — This land is now for sale — ... ... Simbo

October 29. Today came the owners of the lands Boava which had already been viewed by us, to sell their lands. Both of them also agreed personally to accept the land selected by the brothers Rhule twenty years ago, situate along the river where boats lie for 2 hours, being 80 guilders, which were paid by me in the presence of Messrs Starrenburg & Rhule, the husbands Mathieboer Esservie. The earnest money, called "Crangang" was also given with the hours in the presence of witnesses, consisted in ½ gall gin, 1 long pipe, & a "rodem" portuguese tobacco, such purchase being as sound & irrevocable as if done before a notary & witnesses. ... ...

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Gt Commany

October 30 Today Colonel Starrenburg has been to Great Commany & inspected the timber-cutting. He brings the most favourable reports when is however only doubtful how will Prahsu time supply sufficient timber for the maintenance of this Chief Castle, the sweet water will provide easy & cheap transport.

[⊙ p61]

Axim

Commandant van Barneveld at Axim reports that he has inspected the ruins of Fort Eliza Carlogo on Axim hill. The top of the hill is a level of about 300 paces in length & 50 in breadth in the middle of which the fort stood which appears to have been almost as large as Fort St Antonio at Axim [!]. He was shown many deep mine-pits which had been opened by Europeans. The Coach was this hill is almost without earth so that the erection of forts can be done very easily. . . . .

[501] [Pr Rochussen to 9.e Dandels :-

1th 9 Heer. /

Accra 30 October 1816.

Since my last by the Canoe, no news has come in from the Ashantee district by till today. The Boandig Amanqua is still keeps his camp at Ensainga & is only waiting on the Aquapim people, till he has received the money from them, & will then march with his army to Ashantee. Inland over the money this thing & gave an account of his arrangements so proceed with that nation. The day before yesterday some slaves arrived here which were sent from the Aquapims as acct: the things com. Banda Ahuma the Ashantee Ambassador Cudjo Abrentia told me that as soon as the Aquapims have paid their money & have set another King on the throne, they will all return to Ashantee; but the road way is more safe for them to come here many on trade: return when

Aquapim & Ashantee

their King sent them to [capture] fortunately [has] been placed in their hands.
Mallabar Cadjé Abrenlia at the same time reports that various chiefs [greater] who have played their part at Elmina have been deprived by the King of [all] they had, stripped of everything, & have been driven away by the King, for their bad conduct at Elmina. Indeed chiefs [greater] of the King's family who had 300 armed men of their own have been treated in this way. He told me the reason was that the presents which they recd at Elmina, the three of them divided amongst themselves. The King has thereby deprived them of all their good gold, gave them a knife in their hands, & so drove them away to seek their fortune. Had they not been of the King's family they would have lost their heads.
The day before yesterday a messenger left for Akanlee. I have sent by him a letter to Mr Huydecoper & reported that W.H.Ed. has not recd any news from him for a long time: did he should write by the messenger who brought my letter & I would take care to send it to W.H.Ed. — The two Americans have left the coast — trade is still quiet — The repairs with Fort Amsterdam are now being carried out — I have &c &c (sd) P. Roelofsen

[© A Van Baarsveld to 99 Dambils. Axim 24 Oct 1816 [505]

... Walking further to the river I have seen the remains of Fort Anecora
Fort Elmina Caudago. It appears to have been almost as large as this fort. Only a few stones of the foundation are still found in single places, while in my enquiries I discovered no further ruins. The fort stood in the middle on the hill which rises very steeply especially on the river side. Has a level of about 300 paces in length & 150 (sic) in breadth. I was shown every deep manie pit which was found

by the Europeans without they must have gott an enormous quantity of silver [!]. The weather was very fine, altho' being little wind & round the sea, especially on this side almost without surf so that it would have been very easy without danger to sound the mouth.

Axim

I have reported to report to H.H.G. that the Peace or Contract has been concluded with the Chiefs [Amsterdam] under the Fort, in such way as was offered by H.H.G. They were very willing to do this & promised we they would faithfully comply with it in all respects. They took much trouble to persuade me to go down myself on shore but they did not succeed in this]

Eguira

November 1. Commandant Van Barneveld upon [illegible] that the slave Badon who was sent to Eghuira had returned with three Caboceers: that he, the Commandant, was now busy settling the palaver of the Fetisch and some Wassa Caboceers.

O. 505.

This slave informed the situation of the various Villages on the river as I had given them to Commdt Van Barneveld; & according to the evidence of the slave of Adoua Post Ruyghaver stood a little above the water, & many ruins of it still remain.

November 2. – A large 3 master ship "Buckstone" arrd en route for Cape Coast & Cape of Good Hope. On board was Mr Thomas Lumsden an old English Administrator who is being again employed on the Coast. The ship brought goods, chintz cloths, Indian wares & Cape Coast, till the arrival

of the State ships ..... The English papers are full of important failures in London & throughout England: but we have not so far seen that they have had great influence on our trade: not that English failures of importance have occurred...

November 3. The owners of the "Adamsburg" at Sumbo, & of two pieces of land at the foot of that hill planted with plantains, came here: these 3 pieces of land were bought by me each for one oz Gold's worth, which with the "Cranzang" was at once paid in the presence of Col: Starrenburg for Coast Rhule, & of the Head Saundrig Adam Essewie.

[To Dawson in H.M. Service &c. CCC. 3rd Nov. [658]

... It is with grief that I inform You of the demise of my worthy friend Mr White. He only survived 24 hours a his arrival in England. He was very ill during the passage towards the latter end of the voyage. He got worst as he drew nigher England but in off Margate with the hopes of getting better. I trust I have been pleased if there had been time to have got the chart of the river Chama, as the Schooner Invincible sails the morning after tomorrow. I am &c. —

J.H. Smith to W.H. Daendels Esq. Accra 4 Nov 1816.

Had the honour to receive your letter of 8th October last concerning the seven Accras men purchased at Boutry on the Head of an Ebunna man named Bunsoe: which men being still in confinement I beg to inquire if you can afford me any information on the subject of the settlement of the affair by Bunsoe, whether there is any probability of their being released. I am &c. —

[501] R Robertson to Sir Gd Dundas. Accra 6 November 1816

1829 ff. / Since my last no further news has arrived from the Ashantee camp. All is quiet. Only yesterday 70 slaves and two of the Caboceers whom the Aquapims have given in payment to the Ashantees, have transported them to their camp. Sixty are still required when they will have raised 436 people from the Aquapims. As soon as they have got these they are then, Mobelcar Cudjo Ahenkwa says, going to their country to hand over everything to the King. / The Akim district has paid 100 oz to have peace with the King: the Ashantees are now at peace and the inferior villages which have played many hundreds in the way of the Ashantees carrying on trade at Accra. / a few days ago I had an Ashantee with me to buy tobacco, who had come from Ashantee. I asked him if he would tell me anything, if the Khyderoper was well, & still with the King. He replied that he was well and went daily to the King. They were waiting for the Vandrie Amanqua who was lying here with his army at Aquapim. As soon as he arrived from Ashantee, the King would let him go back. As I said if I were able to my letter that I sent I shall be able to give H[is] E[xcellency] certain reports. I do not doubt that if H[is] E[xcellency] sent a letter to Coomassie from here you would quickly receive an answer. ... Trade still very quiet ... Two portuguese ship's have arrived here — particulars of their trade — — bound to Port — will leave this week — This morning the Schooner of her Day. by which Mr [J.?] Bannerman departs for Europe, anchored in the roads.

November 12. At the meeting of Council today was finally settled the laws & manner of registering the real estate of whites & coloured persons,

officials & settlers [inspectrices] on the coast: the lands being classified under four districts namely Elmina, Great Commany, Sumbo & Abeimoc. The Council was also informed by the Govr: Genl: that the road to Gt Commany since the conclusion of the "Pen & Cutlash" had already been cut through with[in] a short distance, in the territory of Elmina, into a sufficient state to transport beams [balkans] on four wheeled trucks [voor: wagens]: which the present to make the people of Commany also to make it practicable at once from their side ... as to timber cutting, ...

Minutes of Meeting of Council - 12 June - Daendels. (Van Heck summoned but not present). Oldenburg, Carillon, Oosthuizen, Muller. 796

– Read a letter from Carillon with to unmanufactured tobacco intended for Sunday Custom" to the Inspectrix, Great Vandrig, Mollekaan. — A Report by Col Stavenhagen, Chief: master Mr Carillon to the Govr Genl: was read. –

To the P.S. of the Court: Posting on the Coast of Guinea. — In pursuance of the Commission given upon them by the decision of the Council dated 21 Octr last. the undersigned have the honour to report herewith; that in compliance with the order to summon call up all landowners they have had the required summons published by crying in the usual manner of this Chief Castle: & for the information of those desiring further explanation a notice a copy of which is attached hereto marked A, was at the same time affixed by them to the Gate of this Castle. In consequence of the aforesaid summons the landowners noted in the attached list B. of the District described lands appeared before undersigned within the prescribed period of 8 days.

As regards the 2nd part of the duty imposed upon the undersigned. It has appeared to them that the lands in Holland Territory, situate under this Chief Castle could be conveniently subdivided classified in to 4 Cantons or Districts

namely - Klundert, St Gravemade, Abbenbroek, & Sambeek : & which classification ought also to be followed in the Register (Cohier) to be formed. But as the knowledge which the undersigned as yet possess of the interior of the Country, is much too limited, they consider that it would be sufficient for the present that there were deposited [gedeposeerd] before the Secretary, by each landowner a deed of attestation [acte van attestering] of his possession, & which declaration could be deposited, & separately compiled in the collection, in the Council Chamber, while each one's possession ought to be registered in a register to be kept by the Secretary for that purpose with a note on the prescribed declaration of the polder on which it is registered & the district [Canton] in which it was situated. But all these provisional regulations should only continue for so long until a more extensive knowledge of the undersigned, & other persons shall place them in a position to make districts or so-called Polder maps, on which each one's property can then be shown & defined. In conclusion to add here

the undersigned further like the liberty, with regard to the last point mentioned in their former report - the fixing of the fees for the registration &c &c of Landed property - that it appears to them that the object thereby described could very well be fulfilled, if those fees [~~were~~ fees] were fixed on

1 Rupel gold for each ounce of the Koopschat : for although this provision would, owing to the little value of the lands, afford a very small remuneration for the work required to be done, yet one may reasonably expect that in a little time, indeed as soon as cultivation succeeds in only a small measure, the price of land will rise in such a way, that the

aforesaid definitive purpose will provide a more than proportionate remuneration for the work; indeed so that a diminishing definitive could be found if necessary than these proposed fees.

St George d'Elmina the 11th November 1816.

Col: Engineer & the Coast of Guinea — the Warehouse Master [Mag: M]

(sd) Starrenburg — (sd) M Carillon

A. Justice.

The undersigned, being expressly commissioned thereto by the Govr: Genl: & Council, hereby call upon all European resident owners of land, whether acquired by gift from the Government, or from the King & Chiefs of Elmina, or by purchase whether from Natives or from Dutchmen, within 8 days from the posting hereof to apply to the undersigned, with their titles of ownership whether by documents, or with such evidence as can prove the purchase or long possession of their land, for their free allodial property to be inscribed in the next Register to be appointed by the decision of Council.

Chief Castle St George d'Elmina 2nd November 1816.

C. G. en de C of G. — (sd) M Carillon

(sd) Starrenburg — (Mag M) the w On

The Members have agreed in this report the manner in which the proclamation of the 1st instant & the provision about the fees was hereby determined the provincial Secretary is authorised to keep the Register & to inscribe de actuel in conformity with the same. Information whereof

70. 66.
228.

Roll be given to the exporters & extract hereof for their information & actions.

The Govr Genl also informed the Council as to the road to Great Commany [vide page 65]. — Hunter as to timber cutting —

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[501] R Norlonsen to Gov Genl Saunders. Accra, 13 Novr 1816.

Reports on local trade. He expects the Akanties to bring gold & the ivory to trade with the tobacco provisions [stores] sent by the Genl to Accra. At present he is only offered "Bodjes" (5), for which he will not sell. Reports passage of expans to Fort. He sent his boy to Adda to buy some cattle, but he could not obtain any, the Accras people, the Awonnaes who bring these up have palaver with the Accras. PS. As regards the Akanties everything is quiet up to now. They still remain in their camps, no new arrivals have yet come from the Akanties.

[503] Fr Cross to Gov: Genl: Saunders. Succondee 16 Novr 1816.

The trunk which I had the Gov: to write to Yr E. I have bought. It weighs 22 ℔ as well as I can here able to weigh it. I paid for it 1 "Topgyl", 1 Cow Lambi 5 40 Speisels 3/0 ...

[349] November 17. To day we discovered in an old deserted grave yard situate close by Mr C R Kühles garden the tomb stone under which formerly, in the space in the Castle General Ruyghaver was buried. having died on 28 February 1656 & buried on the 30th [sic ? ultio] Feby. Although we have up to now taken a Cat of Marble to trace the "Pen & Contract" concluded by this General with the people of Efuenia in 1642; as also the papers relating to the capture of Accra in the same year by him: the Contracts concluded with the

Date of Ruyghavers death

surrounding peoples: & finally the building of the Lodge Runghaver up the Ancober river, we have not yet succeeded in doing so. The archives here are so incomplete that it is not possible to connect them up or to make extracts from them: All kinds of matters, judicial, administrative, financial, mercantile, & notarial are also mixed up & bound together in the same volumes instead even being in any order of sort. The old Archives

[Note: two more forms of the Chronic Ophthalmia in the old WIC archives. Ramphaver's treaty with the Colonists of Axim is in the Lodge. App VI]

R Robertson to Sir Rud Daniels Accra 24 November 1816 [501]

– Gives details of his trade – the question of selling tobacco for "Bastes" – trade is beginning to come through a little. The Ashantee "Grotem", are very "excited" to see the Fort being put into order, and say that they have sent a message to their King that there is some one in the Fort again: and as he will send trade here that I must see that I get a good assortment! They will bring much trade from here. The King's son Banda Ahuine says that they will come for Ashantee within a few days. They stay in only that that the Aquapims, whom they received in payment, run away from them, from time to time: Otherwise they would all have left. Two further news has yet come from Ashantee. Yesterday the Ashantees received a few more men from Aquapim in payment. Everything else is quiet. Governor Schonning went to Cape Coast a few days ago he will also pay a visit to Elmina... Aquapim

[502] Van Quel Doendels to Resident P Loo of Cheribon, H.C. 8 Oct 1816 Sends the enclosed note for enquiry report:-

The family of Atka complains about (voor) a King of the Chama Bush Jahé, named Jonur Kassie, that he owes them 3 slaves, which were pawned from them by the said King: & requests the General to write to Van Loo to inform the King that the said family of Atka is strictly expecting the 3 slaves or the value thereof in gold in order thereby to be topossessin Elizabeth Hoekwater.

[349] November 25. Recd news by express from Batavia of the arrival there of the Htm Corvet "Ajax". Despatches with letter from the Commander enclosing copy of his instructions from the Admiralty in Holland.

November 26. The "Ajax" arrd at Cheribon ... the despatches onboard from the Government show that the Govr Genls' policy has received H.M.'s approval.

[424] Despatches received -

"Staatsraad" Extr: Res: of the Dept of Trade Colonies &c. Goldberg to G.G. Daendels No 7. 'S Gravenhage 3 July 1816

The enclosed report of the Govr: Genl: & Commdr Genl: de Kock, made in pursue of Art: 2 of the Instructions, containing the result of the inspection of the Trade: Establ: & Forts, has been laid before His Majesty ... ...

The subdivision of that report containing the statement of the old debts - for so far as they were connected with the goods purchased by public tender for the part payment of the "Hoofpelden" of the Govt slaves Military, & the "Hoofpelden" of the Govt slaves, & Chiefs, in pursuance of the resolution

of the combined meeting [of Council] of the 2nd March this year — appeared to me to require an immediate settlement, since for that purpose had "reproduced" the drawing of a Bill by Commdr Capt de Veer on the Dept of Trade & Colonies for the amount of £17.621.18'3, which had been presented for my acceptance. In consequence of this, those 3 objects of the statement of the old debts have been supplied to the notice of H.M by me with the utmost dispatch — having regard to the dangerous consequences which might be caused by the non-payment, or only partial payment of those debts — he will authorise me to accept, forthwards to pay the old debts.

And it is in expectation of H.M's decision, that I hasten personally to inform Y.E. (N 1829) of this, so that if the decision upon it comes to my knowledge in sufficient time before the departure of H.M's Corvet "Haze" by which this will reach you, I may inform you thereof at the foot of this or by a separate letter. With regard however to the before mentioned Statement of the old debts annexed to the Report, I must observe to Y.E (reflection) that that Statement is not drawn up in accordance with my instructions to Commdr Capt de Veer of 13 Sept 1815. According to the instructions it must comprise only those unliquidated debts which were contracted after the 30th June 1813 — the date at which the African Possessions again came to the charge of the Mother land, up to including the day upon which the Government was assumed by Y.E. It will therefore be satisfactory time to receive such a statement from you as soon as possible: to which can then be added a amended statement of debts originating before the 1st December 1813. Meanwhile all further payment of the old debts will have to be suspended [gesuspendeerd] till

the manner of the payment of the same shall be regulated by H.M. after the receipt of the further statement which sent in by Y.E. those prior to 1st December 1813, - because it has been decided by H.M. by Decree of 11 July 1815 No 220. that those must be recovered from the Power which had possession of the Mouth: Possessions in 1811. 1812, after 1st 11 months of 1813, in accordance with the principles of liquidation accepted & adhered to in respect of the debts in this country, & confirmed by the Treaty of Paris itself. those on or subsequent to 1st December 1813, up to including the assumption of the administration by Y.E. - because since the most urgent pressing of those debts have been provided for by the purchase of £ 34 621 . 18 . 3 in merchandise, in consequence of what was resolved upon in the Combined meeting of 2nd March. The manner of payment of the rest of the still "ongelijk wisselde" [?] claims has, must be decided later.

Despatch - Same to Same No 8. 'S Gravenhage 6 July 1816

- Acknowledges with pleasure the receipt of Y.E's despatch of 23 March last - With reference to the Four Powers' improved plan of administration, he considers it will be successful, etc. so informed H.M. : hopes to send him the Royal Decree authorising by the Convent "Mijn" - Has asked H.M. to approve appointment of Van Hoek as Vice president & Fiscal. Unable to approve proposed deficiency of £ 4000, but will recommend £ 2,000 for this. - Appointment of Muilman as Secretary at £ 2400 recommended to H.M. although it means doubling the salary of a formerly minister and official only a few months of his assumption of duty - Mr Thurkhaus's salary - Ordinances (Council of Clemency) salary. Matters of a more delicate character appear to be taken out part of the decision of the Privy Council of 13 March last, whereby the payment in merchandise, against gold worth, to the Military, Quartermasters & Lands Posten, was recalled subject to further appl. By article

50 of Y's instructions the payment of this kind of debt is fixed in gold at £40 per oz, however much the momentary circumstances may have varied. Y. answers the cash taken out from into goods, it appears to me however that the instruction has been too recently made, to be properly carried out. 950 pieces have been too little tested in order to justify purpose to Him that an alteration thereof already be made in it that respect. So I have also proposed to Him to let it rest at what has been arranged by Y. the Council for the current year: Can I have earnestly recommend the making of another proposal with regard to these payments in the future, in order that Y. may have an opportunity to explain the necessity for this above alteration further or more clearly. I cannot understand the real object of Y. in the communication that it has been proposed better best to commence with the payments out of the monies bought by Y. with the 1st March, rather with 1st January. I shall be glad to receive your explanation herein. I shall also expect with interest the general report on the good (assets-bonds) of the West Hamer: I am glad to know that Y. desires to bring this unfinished concern to complete clarity. As regards the old debts prior to 1st December 1813. I have decided provisionally to make no "remonstrantien" to Him. as his Decree of 11 July 1815 of which I informed Y. in my last Letters of 3rd inst: is too positive on the subject of Y. you'll be convinced of the small effect to be expected from it, when I add that so urgent old E Indian salaries & "good schulden" were not paid for the same reasons.

Same to Same No 1. Shawenlage 11 July 1816 With ref to his

Letter of 6th inst (No 8). Recommends approval of Royal Decree 8 July 1816 §§ No 4 & appoints & salaries referred to in above despatch [1-4]: §5 Approving the plan of admin & finance, submitted by Gov: in his despatch of 23 March 1816. to the Dept of K. & K.: whereon all the aforenamed increases of salary are included in the amt of £96.830.

§6 - Allowing an annual despatch of Powder, stationary, & other small needs, provided with this despatch the annual cost of the whole admin of the Coast of Guinea does not exceed a total sum of £100.000

7. In the present the marking of a permanent alteration in Art 50 of the Instructions for the Civil & Military Service with respect to the manner of the payment of Salaries & other burdens in advice: which it shall read in what was principally considered necessary thereunto by the Royal Council.

Same to Same. Envelope. 13 July 1816 No 7.

Acknowledges rect of Gs Letter of 30 April 1816. The Directors approved continuation of your Journal: the original report of Mr Van Sneek. of his journey to the Gold Coast: the Memorandum about the establishing forming of an establishment up the river Pra & other have been laid before H.M. by me. It has given me particular pleasure to see the position of the Netherlands Kingdom as regards the Ashantee King and respect to the wrong expressions used by the English Interpreter was so carefully maintained by Mr Van Sneek. Hereby myself till the return of Mr Huydecoper from Java, will be informed of many particulars which will place [illegible] for a position to consider your plan further, & to decide it with more certainty.

I do not doubt that Y[our] E[xcellency] thereby you will exercise the utmost prudence and regard to the English, that the Account is not involved in any demands and regard to it. — Advice [re] of Bills drawn by 99 ...
... As to accounts for the Rekenkamer by the Colly Treasr (Kessler) of Surinam, of the Balance unexpended - f 32000 - of the sum of f 35000 granted for services by Royal decree of 24 July 1815 Ins 31. — ... as to appointt of Assistants rendering one class of them.

Same to Same No 6 Staveniage 20 July 1816.

Informs him that H.M. has by decree of 16 inst No 9. abolished the distinction between 1st & 2nd Assistants substituted therein the general title of Assistant with salary of f 900 pa. ... — As to appointt of Candidates [?] 12 Assistants.

Letter from Rt Hon Lord Bathurst (Secretary of State) to Sir C. Daendels

Downing Street 20 July 1816

Y[our] E[xcellency]'s letter from Sierra Leone was first read by me on 31st March through the friendly mediation of Mr van Braam. But since has the communication with the Coast of Guinea shared in the good fortune that the Colonial Voyages are now completed in a much shorter time than in 1802 & earlier, without any delay through sickness or death of the Ships Company: I find myself have already for several weeks been in possession of your despatches of 23rd March & 2nd May last brought respectively by the "Venus", & the "African". The perusal of them & their appendices has let me see that your duties have been commenced under unfavourable circumstances, & it will

Daendels's reply to this letter [dd. 4 Dec. 1816. is copied at P. 317. post. A.

76 236.

be a real pleasure to me to continue to observe which you with interest & confidence. The prompt acceptance of the Bills of £34 I can find to draw this. If Mr Mollan should come to Switzerland I shall make it my business that he receives a distinguished reception. But it does not appear to me probable that the English Govt will easily consent on schemes of colonisation which would require construction & fortifiers. It is my opinion that (?) the Govt has little to do with the West Coast of Africa. But however that may be, your care to prevent, or at least to circumscribe the jealousy of Cape Coast by the most possible friendship & upright way of dealing appears to me both entirely appropriate, & as yet entirely in the spirit & indeed, as far as I am completely informed of our political bases & relationships. I do not disapprove your request for a frigate. But at first there will have to be a preference for the "Max" because we possess but few frigates, & these few will be urgently required, this year, & perhaps also the following, at another corner of Africa namely against Ashantee. It is with the satisfaction to find in your future correspondence, confirmation of your views regarding the Quaker & the report which your health is with understand upon the climate. All what demands a decision of the King, however, I request you, in your own interests also, to include in your official despatches: the contents of which will be attended to in the Dept of Trade & Colonies with the same proper care & the same kind & benevolence.

November 27. – Wrote to Gov.r Dawson CCC. under this date informing [349]
him of the arrival of the "Maia", with good news of the health of
the King Royal Family: whilst his (Gov.r) proposed measures for the benefit of trade
& cultivation had void the entire appl of his Govt. &c &c / Gov.r Dawson replied
same date. ceding same, & repeating his assurances of cooperation for the public good.

November 29. Minutes of Meeting of Council – Daendels (was ill & absent) [496*]
Elt not present) Oldenburg. Cornegel. Wolfhart. Carillon. Willet.
Report of the Commissioners for unmovable property read: which being unanimously
approved the Secty is authorised to make up minute the necessary documents to Gov.r Jan Meijer. Agey
thereof to be made for other reduction of Secty.
To the 9.th of the Instt: persons on the Coast of Guinea. / The undersigned in pursuance
of the reference to them on the 19th inst: on the margin of the petition of Jan Meijer,
returned herewith, have enquired into the matter of the said petition & in every respect
in accordance with the truth: everything being attested & confirmed to their
satisfaction by competent witnesses before the Govt Secretary. And the petitioner
reason the necessary & asked for proofs of ownership can be issued by
the Secretary, on payment of the usual costs. / Elmina 25 Nov.r 1816
signed by Stievenberg & M Carillon.
Jan Meijer to the Govr Genl Council on the Coast of Guinea [n.d.]
Jan Meijer Freeburger residing at Elmina, respectfully
intimates that he [the Petitioner] in the year 1784, with the knowledge
of the then Govt on this Coast, made a garden on the N side of St Jago hill.
That there a Dutch [absent] situate in the Bekenstein Lane next to his
garden, was a garden of Mr Jan Plange which being ruined compassion

petitioner
without the owner making any use of it: the petitioner, in the year 1806 during the government of Your Genl Dirkhorst, requested the said Mr Plange to transfer the same to him in order to join it to his own: This being agreed to by Mr Plange & the transfer being made, the petitioner thereupon built 2 garden houses with some other native dwellings with a small garden, adjoining at the back on the ditch (drain): in length 282 feet, in breadth 138 feet "Rands de maat" That the late Mr WPCC Huydecoper. Boukhouder General having at that time under tijd a garden & ruined garden house with some native huts situate on the South side of the Bekenstein Lane, opposite St Jago Cell, the said Gentlm being repatriated anno in the year 1792 during the Government of Your Genl Jacobus de Veer, the petitioner asked him that he might have the said garden & appurtenances to cultivate it: the same was transferred by the said to WPCC Huydecoper to the petitioner without having taken anything for it That the petitioner has worked & cultivated this land in length & breadth as far as the ditch (drain) at the cross road situate "voor" the river, & walled it round with a "Welter plaat" [?], the land being 210 feet long & 150 feet broad. That opposite this garden was situate a ruined cattle stable [Vee stal] belonging to the said Mr Jan Plange, after whose decease his heir Otto van Inge sold the same to the petitioner for 1 & 8 Rupels in gold's worth: this standing on land 48 feet long, & 18 feet broad. That the "Bergse" Crown being formerly level bush uncultivated uninhabited was cleared by the petitioner & occupied by some native huts, in order to let his native Ave there: & the same subsequently became a small Crown.

Ytch behind thatsame hill, in de valley aparish Abacanse Cron a cotton plantation is situated, de ground of which was laid out & cultivated by de petitioner; which pround was transferred to de petitioner by Quassie Forrie vde elders of the Abocomsch Coun, for ½ anker drinks & 10 vaam Portuguese tobacco. Ytch de petitioner can produce no documts & titles of ownerships of de land upon which he has built, as such had never been asked of him by de former Gouvts: but he knows very well dtt de surrounding land belongs tthe Gouvt. Nut dtt it is now no more possible to produce all de witnesses who could declare dtt everything has happened in dtt manner as is hereafter stated & set down. Dese witnesses for de most part being dead as it hap abt 30 years have elapsed since he began to cultivate & plant de gardens described. Ytch de gardener of de decd Mr Huydecoper is however still alive, as also de sister of Jan Plange named Christina, wdson Otto van Inge is married, who know well dtt de transfer of de lands effected to was made tthem, being willing to do justice tde truth ... The reasons why de petitioner turns to de Hon Gentm with respectful request dtt such measures may be taken & decree to show (verklaren) dtt de grounds & lands actually occupied by de petitioner belong tthim in absolute ownership wtht no one ever or in de future has or can make right or claim tothe same, wherefore de petitioner further requesting p. ltrs. dtt tthim may be granted against such public evidence of ownership whereby he shall be shall time placed in de picture, if required, where it may or can serve tothe useful under for himself & his heirs, tobe able to prove dtt he has lawful ownership of de pretnds lands described in dis petition. / Endorsement on dese petition: Hereby placed in de hands

80 240.

of the Countries for immediate profit, for enquiring subsequent education required.
Yr Y del Pr: 15 November 1816: 99e HKvY. (50) HW Daendels

[503] H Dasht to Your Revd Daendels. Secondee 24 Novr 1816

..... It goes sadly with me as H.E. will see from that to Your Oldenburg. Here there is a palaver with the Irish which keeps back all the peasants & traders, for which reason there is absolutely no trade here. Was I request H.E. would send me for one of the old slaves to send it to Apicie to end this palaver ... ... PS/ ~~Mr Bayley~~ Mr Bayley has great desire to establish a factory of some here by Duiser's son. I have told Mr Bayley's assistant that I should with great to it [niet gaarden letteken], who spoken to Duiser he heard nothing further of it.

A Pwe Cosson to Your Revd Saunders. – Accra 30 Novr: 1816 [501] 1816

... Trade has come through a little. the good words asked for are powder: lead: also "wod kokeen". Some days ago an Ashantee Caboceer, who lives in Agowsamboe, & is a big trader, came for powder & lead. as I was not provided with these articles he went to the English. ... The Ashantee chiefs (Quoten) say that they will march to Ashantee next Tuesday. Whether this may be true or not they consume everything round the Accras, mighty bad. ...

Last is to Revd Saunders Secondee 2nd December 1816 [503]

I request Yr. to pardon my undertaking to wait upon to Chama & Assinee with Fetu[?]. I did not think otherwise than that all palavers of the Caboceer was ended; as it was a "custom" the return was with a "damba" of trade, & I heard that many peasants there who could not come here from the bush because of the palaver, I thought I could do something useful there. But as this does not meet with Yr's approval it shall not happen again. I have had some good days of godsend that I may have more of such & often. ... It gives me much pleasure that I shall have the honour to send Yr. a total of 30 oz in a few days. ... ...

December 3 (Tuesday) ... Meeting of Council – present:- Saunders (Van Hock summoned but not present), Oldenburg, Cornepel, Crosthwait, Carstens, & Mulet. :– Report of Messrs Oldenburg & Cornepel with regard to the funds of the orphanage - read ... Also the report of 1st Councillor Oldenburg on the commencement of the payments out from the £32,000 deposited in the Chest here & the Revd Yr's arrival here. Also the report of Cornepel &

[496.*]

~~Ossthüin~~ upon the benefit & ~~wan~~ necessity of converting the Bills for the greater part in cloth goods [pane goderem] & the rest in other "commod" articles ~~only~~ a little in gold dust (stofgoud) ... — The question of the unsaleable goods of the train in the store taken referred to the Director Genl: of the Dept of K & K. — The old debts ....

It being reported by Counsellor Oldenburg — in his capacity as Commissioner for the "genamptiseerde" effects done by Mr Carol Abl Rubble, in pursuance of the judgment of the Council of Justice on this coast of 28th April last — that there had been placed in his hands by Mr C Rubble the original Bill for f 45,00 drawn by Mr Jan Meijer on Mr Isaac de Rovier at Amsterdam in favour of Messrs Jacob & Anthony Rubble ... which had been protested in the year 1810 at Amsterdam; and requesting that the Bill may be placed in the hands of the aforesaid Jan Meijer, & that his "genamptiseerde" effects may be released from the incumbrance under which they are lying. whereupon it was unanimously resolved that the Secretary issue the said Bill to Mr J Meijer against proper receipt, the Commissaris be authorised to give back the "genamptiseerde" effects to Mr C Rubble against receipt & report thereon at the next meeting of Council. ....

Despatch. Dandels to Sir Geo: G. Dept of Trade & Colonies. Secret. No 61
3rd December 1816:— ... The Forts are certainly well taken care of
& well watched by the Mulattoes. The trade of Chama will be completely lost
so long as Gen Rubin does remains there: the long silence of Huydecoper
on the subject of his repeated letters & shows that little is to be expected from him.
for this reason it is desirable that a decree be made by H.M. that as
with the English, no Coloured Mulattoe can be Commandant of a Fort:
& that two or three suitable 2nd Residents be sent out to replace the Mulattoes
now at Chama (Boutry, the timber-sawing master (Sebeck. The
Mulattoes could be retired on a small pension except Boutry who could
remain employed "aan Land onder" ..... Jan Fontaine, who arrived
from England via Sierra Leone has told me that the English have taken
measures to oppose all Voyages on this Coast by Americans, Portuguese, &
Spaniards, & it appears true that it cannot be disputed to the English
Govt that these measures were taken by [decor] on Govt. The English receive
their rents mostly by the Slave ships, a part of the salaries of the officials, the
wages of the military, & the subsistence [Unterhalten] of the slaves & cattle
being paid with it. If now the English Govt takes such measures
that the Americans may no longer navigate [Varen] freely, the Europeans
will (or did they will sell their rents at every low price at once, & the
Danish Factories which will be extremely injuring take "debut" of the
Dutch "Genever" ..... - The unfavorable behaviour of Mr Arnoldi -...
The contents of the English Chief Castle which have appeared in the
Amsterdam Rotterdam newspapers of June last were apparently taken

from the private letters of Mr Pelat [illegible] Minister. I have assured Mr Govr Dawson that no more has existed than, & hope steps may be taken to prevent the publication of such articles in future ....

[502] [III p50] ~~Demi~~ Letter from P Loo to G.G Dundas. - Chusan. 3 Decr 1816 :- - Acknowledges his letter of 24 June. - I have had King & Jouw Kissie asked for about the 3 slaves of the family AKKa who which he has in his hands. Jouw Kissie has told my servant that he has no slaves of AKKas family in his hands but indeed a relative is living in his Town Tahsiew named Adadie Seedoor who has a girl of AKKas family as wife, the wife has got 2 children by Adadie Seedoor. And one of the children died so the wife has one child in his hands. by Adadie Seedoor. And some years ago Adadie Seedoor got debts he pawned the woman called with AHkora for 2 $. 12 Dollars. And as at present Adadie Seedoor requests ~~petition~~ postponement for 3 months from AKKas family when he will take care to redeem the 2 slaves again from AHkora & get them for the AKKa family.

[384] 4 December 1816 - Letter from Genl HW Dundas to HE the Secty of State Colct :- " I was honoured with Yr's letters of 20 July last. They have given me fresh energy which I shall expend entirely in the service of H.M. My Journal up to today will cause Yr. to see that I am employing all possible means to the maintenance of good harmony with the English Government & this coast & that I am entirely successful in this. My ideas about the means of extending the geographical knowledge of the interior, trade, civilisation &c : the establishment of two lodges up in the Another River : & the

construction of a good road to the capital of the King of Great Accanbigen, Governor appear to have found complaints to have been a matter of deliberation in England. "If we can have good roads by the help of the profits arising from the cultivation of colonial products, & shall indeed be able to prevent that such complaints can be laid to the supplier (Governor)."

If we should succeed in bringing the King of Ashantee over to the entering into contracts for the delivering of coffee, cotton, &c, these profits will be large enough to find all the expenses necessary in case of time for the production of the plantations by Christians surrounded by "geconcludeerde (?) walls or palisades on the basis of the old fashioned Hoekhoven-abony church yards ("Hoek hoven") arranged & erected in the villages. For the fortification in proof against all the force (strength (wealth)) of the negros when of the Ashantees provided it is of stone. In the latter case I beg the receipt of all the papers received. I have made to the Director General of Trade & Colonies all these proposals which I regard as necessary for the welfare of the state. & made a complete report of the state of our relations with Elmyna Fort, with the Ashantee King & other peoples; & of the prospects that are yielded for commerce & cultivation: about the trade on this coast: about the good prospects for the cultivation: & about all the financial & commercial articles. For this I would not be silent about hereby the Comptroller Van Dorth has for some time shown a disposition & assumed a hautaur which surpasses all imagination. He has lately made an inspection of the Windward coast without informing me of his departure the complaints are here often & often to give my first for the value of a shilling which only five cent has been paid out. And when

for the smallest thing which has ever happened into a rebellion out of the blue: himself. He who in the protection of Gysbert Karel van Hogendorp rotters He has changed all those smooth expressions into violence (forehead) or laughtiness which caused offense from Holland. And while I wanted to look of upbringing. He violent the generation if the man was suitable for it. treated the officials well I would have worked here like my predecessor or my death or till I had first happier wellies on the a good permanent + intelligent footing. But his knowledge on all subjects is very small being only a timid literalist who explains the articles of his instructions badly (Van Hoevell") + chiefly wants to place himself outside all responsibility But in my opinion his appointment would cause the benefits which HM has in view and have permanence, (his) not continuation in my absence will cause so much dissatisfaction in the officials that the service of HM must suffer from it: the heeren Mulet, de Commandeur van Bannewald, Roelofsen + others are the persons at present whom he most wants to cause unpleasantness. The 1st Resident Oldenhuis has had to endure the first outbursts of his violent effective humour: but since some time as he is entirely overwhelming follows the opinions of the Comptroller in everything, it is even better now Oldenhuis has even allowed the Comptroller like his executor in his death. His repeated entreaties prayers of pardon (?) to permit very small mistakes in the remainder account like rectified he would not obtain, it being of pleasure to see my reputation compromised. As I have dealt and everything in the despatches to the dept of Trade + Colonies I have nothing to add at the moment but to wish for to believe that I am with respect

Yes' children's servant / (50) Dandels.

December 5 — Gov Genl visits Simbo with the Commander & 2 officers of the "Maix" & Col Stanenburg & Capt Ruhle. The Commander made in a small cask as far as the first village Fampam. The road from that to Simbo is not yet complete. ... ...

December 6 The Commander officers of the "Maix" Schooner, when they visited with also the King of Fahuland & also the Prince of Grange the hero of Waterloo.

Despatch Gov Genl Daendels to Sec Genl of Trade & Colonies [384].

No 62 St Georges del Mina 6 December 1816

- Sends the four reports numbered I - IV agreed between :—

I. Report on matters of finance Administration & finance with 8 Appendices :— ... - Medical Stores used ... - Expresses satisfaction & approval of his work - ... - Regrets to report that Dr Thurkow is not to be persuaded to stay longer on the Coast, & therefore it is very necessary to provide another Dr. - ... - ... - Is consulted prior to the arrival of the "Maix" that he had to do away with the day signal shots, to economise in powder for salutes &c &c - ... - Considering their task to comply with Hers orders that the cost of all the Establishments on the Coast is not to exceed £100,000 — "turning now to the last administrative point, the approval given by Hers. Decree of 8 July 1816 No 44, to the plan of administration of finance on the Coast of Guinea as the same was sent by the Govr Genl with his letter of 23 March 1816, to the Department of Trade & Colonies, we will in pursuance of art 10

of this decree of ~~21 March 1815~~ 27 July 1815 No 31. & my proposal of 21 March 1816 approved by Y.E. I draw a Bill on the Dept of Trade & Colonies to the amount of £3750 to defray the domestic expenses from 1 January to 31 March & further from time to time in the middle of the months of March, June, Sept & Decr :– For pay & subsistence of military £2490

for domestic expenses	3750
Hospitalen of Slaves	2840 . 10 . –
" " Chiefs (land gratis)	1000

Bearing in mind the 65th article of my instructions and your letter of precise statements which must accompany these Bills, also articles 47 & 48 of the same instructions –

– the State of Sierra Leone will be impossible of getting timber for the Government owing to the high cost. Has found good timber in the neighbourhood of the Chief Castle.

Appendices :–

1/ Copies of decisions of Council

2/ Col Stanerburgh's report on the work required to be done on Sierra Leone Castle.

3/ Copy of Lieutenant Colebrooke's report of his instructions

4/ Instructions for Lieutenant appointed pro: Colonial master

5/ " " Dept " " Commander Sacrewell

6/ Report on State of "Rijks Cas"

7/ Report re payment of arrears of debt to King of Ashantee

8/ " " arrears of debts due to Colonists of Danes.

— St George del Mina 6 Decr 1816

II Report to the Department of Trade & Colonies about the state of our relations with the English Government on this Coast as well as with the King of Ashantee, Wassaw, Fantees & Coast people.

The English

Our relations with General Dawson, & Vice President Hope Smith & with individual governors are on our side as friendly as possible. My journal will show what has been done on my part in this respect, & how very much I have succeeded in removing misunderstandings which had arisen by General White telling with his Government a letter written by me to Genl Dawson the visit I paid to the Coast, the correspondence to date, will show what I have done to maintain good harmony, & have avoided everything that could diminish it. I have every reason to be satisfied about Genl Dawson, & Vice President Hope Smith, & if ~~some~~ minor officials here, they only show jealousy over our expanding trade. no notice is taken of it & each of them is just as friendly treated. The trade of the English has very much diminished through the total ruin of the Fantee nation which has been brought to such a state of poverty & humiliation that they are offering their children on the windward coast there, for a nominal price so as to be able only to buy a little food for the preservation of life. Their lands for the most part still lie uncultivated, their villages have been burnt, most of their inhabitants are dead or have been carried off & as they continually have an Ashantee army on their boundaries they have lost heart

Fantee

even for adventure & trade, & unarmed Ashantees traders traverse the whole of the Fantee country without being any insults being offered them. The Fantee country begins not far from Elmina along the leeward coast to close by Accra.

Wassaws

It is my good fortune to persuade the King of Ashantee not to attack the Wassaw people, in order to prevent a still greater dearth of provisions, & so that his victory could serve for buying the trade goods for the most part from our traders & so ~~selling~~ them carry them for sale to the Ashantees & other nations. This people extends from Fantee to the river Ancobra. They are a very bad treacherous people, still their fear of the Ashantees victorious weakness over against them, make them a very tractable useful people for us, for the Ashantees have not yet acquired the habit of all going like Beech themselves to traffic their own goods against European goods. The Wassaws have big palavers with the people of Cape Coast, & so do not go there to buy goods. They come trade here, at Chama, Sacondee, Beatty, Axcaie, Denis & at Apolonia. We have as far as possible removed out of the way all palavers with them. There is only one Cabeceer among them who is entirely untractable & with whom nothing whatever is to be done, namely:- Attobra penien.

The Ashantee traders come here to trade much more than to Cape Coast: a few however go there & the most easterly provinces of this Kingdom drive their trade at Accra & Anamaboe. The trade of the interior at Chemic is already very considerable, & at Axim a strong

trade is also carried on from time to time. The trade of Cape Coast, & other English factories on the leeward coast has lost a great deal through the rushing of the Fantee nation. They carry on no trade with the Wassas, have many less Ashantee traders than we. With the King of Ashantee we are on the best understanding. He has much respect & friendship for the Dutch: he calls himself their slave & acknowledges the Dutch Govr as his master. We have had no news from Huydecoper for 3 months, which in my opinion is caused because the Ashantees have behaved badly [illegible] gehandelt] on Elmina territory: the guilty persons have been punished on my complaints - even the first General & the members of his family who - but this infliction of punishment not being entirely ended the King not yet having been able to fulfil the promise he made by word to make a road from his Capital Coomassie hither. Yesterday [illegible] he has now permitted Huydecoper to write. He is however unwell daily, the heats him like a shudder. The last ambassador Tando has not hastened his journey, because the Wassas have very much delayed in sending their ambassadors; whereas Tando has not dared to arrive to the Court but has stayed in Dwikira till their arrival. The biggest traders of this nation, who have already been named Wins, have not yet arrived: with them we are told Huydecoper will arrive himself, at all post write. We must await this, but the attitude of the Ashantee traders, the respect that they show, is a sign that the King of Ashantees' way of thinking towards us has not changed. It is also possible that Huydecoper & being himself personally very well treated & loaded

with rich presents, entirely perfect that he was sent by us, whilling daily to depart has hitherto not hinder to write thus. We on our side shall take good care that the good disposition of the King towards us does not change. We shall try by our attentions to earn the preference with the Atjanese leaders & customers & to preclude somewhat further inland. so that, as our intention is, we shall very easily find the means to "aboucheeren" with the King the desired means for the making of roads; carrying on trade on the rivers: the ambition of his nation by having it different kinds to bring it to regular cultivation of colonial products, for which a share must come to the King. I have already heard that this plan is not displeasing to the King, but without speaking with him in person it cannot very well be put in execution. As much so as the King does not appear to be limited in capacity to carry out this work. The cultivation of coffee & cotton in the Atjanese Kingdom, being put on the footing of the articles concluded by us with the Java princes for the delivery of rice & of pepper, this will give a very good maintain to commerce to the Kingdom's treasury, by the more costly sale of these products to the coast traders & to the ships, will be more than sufficient to meet all the costs which the Hon. mid more employ [employment] annually for these possessions. The cultivation by Europeans in this possession should, for a series of years, remain free of all taxation, except for the making of roads, porter wages which bind traders more solely.

I am more than convinced that a Lodge up the river Ancobra in the western part of the Eghuira division just above the Town

Adinra, at the place where Fort Ruyglaver stood, will give a very great extension to Commerce on the West side; while some forts placed along the projected prospected road with a capital Cromassie & a Chief Lodge at Cromassie itself, would draw all traders thither, not only on this side of the Cong mountains but even on the other side. We shall have opportunity to travel through the whole Ashantee Kingdom with these traders & even so much further as to where the traders will come to market. In this way we will be able, within a few years, to make the trade as big as it was in the middle of the 19th century, when it flourished the most, & even without at least with very little slave trade. The Government must therefore take care that a good Set of well-qualified Knowledge of probity is placed on this Coast, who has no other object than to serve his King & Country both faithfully & uprightly.

Besides Colonial products gold, ivory, there are still more important articles of export traced specially drugs, gums, &c of different kinds. The tracing of the source of the Little Niger, which runs not far from the end of the Ashantee Kingdom on the other side of the Cong mountains will be very easy & without danger; & out of this so useful trade & culture will be given a complete knowledge of the hinterland, not only that situate on this side of the Cong mountains, but one will be able very easily to send Europeans with the Ashantee caravans to Haussa Timbuctoo & other places which are still so little known. One will be opening up important trade with the town of Kingdom of

Bornou where copper money is in circulation, from there can travel with caravans to Abyssinia, & even to Cairo in Egypt whereby very much light can be thrown upon our Geographical knowledge. – yes indeed upon old history as was among others the march of Xenophon & his famous retreat

St George del Mina 6 December 1816

III Report to the Department of Trade & Colonies regarding the state of trade on this Coast.

The Slave Trade has caused the trafficking of goods for gold entirely to be very greatly diminished. It has extinguished industry, not only caused a reduction in the number of gold-diggers, but also the regular work in the mines to cease in the dry season: so that now digging for gold is practically only done by the slaves of Kings & Caboceers, who win a very small amount compared with former times. It has also so much lessened the desire for speculative & profitable periodical journies in many places, where formerly abundance prevailed, the supply of one year then being first assured in the one following. The uncertainty of not any day being seized & sold in the ships extinguished the courage for all peaceful labour, & made the negro into an armed & restless robber who Papen Spaanse dezelve Papen Papen-spaanse to his fellow-men in his fellow men to catch & sell him, as he feared & expected for himself this. The slave

trade on this coast. First came to an end shortly before my arrival, and it still exists on the windward & leeward coasts, namely on the rivers & roads of Senegal as far as above Gambia. I don't hear that it exists from thence to Sierra; that at least is not known here. From Popo as far as the empire lies along the leeward coast it is carried on by armed Spanish ships, & odd[way] Portuguese ships. In Bosman's time, & even much later it was calculated that Senegal with Gambia produced 5000 Marks of gold annually. [= 56,000 oz = (@ £4) £186,666]: and this small Gold Coast, quite as much. Now it is not one tenth of that, although the quantity is beginning to increase again; which can be manifestly observed if one compares the quantity which is now bought daily with that of the previous later years. The Senegal river with Gambia at present produce very little gold because the traders of this country being accustomed to take goods from the French, never having been able to get any more for the last 20 years, & not thereby being able to sell their slaves, prefer to trade with the caravans which penetrate the whole of Africa, from Morocco, Tunis Tripoli & Mesurata & distribute European goods everywhere: in exchange for which they receive gold ivory drugs &c. I calculate that thus that the trade which ~~must~~ has existed for 30 years c/o in the French possessions in Senegal was twenty times more than what is now carried on by the English

& other nations in these regions. The dissolution of the English Company of Sierra Leone has contributed in the breaking up of all the factories up the River Gambia. Commerce there has very much diminished the causes of which are the devastations caused by the French, the bad administration of the various English Governors, more finally the introduction of duties & the prohibition of the import of many articles in foreign bottoms. The English have only one factory along the whole extent of the African Coast from Senegal to Cape Palmas namely that on Sierra Leone; there are finds only one European commercial house, that of Maccauley: there of 3 or 4 mulattos & negros whose wealth & capacity are very limited. From Sierra Leone to Cape Palmas there is scarcely any trade on the coast, & one must drop down to near Cape Lahou in order to carry on any considerable trade in gold & ivory; but as this coast is navigated by English, Dutch, French, Americans, Portuguese & Spaniards it can easily be understood that the pig-wash (~~Spelling~~ Spelling) becomes theirs. So far as I have been able to learn, the English now do very little trade with Sierra Leone & the Gambia. Their ships, intended for these coasts consist of two kinds. The first are large ships from Liverpool, formerly slavers. These do a little trade on the ~~up~~ Windward coast from Cape Palmas downwards: sell a barter a few goods at the English factories on this coast: others go to the Gabon to get palm oil.

formerly they carried away dye-woods from here, but this article is of so little value in England that for several years it has no longer been taken in [gerechnet]. The other kinds of English ships trading on this coast are small brigs, which usually export "lywater". [Lumber] They trade a little. The do a little trade on the Windward coast but deposit most of their goods at the English factories there. This trade, whilst of the English officials on this Coast, is not so lucrative that rapid fortunes can be seen made. On the contrary many officials & private merchants have been made bankrupt and or are now "scheel [cross] [eyed] Indian bear dumpers" [at the end of their letter?]. of this manner

[There exist scarcely 8 English barque which deserve the name, but Apolonia or Cape Coast viz General Dawson; Vice President Hope-Smith at Anamabor: the Packet Watts who is going home by the first store ship: the Governor of Dixcove, Bagley Bayley; Mollard of Apolonia: Fountaine who has just come from England: Secretary Stokes: Captn Meacham some or two others. But all these barques together, now that the Fantees have been subjugated entirely destroyed, have now an annual turnover of not more than £150,000 at most. The Portuguese have been on this Coast, this year, with 4 or 8 ships. They bring Brazilian tobacco & "aguadente". But they have not had much trade. About 12 American ships navigate this Coast.

their cargoes consist in rum, provisions, leaf tobacco, bast, & some other inferior cloth goods. Last year they suffered heavy losses. There have been two Dutch ships - of Schultys Schultys & van Muyen. I calculate that the former has had no loss but also no profit of importance. Van Muyen has perhaps had a little better voyage because he struck in just when the Polanders came down in large numbers & bought many articles with which he was supplied. The assortments of these two ships were not of the best. Schultys had too many inferior muskets, & badly selected cloth goods. Van Muyen's cargo was in part fraudulently arranged [op bedrog ingericht] so that as it consisted for the most part of wine & genever flasks, of which goods brass & other goods. I calculate that, taken altogether, the whole trade that was done by all the visitors together, on this coast was carried on at a loss. The Dutch ships are too expensively fitted out. There is too much fraud committed [bedrog gepleegd] in the equipment of the ship's & the purchase of the cargo. so that the Bookkeepers or Ship's brokers share the best "bast." & the rest of the participants get every meagre share. So long as this happens the trade along this coast will be drawn without profit for the participants. The Prussian merchants at Dantzig, Konings berg, Ebbing, Stetten,

Amboina, elsewhere made fortunes in a few years because they themselves were the traders, bookkeepers, & ship-builders; & these fleecers were unknown in these expanding commercial cities. If the trade Dutch trade on this coast is to flourish Europeans with their own must navigate this coast with their own ships: call on the Windward coast where barter as much gold & ivory as possible. in return afterwards to sell the rest of their cargoes to the merchants here with a profit of 60-80 %: they can afterwards still trade for ivory at Popo & afterwards leave for Gabon to take in palm oil, & so to Princes Island for coffee & cash payment of such goods as are suitable for these markets. The present trade with the interior of the Dutch factories & settlements can within a very short time be brought up to 2000 marks gold & perhaps higher if one can extend & make safer the communication with the interior along the navigable rivers, & new roads take made. The best articles of export, besides gold, should be Colonial products which are so easily & cheaply to be cultivated in present circumstances as safely as in any best Colonies, but it is desirable that a beginning should quickly be made with it. Palm oil cannot be [illegible] in any [illegible] on this coast both on account of the competition of the English at Bonny, Aboma & Sacrondee, & also because of the little desire that the negroes shew to bring it in [quantities].

We are having our best labourers this year at Accra only 10 "haxen" and the Commandant van Barneveld gives little hope of this. One will see how it will go with this article here, when once the roads to Abrembo, situate between Simbo and Great Commany, are in order. formerly much palm oil was burnt [gebrand]. I shall also try to obtain a few bales of Capok as soon as the cotton seed is ripe. I am anxious to see if this will be urged in Holland at least for stuffing mattresses, as I used in the Bastion Jorg with the best success, & during had it in use for 3 years instead the wallboss coir having to be made up annually, in order to be beaten out & plucked, as is done annually with the wool mattresses in France. Here Europeans are seeking to carry out such things: for with industries & improves nothing is to be carried out: they are only assuming in practicing frauds or petty deceits. when a number of Europeans shall have come here it will be very easy to produce a good quantity [partij te bekomen] of the articles specified, for export. Still it is not to be expected of us to do more than we have hitherto done. Here at Elmina, we are a dozen whites, at most, & of these half a dozen are overburdened with work while the rest display little capability for being employed in these activities today.

St George del Mina 6. December 1816.

IV Report to the Department of Trade & Colonies on the Cultivation of Colonial Products in the Dutch settlements on the Coast of Guinea

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The slave trade, — which, although little use/been of manners & humanity, had implied the mild-tempered negro to associate that he lived in a continual quarrel with his neighbours. so that soon there was existed no Town (village) which had no palaver (insult), plain or dispute with its nearest neighbouring Town from which resulted the pursuing, capturing, & carrying off of men women & children, who thus neglected all regular work in the field & limited it to the most needful of necessary provisions — has not only depopulated the countries along the Coast of Guinea: but has caused such a decline in cultivation & afforestation that in clearing land it will cost a great deal of trouble to destroy "depicheren" this country afresh. & on the whole other land we dwell remains that the present circumstances inspires infinitely more security not only to the negro, but also to the European who desires to commence the cultivation of Colonial Products.

The Fanties & Wassaws, a people formed the intermediary people nations between the sea-coast & the powerful Kingdom of Ashantee. They prevented the latter from coming to the beach & kept everything so secret, that even the distance from the beach to the Ashantee Kingdom was a secret for

most of the Europeans. They supposed that the extreme boundaries of the Ashantee Kingdom were situated 14 days journey from the beach, & the Capital, Coomassie, at least 3 weeks. But now the way is open, we already know that the journey into the province of Assin, the first of the Ashantee Kingdom, can be done in 3 days of seven hours each: from there to the Capital Coomassie in 4 similar days journeys. Law & order ("police & understanding") is just as perfect in the Ashantee Kingdom as with the Asiatic Eastern Asiatic peoples. There thus exist no palavers between one town & another, & pawning finds no place: the King will, in his own interests, be easily persuaded to bring up his people to cultivate cotton on a regulated manner for exports which already flourish & them but only for their domestic manufactures for the felling of pelvis &c. Also to cultivate coffee, which can be planted between the plantain trees, whereby the cultivator will find complete maintenance [between] for himself this family household in the coffee plantations themselves which would otherwise provide him with no food for the first three years: whole nations of these people, at least for 6 months in the year, living on this fruit with boiled palm oil, & roasted on the fire.

Palm oil & palm wine are found in this country, uncultivated in the forests, in such quantity that they are more than sufficient for general use. Sugar cultivation is regularly practiced as I have said in my journal, & the rice were useless &

& impolitic to buy molasses from the Indians, the erection of simple & inexpensive sugar mills (she worked driven on land by cattle or people, & on the rivers by water, floating the wheel between two simple boats, could be worked very easily & at little cost by Europeans.

Since my last despatch, sent with Capt. Van Muyen, I have had opportunities of learning more about the quality of the adjacent soils. The Commandant of Boma, M. Van Barneveld, who is having roads made, at the cost of the house of H.W. Daendels who posses(s) (?) the Eghuira district & indeed to the town a village named Poasso gives the best testimony of the richness of the soil at a distance from the sea. The beach itself, along the whole Coast may be compared with the Dutch dunes & gives the same idea of scanty fertility. Colonel Starrenburg has, with the same object (sailed, gone) travelled up the river of Chama, as far as the rocks & cataracts allowed him. He has & he gives the best testimony about the soil on both banks of the river which he has carefully examined, as appears from his report & map, both found in my journal. In the year 1695, under strong pressure from the Amsterdam West Indian Department the cultivation of Colonial products was begun on the banks of this river, but under such bad management, & opposition on the part of the Government that it speedily fell into decay & ridicule. The Director-General who governed this Coast at that time was named Joel Smits, a (name) of the

planter sent from Surinam was Curacao. I have myself
taken the opportunity of getting to learn about the soils in
the neighbourhood of this Chief Castle. The districts of
Post Commany & Simbo are as fruitful fertile as are to
be found in any part of the soil of Java: still the country
is depopulated, especially Simbo, & overgrown with timber wood
& grass to a height of 8, 9, or 10 feet. At Simbo is a sweet
river which is provided with water throughout the whole year,
& which can be made navigable for large canoes for the bringing
down of timber, newly-made canoes &c. These lands have
very good timber, & in the sweet river at Simbo there is a
considerable amount of stone with which to build houses.
A regular carriage road [rij weg] is being constructed to
Pt Commany, a without standing opposition that has been met
with, it will within a very short time be possible & suitable
for the transport of timber-work. Post Commany is about 3
hours from Elmina with our territory extends for another
hour further. A road to Simbo has been made at our
own expense & will be in order in a very few days.
As far as the first village it is already passable daily, for
small carts. From Fampong to Amisang. (the 2nd village)
it has been made by men from the villages against payment
in gin — viz 4 flasks for every 20 rods [roeden] ← yards.
Twelve soldiers who made the road to Fampon for the

same payment will be employed to work down from Amuseeng towards Fampong in order to work towards the villages. From Amusang to Simbo, which road has already been partly made by the villagers the road will be is being made by 4 Cruo men, which number will be is also to be increased by 5 more who are known as the "Axe" will be employed in fetching water. These men do double the work of the native & are extremely trustworthy in their work if only they are well treated. They are enlisted, under a special English & have spent long years under the English both at Sierra Leone, & Cape Coast & elsewhere, on the ship's: & are just adopted for agriculture as for work on the sea. I am negotiating for many more of these people who are at Cape Coast & Dixcove but who are detained by not being paid off. I pay these people 5 a month & ¼ gall: rice or corn per day & they are quite satisfied: & will be still more satisfied when the road is completed & used for the clearing of plantain farms & as the laying out of market gardens & food & fruit farms because they will then receive plantains, oil & palm wine in addition.

Colonel Starrenburg has laid out, & fine pieces of land along the Sweet river at Simbo as may be seen in detail in my journal. As soon as the road is ready I shall not only have market gardens & food & fruit farms made, but also small houses, for which I am already having a number of doors, windows & iron-work prepared. I shall afterwards at once make a

beginning with actions entirely, especially when my two chief sons were out by the Brig "~~Fort Cross~~ Round Hust", whom I shall charge with the special direction of that work.

Thus I repeat the proposal I made to the Department of Trade observing in my last despatch - to suggest to a number of prominent, but impoverished by the circumstances of the time, families to proceed hither with the debris of their fortune - on the same basis as I had the honour to lay it before the Department noting it being necessary to ascertain any point in the same or to propose any alteration in it

St Jeanne del Mina 6 December 1816.

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[504] Letter:- C H Bartels to Gov: Gen: Daendels - Batenstein Bontry 6 Dec 1816

Having learnt a few days ago, that Mr John Fountain (an Englishman) has established a factory at Accoda, I wished to assure myself of the truth of this in order to inform Y.H. I have made enquiries & found that the factory is not near Fort Dorothea but still in the interior stands & is kept in the district of Accoda ...

[349] December 7 The "Mars" left Cramer sailing to the South.

[501] Letter:- P Rochussen to Gov: Gen: Daendels - Accra 9 Dec 1816

For some days trade has come through somewhat. As the Ashantees are making "movement" (?) to break up their camp this leave for Ashantee everyone who has any gold is buying powder lead tobacco

to talke with him ... Tomorrow the Vaandrig Amanqua will
march up with his army. There are now a few more Ashantees
here in the Town who belong to his army as some still want to
buy pawn Goods such as Powder &c. / The Ashantee Malleboar Cudjo Abrentia
came to ask me what goods I had, as several of his people had
gold with them to buy goods: But I had to tell him I only had com bars,
Letter. N. Accompen to Pur. Gen: Daendels – Accra 12 Decr 1816
... The Vaandrig Amanja has marched away from his camps
with his army, & very few Ashantees are now here. I have not
yet received any news from the Hoyde caper. All is quiet here.
which is now expected. according to what Malleboar Cudjo
Abrantia says are the leading Ashantees. ... ...
Letter – Pur Gen Daendels to Cl: Bentinck ct Batty – Cl: 10 Decr 16 [#]
I have rec'd your letter of 9th [Inc] & authorise you [504]
to inform the Fountain that you have positive orders to oppose the
factory on his shortly occupied at Accada (which I place under your direction), &
that he must therefore have it removed at once: otherwise he will have to suffer
the damage if this proceeding has to be opposed by arrest or otherwise: for
the Gov: Genl: has definite orders from the King his Master [Instructions Art 12] positively
to act according to the reciprocal proceedings, in the matter of the trade, of
other factories: & as it is not allowed to English Commandants
to establish ~~an English factory~~ factories under an English factory or
under an English Lodge, nor to the Hollanders, under an English

Lodge, so it would be entirely contrary to our orders from the King if we suffered an English Factory in our territory.

Letter C.H. Baelde W.J. Daendels - Batenstein. Bantam - 11 Decr 1816

I have recd. Y.E.'s Letter of yday have written other Fountain to remove his Factory at Sreroda as quickly as possible; a send a translated copy of my Letter for your perusal. I will inform Y.H. when the Factory is removed: if this is not done within space of 14 days I shall not neglect to report to Y.E. thereon.

(copy) Letter. Baelde to Mr J Fountain Bat: Bantam 11 Decr 1816

Sir/ I am authorised, have received positive orders from my Govr: Genl: to write to you that you remove your Factory which you have set up at Sreroda or in the Sreroda District, within hrs of time. It is advisable that this should be done as quickly as possible, in order to prevent unpleasantnesses which must ensue if this is not done. As an Englishman is not permitted have a Factory even under an English Flag, or a Hollander to set one up under an English Flag, it would be entirely contrary to the orders of H.M. the King of the Netherlands if an English Factory were allowed under a Holland flag or in Hollands Territory.

Minutes of Meeting of Council constituting the Court of Justice in the Coast of Guinea - Friday 13 December 1816 - Present - Daendels: Oldenburg: Roelofs: Carillon: Osthuis: Mulder, acting Fiscal:

A Letter was read from Commandant Oldenburg with reference to a complaint recd by him from Mr Osthuis of a robbery in his Quarters.

Chellier was read from the Fiscal A Van Reede against who he accused from making his "Eisch" [demand] against the Soldier Francis Roman the Secretary. Mullet, was then asked by the President to make his "Eisch & Conclusie" as acting Fiscal. This was done. The Eisch therein sets out the facts of the charge of robbery upon the clothes of Lieut Van Oosthuizen dwelling by the Soldier Francis Roman, & whilst he demanded his dismissal as a Soldier, who condemns to hard labour at the woods & fortress for 4 years, & then banished. The accused was brought before the Council when interrogated by the President, confessed the first crime first which he said he was driven by hunger to commit as he had spent his Subsidy & the Fiscal of his dead father: that he had not complained of hunger nor asked for an advance that he was excuse taking in but the return of the stolen goods. The members having no questions to ask the Votes being taken it was unanimously decided that the Eisch & Conclusie of the Fiscal should be accepted but the period reduced for 4 - 2 years. The Provisional sentence was then passed condemning the accused who should off the strength of the military & be employed for 2 years in fetters for six days & the week at work at the public woods & at work appointed by the Fabriek meester. & to be branded & Vellest Fasts, & that his present wages as a Soldier & his diary of subsistence & at the expiration of the 2 years to be banished as a rogue.

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[503] Letter - Lt Lost to Gen Dalrymple Secundee 14 Decr 1816

Sir/ Yr letter of yr inst [ult.] was rec'd on the 9th inst: I per with the goods asked for which were found quite correct & for which I offer my respectful thanks. I am very pleased that my gold was found pure, & correct. I would like to send £2. a Player turn up like new year, but I see no prospects of it up till now: but I don't doubt but the peasants will soon come in large numbers... Mr Smith also sells little. We have made a "price current" outside which we may not go ... and if I have chance of receiving a little gold I don't think it is any object if I muffle a little in case that I may send £. as much as possible. The Staff is not back yet, I sent it yesterday but have not yet got any reply. I shall send £. a small sum as soon as he returns Colombo. I have not yet got mine but that 10 oz is the best. ...

Letter 99. Dalrymple to Lt Lost Secundee. 14 December

I am informed that Cudjo Ekrum living at Secundee, has purchased the wife of the Ekuma man Cobbina Tuniey, at the head of a Cormantyn man: and I authorise you to have the said Cudjo Ekrum with the purchased wife transported to Ekuma upon the receipt of this.

Letter Lt Lost to 99 Dalrymple Secundee 15th December

Collates above - per Mr Bonhote, immediately gave orders for Cudjo Ekrum to be brought into the Fort: but having information that he was at Chama, I have written to Mr Bro to have the man

arrested & sent to Elmina with the news. As soon as I receive a reply I will inform Y.E.

Letter P.P Daendels to Gov.t. General 14 December

[draft written on back of above letter – not very legible] –

I have received your letter of the 15th Dec.r & praise your zeal & the speech carrying out of your orders. But we must do such things with gentleness & with politeness, & even delay postpone the matter for a moment if it might be dangerous to carry it out. For, my dear Lord, we haven't indeed got much military force with which to maintain our authority, & must do every thing with discretion. If we, for example, wish to arrest a Caboceer of considerable property & influence we must send the Staff Officer & request him with a friendly manner to come into the Fort. Having come into the Fort you must tell him that I wish to speak to him; that he need not be afraid; but that he must come to Elmina: that I shall give him a fine "dash" [dasje]: that I have spoken much good of him – however bad he may be. If the fellow will not come into the Fort for we must not send an armed force, but begin to negotiate with him, letting him speak through the Chief's [guide] ..... to mediate the matter: that him do through fear what we had intended to do effect by arrest. For we must intimidate such a person if we cannot get him, and reassure him if we have him.

December 16. Some Authorities how the following/ of the son of [349]

the great Marshall Amanquatia who daily

Ashantee

accompanies the King of Ashantee, arrived here bringing with them the following note from Mr W Hutchinson:—

"To the Factors of the General at Elmina.

Adwe Djewoe Tiedor, eldest son of the Marshall Amanquatia is asking me to assist him with a note to oblige his trade with General at Elmina, whereas I have answered him this & addressed it to the Factors of His Excellency.

Coomassie the 26th June 1816.

(sd) W Hutchinson."

"1 large tusk & gold".

The son of Amanquatia had himself stayed in the village Juca [? Jukwa] six hours from here, on account of guinea worm.

He having come here of my request with a promise of a considerable present. I have been able to extract no other information from him, but that since 14 days work has been done on two great roads, each 30 feet broad, beginning at Coomassie the Capital, & which will be continued as far as the Territory of the country surrounding Elmina; one running through Wassa and the other through the Assin province. He informed us further that Mr Hutchinson was in good health, & went out daily with the King. I let him see the magnificent presents which I still had intended for the King out of my private purse [ma propre privé] such as a costly pleasantfully gilded chair covered with velvet & gold braid, a mirror, a secretaire, & a silver cup, gilded inside, which Captn

Scholtys had just brought me what had been asked for by the King, besides some other presents of less value. It was very satisfactory to me that the son of Amanquatia had asked to take with him a letter from Mr Huydecoper, as otherwise I should still have remained in some doubt whether my letters had reached Mr Huydecoper, & if he was indeed at liberty to write. I have requested him in a letter [vide the draft under December 20]. to return at once in order that I may be in a position, before the departure of Captn Scholtys, to inform the Government of all the circumstances of the Ashantee Kingdom; of the disposition of that monarch with regard to our Nation; & of his intentions about all the proposals made by me.

Letter. R Dodowah to Mr Fred Daendels Accra 17 Decr 1816 [501]

..... There is no particular news here except that all the Ashantees have now marched up from Accra, to return to Ashantee, & there are only 3 still here. Yesterday the Ashantee Ambassador Cudjoe Abrintia also left this Town, now trade is quite quiet. No new ships have arrived here.

Letter Flash to Gg. Daendels. Secondee 18 Decr 1816 [503]

..... Corn is not to be got here for gold, or goods. The people are all going to Boutry to buy it. I have therefore at once written to Mr Bartels about it for Y.E. Trade is very slack. For some days I have sold nothing. I will send the gold I have recd to Y.E. by Mr Cockburn. The palaver in the bush is about ended: but that of Mr Smith not yet.

Letter Flash to Gg Daendels Secondee. 18 Decr 1816.

On the 16th inst I was informed by the Commandeer of Chama

that Cudjo Ekuon was in the bush. I therefore dare did my duty to have him searched for. Yesterday I got him into the Fort with much difficulty & precaution: at that moment I was not in a position to carry out with effect his intention of the 14th inst: as he has not been able to procure the corn before today. I therefore have delivered to send to the above named man with 9½ boxes of corn which I have placed under the head of the canoe men & made them responsible for him. At the request of the constable I have had the Mokelcar arrested as he does not choose to carry out the promises he swore upon the bible. I hope he will approve.

December 20 [Draft letter from W. Saunders to W Huydecoper of this date:— "We have received your letter of the 26 December. serving as a common salute of the son of the great Vaandrig Amanquetia who always accompanies the King of Akanten We have received no letter from you since the arrival of Tando, so it was useful to receive this simple note [how can he write?]. But we must very strongly disapprove of your silence: & you are by no means carrying out your duty Pelle come back for immediate return, upon the receipt of this letter: that is 24 hours after it has come into your hands. Everything shall then be forgotten, & you will have a good reception. If you should remain long you must take the consequences. For truly, Huydecoper, your conduct exceeds all our imagination. If you were prevented from writing, it were another thing, but the simple note that you send me by the son of the great Vaandrik Amanquetia convinces me that you are not prevented from writing

Cape steamer, as I have written you above. & prevent the just displeasure of the Queen whom you offend by your silence —
We have shown the presents to Amanquatia's son — ... ...
We have our woods in good Command also Sumbo works in ours, & we ride in carts hired from Mr Rhule the Commandant of Cape Coast
... ... — The letter concludes with offers of our services once. —]

I informed General Dawson of the news I had received from Ashantee, on the 22nd recd the following reply:— C.C.C. 22 Dec 1816

"Sir / I was honoured by the rect of Y.E's letter containing information that the King of Ashantee had commenced making his roads, which you would communicate any further intelligence you might receive from the son of the high marshall for which I beg you will receive my best thanks I sincerely hope that the Ashantees will persevere in continuing those roads as it will greatly advantage this part of the Coast as well as tend to improve the country. Mr Huydecoper's silence is rather extraordinary but I hope he will be able to account for it in a satisfactory manner / I have &c / Jos Dawson.

I had had the letter accompanied by a present of cheese, genevre, & superfine for him & Vice President Hope Smith. ... ...

December 19 Captn Scholtys with the Brig "Africaan" arrived in Elmina roads: the same brig the property & laden on account of the Commercial House of H W Daendels obo. He sailed from Texel on 7th October.

Letter Hast to GG Saunders Secondee 20 Decr 1816

Repeats on the defective state of the Fort

[501] Letter R Robinson to G.G. Saunders Accra. 22 Decr 1816.

...- Writes d Cupch about his Hôde - tobacco, "Boosjes" &c &c.-

... The Ashantees are most all away from Accra: the Ashantee Mockeloar chief people, also. The Fantees have now obtained permission from the Accras to come on shore: & it is most full of canoes on the beach, to buy corn. I think corn will shortly become scarce.

December 23. I informed Genl Dawson that I had been able to learn nothing more from the son of Amanquatia than what had already been told me by his following. Commerce has been very strong since last a month. Elmina receives more Ashantee Wassa Fantee traders, gold & ivory, daily than all the other settlings on the Coast together who all complain much, even Accra & Secondee who have had hardly any trade for two months. With regard to Cobo Bons, this is not surprising, because the Crom has so many palavers with the Wassas, who therefore dare not come here: because the Fantee nation has been so entirely subdued & her Hôde is confined to the barest necessities.

Wassa Fantee

[503] Letter. Hast to GG Saunders Secondee. 23 December 1816

Your letter of 14th recd on 20th for which hearty thanks. As the Mockeloar had already for long time got wind that this would happen to him he had gone into the bush & I would not get him here in any other way. He had on various occasions asked me to put in a good word for him with H.E.

w orders to receive back his "Hastfeld" note. This gave me a good opportunity on the arrival of the ostrich. & Ld him I knew his Hastfeld note had arrived, which he must of course come here. first I showed them send in back. Upon this he of course came gladly upstairs with the Post. I then told him he was arrested & could not go out of the first floor before he had paid the debt upon which he had sworn on the Bible. Upon this he spoke against one of the Serpentes (God I know that they would deceive me so I would never have come to Socundé) This is the force with which I captured this Citoyen, & the pay and the corn is the same way. I hope Ps will not take me amiss that I do not well understand a sentence in Ps honoured letter of 19th. wherein Ps intention that I send him to Elmina & keep him here for the present. The Council has has met twice daily about him & they have already offered me various dashes (dashes) "to mean him an stroke into the book" but I have promised them to say a good word for him provided they procure for me before the new year 60 chickens a rapers. I have given them enough cloth whereby they left the same day for the work. The next day they both not yet returned. In this way a with drunk rapers I may have chickens & such like low them.

Letter 99. Dansels to Hasty Sarcundee. Elmina 25 Dec 1816

The Headsboar of Sarcundee arrested by you must not be sent down. But the Ostrich is very satisfied the serves 2 men Empires who are healthy & good conduct, & who are of service to the corn farms: & that he further pays for the corn which he owes. ... The Empires must be turned in the usual way ... & if that is done there would be no objection, in the opinion

of the Orsthuis, with the Mokkelaar being released. Tell the Mokkelaar further that the paper about the Hoofdelen is not yet registered: also that it is not the intention to continue the old Hoofdeld rates & a definite split in Hoofdeld but that new Hoofdeld rates will be given to some Chiefs who are useful & serviceable to the Holland Government, which will be paid in due course.: that because their interests & the Hollanders in such a way that be cause a Hoofdeld rate. Tell him finally that I have entirely disapproved of his "due leid" & put him into the Fort. In these cases, also as I have heard nothing but good from him even since the Orsthuis, I have hastened to end the matter to his advantage. — Repairs to Fort & purchase of timber by Chiefs I do not pursue at present —

Letter C H Bartels to G. Saunders — Bolenstein, Banka 26 Dec 1816

I send enclosed copy of a letter which I have received from the Fountains, together with one written by me to this Gentleman, in reply to his which I hope H.E. will approve. The Fountains factory is near at Mainera in the neighbourhood of Hollandia. I hope this Gentleman will not fail to look it up as he has written.

Enclosures :- W.J. Fountain to C.H. Bartels Commdt at Banka.

[Copy in Dutch]. C.C. 20 Dec 1816

Sir / I have read your letter the contents of which have caused me much surprise. If Mussel Law was trading at Acuda. I understand this is not under your supervision. Though I believe it is not your duty to interfere with him. If Mussel Law was trading under any Dutch or English possessions he has disobeyed the orders given

here. I have received a very polite letter from the Commandant of Accra about this matter. The man shall however be watched.

C(H)Daniels to the Governor Batavia. Batavia 26 Dec 1816

I have received his letter, dated 16 inst. as Mr Josiah Court was trading at Accoda it was the duty of every Hollander to interfere with him. But particularly since as Accoda has, indeed rightly, been placed under my supervision by the Gov: Genl: As you say that Mr Josiah Court shall be watched I hope this will be done quickly. For you say that the Commandant of Accra has written you a very polite letter about this matter. I have to observe that I only shewed my duty, what what I have done has been with the knowledge & approval of the Gov: Genl:

December 28. The Spanish 3 mast ship "La Reyna Africana" Captn d'Arnaos, arrd in the roads. He is also interested in the ship & cargo. This Captn d'Arnaos is a merchant of Santa Cruz de Teneriffe whom I met daily on my voyage to the East Indies: as he spoke French I saw a good deal of him. He said he was going to the leeward coast to buy Negroes & wished to barter with us 10 pipes Wine, & as many pipes of Arrac as we desired. We bought the Wine ... paying for it in articles suitable for the leeward coast. He paid for the surplus in Spanish dollars.

[Note In 506 there is a good deal of correspondence in 1816. with Accra and the adjacent ports & settlements to the East: a visit of the King and also as considered by the Gov: Genl:]

1816

f. 424. letter. Dir. Gen of the Dept of Trade & Colonies to Gov. Gen: Daendels.
's-Gravenhage 19 Oct 1816

– Sends copy of Royal Decree dd 9 Oct. 1816 approving the decision of the Raad Council on the Coast of Guinea to pay the arrears of "hoofd monies" [Koppenningen] to the Sagri Saai of Ashanti, in imitation of the English & Danes, to the amount of f. 3.000 –

January 1st. The Prince Prince received the compliments of the day: & at the usual dinner at 4 o'clock the royal & other toasts were given. [350]

[Note: Here is inserted the first of a series of papers contained in "Archief v Dept van Buit: Zoaken 1918. XLI B 54. Stukken betreff: de bevolking der Provincie van Limburg omtrent 1814 Juli 18". The papers which are numbered 2-18. are mostly copies in English of letters written at the time. They appear to be documents copied & taken home by Mollet in support of his charges against M. Daendels. They are not however in Mollets handwriting, & are not attached to any connecting document. All bear an endorsement in another handwriting:- "In the Orders of 18 July 14". The originals of these papers are not to be found in the Limburg archives. Perhaps Mollet carried them off with him to England. He was in London in August 1814. There are his despatches about him to the British Government in London in British Consular Service Despatches Belgium 68. The number in this series not copied, are lists of letters already to be found in Brussels' Archives]

(3) Letter 1 January 1617 No 25: H W Daendels to Barneveld Axim

1918. XLI. 3 Chama 1 Janry 1617.

B 57. Mr Aaron Barneveld. Axim

"O— reported himself, he would remain till your return from to Windward. At your return you will find letters at Axim which will inform you if you must directly back up the factory & come here, or if we have decided on anything else. We are however of opinion that you will do your business well enough with[out] being obliged to come hither with the stores, for if the trade at Axim becomes not greater, loss will not be much. D'Brouas is here with a fine Corvet of 18 guns & 100 men: he brought from us one thousand dozen knives: fifty blue baftas, two hundred Carpos Mousquets [and] other goods to the amount of 4040 dollars: Early tomorrow morning the goods will be delivered & the dollars received: he sells his rum at not less than one ounce the 12 gallons: He did not buy any tobacco, but the Trade Boy he took for purchasing wine & palm oil will perhaps convey him to 15 or 16 50 or 60 Rolls. We found some difficulty in [illegible] him to it, though he trusted completely in us, fearing that perhaps the Tobacco would not answer. It is late. I must finish. / Yours ever (sd) H W Daendels.

[950] January 2. Received letters from Ansh Huydecoper from the Capital of the King of Mauree. I immediately requested the English the Governor in Chief to send a trusted officer in order to inform him of the contents of these despatches. Within a few hours Secretary Stokes arrived to whom we disclosed

everything. he talking with him an extract from the different letters. 1817
[these letters are not entered (vide index 5/1) but one of them is evidently the following which is attached to the Journal for 1816 [349] but is not numbered as an Appendix to it].

Koemasie 9 Decr 1816 Huydecoper to Dawdels

To Mr H W Dawdels. Mr. Civil:

I have the honour to report to Y. Hr. Honour that the big great road [349]
was begun on 2 Decr: it is 30 feet wide. The day on which it was begun, H.M. had distributed in my presence 13 oz 8. (?) to the different Village Chiefs for the cutting of the great road & up to yesterday the expenses of the 13 oz 8" amounted together to 10 pregnes. [pregnans]
He asks me to inform YE of everything. HM. says it is not necessary to ask for tools, but YE will please send some double iron staves [?], & ask the King of Ehuma for some people to bring them, in order to have the necessary tools made here them. The Wassa Wassa
Ambassadors arrived here on the 4th instant & paid their compliments to the King. The next day they made the following ~~the meaningless~~ statement, which did not please the King at all. It is as follows (5 December 1816)]:- That Yando had gone to say to Colonel Elliffe that the King of Ashantee asks Elliffor if Elliffor "him nieet Europer will cabicharen, hij hem, Yando, for the Court op de ring moeten gooijen" as evidence that he Elliffor will no Europer trust the King". And that Elliffor sends 2 Kelders Genever to the King as a present: which the King looked at with disdain, whether it has been accepted I don't

Kwow. On the 6th inst the King called both me & the D'Ebuncs in order to have the Wassas servilely asked by me what they think: whether they think to support help the Genral to settle the palaver for them, or whether they think to make a fool of & mislead the Genral thereby to sworn the Assins: that if they did not intend to do any good they must declare themselves now that the King of the Ashanties would then at once show that there was no foolishness in what the Genral wished to do for them out of compassion: Whereupon the Wassa Ambassadors replied that they would first go tell their masters: that they were only young men. Upon this all the Genrals, officers &c to the number of at least 200, rose up passionately, & on the order of the King, & in honour of our Genral, took up their swords, & swore to the Wassa Ambassadors, each in turn, these words:-

"I swear by the great oath of Commantyn that when the Genral our master has clasped the King of the Ashanties to place the feet mark, so that he the Genral can honour our King in some fine fine, the same shall be placed without obstruction: & those who will not have the Genrals' wish carried out by us, I will take up arms against, & show them that I am the slave of the King Saij. I swear if Ellifor does not keep quiet till the matter comes, but hinders the Genral with deceits, as all the Wassas are (sic). I will take up arms without mercy & make him Ellifor flee out of the way, ~~without mercy~~ & place the desired road

"Here where the Generall pleases to have it. I swear to this by the oath of Communion & Solemnity."

Afterwards the King gave orders that they should all, one by one, swear before me, in honour of the Generall. Whereupon with the greatest pleasure they drew their swords reverse with them upright against my breast, saying:-

"Bernie! I swear by the great oath of Communion, I swear on Saturday" by my King Saif, that where your master the Generall wishes I have the good wood, there shall it also be laid, & if any one will stop the Generall with equivocations he they will see that I shall have no wish on his house. I swear by the honour of your Generall that I will make thine who wish to prevent us working the ordered wood, pay with their goods, slaves, even their heads. I swear that the will of the Generall our master shall be done."

After everything was finished the Wassas saw plainly that there was nothing they murmured against Tando in a fearful manner that he had deceived them & that they see now that there was no Profery.

P.S. You see by this by the King of the Arbanites has been captivated by you. There is nothing that he will not do for you. But on the other hand his greatest desire is that you settle everything with the Elmiras. This is the one reason for your true purposes, which must already triumph.

As evidence of how he is attached to the Elmiras, P.S. can also observe at the base talking of Workman. It is as follows:-

on de 9th December 1816 : out of the Journal :-

"Pieter! you are now ready to go with my Ambassadors returne of the Elminas" x x x We heard from his letter. the King depends upon YE. [houd zig can uitzig] to settle the palaver of the Wassas & Commanys according to your pleasure. The offered answer depends on you [het geboden geld laugh van twee] to dobbler-in alter it as you will. Hoping that YE. is keeping well & will be very satisfied pleased with my letters. With most respect

YEs very obedient servant

(sd) W Huydecoper.

PS. Queen Ashoomma asks you to send them for her the enclosed sample of beads [corolen].

[1918. XLI. B 54]

(4) Elmina 9 January 1817

No 26. Jan Aaron Bannefeld. Accra

I wrote you yesterday & amongst others that D'Arnaes has taken from us muskets, Balls, Balls, Knives, &c to the amount of 250 ₰ [@ f40 = f833.6.8] : but we were obliged to take in payment ten pipes of Wine, however not dear. Yesterday Jan Dirkse returned to you all the papers which Jan Cornegel sent to you, after your departure from here.

Yesterday morning Serjeant P Workman returned from Coomassie, the capital of the Ashantee country with letters from Huydecoper, which it appears to me will be followed by the destruction of the Wassaw people.

Wassa

This perhaps may give occasion to some alteration in the object

about which I wrote to you the day before yesterday.

They are working a large road from Coemassie through the Wassaw country to here.

It appears to me that the conduct of Quashie Jocum has relation to the negotiations between the Blanckies & Wassaws.

I desire to hear from you about the grand things at Accra on your arrival there.

Your journey to Windward shall take place: the instructions is already made up & to the satisfaction of Captn Schultys

I enclose you Bills of Exchange, returns of Commerce.

I am wholly yours / (sd) H. W Daendels.

January 5 The "Accra" of the King arrived with three letters from the King dated 29th November. The one was to the following effect:- [350]

[In Dutch: In King's own handwriting] Coemassie 29 November 1816

The King of Blanckie

to

His good friend the Four General H.W Daendels &c

Elmina.

Good friend. / Your respectable letter has been very well explained to me by Mr Hyde Apee: there is nothing that can be said to you here but that your presence will cause everything & we will then together see about the best results for every thing. / Every thing is at your service, but come to me

yourself, & we will then decide everything very precisely, have them hurfle into working. / The post road shall, according to your request & order, be begun next Monday: & 8 days after it is begun I will give you report how far it has approached. But it goes no further than to Wassa Ingadjisue: when I await your reply about the Wassas, when I shall then continue it to Head Commany. / From here to Ingadjisua is four days, & from there to Elmina is 9 days. / We shall have Dinkira on the right hand: for if we let the road go through Dinkira it would be much too circuitous. / It now goes through Bettori Bekkori which is the nearest.

Now we will speak about Tando. Then this person to the Wassas to fetch my prisoners of war, & did not send him for any other matters; so I repudiate all that he has done, thank to you to arrange the matter for me in the best way: all the swearing & oath-drinking I count as nothing.

With the Wassas I have had no palaver, for when I last went to the Fantees to exterminate right them, my sister Ashumma (Queen of the Women) drank oath with them & swore that I have no palaver with them what therefore they must not go & ally themselves with any others to fight against me. Then having come to fighting with the Fantees, I took various prisoners of war, amongst whom, to my surprise, were found some Soldiers of Elmina. But I took no account of that [daar ik niet om gaf], sent them away & some pair boxes as present, finally forgave them.

And having come to Assikroma on my return, messengers came

from Ekuffer (the oldest but one dead) to thank me for the present of the slave & the pair boxes. I went, with these messengers, to my capital gave them various presents ~~& took leave of them~~ & bid them farewell. But when these messengers had gone to Insadjuma, two other messengers came one from Elmina, one from Accra. The request from the Elminas was this:-

That the Elminas greet the King, & while bringing him some presents from the Elmina's Prah Wassa, the Wassas had taken away the presents & had sent the messengers back with threats that they would kill them. They had therefore come to Accra by sea from their settlement: that the Wassas had now joined with the Fantees & Commanys & had fought them: & that all their sufferings had only come through the King, & the King had been insulted by these people: that he must help them with the army to go & punish this nation.

Having settled on an army, I sent all my Generals to go fight these people. Then the Akims, who at that time were my subjects, allied themselves with the Aquapims. I recalled the army & settled it out again, to go & fight the Fantees, & afterwards to go & exterminate the English Commanys & the Wassas. When the army was at Accra, I had it told that it should not go to Commany. Wherefore out of respect & esteem for you I turned the army back, & others complied with your request.

Then the Elmina people sent messengers to me to ask me to give them people to go fight English Commany. To this I replied that

the General had already asked me not to do this. so I refused the Ekuwos, on your account; & did I acknowledged you as my King above the Ekuwas. & I will not reject what you say to comply with the requests of your subjects.

the messengers being afraid of you, came here without your knowledge. & at first have told me some foolish things which I have not accepted; & I have, (at Hwydecapper drink oaths to purify you from everything clear As then it has appeared that your affairs are cleared. so I request you, my worthy dear master friend to forgive these people. as I forgive the Commanys the Wassas according to your wish, & entrust everything to you. Be at one with the Ekuwos, for if you are, at one with your subjects, you are also my good friend, for these people are all my slaves & subjects: & if they offend you let everything be settled calmly: tho it is all too difficult. let me know & I will settle it for you.

If you are good friends with the Commanys the Wassas without being so with the Ekuwos also, there is nothing good between us, for these people are "very good"

You will find out everything in Hwydecapers Journal: but I beg that pray you to forgive & respect everything & all our work will shall prosper. I respect your friendship in everything. the Wassa & Commany palavers request you to settle for me: each of them for 190 persons (each person is 20 ~~of~~ 4), besides the 99 slaves, palaver about which the Commanys have from the Ekuwos.

My good friend, if the Commanys will not settle this palaver

with for. I shall, on the return of the Ambros, give them people to go & put Commany to death.

I expect for soon, after all palavers have been settled by you. For future who will not settle their palavers for me not responsible.

Praying God to grant you health I name myself

Your sincere friend

This is the X mark of Say Quamin King of Ashantee
in our presence (so) W Huydecoper.
This is the mark X of Woortman, declaring he cannot write.

P.S. My name is Say Toetoe. Quamin is the name of my
great day. The oldest Kings of all Ashantee have always been the
best
the good friend with the Hollanders: Also, the most intimate. So never
forget me, I also shall never forget our desert you.

Say Toetoe	These Kings have always been as
Poetoe Tintin	brothers with the Hollanders, & I am
Kwesie Boadoem	less.
Say Cudjo	

To the others, the King expressed his thanks for the presents
received & gave further commissions of things which he desired:
promised to send me the horses, cattle & palmwines which I had
asked for. As the letters for Assistant Huydecoper only
contain the same as what the King states in his letters, it would

only be expedient to inform them here, especially as the letters from the King are better written than his.

The Spanish ships "Da Fama Africana" sailed today for the Leeward coast.

January 6 Received from the English Governor-in-Chief the reply that the demand of the King of Ashantee that a contribution to be paid by English Company would not be listened to.:-

[656] Letter Jos Dawson to H.W Daendels CCC. 5 January 1814

— Has made further enquiry re charge against the Fountaineers of establishing factories within Dutch Jurisdiction, he has pledged his honour that such charge is without foundation & has recalled Messrs Jaw —

British Commenda "After I have taken the opinion of the Council I will write you fully on your conversation with Mr Stibbs & the extracts from Mr Huydecoper's letters, but I beg leave to observe you are not to understand from me that there is a probability of obtaining a contribution as stated in Mr Huydecoper's extracts, or money from a few poor miserable half starved people residing near British Commenda Fort. When the Ashantee army took their departure the principal men who were deputed to negotiate at this Castle it was perfectly understood that the British were on the most friendly terms with the King, also the natives under our Forts. We have daily proofs of this from the number of Ashantees down here for the purpose of trade. The Roads are all free, perfect tranquillity reigns throughout the country."

[350] January 7. Replied to this letter, sent to the English Governor in Chief a translated copy of the letter from the King of Ashantee,

inserted above, so that H.E. should see how very much I had hazarded upon myself the cause of the Crown of Illuminia, by preventing English Company having subjugated & laid waste: with the assurance that I would use my utmost endeavours to preserve that place & district from disaster.

It is now the moment to observe that I have succeeded in drawing the native government of Illuminia to me, so that nothing is done by them, but with my approval, knowledge, approval, & cooperation, they at the same time giving me report of everything that occurs. But this state of affairs will not last longer than till the 1st Jan next when Prince wishes to concern himself afresh in public affairs, when he will at once receive back all that influence & authority over the natives which he exercised up till the month of August.

January 8 Two Schooners came in sight: one English ... sailed past to Cape Coast. The other, American, named "Industry" of Rhode Island, came into the woods here. The Captain told us that they dare not drop anchor at any English possession for fear of arrest & of being condemned by the sentence of the Tribunal of Sierra Leone, as was the fate of a certain American Captain Wood. He had sold some goods on the Windward coast which he bought here exchanged in a cargo of badly assorted provisions. Here he has sold almost nothing but some casks of Rum. The Cargo of the English Schooner ship is better assorted, but as the Store-Ship is expected he appears not to have sold anything at Cape Coast, & we expect him here in the woods to traffic cargoes of muskets &c against fine Manchester cloth goods.

January 9. The Dutch Brig "African" sailed from here for Europe of 6 weeks time windward coast. Commandant Bannefeld will embark on her at Benin to try & recover his health [!] which has become undermined through repeated attacks of fever.

[1918. XL 13.54.] (5) Letter. 9 January [There is no signature, a name of addressee, in the English copy: but it is clearly from Daendels to Bannefeld at Benin]

No 29. Elmina 9 January 1814

For your advice.

Schollyn sailed last night, but was in sight this morning. He has letters, instructions, invoices, & extracts from the Journal under cover for you. I send for an article of yesterday. The amount of gold in my private account was yesterday 70 ounces. Today I have counted the gold & dollars in the Company's great Chest which amounts to 1168 oz. Today we are employed in the same business, which will prevent our attending to all the native traders The Captain of the American Schooner "Industry" has given us important information about the trade to windward. Powder is the best article. Another American sold 4,000 lbs at Cape La Hoe, & the demand was still very great. He did not sell his powder by barrels, but by ½ gallons which the negroes willingly paid 8 accas for. They found barrels themselves. Muskets are 6 Accas, much wanted. Long cloth against Ivory 13 accas. They also sold much leaf tobacco but only six Hogsheads of Rum of which they

gott two Accas the gallon. They divided the large iron bars into 3, reckoning each part at 2 accas. Their Worg cost them about a 1/4 dollar per lb. He found on the Coast between Sierra Leone & here ~~Eleven~~ eleven armed Spanish Vessels trading openly for Slaves. They pay chiefly in dollars at fixed loss, & the rest in powder & various goods. Lend them all here for cargoes of muskets, Knives Clothing planes, & other goods in exchange for dollars: we have still woon for dollars. These Spaniards take all the English Vessels that come in this way. An English Vessel fitted out from Sierra Leone, was taken & plundered by them in the presence of the same American. He knows not what became of the ~~Ships~~ hull of the Vessel, but he received some of the cloths & other goods in exchange for Biscuit. The English Cooper which passed here yesterday was chased & fired upon at by them, but not taken. You need not fear these Spaniards; they do not molest the Dutch. On the contrary you may trade with them. If you & Schultys think it necessary, take care muskets muquets & powder than we intended, sell them, but at very high prices. The American made 10 ~~0~~ % of the 100 lb powder. You may also dispose of your superfluous biscuit & meal to them (for there is 43½ weeks bread on board) for dollars, at high prices. You must not offer them yourself but let them beg for it. Tell Schultys Ickell must see how he can manoeuvre. He may in your presence speak Dutch or English with the Brokers, but in Portuguese: they understand one or both of these. Take a secure lock chest with you for the gold. Cape Lahou is the best place. There are

were nothing but Spaniards on the Coast, all English ships that were are taken. One American has sold all & returned to America. The "Industry" is here with the remainder of her cargo consisting of provisions: there are no more Americans on the Coast nor more are expected. Watts boat did not go high up, she was certainly chased by the Spaniards & obliged to fly. She is at Cape Coast. I hope this information will be useful to you. I send it by an express cause to which I have promised 3 ozs of gold when they return, if they bring a certificate from you that these letters were received the day after tomorrow by noon. According to my calculation we shall have funds sufficient to pay Schultys, Van Spiegler, the repairs of the Brig Gold Coast, the 2 cargoes we expect. We have already, with Bills of Ivory, 2000 oz, & Proctor with Accra, Secondee, & the Voyage to the Windward coast, that by the 1st April, the best Bills of Ivory will amount to 4,200 oz. Be careful of this letter: send it tomorrow: a dreadful abuse might be made of it. If you speak of these letters as business, there is no reason to say they are from me: but let them believe they are from Miller, Glendining, or others. Tell Cornelius he must correspond with me upon trade business with none else. PS/ The information I give you is no first rate, only a guide to direct you to the state of affairs, the articles that should be put on board: that is the first consideration. The prices may be changed the Americans may have told us less than the truth. It may be dangerous to follow such an example.

January 10 I received today the reply from the English Council-in-chief of the whole British Council on this Coast. –

Cape Coast Castle

[App: 36] January 10 1814.

Sir / Agreeably to Mr Dawson's letter of the 5th inst: we beg leave to forward you our opinion on the particulars of the interviews between Fox & Mr Stokes, the extracts from Mr Huydecoper's letters, & the letter from the King of Ashantee.

We unanimously agree that the King of Ashantee has no cause whatever to concern himself in a dispute between the Chenia & Commenda people: & we are further of opinion that if you shewed more firmness & power to keep the Chenia people from going to the King of Ashantee, that due subjection might be preserved, in which case the Commendas would have nothing to apprehend, as there has not existed any difference between them & the Ashantees. They are also but few, & miserable poor, so that it is impossible for them to come forward with any sum that might be demanded; add to which we have the assurance of the King of Ashantee that it is his wish to preserve a friendly footing with the British Forts & all people under them. English Commenda

The Waggaws are a numerous & wealthy people, have long been on bad terms with the Ashantees, but being aware of the power of the latter, they will no doubt consider it their interest to pay a contribution rather than wage war with them. Waggaws

If you will inform us what time for war may be attended by the

King & Colonies of Wessaw, we will if you think proper, send up two officers to be present at the meeting, who shall have our instructions how to act, as we are fully convinced of the dreadful consequences of a civil war.

We conclude by assuring you again that we shall be willing & happy to cooperate with you to the extent of our power in everything that may be for the good of the Country.

We have &c.

Your Excellency's

most obedient Servants

(sd) Jos Dawson / Evadt James / Diggles Bayley

H.E / P.P.C Daniels / &c &c &c

I place the same, as omitted, in this Journal in order that we may judge, after having read the Letter from the King of Atlantis which was communicated to the Council, whether I have not ~~acted generously~~ exercised well grounded reasons to shew sensitiveness over one period in the same: especially the more so as my silence would have to pass as an admission in a matter which I myself would have to name criminal, if it had depended on me to oppose the sending of the two emissaries messengers I was therefore obliged, the next day, to shape my reply to the General the English Council accordingly, & wrote the following reply Letter:—

[a draft in English] Elmina Castle Janry 11. 1817.

[Rpp. 34].

I have received your Letter, not of the Council yesterday. In a letter of mine to the King of Ashantee which I sent him yesterday by his messenger, I already made many efforts for the preservation of peace on this Coast, but specially for English Commenda, fearing in case I said too much in behalf of those of Wassaw it might be unfavourable to Commenda, as the Wassaws positively refuse to enter into any conference here. Wassa

However I will detain the Accra of the King some days longer here to see if those of Wassaw should perhaps alter their opinion, & if that should take place, I will have the honour to inform the Gov^r in Chief immediately of it, & it then will be very agreeable to me that two English officers with instructions come to assist at the conferences, & contribute their part to obtaining the wished for effect from those conferences.

In case that Governor in Chief & the Council should think that a Conference with the Accra of the King of Ashantee, with the King of Terrequentes from here, might be of any benefit in the business of Commenda, I would request that 2 English officers come to assist at it, which they should carry forth a language that would [sic] inspire, at least Confidence of this Nation, to which from my side I will add everything that might give effect thereto in those conferences. British Commenda

If however this expedient should not be adopted by the Gov^r in Chief & the Council, I will make use in my Letter to the King

of Ashantee by his Accra of all the arguments I have found in your letter.

In the meantime I am sorry to find in the letter of the Council, a reflexion just as if I could have prevented the departure of the Elmina ambassadors for Ashantee, while at my arrival here, I found things in such a state that the Pour: Qual: had not the authority to call by his name a negro from the town into the fort, & that Government slaves as well as mulatto freeburgers were subjected to the jurisdiction of the King & Terregrandes.

It was by the English Government I learnd three weeks after the departure of a negro commission from Accra, that they had made free to ask, in my name, from the General Apia to march against British Communda; & it was at least a fortnight after the departure of the negro embassy for the metropolitan town Coomassie before such came to my knowledge, notwithstanding the Quarters had forced the Carl Rhule to contribute 4 ankers of rum to this embassy., at the same time imposing a silence upon him, which he has kept very exactly.

The man who caused us all these discreeabilities [sic] who knew by gold & deception to make himself master of the whole authority in causing himself to be declared by the fetish, supreme King (of which proofs are in my hands which cannot be contradicted), this man in the unconceivable enjoys of the full confidence of the

English Governor in Chief, & most members of the Council: living now since longer than a fortnight of the Governor in Chief: whereby sometimes a suspicion could arise as if our present unhappy state of affairs things was not quite discernable in some members of the British Government on this Coast. Everybody feels easily how discernable it is for me to hear reflections of this kind, while the only cause of the present state of affairs things is in the highest favour with the Governor in Chief & most of the members of Council. As the present correspondence must come under the eyes of both our Courts I thought myself obliged to make these reflections, which else I was willing to suppress, in regard of the respectable Gov^r in Chief, Mr Dawson.

[Journal entry of January 10 continued:-] The prosperity of Elmina appears not to please our neighbours very much, no more than the first week, your friendly relations with the King of Ashantee. But on my side I do everything possible to maintain good harmony.

In a letter to the King of Ashantee sent by an Ashantee leader, I have pleaded the cause of English Commerce, as strongly as I could do for ~~one of my own~~ a distinct of my own: & informed the English Secretary Stobbes that if 30, 40, ~~of~~ 50 ounces would succeed in getting rid of [uit de wereld te helpen] the matter with the King of Ashantee, I would rather pay it out of my private purse than see an English District paid waste.

Today the ~~ship~~ news came in to us ~~today~~ that the Spanish ship

"la Fama Africana" Capte d'Arnas is lying at anchor between Apam & Winniba: X that he is laden with slaves by both subjects: which the Fair is Chief Dawson on his side was seeking to check it as much as possible, & had lock the canoes of the Mulatto Samuel Brown at Cape Coast seized which were about to go out. This mulatto had proposed, in a letter, shown time by Mr d'Arnas, postponed to make delivery of slaves at Commantyn, & he would drop cast anchor there. This communication ["communicatie" in the letter] perchede to convince me that he was "geen Slavenhandelaar", which however his equipment caused very much to be suspected

[1918 XLI B.54]

(4) Letter J.J. Dandels to the King of Ashantee. [not in Journal]

Elmina Janry 10. 1814.

my dear friend / I have received your letters of the 29th of June by the Accra. I was much gratified with them, particularly to find in you a man of talents, who inditing letters for the first time in his life, has yet expressed himself with clearness & accuracy. I found the man entrusted with the letter, & your trading affairs very steady: I believe he is warmly attached to your interests. He will tell you what things I showed him, & what I have selected as presents for you. I will bring them myself, for I am answering for the meeting as you, my best friend, can be. Huydecoper is not fit to remain any longer with you as Envoy: he would be more likely to diminish than to increase our friendship. A white man, born in Europe, is ready to replace Huydecoper after he shall have been here 3 days. I shall require but time to collect

information is enable me to draw up instructions for my new Envoy. [note to whom appears when this was]. I conducted a treaty three months since with the Chiefs, & am perfectly satisfied with the conduct of the King & the headmen, which is in all respects what it ought to be, they have never transcended any business without my knowledge as they did formerly. It is false that the Ashantee traders were ever well treated here. True it is that some of them rec'd larger duties at Cape Coast, but that is now altered. I have reduced the prices of the goods &c, fixed them lower than at Cape Coast, to satisfy the Ashantees. We pay more for the wives than they do at Cape Coast. The Bearer of this letter will inform you of these things & give you information upon many subjects that will be new to you. I have made him, the "Accra", ride in a carriage drawn by Boys, as we ride in Europe in large carriages drawn by horses. I have already shewn him the harness for the horses for your coach. I will send a coach & a European Coachman from Europe for you, with furniture & ornaments for your Palaces to adorn them, that you may live in pleasure. I send you a keg of liqueurs, 2 loaves of sugar, & a bottle of tea. All you have required shall be procured shortly by myself.

I have twice sent a canoe to the King of Wassaw but he refuses to come to Cape it is for to settle their affairs. I for my part shall do nothing more in it. I am certain you will be glad there is no new cause of delay in this affair, for the fine season would be gone both for making the roads & for military operations. The "Accra" will remain here some days longer for the answer from English Commander. But I hope from friendship for the English Government that it will not be interrupted by any act of hostility

against others under their protection. I also told you "Accra", in case your army should march against Wassaw, your pensions should be paid as last year, in powder, chiefly at Gold price. I spoke more particularly to you & doubt not he will lay before you many things more clearly than I have hitherto been able to do by letters, especially those things which tend to augment your revenue. I will write you more by the "Accra"

To the King of Ashantee / &c &c &c. H W Daendels / Gov: Genl:

[The Verbal message referred to in the above letter is evidently the same as that alluded to in a signed "Statement by J. H Baarens Interpreter" which forms part of the "Muller dossier"

The Statement which is undated is as follows:—

1918 XLI B57. Gen 13. By the linde boy who made purchases for the King at Elmina the General sent a message requesting the King to send an army of 30,000 men through the Wassaw country to kill the Wassaw Colonists & all who should aid them & to destroy with the Wassaws, the Fantees living under their protection. They must not leave a roof upon any house must cut off the heads of Mobra Penin. Chief, Cudjo Inyasang & Quessie Jasseen, bring them to Elmina. The General will take care that the Presents which are demanded by the King from the Wassaws & Commendas shall be paid directly by the English to the Generals of the good army, the English having a large quantity of gold to send to Europe by the Slave ships & must be[ing] able to stand a siege for want of water. That the Commendas truly deserve to be punished, but

that the Ashantees must not attack the English flag because the General would have a palaver, & could not then procure the gold from the English. That the Ashantee Generals who are the first to advance into the Wassaw country must send expresses to say where they are, that they may receive orders from the General. If the great King of Holland hears the Ashantees have fought well he will not possess one man but make them each a present. That the great Dutch ships which will be here in two months will bring all their presents to be distributed to the people who have been in the army of Sai Tutu Quamina. That the English will always ill-treat the Ashantees as they have done the Dutch, (whenever they can do so) as the Ashantees do the Fantees: but the great Dutch King made peace some time since with the English King. That the General, in case the Ashantee army should be in want of powder & lead, will furnish them with it & also pay the King a year of his pension in powder as he wished last year, which the General has 10,000 muskets to furnish the King's people with. That the King, above all, must send able Generals who will not be corrupted as many of them have been. That these Generals shall be put under the orders of the Dutch General — if he says they must march into the sea they must do it, or march into the fire they must do it, & they him in all things whatsoever. That the above is not mentioned in the letters because they are afraid of the Elmina & Wassaw ambassadors, who are more at Coomassie, & would not truly interpret it all: which has happened before why which the business has been so

long delayed : but he must on his arrival at Coimassie give the letter to the King. Others must tell the King all he has now heard from the Governor when let Huydecoper translate the letter. The above was thrice properly interpreted by me to the head boy who replied he understood it clearly & consented to report it faithfully to King Sai Tutu Quamina(sd) J.H Basseng Interpr.

Daendels to Huydecoper

99. Daendels to Huydecoper at Coimassie. Elmina 10 January 1817

[Draft] I do not reply to your letters for after five months silence that signify nothing. On the contrary, you dishonour your character as a Christian by drinking fetich water instead of swearing on the bible: if swearing was applicable. You could have put better arguments before the King than the wretched drinking of owls. You dont say if my presents to the King, sent by different opportunities have arrived, & if they were acceptable. You have not told the King what I plainly wrote to you that I denied the asked-for slaves for agriculture, cattle for plough, & horses for wagons from the King as return-presents, & did not intend to buy them or pay afresh. Therefore leave Coimassie the second day after the receipt of this, along the shortest way, the same that you took when you went to Inca when there direct to Letin leaving Abra on the left hand side. You will be well received here & when you come here all the past will be forgiven & I will take care of you: but if you stay at Coimassie, you must take the consequences. I believe nothing of all the statements. "the King must not let me go": "the King will not let me write". You have

as regards the letter, shewn the contrary by writing notes which are of no consequence.

January 13 (13) Today 10 carpenters left for Simbo for me. to prepare timber for a permanent residence for me on the Adamsberg where in appears to me the climate is pretty good. & will be still more so when the timber has been still further cut away & the dead wood burnt.

January 14 In our accounts with the Spanish merchant d'Armas an error has slipped in of 83 2/3 piastres to our debit we sent a small canoe to reclaim the sum & with it wrote the following letter. [French].

Illumia 14 Jan 1814

My dear friend / It is with without great surprise that I hear that your ship has anchored on the coast of Apam & still further that it is during stay trade there. what means detaylich are sufficiently complaisant to furnish you with a cargo which you should never have obtained on this coast. I take the opportunity to renew my sentiments of friendship which was formed between us during a stay of several months at the isle of Teneriffe. I am sending for at the same time a note of a small error which has slipped into our accounts which you will see that on 1010 dozen knives, there is an error to our prejudice of 83 2/3 "gourdes" which I beg is to send by bearer ... I salute you cordially

To which on the 15th he replied as follows with the sending of the piastres owed. —

Fama Africana 15 Jan 1814

My dear General / It was not without great pleasure I received

this morning your much esteemed favor of yesterday: to its contents I must say that I never ask the individuals who come to deal with me, what country they come from. They afford me the several articles I want to continue my voyage & pay for them to any one who is kind enough to bring them on board to me without any further enquiry. I have given to your messenger the 63 2/3 ℔ amount of your little error & am very sorry I did not take notice of it previous to your departure, but as I never examine notes which do not come from real friends & you had pay them amount, I fell you will excuse our omission. ... ...

January 15 I received to day the following letter from the English Governor in Chief in Council, in answer to mine of 10th [11th]. :—

Cape Coast Castle
January 15th 1817.

His Excellency / Your: Revd: Daendels.

Sir, / We received your letter of the 11th instant. from the Style of which we consider it our duty to say that we are perfectly satisfied with the line of conduct we have hitherto adopted, as it must evidently appear to any person capable of drawing a conclusion, that when visited by the Ashantees there was nothing wanting on our part to prevent bloodshed, & relieve misery, in proof of which the Governor in Chief alone advanced some hundred pounds of his own property to assist in removing

the distresses of his Towns people roasters who might refuse have, were daily supplied with food at the expense of himself & officers - in fact nothing was left undone to prevent war & be conducive of general good.

Before the departure of the Ashantees, regular arrangements were made, & everything finally settled between them with all persons residing under British Forts, consequently the people of Commenda had nothing to apprehend as they were naturally included - We cannot therefore, thank God the King of Ashantee would act in defiance of the treaties which have been entered into by Electening to send an army of unwieldy & miserable set of people, unless they pay an enormous sum which it is entirely out of their power to do, which he has no right whatever to demand.

However we flatter ourselves from the engagements he has entered into, & the present existing friendship, he will treat the British Flag with due respect. We cannot perceive any advantage can arise from an interview with the King of Ashantees' Terra, but when you are visited by the Governor of Warsaw, his officers shall wait upon you.

The reflexions made in the latter part of your letter calls for reply: they are too plain for us to mistake. We therefore conclude that the person alluded to is Mr Meyer, who did not meet with any attention at this Castle except which common politeness prompted us, & his long & well known hospitality to every British subject entitled

him to. And we cannot avoid observing it is paying us a very bad compliment to intimate that any person circumstanced as he is should be in our confidence: for we consider ourselves capable of managing all affairs committed to our charge, without applying for advice to people who are no way connected with us: — It also appears that Hiester was not so culpable in assisting the late embassy to Ashantee & keeping their Council as our Consul Ruble to whom for do not seem to ~~attach~~ conceive any blame is attached.

We would have answered your letter sooner only the Vice-President none of the Members of Council are at their respective Forts; consequently we were under the necessity of laying your letters before them, & requesting their opinion — it being our intention to transmit the whole correspondence relative to the Ashantees to the Committee. We have the honor to be Sir Your most obedient humble Servants

Jos Dawson / Hodgkin Jones / Diggles Bayley.

and which, the following day being the :-

January 16 was answered by me as follows :-

Elmina Castle Jan 16. 1814

[adopted in English: there is also one in Dutch].

Governor in Chief / J. Dawson.

I received yesterday the answer of the Council dated 15th instant. The Netherland Government on their Coast did not meddle in the Fantee war but so far as to request that in

case of a peace with the Ashantees, Elmina & other Netherland territory should be included in it. No connections existed at that moment between the Elminas & the Ashantees, but not a long while afterwards the Governor General received a deputation from the Ashantee General Appia, taking profit of this opportunity he resolved to send an Ashantee slave of his master to the Ashantee headquarters at Abra. To this slave (being every proper subject) orders were given:-

1st to request that no peace should be concluded with the Fantees other of Cape Coast without including mention of Elmina & the other Netherland territories.

2nds/ that the tranquillity of Elmina should be guaranteed by the Ashantees

His master himself was my interpreter to give these orders to his slave, he repeated them to three times, & the slave was every time to say over his message, before that he well comprehended it.

To this slave some presents were given for the three principal Generals, this order was like back in three or four days. Not-withstanding which he was not seen returning. Every time it was asked from his master if his slave was not come back yet, & if no tidings were received from Abra.

The Governor General at that interval several times spoke to his master but his answer was always "I don't

knows where the boy stays, what he is doing so long. I have got no tidings from him"

It was three weeks after the departure of Cobbe that Quarcoe received information from this Ex: the Envoy in Chief that the presents & cane were transferred into the hands of certain Commoa, & that also he had made application in my name for Ashantee troops to subdue English Commenda. Mr Meser, being questioned what it did not deny having known this business, but only before some days after the departure of his slave.

It is easily conceived that a slave could not transmit the cane, message, & presents into the hands of anybody else without an order from his master.

The King of Herrafettes (Fanties) of Elmina daily did things they ought not to have done without the knowledge of Quarcoe, & at that time they had not so much support from the Ashantee King as they strengthened shortly. He nevertheless Quarcoe went on so far as at last to send a deputation to the King of Ashantee: they a letter from that King (one of which I had the honour to send a translation) it appears how much the Elminas had found favour with the King of Ashantee. which they succeeded during such an accusation against me, as if I had stirred & oppressed Elmina Town & effects for the Fanties, Wassaws, other of English

Commendah. Huydecoper did not write since five months, & the direction he kept during that time to counteract this, is with all laudable.

Of all things which were undertaken by the Netherlands Govt in this affair the mission of Huydecoper & information has been given before to the English Govt, & its participation & opinion has been requested, as well as the English Govt in which has been informed of every thing that arrd here.

In the time of Govr White set, the Netherlands Govt remarked some indifference as had taken place with the English Govt, & requested the latter to send an officer of confidence to come to an explanation. This was done & the Commandr Meecham not sooner arrd here but at Cape Coast one was fully convinced that the Netherland Govt had acted every where according to the wish of the English.

After the departure of Gl White the same took place anent the Netherland Govr Pruys made use of the same expedient to request from Govr Dawson & officers of confidence to come to an explication, with that happy issue that immediately it appeared that the taking along with him of a letter by General White to England, without knowing a copy, was the cause of it, in which letter the English Govt not only had been informed of the mission of Huydecoper, but had been invited to do the same from his side.

the original minute of the last letter was sent to Cape Coast & confidence immediately was reestablished.

The 2nd visit: Letters from Huydecoper arrived here & on my request Govr Dawson sent the Secretary Mr Stokes to take lecture of them, who forwarded some abstracts from them.

We sought together for the best means to detourn the threatening danger from English Commenda. he signifying how much Govr Dawson was convinced that no means had been left untried to persuade the Akanker King to desist from his intention against that district.

After having given this short narrative of what passed since my arrival here, between the English & Dutch Governts, the Netherland Govr. Genl: must ask with right "which he deserves to be accused by the English Govrnt that he did not make use of his power to prevent the departure for, & stay till this moment of the above deputation with the King of Akanker?" The English Govrnt seems to persist in this accusation, as there is no mention made of it in the last letter: not with a single word

On the contrary the English Govrnt has mistaken the sense of the words of the Govr Genl that Mr Meijer enjoys of the full confidence of us, by which in the Dutch language it cannot be understood that thereby he should be connected in acts of government or administration

Of the difficulties of knowledge in the English language, a stronger specification has been given to that period, it has been done unwillfully against the intention to prevent similar difficulties for the future I will take the liberty to address my letters to the Gouv. in Chief in Dutch.

The Wassaws not having found the good to enter into any conference here, the King of Akwamoo's Army is setting off tomorrow or after tomorrow: I employing every argument the English Gouvt has made use of to deturn the apprehended misery from English Commenda.

For finally some circumstances I cannot enter into a further correspondence with the English Gouv in Chief about the conduct of Netherland subjects, without disrespecting the best Gouvt itself.

The English Store ship "Lord Mulgrave" arrived at Cape Coast, & with it came the news that in place of the Gouv. in Chief Dan J Dawson, the Vice President J.H. Hope Smith was appointed Gouv in Chief & Mr Mac Mullan, who arrived by the Store ship was nominated Vice-President in case Gouv Dawson did not divorce this place, & proceeded home.

January 17. A small American Schooner "Peacock" from Boston, arrived in the roads here, having a board the English Assistant Hutton who would have followed Major Peddie, as Secretary, on his journey to the

discovery of the source of the Nile: but who, after ~~2 mos~~ two months stay on Ngeree island with that Major, had, for what reasons is up till now unknown, had given up [after] that journey, & returned to this Schooner. ...

January 18 Received from Gov J Dawson, as well as from the new Gov in Chief J. H. Hope Smith the news of their departure, safe arrival, with which letters I replied, as follows. ... [purely complimentary] ... ...

Gov Genl Daendels to Huydecoper. Elmina 18 January 1819.

[Draft] I send you with the "Acra" duplicate of my letter sent by the Kings house slave Cudjo Yettje. I expect that you are will be on the way, but send this to you in case sickness may have perhaps delayed your journey for some days. To the "Acra" this followers gold has been given for "Kostgeld" or &c. so that the servants of the King who come with empty hands, are treated at least as well as ours who bring the presents

Don't delay starting a your journey, if you have not departed, for this is the last letter which you will receive from me.

[noted in ~~used volume~~ unbound note books]

A. Copy of letter from Governor-General H.W Daendels Elmina to Secretary of State Falck [f. 384].

4 December 1816.

To His Excellency

Secretary of State Falck.

I was honoured by Y. E.'s letter of 20 July last [p. 235 supra] It has given me new energy which I shall spend entirely in the the service of His Majesty. My Diary up till today will let Y.E see that I resort to all possible means to preserve good harmony with the English government on this coast, & that I am fully succeeding in it. My ideas about the means for extending knowledge of the interior inland countries; of trade, civilisation &c: placing two lodges on the river Ancobar; & constructing a great road to the capital of the King of Ashanti, Coomassie, appear to have found acceptance & to have become a subject of deliberation in England ...

If we should succeed in persuading the King of Ashanti to enter into contracts for the delivery of coffee, cotton &c. the profits will be large enough to meet all the expenses mean while necessary for the defence of plantations by block houses enclosed with loop-holed walls or palisades similar to those erected in old-fashioned loop holes. Such a fortification could withstand the forces of the negroes, of the Ashantis even, if they were of stone ...

(sgd) Daendels.