

Annals of the Gold Coast

compiled from European sources.

1800-1806

9

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Gold Coast

1701-1706

(from Dutch, English & Danish sources)



Headings

I. Native Affairs - Abokro, Abrem, Adaka, Adom, Afutu, Agona, Ahanta, Akani, Akim, Akwamu, Amkobra, Anyam, <sup>Aowin</sup> Apolonia (Izunia), Asebu, Ashanti, Atti, Awuna, Axim, Denkira, Edina (Elmina) Eguafu, Ekumfi Encassa, Fanti, Ga, Gomoa (Akron), Juaria, ManKessim (Cape Terra), <sup>Ogua (C.C.T)</sup> Ogua (C.C.T), Twifu, Wassaw, Yabui & Shama.

III Forts, Lodges, & Personnel. Apolonia, Axim, <sup>Eliza Carthago</sup> ~~Ruygh~~ Pokesu, Takrama, Akoda, Infuma, Bortry, Takoradi Sekondi, (Dutch & Engl), Shama, Komenda (Engl & Dutch), Elmina & St Jago hill, Cape Coast, Amamfro, Akong (Q. Annis Point), Moree, Amashum, Anomabu, Aja, Kormantui, Amisano, Tantamkweri, Legu, Mumford, Apam Winneba, Beraku, Nyanyano, Accra (Dutch, Engl, Danish) Teshi, Nungwa, Alampe, Temma, Kpone, Pram pram, Nungo, Tuberku, Ada, Keta.

II Company Affairs 1. (Internal), RAC, WIC, DAC, BAC, 2. Relations with each other. Mutual Relations inter se.

IV Trade Shipping Out & home, Coastwise

VI Trade 1. Outward Cargoes, 2. Return Cargoes, 3. Gold, 4. Slave, 5. Coastwise 6. Articles & prices, 7. 10% <sup>24%</sup> <sup>Zeland</sup> ~~and~~ Interlopers, 9. Illicit.

IX Provisions & Supplies

VII Religion & Education

VIII Justice

X France

XI Portugal

XII Pirates

1 Angel & Aekie	=	5/2
1 oz	=	24.00
1 mark	=	232

Adom. [Vide Bosman Second letter, p 24 (Dutch, p 21 English Ed.). <sup>a 28</sup>

Jan 15. Dr. bris Gen Joan van Sevenshuijsen, Amnia to Ass. o E WIC. Amst. [WIC 47].  
 Among / disputes w / English, who never left them (1 Dutch) untroubled, was / one at  
 Saccondee, where it was discovered t / English had bribed / Adoms to get possession o  
 Saccondee by force, & drive / Dutch away; but they (1 Dutch) were not disturbed t / Adoms  
 w / h / courage to do so.

May 30 (re same to same [Dutch] vide under "Ashanti", referring to / oppression  
 of Adom (among o tribes) by Denkira before its conquest by Ashanti.

April 9. Factor, Heinsius (reporting on / state o defence o Fort Balinghem, Bonny, in  
 case o attack by / French) wrote [Dutch]; - t altho / Nabas & Adoms wd not  
 like to allow / 1st place in "necessity" to any o man, but in case o European attack reliance cd  
 be placed on / subordinate tribes acquired by means o presents; threats & reprisals fm Amnia if  
Fort Balinghem were captured; & o dr being sustained by a victorious enemy, if any attack  
 was by / French, / English & Danzenburgers wd also be involved who wd h to deal w /  
 own native people. In such event it wd be necessary t / 1st o all to be assured o / Adoms.

Oct 9. Van Sevenshuijsen's Instructions to David van Myendaal on his mission to Ashanti [2]  
 - He was to request Cabover "Zaji" on his part, upon his return to Ashanti, to  
 take steps to insure t / traders go to a fm the forts that h a free & safe passage thr  
Adom & t Suffer, if he did not wish them, they wd be playing the old role agn.

Afulu

[Fetic] Boundaries - Bosman 4<sup>th</sup> letter (p 48 seq. Dutch Ed.) states t / Imman  
 under Benga at Amnia is / boundary betw. Commany [quoting] & Fetic [Fetic]  
 t Amnia Castle is in Commany, & St. Jago hill Fort Conceadsburg is in Fetic  
country wh begins there, extends 4 short "miles" (a bit as broad) & ends just below  
 / Danish hill past Cabo Cora, & includes / village of Ogusa, & wis Cabo Cora wh  
 / English h the Chief Fort.

Feb 21. ns. Agreement betw. Van Sevenshuijsen, & / English Agents, Newle, Pore, & Greenan  
 [WIC (Vorspreide) 84]

63. 1 new party shd arise / malice, party / Kings o Aqualor, Sabou & Fetic  
 to make war agst each dr, on acct o disputes amg them selves, but t they  
 shd jointly endeavour to settle such disputes in / int<sup>o</sup> o both / Co's.

Oct 9. Van Sevenshuijsen's Instructions to David van Myendaal on his mission to Ashanti [9, 293]  
 - vide under "Akani": Van Myendaal was to point out to / Akani chiefs t /  
 100 hundred gold was paid to the Donteras, not to war agst / Akani but agst  
Ahe Tekki & / Commany; & t this paym<sup>t</sup> had been made in / presence o / Kings o  
Commany & Fetic, amg dr.

Nov 1. Memo o Instructions fm Ass. o E WIC, Amst. to new bris Gen William de la Palma [WIC 54]  
 The King o Fetic was amg / Kings to whom he was to make present to, for /  
 improvement o / Slave Trade.

Agona [Agonke]

Bosman (Dutch) 5<sup>th</sup> br p 67-68. includes "Dario Mount" J.

Oct 9 [Xborg diary] The barber o / English ship (arrd in / Engl Bay on 6<sup>th</sup>) came  
 to Xborg fort. He also reported t at Wimba, recently, some  
 disturbance had arisen, in which a white was wounded & a Black killed.

Akanta

[Amta, Amta] Bosman Dutch pp 16-19 [2<sup>nd</sup> br] Agona 2 "miles" E. o Peeta, at Bogwa, & ends  
 3 small "miles" E. o Chema. The large min<sup>t</sup> o Amnia (p 18)

Apr 9. Factor S Heinsius report on Fort Balinghem, supra under "Adom". He also wrote: -  
 "But as / inhabitants o / whole o / Amta country cannot make up any considerable  
 numbers, it wd be t. by force here & thr, / many men cd be provided; if it wd  
 be to deal w / French, / English & Burg men wd also be involved, & s  
 each h to do w / thr own negoties."

[Asim]

AKani.

letter  
Bosman (butch) 6th Book p 48. Reinards p. 55.

Apr 10. [Kberg diary] vide under Deo "AKwame".

Oct 9. bin Gen van Swenhuyzen's Instructions to David van Nijendaal [Sumia 193]

vide under "Ashanti" These Instructions w special refer to AKani, were to / following effect: Van Nijendaal was to bear in mind to procure van Swenhuyzen to Headchief AKje Sim [Agyem Sam / King Hango o Kohya in Asem" Reinards p. 55] & Capt'n Crantje, & if oppy occurred, before / whole o AKani, o t wth he, v Swenhuyzen had hitherto unwittingly accused charged by them: consistg chiefly in / followg:-

1. T Van Swenhuyzen had tricked, or attempted to trick / Dinkira to come down agn to fight & exterminate / AKanis. This was false & wth reason, for at / time t he, Van Swenhuyzen paid 100 kendos gold to / Dinkira, various AKanis, includg Dickie, Cobena, Aferri Pim, Aboadzie, & do, indudg as well as / things o Commanis & Fetu were present, & those o them who survived, & shd testify t t "payment" had bn made to Dinkira to defeat & exterminate Abe Tekhi & / Commanis, & no ill was intended agst any o tribes, especially not AKani: True it wd h bn foolish t he called / peop AKanis to be present on t occa<sup>n</sup>.
2. T Van Swenhuyzen was giving support to / people o Cabes Terra [manKasim] & making himself an enemy o AKani. This was equally false, as he knew / AKanis to be gt braves fm olden times, & he had always sought to favou them before all do wth concerng himself much abt Cabes Terra. The reason why he had f some time past shown friendship to them, had bn solely f / sale o / AKanis themselves so as to obtain f them a safe passage thro t country: also bec Cabes Terra had done him, & AKani also, no small service in / defeat o / Commanis. But f / future, he, Van Swenhuyzen, assured / AKanis t if they wished to make war agst Cabes Terra, he wd, if they so required, withdraw his friendship to them, & not give protect to thr fugitives; provided AKani gave him timely inform<sup>n</sup> o thr intention.
3. Some ill-disposed persons had spread it abroad t at / time AKani was defeated by Dinkira, he had not concerned himself to ransom them out o thr servitude to Dinkira, while / English had assisted them w goods on credit. This rumour was baseless. He had not bn asked to do this & he had not refused. One AKani, Coffy Baidi a free had asked f credit & obtained it. The request o another AKani had bn refused, bec near he, Van Swenhuyzen, nor any one at Elmina knew anythg abt him, & credit cannot be given to an unknown person. Lastly, if Van Swenhuyzen had had no consideration f / people o AKani, he wd not h treated them so well & given them presents, when they were at Elmina after they had defeated / Commanis; sendg them presents also to those who were not present vizt to AKje Sim & 4 o Caboceros. Moreover, it was not his fault t he had, at last, incurred thr ingratitude on one occasion when he sent some French liquor to AKje Sim, & it was drunk on / way; / can beg filled w "kill dewe" (Kill duw/del) & revealed; and this solely in order to give him a bad name w AKje Sim, as if he wanted to make game w him.

Van Nijendaal took presents from Van Swenhuyzen for AKje Sim & Crantje, o 2 blue silk cloths flowered in gold, 4 "Vellam goud beer", & liquor; AKje Sim to be informed t Van Swenhuyzen was keeping o presents intended f him until he came some what nearer to Elmina.

AKim

letter YY  
[Bosman (butch) 6th Book pp 48, 49.

- vide under "Ashanti" -

AKwamu. [Aquamboe]. Bosman (Dutch) 5th letter p. 65 seq.  
Quambu Railway Merchant Law & Constitution  
Reindorf Eric Tjelleman pp 105-6.

- Mar 12. [Xborg diary] a message from King of Aquamboe arrived at Xborg to inform / Commandant [J Traane] that his new house was completed & ably & a present. liquor was sent to him.
- Apr 10. People from Aquamboe reported that King Adde was coming to / Dutch Fort at Accra to be treated by / surgeon [Theodor] of his sickness. It was also rumored that he was bringing a large force with him in order to make himself master of one of / forts, in case / Ackaniets should become too strong for him.
- Apr 13. Cannon fire all round / Dutch fort heard about 2 am. It was later learned that this had been done by / King of Aquamboe, who had come to lodge there for treatment of cancer from which he is suffering.
- Apr 16. [WIC 97] Factor J de Pra (especially writing on / state of defence of / Dutch Fort Crascecur at Accra, in case of an attack by / French) reported that / King of Aquamboe, by promises of readily be disposed to defend / fort against a European force.
- May 10. [Xborg diary, contd] Cannon fire all round / Dutch fort, which was by / King of Aquamboe who, after his treatment, had left / fort to go & stay in / Dutch negro town. [Nigeria].
- May 12. It was heard that / King of Aquamboe had gone to / English fort with his wives, Cabussers & slaves & had been entertained there, under continuous cannon fire from 4 am to 6 pm, & given considerable presents by / Factor there.
- May 13. The Commandant [J Traane] went to / Dutch negro town to speak to / King of Aquamboe about / promotion of trade.
- May 14. In / forenoon / King of Aquamboe came into Xborg fort with 28 of his wives & some of his pool Cabussers, with a large following of horn blowers, drummers, & armed slaves who stayed outside. He was entertained & given presents by / Commandant until 6 pm. Salutes of 9 guns were fired on his arrival, & again at his departure.
- May 23. The King of Aquamboe with some wives & Cabussers came to Xborg fort to take leave of / Commandant. He was entertained to midday dinner, & afterwards till 6 pm. The same salutes were fired on his arrival & departure.
- May 26. It was heard that / King of Aquamboe had gone home from / Dutch negro town, being saluted with cannon fire all round / Dutch fort.
- Aug. 14. The Commandant sent a message to / King of Quambu, that he would help to promote trade which has been depressed for so long a time.
- Aug 20. The messenger sent to Quambu returned with a report from / King that he could give no assistance in trade as he was preparing to give battle, up in / country.
- Nov 1. [WIC 54] Memo of Instructions from / Gov. of WIC. to Sir Gen Willem de la Palma - The King of Aquamboe was among / King's men to whom de la Palma was to give presents, for / improvement of / Slave trade.

Asebu [Sabou, Saboe] Bosman (Dutch) 4th letter pp 55-57.

- Feb 4. Letter RAC London to Agent Joseph Baggs, [1701/5].  
- He will no doubt improve his work with little Taggee [Commandant] / King of Saboe, &c. establish trade with them & secure them to / Gov's interest.
- Feb 21. Agreement between van Swinhuysen & / English Agents, Beate, Gore, & Freeman  
@ 30. Vide under "A future" [WIC 1701/175]
- Apr 14 [WIC 97] Upper Factor, N. Poll (especially upon / state of defence of Fort Nassau) informed in case of an attack by / French wrote that he could place very little reliance upon / natives living under / fort & / neighbouring Kings. The only means he foresaw of obtaining their assistance would be to pay them more than / enemy offered them promised them, as who gave them most would be their best friend.
- Nov 6. Letter from / Freeman Thob Back, with 3 letters. CCC to RAC. [1701/175]  
Vide under "Fanti": Anomahu.

Rowin [Awin] Bosman (Dutch) 6th letter p. 79-80.

- May 30. Letter from Sir Gen J van Swinhuysen Elmina to Ass: of WIC. [WIC 97]  
- Vide under "Ashanti" -

Ashanti.

Bosman. (Dutch) 6th letter pp 45-48 Remondy. pp 46-50  
Railay. Ashanti Law & Constitution - pp. 42-44. 272-280. & passim.

May 30. Dr. br. Gen. J van Sezenhuysen Elmonia to Ass: o S. WIC, Amst. [WIC. 97]

Trade is so bad as it was ever before / coast has a red sea war has broken out between Assjantees & Dinkira in wh. A.K. <sup>is</sup> also involved; mightiest & richest countries, from wh. practically all gold has come, and as / Dinkira of a long time past & on by bellicose & proud over the victories & he became intolerable to the neighbours; & as they he especially ruined / A.K. <sup>is</sup> & Sufferers, Adomo, Wassao, & Awino, wh. are all of rich countries, & many <sup>other</sup> traders, these latter therefore consider it well now for the time also to avenge themselves on / Dinkira, from whom they he suffered so much wrong, & to liberate themselves. They he jointly resolved to close close all / paths to / coast, & thus cut off all supplies of munitions of war to / Dinkira. This will be a gr advantage to / Assjantees who are much stronger in man-power, & well provided, if they can profit by this, w.e., and they will be fortunate; for if they be victorious, all / countries mentioned will fall upon Dinkira & it shd be entirely destroyed, & we shall get / trade agm. If, on / other hand, Assjante does not seize upon its advantage, / we will keep quiet, & then a long drawn-out war is to be expected; & / Dinkira, getting breathg space, wd set abt to ruin those who he closed / ways to them, one after / other.

Others, who are less immediately concerned, altho desirg / downfall o / dreaded & war-like Dinkira, dare not declare agst them, because o / success t has attended / Dinkira in wry war hitherto  
He (van Sezenhuysen) therefore hopes for / success o / stronger party, & altho' it wd be much better if peace cd be restored among / more populous & prosperous countries, there is no chance o this; & so he, & his co-possessors & neighbours must leave tgs to take the course, & await / issue, w. trade without any trade.

Nov 16. Dr. Same to Same [9th]

Requests to report t trade is still vj bad; for altho' it was his & wryjones' wish t / Assjantees shd he obtained a decisive victory over / Dinkira, yet, contrary to all hope & expectm he still hd less than 100 gold in / chest, & t, bec / Assjantees are so crammed up w' Dinkira plunder, t they give no shot to trade, but lie all over / conquered Dinkira country, celebraty / victory <sup>enterprise</sup>

All this hd caused him [van Sezenhuysen], upon / advice o / A.K. <sup>is</sup> Chiefs, to take in hand a hitherto unheard-of <sup>undertaking</sup>; & on Oct 9 to send Sub-factor David van Nijendaal (who hd voluntaried f / service) on a mission to / much-feared Assjante Cabover or Head chief [Oppen hoofd], w' considerable presents to him & his grandees [groote], so t, / war heg ended, trade cd agm he carried on, what / result o / enterprise wd be, must be left to time

The Assjantees, who were now avenged for the losses, o 3 years ago, from / Dinkira were again in a good state, & appeared to be wree disposed towards / Hollanders. As they hd always bn gr traders, & were now much respected by / Assjantees, there was hope for / best.

Oct 9. Written Instructions from van Sezenhuysen to Sub-factor David van Nijendaal on his mission to / Assjante Cabover Zaij [9. 233]

Having come to / place Zaij [Osai Tutu] was, he was to hand over / presents sent to him: to congratulate him upon his victory over Dinkira; & explain to him t / presents were not o a value equivalent to / gold wree t van Sezenhuysen bore towards him, but were / best available, & better mes wd be ordered from home upon his saying what he wd like.

Van Nijendaal was then to make the following requests to Zaij: -

- 1. a short red velvet cloth w' gold border
- 1. lge gilded looking-glass.
- 1. helmet w' plume
- 1. "Quota Sol"
- 4. "Sellen gold ear"

Ashanti.

That he wd give permission to his people to come & trade on / Coast w / Dutch, & o' nations, & urge them to do so; assuring Zaïj t they wd be well received & as for as lay in the power be protected fr annoyances

That he, on his part, after his return to Assjante, wd take steps to insure to / Madons going to a fm / forts, shd be a free & safe passage thro Adom & T Juffer [Twifu]; for if he did not curb them, they wd be playing the old rôle agn.

Van Nyendaal was also to inform Zaïj a / Ashanti traders of / prices o / European goods then prevailing; a detailed price list being set out in / Instructions [Vide under "Trade, Articles of, & prices"]

If Zaïj earnestly desired t Van Nyendaal shd stay the some time he wd agree to it, provided he sent back / Co slaves, & w them a report of his doings; also taking care t a good number o traders accompanied the slaves down to / Coast.

In order to reach Cabover Zaïj, Van Nyendaal was instructed to proceed thro' Commony [Eguaf] & T Juffer [Twifu] to / place where Akïe Sim / Head chief [Opporhoop] & Crantje, Capt. o AKamij resided. He was thr

"Agym Sam / King o Kohya in Asim" - Reindorf p 55. To hand over presents to them & inform them o / object o his mission, wh was beg undertaken upon the recommendation. Shd they ask why this had not be done before, he was to say t Van Sesenhuyzen did not know where Zaïj resided, nor did whom to come to him; fur, t he had bn apprehensive t / people o T Juffer [Twifu] wd refuse passage thro' the country, in view o ill-feeling they had shown on a previous occasion, by seizing y' t bundas worth o goods t were beg sent thro' the country to be bartered, & / official came w wh / goods were beg escorted - none o wh had bn returned. And agn, some weeks fr'denry, when they had refused passage to 2 o Van Sesenhuyzen's sernts, Bossum & Chinese who were beg sent to Zaïj. ... [See fur under Twifu]

Van Nyendaal was enjoined to acquaint / AKamist Head chief Akïe Sim & Capt Crantje abt why they t had to be sd to Zaïj, & to arrange nothing contrary to thr wishes or wth thr knowledge, but leave all arrangements to them, lest they shd place obstacles in / way o his mission

In his negotiations w / AKamists, Van Nyendaal was to make / following representations to them, w. r. t. / charges t had bn made by them agst Van Sesenhuyzen. Viz: - [See under AKamij] ...

- He was to keep a diary, & an exact itinerary of his journey -

Axim. Bosman (Dutch) 4<sup>th</sup> letter, p 5.

Jan 15. Dr. van Sesenhuyzen, Umina to Assembly o WIC, Amst. [WIC 97] Reports t / troubles at Axim were at an end. [Vide p 8 infra]

Denkyera. [Dinkira], Bosman (Dutch) 6<sup>th</sup> ltr, pp 73-78. Reindorf pp. 43-58. [Denkyera] Rattray, op cit, 72-77. 272-278 a passim. - See under Ashanti, supra -

Eguaf. [Aguaffoe Commony] Bosman (Dutch) 3<sup>rd</sup> ltr pp. 29-46. 4<sup>th</sup> ltr, p 48 Boundary o Afuta 2<sup>nd</sup> ltr.

Jan 15 Dr. van Sesenhuyzen to ass WIC, [97] Reports t / Commony war is ended & consequent peace. The English complain o / Dutch garrison & obstacles at Commony wch a waterhole; but he had English disarmed by / King o Commony b' disturbg / Dutch, who negt h access to it

Feb 21. Agreement betw van Sesenhuyzen & / English agents, hunts ore & freeman § 3 - Vide under Afuta Oct. 9. Instructions. van Sesenhuyzen to Nyendaal - re AKamists complets agst van Sesenhuyzen - Vide under AKamij, 1, 2, 3. - Akïe Tekki -

Feb 4 Dr. RAC to Agent Joseph Baags - [170/51] Vide under Afuta - Little Taggea.

Feb. 27. Dr. Same to Same [94id]. The factors at Barbados report t Little Taggea's son, wch amg / negros sent thr to be sold, are surprised they were not advised o this by C.C.C. They he ordered t be well cared for & sent to England where they will treat him kindly & return him to his country, so as to keep a firm peace wth / negros, who is to / Co's sent.

Nov. Memo o Instructions. Ass o B, to Wm de la Palma [WIC. 54] The King o Commony wd amg / Kings t whom de la Palma was to make presents f / improvement o / slave trade

Jan 15. dr. van Sen Jan Swenhuyzen Elmina to Ass. & WIC Amst [WIC. 97]  
Reports t' he was trouble w' Fantym over the unjust demand f' ships gifts f' slaving ships [wh called at Elmina] but did not brg Gold Coast cargoes.

Apr. 19 Chief Factor Peter Nuyts (reports upon / state o' defence o' Fort Amsterdam, Normantien, in / wnt o' attack by / French) wrote:-  
As regards / natives, / village under / Fort is small, w' only abt 50 negroes, mostly fishermen, whom he believed cd be depended upon; but what / Fanti Bruffo & his Courantiers, when / whole Council met, wd do on such an occasion, he did not know, as experience had shown t' they were an inconstant man. If the assistance were required, no presents shd be spared & having thus disposed them th' wd be no difficulty f' any hostile enterprize on shore.

Sep. 14. Letter dd Nov 6. Worsley Freeman, Thos Peck w<sup>m</sup> Hicks, CCC, to RAC. [1710/1715]

Anomabu.

On 14 Sep, beg Sunday, / Blacks, in a tumultuous manner approached towards / Castle (Annam aboo), broke open / outer Spurr gate & set fire to our outer walls & corn room wh were all thatched; also firing at / Castle But by / gt Guns, they soon quitted the ground, & false pretences too. In sequel, t' night, fm / Castle we burnt / major portion o' town. This continued tw' & twenty days & t' time / King o' Saboo they requested a Truce, & t' they wd compose these matters to our desires, / King o' Saboo beg come t' t' intent. The wh we granted, & t' they wd cover the villainy / more, they objected agst w' we / prepared them; & f' our fidelity they took Felities (the cattle) accordg to / custom o' country, sendg up the our goods also, & pawns f' the better performance o' this Agreement f' payment o' damage done to Yr Honors' Fort. But since, by / encouragement o' / Tenn P. Cent men (wh at t' time Capt Benson in a ship fm London [Amity] gave them ass / assistance he cd) wh we hope Yr Honors will notice, they begin to play / old game agn, not regardg any Agreement t' will be, or was ever made w' them.

Sep. 19 dr. Thomas Cooper [Chaplain] CCC, to RAC. London [1710/1715]  
This is war betw' us & / Blacks o' Annaboo, & all ags in disorder & confusion; & likewise it is reported t' / Dutch (contrary to / Articles agreed upon) assist / Blacks w' Powder & Gunns.

Extracts fm / Christiansborg Diary:-

Sep. 18 The Commander [o' a Dutch Interloper fm Swindward wh anchored at Xborg Kommand band on 17 Sep.] reported t' last Sunday he had lain at anchor at Annaboo where some disputes had arisen betw' / Factor staines t' / Blacks o' subordinate negro village ["negerie"] & it had come so far t' some Cabussos had bn arreved in / Fort, & / gates shut. The negroes outside began to attack / Fort w' musket fire, & / whites inside to cannonade / negroes; wh continued t' day till tw' & agn in like manner on Monday until midday. Durg / fire, they had seen fm / ships, / flag staff & flag shot down, but quickly hoisted up agn. It was sd t' 2 whites had bn shot dead, but it was not known how many had bn killed on / negroes' side.

Sep. 22. The Capt & super cargo o' ship [wh arvd fm Swindward 20d (at / Dutch fort)] w' some gent<sup>n</sup> fm / Dutch fort who wanted to see this fort, visited / Command<sup>t</sup>... They reported t' 3 ships w' whites & Blacks had arvd at Annaboo fm Cape Coast, f' / rebely o' t' place agst / rebellious negroes. So it has continued w' / contending parties to do each o' injury w' cannon fire, muskets, & stonings.

Sep. 24. A small canoe came fm Mang free [Mumford] w' a letter to / Command<sup>t</sup> fm / Sub- assist<sup>t</sup> the who... also reported in / t' t' it still continued at Annaboo w' / aftd dispute betw' / whites & / underlyd negro village. The whites had 9 men killed, & / fort nearly half ruined by / Blacks; but he did not know / state on / Blacks' side.

Oct. 8 The "barber" o' English ship [arvd in / English road fm Swindward on 6<sup>th</sup>] came here to / Fort. Account fm him t' they, w' 2<sup>d</sup> ship had lain off Annaboo & along w' / Fort, had cannonaded into / negro town agst / Blacks, whby more than 100 negroes had bn killed & w' slain dead; & so compelled them to come to an agreement, w' / request t' / negroes shd pay to / whites an amount o' gold; / Cabussos freed fm the am<sup>t</sup>; & every thing quiet.

Nov 10. The 2nd English Factor went up to Annaboo to take charge o' fort, as Chief

Ga. [Accra]. Bosman. (Dutch) 5<sup>th</sup> br. pp 68-70. Remedy chap v p 63 & postum.

April 16

WIC. 94

Field: - Factor Jean de Bris (reports on / state o defence o fort Cassecoeur Accra, in case o an attack by / French) wrote: - 9 heere t w Gods help they [ / French] wd pass by my door, especially ab / Pieter Pasop w his men, as good as any white men in / want o fights, especially if they were led by / white men ... [vide AK. 100]. The men in our subordinate village are abt 5- 600, half o whom are provided w good muskets ...

Gumoa. [Akron. Accra] Bosman (Dutch) 5<sup>th</sup> br pp 61-63.

Christiansborg Diary. The Danes had a lodge & factory at Mangroo [Mumford] & / diary contains frequent entries throughout / year of goods being sent to / Danish Assistant there, by canoe & o gold being brot to Xborg from there: including / following entries -

Nov. 16. Factor Hans Pedersen was ordered to sail up to Mangroo to inspect / goods & to arrange good order amng / whites stationed there: & / Cabussers in / trade; & also to arrange incourage / Blacks to advance / trade if they were o a mind to get a permanent lodge built, accordg to their desire.

Nov. 20. The Factor returned from Mangroo & reported t wryng up there was well, & / goods found correct. Also t / Negroes urgently desired a fortification wth come there, as / Akong Negroes greatly molested them by stealing their slaves & d' things.

Dec. 29 In need by canoe fm / Sub-Assint at Mangroo. t he was agn lacking surges, shels, powder & iron.

Dec. 31 The lgr q-hand canoe. w / small one, were sent to Mangroo w / abnd goods, w orders t / canoes to stay there until / end o Jan. a den Lt / Corporal, Pierant Schneck come down w / gold t was there; to wth and / soldier-miner Friston Nielsen was sent up with / canoes, to stay there till further orders.

Mankesim [Cape Terra].

- Vide under "AKani" - Oct 9, no 2 -

Ogua [Cape Coast]. Bosman (Dutch) 4<sup>th</sup> br pp 51-55.

July 22. Br. RAC. London to Ed. Hewitt, Hawley Freeman & Gerrard Gore, CCC.

[Tyo/51]. We h often wrote to y abt present<sup>y</sup> all differences w ye Natives, & to h a constant communication w ye Kings & principal Traders; in which we are afraid y are v<sup>y</sup> much obstructed by ye exorbitant power o Barley [Edward], ye Natives wanting it so much as principally occasions their being our utter enemies, & besides hindring ye frequent commerce t might otherwise be settled amongst y, they rather inclining to be under Capashews o their own than Mollotoes; & t whilst y are so misled by him, / trade is never likely to be settled in a true method, & friendship w ye Natives. All this you must take into serious consideration, & except y can have speedily a settled peace & trade by him, w frequent converse w ye Kings, y must consult ye like best methods to settle it by promoting some others, & at ye same time put Barley out of a capacity o doing us any prejudice, & free, as much as possible, y<sup>r</sup> strict alliances w ye Kings & principal Traders. . . .

Note / Oguema  
of 22 Feb  
1701-1702

Twifu. [T. Juffer].

Oct 9 Van Saenhuysen's Instructions to David van Nyendaal. [Quinta 233]

... - Vide under Ashanti - ...

The Instructions ended as follows: -

"Acct o/ goods seized from us by / T. Juffer.

60 p. small Perpetuamen	@ 10 p <sup>d</sup>	mk. 1: 4: 6 Eng.
24 " Shells	@ 1 Eng	1: 6: 7
1 Keg Senase		9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>

wh goods, of profit, & expenses already  
incurred there, must be increased by  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  o/ total, wh is abt

mk. 3: 3: 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
---

-: 4: -
mk. 4: 2: 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>

Our & aban (at mentioning what / slaves or persons were  
deprived o in parlour), must also be demanded back / come  
w/ gold ornaments, likewise seized by them: & moreover, a  
reasonable penalty, accordg to / custom o / country to  
compensate f / insult done to us."

Wassaw [Wassa]

- Vide under Ashanti.

Yabiu & Shama [Yabij & Chama] Bosman (Dutch) 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. pp 23-25.

April 24. Factor Jacobus Houlikenz (reportg upon / state o defence  
o Fort Sebastian, Chama, in case o an attack by / French)  
wrote: - No reliance cd be placed on / subjects o / Fort or / great men  
in Yabij Country, wh lies behind Chama: f they wd indeed dare to  
demand a lge sum o gold, f promises o support, & if need required  
take flight ...

Axum - add to p 5 supra: -

May 19 Upper Factor Jacobus Rohart. (reportg upon / state o defence o  
Fort St Anthony Axum, in case o an attack by / French)  
wrote: - Hereabouts, thr are no Kings or great men who  
cd assemble a redoubtable force to protect us, b/c / whole district  
is divided into small villages, each under its own Cabo over so c  
we shd certainly h to see to our own defence w/ respectg any help from  
/ negroes. ...

Extracts from Reports made by Fiscal J Rademacher, upper Factor Wm Dobman & Mr Pott, who were jointly commissioned by Sir Gen J van Scheerhuyzen to visit, inspect & report upon / state of / Dutch forts - in May, & Nov. 1701. The Reports form inc: K to Sir Gen de la Palmar's despatch to / Ass: of W.C. ad 26 June 1702. [W.C. 97]  
(These extracts relate to Native Affairs only.).

Abokro.

[Report on St Anthony Axim 15-16 Nov 1701].

On 17th [Nov] we, together with upper Factor Huys & / principal chiefs [Savots] of Axim, went to inspect / Amfofesi river, finding the / districts which lie along the river - such as Amcober, Abourou, & Iguiria - in a desolate state, caused by / last war which them, together with Axim, & Wassa & Pockezou; which by factum not unsuccessfully for them, because of bad advice & pride of / late upper Factor Aohart, who treated / inhabitants of those districts so tyrannically, that they unadvisedly, & unanimously asserted, that if he had lived much longer all these beautiful districts, which had been changed into a desolate wilderness; anyone of them having resolved, in order to escape from his tyranny, to go & seek his fortune elsewhere, & to sacrifice his own country. They therefore earnestly requested us, that if we were at all concerned in / preservation of those districts, care should be taken that a Chief, [Oppurhoof] of such a proud character, never be sent to them again; promising that if we sent them a good & friendly factor, they would support & faithfully help us, with their whole force, in time of need. They further informed us that they, together, were firmly resolved, within a short time to go & take revenge of the losses in / above mentioned war, & that they would not rest until they had entirely destroyed & exterminated the enemies at Pokkesoe; & also, if it pleased us, / Brandenburg Fort. To this we replied that it was agreeable to us that they intended to go & attack their hostile neighbours & in that, we would not fail to serve them with good advice; but as to / Brandenburg Fort, we could not consent to it, as they, being white men & our good friends, we were not at liberty to involve them in any misfortune. With this reply they were content; & after administering / oath to some of whom there was suspicion faithfully to help us in time of need, & to join the fellow countrymen against their enemies, we returned to Axim on 19 November. .... [Report on / state of Fort S. Anthony - recommended, with also, a garrison of 40 men] ... If / Natives were our enemies, a garrison of at least 200 men, would be required at / Fort, instead of 40; but since we may freely & entirely rely upon / fidelity of / Natives, provided only that they are given a proper reward, we therefore only mentioned such a small number of men; & / help that we could expect from / Axims, & to all appearances, from Amcober, Abourou & Iguiria may be estimated at 3,000 men, at least. And as that no should be more than enough to prevent / landing of a considerable force of enemies or, having landed, to massacre them before they reached / fort, therefore in our opinion no further difficulty remains for this place, chiefly because / Natives & not only, themselves, offered, but also solemnly sworn faithfully to support & help to protect us in case we are attacked by Europeans.

Adom.

[Report on S. Sebastiani Chama 26 Nov 1701].

... Therefore on / arrival of enemy we must abandon this place, altho' a great convenience to us for fetching water; & if we may not assure ourselves of good inclination of / Natives here (those of Adom & Jabij). & at present they do not hesitate to injure us in every way; how much more would they do so, if we were in need, & they were incited to it by presents from / enemy ...

... But if what is required [f/ fat] cannot be supplied, /  
 to get it done, arranged in / purchase of / food is not very  
 profitable, therefore it is necessary to take in hand a measure, which can only  
 consist in keeping / kings / Saboe, Fata, a Company on our side, by the  
 presence of / if it is in moderation, it is apparently a good effect,  
 especially in those kings & to keep up as the friends in order, in case of  
 need, to prevent them again the enemies coming in, whereas, we do  
 not doubt they will remain loyal to us, in fact, if we are able to /  
 English & get it done in / family only. In such a case we shall have  
 it there - but only need a supply of powder & materials to arm / natives  
 of / village who is friendly population.  
 But in case of any time we got it / English ... [vide under Habbu] ...

vide under "Fokkoon", under Hobbao, supra.

[Report on Fort Orange Zaccardo, 11, 12 May 1901]

... The natives living under / fort are perhaps not strong enough to help us  
 in case of need, but they are poor & a small force, it may be not provide  
 40 men in arms! a force who live inland, behind the place, are more  
 peaceful, but just as poor, who are side of those who attacked them most  
 so we do not rely upon them ...

[Report on Fort Bakon's Lym, Banting, 23 May 1901]

... Whether in such case [attack by Europeans] it will be more advisable  
 to abandon it as quickly as possible, especially as no relief can be expected  
 upon / natives live, also they are not strong enough in arms to stand by us  
 in / fort. But they do not protect us in the same force, & in the country,  
 as easily be persuaded by / enemy in gifts & presents, with only just  
 to help us, but even, if need be, to send a kind of force in one, therefore  
 it were for / best, in case of / enemy, to abandon it.

Phanfa. [Aquamboe]

[Report on Fort Caeleccum, Herra, 4 May 1901]

... of / news was spread [f/ fat] as the sent force, & / natives only  
 stayed outside, a well-armed enemy can be expected. But we know of /  
 important to purchase this fort, it is necessary to provide for means.  
 1st to purchase / Aquamboe King, Hado, is kept in. This can be easy,  
 as he is a prisoner / stays in our fort, [the King's Diang, supra, p. 3], & we  
 found him so disposed, & if not only, purchased, but also in time of need,  
 to come in person of a subject sufficient army to help us; but, if he cannot  
 out, we & money at all is from / purchase of / fort. In return, we  
 purchased & money to / King & we, with present him again all the  
 necessary & keep him & his subjects goods in safe custody, until they are  
 of / army to capture / King did not keep him as a prisoner, or at all  
 come to our aid quickly enough, we & yet with good means & force  
 villages upon it, & all ready; / young men of our subject  
 village live, if they were captured at 500 muskets, & 2000 lb. powder.

Phanfa [Ancorax]

vide under Hobbao, supra -

Asebu. [Saboe, Sabou]

[Report on Fort Nassau's Moors, "gets in / Kingdom o Saboe", 16 May 1701].

..... Vide under "Afula"

But in case at any time, we get at war w/ English, & they get a force o men & ships on / Coast greater than we, it wd be more advisable to abandon / Fort, for then we cd not rely upon / King o Saboe, & / English, beg already settled at Cabo Cor, & wd easily attack us from th.

Axim. Vide under Abokro.

Eguafo [Commany, Aguaffor].

[Report on Fort Vredenburg Commany (- Nov 1701)]

..... Besides wh / Commany King, beg so w/ closely allied to us, in all probability wd come to our assistance w/ his entire force, as he has already promised, & confirmed upon oath; & this beg done by him, & he had / whole beach occupied by his men at / landing places, to prevent / enemy landing, it wd be practically impossible for them to capture this fort; to / preservation o wh we wd be able to attack w/ impo

- vide under Afula -

Gomoa. [Akron]

[Report on Fort Leydszaamheid Apam, "in / Akron district" 8 May 1701]

..... We wd h to depend on ourselves, as not / least assistance is to be expected from / Natives

Jwira [Igwire]

- vide under Abokro -

Wassaw [Wassa]

- vide under Abokro -

Yabui & Shama [Yabij & Chama].

- vide under Adom -



Oct 4. ... Set sail at daybreak, but mostly drifting, & as our voyage was bec o / necessity to be at Axim, we got into / sloop & sailed to Boutry, where we slept / night.

Oct 8. ... We went 3 "miles" [Dutch] up the river, with the King of Anta, named Amo, who brot us into his place of residence, named Odepo [Holopo?] where we were entertained w' fruit. Havg inspected / place where they filled trees, we went back thro' evening at / fort wh is 10 rods long, 3 broad, & so ridiculously built t' it is a shame t' any foreigners shd come & see it. at 2 am, w' / land wind, we departed in my sloop to Axim, where our presence is so necessary.  
... [contd under Axim, infra] ...

AKani [Accary, (Asin)] [3 chiefs: Tiboy; Awaraz; Intinne Coffy.]  
AKKamny.

- vide under Eguafu [Mama 2.8.02 & 5] & Ashanti

AKim. vide under AKwamu (5 May & 14 Sep. (margin))

AKwamu. [Aquambœ].

Christiansborg barry: - [Extracts].

Feb. 25. ... Today it was heard t' Addo, / King o Aquambœ, will arm himself t' war agst' Lampe. ...

Feb. 26. It is said t' Addo w' his men, within a few days will go on / march to put into execution his enterprise agst' / Lampe negroes.

Feb. 28. Addo, / King o Aquambœ has risen, w' his Captains a soldier, & gone on / march agst' Lampe; and a party of soldiers from / negro town o Asoy Achar, been handed over who h also gone down along w' them to help Addo ...

Mar 1. An English ship sailed up from leeward, wh anchored in this flood. This ship has lain at Lampe w' / intent<sup>n</sup> to barter slaves; but on acct o / coming o / Aquambœ w' / thing had bn in alarm & confusion so t' no trade had taken place for him

Mar 2. News was received t' / whole o / Lampe negroes from Tomma (where, abouts Achara ends) down to the River Volta, both on the sea side as well as inland had fled, w' their wives, children, slaves, cattle & Borskab & gone over to / other side o that river; so t' / King of Aquambœ finds nothg else t' himself where he comes than deserted villages [? - "forper"]; wh will cause the slave trade o / whole district to / river, to be nothg. The Commandant sent the large canoe to mang free to fetch corn to obtain a supply as the King of Aquambœ has forbidden corn to be cultivated this year.

Mar 4. It is said that the King who has forbidden noget with his men in villages & houses of the fugitives, intends, at the earliest, to move up & go on the march across the river; to which end he has already let a party of his men go down to keep the ways clear.

Mar 5 The Commandant sent a messenger to the King's youngest brother Adusang, who is now the supreme regent in Aquambœ, with a small present, to ask him for trade, as it has completely fallen off that he wd give some help to its advancement. He let him know the reduction that had been made in the prices in order to encourage him the more

Mar 8. The Commandant visited the English Chief or General from Cape Coast [who arriv at English Achara on the 6th] with the factors of both the English & Dutch ports. The English General informed the Commandant that he had come down, by order of their Company, to build a fort at Lampe, in order to barter slaves there for their ships; but he was understood that the King of Aquambœ had put the whole of Lampe to flight, and as there was no slave trade he must let it remain pending.

Mar 9

Akamu [contd]

March 9. The messenger who was sent to Aquambue returned, & reported that Adeusang had promised to enjoin the country people that they should come here to the fort with their gold; & for the rest, he thought the King would return shortly, & then he could get make sure that there would be good trade.

March 14. Some of the Achara negroes, who had gone down to help the King, came back, who report that the men whom the King had sent as advance-troops, to cross the river, had ~~been~~ met resistance and a great part, among them 2 or 3 Cabussers, had been slain, & the rest retreated. Therefore also most of the Cabussers advised the King to turn back again; but he would not heed of [forfeast] that. So some of his men leave him daily & return back to Aquambue. There is nothing to eat to be got for them. They have, finally, moved nearer to the sea-side & settled at a place called Taj Laj.

March 19. A large canoe passed here which was going down with the Dutch boat, with corn [millet] & other provisions to the King, because they must have no more food than what will be sent from Aquambue & Achara.

March 25. Today the English General It was heard that the King has moved up from Laj with his whole force, and determined to cross the river, and to a negro place [Nigeria] called Aguena [Aisuna] to see if he could get possession of it either by strategy or force, and with that to turn back, so that it could be seen that he had still achieved something with the war that had been begun. Others report that he has sent a messenger to the King of Vida [Whydah] that he will visit him; which cannot well be believed.

April 1. One of the Cabussers of this negro town, who had gone with the King in the war he began, returned. He reported that whereas the King would not let himself be advised to turn return again to Aquambue without finally crossing the river, he had therefore taken his leave of him; & for the rest, more than 2000 of his people & soldiers had from time to time left him & gone ~~back~~ back to their homes. He also confirmed that a great part of his men had been slain, & so he was ashamed to come back before he could in some manner, gain a Victory.

April 10 Today it was learnt from some negroes who had come up by canoe from Poppo, that the King had gone from Aguena & approached Po-po with his camp, and desired that those people should deliver up to him the Lampe negroes who had retreated there; but the former, who mostly consist of Achara people, & address to the King, had replied to him that he should just come nearer to them, in person, & let see what he could achieve by force, for they would not surrender them voluntarily.

April 16. Today rumours were in circulation about the King's condition. Some said that he was very sick with small pox in his camp, & that the King of Poppo with the Lampe negroes will "Buide" [byrde?] Hofstedt so he is now obliged to return to Aquambue again. Others say that both Poppo & Lampe have fled together to Vida [Whydah] & the King is now at Poppo with his force.

April 17. The Commandant again sent a messenger to the King's brother Adeusang in Aquambue with a present of one ounce or 16 lids? with respect to obtaining some trade as it has now entirely ceased.

April 18. Have definite news that the King of Poppo with his subjects and the Lampe negroes have fled all together, & are lying at St. Great Harder [Andra - Cotonu?] as they would not trust themselves at Vida [Whydah] as the King of Vida will unite with the King of Aquambue. And Addo will also have gone on the march to Vida to speak personally with that King. It is further reported that he is promised by the King of Vida that he may capture the negro place [Nigeria] & Wido Wido Wido lying 2 miles inland Vida called Ofibera, but as this is by nature surrounded by water, & provided with palisades & some cannon, it is doubted if he will be able to subdue it, except by hunger. Meanwhile it has a tedious aspect, & the trade both in slaves & gold brought to nothing.

April 22.

Offra inland on the river on Laj map

## AKWAMU (cont'd)

- April 22. The messenger sent to Aquambue returned & reported that he had obtained no other reply from Prince Adusang than that he would himself come down here shortly & speak with the Commandant & for the rest sent thanks for what was sent.
- April 25 Today was heard a number of cannon-shots fired from the Holland Fort, afterwards found [spurdt] that Prince Adusang had arrived there from Aquambue.
- April 28. Prince Adusang, with some of his wives, came to the Fort here; It appeared that it was for nothing else than to obtain a present, which the Commandant also gave him & his wives in order to maintain friendship, presenting them with 24 Red<sup>d</sup> worth, but all the same no appearance of trade can be seen. 14 shots in all were fired for him.
- May 1 The aforementioned Prince went away, under cannon-fire from the Holland Fort, in order to return to Aquambue.
- May 5. It was heard [spurdt] from Laberde that a Calusser from Aquambue had arrived there, sent down by King Ado's wife, with 2 of her women-folk, to be dispatched from there with a message to Addo, desiring that he would return to Aquambue again; as a battle had occurred, about the Coast between Assantin & Denekera of which 2 parties the Assantins have been favourable to [Lilgonegen] Addo & lost the battle. But the Denekeras as conquerors [som offer vinder - who win?] <sup>more</sup> Addo's enemies, & now it is to be feared that they, with the AKWAMU could bring a war upon Aquambue, And for his speeding transport that Calusser had borrowed a boat from an English ship which is lying between this & Laberde at anchor, to barter slaves, and sent the before mentioned 2 women, or queens with two 2 of his men with it to Po-po (where it is thought he still is).
- May 26 The English boat which on the 5<sup>th</sup> inst<sup>mt</sup> sailed down with Addo's wives, comes back from Po-po; but as none of the Blacks came up with it, one has been able to learn nothing else from the Whites, than that Addo had gone to Vyda [whydah] & the inhabitants of Po-po had fled; & that the women [wives] & 2 negroes had stayed with the king. But how it was situated otherwise with the war, they could not say.
- June 4 The king's brother Adusang, who has been staying for some days at the English & Holland forts, came to the Commandant to take leave as he now wants to go to Aquambue. He was again, as he desired, honoured with some presents, & 7 shots fired at his departure.
- June 29. It was heard [spurdt - rumoured?] that a Calusser had come to Aquambue from the King's camp, who is now on the march from Vida, & up <sup>at</sup> the river again; but how it has passed off otherwise, nothing there is heard [hört] than that Addo has got a great booty [foraeringer presents].
- July 4. Had definite news that Addo would be in Aquambue within 3 weeks' time.
- July 12. A negro, who was from the King's camp, came here to the fort & reported, as the truth, that he now stood on this side of the river, & that the King would be in Aquambue within a few days.
- July 17. To-day it was learnt that King Addo had come to Aquambue, & was very sick.
- July 18. A messenger comes to the Commandant from Addo with greetings from Addo & let him know that he had returned to Aquambue; but of his warfare, whether victory or defeat [forlost], nothing is heard except that he had obtained some presents [foraeringer] which consisted of some Ardra cloths [Harden Panthes] & a string of coral beads which some down to [holder neden paa - occur on the lower coast] the coast & are called Agnij; but only quite a few or perhaps some bad slaves, in which however according to the custom of the country his greatest profit & victory should consist. It is therefore <sup>to be</sup> doubted if he has effected anything noteworthy in this war except to put the negroes to flight down to Vida and Harden from their houses & villages, who will now after a time settle there again.
- July 22 The Commandant sent a messenger to the King of Aquambue that he should now concern himself with the advancement of trade since in all the time that he had been away it had been as good as entirely suppressed, likewise to request him that if he wished to barter slaves, that he would deliver them to the Commandant before anyone else.
- August 9. The Commandant again sent a messenger to Aquambue to learn what there might be in the way as he had got neither message or messenger back, who had been sent on 22<sup>nd</sup> ult.

AKwamu.

[contra]

August 11. a pot of palm wine was sent to the Commandant from the King's eldest brother Aquando who let him know that he had come to the Dutch negro village where he had to make some "parlous" with the negroes; & afterwards in about 2 or 3 days, he would come himself to shake hands with the Commandant.

August 13. Prince Aquando came here to the Commandant [opper hofdet] with greetings from the King his brother, at the same time he let him understand that both he & the King were much disposed to keep continuous good friendship with the Commandant, & always to arrange for good trade here at the Fort. Therefore the Commandant, in order, ~~to~~ to make him assured that he, on the other hand, desired nothing else, honoured him with a present of 40 six dollars worth; & moreover, at his arrival & departure fired, in all, 14 Cannon shot.

August 16. The factor from the English Fort, who has now been promoted to be one of the 3 Chiefs at Cabo Corso, came hither to the Commandant to take leave before his departure, having with him the newly arrived factor who will succeed him, together with the factor from the Dutch fort, who stayed with the Commandant for midday dinner. Somewhat later in the afternoon, they got a mess age from their forts, that they had come to their underlying negro village, a great Cabusseeer from Aquamboe, who had brought with him six 200 armed soldiers & had joined with Aquando & his men who are also a fair number; which gave them such reflections [betinkinger] that they thereupon took leave & departed.

August 17. It was understood that Aquando has made considerable claims upon the Achara negroes as they had done injury to the King at the time he was away to wage war, which they will now have to answer for. This has caused a great affright among all the inhabitants of Achara & nothing else is thought than that Aquamboe would bring a war upon them.

August 18. The messenger last sent to Aquamboe returned & reported that the first one who had been sent on the 12<sup>th</sup> who had been sick & so had not done anything; & he, on acct of the King's debility no one dared report him or let him come before the King unless he brought a present with him. Therefore in order to keep everything in a good understanding & friendship, the Commandant sent another messenger up again with

August 22. 1 p (?) Suge & 1/2 anchor sugar as a present. Hideto the Achara negroes have lived in great fear of a war that will be made on them by Prince Aquando who has daily made various other "parlous" & claims upon them. Mean while they have stayed it so much as possible with parents, & for the most, relied on the support of the fort. But today messenger after messenger have come to him from Aquamboe that he should proceed hither without further delay; & so he has departed in great haste with all the Aquamboe negroes & soldiers. Some think that the King is either dead, or that it is the end with him, & that he [Aquando] will assume the government again, but others say that the cause is that the Aquama negroes are lying spread out all over the ways to intercept the Aquamboe with what they have to carry with them; in order to stop such robbery.

August 23. The messenger last sent returned from Aquamboe who reported that the King had accepted with gratitude the present sent, & that if trade was done, he would let it come here to the fort, as he had no better friend amongst the whites, than the Commandant's office; & it was only his great debility that prevented him from that which he would otherwise gladly do.

November 1. a messenger came to the Commandant from Prince Aquando, & reported that the King, his brother was dead.

November 25. A messenger again comes to the Commandant from Aquando and let him know that he was living in his dead brother's place. The Commandant sent a messenger to the same King with good wishes for him in his government, & desired that they should live in good friendship with him here, as he & his brother too had done hitherto. And sent him a poorly good present, but not at the cost of the Company.

November 30. The messenger sent returned from Aquamboe with greetings & thanks from King Aquando for what was sent; that he was not only the friend, but wd always live in good friendship with the Commandant. So he sent him a horse with saddle & bridle which had been sent to himself from the fort interior, since he was King, & he now presented it again to the Commandant, whereas he had not sent the best thing to the other nations here at Achara in return for their presents, & that because the Commandant at this place had always honored him with presents when he was Prince. The messenger also reported that he had had called before him the Cabusseeer who was always employed in the King's most important affairs here at the fort & admonished him to keep good obagt with the fort that no wrong or other trouble was for of by any Aquamboe son fremht hans ick fra hans anfortrode for rettinger til

Dec. 9. <sup>una abet</sup> Via foot-note p. 33 p. 34.

June 26. Letter, Div. Gen. William de la Paloma Ilomma to Assembly of S. WIC. Inst. [WIC. 97]

Aquamboe, at Accra, with a great King, & very rich in gold, is inseparably attached to the interest of the Company.

Sep. 14. Letter from the William Coley, Surgeon to R.R.C. London [Ty 145]. On the death of the King of Aquamboe, the King of Acham has made war in which if he prevails success full will make itself for Accra & Acham Port, in saving the latter, & think it would be much to let some Spanish & necessary orders for strengthening that fort. Capt James has already, by investigation of the Dames & Dutch, fallen from his promise in assisting the People in that war.

PhKobza. [Amcober].

Br: Gen.

Munster of the President & Council at Simuna

[Quinta 1.]

Oct 3. The Br: Gen [Lislem de la Palma] expressed to the Council that he was very

pleasur'd, & the viceroy, friend, to make an attack on the French port at

Assine, in accordance with the instructions from the Chamber of Commerce, S.I.C. in the date

of the 16 May last, also had to be taken into consideration a letter from factor Johan

Dijk vngdy by at Assine reporting a dispute known there that the French intended

to take possession of the Amcober Rie, this Rie being situated at the mouth

of the Igwura river must be considered as the key of the entire Gold Coast, &

if it were fallen possession of by the French, not only for Sr Anthony at Assine,

but the whole domain of the State & the Charter of our eight municipalities, which India

of our Rie. It was therefore rightly necessary to take possession

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## Amkobra [contd.]

No 2. [Copy also in W.I.C. 122] Agreement made between the Director General, Willem de la Palma in the name & on behalf of the High Mighty Lords the States General of the United Netherlands & of their General Chartered West India Company of the one part, & the Caboccer or Head chief Pinga, assisted by his successors [their] Asscham of the other part.

[Summary]

1. Caboccer Pinga together with his subordinate Caboccers cede & evacuate to the Company the Hill Amkobra, together with the Jurisdiction thereof, in order to build a fort there in the name of their High Mightinesses & for the service of the West India Company
2. Caboccer Pinga together with his subordinate Caboccers promise now & for all time, never to permit any other nation, save only, the Netherlands West India Company to take possession under or within the aforesaid jurisdiction.
3. The aforesaid Caboccer promises that the hill shall be cleared by his servants within 3 or 4 days; to build a lodging for the white men & slaves; & to deliver lime, stone & every thing that is required to build a good fort.
4. The Director General promises that as soon as the said materials are brought on to the aforesaid hill, then the hill shall be provided with some white men & slaves, properly supplied with cannon, munitions of war, & every thing that is required for the security of the same.
5. The Director General promises, that as soon as the hill shall be brought into any state of defence, that the same shall also be supplied with every kind of merchandise, under the direction of the Factor at Axim
6. The Caboccer Pinga together with his subordinate Caboccers promise, as soon as the fort shall be in a state of defence, to spend their gold in the fort, & never to go on board Interlopers, on pain of confiscation if they are caught.

Done in Fort St Anthony at Axim the 16<sup>th</sup> October 1702.

Signed by Willem de la Palma, & with the marks of Caboccer Pinga, & of Asscham, in the presence of Abraham Maytens, Peter Baileys, J<sup>d</sup> Ingilby & Nicolaas Du Bois as witnesses

[Narrative &amp; Report - contd.]

Oct. 17. With the two Captains of the ships & with 2 sloops took soundings through the breakers at the mouth of the river; which succeeded without mishap, so we did not doubt, that the guns that we wished to bring on to the hill could be taken through the breakers.

Oct. 23 [at Axim: after return from a trip up the Amkobra river - vide Appendix] In morning, sent 3 canoes to ship Bartholomew & wrote Capt Valis to load into them the cannon & gun carriages to be transported to another hill

Oct 24

Oct 21 [at Axim], when we were at another yesterday [on returning from a trip up the river] it was reported that 3 French ships had arrived at Assina. We therefore ordered the Capt, by letter, to put themselves in a state of defence. Today the Axim corporal reported that he had been on board an English ship, (to which Capt Van den Brande [of the Unions Record] had given chase) the Captain & which had told him that he had come along the windward coast without seeing any ships

Oct. 24

In the early morning sent the 3 canoes to the hill with the rest of the cannon, & every kind of munitions of war, afterwards we went there on foot, to be present when the cannon were hauled up the hill by a large number of negroes. In the evening, returned on foot to Axim, leaving orders with the Factor Landman, a corporal & slaves to erect the fort there.

Oct 25

In morning, we went to another hill, took posts & lines to state the area of the fort we intend to erect there. In the afternoon, went to the hill & ordered the slaves to drag up the hill some stone lying on the beach, with which to build the fort.

Oct 26

In the morning we went [from Axim] to the another hill to hoist the State flag there, amidst a large crowd of natives, among whom the head chiefs, Pinga, Asscham & Assiora, after I had made a short speech to them, & assured them that this was now mine for their protection & defence them against the insults of their enemies, I invited them to dinner, slaughtering a cow & other beasts for it. We then had the 14 Cannon fired & the flag hoisted, to the toast of the Lords of the General Company amid the shouts & cheers of the natives

We hope that our actions will give satisfaction to V<sup>r</sup> Honors, as there was such a great probability that if we had not first taken the French, they would have taken possession of it. V<sup>r</sup> Honors will not have a considerable strong hold, & so well situated for the cultivation of trade, & if it had not been established V<sup>r</sup> Honors' entire coast could have been occupied by them

Oct 27.

Tribal States

An Kobra [contd]

Oct 27. As at present there is nothing to be done at Ancother hill except to collect lime & stone ~~in~~ our intention here is to sail to Assine

Oct 28 [The Dir Gen with the 3 ships see Beschermmer, Arand & Ryunkung sailed from top Assine on their expedition to capture the French fort at Assine. The fort was bombarded by the ships & the small French garrison driven out (also by bees) but owing to the refusal of Chief Asafiny to assist the butch & his determination to oppose any landing, the attempt was abandoned; after de la Palma had allowed a volunteer party, under the leadership of the Master Miner Meystens, who had urged Arand to attempt a landing, at this attempt the Master Miner, de la Palma's servant Jan de Paauw, 4 sailors of the Beschermmer & 14 soldiers of the Elmina garrison were either killed or captured. The Miner & the servant were imprisoned in the fort, but subsequently released. The ships sailed back from Assine on Nov. 14.]

Nov 17. Sailed [from Cape Apollonia] and at 4 pm came through by canoe through the breakers of Ancother river. The 4 ships sailed to Assine, having clamored up Ancother hill, found it provided with a good number of slaves & slave women. They had erected a fine large house as provisional shelter, & daily were bringing wood, shells & palisades as a provisional state of defence; & also stone to be marbled at the first opportunity

Nov 18. We upled at Assine after our voyage. Cabour Puiga of Ancother came, knowing he recommended him in accordance w<sup>th</sup> the agreement made that he & his people shd be zealously assist in bringing lime & stone; & especially that he, this people must beware not to go on board any ships

Nov 21. - Dir Gen sailed from Assine for Elmina, arriving there on Nov 24.

Podwin - vide under Abokro [Oct 14].

Asebu. [Saboe]

Edina [June 2]

vide under Ashanti [July 18] & Eguafu.

Sept 25 letter. Dir Gen Willem de la Palma. Elmina, to Residing Chamber Amsterdam. WIC.

[WIC. 98602]

As on our arrival [at Elmina, to assume the jurisdiction, on 16 May], the English Gentlemen at Cabo Corso sent, to greet me, with an invitation to come & see them. In order not to be wanting in duty & courtesy, we went there by hammock on 23 July & arrivd about midday. The Agents received us very politely outside the Castle, & were very pleased at our coming. . . . We slept that night at Cabo Corso, & the next morning, having thanked the Gentlemen for their courtesy we left, about 8 o'clock for Moure & Cormantien. About 8 o'clock arrived at Moure, amid the cheers of the natives who had known us before, as kipper factor in the years 1684, 1688 & 1699. We found the state of the Castle well regulated; but the worst of all is that it has been without trade for a number of years. through the evil disposition [guarde-menees] of the King of Saboe who has made himself extremely disliked [stinkende geaacht] both by the English & by us through the large trade private trade on the hill Cong. silente between Moure & Cabo Corso, where he has erected his warehouses in order to go off to [varan fan] the interlopers. But as soon as we see the body of the Co. & the factories resolving in trade we will have that nest of robbers laid waste with bombs. But we are not being neglectful while awaiting that time, as we have sent orders to all the factories under our jurisdiction that immediately upon the appearance of an interloper or foreign ships, they shall hold in readiness 12 canoes each manned with ~~two~~ three negroes armed with muskets, who, on catching the first of the natives bring under our jurisdiction, on board of foreign ships, shall immediately seize their purchased goods, or shoot them down. This having come to the knowledge of the natives has made such an impression that they have come to us, of their own accord, to swear that they will obey our orders, & never go on board foreign ships. . . . We departed to Cormantien island, on 24 July. . . .

RAC. Minutes of the Court of Assistants. [170/81.]

Nov 3 Caution Beaumont [agent of the Co] reports on his voyage to C.C.C. & back . . . . That the King of Saboe, because of the murder of Taggee, obstructed all trade upon the coast. The 3 Chiefs desire that young Taggee may not be sent over. . . .

Aschanti

[Assjante]. [Bosman Dutch 2nd ed. 6th letter pp 47-70]

May 5. - Vide under Akwamu [Xborg Diary] p 11 supra.  
June 26. Jr. bir Gen Willem De la Palma Elmina to Ass. of E. W.I.C. Amst. [W.I.C. 94]

On Oct 9 last on instructions from my predecessors a Council, David van Nijendaal departed to Assjante; whose transactions yr Honrs can see from the accompanying Diary which begins on 30 May 1701 & ends to day. [not on record].

June 5. Memorials of the for: Sen: a Council Elmina [91.]

1) It was resolved to send the goods asked for to David van Nijendaal, who is at present in the Assjante country, & detained there already now for nine months, because of a debt of 40 bendas, of the Accanists to the Assjante Prince Zaay, & for which Nijendaal had placed himself as security.

2) It was resolved, for the furtherance of the trade on this Coast, to commission the negro Abbo to the Accanist country to the great Cabocers Tiboy, Owairy, & Tinne Coffey, with presents to be given to them in our name, & to recommend to them to co-operate in carrying on the trade & in the suppression of all wars. Elmina.

July 18. Letter, bir Sen Wm De la Palma to David van Nijendaal [in Aschanti].  
[enclosure (3) to De la Palm's letter to Chamber Amsterdam, Sept 25 supra]

Mr Nijendaal,  
Your first letter of 5 May 1702 [not on record] came to Mr Sesenhuijzen & to Mr Bosman, & the diary enclosed in your letter was delivered to us, when it was handed over to me by Mr Sesenhuijzen, I could see from it that your inclination to travel has been great. In the time of General Suseerdy, I several times asked to travel into the interior, but now see & experience that it is not done so easily; you will, however, bear the fame of it.

On 16 July I received yours of 22 June [not on record]. I see from it that the shape of things has materially altered to your advantage; therefore in order to let you know the situation of affairs on this Coast, we set down here what has occurred & what changes there have been since your departure.

You should know that on 13 Oct. 1701 we were, in our absence, appointed at the Assembly of E in Amsterdam, we were appointed Director-General of this Coast, & we accordingly sailed from Flushing on 19 March 1702 & arrived here safely on 16 May. After our arrival here we found that the trade & the natives had been totally ruined by the robbery of their gold, goods, & their blood, in such a way that the people natives were in terror of having anything to do with or to trade with the Hollanders. By whom it was caused, I believe you know so well that it is not necessary to inform you; but the broker AKim, the natives say, was the chief grant, so his master has all the greater

quell.  
The two gentlemen, Sesenhuijzen & Bosman, went home by the ship Tyger & Carolus Secundus, on 24 July, with 500 marks in gold. May the Lord grant them a safe Voyage.

Your last letter came by the servant of Crantje [a Captain of AKami - p 2 supra] who is here with your letter. On his meeting my servants Jan & Affo, who were already on their way to AKarray, with liquor & 3 velvet cloths, they returned back here with your letter. The latter were being sent to the three Chiefs of Accany, namely, Tiboy, A Warsse, & Inlinne Coffey, to learn what profit we should get from it. My servants on meeting Crantje's servant, returned here with your letter.

In your letter we see your release from the position in which you had been placed, & that you could depart, with the permission of Prince Zaay, so that our object to open the paths through AKarray will much facilitate matters for you now.

We are sending back thither the supplies you asked for - tobacco, medicines, & kuller - & for Zaay, if he is to be got at, a case of liquor, "distilled water"; a fine red velvet cloth, & a black beaver hat with red plume, one of the only two that I brought with me from home, for my own use.

If it should happen that my servants meet with Zaay in your presence, you can inform him, in our name, that during the time of 10 years when we were in this country, we did no greater work than to treat the traders well & make them good presents; that I have heard

And although, we have not been able to penetrate from your doings, for what purpose your embassy was appointed, we will await your arrival & a circumstantial report

## Ashanti [contd.]

heard much about Zaïj & of his great power & wealth, & I wish him an increase of greatness in bringing greatness of trade hither, to the Castles; that if he will send a son here, under the escort of our servants Affo & Sam, we will treat him as a prince of the country, and, on the Generals word, we will let him return, well satisfied as far as in our power, or, if he should wish to stay & live with us, we will treat him as becomes a man of his dignity.

You will inform the prince, regarding his recommendation to open the paths of Dinkira & t' Juffer, that, before receiving your letter, we had already arranged for it, by calling together, in the Kingdom of Commany, the Kings of Saboe, Felu, & of that Kingdom, & the Bröffos of t' Juffer & Cabes Terra: which Kings & Bröffos will come to Elmina, as soon as the custom ["Kermis"] has been held: so we hope you will obtain a safe passage. We also send you a costly gold & silver-embroidered cloak for the prince, the son of Zaïj or, if he has none, to his wife.

Mr. Nyendaal, truly believe & tell Prince Zaïj & all headchiefs through whose countries you pass, that they can be assured of our affection & desire to advance trade, & that we wish to assure all the natives, who are disposed to it, that if they will come to Elmina we will give them complete proof of it.

Those who formerly had the Directorate, used it to their own profit only, we not now in a position to tap the goods, gold, & blood from the natives, who, under our directorate, please God, will see nothing else than a general good disposition, & an endeavour to make trade flourish & revive again as in former times. We are at present, already indebted to the Elmina Warehouse for Dts. 15, gold., besides the costly stuffs that we are now sending, at 30 guildens a yard. But our bi-monthly emolument is only Mt. 1: 4<sup>02</sup>, so you can imagine what great profit we are making at present.

As soon as you have completed all good offices to the advancement of trade through all the districts there, we will keep open a factors place for you, so that you may receive due reward; & you will find that you have lost nothing in your former Masters, provided you work loyally for the Hon. Company's interest.

The goods referred to, of Prince Sabaj, we could not get hold of out of the hands of Mr. Seson Huijsem, but give him these out of my own purse. If you can obtain any rare gold nuggets, buy them on my account.  
Elmina, 18 July 1702. (sgd) Willem de la Palma.

PS. thro lack of carriers, we cannot send the goods referred to, but if Zaïj will send men for them, we will give them complete satisfaction, & more.

July 20. Letter [extract]. Directors Royal African Co. London, to Thomas Peck & William Hicks, Cape Coast Castle. [170/51].

We hope you have prevailed with the Natives to be at peace with one another & to mind trade, & to that purpose we consent you gratify, with some presents, the leading men in the country, as you write you have done to the King of Ashantee [letter not on record].

Sep. 25. Letter [extract] Sir Gen. Wm de la Palma Elmina, to Sub. Chr. Amst. WIC. [WIC. 98].

This war [vide under Equato], the corruption of all commerce & trade, being put an end to in this manner, gave us an opportunity of getting on with trade, finally, by dispatching a mission to the Dinkira country, through Commedia, t' Juffer & Cabes Terra. Secondly, by sending my black servants, Affo & Sam, who have served us faithfully for over 20 years, to the Accanist country, through the Kingdoms of Felu & Abrahamboe, with whom is a letter addressed to David van Nyendaal, who is at present with the great Prince Zaïj in the Assjante country, situate behind those districts, about 12 days journey from Elmina. They departed thither on 15<sup>th</sup> July, with the presents specified in the letter. To David van Nyendaal, enclosure (5) [supra] what the result will be, we must await the Divine favour.

As our annual trade was considered as a body mortally sick, it has not increased remarkably in a period of 2 months; but still it has not got worse, for we are endeavouring by all possible means to give the embittered natives of the whole coast an impression of our directorate.

Narrative & report made by Sir. Gen. Willem de la Palma... [vide p 17 supra]

Oct. 22 [at Axim]. We received a letter from Messrs Rademacher & Pöll [at Elmina] reports the arrival of Sub-factor David van Nyendaal from the Assjante country

Nov 20 [at Axim, after return from the expedition to Assjante] Received report that sub-factor Nyendaal, lately from Assjante, was mortally ill, without him having been able to make a report of his journey.

Awuna. [Aguena] - vide under AKiSama [Christiansborg diary Mar 25, Augt 22].

Axim

Sep. 25 letter [extract], <sup>written</sup> by Don de la Palma Umuia to Pier Chr Amst WIC [WIC 98]

On July 13, we intended to sail by ship Arend to the Windward factories, as our presence was highly desired at Axim to prevent probable wars & to transact other business there in the Co's service... but... also contrary current & wind, we decided to go on shore again to await a better time, & arrived back at Umuia on July 17.

- By the ship Beschamer, Capt T. Valus, which arrived at Umuia on 28 Aug, having sailed from Torid on 2 July. He read the Chambers letter dd. Amst, 16 May, the only note of which is that they advised his letter of informed him of the death of King William, the son of Queen Anna & the declaration of war by the States General, "for England" against France & Spain, & ordering him to put the forts in a state of defence as soon as possible together with the Secret Commission & Abram Maylons & Peter Bartels, who arrived for the purpose contained in the letter from the Genl of the Secret Commission, he will, as to the Chambers Orders, use every endeavour to fulfil those of the Secret Commission [i.e. None of the Secret Resolutions of the WIC appear to have been noted or copied] for this purpose.

Oct 7. Extracts from "narrative & report made by Don de la Palma ... [full title under Book p 12 supra]

Oct 8 ... at 2 am, with the land wind we departed [from Boutry vide Phanta] in my sloop for Axim, where our presence is so necessary.

Oct 9. At 4 pm, [arrived at Axim] to the no small astonishment of the Natives, who have done various injuries to the Commandant Ingelby; but we let nothing appear, & considering that the quiet of the Co was much better better than disobedience, we therefore tried to deal with the natives, in every way, in the gentlest manner, as will appear later.

The Head Chiefs of Axim, having been summoned, there appeared 9-10 black Caboceros & after having we addressed them shortly about the reasons that had obliged us to come here; that they must know that from olden times they were absolute vassals of the Co; that a formal record of it, which was shown to them had been made by our predecessor Freycarter, in accordance with which their ancestors had behaved in such an orderly manner; that it was contrary to the honour of the name Christian, that the General, upon the last complaint of the Natives, should remove the factor, J. M. d. Ingelby from there, & that these complaints only resulted from a jealousy that we Christians had instilled into them - about which we shall speak at more length in our general letter.

After we had spent about three hours in argument, & rebuttal, we we pointed out to them that, although they had deserved a severe reparation & punishment, we pardoned them for every thing, this time.

This we had much rather do because of our object to take possession of the Ancotes hill, we therefore had to put much water in our wine.

... [vide under AmKobra]

Oct 19 at daybreak we went on foot with the master-minder to a certain place about two hours from Axim, for the purpose stated in the Secret diary [not on record].

Oct 24. As soon as present there is nothing to be done at Ancotes hill except to collect some stone & as our intention is to sail to Axim, we called together the Head Chiefs of Axim, & advised them to live in peace with the factor J. Dirk Ingelby, & that we would forgive & forget all that had passed.

Oct 28. [The expedition to Primi sailed from Axim]

Nov 6. [The ship anchored before the village of Chief Acafing at the mouth of Sold or Da Costa river - Protagas & presents were sent ashore by canoe to Capt Acafing to ascertain if he wd assist the British to dislodge the French from the fort... later a canoe from the shore came to the ship with 5-6 "negroes" to speak in name of Capt Acafing, with Capt Bastiaan of Axim. This Capt Bastiaan was Capt of the Axim village & very loyal to the Company which made him not a little hated by all the Black. He was related to Capt Acafing. We therefore sent him ashore with considerable presents to see if; thro him we could effect anything for driving out the French...

Nov 8. The Secretary Don was sent on shore to negotiate with Capt Acafing, & on

Nov 10. He reported C. Acafing had declared for the French -

Nov 11. The ship's sailed to before the French fort - Called Capt Bastiaan on board, & being asked his opinion, he declared that he & his companions unanimously considered that it was impracticable to capture the French fort & that we should return to Primi, & attack it from there with the help of Don Umuia, Ancotes & Jumras as it was impossible to land a force through the bay to attack a native fort on shore. The Ship & the Captain of the ship therefore decided to postpone the attack till a better opportunity

Asuin [contd]

- Nov 13. - urged by Master Miner Meyling the Sir Gen (dupile his previous decision) allowed him to lead a landing party to attack the French fort on shore. They were attacked by embarked natives & most were massacred a labor prison - amongst whom 7 sailors from the ship Bescherme 14 soldiers of Elmina Garrison, Meyling's & Sir Gen's servant Jan Paauw; all <sup>Volumbers</sup>.
- Nov 14. The ships sailed from Asuin & on
- Nov 17. and back at Asuin
- Nov 24 Sir Gen de la Palma sailed for Asuin & ward Elmina Nov 24.

Denkira

[vide under Ashanti: Eguafu: Ankoobra: Akiwamus (King being May 5).]

Edunia [Elmina, Nyma].

June 26 letter [extract] Sir Gen. Willem de la Palma Elmina to Ass. S. W.C. Amst [W.C. 94]

- Reports his army at Castle St George Elmina (from Flushing) on 16 May, & taking over from Sir Gen Joan van Sebenhuijzen; his Commission from the States Gen. being read before the Council & the garrison (only 15 healthy men) under arms. He further reported: - Trade & finance was in a very bad state, no trader having dared to come to Elmina Castle for a year & a half although this had been attributed to the Prizante - Denkira war, he had found that owing to the harsh proceedings of Van Sebenhuijzen, Elmina was almost devastated, thro the robbery of their goods & the arrest of free negroes & selling them as slaves, & even killing them: Subject natives, seeking protection under the Co's forts had been so barbarously treated that they were afraid to trade with the Dutch. He enclosed attestations about this matter (91). The cause was that his predecessor, with his short experience of the Coast, on being promoted Director General, through want of better knowledge, had allowed his servant Akiw complete control & direction, & to suppress the disputes of the natives with such absolute domination & extortion of their goods that more than 2/3rds of the inhabitants had retired from Elmina & placed themselves under the protection of the English, Danes & Brandenburgers. Consequently there are only about 1000 men capable of bearing arms, instead of 12,000 formerly, in case of an attack by Europeans [i.e. the French agst whom war declared May, 1702]. He has heard from an English shipper, of the death of King William 3<sup>rd</sup> & the proclamation in England of the accession of Queen Anne on Mar. 24. He will take all steps for defence, & thro lack of means the best expedient will be to concentrate at Elmina & St Jago, as the chief port; in case of a strong enemy attack, he will himself assume command of St Jago.

• So he finds trade & industry ruined; the natives usually in the drum duty to the Christians & all respect vanished; so if he did not lead the natives with forethought & a calm mind, there might be blood shed any day, because of their blood lust.

It daily came to his knowledge, from the reports of the whites & Natives, that there is such a general terror & fear of General J Van Sebenhuijzen, that until he & Chief Factor Willem Bormann have gone home, trade will never revive they had filled their own pockets, letting the Co's goods rot in the warehouses, & have so infected the Co's servants generally that he could have taken proceedings against both Christians & heathen, but in order not to commence his Directorate by prosecuting too violently, because his arrival had been greeted with great rejoicing, he had granted a general amnesty; & the natives involved along with the whites, solemnly promising not to sell their gold to the Interlopers. Van Sebenhuijzen having handed over to him the Co's effects, he decided to let the two Gentlemen proceed home freely, without doing them "violence"; but he had by no means got to the bottom of their "malicious" dealings.

enc: to the above: - [under attestations agst Akiw see under Eguafu]

(91) - Some statements about Akiw getting goods from Interlopers shore at night

June 2. appeared [before Nicol Rodenacher, at Elmina Castle] the Captains & Natives of Elmina, Ashangan, Aserabi, & Quadjia representing all the Elmina Cabovers, & declared in the name of them all that at the time when Annatechi was defeated by Techi Amcan de King of Sabot [so called but? - Was this "deh Taggi"?] the General had represented to them, the Cabovers, that the King of Sabot was claiming ~~reparation~~ from the Minne Negroes a sum of Mks. 32:2: - gold as a reward for his extraordinary service & assistance. To this the Cabovers had unanimously declared replied that they did not at all agree to it, & rejected the proposal. And although the General is now representing, that he had paid that sum for ~~the King~~ they are of the opinion that it was retained, especially as not ~~the King~~ has the least knowledge that the gold was paid to the King in their presence (as it should have been), & that is the reason why they consider they are not responsible for it

Sep 25.

Edmia [Elmnia] contd.

Sep. 25 letter [extract] fr. Gen W de la Palma, Elmnia, To Par. Ch<sup>r</sup> Amst<sup>r</sup> WIC. [WIC. 98. fol 1]

With his last of 27 [sic] June per ships Tijger & Carolus Secundus was sent a return cargo of Mk. 506:4:13 Sp Gold: 14,499 lb Turky: 5164 lb Cabel: 51,755 lb rice: 50,000 lb grain [paper] Some aamen Lima Juice, Van Swinhuysen & Bosman went home by those ships. In my Part I gave yr Honrs a detailed report of the deplorable state of this Coast in general; the ruin of trade; the contemptment of the Natives; in fine a general decay in every direction, in order to establish which, after dispatching the ships, & having some respite from 36 days labour, we, with the concurrence of the Council, resolved on the 7<sup>th</sup> of July to proclaim a solemn day of prayer & fast, over the whole Coast, which was solemnly held on 20 July.

- He describes the improvements he intends to make to Elmnia Castle, if the Directors will send out artisans & masons: - first airy quarters for the soldiers, now miserably housed; improvements to the batteries on the sea side, connecting them; enlargement of the "cot place" adjoining the river, providing windlasses for hauling up goods into the Castle.

- He asked for 2 duly qualified men to be sent out as Chief Factors in case of his death; he has 11 forts over a distance of 60 miles of Coast in a direct line, in a state of decay, with no assistance from any one, with the possibility of unexperienced schoolboys being promoted to the directorate.

- He continues (at great length) with his criticisms of the conduct of both Van Swinhuysen & Bosman... [the private trading & the example followed by us].

Dec. 18. letter [extract] Assembly of 5 WIC. Amst. to Mr Gen de la Palma in Sumia [WIC. 469]

They acknowledge his letter of June 26, per the ships Tijger & Carolus Secundus, by which Van Swinhuysen & Bosman are home. - They rely upon them to restore the trade, which he describes as very bad & ruined, into the flourishing state a considerable profits it had enjoyed under his directorate of his predecessors, especially as he had previously been on the Coast when the Co was in a more advantageous position. They recommend him to have in good harmony & friendship, as far as possible, with the Natives, & to take such measures, that the Mina natives who, he reports have run away, return to the village under the fort, as trade cannot be driven without the Natives.

His predecessor Van Swinhuysen had greatly complained of the bad treatment given him by de la Palma, on his arrival; his acquired means hung from him, his furniture & silver, & 60 months gold; & he made to sign a bond for 6,000 gulden. They ask him to send acts of this.

May 16 letter from Gen Amst<sup>r</sup> WIC. To Gen de la Palma. [WIC. 468] Upon him of the head of King William III of England: Succession of Queen Anne; & that of King George II of Spain by 11th and 12th ends. England & allies. He is to publish this or put the facts in a state of defence as quickly as possible.

Equafo. [Agguator. Company] [vide under Ashanti, p 21 supra]

Charlton's berg diary.

Jan 12. An English barquentine from Windward anchored before that Fort, from the coast it was reported that... the negroes had also raised Commantien [English] & the Dutch fort Commantien. That not so much as a fort could be brought into the forts...

Jan. 21 The Capt of one of the Dutch cruisers that had anchored before that Fort came here, with the English Factor to pay a visit to the Commandant. The Capt reported that the sieges of the 2 aforementioned forts, namely Commantien & Commantien had been raised as the Dutch & English had paid a certain sum to the Blacks.

June 26 letter [extract]. fr. Gen: de la Palma, Elmnia to Ass: 5 WIC. Amst. [WIC. 99].

It was in my former that none of the forts on the whole Coast of any nation could put up a long defence [namely, the French] & every thing would be fruitless without having the Natives at their disposal. To this end he renewed the former agreements of his predecessors with the King of Commodo & Fete, in the presence of Juan Hademacher & upper Factor Nicolas Pelt, giving them presents. And as in the period of 14 days no gold had been received in the trade, he promised them presents of velvet

on 29 Mar

caused chains, which he showed, if they would promote trade.

At Commodo there were a Factor, named Jan Caboor, nephew of the great magellan & robinson. From we are endeavouring to encourage to our advantage. He is afraid to come to Elmnia because Chief Factor Willelm Bosman, by order of the Director-General Juan

Egualto [contd]

Jean Van Sevenhuijsen, was hurt on shooting him with a pistol, which would have been done, but it went off in Botman's pocket. Such proceedings are not the right way to cultivate trade. ~~Let us~~ ~~we have~~ ~~quite~~ ~~the~~ ~~opposite~~ ~~way~~ We have employed quite the opposite way, as Yr Hon<sup>rs</sup> can see in our diary of 12 June, & a letter to Factor Solomon van Alderwerelt of 16 June [n.o.2].

Enclosures to the above: -

[m] [fol 160] May 26 1702. List of Claims which the subject natives of the Castle St George d'Elmina, as also of other districts belonging under the General, W.I.C. declared they had been deprived of by the broker Atkim; which they all sustain wd not have been done but by collusion between the General Mr Jean Van Sevenhuijsen & Atkim; all which persons being questioned by us, the Comm<sup>rs</sup> appointed thereto have deposed as follows: -  
... [ 6 pp. Total of claims Mk 35: 2: 5 ] ...

[fol 66] May 26 1702 List of Claims which /subject natives of the Castle St George d'Elmina, as also of other districts belongg under the General W.I.C. declared that they had been deprived of by the director General Jean Van Sevenhuijsen; all which persons being questioned by us, the Comm<sup>rs</sup> appointed thereto have deposed as follows: -  
... [12 pp. Total of Claims Mk. 170: 0: 27] ...  
[A.B. 100 bundas gold or Mk. 25 - 45 bundas = Mk. 11: 2: -]

- Among these complaints are the following: -

- o Paij AKoe. ... That at the time of the war between Abe Techie and Techie anean, General Van Sevenhuijsen, in order to ~~send~~ call for help for Techie anean sent Atkim, him AKoe, & Claas the General's servant, to 't Juffer to ask them to help, sending 11 bundas of gold; & when the 't Juffer failed to help or to return the gold, the General made him, AKoe, refund it, without calling upon Atkim, to do so.

June 2. ... [vide under Edunia p. 23 supra]...

June 10 Statements made before the Fiscal Rademacher ...

- o AKoe. Native & broker, complained that broker Atkim, slave of director General Van Sevenhuijsen, had seized all the goods that he (AKoe) had bought for 17 bundas from an Interloper, while Van Sevenhuijsen, himself, had bought goods to the value of 16 bundas from two Zealand Interlopers, anchored at Cabo Corso; this having happened at the time when the King of Comani, named Abe Techie, had come into the garden to conclude a new peace ...

Sep. 25 letter [extract] Dir. Son Wm de la Palma, Elmina to Pres. Chr: Amst. W.I.C. [W.I.C. 98. fol 2]

In the period of less than two months we have devoted all our energies to put a stop to the wars in general, by calling together the three Kings of Comendo, Fetu & Saboe, who also deputized for [vanrangin] the Head Chief [Oppenhoofden] of Cabo Terra, 't Juffer, & Adom, with the result that on Aug. 2, the three Kings of the said Kingdoms placed their hands on the Bible (after we had instructed them that that Bible was the sacred writing... which contained promises of well-being & blessings for those who practised right & justice in the fulfilment of agreements & alliances, & on the other hand punishments & judgements for those who first broke the alliance now being made with us) & afterwards swore their customary oaths; as Yr Hon<sup>rs</sup> can see from enclosure ②. This most important matter being accomplished, in order to give more effect to it, we entertained them in the garden on Aug 3, where the signing was done, under cannon fire from St Jago, after we had handed them presents they displayed great satisfaction. Only, the pretulant King of Saboe, who may thank us that his head is still on his shoulders, it was who caused our satisfaction to diminish for after we had, with the usual ceremony invited him into the garden to enjoy himself with us, & he presented him with a cord & placed in his hands a velvet cloth & other presents, he went off, on his way to Saboe, without greeting us. Now having a thorough knowledge of his state & condition & that he himself is pretty tired of war, we have nothing to fear from him. The 2 Kings also requested us not to think about his insubordination, because, according to their own statement, since our arrival, by the disposal of God, a general fear had fallen upon the natives; of which there was true proof, that when the King of Saboe came into the Castle, to greet us, we found him so alarmed that the other Kings took the opportunity to convince him to abstain in future from helping himself by plundering & laying countries waste; or else they would attack him; to which he gave some ear to

Enclosure

"The murdered King of Comany."  
[vide van Sevenhuijsen's letter to X 91 July 1700. [noted sub anno p 20]  
x "that" "The Kings Brother Takkie Ankan the present King of Comany"  
[Botman (Dutch) 3rd letter p 26. (vide English) p 92.]



Eguafu [contd.]

Enclosure to the above letter

②

General Alliance & Peace, entered into betwixt Director General Willem de la Palma, in the name & on behalf of our High Mightinesses the Lords States General of the United Netherlands & their General Chartered West India Co. of the one part, and

The Kings of Commodo, Fetu & Gaboe, deputizing for [Overvanden] the Head Chiefs & Rulers [d'and voozem] of 't Juffer, Cabes Terra, Abrahamboe, Fantym & Adom, of the other part.

1. The aforesaid Kings of Commodo, Fetu, & Gaboe, hereby renew all the previous agreements & alliances which the former Kings, their predecessors have w<sup>th</sup> made with the General Chartered West India Co; which the afo<sup>d</sup> Kings offer, to confirm, this day, by oath.
2. The aforesaid Kings once more bind themselves that the "jurisdiction" which the Hon<sup>o</sup> Company [obtained] by former transfer [opdraght] from their predecessors, to make use of the whole beach shore-rights [strand recht] at their free disposition, & that they will never permit the Hon<sup>o</sup> Co. to be frustrated therein or deprived thereof by any enemies of the State, nor by any one of the aforesaid Kings' posterity, under penalty that the Hon<sup>o</sup> Co shall have the right to take vengeance for it.
3. The aforesaid Kings shall most solemnly bind themselves that they will never allow any nation, which it may be, French, Danish, or Brandenburg - no European nation excepted (except the Royal English Co) to take possession on any beach on this Coast betwixt the forts of the Hon<sup>o</sup> Co; or penalty that the first of the aforesaid Kings who shall have agreed thereto with other nations, shall have war declared against him by the others, in order, with the assistance of the General, to lay waste his entire country.
4. The aforesaid Kings, under the taking of oaths, shall incur all their power, for the opening of the paths & a safe passage for the traders; & shall cause to be cried through all their countries, that no one shall presume to do the least injury to, or arrest any traders passing through; on pain of death. And if any one of the subjects of the aforesaid Kings shall commit the crime of robbing traders, he shall be declared outlaw in the three Kingdoms, & to be arrested & shot wherever he might be.
5. The aforesaid Kings, under the taking of oaths, promise that they will let the gold of the Accanot & Dinkhira traders be brought to Elmina Castle without falsifying the same. But if should happen that the forts were provided with only a few goods, then the traders, while they are waiting under the Hon<sup>o</sup> Co's forts for the arrival of ships, shall there receive suitable subsistence money [kost-geld], & be well treated.
6. The aforesaid Kings shall take care that all the falsifiers of gold living in their countries, shall be searched for, & when caught alive, shall be brought here to Elmina; the Blacks who bring one prisoner shall receive 1 hand of gold, or for a head, 102.
7. The aforesaid Kings will have to avoid [menageeren sich van] establishing any Lodges on the sea-side for their own inter-<sup>o</sup>per goods, which is only a means to ruin all the factories of both the English & Hollanders, & a means of all the cheating of the Netherland Co, employed by the servants; & thereby the better to cultivate their private trade: as is at present being practised on the hies Cong.
8. Whereas during the past 16 consecutive years, various bloody wars have arisen betwixt the Princes & Chiefs of the aforesaid Territories, whereby not only their countries have been devastated but trade entirely stopped & ruined, therefore the Dir: Gen: with the assistance of the aforesaid Kings, shall use his good offices as far as already been begun, by all possible means to help facilitate trade & good correspondences with the traders: which is hereby promised.
9. Finally, the General will give orders by placards prohibiting the garrisons from taking away from the servants of the Chiefs or Kings, any palm wine on the public ways, on penalty of three months pay.

This done & sworn to by the aforesaid three Kings in the presence of Jean Rademacher, Council Fiscal & Nicolas Poll, Upper Factor at Elmina, at the East of St. Jago Hill the 2<sup>d</sup> August 1702.

This is the mark X of Tekhi AmXan [Eguafu]  
This is the mark X of Ahem Coco [Afutu]

99. Willem de la Palma, J. Rademacher, & Poll.

Note. The King of Afutu did not sign this Treaty; presumably because of 94. No other Kings or Chiefs were bound by it except Eguafu & Afutu.

Sept 25

Sept 25. Letter [Extract] Dr. Sen: William de la Palmar, Summa de las Indias. [1517] ... we had advised at home, a friend residing with us, on July 14. we went to Comancan ...

July 24

July 20. Letter [Extract] Dr. Sen: William Hicks, C.C.C. [1517] ... We have used yours of 6 March ...

Feb 8

Feb 8. Letter [Extract] Dr. Sen: ... Had returned to his station [sic] again ...

Jan 25

Jan 25. Letter [Extract] Dr. Sen: ... In the morning came to anchor in the English road ...

Jan 21

Jan 21. Letter [Extract] Dr. Sen: ... The copy reported that the wages of the 2 ...

Jan 12

Jan 12. Letter [Extract] Dr. Sen: ... On English barkentine came from ...

Fault

[Faulty]

[with under square, opposite page]

Egaso

[cont.]

Minutes of the Court of Privileges, R.H.C. London. [1584]

1584

21

Fanti

[Contd.]

S. Raj's 94/15

an agreement made by brother General Valkenburg & Adam van de Buijten, he came the Fanti's. This fully assisted in the capture of the fort. This in doing when it was occupied by us from the English; whereas it was agreed that for each ship arriving from the foreign lands, Mk. 1, in merchandise should be presented to the Brakko.

9. That the Brakko summoned in order to come to an agreement with him, once for all, about the ships' gifts. He sent excuses, saying he might not come to the sea-side, for on this, if he came to see the sea king's father, [Ajogod] would like him; and he only sent 3 of his black councillors, with a team of 4 slaves, gifts. But we agreed to no more than 2, solely out of consideration that the time was not yet ripe for violence, especially as, since our arrival, Gada has noticeably increased & is in passing daily. We also knew that our predecessor Shephard had rejected both a letter with the Co's cash or Red, advanced 80 bars of gold to the former Brakko of Fanti to engage him, to make war against Company, which had never been put into execution. And although this debt is regarded as a dead weight [part], in order to make the Brakko no longer let claims to ships' gifts, we shall always keep it alive.

We stayed there a day and a half, & took the pleasure of going to inspect the village on the side of Great Comantim, where there but a vessel & three live, who do nothing but carry on a private trade, with Shamma's assistance, in spite of our fear, which his but a common stout man is. But when we became somewhat stronger in the direction, we intend to leave. That will return with some bombs.

This being done we departed back by Kromanko through Ajo, Romomaba & Sogomam. The chiefs of Romomaba asked us to stay a little in their village & make us presents of cattle [we] a pair. We excused at once in the person of 11 o'clock & having walked from our lodging we left Romomaba & passed Cabo Congo, where we sent the Sub-Ocean that increases Dubon to make our excuses for not coming to pay our respects, as my presence was necessary at Elmina, & we arrived again at that side at 4 pm in bright moonlight.

This journey, however small it might be, was criticised by the Gantobas, a most of the natives too, to be of 9<sup>th</sup> importance for the honour of the Co. It appears a sword and embossed paintings of the natives; a factor Gilmorlight of Comantim, being here at Elmina to-day, declared, in such that made had since remarkably increased & that our presence there had had more effect than any distribution of Mk. 20 in gold.

9a.

[Ara. Akara &amp; Akara]

[Raiders' long story.]

Feb 28. May 2. [Tomma de boundary of 9a.] 14. April 10. [Via water Akassum 1902] May 5.

On English came from Ustward coast, which answered the other. And by the same ship arrived one of the 3 ships returning at Cabo Congo, who immediately reported his arrival to the Company's house, by his vessel, with a present more a letter from the President at Rome, which had come over by the English ship [Eds 5 Nov 1907].

Mar. 28 To day the English returned, packed down by the ship in which he had arrived at Akara, to Tomma, where he has finally resolved to have a house, or to do a better at least, to see what the present will be with stores at the place: a firm with one station a factor there who will take charge of the trade.

April 19. The English soon came up in a large canoe from Tomma, who immediately after he had come to show to that a vessel sent his messenger to visit the Company's house & to inquire about as he intended to have for Cabo Congo in the afternoon. Hearing the report of the Company's that he had definitely decided to have a post there at Tomma, but before it could be begun with any building of a post had to be collected. Meanwhile the factor who had gone down with him was staying there in a house, to supervise very thing. He is staying at 10 o'clock the 19<sup>th</sup> of Feb. from left when he goes to Akara, in a large canoe, with Company's.

April 11, 13, 16, 17, 22. Via water Akassum.  
April 21. Oct 6. 51. The English factor at Tomma visited the Company's.

Gomoa [Ackrong, Akron]

Christiansborg diary

Jan. 28 a large canoe came down from Mangfoe & Corporal Berendt Schuel who came with it to participate in the Sacrament of the Altar, brought with him the gold wh had been received since 15 Dec last. By the same canoe also came a black, who was sent to the Commandant from the King of Ackrong, to desire him to construct a permanent Lodge at Mangfoe as the English were laying hard to be allowed to build there; but he would rather see that the Danes stayed there. He also gave an assurance of good trade.

Feb 7. In the evening the Commandant let drummer Jan de Wit & the King of Ackrongs messenger go up to Mangfoe by a small canoe, in order to let the King, as well as the Cabussers of the negro town [negeriet] understand that the Commandant could not begin with any permanent building at that place before a ship arrived out from the Fatherland, by which he expected his high & gracious lords Principals order, & the materials necessary for the building. If they were not willing to await that time, then he would take the goods and the Whites away from there; & they had to decide which they wd rather allow.

Feb 12. In the evening the soldier & minor Christian Nielsen came down from Mangfoe in the small canoe that went up on the 7th inst.

Feb 14. Corporal Berendt Schnell was sent up again by a small canoe to Mangfoe to stay there, as before, with the Under-Assistant, at the trading.

Feb. 22. To-day drummer Jan de Wit came back from Mangfoe by the small canoe (which was sent up on the 14th), & reported that the King of Ackrong togr with Mangfoes Cabussers were satisfied to await the time of building until a ship came out from the Fatherland; but agreed meanwhile, to accede Custom, which they heard there that the Commandant would comtermand no Custom (without taking either the goods or the Whites from there) before a permanent lodge was constructed; but they finally let this dropped this, & so it remains as before.

July 8. The King a letter came from to the Commandant from the Assistant at Mangfoe for powder & serges, which were lacking there.

July 10. The large canoe was sent up to Mangfoe with the desired goods.

July 19. Drummer Jan de Wit came back from Mangfoe & brought the gold that had been traded [indløst] there.

Augt 19. The Commandant let the large canoe go up to Mangfoe with drummer Jan de Wit & one of the Cabussers of the negro town here, to bring down here the the remainder of the goods with the Whites & the gold; as there are no more goods of particular importance here which are in demand there, so few that further fruitless expenre should not be made [there].

Augt 31. The large canoe came back from Mangfoe, & drummer Jan de Wit brought the gold with him. But the 2 Whites stationed at the place together with the goods remained behind, as the Prince or King of Ackrong would not let them go, representing that it would be a mockery of him if one did not build at that place in the future as he had hoped.

Sept 12. The Commandant again sent up the large Canoe to Mangfoe, with two of his negro towns' principal Cabussers who had eaten "betike" or taken their oath in the manner of the country together with those of from Ackrong & the negro town Mangfoe that no contumacy should be offered on their side & to remind them that the Commandant required to have his subordinate Whites with the goods far away from there without further contradiction or persistency until the High lords directors' further order could be received; but in order to bring every thing to an end with amicability & friendship, the Comm and ant sent a present to the King of Akron Ackrong & Mangfoe Cabussers which was of tolerable value.

Oct 1. The large canoe, with the Cabussers sent up, by 6 whites with the Sub-Assistant Peter Pedersen, Corp. Berendt Schnell & the rest of the unsold goods came back from Mangfoe, where the King & Cabussers were satisfied; so every thing has come to an end amicably; & they further desire that us Danes would build at there [hos dem].

Oct 18. Drummer Jan de Wit went up with the large canoe to Mangfoe to buy whites to be sold purchased slaves. - returned with it 26 Dec

Nov 10. Dec 20 - similar entries -

May 19 Min. Col. Stenhouse - on the question of reducing / no of troops, for economy - "He was convinced that the consequence of diminishing any of the posts or other garrisons of the G. would be that they wd at once be taken possession of by the Akronians having 2000 & fresh boys 2000 and 4000 men would be no other business" De la P. Adams. Redemation. consequence of diminishing

Juvia [Iguvia] - vide under Am Kobra [Oct 14].

Mankesum [Caber Terra] - vide under Ashanti

Ogua. [Cape Coast. Cabo Corso (Coss)].

[Union Hall. Rep. Jan 11<sup>th</sup> including Dalby Thoms]  
Jan. 8 letter [Extracts] R.A.C. [London to Monday Freeman, Thor Peck, & Wm Weeks, C.C.C. [1702/51]  
 when we reflect on the great number of ships & the large effects sent you, with our frequent repeated instructions & had unaccountably we have been disappointed in all our expectations by the perverse management of our Chiefs at C.C.C. we are astonish'd & not able to judge what should be the drift or design of such proceedings that they do not only lose up yr trade of some years by creating a difference amongst the Natives but also continue to neglect all our advice & our Interest, by perpetual Jalls & divisions amongst themselves, by which they demonstrate the little regard they have for our publick good, & the Oaths & Agreements with us, their own honour, & the trust reposed in them, & contrary to the examples of their neighbours the Dutch, or any persons, may be worst employed in the 10% Service; & all that after all possible assurances given of encouragement & rewards equivalent to any good services they should do us. Though there had been some particular reasons for private peakes, yet wise & just persons should always rejoice in what is for the publick good, & at the same time make known to us their agreeances & respect the orders, for they may be assured those who best deserve will be soonest promoted so soon as we are sensible of their merits, & it was very detrimental to the Co's Interest to suffer any person amongst them to encourage & protect Ned Barter, or any other without the Castle to intercept our trade, & to that height as to domineer over all the Natives, besides at the same time they were constantly forbid by us to permit any such action, but on the contrary, to encourage all the Capashers, & to trade with them & all others only in our Castle & for our accounts

what agreements you have made with the Dutch Co's agents  
 - They send this by the Ship Intelligence - wherof Capt Garland goes master, & have dispatched her purposely to bring us the true state of our affairs. The Capt has orders to return directly after 30 days... From...  
 Send by him... what agreements you have made with the Dutch Co's Agents & Capashers in the Country; what resolves you are come to about Ned Barter; & what resolves to desert from all private trade, & to promote intirely the Co's Interest; send answers to each paragraph of all our letters you received since Capt Bagges death...  
 We positively order you - to discharge & send home for persecution anyone promoting his private interest in opposition to the Co-; That you suffer no person under our protection or in our Negro Town to intercept our trade to the Castle or hinder the Natives to have free communication & trade with you; That you procure what in you lies a good firm friendship with the Inland Kings & Chief Traders, & by frequently renewing peace & a good correspondence, invite them to a settled reconciliation, that we may if possible, have a flourishing trade for the time to come, which may be some amends for those multitudes of past unparalleled sad fortunes

We think it highly reasonable that the Native Traders & inhabitants in our Negro Town under our protection & Chief Castle should sign a Polasara or obligation not to dispose of any gold but for goods out of our Store, provided we have the goods they want & will sell them at so reasonable a price as they can purchase elsewhere, and we order that you encourage such Capashers or Chief Traders as will begin & promote this design, & to make the most considerable of them Chief Capashers of the Negro Town under our Castle, & so soon as you have made a good progress here you may persuade them to such a Polasara as will bind them to your publick interest, which may make us some satisfaction for the great expenses we have been at in defending them; & we are apt to believe had our design been solely in our interest, these things & much more had long since been effected, which common reason must have led them to, if it had been in their designs to have promoted this Co's interest.

And considering with inquiry what little influence our advice has lately had upon our Chiefs - they are sending by the ship [Intelligence Capt Garland] the Order Certificate for his report on / state of affairs as is to return by the ship which is not to be delivered beyond the line paid, nor the Capt of it changed re -  
 We are informed that the French design some settlements on the Gold Coast. We hope, by the influence you have with the Natives in conjunction with the Dutch

Ogwa [contd].

Dutch that it will not be permitted them, on any pretence whatsoever, for that might be of very ill consequence both to us & the Dutch trade, So you must by all means join together to persuade the Natives to hinder it

- They approve Mr Wm Hicks's proposal to be one of their Chiefs; ... Take satisfaction out of the effects of Mr Buckenidge & Wallis for damage by their negligence -

We have in most of our former letters complained to you of the great abuses done us by ye proceedings of Red Bartley; his fomenting differences by dominating too much over the Caposheers & principal Natives: by interlocking trade to our Castle; & assisting our Factors to encourage a secret trade contrary to their oaths & obligations; & keeping a Store house under our walls; to our great detriment. All which we have & do again order you to prevent, & by no means to suffer it to him or any other hereafter, & to oblige your Linguists not to trade for himself, but be content with such a pension as shall be agreed upon, & to oblige him not to meddle in any bargains that for goods out of our Store houses. And whatever contracts you make, send copies of them to us.

Jan 8. Instructions. RAC. to Colonel Beaumont, one of the Co's Agents. [1705/51. p 207].

- To embark for CCC on the Intelligence, Captain Garland. On arrival at CCC to inform the three Chief Merchants that he is sent by the Co to assist them in making up their acts which are much behind hand & to be informed of the state of Affairs of the Co's Affairs - To obtain from them an acct of the dispatches of all Co's Ships since Capt Bagg's death & what returns they have dispatched - To inquire what agreements they have made with the Caposheers or Agents in the Country - what resolutions the Chiefs have taken to desist from private trade & to promote entirely the Co's interest - To be present at all Council meetings & request that they be held - To endeavour that the Caposheers of the Town be brought to Palabras to remain entirely in the Co's interest & to promote trade to be brought to the Co's Castle. To endeavour as much as he can to bring over the Inland Kings to the Co's interest - To observe what see that what is agreed upon by the majority in the Council for the Co's interest is put into execution & if otherwise, who obstructs it. - Transcribe all letters or orders in Council - R R R. To embark for England in the same ship at the expiration of 30 days. - Lastly to recommend the Chief Officers to put CCC & all of the Co's Castles in the best posture of defence they can & keep a constant guard to prevent surprise in case of a rupture. [Sgd by Urban Hall Secy for a 11 20 including Dalry Thomas]

Jan 8. Letter. RAC [for Colonel Beaumont] to Mr Thomas Cooper [Chaplain at CCC] [1705/51 p 234]

- Also also to report on the conduct & character of the Co's servants &c -

Feb 9. Letter. Harskey Freeman, Thos Peck, Wm Hicks, CCC to RAC, London. [170/175]

Before the Receipt of Jor having notice of some Villainies committed by Bartley, being up in the Country, sent for him down; but he having consciousness of our having knowledge of his Actions, flew up into the Country we doubt [not?] his understanding dealings with the Dutch who take his part (although Mr Peck went to the Mine to consult them) will put us to some inconvenience.

April. 24 Letter. William Coles, Acra to RAC, London

On the 2nd March 170 1/2 I arrived at Ca Coast in good health, which I thank God continually, By reason of my short stay there cannot inform you more further than that they were full of Palabras, the Towns - people often disturbed by the Speibes going into the Towns. Bartley was then with the Dutch at Comenda, where he has since stowed off a Brigantine, Capt Corbin Commander.

July 2. Minutes of the Court of Assistants. RAC. [170/84]

Resolved, on the recommendation of the Ctes of Equity (reported by Mr Thomas) to appoint Col. Broughton General of all the Forts & Castles in the Gold Coast to the River Volta & Aida. Salary £1000 pa to 3 years certain on his stay there in the Co's service from the date of his arrival. In lieu of all trade duties, allowed 2/6 on the net proceeds of all returns from thence; & table of Col Broughton sailed in HMS Charles, Capt Robert Stevens, but died Capt Stevens is to the Pringle, on return home, 22 Aug 1702. Note, Journal of the Charles while on the Gold Coast April - contains making of interest]

July 14. Mr Thomas reports from the Ctes of B - that the Ctes find that have been taken at CCC. & came into the possession of Mr [?], which he hath given an acct to the Co. that he hath killed, supporter & encourager of Edward Bartley, who hath for very prejudicial to the Co's affairs - as it was heard that the Ctes considered he should be obliged to render an acct. left or removed his effects ... to a frigate be dispatched in his place, by the ship & a crew provided on shore by & remain to be taken acct from Freeman ... to a small frigate & Sabb for the appearing themselves in the Co's vessels - Mr John Brown applied to 15 of the 3 Chief Councils

Ogwa [contd]

July 20 Letter RAC [Wants 59. 11 Hall & Gov + no including Dalby Thomas] to Dowley Freeman CCC.  
... They need no acts by / Page, from him, of 1st quantities of gold [170/51 p 247]  
he had recd. ... In a letter recd since the Page, and they understand he permitted  
Barter to escape with his effects & had required no satisfaction from him for those  
many injuries he [Freeman] suffered him to impose on the Co. For these  
reasons he is to dissent from any Command Lewis or Authority, to hand over to Brown  
Peck & Hicks - & proceed to England to make up his acct. ...

" " Letter RAC [Wants DT 100] to Thos Peck. [CCC]. [9thid p 248].  
- are well pleased t he was called to CCC to be one of the Chiefs there, to supply  
the Vacancy caused by the death of Capt Baggs a Mr Newt. - Depend on his integrity -  
... and because we find you have proceeded to procure been instrumental in the  
removal of Edward Barter, & in hopes you have proceeded to procure us satisfaction  
for the damages we have sustained by him we do by this slip send you a present of  
a silver punch bowl in token of our kind approval of what you have done in that respect.

" " Letter RAC [including D.T.] to Wm Hicks [CCC]. [9thid p 252].  
- Confirm him as the 3rd Chief of CCC. ... Re Barter, similar terms & present, as to Peck.

" " Letter RAC [Wants DT 100] to Thos Peck & Wm Hicks [CCC] [9thid].  
... They have recd their of 6 Nov 1701. We find you are sensible how much we  
have suffered in our trade by Ned Barter's promoting his own private interest  
before our common good, his dealings with a giving encouragement to other traders;  
which gives us good assurance you will not only use all endeavours to seize  
his person & estate in order to make satisfaction for the mischief he has  
committed, & the damage he has done, but will be very careful that none of  
our servants under your care shall practice ye like for ye future.

We have a very good understanding with the Dutch Guinea Co & they with  
us. They have sent to their Agents upon the Coast to discuss & agree with you  
in what shall be most advisable to promote trade. - Be not wanting in your  
parts to cultivate that correspondence but act as prudent that the Co's acct be  
not undermined - ... The present war makes it difficult to send soldiers.

July 23. Letter RAC [Wants Sub Gov. 11 Hall sup Gov & no including D.T.] to John Brames,  
Thos Peck, Wm Hicks [CCC] [9thid p 255]. - You have applied John Brames  
to be in the place of Dowley Freeman, who is ordered home. ... Has that  
Barter may be no more a prejudice to us & our affairs, we order that you take  
effectual steps care to remove all that are of his kindred, a familiar & establish  
if possible a firm friendship from date of peace, & resolution to put all the Co's  
orders in practice & propagate (Cos not initially, ... Because they find it  
agreeable to all yr opinions to the carrying on our business by a single person  
is best, they will shortly send a person well qualified for that design, well  
experienced in merchant's & military affairs [Col. Spenser Broughton] - but will  
continue the 3 Chief Merchants at the same salary & Commission - ... The Queen,  
in alliance with the Emperor & States of Holland, having declared war against  
France & Spain, they are to be on their guard against attacks by French privateers.

July 24 Letter RAC, London to Wm Fabb. [CCC. 9] [9thid p 260].  
- Obedia let letters o 8/11 & 19/1 ... We wish you wd get Ned Barter into  
yr hands that he might be made an example for the Kings & great men of  
the country may see how much we are concerned to vindicate our own Honor  
& inflict due punishment upon such bold offenders. We shall on due time call to  
to act that have joined with Barter or any others to promote their own private  
advantage to our prejudice - Send him a punch bowl - ...

Aug. 11 RAC, London to Col Spenser Broughton & John Peck [CCC]. [9thid p 270].  
- Installation upon his appointment  
as "Chief Gov, Capt Gov & Agent at Cape Coast Castle on the South  
Coast of Africa." ... [I duplicated with store for Sir Dalby Thomas  
subsequently appointed, on the death of Broughton, who died at sea on the voyage  
out].

Oct 20 Letter RAC, London to Col Broughton, Brames & Peck [CCC]. [9thid p 287].  
- They advise the recd of letter dd 19 June from Dowley Freeman,  
& Hicks, who write wanting the Co's proceedings, Their desire is  
... & very full of the Co's letters answered. - Freeman & Hicks  
... the sent home, Peck, seduced by them may remain.

Letter of Council of Merchants, RAC, London [170/84].  
- Resolution Concerning reports on his voyage to CCC. Peck - He was 14  
in health during his stay but after drinking with Dowley Freeman, Hicks &  
... at parting fell sick on coming on board & was very ill for 4 months,  
... he was recovered. - The 3 Chiefs declared they would  
... me away in Jan. They did not let him bring home the Acts or accounts  
... and out of him out of their sight nor speak with anyone. ... He could  
... get a Council. They refused to give any acct of dead men's relations  
... said that they are the African Co here - ...  
Ordered to be sealed a Commission to visit wth Thos Peck, John Brown  
... Peck, John Brown, John Fabb & John Chaigneau to be Chiefs at  
... and come wth John Brames by detained a prisoner in Spain, & do not advise  
... who in case Col Broughton should die or not arrive at CCC.

Resolutions of the Assembly of the Ten, U.S.C. [sic. 1.].

Read a letter from the R.H.C. of England, dat London 12 Sept, addressed to the

President of Chamber (Mintardom, in reply to the letter from Aug to Oct 30 June [sic.]

Oct, & particularly that the letter was taken care, so much as possible, that all interested are

secluded from the file, & they had given the necessary orders to that effect to our new General

of Staff Agents [Barrington] who was about to depart to Cabo (no. Funder, that the letter

had been fully advised by our Agents that one Edward Bester, a negro in the letter's source,

had done much work in the trade with the Agents, & during a separate trade with the Agents;

that our being advised, & our Agents being a effect has answer, & had escaped a

bad infirmity. They requested that the General at Emma might be written to, & apprised

of the matter, if he should be staying in the neighbourhood & to send him to that effect, or one of the

factories, & our Agents, on such occasions, used to be instructed, on that effect.

Upon which being advised, it is found good that the letter be answered accordingly, in general terms;

that the Co has given, & will give accordingly, all orders for the maintenance of good

friendship with the letter's Agents & Agents on the coast & to instruct that which will be

able to come the trade of both Co's to the same. Funder, that the Director General

shall be written to & ordered not to maintain or protect the negro Edward Bester,

nor any others who seek the injury of the Co; as also to instruct that the letter

will do likewise; as also that the letter will not be forwarded without any

written orders in due form, & that all such prohibitive trading

to be closed & captured under due laws & that, accordingly, the Co shall

address to the Agent's made between the letter's Agents & our Agents, on the coast

on 21 Feb. 1701, & the letter, to that effect, for the letter of 3 March last.

Dec. 10. Letter [Extract] H.S. & W.C. [sic.] to the Gen de la Palma Comuna [sic. 463]

- Inquire him in accordance with the above Resolution [Verbatim]

Dec 8. Letter [Extract] C.R. [sic.] to the Gen de la Palma in Guana [sic.]

- Send him copy of the above Resolution for him to act accordingly -

Prampam. [Prampam, Lamp].

Tusifa [Tusifa].

via: Siqua (26 May). [sic.]

Wassas. [Wassas].

via: Nkobra (Oct 14)

Footnote for to H Kasom.

Classifying being

Dec 3.

A messenger came to the Comandant from the King with his greetings & a part of palm wine to assure him of his constant friend ship. When he had been requested if any message was to be brought to have it sent down to the fact

Dec 9

The messengers who were sent to the King returned from Aquanibua. who brought for what was sent; that there was a lack of corn in Aquanibua the in upper part; & that some things & if there was any thing else in which he [the King] at times the Comandant, he was gladly do it.



AKani [Asen] [AKKani]. (contd.)  
Minutes of Council, Elmina [9.17]

May 1. The Director General pointed out that upon his arrival the Gold Coast had been ruined by the bad intrigues, among the traders for some years previously - & that he since his arrival he had energetically employed every means to clear the way for the opening of the paths, & safe passage for the traders, firstly by effecting a general agreement for peace over the whole [sic] of the Gold Coast as in the Agreement of 3 Augt 1702. [Vide under Equabo - p 26 supra]

Dentona.  
Ashanti

Secondly, by an embassy sent to Dinkira & Assjante, both for the opening of the paths & to release Sub-factor Jard van Inverdale out of his arrest in the Assjante country. [Vide under Ashanti p 20 supra]: which had been of that effect, that after King Amba of 't Juffro had been defeated by the Accant King Courantje, the said King of AKKani, had arrived here with traders, with the information that traders from Dinkira had arrived in AKKani, & were waiting until the paths to Elmina were safe in order to trade at the sea-side; that he had asked the General, in the presence of the Council, for the sum of 30 hondas, or 900  $\text{fl.}$  4<sup>00</sup> in merchandise, in order therewith to open the ways from 't Juffro, AKKani, & Caber Terra; so that the traders from Dinkira, who had already arrived at the boundary of 't Juffro, might come to Elmina.

Twifu  
Mankesum

It being considered that trade at Elmina had notably declined; that from time to time one had to struggle against the offers & costly presents of the English nation; & that the negroes will grant no more trade to any nation, than to the one that made the largest gifts,

after ripe deliberation, & in order that there should be no failure of effort to advance trade, it was therefore resolved to agree to the request of the AKKani King, & to grant the sum of 30 hondas in merchandise, subject to the pledging of 3 capital persons - 2 of his own relatives, & one of his own sons; and in addition, that the King of Great Company stand as security, by which the Co could obtain its guarantee.

(sgd) W<sup>m</sup> de la Palma: J Rademaker: H Poll: J. Beldyng.

Oct 10. Letter [extract] by Gen W<sup>m</sup> de la Palma, Elmina, to Pres. Chr: Amsterdam W.L. [W.L. 434]

For the further advancement of trade, we also summoned the AKKani Captains from the interior [vide under Ashanti p. 20 supra] in order to learn what means they could suggest to us by which trade could revive again, as in former times. They declared outright that nearly all the trading peoples of d'Inquiere, 't Juffro, Assjante & others were unanimously tired of war; & that after the end of the bad season (for unusually heavy rains have fallen, blocking the ways & making them impassable) the d'Inquiere would appear on the sea-side; but that the trade will not, at first, be so large as in former times, (as when we were chief merchant at Elmina in the years 1690 & 1691, when, in 2 accounts only, over 900,000 in gold was entered as received), because now all the old people had died off, & the young men do not understand the business of trade.

Dentona.

[1 hunda = 200  
30 hondas = 6000  
1 mark = 800  
7 marks = 5600  
(400, short of 30 hunda)]

Equabo.

AKwamu. [Aquamboe].

last Oct. 10 letter [Extract] Sir Gen W<sup>m</sup> de la Palma, Elmina, to Ass. X. W.C. Amst [W.C. 98]  
- Sends report of his expedition to Assine a falling position o Another Hill  
[vide AnKobra 1702. supra] - [as measures agst French trade]

Then we found ourselves also obliged to proceed to Accra because the French had made several requests to the King of Aquamboe to build a fort below [to windward of] Fort Creekeour. This being considered by us, I have made it my principal work to deter ~~the~~ the new King from it, as the King of Aquamboe had died & his brother [Aquando] had succeeded him, and considering the value of that factory, situate between two neighbours, English & Dances, who are moved by the same interest as ourselves, namely to keep the King as a friend, we, with the concurrence of the Council, proceeded to Accra, & made the Agreement with him, & arranged everything, as Yr Honors can see from the copy of the Report thereon to the Council, enclosure (Y). [Agreement dated 3 April 1703]

[In July he proceeded to Assine upon report of 4 french ships off C. Apollonia - vide under Assinia, infra] Assine

But the next day, 21 July 1703 we saw them [the french ships] from the Another Hill, all under sail, & they passed Assine fort a good 3 miles out at sea & towards evening Cape Tres Puntas, and so, afterwards, they sailed to Accra, in order to request the King of Aquamboe that they might establish a fort in his country, either at Chabra or Ponni, wherefore we shall, again, have to do all in our power to deter the King of Aquamboe from it. . . . But to-day, 13 August, I was informed by letter from the Agents at Cabo Corso of a report that they had received from their Factor at Accra, that the aforesaid french ships had raised anchor there, & set course direct to Fida for the barter of slaves . . .

Enclosure (Y) to the above :-

"Narrative of the Sir Gen: Willem de la Palma of his Journey to the factories Apam & Accra from 15 March to 7 April 1703" [made to the Council] [closed fol 84]

March 15. Thurs. - Sailed from Elmina in the yacht Anna Jacoba w<sup>th</sup> the factor Jacobus van den Broeke & Secretary Nicolaas Dubois - Saluted Cabo Corso fort with 7 guns, in passing, answered with 5. Passed Mouse factory which saluted with 14 guns, & answered them with 7. Arrd at Apam factory at 4 pm which fired 10 guns being all its cannon; & stayed the night there.

March 16. At 6 am sailed in our sloop, & ordned Dr Skippin of the Anna Jacoba to follow to Accra. at 8 o'clock we passed the English fort at Simp, & at 12 oc we saw a small ship anchored under Coke's wall [Coke's Proof], wh we found was a small English Cos ship fetching shells there. at 3 o'clock we arrived at our fort Creekeour at Accra which saluted us with 13 guns: & we were received & escorted in by the Natives with every token of friendship & affection.

Fanti

I cannot omit to state to Yr Honors, with regret, that from Elmina to this place we sailed past more than 50 Villages that are situated beyond the range of Yr Honors' forts, which earn their livelihood solely from buying all kinds of merchandise from Interlopers & other private ships.

March 17. . . . The brother of the Aquamboe King, Aquando, named Aschams dou, also came to greet us; whom we requested to come next Monday, when we meant to make a beginning with the adjustment of the disputes that there are here. He is a young man of about 20 years, & heir to the Aquamboe Kingdom, and, like his brothers, is very much attached to our Nation.

March 19. . . . We sent a messenger to the King of Aquamboe to inform him of our arrival, & to request him to come here to attend to matters of common Welfare, along with us.

March 21.

March 21. The museum returned from Aquamboe & reported that it had given Sals Panton to the King of Aquamboe to gain of our consent, but that he desired that one of the leading men should come to fetch him down. . . . We ascertained to send factor Jacobus van den Broeke or Secretary Nicholas Dubois to Aquamboe, to escort the King & his attendants thither. We presented the Royal warrant. The King's brother with a joint staff, and "some companions" & a sergeant, for this Ras to be done very urbane; & he departed in diligence. The appointed factor or Secretary, or the great merchant [Secret merchant] Peter Pasop, who is brother-in-law of the King, was ordered to assist.

We are much concerned with this business, on 't 't's behalf, for if we can make a good agreement with the King of Aquamboe, we may expect a considerable trade. . . . This business must be steered as the more important, because our fort being situated between those of the English & the Danish Cos, they report to every thing to make us suspected or hated by the natives. But on the contrary they have not only made little progress in this but what is more, have made themselves hated in many respects; as the English did by the cruel murder of the Commaner King Abbe Tekki. — of which the following to passfall us & to hung him on to their side. When upon the Agents Messrs. Hicks & Daise came Reider (namely Flicia) about 5 or 6 weeks ago, & upon their arrival on three several occasions sent to the King to request him to come to them, but always got the reply that he did not intend to come to them, but when the Dutch Admiral called him he would do so. So, after a short stay & much fruitless expense, they had to return.

March 22. At 5 o'clock in the morning the Factor, Secretary, & great merchant departed to Aquamboe, while we spent the day negotiating in receiving visits from Uquabo headships Awa, Akabak, & the du Bois commanding this and in Aquamboe, & a request for 2 Sergees, as presents for the great men who were there. We sent the largest the same evening.

March 26. Chel not do any thing, as everything is awaiting the arrival of the Aquamboe King.

March 27. In the morning at the opening of the gate, factor Jacobus van den Broeke & Secretary du Bois returned from Aquamboe; who handed over the report sent to 't 't's hands, annexed <sup>(2)</sup> with the report that the King was only a common chief from here, waiting until the day that brother <sup>factor</sup> came.

March 28. The same evening to great us, about 8 o'clock, with many tokens of civility to our return, & because it was winter desirous to keep him as a friend, we ordered him with a salute of 9 guns and in 't 't's hands half of 9 guns, we with a great, golden vessel chain with which he was very pleased. Nothing further was done as he insisted to rest to-day.

March 28. Various Cobras came from Aquamboe & the night-burning Baskets, to inform we gave sundry presents. The King requested that we should wait for a day or two before the presents were made, because some other Cobras were expected from the country. . . .

March 29. The King & other Cobras came to greet us as usual, whom we kept to midday dinner. One more Cobras arrived from Aquamboe. All this being waiting before to amply us, for this day ended a gown with nothing done.

March 30. The King of Aquamboe came into the fort with all his head chiefs, today, to make a bargain with the Pelasias, but . . .

April 1. The weather [spring tide] was as before so everything was just as the former days & must be remarked that 9 boats the Port as usual every day had so often, asked me to come, they say that they know nothing about it, & that the King of Aquamboe had never heard them lately. And so it goes on all over the Coast, for now 9 am have 9 am requested back again at Zamina, as was before before after - [a report from Comma about Equabo & Akabak affairs 9, or April 3]

Ja.

AKWAMEE [contd.]

April 3. Nothing of importance happened, as the Negroes are not accustomed to make Palavery on Tuesday.

In the afternoon, Aquamboe King Aquando, came w<sup>th</sup> his Caboccers to sign the Agreement made w<sup>th</sup> him, as it had bn completed, except that the King wished to retain for himself the liberty to send to the ships on his private account, which w<sup>as</sup> granted, as we were not supplied with any merchandise; as JHll can see from Agreement enc 5.

April 5. Having now completed saying it was possible we gave King, his Caboccers, & his considerable presents w<sup>th</sup> our good wishes; to which he testified that he would not only do his duty to have the Agreement performed carried on<sup>t</sup> on his side but promised to do every thing to further trade a distance trade. Left at 10 pm. [Lard Apem April 6 & Elmina April 7].

Annexures to above report Narrative: -

(2). Report of what happened to us, / undertaken, on the journey to Aquamboe.

Mar 22. (Thursday) In the morning at 4.30 am we departed by hammock from the God fort Casteleer at Accra. Going, so far as we could quest, N to E, & N on E, - without anything noteworthy occurring, finding the whole way unalluviated & practically wilderness - till 12 o'clock midday when we arriv<sup>d</sup> at a village called Fetoubercou, inhabited by poor people. The only thing that we remarked was that the way (along which we had gone many times on foot because the slaves said they could carry us no longer) was planted on either side at a distance of 12 feet, with fairly high trees.

• Charles Beattie?

After resting in this town for about 1 1/2 hour, we left, and in under 1/2 hour came to a small village called Ouma. The Caboccer of which is named Assermanny, who welcomed us with 3 musket shots. Having sat there a while, at 1.30 we came on to the large square in the town of the King. We waited there some time until some one shd be sent to us on the King's behalf. After some time the King's swordbearer came to tell us that he was waiting. We went togr to the King, whom we found sitting in a large court yard [pleijn], under a "Quita soll" & his brother also, likewise: to whom we gave the greetings of the General, & through the brother, Pieter Padop, made known the reason of our coming. He was intirely satisfied about this, & testified that he was a real minion of the Hollanders; that the Agents of the Royal Co when they were last at Accra had on 4 distinct occasions, requested him to write & speak with them, but that he had always replied that he would not do so, but if the General of the Hollanders called him, then he would come.

Note.  
The journey from Accra to the Kings town took 9 hours [4.30 - 12.30]. Also the half of 1 1/2 hours at Fetoubercou it was 1/2 hours going. At say 2 miles per hour, the distance of the Kings town from Accra wd be abt. 15 miles. allowing for 1/2 hour halt at Ouma the distance wd be 14 - 14 1/2 miles. In any case, only a days journey from Accra.

After we had sat there till 5 o'clock, & given him the presents brought with us, & he had presented us with a pot of palm & 2 goats, we took our leave, went to our allotted lodging, & having eaten a little, retired to rest much fatigued. We must say that the expected beauty of the country was found to be but ordinary.

Mar 23 (Friday) To-day the King assured us that he would go to the sea-side with us, but it would be next Monday or Tuesday before he could do so, as he was first awaiting his Caboccers, among whom the brother of Pieter Padop was the principle. In the afternoon the King came personally to visit us at our lodging to invite us to go & enjoy ourselves with him. We went & sat under some trees & drank a collabash of palm wine, without anything of importance occurring.

• Was the Kings town Court yard at Ouma? and was Ouma, Assamang Kase or Nyanankumase [Nyanankum] or neither?

Mar. 24. (Saturday) In the morning we went to the General reporting the time fixed by the King to go with us to the sea-side; & asking for 2 sergeants for brother Pieter Padop, to be presented to the great men here. After dispatching the latter we walked in the village & came to a fanly built-up lane, which was crowded with people, men & women, each with a sword on hand. We asked Pieter Padop what it meant & he said that a matter of a Caboccer had died & they were going to behead some slaves, men & women. We afterwards saw 2 men slaves with greasy round their necks, another man being led to the slaughter, & shortly afterwards, a man slave a great off about 7 years: all whose heads were soon afterwards carried past us. We could only regard this barbarous custom with the greatest horror, & quietly came away, & went to greet the King who was unwell.

Assamang Kase, & afterwards, Nyanankumase was the capital of AKwamee in early times. [Vide Conditions infra in former Ann. under Dudaale]

Mar 25 (Sunday) In the morning we said a number of the Kings slaves pass our lodging to clear the way, & soon after with Assermanny & his wife came to our lodging to report that the King had called them to make ready to go with him to the sea-side. At midday the messenger sent [yesterday] with the letter to the General, returned bringg one from him & the 2 pieces of serge asked for, nothing for which reporting occurred to-day.

PKSamm.

[Contd.]

Mar 26

Note: Return journey from the King's room to first Castle tower on 4 to 4 1/2 hours.

(From): In the morning we went to Pieten Pasop to learn at what time the King intended to take the road. He answered us that it would be clear tomorrow, tomorrow we had a most military meal & got ready to depart: & went in company with Pieten Pasop to the base of the King's hill station, & after consultation. An order was left the Agumbar country, & saying a little Rice & some in the way, the assisted supply at our port between 10 & 10-30.

This report by us the undersigned, to the British General Sir William de la Palma on 27 March 1903  
(Sp) Jacobus van den Brink  
Niederlands du Paib

(5)

[Oct 90-91]

Agreement entered into between 11th Sir Frederic Somerset for William de la Palma, in the name & on behalf of the King & the King's States-General of the United Netherlands & the Son. Grant: U.S.I.C. on the Coast of Sumatra, of the one part, and Agumbar, King of Agumbar & together with his Ambassadors & head chiefs of the other part.

Ca.

1. It is agreed that there shall be an eternal permanent & constant peace between de lhn. Co. & the King of Agumbar.
  2. Likewise also between the King of Agumbar & the people of Pinea living under the port. That the Pinea people shall be under the dominion of the King on the Agumbar land of the Agumbar King & not under the dominion of any State save between him, they shall settle and the people.
  3. The King shall see that none of the Cobras or head chiefs under him shall close any of the paths to traders.
  4. The King promises that no palatine or dispute shall be made in his name, other than those authorized by him, by the steering of his staff or cane.
  5. No one shall be allowed to buy goods from the King's name: & if he do so not provided with men abundance, the King shall pass support the name of his servant to the factor commanding the port at Pinea.
  6. The King promises that he will not enter into any union with or spoil the country to the ruin of trade & factories: but if he should be compelled to wage a fight war against certain persons who wish to destroy trade, in such case the factor General promises to assist him with 100 fully armed young men, & 3000 the powder, 3000 the bullets & other ammunition.
  7. The British General promises that he will use his good offices that the King shall receive payment, or the value thereof, of the debt of 9 slaves which the Pinea people owe him.
  8. The King shall allow that all those not being his subjects, who go & buy goods from the King's name, shall be answerable & their goods confiscated: & unless goods the King shall receive by 1/2 of the duty of 1/2, in other cases to prevent the injurious practice which tends to the ruin of the Netherlands Co.
  9. The factor agrees once, the King shall conform the above articles by the taking of oath & by placing in the hands of the factor General an equal number of his own hands as a pledge.
  10. The British General promises that when the King in his policy is promising the King shall receive in addition to his own army expenses of 20z. per month, 20z. per day for 40, besides Rice in the port, as in the bi-quently Abstract.
- This agreed in port: Netherland at Pinea, in the presence of Quince Dupont & Hendrik Garmunt Mulderman, Surg Sub factor & witness, this 3rd April 1903.
- (Sgd) William de la Palma.  
This in the name of Agumbar King of Agumbar.  
(Sgd) Niederlands du Paib. H. G. Mulderman

Edina

Contd.  
by W. B. L. E. M.  
of Council  
on Jan. 4 1906  
p 181 post.

Oct 10. [Extract] by Gen. W. de la Palma Grant to the King's U.S.I.C. [U.S.I.C. 404 Oct 1903]  
To all appearances, he is still a considerable part of a general peace, & not of the nature from Pinea to Pinea, being in view, the trade routes by Pinea & Pinea to assist them from it. It is impossible for us to prevent wars in the on land, but as one great English factor, who has made with an impression among the Pinea by his visit - among others & knowledge of his visit to us & as being related to the English King of Agumbar, that he had seen the 'factor' the factor we are right in some way matters of this peace & quiet in the reign of the 'Gold Coast'

AKWamu

[contd]

(Christian V. of Denmark's Royal Comdr)

Extracts from Christiansberg diary - (which ends on 1 Sept) 1703 [1st part of the ship]

March 4 Arr'd here at the Fort King Aquamboe brother from Aquamboe who bid us him a party o Negroes under arms [med Geleho] Thereafter he sent his messenger in 19 / Commandant & let him know in order that he might come into the Fort. But as the Commandant had learnt that he had been with his following on board one of the above mentioned Portuguese barquentines [one had sailed to leeward on 3 Mar, the other on 10] & had offered great violence against the whites, with the intention to take the ships & goods from them. But this did not happen, but still he brought it so far that he got the Capt & had his head & his hand cut off, & sent them to Aquamboe, whereupon the Commandant replied to him that he could not allow him to come in, as his action caused him to be on his guard against him.

Mar 5. A Hollang ship arriv'd from Windward which anchored before that Fort. Also some large canoes landed there. It was afterwards heard [guards] that the General from Ulmina Castle had arriv'd there

Mar 6 The Commandant invited by the Hollands sd General to the Holland Fort for midday dinner

Mar 15. At night the King of Aquamboe arriv'd at the Holland Fort

Mar 16. A messgr came to the Commandant with greetings from the sd King

Mar 19. King Aquamboe of Aquamboe was here in the Fort to visit the Commandant 10 guns, in all, fired at his arriv & departure.

Mar 25 At night the Holland General went up the Coast again, under Cannon fire from that Fort.

April 1. King Aquamboe was here to take leave of the Commandant. after leave-taking, 9 guns were fired

April 16. A Holland Interloper arriv'd from Windward & anchored in the roads here

April 17. Came a messenger from the King of Aquamboe & desired the Commandant wd buy him as much powder as was to be got in the Interloper. wherefore the Commandant sent out a messenger along with the King's messenger. But as the Interloper wd not sell his powder without selling his small perpetianas the Commandant let the King's messenger go to Aquamboe to tell the King this.

April 18 The King's messgr came agn & desired that the Commandant wd buy him the powder & if there was nothing else to buy the Perpetianas. whereupon the King's messenger took with a white man have agreed with the Capt, & the goods were sent on shore.

April 19. The messenger was sent to the King to desire him to send gooder letter for the goods as they had come on shore

April 21 At night the Interloper set sail.

June 8 The King of Aquamboe's principal Cabusser's messenger was here, who greeted the Commandant, & brought with him a horse, which his master presented to the Commandant for good friendships sake. whereupon the Commandant dispatched the messenger back to his master with a present.

these dates do not correspond with de la Palma's diary - supra. These dates appear to be O.S. altho Denmark & Holland's adopted the Gregorian Calendar in 1700 (whitaker)

AmKobra.

Extract from "Narrative of Sir Jon. Willem de la Palma of his journey to... Accra" [enc'd to his letter to Ass & W.C. dd Oct 10. 1703. - W.C. 98 fol 38].

mes. 30 [at Accra] We wrote to Messrs Johan Radomacher & N. Poll [at Ulmina] in reply to their letters of 18th & 23rd inst. recommending them, as we could have no trade for lack of merchandise, to carry on, with all energy, the work on Accra's side. In the above letter de la Palma related that he had placed de recently arriv'd factor N v Hoboken at de charge in the Cape side from whose vigiilance he trusted the Co wd derive much profit. Vide under Ashanti p. 36 supra.

Hoboken (see next page)

Ashanti

In his letter dd. Oct 10 to the Chamber Amsh: Wm de la Palma, adds to the 3 noted on p 36 supra, the following:

"This was also confirmed by the coming of Sub-factor David Van Myndert, to whom on July 2 1703 we had sent on a mission as into the Ashanti Country, with presents to all the Chiefs the whose details de

"Trade wd have to be brought. Myndert arriv'd here on 12 Oct 1703, & was killed in body, & died here on 20th following. We had great expectations that on his arrival we shd have received a circumstantial report of his year's journey; but on his arrival he was not in a state to report anything about it, as VHM need see from the diary dd 12.14.15. Oct 1702 [u. or]

[Vide Beaman fatal ed. 6th letter p 44.]

Assinie

Oct 10 Extract letter. Du Ten Willem de la Palma to ass. B. W. C. [W. C. 98]  
[decide Nov 24. 1704]

Between these two occurrences [fights with French ships off Accra - vide under Ga] we rec'd report from Factor J Dirk Ingelby at Axim dd 12 July, in the diary that 4 French ships were off Assinie with the intention, as many stated, to attack us & one of our boats, in revenge for what we undertook against their fort there on 12 Nov 1702, as in the letters from that factor of 16 & 17 July.

720000

Upon this report we proceeded to Axim & in passing through the straits of Commercio, Amte, Adom, Axim & Amcobera, we called the people to arms, for which we found them very indolent to help us with their forces & to resist the French, for this we incurred some light expense. The French ships, <sup>having</sup> heard of this when lying off Sumore, 8 hours from Axim, - after they had previously evacuated the fort St Louis that they had built at Assinie, abandoned it, & spiked the guns & taken off all the ammunition & ~~the guns~~. By an extraordinary chance at the same time the ships Tyger, Capt Dirk Cock, Carolus Secundus, Capt Simon Coster, & Christina, Capt Jan Kist, arising off there from the Faerlands, were warned in time by a trusty Sumore man not to sail further as there were 4 large French ships to leeward of Cape Apolonia. The French ships sighting these ships got sail without chasing them at first; but afterwards, seeing that our ships, upon the report received had changed their course, they gave chase to them, but the next day 21 July 1703. ... [vide under Akwamu p. 37 supra].

We have received, through our negro messenger Nourie, a further detailed report about the 4 French ships that were at fort St Louis at Assinie, that they had arrived there with orders to abandon that fort. Having & after previous negotiation with the Caboceros & the French who were stationed there they found that they would never be able to make anything of the trade there,

About this, it should be noted that at the time of our attack on Assinie, the Chief [Hoopman - Kigdoman] Acasing had stipulated for a Recognition of 500 Bendas from the French in the fort on the condition that he should summon all his men (as he also did) to hinder our attack upon the fort. But when anything had been done performed that had been promised by the negroes, payment on the part of the French was lacking, & on that account such disturbances had arisen between them that matters became irreparable. The French therefore finally decided to abandon the fort, leaving behind the cannon & "train" goods, & they escaped secretly by night & at great risk, to the French ships which lay at anchor there. In the haste several white men were lost in the high surf.

By the abandonment of this town, its town in our front is removed. And seeing that the French, by our attempt & attack upon Assinie, being pressed, were compelled to involve themselves so deeply in debt to the negroes, Y.H.H. will consequently understand that our attack has been the effective & fundamental cause of their total ruin, & whereby they have been compelled finally to retire from there in such confusion.

Moreover, Cabocero Atkasing, who carries the Chief command at Assinie has had me assured that if we wished to take possession there he would gladly enter into negotiation with us; but the lack of men & other necessaries prevents us from undertaking it at present. Otherwise it would be no disadvantageous post, for Socco where the French fort was, is situate in an "adown" from the gold kingdoms of Dinquira & Awajone [Aowin]; & is the principal place of the Gold Coast where Interlopers usually make their first call & sell most of their goods as being far beyond our reach; it would therefore probably be of great service, & be pleasing, to the negroes. About this I will gladly await Y.H.H.'s further consideration & orders.

Dunkera.  
Aowin

• Assoco is marked on the map in Labat "Voyage" Vol II as lying on an island some distance up the river d'Assinie.

Denkera. vide AKwamu. p 96 supra  
" Assini previous page.

Edina [Elmina, Myna Muna]. vide AKwamu p. 40.

Eguafu. [Gr Commodity F. Aguaffo]

King TeKKi AnKam. vide AKami pp. 95.96.

Abstracts of letters received by the R.A.C. T. 70/13

" Comenda, 17 August 1703. Recd + datd 15 April. Abrs Dudley commends the Blacks there partly Imo Cabbess. The Chief Trade is Perpeltos, Tallad, Pumms + Sheetes . . .

Oct 3 - Cape Coast Castle 28 Sept 1703. Major + Willis. In ye beginning of Augt we had here for

Aphutu?

seul days Imo Cabbess, ye King + Day + Ferera of Fessere who made up diff<sup>er</sup> which had happened betwixt ye inhabitants of this Town a little before in which had been seul Blacks killed. [vide fur under Ogua - post]. Augt 27 died Edw<sup>d</sup> Bartles at his Croome near ye Mine. Ye King of Aguaffo seized upon what he had . . .

Ogua.

Oct 3 - vide p.

English Fort at Comenda. 26 men. 12 guns. [Petition RAC to Queen 14/3/03. T. 70/130 p 59]

EKumfi. [vide Fanti infra]. also p. 45 post.

Fanti. [Fantiym].

10 Oct.

inc. 7 to letter. Sir Gen William de la Palma Elmina to Ass<sup>o</sup> & SIC Amst. [WIC 98 fol 28 84]

" Narrative of Sir Gen William de la Palma of his journey to Ass<sup>o</sup> . . . Accra 15 Mar - 7 April 1703 " [made to the Council at Elmina] - (Sea voyage)

EKumfi

Mar 16. . . I cannot omit to state to Y<sup>th</sup>H. with regret that from Elmina to this place [Accra] we sailed past more than 50 villages which are situated beyond the range of Y<sup>th</sup>H's forts which earn their livelihood solely from buying all kinds of merchandise from Indis lopers or other pirate ships.

Oct 10. Extract letter Dire Gen de la Palma Elmina to Comber Amst. SIC [WIC. 484 fo. 233]

We had much wished that the yacht "Valk" had brought a larger or more capital cargo, partly because we were much in want of current merchandise . . . & secondly because the Fantiyms, whether the ships bring a little or much, yet come & demand their ships gifts, being about f. 340 for each ship; and how little then remains over of a cargo of f. 1300 is not difficult to understand. And if we refuse to give it them then the party are closed & the factory Comantym placed in a position that the expenses, which have to be advanced for the garrison there, can scarcely be paid; whereas, on the other hand, since I have been here, it has already become one of the most important factories, as Y<sup>th</sup>H. can see from the transmitted abstracts [not copied].

Abstracts of letters received by the R.A.C. of England [T. 70/13]

" Comenda. 17 August 1703. Recd + Datd 15 April. Abrs Dudley . . . whom

" he lived at Agga, was panyarded by Annamabo Blacks, & detained

" 18 days. Afraid of his head cut off. Good words & a great deal of

" money presented, but now entered into a good correspondence with them &

" hopes it will continue."

" Cape Coast Castle. 22 July 1703. Major + Willis advise . . . Mr John Moore

" & ye natives of Annamaboa, being at Sarica we have sent Mr Wm Gabbs

" in his room, & since, we have sent sd Mr Moore to supply ye vacancy

" at Allampo.

English Fort at Annamaboe: 14 men. 10 guns [Petition RAC to Queen. 14/3/03. T. 70/130. p 59]

Ga. [Accra + Christiansborg]

vide AKwamu (April 1) p. 98 supra; & (April 3 5 2) p. 40 supra.

English Fort at Accra: 18 30 men 16 guns [Petition RAC to Queen - supra]

Mankessim [Caber Terra]vide AKani (may) p. 36.Nzima [Jumore. C. Apolonia]vide Assini p. 42.Ogua. [Cape Coast]minutes of the Chamber Amsterdam WIC. [WIC. 958]

16 Feb. 1703. Recd a letter from the Royal African Co of England written in London 29 January last stilo lovi in reply to the letter from the Assembly of the B dd 18 December last, that their Honours have again renewed the orders concerning the presentation of interlopers & prohibited merchantmen on the Coast of Guinea & had ordered their Agents & Chiefs duly to observe & carry on the Agreement made between them, & the Director General at Elmina on 21<sup>st</sup> February 1701 [vide min p 10 supra].

Their Honours further expressed thanks for the orders which had been given by this Co. with reference to their negro Edward Barter, & all others who should seek their Honours' injury there; with the assurance that their Honours have issued orders to the like effect to their new General [Sir Dalby Thomas] & Agents on the aforesaid Coast. . . .

"Copies of letters sent by the Royal African Co of England To the Coast of Africa" no 4.  
[Tyo/5]

p 336]

Instructions  
for the General  
at. C.C.C.

Dalby Thomas Esq

London 8 July 1703.

p. 243]. 62. To take effectual care for the removing of Fred Barter, if not already done, & all that are of his kindred & families; & for the future never suffer a Warehouse in the negro Town for carrying on a private Trade, or any other place, whereby our Serchs can intercept the Trade from our Magazines; & procure us what satisfaction you can for the damages we have already sustained by the said Barter & his accomplices.

"2<sup>d</sup> Book, Paragraphs of several letters from the Gold Coast relating to the several inconveniences arising from the Dutch" [Tyo/175].

[3<sup>d</sup> Book.] ffm Zorobabel Swinfield to James Gray Esq.

dd Cape Coast Castle 15 May 1703.

How much the Dutch are your Rivals in Trade for Hon<sup>r</sup> is a Judge, but it can't be expected ours should increase, whil<sup>t</sup> they give Barter a Protection under their Castle to stop any from coming here.

I can't tell what course the Gov<sup>rn</sup> design to take for the future to prevent such Inconveniences, but certain at present we suffer much by his Villainy.

Abstract of letters recd by the R. A. C. of England ... no 4 [Tyo/13]

C.C.C. 14 June 1703. Swinfield advises that a Dutch ship from the Ming had chased & fought a Portuguese into our harbour & had taken her but for our Guns; & that a Quarrel happened among the Natives stirred up by Barter; but our Guns from the Castle had put an end to the fight which lasted "several days".

Cape Coast Castle. 28 September 1703. Major & Willis. In ye beginning of Aug<sup>r</sup> we had here for several days Jao Cabess, ye King & Dey & Ferera of Ferrera [Felu?] who made  
up

up the difference which had happened betwixt ye inhabitants of this town a little before, in which had been several Blacks killed.

Aug<sup>r</sup> 27 dyed Edward Barter at his Croome near ye Mine. Ye King of Aguaffo seized upon what he had. We find not any produce of ye Inventory of his goods brought to account.

"Abstract of letters recd by RAC England so far as relate to <sup>the</sup> Sied Cities [170/28]

p. 7 28 Sept. 1703 sgd Jmo Browne, Jos<sup>h</sup> Major, Rich<sup>d</sup> Willis . . . Hawley Freeman, Wm. J. . . Peter Douse did on the 21<sup>st</sup> Oct<sup>r</sup> 1702 file to themselves Wm. J. . . . . . We find an inventory of Edward Barter's goods, but we find not any produce thereof brought to account. . . . Castle at Cobo Coroo : 150 mms 60 quns. [Petition RAC to Queen 14/3/03 170/10]

Turifu [L'Juffer] vide AKani (May 1. Oct 10) p. 36 supra.

E Kumi

"Abstract of letters recd by the RAC. of England . . . Cities of Com. prod. no 4. [170/13]

Wm. J. . . 27 July 1703. W<sup>m</sup> Coles writes . . . He says Quanza is desirous to have his Castle go forwards. It stands half a mile from the Waterside a commands no demanding place . . . [Note. Quanza was probably Chief of Mumford; the "Castle" perhaps Tantum quarry fort, then under construction or contemplated].

Eguafu

Enc 5. To letter, Dir Gen. Willem de la Palma Elmina, to Assembly WIC Amsterdam [WIC 98 Oct 162] [Oct 1704] Feb. 20 1704

We TEKKI Amkan King of Aguaffo or Great Commodo, assisted by his heirs & Councillors of the Kingdom, TEKKI Adicio Fiterre of Commodo; Abbe TEKKI Oukema, third in the Kingdom; Akon Ossamon; & Quacon Apam, Councillors of the aforesaid TEKKI Amkan, hereby jointly & severally declare that they sell, deliver, cede & transfer to the Hon<sup>r</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Willem de la Palma, Director General over the North & South Coasts of Africa, authorities thereto in the name & on behalf of the High Mighty Lords States General of the United Netherlands, together with their Chartered W. I. C. the whole territory of the renowned Sica Berg, situate on the Seaside of the Gold Coast of Guinea, 2 several-gun shots westward of English Commodo, & about 2 1/2 miles [Dutch] eastward of the Holland Fort at Chama, together with full power & authority, so to use the afo<sup>r</sup> Sica Berg & the territory thereof, extending from English Commodo afo<sup>r</sup> to the river Bodrumpra, one several-gun shot eastward of the Holland Fort at Chama, for the service of the W. I. C. & to work, & to build strong holds & Forts thereon, as he, Director General or his successors shall think good, without that any other nation shall be empowered to make any alteration therein, or in any way to prevent it but to do therein as their free & own property.

Thus done by us under the solemnity of swearing a oath in the manner of the country in the presence of Messrs J. Rademacher, H. Poll, & Peter Nuyts as witnesses, in the Castle St George d'Elmina this 31<sup>st</sup> October 1703, in Guinea

- X This is the mark of TEKKI Amkan, King of Commodo.
- X " " " TEKKI Adicio Fiterre " "
- X " " " Abbe TEKKI Oukema, third in the Kingdom
- X " " " Akon Ossamon
- X " " " Quacon Apam

[sgd] Willem de la Palma, J. Rademacher, H. Poll, Peter Nuyts  
Agues with the original Du Bois  
Clerk in the Secretariat

Netherlands  
The Dutch West Indian Company. [The Dates are New Style]

Oct 10. Extracts, Letter Vis Von Willem de la Palma Olmona to Mr. F. WIC. Amst.

[WIC. 98 to 99. Dec. An Amst 29/2/04.]

Interlopers &  
 Cruisers

Had we have been overshadowed hearing the whole time of our Direction with many difficulties a particular extract YHtt will be able to see from the enclosed Diary [m.o.] & we will only put before you the chief of them & especially the encounters which YHtt's ship Arend has had with them [French]

YHtt's Cruiser ship Pouder Arend wh we had sent with instructions to catch a Portuguese lying there, coming off Ponni [Kpone] got into action with the French ship of 40-50 guns - as in the diary of Oct. 1. for 1703... knowing when we were at Accra in March last & sent the yacht Anna Jacoba to Ida, a French ship came to anchor there, somewhat to leeward of the wady, bound for Ida for slaves, being anxious for the safety of the Anna Jacoba we sent an express children but she afterwards came here safely.

On 8 July the Arend sighted a ship & gave chase & pursued her to below Accra, before the Danish fort. After an exchange of words or refusal to come on board the Arend as she called out that she was a Portuguese war ship [Covering ship] they got into action for a period of 10 glasses [5 hours] according to the letter from the mate, Jacob Carpenter dd 21 July in the Diary [m.o.] in which the captain Van der Branda was killed. We are assured on good authority that the ship, whose name we do not know, sailed from Rotterdam, & also that the freighters principal freighters live there.

[Note. The Christiansborg Diary of Commandant Trane, has the following entries about the above encounter: - "June 28. A Portuguese ship from Windward anchored between this fort & laborer... a Holland Co ship came & lay close to the Portuguese ship. June 29. The Holland Co ship & the Portuguese ship put to sea where they fought with each other for 3 hours & then both sailed down the coast... June 30. The Holland Co ship sailed up & anchored in that coast. July 1. It was feared that in the night with the Portuguese ship the Capt of the Holl Co ship was killed & some were wounded. The Capt's body was buried in the Holland. fort today. July 3 The Holl Co ship sailed up the coast.]"

As was pointed out to YHtt. in our last letter the whole direction of this Coast consists in these 3 chief businesses: -

- 1<sup>st</sup> That we be provided with 3-4 good yachts (which in this time of war are to be obtained at a small price) to make round voyages to Berlin elephants tusks &c.
- 2<sup>nd</sup>. That YHtt supply our requisition for the Gold Coast without delay, for it is clear that no profit is to be made but by forestalling other nations & the Interlopers from the Father land
- 3<sup>rd</sup>. That the slave trade be carried on energetically, this being the most necessary of all.

Then we have no doubt whatever that YHtt will enjoy the desired profits: for if we, with 2 old worn-out yachts which can scarcely be kept above water with the pumps (for lack of means) have been able to accumulate 38,000 lbs tusks & coral, in a period of 10 months, how much more could you not expect from 3 good small ships, trading with well assorted cargoes.

If it has been possible to obtain such a considerable sum as Dkt. 440 gold, what a considerably greater amount it might have been, if only current merchandise had always been provided. It is true that the native wars are a great rupture of trade, but are attempts with sheets have been successful, for the Accra factory alone, since we have been here, has furnished over Dkt 240 gold, chiefly in sheets. Half Guineas, Broad Tapeels, handkerchiefs like those last brought by the Arend, & powder, are useful.

When I was at Amsterdam, it was laid down that the 3 sources of the Co's prosperity consisted of 1. Gold Coast Trade. 2. Beign & Windward Coast Trade 3. Slave Trade. YHtt will see from my reports & Bills of Lading, how I have carried on the trade under each heading.

Oct 10 Letter Vis Von Willem de la Palma Olmona to Chamber Amsterdam, WIC.

[WIC. 484. for 297.]

We had much wished that the yacht Vater had brought a bigger cargo because we were much in want of current merchandise for a round voyage, because the goods required have already been sold, such as, armings rough & smooth; large & small Annabassen; all kinds of copper work such as "gedraete" Affairs, & "draat" Kettles; Taktgon; Large & sm all nupters; Tapeels; Nicamessen; Half Guineas &c.

Since

Since the departure of the Ships Tyger & Carolus Secundus, & for the whole of this year we have been energetically engaged in continuing the trade at the Ports under our direction, or ~~our~~ in bringing over, with gifts, the natives of the surrounding districts to the Hon<sup>or</sup> Co's interests. The effect of ~~this~~ is shown by the present return cargoes, which would have been considerably more, if we had not been hindered with such a large quantity of spoiled & damaged goods, in all the warehouses of the whole Coast.

As regards the present state & situation of this Coast, thank God, it has remarkably changed in a period of 15 months, that trade on the Gold Coast has improved, wars are ended & peace restored.

Of the Tusk Trade we can only say that thro' lack of yachts men, & merchandise, we have not been able to barter as we wished, and, lastly, the Slave Trade, which must be considered the most important & most necessary of Y.H.H's whole Direction, that, also, is remarkably improved, that the skippers ~~and~~ who had, until lately to pay, at India, 70-80 gl. for a slave, now cost no more than 44 1/2 gl. per head.

Enc. to above

General Cargo of gold, tusks, crevel, wax, grain & lime juice... which by order of Director General Mr Willem de la Palma, was sent home by the Ships Touder Tyger & Arpent

This 10 October 1703 in Guinea

	Lime Juice,	Grain,	Wax,	Tusks,	Crevel,	OzK.	Oz.	Eng.
Ship <u>Touder Tyger</u> .						550	-	-
Amsterdam								
Zeeland		15,000				140		
General Account								
Ship <u>Touder Arpent</u>								
Amsterdam	42			6135	1540			
Zeeland			788.	649	494			
Maes			288.	5254	438	20		
Hoorn				2127.	128	10		
Enkhuysen				1060	296	25		
Terwingen				7932	887	70		
General Account		21,094.	5895.	10265	1503	88	4	11 1/2.
Total	42.	36,094.	6971.	33,422.	5316.	908	4	11 1/2.

Royal African Company.

Oct. 10. letter, de la Palma to Ass. F. W.I.C. [ibid p 46 supra]

At the change in the chief servants of the Royal Co. we learnt that the General [Broughton] had died at sea; so upon the arrival of the two other Agents Messrs Joseph Maier & R Willis, we sent either the Fiscal & other servants to welcome them; as Y.H.H will see in the diary of May 20 [1703] We desired not only to live in good harmony with the English; but we also wished that they were furnished with complete authority mutually to agree, subject to Y.H.H's approval, that the Interlopers, of either side, might be resisted & captured if it were possible. But as we observe that such an endless number of 10% ships continually come to trade this Coast, from all England, Jamaica, Barbados, & other English Colonies, destined for the slave trade, that we scarcely believe that the Royal Co could be persuaded to it; but we will make the attempt, upon the arrival of the General, Brown, who is expected daily to confer about it. We believe, however that the interests which are ruling Parliament with regard to the respective merchants, will never allow the Royal Co. to appropriate the exclusive trade alone.

English  
10% - 1000 ships

Resolutions of the Assembly of the F. W.I.C. Amsterdam [W.I.C.I]

Dec. 14. 1703.

It is brought forward at the Assembly a letter from the Governor, Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor & Assistants of the Royal African Co of England, dated London 5 August last addressed to the President's Chamber of Amsterdam, stating that their Honors had elected as their General at Cabo Corso in the place of the deceased

deceased Colonel Broughton, Sir Dalby Thomas, Knight, with particular orders to him to do all in his power to oppose the designs of France, & the unlawful merchants both of England & Holland. Therefore their Honours request that similar orders may be given to the Director General at Elmina & moreover, that he be ordered to discharge such orders with this Honours' General as shall be found the best for both Companies; & particularly, that care may be taken to prevent the factors of both Companies being corrupted, or trading with Interlopers, under penalty of disavowal of such as may be found guilty of it. The latter <sup>partly</sup> requested that the Gentlemen of this Company will please to make the necessary requests to the Admiralties here to provide ships to cruise on the Gold Coast, as they have not failed to do to their Admiralties, for the security of their trade of both Ares. Resolved to reply to the Royal African Co, thanking them for their letter; that this Assembly have already several times hitherto given the necessary orders for the real detection of the Interlopers, & also for the maintenance of good friendship & harmony with their Honours' General & Chiefs, & will, as yet, repeat [?] - in heretofore] the same; & that this Company always has a ship or two or ships successively on the Coast for the damage & hindrance of Interlopers, & moreover, will use every endeavour to obtain more ships from the Admiralties for the better security of the Coast...

Dansk  
Vestindisk - Guinea  
Kompani.

Extract from "Narrative of the bar. Gen. William de la Palma of his journey to the factories of Apapa & Accra from 15 March to 7 April."

[Enc. 7. to his letter to the Hon. & WIC, dd. 10 Oct 1703 [supra p 46.

Mar 17. In the morning at 8 o'clock the Danish Factor J. Traamp & J. Hartius, factor of the English Royal Co came to visit some us, whom we entertained at midday dinner. ...

Mar 18. Nothing from ... The Danish Govr did not scruple to say that we treated him badly. Among other things, he said that the English & Hollanders ought to kiss the feet of his most gracious King; that he knew well that the Danish Co was little esteemed on the Coast, & that he would be the possessor of his fort Christiansborg no longer than it pleased us, but he did not wear his sword in vain. As this was quite contrary to the good understanding that their High Mightinesses were maintaining with His Majesty of Denmark we told him that if he could not control his language he had better leave the fort, which he did.

Extract from the above letter of 10 Oct: -

Some days ago we received report from the bar. Gen of the Brandenburg fort Co, that there had arrived at the fort there, a Royal Danish Co's ship from Copenhagen, bound for Accra 13th the Danish fort Christiansborg, with merchandise, & bringing a new Commandant named H. Meyer, whom we invited to honour us with a visit

• Commandant  
J Traamp, in his  
Diary records his  
visit to de la  
Palma as on  
6 March. The  
dates of the  
Christiansborg  
Diary are  
therefore old  
style.

The Royal African Company of England.

[The Dates are Old Style]

Note. The P.R.O. references to the following documents are: -

Minutes of the General Court . . . . .	T 70/101.
Minutes of the Court of Assistants . . . . .	T 70/87.
Petitions & Memorials . . . . .	T 70/170.
Letters sent [to Aug. 31] . . . . .	T 70/51
" " [from Sep. 7] . . . . .	T 70/52
<u>Abstract</u> letters received. Committee of Correspondence . . . . .	T 70/113
" " " General Committees . . . . .	T 70/128.
Copy " " re Dutch, & Interlopers . . . . .	T 70/145.

1702/3

- Jan. 12. Minutes of the General Court, elected for the ensuing year: Governor HRTT Prince George of Denmark's Sub-Governor, Sir Thomas Corke, Alderman. Deputy-Governor Mr Thomas Pinder &
- Jan 14. Election of 24 assistants, for the year.
- Jan 21. The Sub Governor gave, The State of the Stocks of the Company.

The Co's effects at home & abroad with a moderate advance on the goods; in several Voyages; & what remains in the Co's } £420,203 - 10 - 2  
 Factories & Warehouses.

Deduct Bonds which are due . . . . .	£125,270 - 10 - 4	
Ditto will be due at Michaelmas 51,005 - 5 - 0		
Book Debts . . . . .	12,279 - 11 - 11 1/2	188,555 - 7 - 6 1/2
		<hr/>
		231,648 - 2 - 7 1/2

11010 1/2 Shares at £21-0-9 is £231,633-8-2 1/2

Memo. The £6 per share agreed to be paid at a General Court held 15 Dec Past (of which the greatest part is already come in) the whole will amount to £66,063.  
 Also the Co's debts & fortifications upon the Coast, with great guns, small arms, ammunition, provisions, stores & Trammels & Vessels attending on them, amounting to, by a modest computation of the whole, £141,450, which besides the £21-0-9 per share aforementioned is £12-15-0 per share where the Estate arises

Goods in Guinea	Debits owing in the West Indies . . . . .	£109,010 - 14 - 1
20% advance	£101,935 - 15 - 10	
In several Voyages	20,387 - 3 - 2	122,322 - 19 - 0
25% Advances	48,380 - 13 - 11	
	12,095 - 3 - 3	60,475 - 17 - 2
In Shipping		29,659 - 4 - 5
In Cash, Bills of Exchange, Debentures Sold & Bonds		5,392 - 1 - 6
In Stocks for Sale & exportation		19,126 - 10 - 3
Debts due from sundry persons, & paid & advanced the } 74,215 - 15 - 9		
Co's servants & } 420,203 - 10 - 2		
Out of which deduct:-		
Bonds that are due . . . . .	125,270 - 10 - 4	
and which will be due at Michaelmas 51,005 - 5 - 0		
Book Debts . . . . .	12,279 - 11 - 11 1/2	188,555 - 7 - 6 1/2
		<hr/>
		231,648 - 2 - 7 1/2

By Law 20 worked. Ct of Assistants to appoint & discharge servants

- Jan. 14. Minutes of the Court of Assistants, members declared: - [Gov. Sub Gov & Sep. Gov, at supra]; & the names of 24 others, including's Dobby Thomas & Sir Samuel Dabwood Mr. Lord Mayor
- Jan. 19. Referred to the Committee of Shipping & Committee of Goods, to despatch the Fauconberg, Dadras Falley, & Intelligence to go with the Jamaica Convoy, By providing a cargo for Dadras Falley for Cape Coast Castle & Akampo, vizt £1000 cargo for Akampo, & £800 for inwardward cargo. And that the Intelligence be sent to Cape Coast Castle to attend the Castle there 8 or 12 months, then to be sent to Barbadoes with what negroes she can take in & return to the Coast with rum.

Jan. 28 ... approval of a letter to the Dutch Privity Co.

R.A.C. (Contd)

- Jan 5. [Letters sent] R.A.C. to Col Broughton. Have appointed Joseph Major 2nd Chief Merchant & Accountant, & Captm Richd Willis, grd & Warehouse Keeper, who have left for Portymouth to join him there.
- Feb. 5 [Letters received. 140/175]. From Horsley Freeman, William Hicks & Peter Douce de Cabo Corso Castle 5 Feb. 170<sup>2</sup>/<sub>3</sub>. - They relate that several vessels come to those parts without paying their duties, one recently refused to produce his Clearance; always going under the protection of the Dutch. - W.C.
- Feb 16 [Minutes, Court of Assistants] Resolved that the complaints of the Disorders committed by 10<sup>0</sup>/<sub>0</sub> men upon the Coast be collected out of the several letters & entered in a book [1.10/175], & the Secretary is to lay the same before the Committee of Eight ...
- Feb. 20 [Letters Sent] R.A.C. to Col Broughton ... To concert with the Dutch to agree to give each other Intelligence, & to settle a correspondence with ye Negroes so that when any French Men of War, or privateers, are on the Coast, each of you in every place may have early notice thereof, & that the Places to windward give constant intelligence to the Leeward Factories, that the same may be given to our ships to prevent surprize. W.C. French.
- Feb. 28 [Letters received] From on board the Chester Man o Warr at Maderas Febry 28 170<sup>2</sup>/<sub>3</sub>, Capt Robt Stevens advises of his arrival there with the Royal Affrican, the rest being separated from him in bad weather. Advises of Col Broughton's death 1<sup>st</sup> Febury 170<sup>2</sup>/<sub>3</sub>.
- Mar. 3. [Ibid] From aboard the Royal Affrican at Maderas 3 March 170<sup>2</sup>/<sub>3</sub>, Richd Willis advises of his arrival there & of the death of Col Broughton, & promises to do his best endeavours for the Co's Interest. ... He advises the Man o Warr will sail on this day
- .. [Ibid] Maderas, March 3<sup>d</sup> 170<sup>2</sup>/<sub>3</sub> Mr Bray & John Smad, Factors aboard the Royal Affrican gives a good Character of Mr Major & Willis, & doubts not they will give great Content.
- Mar 13. [Petitions & Memorials] Petition to the Queen from R.A.C. of England. Having fitted out several ships to supply their Forts & Castles in Africa with provisions ammunition &c, as they are obliged to do by Act of Parliament, & also to supply Y.<sup>ms</sup> Plantations with negroes ... they find they are not able to comply with Y.<sup>ms</sup> order of providing seamen for Y.<sup>ms</sup> ships, for at the best of times they always find it difficult to get men for this voyage, & now, so long as Y.<sup>ms</sup> order continues on them, no considerations will prevail with seamen to enter themselves on Petitioners ships, whereby Your Petitioners run inevitable hazard of the loss of their Forts & Castles & effects abroad, & the Nation in danger of losing this whole Trade: & Y<sup>e</sup> Petitioners, upon application to H.R. H's Council, being advised that relief lies only before Y.<sup>m</sup> ...
- Petitioners pray You will direct that Petitioners ships may have liberty to proceed, & their seamen have protections accordingly.
- The ships now provided & ready to sail, men only excepted are: -
- ... [The names of 6 ships of a total Tonnage of 1062 tons: 82 guns & 174 men, the largest, Fauconberg 300 tons; 24 guns; 48 men. The smallest, Intelligence 59 tons 6 guns, 14 men. Note. They all sailed to Guinea in the course of the year] ...
- which ships will export more than 2,000 negroes.
- Presented in Cabinet Council Sunday 12 March 1702 [29. 1702] & referred to the Council to the Prince
- Reasons humbly offered by the R.A.C. of England for their ships to proceed on their voyages.
1. That without constant security of men, stores provisions & ammunition their Forts & Castles on the Coast of Africa cannot be preserved from the insults of the Enemy ...
  2. The loss of the said Trade Forts & Castles will be the loss of the whole Trade to this Nation, & hath been often voted & is enacted in Parliament that they are absolutely necessary for preserving the Trade of that country to Her Majesty's subjects, & have obliged the Co. by the same Act, to support & maintain them
  3. This Coast has near to the Enemy ... [Gambria] ...
- 4.

4. The Co. are willing & desirous to comply with the obligations they lie under to support the Forts & Castles & the supply of the Plantations, to effect which will not require for them above 3-400 seamen at most annually, all of whom will return within the year & some within 6 months, & without whom they apprehend the consequences will be very fatal to the nation in general relating to this trade, & to the utter ruin of the Co.
5. At all times much greater wages are paid & seamen got with more difficulty to go to Africa than any other Voyages whatever, whereby it happens that the ships on the Co's service cannot now be manned with the usual complements of seamen, & therefore impossible for them to procure an surplus of men to comply with H.M.'s Order in Council, which they would most readily do was it in their power; but they find that so long as the Injunction is upon them, they cannot by any persuasion get seamen sufficient to send the Co's ships & cargoes now lying in the river.
6. The Co's case being different from all other Traders whatsoever:—  
 The hazard of the total loss of the Castles, Trade & Estates there  
 The obligation they are under by Act of Parliament to supply the Castles  
 The fatal consequences that may attend the nation in general & H.M.'s Plantations in particular  
 The number of seamen being so few employed in, so great a concern of the Nation  
 It is hoped that their ships may have protections for their men, & liberty to go on their Voyages in the proper season  
 The Co's Forts & Castles on the Coast of Africa are as follows:—  
 .. [This list includes, James Fort, Serre lion, Sherbro, Widah & the 6 Forts (with Cabo Corso Castle) noted separately under the respective Tribal States, *supra*.  
 With a total of 470 men & 230 Great Guns]...  
 Their ships now fitted out men only excepted  
 ... [The same list as noted *supra*]...

The Deputy Governor, 2 others, & the Secretary attended Lord Nottingham [Co.] Lord Pembroke Sat 13 March 1702 [1703], with a copy of the last mentioned Petition & Reasons & presented the necessity for their Ships' departure.  
 Sunday 14 March, the Deputy Governor, 3 others, & the Secretary attended the Cabinet Council at St. James's, solicited both the Secretaries of State, Sir Edward Seymour, Sir George Huddle & others. Lord Nottingham presented said Petition which was read in Council, & referred by the Queen ~~in~~ to the Council to the Prince, to consider what was fit to be done upon the Petition & report their opinion to Her Majesty. The Petition & Reasons were read, as Mr Burchett informed the Secretary, at the Admiralty Board.

April 15. [Minutes, Court of Assistants]. The Court having received letters from the Maderas advising the death of Col Broughton... resolved to consider further at our next Court day. Referred to the Ctes of Correspondence to write to the Three Chiefs at Cabo Corso Castle to advise them that the Co, having heard of Col Broughton's death, do confrm upon them all the orders given to the late General, [these have not been copied] & recommend it to them to put them into execution.  
 " [letters enclosed] Cabo Corso Castle 15 April 1703. Capt Berend with Evans frigate Friggot advices of his arrival & in his passage met with a French ship of 30 or 40 guns, which he fought & got clear of him 10 March, much shattered, but hopes to make a good voyage & have his plank soon aboard, & may sail in a fortnight from the date above. Advises there is 15 or 12 10% ships arrived there, but gives not their names.

April 20. [letters sent] R.A.C. London 20 April 1703. To Mr John Browne, Mr Job Major. Capt Richd Willis. — They have received the unwelcome news of the death of our General, Col. Broughton, to whom we gave several orders & instructions for the better management of our affairs at Cabo Corso Castle & elsewhere on the South Coast of Africa, all which we understand by your letter, Mr Major, at the end of Madras 2d March last, are in your possession which we hope you... you have taken due care to put into execution. All which orders we now confrm & direct you to see them duly observed & put into practice. We remain &c. The Governor, Sub Gov. Dep Gov & Assistants of the R.A.C. of England. [sgd by Thos Pinder Dep Gov, & 14 others including Dalby Thomas].

1703

April 24 [Letters received 170/28] "Inventory of all ye Goods, Wares, and Merchandises belonging to the R.A.C. of England, in their seel Warehouse of Cabo Corso Castle taken by Mr Peter Dorset Mr Rich<sup>d</sup> Wilks, Mr John Bray & Mr John Snow, delivered into the Custody of Mr Richard Wilks; begun April 24<sup>th</sup> 1703"

Note. It under comprises the numbers of the following several articles -  
Savannes blue, viccanes, Slatia Laines, Blue Bafts, white do, Sags, white Panties, Brown do, narrow Tapsells, narrow Chints, Blue Paper Slatias, Nests of Trunks, Furica Stuffs, Paper Brawles, Longees, Tallows, Posider, Lady Chints, Course Slatias, large Blue Perpettes, Furzees, white Galampores, Sursees, Carpets, Blankets, Blue Galampores, Red Welsh Planes, Twin-Dans, Brass Kettles, Neptunes, Brass - Parms Brass, Diglins Brass, Rum, Brandy, Iron Bars, Knives, Rolls of sheet lead, ~~stand~~ Ardah cloth, Birdsey carpets, Blue Welsh Planes, Coarse Crowns [?] Boy sadors, Red cloth, Green do, Violet do, Blue do, Lead Bars, wt Beads, Surat Chints, Pawlin, Manhelles, Tobacco, Gold, Pots, Jugs, Faded skins Borders, Bougees, Small Corall, Copper Bars, dorg Cloathes, Annebarres.

Articles of Trade.

May 11. [Minutes, Court of Assistants] Resolved, un. con. that Daltry Thomas Esq be chosen General for the Co at Cabo Corso Castle, upon the Terms agreed upon betwixt the Court & him, according to the Report of the Committee of Eight Mr Thomas to give security to the Co's satisfaction & to have the consignments, made to himself.

on 170/102

May 13. [Letters received] Cabo Corso 13<sup>th</sup> May 1703. - Capt Tho's Board advises he is sending this day with 301 slaves & getting his corn for Anamabor, Aggar, & Turlingay.

May 14. [Petitions & Memorials]. Petition of R.A.C. to H.R.H. Prince of Denmark for 1<sup>st</sup> & 1<sup>st</sup> - rate for Southern parts to subside the Cherla. Presented 14<sup>th</sup> May 1703 & one 4<sup>th</sup> - rate & one 5<sup>th</sup> - rate granted.

May 16. [Letters received] Cabo Corso Castle, 16<sup>th</sup> May 1703. Mr Mitchell advises... The Castle at Cabo Corso is in good repair but not the houses... Note of medicines required...

" [Chia] Cape Coast C. May 16<sup>th</sup> 1703. Mitchell de Physician, advises of their safe arrival, having lost none in their Passage but Col Phraughton... The Castle at CC, he says, was in good repair, but the houses in it somewhat leaky. He says the Trade has been much interrupted by Rains, & by the Wars among the Country Kings. He promises to send the Co faithfully in his Station, &... & recommends to them the repairing of Deans [Dames] Hill Castle when other affairs are settled on the Coast.

May 17. [Letters received 140/28] "A Paragraph out of a letter from C.C.C. dd May 17<sup>th</sup> 1703 & signed Joseph Major

"Merchandize most in demand - Posider, Sheets [old sheets were obtained from Amstelnaer, Amsterdam], Tallows, Perpettes, blue, some green, Furzees, Carpets, Knives, to be put in Bran, ye sheaves to be very good & packed apart. These are the most vendible Commodities, which we hope you will be continually sending, that we may answer your expectations in Returns. Barbadges Rum, Cases of Spirits, & Tapsells. A full supply of Provisions for ye Garrison's use, the Soldiers being oft put to great straits for want thereof, it being both profitable & necessary security in case of any attempts against us.

May 18. [Petitions & Memorials] The R.A.C. uprerant to the Council for H.B.H. their necessities of a speedy supply to their Forts and Castles on the Coast of Africa.

18<sup>th</sup>

- 15<sup>th</sup> That by reason of contrary winds, & several disappointments by their ships returning from the Downs by advice of H. R. H's Council, it was more than three months ere they departed from the Downs.
2. That the ships supply of ammunition sent by the Wheeler frigate mis-carried, so our Forts & Castles on the Coast would want supplies at least ten months before the ships last sent could arrive.
3. That the Co having no account of the loss of the Wheeler frigate on the dispatch of the last ships, did not send ammunition sufficient to make good that loss.
4. That the ships that departed with the last Convoy, the Chester man-o-war, was but a very small number to what the Coast does of necessity require, to preserve the trade & defray the charges of supporting the Forts & Fortifications.

The Co's Ships that departed with the Chester Convoy are :-  
Royal Frigate, Broughton, Royal Africa, Mallagetta, Urban frigate, Wemy frigate, Martha

5. The rest of the ships that went under the Convoy of the Chester were private ships that never carry any stores or provisions for the Forts & Castles.

The Co, to support that trade, has within 3 months last past, raised & paid a new addition to their stock of £60,000 sterling.

The Settlements on the Coast, to bring them to the condition they are now in, has cost them more than £100,000, & were they to dispose of them to other nations, they would do it for more than double that cost.

The Co's charge upon the Coast is not less than £20,000 p.a.

If they be not permitted to trade their stock must be continued in constant charge, their Forts & Castles fall into the hands of the Enemy or, at best the Dutch or the Natives, & the trade of Guiney & the Plantations be lost.

All which misfortunes would be the more grievous to the Co. at this time, when they have the great honour of H. R. H. being the Governor.

They can see no other way of preventing them unless Her Majesty in Council will ... grant the prayer of their petition now referred to Y<sup>r</sup> Hon<sup>rs</sup>.

Memorandum. This paper was delivered by the Secretary to the Council to the Prince, 13 May 1702. [sic], & was then read in the presence of Sir Geo Rooke, Adam Mitchell, Adm<sup>l</sup> Churchill, & Mr Hill, & answer sent out to the Secy to call Monday next to know the result. Soon after, the general embargo was taken off, & permission granted, conditionally, ... to the number of men each ship sailed withall.

\* This doc is copied in the Book [170/170] at p 63. between the of 13 March 1702 [05] (p 59) & that of 14 May 1703 (p 66) before the date was therefore presumably 1703

May 20 [Minutes, Court of Assistants]. A draft of the Articles between the Co & Dolby Thomas Esq<sup>r</sup>, Lucia read & ordered to be engrossed. - Committee of Shipping to provide 25 soldiers coats to be sent to C.C.C. with the Co's General.

May 21. [Letters sent]. R.A.C. London 21 May 1703. To John Parson, Joseph Major & Capt<sup>r</sup> Richard Willis, C.C.C. - Per Co's ship Dawson Gally, with a Windward Cargo value £916-11-9 for the Master to trade 20 or 30 days, not longer. - Another cargo for the Castle of £1581-9-7. to be disposed of, to the best advantage; & a cargo of negro provisions of £117-19-10. - Ship to take in 990 negroes [Dawson Gally was 150 tons] to be assigned to the Co's factors at Barbadoes - If ship cannot be dispatched from the Castle, "send her to our Chief at Stamppo for her complement." The Malaguetta purchased to Windward, to be sold & sent home by first Conveyance - [Sgd by Thomas Parson, Dep Secy & others including Dolby Thomas].

" [9<sup>th</sup>id]. Same to same. - Per ship Intelligence [53 tons] with stores for the Castle. Ship to stay on the Coast for 6-7 months, to be employed where she can do the Co. most service, then sent to Barbadoes for Rum, to return to C.C.C. [Sgd as above].

[Note. The above 2 letters are selection from among others similar, so showing the nature of the Co's trade, Slave & Coast-wise.]

May 25 [Minutes, Court of Assistants] Petition of James Phipps to be a Writer & to go with the General, read, & elected upon usual salary & security. Approved draft of a Commission for the General.

May 27.

R.A.C. (contd)

May 27. [Minutes. Court of Assistants] ... Ordered that the ~~Articles~~ Co's Seal be put to Mr [Dalby] Thomas's Articles [not found] he having mas executed his part. - & that they be delivered to him after security is given by him for the performance of the 5<sup>th</sup> Articles x m 110

June 2. [ibid]. Approved of ... [names of 3 persons, one Thomas Phipps presumably the father of James Phipps, supra] ... to be security for Dalby Thomas Esq. in £2,500 each, & Mr Thomas his own Bond in £10,000. Ordered that the money be paid to Dalby Thomas, pursuant to Contract upon his Securities signing their obligations for which a Warrant passed this day for £1500. Ordered that Mr Bishop pay the premium of £1500 to be insured on Dalby Thomas before his ~~last~~ date, for one year, to such <sup>limit</sup> of the Court of Assistants, as shall subscribe the same at 12 Guineas pr Cent. & in case the Policy be not completed by them, then to be delivered to the Sub Governor & Deputy Governor to be underwritten by such persons as they shall approve of, & in case of death to abate £500 & no more, & Mr Stamper is desired to complete prepare the Policy. ... Mr Chad Hayes elected Factor for C.C. & Auditor at a salary of £60. p.a.

June 10. [ibid] Read & approved the Instructions for Dalby Thomas Esq. General appointed for Cabo Corso Castle.

June 15. [Letters received]. J Major, R Willis, J Bray, J Snow, in the absence of Jno Browne. ye 15 June 1703 [C.C.C.] - "We are in great want of provisions for the soldiers. It would be very convenient to have a continued store of 4 months for the whole Garrison, most of the ye present soldiers, as well here as in all ye Forts, are foreigners; which we represent to your consideration".

June 16. [Minutes. Court of Assistants] Order to Mr Browne to return immediately to Portsmouth & proceed on his voyage, signed & delivered to him. - £3 to be presented to Mr James Williams, Minister for C.C.C. in consideration of his long stay in the River. - Dalby Thomas, General, to have leave to send from the Coast of Guinea, Birds, Beasts, or negroes, as presents to his friends, without breach of his Articles. - James Johnson elected Capt. Lieut for C.C.C. at the usual salary of £60 p.a. & £4 as free gift. - Further Additions to the General's Instructions to Cabo Corso Castle, agreed to.

Referred to the Clk of Correspondence to draw up a letter to be sent to the Dutch Guiney Co, to acquaint them with the dispatch of a new General to the Coast, & to pray they will write to their General to consult with him upon the most proper methods to be taken for the advancement of the Interest of both Co.. W.L.C.  
[Vide supra p. 44. Read. S.W.C. Dec 17].

June 24 [ibid] - Agreed the form of Oath to be administered to the Generals for Cabo Corso Castle, & for Gambia.

July 8 [Letters sent] "Instructions for the General at Cabo Corso Castle."

Dalby Thomas Esq.

London 8 July 1703

1. The good opinion we have of your abilities to perform good service to the R.A.C. together with the repeated promise to be very diligent & faithful in promoting their Interest, hath induced us to make choice of you to be their Chief Governor, Captain General, & Agent at Cabo Corso Castle, on the South Coast of Africa, commonly called the Gold Coast to have the chief command, direction & management of their Forts & Garrisons & all their affairs & business at the said Castle & the rest of their Forts & Factories upon the said Coast, with the ordering & disposing of all their Factors, Soldiers & Servants there as you shall think most fit & convenient for our Service according to your best skill, by the power given you under the Seal of the Corporation & orders & instructions from us, which at present are as follows: -

2. - To have at Cabo Corso Castle, daily, the morning & evening prayers of the Church of England decently read by a Minister of the Church of England, & for want of such, to appoint some sober person fully qualified to perform the same.
3. - To cause that every Sunday be religiously observed by all the Co's servants
4. - To oblige all persons under your Government in the Co's service to live virtuously, soberly & religiously, & with care & faithfulness to observe the Co's Orders, & the Articles they have made with them, & the Oaths of Fidelity they have taken.  
- To cause the Act of Parliament for restraining wickedness & Vice & the Oaths of Fidelity to the Co, to be read publicly in the Place of Divine Service, on every first Sunday of every Calendar month.
5. - To punish all such as will not observe their Articles, Oaths of Fidelity, & the Orders of the Co, by Confinement, suspension, displacing, or sending to England, as you shall think most conducive to the Co's Interest & upon such dismissal, to inform the Co of the Crimes that occasioned it.
6. - To advance the Co's Servants who are next in Succession upon the removal or death of any person, unless there be some other person much better qualified for the Co's Service in that Post.
7. - To keep up in good repair the Fortifications, Warehouses, & other buildings at Cabo Corso Castle & other places upon the Coast, & to make the best accommodations & conveniences for the preservation of the health & well-being of the Co's servants, & the security of their goods, ships & vessels, at the least Charge, & with as much good husbandry as possibly it can be done.
8. - Not to make any chargeable additions in fortifications or other buildings without leave first had from the Co, unless from an apparent necessity or great advantage to the Co, it might immediately to be done.
9. - Always to be <sup>upon</sup> your Guard, never suffering yourselves to be liable to surprize.
10. - To have at all times, in every place of Defence a sufficiency of provision, fresh water, & Ammunition in Store, to enable the Garrison to defend themselves against any Assault or Blockade that may happen.
11. - In the proper seasons of the Year, when things are best & cheapest, to buy up your Stores & in this, to ~~consider~~ consider the quantity of things proportionable to the time they may keep good; that the Garrison may never yield for want of provisions.
12. - Also, in the times of buying the Garrison's Stores, to buy what is necessary for the Co's ships & vessels, that they may be always supplied with things best & cheapest at their arrival.
13. - To give the Co early advice of such Stores & provisions as are wanting from England.  
- To exchange with the Masters of the Co's ships such English provision as the Garrison may have no real occasion for (but in time of Siege or Blockade), quantity for quantity, if good in their kind, that the Garrison may be always provided with Stores as fresh & good as possible, with the least charge to the Co.
14. - In the expending of your Stores of provisions, to direct that those things most likely to perish be first expended, & that nothing be delivered without the Order of the Chief of the Council, & that a weekly account be taken of every weekly expence; monthly an account of remains, & a View taken, that the quantity & goodness may always be known.
15. - In all things to consult the true interest of the Co. & to direct all things to be done in the best method, with best good husbandry - To appoint Gardens to be made delightfull & useful, & to plant in them all sorts of the Country fruit trees, Vines, salading herbs, garden stuff, beans, pease, wheats; & sufficient to supply the Garrison & Seamen.
16. - To direct the carrying on the Fishery to the best advantage, to have all things useful for it, and to preserve fish by salting, pickling, sun-drying, &c. if possible.

## R. A. C. (contd)

17. — To cause the Surgeon daily to attend the sick & wounded, & to perform his duty well therein. He is to keep a Diary of all his transactions, the success, lamenesses, wounds & cures, & to give an account of the nature & cause of every Distemper, the way of cure, & the reason for it; which said Treatise is to be transcribed, that the nature & cure of every Surgeon's proceedings & practice, may be readily made known to every succeeding Surgeon, for the good of the Garrison.
- To put them upon producing as much as they can of Medicines, Salts, &c, & assist them to your power, & inform the Co. of all that is needful therein. You may allow him a physic garden, & a negro boy to attend him, & any other young lad in the Garrison that delights in physic & Surgery, & to breed them up in the art.
- To take a Writing, under the Surgeon's hand, of the Library & Instruments belonging, to the Co. for which he is to be accountable.
- To prevent ~~him~~ his employing the Co's physick to any other use than for the Co's service, To receive, quarterly or oftener, an account of the physick, if defective; the sorts that are so; & ye cause thereof.
18. — To cause the Minister to do his Duty, to visit the sick, & to sign to his Library, he being accountable for the same.
19. — To make the best provision you can for repairing & uplifting of Boats, Sloops, Vessels & Ships, & whatever of that Country may be useful for equipping them for the sea, that as few materials as possible may be sent from England.
20. — To order your Masters of Vessels trading in the Country that they be always on their guard & never break the peace or wilfully wrong or abuse any of the Natives & if they should be ill-used, that they may complain to you or the Chief of the place, where practicable, rather than to endeavour to right themselves.
21. — As often as you can to send a Factor or Writer with all trading Vessels. To order the Masters, Factors or Writers to keep a Journal of their daily proceedings, both as to their Voyage, Trade & Observations. [N.B. none found].
22. — To credit all goods sent out in ships or sloops trading, & debit the Ship or Vessel for the same.
23. — Not to protect, countenance, or trade with any Foreigners.
24. — Not to trade for your own account, nor for the account of any person, whomsoever otherwise than for the Co. nor suffer others so to do.
25. — To let every Ship or Vessel in the Co's service have what they want & you can spare, & debit them with what they receive, & credit every Factory for it; & to value all the provisions & stores as they might be worth in England, & from the Masters of all the Co's Ships you are to take Bills payable in England to ye Co for the same.
26. — To keep, or cause to be kept, a particular Account of the charge & trade of every individual trading Vessel, Port or Factory. that the profit & loss may be known of each.
27. — To order them to make what inquiry they can of Minerals - Pumps, Drugs, & to get samples if they can, or where to be had, at what rates purchasable, what charges of getting them; & the same, if useful, to be sent to the Co in England.

28. — To instruct all the Co's servants in the several sorts of Minerals, Gems & Drugs, as from time to time is & may be, for samples, sent to you, & found out by you or others with you, that they may enquire, & know when they see the same.

29. — To encourage people to travel into the country for discovery of Trade — To inform all persons that they have five pound per cent on all discoveries which shall be sent to England in the successive Sabon Years.

30. — To cause all the Co's Ships coming into port to be visited, to muster the men & see what is wanting & supply them therewith. To give them all the assistance you can, to dispatch, clean, & repair, unload & load them, & charge them with services done, & to take Bills as <sup>of</sup> for provisions &c.

31. — To put on board every of the Co's ships trading to & from England or the West Indies, two Negroe boys between 16 & 20 years of age, for the use of the Ships, or to make them up two where there are wanting, & no more, unless by particular order from the Co, or mortality of seamen that Negroes may be wanting to bring home the Ship. And you may at any time exchange or allow any of them to keep for the use of the Vessels in the Country, or to be there, ready to assist the Co's Ships when any shall be wanting, & to place others in their room, or to make up their number as the Co shall direct for each Ship.

32. — To cause that every man entrusted keep fair, regular, & just accounts. That every week accounts be brought up & posted, & that every three months account be fairly drawn out to be remitted to England.

33. — Twice a week, & as much oftener as you can spare time, to call Councils,<sup>number</sup> whereof the 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, & 3<sup>rd</sup> Chiefs, & the Minister are to be of the Members.  
 In which Council you are to consider the support of the place; the peace of the Country; the lessening of the Common Charge; the Improvement of Trade; the punishing & removing those that do not do their duty to God & the Co; & all other things necessary for the welfare of the Co.

34. — Monthly to write out copies of all those Councils, & Journals, or abridgements of all trading Ships Journals with the Masters & Factors remarks (at least), to send duplicates by the first & second opportunities, to the Co.

35. — To write by all Conveyances to the Co, & fully on all subjects, that they may frequently know their circumstances in every aspect.

36. — Every year, accounting your Year to begin the 1<sup>st</sup> Jan. & to end the last Dec., yearly to send copies of everything, with Journals & ledgers ready posted & balanced, with the Inventory of the Remains of Goods & Debts.

There are  
no "Acts of"  
the Council  
before 1750.

37. - To read over all the Co's letters, Bills of Lading or Invoices.
38. - To cause every paragraph of the Co's letters to be answered.
39. - To cause the goods, or their Ransoms or to some as possible, to be visited, or you yourself to be sent to the Co, that they may be improved, when some things are used on the, that they may manage their Affairs accordingly.
40. - To examine the Co if they do not fully answer your letters.
41. - To see that every man in the Co's service discharge himself faithfully & diligently in his <sup>several</sup> or particular post.
42. - Particularly in your own letters to write about the improvement of Trade & of the behaviour of all persons in the Co's service.
43. - To prohibit all letters directed to you alone or coming from the Co to be opened by any of them, though you are directed to open all letters directed to any one person you suspect to come on a clandestine to the Co's prejudice.
44. - Always to consider of your business beforehand that your Rectors Sleeps or Trading Useless may be worse wasting of proper business than the Co's Ships want loading.
45. - To Rector Jurisconsult Palatines with the King & Great men, or you & all others are to carry yourselves in words & actions in the most due & allowed respectful in their Place, not lessening your own nor your character.
46. - To keep a friendly correspondence with the Kings, Capitanes, Embassadors & other great men & to see the Princes their husbands & children, & they who do not otherwise, that from be rather punished by the Kings' Court, than any other Usurper's way.
47. - To consider of always how to ingratiate yourself with them, that they may be assured that the Co's design is nothing but Trade, & how to secure themselves against the French, & others their Enemies.
48. - You raising an absolute Power to remove away or any person, or to put others in their room, or to order anything to be done & every individual person to obey if anything is not done to the Co's advantage, you will be accountable for it.
49. - Use advice you to employ, the Religions, Customs, Indulgences, & such as appear to be in the Co's interest; their Rate a due regard to their Orders & Duties with the Co. let there a friendship again among you, or the doing them each other as much good as you can, not prejudicing the Co's Interest; & see that every person obeys orders.
50. - To take necessary orders that in your Absence ye Chief, Secret, & Rector in each place dispatch effectually the Co's business, in all respects the same as if you were present.
51. - You must suffer no Suttlers's House or Public Cellars to be kept to sell liquors by retail to the Co's Servants; but you must retain them out of the Co's Stores when you can spare, or that will be necessary for their Refreshment, or at no durable prices.
52. - To draw no Bills of Exchange upon the Co for Soldiers' wages but exchange them out of the Store, & be punctual in sending home their Accounts, or Bills of Lading & Bills, that the Co may be always prepared to pay such part of the Salaries as they have directed by letters of Attorney to be paid in England.
53. - When white women are in the Company, a shall care how by the Co's permission, & their husbands in the Co's service, with the utmost Discretion the Co's Charge.

54. — In case of the mortality of the Masters of our Ships & Vessels, whether in the Country, or going out & home for England, you are to take care that those who succeed them be well qualified for the post; & be sober, diligent persons. If their Matos next in succession are not such, you are to put others in Command that are qualified as aforesaid.
55. — Not to suffer gaming for money or merchandise in any of our Factories, & to be a good example yourself, you must not game with any person upon any account whatever.
56. — When at any time Ships arrive & Lading for them is not ready, to employ them in Trading to such places where it is most for the Co's interest, & so often as Captains dispose of goods, you are to demand of them an Account, & advise the Co of your Objections to it; that the same may be made upon the Captain's accounting with the Co, at his return.
57. — If at the port of the Co's Ships despatch for England, the Ships' Company be all well & healthy, & can spare any men, & they willing to stay in the Country, & that seamen be wanting to man our Sloops, you are in such case to entertain 2 or 3 of them at a time, & if you have any sickly unseaworthy men, you may permit them to come home in their stead.
58. — Upon your arrival, cause an Inventory of remains to be taken of all our goods, stores, debts & demands, papers, books & accounts, effects, Vessels, boats & Canoes, &c. at Cabo Corso Castle, & all our Forts & Factories throughout depending, & cause the same to be signed by the 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>d</sup>, & 3<sup>d</sup> at Cabo Corso Castle, & the Chief of each other Fort or Factory, & also sign each of them yourself, & send the same by the first ship departing from the Coast for England, & send duplicates thereof by 2 or 3 of our succeeding ships dispatched to the West Indies or home; & when you have so taken an exact account thereof, deliver the remains at Cabo Corso Castle into the possession & charge of Mr John Browne, Mr J<sup>o</sup> Major, & Capt<sup>n</sup> Rich<sup>d</sup> Willis; & the remains of the other Forts & Factories into the charge & custody of the Chief of each place, & take their receipts for the same; & from time to time cause that they keep just accounts, & follow our instructions in everything. By this method you will be eased of a great part of fatigue & business, & your whole time will be employed in causing all our Instructions to be observed, & to make improvements; & when you find any of the three at Cabo Corso Castle, or Chief at any other of the other Forts & Factories, or any of our Servants, acting against our orders & Interests, you have full power to displace them, & to send them home, & prefer others more deserving. And so often as fresh cargoes arrive at Cabo Corso Castle, or supplies are sent to the other Forts & Factories, charge the Chiefs therewith, which must be entered on a Book at each place kept for that purpose & signed by the said Chiefs, acknowledging the receipt of all such goods as are committed to their charge.
59. — To give all your orders to each place in Writing, & keep copies thereof in a book for that purpose.
60. — To take care that our Gold be kept under 4 Locks, & that 1 Key be kept by you, & the others by the 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>d</sup> & 3<sup>d</sup>, each of them. And that the Gold is not paid away or any ways disposed of but for our use.
61. — To take into your custody the Gold & all manner of effects of every Chief, Factor, Writer or Servant of ours that we or you shall find reason to displace & send home for acting contrary to his or their Articles & our Interest, & to keep the same in your possession until you are advised from us that his or their accounts & damage are adjusted with us in England.
62. — To take effectual care for the removing of Ned Barten, if not already done, & all that are of his kindred & families; & for the future never suffer a Warehouse in the Negro Town for carrying on a private Trade, or any other place, whereby our Servants can intercept the Trade from our Magazine; & procure for us what satisfaction you can for the damages we have already sustained by the said Barten & his accomplices.
63. — To send home to us the effects of all persons that die in our Service, & let the same be in a separate Bill of Lading, & mentioned at the right of the next heirs, that we may deliver the same punctually on arrival, as Accounts are adjusted.

## R.A.C. [contd].

64. - To concert with the Dutch General of De Mina, & agree with him in what you can for the good of both Co's, being yet always watchful that they have no advantage over us by your relying too far on their strict observance thereof.
65. - To prevent any goods to be put aboard our Ships or Vessels for private Trade, & to give strict orders to the Captains & Masters to take in no goods but what belong to us.
66. - To see if Mr C...s, the Surveyor of Dickies cove, keep a Warehouse by which he & the Chief there carry on their private Trade, & if you find it so, cause all the Goods they both, or either of them, pretend to or claim, to be secured, as before directed.
67. - To take care that all brass money be suppressed, & to displace those who manage the making of it.
68. - To enquire into the private Trade of Mr C...s, & Mr W..., & if you find them guilty, displace them, & secure the effects they pretend to, as before directed.
69. - To supply all ships you design shall sail to Seaward of Accra, with a sufficient quantity of corn, that none may be obliged to turn to leeward for their dispatch, after they have got their negroes.
70. - To procure ye Blacks to be instructed to lay ropes out of damaged Cables put <sup>on</sup> ashore, that they may be useful to supply the want of small cordage.
71. - To consult the best methods for cleaning our small Vessels & repairing them, & whether it may not be done at Dickies cove, by removing the stones out of the Creeks, & because there is plenty of timber at that place which will serve for repair of Vessels, & sundry other uses.
72. - To take care that the negroes brought from the other Factories to Cobo Covo Castle, be duly fed, & have everything that is necessary, & that they have persons sufficient to attend them.
73. - In buying negroes for exportation to the West Indies, you are to take care that none sickly, diseased or maimed, nor above 30 years or under 14, be purchased or put on board our ship or ships in our service, & that two-thirds of them be males, & that during your having them by you, you are to see that they be well fed, well lodged, & well secured; & if it can be done with safety without much hazard of their running away, some of them be daily gently employed in such service as you find necessary for the Co's advantage.
74. - To see that every ship has her quantity of Water & other provisions on board, & other things well provided for sailing, before you put the negroes on board; & when our ships bring any negroes with them to you, as part of their cargo, you are daily to supply them with provisions, keeping an account thereof, & taking for it the Captains receipt; & as often as you find it for the Co's interest, take the negroes, & especially those that are sickly, on shore the better to preserve or recover them, & rather supply them with healthy negroes in their room than to send the unhealthy on ship board; & whenever you do so, mention it in your Accounts & Books of loading, & recover the sickly, if possible, against the arrival of the next ship.
75. - To pay the Chief of every Fort & Castle, his Salary as set in the Account of the Charge of such place, as former times.
76. - To make diligent inquiry, by the Natives or others, directly to discover the further products of the Country, wherein Minerals, Drugs, Pepper, or any other commodity & send us Samples thereof.
77. - To inventory all our negroes in each place - take particular account of all those that are brought up for the service of each Fort; & are instructed in any Art or Trade, & mark them with the Co's Mark, & give names of distinction. Register them in a Book, their Sex, Age, Employment, Marriages, Deaths, burials, & the times of buying them, & always mention them in the Lists of Living & dead sent to England. And as often as you send any of them to the West Indies (which must not be put for great and dangerous) mention them particularly in the Bills of Lading.
78. - At the best of seasons for buying Negro Corn, to purchase, at least, sufficient for 2,000 negroes, to be ready to be put on board such our ships as shall arrive, & as the Quantity lessens, be purchasing more, that you may have & be prepared not less than 1,000 negroes, & you must take effectual care that none be put aboard but what are good & sound.

79. — And whereas we are obliged by Act of Parliament to enter into Bond at the Custom House that goods from the East Indies exported into foreign parts shall there be landed, & without a Certificate of the landing them accordingly, the bond will not be delivered up; Therefore by every ship that brings you East Indian Goods, send home a Certificate in the forme following:— . . . . .

80. — And whereas it is, by your Articles & Instructions before recited, that you do not trade upon any account than for the Co only, we thereby mean that you are to observe to sell or cause to be sold the goods from time to time assigned to you by the Co, & such effects as you find in our Stores on the Coast at your arrival; & by them purchase or cause to be purchased, the Returns to be made according to our order: And that you do not purchase goods on our credit, or draw Bills of Exchange upon us, upon any pretence whatsoever; & also that you take care to give this in charge to all our Factors, & cause that they punctually observe the same.

81. — Not only to take care to be at all times well provided with stores & Ammunition against any sudden surprize, but you are also to be very frugal in your provision, & particularly that very little be spent in your publick entertainings

82. — You must be careful to keep a good Correspondence with the Dutch Co & strictly to observe the Treaties was in force & lately made with their General at ye Mina, & also concern such further matters with them as may regulate Trade, & promote the interest of both Cos, with caution as before directed.

83. — We recommend to your care all our Factors, Writers, Soldiers & Artificers now going out with you, to put them, upon your arrival, into proper Stations, whereby they may be employed most usefully, & not suffered to remain without business. So wishing you health, happiness, a good Voyage, & a safe return, We remain,

Your loving friends, the Govr, Secy Govr, Deputy Govr & 10<sup>th</sup> of the R.A.C. of England  
[1703] T. Pindar Deputy Govr & 13 other names.

vide, infra, p. 10 supra.

July 15 [letters sent] — R.A.C. London, 15 July 1703. To Sir John Browne, Mr Joseph Mayor, & Capt. Rich<sup>d</sup> Willis; Cabo Corso Castle.

" We have elected Mr Dalby Thomas Esqre one of our own Members to be our Agent & Captain General at Cabo Corso Castle, in order to rectify those mis carriagees that have been committed by our late Factors . . . & whom you are to assist in settling our affairs on such a foundation that we may hereafter reap some fruit of our labours, & make some advantage for ourselves by that Trade. We earnestly recommend it to you to concur in all respects with our General in what shall be proposed in Council for the regulating & better Management of our Affairs . . . [Sgd] Thomas Pindar Dep Govr & 14 others

Aug 5 "In Thursday's Gazette August 5, 1703.

Windsor. Aug 1. This day her Majesty was graciously pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Dalby Thomas Esqre Governor & Chief Director for ye R.A.C. of England on the Coast of Guinea.

" " [Minutes, Court of Assistants] approved the letter to the Dutch Guiney Co & signed same Contracted with the owner of the Essex for £10 per head negroes to Cabo Corso Castle & Barbadoes & back to C.C.S.

Aug 19. [Ibid] Approved of an Instrument to be hung up in Cabo Corso Castle signifying the appointing Sr Dalby Thomas to be the Co's General on the South Coast of Guinea & investing him with a power to declare who shall be first of the three Chiefs after his decease. Vide Copy in the book of Commissions, letters of Attorney &c

" " [letters sent] R.A.C. London 19 Aug. 1703 To Sir Dalby Thomas — They recommend him a speedy dispatch . . . & a good Voyage. — He is to proceed under the convoy of the Virginia ships, which we judge will take care of you a safe distance from the land . . .

" Super scription pursuant to his Commission (Vide Commission) [not found]  
" To the Honorable Sir Dalby Thomas, Kn<sup>t</sup>, Governor, Commando in Chief, & Captain General for the Royal African Co of England, at Cabo Corso Castle in Africa."

Aug 26 [Minutes, Court of Assistants] — Clie of shipping to purchase 2 small vessels from 30-50 tons for Cabo Corso Castle.

Aug 30 [letters received] Plymouth Aug 30 Sir Dalby Thomas advises that his is got safe hither

## R.A.C. [contd.]

- Aug 31. } [Letters received] Portsmouth, from Sir Dalby Thomas, who desires Mr  
 Sep. 1.2.3.5 } J. Williams, the Minister, may have some small supplies  
 of money; & recommends it to the Co. to provide 2 or 3 small vessels of  
 80 or 90 Tons, good sailors, to be employed on the Coast... He desires samples  
 of Corn or other seeds to be sent him to make trial of their growth; &  
 will send home all Rubbish ye Rubbish goods at Cabo Verde ...
- Sep. 19. [Ibid] Portsmouth, 19 Sept 1703. Sir Dalby Thomas desires that the Co. would  
 employ 8 or 10 Gallies of about 100 Tons, which he makes no doubt  
 but to employ them to great advantage. Advises that ye Commodore is under great  
 sail for St. Hellens.
- Sep. 24 [Ibid]. Cape Coast 24 Sept 1703. Capt Jo Maxwell [Davers Gally, sailed  
 in May] advises that he had met with very bad weather, & had  
 brought but 15 shades & 221 lbs of beads, & that ye Gouard they brought  
 him was not fit to take, being for ye most part brass & copper.
- Sep. 28 [Ibid] Cape Coast Castle 28 Sept 1703. Major & Willie's advice:-- the  
 arrival there during Sept. of the ships Gunnica from Barbados  
 with rum. Edward & Francis from ditto, Friendship, Lyon Lamb, Willigance  
 & Davers Gally.
- " " [Ibid] 28 Sept 1703 Signed Jaco Browne, Joseph Major, Richd Wells ...  
 The Assortment of goods for the Coast must be good percales  
 & greenes the rest good deep blue. Says, English, sells not so well as ye  
 Dutch for want of being deeper dye. Knives, Tallent a large quantity thereof  
Fuzes, plain Stocks are now more demanded than spotted. Forster ...  
Sheets can't be too many, Top-sails, Carpets, a few Blankets, Longees,  
 & strip Cheap Silks. We have had a very sickly time & great mortality.  
 Desire, p. 18, recruits of soldiers & artificiers & all sorts of stores ...  
 We are of opinion lime, bricks, & all sorts of iron work, as per Surveyor's demand,  
 may come cheapest from England, & coals & timber as much as possibly can  
 be stored stowed. Desire that all ships be ordered to wood & water  
 at Cape Three Points, or Dick's cove, & to take in at ye latter place what  
 Timber & wood they can possibly, for the Castle.
- Sep. 30 [Letters Sent] R.A.C. London 30 Sept to Sir Dalby Thomas, C.C.C. - for ship  
Widah with cargo of £1155.8.5 for the Castle, of £2095.9.6  
 for Widah & negro provisions £131.6.0. to take in 360 Negroes at Widah, Alampo  
 or Arдах for Jamaica ... The Private Traders are dispatching several  
 ships, which does require your circum-spection upon their arrival, that our factors  
 do not trade with them ... PS... Presents sent:- 6 Silver-headed Canes, 29 yds  
 scarlet cloth, 6 hats & feathers
- " " [Ibid] Same to Same. 30 Sept. - Have received several letters from him at  
 Portsmouth & thank him for his expressions of zeal for the Co's Interest:  
 ... We are not desirous to promote a Coastling Trade by small Vessels, especially  
 this time of war, We rather judge it our interest that the Natives be  
 incited to establish a Trade to some, or all, of our Castles, & so often as  
 they are disturbed coming to one place, they will open the passage to  
 some other of our Castles most distant from that where the obstructions are, & that  
 you supply them there with plenty of vendible goods by our ship or ships  
 in our service, which you may employ for that purpose during the time you  
 are providing for their dispatch. We doubt not of your prudent  
 management of all our affairs, & in particular to induce the Dutch General  
 to agree with you in everything that be most for the benefit of both Cos ...  
 & send us large Returns, & give the Ships quiet dispatch  
 109d] T. Pender Sep 30 1703
- Oct. 5. [Letters received] " From on board ye Faulconbridge 20 in ye Bay of  
 Biscay... 5th October 1703. Sir Dalby Thomas's Letter,  
 ordered to be read in Court."
- Oct. 14. [Ibid] " On board ye Faulconbridge 17 Octob<sup>r</sup> 1703 An Account of what  
 passed at a meeting with Commodore Warden, Forr Weaster & Sir  
 Dalby Thomas... Sent via Fambia.

- Dec. 7. [Minutes, Court of Assistants] Agreement with owners of Marcha to go to Gold Coast & whidah for 260 negroes at £10.15 per head, thence to Barb.  
[vide Dec 14]
- Dec. 12. [Letters Received, T. 10/13] Letter (written) Sir Dalby Thomas Cape Coast Castle 12 Feb 1704. To R.A.C. London: - "Sir Dalby Thomas arrived at Dickie's Cove ye 12 December & then he hopes his salary is to commence, & says that place has been a place of Trade, but now is fallen off.  
T. 10/14
- " " [ibid] " Cabo Corso Castle 22 Decr, 1 Jan & 2 Feb 1704. Sir Dalby Thomas informs ye Hon<sup>rs</sup> [RAC]... The 10th [Dec] the Broughton overtook him, which he ordered to Dickycove to advise the Chief there of his coming. Ye 12th he arrived & on the 15th he departed for C.C.C. He supplied Mr Provenor de Chief there with a new Standard, & went ashore with him to the Castle, where the Capathens came to welcome him. They had also a Palastera at which they say they were well pleased with Mr Provenor; he was very civil to them. He came after one S. (who is removed & gone to Barbadoes) who in his liquor would in the night fire shot over their houses & frighten them into the Woods "
- Dec. 14. [Minutes, Court of Assistants] agreed with Mr Preston for the Marcha to go to the Gold Coast, whidah & Jamaica at £11 per head freight, & for 40 Ton Sugar home at £3.10. per hoghead. Agreed provisions for Marcha for 260 negroes, to go to Castle & whidah, Value of Cargo £2,000.
- Dec 17. [Letters received, T. 10/13] Letter [retract] Sir Dalby Thomas Cape Coast Castle 12 Feb. 1704. To R.A.C. London: - " On 14th [Dec] he arrived at C.C.C. where he found Mr Brown, Mr Major, & Capt Willis & four ships Broughton, Davers Galley & Intelligence, ...
- Dec. 21 [Letters sent] - Two letters of this date R.A.C. to Sir Dalby Thomas C.C.C. one for hired ship Don Carlos for 400 slaves for Jamaica. The other for ditto ship Luclania for 360 slaves for Antigua with a cargo of £2793-0-5.
- " " [Letters received T. 10/13] " ... Castle 21 Dec. 1703. The three Chiefs from thence say " since ye arrival of Mr Brown they have purchased upwards of 700 slaves whereof are shipped 670. Have defrayed ye charge of ye ffort, paid off some old arrears, & have remaining a balance about 20 Marks of Gold. Advise the Broughton arrived the 14th with a Cargo amounting to £2812.19.4 which they have unladen & dispatched her to Whardward with a cargo of damaged goods amounting at prime cost to £1160.19.0. Cargo put aboard the Davers Galley, Capt Marshall, for this Coast trading. also a Manifest of his disposal thereof, being taken from his Journal: with Bill of Lading for 332 slaves, negro provisions, & 221 lb of Elephants' Tusks ... "
- " " [ibid T. 10/14] " Cabo Corso Castle. 21 Dec 1703 Sir Dalby Thomas sends copy " of his Bre to ye Generall Wm De la Palma of the Dutch Factory at ye Meine, being a complimentary Bre returning thanks for the favours " shewed him by the said Generall. " Elmina Dey [sic] 1 Jan 1704. Wm De la Palma his answer to ye offo " Bre of Sir Dalby Thomas being also complimentary & full of " civility & respect: "
- " " [ibid] " Cape Coast Castle, 20 & 27 Nov, & 21 Dec 1703. Messrs Brown, Major & Willis. Advices.. Lyon & Lamb sailed 3 Oct for Pagga. Abamp, Abamp & whidah. This p. Sumea Hon Sloop, " via Barbadoes. Inclosed in B/L for slaves on ye Honrs acct. They inform " that the 10 ships Capt<sup>s</sup> frequently go on board Dutch Interlopers to recruit their Cargoes " especially for Shabo, but as ye " say, though against the Piet, they cannot take " any canoe with them there. It was by chance they got that Certificate from Capt " Norwoud men. ... [whidah]... They want Soldiers & entifiers " Pr letter of 27 Nov advising they have shipped on the Edward & Francis 160 slaves, & " that Mr Butler Stanton's late factor of Pagga desiring to go... they have given him his " discharge, & have placed Mr John Snow in his room ... " Pr Bre of 21 Dec. advise Sr Dalby arrived on the 17th inst. & that before his " arrival they had turned out Mr A-D Factor at Comenda for breach " of Orders. Vide Orders of Council dd at C.C. 6 Dec 1703... [not found].

R.A.C. [contd.]

- Dec. 22. [Letters received] "Cabo Corso Castle 22 Dec. 1 Jan & 2 Feb 1704. Sir Dalby Thomas informs 1/2 11<sup>mo</sup> of his & all those that came with him good health & safe arrival at this place on the 17<sup>th</sup> inst, where they found Mr Brown, Major & Willis in good health. Gives a good character of them. He was very respectfully received & very civilly entertained by these Gentlemen..."
- Dec. 30. [Letters sent] R.A.C. London 30 Dec 1703 to Sir Dalby Thomas, C.C.C. . . . You will consider the best methods to give our ships quick dispatches, & the needful informations & assistance to preserve them from ye danger, of ye enemy. We are not yet provided to send your Vessels to trade to Windward, neither do we apprehend it much our interest, because it will promote a trade which others in their ships may reap the benefit of, equal to ourselves: but could the trade be established to our Forts only, & all traders, by a mutual agreement, to apply themselves there, we should then be assured that it would then be in our Factors' power to promote & increase our trade to a very great degree, & to make us large returns. We send you several of the particulars you & Dr Williams & shall . . . send more . . . and in order to improve matters we expect from all places under your care, they will send us 9 samples of all things they can conjecture may be of use . . . [99d.] That Capt Sub Gov. & Postest. beg 9 or 10 thro

## Alampo

- Jan. 26 [Minutes Court of Assistants]; appeared on Alampo Cargo of £1200 per Dalby Pally: for £2909. 1/2 on wine & Lamb wood
- Feb. 29. [Quit] Resolved that Capt Wm Piles be chosen Chief at Alampo, at ~~1000~~ 900 salary & security
- May 4 [Letters sent] R.A.C. to Brown Major & Willis 4 May, per ~~John & Lamb~~ <sup>Wm</sup> and cargo for the Castle & Alampo of £4274 & one for Whitah. . . with cargo previous £109. 12. 4. for 400 negroes . . . [further instructions desired]. Ship's demurrage after 150 days 4 £3 per diem
- May 11 [Quit]. Same to same. To accompany Capt Piles to settle at Alampo, 900 salary £100. bal-£50. Common of 10% per mark for gold, ditto for turks 30% cost: 2/6 on man slave 20-30 for: 2/- for woman 15-30 yrs. 1/- for boy 4-20 yrs. Commission to be paid - 1/2 on Gold. Cost at 8/- per Acker, the other 1/2 in England to him or his order.
- July 22. [Letters received] Cabo Corso Castle 22 July 1703. Major & Willis advise . . . 4 large ships at Alampo . . . The French designed a settlement at Alampo which they were endeavour to hinder. Joseph Harper Chief at Alampo died 28 June They had sent John Moore who was at Alampo Nonamabo to Alampo, because of a difference with the Natives. William Tobby in his place. The Adventure taken by 4 French ships have given orders to release the men at Alampo. . . .
- " " [Quit] Same to same [the same letter as above] . . . We hear from Alampo that the 4 French ships there have taken ye Adventure Capt Paris off Cape Palmas ye Capt & his men are now on board & we have given orders if possible to get their release.
- Sept 28. [Quit 170/28] by 28 Sept 1703. Signed J<sup>no</sup> Brown Josh Major's Richard Willis. We having sent Mr John Moore to be Chief at Alampo. He complaining of sickness went from there without his discharge Augt 25, sending us his Inventory & his Account & leaving the Warehouse sealed up. <sup>which</sup> ~~which~~ per Wm Piles which was sent on 18 Sept to take care of. We have not yet heard how he finds things . . .

\*: Alampo, Boaman, letter xvii. describes it as being under the King of Ladang's power & places it on the East side of the Volta river; and the Aida country. Alampo was probably a lodge at the mouth of the Volta, just inside, perhaps, after or near, the site of the present town of Aida.

"Lampouze et Rivière de Volta": Relation de Sieur du Carre 1687-88.

[2 "Etablissements" d'Issigny "1687-1702". Ed. Paul Roussière Roussière. Paris. Larousse. 1935]

1703.

West-Indian

Danish/Guinea Co. [Dansk Vest indiske Guineiske Kompagnie]

Note. The diary kept at Christiansborg by Commandant J Trane, contains nothing of particular interest beyond what has been noted under "AKWamuu" [p. 41 supra].

The penultimate entry of the diary reads:

"August 31. 1703. Arrived here in the Road, the Royal Chartered West India & Guinea Co's ship Christianus Quintus. It saluted the Fort with 9 guns & was answered with 9. The appointed Commandant [Opperhofvet] Lieut Hartwig Meyer, <sup>appointed to it</sup> came on shore. On his arrival 9 shots were fired

He was appointed by Royal nomination on 25 March. [Kaj Larsen. In Danske i Guinea, p 45.



Sources Dutch. Ruyter's chief language. West-Indische Compagnie [W.I.C.]

The dates of the Dutch documents are new style; those of the English, old style

English Public Record Office

[9.]

[Tyo]

Published, "Extracts from the Records of the African Companies" collected by Ruth A. Fisher Washington D.C. no date

Extracts from this book are marked "F". They have been compared with the originals in the Records, &amp; the spelling of native names corrected where necessary.

\* "The association for the Study of Negro life &amp; history Inc. 1538 Birch St. N.W."

Tribal States of the Gold Coast.Abrem [Abramboa]. [Tyo/1463] "Cape Coast Castle Memorandum Book Jan 13 170<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> - Jan 2 170<sup>4</sup>/<sub>2</sub>."

May 2. [Fp. 19] Came notice by Ashrivy that two Akkany men who came to visit the Generall [Sir Daltry Thomas] upon the acct<sup>o</sup> of settling Trade, & who were dispatched ye 28<sup>th</sup> & departed hence ye 30 April had been pamiared in Abramboos Country by the King of Aguaffoos people . . .

[continued under Egnafso Akkany]

July 8. [Fp. 26]. Was sent Afadoo to the Abramboos to make proposals to them concerning the opening of a free way thro their Contry to the Dankows. Akkany & Other Traders of the Land, that they may come to Cape Coast & return without hinderance & from thence to go to the Dankows.

Nov. 30. [Fp. 32] Dankera, Lackaba & Aity of that Country; Twa of Cuffraas: Afoos of Abramboa Took their Fetich in the name of their Chief Cabbis here to be Trew to ye Interest of The Company.

Adom.

Feb. 20 [WIC 98.]

Mar. 16 [Tyo/1463. Fp 11]

April 9. [9.1]

} vide under Wassaw.} vide under Egnafso. AkkanyAfutu [Fetu Fetoo]

Jan. 1. [Tyo/14] "Pr dcs of 13<sup>th</sup> Jan 170<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> Sir Daltry [Thomas]... advises... "that ye King of Fetue & ye King of Sabue have been all this weath attending him. They seem mightily pleased & promise mighty things "shall be done"

Feb. 12 [Tyo/1463. Fp. 32]. "A binkera Trader coming to Cape Coast from the Mine " [Uminia] with two women slaves to sell them in the Castle. Some Fetos met him in ye way & pamiard his two slaves whom they carried away: the Trader made his complaint to the Generall who dispatched an Express to ye King & to ye Deys of Fetoo to acquaint them of the matter & to tell them that was an Infraction of very ill consequence that their people sh<sup>d</sup> hinder Traders coming to Cape Coast or any other of our factories. The King & Deys returned immediately ye 2 slaves to Cape Coast, begging pardon for ye offence, which happened by a mistake, & sent word yr a Cabbas of ye Mine did owe a debt to ye Deys of Fetoo's Brother, who sent his people to pamiard those slaves thinking they did belong to some of ye Inhabitants of ye Mine (but a Custom they have of seizing on some of ye same Towne, for ye debts of any one of the same place, & the friends of ye person seized, for the other to give satisfaction, & so are released). The Generall returned the slaves to ye Owner."

Feb. 14. [Fp. 33] Vide under Marothoos AkkanyApril 9 [9.1 Minutes of Council Uminia] vide under Egnafso Akkany.

April 12.

Afula [Fula Felto] (cont)

April 14. [190/1463, F.P. 193]. "Came the King of Sabon. After some Confines with

"the General or John Cabon, about whom should succeed the King of Felto,

"the General named Afua Prieto, the women who came there with

"the Day of Felto, is the Queen; or it was according to a guard upon. She or the

"Day went away that night to Felto. 1901 went away the King of Sabon.

April 12. [190/1463 F.P. 192]. "Came notice in the afternoon that the King of Felto

"was dead, or in the evening came the Day of Felto, is acquainted

"General of it or with him a woman, mother, some whom they are

"about to make King. The Day was welcomed with 5 guns

May 2. [1902]. The water Esyator. Akoni.

June 6. [190/1463, w. n. F.]. "Came the Queen of Felto with the Day."

June 8. [1902]. "Came the Felto of Felto."

June 10. [ " ] "Went away the Queen of Felto, the Day, or Felto,

June 21. [1902, F.P. 193]. "Came notice that Quomono Coffie deceased to being

son upon the Queen of Felto."

July 6. [1902, F.P. 194]. "The General Rang notice for the second time that the Queen

of Felto was distressed by the Cabinians of Caba Tras Quomono

Coffie's Gonfy, he sent Quomono & old Lin Rhadon, to the Queen of

Felto, with the following dispatch: -

To in quiet of the Queen what message Quomono Coffie sent her the first

time, or particularly what he then said when he was the King of Sabon.

To inquire what message he sent the second time, or what he said to the

Cabinians

To inquire of his demands, and why [we - what?] she said further

to Quomono & Rhadon.

Advice with the Queen, or when she she hears, how to manage

yourself [Quomono] in this Pelobra & that I have decided for to

follow their advice.

Reason, acquaint the Queen my opinion is for you [Quomono] to

let him [d. c.] know that I sent you [Quomono] to inquire of

Queen the Coffie why he intended to quarrel with the Queen & her

people; or if he has done the King of Sabon put him upon it, to know

of him what should put the King of Sabon when bringing him into

a quarrel with the Queen of Felto, or when he does expect to get by it.

If he has no real demands upon her, he nor his people cannot expect

success. Let him know that I made her a Queen, so I will protect &

assist her as my Queen, against all that will be her enemies, without

a just cause, & if he makes show upon me, - but I hope he will not

begin a quarrel without a just cause - for if he do not, I am sure I will

let & his people will expect

You [Quomono] are further to acquaint the Queen, when by

her self, that as to trade, she must take care of herself, not to give

away her goods

or then go on a Sam [again?]

The most trading that follows years or can for goods, might never be

the point for higher lands, nor some but she shall be paid higher land. She

must sell for as many goods & slaves, or make trade that way, or then

she will make herself rich, or in this way she shall never want any

other thing, & I must pay for all I buy her, if any accident shall

happen to purchase it being paid, the Company having allowed me to

buy nothing, or I will buy some but her.

Then you [Quomono] are to go to Quomono Coffie in the

Caba Tras Quomono ... [forward with Mam Kelem] ...

July 11.

Caba Tras  
(Mam Kelem)

1848-51

Afula.

Afula.

Afulu [Fetu. Fetoo] contd

July 11 [170/1463. Fp 25] Returned Quimino & Affadov from Quimino Coffee & from the Queen of Fetoo. Quimino Coffee was very cruel to them. He said, in general, that some days ago, upon his being out of order, notice was given to the Queen of Fetoo he was dead & she showed a great deal of joy of it by killing a sheep & other tokens; which he has taken very ill, & if it was not in consideration of the General, he would make war upon her, but in respect to of him, he would not do it. When he was asked whether the King of Saboo had put him upon making war with the Queen of Fetoo, he laughed but gave no answer. ... [cont'd under Mansessim] ...

July 24 [Ibid. Fp 27] Came notice from Fetoo that the King of Saboo's people were coming thither to seize upon the Country. The General sent to know the truth, & told the Cabeshiers of Cape Coast Town that they should put their men in arms, having a present occasion for them in arms. They come to the Castle Gate, ready to go where they should be commanded. But notice being given that the report was not true, they were dismissed. The General sent to the King of Saboo upon the matter, who returned messenger to assure him that he intended nothing against Fetoo, & sent one of his sons as a pledge of what he said.

August 2 [Ibid.] Came by on Tuesday, the Queen of Fetoo.

Aug. 5 [Ibid.] Went away the Queen of Fetoo.

Aug. 14 [ "] Came the King of Saboo.

Aug. 15 [ "] Came the Queen of Fetoo.

Aug. 16 [Ibid. Fp 27] - vide under Equafo.

Aug. 17 [Ibid. " ] - vide under Equafo.

Aug. 18 [ " " ] The King of Saboo, having sent a messenger to his town to bring to Cape Coast Castle one Ahenche Pampa (a Cabeshiere who is the author of the disturbance against the Queen of Fetoo, & was insisting that the King of Saboo to make war against her & make him King there) brought to the General for answer that Ahenche Pampa did refuse to come. Upon which the General told him that if he did not deliver ye said Ahenche Pampa, as he engaged the day before he would, it was a sign that he did protect him; & that he would make war against him if he did not deliver him, or if any disturbance should happen upon Fetoo, occasioned by him.

Aug. 19 [Ibid. Fp 28] ... [vide under Asebu] ... Ampechan the King of Saboo, particularly did take a fetish that he would not now, nor at any time bring war or any disturbance against the Queen of Fetoo, Aqua Bruffo nor her people; that he would do his utmost to have Ahenche Pampa did go to some other place, & [if] any disturbances were occasioned by him & to Deth [sic - death?] The same fetish took his Dey a Cabeshiers, and likewise the Queen & Cabeshiers of Fetoo; promising to live friendly & not raise any disturbance against the King of or his people of Saboo

Aug. 23 [Ibid.] Went away the King of Saboo, to whom the taking a fetish the 19<sup>th</sup> was of so little regard that he threatened ~~me~~ to make disturbances if a mark of gold was not paid him for a fee, for taking a fetish.

Aug. 24 [170/1463] Went away the Queen of Fetoo

Sept 4 [Ibid.] Came the Queen of Fetoo. Went the next day.

Sept 4 [Ibid.] The Queen of Fetoo came

Sept 20 [Ibid. Fp 29] The Queen of Fetoo came & stayed for 9 days.

Oct 9 [Ibid. " ] Fetoo, the two messengers [sent to Equafo. &c.] were ordered, at their return from Aquaffo, to call at the Queen of Fetoo to tell her the General wonders the Fetoo of that place should have some differences with the Anamaboo people, & offer to "penetrate" them, without giving him the least account of the matter; & that the General, through the Queen should not have failed to advise him of such things before he heard it another way.

The messengers

Tribal States (contd).Afutia [Fetu, Feloo] (contd)

The messengers were also ordered to go to the Fetera of Feloo & tell him the General expected that he should not have pursued any people as he has some of Anamabo, without giving him notice first of the dispute & of the occasion of it.

Oct. 14. Feloo. The Queen's son, Fetera Gabasshrie came with about 400 men on arms to offer their services to the General, & went away in three days [vide R.A.C. French Oct 13]

Eguaffo.

Oct. 21 [1790/1463 Fp30] ... [vide under Eguaffo] ... The Queen & Gabasshrie of Fetera Foetu sent word to the General that if he pleased, they would go & bring the head of the said Okomfamos that the traders might freely come in ... [contd under Eguaffo] ...

Oct. 23. [9bid 1463 p 31] ... [vide under Eguaffo].

Oct. 24 [ " " ] Feloo Came ye Queen & stayed 8 days.

Oct. 29 [ " - ] - vide under Eguaffo ?

Agona. [Agonna, Angunia].

Jan. 9 (no) <sup>N.S.</sup> [letter by Gen Willem de la Palma Amia to Agg. F. W. C. Amsterdam, dd Augt 31 1704. 95. [WIC 98 for 195]

- Reports, on exchange of courtesies between himself & Sir Dalby Thomas, on the latter's arrival at Cape Coast Castle -

"Inasmuch it happened that the Head Chief [upper half dem] of the Agonna district sent envoys hither to request us to take possession of the village Brecou, situate about 6 miles [Dutch] below Apam, & about as far above Accra, as being a place where much gold & elephants' teeth & tortoise are to be obtained, & also very convenient for the barter of slaves.

"The same was done also at Accra, as can be seen in our Diary on

"9 Jan. [not found]. To all which we made great difficulty, partly

"because Y.H.H. already possessed many forts on this Coast, & consequently

"would not care to decide upon it. But on the other hand, taking into

"consideration that our fort at Apam, being distant quite 10-12 miles

"from Accra, the natives being heretofore have abundant opportunity to

"raise their own trade, much private trade as they please, we thought

"that we ought to make a trial whether, with the establishment of a lodge

"at Brecou in the Agonna district, the natives could be diverted from

"this, the Gold trade benefited, & also the Interlopers deprived of their

"accustomed trade there. With this object, & yet not to incur any

"expense out of us, as Y.H.H. will clearly see from the Instruction & order

Feb 5 given to him, & to the Sub-factor S<sup>r</sup>. Heinsius inserted in

"our diary of 5 Feb, [not found], as we could not believe

"that the English would have been of that nature to dispute with

"us in a place which must be considered to have been sufficiently

"occupied by Y.H.H. for over 20 years; was possessed by our

"predecessor the late 9. Suleento; & moreover, trade has been done

"there for a long time.

Feb 20. "But, to our regret, on the 20th following we received a

"letter from Mr Dalby Thomas which - as it was written in the

"English language & in sign Hack (who is the only one who understands

"it) being sick I could not understand its contents - It was only

"reported verbally to us by the bearer of it, that it was a protest

"against our taking possession of Brecou which they claimed

"belonged not to us but to them. But that for that may be,

"Y.H.H. will please to see from the Attestation under No 2. \*

\* This was not enclosed, but an attestation dd 10 Sept 1704. However  
noted post, was enclosed enclosure Q to de la Palmas  
letter to Agg. F. W. C. of 5 Sep 1705. [WIC 98]

Agona. [Agona, Anguina] contd.

Feb. 21.

"Hudson not standing upon that, on 21<sup>st</sup> ditto I proceeded to Cabo Corso  
to hear verbally from Mr Dalby Thomas upon what ground the protest  
had been made. He gave no satisfactory reply but said that we had mutually  
agreed to make no new establishments; of which there is not the least speech  
or sign. Nevertheless, considering the friendship of the English to be of more  
value to me, I gave informed Sub-factor Heinsius that if he could not effect  
anything [? - except raton] in accordance with the Instruction given him he should  
return here. Meanwhile, on 2<sup>nd</sup> March we received from him a full letter about

Mar. 3. "The falling possession of Brecon which not being in accord with our  
opinion we gave him our further orders the same day; & on the 4<sup>th</sup> ditto, sent

Mar. 7. "Mr fiscal to Cabo Corso with a letter to Mr Dalby Thomas to testify  
him that, notwithstanding that he knew well how little right the

English Royal Co had to that place, yet we not wishing to give any reasons  
for discord (an injury to both) I would rather go from there. Whereupon,  
Mar 10 "having no patience or waiting for the time he was at us again  
"on the 10<sup>th</sup> ditto to evacuate the place, & that this was not the  
time to decide which of the two Cos had the most right to the Coast  
whereupon, that same day we sent the yacht Oponeer to Brecon to fetch  
Sub-factor Heinsius away from there; of which we informed the English  
Governor by letter, as Y.H. can see from our diary of March 10. [not found.]

Mar. 19. "On 19 March we received a letter from Sub-factor P. Fiddens

at Zaccorde reporting that the English had taken possession very  
easily, but continuing with the same forbearance, I have decided, while  
reporting this to Y.H. to await your further orders about it. Had it  
remained at that, it would not, in our opinion, have been worth  
occupying Y.H. with it & to have done my best to keep in good  
correspondence with the English Gentlemen; but

Mar. 20 "after having received on the 20<sup>th</sup> a letter of thanks from Mr  
Dalby Thomas for quitting from Brecon, on the 22<sup>nd</sup> there came  
into the roads there [Cabo Corso]... [2 Dutch Interlopers, invited to  
come here from Amamaba by Sir Dalby Thomas in reprisal for  
de la Palma having occupied Brecon. Vide under Interlopers W.C. & R.A.C.  
The two disputes were closely interwoven]... [Continued post]...  
p 43.

Note on this date there are not followed the English documents  
about the dispute over Brecon, up to this date: -

05.

Jan. 22. [PRO. 170/14 "Abstract of letters received by the R.A.C. of England  
so far as relate to the Committee of Correspondence"]

"C.C.C. 12 Feb 1702, 23 Mar 1702, & 9 April 1704. Sir Dalby  
Thomas... pr. lre of 29<sup>th</sup> March address several visits & a friendly  
good correspondence seemed to pass between him & the Dutch W.I.C.'s General, de  
dear Wilkinn de la Palma, & that upon all opportunities of their meeting together, their  
chief discourse was of promoting the trade of each others Co; to which they seemed  
to agree in several particulars. But at last Sir Dalby, having cause, great jealousy  
of the Dutch General, & that something was a doing or done, contrary to their  
agreed notions.

"On the 22<sup>nd</sup> January, Sir Dalby received a lre from Mr Smoot Chief at  
Winnebah dd 20<sup>th</sup> of the sd month, giving an account that he was  
informed the Dutch were coming to settle at Sanja or Barracoo  
Point in the country of Anguina, near your fort at Winnebah.  
Mr Smoot mentions that it is a place of great importance, & that he might  
secure it & defeat the Dutch for an ounce a month.  
There were several lres & conferences passed between Sir Dalby, the Dutch  
General, & Mr Smoot, & others, relating to this Settlement, but all would  
not persuade the Dutch General otherwise.

"Therefore, upon their settling at Sanja or Barracoo, Sir Dalby, Messrs  
Brown, Major, & Hayes, & the soldiers of the Fort... all thought it  
necessary to embrace the imitation of the Dutch... a lre your flag  
fly at your wined fort of Succondee... [could under Ahanta]...  
"Sir Dalby sends enclosed to you the Dutch General's letters relating  
to these affairs [not in PRO 170.] to give an account of the whole fact  
" Says

Ahanta.

Interlopers.

Ahanta.

## Tribal States [contd.]

Agona [Agomma, Angunia] contd.

"Says if the batch were settled at Sanja they would much hinder  
 "the peoples coming to your Settlement at Winnabal  
 "It is his humble opinion that if some of your Honours did meet with  
 "some of the Dutch African Co, you would come to such necessary  
 "Agreements for the good of both Cos, that their people might be afraid  
 "of breaking through them; for there is certainly trade enough for  
 "both, would they be contented with their present Settlements"

"C.C.C. memorandum Book." [P. 80. 170/1463]

Feb 7. Came notice from Mr Smoos Chief at Winnabal that the  
 Dutch had taken possession of A Sanja to settle there.

Feb 9. Was sent Mr Mitchell to the mine with a letter of Sir  
 Dalby Thomas, General &c, to desire him to withdraw his  
 people immediately, his answer was he would come to wait  
 on Sir Dalby at Cape Coast the next morning

Feb 10. Came the batch General. A storm conference Sir Dalby  
 Thomas had with him upon his people taking possession  
 of A Sanja ended in this: - That the Dutch General  
 promised upon his word a Honour he would give orders  
 to his people to retire from the said place; & further that he would  
 never begin any new Settlement in any part of this Coast  
 without the consent & concurrence of Sir Dalby Thomas; whom  
 he desired to engage in the same promise, which Sir Dalby Thomas  
 did. The Dutch General desired further that Sir Dalby  
 Thomas would never give any protection to the Dutch Interlopers;  
 & said that he designed the Saturday next following to go  
 himself to see his people gone from A Sanja.

Feb 23. Returned from the mine to Williams, where he was  
 invited some days before by the Dutch General. At his  
 arrival there the Dutch General did ask him whether  
 he had no letter for him from Sir Dalby Thomas; whereof  
 the Williams gave notice to Mr Brown. Sir Dalby Thomas -  
 who was expecting daily an answer of the Dutch General upon  
 the matter of A Sanja according to the agreement he made at  
 Cape Coast the 10th inst, & to his promise upon word of Honour,  
 & having notice that the Dutch do continue, notwithstanding, at  
A Sanja in their Settlements - did order the following lines to be  
 writ & imparted to the Dutch General; & for fear it should  
 not be rightly interpreted a translation of the same, in French,  
 was sent to be left in his hands

Part of Mr Browns letter to Mr James Williams  
 dt. C.C.C. Feb 19. 1704.

"I communicated that part of your letter to our General Sir  
 Dalby Thomas that makes mention of the General of the Mines asking  
 "if you had brought any letter of his to him; who bids me  
 "to acquaint you he is surprised the General there should expect it  
 "in such a Season when he knows so well that the result of further  
 "writing upon business between them doth altogether depend upon  
 "his having me from him, in relation to a late Conference held here,  
 "wherein dear Words & Honours are mutually engaged & in which,  
 "as to point of performance, his had the precedent; & our  
 "General being only conditional, says he cannot but be so tender  
 "as not to write at all in an affair where promise & Honour is  
 "concerned until he is well satisfied what is proper to remark,  
 "without being looked upon as too hasty. But he says that  
 "as the time is expired, & he will now take such measures as he  
 "shall see necessary, as most convenient, which, before  
 "parting, he desired to communicate to the General, & give my  
 "respects to him &c"

"25. ditto to be delivered by an Interpreter.

Feb 25.

\* Old style  
 The Dutch date  
 of this meeting  
 was Feb 21. [5-pm]  
 New style;  
 11 days later

Interlopers

Agona [Agona, Anguina] cont.

os.

[Cape Coast Castle Memorandum Book, T/0/1463, contd.]

Feb. 25. Came de Fiscal of ye Mine with a letter from ye Dutch General, to Sir Dalby Thomas, General, endeavouring, ~~notwithstanding~~ his former Engagement, to give a fair colour of his taking possession of ASanja. He went away ye same day. The General told him he would, by another opportunity, answer ye Dutch Generals letter.

Feb 28. Was sent by Mitchell to ye Mine with a letter from ye General to ye Dutch General, complaining of his breach of faith in ye matter of ASanja; who writt an answer, & protested in it that he had now ordered, de facto, his people to remove from thence.

March 9 Came notice from Winnebah that ye Dutch retired from ASanja, & embarked with their effects on board of ye ship ye Dutch General had ordered for that purpose.

Was sent by Mitchell to ye Mine with a letter from ye General to ye Dutch General, in answer to his last, acknowledging his punctual complying with his promise therein mentioned concerning ye removing of his people from ASanja; & returned ye next morning.

March 18 Came notice by a letter from Mr Snow at Winnebah that when ye Dutch removed from ASanja they did leave their flag, & carried Prince (a blacknam who took pay in ye R.A. Co's service) to ye Mine.

n.s.

April 4 [Continuation, pp. 71, supra, of de la Palmes letter to AGS K. W.C. dd Augt 27.] [C.W.C. 98] ... [The English direct to Egges Company Fort, vide under Equafro] ... "whether these are things which concern with the close alliance which Her Majesty of England & our State are maintaining with each other we leave to YHH's wise judgement". As for us, we judged that we ought to display our feelings about it, & to that end, on 4 April we sent Messrs J Rademacher & N Poll with a Protest (which YHH will find entered in the Diary of that date) [not on record] to Cabo Corso, in which we demonstrated the whole matter to Sir Dalby Thomas, as it has been represented to YHH ... [vide under Miscellaneous] ...

All

PRO. T/0/175

"Paragraphs of settle letters from the Gold Coast relating to the settle in conveniences arising from the Dutch"

Jan. 22

From Sir Dalby Thomas at Cape Coast Castle 23 March 1703 [~~4~~ os = 1704].

On the 22<sup>d</sup> Jan. I rec<sup>d</sup> a letter from Sir John Snow ye Hon<sup>ble</sup> Chief at ye Fort of Winnebah dd the 20<sup>th</sup> of the 2<sup>d</sup> month, by which he gave me an account that the Dutch was coming to settle at Sanja or Barracoe Point in the County of Anguina, near ye Fort of Winnebah. "The Dutch has a Fort at a place called Apang [Apam] within three leagues on the other side this side (or as they call it to Windward) of Winnebah & Sanja or Barracoe Point in water three leagues on the other side (or to seaward) of Winnebah; so that by this design ye Hon<sup>ble</sup> Fort was to be hemmed in, & for defect of your Trade, this last place being the only road left your Traders to come to your Fort at Winnebah, being a pass that all people must through, that design for Winnebah; and the Dutch have never failed, as I have been informed, by money or force, where they had power, to hinder the Traders coming to your Fort, which made me the more concerned. They also know well know your goods would gain all the Traders, being better goods than theirs, & more desirable by the Natives."

Another Paragraph of said letter, fol<sup>o</sup> 6.

"The Dutch General He<sup>t</sup> also demand the delivery of Prince, alias Puricos of Sanja at Barracoe who was taken demanded by Sir Mitchell in the Castle of the Mine, a servant of yours & a Native of the Kingdom of Anguina; one of them to put ye General upon settling at Sanja near for Fort's Fort at Winnebah."

[Because was the same company of the de la Palms; - Malaga, Equafro K.]

[n.s. Close allies in Ser agoino de punch, not yet ended]

Tribal States (cont'd)

Agona [Agonna. Angunia] cont'd.

All these demonstrations could effect nothing, but that the aforementioned gentlemen returned on the 5th instant date, with verbal report that this Honour would reply formally to our protest in 2-3 days time of which nothing befell but on April 16 (1904) the Secretary Mitchell of Cabo Corso arrived here with a letter from

Jun Darling Thomas of 22 pages long, the translation of which [into Dutch] is enclosed <sup>o vide April 5, 05 post.</sup> <sup>no. 2</sup> which contains nothing else than a lot of flattering expressions which do little or credit to a gentleman of his character. To Secretary Mitchell we gave no reply except that we should send that letter to Y.H.H. to complain to the Directors of the RAC of his bad manners & expressions, as we considered that we, on our side, had done everything possible that could contribute to good friendship & correspondence between the two Nations.

This last step for the restoration & renewal of the estranged friendship not having had the least result, we considered the Council ... when it was resolved not to recall the ships

- There are no minutes of Council, relating to Brecon recorded in for 1704, recorded in WIC 124 91. or 92

Cordus & Elmina from their blockade of the Cabo Corso roads; a further that we ought again to take possession of the place Brecon, over which this quarrel seems to have resulted, as being one that must be considered of great importance to Y.H.H. - having in contemplation a nation which, when one gives everything to it demands, does not fail to engage continuously in quarrels - & we do not doubt that Y.H.H. will come to enjoy the fruits of such a profitable place.

Brecon having been taken possession of again, de novo, by us, as stated above, the English, seeing the [April 26.28. 05] blunder they had committed, sought to avenge it by violence to that end they sent the Captain of Cabo Corso with 3 large canoes & some small ones, of armed men. Their encounter with the Agona was negroes & the ill result of it Y.H.H. will see circumstantially set out in our Diary of April 25 & 28 [not found].

Notwithstanding that they were so badly treated here ... yet they have neglected nothing to make us quit such a profitable place, incurring much expense thereto by sending presents to Sabot, Fanti & Akwama [May 4 05.] Aquarnboe [vide CCC anoma book - post] but with what little result Y.H.H. can see from a letter from Upper Factor Nuyts dd 4 May, entered in the Diary [m. 02].

Then, seeing that they were not able to get us dislodged from here, they went on another tack, two soldiers having deserted from St. Jago garrison, they detained them, as in the Diary of June 3, & upon our return reclaiming them, they replied to me on the 9th that we had done a fair by protecting Edward Bantier.

Regarding the value of that place [Brecon] we send Y.H.H. an account of the merchandise bartered there in the months of June & July last [1704]. enclosure (6).

[Summary]

Asebu  
Fanti

AKwama

Agona [Agona Anguina] contd.

[Summary].

Total amount of goods sold RM. 47-4-7.

35 Slaves purchased ... f. 2,400

RM 47-4-7  
@ 300 per man } ... f. 15,217-10-0

Total f. 17,617-10-0

This has been demonstrated to Y.H. all the differences [in Baracol & Interlopers] which have occurred between us & the English nation, since my last, all of this is the result of baseless jealousy. They have little experience of these districts, & lately by the murder of King Abot Pae Teti Ki of Comodoro in the English Castle of Cabo Cabo. They remain unappeasably hated by all the ... of the entire Coast over it.

Enclosure ③ to the above letter.

Letter. Sir Dalby Thomas, Cape Coast to William De la Palma Christina [WIC. 98.

1816-236 ]

[Summary. Translated into English from the copy in Dutch.]

April 14. [sic. This is m.s. The English date would be 5 April 03, not vide "CCC Memorandum Book" sub April 5, post.]

I am honoured by yours of 4 April "a.s." by the hands of messrs Johan Rademacher Fiscal & N. Poll first factors. [note This is the Packet referred to under April 4 supra, of which no copy has been found]. It has been pleased to begin with mine to you of 9<sup>th</sup> ulto, handed to you by Dr Mitchell [vide March 9, supra]. If I properly understand yr letter, Y.H. begins appears to remark that I thanked you for your departure from Baracol, in accordance with my request & that you hoped I would be satisfied. I must agree that I was fully satisfied & I had great hope that in the future there would be a better conception of the well-being of our masters (which is the only thing that I seek) I wrote my letter with that intention & hoped that it would have deserved a courteous answer by letter or, at least verbally.

But on the contrary, to my surprise, I did not receive a line from Y.H. or reply other than a verbal one by Dr Mitchell (Secretary of the RAC on the Coast of Guinea) merely that Y.H. had kept your promise, with a sort of disdain as if not pleased either with my letter or with what you had done & that you had changed your mind. I therefore had all the more reason for believing, & being since informed, that servants were on the way to make an establishment near Baracol, I hope this is not being thought of.

I must ask Y.H. to call to mind that your establishment there was contrary to the verbal agreement made between us & to the common idea we had of dealing with this Coast in the true interests of you & as well as ours. I have several times represented this but never by way of request, not doubting however that it would not be done in the course of time because of your word that you had given that no new establishments should be made by Y.H. as we were in accord that it is contrary to the interests of our masters to increase them by a single one, having already several that are more a burden than profit. I hope that the true reason why Y.H. has retired from there has been that it was neither desirable nor profitable to your Masters' interests to continue there.

I cannot forbear to acknowledge that I have received much friendship from Y.H. which must never be forgotten. I rejoiced thinking that I had true ideas about this Coast, being assured moreover that I was in agreement with Y.H.'s sentiments.

We were agreed that each of the two Coasts were too strong for the one to evict the other, & that therefore it was in their true interests to devise ways & means of preventing disputes between them. It is other had been more fortunate; that the best of them, with always to the profit of the Nations who used every way & means to encourage them - as on this occasion of Baracol, for which (as

Tribal States (contd)Angona [Angonna, Anguina] (contd)

(as Y.H. states) the Queen made request, a place which I had heard you say was of no advantage -; that the Heads of the two Cos, began the disputes, each in turn, to please their own pride & Vanity without considering the real interests of their masters; that the Coast is large enough, & the Trade sufficient for both Cos; that both Cos had too many, rather than too few, establishments. Wherefore we agreed with each other that no more establishments could be made on this Coast which would prevent many disputes between us, as such disputes prevented the natives bringing Gold for our masters; that each of us would do all he could for the interests of our men no matter which did not cause prejudice to our own Co. & that I in particular, must not allow any Dutch Interlopers to be protected or encouraged by the servants of my masters. This I promised to support the condition first agreed to, otherwise not. This I had in mind until you broke your promise to me, by your establishing

at our Co. I solemnly declare that my intention was to do all the good that I could to further the interests of the Dutch W.I.C. that wd not prejudice my masters. I have often told Y.H. so & I appeal to the letters I wrote to my masters by the Ship Broughton which sailed from Cape Coast on Feb 13 last 09. By them I urged them to come to such an agreement with the Dutch W.I.C. that no more disputes arose on the Coast & that I considered you as a man much inclined to it. When I first arrived you, Sir, were pleased to promise that you would draft an agreement into which both Cos could enter, & which we could consider together. . . . But at the time when I was treated with so much friendship, & for so long, at Elmina, I several times remonstrated Y.H. about the draft. Sometimes the answer was that it would be done at others it was passed over by changing the consideration. But I would not leave the subject without having a positive answer, which was that we must think of our Trade & increase our traffic above others, which was the sure way. But this was not the draft that I meant, nor one that could unite our two Cos. I must confess that I was surprised to get such an answer & became a great man so little. I thought our Y.H.s answer & got the feeling that concord was no affair of booty much less a present in which some things were concealed which time would disclose. This was about 20 Jan last 09. This caused me to speak at my oppy. of the bad treatment that the English received from the Hollanders, & that we had been obliged to send to Europe to get reparation. This in my opinion had been wrong, & if I had been here when it happened if I had not made the ring leader say dearly for it, it would have been through lack of power not of will.

On Jan 21 09. I took leave of Y.H. after a long stay, & Y.H. was so immeasurably obliging that it was only with difficulty that I could leave at last.

On my return to Cape Coast, on Jan 22. I received a letter from the Queen, the Royal Cos Chief at Wumba that Y.H. was going to establish himself at Sanja, Abura, Baragoe, & that an offer had been made to him that if he were willing to pay monthly a certain sum to a certain person, neither Y.H. nor anyone else should establish there. To this I at once replied giving him orders so to do: believing that it were better to have friendship at small expense, than disputes between us; although when we were requested by the Queen of Angona to establish ourselves at Wumba, our agreement was that no other nation should establish itself in that country, except the English. Upon that condition, & no other, we made an establishment there.

On your invitation I came to a collation in your house. In time I expected that Y.H. would make some mention of the intention of the establishment, but as you said nothing about it, I kept silent, thinking that nothing

Interlopers.

Angona [Angona, Angunia] (contd)

nothing more had been thought about having signed the articles which were concluded at Wumba before they were sent to me, in order to prevent any or any other Europeans should establish themselves there. But I suppose it was an artifice in order to get more money from you YH; for instead of that person fulfilling his agreement, he demanded a much larger sum, & if I had been willing to consent to it, that would have been the end of the matter. But I then thought it best to let YH remember your word of honour that you gave me, that we (as lawfully belonging to us) are the only ones who might have an establishment there.

On Feb 3, YH's people were put on shore.  
On Feb 8 I wrote to YH expressing my dislike of what you had done, to which I refer, & which I sent to you on the 9th by Mr. Hall.

On Feb 10 YH was pleased to pay me a visit, & after a long discussion you gave me again your word of honour that you would go yourself, in your small vessel, ten way from Umbina, on the 12th to fetch away your people from Baracoe or Senja.

On Feb 11, I informed Mr. Snows of YH's promise, & gave him orders to go & see YH; invite you into the fort & entertain you in the best manner he could.

On Feb 23 I received advice from Mr. Snows that, instead of going there to cause the people to move you had sent there a factor, men & a flag, which was already flying: consequently, to all appearance, your establishment there had been resolved upon, & YH's word of honour dissolved.

On Feb 28, I wrote you again, to which I refer, informing you of my resolution as you had not kept your word. That day I received a reply but after so many failures I could not give no more credit to it until matters had actually been given effect to.

On March 9, I received advice that YH's men had departed but that the flag remained there.

A few days afterwards I was informed that a false & faithless servant of the Royal Co, one whom we call Prince, & known to you by the name of Adrikoon, had come in your small vessel, to request YH to establish there again. That day, I wrote YH about the matter of your departure with gratitude...

On the 31st [sic] YH broke your word, & your establishment continued until March 6 or 7 03. But I knew nothing of your departure until the 9th, about which I at once advised YH as stated.  
... [vide under Equaffe, & Interlopers] ...

I say here, once more that I was pleased & satisfied about the departure from Baracoe, although YH's flag remained there, which did not appear to be a complete abandonment, & I wrote my letter about it in order to show myself pleased about it, as I had hoped that we would have remained friends & that we would be in agreement about the establishment.

- But to reply to what YH has further to charge me with, namely:
- ① About the King of Aguoffo ... [vide under Equaffe] ...
  - ② About the Dutch ships in the roads [vide under Interlopers] ...
  - ③ About my action with regard to YH's cruises [ - - - ] ...

[Note. ② supra has the following references to Baracoe]

From among I hereby give orders to Benjamin Mitchell Esqrs to demand from YH another unfaithful servant [the name of whom is Edward Baker, now dead] named Prince, known to YH by the name of Adrikoon. He came to Umbina from Baracoe, alias Senja, in YH's ship, in order to request YH to establish there again. He is also with you, & because he is a false & unfaithful servant of the RAC, he will be received by YH, & is encouraged to bring trouble & misfortune to us in its trade & servants at Wumba in the country & King's Bay. I hereby give orders to the Queen of Angona, where YH has mentioned his intention to establish there again, and if YH does not prevent him from causing her to be overruled & handed over, then I hereby give orders to YH, for all the damage which he & a me of our servants shall come to suffer by him or any of his cabalates, & in defence of the 20 letters from the RAC of England [dd 22 Sep. 1702 to the WIC] & of the orders you have used from the Dutch African Co.

Tribal States (contd)Agona [Agomma, Anguina] (contd.)

I now make my accusations against YH.

2. Second, (as I believe, contrary to the orders of YH's masters above named) you are protecting & employing one Prince, alias Aurikoon, & others at present unknown to me, natives of Baracoe, alias Sanja or inhabitants of Angona, false & unfaithful servants of the R.A.C. of England, who were YH's instruments for making an establishment at Baracoe, alias Sanja, to disturb & destroy the peace & quiet of the said Co & their servants.

After having written the above I have received advice that you have set a man on shore at YH's Lodge at Baracoe, alias Sanja, with merchandise who unfastened & made loose the flag, [unfastened?] but who did not leave the place, the house being occupied by an Englishman. I hope, that you will persevere in this, for I cannot imagine that there are any advantages to be gained in trying to rob the R.A.C. of England of their property, which, I assure YH, will not be done to. YH has the choice of two ways one leads to trouble the other to pleasure & profit. Whichever way YH chooses you will, with all respect, be followed, step by step, by YH's friend & humble servant.

[End of letter]

CCC Memorandum Book Jan 13 170<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> - Jan 2 170<sup>4</sup>/<sub>5</sub>.

[P.R.O. T.70/1463. Extracts published in Fisher, marked "F."]  
(All dates are O.S.)

On April 5. Was sent Mr Mitchell to the Mine with a letter of Sir Thomas Dalby Thomas, General, to the Dutch Gen [the letter supra] in answer to his of the 24th last [the Protest of 20 April 1703] & notice of p. 73 supra. He was further directed by the General to demand verbally (as well as was demanded by the letter) of the Dutch General, in the name & on account of the Royal African Co of England: -

[F.13] One Prince alias Aurikoon a false negro servant of the Roy. Afr: Comp: of England at their Castle of Winnebah, where he occasioned trouble against the SA Co, & is at the Mine to solicit the Dutch to settle at Baracoe or Sanja.

At his arrival at the Mine in drinking Sir Dalby Thomas's health, eleven quarts were forced, & seven more at his coming out of the same evening.

The several Bernardo were made to the Genl of the Mine, who refused.

[F.13] To deliver up Prince alias Aurikoon who he did say was then in his Cabile of the Mine, & it was true that he was solicited to this, he settle at Baracoe.

On April 12. [F.13] Was sent Peter Quashee with 40 armed men in canoe to Baracoe point, where he is to land in ye night to seize Prince alias Aurikoon, a negro servant of the Co who has been treacherous & hath received bribes from the Dutch to disturb the said Co. Upon notice by a letter from Mr Smoot, Chief at Winnebah, the Dutch men were landed at Baracoe with Prince, to be taken again.

On April 14. [F.13] Notice by an Indian from Mr Smoot that the sailing of Prince & his company, he making his escape. But Peter Quashee was killed on the same night.

(Wounded in the shoulder)

sent

Agona [Agona, Anguina] (cont<sup>d</sup>).

Sent Quasut [Fisher prints "snaw"] to ye Queen of Anguina to the General [sic] & Woodice, to tell them from the General that if they do not turn away the Dutch from Barracoo, & deliver up Prince, he will make war against them.

Fanti.

<sup>n</sup> April 19 [F14] Was sent Ashercedy to ye Broffo Fanteem, & came, with a present of a fine cloth to know from the General how he was disposed, as to ye raising of a war against the Queen & Kingdom of Anguina, for the treachery to ye R.A.C. of England, in bringing the Dutch to settle at Barracoo or Sanya, which belongs to ye Co.

Fanti

AKWamu.

<sup>n</sup> April 24 [9bid] Came back Ashercedy from ye Broffo Fanteem, who was very well pleased w<sup>th</sup> ye present, & hath sent messengers to Agamboo, Winnibal, & other places, to ye Chief men of his acquaintances, to bring them in ye Interest of ye R.A.C. & to engage them against ye Kingdom of Anguina, if they persist in the treachery against ye Co.

Fanti.

<sup>n</sup> April 25 [9bia] Came a messenger from ye Broffo Fanteem & presented ye General with a goat. Ye Broffo sent him word that his messengers were not returned yet. He desired ye General would not do anything in ye matter of Anguina until he would please to inform him of it & advise with him; promising that, tho' his messengers did not bring from those he had sent them to, such an answer as he did expect to ye purpose in hand, he would take ye whole business upon himself, & have it effected to ye General's desire.

Fanti

<sup>n</sup> April 26 [9bid] The General dismissed ye messenger of ye Broffo, with a present of an Anchor of rum, & his Mage & told him to thank him in his name for ye inclination he shewed to support ye Interest of ye R.A.C. of England, for which he would miss no opportunity to give him real tokens of his friendship; that if ye Broffo would, on his part, encourage trade in ye town he lives in, he would keep a factory there, & send goods to be sold, which he did think would be much to the benefit of ye Broffo & his town; & further, provided ye Broffo would give a house for that purpose, & fit to keep a man & the goods in, he would allow something upon every parcel of goods disposed of, to the benefit of ye Broffo.

Fanti

<sup>n</sup> May 2 [F16]. The General sent Affram to the Broffo of Fanteem to tell him he had letters from ye Chief of Winnibal, advising that the Queen of Anguina, Woricoe & others, when they were told of his resolution of bringing war upon them, except they did deliver Prince & turn out ye Dutch from Barracoo, understood that they did not care nor fear it; and that the Dutch were about to build a fort at Barracoe, alias Sanya, & they would help them to do it. Therefore the General sent word of it to the Broffo to know what answer he had by the messengers he had sent about that matter, & what he thought concerning this last advice.

Fanti.

AKWamu.

<sup>n</sup> May 6 [ib] Returned Affram from the Broffo Fanteem (where ser<sup>2</sup> & ins<sup>2</sup>) & brought word to the General that the messengers he had given them order, in case the Queen would not agree to turn out the Dutch from Barracoe, &c, to go from thence to ye King of Agona about the bringing him upon the Anguinas; so he believed by the manner on their staying so long, that they were gone thither. He said that Baracoo, & if they ground from Barracoe to Winnibal belongs ground sent at all. will make the King of Quambos drive the Dutch out of Barracoe, if the Anguinas will not do it. would send him word if he hears anything about it. will also do the like to him, & advise him as soon as they come back.

Fanti

<sup>n</sup> May 8 [ib p17]. Came the Broffo Fanteem to him that his messengers were returned from Anguina, who sent him word that Interest of ye English: She liked very well in that matter between the Royal A<sup>l</sup> for a small acknowledgement of some turn out ye Dutch from Barracoe. was his copies of spirits & right P<sup>r</sup> desired the General to send to him, or to

Tribal States (contd)

Agona [Agona, Anguina] (contd)

would comply & if she did not he would fall upon her country & turn  
on ye Dutch himself, from Baracoo

The General sent him, accordingly, the two cases of spirits, & 3 Purpels,  
& presented her, for himself, two anchors of rum & some orange water,  
& dismissed his son, with thanks to ye Braffo, for his friendship &c.

Fanti  
May 24 [FP 18] Came a messenger from the Braffo Fantem, who assures  
the General the Dutch will be speedily turned out of Sanya  
of Baracoo, but says that four Bendys must be given

among ye Queen & allies of Anguina, to effect it.

May 25 [FP 19] Came notice from Accra, by a letter of Mr Frosenors,  
that the King of Quarnboo, sent him word that he  
had given orders to ye Anguinas to turn ye Dutch  
out from Baracoo, & they have promised to do so, & look further

Akwamu.

Fanti  
May 26 [116] The General dismissed ye Braffo of Fantem's messenger &  
sent him the four Bendys, with this message, by Affram:-

That he doth send him that sum as he desires, expecting  
that ye Dutch will be removed presently, & also Furikoo, ye false  
servant to ye Co, delivered to him; for any delay in that might give  
the Dutch opportunity to fortify themselves, & it would be harder  
afterwards to turn them out; further, that in the Agreement with  
the Queen of Anguina (if she complies) she must be told she  
shall not be paid any Ground Rent for Wumbah Castle, from the  
day the Dutch first landed at Baracoo or Sanya, to their removal  
from thence; but as soon as the Dutch are turned out according to  
this Agreement, she shall be paid what was, or shall be due, before  
their sailing & after their removal.

Affram was ordered to tell that when this affair is over, the  
General will send a man & some goods to his town, & see what  
house ye Braffo will provide for that purpose

Fanti  
May 31. [FP 19] Came Affram from ye Braffo Fantem (where  
sent ye 26<sup>th</sup>) & brought word to the General that ye Braffo  
had sent the four Bendys to four Anguina Cabbos, who  
he did not doubt would comply with their promise in turning out  
ye Dutch from Baracoo, which if they did fail in, he would send  
his men immediately to the King of Quarnboo, & jointly with  
him, would destroy them & ye Anguina's Country.

Akwamu.

Fanti  
July 14 [110/1463] The General sent Coffey & Affram to the Braffo  
Fantem to know what he had done in the matter of  
Aganya, & what the occasion of so long delay.

July 16 [95-F 26] Returned Coffey & Affram from Braffo  
Fantem who sent with them his son to tell the General  
that he had sent messengers to Anguina, that were not  
returned yet; that he understood the business, & the money employed  
for the purpose is now given for, or lost to Kingdom.

July 25 [FP 28] The General dismissed a messenger come yesterday from  
the Braffo Fantem to whom the General sent word that  
he would take a full day that the Braffo should remove the  
Dutch, as he has engaged to do it with all speed possible,  
C. of England, who have notice given them of that  
the Dutch Co in Holland to send their orders to  
quit the place

[FP 28] "Per another letter from Sir Daltry of  
the is assured ye Dutch will be speedily removed from  
Baracoo..."

1705

Agona

[Agona, Anguina] (contd)

Sept 10 [Cachane, Q. to letter, but from San de la Palma, Chuvia to Nas in the Rumburam. At 1812/1813]

(1812, 98)

First letter about the. On this day the 10th Sept 1704 appeared before me Subout Hunsow, factor in the large of Agona. Son of the Sen. Chon' wife, & allocated to the lands of Pisco, Turiba, Queen upon the equinoxial of the Hon. Sen. Hunsow, former of William de la Palma, wife, day of their own nation, a free wife, had requested, the said Hunsow to send some one of the City residents, with some merchandise to the village of San Joaquin, situated in the District of Agona, on order to build a house, & to buy the said materials & other necessaries to build a part of the place.

Further, that the representation of the English is false & untrue that they had bound themselves with them to allow to their nation arms (for the satisfaction of all others) to erect a table of Castles, posts or fortis, would lead to occupy their country, with the King's [to keep] other nations on 't' as if they had sold or purchased it, or that they had ever received any presents or gifts from you. And that if the English ever claimed that they, the Queen, or Caballeros appointed had signed such an agreement with them, it was to be held null & void & a false representation. - As the English while they were in the said place it was true that they had signed a certain writing or agreement whereby, on their side they granted the English the liberty to build their Fort at Sumpa, provided that the English paid they money, under the name of subsistence money [costs] 2000 galls to the said Queen Turiba, as is custom any at Acaja, or elsewhere; that nothing more, and if these presents were not had regarding more appeared when they heard it, read aloud & interpreted. And if there should be anything more intended in the aforesaid claim, then silence was kept about it, & it was concealed from them, offering to explain the above statement, as all times (being required should), upon order in accordance with the manner of the country.

Being thus passed in the presence of the Audite, J. Donan, & de Sub-Indica Otto van Belcamp, both also in the presence of the said Sr, & witnesses.

- X This is the mark of Queen TURIBA.
- X This is the mark of Caballero LASEQUE.
- X This is the mark of Caballero Jacobo'

The witnesses: (sgd) J. Donan. Otto van Belcamp.  
On my presence, (sgd) S. Hunsow.

Oct 5

[FP 29] Wombold, Quicaco a Caballero de Sacer, & other in the neighbourhood come to state the General is have a statement for the Co-ordinacion. His name, the General told him he would see the Duke out of Quicaco first.

Oct 28.

[FP 30] Wombold, came a messenger from the Queen of Anguina that if the General would pay what was due for her ground rent, & charges for a man who was killed in a riot paid against the Court, King some ago, etc. would remove the Duke from Quicaco. The messenger added, why have the Duke a debt if man killed had been made long time ago, & he would pay nothing, unless on this account not no ground rent till the Duke was removed from Quicaco, & if they were not removed very quickly he would not pay any more ground rent at all.

X Shade is marked on D. Remondillo map as being within Creditang or Pisco, but means the town. Perhaps it is Quimaymo. More probably it was called the we village east of Baraki; but on water maps on P.R.O. The Duke called it Sereu - 1919 post

Tribal States (contd.)

Ahanta [Ahta]

March 19 [ms] Intra<sup>o</sup> letter to Sen Bellon de la Palma, Simo to de Assembly of S. WIC Am<sup>o</sup> in dam, dd Aug 21 1704 [WIC 98]

Sekondi

On 19th March received a letter from Sub-factor at Zaccorde reporting that the English had taken possession again of their demolished fort there; which we could have very easily prevented, but continuing with some forbearance, I have decided, while reporting this to Y.H.H. that I must cut out your further orders about it. Had it remained as that, it would not, in my judgment have been worth troubling Y.H.H. about it & to have done my best to continue in good correspondence with the English gentlemen; but, after having on 20th March [ms] received a letter of thanks from Mr Dalby Thomas about quitting from [Barraco] on 22 March [ms] there came into the reach there [Lopez Cove] a small Interloper ship Hoop . . . . [vide under Interloper?]

Private 99 [170/14, when used]

Note March 19 ms would be March 8 03, which presumably was the approximate date of the resumption of possession of the English fort at Sekondi. The only copy PAC record is the following which does not state the date.

[170/14 letters recd]. CCC. 12 Feb 1704 23 March 1704 or 24 April 1704. . . . Sir letter of 29th March Sir Dalby Thomas [advised] . . . On 22<sup>nd</sup> January Sir Dalby received a letter from Mr Snow at Winnebah dd 20th of the said month giving an account that he was informed the Dutch were coming to settle at Sanja or Barraco Point in the country of Anguina . . .

There were several conferences past between Sir Dalby & the Dutch General, Mr Snow, & others, relating to this Settlement, but all ended not pursued the Dutch General therefrom [He did abandon it once!]

Therefore upon their settling their settling at Sanja or Barraco Point, Sir Dalby, Messrs Brown, Major & Hayes & Mr Williams of your Council thought it necessary to embrace the invitation of the Cabashers, & let your flag fly at your ruined fort of Succordee, & so sent a soldier with it & twice two slaves. The walls are still standing, & some guns, remaining unmounted. The Cabashers offer to assist in rebuilding the fort, & give assurance of a good trade, & sent word they had gold which they showed them if Sir Dalby would send goods. Sir Dalby sends enclosed all his

April 24 [CCC memo BK. F 70/1463, F. P 14]. Came a messenger from John Cabero to inform ye General that a number of Dutch Co slaves have been sent armed from ye Mine to Succordee in two Dutch ships

June 30 [Fp 29] At the desire of the Cabashers of Succordee was sent there ye 24 instant Mr Cobam, Surgeon, to repair the place of the old Castle in order to repair it again. Came this day a messenger from the said Cabashers, complaining the Dutch do harm.

[170/1463] The General sent by him for answer to the Cabashers that if they would all take a felish to be true to the interest of the R.A.C. of England, & promise they will use their endeavours to bring all the trade to the English fort; & in case he, the Dutch, or any of the Natives put on by the Dutch, to that purpose - there, at any time attack the English fort, or bring any disturbance against the Royal Co of England in their accounts, the said Cabashers & their people will remain neutral in such case; & if they are not assisting to the English (by reason of having also a Dutch fort of their dependence very nigh the other) that they shall give no assistance to the Dutch; then the General will give directions for the fort to be rebuilt, & send there men & goods, & give the said Cabashers & their people all manner of protection either against the

copy of Dutch Generals' letters relating to these affairs, to give an account of the whole fact.

170/14, when used] "Part of 9 dated 1704. . . Sir Dalby's . . . bearing the title [unclear] part was a month, as suggested for to [unclear] to [unclear] Case, especially by Succordee the [unclear]. This part he refers to be of great use to [unclear] by his [unclear] - will so [unclear] change as it may be [unclear] you [unclear] know how far so [unclear] - South [unclear] advised from all [unclear]; a much more at it as if the case would give a month, & a small [unclear] directly to you [unclear]."

Phanta [Mta] (cont)

Tyranny of the Dutch (as in  
But except they make such  
further of the same, as aforesaid, the  
is the charge of building a fort, & settling

Sept 18 [Fp 17/1463]

Sept 4. [Fp 20]. Came two Blacks sent by John  
to be sent to Barbadoes for bringing disturbances  
at Succowdee.

Sept 10. [170/1463] Mr Coburn, Surveyor, went to Dix  
Ceamdee, & carried soldiers & slaves to  
there

Sept 22. [96.] Succowdee. There anchored the Intelligence, & landed  
acknowledged the Co's fort.

Sept 28. [96.] Mr Burgis came from Succowdee, & went away the same day.

Oct. 29. [170/175]. Paragraph from letter from Sir Dalby Thomas dd  
Cape Coast Castle 29<sup>th</sup> October 1704

"I doubt not but in a little time to make Succowdee answer, which  
is, assaulted at very little charge, the Dutch thought the Dutch used  
all stratagems to prevent it, & offered great sums to bring the people  
against it upon us; but they have been tired with their tyranny."

Oct 9 [170/1463. CCC memo Bk]. The Dutch General sent some letters to be forwarded to  
Holland by the Thomas Galley, & informed Sir Dalby Thomas that he had advice  
from his Copeman at Succowdee that we had a design to take their fort & desired  
Sir Dalby Thomas would live in friendship with him & his people. Sir Dalby Thomas says  
him word, he had no such design, & he was desirous to live in peace as long as he, nor his  
subjects, should not disturb the Co's servants.

Oct 6 [170/175] ... The King's ...  
in an hour of ...  
some money ...  
at that time ...  
re-establish ...  
they not allow ...  
dependence of the ...

Arkani [Asin]. [Ar Kany]

[? includes Arkani ...]

Jan 25 [170/1463. Fp 21]. The Arkany Cabbash complain that  
Quomino Coffee Chief of the Cabeseras  
Country had seized on 30 traders coming from the Arkany's  
Country, & all their goods. The General sent a messenger to Mr Cabos that  
he should enquire into the matter.

Jan 27 [170/1463] Came notice from Mr Cabos that he sent a messenger, with another  
from ye King of Seboo, to Quomino Coffee to know the  
occasion of his acting so, or to oblige him to come himself  
to ye General.

Came the messengers sent from Mr Cabos & Seboo to Quomino  
Coffee, with one sent by Coffee, who protests that he hath not seized  
any one of ye Arkany's, nor knows of any such thing done by any.  
Returned from the King of Seboo, Cans, whom the General had sent  
thither about this affair & brought word to ye same to those from ye  
King of Seboo, that there was no such thing.

Jan 28. [96. Fp 22] The Arkany Cabbash's a messenger of  
Quomino Coffee met before ye General, & declaring for  
their master that tho' he had a palabra for the Arkany's  
for killing a Capt. of his he had sent in their  
hitherto attempted anything against them; but he  
doth threaten, that if they do not make it up,  
upon them. The satisfaction he formerly as  
bondages, but since they would not agree  
The General promised to send a messenger to  
him make up the palabra for four bondages  
affirmed, that Quomino Coffee had not  
Arkany's complain of, or to bring a  
matter, that they might all live in friend  
communication, they may Country with  
General & Mr Cabos, they will satisfy  
General an Obedo to Quomino Coffee to move him to come  
here

Mam Kerum  
(Cabus Terra)

Asebu.

Mam Kerum

Mam Kerum

Tribal States (cont'd)

Arkani [Asim] (cont'd)

If the King of Aguaffo yields to have them delivered & sent to Cape Coast, well, but in case he does not, Ashreey is to tell him from the General, that he hath been long time indebted to the P.A.C. of a very large sum of money, & now demands payment, & if ye King shall refuse, he is to tell the General will take such measures as shall be convenient for him pay ye same.

Eguofo

Returned Ashreey from Aguaffo (where sent ye 15th inst) & brought with him the Arcamia men mentioned ye 2d inst. upon which the General released all ye Arcamia people, kept in the Castle

June 7. [Ibid] Came Tattany & Cryshattai, the Arcamian Caboshiers.

June 9. [Ibid. Fp 19] Ashreey gave an account to the General, that Cry Shattai de Arcamian Caboshiers was certainly concerned in ye pampering of the Arcamia men (may 2nd): that he

Eguofo

heard AKom famoo say that he had given 8 Ackeys to Cry Shattai that he might let him pamper the men; and moreover, he had given a Bandy to the King of Aguaffo for the same purpose, & Ashreey to the General of Cape Coast. The General immediately sent the King of Aguaffo, to tell him the whole report, & to oblige him to unriddle it; & that he must bring a Palabra upon AKom famoo's head for saying so of him, the King of Aguaffo - supposing he was not concerned in that action - & for saying so of the General, who hath taken so much pains to release the said men; or to oblige him to show ye reason persons to whom he gave a Bandy for the General - if any one had been capable of imposing so far upon them both.

\*: there is nothing more about this Palabra

July 6. [Ibid Fp 25]... Peperell King of the Arcamians...  
vide under Namkeum. - (Affram sent to him)

Pokenti.

Nov 1. [Ibid. Fp 31]. Ashenty. [Ashanti?] Is come Thomas Dambora Curion to Aginsam ye King of Arcamia, who sent him hither to see the General & to be informed of what goods were here for trade, & the prices. The General sent him away two days after with an invitation to Aginsam King of Arcamia to send hither, being told the prices of ye goods; & from thence he is to go to Ashenty & give ye same notice to ye King of that place & to all traders. Tom, a Cos slave was sent with him.

Dec 16. [Ibid Fp 32] Affram returned from Arkania, from the King Peperel, with traders

AKwamu [Aquambos].

April 24 [10/1460. Fp 14.]

May 5 [Ibid Fp. 16]

May 25 [Ibid. Fp 18]

May 31 [Ibid. Fp 19]

vide under Agona

May 7. 23 [WIC. 48] vide under Agona [p 75 supra].

August 19 [10/14 letters received] James Fort Accra 19 Aug 1704  
Seth Grosvenor advises Sir Dabry Thomas during the time the ship was here he bought 10 Bolls of ...  
... which cost him 3 pease sail ... says the time the French ...  
... they purchased about 150 slaves, but most of them very indifferent  
... suffered the Blacks to go on board was that the French ...  
... might be wile to the English prisoners on board them, they told him & the

French

Dubal

AKim.

April 9. 1704. Minutes of Council. [9.]

The Sir Gen. put before the Council that since his arrival here, he had, for a period of 22 months, spent all his energy to bring the fallen trade of the Gold Coast, Slave, & Rights & Liberty into good order & also, as far as possible to bring about a general peace over the whole Coast. He had, in some measure, succeeded; but as barbarous people are so entirely ignorant of the Divine, natural, & international laws, the present Direction of the Dutch Co. had been brought into disrepute through the bad management of the Christian Merchants who have made themselves too familiar with the Natives because they have been almost at least more than those of the Co. It was, indeed, since that in the past, deference had been paid to the seaside Kings of Comendo, Fetic, Saboe, Adom, & many others, in order to live in trusted friendship with them; but time has shown that this could never be of long duration, seeing that the Coast of Africa stands open to all the other nations of Europe - such as the English, Danes, & Brandenburgers - but in order to profit from the sale of the Gold Coast it was generally acknowledged that there was no more profitable ground than the two gold-bearing countries of Inguira & Atkim. The Sir Gen. therefore proposed for the consideration of the Council whether, for the furtherance of trade with the most economy, an embassy should not be sent to Inguira, & Atkim: firstly because these are the only two districts which possess gold at its source; but also because we have been especially requested by the Head Chief [Opperhoofd] of Inguira to send our envoys to him, as soon as possible to consult together about the best means to open the ways for his traders to come to the Seaside more safely; that for many years past the Seaside Kings of Fetic, Juffer, Comendo & Saboe had murdered, robbed, & plundered his traders who had been sent down, & had violated the principal ways; & that, for the welfare-being of his people, he had been in consultation about coming to visit the Seaside Kings; & he therefore requested that we would continuously provide him with powder & muskets in exchange for his gold.

The salutation used at present, the same with the district of Atkim, the Head Chief of which, Affony, Affony had especially notified his desire to have the honour of the friendship of the Co; whose envoys we had sent back to Atkim with presents of a red cloth, tunic embroidered with silver, some red coral, a pair of metal muskets, & a fine blin-lack, with the appearance of our friendship, & that if he were disposed to come into the district of Cabo Terra we would speak personally with him there, & see what we could work out for the good of the Co's trade.

Resolved, to have the two embassies dispatched to Inguira & Atkim, the General being requested to promote everything for the profit of the Co with the most economy & good order.

[Sgd] Sir Gen. - Wm de la Palma. J. Pladmacher, P. Poll, Peter Nuyts, Joan Vorth Ingelby, H. Deyjon, & Servs de Oros. [De Oros].

Equafo.  
Afute  
Asobu  
Adom

Don Kira

Donkura

Afute  
Turfu  
Equafo  
Asabu

Amam Mesim.

AKwama [Aquambo] (contd)

Dutch that if they were interrupted they would not return one prisoner, & stated were them accordingly. Says tomorrow he will send a great canoe with the tobacco, & 10 whitemen that belonged to the Dutch Brig. He is informed that the Blacks have taken several chests, with Blacks, put on shore at Kama by Capt Foster, & killed his people very much. Says he has sent a messenger to the King of Quambo to acquaint him of it. that if he don't make them Blacks quite satisfied he must proceed to get the same...

not in the  
re is had by  
adicate

Tribal States (contd.)

Asebu [Sabue. Saboe].

Jan 1. [185]. [To 40/14 letters received]. In letter of 1st Jan 170<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> [See Debut] ... advised that the King of Fetar & the King of Sabue had been at Cape Coast attending him. They seem mightily pleased on Sabue's promise mightily things shall be done.

Jan 27. [170/1463. Fp 21]. Idem under AKani.

Jan 28. [170/1463. Fp 21]. Idem under AKani.

Feb 29. [170/1463. Fp 21]. Sent AKai to visit the King of Saboe to meet Ino & Cobee here in 2 or 3 days.

Feb 21. [170/1463. Fp 21]. Returned AKai & brought word that the King of Saboe could come here in a fortnight's time.

April 2. [170/1463. Fp 21]. Idem under AKani.

April 14. [170/1463. Fp 21]. Idem under Afrute.

July 5. [170/1463. Fp 21]. Idem under Afrute.

July 24. [170/1463. Fp 21]. Idem under Afrute.

July 24. [170/1463. Fp 21]. The General having sent for the King of Saboe to come to Cape Coast, & returned him his pledge, the messengers returned & brought word the King refused to come.

Aug 14. [170/1463. Fp 21]. Came the King of Saboe.

Aug 16. [170/1463. Fp 21]. Idem under Eguafu.

Aug 17. [170/1463. Fp 21]. Idem under Eguafu.

Aug 18. [170/1463. Fp 21]. Idem under Afrute.

Aug 19. [170/1463. Fp 21]. The King of Saboe with his Dey & Cobee's men met together before the General, who made them reciprocally swear to one another to live in concord & friendship with one another; and not to disturb or make war against one another on any account & to be true to the interests of the R.A.C. of England. They all after one another, took their fetish with a great many ceremonies before the General, with imprecations & curses upon themselves if they did ever do or act otherwise than they were promised.

Ampecham, the King of Saboe particularly did take a fetish that he would not now, or at any time, bring war, or any disturbance against the Queen of Fetar, Asquidraffa, nor Acqua Bruffo nor her people. . . [cont'd under Afrute]. . .

Aug 23. [170/1463. Fp 21]. Went away the King of Saboe to whom the taking a fetish the 19th was of 30 little beads that he threatened anew to make disturbances if a mark of gold was not paid him for a fee, for his taking a fetish.

Sept 28. [170/1463. Fp 21]. The King of Saboe came & went away two days after.

Oct 15. [170/1463. Fp 30]. Saboe. The King came with a number of armed men to offer his service to the General if he had occasion for them to oppose the French.

He went to the mine the 19th, & returned hither & went to his country the 19th. Menta, a Cobashire of Cong Point came also with his men in arms & went away two days after.

Dec 25. [170/1463. Fp 32]. Cong Point. The people of that town referring to the King of Asquidraffa [Squab] returned to Cape Coast where he was sent for by the General, a party of white soldiers & Blacks were sent to seize 2 or 3 men who were chiefly the reason he did not come. The people of Cong Point kept a passage where they fought. Two of the white soldiers were wounded & 3 Blacks, & of the enemy 2 dead & several wounded. The British Brigantine, Capt. Norman, was ordered to anchor off the Cong Point, & the Royal Galley, Capt. Blomfield, Bliss, one on each side of the town.

All the Cannon of Cape Coast were ordered to go & land men at the East side of the town & a party of white soldiers with a number of Blacks to enter the West side & set it on fire which they did without opposition. Capt. Norman also had 3 guns landed & left a party of white men & Blacks to keep possession of the place.

1705  
Jan 1. [170/1463. Fp 33]. Cong Point. The Blacks of Saboe & Mauvea attacked this place in the evening, by water, with many canoes, & by land on both sides. They were repulsed by our men, with loss of several of their people. Of our side Capt. Gault was lightly wounded.

[170/1463. Fp 21]. Idem under Afrute.

AKong

Eguafu

Ashanti [Ashanti]

Nov. [170/1463. Fp 91]. Vide under AKani.

Assini.

March 19<sup>th</sup> n.s. letter, Assini SIC Amsterdam to Gen Willem de la Palma Elmira [515.54]

- They acknowledge the receipt of his letters of 25<sup>th</sup> Sept 1703. & May 19 & 10 Oct. 1703. -  
- They approve his actions in erasing Passos at Adra Nida & Pogo for the slave trade; the cotton planting; & the erection of suitable accommodation for the sick at Elmira -  
On the other hand, we are not at all pleased with your action in the attack upon Assini, & it appears most improper to us that you have allowed so many men to perish a sacrifice their blood for such a trifling matter, & indeed, without success, & amongst them, men who had been sent to you to carry out entirely different duties, & from whose loss the Co will suffer much; & moreover, because of this, the ship Arant, contrary to our orders, was compelled to delay so long upon the Coast before sailing from it. In all such occurrences, we sharply charge a command YH to act with more foresight & wisdom in future. Even if the French Assini is subsequently abandoned by the French, & the Co can take possession of it, we do not wish YH to erect any fort or strong hold there, for no men can live there quietly because of the inconstant & unruly character of the negroes. In such, & all matters of importance, we seriously charge you to consult not only the Chief Factor & the Fiscal, but to consult the whole Council, & let each one express his own opinion freely, without concern suffering hardship or ill-treatment for it; for this we cannot at all approve, & if it should appear to us that it is done by YH, we shall show our resentment. Nor can we approve that you, on your own authority, with despotic power, send into exile any of our servants from the highest to the lowest, but you must cause formal proceedings to be instituted against them by the Fiscal; examine the accusations & answers in Council, & pass sentence according to the findings" - They also disapprove his sending letters home by Intelligers; & his filling vacant posts on the Coast without reporting them.

Dankera [d'Inguira Dankera].

April 9 n.s. [minutes Council Elmira 9.1]. - vide under AKani.

May 2. 03. [170/1463. Fp 15] - vide under AKani.

July 18 - [982. Fp 16] vide under Abrem.

Nov 26<sup>th</sup> [982 Fp 31]. Dankera. Returned from thence Affadoo (who was sent 18 July), & brought with him a great many traders, among whom is one who is to succeed the King of Dankera

Nov 30<sup>th</sup> [982 Fp 32]. Dankera. Lackaba & Amty... [Tunga & Abrem]... took their betide in the name of their Chief Cobbehere to be true to the interest of the Co.

Dec 21<sup>st</sup> [982 Fp 32] Quomino, Co's slave sent to Dankera ye 7<sup>th</sup> returned; and Affadoo, Co's slave, sent to Dankera ye 16<sup>th</sup>, returned.

Edna [Elmira, Mira, Elmira].

Feb 20 n.s. letter, to Gen Willem de la Palma Elmira, to Ass. S. SIC Amsterdam [515.98].

Elmira carried upon which we have worked since our arrival on this Coast (as is to be seen from our letters of 27 June 1702, &c.) in order to give rise of the immensurable damage goods, is most concerned in so far completed, that the venture to ensure YH. that if the merchandise is sent to us in as good condition as it ought to be, it will not surely perish here. Moreover the cargo is as handsome as it has ever been.

April 23. 03 [170/1463. Fp 22] The Cobbehere of Cape Coast... sent to Peter... a Dutch...  
The thing that he would punish some of them if they did...  
Edna, which one of his negroes found to... a considerable time...  
with ye wife of one of ye town (according to their custom of having... such cases). Ye General asked them what was usual in such cases to do. They answered, by ye custom of ye country the man was fined, & it was to do the like against... him...

## Subal States (cont'd)

## Edina [Edina, Mina, The Mine] (cont'd)

- June 8. 03 [Tyo/1463, Fp 19]. The same night some of the Famho's took 3 women slaves by the sea side, going to be carried on board the Portuguese ship, & brought them in the morning to the General.
- June 9. [Ibid] The man who owned the 3 slaves came to the General & said he belonged to the Mine, & was going with the said slaves to Morea. But having ending that they were, in effect, going on board the Portuguese, the General would not deliver them to him.
- June 10. [Ibid Fp 20]. Came a letter from the General of the Mine to Sir Dalley Thomas, about the 3 women slaves, who were taken by B. gang on board the Portuguese, alleging they belonged to a man of the Mine, named Adouamma, who was coming with them from Saboo, & passing through Cape Coast; & therefore threatened if they were not returned to payyar six for three.
- June 11. [Ibid]. The General sent him an answer & told him that he had been wrong informed; the slaves not being brought from Saboo, the man that owned them having told him he was going from Morea to Morea from Saboo, to which place Cape Coast is altogether out of the way; and he was willing to have that matter examined into by any Caboo's of the country, either of the Mine, or Cape Coast, or by any other method the Dutch General would appoint; not desirous to do wrong to anybody.
- June 12. [Ibid]. Returned the messenger, sent to the Dutch General, who brought no letter, in answer, but said that Adouamma was with the Dutch General when he delivered the letter; & he had for answer that the General's English General's canoe & men, or any any of his servants, passing by to go to Commenda, should be payyared if he did not return the 3 women slaves. And Adouamma bid the messenger tell our General to give pardon to his servants & men, for he would come & burn Cape Coast Town & payyar all that belonged to him, & a great deal more of such discourse. The Dutch General bid the messenger go & tell that to his master.
- June 29. [Ibid Fp 23]. Came one from Adouamma of the mine, mentioned the 12, desiring the 3 women slaves who were stopped here. The General told him if Adouamma himself would come to speak for them, he would make that up with him. The messenger answered the Dutch General would not suffer Adouamma to come to Cape Coast.

## Eguafo [Gt. Commany, Aguoffo] Communda]

Jan 21. 05. [Tyo/1463. C.C.C. Memorandum Book Jan 1704 - Jan 1705]

The General returned from the Mine having been at Commenda some Caboo's of Annamboo, returning from the King of

Aguoffo whom they had been to visit, came to the General.

Jan 25

Jan 27

Jan 28

Feb 1

[Ibid Fp 22] Jo Caboo - vide under A Kani.

[FP 6]

March 23. Feb 12. [Tyo/14 letters received] CCC 12 Feb 1704. 23 March 1704

[Op. 92]

- a 9 April 1704 ... for the 23 March ... Sir Dalley ...

- assures the King of John Caboo is so great a man & so

great a Factor, so intently on the King's & the English interest that he desires some particular marks of the King's favour - as a present of a fine broad hat with a blue facer, 2 yards of fine scarlet cloth, & a silver headed cane gilded, a silver handled cup, with 2 or 3 ham ... of good beer, or 40 lbs. The King of these places has a few ... of any time do as he pleases. Sir Dalley is ... for his near the Apple here, & lets him have some ... which he acquires by the quantity he brings to the service ...

Feb 14. [Tyo/1460 Fp 9] Jo Caboo - vide under A Kani.

Feb 19.

F

Eguaflo [Commenda Aguaflo]. (contd)

Feb. 19<sup>th</sup> or [170/1463. FP9] } side under Asche.

Feb. 21.

Feb. 26. [170/1463 - not in F]. sent away Jno Cabeso, a wife from Mr John Brown was a to ye King of Aguaflo to discovere with him about a report that ye Dutch General had made ye said King a proposal of building a fort upon a hill at ye West side, a very high Commenda Castle, which, being so near our fort, doth more particularly belong to ye R. A. C. of England

Feb. 28. [This, not in F] returned Mr Bradine from ye King of Aguaflo, who did say that ye Dutch had in effect, such a design of settling upon ye hill nigh Commenda Castle, but that he would never permit them to do it.

March 1. [This Fio] say ye Dutch seized, last night, a man that had panyarned 3 women slaves belongg to Jno Cabeso & was going to carry them aboard. The General ordered the man to be chained in ye Castle, & the women to be sent to Jno Cabeso again

March 14. [were sent to Commenda] Mr Brown & Dr Mitchell, upon notice from thence that ye King of Aguaflo was to be there to discovere with him concerning Commenda hill which by its neighbour hood to Comenda fort, doth belong to ye R. A. C. of England, whereas ye Dutch sent out a pretention upon ye same, if they had brought it from ye said King of Aguaflo

March 16. [This Fp 10] returned Mr Brown & Dr Mitchell from Comenda from whence ye King of Aguaflo was gone when they arrived, but left one of his men to tell Mr Bradin he was sorry he could not stay till his coming, which a messenger had informed him of beforehand, being called in all haste to go to Shemah, to make up ye differences between ye Wassas & Adams who were in war one against ye other, & had sent him word they were both ready to submit to his terms for a reconciliation, if he would come there. At ye same man, Mr Bradin sent him notice of ye occasion of his coming, & informed him besides, that ye Dutch General had a paper which he pretended was signed by ye said King & his Chief Cabeshieras, whereby he, ye said King, had sold him ye forementioned hill & all ye ground from it to ye said Bossumptra & had granted him to build a fort upon it. The King returned for answer, by another express, that he had never agreed to any such things, & desired Mr Bradin would excuse his not coming now to him, being upon very busy business, & ye Dutch General being likewise at present with him at Shemah, whom he did not care should know anything, nor take any pretence upon ye matter. He promised he would, within few days after he had concluded ye business he was about, give notice to Mr Bradin of ye day he would, without failing, come to Comenda on purpose, upon this business affair, & desired, earnestly, that Mr Bradin would come again at that time to meet him there.

March 19. [This Fp 11] Came a letter from John Cabeso that ye King of Aguaflo was come to Comenda to meet with Mr Brown there, & would stay two days for his coming

March 20. [This Fp 12] were sent accordingly, Mr Brown & Dr Mitchell, that night, & returned ye next day in ye evening. At meeting with ye King, Mr Brown told him the General for ye R. A. C. of England found it strange that he, having been made King by ye Interest of ye English, would now side ye Interest of ye Dutch

so far as to endeavour to put them in possession of a hill, just by ye R. A. C.'s fort, which doth belong to them, & that would defend, if here not; he told him again of ye paper of which Generall disputes to have under his hand. Ye King denied this, saying he never mentioned by ye relation that was given, right or my side, I am showing him a paper of that kind to ye King as I made good an assured month when at ye King, when always the best & less costly

ago, asked him lead to do, being very asked whether he had sold to YH the granted him & nothing else, which you call Shupikahem, he returned, no, said, he will never permit to be break some presents sent to Holland, for hill, whereof he did offer but news, in a letter to ye King, nor also would said, to be faithful to ye King (so he says). He said, that it was very good

March 21. [This Fp 13] returned Mr Brown & Dr Mitchell from Comenda from whence ye King of Aguaflo was gone when they arrived, but left one of his men to tell Mr Bradin he was sorry he could not stay till his coming, which a messenger had informed him of beforehand, being called in all haste to go to Shemah, to make up ye differences between ye Wassas & Adams who were in war one against ye other, & had sent him word they were both ready to submit to his terms for a reconciliation, if he would come there. At ye same man, Mr Bradin sent him notice of ye occasion of his coming, & informed him besides, that ye Dutch General had a paper which he pretended was signed by ye said King & his Chief Cabeshieras, whereby he, ye said King, had sold him ye forementioned hill & all ye ground from it to ye said Bossumptra & had granted him to build a fort upon it. The King returned for answer, by another express, that he had never agreed to any such things, & desired Mr Bradin would excuse his not coming now to him, being upon very busy business, & ye Dutch General being likewise at present with him at Shemah, whom he did not care should know anything, nor take any pretence upon ye matter. He promised he would, within few days after he had concluded ye business he was about, give notice to Mr Bradin of ye day he would, without failing, come to Comenda on purpose, upon this business affair, & desired, earnestly, that Mr Bradin would come again at that time to meet him there.

March 22. [This Fp 14] returned Mr Brown & Dr Mitchell from Comenda from whence ye King of Aguaflo was gone when they arrived, but left one of his men to tell Mr Bradin he was sorry he could not stay till his coming, which a messenger had informed him of beforehand, being called in all haste to go to Shemah, to make up ye differences between ye Wassas & Adams who were in war one against ye other, & had sent him word they were both ready to submit to his terms for a reconciliation, if he would come there. At ye same man, Mr Bradin sent him notice of ye occasion of his coming, & informed him besides, that ye Dutch General had a paper which he pretended was signed by ye said King & his Chief Cabeshieras, whereby he, ye said King, had sold him ye forementioned hill & all ye ground from it to ye said Bossumptra & had granted him to build a fort upon it. The King returned for answer, by another express, that he had never agreed to any such things, & desired Mr Bradin would excuse his not coming now to him, being upon very busy business, & ye Dutch General being likewise at present with him at Shemah, whom he did not care should know anything, nor take any pretence upon ye matter. He promised he would, within few days after he had concluded ye business he was about, give notice to Mr Bradin of ye day he would, without failing, come to Comenda on purpose, upon this business affair, & desired, earnestly, that Mr Bradin would come again at that time to meet him there.

March 23. [This Fp 15] returned Mr Brown & Dr Mitchell from Comenda from whence ye King of Aguaflo was gone when they arrived, but left one of his men to tell Mr Bradin he was sorry he could not stay till his coming, which a messenger had informed him of beforehand, being called in all haste to go to Shemah, to make up ye differences between ye Wassas & Adams who were in war one against ye other, & had sent him word they were both ready to submit to his terms for a reconciliation, if he would come there. At ye same man, Mr Bradin sent him notice of ye occasion of his coming, & informed him besides, that ye Dutch General had a paper which he pretended was signed by ye said King & his Chief Cabeshieras, whereby he, ye said King, had sold him ye forementioned hill & all ye ground from it to ye said Bossumptra & had granted him to build a fort upon it. The King returned for answer, by another express, that he had never agreed to any such things, & desired Mr Bradin would excuse his not coming now to him, being upon very busy business, & ye Dutch General being likewise at present with him at Shemah, whom he did not care should know anything, nor take any pretence upon ye matter. He promised he would, within few days after he had concluded ye business he was about, give notice to Mr Bradin of ye day he would, without failing, come to Comenda on purpose, upon this business affair, & desired, earnestly, that Mr Bradin would come again at that time to meet him there.

March 24. [This Fp 16] returned Mr Brown & Dr Mitchell from Comenda from whence ye King of Aguaflo was gone when they arrived, but left one of his men to tell Mr Bradin he was sorry he could not stay till his coming, which a messenger had informed him of beforehand, being called in all haste to go to Shemah, to make up ye differences between ye Wassas & Adams who were in war one against ye other, & had sent him word they were both ready to submit to his terms for a reconciliation, if he would come there. At ye same man, Mr Bradin sent him notice of ye occasion of his coming, & informed him besides, that ye Dutch General had a paper which he pretended was signed by ye said King & his Chief Cabeshieras, whereby he, ye said King, had sold him ye forementioned hill & all ye ground from it to ye said Bossumptra & had granted him to build a fort upon it. The King returned for answer, by another express, that he had never agreed to any such things, & desired Mr Bradin would excuse his not coming now to him, being upon very busy business, & ye Dutch General being likewise at present with him at Shemah, whom he did not care should know anything, nor take any pretence upon ye matter. He promised he would, within few days after he had concluded ye business he was about, give notice to Mr Bradin of ye day he would, without failing, come to Comenda on purpose, upon this business affair, & desired, earnestly, that Mr Bradin would come again at that time to meet him there.

March 25. [This Fp 17] returned Mr Brown & Dr Mitchell from Comenda from whence ye King of Aguaflo was gone when they arrived, but left one of his men to tell Mr Bradin he was sorry he could not stay till his coming, which a messenger had informed him of beforehand, being called in all haste to go to Shemah, to make up ye differences between ye Wassas & Adams who were in war one against ye other, & had sent him word they were both ready to submit to his terms for a reconciliation, if he would come there. At ye same man, Mr Bradin sent him notice of ye occasion of his coming, & informed him besides, that ye Dutch General had a paper which he pretended was signed by ye said King & his Chief Cabeshieras, whereby he, ye said King, had sold him ye forementioned hill & all ye ground from it to ye said Bossumptra & had granted him to build a fort upon it. The King returned for answer, by another express, that he had never agreed to any such things, & desired Mr Bradin would excuse his not coming now to him, being upon very busy business, & ye Dutch General being likewise at present with him at Shemah, whom he did not care should know anything, nor take any pretence upon ye matter. He promised he would, within few days after he had concluded ye business he was about, give notice to Mr Bradin of ye day he would, without failing, come to Comenda on purpose, upon this business affair, & desired, earnestly, that Mr Bradin would come again at that time to meet him there.

March 26. [This Fp 18] returned Mr Brown & Dr Mitchell from Comenda from whence ye King of Aguaflo was gone when they arrived, but left one of his men to tell Mr Bradin he was sorry he could not stay till his coming, which a messenger had informed him of beforehand, being called in all haste to go to Shemah, to make up ye differences between ye Wassas & Adams who were in war one against ye other, & had sent him word they were both ready to submit to his terms for a reconciliation, if he would come there. At ye same man, Mr Bradin sent him notice of ye occasion of his coming, & informed him besides, that ye Dutch General had a paper which he pretended was signed by ye said King & his Chief Cabeshieras, whereby he, ye said King, had sold him ye forementioned hill & all ye ground from it to ye said Bossumptra & had granted him to build a fort upon it. The King returned for answer, by another express, that he had never agreed to any such things, & desired Mr Bradin would excuse his not coming now to him, being upon very busy business, & ye Dutch General being likewise at present with him at Shemah, whom he did not care should know anything, nor take any pretence upon ye matter. He promised he would, within few days after he had concluded ye business he was about, give notice to Mr Bradin of ye day he would, without failing, come to Comenda on purpose, upon this business affair, & desired, earnestly, that Mr Bradin would come again at that time to meet him there.

March 27. [This Fp 19] returned Mr Brown & Dr Mitchell from Comenda from whence ye King of Aguaflo was gone when they arrived, but left one of his men to tell Mr Bradin he was sorry he could not stay till his coming, which a messenger had informed him of beforehand, being called in all haste to go to Shemah, to make up ye differences between ye Wassas & Adams who were in war one against ye other, & had sent him word they were both ready to submit to his terms for a reconciliation, if he would come there. At ye same man, Mr Bradin sent him notice of ye occasion of his coming, & informed him besides, that ye Dutch General had a paper which he pretended was signed by ye said King & his Chief Cabeshieras, whereby he, ye said King, had sold him ye forementioned hill & all ye ground from it to ye said Bossumptra & had granted him to build a fort upon it. The King returned for answer, by another express, that he had never agreed to any such things, & desired Mr Bradin would excuse his not coming now to him, being upon very busy business, & ye Dutch General being likewise at present with him at Shemah, whom he did not care should know anything, nor take any pretence upon ye matter. He promised he would, within few days after he had concluded ye business he was about, give notice to Mr Bradin of ye day he would, without failing, come to Comenda on purpose, upon this business affair, & desired, earnestly, that Mr Bradin would come again at that time to meet him there.

March 28. [This Fp 20] returned Mr Brown & Dr Mitchell from Comenda from whence ye King of Aguaflo was gone when they arrived, but left one of his men to tell Mr Bradin he was sorry he could not stay till his coming, which a messenger had informed him of beforehand, being called in all haste to go to Shemah, to make up ye differences between ye Wassas & Adams who were in war one against ye other, & had sent him word they were both ready to submit to his terms for a reconciliation, if he would come there. At ye same man, Mr Bradin sent him notice of ye occasion of his coming, & informed him besides, that ye Dutch General had a paper which he pretended was signed by ye said King & his Chief Cabeshieras, whereby he, ye said King, had sold him ye forementioned hill & all ye ground from it to ye said Bossumptra & had granted him to build a fort upon it. The King returned for answer, by another express, that he had never agreed to any such things, & desired Mr Bradin would excuse his not coming now to him, being upon very busy business, & ye Dutch General being likewise at present with him at Shemah, whom he did not care should know anything, nor take any pretence upon ye matter. He promised he would, within few days after he had concluded ye business he was about, give notice to Mr Bradin of ye day he would, without failing, come to Comenda on purpose, upon this business affair, & desired, earnestly, that Mr Bradin would come again at that time to meet him there.

March 29. [This Fp 21] returned Mr Brown & Dr Mitchell from Comenda from whence ye King of Aguaflo was gone when they arrived, but left one of his men to tell Mr Bradin he was sorry he could not stay till his coming, which a messenger had informed him of beforehand, being called in all haste to go to Shemah, to make up ye differences between ye Wassas & Adams who were in war one against ye other, & had sent him word they were both ready to submit to his terms for a reconciliation, if he would come there. At ye same man, Mr Bradin sent him notice of ye occasion of his coming, & informed him besides, that ye Dutch General had a paper which he pretended was signed by ye said King & his Chief Cabeshieras, whereby he, ye said King, had sold him ye forementioned hill & all ye ground from it to ye said Bossumptra & had granted him to build a fort upon it. The King returned for answer, by another express, that he had never agreed to any such things, & desired Mr Bradin would excuse his not coming now to him, being upon very busy business, & ye Dutch General being likewise at present with him at Shemah, whom he did not care should know anything, nor take any pretence upon ye matter. He promised he would, within few days after he had concluded ye business he was about, give notice to Mr Bradin of ye day he would, without failing, come to Comenda on purpose, upon this business affair, & desired, earnestly, that Mr Bradin would come again at that time to meet him there.

March 30. [This Fp 22] returned Mr Brown & Dr Mitchell from Comenda from whence ye King of Aguaflo was gone when they arrived, but left one of his men to tell Mr Bradin he was sorry he could not stay till his coming, which a messenger had informed him of beforehand, being called in all haste to go to Shemah, to make up ye differences between ye Wassas & Adams who were in war one against ye other, & had sent him word they were both ready to submit to his terms for a reconciliation, if he would come there. At ye same man, Mr Bradin sent him notice of ye occasion of his coming, & informed him besides, that ye Dutch General had a paper which he pretended was signed by ye said King & his Chief Cabeshieras, whereby he, ye said King, had sold him ye forementioned hill & all ye ground from it to ye said Bossumptra & had granted him to build a fort upon it. The King returned for answer, by another express, that he had never agreed to any such things, & desired Mr Bradin would excuse his not coming now to him, being upon very busy business, & ye Dutch General being likewise at present with him at Shemah, whom he did not care should know anything, nor take any pretence upon ye matter. He promised he would, within few days after he had concluded ye business he was about, give notice to Mr Bradin of ye day he would, without failing, come to Comenda on purpose, upon this business affair, & desired, earnestly, that Mr Bradin would come again at that time to meet him there.

Wassas  
Adom

Side the Agreement  
for the Cession of  
Sicabing to the  
W.C. 3 Oct. 1703  
p 45 supra.

Side Agma  
Feb 28. (170)

Donkua

of States (cont'd)

Eguafro [Companny, Commenda, Aguafro]

Warsaw Adm.

thro his country; he only desired ye General for ye R. A. C. should not publish that he doth send them; he said he was obliged to return again presently to Shemah, & after he had made an end of ye business he was about there, he would come & see ye General at Cape Coast.

[not in F]. Mr Brown besides other discourses to ye same purpose, told him he might remember who had done him more or harm, ye English or Dutch, & consider t those who had been capable to do him most good were capable still to do him most mischief, if he was not true to their Interest; he avowing that ye English had done most good.

March 23. 05. vide p. 90.

April 2. 05. [Extract letter for Willem de la Palma Comma to Aog. E. W. K. Amsterdam dd August 21. 1702. (510 98)]

On the 2<sup>nd</sup> April we received a letter from Factor Solomon van Alderwert at Commany, reporting accidentally that the English, by all possible means of making presents, gifts, &c to the King of Commany, were seeking to divert & withdraw him from YHH's interest; insinuating the natives against us; telling them that we wished to attack their fort at Commany; providing their soldiers with powder & lead; loading the cannon on the side towards our fort, with balls; & doing everything that we could be expected from an open enemy; & whether these are things which agree with the close alliance which H. M. of England of England & our State are maintaining with each other, we leave to YHH's Right & Wise Judgment. As for us, we judged that we ought to show our feelings about it, & to that end, on

April 4. 05. We sent Messrs J. Rasmussen & M. Holt with a Protest which YHH will find entered in the Diary & that date [not found]

to Cape Coast Cabo Corso in which we demonstrated the whole matter... [In the papers]... The only effect of these demonstrations was that on

April 5. these gentlemen returned with a verbal report that H. H. would formally reply to our Protest in 2-3 days time. Nothing more happened until on

April 16. the Secretary Mitchell of Cabo Corso arrived here with a letter from Mr Dalby Thomas of 22 pages, the translation of which is sent herewith under No. 3, which contains nothing more than a lot of false & meaningless expressions which do little credit to a gentleman of his character. We gave no reply to Secretary Mitchell except to say we should send that letter to YHH. To compare one thing with the other is to report & complain to the Directors of the R. A. C. of his bad manners & expressions [means an *maximo*], as we considered that, on the other side, we had done everything possible for a good friendship & correspondence of the two nations.

... [vide *Agona*, & *de Cabo Corso*]

Thus then, is shorly demonstrated, as far as possible, all the differences that have occurred betwixt us & the English nation, since my last to YHH, all of which result from an unbounded jealousy; for having little experience of these districts, & lately by the murder of the King Abe Leksi of Commando in the English Castle of Cabo Corso, they remain implacably hated by all the natives of the entire Coast because of it.

We must still detain YHH a little over these two points, namely: - Our possession of the Secretary, the cession of which is sent herewith under No. 4.

The alleged protection of Idemari Darter Comandina that some day they may be brought up by the English nation, so that YHH being fully informed upon this, would then be able to give a complete answer

The

[March 24 05] vide upper Malaloporo.

[April 5 05]

agreement dd. 1703

Eguaflo [Commando, Aguaflo] (cont)

- The correspondence with the great Commission has not been found: The Agreement for the Sikha being was presumably made on presentation of specific information, from the Commission, to acquire gold mines & minerals.

① YH's. The English, as the Rate was Rate 5, the day on which it was added. (Uta Agama Rate 5. P 70-74)

The Sikha being, called by the English "the English Hill" (but only, 9 do not know) lies, as YH's, will please see from the Spanish Agreement made with the King of Comodoro & his successors, situate about 2 leagues east from the English fort at Comodoro, on the West side thereof. Comodoro, at being purchased from the said King, for 6 sages, for the purpose of the trade of the Continent of the Great Commission. The English appear to have got knowledge of this, or they had thought there to consist [Comodoro] the King, knowing no expense about it. This seems to have had the effect that the King & his ministers were not to stand up on it, but that the Spanish should only have the liberty, as was done in former times, to cut & carry away pieces of gold [mineral]. And Sir Dudley, in his last, appears to declare us that he will make effect of to come & take possession there. This, on course of time, can cause great losses thereof.

③ To be shown. [Re: being taken into English from Rate from the Dutch.] C. Com. April 14. [The Dutch Government, Summary]]

I am informed by yours of 4 April, ms. [sic, the Report] by the hands of Messrs John Rade, maker, Fiscal, & by Page 1's father, on behalf of the British Governor of the Hon. West India African Co, sent by YH.

... [Pigeons, Malapenas.]  
 In your second paragraph, YH is pleased to say that you had signed that, according to my own letter, I was satisfied; but that, contrary to all my letters of friendship, I sanght, in an underhand way by the offer of gifts & presents, to get the King of Great Comodoro or Aguaflo, named YEKKI An Kam, with his wife Canoid (as the King had ordered to YH.) to withdraw himself from YH, or in particular, to withdraw from the Agreement & Accord made with YH on 3 Oct 1703. of the celebrated Sica being. ... [Preliminary, Pigeon.]

But I supply to that what YH has written to change me with, in that paragraph, namely: -

① On the subject of the King of Aguaflo.

① Supply or say finally, I deny that I Rate entered into any thing, underhand, with the King of Aguaflo. What I Rate done with him was in an uncontrived manner, or have known about. Mrs Bower & John Cobley, going through the country of Edle, were in Aguaflo so publicly, that some of YH's men from Shawina were there, named, to advise John Cobley, in order to destroy him (as the say them say); but he, being warned of it in time added many armed men to the number that he had, so that YH's men did not visit for him, or seek to fight. It was the same day on which the Whickite came to see you with a letter from me, the 28 Feb. 1701, sometime before your father's return from Comodoro at Song Sangi, when YH, sometime mentioned that John Cobley had killed some slaves of yours; but they, talking some of them that had from the danger, I was warned, although they were not to be feared for some time.

I agree that I Rate done wrong during that I send that the King of Aguaflo should be for my mother, being the King of my father at Comodoro, as well as of yours; wherefore we might as soon hope that he should be mortal. And I assure YH that if gifts & presents had been necessary in order to be able to win him, they would not have been spared; nor to any other who are capable of doing service to the R.P.C. For if we must have departed over an wish of Comodoro, or of any other of our Colonies, or on whatever pretext it may be, when I Rate might say my father, I am resolved to have no talk of men so long as I can't get gold; and assured nothing being in my opinion, always the best of this country.

By particular, the King was called Wahik & his wife & YH the English had no Commission, which you call Whickite, he refused, no, & that you had only order to him break some presents sent to Holland, for which he gave permission, but when in the YH to see, not also wanted he was asked what he thought of, answered that it was very good

Afloat.

Notes & etc

Tribal States (contd)

Equafo [Y. Commanry, Commanra, Aguaffo] (contd)

good, but that if YH. had undertaken to build on it, perhaps as soon as YH had built anything, it would have been pulled down at once, if we had force enough to do it, as I believe we have; For it could not be tolerated by those who are in a state to oppose it, seeing that YH. has a fort a pistol shot wider now, or it was not reasonable that YH. had another yet another on a hill above now, or the other side, within range of the cannon. But that danger is past during my time.

I had assumed that the land from YH's Commanry as far as to Elmina belonged to the Holland African Co, in such manner that no European could claim any right to any establishment there, although they could obtain permission from the natives; Also that the land between our two forts would be rightly [regt] divided as it is situated between us (if it had not been determined by a river between us) with all the ways & passages belonging to each of us; Also, consequently, that all the lands above the Commanry of the R.A.C. in the Kingdom of Aguaffo (having no fort, on that side, in its country) in that manner belonged also to the R.A.C.; and where one of the two Cos had an establishment, or establishments, in a Kingdom where the other had none, all the land which was above or below or on what ever side in the whole extent of that Kingdom, belonged to that one which was in possession there. I thought [dacht] that there were very good natives competent to prevent disputes between each other, but as regards writings as titles in Africa - such as YH. claims - they are neither useful nor commendable; the people of the country having no knowledge of them they cannot be impressed by them except by interested persons & subjects of pretended [gepretende] merchants, who will say one thing & say another, unknown to the people of the country.

\* "boston" - to understand.

his beliefs  
long or  
involuntarily  
sentimental  
when translated  
into Dutch  
are extremely  
difficult to  
retranslate  
into intelligible  
English

Waarom redelyker is in schynth hiet te zyn om een goet verstand te houden. Tusson de Europeanen mocht volgens zyn de Seckinge weg van een oprenginge, zyn d'er geen weg die ni gebruik gesuet is in deze landen te verkeygen - sette natie off misvonder hebbende t'zelve regt om te bouwen, planten, Zaaijen &c, op wat son land het zij, dat niet door een ander beaenbeyd is. De methode die in gesontte gecomen is, natuerlyker & redelyker mocht gehouden werden de regte weg om te verkeygen van de Saentigheden van d'Europeanen in dit land.

I cannot deny that the Europeans have [found] unjustly seized upon [aangehouden op] some establishments where another already previously had the right of possession & have been erected by the inhabitants there, but that is never allowed or agreed to by those who were previously settled at there, unless their servants were brought to it by money, or that they could not prevent it. But I am well informed that YH claims to have, to leeward [leeward] of Commanry, all the land of Commanry as far as to the river Ruumprah or Champa, which would include also the fort of the R.A.C. In order to provide against any further trouble in the matter, YH would do well to produce a written document so that we could know to whom we have to pay the rent [rent], and I shall insist upon that with the King of Aguaffo before I pay him any more, for it may be that YH. or your successors could claim arrears & possession likewise. If the fort is not situated within YH's requisition [gevoen], then it is very necessary for us to know what sort of title we may go on under to give no offence, or what sort of title you have left to us. If this is your manner of dealing with the natives - to run off [afges volgen] our lands without our knowledge, then it is high time for us to see to it or, if possible, to prevent YH entering into a Kingdom, or that we are shut out from all

Equafo [9<sup>th</sup> Commany, Commendo, Aquaffo.] (contd.)

all other peoples & nations where we have a fort so that YH. does not treat us as YH's predecessor did the people & fort of the Co at Sacconde some years ago, which made me have more than ordinary caution to prevent YH. coming near to us than you are.

[Aphant]<sup>9c</sup> ...  
 YH. for some little time past has employed one Peck - formerly a servant of the Co here & at that time unfaithful to his trust - to draw away & turn one John Cabes, Cabocur of English Commany, an old servant of the Co of England, in order to desert & to place himself & his service in YH's interest. But he, knowing that he was secure in the service of the R.A.C. & that he & the true sect & faithful servants here could lack nothing, laughed at the offers & rejected them with contempt, saying that he could not serve two masters, & that for the present he needed nothing. Some of opinion that there is no English man on the whole Coast who would be such a traitor to his fatherland as to seek to withdraw John Cabes from the interest of the English in order to bring him to that of the Hollanters, he being a man so useful, so serviceable & so faithful to the English interest, that there is not his like on the Coast of Africa. That is well known to YH. & that is why you have not neglected to make use of any kind of instrument, & days & means to obtain him. By this I find that there is not a man on the Coast or one who will come, who is or has been false & bad-hearted to the Co who would not obtain from YH. a good reception, protection, favour & common friendship; nor any one here, more than usually compliant to serve the Co, who is not sought after & seduced by YH. to the last one. If that procedure, which YH. follows, is by order of the Dutch African Co (as you would have known) then the R.A.C. is very badly rewarded; but it cannot be, as they are men of great honour & too wise to prejudice their own interest, & therefore cannot give YH. reward for you to avail yourself of false rascals, & to make new establishments on this Coast [Bonacoe]. Knowing that they have more of them than it is necessary to maintain, & that they have paid all too dearly for such actions of their Servants.

Aqoma.

[Interlocutors re] ...  
 I now make my accusations against YH.

I admit that I have had John Cabes told that I was informed that he would be attacked by YH. & by the King of Aquaffo on your return from China. This advice was sent to me by a man of authority in this country, & that he had also at the same time sent advice of it to John Cabes & had let him know that he had armed his men & was ready to come to his assistance within an hour. I consider that I could not have done less than give information of it to such a servant who has borne all of his temptations [temptation], & to let him know that I was at hand to assist, not only with powder & ball but also with men & muskets & with anything else that would be of use to him if he were in need of it. I also ordered the Chief of the R.A.C. at Commany to do his utmost if he were attacked. I hope what I have done about it is not in the opinion of all intelligent men. I am assured that it is a service to my masters, as he is not so entirely satisfied with my friendship that I have him at command. But while we are on the subject of lies, I request YH. please to justify what the King of Aquaffo says about YH. - that you told him (so he reported to Mr Brown) that I had spoken & written very badly about him; that you had heard me speak very ill of him, & that your factor at Commany had read my letters in which I treated him very badly. I do not think that your factor would have seen my letters, but I hope he is not imputing a lie to me, for I have never written about the King of Aquaffo, I am glad to say or hear nor ever written his name except when I wrote to John Cabes about the occurrence of him & you. As regards speaking with YH. about the King of Aquaffo, there must have been a witness present as you & I do not understand each others language. I hope that you & your factor will in time give better satisfaction than there have been. And if I did not begin with unkindness & proceedings - as I hope will be judged by disinterested parties - unless it was unkind of me, that here there is a man who would not suffer the honour & power of Her Majesty to be despised & broken under foot, or his Masters the R.A.C. of England to be badly treated, without showing some feeling & without having some satisfaction for it, as has often happened on the Coast. I know that I am bound to give an account of my actions to His Majesty, to whose wisdom & goodness I shall always submit. I am assured that I shall never offend them in the least, to my knowledge & willingly. I am assured that I am right in that which I do in those

Tribal States (contd)

Eguaflo [Pt Comman. Comenda. Aguaflo] (contd).

these matters & if I did badly although unwittingly (for it cannot be willingly) I would expect my just punishment for ignorance of a subject is no excuse for acting in transgression of the law - And while H.M. is in a great grand alliance with the States General - for the protection of Europe - as YH remarks in fears - in which I pray God & H.M. & the States Gen. will have every success, I would believe that each subject of the States Gen. & especially one in YH's position, must be very tender not to affront H.M. nor to destroy the rights & privileges of her subjects, as you have done & are doing to this day.

I believe I have answered YH's 5th paragraph, giving a complete reply to each matter in your letter, I think my reply has not been unreasonable, I have admitted more than I believe you could have proved, & I don't think I have denied anything to my charge without giving a reason for it. I have written of what was done, I do not know that I have done badly, but have shewn an open heart. One can defame truth, but never put it to shame.

[Interlopers]

April 9. 03. [Memories of Council Elmsia] - vide under AKirri

April 14 03 [170/1463 Fp13] - vide under Afulle [John Cabess]

April 15 03. [Ibid.] Came John Cabess.

April 19 " [Ibid. F14] Went away John Cabess, his men in their march pursued some women of ye town, & carried them away. Complaint was made by the Cabessiers to the General, who sent to John to return them again to Cape Gust. & if he had done that about debts or any other occasion, he should have made his application to him, & whatever it was he would see right done to him by the town.

April 21. 03. [Ibid. Ibid] Returned ye messenger ye General sent after John Cabess, ye 19th & brought back ye pursued women, John sent word that his men had done it without his knowledge.

April 24 03. [96.96.] - vide under Ahamta [John Cabess].

April 28 03 [170/14 letters received] "Cabo Corso Castle 28th April ... Sir Dalkey p. his first letter advises ... Mr Bungio Steward of this place is placed Chief at Comenda... his trust is nothing more than to deliver goods to John Cabess & to receive shales from him, John Cabess has a great power, all traders being obliged to come to him for love or fear, & so he is a great buyer with us. Says his life, or many accounts, is your interest to preserve, for he is a bridle to the Dutch. All ye Kings in these parts fear him & respect him."

May 2. 03. [170/1463. Fp16] vide under AKirri, p 85 supra. [The King being made so by the R.A.C. & his debts to the Co.]

May 8 .. [96.87]

May 13 .. [96.88]

May 14 .. [96]

May 15 .. [96]

May 29 .. [96]

June 9 .. [96.F19]

} vide under AKirri [pp 85 86 supra].

July 28 " [96. not in F.] Came a letter from Mr Bungio dated 24th inst from Comenda, advising that he had inclosed a pond that belongs to the garden next to the Castle, & that the Cabessiers of the Dutch town made a palahere to hinder its being fenced round & shew'd it by John Cabess in their presence.

Aug 5 03 [Ibid not in F.] Came notice of the death of little Tagges Aguaflo.

Aug 16 03 [WIC 482. Texaco letter his son died in la Palma thence to Old Amsterdam WIC]

in our last having reported something of the death of the Comman. King on 16th August, so we have consequently appointed [arranged] his brother Tekky Adica; a negro from whom we hope to hear the trade & interest of YH better than his brother the late King; in order to encourage him the more immediately to send us some presents, which will be increased or decreased according to his conduct.

Oct 4

There is no reference to the death of the King in his letter of 31 Aug which is his last one to the Amst. on record

Eguafo [9<sup>th</sup> Comm. Com. Com. Aguaffo] (contd)

Peebu  
Afute.

Aug<sup>t</sup> 16 <sup>09</sup> [170/1463 F. p 24]. Was sent a messenger from the General, one from the King of Saboo, & one from the Queen of Feloo to the Aguaffo people, to tell them of the alliance & friendship they have agreed with one another, & that they do send word who they design to be their King, but not to proceed in the election till they advise the General, the said King, & Queen.

Aug<sup>t</sup> 17 <sup>09</sup> [17b. 9b]. Returned the messengers sent yesterday to Aguaffo with this message, that they had given their answer to John Cabess, who was to bring it to the General the next day.

Aug<sup>t</sup> 21. <sup>17b. 10b. 26b</sup> Came John Cabess, who gives an account that he had consented that Tagger Adico should be King of Aguaffo, on condition that he was to receive no rent for the Co<sup>s</sup> fort at Commenda if he brought no trade there, & if he did bring a trade, he agreed with him that the Co<sup>s</sup> shall pay him no more than eight Achys p. month for the future.

Sept 4<sup>09</sup> [17b. 9b] - John Cabess [Vide under Ahanta]

Oct. 4. <sup>09</sup> [W.I.C. 122. Incomplete copy printed in J. G. Doorman - "Die Niederländisch - West-Indische Compagnie an der Goldküste." in Tydschrift voor Indische Taal-land- en Volkenkunde 1898. p 487. [Translated from the Dutch]

Agreement & alliance entered into between the Hon. Director General over the North & South Coasts of Africa, Willem de la Palma on behalf of the High mighty lords States General of the United Netherlands together with their General Chartered W.I.C. of the one part & Teeki Adico, King of Great & Small Communa, together with his counsellors, of the other part.

Art 1.

That from now henceforth there shall be an indissoluble friendship & concord between the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Mr Director General & the aforesaid King of Aguaffo.

Denkisa. Akim. Akani.  
Tufu. Ashanti.

That in order to give effect to the same, the said King binds himself to use every endeavour that the traders from the districts of Donkura, Akim, Akanny, I Jaffer, Ajsam, & any others, who pass through his country, shall not be arrested or molested, but be assisted in every thing; that they shall not be misled by any one in order to go to the English to buy their required goods, but that they must be conducted hither by some of his people; [ for which, so long as he continues in it, he shall receive 102. gold monthly under the name of stipend ["costgeld" = board wages], & moreover such presents as the said Director General shall find proper, according to the progress of trade.]

[ ] not in Doorman's copy.

It is agreed that the said King shall not be empowered to engage in any war, or peace, without the approval & consent of the said Director General, but that he shall consult him about every thing

That if it should happen that the said King must involve himself in a war which, in accordance with Art. 3 is with the privacy & consent of the aforesaid General, then the aforesaid Director General promises, to assist the said King with 500 pounds powder & 400 muskets, & such other munitions of war as the Director shall find to be proper; the said King being bound to pay for them in slaves procured in that war.

In return for the said Article, the aforesaid King promises the said General that if it should happen that the Holland nation shall be attacked by any other Europeans, whether French, English, Dutch, Danish, Portugese, or whosoever it may be, he will come to his aid & assist him with all his force until they shall be compelled to retire with damage; for which the General will shall provide him with the necessary munitions of war.

The said King also promises that from now henceforth he will allow no other European peoples possession in his country; but if the same should be undertaken, by kindness or by violence he will endeavour to prevent it as best he can; further promising to fulfil [makomen] the custom [opdrag] of the Sica berg, as it was used to us by his predecessors uprightly to provide us in the same.

Thus accorded & agreed to by the persons of Messrs John Rademacher de Jonge [Poical] Michiel Peil [Act. Factor] Merckus de Bois, John Dicks Ingilby [Factors] & Hend<sup>r</sup> Deldyem [Secy?] as witnesses

In the Co<sup>s</sup> 5. Seage & Monroa die 4<sup>th</sup> October 1704 [09]

(sgd) Willem de la Palma

This is the X mark of Teeki Adico

This is the X mark of Abes Teeki Ankoma.

(sgd) J. Rademacher

& Poel

John Dicks Ingilby

H. Deldyem

n. de Bois

Tribal States (contd)Eguafo [9<sup>th</sup> Company, Commoda. Aguaffo.] (contd)

Sept 28 09. [170/52. letters sent by the R.A.C.] "Cos Letter to S<sup>r</sup> Dalby Thomas. London 28 September 1704... "We readily concur that "we are now awaiting yours of 23 march [p90 supra]... "We readily concur with you to make such presents to Jmo Cabess, & others, as you write for, "not doubting but you will procure for us such returns from him & them as will "over balance the charges thereof. We shall send the particulars you write for, "for that purpose."

Oct. 9 09 [170/1463. Fp. 29] The King of Aguaffo. The General sent two messengers to him to tell him that he had promised to come to C.C. after the ceremony of his admission should be over, which being now finished, he shall be very welcome when he pleases to come hither & the General will be glad to see him. The same compliment was sent to the fatona

Two cases of spirits were sent for a present to the King & one for fatona

Oct 12 05 [96.96.] King of Aguaffo returned the messenger sent to them with thanks to the General & said the King was ill of the Sorems that hindered to come at present; but as soon as well would wait on him.

Oct 21 05. [96.720] Okamfamoo a Cabesshire living in the Aguaffo country gave notice that a great number of trading coming from ye Kesferas [sic] with a large quantity of gold & slaves to Cape Coast, along with Coffee the Cos slave went thither to invite them to it, to buy goods, they were stopped by the said Okamfamoo at his town. He, not daring to do it by violence, used a stratagem very common in this country when any one cannot prevail by force upon his enemy, & that is, he said that if they proceeded any farther to go to Cape Coast, he would shoot himself upon their heads, & as is usual among them all his friends & acquaintances are bound to avenge his blood upon those at whose occasion he killed himself; & they always do it.

[Fp 30.] The Kesferas being terrified by his threatening, for fear of bringing an implacable war against their country, stopped there & proceeded no further. The Queen & Cabesshire of Foetee sent word to the General that, if he pleased, they would go & bring the head of the said Okamfamoo, that the traders might freely come on. The General sent word by a messenger to the Queen & ye rest of the Cabesshires of Foetee that he ordered them to take arms without delay & to go & burn the town of Okamfamoo, to take ye said Okamfamoo, whom if they did bring alive to him to Cape Coast, he would give them five Bendys for him, & for as many people as they should take in that town & bring them to Cape Coast, they should be paid the worth of every one of them.

Oct 23 09 [96. Fp 31] Kesferas traders arrived here with Coffee & the messengers sent the 21 to the Queen of Foetee, & brought gold & slaves. The messenger met them in ye way coming hither.

They report that Okamfamoo unsaid what he spoke before, & did not suffer them to make any stop in his town; but told them, the Kesferas to proceed on their journey without stay, since they were going to Cape Coast Castle; & that he was a friend to the interest of the R.A.C. & to ye General of Cape Coast, & that he would no more side with the Dutch.

Oct 29 09 [96. 96.] Okamfamoo came with ye Dey of Foetee, & sent ye day ye 31, after having taken a Fetich & signed a promise to be true & faithful to ye interest of ye R.A.C. of England.

Nov. 1 09. [F.1. Minutes of Council, Silmania] The Director represented that the Director had since his arrival, he had given orders himself as usual by day & night to make Trade flourish, & that that he had almost consumed himself & his scanty means to bring Trade into into a flourishing state, after two years labour no real effect had been obtained until the death of the late King of Commanay (because of the Kinash intrigues of his Councilors & one brother Pietro Farop) when the Director General, with the common consent of the Headships [Upper Boof-den] of Commanay, had appointed the Bruffo named TEKKI Addico as the successor

Turfu

Turfu

Rfutu

Turfu

Aquaffo [4<sup>th</sup> Company, Comenda, Aquaffo] (contd)

successors to the King dom. From him the Co may expect very great profits in the future, as he at once showed that he was of a different character; for no sooner had we solemnly crowned King Tekki Addico as King (in the presence of all the Councilors of the Coast), with a ducal cap [barret - "herlog leyders mutz" ] of gold cloth edged with gold, than he, King Addico, seemed to desert himself, wholly & entirely to the interests of the Co, disclosing to us a series of great rascalties by our great brother Peter Papop with the accursed King Tekki Ankam, of whom we have always had such a good opinion, disclosing to us in a very moderate manner, the rascality that they had brewed together already for a long time, to advise that the Inquirable traders should not be able to obtain a free passage through T. Juffer, & now a period of about 2 years had passed in which these two rascals had plotted together, in spite of the great expense that had been incurred about it. But the newly appointed King Tekki Addico, had at once undertaken, with the assistance of the King Communes, to open the paths in T. Juffer, so that on the 3<sup>rd</sup> & 10<sup>th</sup> December 1704 [so copied, Was it in October?] over 300 Inquirable traders arrived at Almina Castle with a reasonable quantity of gold.

- Dec 24 02. [170/1463. Fp. 92] King of Aquaffo came here, pretending he would visit the General next morning, but went away clear destitute.
- Dec 25 " [170.96]. Ude under Asetur.

Turfa.

Denkira

Fanti [Fanti] Fanleen].

Jan 15 09. [170/1465]. The General returned from 42 Mine having been at Comenda. Some Cabassos of Amnamaboo, returning from 42 King of Aquaffo whom they had been to visit, came to the Governor.

Feb 3 09. [170/52. letters sent] " Sir Dalry Thomas. London 3<sup>rd</sup> February 170<sup>th</sup> 4  
" Siralty Sir ... We recommend to you the placing at Alampo, Amnamabo, &c, such persons as will make it their utmost endeavours to keep the trade in the to us, & give our ships quiet dispatch."

March 28 09. [170/1463] The Offley Chief at Anasham died yesterday. John Casabb ordered to take charge.

- April 19 09. [96. Fp 14] - Ude under Agona
- April 24 " [96. 96] " " "
- April 25 " [96. 96] " " "
- April 26 " [96. 96] " " "

April May 4 09 [w.c. 98] " " " [p 44 supra]

April 27 09 [170/1463]. Died Will Pabbe Chief at Amnamaboo. Was ordered Mr John Chaigmean to take charge & possession of the said Factory of Amnamaboo.

April 28 09. [170/14. letters received] " Cabo Corso Castle 28<sup>th</sup> April ... " Sir Dalry per his first letter advises ... " Sir Dalry has some thoughts of setting a Factory in the Aruffs of Fanleen Chief Town, about 25 miles from hence ... This may secure the trade at a distance ...

- May 2 09 [170/1463. Fp. 16]
- May 6 " [96. 16]
- May 8 " [96 Fp 17]
- May 24 " [96 Fp 18]
- May 26 " [96. 96]
- May 31 " [96 Fp 14]

Ude under Agona.

July 9 " [96. Fp 25]. Came notice that Mr Chaigmean, Chief of Amnamabo, returning from Agga (which factory is also in his charge) to Anamaboo was seized by the Amnamaboo people in the day. And by his letter he advised further that they had carried him to Agga & stop him from coming to Amnamaboo, under pretence that he had not paid settling Customs nor their dancing Customs, which last were offered them if they would come to the Castle, but did not. (Mr Adamson, Sergeant, was sent to look after the Castle in Mr Chaigmean's absence)

July 11

Feb 25 09. [170/1463. Fp. 10] Came a complaint to the Governor that 30 weeks out of Capt. Featherstone's Comd of 45 Successes a 10 F.C. ship of Barbador was purloined by 42 Amnamaboo people in order of Capt. Featherstone's Comd of 42 William & St. John's a 10 F.C. ship. His commanding officer some time ago a man from Barbador. 42 Amnamaboo who was lost at the same time, at 42 Amnamaboo, sent a man to 42 Amnamaboo to know Capt. Featherstone's man who belonged to 42 Amnamaboo the Captain's baggage was sent upon that vessel.

March 17 09. [170. 96 p 11] Was a complaint to the Governor that 42 Amnamaboo people were sent upon that vessel, & sent some goods, & sent for feeding of corn from Tan Linn quantity & sold in the night.

Tribal States (contd).

Fanti [Fanti Famteen] (contd.)

July 11. 05 [170/1463. Fp. 25] Came Eggin from Anamaboo, who told the General the reason the Cabosero stopping Mr Chaigneau from going to Anamaboo was because he did not pay them their Settling Customs.

July 14. " [96] } vide under Agona

July 16. " [96] } [96. Fp 26.] Went Mr Jo Brown to Anamaboo, about the Cabosero's there hindering Mr Chaigneau from coming to the Castle; where he brought Mr Chaigneau into the Castle again, & returned the same day, having made up the Pelabra with the Caboseros.

Aug<sup>t</sup> 10. 05 [170/52. Letters sent] "C.C.C. Co. dr to Sir D Thomas, London, 10 Aug<sup>r</sup> 1704  
"... pg. We are informed that the chief trade of the 10% men for rum is at Anamaboo, & that from thence they slave most of their vessels. We would have you take that place into consideration that it be supplied with proper "pegs" & plenty of rum in such manner as to gain that trade, & to purchase for us "accounts" all the Negroes that is there to be had.

Aug<sup>t</sup> 25. " [170/1463. Fp 28] vide under Agona.

Aug<sup>t</sup> 27. " [96]. Saw Sir Wm Turner to be Chief at Agga

Sept. 1. " [96. 96] Were sent by the Broffo Famteen two blacks to be kept here in irons for hindering traders in the way from coming here.

Mamkesim [Cabo Terra, Cabeseras]. (Oman Kesi" = Cabo Terra)

Jan 25 [170/1463 Fp 21]. Quomino Coffee Chief of the Cabeseras country. - vide under AKani.

Jan 27. [96. 96] -

Jan 28 [96. Fp 22]

Feb. 7. [96. Fp 27]

Feb 17 [96. Fp 27]

} vide under AKani

Feb 24. [96 Fp 27] Were sent away the 3 messengers of Quomino Coffee. The General gave them a cloth apiece & some rum, & presented their Master with an Anchor of rum & a Widdah cloth, & recommended him to be very kind to all traders that come to C.C. thro' his country, or that go from hence with goods, which they will know by ye Cos mark upon Ppells &c. & to give no disturbance or hindrance to such, any such. Quomino Coffee was also desired to make inquiry for one Quogia, a Co slave that has been detained several years in the Cabeseras country by one Boquam, & to have him returned here.

March 21. [96. Fp 12] - vide under AKani - Came a messenger from Quomino Coffee to the General to acquaint him that as his desire Quomino Coffee had caused Beadoccha who had desired ye goods of ye Arcany merchants to return ye whole [vide AKani, Feb 17]; & by the consent of Tattam one of those merchants concerned in ye loss of ye goods, it was agreed that one bundle should remain in ye hands of [sic] rest of ye value of ye said goods, as a present

AKani.

They made a promise in ye name both of Coffee & Beadoccha, to be very assistant & kind to all traders coming from or going to Cape Coast or any other of ye R.A. Cos factories & would always have a particular regard when they found ye Cos mark upon ye goods transported. They brought ye General a present of 2 sheep from two of ye Chief Caboseros of Quomino Coffee.

March 22. [96. 96] The General dismissed ye messenger of Quomino Coffee & gave them a gun & an Anchor of rum to carry as a present from him to their Master returning him thanks for his diligence & assistance towards ye recovery of ye goods Beadoccha had purloined from ye AKani merchants. Ye General gave also a Pintado to ye messengers themselves a present of 2 sheep from two of ye Chief Caboseros, who sent him 2 sheep with 3 yards of red cloth each, & 2 skeels & ye two servants that brought them.

AKani.

April 28. [170/1463 letters sent] "Cabo Terra Coast 20<sup>th</sup> April ... Sir ... Sir Dobby has some thoughts of visiting a factory... in the Chief Town of Quomino Coffee in Capaterra country about 50 miles from this place up the country. This may secure the trade at a distance...

May 10.

Mamkesim [Cabo Terra. Cabesteras] (contd)

- May 10. [170/1463. Fp. 18]. Came a messenger from Quomino Coffee's brother who sent him to ye General with a present of a sheep & to discourse with him upon the account of Trade.
- June 27. [96. Fp 23] Came notice that Quomino Coffee desisted to bring war upon the Queen of Fetoo.
- July 6. [96. Fp 24] - vide under Afutu - ... Then you [messengers Quomino & Affadoo] are to go to Quomino Coffee in the Cabo Terra country & let him know, also that after so many messages I recused from him, I expected that he & I should have met friends, I being very desirous to have discoursed [with] him about settling of Trade, peace & friendship between us & the Praciamis which would have been to him & his people advantageous, much more than a war, without a cause, can be hoped for.
- July 11. [96. Fp 25]. Returned Quomino & Affadoo from Quomino Coffee & from the Queen of Fetoo.
- Afutu. Quomino Coffee was very civil to him; He said, in general, that some days ago, upon his being out of order, notice was given to the Queen of Fetoo he was dead & she shewed a great deal of Joy of it by killing a sheep & other things, which he has taken very ill; & if it was not in consideration of the General, he would make war upon her; but in respect to him he would not do it, when he was asked whether the King of Setob had put him upon making war with the Queen of Fetoo he laughed, but gave no answer.
- Asebu. He was very thankful to the General for sending to him, & said the reason of his not coming to visit him at Cape Coast was some fears he had to be seized as he was in Mr Buckeridge's line, whom he pretends is yet indebted to him many Berays. He said, the said Mr Buckeridge did then persuade him to come to the Castle, & there kept him, & had the Castle gate locked up a whole day; that one, a considerable Cabisher, came to the Castle & was killed at his going out; & Frata Tagge himself, who was a great friend to the English was invited into the Castle & there, by them murdered; which things [made] every body afraid of Cape Coast Castle: nevertheless, after he has opened the way for the Traders to come down, which he intends to do, he designs to bring the Traders along with him, & give a visit to the General, for whom, he protests, he has a great respect. He said he hoped the General will present him with a hat & feather, & a cane.
- Augt 23. [170/1063] Was sent Mr John Court to Quomino Coffee, Cabeshiers of the Cabesteras, & came the General's letter to him for discouraging Trade in & through his country, with C.C.C., & giving him an invitation to come hither.
- Sept 8. [96.] Mr John Court came from Quomino Coffee's, in the Cabesteras country.

Oqua. [Cabo Cabo. Cape Coast].

- Jan 29. [170/1463. Fp 12] The Chief Cabboosh of Cape Coast did ye other Cabboosh of the Town agreed with Sr Dabry Thomas, General: That any freeman whomsoever that shall consort (it is their law for marrying) any of the Co's slaves or cohabit with her, shall thereby become slave to the Co, he & his children; & likewise if any free woman doth consort with one of the Co's slaves, she & her children shall be slaves to the Co.
- [not in F.] They also desire that none of ye soldiers should go to the Saturday to take fish from the canoe men at their landings, or against that the fishermen shall every day bring fish to ye Castle, that ye Castle may be first provided & then will carry ye remainder to ye town. They further agreed to appoint 6 Canoes on purpose to fish for ye General, & in case they did not bring that quantity of such fish or of such sort as he shall have occasion for, to provide out of the other canoes what shall be wanting.
- Feb 4 [96. Fp 5] A complaint was brought before the General that Quashoo, a black Companion one of the Co's slaves, had sold his wife son named Braboo on board a 10% ship. The fact was proved against Quashoo & against a woman in the town who, being sent for, declared that Braboo's mother (lately dead) was

Tribal States (cont'd)

Oqua [Cabo Corso. Cape Coast] (cont'd).

was her slave & consequently, Braboo & 3 children more whom she had by Quashoo, to whom she was consigned by her mistress after ye death of Braboo's father. But some brought testimony that Braboo himself was given for slave to Quashoo, when he consigned the mother.

The General sent a letter to the Commander of the Dolphin & a slave, desiring him to exchange Braboo, who had been sold that morning. After some niceties, he consented to the exchange & Braboo was brought to the General. Upon inquiry it was found appeared that Braboo was sent to Peter Quashoo's house the linguist, by the black Carpenter, & the other woman. Peter gave him his care for a passport & pretended to send him to a consort of his at Cong Point. In the way & of Peter's men, & some others, met Braboo, bound him, carried him to Cong Point, & from thence, before daylight, to the 10% Ship, Dolphin, Capt Peter Warner Comdr, at an anchor in this Road, where he was sold for three ounces two ounces in gold.

The General ordered that Peter Quashoo, who had received that money, should bring it to him, & a man slave besides - such a one as was given in exchange for Braboo - & that Peter Quashoo should bring before him those four men of his who had bound & sold Braboo.

It was further ordered further that Braboo who, belonging to a Co slave, had further more been redeemed on this occasion, should remain one of the Co's slaves; & that Quashoo the carpenter, & two daughters of his who had were detected, should be confined in the Castle amongst the slaves.

Upon which, Quashoo begged pardon, brought his two daughters to the General, & one son, & desired that they should be received in the number of ye Co's slaves, acknowledging himself & his children to belong lawfully to the Co. He declared that he had one little son more, who was at pawn for some money he owed, that he would bring him also.

Braboo owned himself likewise, willingly & with return of thanks to the General, to belong to the Co, to whom he owed this present release; & desired that he might have the entertainment & prerogative of the Co. slaves at Cape Coast.

Feb. 17. [96. F.P.Y]. The Cabbash<sup>s</sup> of Cape Coast brought before the General a palateria against Capt. Hamlin for having carried away, some years ago & sold in the West Indies, a canoe-man of their town; & said if he did not give them satisfaction, they would pay for him ashore; whereof they came to acquaint the General. The General told them he must be more particularly informed of the case, that he might do right on all sides.

Capt. Hamlin, who was on shore, was sent for. He considered to the charge, that he carried away a black canoe-man for running away, with other canoe-men from his ship where he had hired them, with a canoe belonging to him (the capt.), which they did stave to pieces on the shore; for attempting, upon another occasion to drown him, to rob about a hundred pounds of gold he had in his pocket; the damage of which canoe & some other debts owed to him, amounted to four ounces; & not being satisfied of that sum, he therefore carried away that man: That before he went from Cape Coast he acquainted Messrs. Neale, Gore & Stamosman [Face-man], their Chiefs, of the whole matter, & they not only consented, but told him he should carry away the man, since he did give him no satisfaction; That he was at Anamaboo many days after that, & did not scruple to carry him away, since nobody endeavored to satisfy for him for that. The canoe-man concerned in ye fact answered that they did not run away, but came on shore for victuals; That Capt. Hamlin's canoe was staved in going to save an English man of another ship, who was drowning: That after that Capt. Hamlin took those very canoe-men to his service to go with him to Alampo, & promised to release their consort, whom he had fast in chains, & to let him return with them after he had done his business; so that they had not the least apprehension he would be carried away.

The General told them that the case being determined before the Sen Chiefs at Cape Coast it was not to be brought in question any more.

The Cabbash<sup>s</sup> answered they heard that it was determined thus; that they were not called to it, either by the Chiefs of Cape Coast, or by the Capt: & that the very canoe-man did not then make any complaint about it, because they thought that, after some detention, he would be released.

The General

[T 10/14, 1840] "Cabo Corso Code, 12 Dec. 1 Jan & 2 Feb 1840. Sen. Dally, Thomas, ... Adm. Jc. Cap... of Cape Coast, one miserable wretch, Braboo, they can do no good; but it may do harm to quarrel with them now, as when this was present, was not be proper... [The Sen. Dally first only knew of C.C. almost 2 months, when he wrote this.]

Alampo

Ogua [Cabo Corso, Cape Coast] (contd).

The General blamed the Cobbach<sup>es</sup> for not making this application to the Chiefs of Cape Coast, or at least the cameramen should have done it; blamed also Capt Hamlin for not acquainting the Cobbach<sup>es</sup>, or causing them to be sent for before the Chiefs, that the cause might be determined in their presence: And twice it was offered to have a true information of the fact, the one asserting, the other denying, the same thing, he would advise them all to make an agreement friendly. Both parties omitted the whole matter to the General. Capt Hamlin shewed himself willing to give something to the Cobbach<sup>es</sup> to be clear of them; so that the General persuaded them to make it up for the sum of five ounces of gold, which the Capt. is to pay them in goods; & they all went away satisfied.

April 14<sup>th</sup> 1703. [Extract letter from Don Willem de la Palma Ominia to Don J. de la Cruz, Amsterdam dd August 21. 1704 (W.C. 98)]

- On this date de la Palma sent his Postest to Sir Dalby Thomas [see Eggleston, p. 226]

[April 5<sup>th</sup> 09]

April 16. Secretary Mitchell brought Sir Dalby Thomas's reply, (dtd 5 April 09), which translation of which de la Palma sends as enc 3. In the above letter de la Palma writes: - Then seeing themselves in no state to get us dislodged from there [Beraco], they, [the English] went on another tack. For 2 soldiers having deserted from the garrison of St. Jago, they detained them as is stated in the diary of 3 June; & upon our reclaiming them on the 9<sup>th</sup> ditto, they replied that we had done it first by protecting Edward Barter .....

Edward Barter  
The  
writing  
which  
came  
to  
us

We must still detain YH on two points: - The second, namely the protection of Edward Barter. Writing about this in our last of 10 Oct 1703, we shewed YH what kind of a person he was, & that he had already died on 15 Sept 1703. Now, this gentleman comes to demand from us an inventory of what Edward Barter left, just as if we had been the executor of his Will & administrator of his goods; whereas it is very far from being so; for no sooner had we received YH's orders not only not to protect him but to do our best to catch him, than he retired under the protection of the Commanry King, under whom he also died & was buried, & who, according to the laws of the country, has become his heir. Much rather would belong to us still a reasonable sum for goods which he obtained on credit from the Co, & which still remains unpaid.

Enc 3 to the above letter: -

[April 5<sup>th</sup> 09]

April 14. 1703. [It should be April 16 1703, & April 5 09. Vide de la Palma's letter supra, & CC memo book, 170/146's, infra]

Letter from Mr Dalby. C. Corso April 14. [Translated from the Dutch copy].....

I request YH. please to read the letter of 22 Sept. 1702, written by the R.A.C. to the Dutch African Co, copy of which YH. has favoured me with; & also the orders of the Dutch African Co which YH has, in which they have written to you, on or before 30 June 1702, concerning the R.A.C. of England; & afterwards reflect whether you have carried them out entirely or in part, or whether you have not rather clearly acted in all respects contrary to what one could have wished you had orders to do. And in particular, in the protection of Edward Barter while he was alive .....

The letter of 22 Sept 1702 begins with the advice of the receipt of a letter from the Dutch African Co dd 30 June 1702, & thanks them for the good intentions between both the Co's in Guinea; & in particular, for their orders sent to their next General in these regions, which must be YH. Yours self. Moreover the R.A.C. advises that one Edward Barter, unfaithful to the Co, had fled to Timina, or someabouts, & requested the Dutch African Co and he pleased to write to their Director General - who at the time that this was written must be YH. - to arrest Barter & his effects, & to send the same to one of the places of the R.A.C. on this Coast; & that the same thing should be done by their Governor (that is, YH) to all other unfaithful servants of the R.A.C. Meanwhile Barter (who was the greatest rascal as regards the interests of the Co) caused two Englishmen to be murdered in the garden at Cabo Corso, where more might have perished, as the murdered fired upon several Englishmen who were close together. He was demanded from YH. You refused to arrest him & hand him over to the factors of the R.A.C. (as, apparently, you had received orders from your superior to do) although he was generally with you, even up to the time of his death. And when he was dead, he was buried under the figure of the cornucopia of your Coast; but whether this was to show YH's respect for his memory, because he was a faithful enemy of the R.A.C., or because of the property which came into your hands, left to you (so it is said) by his Will, or for any other reason, I do not know. But as the letter states that you must <sup>answer</sup> give his inheritance in satisfaction for the sum which he owes to the Co.

Tribal States (contd).

Ogwa [Cabo Corso, Cape Coast] (contd)

Co. I therefore hereby give orders to Benjamin Mitchell Esq, Secretary of the R.A.C. in their name & on their account to demand from Y.H. such portion of his inheritance as is in your hands, & also a particular inventory of all that has come in your hands or in whose hands it is, belonging to the said Barter in his lifetime, or after his death, according to the best information you have of it.

April 5<sup>th</sup> 05. [170/1463.] Was sent by Mitchell to the Mine with a letter of Sir Dalby Thomas General, to the Dutch General, in answer to his of the 24<sup>th</sup> last [05. The Protest of 4 April 05 - Vide Agenda p 73 supra]. He was further directed by the General to demand verbally (as well as was demanded by the letter) of the Dutch General, in the name & on account of the R.A.C. of England: -

All the effects of Barter he has in his hands or that are in the possession of any of his people. An inventory of all the effects belonging to the said Barter in his life or at his death to the best of his knowledge . . . . . at his arrival at the Mine, in drinking Sir Dalby Thomas's health, eleven guns were fired, & seven more at his coming away the same evening. The several demands were made to the General of the Mine, who refused to deliver Barter's effects: To deliver an inventory of the same: Would not confess he had any. . . . .

Barter

April 23<sup>rd</sup> 05 [96. Fp 22]. Vide under Edina.

April 28<sup>th</sup> [170/14 letters received]. "Cabo Corso Castle 28<sup>th</sup> April . . . . .

"Sir Dalby p. his first letter . . . . . Advised Barter had been as brave a fellow for you as ever was, had your Chiefs been honest. He was their slave or they, Freeman, Peck, & Hicks, served him as a slave. for they robbed him of about 113 mark of gold, as per account, copy whereof is sent p. Major - the original Sir Dalby keeps. Freeman's watch, Barter's signet by means of Mr Brown gave it him. They sold all his goods. Freeman received all that was sold to ye officers & others here, except what Peck & Hicks bought, which they kept without paying for, a small (?) of ye specie. Of these & many other things, more at large when ye bill comes. . . . . [The Bill refers to the proceedings taken in chancery by the R.A.C. against Freeman, to which Sir Dalby refers in his letter of to the R.A.C. dd 9 April. [170/14].]

Barter.

May 29 [170/1463. Fp 19]. Entered himself in ye Co's service, to learn a Black for one year to teach some young Co's Slaves to be Horn boys: And is to have 3 shillings p. mo. His Pay begins from ye 27<sup>th</sup> Inst

June 9. [96. 96 p 20] Sailed out of this Road to seaward, the Queen, Capt Tho Meale Command, a London, a 10 P.C. ship. He carried off with him one of ye Blacks of this Town who was sent on board by the Cabeshines to demand their Custom for Watering, as all other ships pay; upon which they would not suffer his boat that was then ashore, to go off, & payed for his surgeon & refresh of his men, whom the General entertained in the Castle, & promised the Cabbs<sup>ns</sup> he would send to Capt Meale for their men.

Water Custom.

June 10 [96. 26] Same a letter from Capt Meale, desiring the General to pardon his error in carrying off the man, occasioned only by some birds he had with him, he not knowing the custom of the Coast. He sent with it money to pay the Cabeshines, & returned the man he had detained; upon which his boat & men were released.

July 14. [170/14 letters received] "C.C.C. 17. 28. 30 July & 10 Aug 1704.

"Sir Dalby (Boxes . . . . . would have Ye Hon<sup>rs</sup> supply C.C.C. with 20 whole coppers as long as can be made. Says they have a noble platform to clear the Road, sufficient for 12 or 14 of them. They are in want of some guns to plant upon a platform that may be made upon a rock called Taborack, the Negro British place lying between your Castle & the sea, something to the westward of your Road, where ships may ride & annoy your Castle, having not force sufficient to damage them. . . . .

July 25 [170/463] The General ordered an order to be cut off of 2 Families [Slaves from Senegal] who had run away.

Oct 30 [170/14] "C.C.C. Sir Dalby Thomas p's orders of 20<sup>th</sup> & 29<sup>th</sup> Oct 1704 orders for this place. Damns for 30 or 40 whole coppers, & 10 for Divers & Boats.

[Vide also under France]

Twifu [i. Juffer. Caffere. Kenfu]

July 18 [170/1469. FP 20] To open trade for

Aug 21 [170/1470] [196/1620].

Letters with him  
[170/14 letters of  
Sir Dalby advised  
sent to the C. C.]

12 slaves. Says he will  
do Crook, & designs  
of the great traders, &c.

Days 2009 [sic. Dem...

Oct 21 [170. FPP. 23.50].

Oct 28 [170. FPP. 23] vide

Nov 7 [170. FPP. 23] vide

Nov 30 [170/1469. FP 12] ...

Dec 31 os. Quomero Cob slave sent to Dankera ye 7th, & Affades Coe slave sent to Dankera ye 15th, returned, having gone no further than ye Kufferees, there being war like to be between ye Dankerys & Kufferees; & were sent again, 6 or 7 days after.

Cross Castle...  
day came to C.C. one of  
brought several of them in  
slaves do such services that  
of them always in the country  
every day another of your slaves from  
[?], another great trading people  
under Equafo (P. 98)  
[?]  
King Commuons of i. Juffer. ...  
Tua of Cufferees ... took this ...  
name of their chief Sabbathier to be true to ye interest of ...  
Dec 31 os. Quomero Cob slave sent to Dankera ye 7th, & Affades Coe slave sent to Dankera ye 15th, returned, having gone no further than ye Kufferees, there being war like to be between ye Dankerys & Kufferees; & were sent again, 6 or 7 days after.

Wassas [Wassa].

Feb 20 ns. [WIC 98. i. Juffer. letter, for Gen de la Palma, Elmina, to Ass. & WIC. Amsterdam, Feb. 20 [lect. 6 June 1704].

The present situation in this Coast is, thank God, reasonably good & peaceful; only the inhabitants of Wassa, not being able to endure any longer the pillages & rapes of the Adoms (who for 30 years have done to the Co. also, in credible damage at the Windward factories of Axum, Boulay, Zaconde, & Chama) have lately defeated them, except some few who are left over on the Island lying in the Chama river, who, as well as the Wassas, have requested us to arrange matters for a permanent peace.

March 16 } [170/1469. FP 11] Vide under Equafo (pp 91-92).  
March 20 }

Adom.

France

Feb 3 os [170/52. letters sent]

We hope you will prove  
at Allampo, or else to

as will make it their utmost endeavor  
Mar 2. os [170/1469. FP 10] Came Caffere

April 9 os [170/14 letters received]

"[Sir Dalby Thomas] advised  
post to Allampo which

"returns in 7 days. The first night he  
at Accra, & to give him rest, he stays  
fresh messengers to Allampo, who

lies at Winnebah & at Tantumquay  
hundred pounds a day.

Aug 10. os [170/52. letters sent]

Formerly, Allampo afforded great numbers of negroes. We  
Capt Pyles, & such others, as you place there will procure us a very  
"advantage from that Settlement. ..."

[Vide also under France] French Warships on

Alampo.

To Sir Dalby Thomas, London 3 Feb 1704

French from making any settlement to an independent state  
recommend to you the placing at Allampo. ... such people  
to keep the trade entire to us & give our ships opportunity  
to slave, ding with at Allampo.

C. ... 9th April 1704. ... At 12 of 9th April 1704

"In answer to yours of the 30th, he has sent up a  
to Rance 3 times very cold month, viz 1st, 11th & 21st

ing at Tantumquay, the 2nd at Winnebah & the 3rd  
there all day & the next night, for which there seem  
come the same day, so that the postmen, or  
as he did going. This will save ye trouble of

C.C. Co letter to Sir D Thomas, London 10 Aug

"Formerly, Allampo afforded great numbers of negroes. We  
Capt Pyles, & such others, as you place there will procure us a very  
"advantage from that Settlement. ..."

\* Allampo, a  
x days  
journey  
from Accra

"in answer to yours of the 3rd of February, says ye  
"assured he shall do his best to prevent the French  
"any where at Allampo; nor anywhere else (as)  
"are they designing to visit, nor have they 60 m  
"or more on this Coast, except at Winnebah ...  
May 29 [170/1469. CCC. main BK] Died at All  
Chief; the 22nd inst.

\* new style ]

... seen from our side  
 a corner-stone of your in  
 the Hon Co. so prosperous  
 so miserably ruined & so g  
 to long as you let the helm of  
 our efforts shall be solidly to  
 the price of slaves brought down  
 years 1700 or 1701, as you see from the incl  
 at Fida, when brought into proper good order can  
 like squapping. From there, over 30,000 slaves  
 the continent of America, by the English, French, Dan  
 nations; & we can deliver 6,000 annually from there — [The merchants to  
 whom bankers & others deced upon — vide under Africa]

June 21. [W.C. 484] letter, Sir Jon W<sup>m</sup> de la Palme, Secy to the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Am<sup>ty</sup> W.C.

[Slave trade at Fida] ...  
 As we are no longer employing the yachts for the trade, in order to  
 fetch lime wood for lime [calc. hitho] from Cheona, we have ship, for that purpose  
 the boat of the ship Ygger; & the boat of the cruiser to transport merchandise to  
 the out ports. We do not doubt that this will be satisfactory to YHM, for besides the  
 convenience, heavy expenditure, which I estimate at 4,000 £l. annually and saved. I  
 hope, therefore, that you will send the 2 large boats a-nd for, of the type of  
 rowing, barques, there to be taken to pieces, when meet, and sent out to be put  
 together again at Elmina

On 24 & 26 July arrived at Elmina the ships  
 Hollandia, Capt Van der Lym, for slaves at Angola, & Grande Arond, Capt Louis du  
 Pré, sent to relieve the cruiser Carolus Secundus. We then received the Chebon  
 letter of 16 May 1704, reporting the safe arrival home of the Ygger & Arond. Your  
 sending these 2 ships immediately, was very satisfactory; but I cannot with  
 regret from Capt Van der Lym & Du Pré of the encouragement they had with 4 hunch ships  
 in the channel: attention of which is in the Diary of 14 Aug. [not in record]

As regards trade generally, on the Coast I am only say that it is fairly  
 sober; not through any wars which, in the time of my predecessors, were begun for  
 their own profit; but through the various disagreeing equippages of the English  
 on this Coast, not for gold, but the slave trade. Since my last to YHM, there has been more  
 than 80 ships, 20 of which for Fida. They come with the most current merchandise to  
 be sold, for the Gold Coast, such as fine English muskets, powder, & pay for slaves from  
 202.13eng to 302. — the merchandise is taken against 1 man slave. The  
 negroes, seeing this, most pay much more attention to the slave trade, than the gold-trade, as  
 they do better by it.

Page 6. to the above:

General Cargo of gold, tobacco, medal waxe a lime juice  
 sent pr ship Carolus Secundus, Capt Symon Kestis,  
 consigned to the Chart. W.C. ... (sic) 1704, in Summa

lime juice.	Tusks.	Gold.	Waxe	Med.	oz.	Eng.
80.	5027 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	419	2712	375	-	-
	2355	596	1288	60	-	-
	445			21	3	10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
	334	20		10	6	2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
	786	48				
	5025	987		32	6	2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
80	13,972 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	2370	4000	500	-	-

[W.C. 484] letter, Sir Jon W<sup>m</sup> de la Palme, Secy to the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Am<sup>ty</sup> W.C.  
 ... the slave trade is regarded  
 ... can be persuaded that nothing  
 ... seems to me an impossible thing  
 ... which don't seem to be  
 ... account of these regions be  
 ... access without boasting  
 ... If compared to those of  
 ... [not equal]. The trade  
 ... mainly very, except from the  
 ... sent annually to all the  
 ... [The merchants to  
 ... whom bankers & others deced upon — vide under Africa]

... [Slave trade at Fida] ...  
 As we are no longer employing the yachts for the trade, in order to  
 fetch lime wood for lime [calc. hitho] from Cheona, we have ship, for that purpose  
 the boat of the ship Ygger; & the boat of the cruiser to transport merchandise to  
 the out ports. We do not doubt that this will be satisfactory to YHM, for besides the  
 convenience, heavy expenditure, which I estimate at 4,000 £l. annually and saved. I  
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 than 80 ships, 20 of which for Fida. They come with the most current merchandise to  
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	2355	596	1288	60	-	-
	445			21	3	10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
	334	20		10	6	2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
	786	48				
	5025	987		32	6	2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
80	13,972 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	2370	4000	500	-	-

## Interlopers. &amp; Cruisers

[Contd from Agona, p 71-2-pgs].

Mar. 22. no. [1510 98. Letter. Di Fern, 16<sup>th</sup> de la Palma Elmina la Agona 5<sup>th</sup> de Agosto. Aug<sup>th</sup> 31. 1704].

... After having recd on Mar 20, a letter of Chambers from Mr Dalby Thomas about quitting from Brecon, on the 22<sup>nd</sup> there came into the road Becc [Cape Coast] a small interloper ship Hoop, Capt Dant Longue, followed by another named Daniel Anderson, which latter, not considering himself safe there, went & anchored before Pomeroon also. But Mr Dalby Thomas had the government to send one of his servants there to advise him that he could freely come into the road of Cabo Corso, where he would be protected against all ships of our Co which might wish to make any attempt upon him. Our ship Caroles Secundus, assisted by the captured Interloper Anderson (now renamed Castel d'Alma), in accordance with his instructions, meaning to carry off [lighter] the aforementioned Interloper from there, sailed de Coste with 9 guns; but was accompanied with 2 shots with ball, of which in answer he [Mar 25] informed us (then at Chama) by letter on 25 March. To this we replied that until our further orders, he should stay lying just outside the road of Cabo Corso, taking care that they [Interlopers] did not escape from there; in the hopes that we should convince Mr Dalby Thomas of his unreasonable proceedings, & consequently obtain permission to fetch the Interlopers out of the road. But how little he had this in mind appears from a further letter from Capt Symon Koster, intired in the Diary on 28<sup>th</sup> d<sup>o</sup>; to which we only replied, on 30<sup>th</sup> that we would speak to the English General about it.

... [vide Agona, s.d. April 2. no p 92]...

April 4 no. On 4<sup>th</sup> April we sent Messrs J Rademacher & R Poll with a Protest (which YHH will find intired in the Diary of that date.) to Cabo Corso in which we demonstrated the whole matter, as it is here represented to YHH, to Mr Dalby Thomas had wrongfully he protected the Interlopers, & referring to a letter dd 22<sup>nd</sup> Sept 1702. Sent to YHH by the R.A.C. in which he as a Co-Director of that Co. had ordered the gentlemen then governing here that they were not to protect the Interlopers from the Dutch Nation; & that he himself had now become the first transgressor of that order.

April 5 no. All these demonstrations could effect nothing but that these gentlemen returned on the 5<sup>th</sup> do. with verbal report that his Honor would reply formally to our protest in 2 or 3 days time. About this nothing happened until

April 16 no. when the Secretary, Mitchell, of Cabo Corso arrived here with a letter from Mr Dalby Thomas, of 22 pages, the translation of which is sent hereunder under no ③ which contains nothing else than a lot of false & meaning less expressions which do little credit to a gentleman of his character [standing]. For the Secret the only reply that we gave to Secretary Mitchell was that we should send that letter to YHH. To compare this with that, & to report & complain to the directors of the R.A.C. of his bad manners & expressions, as we considered that we, on our part, had done every thing that was possible, that could tend to great friendship & correspondence between the two nations.

This, then, being the last step remaining over, for the restoration & renewal of the interrupted friendship, which had been without the least result, caused us to consider the matter to deliberate upon whether anything could yet be thought of by which the English General could be convinced how badly he had been informed of his master's interests, which consists in the two nations living in good concord about such sites, on the Coast. But nothing was found but to resolve not to recall the Ship Caroles & Elmina from their blockade of the road of Cabo Corso. ... [vide Agona] ...

[April 22]. So both Cruisers continued to blockade the aforementioned Interlopers until April 22. at 10 pm. But to show YHH the unjustness of this matter in due order, YHH will please see from our Diary of April 23. that Capt Koster, under the pretext of having to refit, was absent from his ship for two whole days, entering here at Elmina, & that extremely contrary to our intention; for YHH will find intired on 20 April, that we wrote him that the provisions required should be sent to him. On 22 April, between 4 & 5 pm, we again ordered him to go on board immediately; but instead of obeying our orders, he went on board the ship Becc, from Agona to Chama, Capt Isaac Jamieson, in company there with 9 shot. At 10 about both Interlopers went on shore. Our ships likewise; but as it was then impossible for Capt Koster to get on board his ship, it was delayed so long that the interlopers had time to escape. From all which, we must believe that it was a piece of premeditated stealing for

allowance

not in record.

[April 5. 09]

\* There are no "minutes" of Council Elmina, in WIC 124, 51, or 92, between Sep 24, 1703 & April 9, 1704.

## The Netherlands West Indian Co (contd)

## Interlopers (contd).

otherwise it is impossible to believe that the Interlopers, blockaded by two ships, could have escaped. Wherefore, we have ordered the Fiscal to formulate his proceedings, according to the Interrogatories taken & to judge according to the findings.

I have been obliged to extend this deviation from the affairs of the English, at length with reference to Capt Coster, so that YH could punish him, as deserved, as a bad officer of YH, in the execution of, & obedience to your & our orders.

Enc ③ to the above letter :-

Letter, Sir Daltby Thomas Cape Coast, to his Son Willem de la Palma Remia [sic. 98]

[Translated from the copy in Dutch]

April 14 73 [April 5. 05]. C. Looze

... [Vide under Aqona, particularly p 16. u Interlopers] ...

In your 2nd paragraph [of the Protest not on record] YH. is pleased to say that... [Vide Equafo p 99 supra]... that contrary to my verbal promises & to a letter dtd 22 Sept 1702. - the copy whereof annexed to YH. letter, is before me - written by the RAC in London to the Hon Dutch African Co I had by letters invited the Dutch Interlopers to come from Annemabo to Cabo Corso with promises to buy their merchandise, & to have wood & water, & that I would protect them against YH's cruizers: which had been done; & that when YH's cruizer, Carolis, on passing this road saluted the Castle with 9 guns, she was answered with 2 balls.

In reply to this, I say that all that I have done since 3 Feb. last 05. has been caused by the frequent breaking of YH's word with me & your going against the interest of the RAC. of England, namely; YH. acting contrary to what they were expecting - from the said letter of 22 Sept 1702 from the Dutch African Co. & as I include, contrary to the instructions & positive orders which you have from your masters, the Dutch African Co, to they them - as is contained in the copy of that letter of 22 Sept 1702 which you have sent me. Not being able to concern myself with these orders & instructions, I leave it to YH. to answer for them to your masters, not doubting that that copies of them will have been sent by them to the RAC. of England; the Dutch African Co (as I imagine) being as glad to have peace & quit on this Coast with the RAC as the English RAC. with them, & doubtless they then stand as strongly on the subject, to their General, as the RAC of England stands to their General; & moreover afterwards sent their directions to me.

I appeal to the circumstances of time & of action, which, of YH or I. has been the disturber of the peace of our masters; & I let myself be judged by my & YH's masters, & by all other authorities who could demand an account thereof from us, which has, or which has not broken the order of his masters; which has not or which has transgressed the right [right] of his nation [Dutch] & has set himself against the honour & reputation of the government to which the one, or the other, belongs. To put into effect ways & means to make the transgressor sensible of his error, will never be judged here. A breach of the peace of the nation, or of the orders of our masters, must be repaired until the matter is put right by our masters in Europe; that is, give such a judgement against the transgressor - him who ruins the one who submits to his masters, & in whom confidence reposes.

But I reply to that which YH. has further to my charge in that paragraph :-

① [Vide Equafo p 99 supra]...

② on the subject of the Dutch ships in the roads.

③ on the subject of my manner of acting with ufuna to YH's cruizers

②. Secondly, as regards their invitation to Dutch ships, by letter, & protection, contrary to my word & contrary to the letter from the Co of 22 Sept 1702, I am absolutely deny having done that in which I am charged; nor having written a line to them, nor anyone else for me. But having no shame of fear nor shame of what I have done, I admit that I had one of them, which was a Carolis, told to come here where it would have protection; that I would buy some merchandise from it; & that it had the liberty of wood & water, if it was to be got. The other one came here without my request

## Interlopers (contd)

\* n.d.  
And directly  
against § 6 of  
the Agreement of  
21 Feb 1701 n.d.  
(Opp P 10 supra).

request a warrant my knowledge, until I was in the Road. Both of them I am and mean-  
while protecting. & I do not deny that I have broken my word & gone against the intention of the  
R.A.C. Perhaps YH is pleased to claim that I am bound to stay doing nothing & to suffer you to  
break your word & to do all the ill that you can. The letter of my word does not bind me, as yours  
does you. What you are guilty of, and who first breaks a verbal agreement, is guilty of all the  
consequences; & the other, who defends the rights of his masters, after he thereby does  
damage & is wrong to the transgressor is far from being blame-worthy. On the contrary, he is  
praise-worthy, & I do not doubt but that it will be so judged by YH's & my Masters,  
on this occasion. ... [Agmat] ...

(3) As regards the third accusation concerning my treatment of YH's saucers, I think it  
necessary to tell you that your information about it is not correct & that you are  
either kept in ignorance, or will not otherwise admit the truth. I reply that shots  
were not fired from the fort as a salute with 2 balls (as YH states); for when he  
fired 9 shots, not as is customary, as a greeting, but as an insult, I shortly afterwards  
fired one ball. That is the matter, & YH can draw as much advantage out of it as  
you can. The affair happened thus:— The previous night, on 11<sup>th</sup> ulto [Mar. 05] at  
midnight— before the Cruiser Cardus came into the Road— one of YH's Cruisers named  
Castle of Elmira came into the Road of Cape Coast, without any one knowing who she was.  
She came so close to a Co ship, Mary Burgantone, Capt Osborn, that the Capt thought  
he was in danger from a henchman or a private; or at least that it was a man who  
was ignorant of the custom of the Coast— never to come at night into a Road where there  
are other ships. She came in, unobscured, in the middle of the night, between 10 &  
11 o'clock, close to the ship of the R.A.C., named Mary, commanded by Capt Osborn,  
who for his own safety, was obliged to fire 2 shots with ball to make her draw off,  
& he would have fired another if she had not done so. If I had been awake, or the  
Gentlemen who were here & saw what was done had desired to wake me, he would  
have thought better of the insult he had done. The next day, he came to anchor  
without saluting H.M's flag, & is staying here, unobscured, to this day. The  
next morning, 12<sup>th</sup> ulto [Mar. 05] we sighted a ship at sea coming from  
S.W. As she approached we saw she had different flags, one an English flag, which  
made us hope she was an English ship. Shortly afterwards she hauled down the  
English flag, & left something tied to the flag staff which no one could identify  
what it was; & so approached, when she was within gunshot of the Castle, I  
ordered one shot with ball to be fired over her. Then she fired 9 shots, always  
keeping the flag fast against the staff. This manner of firing, without flag,  
was taken as an insult & not as a salute. Shortly afterwards, seeing that  
she came still nearer into the road without flag, to where a Co ship & another  
ship were lying, I then ordered another shot with ball to be fired. Then she  
turned a little still without showing a flag. Shortly afterwards she dropped  
anchor in the Road, & flew her flag, only showing it then & and she remains  
there to day. I immediately sent some one on board to ask what she meant  
by coming into the Road without a flag. Your Captain & the person I sent with  
near one of the Dutch ships that were lying in the Road. On board which they  
both went. My man gave him my message. He said his flag had flown  
the whole time. The Capt of the Dutch ship [the Interlopers?] told him he was a  
bar for his flag was fixed to the mast & had not been unfurled until he lay at  
anchor. Of this I have a hundred witnesses, some English who are not interested  
in the Co or its servants. I must confess, Sir, that if I committed a fault, it  
was that I did not shoot YH's two ships to the bottom, for the insult, to  
bring the Castle & to H.M's flag, & that I have suffered them so long in  
H.M's Road as, by Your orders, they have unobscuredly done to this day.

[Mar. 11. 05]

[Mar. 12. 05]

3 [one of the 2  
Interlopers?]

As to my protecting the Dutch ships, it is but the same. For this I can  
answer by the laws of England, & I am justified by the Commission which  
they have from their high authorities, the States General, who declare, since that all  
their friends & allies will protect them. A copy of that Commission, signed by  
their Order, has been left with me. I don't doubt that your Masters, the R.A.C.  
of England, will never be satisfied with my action, but I have not done  
before YH broke your word to me— although you have, by your long  
propositions with little reason— & by your contempt for your obliging letter  
to your Masters, the Dutch African Co; & they cannot but be annoyed with me,  
you being the transgressor. I must take the liberty to print out inform  
YH (so that you may not claim ignorance as a cause) that you have deliberately  
infringed a common law, approved by all nations, usually:— that all harbours  
harbours



3<sup>d</sup>. I sent for to ~~the~~ one of the Dutch ships to come into the Road, in order to shew to YH. that I wished to do all I could to make you feel the ill you had done me. I gave him protection & he was actually here, before I knew that you had retired from Baracoe. If I had not kept my word that I had given him, I would never be belied by YH. nor be worthy of the post that I am holding.

4<sup>th</sup>. That by my position & being a subject of the Queen of England, who is an ally of the States, I am desired by the Commissions that they have from the States General, to protect them: & as regards the fundamental Laws of the Charter of the Hon. Dutch African Co. & the declarations of their High Mightinesses the States General of the United Provinces, of which YH. speaks in yours, of these I am entirely ignorant, & I hope this is not an offence in me, not being a subject of the States. Of this I am quite certain; that whatever may be judged about the Dutch ships, here, upon their return to Holland they are held to be good subjects, without detraction or punishment. If YH. had had the goodness to inform me that Articles had been passed between the Queen of England or her predecessors & their H.M. the States General that none of their subjects should be protected on this Coast by the subjects of Her Majesty, I would at once have been obedient to your request & I would have considered that your threat became your.

I am sure that I came to this Coast with every conceivable desire to serve the Hon. Dutch Afr. Co. in what caused cause no prejudice to the interests of my Masters, the R.A.C. of England, & in particular, to discommodate the Dutch Interlopers. I promised this faithfully to YH. & in everything I have shewn my readiness to serve YH. when I could, out of consideration for it, & I have served it, at YH's request in what you needed, particularly in coal which you needed, the lack of which was causing you injury. And to do you justice, I must acknowledge, too, your readiness to serve the R.A.C. when I was in need, particularly of mabaguet & Wax; & I do not doubt that I should have obtained everything in your power which could have been for its service. From all this I took honour, hoping by such obliging promptitude to each other, for the service of both Masters, & from various advantages received from you, that my time would have passed with much pleasure & joy; & I had intended that nothing, on my side, should give me cause to blame myself. And I am sure that I have not done it; except that I had tried to restore the wrongs that YH. has done to my Masters, which I have borne with great patience since 3<sup>d</sup> Feb. or until today - a much longer time than is reasonable. And all that I have done (which is much less than was in my power to do), seeking only to bring YH. back to your own interest, is that I sent to call into the Road a Dutch ship which was in no danger of being captured by YH. I therefore consider that I have been very modest & quiet, not doing all that it was in my power to do to the injury of the interest of the Hon. Dutch African Co.

To YH's 6<sup>th</sup> paragraph, I have answered above, & I do not expect from so great & good a Queen as is our Queen of England, other than a just punishment. If I had come to this Coast to seek ways for the down fall a disturbance of the nation, as YH. alleges, or that I am doing so while I am here, then I hope that Her Majesty, the States of the U.P. or my Masters the R.A.C. of England, & the Hon. Dutch African Co. will inflict their punishment upon whichever of us who is or is found to be, the disturber of the peace of either nation, or who has undertaken to destroy or damage of either Co. or who is or will be disobedient to his Masters' orders.

To YH's 4<sup>th</sup> & last paragraph I have written above & given the reasons, which I hope will fully satisfy YH. for what I have done & am still doing, in granting safety to the Dutch ships in H.M.'s Road at C. Corb. & for everything else of what YH. accuses me. And if it is your pleasure to remove them from the road, I beg that it may be in the day time, & not like a thief, at night, so that we may see the entertainment. But in order to prevent further trouble (having been patient when to abuse & suffering insults from your sea captives), I respectfully request YH. with all respect to the Dutch African Co. & particularly to yourself, to give orders to the Ships to retire & no longer to stay in H.M.'s Road at C. Corb. And if YH. does not do so within 24 hours after this is delivered, I shall take such measures as are consistent with punishing them for the affronts they have done, in which they still persist, and thereby protect against YH. & all who are enemies of order for against the continuance of the affront of YH's ships being here, and giving fear to the subjects of H.M. & others in their Ships in the Road, & causing it to appear to all inhabitants & foreigners here as if it belonged to YH. by right, or to the dishonour of the English nation, & a rupture of the peace between the two nations so happily united against the enemies of Europe & for the benefit of men that we can measure: & for all the considerations of power & trade & for all other injuries which could happen to the subjects of H.M. or to others, who had to be protected. I must leave these matters to YH's wise consideration, & I hope that it will appear to YH. to be his duty to withdraw your ships from here.

... [concluding paragraph of the letter. Vide under Agona]. ...

note. Dalby Thomas having himself, in particular invited the 2 Dutch Interlopers to come to Cape Coast from Monrovia, as a reprisal for the 'alms' occupation of Baracoe, could not, without treachery, surrender them to the S.C. crew, after La la Palma had abandoned Baracoe, because Dalby Thomas is not so, as La Palma occupied Baracoe, & the Dutch stayed there was after. D.T.'s action was both base & wrong.

The French Lands West Indian Co (cont.)Interlopers. (cont.)

Aug<sup>r</sup> 31 [WIC 484. Letter, Sir Jon. Wm de la Palma Almira to Pres. Chr Amstelredam WIC.  
(per Capitan Secundus, Cap<sup>t</sup> Symon Koster)]

We regret that Y<sup>th</sup> should have got the idea that we had been capable of letting the Capt Longue of the small Interloper ship, come on shore here, putting letters for Y<sup>th</sup> into his hands, & letting him go, it was far from being the so, & we find it necessary to free ourselves from blame. Y<sup>th</sup> will see from our diary, under date 8 March, 1703. [non] that the sd Danish Davis's Longue was lying between the Castle & Cabo Corso, & in order to learn who he was, we sent a soldier to him, who reported that it was the ship HOOP, Capt Daniel Longue, who intended sailing for home, & offered his service to take any letters with him, I would not have agreed if I had not remembered what had been arranged about it, while I was still at Amsterdam with Messrs Van Colten, Muntz, Schott, & Aristocrate Althuysser, namely, not to write by any Interloper except in the highest necessity, which I consider there was in the present case. We were occupying this Coast with 105 men, distributed among 11 forts, & that, during a violent war, without provisions, ammunition, nay not so much as a flag, in the Warehouse, & it was only by the miraculous direction of God that the whole Coast has not been carried off by the French.

[1703]

We will, however, exactly observe Y<sup>th</sup>'s orders not to write, directly or indirectly, to any Interlopers; but Y.H.H. will please not impute it as if you receive no reports from this Coast except by your own ships which return scarcely once in the year. Nevertheless we it is our duty to point out to Y<sup>th</sup> the evil consequences that may result from such an order. Daily experience has taught us that the natives are of that humor that what is sold as account in the first half of a year, will be unobtainable in the second. The Interlopers, having taking the advantage, are always provided with the most current merchandise, & fill the country up with it, before we have the opportunity to inform Y<sup>th</sup> of it; besides which they so spoil the market that even though we obtain the goods quickly enough they cannot be competed with.

France [1703]

There have been 5-6 Interlopers continually on this Coast, which sell their goods at many places, at home value.

Royal African Co

(relations with generally)

Feb 20 70.

Letter, Sir Jon Willem de la Palma Almira to Ass. & WIC, Amsterdam Feb 20 1704

(Act 6 June 1704.) [WIC 98. Vol 102]

Having in my last notified Y<sup>th</sup> of the change of government at Cabo Corso, & our good correspondence & friendship with it, it will be our duty also further to show to Y<sup>th</sup> what has occurred concerning it since that time. On 24 Dec. 70. 1703, an English ship with the flag on top, passed here. On it was Knight Dalby Thomas, a Director of the English R.F.C. in quality of General in Chief upon that Coast domains on this Coast. We first had him welcomed by our servants the Fiscal Mr Rademaker & Chief Factor H<sup>r</sup> Pol & through them invited to a mutual friendship & correspondence. To this H<sup>r</sup> was pleased to reply that this was his wish & desire & that we could be fully persuaded of it, as also has been the case up to this date. In various conferences with Mr Dalby Thomas, speaking about the state of the Coast, was pleased to remark that there was a great difference between a Director in Europe, & a General on this Coast with regard to the management & direction of public business because even were the factories paper & the custom ocean with, it was impossible to describe it as it really is; & that he was surprised that when the Coast of Guinea was discussed in their Royal Co. internal meetings of the Coast was as incomplete as a blind man's judgement of colour. He further requested advice & cooperation for the furtherance of the welfare of the Coast, he promised to do nothing without us, or anything that could tend to the injury of either Co.

[1704]

Aug<sup>r</sup> 31. Letter Same to Same. [Act 6 June 1705]

How much we have at least a good harmony & friendship with the English Nation Y<sup>th</sup> will have sufficiently seen from our successive letters, regarding nothing to deprive them of all cause of offence. And as Y<sup>th</sup> will see from our last of 20 Feb this year [supra] that the English African Co had been pleased



The Royal African Company of England [the dates are old style]

Minutes of the General Court. [170/101]

Jan 17. Election of H.R.H. Prince George of Denmark Governor: Sir Thomas Cook, Sub-Governor: Thomas Pinlar, Deputy Governor.

Jan 14. Election of 24 persons to the Court of Assistants.

Jan 20. The Deputy Governor declared the State of the Co's Stock

The Co's effects & ships, at home & abroad; with a moderate advance  
 in the goods & interest & what remains in the Co's factories &  
 Benches & the rest of the several Forts & Castles in Guinea with  
 great quantities of Ammunition, Provisions, Stores, Irons & other  
 Vessels, & other things, amounting to

	£587,899 - 9 - 8
Deduct for Interest & other Debts	177,460 - 19 - 1 1/2
£410,438 - 4 - 6 1/2	

110.1/2 share @ 37-5-6 per share amounted to £410,416-7-6.

The Deputy Governor acquainted the Court that they had ships abroad, & going out, that will take in 6-7000 measures, which are likely to come to a very good market in the Plantations; & the Returns thereof improve the Stock very considerably.

Trade

Jan 22 [170] Jan 1 Feb 2 1704 [170/114. Letters received] (Sir Dalby's first letter after arrival).  
 "Cairo Cairo Castle. Sir Dalby Thomas... admires at the pride of these men  
 "and that have come to the command of Chiefs at the Co's factories, & that they do  
 "so ill by you as they have done. Some taking business no part of their duty, viz & attendance  
 "bring all their affairs others considering how to support this kind of grandeur or at least on  
 "their return to prevent his falling into rage, again must at your gold fall between their  
 "fingers. Advises that you to choose such people as you would intrust your own Estates  
 "with. But that is not done to be done until you allow so much to each that, you might  
 "advice a friend or relation to go, or send their children for preferment. Then you will  
 "drive it out the door."

Personnel

[170/20] "He wishes you had no hired ships for such Capt's are generally bent to learn the  
 "Trade at your Co's. Capt Green in the Lyon & Lamb declared the same, & said he did not  
 "value the Co nor their interest, nor would do anything for them, for he would care more  
 "for your age on his own account. Sir, an obstinate man & by his obstinacy missed C.S. & had  
 "like to have missed Africa. They did expect to sail to the Bile. The Gentleman command the  
 "deligence of all your Capt's here, & willing next to do anything for your good, & so they  
 "appear to Sir Dalby in his little trial of them. Your hired ships many times stay on  
 "their own account, & reckoning it as part of their winning days; particularly Green at  
 "Swinehead, intending to stow a water, but in truth, for his own trade, & collect a part of his  
 "Charter Party days; but had he wanted water & wood; it should not be reckoned in your days  
 "it should be obliged to employ his boats when your Chiefs or factors directed. If not, then to  
 "return that a Charter party day. This you should put into your Charter parties. ... Desire  
 "a this place may be improved as to watering. Small ships at Swinehead to thought may  
 "be deemed. At times he was to talk with Mr. Treasurer of these & other things he  
 "agreed with Sir Dalby that if he had more slaves by giving them plantations & time to  
 "plant in, they might do all your business, & be getting money for you, as planting  
 "cotton &c. & save the Charge you are now at to maintain them. They have good  
 "Saidjens, Capenters, Smiths, Negroes; but want young ones to train up. They  
 "want 2 or 3000 Gambian Negroes, male & female, more men than women between 15 & 25  
 "years, & nearest 20."

Shipping

Co. State

He cannot but think it your interest to have good sailing ships of your own, or, if  
 "you be bound for hire, let them be sailors, & run the charge of such insurance, or  
 "hazard of running in a much less charge & risk to you than staying for Convey; 1  
 "loss of time; the towing in the Coast in a huddle; & a chance of losing company before  
 "out of danger makes it more certain damage than running, one with the other, but  
 "a saved."

Shipping

"Per letter of 2 Feb 1704... The Broughtons Cargo from Swinehead:-  
 Malaquilla Ton. 21 - wt 9 - 0. 201 Dutch Trench Ton. 1-14 - 2 - 11;  
 Gold mk 2. - 02 - 14. Slaves 1700. 26 w. & 2 b g.

Swinehead Trade

Feb 3. [170/52. Letter sent]. R.A.C. London to Sir Dalby Thomas. - The Barbados factors  
 on 2 Sept advised they were sending a brigantine of 80 tons with 6000 gallons Rum,  
 & will keep him fully supplied with that commodity -

Rum

Trade (contd)

Official  
Personnel

We have now commenced our Chancery Suit of Inquiry against all our late Factors, before it be brought to conclusion we shall have occasion to examine those persons on the Coast as were privy to their negotiations, & that you may be the better prepared to give that Commission a quiet disposal & that it may be the more easy to be performed we pray you to inform yourself of the proper persons to be examined, whether they are at Widdow or at other our factories. The persons in our Bill are Felton, Row, Seale, Blome, Hicks, House, Jackson, Hudson & Peck. We desire you acquaint yourself with their Transactions in their several places, from their first arrival there to their coming away, we suffer very much by those persons there being continued in ill practices, a them removing themselves yet under the pretended name of their own Estates, this we pray you to prevent for time to come, so often as any of our Servants are discharged for ill practices, do not suffer them to take anything, but permit what they pretend to be adjusted their accounts with us, & make Satisfaction for the breach of Articles &c. We desire you to make inspection into the correspondence of any the above persons in the Bill, & to give a strict account of them according to their Articles & Oaths to us, & to keep in custody all papers, letters, & effects that they have of any the parties who give direct answers to such questions as you judge proper for our satisfaction to ask them, & on their refusal, & you find them guilty we desire, according to our Instructions & power given, to punish them, & again hereby renewed to you, that you resent all such a other injuries done us, by our servants, in such measure as you shall judge for our interest, to encourage good, & deter all our bad servants. We also pray you to inquire into the usages & customs of the parties above, & that such of them as are, or will be, in such alliance with them, be removed to such places as we may be in no danger of their doing us mischief, either by poisoning our goods, or by giving intelligence, or otherwise be a hindrance to our business. [End of letter].

[RHS?]

[Art. 5.]

Generally a  
activity

Personnel

Feb 8. [170/12. Letters recd. of Correspondence]. "Cape Good Castle. 8 Feb 1704.  
"Charles Hayes and the Capt Wilks being desirous to be removed to England, the General was pleased to appoint him to succeed youngest in Commission a Wachhouse-keeper there, & therefore craves your aid to assure yr Honours of his utmost endeavours that such a particular favour shall not reflect to any disadvantage on or such a zealous promoter of yr Honours interest, & his own worthy friend, Sir Dalby Thomas.

Feb 10. [170/52. Letters sent]. "To Sir Dalby Thomas, London 10 Feb. 1704/4 - We send you materials & workmen as fast as we can procure them & we hope you will employ them in repairing both the fort & the rest of our forts where it is most needed. We will with like care, in the winter season to send you small vessels, & to supply you with the species of goods you write for. If the soldiers you have, should be in any manner, sick in medicine & are contented to continue with you, pray encourage them, for it is difficult to raise recruits.

Personnel

0% 00  
Inquis (hth)

Feb 12. [170/13. Letters recd. of Correspondence]. "Cape Good Castle. 12 Feb 1704  
"Sir Dalby desires... as cheap goods as the 10 per cent...  
"at this goodness... Says he has discovered...  
"They say they like the Co's best but they say the country people do not understand the difference. As particularly, your goods...  
"many for a Bunday as they can buy... they do not weigh nor measure...  
"the difference of 5 or 10% richer in...  
"goods you may make, & send that may be... to yr Blacks as they you had send.  
"As to Trade, his opinion is that you...  
"as long as long as as short, in measure...  
"yr Honours how he would have you charge...  
"As to the goods made in England...  
"Cloths (tho they sell dear) will not...  
"Therefore hopes that you & the E. I. C. will...  
"other E. I. Commodities, at least as cheap...  
"a very great article in your Trade, if you...  
"Sends a list of Staple Commodities...  
"He gives a large account of Trade...  
"after, for the carrying on & improvement...  
"Counsels are very much wanted for presents, & advises what to send.

He



## Trade (contd).

March 23. [170/87. Minutes, Court of Assistants]

Apparad list of provisions for C.C.C. per Neptune & Thomas Galley,  
list of stores per Swallow, Castle Cargo per Thomas Galley, value £3785.

" [170/14. letters received] "C.C.C. ... 23 March 1704 ... Sir Dabney Thomas per letter  
" of 23 March ... advises ... one thing more you must do, or suffer your  
" Chiefs to do, that is to provide & send from England all necessaries for your  
" people, as they lack. If you do not, the 10% men will find favour. You may  
" make cent per cent upon all these things, but 50% would redound more to  
" your advantage. By being kind to your people you would have them more  
" in your interest;

" Sends a Scheme for your Trade to which he refers & from time to time  
" (as the humours of the people change) shall advise. Sends an account of  
" goods remaining in the Castle, which in one month all that were anything  
" vendible would have been sold. Damaged goods daily go off, & he hopes  
" to dispose of them most of them in a little time. Sends an Indent  
" for Stores & Workmen wanting; & assures, instead of sending one half of the  
" stores, the double quantity is rather your interest to send. All Iron work  
" is much cheaper bought, than made there. This per Mary Prigentime Capt  
" Osborne, (via Barbadoes). ... has put on board 70 men, 12 women, 30 boys,  
" & 8 girls, in all 180, & negro provision.

Hade

April 6 [170/87. Minutes Court of Assistants]

Committee of Correspondence to write to the Factors on the Coast to remind them  
of their duty, who, by their Instructions are enjoined to correspond with the Co  
& to inform them of the state of the Co's affairs abroad

" [170/52. letters sent] RAC to Sir Dabney Thomas, London 6 April 1704  
" Pray observe to ... all our Chiefs of Factories that we do not allow  
" them to be entirely in our interest, or that they deserve our encouragement  
" we allow, or that the factories are of the use to us they may, or ought to,  
" be, unless they obtain & maintain such an interest with the Natives,  
" the Traders near them, that they will not trade with any others, whilst  
" our goods are unsold, or that any of our ships are upon the Coast  
" undispatched.

D. Country  
Inland

" We pray you to use your utmost endeavours to penetrate into the  
" Inland Trade from all our Factories. We cannot apprehend it in our interest  
" to trade in vessels coasting-wise, by reason of the great hazards, bringing  
" or encouraging a trade which all comers may enjoy equal to ourselves.  
" But if it was abused, & ye trade brought to our Factories, we hope [we]  
" may expect an interest thereby, above casual traders.

" We pray you to consult the safety of our ships whilst on the Coast, both  
" for their Wooding & Watering, & their quick dispatch ...

" So often as you are obliged to put goods on board ships to trade at in  
" any place where the Co has no Factors, you must always put a supercargo  
" on board at the Castle to dispose of & give account of the goods sold & brought.

" We pray you that care be taken to advise the Co when you send any  
" samples of Drugs, Minerals, or Furs, for improvement.

April 9. [170/14. letters received] "C.C.C. ... 9<sup>th</sup> April 1704.

" Per letter of 9<sup>th</sup> April 1704. [Sir Dabney Thomas] advises he has the honour  
" of copies of yours of 30 Dec. 31<sup>st</sup> Feb & 11 Jan, & 2 originals of the  
" message which has put life in him, being informed thereby informed of the several  
" ships on their way to the Coast, though, by their stay, will come in the worst of  
" seasons. ... Recommends goods being sent in bales, instead of chests ... He hopes  
" in a little time to make some little profit do more than keep full, & to make more  
" in sales from these besides.

Wendland

" Says the Inland Trade is not an undiscovered Trade. It is a Trade frequented  
" by the English. The Dutch Interlopers always frequent it ... Sir Dabney Thomas  
" has sent your damaged goods, which you most frequently lose by ships damaged. You may  
" [170/20] have a Settlement in a river where your ships may clean, repair & rest, & be  
" safe in time of danger which is very necessary for you to have. You not having such  
" a place on this Coast, & since it is highly necessary for the safety & to have Castles  
" here to carry goods to the Inland Factories, & to fetch them in again, shall to & for the  
" Inland Factories ... (as frequently will be if we have goods) & as a cheaper way than  
" by canoe

(Sargents)  
Wendland

" I don't know how to advise about your shipping, but am fully satisfied if you had  
" the best of sailing ships you could build & a vessel stayed for convey you would get  
" more



The Royal African Co of England. (contd)

Trade. (contd)

"more money than you will by waiting. For to come in a huddle, & not in the proper season; as most it is, is destruction, more than one or three lost, without insurance, can be. Besides, for one not like other traders, for if we had goods here we are buying negroes, a day or a die, as too many have done of late. Had we had a ship or two, a month or six weeks ago, you had saved the lives of a great many, this being the worst time of the year. Yams not to be had; a corn, though good cannot be eaten by some, as, particularly, the Quaque & Windward people, bought & brought by Capt Thomas. Therefore those Windward ships, to buy slaves, should always be directed to buy rice & potatoes, being their general food.

Slave

"Ships never go from hence to Princes for want of water or wood &c. & your best way is to oblige the Capt<sup>s</sup> by charter party, or instructions, not to go there, for they may have here water wood & corn for negroes, what they please. I shall in the meantime obey your orders herein. — The damage caused to goods by careles storage in the ships — "He thanks God he is fortunate enough as to his health, having never felt any disorder but a faintness at his first landing. Pricking, itching & scratching, is a punishment, remaining.

Garden

"... shall want a gardener, for there is nobody there that understands anything of it. He doubts not but most things will grow there: certainly everything that grows within the tropics." "He has given directions to all the Out factories to enquire after drugs. Dr Mitchell & Dr Williams have been mightily curious about it; but the Blacks, even those that are Traffickers, are so stupid & so ignorant, knowing nothing thereof: which makes him despair of doing anything therein, all the time are by Feltish men.

Trade

"The Dutch sell 1/2 barrels powder at 40 a half barrel. Some of our 10% may do the same, & in proportion, all things else; but I know not of it in particular. To argue reason without their people, is to breath against the wind. You may continue some people as I have done, & yet these people say they must buy where they appear the cheapest, for they were to sell them again to people that understand nothing of it, so that all the business was to trick them in their own way, making things to show what they were not, but colour & show to the eye. They must have your guns; in comparison to the Dutch [they] will never lose their character as long as they hold their praise: and therefore, in my opinion, you should have some of the best of goods, in reality what they should be, for reputation; & others to be like other traders, that people may be gull'd in their own way; and I do not question but to have as much for them that are 20% worse, as for the best, let it be alike to the eye, as particularly, to colour. There is no deceiving them. And yet, I must advise you to send the best to preserve your reputation among the eminent traders; and this, in my opinion, is the only way in time to make them sensible of the abuses put upon them by the Dutch & others.

10% cap

"Says he treats the 10% men civilly. They sat & drink with him, laugh, & say many. He does them all reasonable favours, gives them good words, & breaks their voyage in every part as much as he can, by directing your goods, to be sold where they are as cheap or cheaper on shore, than they do on board. Had for Weeks a ship when Peck was here, he would have broke his voyage by underselling him in every good he should go to. That he sold so very cheap that all 10% men rail at him. The Dutch General, gave him his left in every thing he could & became, contrary to his promise, his greatest friend. As to shipping he advises you to build Runners & not stay for Conroy. As to the question, all along the Coast he has directed no salute; but at C.C.C. it cannot be denied, & advises on what account he makes salute, & says the Dutch in this way, is much more extravagant than we.

(Run)

"Has directed my Factory to sell by the gallon, at an action by the anchor or 5 gallons: 4 actions p. An. & by the cask, or 100 gallons: 4 actions for every 6 gallons, in a cask. And if more could be vendid by selling cheaper should do it. This was directed to be done to oblige the Colonies of the Out-factories, & made them court Sir J. J. to do it, & to be brought them to promise him to buy no where else. He looks upon it to be of great interest to be selling in present shortage, & to outdo other traders therein.

"It is of opinion your presents are repeated, & since the Dutch do it, that you not do them likewise.

"In the Indent of Goods, is enclosed the Dutch usual presents . . . . .

He



The Royal African Co of England (contd)

Trade (contd)

By advice ofd from Barbadoes we have a confirmation of the unsteadiness of our Managers on the Coast; which is a great surprise to us; & that Mr Brown should suffer our Interest to be neglected. We pray you to inspect their proceedings narrowly & if you are not supplied with proper persons who have given us security, & that will conform in all respects to our Interest we give leave that you put in their places others (though they have not given security) whom you have experience of, & that you have good reason to believe will punctually follow our orders, taking their personal security for the performance of their trust, & that they sign Articles accordingly, subject to the confirmation by the Co, & that they write to their friends to give security to us here, for their fidelity.

Personal

Instructions to Mr East of Trade

Our Instructions are now the same as we have frequently desired & ordered all our Factors & Servants to observe, Viz: -

- To encourage the Natives to trade at our factories only; & to purchase all the returns that can be procured
- To provide for the quick dispatch of all Ships
- To put no negroes or corn on board but such as correspond with our orders.
- To encourage the Rum Trade for our Account
- Not to buy or sell with any person, directly or indirectly, for their own or any persons accounts; but only to sell the Co's goods: & from time to time to send them Returns.

We are very sorry Mr Major & Mr Willis were on their arrival, so late warn as to suffer our Interest so much to be invaded. They undoubtedly were privy to more of these concerns than we can discover here. We require that they, & every of our Factors, should demean themselves honestly & faithfully, & accordingly discharge the trusts reposed in them & their Agreement with us. And we pray you to put the case home to them; & those that will not, by your persuasions & all that we have wrote & done for them, resolve to remain entirely in our Interest, we refer it to you to remedy these misfortunes the best you can, by placing better in their stead; & those effects that you discover, receive & pass to our account.

May 23. [170/14 letters received] "CCC... two of 23 May... Pr his of 23 May Sir Dalry advises... Good perfectly sold at 8 dells per peck... Capt Elliott objects against anchorage & paying for carrying of his Sater wood & himself to & from his ship ["affirmes with Capt"]

They have not a man left to put into any port, nor scarcely a workman to do a days work.  
[170/175: "Paragraphs of sail letters from Cape Coast Castle & places on the Gold Coast... re... Private Tradars"]

From Sr Dalry Thomas Ad. C. Co. Castle 23 May 1704. Before he (Mr Fabb) died he delivered to Capt Charles Marton, Comdr of the Anne Bonaventure 2 large bulges of gold in the presence of a Mulatto, Quashes, the Fabb's boy so-called who about 25 or 30 years old. - of 12 marks. 402 (Aunt's 8 oz) - of good Arcamie gold. ... Capt Marton was never aw that he had any gold of Fabb's, till he saw it so well proved, when told Mr Brown here, that he had some, but did not tell what was to whom to be delivered.

Official 10 90 mon.

Another part of said letter - I discovered Capt Marton sail times on his affair & I could find him to own nothing more than as before. He would be fair in words & would say I should do anything I could w<sup>th</sup> him to do & preserve his honour. Told him his honour was to do justice to show the gold belonged to; that Capt Fabb, was the Co's servant, was dead in the debt; that he had the very gold that was put up by Fabb for the Co, & that the gold that had [them] taken since, for the Co, for there was no Arcamie gold left, & that he had twice the best as well as the last months before, was to help to make up the gold, if it did not make it all up, for he had sold a great deal of goods, & that he had taken for them was Arcamie gold, he being to take no other; & that his honour was concerned as if he had been indebted by a pick pocket, & his honour was one that robbed his Master, which he must not discover, lest an honest man should come by his own; & that if this had been done in England, he was punishable for receiving stolen goods, & for abetting, aiding & assisting the thief, the thief, & the cheat, for I could find it no other ways.

ALL

All that I could get from him was that was more than he would say that it was lawful for him to take anything upon freight. I told him that this place appeared from other places; that were here was allowed to trade & that they could yield no gold down now. He said he had comd money a score mark of gold from the Co servants, & hoped he should carry many <sup>more</sup> gold marks of gold.

I told him that the Co had been robbed of many a score mark of gold, & so he had advised their servants to clear the Co, so he had agreed to go on with them in their cheating & therefore would not do the fair thing now, but he should not be hindered again by the fellows he should find, or make, Ruse.

Another part of gold stolen - Offer this offer, was engaged yesterday on board Capt. Drake, where was Capt. Mason & Capt. Pugh, all 10 men each were was in this boat, and that it was agreed with them the reason was of what I proposed to Capt. Mason, which was that he should name the quantity of gold he had, & give his obligation to deliver the gold to you, you immediately bring him <sup>part</sup> from all demands what so ever. It was not to be debated. As he would not do it for 250 pounds pounds. And so I went

nominate embassadours, not to be done. This is their Division; for if the power of keeping your factors is clear you be taken away, which they are afraid should in a great measure be taken away if men are told the ill your servants did - the Captains would be undone; and if you cannot have a fair to persons it is I am sure, from them, you will as to your stock in the African Trade, he undertakes, for quite simply the honestest, wisest, & carefullest man here was to trade your people honest, & so

So many seducers are tempting your servants, & putting them in the way to eat you along you, as is written, not a ten p. can't Capt. but does. They will not allow it changing to bring gold from your people, not selling them goods for gold, though they are well assured that your servants are not worth a Cradella [in margin - or forking] of their own, & know that they are bound by obligation not to trade directly or indirectly, but to go for your account only. I should not think it is hard to have a law to oblige people to perform their

Whom they are owing, reasonable & agreed to by men of age & discretion when they agreed to it, if ever they will have deposition - & to prevent seducers from tempting them. If this is hard to be got, I am sure it is your service to give up your fobs & cards; for you shall, every year, be useful to the Co.

State

Another part of the same letter. - I am sensible the West India Colonies, I mean the plantations in Virginia, are very valuable in England & that has without neglecting duty to be cultivated & settling down to these purposes. It is certainly this first industry to have Negroes, but in their kind, healthy, strong, & cheerful. The way they are now bred is not the way them probably; as your Negroes formerly; were brought in this year for £3. & £3. 10. 0 as was sold for £11. & in a few years on this way of trading with I believe, come to £10; for the new Negroes are not, the same they were made formerly, by their yearly increasing in price, or they have done for these several years past by fasting so many burgoes, all on Rhode to be gone from hence, & sold by their undertakers & not buying, keeping sell often so long, if not longer than if the parts of goods were kept up & the prices of Negroes kept down. And if the Allegant pieces of goods in former days, it is clear they are sold for not, were added to the price of Negroes was given, I believe, being good Negroes is most worth £15. One who must pay their prices? The Colonies, certainly. Therefore

in a stern resolution they suffer by this method. I know there will be jealousy, & disputes a very reasonable one, that if there was but one seller, there might be what you see, or they pleased to put upon Negroes in the Colonies. Justice's great objection, I suppose submitting it to your better judgment in your affairs, that the Trade may be open free for all his Majesty's subjects. I am sensible paying any duty, as I am sensible naturally, & as I am sensible naturally which are placed sufficient to keep down the supposed price of Negroes in the Colonies; if you can take all the place between Jamaica & St. Domingo, & take the Colonies, this is the price they give to be making the Colonies naturally, & I have given you that the trouble of them, my thought in these offers is showing that you, not no body of men can save themselves, nor the Colonies to show that as things are now, or I will deny that place was being protected but by a single stock; that if such a single stock was not more profit than you have. I am sensible that stock should be the highest, for this Negroes be as well as you.

May 26

The Royal African Co of England. (contd)

Trade. (contd).

May 26. [170/52. Letter sent] RAC to Sir Dalby Thomas, Cabo Corso Castle, London 26 May 1704

They acknowledge the receipt, per Broughton, of his letter of Feb 12 with the news of his safe arrival at our Castle -

We have considered your letter which, consisting of many paragraphs, have not time now fully to answer, the Thomas Gallies, by which two goods being now in the Downs. But are willing to take the first opportunity to write to you to assure you of our opinion & resolution to supply the trade to Sumatra to the full. And in order therunto, we are consenting that you buy tobacco & sugar of the Portuguese, & sell the same for our accounts on the Coast on the terms you propose vizt, by bartering of damaged & unsellable goods, or refuse slaves, not fit for the West Indies

Portuguese

10% more

Wine & oil

When any 10 P. Ct. men bring such goods as are wanted at our Castle to promote our trade & impede theirs, we leave it to you to buy them so far as in your judgement, is for our Interest.

But we think it too hazardous to trade much to Sumatra, during the war; & it is more for our interest to draw the Trade to our Castle & factories. - They have ordered a small vessel like the Thomas Gallies to be built for C.C.C. - Since his departure, they have consigned to him 3 ships (named) which they loaded to the value of £27,000, & 2 ships other ships for 600 slaves each.

slate.

May 31. [170/87. Minutes Court of Assistants] The Court of Assistants received lately very encouraging advices from the Cos Agents abroad, especially Sir Dalby Thomas mentioning the great demand for goods & the resolution of all the Factors to serve the Co faithfully; likewise from the Plantations that negroes bear a very great price, & likely to continue so during the war. On consideration whereof the Court of Assistants, are of opinion to propose to the General Court the raising of £7 per share or £100 credit in manner following (that is to say) . . . . .

June 1. [170/88] - Above proposal to be presented to the General Court.

" " [170/101. Minutes of the General Court] The Sub-Proprietors acquainted the General Court that . . . from several advices, the Co had received from their Agent General & factors abroad, that in case the Co are pleased to send out large effects, they may expect to trade to a very great advantage. Upon which, the Court of Assistants think it necessary to trade more fully, & to that purpose, have drawn up a proposal to be laid before this General Court for their approbation upon which was resolved - That each Adventurer shall pay to the Co £7 per share or £100 credit in proportion to his stock, in manner & upon the terms following, vizt: . . .

June 28 [170/102. Minutes, Committee of Eight] For better carrying on the Co's Trade for the year ensuing it is the opinion of this Committee that the number of ships following be employed therein; & that the value of their cargoes be as, or near upon, the valuations hereafter named.

Ships to be employed

- 3 to Whidah
- 3 to Accampo
- 3 to the Coast
- 3 Negro ships at one time
- 3 Ships for gold
- 11 from June to Aug<sup>r</sup> 11
- from Sept to Nov<sup>r</sup> 11
- from Dec to Jan 11
- from Sept to Feb 4
- from Oct to Jan 4
- 4 for London
- 4 for Sumatra
- 4 for Siam

The Valuation of the said Ships Cargoes.

4 Great Ships.	£3,000 each	- £12,000
4 Smaller	£3,000 each	- £12,000
3 for Gold	£3,000 each	- £9,000
		<u>£33,000</u>
11 Ships		£53,000
11 ditto		£53,000
11 ditto		£53,000
3 ditto for the Northern Trade		£9,600
4 <sup>1</sup>	£12,000 each	48,000
18 <sup>th</sup> cost p. ann		<u>£168,600</u>

Reported in Court  
29 June 1704

July 12. [170/103. Minutes received] Amsterdam 12 July 1704

- One of many letters received from M<sup>r</sup> de la Roche & Sons about the purchase of these of old sheets -

August 3.



The Royal African Co of England (contd)

Trade (contd)

Sense of the benefit we might jointly reap. by obliging the Natives to live in peace & order to obstruct the trade from the inland countries, we hope to receive hereby encouraging sales for the great quantities of goods we are now sending or that we may increase them much more. We pray you to consider effectually to put our several places under such dispositions as they may provide for the great number of negroes we are sending ships for. We now send great quantities of sheets which we hope will turn to good account, & the more, by reason the built ships, outward bound was taken into France. So often as other traders are ready for you, we must sell as cheap as they otherwise otherwise, they will have the returns, & we shall be disappointed. Pray endeavour to get the Natives under some particular obligations to trade with us only, or the more especially when we trust them, as now we find do at Widdah.

Augr 13. [170/14 letters received] CCC ... 13 Augr 1704. - In Benjamin Mitchell returns thanks for his appointment to succeed Mr Major [who desired to return to England].

Augr 24 [170/52 letters sent] RAC to Sir Dalby Thomas C.C. London 24 Augr 1704 - for last ship Ponia of Orange. Capt Seale, w cargo of 29,459-0-2 for 600 negroes, dr or at Widdah. for 109.

[9bid] Same to same. - Made recd his letters of Dec 22. Jan 1. Feb 2 via Barbados. This pr Budge's letter Capt Cook w cargo of 29,668-19-4 for 900 negroes for Paris -

[9bid] RAC to Charles Hayes C.C. London 24 Augr 1704 - Confirm his appoint as one of the 3 Chiefs at CCC. on Sir Dalby Thomas's recommendation.

[9bid] RAC to Zach Pantonor Accra. London 24 Augr 1704. We have given directions to our General & Chiefs at our Castle to suggest how for our Out-factors endeavour to promote our Interest & Logic all due

Letter by letter of Feb 5 reporting his safe arrival [in DT]

encouragement to such. We hope you will be found of that number & partake of our favour. We desire to hear from you by all occasions & opportunities, & write us the particular circumstances of our trade & affairs at your factory.

Sept: 28. [170/52] letters sent] RAC. to Sir Dalby Thomas. London 28 Sept 1704. - are now answering his letters of Mar 23. & April 9. ... - will supply the necessaries for his table, as he writes from time to time -

As to a trade with the Portuguese, if 20,000 pr ann. is to be gotten thereby we know not why we may not get it as well as other Traders, which we leave to your management,

Portuguese

We thank you for the Scheme of Trade you send us. We shall (as near as we can) take effectual care to send you goods, every way qualified, as you direct ...

We apprehend we cannot agree with you to hazard our ships running without company. We approve well your settling a correspondence with the Factors, & hope shall find the benefit of it, frequent advices being a great assistance for your letter order & dispatch of our ships.

We take notice of what you write about a Windward trade, & should be very ready to consider it; but we do not calculate the advantage to answer the hazard in uncertain

Windward

If the Settlement you mention in a river where ships can clean, repair, & refresh, can be done securely & by a free consent of the natives, we judge it would be of great service.

We are desirous first to supply you fully, & to find a constant return on our cargoes; & then we may proceed on further Settlements

10% men.

We cannot but applaud your civil treatment of the 10 P.O. men, & so to make it as our own servants may not trade with them, or that we be at any unnecessary charge

in their account more than we are obliged by Act of Parliament. In standing Mr Peck sold his goods so cheap, he will make a great storage; the dispute he made upon the Coast being the reason of his bringing his negroes to the West Indies not very little mortality. We take notice of his designed prejudice against our

10. & your presenting it. - Have ordered Mr Weather [Pambia] to send him Cow, bull, goats, hogs, asses & 2 horses - and providing on the Coast of the Nam-o-War to land at St-Jago to take in some cattle for him.

- Take notice of his good character of Mr Pantonor - are glad he has received a good deal of Freeman's effects - We refer it wholly to you to continue or remove the same as you see most convenient.

The next thing we shall send you another vessel or two to land on your factory, but the consequence of some time to be intended is not such. Mr Pantonor is not worth the bringing home.

Windward

On your intention to be taken of all the 10 P.O. men, including Pantonor, & a substantial debt, to be taken on a certain day, as they have done. It should have been done on his arrival -

1704 Sir Dalby Thomas C.C. London 19 Oct 1704... This gold by Royal Ship Dorothy sent for 550 negroes for Barbados, to stay 60 days on Coast as per Charter party. It is by of great service if, in a confederate way of for trading people to pass securely from Country to Country without being obstructed, as well in times of War as Peace.

Oct 19. [170/52 letters sent] R.A.C. to Sir Dalby Thomas C.C. London 19 Oct 1704... This gold by Royal Ship Dorothy sent for 550 negroes for Barbados, to stay 60 days on Coast as per Charter party. It is by of great service if, in a confederate way of for trading people to pass securely from Country to Country without being obstructed, as well in times of War as Peace.

Oct 20. 29. [170/14 letters received] C.C. Sir Dalby Thomas pr letters of 20<sup>th</sup> + 29<sup>th</sup> Oct 1704... advised that rum will ever be the principal commodity on this Coast & where it only is, there will be the Trade.

Windsward  
Personnel  
Windsward

Recommends the Windsward Trade again, being assured, there is more gold to be had & Dickie's Cove than to be had. The morning Capt. Hunt anchored at C. Apollonia, he could have taken above 1000 lb. in gold; & his opinion is that a Settlement at C. de Hood would be of service... Recommends to yr Hon<sup>rs</sup> to send Physicians that are able to practice in Hospitals... & to acquaint them that they must send the Patients as well as the Whitemen &c. Recommends it to be much the Co's interest to trade to C. de Hood & to have a Settlement there...

Oct 29. [170/115 Paragraphs of several letters from C.C.C.]  
from Sir Dalby Thomas dd. C.C.C. 29 Oct 1704... In January was removed before my time & on account of Crimes [sic], sent by the Governor Major G. Wallis; but what I learn is, vizt - [He sold 40 slaves between Jan & Dec 1703 & 10 after Capt.]  
"Another part of said letters." - "I cannot but think if due applications were made, but that our Legislators would adapt laws for their Trade, to encourage Merchants to adventure & punish the Villainies of those that they are forced to trust, and if this is not to be done, farewell Trade; for men will for ever be raising new Stocks. I am sure this is the most national Trade, & if the Co once accepts it, the Dutch & the French will quickly master it, & the Colonies must sink."

Nov 16 [170/52 letters sent] R.A.C. to Sir Dalby Thomas C.C. London 16 Nov 1704.  
This goes by our ship Dorothy, built on purpose to run to you for gold; & the Admiralty pressing the convoy may be dispatched, we have sent her away with all expedition with a cargo for the Castle of ~~St~~ 20, 164-1-11. Hope he will dispatch the ship back in a very few days... - To put good Seconds at each Factory -

Nov 28. [170/102 Minutes. Committee of Eight] Approved Sir Dalby Thomas's proposal for Dr Mitchell to be one of the three Chiefs at C.C.C. (Mr Mayor coming away). [Minute of Court of Stocks. 26 Oct says - "Joseph Major to be dismissed"]

Warships [For convoys through the Channel.]  
and Warships for the Coast.

Jan 27. [170/84 Minutes. Court of Assistants] Agreed to a Petition to the Prince for Convoys to the Co's ships. Secretary to attend Mr Burchett thereat.

Feb 12. [170/137 letters received] Cape Coast Castle 12 Feb 1704. Sir Dalby Thomas writes... "No news of the Deerford is in pain for her, he is afraid they will be out of goods before they have a ship; & says she staying for convoy ruins all voyages. Would have for insurance & to get good sailing vessels, as best, may, none else are fit for these voyages."

April 9. [170/114 letters received]... Pr letter of 9<sup>th</sup> April 1704 [Sir Dalby Thomas] advises... It is his opinion more yr Hon<sup>rs</sup> interest to hazard their ships running without convoy, than to be at the charge of waiting, & coming hither with a fleet of ships... [Vide also P 117 supra]

April 28 [9<sup>th</sup> April] Cape Coast Castle 28 April... 1704. Sir Dalby Thomas writes... "I think it highly the interest of England to have a small Squadron of War or two always on the Coast, & not to go off all related by others."

May 26. [170/87 Minutes. Court of Assistants] Ordered that the Secretary, in the Co's name, apply to the Admiralty for a man-o-war to convoy Neptune & Thomas Tallin, most in the Dover, 100 Leagues to the West of Sicily, for the they carry several stores & provisions absolutely necessary for the preservation & support of the Co's Forts & Factories.

July 13. [9<sup>th</sup> July] Secretary to attend the Admiralty for a Convoy to C.C.C.

July 14 [170/140 Letters & Memorials] - 14 July 1704. R.A.C. to H.R.H. the Prince of Denmark & Princes & Convoys, of one frigates may be sent to the South part of Guinea to make things that place being infested by Privateers - [Letter for one to C. de Hood part].

August 9. [170/82 letters sent] R.A.C. to Sir Dalby Thomas C.C. London 9 Aug 1704... We are promised a man-o-war shall in a little time cruise on the South Coast of Guinea. We hope you will get a large quantity of gold to send us p. her; when she returns.

Sept 8

The Royal African Co of England. (contd).

Warships (contd).

Sept 8. [170/140. Petitions & Memorials] Memorial. RAC. to H.R.H. the Prince [George of Denmark, husband of Queen Anne] Lord High Admiral of England Ireland &c. That the Commander of the convoy frigate appointed to go off the South Coast of Guinea may have instructions to take care of such ships as he shall have ready to sail with him out of the Channel, & to proceed to Cape Coast Castle for intelligence, & consult with Sir Dalry Thomas Kt. the Cos General there, which may be the properest station for his Cruise, & where he may most annoy the enemy, & be of service to the Co & the use of H.M.s Subjects trading to those parts [i.e. the 10% men]; & that before his return, he call at C.C.C. & if there are any ships homeward bound, to take them under his convoy; and also take on board what gold or elephants teeth the Cos General shall desire to put aboard him & consign to us. And further to the Convoy designed for Fambria. . . . Delivered in for the Council 12 Sept 1704

Sept 11. [This] a similar Memorial to the Council of the Prince Lord High Admiral. Sept 28. [170/52. Letters Sent] RAC. to Sir Dalry Thomas, London 28 Sept 1704 - see next answering his letters of 23 March & 9th April 1704 - . . . . . We cannot agree with you to hazard our ships running without convoy.

The Channel is so full of Privateers; clean ships & good sailers that our packet boats are often taken or chased back into harbour. However, we take all opportunities to dispatch our ships with the first convoy that presents through the Channel. . . . .

Oct 18. [170/140 Petitions & Memorials] RAC. to the Queen. - The Co lately petitioned Y<sup>rs</sup>. to authorize them to give Commissions to the General Chief Factors, Agents & Councils, & all other their servants on the Coast of Guinea, & to all Commanders of Ships in their service, to fight, seize, & take by force of arms, or in any way to annoy Y<sup>rs</sup>. enemies, by seizing & taking any of their Settlements & Forts, Ships, goods or merchandise within the limits of their Charter, & apply the same to the use of the Co, without account, saving only the right of the Lord High Admiral of England. . . . . which Petition Y<sup>rs</sup>. was pleased to refer to the Attorney General, the Solicitor General, & Sir John Cook Y<sup>rs</sup>. Privy Councillor General; who considered the Petition & made their report, that as to that part of the Petition that relates to seizing the ships, it will be proper for the Co to apply to H.R.H. for letters of Mart, or Commissions usually granted to private men - o - war. That the Co having applied to the Privy Council for the Commission they desire, are told that they cannot grant, without further directions from Y<sup>rs</sup>. any other authority than letters of Mart, which is common & denied to none who ask for the same.

France

And whereas the Co have upon the Coast several small vessels attending upon their Factories, which have frequent opportunities for manning the same from the Ports, to surprise the Ships of the enemy, which come to trade near their Settlements; if the Co were empowered to give them Commissions for the purpose, which is unpracticable by the common method of letters of Mart, because of the frequent change of the Commanders of their Ships, by death or otherwise; & the great charge of taking out so many letters of Mart, & so often changing & altering the same, will be endless, & totally discourage the Co in their designed service.

And whereas their late Majesty King William & Queen Mary by ye Commissioned the Broad Seal of England, did give & grant unto the Co such a Commission as is next desired, by which the Co granted Commissions to their Factors & Commanders of Ships, whereby they greatly annoyed the enemy, & need any complaint made.

And whereas the Co have found by experience that the French King frequently encourages his Subjects to annoy his enemies, sends his warships to such as will incur the expense of fitting them out as privateers; and since the Co must be at great expense to fit out ships to annoy the enemy on the Coast of Guinea, they hope Her Majesty will grant them the like powers, under the Great Seal, to give Commissions to their General, Chief Factors & Councils, & their other servants on the Coast of Guinea, & to Commanders of their Ships for the said purpose, without which the Co cannot carry out their intention to fit out ships at great expense, to annoy the enemy within the limits of their Charter, nor can their vessels attending their Trade & Factories be serviceable to them on that account.

Delivered in to Sir Charles . . . . . 18 October 1704.

Oct. 19

x. P.S. The man-o-war will be wholly appropriated for the South part, & spend his time & service where you shall agree to be of most service to us - send teeth & gold by her when she departs for England.

Warships (contd).

Oct. 19 1704. [170/52. letters sent], R.A.C. to Sir Dalby Thomas, C.C. London 19 Oct. 1704  
We believe this ship [Sole freight] will sail with the Oxford, Queens  
Ship. — Moore, Commander, — Will send copy of his instructions when they  
get down. — Send gold & elephants teeth on his return. —

Span. dollar  
or piece  
mummy]

Nov. 16 [170/52. letters sent], London 16 Nov. 1704 ... We have paid Capt Moore of the Oxford,  
Memorials, for pieces of eight, to buy 8 paper some at Madras. —

Nov. 20. [170/140. Petitions & Memorials P. 95].  
H. R. H. Prince George of Denmark & Lord High Admiral of England,  
Ireland &c a General issue of all her Majesty's forces &c  
whereas Her Majesty hath been pleased, upon the application of the  
Royal African Co. & other Merchants trading to those parts, to grant that  
two of her Majesty's ships of War may be sent to the Coast of Guinea for conveying the Trade  
bound thither & protecting such as may be on those parts. And whereas I have appointed for this  
service the ship under your command, together with ye Hastings (the Commander whereof is  
hereby required to obey your orders) you are therefore to make all possible dispatch in ye  
getting them ready, in all respects, for ye voyage, & put in execution the following Instructions.

As soon as the Hazardous & Lowcotte shall arrive at Spithead with the Trade from the  
Down, you are to take under your care & protection the ships named in the list hereunto annexed, as each  
of them as shall then be at Spithead, & without staying for any others, to sail with them & the ships under your  
command, to the Island of Madras, & with the money that has been supplied you & the Capt of the Hastings  
by the Commissioners for Victualling, furnish your ships there with such wine as may be necessary for  
their use, instead of beer, which you are to do with all possible dispatch & then proceed to the Isle of May,  
where you are, by the greatest diligence, to take aboard some live cattle at the Co's charge for the  
Factories on the Coast, if they desire it, taking care that the ships be not pestered with the  
same, & you are to cause the said cattle to be delivered, as shall be desired when you arrive on  
the Coast. When you have taken aboard the cattle as aforesaid, you are to make the best of your  
way with the ships under your command & your convoy, to Cabo Corso Castle, & consult with Sir  
Dalby Thomas, Lt. the Co's General there, which may be the proper station for your cruise,  
& where you may most annoy the enemy, & be of service to the Co. & the use of her Majesty's  
subjects trading to those parts; & accordingly, you are to cruise with the ship under your command,  
on such station or stations as shall be agreed on, & use your utmost care & endeavours to secure the  
said Trade, & annoy the enemy as opportunity presents for it. On which service you  
are to continue cruising as long as your provisions last with regard to the pumping you have a  
then repair to repair to Cabo Corso aforesaid & if you find there any ships homeward bound, you  
are to take them under your convoy. You are also to take on board what gold or elephants teeth the  
Co's General aforesaid, or any other Merchant or Trader, shall desire, for which you are to sign B/L's: &  
having done so, you are either to continue there, or to proceed to such other place of  
 Rendezvous as you shall think most proper for joining the Hastings, & returning to England, after  
your & her cruise shall be over; which rendezvous you are to take care to appoint before you  
leave her.

[Instructions for the Hastings, in the Gambria] ...  
Sent under my hand this 20th day of November 1704 (sgd) George  
To Capt Moore, Commander of H.M.S. Oxford, at Ports mouth.

A list of Ships bound to Guinea  
... [The names of 5 belonging to the R.A.C. & of 14 employed by other Merchants & Traders] ...  
Dec. 2. [170/52. letters sent] John Perry, Secy R.A.C. to Sir Dalby Thomas, C.C. 2 December 1704  
— Sends him copy of the Prince's Instructions to Capt Moore of H.M.S. Oxford, who  
is to cruise the South Coast of Africa, as he & you shall think fit.

Note. The Admiralty orders in P.R.O. of the Oxford Capt Moore 1704/5 —  
Adm. 1/2092 Capt's letters; & Adm. 51/4281, Capt's logs — contain  
no reports of the Oxford's proceedings while on the West Coast.

Wetherlands

## The Royal African Co of England (contd)

## Netherlands West Indian Company.

- Jan 1. [Tyo/14. letters received] "Cabo Corso Caplle 22 Dec. 1 Jan & 2 Feb 1704. Sir Dalby Thomas informs ye Honor of his... safe arrival at this place on 17th mo<sup>th</sup> which he returned. He also supplies Sir Dalby with Mallagita for the Dasingy Falls a Faulconberg, & Sir Dalby made him a present of 6 doz. of English beer. There were also complimentary letters passed on both sides... The Dutch General has a mighty character. Advises the King's Capableers with drink, nothing but wine; & that the Dutch treat high, & have of the best."
- Jan 15. [Tyo/1463. Cape Coast Cayde memorandum Book]. The General went to ye Mine.
- Jan 21. [Ibid] The General returned from ye Mine, having been at Comenda.
- Jan 29. [Tyo/52. letters sent] RAC. to Sr Dalby Thomas CCC. London 29 Jan 170<sup>th</sup>/<sub>4</sub>  
 "This week we had notice of a Dutch ship arrived from Guinea with a prodigious quantity of gold & teeth, which hath made our Stock rise from 18<sup>th</sup> 18<sup>th</sup> to 20, this night, in Report Sr Dalby Thomas will do something like it for ye English Co, which I am sure he will do to the utmost of his power... I have herein sent you ye Print which carries notice of ye Dutch ship aforementioned; but he mistakes from whence the came."
- Feb 3. [Ibid] RAC. to Sr Dalby Thomas, CCC. London 3 Feb, 170<sup>th</sup>/<sub>4</sub>  
 "... We should be glad to know how by Messrs Major & Sillis what gold they had by them, of which they made no mention in their letter. There is lately arrived two Dutch ships from the Myne with great quantities of gold, & we hope shall not be long without a large supply of that commodity from you.  
 We again recommend it to you to settle a good correspondence with the Dutch, that the trade may be secure to the interest of both Cos, & the Inland trade be encouraged, & our Negro towns increased, & Capashiers in our interest put over them."
- Feb 5. [Tyo/1463. CCC memo BK]. The General went to Twine, a small river between C.C. & the Mine, where he was met by the Dutch General, & returned to C.C. the same day.
- Feb 10 [Tyo/52. letters sent] RAC. to Sir Dalby Thomas C.C.C. London 10 Feb. 170<sup>th</sup>/<sub>4</sub>  
 "We are sorry for the ill conduct of Messrs Major & Sillis, relating to ye differences with ye Dutch General, which we have in all ours, so earnestly recommended to them. It cannot be our interest to encourage Portuguese or others, in the Trade near our Factories. We pray you to regulate this practice & if possible, come to a good understanding with ye Dutch, for it will effectually enlarge the trade & procure it more entire."
- Mar. 7. [Tyo/1463. CCC memo BK] Went by, in a canoe with ye Copeman of the Mine, [Ibid?], Mr Peck to visit ye Dutch General.
- Mar. 23 [Tyo/1463. letters received] "C.C.C. ... 23 March 170<sup>th</sup>/<sub>4</sub> ... Sir Dalby Thomas... pr letter of 23 March advises several visits, & a friendly good correspondence seemed to pass between him & the Dutch, W. I. G. General, De heer Willem De la Palma, & that upon all opportunities of their meeting together, their chief discourse was for promoting the trade of each others Co; to which they seemed to agree in several particulars. But at last Sir Dalby, having cause, great jealousy, of the Dutch General, & that something was doing a done contrary to their agreed notions.  
 On the 22 January... [continued under Agenda, p. 71. supra] ..."
- April 9. [Ibid]. "C.C.C. ... 9<sup>th</sup> April 1704 Sir Dalby Thomas ...  
 "Pr letter of 9<sup>th</sup> April 1704 ... Report you will present the Dutch from driving you out from this Country, as, by degrees, they will at all times, when they can endeavour it."  
 [Tyo/1463. 2<sup>nd</sup> book. Paragraphs of several letters from the Gold Coast relating to... the Dutch]  
 "I shall not without your order, make use of the present power I have to disturb them."  
 Another paragraph of Sr Dalby's letter of 9<sup>th</sup> April 1704. - The Dutch General gave him (Mr Peck) his left in anything he could & became, contrary to his promise to me, his great enemy. He would never come to Cape Coast; Sailed a watered, by the Dutch Generals direction, at Shumak. This is mentioned because the Dutch General knew Peck to be a late unfaithful servant -  
 [Same letter continued from Tyo/1463] -

J. Parry, Secretary

Acta receipt of a letter signed by Mr Joseph Major, Capt Richd Sillis, John Bray & John Smith, dd 15 June 1703, [via Barbados]

P. Parry, Secy

Brought to

"Says no man has endeavored more, nor took more pains to raise a good"

Netherlands West India Co (contd)

Aug 3 [170/52. Letters sent] R.A.C. to Sir Dalby Thomas, Secy, London 3 Aug 1704  
[Enclosure in letter of 12 Feb. of which nothing is known]  
"We very well approve what you have done with the General of the Mine"

good correspondence with ye Dutch General for you & the Dutch African Co interests than he has done; but it is not to be done but by your & their Agreement in Europe, & obliging your own people to obey what you please to order. The Dutch General, nor the Copeman is for it (so he has reason to believe). The Fiscal, heer Jochan Rademaker is for it. His father is one of the directors of ye Dutch Co, & if you & they are inclined to it, he may be pleased to hear his son's opinion

"Pr these letters come also copies of Sr Dalby's letters to the General of ye Mine from 8 Feb to 4 April 1704. Also copies of ye translations in English of the General of the Mine's said letters. All which are so large a full to ye matters in controversy between the two Generals, that a recourse may be had to them upon occasion, which made me not abstract them, fearing should omit anything that's material"

Aug 3. [170/52 Letters sent] R.A.C. to Sir Dalby Thomas, C.C.C. London 3 Aug 1704  
[Enclosure in his letter of 12 Feb. of which nothing is known]  
"We very well approve what you have done with the General of the Mine & hope you will concert such measures with him that the natives may not insult or require unreasonable applications to be made by us for licence to trade amongst them."

If you have any just complaints against the Dutch, send us authentic originals thereof, that we may apply to the Queen to write to the States for proper remedies

August 10 [Ibid] Same to same ... [vide under Trade, p 123 supra].  
Aug 21. [170/14 letters received] "Cabo Corso Castle ... 21 Aug 1704 ...  
"Pr letter of 21 Aug Sr Dalby advises ... says ye Dutch to withdraw at Affraice [Assini?] have made a settlement, & send their ships to withdraw for trade, where there is more Gold than in those parts."

Sept 28. [170/52. Letters sent] R.A.C. to Sir Dalby Thomas, C.C.C. London 28 Sept. 1704  
- Are now considering his of Mar. 23 & April 9. 1704  
We had considered what you say write concerning the Dutch General & approve very well your proceedings in that affair; & have wrote to the Dutch Co to appoint some person to treat with us in London, in order to settle a draught of Articles for the mutual good of both Cos.

Nov 4 (ms) [170/14 letters recd] "Amsterdam. A letter from the Dutch Freyney Co dtd 4 Nov 1704, [ms], accusing the receipt of the Cob letter of 28 Sept [05] about the conduct of their General del Mina, & propositio to regulate trade, which they will lay before their General Court, to be held at the end of the Year, when they will debate the matter & advise."

Nov 16 [170/14 letters received] "Ca. Co. Castle 16 Nov 1704 - Received by the Co. 2 July 1705. - Sr Dalby Thomas ... says the Dutch buy little else but gold; but of late have struck into the negro trade to supply the - 10 Per Cent sum ..."

Interlopers. (Dutch).

Feb 10 [170/1463. C.C.C. memorandum Book.] ... [vide Argona p 92 supra] also passes, as the incidents of the Interlopers was closely connected with the dispute over Peracos. Argona.]

Mar 11 [Ibid] Came to an anchor in ye Road. Capt Daniel Louique Commander, a Dutch Interloper on the Champion; a 10 P Ct ship. Capt Dennington, Comdr. In the night one of the ships in the road paid a gun salute; & two ships standing very nigh them

Came to an anchor, early, to leeward of the Road, the ship Cocle of ye Mine, one of the Dutch Cruizers, & did not salute the Castle. She is one of the two that came in the way in the night; & the other sailed towards ye Mine. The mate of that ship on board one of the Interlopers at an anchor, & said his Commander, & another ship that was coming from the sea towards the road, designed to take both the Interlopers in the road, in spite of Ca. Co. Castle

The Commanders of both Interlopers sent to the General, & desired he would protect them in the Road.

About

Oct 9. [170/1463. C.C.C. memo Bk]. The Dutch General came to visit Sir Dalby Thomas to C.C. upon their advice [Thomas was lying at Shrewsbury, & Sir Dalby was at London] & Sir Dalby Thomas desired him to signify all the reasons of difference & how had been between them & likewise what Sir Dalby Thomas should always find him approach to a great cases Pandemic & finally, being glad that the occasion had given him the opportunity to meet or speak with him; & to cause him to read notes given him, at last occasion of conversation. He desired Sir D Thomas to send him any day that next purpose what he pleased on the things he considered that he was particularly wanted to a future good correspondence & friendship with him & the R.A.C. He stayed a night, & went away.

Nov 4 [170/1463. C.C.C. memo Bk] Sir Dalby Thomas wrote to the States to find the Dutch General, who was distressed at London & returned to them last.

Nov 21 [Ibid] The Dutch General to London. Returned in afternoon.

## The Royal African Co of England. (contd).

Interlopers (Dutch). (contd)

About four in the afternoon, came in the road a ship without Colours flying, & as she drew nigher, the General ordered a shot to be fired towards her, having asked the advice of the Chiefs (i.e. RAC Chiefs) of C.C. who all agreed that it was a disrespect to the nation & to the Queens Colours then flying in the Castle, & were of opinion that a shot was to make the ship show her Colours. Then she fired nine guns, without shot, which could not be taken for a salute while she did not show her Ensign. Yet another shot was fired from the Castle which she did not regard. At last she came to an anchor in the road, & then did let fly the Dutch Colours. She was afterwards known to be the Dutch Co. ship that cruised upon this Coast called the Carolus. The General sent on board of the said ship to know from the Capt. how he durst come in this road without Colours flying, & how, after firing the first or second shot from the Castle to make him show what he was, he did not let them fly. Notwith standing, he sent him word, further, of the message the other Dutch Cruiser had sent on board the Dutch Interlopers, & gave him warning not to attempt anything upon them in Ca. Coast road, both of them being under the protection of the Castle.

Mar. 14 [T40/1463. C.C. Memo BK]. The General sent on board the Dutch Cruiser, the Carolus to tell him it was against the law of nations to anchor in a road to hurt any ship that was protected in the same, and to see, as he had, several spy camers about some of them in the night. Upon which he declared to the Commander that in case he did attempt anything in the road against the Dutch ships at an anchor, he would fire at him; & further, if he did not go off from the road or stayed to fall on the said ships, at the time of their weighing from hence, he must expect to be called to an account for it. The Commander answered, he would not attempt anything in the road, while the Dutch ships were at an anchor, but he had orders from the General of the Mine to remain where he was till they sail, & to attack them at that time; which orders he was to follow. The English General might sink him [if] he pleased, & he could not stir from his place but to follow them.

Mar. 18 [Ibid] Last night the Cruiser, Castle of the Mine, weighed & followed the Portelligence; which when she parted by day, she made again for this road, & came to an anchor about 4 in the afternoon.

Mar. 23 [Ibid] Came to an anchor in this road, a Dutch ship that sailed this morning from the Mine, without saluting this Castle. She is thought to be the Portuguese prize, which is now employed by the Dutch

General upon this Coast. She sailed in the afternoon, & came to an anchor three or four miles lower.

Mar. 23 [T40/14 letters received] "C.C.C. ... 23 March 1704/4 ..."

"Mr Bro of 23 March Sir Dalby ... advises he has bought some necessaries for the use of his Table out of two Dutch ships; but one of the Dutch ships coming to anchor in this road, without Sir Dalby's knowledge & being unwell, Sir Dalby made him pay a Bribery of gold, for anchorage. But Mr Mitchell receiving it was sharp by his weights of 6 Tacoes. The Gold is charged to Mr Horns' acct.

He had four reasons for the Dutch ships up [sic]. One was, one of the Dutch ships lay at Annamaboe. in sight of this place, & sold goods to ships there, which gave them an opportunity of making up a sortment of goods as often as they had occasion. Another was, that he sold goods so cheap (particularly powder) which Sir Dalby wanted, that they could get for Horns more money by selling them again & send others of four goods thereby, & answer the demands of their Out-Factors. The third was, seeing Peck attended on by the Coperman of the Mine when showing of him very great respect, made Sir Dalby believe it was done on purpose to affront Mr Horns. The fourth was his being still settled at Barracoo, the contrary not being then known to Sir Dalby. All which made a temptation too great to withstand; especially since their friendly time, Sir Dalby did him that since he was in love with Mr Horns' particularly friend, meaning Peck, the next time he did entertain him, Sir Dalby should, some time or other, entertain a friend of the Dutch African Co.

He is fully satisfied by buying of Dutch Interlopers & Portuguese, above £10,000 a year would be got. He cannot be loath to encourage

Dutch Interlopers, but he must encourage you to deal with & protect the Brazil Portuguese, while you can supply the Coast from Virginia with the like sort of tobacco (if the Government will allow you without paying duty), but then

Trade  
Portuguese

Interlopers (Dutch) (contd.)

then you must make it up in flocks, well mixed with molasses, & if possible to pack them up in Foot Sticks, or the like, as theirs are; & he believes the World Virginia, sound a good one to kind, the better for the purpose. If you do not concern yourselves herein, it will be a temptation to your servants, & if they do not do it, they will; for the Blacks will have such kind of Tobacco. By the enclosed account of Gunpowder & Tobacco bought & sold, you will see the profit that may be made.

Mar. 24 [T10/1463. CCC. memorandum BK] Came the Fiscal of the Mine & the Corpman, Mr. Poll, with a letter of the Dutch General to Sir Dalby General, who did welcome them with eleven guns in drinking the Dutch General's health, & then with seven more in drinking their own, & seven at their going away.

The subject of the letter, & of their coming, was to threaten, in the name of the Dutch General, that he would order the two Dutch Cruisers in the road to attack & carry away from thence the two Dutch Interlopers at anchor under the protection of the fort. The General answered to the verbal message that they should not carry them away if the guns of the fort could defend them; & promised an answer to the letter as soon as he could get it translated into English.

Mar 25. [9<sup>hid</sup>] The Dutch General, in his boat, came in the road, & sent on board the Dutch Ship, Carolus, Capt Simon Coster, Commr, where the flag was hoisted at the main top mast, & 13 guns fired. Sir Dalby Thomas General, ordered 11 guns to be fired, which were answered by 9 guns from the ship Carolus, afterwards sent Mr John Brown to welcome the Dutch General in the road, & to give him an invitation from him, since he was so nigh, to come & refresh himself in the Castle; which he excused, pretending some business at present, but said he would wait upon Sir Dalby Thomas in a little time. Mr Brown was welcomed on board with 15 guns, & 4 at his going off. When the Dutch General passed by in his boat, returning from the ship towards the Mine, the General ordered 15 guns to be fired from the Castle to salute him.

April 5. [9<sup>hid</sup>] Was sent Br Mitchell to the Mine with a letter of Sir Dalby Thomas General, to the Dutch General, in answer to his of the 24<sup>th</sup> last. He was further directed by the General to demand verbally (as well as was

demanded by the letter) of the Dutch General, in the name & on acct of the RAC of England, - And that he do order his Cruisers to depart her Majesty's road of C.C. in the space of four or twenty hours; in defect of which - To protest against the Dutch General for all the ill-consequences, expenses, & damages that may ensue for refusing so to do; Complaining likewise of their insults in her Majesty's road of C.C., where they constantly, every night, keep boats & canoes armed, that are continually disturbing the God ships & others in the road; & one of them, three or four nights ago, offered to come alongside the God ship, Mary Braganza, Capt Osborne, & was within pistol shot, when the Commander, for his own security, was forced to fire some small arms towards them & threaten to fire a shot at them if they did not keep off at his arrival at the Mine. - The several demands were made to the General of the Mine who refused... to order his two Cruisers to depart from her Majesty's road of C.C. - He refused to answer the letter, but afterwards said he would answer it when it had been translated - A french translation of part of the letter was handed to him -

April 11. [9<sup>hid</sup>] - sent to the General of the Mine the rest of the translation in french of Sir Dalby Thomas's letter for him delivered to him the 5<sup>th</sup> inst -

In the beginning of the night, one of the Dutch interlopers passed himself as far as he could to windward, upon one of his anchors & set sail. The other did the same also, when perceived by the Dutch Cruisers, they both weighed anchor to follow them.

Sept. 28. [T10/52. Letter sent] RAC. to Sir Dalby Thomas C.C. London 28<sup>th</sup> Sept 1704

- We are sending his of 23 March & 9 April 1704 -

"We are assured that you will make no other use of the Dutch Interlopers than to bring their General to a good understanding, & to make him sensible that we cannot suffer our Ports to be insulted by their Cruisers."

The Danish West Indian - Guinea Co. [Danish West India - Guinea Co. 1804].

[King's Commission, De Danske i Guinea p. 45/6.] [Holding Major, Commander of Frederiksborg and 83 April, 1788. Peder Pedersen's old est. int.]

French <sup>1802</sup> Ships on the West Coast.

The 18th documents. [also, nos 91 & 10]

July 19. [sic, p. 98 pt 195] Letter, by Benoit de la Palma, Minnie, to Mouchy & Sic. Anshurton, da. 31 Oct. 1794. On the 13 & 14 July, we got news here that 3 French French ships, & a French schooner, were lying at Rio de Janeiro. We therefore considered it our duty to send the French from here. Pederson's will, on his return to the fortress, had news of the arrival of the French, which made an attempt [to bring them] upon the coast, to bring the vessel to bay, as before. Likewise, also, we to the English Factor, G. Pott, to the same end, to the Danish and factories: which intentions are reported on 16 July [our hands].

Oct. 12. [sic, pt 990] Letter, Same to Same. da Feb. 12. 1795. [Read 13 July 1795].

What has happened with the French since we last of the French, consist chiefly in this, that the French ships appeared to, after having lain some time at Bahia, pursued on their voyage to Fido; all of which, as also their proceedings here, was reported to us by letters from Factor, Van den Broeke, & indeed in an letter on 30 Sept. [our hands]. Mouchy, in which he reported to us the arrival of 3 more French ships at Cape Apponia. On 19th, &c. we again with a letter from the Factor that the French appeared appeared before our fort at Axum a vessel to make a second attempt [to come to Bahia] upon it.

Mouchy, on that same day, he sent news of the arrival of a French ship, and also, in case of an attack, to purchase the vessels & was reported. But nothing came of it, for on 18th, &c. we received a letter from Mr. Jean Mouchy. Sumner of the Russian Co. reporting that the other French had appeared before the fort, that Frederick's being a last arrival from that they might get taken; but that he had ordered the Lieutenant also come to make the request, & also the ship &c.

B.R.C.

On 19th, we again received a letter from the Command General, that they were still lying there: & on 22nd, the Major Forcel J. Pederson & the Factor Pott reported that 2 of them had stopped again to Axum, & one, with 2 priests (English) still lay before the other fort. Upon this, which letters, we ordered the Capt. of the River, Louis Du Plessis, who was then about Axum, immediately to sail upon the Frenchman; but before the Capt. could come out on orders, it also, had sailed to Axum; and 5 coming to anchor, on night last, on 23rd, &c.

On 24th, they sailed before Cabo Corso, where 2 ships then lay, which they meant to come off; but they were so late received by the Coast, that they departed from their destination, & sailed again, upwards, & that likewise, the five vessels of the French, 2 English ships, not making any sight there, which afterwards. The French ships, sailing this, came before under full sail. But when they were about 2 cannon shots distance from the fort, we had one shot fired with ball, & the "beard" flag lowered. Whereupon, without attempting anything further, they put to sea, & sailed to Fido, of which the Factor then, J. Snack, informed us on 5th inst. From all this, yet we can still judge whether we proposed for sending 5-6 ships, simultaneously, is not highly necessary.

The 18th documents. [also, old 91 & 10]

Aug. 5. [sic, pt 100] Letter, by Benoit de la Palma, Minnie, to Mouchy & Sic. Anshurton, da. 31 Oct. 1794. On the 13 & 14 July, we got news here that 3 French French ships, & a French schooner, were lying at Rio de Janeiro. We therefore considered it our duty to send the French from here. Pederson's will, on his return to the fortress, had news of the arrival of the French, which made an attempt [to bring them] upon the coast, to bring the vessel to bay, as before. Likewise, also, we to the English Factor, G. Pott, to the same end, to the Danish and factories: which intentions are reported on 16 July [our hands].

Nov. 18.

French Warships on the Gold Coast (contd.)

English documents, (contd.)

- April 28 [170/14 letters received]. "Cabo Congo Castle 28<sup>th</sup> April 1704. Sir Dalby p. his first letter advises ... Yesterday p. the Wary Valley, he was informed that at Seeloo, to windward of this place, he saw a French ship of 20 guns.
- May 11. [170/1463. CCC memo Bk.] It was reported among ye Blacks that one of the Dutch Cruisers [belonging to ye Mine] was taken at sea by a French man.
- July 17. [170/14 letters received]. "CCC 17.28 30 July & 19 Aug<sup>r</sup> 1704. Sir Dalby Thomas ... desires it may be inserted in all Charterparties that ships arriv<sup>g</sup> coming near the River Seeloo, where the French wood & Salt.
- August 19. [170/1463. CCC memo Bk.] Came notice that the Brigantine Suiblant, Cap<sup>t</sup> Foster, from England was taken by the French at Alampo.
- " " [170/14. letters recd]. "Vor letter James Fort Mera 19 Aug<sup>r</sup> 1704. See last letter, advises ... [vide AKusamu. p 86, supra] ...
- August 21. [9th] Pr letter of 21 Aug<sup>t</sup>. Sir Dalby says, ... Says, if in time of war, ye Government w<sup>o</sup> not think this Coast worth their care, ye nation, & you must suffer.
- Sept 22. [170/1463. CCC memorandum Book]. Six French ships seen at Seeloo by Cap<sup>t</sup>. Bayam in the London Valley.
- Oct. 3. [9th]. The Neptune, belonging to the Co. Came notice from Dixcove that she was run ashore by a French Man-o-war at Cape Apoloria.
- Oct. 8. The French ships. Sir Dalby Thomas Km<sup>l</sup> General, had notice, that they had taken a small fort of the Brandenburg, at Les Puntas, & giving out that they were coming to attack the Mine; whereof he sent immediate notice by a letter to the Dutch General.  
Dutch General came to visit Sir Dalby Thomas to C.C. upon that advice, & after the first compliments, & thanks for that kindness, desired him to forget all the occasions of difference there had been between them & promised that for the future Sir Dalby Thomas should always find him disposed to a good correspondence & friendship, being glad that this accident had given him the opportunity to meet & speak with him, to assure him that he w<sup>o</sup> not never give him the least occasion of complaint. As to what was passed, he desired Sir D. Thomas, the next time they did meet, propose what he pleased, & he w<sup>o</sup> not be contented that he was sincerely resolved to a future good correspondence & friendship with him & the R.A.F. He stayed, & dined, & went away.
- Oct. 9. [9th] French ships. Came notice from Dixcove, they sailed by yesterday, coming to leeward, & sail.
- Oct. 11. [9th] French ships. Came notice from Commenda that 3 sail of them were in sight between Shama & Commenda, yesterday.
- Oct. 12. [9th] French ships. At the clearing of the night, 7 sail of them came to anchor to windward of the Road, about 4 miles off. 2 of them men-o-wars of 40 guns, & another 32. & as supposed, 5 prizes, the same that were at Cape Apoloria.
- Oct. 13. [9th] French ships. About 7 in the morning, the 2 men-o-war set sail, & stood in towards the ships at an anchor under the Castle guns - Mary, of Barbadoes, Cap<sup>t</sup> Codner; & a 10 P. Gent; & the Intelligence, Cap<sup>t</sup> Foster, a Co ship.  
The guns of the Castle played upon them to keep them off; they, notwithstanding, came nigh, & fired several broadsides; the first to the Castle, & afterwards to the ships, which received no damage though several shot came into them. The guns of the Castle & likewise at Dean's [Dane's] Hill, played upon them about 2 hours & forced them to return. They put to sea, & the rest of their ships weighed also.  
The General sent Mr Chamberlain on board, with a letter to the French Commodore, to reclaim the English prisoners he had. He went in a 5 hand canoe, having a flag of truce.  
The French ships tack'd to windward in the afternoon, 3 ships being in sight that way.  
They came again to an anchor in the evening, over against the Castle, about 3 miles off.  
The Dutch General came to visit Sir Dalby Thomas, & dined here, & made fresh protestation of friendship.

Alampo

Aug<sup>t</sup> 25. [170/52. letters sent]. "C.C. John Foy says to Sir Dalby Thomas, London 25 Aug<sup>t</sup> 1704.  
 -5 sends him the "Merrill's Occurrences" & "Fragments for Mary, June & July about the  
 19th June 1704, which sheweth by the Queen's & her orders under the conduct of the Duke  
 Duke of Marlborough.

Oct 14.

French Warships on the Gold Coast. (contd.)English documents. (contd.)

- Oct 14. [T/10/1663. C.C.C. Mem<sup>o</sup> B<sup>h</sup>] French ships. Came 3 of the Blacks, sent with Mr Chamberlain yesterday, & brought a letter from the Commodore Monsieur Guerin, from on board the Aguillon, to Sir Dalby Thomas, giving him notice he did detain Mr Chamberlain & the rest of the Blacks, on account of the General of the Brandenburg fort having done the same to an officer of his & 7 men, for whom he had made them pay 500 Crowns; & he would not, without the like ransom, release those he had, saying we & ye Brandenburgers had here a League offensive & defensive.
- Sir Dalby Thomas answered his letter, & sent Dr Williams & Mr Phipps, with it, & the money demanded for the ransom of the people; desiring that the French should be made to pay double for their breach of the privilege, that is allowed, & on which, of corresponding with an enemy, on occasion, by a flag of truce.
- Oct 15. [This] French Ships. Returned from them, Dr Williams & Mr Phipps, & likewise Mr Chamberlain & the Blacks, with a civil letter from the French Commodore, & the money sent for their ransom; excusing himself that what he had done was only on account of the Governor of the Brandenburg fort.
- Mr Brown sent on board ye French ships, with Dr Williams & Mr Phipps, & carried a present of some sheep & oranges, with a letter of Sir Dalby Thomas to the French Commodore, & returned with a small cask of wine for the General.
- Oct 16. [This] French Ships. Came the 1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> detachments of ye Aguillon ashore with a present of raisins, sugar & oil to Sir Dalby Thomas from the Commodore. They went received in the garden, & entertained at dinner; after which they returned on board, being sent for on account of 3 ships appearing to windward.
- French ships. The General demanded of the 2 detachments, the English prisoners; who say they had none but the Sumner of Sera Lone, & Capt Reed, & they could not part with them, because they must testify in France of ye taking that fort & ship; However, they would desire their Commodore to release them.
- Oct 17. [This] French ships set sail & put to sea. Name of the biggest is d'Aguelon, commanded by Commodore Guerin; the other, Sanopla, commanded by Mons<sup>r</sup> de la Chapelle, 32 guns. The other five are prizes.
- Nov 1. [This] French ships sailed from Alampo to leeward ye 29<sup>th</sup> past.
- Oct. [T/10/14 letters received] "C.C.C. Several letters in Oct 1704, to & from Sir Dalby Thomas & the French Commodore Guerin, concerning "the exchange of prisoners" [not found].

Oct 18. [T/10/170. Petitions & Memorials]... Vide Warships, p 126 supra...

1705

The Tubal States of the Gold Coast.

[Dates of Dutch documents are new style :  
of the English, old style.]

Afutu [Fetu. Fetue. Fatur].

WIC.

May 30. [170/175. Paragraphs of several letters from the Gold Coast relating to the revolt  
inconveniences arising from the Dutch 3<sup>d</sup> book"]

from Sir Dalry Thomas ad Ca. Co. Castle Ye 30<sup>th</sup> May 1705.

"The Dutch General has also set up a Cabashere at the Mine to be King of Fetue,  
to oppose the Queen & the Dey that are with us, to hearten the people of Fetue not to  
return to their duty, & to encourage them to hold out against for Hon<sup>rs</sup> Interest;  
I have been surpris'd at the so sudden change, & wonder what could induce him to  
I am sure it is not his Masters' Interest, for its bringing up the old way again to  
enclave both for Hon<sup>rs</sup> & the Dutch Co to the Waterside Blacks, & insolvency, peace  
folly, & insolvency of yours & their Chiefs here"

WIC.

Oct. 16. [170/5. letters received] "Cape Coast Castle 16 Oct. 1 Nov. & 1 Jan 1705/6.  
"recd 4 July 1706" "Sir Dalry advises . . . . . If he had 150  
"arriv'd 22 Augt 1706" "soldiers at C.C.C. for 2 or 3 years, & well-armed,

"he would destroy the Kingdom of Fetue, & force an inland trade, in spite of the  
Dutch. Advises the nature of the country passes, & a method how to stop the  
ways, that the Blacks may not annoy them" - Vide also under Aschu. p. 140 post. -

Nov 19. [WIC. 98.] letter. President Peter Nuyts Umvina to Assembly of WIC Amsterdam.  
We proceed to the general affairs of this Coast, & first,  
the state of the English nation who, as Y<sup>th</sup> will have seen in the letter  
from the late General, are living through no prosperous time whatever, but, a degree worse still:  
because, besides engaging their only support the King of Seboe, they afterwards got him  
of Fetue as an enemy; as also. . . [Egwafo]. . .

Agona. [Agomma. Enquina].

Mar 30 [WIC 56] letter. Ass. F WIC. s. Franchage to Sir-Son. Willem De la Palma, Governor.  
- Acknowledge his letters of Aug 31, & Sept 1. 1704 -

We can tell Y<sup>th</sup> that we are well pleased with your action in taking possession  
of the Village Bercou, & entirely approve all that you have done with regard to the  
English; & we charge you to keep possession of Bercou pending our further orders,  
& as far as possible to cultivate & maintain the trade, which seems to be reasonably  
flourishing there, & to further the interests of the Co for its greatest profit we shall  
expect advice from Y<sup>th</sup>. from time to time in your letters, as to the success hereof; as  
also whether the English shall have made done any more in the matter, & what  
may have occurred on that account.

Vide also under Akenta.  
p 137 infra.

July Augt. 2. [170/102 Minutes of Cte of Eight. R.A.C.] Referred Mr Snow's  
proposals to the Cte of Correspondence, to advise Sir Dalry of  
such parts thereof as they shall think fit; which proposals are  
as follows: - 31 July 1705 "Hon<sup>rs</sup> Gent<sup>l</sup> - I have, in obedience to your Commands

set down what appears to me to be the great causes of the decay of your trade  
to Africa, & have undertook to give my thoughts how so many misfortunes  
may be prevented in a Trade, after so many losses, carried on, that might indeed  
be beneficial to yr Hon<sup>rs</sup>. That which challenges its first place is the  
perpetual force & constraint put on the Blacks to buy no where but with the  
Forts, & this prosecuted to such a height as parjars, & of their goods, killing people  
from the Forts, & branding their persons. To remedy these evils  
what may pass for a second reason is the not paying (whether  
usury, at first begun is not now the question), but are exorbitant rights; the  
demand of their ground rents, or shut, & all debts contracted by their predecessors.

"Foreign Parts"

It is easy to see by this article how much ill blood must be created  
among the great ones, & how disadvantageous it must be to your interests; &  
in points where the Blacks think they have the right on their side, they are  
extremely loathsome of any thing that has been a custom, & must still be  
indulged them. And oftentimes a complying with them in one point has  
prov'd a gaining file in other things.

Fanti

... Thus... [vide Fanti. P 144] ... Thus

Tribal States. (cont'd)

Agona. [Agona. Enguina] (cont'd)

This was the refusing the Rent to the Queen of Enguina a downright hindrance to your Trade, nor did any come to Winnebah but for a short time & that of being particularly kind to the Cabashers of Enguina, who like the Queen, while I was there, they would permit the Trade . . . . . To make a constant peace, on this side, I can think of nothing else, but that to end the present difference, the Dutch should quit Barracoe, never to settle there again, & we, Secunder on the same conditions; & if yr Hon<sup>rs</sup> dare believe me, you have the advantage in this Article. . . . . I am Joris Snow

Rhant

So far as to the Blacks: as to the Europeans, it is certain that the perpetual difference between the Dutch & us, on points that its impossible to decide on whose side the Right belongs, since both make Settlements by invitations from the Natives, has been one of the great steps to the ruin of Trade

Aug<sup>t</sup> 2 [1705/52 letters sent] RAC to Sir Dalby Thomas, CCC. London 2 Aug<sup>t</sup> 1705.

"We are now answering yours of Nov<sup>r</sup> 16 1704 . . . . .

We could wish you had not invited the Dutch Interloper under your the prote<sup>ction</sup> of our Castle. We fear that, & some heat in the letters which passed between you, may have bred some bad blood in the Dutch General against you, & provoked him to re-settle at Sanja or alias Barracoe: which we could wish you could fairly accomodate, & let there be no Settlement in 20 hours of each other, to prevent the frequent disputes which arise by your Settlements being so near.

WIC. Ministers.

Sept 5 [WIC. 98] letter Sir Jon Willem de la Palma Umia to Ass<sup>ts</sup> WIC. Amsterdam

. . . We proceed to the domestic & particular affairs of this Coast, among which the English Nation come first, whose actions, up to that time we reported to Y<sup>rs</sup> Hon<sup>rs</sup> on 12 Feb. Since then, no difference has occurred between us & them, because although often invited to do by them, we have been modest to the best of our ability. For, as regards Brecora, they have neglected nothing that they considered necessary to attain their object, by giving the King [sic. It should be Queen] of Agona considerable presents, or otherwise, whereby they have been able to insinuate themselves into the favour of the same that she has permitted them to establish a lodge at Cherona, about one mile [Dutch = 3 English miles] below Brecora where they still have possession. . . . . Encloses an attestation by the Queen of Agona, d<sup>d</sup>. 10 Sept 1704 [P. 81 supra].

Cherona  
at Shidoo  
[WIC. m<sup>o</sup>g. vol. P. 81 supra]

Oct 10. [WIC. 360.] Resolution of the Chamber Amsterdam WIC.

Received a letter from the Gov<sup>r</sup>, Sub-Gov<sup>r</sup>, Dep-Gov<sup>r</sup> & Assistants of the RAC of England at London Sept 13 last [05], containing complaints against Sir-Jon de la Palma, & particularly about taking possession of a certain place of the English Co.; and the detention of a barque named Wiffron. . . . . Requesting that orders might be given for address, & annexing extracts of letters & declarations they had received from the Gov<sup>r</sup> of Breda to send copy of the letters & annexures to the Sir-Jon de la Palma, by the Ships now lying ready, for his examination & speedy report; & to hand the letter to the Commissioners for African affairs to examine & report thereon; inasmuch as to reply to the Co in courteous terms.

[Note. as the certain place obviously refers to Barracoe, the following further correspondence is inserted here.]

Nov<sup>r</sup> 8 [05] [1705/52 letters sent] RAC to Sir Dalby Thomas, CCC. London 8 Nov<sup>r</sup> 1705

We wrote to the Dutch W. Co. the complaints you sent us against M<sup>rs</sup> de la Palma, the Dutch General, & herewith send you copy of their answer, by which you will find they design to write to their General to . . . . . We his defence, & then shall give us a further account, if any thing else material has happened between you, may advise us, & we hope in time, by the answer given us by the Dutch Co. that we may come to a better understanding

"copy of the letter  
sent to the Gov<sup>r</sup>  
letter"

Month Sent

We received in due time fr. Hon<sup>rs</sup> letter of the 13<sup>th</sup> of last month, & there, with great astonishment & concern, observe the complaints fr. M<sup>rs</sup> de la Palma, in the Coast was pleased to make against an British General, de la Palma, there.

We

Sept 1705 letters received. Cape Coast Castle. It will be 20 or 21 Sept. 23 25. 27 Nov 1705. Sir Dalby Thomas admiral. That they had a considerable way of Trade at Winnebah or Shidoo, a place nearly equal to that they have taken in the month of Aug<sup>t</sup> to 14 Sept about 32 mounts of gold dust, & could have taken much more, had they had their full party. . . . . In letter of 25 Nov. . . . . There there is a great demand from Winnebah or Shidoo for great quantities of goods. That Shidoo is a very good place of Trade, & that a great quantity of gold might be taken, if had goods.

Agona [Agoma, Enguina] (cont.)

We were in hopes, & indeed firmly expected, that the recommendations & orders which we successively, by our letters, have given to the señor General de la Palma to live in a good harmony & unity with yo Honor General, & others in your service on the Coast of Africa, & to consult the Interest of both Cos in all things to promote the same, might have been of ample effect & such a success, which orders seeming, by yo Honor's letters, not to be observed nor fulfilled, we therefore (since we have no advice of the particulars of these affairs & complaints mentioned in yo Honor's last) by the ships now lying in readiness to sail with the first opportunity of wind & weather to ye parts above mentioned, will send the same to the señor de la Palma ordering him to make his defence & answer to the said complaints; & withall order & recommend him, on his part, to take care that the good harmony & friendship between both Cos may be so cultivated & maintained, that no occasion of breach may be given, & that the above mentioned General de la Palma shall forthwith send his defence & justification to the Assembly of the Ten, which is only instituted [improved?] to take cognizance of yo Honor's complaints & other matters of importance; and thereupon to form such resolution as, after due examination & our sensibility of the affair, shall be judged proper; which, as soon as the Assembly of the Ten shall have General de la Palma's defence & justification, they will send, with their further description on his matter, to yo Honor; Assuring yo Honor that if matters be found to be as they have been represented to your Co, then such orders shall be given that all such complaints of displeasure shall be removed out of your way, & all reasonable satisfaction given; not doubting but yo Honor will have the like goodness as to give to your General, & all other the Cos servants on the Coast of Africa to live in mutual friendship & unity, recommending to their care the interest & advantage of both Cos. wherewith - &c -

Amsterdam  
23 October 1705 [ns]

The Managers of the authorized W.I.C. at the  
Chamber of Amsterdam

Ahanta. [Anta, Ante].

Mar. 30 [W.I.C. 56] letter Ass. & W.I.C.'s - Staden hage, to his señor Willem de la Palma Elmina.  
- ackne receipt of his letters of Augt 31. & Sept 1. 1704

That the English have again taken possession of their demolished fort at Succondee, we opine that as it is their own, it cannot be presented. Moreover, we would not care to raise any difficulties with that nation, on that account; the more so because, according to J. H. letter, the village Bencore, formerly possessed by us & afterwards abandoned for a considerable time, has now been taken into possession again; therefore the English have as much right, as we, to retake possession of that fort.

Agona.

July 14 [170/14 letters received] "Ca. Co. Castle 14 July ... Sir Dalby Thomas advises Succondee he is in hopes will be of great use for lime & timber, incense & stamino [stamino] & for a fishery, to salt & dry them.

July 31 [170/102]... [Vide Agoma supra, p 136]...

W.I.C.

Augt 29 [170/5 letters received] "Cape Coast Castle 29 Augt 1705 ... Mr Charles Hayes presents you with a history of the affairs of Africa from the years 1687. to 1694, to ye destroying your fort & murdering your servants at Succondee."

Nov. 1. [170/5 letters received] "Cape Coast Castle ... 1 Nov. ... Pr letter of 1 Nov 1705 Sir Dalby Thomas advises ... That the Dutch copeman of Succondee panyards the Cabasheroo for doing service to your Co. ... [another abstract from the same letter from Sir Dalby Thomas in 170/175 reads: "I am also informed by Mr Harris, your Chief at Succondee that the Dutch Copeman has panyard the Cabasheroo there & made them fear."] ... felishes that they would not come near our the Castle, nor do us any service, or they forbear."

Nov 13. 25 [W.I.C. 90] letter President Peter Muste Elmina to Ass. & W.I.C. Amsterdam

- vide Wassand - post p. 145. -

Ahanta

This occurred in June 1698  
Vide the letters of June & July from the 3 English Agents at Cabo Corso to J. P. John Van Swamhuysen Comon, in Barbot (Supplement) p 434  
Vide copies made from PRO 710

Tribal States. (contd).

Arkani [Arkany. Arcany].

Mankesim

Feb 17. [170/14 letters received] "Cape Coast Castle 17<sup>th</sup> & 18 Feb 1705. Sir Dalby Thomas ... advises ... of the Coppershoop Country is open ye way is clear to Arcania, Aghanti a part of Akin, the best two places accounted to produce the gold. Arkania has only the name of having gold. The Cufferas, with the Wangayo & Arkanyans are at war with the Dankarads. These differences hinder people travelling

Ashanti  
Akin  
Tufu  
Waxoas.  
Denkera

Sept 1. [170/5. letters received] "Cape Coast Castle 15<sup>th</sup> 20 & 21 Sept. 23. 25. 24 Nov 1705. "Via W.I. recd 12 April 1706. Sent 16 May 1706.

Tufu  
Denkera

"Sir Dalby Thomas ... gives a large account of the Wars in the Country between the Cufferas, Arkanyans or, & Dankrees; & that those Inland Blacks that are the Co's friends & traders have beaten & overcome their adversaries. ... That there are several gold mines in the Arkanyans Country, as he is informed by one Quomino, who lately came from them & has seen the said mines, & gives an account how they work on them. Sir Dalby designs to see what they will do about his proposing 3 or 4 white men to work at the mines with them

AKusamu.

Sept 1 [Dankra Westons - Suneyk Kemp.] - vide under AKusamu. - (over page)

Oct 16. [170/5. letters received] "Cape Coast Castle 16 Oct. 1705 or 1 Jan 1706; recd 4 July 1706. Sent 22 Aug 1706. Sir Dalby Thomas advises ... that he has received a message from the King of the Arcanyans with a few small presents. Is informed ye Arcanyans intend to make a mighty demand of guns to the value of 100 bendys, but shall banter it off, for the Blacks are such rogues that it much vexes him

WIC.

Pa letter of 1 Nov 1705 advises what has passed between him & the Arkanyans, & sends copies of his letters to & from the Governor of the mine. Makes remarks on the Dutchmens way of answering their letters. Believes the former Dutch General would not have done as he did, had he for his Council

Nov 13. n.s. [WIC. 98.] letter <sup>Dir Gen</sup> ~~Amsterdam~~ Peter Nuyts Elmina to Ass E WIC. Amsterdam

We shall not neglect what shall be of service to ur trade. In our opinion it will not be unavocable to put before J.H.H. the state of each Fort in order, so far as the trade there is situated, so that you can the better take measures about it. ... Elmina. The trade has been dead, also, for a considerable time, but the Broker, Pa Pasop. says there is great probability of trade, & that the old traders, the AK Kammists, intend to come through shortly in great force, which we hope from reason, because the English are at variance with most of the natives, as we shall state in more detail hereafter. [Vide under Aseku]. More. Has likewise been fairly bad for some time past; but provided the AK Kammists & Cabes Terras come through, it should obtain good trade

Mankesim.

AKumi [Ackin].

Mar 30. n.s. [WIC. 56.] letter Ass E WIC's - Seadunhage. to Dir Gen de la Paloma, Elmina. We are well pleased that you have desir'd to send a stately embassy to the Ingria & Akin districts, & we hope it may have the desired success & much profit to the Co's Banky

Feb 17. 09. [170/14 letters received] "Cape Coast Castle 17<sup>th</sup> & 18 Feb. 1704/5. Sir Dalby Thomas ... says ... The King of Quomibo is at war with the Akinos.

AKusamu

Sept 5 n.s. [WIC. 98.] letter <sup>Dir Gen</sup> ~~Amsterdam~~ de la Paloma Elmina to Ass E WIC. Amsterdam. - vide under Denkera; he makes no further report on the embassy to Akin -

Nov 13 n.s. [WIC. 98.] letter <sup>Dir Gen</sup> ~~Amsterdam~~ Peter Nuyts Elmina to Ass E WIC. Amsterdam. - Reports on the state of trade at each Fort - i - Appam has been reasonable for some time past, but at present only states on to be got done, though the war which, it is said, Akin is about to (? - fight) wage against Aquam boe.

AKusamu

AKwamu. [Aquamboe. Quambo].

(AKwam, also) (AKwam)

AKim

Feb 17. [T70/14. letters recd] "Cabo Corro Castle 17 Feb 1705. Sir Dalby Thomas... says... The King of Quambo is at war with the Achikimo" 1705

May 13 [T70/145. Paragraphs of several letters from C.C. ...] From Sir Dalby Thomas d.d. 13 May 1705... The King of Quambo has a great many fine guns... [vide further under Equaffo & Asebu.]

Sept 1. [Dansk Vestind-Genveist Komp. 1670-1754. A.T. Brevveksel Brevve og Dokumenter vidtømte til V.-G. Komp. Direktion fra Guinea 1705-16.]

Fort Christiansborg. Erik Ligeard to the Directors V.-G. Komp. Copenhagen. September 1. 1705.

AKwamu  
AKani

Trade to date has been so bad that I have scarcely been able to take in enough gold to pay the monthly expenses with it. And as the Aquamboes for some time past have made wars with the Achikimo, from where the gold comes. The Council has therefore considered it advisable to let the gold delivered to me by Peder Pedersen - 9<sup>th</sup> 4 - 02.5 - Engl 15. remain at the post for the maintenance of the garrison, because no gold is coming down to the forts so long as that war continues... The King of Aquamboe has been very displeas'd because his demands had not been sufficiently complied with, and although on our arrival, I had sent up to him, & his brother, & the Sabuers, 2 anchors of liquor & some tobacco & pipes, he sent a messenger to me claiming much more, & would not be satisfied unless he was receiv'd as great a present as he got from my predecessor, & if this were not done, he said he would have the ways stopp'd so that we could get neither trade nor provisions... In order to satisfy him, we therefore had to resolve to send up goods to the value of 302. 2 eng. by Assistant Francker Boya...

On the death of Hartvig Meyer, on 23 April 1704 Peder Svendsen acted as Commandant. He died on 6 May 1705. On receipt of the report of Meyer's death, on Dec. 1704, sent out Olsen Ligeard "an old Constable".

[Kay Larsen, "de Danneke i Guine" pp 45/6.]

[The date of the arrival of Erik Ligeard is not on record]

His full name was Erik Olsen Ligeard. He was appointed 2.12.1704

& assumed duty 4 May 1705 [ibid]

Nov 13. ms. [WIC 98]. - vide AKim, previous page -

Asebu. [Saboe].

Jan 1. vide P 88. supra -

Jan 14 05. [T70/145. Paragraphs of several letters from the Gold Coast relating to events in consequences arising from the Dutch.] From Sir Dalby Thomas d.d. Cape Coast Castle 14 Jan 1704 [05=1705].

Fanti.

WIC.

The Breffro of Fantiam who is the headman of all that country where Cormantime is, sent me word that the Dutch General had been town at Cormantime to stir the people against us, & that with his & the King of Saboes, instigation, had brought many over to unite against us.

Jan 14 ms. [WIC. 98]. letter. d.d. Sept 5, 1698 de la Palma, Guinea, to Ass<sup>t</sup> WIC. Amsterdam.

But if the English had nothing against us, they had it against themselves, for it seems that that nation can never be at peace; as appears by their taking possession of the hill Cong. situated halfway from our Fort Nassau at Murre, whereby they have so aroused to anger the King of Saboe, that he threatened to let the English at Cabo Corro die of hunger. And he, seeing the mistake he had made, wrote to us on Jan 14 1704, as if we had had a part in the occurrences at Cong. The letter is in our Diary of that date [not found]. To this we replied to HH. the next day - also in the Diary.

Feb 17. 18 05. [T70/14. letters received] "Cabo Corro Castle 17 Feb 1705"

Sir Dalby Thomas gives a long account of the affairs of Saboo, & of the differences between him & the King of the said country... says he has had many Fetishes made against his life by the King of Saboo. desires force to keep the said King in state, for their own sake is great unless forced.

Feb 19. [ibid] Cabo Corro Castle 19 Feb 1705 James Williams... gives an account of the same, & hopes it will come to a good issue

May 13.

Jan 20. ms - vide the Attestation d.d. 20 Jan. 1705, under Asebu, 1706 post p. 194. -

Tribal States (contd).

Asebu [Saboe, Saboo] (contd).

May 13. [170/175. Panagabo... Jan 14 supra]. "From Sr Dalby Thomas 13 May 1705."  
 ... [Vide under Equabo]... I am told that the people of at Cape Laboo have  
 "18 guns... The King of Whidah & the King of Quamboe have a great many  
 "very fine guns. The King of Saboo has two; 'tis true these people do not  
 "at present understand how to use them, but how soon they may come can tell; nor  
 "is it impracticable to think that they may take it to be their interest to hire a  
 "whiteman to make them Masters of Gunners, & there is seldom wanting a Renegade  
 "white man to instruct the worst of Enemies, when well offered; & when that  
 "done, farewell to Forts & Castles, the Trade on this Coast, & everything else but  
 "cruelty & inhumanity. Something is necessary to be done to prevent the selling  
 "of great guns to the Blacks, either by English or Dutch. I believe there are severe  
 "laws in both Nations, & I am of opinion that the English only that do this."

June 28 [170/52 letters sent]. RAC to Sr Dalby Thomas, CCC. London 28 June 1705  
 - Ackns his letters of Oct 20. & 29, 1704

We doubt not but your endeavours are constantly employed to  
 reconcile the upland wars; & for that difference with the King of Saboo  
 so soon as you find him willing to settle a friendship with you, you will comply  
 with him, and as much as in you lies, prevent all differences with the natives,  
 because you well know that great detriment it is, & ever has been, to our Trade  
 & Interest, to have that the Trade obstructed by wars with, or among, the Natives.

We conceive it improbable for us to be sole directors absolutely over the  
 Natives, but rather do it by some good alliances made with the most  
 powerful of them, which may be a means to keep others quiet; which we recommend  
 to your consideration.

Aug. 24. [170/14. letters received] "Ca. Co. Castle... 24 Augt... 1705. Sr Dalby  
 Thomas... Pr letter of 24 Augt 1705... Says the King of  
 Aquaffo desires to enter into a league of Friendship with him,  
 & the King's Submission has had a great influence over the King of Saboo,  
 & other, to do the like."

Equabo.

Oct 16 [170/26. letters received] "C.C.C. 16 Oct... Sr Dalby wants..."

A method how to stop the ways, that the Blacks may not  
 annoy them, viz: - Had they but a small cask of  
 Crow's feet (you cannot send too many if they are cheap) they would  
 stop up all their ways from Saboo, & from any place that may  
 annoy us. They were formerly sent to Tanjore against ye Moors.  
 The ground is hard. Pellets of the smallest size the best; & this may  
 secure Fettus against all ye neighbouring countries coming to their  
 assistance, or any of your enemies following your black soldiers, that  
 are here, if pursued

Afatic

• Crow's feet or  
 Callip, an iron  
 ball came with  
 a sharp prong.  
 Used that when  
 them on the ground,  
 it has always me  
 perfecting upwards.  
 Used to impale  
 Cavalry &c. 1519.  
 [Smaller Oxford  
 Dict.].

Nov 13 [170/98] letter, Pursant Peter Huys, Uminia, to Ass E. WIC. Amsterdam.

We proceed to the general affairs of this Coast in which  
 first... the state of the English nation who, as Y.H.H. will have seen  
 from the letter from the late General, are living in no prosperous time, but  
 a degree worse still; because, besides imagining their only support the  
 King of Saboe, they afterwards got him off Fettus as an enemy;...

Ashanti.

Feb. 17. 18. [170/14. letters received] "Cabo Corso Castle 17 & 18 Feb. 1705."

Dalby Thomas says... [Vide AKani p 110 supra]...  
 King of Ashantee has several chests & pieces of  
 Gun Powder... signed to trade with Sr Dalby, but ye  
 Damakra gives breaking out, he would not trust a dealer, but will,  
 as soon as he can.

Damakra

1905

Demkina. [Inguwa, D'ngwana, Danekra, DanKaree].

Feb 19/05 [19/11/07] - via Hkama supra & Hkama p. 138 supra - Mar 30. 45 [19/11/07] - via Hkama supra & Hkama p. 138 supra -

Let my wife please that I have wanted to send a stately embassy to the King of Inguwa & Hkama. But from the hope I may have the desired success & much profit to the to him & my

Sept 1. 05 [19/05]. - via Hkama p. 138 supra.

Sept 5. 05 [19/05]. - via Hkama p. 138 supra.

... during which, by the ship Captain's permission, and we intended to send a stately embassy to the King of Inguwa & Hkama. But from the hope I may have the desired success & much profit to the to him & my

Sept 5. 05 [19/05]. - via Hkama p. 138 supra.

Sept 1. 05 [19/05]. - via Hkama p. 138 supra.

Sept 5. 05 [19/05]. - via Hkama p. 138 supra.

Sept 1. 05 [19/05]. - via Hkama p. 138 supra.

Sept 5. 05 [19/05]. - via Hkama p. 138 supra.

Sept 1. 05 [19/05]. - via Hkama p. 138 supra.

Sept 5. 05 [19/05]. - via Hkama p. 138 supra.

Sept 1. 05 [19/05]. - via Hkama p. 138 supra.

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Sept 5. 05 [19/05]. - via Hkama p. 138 supra.

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... after speaking to the King of Inguwa & Hkama. But from the hope I may have the desired success & much profit to the to him & my

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Page 2

Tribal States (cont'd)

Eguafo [Aguaffor. Aguaffo. Company. Commenda] (cont'd).

Augt 2. 05 [170/102] ... of the Committee of Eight RAC.  
Referred Mr ... Proposals to the Committee of Correspondence  
to advise Sir P ... of such part thereof as they shall think fit:  
which Proposals are as follows, viz:

31 July 1705  
Hond. Jonin. I have, in obedience to your commands, set down what appears to  
me to be the great causes of the decay of your Trade to Africa ...  
Nor are the settling of old Debts less injurious to your interests. The  
quarrels your former Managers weakly fell into against the Dutch, gave  
a handle for them, by carrying on the war, & to get them paid most, by  
deductions, occasions only ill-natured disputes; for it is hard to think that  
those who have not honesty enough to pay their own debts, should be brought  
very willingly to pay debts contracted by others.

The Dutch were under this very dilemma once, but they struck the Talleys  
clear, & made Settle Taggee, late King of Aguaffor, their friend, by it:  
who was made King at your charge, but never durst trust himself to us,  
lest he should be detained for the debt; & by that means ruined the Trade  
of Commenda. The trusting of Blacks I take to be so great a sin against  
your interests, & I think it hardly to be forgiven, & I can't help thinking it  
next to that of using them ill. The remedy I would humbly propose against  
so mischievous a practice, should be that whosoever should trust a Black  
man should be liable for the sum which should render the Chiefs at C.C.C.  
always so cautious as never to trust but on sold papers, which would have  
no consequence in the World on your Trade.

Augt. 2 [170/52 letters sent] RAC. to Sir Dalby Thomas, C.C. 2 Augt 1705

We are now answering yours of the Nov 16. 1704. ...  
We are very sorry to hear the King of Aguaffo took any  
disgust when he was at our Castle; & that John Cabess refused to come  
when he was invited also at Christmas last according to custom, & hope  
you gave them no just cause. We think it our interest, in order to advance  
our Trade, that all imaginable care should be taken not to offend these great men,  
but give them encouragement to trade with us, preferable to all others. We cannot  
forget how fatal it was to us the ill treatment the King of Aguaffor's predecessor  
had at our Castle in Mr Hudson's time, which you very well remember; & don't not  
but your real intentions to do for us all that is possible for you, personally, to do, will  
always dispose you to act with so much caution & temper as not to give any  
umbrage, to the raising any ill apprehensions in the minds of these Kings &  
principal Traders against us or yourself, to alienate their affections from us & induce  
them to encourage the so R. Cont. men in this Trade. We have observed that  
the giving credit to the Kings & Cabasseros a great man of the Country has been  
very detrimental to us. We have thereby not only lost our money, but our friends;  
as in the case of John Cabess & others which pray consider the best way to  
prevent; & not to trust in written papers. For it's better to receive them some  
presents when you stand in need of their favours, than to trust them with any  
considerable sums.

Augt 27. [170/14. letters received] Ca. Co. Castle ... 27 Augt 1705

"In letter of 27 Augt 1705 ... Sir Dalby Thomas says the King  
of Aguaffo desires to enter into a league of Friendship with him;  
& this Kings submission has had a great influence over the King of Sabon,  
& others, to do the like ...

Oct 12. [170/52. letters sent] RAC. to Sir Dalby Thomas, C.C. London 12 Oct 1705

... copy of their last dd Sept 6. - Since then have received yours  
[via Jamaica] on April 5. 22. & May 11. 1705. ...  
We take ... found means to make a reprisal upon John Cabess.  
- To our advantage we wish heartily your undertakings may have their success  
as to oblige ... the time to come to remain in peace, & with modest  
your design of improving the Trade. ...

Nov. 1. [170/175. Proposals of several letters from the Gold Coast relating to subject  
in correspondence between the Dutch] ... From Sir Dalby Thomas dd

Cape Coast Castle 1<sup>st</sup> Nov 1705. ... Mr Nugent recommends a  
a good friendship w. & keeping the natives in order, & immediately  
breaks through it, & entertains John Cabess who was a  
villainous

nothing found  
in the abstract  
about this.

W.C.

Eguafio [ Aguaffor Aguaffo. Commany, Commenda ] (contd).

Villainous servant to your Honor, & also money (though by the papers, I believe your Honor will be no loser, but they a John thinks otherwise). I think this doing a mighty change from his letter, breaking all friendship, & encouraging the villainous temper of the Natives, instead of keeping them in order. Your Honor may see a Dutchman's temper; this John Cabero having cut off the heads of about half-a-dozen Dutchmen, & a bulck of gold has atoned for his punishment due to him, which the late General has often threatened him with. ...

WIC.

Nov 13. 05 [ WIC. 98 ]. Letter President Peter Nuyts Almina to Ass. E. WIC. Amsterdam. It will not be unwise to put before Y<sup>th</sup> the state of each Fort, in order, so far as the trade there is at present situated, so that Y<sup>th</sup> can the better take measures about it. ...

Jan Caber

Commany also has been very bad for a considerable time, but is now beginning to wile, since the English have involved themselves in some disputes with the notorious Jan Caber, from which there is no appearance of recovery. But great, as regards us; & he has asked to be allowed to come in conference with us here at Almina. I hope to write to Y<sup>th</sup> hereafter about the good success of this. ...

... The English nation... as Y<sup>th</sup> will have seen from the letter of the late General, are not living in any prosperous time whatsoever; but still worse because, besides engaging their only support, the King of Saboe, they afterwards got him of Felu as an enemy; as also the famous very famous Doctor, Jan Caber, whereby, (as mentioned above) there is a good prospect of bringing him again to Y<sup>th</sup>'s interest. But we shall be very careful, in that, not to be accused by the English of being the cause of all these their disasters & without prejudice to Y<sup>th</sup>'s interest, endeavour to shed them all friendship & good feeling.

Nov. 25. 05 [ 170/5 letters rec'd. ]. "Cape Coast Castle... 25 Nov 1705. ....

"P<sup>r</sup> letter of 25 Nov. Sir Daltry Thomas... desires 72 Hms to imp<sup>t</sup> into J<sup>o</sup> Caber's account wherein Sir Daltry has received MK. 02. ac. 1a. on his old debt of which near sus received a Crara."

Nov 26. 05 [ WIC. 918 ]. Diary kept by Sir Gen. Peter Nuyts on 26 Nov 1705

Today Caber<sup>r</sup> Jan Caber asked me to speak with me privately, I gladly agreed to this, & we came into conference. I first put before him the claim that the Co had against him of MK 10-7-4 eng. for the release of the miners in the year 1694; & that the previous war had been caused mostly by his contribution to it; & that I could not enter into any agreement with him before he gave the Hon Co. satisfaction about it. To this he replied that he was ready to give the Co satisfaction in every way; but as regards the MK 10-7-4 eng. he had indeed rec'd it, but through the manifold interference [ "indecisive" ? ] of the Commany great men he had paid it back. Upon this representation we looked up the Diary of General Staphorst, & found that on 25 Dec 1695 the Commany had paid back MK. 12-2-0 to Mr Staphorst, but that there still remained to the charge of Jan Caber, MK 5-4-0 for which the King of Commany was guarantee. But as Mr Staphorst had brought the afd MK 10-7-4 into the books as due to the Co; but not the repayment of MK. 12-2-0, it appears that he received it privately, & therefore that we are not in a position to demand the debt de novo. Therefore in order to encourage a good trade with him through him, I resolved to keep the matter in abeyance, [ "leave" ]; & to meet him now according to the experience of trade; & to deliberate with the Council further about it.

Tribal States (contd.)

Fanti. [Fantym, Fanteem]

Jan 14. 05 [170/175. Paragraphs of several letters from the Gold Coast relating to several inconveniences arising from the Dutch.] From Sir Bobby Thomas

at Cape Coast Castle 14 Jan 1704 [05]. ... The Draffo of Fanteem, who is the head man of all that country where Cormantime is, sent me word for the that the Dutch General had been down at Cormantime to stir the people against us, & that with his & the King of Saboo's instigation, had brought many over to write against us.

Feb 6. 05 [170/14. Letters received] "Charles Fort Annamaboe. South coast of Guinea 6 Feb 1704/5. Mr John Smith Factor ... advises that uneasy he lived at Tantumquerry, which place he delivered, by order to Mr Harder. Says he has done as much as possible to get in with the Natives, but the 10 p Cent men spoiled his design. Gives an account of the great rates given for slaves, Practices how low the 10 p Cent men sell their goods to purchase slaves. [Vide also. Feb 6. RAC. Trade. p. 156. Post.]

Feb. 17. 18. [Ibid] "Cape Coast Castle 17 & 18 Feb 1704/5. - Sir Bobby Thomas reports the Dutch Fort at Cormantime is now Felisht. -

April 22. 05. [170/175] - Vide Equaffo. p. 141 supra

July 24.

August 2. 05 [170/102] Minutes of the Committee of Eight. R. A. C.

- Extract from Mr Joris Snow's letter to the Committee dd 31 July 1705 [vide Agona p 135 supra] - " Thus denying the Cabashers of Annamaboe their customs, the first time your Factor there sent to Agga, the Cabashers armed their people & would not admit his return till paid. "

Nov 13. 05. [WIC. 98] Letter President Peter Nuyts Elmira to Ass & WIC. Amsterdam

... It will not be unrecusable to put before Y<sup>ost</sup> the state of each Fort in order that, so far as the trade there is situated, Y<sup>ost</sup> can do better take measures about it. ... Cormantym. Has always been a place of good trade; but so many times we have difficulty with the Fantym nation, without being able to avoid it, because they are always troubling us with claims to Ships Gifts for those destined by Y<sup>ost</sup> for the slave trade; for which, I understand, no customs are due. Secondly. Trade there is not a little hindered by the strong navigation of the English 10 p Cent ships which sell their goods 1/4 or 1/2 p more, cheaper. But now, for some time past the bad trade has been caused by quite another matter, namely, that the late General had two bits of that nation hung at Elmira, on the pretext that they had violated the public ways. This was appeared by the upper Factor Johan Dirk Ingilby; but whether it will flare up again, time will show.

Nov. 25. 05. [170/5. Letters received]. "Cape Coast Castle... 25 Nov 1705. Sir Bobby Thomas advises ... pr letters of 25 Nov ... that Tantumquerry & Lagos, not answering their ends, are both discharged & abandoned.

Ships Gifts

Feb. 17. 18 [170/14 letters recd] C.C.C. 17-18 Feb. 1704/5. - Sir Bobby Thomas reports that the Dutch Fort at Accra was lately Felisht -

Tomoa Asin [Acron]

Oct 6. [Danish Vestindt Selskab Komp. 1670-1754. A] Trade of Johanna with V.S. Kyo. Drunken, no Sunan 1705/6.

Mannford (fragment)

For Christianborg. Ditt Ligeand to Director V.S. Co. Copenhagen. Mar 9. 1706. On occasion of the desire of the King of Acron & of the negroes at Mannford, that we should establish a Lodge there; having regard to there being no trade there, I assembled the Council & put before it whether it would not be unrecusable, as there was nothing to be done here, to send up a cargo to that negro town to trade there. This was done on Oct 6 by Assistant Francis Boje, who was sent up there by canoe with goods; & he returned on Nov 5, having sold off his trading ...

Cappasien.

Mam Kesim [Cabo Tomas, Cabotera]. ("Oman Keri" = Cabo Tora).

Feb 17. [170/14]

Nov 13. 05 [WIC. 98] } Vide ANami p. 138 supra

Ogua. [Cabo Corso. Cape Coast].

For reference see to Edward Bartin vide post: Netherlands WIC: (RAC) P. 151.  
+ RAC (Trade, personnel) p 156.

Twifu [T. Juffer. Cuffera].

Feb 17. 03 [170/14]. } vide AKani p 138 supra.  
Sept 1 03 [170/5] }  
Sept 5 ms. [WIC 98] vide Donkera p 141. supra.

Wassau. [Wassa. Sansaw].

Feb. 17 03 [170/14]. vide AKani p. 138 supra.  
Nov 19. ms. [WIC 98]. Letter, Resident Peter Neuf's Elmina to Ass<sup>r</sup> WIC, Amsterdam

Ahanta.

Reporting on the state of trade at each port writes: -  
Boutry The trade is still bad because the Wassaus dispute a passage thither  
Sacconde. The same, for which no other reason can be given.

Tribal States (generally).

Feb 17. 10. <sup>03</sup> [170/14 letters received] "Cabo Corso Castle, 17 + 18 Feb 1704/5 Sir Dalby Thomas ... says there are wars from Dixcar to Alampo, between the Sea Coast + Inland people. ... Advises what things done are at peace ... The English + Dutch are bubbled [chumbugged, gulled] by the Waterside Blackmen.

mar. 30 ms [WIC. 86] Letter, Ass<sup>r</sup> WIC, 's-Gravenhage to Sir Jan Willem De la Palma, Elmina. ... And as we have always found that the greatest protection + defence of the Coast consists wholly in keeping in good harmony + understanding with the natives, we therefore recommend Vt. to live in a good understanding + friendship with them, so that, if required, they may bring all necessary help + assistance.

May 1. 00. [170/14 letters received] April C. C. Castle, April 22. May 1. May 21. Sir Dalby Thomas ... complains that the Negroes being at war in the Country presents his sending gold but doubts not, if the Dutch will join with him to accommodate all those troubles to the Co's satisfaction.

June 28 00 [170/52. letters sent] RAC. to Sir Dalby Thomas, CCC. London 28 June 1705 - Acknowledge his letters of 20. + 29 Oct 1704. ... We have by these ships sent for us presents to be made use of, where you think most proper for no interest opt: - three silver-headed walking canes, a 4 long ones for your Porters of your Paler - + a fine chain for the King of Whidah. ... We approve very well your method of agreeing with the Inland Kings + Traders, + hope you will bring the same to a good issue; and that we shall in due time have some encouragement to lay before our Adventurers in order to induce them to make us to carry on our trade with the utmost vigour. ... We take notice of the number of 10 P. Coast ship + Dutch Interlopers, which makes negroes dear + European goods cheap. A very great clog upon the trade, + not to be removed but by your prudent care, + our Factors joint endeavours to bring over the natives to our interest; + by associations of the Dutch to oblige the Inland Countries to a steady peace, that trade may have its full course; that as soon as we can for proper contingencies we may be to a large + constant action in gold, + are certain of quick returns. We do not think it small assistance on our goods, when we [could under A. ...]

Trade  
WIC  
Trade  
Aug 2. 03 [170/102] Minutes of the Committee of the WIC. ... advise Sir Dalby Thomas of such part thereof as they shall think fit: which Proposals are as follows, viz: -

Tribal States (generally) contd.

Hond Consm.

31 July 1705

Trade, W.C.

I have, in obedience to your commands, set down what appears to me to be the great causes of the decay of your Trade to Africa & have undertaken to give my thoughts how so many misfortunes may be prevented & a Trade, after so many losses, carried on that ought indeed be beneficial to yr Honors.

That which challenges the first place, is the perpetual force & constraints put on the Blacks to trade no where but with the Forts, & this prosecuted to such a height as perjur'ing off of their goods, killing people from the Forts, & branding their persons.

To remedy these evils it may be thought necessary to order that no manner of Violence should be offered the Blacks, but that they may be left free, as to our molesting them, so as they would themselves; but then, not to seem supinely to neglect the Trade, other methods should be taken with the Kings & Cabashiers of the Country, who might oblige their people to come first to the Forts with their slaves, & if they would be refused there, the Blacks should be left to his liberty to seek

The advantage that would arise to your servants by this method are, first, to remove all the odium & aversion, that the people have contracted, to the Forts, by being ill-used, & which they never will complain of from their Masters. Besides, you will become more Masters of them than ever... make you, so that they regard none of your threats; while out of the... these, whom on the other hand, the interest you have with these Cabashiers shall make them submit to whatsoever terms you yourselves will... which would be two great points gained. And in order to have them... continued, great care should be taken here at home, what persons are intertained into your service; that they should have an experience of... mankind, as well by their years as their conversation. Such qualities be extremely wanting on the Coast to gain the affection of the Negroes in a country where so great mortality happens.

A Mad has oftentimes the directing men who wants sense to govern himself, & receives a charge that serves only to give him an opportunity to do more mischief than ever he could have thought in his power. Such as Colebacke &...

The experience that I mean is that the party should have good sense & good nature enough as will teach him how to manage people that are not so nice, but would be glad to be treated with a kindness; very... the last of the two qualities, though something of the other be abated, is sure to gain all the points your interest requires, there being no people on earth that you can gain a point sooner of than the Blacks, if soft & easy methods are used & their understanding but bribed by a trifle of a Dashie, into an apprehension that what is desired of them is reasonable. All other methods of violence & force however just the reasons are, have served only to raise Devils that none as yet has had the good fortune to lay.

What pay pass for a second reason is the not paying Customs (whether wisely at first begun is not now the question) but are an reckoned rights; the demands of their ground rents; or stretching of old debts contracted by their predecessors; & having no silks & fine scarlet cloths to send sometimes to a King or Cabashier to spirit the trade down.

It is easy to see, by this Article, how much ill blood must be created among the great men & how disadvantageous that must be to your interests; & in points where the Blacks think they have the right on their side, they are extremely intemperate, & anything that has been a custom, it must still be indulged them. And oftentimes a complying with them in one point, has proved a gaining side in other things.

Thus dumping the Cabashiers of Amarraboe their Customs, the first [time?] your Factor there went to Agga the Cabashiers armed their people & would not admit his return till paid.

Fanti

Agona

This was the refusing the Rent of the Queen of Enyuma, a daughter had done to your Trade; nor did any come to... from a stream I took off being particularly kind to the Cabashiers... who told the Queen while I was there they would permit the Trade.

W.C.

You see the setting of old Debts... to your interests. The quarrels your former... the Dutch, gave a handle for them by... said most by deductions, occasions only ill... disputes; for it is hard to think that those who have not honesty enough to pay their own debts, should be brought very willingly to pay debts contracted by others.

The

W.C.

Eguafu.

The Dutch were under this very dilemma once, but they struck the Talleys clear, & made Little Taggee, late King of Aquaffoo, their friend by it, who was made King at your charge, but never durst trust himself to us, lest he should be detained for the debt, & by that means ruin the trade of Commenda.

The tempting of Blacks I take to be so great a sin against your interests that I think it hardly to be forgiven, & I can't help thinking it next to that of using them ill. The remedy I would humbly propose against so mischievous a practice should be that whosoever should trust a Black man should be liable for the sum; which should render the Chiefs at Cape Coast Castle always so cautious as never to trust but on Gold pounds; which would have no consequence in the world on your Trade.

W.C.

The last thing is that there should be always sets on very fine scarlet cloth in the Factories, that when trade is dull a piece might be sent for the quitting of it. I have seen this succeed so wonderfully with the Dutch, & by my own experience at Winnebah, that I cannot but assure you Hon<sup>r</sup> that this is a point of as much importance to your interest as possible. By these methods it is, whenever the left country Blacks come down, they go always first to the Dutch, & let us have never such a stock of goods, the Dutch catch the gold & slaves being [sic, leaving?] little of their Trade. They then dismiss us them to us, and this will appear, with a very little reflection, to be the true reason why the Dutch can send as ship home with 15-£20,000 worth of gold, Dutch & for in the best times, of late with scarce 4.

Another reason for your misfortunes is, concerning articles in the succession of their Kings, on suspicion they may be more inclined to the Dutch interest than ours.

It is impossible to say what this Article has cost both you & the Dutch, & I am very well satisfied that nothing has been done to less purpose on either side. A Black man forgets all obligations but the present. Those are his friends & his masters that Dashes him oftentimes, & always (in negroes' english) does him ill; & let this only be the practice of your Agents or Chiefs, there never will be a reason to be jealous of any of the advantages the Dutch would gain by their nominalities.

The last reason is a new error, that under the colour of engaging Trade, should be thought necessary to send people to the up Countries to give notice how goods are sold, what prices are given for slaves, & by what weights gold is taken. As this is a new thought, it has proved, like a thousand other things whose speculation would admit, of being no otherwise computed than by experience. The misfortune of it is that it not only had not only no success, but did a great deal of harm, for the water-side Blacks took it presently as a design to hinder their trading, & therefore, to be wron with the project, fell directly into the 10 Belm Trade, & could not sell their slaves till the ships arrived.

Now it is easy to show what disputes it occasions on the borders of each country, since every Kingdom makes a trade on the goods, & everyone is found to have them at the cheapest rates, that, in place of trade, nothing but dispute has been the consequence, & it is well if nothing worse succeed.

W.C.

So far as to the Blacks. As to the Europeans, it is certain that the perpetual difference between the Dutch & us, on points that it is impossible to divide on whose side the Right belongs, since both make Settlements by invitations from the Indies, has been one of the great steps to the ruin of Trade.

Agma.  
Akanta

To make a constant peace on this side, I can think of nothing else but that to end the present difference; - the Dutch should quit Barracoe, never to resettle there again, & we, Secundae on the same conditions; & if Ja Hons dare believe me, you have the advantage in this Article:

That between Cape Tres Puntas & the River Vuller no new Settlements should be made; & whatsoever was made since January 1704 be removed, never to be resettled again;

That no deserter, on any pretence, should be received on either side, but in such a case the party shall be delivered up to either Agent, as he shall belong;

That whatsoever of the Agents shall break Articles, so agreed on by both Co's, should be recalled home.

It will appear by all that's said that the same good sense... usage, the same cautions, the same harmony with your Neighbours Trade, are as necessary for carrying it on in Africa, as in Europe. And all this is easy to be done where humans & passions... don't prevail; where people are content to sacrifice them for the interest of them that employ them.

It's hard for me to guess how this Essay may be accepted. What I mean by it is to show you Hon<sup>r</sup> I am heartily wish with your success, as I have in my poor station indicated it. Should it be thought either troublesome or impertinent, the best reason & the best apology I have for it is that it is owing to commands that I did not think I had to disobey.

I am - &c -

Joris Snow.

Tribal States (generally) (contd).

Para 2. of [190/52. Letters 200]. RAC. & in Delhi Rems. C.C. London 2 Augt. 1905

- Use our most convincing facts of 16 Nov 1904 -  
It is obvious the frequent cases that happen among the Tribes are always be a great obstruction to Trade, for it may hold out that any conducting parties may carry on a War for some years a water cure to a stop desirable haste, & in all that time Trade is stopped in whole countries.

We desire you to give instructions to all our Field No 6 East of Kong's, Calcutta Rivers & all other Tribes with all ability; to do them all the good they can with respect to our interest; & never to do them any wrong; my being down my Right in Rest or otherwise, judging that is them; but give them the feeling in management to trust in you & to trade with you.

Para 20 of [1912] Same to Same London 30 Augt. 1905. A... Of your purpose the improvement of Trade upon the Coast you ought to use your utmost endeavours for a second place, that we may have constant returns in gold. For I cannot be expected that we should put ourselves at the charge of sending over such numbers of

Letter by  
Ltr of 2nd 24.  
Dec. 21 & Jan 14, 2  
1905  
1905

goldlings as may be required to support the Tribes by force of arms. Of the measures must be taken to bring the Kings & principal Tribes into our interests, or by policy & good management to produce them so. We have, after some debate, decided with the Administrators to make our advances more of 4 7/8 to carry on our trade; but without a suitable return of gold we can never hope they will come up to advances any more money; so we hope you will consider a method to secure peace with the Tribes, or encourage

Trade & send us good quantities of gold for the encouragement of our Administrators. Should you get a copy of the Resolution of the Hon'ble Govt. [not noted]. you will advise

per the former... Governor shows Claims which, with the promises there mentioned, the hope will enable you to raise so large an advance with the Kings & great men, that you Trade may be no longer obstructed, but that we may have large Returns in Gold, reasonable

Oct 12. [1912] Same to Same. London 12 Oct. 1905. . . . . We hope they will be

the <sup>our</sup> <sup>not</sup> reason to mention our consent desire to put an end to the troubles you are subjected in with the Tribes, which is of great concern to us, & that

to no doubt but you are doing something of it...  
Nov. 29, 25 of [190/5 Letters 200]. "Cape Govt Case... 23, 25, 24 Nov. 1905..."

"Per letter of 23 Nov. Sir Dabry Thomas always receipt of the C's letters of 2. 21. 20 Augt. & 6 Sept. ... makes some remarks on his letter of

"14 Jan [not found] which give an account of the beginning of the wars in the country...  
"Per of 25 Nov. ... states a long discourse about the Tribes & the Govt in the

"Country... [in letter of 1 Sept. advises that the great man in the inland expect

parents of that, Tribes &c"]  
Dec 18 [190/102.] Minutes of the Committee of Eight RAC.  
- Vide under Trade. - 10 R. Govt. Mem. p. 160 post.]

The Netherlands West Indian Co.

[dates are new style]

Trade Personnel.

Sept 8 [WIC 98]. Letter Dir Gen W de la Palma Utrina to Ass Z WIC Amsterdam.  
 - Transmits his charges against Chief Factor Peter Muys; one being that when he, de la Palma, went to Fida, after Muys had refused to go, Muys wrote to all the other factories to say that he, de la Palma, had deserted the Coast & would not return... as on Nov 13. [98]. Letter, President Peter Muys Utrina to Ass Z WIC. Amst. [short summary] & finally reports the shameful treatment he rec'd from Z de la Palma who had him publicly proclaimed from the balcony of the Castle a "damned instrument of the Co." He therefore sailed for home in the African Galley on 8 Sept which ship after vainly trying to take course to Cape Palmas was forced by contrary currents to put in to Assin, with bread & provisions half consumed, to replenish with wood water etc. which she rec'd on Oct 16. On Oct 20 Factor Sandman at Assin rec'd a letter from the Asst Gen. Dr. Bax at Assin expressing the death of Dir Gen W de la Palma. The next day Muys rec'd a letter from the Commissioners at Assin urging him to return to Utrina in the African Galley he did so & arrived back here on Oct 25. There he was urged to take over the interim direction, which he only agreed to do after the public proclamation declaring him an "Injurious Instrument" had been as publicly notified, this was done on Oct 29. [98. min. Ct.] Oct 25 Peter Muys, in compliance with the order of the Council, assumed the direction as "Chief Factor President". His first duty was with the knowledge of the late Dir Gen. He enclosed an account of the sums expended by him in the name of the Council. The total amount was 98K 99. 1/2. 1/2. 1/2. The chief item was 98K 34 - 4 02. 3/4. "for extraordinary expenses incurred from 15 May 1703 to 30 Nov 1703 on the Coast of Guinea for carrying on the trade on the Gold Coast, Slave Trade, & Right & Rivers Trade; of various embassies; the making of agreements & alliances for the improvement of trade; subsistence paid to traders arriving such as the Inguerrans, Akwamis & Akwamis, along the entire Coast from Cape Poponia, to Accra, Anra, Popo, & other parts; & secret correspondence to all parts of foreign nations English Danish & French." Other items in the account is 98K 9. "being the profit on trading with goods by Smock at Accra with an Interloper, with 98K 25 taken from the Co's stock. This was refunded, but the 98K 9 was not accounted for." On Oct 26 by order of the Council, a box sent on board the African Galley by the late Dir Gen. was brought on shore & opened; also a cask marked lime juice. The cask was found to contain silver ware. This was sent home to the directors. The box was found to contain a "cargant" of nuggets belonging to the Crown of Akwamus which had been given in pawn der minime to factor Smock at Accra, who had given it to the Dir Gen in payment of private goods. As it was certain that the King of Aquambos would demand the "cargant" back & not being able to obtain it, would omit nothing that he thought necessary to recover it or 20 times its value [value estimated at 98K 6], also to the ruin of the Co's fort at Accra, which wd be an irreparable injury, being the best of all the Co's forts on the Coast, the Council decided to retain possession of it & not send it home. [Here follows a long account with many annexures of the actions of the late Dir Gen.]

Death of Dir Gen W de la Palma [16-17] Oct 1705

Peter Muys assumed act interim Direction, as President Oct 25. 1705

Akwamus missing

Trade

Sept 8 [98] Same to Same. Reports on the 3 principal heads of Trade - Gold Coast, Right & Rivers, Slave Trade & Fida... Gold Coast

Sept 5 [WIC 98]. Letter Dir Gen W de la Palma Utrina to Ass Z WIC Amsterdam.  
 - Reports on his stay at Fida whilst he was in Feb 1705.  
 - He will carry out his voyage to and home in separate bags of gold destined by the respective Factories. We can say that the factories Accra, Assin, Breeca, Appam & Bontra supply the best gold, the others only tolerable, but Utrina & Comantien very bad, which we often have to send back to be brought to reasonable purity. And as regards what the Council emphatically order, requiring a precise specification of what each factory bestows, this has never been omitted for as often as a ship is sent home the account for annexure to the General Director the bi-monthly abstracts of the respective factories. But Yllidorans has things done in impossible to observe not by raising funds in Utrina's opinion, to that what gold or other commodities we shall send you by the Board or any other ship for General Director the trade of gold, silver, & other commodities, dead, and the same will regard the trade of gold. But to name the precise form to Yllidorans will be obtained.

Sold

The Netherlands, West Indian Co. (contd.)

Trade (contd.)

Slave

had as regards the Trade on this Coast by the ship Cardus Secundus we have already notified YH. that it is entirely changed into a Slave Coast. At least, that the natives no more occupy themselves [zig stieren: from de hunk se stieren - hain themselves?] in searching for gold, but make wars upon each other in order to provide slaves; may do not refrain from violating the public laws, two of whom we had hung as an example to others. [the memo embassies to Donkora & Allim. vide pp. 20 & 141 supra... understanding that, we have advanced out of our own pocket, to the reduction of our means to be a gold for carrying on the trade of which the serene & highly respected Peter Nuys has known how to draw to himself quite MK 5. by means of his black servants; of which MK 5. he has not made good 60z. to the Co. as appears from the accompanying Abstract. So, as we said before, the Gold Coast is transformed entirely into a Slave Coast, for this reason we had the slave cargoes of the ships Christina & Pjennburg discharged here a coast the former (after she had received our 300 slaves here) to the factories Apam & Brecon, & the latter to the factory Accra. We resolved upon this because, since our return from Fida we had not received any news that the Tyger & Duygenburg had sailed from there: but, as YH. have instructed your Captains that not more than one ship is to lie loading at a time, they would have spent their time fruitlessly, whereas now it is clear that the 2 former ships can now be at their destinations as soon as the latter two latter, by which we are also again in a position to provide the cargoes required for Ardra by the ships to be sent by YH. without your having to advance money or insurance for it. We hope YH. will approve what has been done in this...

102. 24  
 100 - = 20  
 20 - = 180.

When referring previously to the proceedings of the ship Arndt we omitted to note that to reduce expenditure on this Coast we have resolved to buy in the Portuguese Tobacco (which is brought here in abundance by the Brazilian barques) whereby, - besides that we pay for it with non-current cargoes, & those brought by them, & at a very low price - also some large sums will be brought into YH's chest. Both Mr Darby Thomas, General of the English African Co. & Mr Joan Muntz of the Royal Brandenburg Co. have availed themselves of this, to the great profit of their participants, also Mr J. Van Swenhuysen, my predecessor, & Joan Rademacher, fiscal, & Chief factor Wm Bosman, already in their time thought how to apply the same to their great private profit without troubling themselves whether it conformed to the interest of the Hon Co, but with that imagined carefulness which appears from the accompanying Act of Guarantee (not copied).

Portuguese

Nov. 13. [sic. 98.] letter President Peter Nuys Elmina to Ass. & C. Amsterdam.  
 - Reports upon the 3 principal Heads of Trade on the Coast viz: - Slave;  
Gold Coast; Bights & Riviers: -  
 The Slave Trade at Fida...

Slave.

As regards the Slave Trade on the Gold Coast, we can tell YH. that it is more favorable. The ship Christina from Chamber Amsterdam, after she had been detained by the Gen for 2 months finally was sent to the factories Apam & Brecon where she obtained her loading in 2 weeks & sailed with 548 Blacks on Oct 24. The ship Pjennburg from Chamber Zealand was sent to Accra & obtained her loading in 2 months also, & on Oct 4 was dispatched from here by the General to the General on the 10 to Ysequepe with 348 slaves which was not the required number, because the General desired that Factor Jan Sworst was incapable of doing any further trade for the Co. The ship Arndt which was sent by the General to Udolo & Udolo, is expected here shortly, & will then be sent on her to the before mentioned places, as resolved on Oct 29. If we may credit the reports from Factor Snyck, Hemmis & Hempelaar, she can be dispatched within 9 or 10 weeks, as more than 1000 slaves are on hand here. We hope J.H. will approve what has been done in this.

As regards the Gold Coast Trade, generally it has been extraordinarily bad for the last 8 months as YH. will see from the sales & bad Returns. But, in truth, it has never been so bad that the Return was sent to YH. by the deccard, and we have been considerably longer but when I bring in what he, as well as the Poll & the Fiscal, shared that so as profit for this private Trade, so appears from the above mentioned account. I could no longer be surprised about it; the more so as I hear that on his return from Fida coming to Accra he returned himself, with a duntion head, to the King of Aquapada in his request. There he was dealt about with him [made ship] duty, going with him his duty upon it [Accra] etc. There also, at Chamber, on the day that the Christina & Arndt arrived from there, he set fire to some houses [accra] with hand grenades

Gold

A Kwamun-

Trade (contd).

grenades & cannon & let the slaves plunder & also destroy ~~them~~ all being things that instead of cultivating trade, cause it to decline entirely, & would cause us no little embarrassment in the event of a hostile attack. But that <sup>is now</sup> passed & we shall use opposite means, & not neglect what shall be of service to us in trade. - Reports on the trade at each fort. - Amsterdam & Barm, having one & the same trade, for some months it has been very bad, but beginning to revive, debt Abstract MK 15. - Stomina trade has been dead for a considerable time. . . . Beroco & Acaia have the same trade, as Apam. . . . [For reports on the other forts, vide Tribal States part]. There is nothing more to say than that we hope believe & trust that in the present situation on the Coast there is hope for a revival of trade. . . . [Reports on the Right & Rivers Trade]. . . .

Royal African Co (including Interlopers).

mar 25 no. [WIC. 1.] Resolution of the Assembly of the R. A. C. Amsterdam.

Was read a letter from the Governor, Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor & Assistants of the R. A. C of England, dd. London 28 Sept. 1704 [05], addressed to the Chamber Amsterdam, that their Honors had received advice from their General at Cabo Corso Castle, Mr Dalby Thomas, stating, in general terms, that before his arrival there he had hoped to regulate the affairs of Guinea in concert with the General of Stomina, Willem De la Palma, in such a way as would conform with the greatest profit of the Co; but to his great dismay, he had found from various experiences, that De la Palma was by no means to be relied upon: That they did not doubt that the Gentlemen of this Co had given to their General the instructions as in the letter from this Assembly of Dec 18. 1702, had advised them, concerning Stomina, Stomina was faithful servants, & to concert a device with De la Palma in pp. 24 & 25 33, supra.

Their General such measures as would make both the Cos prosperous: That, on the contrary, General De la Palma had refused to send over any disloyal servants & continued to protect them, & contrary to reiterated promises of friendship, for the furtherance of the common good, encouraged the natives in their disputes with each other, satisfying them with unnecessary presents, to the injury of both the Cos; That General De la Palma, in order more effectually to attain his object, informed the Natives of what Mr Dalby wrote to him; which had deprived him of any expectation of good from a person of such base conduct; & therefore he had requested that both Cos should formulate such articles of Agreement as would tend to the best interests of both, & that these should be sent to each General to be observed & fulfilled by them; That they requested the Gentlemen of this Co to be pleased to nominate a person in London to draw up such Articles, for the approval of this Co, with the addition of such as should be deemed beneficial to both Cos.

Resolved, in reply to their letter, to print out, in courteous terms, to the Director & Director De la Palma about protection of the improper proceedings of Mr Dalby at Cape Coast soldiers deserted from trading under his Castle & the fort to capture them; & in conclusion their proposals, but that this Co & no one could be sent from mistrust of both Cos had a but which are not being of

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Oqua

July 10 no. [WIC. 26]

mar. 30 no. [WIC. 66] det

we observe the treaties Interlopers a with lopping Forts & thereby to hinder full & entire to the English forbidden to do this in future.

the Chamber Amsterdam to the R. A. C. the unfounded complaints against the negro Edward Barter; as also the same in general, & in particular, by detaining Stomina; the protection of Interlopers & prohibited to ball upon the ships of this Co that was trying the Gent of this Assembly would gladly assist one there able to negotiate with them on the subject, that in 1701 very good articles, in this concluded between them & the Cos Generals, their General. sent of 21 Feb 1701. no. pp. p. 10 supra

July 10.



Encs: to shew: Copy Report (French) from the Receiver, Judge of the Admiralty, touching the vessel Neptune, Doctor Commons 12 Jan 1704/5. To Mrs Secretary Stanley.  
 - He has sent the papers, & finds that the Neptune belonged to H.M.'s subjects residing in Jamaica. That the vessel was sailing to Annamaboe & it appears, had no design to go to traffic at any Dutch factories. It is therefore of opinion that the merchants shd receive reparation. Letter (orig. in French). Queen Anne to the States General. Counter signed R<sup>o</sup> Harlow.  
 dd. St James. 6 Mar. 1704/5 " of our reign the 3<sup>rd</sup> - She has instructed her Envoy to make further representations

Nov. 26. [S. 664. (printed)]. Resolution of the States General.

Received letter from the directors of the W.I.C. at Chamber Amsterdam dd. there Nov 26 with annexures with their report, in pursuance of the resolution of the States General of May 25, upon Mr Stanhope's Memo re ship Neptune. Resolved that a copy of the letter be placed in Mr Stanhope's hands by Agent Roubensson, as it fully appears that the ship was lawfully confiscated.

Nov 24 [S. 589] letter W.I.C. Chamber Amsterdam to States General. dd. Nov 24.

- They enclose copy of their previous letter on the subject dd Amsterdam Dec. 7. 1702. with enclosures.  
 - The Neptune was confiscated in 1699 as an interloper. They thought that their previous report of Dec. 7. would have satisfied the Queen & ended the matter, but they find that after 3 years, request is made for restitution. If the subjects of H.M. send ships to the Coast of Africa, they must do so to places where H.M. or her subjects, had exclusive possession, & not to any places belonging to the W.I.C. If it is free to subjects of the States General - under the pretext of being Commissioners of the subjects of any foreign prince or potentate - to trade to places belonging to the States General or their subjects - as in this case, the Coast of Africa - the W.I.C. would soon be ruined, & its Charter of none effect. If it is admitted that the ship belonging to subjects of H.M. a squipped by Chitty & Peacock, is not subject to the laws of these Provinces, then foreigners can do what is forbidden, under heavy penalty, to the subjects of the States General; which would be contrary to all reason.

The subjects of the States General are not allowed to trade to H.M.'s possessions on the Coast of Africa nor to the Islands of America - when the Charter was granted without H.M.'s permission. As little, therefore, can the opposite be allowed.

Although it is represented that the ship was going to Annamaboe, yet this is not proved & as already pointed out, the ship had traded on the Coast previous to her arrest.

Ships cannot trade at the private possessions of other Princes, without permission. If Chitty & Peacock had applied to the Admiralty Amsterdam for permission to trade to Africa, it would have been refused them. They therefore acted fraudulently. And if they had applied to the directors of the W.I.C. they would not only have refused permission, but also would have arrested the ship & contended for its confiscation. Chitty & Peacock, well knowing this, made a false declaration in their application to the [English] Admiralty.

Was this proved?

At the whole point of the dispute is whether the Neptune actually did, or did not, trade at any of the Dutch possessions.

The Royal African Co of England. [date are o.s.]

Trade

Jan 14. [170/175] "From Sir Dalby Thomas dd 14<sup>th</sup> January. 1704 [os]."

The Root Fall & yr Dashed Fall are still at Annamaboe purchase  
the Slaves, & as yet met w<sup>th</sup> but w<sup>th</sup> indif<sup>r</sup> success, I first had purchase only  
only & latter 28 negroes. The ten p. Cent men who are the spoil / Markets extremely  
by out bidding & undersell us all at once, by wh<sup>ch</sup> means they began to out do yr Shops  
& some w<sup>th</sup> in buyg, until that I, being advised thereof, ordered your Factors &  
Captains to give as much for a negro & sell your goods as cheap as they. For I am  
resolved not to hold the Candle to them any longer, as was done by my predecessors, let  
the consequence be what it will. You have been sufferers enough by that already, &  
since one or other must unavoidably be done, I think that discouraging them by  
lowering of the goods, & raising the value of Slaves to the price they give is the better of  
the two. For considering the expense you are at upon the Coast, it is better to  
trade at any rate than not at all.

Slave.  
10% men

Jan 19. [9bid.] "From Mr Charles Hayes dd CCC. 19 January 1704 [os]."

Your Honors have very plainly shewn your intentions to carry on a very  
plentiful Trade to this Coast. I heartily wish the Nation may be convinced  
of the necessity of protecting you in it. The specious pretence of a free & open Trade  
may take with some; but when it is considered how watchful & subtle (to say no  
more worse) & risted the Dutch are, I may appear one of the most effectual measures  
that could be taken to make them sole Masters of the African Trade.

10% men  
SIC.

Jan 16. [170/101]. Minutes. General Court R.A.C.

- Election of Prince George of Denmark, 1<sup>st</sup> High Adml. to be Governor:  
Thomas Fowler Sub-Governor: John Nicholson Deputy-Governor.

Jan. 18 [9bid.] Election of 24 Assistants.

Jan. 25 [9bid.] - Sub-Governor declared the State of the Co's stocks & upon the  
balance of their books, appears to be £447963-15-10. He  
further acquainted the Court that they had sent out several ships with  
considerable cargoes, & hoped thereby to increase their Trade & their Stocks.

[170/87]. Minutes. Court of Assistants. R.A.C.

- Committee of eight to consider proper means for carrying on the Co's  
Trade next year; what ships to entertain; for what number of negroes; their  
disposition; & what cargoes.

Feb 5. [170/14. Letters received]. "Ca. Co. Castle... 5 Feb 1704/5. fr Bony.  
Mutchell treats largely about the nature of the distempers on the Coast;  
also of the manner & cure of them ..."

Feb. 6 [170/175] "From John Smith, dd Annamaboo. 6<sup>th</sup> Feb 1704 [os]

Since I came hither I have done as much as possible to oblige the people  
& increase, as well as maintain your Honors' interest with them; which at first

10% men  
Fanti.

seemed to have a good effect. But since the arrival of several ten p. Cent ships,  
I have not been able to keep the Trade to the Fort; tho' to encourage the Natives,  
Sir Dalby Thomas has ordered blue Potts at 5<sup>s</sup> & Tallens at 3<sup>s</sup> per 1/2 farkin  
& guns at 8 p. bendy, [in margin; "a bendy is 2 ounces"] for Slaves; with other  
considerable advantages by Dashed, and gives, at this place & Agga (where all  
conditions are equal) 3oz for good men; & one bendy & angles each for good women;  
rather than part with such. Indeed there is not any limitation to prices for good  
slaves, provided ships wanted us, which I am positive has been done by Capt  
Prince he having [paid.] 14 lb. each for men; as also by one, Capt Normanton, in  
a brigantine bound for Jamaica, who first sold blue Potts for 5 angles each, &  
before he went off, disposed of several for 4<sup>s</sup>.

Feb. 9 [170/14. Letters received] "Ca. Co. Ca. ... 9 Feb 1704/5. Mr Charles Hayes  
... says he will present the Co with a Draught of Guinea, comprehending  
where your Trade passes through.

Feb 14 18. [190/14. Letters received.] "Cable Case Case" 14-18 Feb. 190 1/2. Sir Dobby Thomas

... .. Says English 10 Punt man cannot do much good to America.

10 1/2 man.  
Lombard.

Feb 18. [190/18. Letters received.] "Cable Case Case" 14-18 Feb. 190 1/2. Sir Dobby Thomas

Gold.  
Facts.

... .. Says English 10 Punt man cannot do much good to America.

Gold.  
Facts.

10 1/2 man

Feb 19. [190/19. Letters received.] "Cable Case Case" 14-18 Feb. 190 1/2. Sir Dobby Thomas

Apr 22. [190/22. Letters received.] "Cable Case Case" 14-18 Feb. 190 1/2. Sir Dobby Thomas

The ten P. Cent men in some measure, made the advantage of us. They

... .. Says English 10 Punt man cannot do much good to America.

Apr 24. [190/24. Letters received.] "Cable Case Case" 14-18 Feb. 190 1/2. Sir Dobby Thomas

... .. Says English 10 Punt man cannot do much good to America.

Apr 24. [190/24. Letters received.] "Cable Case Case" 14-18 Feb. 190 1/2. Sir Dobby Thomas

... .. Says English 10 Punt man cannot do much good to America.

Apr 26. [190/26. Letters received.] "Cable Case Case" 14-18 Feb. 190 1/2. Sir Dobby Thomas

... .. Says English 10 Punt man cannot do much good to America.

... .. Says English 10 Punt man cannot do much good to America.

The Royal African Co of England (contd)

Trade (contd)

June 28 [1905/2. Letter sent] J. H. R. C. to Sir Dudley Thomas, etc. London 28 June 1905.

We agree that nothing about the registration of ton - acknowledge the details of 20 & 29 Oct 1904. We agree your notions about the registration of tonnage in a Commission to

administration on matters, but as yet we have not attempted to procure any Act of Parliament in further further of our trade. We cannot agree with your

notions to build ships for the Run Trade, because the French provisions injure the trade in the West Indies, first by the ships except being taken out of France. . . .

We are so sitting as you can advise to carry on our trade (as you state) with a great

stock, & shall be content with a reasonable profit; but the mismanagement of so

many of our ships is such a misfortune that the Administrators are weary of continuing

many to purchase a great trade, since it has been one misfortune to trade no

gold, aside for their better management. . . . We pray you to have particular

regard for the establishment of our trade, which will not be done but by your

prompt removal of gold, by ships the ships of war, the great ships to Barbadoes,

& the ships home directly. We are sufficiently sensible how we have

been abused by Fusion in a Report, & hope you will send us authentic proofs of

of the fraud of Antilles in the former, that we may make him an example to others;

and we are sensible of the great difficulties we lie under by reason of the long

and incomplete of our former unjust Factory. We hope you will in some sort

clear ourselves a suitable position. We know I must create you a great deal

of trouble, & be in confinement for the improving of our trade, so often to change

the Factory; but in cases of this nature there is no other remedy & we must rely

on what you, as best judge, who completes with their duty & send us full bills,

or we will abandon you with pain & inconvenience. We only as much as we can.

- This goes by the ship Fame. Capt Wm Pennington with a cargo of £9116.14.1 for

you request for Barbadoes. - There also mentioned the ship Maurice & George, Capt

Macleod for 500 request to Jamaica - also the ship Union for 300-340 shares

for you. . . . What is in sending on our part orders from the misfortune

that attend our trade. We suffer so many losses that our Administrators are much

removal.  
Ogive

discouraged. . . . We take notice of the number of the 10% ships . . .

Under Trade State generally. p 145 supra]

You, you may employ for taken to understand or discerned where we you think

the may get most Teeth, that being the commodity chiefly in demand & much

payable to us. Teeth are now sold from 29-£14 per cart. We desire

on large returns in Teeth it is possible for you to purchase purchase

July 5- [1905/102.] ~~Macleod~~ - ~~George~~ - ~~Teeth~~.

July 14 [1905/26 Letter received] Cape Cabo Castle 14 July 1905 Sir Dudley Thomas

... Query of 1<sup>st</sup> inst. I regret the time for us of shipping or charter it being

hard and difficult to change back at this point among various the attention of

the Admin. is to be the bone of your relations to be without some clear shots or speaking,

that the Admin. is in a night and more readily.

Under send great quantities of the sort of stuff we make them of in England, for

share of you send some small orders for Solitude Co, also from them in England,

Payment.

Task.

10% man

Page 2.

Aug<sup>t</sup> 2. [170/102]. Minutes. Committee of Eight. RAC.

Portuguese.

Mining

Proposals for raising money on Baltimore

Ordered the Secretary to write Sir Dalby Thomas to encourage the Portuguese trade for tobacco, & that it be bought for the Cos use.

That he write to Mr Bates, or his son, at Mitcham, in the Sub-Rovernor's name, to get two or three Land Borers, proper sort for trying the discovery of Mines on the Coast of Africa.

Refered Mr Snows Proposals to the Committee of Correspondence, to advise Sir Dalby of such part thereof as they shall think fit; which Proposals are as follows, viz: "31 July 1705" [Vide. Tribal States (generally) p 146 supra]

Aug<sup>t</sup> 2. [170/52. Letter sent] RAC. to Sir Dalby Thomas, C.C.C. London 2 August 1705

We are now answering yours of 16 Nov 1704 wherein, after you have given us an acct of sending away 600 choice negroes p. the Eagle, you take notice what great mortality has happened at our Castle, both of whites & blacks, & of the concern you have untill you can have ships at the Coast more certain, more hospital physicians, surgeons & apothecaries, you can now have success in negroes. We must own ourselves well satisfied in your great Zeal for our Welfare, & we would as willingly comply, on our parts, to furnish you with a ship every month, as you desire; but we must remind you that we have run ourselves very much in debt for those large cargoes we have already sent on to C.C.C. & have not received anything as yet in return (except that little gold by the Broughton, now at Bristol); which makes us very uneasy at home, & so far dispirits our Adventurers, as for fear of calling in more money upon our Stock, that the Actions are fallen to 15-16 %.

As we cannot but commend your Endeavours to promote our Interest by several new Experiments - as planting of corn &c - but we recommend to you to work the negroes at such seasons only as may not prove prejudicial to their lives; & so often as you find the inconcommodity attending any Experiments greater than the advantages to be expected from them, you will then lay aside all such methods as shall not answer the end proposed. This goes per ship Union, Capt. Fortescue, under Charter party for her complement of negroes, & a cargo of 4198 - 6-10

Slave.

Aug<sup>t</sup> 7. [170/101] Minutes. General Court. RAC.

Proposals made by the Court of Assistants for raising further funds, approved.

Aug<sup>t</sup> 21. [170/52. Letter sent]. Letter, RAC. to Mr John Brown, 1<sup>st</sup> Chief Merchant, C.C.C. London 21 Aug<sup>t</sup> 1705

We have received yours of 23 Oct & 18 Feb last wherein you very truly observe we have been ill treated by former servants, but that should not incline us a bad opinion of any we now employ, & shall judge as we find. Since Mr Mayor left you, we hope Mr Hayes who succeeded him, concurs with you in consultation with our General, & all of you will use, in your respective posts, the utmost diligence in dispatching our ships, disposing our goods, & purchasing healthy & sound negroes; that by due & quick returns we may be enabled to supply you with large quantities of goods; & find some encouragement in our Trade, that our Stock, which is under great difficulties, may be revived. We have great dependance from upon your experience & that you will prevail on the natives, that our General may fix a Trade with them: that the Ireland Traders may bring the gold to our several Castles; and that by every Man of War & other Convoys us, we shall receive some.

We hope shortly to be advised of a settled peace, & that we may have some encouragement to Trade. You will have few English ships on the Coast this year, so hope you will advance our goods, as the natives have occasion for them, & that the profits of the Trade may answer the hazard & charge.

Aug<sup>t</sup> 21 [9<sup>th</sup> letter] RAC. to Mr Charles Hayes, 2<sup>nd</sup> Chief Merchant, C.C.C. London 21 Aug<sup>t</sup> 1705

Yours of the 13 Jan. & 9 Feb. are come to our hands wherein you assign our Factors in placing you one of our Three Chiefs; which post we expect you discharge with all manner of fidelity, making our interest & promoting our Trade the your present chief study. We accept your present of one of the mathematicall boxes, but Trade being our proper Study, we shall be glad to find your clear head still employed upon that Subject... The Broughton is got to Bristol, we have on board the gold shipped aboard him, & brought to London by the carrier, & shall dispose that parcel, when in our hands as you direct. Since the foregoing yours of 19 Feb. is come to our hands, giving us a very particular account of the business of the Juny & several other goods, which we shall take care to satisfy to our creditors, & are greatly obliged by the care you have taken rightly to inform us in the several species of goods & methods fit for us to put in practice, which shall be observed. And we pray the continuance of your observations, & that we may, by all opportunities, hear from you & have the advantage of your remarks on Trade and we shall always incline to a ready compliance with you in such proper ways as may tend to promote the common good of our Society. We find the gold you assigned to us was not the whole parcel sent by that ship; by which you do not only show you are jealous of us not delivering it to your order; but give all example to the Capt. & other Factors to send gold privately off the Coast. The Capt. ought not to have taken in any, nor you sent any, but what comes consigned to us.

Aug<sup>t</sup> 21.

The Royal African Co of England. (contd)

Trade (contd)

Augt 21. [170/52. letters sent] Letter R.A.C. to Mr [Mr] Ben Mitchell, 2nd Chief Merchant C.C.C. London, 21 Augt 1705  
 We have received yours of 9 Oct & 5 Feb. giving us a very large & particular account of your observations of the several distempers incident both to the Natives & Europeans abt a like with the method you take to cure the same, which we hope in due time we shall find very effectual, though at present our General complains of a great mortality upon the Coast. We shall be willing to furnish such medicines as shall be thought necessary to preserve the lives of our servants & slaves & hope by your advice & the inspection of our General into the extravagance of our soldiers & servants, those many fatal consequences from debaucheries & otherwise will in a great measure be prevented. We like your proposal of providing a place to keep the sick from infecting those who are well, & hope our General will provide accordingly. We are assured of your concurrence with the General in all things, & though the General seeks to us at large we will expect your observations & informations as well.

Augt 21. [170/52] Letter R.A.C. to Mr John Chaigneau, Chief at Comenda. London 21 Augt 1705  
 - Action his in Feb 6. - We expect our Factors to write by all opportunities for though we have a large intelligence from our General yet our particular Factors may possibly advise of some things necessary for us to do in order to promote our trade which our General may omit & we know your capacity... They hope the differences between him & the General have been reconciled - but he will expect nothing from the Factors but what he thinks is for the Co's service & they hope he will converse with the General in promoting the Co's good, & then there is an end of all differences.

Augt 21. [170/52] Letter R.A.C. to Mr John Smith Chief at Annamaboo. London 21 Augt 1705.  
 - Action his letter of Feb 6. Post... We take notice of the struggles you have had with the 10% men. We are of opinion they meet with so little encouragement that few of them will return upon the Coast to give you any interruption. However, we desire you to follow the directions you shall from time to time receive from our General about the prices of goods & all other matters relating to our Trade...

10% men.

Augt 30. [170/52] Letter R.A.C. to Sir Dalby Thomas, CCC. London 30 Augt 1705

- Action his letters of Nov 29. Dec 31. May Jan 14 (2). & 25.  
 We find the Tobacco bought of the Portuguese turned to very good account, therefore we recommend it to your special care to encourage the Trade with the Portuguese, particularly for Tobacco: & that what you buy of them be for our use, & the advantage gained thereby be brought to our account.  
 We were in full expectation of large Returns in Gold & Teeth per the Mem - a - War & that ship [Dorothy] which, proving otherwise, it will be a very great disappointment to our affairs & mightily discourage us & all our Adventurers... [as to Gold Trade, see further under Wacshops, Post]

Portuguese

Gold  
Took.

We have, after some debates, presented with the Adventurers to make one advance more of 4% to carry on our Trade; but without a suitable return of Gold we can never hope they will come up to advance any more money, so that we hope you will contrive a method to settle peace with the Natives, & encourage Trade, & send us good quantities of gold for the encouragement of our Adventurers...

1.5 (gem)

slave.

- This per Regard, Capt Sumrell for 500 negroes for Antigua  
 [note. Minutes R.A.C. re despatch of ships for the Slave Trade has not been noted]

Sept 6 [170/80] Minutes Court of Assistants

- Warrant passed for salary & Commission due to Sir Dalby Thomas, £550. to be paid to his attorney

Sept 6. [170/52 letters sent] Letter R.A.C. to Sir Dalby Thomas, CCC. London 6 Sept 1705

- This goes per Pringhton, despatched from Anibled with a cargo from there, by which we hope for a good quantity of Gold & Teeth, the only commodities we covet from Guiney & therefore we most earnestly recommend to you to purchase as much of them as is possible... We had a sale of sugars & Teeth last week. The sugars sold for 50% loss, & the Teeth for 50% profit. So little encouragement have we by the Negro Trade, that without gold & Teeth our Adventurers will be quite disheartened...

Gold  
Took  
Slave.

Sept 20

X Augt 24. [170/14. letters received] Co. Co. Castle... 24 Augt 1705 Sir Dalby Thomas... in dollar of 27 Augt 1705... gives his reasons for selling goods for slaves preferably to Gold.

Sept. 20 [170/5] Extracts of letters  
 "Cape Coast Castle ... 20 & 21 Sept  
 "His [Sir Dalby Thomas's] letter of  
 "whilst on the Coast - [N.B. in letter of 27  
 "was going home on the Royal African] -  
 "Portuguese for 25 Holes Tobacco, contrary to Sir D  
 "Portuguese he would protect him, if he would trade

Portuguese

Oct. 10. [170/52 letters sent] letter. Tho: Pindar [Sub-Gov<sup>r</sup> R.A.C.]

Warships

The Court of Assistants have given directions to apply  
 send orders to the Capt of the Poole [Warship] that after a short  
 return directly for England, provided that you thought fit for the Co  
 do so. If such orders are obtained this letter will be forwarded therewith.  
 Trade for gold be open, it will be of very great satisfaction that the Co  
 therein, & your advice, as soon as possible, what quantities they may expect  
 may be sent you for the purchase of all that can be got, on any reasonable  
 a constant & steady return in gold, there is no hope left of retrieving the diffi  
 Co struggles with, so that nothing can be of such great moment as your constant  
 application to obtain that point, which is heartily recommended to you by all con  
 a person particularly by yours - &c -

Oct. 12. [This] letter. R.A.C. to Sir Dalby Thomas. C.C. London 12 Oct. 1705 Per Poole. Man-o-War.

Slaves

Send copy of the Pass<sup>s</sup> of 6 Sept per Prorogator [Separat]  
 Since then, have recd yours of Mar 19. per Burke Galley, which ship, after  
 a very tedious voyage, arrivd at Jamaica with 307 negroes, sold there but 277. They  
 were sold at only £21 per head; the Factors at Jamaica complaining of their badness.

10% men.

We have also received yours of April. 5. 22. May 1. 11. 1705  
 - Our Factors at Virginia advise that several 10% ships had imported upwards  
 of 11,000 brute, high, young, well-fed negroes, buying very fast in their passage; which  
 makes us admire that we should meet with such disappointments & large mortality  
 on all our ships ...

Gold. Warships.

The Oxford & Hastings [Warships] are also arrivd in the Downs, by which  
 we expected a large quantity of Gold; & instead thereof, nothing from you; which  
 is a very great extraordinary disappointment to us & all concerned. We are  
 informed that the Capts of the memo-War had gold & Teeth, to our great  
 mortification, & carried slaves to Virginia.

Personnel

Our late unfaithful & unworthy servant Freeman is lately dead, & we have  
 revised the Suit against his son & do design to carry on the same. Therefore  
 send us all the informations you possibly can, that we may make an example  
 to all such unfaithful servants, of their posterity, what he hath heaped unjustly  
 heaped up of bars, he hath not long enjoyed, & we have had instances of several  
 others who have met with the same fate.

Slaves

We are examining the Capts, & others, what should probably be the reason of the  
 great mortality of our negroes, when at the same time other ships bore much better.  
 They all agree that whilst they are at Cape Coast, the water they drink is not  
 good & that they are kept short of provisions; & upon alteration of both, after put  
 aboard, may occasion the heat of the ship to have a greater influence upon  
 them & cast them into these fatal distempers, which pray consider on, if so, give  
 them, for the future, no reason for their pretences.

Warships

We have entertained the Royal Consort - to Barbadoes for them - thence to C.C.  
 for 500 negroes, a return to Barbadoes with them.

Gold.

upon the arrival of the Oxford, & the advice we have received per that ship,  
 we have considered how our affairs stand at home & abroad, & thereupon have made  
 application to the Prince that whereas the Poole Man-o-War was under orders to  
 cruise on the Coast till her provisions were so far expended that she had only  
 sufficient left to bring her home, that H.R.H. would be pleased to give orders to  
 the Capt of that ship to consort with you, & return sooner for England, if you be  
 things for our service. So that in case the Trade for Gold be open  
 (as we hope it is) it will be a very great satisfaction to us & all our  
 Adventurers to have a speedy return therein, & that your advice, as soon  
 as possible, what quantities we may expect that supplies may be sent you  
 for the purchase of all that can be got upon any reasonable terms; for without  
 a constant & steady return in gold there is no hope left of retrieving the diffi  
 Co struggles with, so that nothing can be of such great moment as your constant  
 application to obtain that point which is most heartily recommended to you.



(contd.)

London 8 Nov 1705

Oct 12. per HMS Poole. The Chester Man-o-War

Windsor

... (as we are advised from our Agent at Deal) has

5 Teeth weighing wt 29. Qr 3 - lb 15. There is likewise  
which Mr Ball claims, 142 Teeth weighing wt. 92 - lb 15

Trunk.

... what came out of the Hastings, but when it comes, shall  
your prudent care in your management of all our concerns;

Gold.

... getting you this account, which may serve for your government;  
all your Teeth, as well as gold, that can be procured, shipped off  
especially when Men-o-War come off the Coast

... we made us amends, per return of the Chester & Poole, for the  
... we met with per the Oxford & Hastings, especially of gold; & do  
send us some hundred Marks of the said commodity per return of

Men-o-War, or either of them; which will give life to our Stock &

... the Advertiser to carry on the Trade with Vigour. They have hitherto  
... advanced large supplies to carry on the Trade, but at present are  
each concerned to find your returns not any ways answerable to the sums advanced.

Therefore, to revive our Stock (which is now very low) we earnestly beg recommend  
it to you to use all possible means to retrieve the Credit thereof & to give  
satisfaction to those concerned therein

This accompanies our ship Resolution, Patrick Fallisay Commander, with a cargo  
amounting to £ 2,175-0-10 for 600 negroes for Jamaica.

Slade.

Nov. 20 [170/102] Minutes. Committee of Eight. R.A.C.

Ordered that the Ctee of Correspondence lay before this Committee, all  
complaints from the Coast relating to the Ten per Cent. & all the inconveniences

10% men

to be under by reason of the Coast unfaithful servants confederating with the  
10% ; likewise what is advised concerning the high price of negroes.

Slade.

Nov 23. [170/5. letters recd] " Cape Coast Castle ... 23. 25 ... Nov 1705. "

" Per letter of 23 Nov [Sir Dalby Thomas] advised receipt of the Co's of  
Aug 2. 21. 30 & Sept 6. per Arrington which, got just sent to Windsor

Windsor

" with a suitable cargo ... Advises that Teeth are not to be had on the Gold Coast, but  
to Windsor.

Trunk

" Per letter of Nov 25 ... He recommends the Rum Trade to yr Hon's particular care

Rum.

" If yr Hon's was great ships, he is sure you might never be without 4 small ships,  
extraordinary swiftness sailers, on the Coast: 2 to go & come from Windsor, & 2 from  
Mora & Plampo, to give great ships quick despatch. ...

Shipping

Dec 18 [170/102] Minutes. Committee of Eight. R.A.C.

" This Ctee took into consideration the Co's affairs & having examined the  
several accounts & papers transmitted them from the several Committees,

10% men.

do find the 10% allowed by Act of Parliament does not come up to the charge,  
by a very considerable sum, by which the Co are very great sufferers, more than other  
Traders, by supporting & maintaining their Forts & Castles, for protecting the said Trade  
& Stock, besides their daily trouble & hazard of supplying their Forts with stores &  
necessaries.

" The Trade under the present establishment is attended with several other inconveniences,  
both to the prejudice of the Co, & the Nation in general, viz: -

" By the Natives combining with the Co's competitors in Trade, they are become so insolent  
that they are not to be dealt with all under any reasonable terms; which has brought it to  
such a pass that the Co are continually in danger of being dispossessed of their  
Settlements; & by their tricks & combinations, they have brought the price of Slaves

Slade.

(which used to be formerly forty or fifty shillings a head) to 12 or 14 a head;  
the better of which price they used formerly to be sold at in the West Indies, for  
several years together, in an average; whereas should they be sold now for £30 a head,  
little or nothing could be got by them.

" whereby it plainly appears that the Trade, under the present Establishment is  
very disadvantageous to the Natives of Guinea, & prejudicial to the Co and  
Plantations, & in great hazard of being totally lost to the Nation.

1905

Donorships

Feb 15 [1908/81] Minutes. Court of Assessors. R.H.C.

Approved. a Memorandum to the Finance. Number of Returns from the R.H.C. to the Queen & Prince George of Denmark dated 1905. In 1905/1906. Returns & Memoranda 1905-1913 (pp 100-110) also an Appendix, for Donorships for sum to the Court of Finance. These have not been noted.

June 28. [1905/52. London 28 June 1905]

Use the memorandum to you to connect with the Capt of the Queen's ships, which may be supply them 2 months after the departure of the above mentioned ships... we think it may be proper to send the memorandum to London for the better security of the cargo... we hope to receive a more encouraging account of our efforts by the Director, & from O. War, & large returns by them.

Aug 2. [1905/52] Same to same. London 2 Aug 1905

Use hope... that p. the Director we shall receive a large quantity of gold, to value our dumping stock

Aug 21. [1905/52] John Long, Secy R.H.C. to the same. London 21 Aug 1905

Resolved give a copy of the Finance Order to the man of war appointed to cruise in the Court of Finance [copy of Order not here]

London 21 Aug 1905

Use Rate solicited our Government for license to secure our Trade.

Oct 10 [1905/52] London 10 Oct 1905

Use Rate solicited our Government for license to secure our Trade.

Oct 12. [1905/52] R.H.C. to Sir Dudley Thomas C.C.C. London 21 Oct 1905. For the memorandum

Use Rate solicited our Government for license to secure our Trade.

Nov 8. [1905/52] Same to same. London 8 Nov 1905

Use Rate solicited our Government for license to secure our Trade.

Nov 14 [1905/52] From Sir Dudley Thomas C.C.C. 14 Jan 1904 (as 1905)

Use Rate solicited our Government for license to secure our Trade.

Jan 14 [1905/52] From Sir Dudley Thomas C.C.C. 14 Jan 1904 (as 1905)

Use Rate solicited our Government for license to secure our Trade.

Feb 14. [1905/52] From Sir Dudley Thomas C.C.C. 14 Feb 1904 (as 1905)

Use Rate solicited our Government for license to secure our Trade.

Feb 6. [1905/52] From Sir Dudley Thomas C.C.C. 6 Feb 1904 (as 1905)

Use Rate solicited our Government for license to secure our Trade.

Feb 17. 18

Particulars of Returns

The Royal African Co of England. (contd).The Netherlands West Indian Co. (including Interlopers) (contd)

Feb. 14. 18. [170/14. letters received] "Cabo Corso Castle 17 & 18 Feb 1704/5"

"Sir Dalby Thomas ... accuses Mr Nuy's [Nuij's], the Copeman of Morea for conveying to the mine two of your Black Gallies men, where one was kept till he died, & the other forced to make his escape from thence by stealth. Wishes yr Hon<sup>rs</sup> & the Dutch to come to an agreement for better carrying on each others Trade. ... Says the Dutch Interlopers are a vast hindrance to both Cos. ... Desires a book of the Coast of Guinea, wrote by Mr Bosman. ... The Dutch had a ship lately from the Bite [Bight] with 15,000 wt of Teeth, & is gone there again. ..."

Feb 18. [Ibid] "Ca. Co. Castle ... 18 Feb 1704/5" "Mr John Brown ... says the Dutch send 1000 Mark of gold yearly to Holland. So might the Co, besides 2 or 3000 Blacks, if would mind trade; & says he want of goods is very much ..."

Mar. 30 [Ibid]. "Hague 30 March [1705]. The Dutch WIC. desire new Articles may be drawn up for their General at Elmina, & sent them for their concurrence thereunto; & for ours at C.C."

April. 17. [170/102] Minutes. Committee of Eight. RAC.

Mr Major was called in & desired to put in writing what he knows of the Cos affairs on the Coast; also what may be for their advantage in Trade for the future. He was also desired to write his opinion & draw up heads of such Articles as he shall think necessary to treat with the Dutch for the better carrying on each others Trade, & for establishing a firm friendship with them; & bring the same to this Committee on Tuesday next. [Major's written upon not found].

April 22. [170/175]. "Paragraphs of letters ..." & "From Sir Dalby Thomas, dd. 22 April 1705"  
... [Vide Trade, p 158. Supra].

April 26 [170/87]. Minutes. Court of Assistants. RAC.

Referred to the Committee of Eight for an answer to the letter from the Dutch WIC.

April 16 [170/14 letters received] CCC. April 16. Charles Hayes advises ... that the Dutch have hardly one ship in 3 months from Holland. in that Road.

May 1. [Ibid] "CC Castle. April 22. May 1. May 11"

... [Vide Tribal Status generally, p 145 Supra].

May 30 [170/175] "Paragraphs of several letters ..." 2<sup>d</sup> Book.

"From Sir Dalby Thomas dd 30 May 1705"

He (the Dutch General) in the Ten p. Cent mens' grain, & they pay all adoration with great presents to him. In a little while not a man of them will come on<sup>t</sup> without presents for him. Capt Prince in the Marlborough stopped there the 25<sup>th</sup> inst. & stayed with him two days, & he bragged to Mr Brown that he had plenty of beer, Wine & a red siber punch bowl from them. He passed by us in his passing he was so civil as to salute the Flag, which was more than he did the last voyage, & then stopped a day at Morea (a Dutch Fort), I suppose to take in slaves & corn. 10% men

May 30 [Ibid]. "Paragraphs of several letters ..." 2<sup>d</sup> Book

"From Sir Dalby Thomas dd Ca. Co. Castle. 30 May 1705"

... [Vide Africa, p. 195 supra].

June 14 [170/87] Minutes. Court of Assistants. RAC.

Agreed Articles to be sent to the Dutch WIC. & referred to the Committee of Correspondence to prepare an answer to that Co. ...

June 28. [170/52. letters sent]. RAC. to Sir Dalby Thomas. C.C.C. London 28 June 1705

... [Vide Tribal Status generally, p. 145 supra].

July 14 [170/14. letters received]. "Amsterdam. July 14." "The Dutch WIC. desire

the receipt of this Cos letter of the 21<sup>st</sup> past with a draft of the Articles for the Coast of Guinea & will take care to produce them to be considered of in the first Assembly of Ten, & communicate the sd Assembly's resolutions thereupon; & will not fail to admonish their General to keep up a correspondence & harmony with our Cos servants.

⊗ Vide April 28. 1706

p. 292. post.

July 14

July 14 [170/14. Letters received] "Ca. Co. Castle 14 July... 1705. Sir Dalby Thomas... makes observations about the English & Dutch Governors, & gives the cause of the Dutch increase both in India & Africa, & the decrease of the English. Says Mr Hayes is drawing out an account of the Dutch management on the Coast, & that the Dutch General, by underhand dealings has been undermining the Co. That the Dutch tell their people that they are masters of Sea & Land...

Aug 2 [170/52 letters sent] letter RAC. to Sir Dalby Thomas, C.C.C. London, 2 Aug. 1705. We are now answering yours of 16 Nov 1704... We agree with you the Dutch depend upon the Gold Trade, as appears by the vast quantity they bring off the Coast. We would be glad if you could let us have a share with them, which (as you observe) we think can it best to be done by treating the Natives fairly, & not by irritating them to wars either with ourselves or with one another. ... We desire there is still wanting a good understanding between you & the Dutch General, & that by his order was bought the Sutcliff Brigantine out of Capt Wills's hands.

Aug 2. [170/102] Minutes. Committee of Eight RAC. ... [Vide under Tribal States, generally p. 145 supra. letter 21 July 1705, p 146 supra]

Aug 18. [170/14. Letters received] "Cape Coast Ca. 18 Aug 1705" "Capt John Green of the Greyhound advises... a ship in the Co's service from Antigua was chased ashore by one of the Dutch Cruizers.

Aug 21. [170/52. letters sent.] letter RAC. to Mr John Brown, 1<sup>st</sup> Chief Merchant, C.C.C. London 21 Aug 1705 ... We agree with you the Dutch do send very considerable quantities of gold off the Coast, & we shall be glad you would manage our affairs so as to have a share with them.

Aug 24. [170/14. Letters received] "Ca. Co. Castle... 24 Aug... 1705" "Sir Dalby Thomas advises... per letter of 24 Aug 1705... That 2 Dutch ships were there 5 months; purchased but 400 Negroes, & came for 1200. ... Some of the Dutch Council & gentlemen at the Mine are going home upon disquit. They design for England London, & have an invitation to take a dinner with Sir Dalby's lady. Any Gentleman of the Court of Assistants that can talk Dutch we desired to dine with them. [This refers to Mr Peter Muys, who did not sail but returned to Glorina to assume the direction on de la Palmas death]. That the Dutch sent home Mark. 350<sup>o</sup> of Gold per their ship Phoenice Valley. Sends his remarks thereon, & gives an account of the advantages he has obtained over them therein by trading for negroes. Says the Phoenice from Antigua was lost by means of a Dutch Co's ship running her ashore, & will protest against the Dutch for the same

one mark £92.  
21 = £ 11, 200

Aug 29 [170/145. Paragraphs of several letters from the Gold Coast relating to the several inconveniences arising from the Dutch. See Book.]

"From Mr Charles Hayes Esq. Cape Coast Castle 29 Aug 1705"

It was the present management of the Dutch that set me upon the Inquiry. I have [seen for another abstract] so much of their undermining temper & dishonorable proceedings on this Coast, that I was willing to be informed what part they acted in former days, & by all that I can learn they are, in all times, unchangeable, & the same. By their bribery & treachery, your Trade has been stopped, goods seized, Traders imprisoned, your Forts taken & destroyed, & several of your Servants lost their lives openly defending the Honor & Interest of their Masters & Country against their bloody Emissaries; & the Villains who have been most deeply concerned in such actions, they have ever afterwards encouraged & protected. They have spared neither cost nor charges to interrupt & oppose your lawful Settlements, & to embroil those Countries in war, who dared to oppose or oppose your Interest; They have seized your goods & canoes by sea, & from their Forts fired great shot at others, when they have had the colours of Great Britain flying in them: They have, in hostile manner, fired at your Servants, both white & Black, when employed about your business, at the peril of their lives: They have usurped to themselves the Sovereignty of the sea, guarding & insulting your Roads, taking ships of our Allies out of some, & in the mouth of others, contrary to the their own privileges claimed most sacred by all Nations, & in defiance of to the Crown & dignity of England to which, of right, they belong; & who on all other occasions has ever been jealous of her honor & prerogatives at sea. In a word, they have neither valued alliances nor the most sacred dears of Nature & Nations, when they have had a pretence to gain on this Coast, justifying themselves by a pretended right to most places on the Coast, which they confidently assert as if they had innumerable prescriptions or the universal consent of the Nations, & the Natives on their side; none of which can they in the least pretend to. Now when you have suffered as much as has been possible from them, by barbarity & treachery, to accomplish, must the memory of such actions sink into forgetfulness? That's / way to encourage them to go on in their affronts & abuses. 'Tis in my humble opinion, high time to look out & give warning & by a fair & impartial representation of their Management for a series of years, to make the Nation sensible what sort of people they have to deal with, & to see whether their actions do not correspond with that memorable saying; that the Dutch are England's eternal enemies, both by Interest & Inclination.

if the Management is being about to shut a door concerning the Coast of Guinea

And

The Royal African Co of England. (cont'd).The Netherlands West Indian Co. (including Intergros) (cont'd)

And possibly it may then appear reasonable to seek for that just satisfaction which the Honour & Interest of England, & the blood of her innocent subjects, & yr servants loudly calls for; or at least to take such measures as to disappoint them hereafter: That unless the Supreme Powers of the Nation espouse the cause, the Interest of England in foreign parts must sink, wherever wherever the treacherous Dutch can get footing; & that Forts & Castles are not only necessary for securing your Trade with the Natives: But that the Public Authority must encourage means to get immediate upon Satisfaction either here or at home, or such a people, when gentler means become ineffectual.

Augt 29 [170/5 letters received] "Cape Coast Castle 29 Augt 1705 ... Mr Charles Hayer presents ... [Vide Affairs p. 137 supra] ... [This is, further, a shorter abstract of the above letter previous letter, but contains the following paragraph in addition: -] "That he has carefully examined all the papers & records he could find in your Castles, & finds none older than the year 1687, except two or three Contracts & some papers relating to Fort Royal; & doubts not but if the papers containing the accounts of the former Transactions were examined, your Honours wd find the Dutch, from the very first, to have been your enemies then, as much as in latter days. That he will charge the Dutch with nothing but what can produce Letters (that passed in those times) for Vouchers."

Sept - [170/145. Paragraphs for next letters... 3rd Book].

"From Sir Dalby Thomas ad. Cape Coast Castle - Sept 1705"  
"Enclosed [not here] is the protest against the Dutch Co, for your loss in the Phoenix Sloop, & the men's certificates of the Dutchmans managing of them. If your Honours can't have redress in these things, you must cease off trading in small vessels for they take a pride in hunting your small vessels about & commanding your Masters on board, to show the Natives on shore & their Blacks on board, how they can insult our us. I believe its worth your Honours while to know by what authority they command your Captains out of your Ships; for, if possible, it should not be, I think."  
[note: The abstract of his letter in 170/5 has the marginal note: - "This protest never came" ].

Sept 20 [170/87.] Minutes. Court of Assistants. R.A.C. "agreed to a letter to be sent to the Dutch. W.I.C."

Oct - [170/14 letters received]. "Ca. Co. Castle ... - Oct 1705. Sir Dalby Thomas ... Pr letter of - Oct 1705 advises that the Dutch General de la Palma is dead ... That Mr Nuits is made Copeman of the Mine, & is a great enemy to the Co."

Oct. 16. [170/5. letters received] "Cape Coast Castle, 16 Oct 1705 ... Sir Dalby Thomas advises ... That the Dutch General de la Palma lately dead, & Mr Nuits, who was going for Holland, presides in his room; That there is a great misunderstanding among the Dutch Factors: That the late Dutch General, going to Accra to fetch the Chief away, was fired at by their Chief; which disappointment he cast him into a fever of which he died. Its still of opinion that would both Cos oblige their people sincerely to an union, Trade would flourish. Recommends a Union with the Dutch Co, & what is proper to be done therein... [Vide Affairs p. 135]..."

Oct. 23. [170/14 letters received]. "Amsterdam Oct 23 1705" The Managers of the W.I.C. letter. Ordered to be read in Court"

Oct 25 [170/87.] Minutes. Court of Assistants. R.A.C. The Dutch W.I.C's letter read, & ordered the Secretary to send a copy thereof to Sir Dalby Thomas.

Nov. 1. [170/175.] "Paragraphs of several letters from the Gold Coast relating to the several inconsistencies arising from the Dutch"

... [Vide Equity p. 142. supra; or Affairs p. 137. supra].

" [170/5 letters received] "Cape Coast Castle ... Pr letter of 1 Nov 1705 Sir Dalby Thomas ... sends copies of his letters to & from the Governor of the Mine, makes remarks on the Dutchmans' way of answering their letters. Believes the former Dutch General would not have done as he did, but for his Council ... Gives a character of the late Dutch General."



French Warships on the Gold Coast.

Dutch documents. (dates are in 5).

Sept 5 [W.C. 98] Letter, Sir Pen. de la Palma, Ilumina to Ass. S. W.C. Amsterdam

... [French establishments of Fort at Fida] ...

Their [French] drawings on this Coast we have shown to Y.H.H. in our letter of 12 Feb last [vide p. 192 supra] up to that date. ... It was afterwards, on 19 April that Factor Staring, at Accra advised us that near French ships had again arrived at Rio Sestos; & on 25 ulto, came the confirmation thereof, to be seen in the Diary of that date [not found] ...

It will also not be mal apropos to state that that Warship [vide Equaflo, Mar.º p. 141 supra] has not been further than C. Coro, notwithstanding that at that time there were 2 French ships near these factories; & even in sight of our 2 deiv boats at Accra, captured 2 of their ships without any effort being made to prevent it. That Warship having, then, spent her stipulated time on this Coast without doing anything else than what I have stated above [Equaflo], sailed to Virginia.

[English (or here)]

English documents (dates 05.)

Nov 20 Feb 17. 18. [170/14] Letters recd. "Cabo Corso Castle 17+18 Feb 170 4/5" "Sir Dalby Thomas ... advises both Co to take care of the French"

June 28 [170/52. letters sent] R.A.C. to Sir Dalby Thomas, C.C.C. London, 28 June 1705

Asks his letters of Oct 20 + 29 1704. - We are sorry to find your remonstrance upon the policy of our grand enemy the French King, who matter it his great design to encourage Spain by supplying them with negroes; whereby he also much annoys ourselves & others trading into Africa. All which we have fully represented to the Queen & Council, & with much importunity have perswaded for 2 Men-o-War & a frigate to remain upon the Coast, but fear they were not of sufficient force to secure the Trade. We cannot but commend the prudent care you took upon the notice you had of the approach of the French, to advise our several factories thereof; & also of your endeavours to prevail with the King of Whidah to refuse them a Settlement; but we find the French made use of more prevailing arguments to procure their reception

\* Sir Dalby's remarks have not been noted from the Abstracts of these Letters in T 70/14: even if they are there.

We are sensible of the great hazards we undergo from the encouragement the French meet with, & we apprehend you may, as well as the Dutch, take such precautions as you can & shall apprehend reasonable, for the better security of our Estates from their captures; & likewise we shall not be wanting to apply here to our Government, according to your representations for our further security.

W.C.

Augt. 21. [1705]. Letter R.A.C. to Sr Ben Mitchell 3rd Chief at C.C.C. London Augt 21. 1705

... We are ourselves obliged for your information of the French stopping & watering at Cape Mount & Sestos, & have given instructions to the Commanders of our ships to avoid those places.

Augt. 27. [170/14. letters received] "Ca. Co. Castle ... 27 Augt... 1705." ... "Pa. de 27 Augt 1705"

"Sir Dalby Thomas ... advises of some French Ships on the Coast; & that 2 English Men-o-War & 18 sail of ships are on their way to the Coast. Wishes they may meet with the French. ..."

Nov. 20 [170/102] Minutes. Committee of Eight. R.A.C.

... [Vide W.C. previous page] ...

The Tribal States of the Gold Coast.

Dates of Dutch documents, read 1941: English, old style.  
The reference N.D. is to the Diary of President/Inspector Peter Nuys.  
Elmina Castle, in Nykorachief Hague, Amsterdam 1902, xxvi, no 115.

Abokro.

April 24 [929] letter, vis Gen Peter Nuys Elmina to the directors deputed for secret affairs at the Ass. W.C. Amsterdam.  
[- vide Trade, Sold Mining, post p. ]

Adom.

Feb 1. [92] Minutes of Council Elmina.  
- Factor PC de Candele at Chama having requested, at his own expense, to drive out a defeat the inhabitants of the Adom Island [in the Prak river] who were shutting out a ruining the trade at Chama: as he considered that this would contribute not a little to a flourishing trade at Chama it was resolved to accede to his request for [Eda, Nuys, Vegetius, John (Coster), Meddium, de Bris, Stem pelcaer & Secretary Magenius. 99]

Yahin  
Shama.

as the Council Government were persuaded it did contribute to a good trade at Chama

April 24 [W.C. 1706], letter vis Gen Peter Nuys, Elmina to Ass. W.C. Amsterdam

- Reporting on the Trade at each of the Forty Islands: - Bortley. There the bad trade continues through the hovering disturbances with the districts of Wassa & Adom, because the latter close the paths either. Sacconi for the above reason is without likewise without trade. ... Chama is still reasonable, & in the opinion of all, a good trade would come here if we were only fortunate enough to drive away from there the inhabitants of the first island from whence this Factor de Candele has offered to do at his own cost; which was allotted to him by the Council as in the annexed Resolution. No 13, [old Feb 1, summarised above] The result of it, we hope to report to Y.H.H. at a further opportunity.

Wassau.

Nov 9. [N.D.]. - [vide under Tuifin, post p 224]

Nov 14. [926 nig: W.C. 56 copy]. letter Ass. W.C. to vis Gen Peter Nuys & Councillors Elmina  
- They will await to hear what success Factor de Candele will have had in his undertaking to drive away the inhabitants of Adom Island.  
Middelburg, 14 Novr. 1706

Tuifin.

Afula

[ Fetu, Fetu ]

Jan 1. [1705 letters received] "Cape Coast Castle ... Jan 1. 1705/6. Recd 4 July 1706. Month 22 Aug. 1706. ... "Per letter of 1 Jan. 1705/6  
"Sir Dalby Thomas advises ... That Sabro, Fetu & Aguaffoo are no places of trade, but robbers. ... If Fetu was subjugated & a fort built there, you would carry the whole trade of the upland country ..."

Eguafu.

Feb 26 [9bid]: "Comenda 26 Feb 1705/6. William Hicks advises ...  
- [vide Eguafu, post p ] -

Asebu

Feb 27. [9bid] "Charles Fort Ann Amaboe. 27 Feb 1705/6 Jos Peerson rules ... [vide Asebu post p 193 ]

Eguafu.

May 6. [92] [W.C. 99]. - [vide under Eguafu].  
Mar. - 05

Oct 20 [N.D.], "This morning the chiefs of Elmina came to complain to us that the Fetu had again carried off young slaves of their own near the Suber [Verbeke], River. They therefore requested us to send me of our servants with two of them Cobocors to the Fetu King to go & reclaim them. To this we agreed: a our servant returned in the evening with the kidnapped slaves."

Asebu

[ For other references to Afula vide Asebu under dates, Mar. 2, 29.  
Apr. 27. Sept. 9, 12, 19. The Kings of Asu Sabro & Fetu. are mentioned together in all the correspondence. ]

## Agona. [Agma]

Jan 1. [170/5 letters received] "Cape Coast Castle... 1 Jan 1705/6. Sir Dalby Thomas  
 ... Pr letter of 1 Jan 1705/6 advises ... That yr Hon<sup>rs</sup>  
 must never expect a good understanding with the Dutch in the Coast. That  
 the late Dutch General began the differences, being over persuaded by his Council. That  
 the Dutch Council were against unsettling Senja. That four settlements at  
 Shido has cut down Senja that he Dutch used to panyar Traders coming to the  
 Co's factories, but Sir Dalby has broke them off it.

sic.

Jan 4. [91] Minutes of Council. Uminia.

The President communicated to the Council a letter from Sub-factor Otko  
 van Belcamp at Pescar, dd Dec 29 1705, as follows -  
 "When I had dispatched my letter to Y.H. on 26 ulto, Cabover Alexander with his  
 retinue came to greet me, & after sitting for a while, he asked me if I had  
 written to Y.H. I replied, yes; to which he remarked that much was written, but little  
 done. The next morning he came again into my house [Caos] with a parcel of  
 "macroon" slaves which were none of his burriers as there were two owners with him, whom  
 I bought two of them & the countrymen [boerem] went away satisfied. But Alexander  
 by no means, he returned again about 1 o'clock & demanded 8 engels custom from me.  
 He claimed as many "pees" gold as the slaves I should barter, which would have been  
 impossible for me to do, as here they want 9 "pees" for one man; but nevertheless, as  
 I saw what he was aiming at, I promised to give him 4 engels in each slave. Then  
 he insisted upon one engel more in each benda of gold. This was also agreed upon.  
 But this consent did not satisfy him & he tried to score another for another rule of  
 [truffen een andere dit], as Y.H. can see from the sequel. On Sunday morning  
 he came to bid me good morning, & when I offered him a drink he would not accept  
 it, but after sitting for a while with the dirt in his eyes, he asked what was  
 being done about the pauze [impia] which had been promised him, as he heard  
 no mention, or sign, of it at present. I tried to satisfy him as I thought best, but he  
 interrupted me & claimed 6 or gold from me in order to redeem that pauze  
 himself. This I politely refused. Thereupon he had the sheets, which he had got for  
 the aforementioned slaves, brought back to my house [Caos] & whatever I offered him  
 he would not take them back but abused me as a rascal & a sinner; that I had  
 sided with Mr Heymans, a stiee did so; that all I had told him about the pauze  
 were only uncalculated stories to hoodwink him, as had been done with Usequone near  
 the building of a fort. And so he rushed out of my house in a rage, assembled  
 his rascally followers & loaded their muskets with ball. Indeed he forbade all  
 company, on pain of death, to go out for me to the Quirina which was already in  
 sight, & would not let any letters pass overland. We then consulted together  
 what was to be done & it was agreed that he should be paid, as the Co's goods  
 were already in his hands, & for the pauze - which, as he said, Mr Heymans  
 had deprived him of in such a rascally manner, although he had long paid him -  
 & he knew that I had got my share of it & therefore treated him in such a way.  
 Mean while, I sent messenger after messenger to persuade the great Prince  
 Alexander to come into my house again, but all in vain, so we thought he  
 would murder us all & plunder the Co's goods. But Almighty God  
 protected us, as Assistant Heermans, after long entreaty, brought him so far  
 that he would not undertake anything but would come into my house...  
 This he did, but in the most abominable manner possible imaginable; for as soon  
 as he was seated, he commanded me to open the store & give him two  
 large petriemen, & the largest string of beads from the mesh there. He seemed  
 to be satisfied with this, for the time, & said he would consider a little  
 about the pauze; but that Usequone was about to come here to see if  
 preparations were being made to build the promised fort. Y.H. can clearly  
 see from all this that it will end, & I am assured that within 6 days I shall  
 have the whole robbery of Usequone in order, in the same manner to get  
 a parcel out of the pauze pan. To return to Alexander, as already said,  
 I thought he was now content. He left my house & went with his men  
 & some negroes from Simpa, to sit in the market place. So I sent for 2  
 bottles of liquor, which I gave him; but after one had been offered, the  
 red coral & 2 petriemen (like the sheets) were brought to my house,  
 & he said he would no more petriemen & 2 bottles of liquor, as he would not  
 accept these. I gave him another & asked that if he claimed anything more, he  
 should say so at once, as this was depriving us of all respect from the other  
 negroes. He said that everything was now done & finished with. He gave  
 permission

## Tribal States (cont'd)

## Aqona (cont'd).

"permission to the canoe men to go out again. He also asked me to request YH, in the name of all the Caboceros, that men might be sent here at once, to build. This I promised him. If YH is inclined to do this, it could truly be done at little cost & trouble. For if there were but one house with 2 batteries it would be sufficient for safety. It could be built of clay & stone, both of which are here in abundance; & if timber & lime only were sent from Elmina to plaster the outside, it could be completed in a short time. But if YH is not inclined to do this, I respectfully request you to send another in my place, for I see no chance of keeping the Co's goods in security any longer, without some fortification. . . ."

And as the President & Council considered that this matter could not be further delayed, it was resolved to send the following letter to the Sub-factor Mr Belcamp.

Your letter of 29<sup>th</sup> inst [Julio] has been received, in reply to which we have resolved for the security of you & of the Co's merchandise, to send herewith the pawn of the Cabocero Alexander, in order to avert further disaster. You can tell that Cabocero & Cabocero Ubiguon, in our name, that we shall send the yacht Valet this next Saturday with the necessary materials, & with our orders how we have further resolved in the matter. We shall also answer Messrs Ingelby & Van der Broeke about it, which we do not doubt will have a favorable result. To this end, we also send Cabocero Afferry & our servant, with this. You can also use your endeavors that Factor Helysius is paid his claim against Alexander, amounting to Mk. 1 - 02 - 1 - Eng. 2 . . .

Upon all which being ripey deliberated, & the letter from the directors dated 30 March [1705] & the late General De la Palma, about the Bencoe factory being perused, it was unanimously resolved that a small stronghold shall be built there, trapez-shaped with encircling wall; which will not cost so much, by a long way, as (without it) the damage that would be suffered by the running way of slaves, the robbery of the Co's merchandise, & the scorbutant & insolent treatment received from the natives. The Council has been able to resolve upon this especially considering that it is one of the most favorable places that the Co has on this Coast for the cultivation of the slave & gold trades. . . .

(sgd) Pieter Nuyts, Johan Dietrich Ingelby, J. Van Broncken, Michael Solin, N. du Bois, Ant. Coster, W. V. Meddium, Jan Magennis, Secy.

Fort at  
Bencoe  
decided on.

April 24 [WIC 99] letter, by Sen Pieter Nuyts, Elmina To Ass. F. WIC, Amsterdam

Reporting on the trade at each fort, wrote: "Aqona is also without trade as the disputes between the Alkoms & Aqonas still continue. Of Bencoe we can give no other reasons. But about this we must report to YH in more detail as since our last circumstances have ruled that the natives of Aqona have almost persuaded us that we must abandon that place, or, in accordance with the promises made by the deceased General, have a fortification built there. This can be further seen from our Diary of 31<sup>st</sup> December last [not found]; & in what manner YH's effects have been in danger of being plundered by the negroes, wherefore we have resolved in Council on 4 Jan. to build a small stronghold there as YH will see in the annexed Resolution No 15. [Vide infra] & a sketch of the same. This building will be of little, or no expense to the Hon Co, as stone is got in abundance there, lime we have ourselves, & the necessary planks can be obtained from Azim. Moreover, this occurrence happened when the wind could do little through lack of timber, so we had it begun with by the foreman which has made speedy progress, & we don't doubt that the building will be completed next month. But, the trouble & difficulty we have had with the building, before it came so far, we must inform YH. And the first to be named is the English nation who have made every effort with the King of Aqona to get us discharged of that profitable

the original sketch is in Nuyts' as chief the Hon. Co. WIC. 918. (1706-7-8). [Vide photo]

RAF.

AKWanna

Agona (cont.)

Pita Paop.

Akim

profitable possession. But as soon as the heard of their intentions, we sent the necessary orders to the Sub-factor there, & sent him for his defence in case of attack, some cannon & 6 military & some black soldiers, & also the 4th Question go & lie in the sandstead there, with orders to the Skipper that if he saw that there was some being attacked, & saw in their help with the boat & the ship. Meanwhile, we sent the Brother [Pita Paop] with one of our servants, to Pova to take the Aquamboe King, if it were possible, from that danger of the English, & to bring him over on board, to an interview. About this Pita, he was very well disposed; but as regards building at Benocet he would not listen, warmly insisting that he would oppose it vigorously, & protest it at the best cost of his life, unless the protest that if he had a justification there, his native or folks among the countrymen smelt the stench diminished & worked, as the people of Akim would no longer have to make themselves about him & smelt some danger to Benocet from their country. Through the desire of Agona (which is only one day's journey), whereby he should be frustrated from being able, however, to get their purposes of gold with his hands any more, in order to make his profit, for, not of them. For as the Akims may not come to the beach to trade, he releases them of that trouble, & sends the gold to Pita, where he has it spent in the ships or, if there are more, his subjects finally come to the ports there; & having done their business, they return to Aquamboe, & the King. Then, 25th, the Akim makes deposit to their country with 50 small muribantoes as he intended to accord with his own interest & satisfaction, which is scarcely half the half of what gold that they had had to give to give him. This gold, already for a long time, been a guarantee to the Akims, whereby they are continually at variance with the Agombes; as YTH can see from the letters from Factor sharing at Pova. At 18 & 21 Jan. indeed in our diary [not found]. It does not seem to be a port established on this coast where the prospect of a flourishing trade is so great, it could hardly be that port the great success of which we shall hope to demonstrate in our next.

April 26.

[42] Minutes of Council. Somalia  
- Owing to the complaints of the natives at Benocet against Sub-factor Redcamp, the de facto son, N. de Bois was appointed Factor there, in his place.

Mung's diary (ND)

April 11 [ND] Broken Pita Paop at last returned from Pova, & reported verbally that their affairs, at present, were in a great state at Pova & Benocet, except that the Agombes were very displeas'd at the manner of treatment of them by the Sub-factor there, Otto von Redcamp.

April 24. [ND] The Accommodant General, de Bois, in accordance with the regulations taken yesterday having appointed Erskil, and William at Benocet (because Sub-factor Otto von Redcamp is building the melting stove very handsomely) handed over the former office to him: Sub-factor Benoit Boy.

May 6 25 [MS C 99] Envelope 9. is copy letter, his son. Pita Mung's Somalia to Ros 2 MS C. Also Gadsden. dt. 25 May 1704.

"Letter from the English General Dobby Thomas dt. 6 May 1706 (ms)."

[Answers from de Bois] C.S. 7<sup>th</sup> and 1. 1705/6 [ms]

his Pita Mung's.

I am oblig'd for yours of 25 Feb. [not found] & am most surprised for the that your letters are written in the same style as in the one of the Accused former, seeing that De Bois has in our first answer that he was the author of all the letters that you contain to me, & that the General was a needless person to copy along along to him. De Bois is a young man, very thing that he writes. And it is the opinion of your own people that he is a young man, & all kinds of your first business. - seeing your people, that they do not seem to be able, he has made his letters ... - I would have thought that you will take me for a Portuguese, to have set your affairs & Company, & would you think that you will write of my desire, that young have such possible and that they will, as you have, & that have to make.

o The copy letter is in MS A. The original letter is not in MS C 99. although the handwriting is the same.



Agoma. (contd).

Serou Abin  
(Aeron)

June 14. (Thurs) [N.D.] We wrote to Factor Jan van der Venne at Apam, in reply to his of 13th, that he could let the disputes between the people of Agoma & Aeron take their course (& in case of violence to his subject negroes, to resist it & protect them); for we find by experience that nothing can be effected with these unreasonable barbarians for their own welfare, as they are not easily to be diverted from their intentions. We also wrote to Factor Du Bois at Perce in reply to his of 10th inst, that we had seen, with great surprise, from his letter that the disputes between Agoma & Aeron stood to be settled upon a good footing, about which Factor Jan de Venne had advised us to the contrary; we therefore ordered him to send us better reports in future.

June 19. [9th] Received letter from Factor Nicolas Du Bois at Percee. dtd 14th inst. [as follows]: - "... It was on the 11th inst that some Simpa women came in flight here, with the news that the Aerons had made an irruption into the village under the fort there, shooting several dead & capturing & carrying off others; and I hear that some of them have been killed. By this occurrence all hope of an accommodation ceases. I consider it my duty to inform Y.H. that the English factor at Serou sent his boy with a letter to Simpa, who slept in the negro village [here] at night, & had to denounce Simpa, who becoming known, he was put in irons, as is Agoma & Aeron - I am at Serou threatens to report the matter to Sir Dalby, & only has done so - the letter having been sent back to him, which he refused to do. As Alexander is staying in Agoma over the dispute with Aeron, & has not yet returned, I have not been able to settle the matter.

Serou was  
" Sab" of  
Beraku

Tomoa Abin  
(Aeron)

Was this the same  
as that referred  
to in Remindly pp 64-67?

June 22. [9th] - wrote hubris, in reply to the above that the matter of the boy's offence with a woman of Cobaccu Simpa does not concern us in the least. He did quite right to send the letter to Simpa, & if Sir Dalby writes about it he will know what to say about it.

July 2. (Fri) [9th]. Received three letters from the Percee dtd. 21. 23 & 29. The first letter: - Acknowledges receipt of the President's letter of 16th ulto [see: 14th supra]. "Neither I nor Factor Jan der Venne have mislead Y.H. I notified Y.H. on 10th that the affairs between of Agoma & Aeron stood upon a good footing. He, by saying that there was little hope of it, gave Y.H. to understand that the Agomas refused to give the required hostages [impia]. What happened was this: - On Thursday 3rd inst [June] Mr Van der Venne told me that he was sending back the hostage [impia] from Agoma as the Aerons, represented that he was only a slave of Usiquore. I therefore sent my boy [Jongon = servant] with that impia to Agoma, to tell Usiquore that he would have to give me of his own children or relatives. The next Sunday 6th my servant returned with report that Usiquore himself would come to the seaside with the impia on Friday morning 11th. I now had the opportunity to advise Y.H. on 10th that matters were in a good state. And just on Friday morning some men & women from Simpa came here with the news that the Aerons, the day before, about 7 o'clock in the morning, had attacked the village Simpa belonging under Agoma, the circumstances of which I reported to Y.H. in my last of 16th [14th supra]... And as I see that Y.H. orders us [i.e. him & Jan der Venne] to let the matter take its course, I shall therefore promptly obey those orders, waiting until the two districts shall appease each other. But what injury the factories Apam, will suffer from this delay through this way - & I do not exclude this one - time will show. ... P.S. The affair with the English boy [servant] has been amicably settled."

The second letter: - "... after much expediture to the English negroes under the English lodge at Serou, I have advanced so far that they will meet & then bring a good man or woman slave to sell..." The third letter: -

Tomoa Abin  
(Aeron)

July 5 (Mon). [9th] Note to Factor Jan der Venne at Apam: - In / as factor Du Bois writes in his of 21st ulto, that Usiquore is inclined to give me a more of his relatives as hostages, you can make use of it - attempt to see if whether the matter can be brought to an accommodated demand of Aerons.

Note to Factor Du Bois at Percee, acknowledging Y.H. the 2nd, & in reply to the 1st: - We have seen how affairs between the people of Agoma & Aeron have passed; about which we must say that tell you that if the Agomas are still disposed to live in peace with the Aerons & give them proper hostages, you can try again whether it is to be brought to an accommodation; about which we are also writing to Mr Van der Venne, by this, that he likewise, on his side, should again undertake the same with the Aerons.

Aerons.

Tribal States (contd)

Agona (contd)

Gomoe Asin (Aeron)

Aerons; altho, as we have told you, according to his letter of 13<sup>th</sup> ulto, there was little appearance of it, which has moved us to write you to let the matters take its course. But if you are of opinion that it can be mediated you can make the attempt for it with Usequore & the other Cabours of Agonna, & along with Mr Van der Venne, seek to appease it.

July 16. (Fri) [N.D.] letter from Du Bois at Bercore [dd. not dated] :- ... that the Aeron War Capt'n [Vaandrigh - enriq'n] had sought to mislead him in the apprehension of the disputes between Agonna & Aeron, & was not inclined to terminate the matter.

July 21 (Wed) [Ibid] Received letter from Factor Van der Venne dd Apam 20 July: - ... Nothing much has occurred but that the Aeron War Capt'n [Vaandrigh], on closing this, has come to Apam; but I have not yet heard of his message is. I will again see if I can decide get him to agree to a ... the palaver with Usequore. If I can see that they are ... which any day, I will report to YH by the first opportunity

... write to Mr Van der Venne at Apam - acknowledging his letters ... & 20<sup>th</sup> inst - ... We have seen with great surprise from your letter that you say the Aeron War Capt'n [Vaandrigh] misleads you; but nevertheless, by your Part of the 13<sup>th</sup> [sic] you reported to us that he was fully disposed to determine the dispute with the Agonnas; but that Usequore did not wish to give any of his relatives your letters are therefore contrary

Was his name Kusa Adu? Reindorf pp 64-67.

Aug 1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup>. July 24. [92] ... of Council. Elimina ... [Aids under A Kwame post p. 189.]

Aug 12. (Thurs). [N.D.] We received the following letter from the Apam factor J. Van der Venne dd Apam 10 Aug: - YH's letter of 22<sup>nd</sup> ulto [= 29<sup>th</sup>] about the palaver between the Aeron War Capt'n [Vaandrigh] & Usequore ... The War Capt'n [Vaandrigh] recently came into the fort & I spoke to him about the palaver of Usequore. He again said that the deceiver was playing to mislead me" [? - den gebedynden te spelen d'mijn te misleiden]. He represented that he was willing to live in friendship with the aforementioned & to settle the palaver; being ready to swear to this on the Bible. I thereupon requested him to have the Aeron Cabours summoned to be present when such promise was made, in order to have a firm assurance of it; for the war capt'n [Vaandrigh] is not to be trusted alone, & I am told does not count put much value upon oath-swearing. The War Capt'n [Vaandrigh] has returned to Aeron, & the palaver still stands upon the old footing.

To which we wrote ... - acknowledging the above report about the matter of the Aeron War Capt'n [Vaandrigh] & the Agonna Cabours Usequore. -

Sept 21 (Tues) [Ibid]. Received letter from the Bercore Factor de Du Bois dd Bercore of Sept: - ... He can get no provisions from Agonna. The Agonnas have pawned two Co slaves for which he blames the influence of the English ... Agonna is already at open war with Aeron

Is this the war referred to in Reindorf pp 64-67?

Sept 22. [Ibid] In the morning at opening of the gate, we received a letter from the Apam factor ... still notifying that the disputes between Aeron & Agonna were on a good footing for being debates terminated

Oct 5 (Tues) [Ibid] Received a letter from the Apam factor dd 3<sup>rd</sup> inst that the affairs between Agonna & Aeron still stood upon the old footing; but it was remarked there that they should very much ... which he much desired, as the Aeron War-Capt'n [Vaandrigh] ... these difficulties was staying under the fort, which caused ... [Ibid] for him.

Oct 10.

1706

Agona (contd.)

Oct 10 (Sun) [N.D.] Received letter from the Accra Factor, Haring dd Accra 9 Oct ... [reporting on the rumored coming attack upon the Accra Forts, by the King of Aquambo - vide under Akwamu pag. p. J. The Simpas who had attacked hides from there because of the war of Agona, have, upon this rumour, departed thither from here."

Oct 11 (Mon) [N.D.] We sent Cabocuer Afferri, along with Bossum, with an anchor of liquor, to Apam. To see if we could not bring the Aoron war captain to reason.... In the afternoon received a letter from the Bercoe Commandant [Du Bois]... that trade there was very bad, & the dispute between Agona & Aoron was not yet determined.

Oct 13. (Wed) [Ibid] In the morning at the opening of the gate, received a letter from the Bercoe Factor. dd 9th inst, that Cabocuer Usi Quouu. had died, in whose place the negro Jacote [?] would succeed.

Oct 19. (Tues) [Ibid] In the morning at the opening of the gate, returned here from Apam the negroes Afferri & Bossum, whom we had sent hides on 11th inst who reported on their experience there & brought the following letter from the factor at Apam Van der Venne, dd Apam 14 Oct... about the palaver between Agona & Aoron. ... [noted as illegible] ...

Oct 24 (Sun) [Ibid] Received letter from factor Du Bois dd Bercoe 21 Oct... Finally, also, the palaver between Aoron & Agona is brought to an end; but not to the satisfaction of both the contending parties; as the former refused to release those who had been pawned, which was claimed by the Agonas. And AVan Sam [?] took oath that if the Aoron's came to attack the Agonas, he would assist them [haar = Agonas?] with all his force & he thereupon departed back to Apam.

Oct 31. [1759]. Extract from copy letter. Dir Sen Peter Huys Ulmira to Ass. & WIC. Amsterdam dd 25 May 1704  
On 20th October we received a letter from the Knight (Sir Bobby Thomas)... with a lot of rattled-up complaints about our upper Factors of Bercoe, Sacconi & Bouting, but particularly with regard to Bercoe. This aim is solely at the Broker Alexander, being he who, in the name of the Queen of Agona, came to request us to take possession at Bercoe; & whom he comes to demand from us as though he were a minister sort of devisor from the Royal Co; as will appear further in the sequel. Meanwhile having obtained the necessary information from our Chiefs we replied to HH, upon the complaints made, on 17 Nov. as in our Diary [not found]. It is impossible with much impossibility to give YHH a correct description, with the pen, of this difficult nation, for besides their inborn intolerant nature, they also lay in every way to supplant YHH, & to thurst our commerce.

BAC.

Nov. 14. [1706. orig. WIC 56 copy] letter Ass & WIC. to Dir Sen Peter Huys, a Councillor Ulmira. Middelburg. 17 Nov 1706.

... We are also well pleased about the building of a Lodge or Foot at Bercoe, although we find that it may cost the Co high enough, since, after its erection, no trade is not found. We therefore joyously recommend YHH. not so lightly to undertake the building of such a Foot or Lodge, in the future, especially not to make no neat ones; but only to serve the Slave Trade; because there are already too many, & the Slaves on the Gold Coast are becoming too costly.

Dec. 2. (Thurs) [N.D.] Received letter from factor Du Bois, dd Bercoe 20 Nov. :-  
"As some Agona negroes have arrived here, & among them Cabocuer Jacanqua [?] as plenipotentiary of Cabocuer Jacompan who is installed in the place of Usi Quouu, in order to demand me ponga stipend [costly?] monthly. This is to report to YH the reply I gave, hoping that YH will approve it. It was about 8-10 days ago that the aforementioned Cabocuer came with this request, which appeared strange to me, as Cabocuer Usi Quouu in his lifetime, had been here more than once, about it, but as he was a very mild & docile negro, I had always been able to put him off, now with this & now with that. But now I cannot pass it off like that, as they say that YH"

Keynes

Tribal States (contd).Agona (contd).

Heijnsius, in the name of Mr De la Palma, promised that if the fort were built, he should draw one benda stipend [cost-gest], & it is now more than a year since it was built. - He sends for approval, a draft Agreement for this, similar to the one made with the King of Aquamboe. - He sees no chance of success against the English if the stipend [cost-gest] asked for, is refused. -

Dec 6. (Mon) [ND] letter, Sir Jon Niijls to Factor DuBois at Bercoo. - Acknowledges above letter. - "You can satisfy the Agreement with Caboccer Jacompon, although it is a great expense for the Co to give a benda stipend [cost-gest] to such a Black: but as I found myself, that such a promise was made to them by Factor Heijnsius in the name of Mr De la Palma, we do not see upon what pretext we can avoid it (without entirely upsetting the trade) You will no doubt see that the money is not spent in vain."

Dec 19. (Mon) [19th] letter from Factor DuBois da Bercoo 11 December 1706. - He has completed the Agreement; & gives them a copy, as follows: -

Articles of Agreement made between Sir Jon Niijls, in the name & on behalf of the High Mighty Lords States General of the United Netherlands, & their General Chartered West Indian Co, of the one part, and Caboccer Jacom Anko, for himself, & as plenipotentiary of the 19th Caboccer Jacompon, representing the Agona District of the other part

1. That from now henceforth there shall be a permanent & unbreakable peace between the parties & their respective subjects.
2. That the subjects of each Contracting Party shall not be allowed to injure each other by word or deed, & those undertaking anything against this peace shall be most rigorously punished, each by his own Chief. The people residing in the Village Bercoo, are left under the Government of the Co.
3. The Co promises to pay to the Agona Caboccer Jacompon, or his order, 2 oz. gold monthly, for which he binds himself to the following: - (1) That he shall make every effort that the Trade of the Co's Fort at Bercoo increases daily; to which end he shall recommend the merchandise of the Netherlands Co to all trading, & that they take their way to that Fort, & will let them pass & repass freely to & from the same without doing them the least molestation or injury, or that it be done by others. (2) That in the event of any European or other nation wishing, a second time, to deprive the Co of its posts in here, he will neither directly nor indirectly, support or tolerate it: but upon the Co being severally will assist with all his force to relieve it, & will not desert therefrom until the affair is beaten off & the Garrison there is placed in security (3) That if any of the Co's slaves shall run away he will not conceal them, but hand them over for a sum of 4 Ingels.
4. On the other hand the Co promises that if at any time war is made upon them by any nation, it will shelter & guard their wives children & possessions & not suffer nor allow any molestation or injury to be done to them.

These done in the Fort at Bercoo, 11th December 1706

(sgd) Nicolas DuBois. The mark x of Jacom Anko

Witnesses: The Consistent, The Sergeant & Protectors, Alexander & Adjabin

Note. In the copy of the Agreement, in W.I.C. 123, the names are spelled: - Jacompon. Jacom Ankos

[In Reminders pp 64-67. The King of Agona's name is Kwaku AKU or Kwaku Kwajo. This might be the same person as Jacom Anko, but he was only the plenipotentiary of the 19th Caboccer of Agona, Jacompon, at the date of the above agreement.]

Refers to Sir  
Daddy Thomas's  
attack on  
Bercoo, to  
which  
Alexander.





Tubae Stiles (cont'd).

Phonetic

(cont'd).

Takozaki:

"collecting glass case: On YHM visit from the diary of 5 Feb. [m. p. 7].

We thought that Sir Dobby would have been completely satisfied with this.

But no. All our attempts to maintain genuine friendship were in vain: for

Feb 6. on the following day, we received another letter from Sir Foster with

report that the English General was buying 10 empty Taccorona by force

because of the arrival of 2 English gunships - 9 ships of the Royal Co. of

which the latter speak French, in 15 places. This caused us to write a short

letter a relation with a Prince Bleg, in order to show that we were the

fastest enemy of the place; as YHM. visit point entered on the diary of 6 Feb

First found 7. This, in the opinion of all, has been the preservation of the

• There shall  
be the Book, +  
English; as a  
which, via  
we had had  
on p. 101, supra.

place."

Sir Dobby Thomas, coming to Saccorona, on the 9th also left the

Feb 8. had stayed some days at [Dicker's Cove], called Foster's

to him, in his fort, to whom he again assured that he would

build a house, in spite of our wishes, as YHM visit point entered

in our diary, as well as some further arrangements which he made

against us, that which we will only say that no orders were then given

by us to cause any molestation to the latter, but, on the contrary, we advised

the Factor at Saccorona that he should endeavor to get the release of the

two arrested English fishermen; as it is to be seen in our diary of 2 Feb. [m. p. 7]

We are therefore strongly assured about it by that gentleman.

Feb 9. On the 9th also, Sir Dobby Thomas passed by Row, with his

squadron of ships to Capto Cabo, as in what manner, YHM.

will see from our diary on this day.

RAC

Sekondi  
Barbery

[Reporting on the state of said fort things used: -] "Saccorona for the

warrior alleged above [Antiochensis hincem] Gressa e Patm e stoppage of the

posts by the Factor] is likewise without trade. And that the English without

possession of Taccorona, then both Barbery e Saccorona would have been

still more ruined, so much so indeed that they would never have been

able to make good their settlements. About the latter, we hope the Co will make

no more of that, because we have ordered the Factor there to force China

justice passed by his slaves (Lima being obtained, then being) for which

we had's sent him the necessary implements. This should quite make good

the settlements.

Feb 13 [m. p. 90]

There was no one to do about them.

The Resolution taken by the Hon. the President

of [at] Thimbo ] on Sat. 13 Feb. 1706

in the Council the question how much they will

at Cabocuro as a reward for their services done

nothing among the Taccorona. It was resolved

that under the fort at Barbery, 40 p. should

be given, a site 40 paces, a "small" of 4 paces

upon the Barabete. In John. F. Remplere.

as on this one) relating to the points more following.

The King

up to do

Feb 10

"Cabo Cabo Coast 10 Feb 1706

a large account of the workings of the

of the ... and his opinion of the Dutch the

found with the last Dutch General, on

of the records of this large account, as

calculated various aspects from

Feb 10.



Tribal States (contd)

Ahamta (contd).

Takoradi

been his second force here on the Coast & has been inhumanly & ill-treated by him & afterwards sent to England) has many times assured us, & that he seeks to conceal it [the answering letter from Nuyts] from his lords & masters; since he seeks to push all his evil [guilt] & disturbances, which he is having with most of the Natives here on the Coast, on to our Nation. This was the principal reason why he held back his letter for so long, so that we should not be able to send home a copy of it.

May 6 (1705) Enclosure 3 to the above letter. [W.I.C. 99].

"Letter from the English General Dethy Thomas da 6 May 1706"

C.C.C. March 1<sup>st</sup> 1706/6 os.

[Translated from the Dutch Translation]

Mr Peter Nuyts. I am obliged for yours of 25 February...

\* not found

[vide p 191 supra] ...

You are pleased to say that what I wrote about the Factor of Boetios's orders to the Blacks, when he issued ammunition & arms to the people of Taccarada, is but fruitless pretence & shameful misinformation & that you are assured that Obun, whom I think is called by me Ben of Boetios could say such things... Plain words are only insistence & lies when you will not acknowledge the orders you sent to the Factor, but say that you are assured that Ben never sent me word that his orders were to cut off the heads of the white men. I have very reliable witnesses that the Factor of Dixcar wrote to me about it before I went on shore & before I knew that the Natives had been armed by you. Moreover, as soon as I came on shore, on before I knew that, the Cabocans of Dixcar told me that your factor of Boetios had issued arms & ammunition to the Blacks with orders to kill the people of Taccarada, & to murder all the English that they could; & if they could get me alive that they should cut off my head & send it to Elmina, to the good Mr Nuyts.

I request you, Mr Nuyts, when you have the opportunity, to let me know who, on this Coast, are not your vassals, & what ground, on the Coast, is not yours; that I may know to whom I may talk or where I may tread, without causing sorrow or insulting Mr Nuyts.

You say that you have purchased all the plays, may, whole Kingdoms, & all the people in them to be your vassals, & yet, outside the beyond the range of your guns. Indeed, under your walls in many places there is not one who will do you service, but you must pay them for it; moreover, they often let you know that you have not a foot of land outside your gates. Fine bravos, fine factors. Mr Du Bois, not knowing what he should put to my charge, about the Taccorade people, said at last that you, Mr Nuyts, had not given more to kill the Taccorade people & murder the whites, than I had given them... Let Mr Du Bois settle a for you, as much as you will, & what you know to be false, I say that they never had more from me the worth of a Cra Cra (except 2 or 3 anchors of rum) more than what they earned for gathering oyster shells.

Now, Mr Nuyts, if I had given such directions as Mr Du Bois says I did, a former Dutch President succeeded with Dutch money, murdered our men, & ruined our fort at Saccorade. So, in the same manner, he would have killed our friends at Taccorade; & would have done still if you had been able. I reason it is the custom of the

\* [That is to kill the Dutch Factor, at Sir Dethy's attack on Saccorade. p. 172 supra]

to do & therefore I have done for no ill... You a your factor at Dethy ordered that we should be... Taccorade. You have ruined the people there, for no other reason than that they helped us to get oyster shells etc.

[The insertion of the information letter comes under Article post p.]

This letter was written before the English left.

July 9.

July 9.

P.Ramya

(cont'd)

Takhtani

July 9. (Ms) [This] "Reply of Mr. Ron Muir to the same dt 9 July 1968" to Sir Bobby Thomas

Hand. Sir Ron Muir of 10<sup>th</sup> March. 65. was just brought to us by your messenger from Perth on 6 May last. We found it was a folder (William) letter paper in length as you had written to us, a month ago. This was a letter to us and in preparation by Y.H., a copy like was a version for Y.H. being it in front so long for to collect a lot of business correspondence a hat item on paper, as you have done, always mixed letters. To it we will say that we shall send it, by the post opportunity to our letter to Mrs. Muir, although we had written that for Ron Muir to be at the proper time (as the date of the letter required) when we could have transmitted by our 2 ships as you say for Ron Muir, why you sent it by for Mrs. Muir to go. We leave it to Y.H. to judge whether it is not contrary to the duty of Mr. Muir's to send only a copy of a letter, before it has reached its addressee. Yes, we are not under any necessity after to date under the protest that the handwriting for that was the version as he was late personally, with us in April. We shall have the further consideration of this matter to your letter to Mrs. Muir as to our superior words.

That Mrs. Du. Day said something to that we only sign it to Mr. Muir's version by Y.H. for if we had been in a position, when at Mrs. Muir, to reply to your letter, what would have presented us from doing so. .... Grant that that was the fact, that we, but the fact business be considered not by Mr. Day's date not concern Y.H. in the least or we may be still advised that sometimes your letters were dropped or written by your late Secretary Mitchell or by others. ....

That we gave orders for your return 2 Y.H. personally, to be killed, is a scandalous lie. We protested in our letter of 25 Feb. that we never had part nor share in it.

The exception that you take in your letter, that Mrs. a young man who, on 23 Jan last, was with you Y.H. at Succinate (in order to be Y.H. know, in our name that the Village Taccobane was a place which had long belonged to our nation) had at our apartment, with the paper that had read aloud, was that Y.H. should not accept a copy of it, or that it was with insulting words.

[The conclusion of this letter comes under Squash part P. ]

Pokoso.  
[ORC]

May 7. (Ms) [N.D.] Received letter from the Pison Factor John Shankman at 3 May. ....

... Today it was reported to us that Rasikoo was being argued against made by the Mandanbung against that he may be again taken under protest since, a few it was, apparently, success. Although, in order to complete protest that, to be empty with Y.H. others. I shall just state the protest in the best way possible for me, with such other to write always he paid for to the Co; but whether that and will be discussed by him, time will show. Protest given a hat opinion about it, but hope for the best.

[This] Received letter from the Succinate Factor, Juffin, in which some movement to build up their village again; or that of Ron Muir, 6 or 7, and in order from the English Factor [at Succinate] to advise [with whom] their nation in their again. About this we shall advise later good case.

May 14. [P. 2] Mining of Camell. Ominia  
also legitimate, Factor at Succinate [at the time writing] commencing the following to the Company.

To the President or Committee on the West or South Coast of the ...  
four ... the ...  
of the ... the ...  
can ... the ...  
so ... the ...  
that ... the ...  
of ... the ...

## Tribal States (contd).

## Ahanta (contd)

they let themselves be employed by the Co, & their fidelity not rewarded in such an unheard-of godless manner, are afraid to enter the service of the Hon Co. This tends to the great injury & ruin of the Co as no trade can be carried on without the assistance of interpreters, because of unacquaintance of the negroes language.

Saccordee

Under the Saccordee Fort is living a negro named Braffo who, besides other Adom Antez Headchiefs, sworn enemies of the Hon Co, has sworn to take the life of Jan Tolck, & for that purpose has bribed [omgset] one Janta, Chief of a Village in Antez country under the protection of the English at Dikje Schou; as appeared by the imprisonment of Jan Tolck, who by the vigilance of Factor Van Dalem at Bortny was released. Jan Tolck having complained to me, I request authority to protect Tolck, & to arrest Braffo, & if he be found guilty of the charge of conspiring to kill Tolck, to put him to death.

- Resolved to authorize Lieffinck to arrest Braffo, & send him to Ithovia, & if attempts to do so are resisted, to meet force with force -

(Sgd) Nuyts, Ingilly, de Candele, Rempelaar, Lieffinck, Pantzer, Midlum.

Pokesoc.  
(B.P.C.)

June 30. [N.D.] Note to Factor Dupuis [at Bercon]:- "... As the Caboceros of Axim have lately been united with the Brandenburgh Cabocers Usc Koe, & the latter, in the swearing of oaths, testified to the Axim Cabocers that he would never have made war upon them if he had not been asked to do so by your servant Coffy, who had given this message to him on behalf of some Axim Cabocers, with the promise that all the friends of Cabocers Ajey, who were now under the fort, would be handed over to him, & thereupon he had acted as their guide to Axim & so had brought on the war & desolation here. Consequently, the Cabocers of Axim, as well as Factor Landman (who is here has been here in person) have asked us to send your servant Coffy to Axim (on the condition that not the least harm shall be done him), in order to permit our which Cabocers of their republic gave him such "induction" to cause Ajey Koe to come to Axim with his army. We therefore charge you to send your agent here by the first opportunity, to go & make disclosure of these matters to those Cabocers.

July 11 (Sun) [N.D.] - Dupuis's servant Coffy arrived, with letters from him -

Aug 1. [1705 letters received] "Cabo Corso Castle ... 1 Aug 1706"

- Recd Lva W.F. 17 Dec 1706.

"In Lr of 1 Aug 1706

Sir Dalby Thomas ... is in hopes Dickies Cox or Succordee will be plaus of good trade, having lately had several traders come down from Ashantee.

Succordee

Aug. 25 (Wed) [N.D.] In afternoon we receive the following letter from Saccordee: -

Sir. The murderous & treacherous English nation not being able to quieten its bloodthirsty soul here on the Coast without the blood of the natives, have, through the dishonourable Knave, Jan Cabes, & thence the Factor at Commamy, made an attempt upon the life of the negro Ajey, belonging to Cabocer Anta, in revenge for the burning of Taccorance; but they failed, in this manner: - The man Ajey, being brought to the Fort at Commamy by Jan Cabes, was asked to go & enjoy himself at Cabo Corso with Sir Dalby on 20th inst; adding that Dalby would give him 102 gold stipend [cost 200] monthly & that he should go on his word under the English Fort here. This proposal appearing somewhat abrupt to the negro, he refused the journey to C. Corso. This so changed Sir Dalby that he let drop a piece of bread he had in his hand, & it fell apart with Jan Cabes. Returning, he made the negro swear that he would return to Commamy on 20th (which he had to do in order to get out of the hands of his blood-hound). Coming here, he complained to me about the same, & asked that I would arrest him on 19th in order that he be released on the 20th; which I did in the presence that the man Ajey is heavily in debt to the English, hearing of this, sent on his way & a request coming to fulfil my duty on 24th inst, I sent a letter, through the English Factor here, Carton, that he understood that I had arrested the negro, upon a statement that he

(Sir

Takkadi.

Jan Cabes.

Phonetic (cont)

In Dohly was present of among I saw that someone had borrowed the negro & that he would not return. This statement the father confirmed yesterday (was a glass of beer); & that he [in Dohly] was accused of having assumed the negro by saying, "Agy, you are going to Germany, & will not return; & this was untrue as he had not spoken to the negro for several. - I am confident that if I had not done this, the English would have returned this object; but he will not return out of his own & will not return. Return yesterday."

Dohly.

Taken at

Oct 5 (Mon) [F.N.D.] The Prince (see caption, [used obsolete]) Reyman, or better Obin, came from Bonaly to speak with us about some of their recent affairs, which were of little moment.

Oct 7 (Wed) [Shed] The Galla Cabreas Reyman & Obin today, in the name of the Factory people to build up their claims again at the sea side with the assistance of the Obin Cabreas placed themselves at sea side. This we granted them, when their claims, and by their opposition, we asked. The following letter to Foster will give you a clear view of the Cabreas' case and we requested, through Obin & Reyman, that the people of the Factory might build up again their village at the sea side, upon the express invitation. But they would not allow other possession. There is only one objection, we have thought, "referred the same to them upon their condition, & that the Cabreas's consent, security for it."

Oct 31 (Sun) [Shed] Received a letter from Sir Dohly Thomas at C.C.C Oct 19 1706 [05] ... [The bold translation of this letter is morally illegible & unintelligible; but it contains a complaint against the trade of at Dohly of various kinds of the R.R.C. to do so, & make mention of Cabreas's Sample of Distinctions.] ...

Nov 14 [Sat day: 1712 50 copy] letter. P. 1712 U.C. to Sir P. Mungie & Commodore Lemaire. Received being 14 Nov 1705.

"... about their letter of Nov 19. - We are well pleased with your conduct and would be the English nation... looking to the Possession of the Factory... [entirely under English]... By reports making some justice at present, you must report further to us what quantity is desirable now, especially, in view to the matter it is worth the expense, & also, whether any trade is to be carried out there, or at Dohly. Otherwise it was better to err on the side of [Ligon] said further, unless you give up the entire the factory, which we will accept."

Nov 9 - Vice Consul P 224 par. - Cabreas Bonso

Tribal States (contd)Arkani. [Accania, Acamy, Arcamy, Arkani].

April 24. [WIC 99] letter <sup>ditto</sup> his Sen Pieter Nuyts Olimia to Ass<sup>r</sup> WIC Amsterdam.

*Asehu* ... [Vide under Asehu, post p 174].

May 16. 05. [170/52 letters sent.] P.A.C. to Sir Dalby Thomas ECC, London 16 May 1706.

- Ackne receipt of his letters of 15<sup>th</sup> [sic], Sept 20, 21: Nov 25, 25, 27. -

We are glad ... that you have improved the discovery you made by your servants whom you sent into the Arkanians Country, about the Gold Mines; & should be glad to hear you have agreed with them that English miners may be employed to work therein, upon such advantages as you can best agree. . . .

June 16. 05 [170/5. letters received] "Cabo Corso Caselle 16 June ... 1706. Sir Dalby Thomas advireth. . . . Has had a message from the King of Saboe that he might send goods &c to the Arcanians through his Country.

July 12. 05 [170/5. letters received] "Annamboro, 12 July & 1 Aug. 1706 Josiah Pearson advires . . . are in daily expectation of the Arcanians coming to fight the Cabesserra people, whom if they beat, there will be a glorious trade both for slaves & gold. . . .

*Onankelion*

Sept 9. 05. [WIC 99] letter, his Sen Pieter Nuyts Olimia to Ass<sup>r</sup> WIC Amsterdam

*Eguafu* . . . [Vide under Eguafu, post p. ] . . . [Dec: 24 May 1707]

Sept 27. 05. (Mon) [N.D.] Received the monthly accounts & gold from upper Factor Van den Broeke at Cormantym . . . reporting to us that on his arrival there, he had found some Accanist traders, who required goods.

Oct 6. 05 (Wed). [170/5] . . . [Vide under Famli post p. ]

*Tufu* Oct 22. (Fri). [170/5] - vide *Tufu* post p 223.

AKim [Acim].

Mar 9. [D.V.F. Komp] <sup>ditto</sup> Erik Ligeard, Christiansborg to his D.N.F Co Copenhagen.

*AKisamu*

. . . [Vide under AKisamu post p 187].

April 24 [WIC 99] letter, his Sen Pieter Nuyts Olimia to Ass<sup>r</sup> WIC Amsterdam

*Aqona*

. . . [Vide under Aqona p. 170 supra: & AKisamu post p. ]

June 23.

*AKisamu*

June 24 } [N.D.] - vide under AKisamu. pp. 188, 189 }

Oct 31. }

AKWAMU. [Akwambae].

Kromi

Jan 4 (mon) [92.] Ministers of Council. Ominia

The President laid before the Council a letter from Factor H<sup>o</sup> having at Accra from, in which he reports that the natives of the village Pormi [Kromi] had requested that they had not wish to trade with us, unless we created a charge there, as they had obtained that from our neglect of making their friends was that as long as trade proceeded there we continued to, but as soon as it began to stop, we abandoned it, while numerous of trading they would no longer tolerate, & that if we did not wish to build a charge there, they would not allow us to trade, but would at once have us turned out from there.

Also that the King of Aquambae had asked if we still adhere to the Agreement entered into between him & the deceased Governor de la Palma. [At 3 O'Clock 1799 p 40 supra.]

The President put it to the Council whether it was not highly necessary to maintain a small garrison with 2 or 3 soldiers to be taken from the garrison at Accra, in order to save the point, as the village Pormi must be considered as one of the most important places in the Bascoe coast, whereupon was sent the letter from the President of the Assembly of A. S. to Factor. Several gentlemen in the year 1699

Resolved that Factor H<sup>o</sup> having the command to keep possession at Pormi, with a garrison to be supplied from the garrison at Accra, & to limit the requests to two years gold, to be paid to the King of Aquambae when the name of "captivity" [supra].

And that the Agreement between Governor de la Palma & the King of Aquambae be approved except that Article of except shall be cancelled. (Sgd) P. Mungo, John Stock Angley, J. van der Boshon, Michael van Wier, M. de Boer, Ant. Coles, W. v. Meulden, J. Maguire's Secretary.

Jan 29. [92.] The President put before the Council that the ship Quinca had already for some time obtained her complement of stores except for 100; but

State Trade.

Free Trade

that since the King Aquambae has been in dispute with his brother Afiensong, the supply of stores has been hindered. Moreover, the strong navigators of the English on her coast sleep long on the coast contributed with a letter to it. And as H. and Mr. P. possibly know how long the dispute between the King & his brother would continue, he proposed that to enable the Quinca, a considerable ship from Oromba, Amboisiam, to obtain her complement & sail to Accra, the soldiers at the Windward & Leeward factories should be allowed to pay the value of 4 single gold more for each man's share, to enable the Quinca's dispatch. -- So resolved. -- For the passage (Sgd) Mungo, Angley, W. v. Meulden, van der Boshon, Michael van Wier.

Mar 5 [1711. 1784.] Letter to the King P. Mungo, Ominia, to President Oromba Amboisiam. 1711.

Reporting upon the shipping operations of the Oromba ship Quinca on the Coast - driving: ... But as soon as the English line was sent ships, & particularly at Accra, because the King of Aquambae has got into a great dispute with his brother, through which the party have remained in friendly contest to the Trade Trade. It was therefore decided in the Council ... [at supra Jan 24] ...

Mar 9. [1711. 1784.] Letter to the King P. Mungo, Ominia, to President Oromba Amboisiam. 1711.

Reporting upon the shipping operations of the Oromba ship Quinca on the Coast - driving: ... But as soon as the English line was sent ships, & particularly at Accra, because the King of Aquambae has got into a great dispute with his brother, through which the party have remained in friendly contest to the Trade Trade. It was therefore decided in the Council ... [at supra Jan 24] ...

R Krom  
The ship was success  
in doing so. 1711  
Jan 23. part 1

Tribal States (cont'd)

AKwamu [Aquamboe] (cont'd)

April 24 [WIC. 99] letter. Sir Jan Peter Huys's Unia to Ass. Z. WIC. Amsterdam. - Reporting on the slave trade of the ship Quirina [Quirina?] the refers to the stoppage of the slave trade at Aora, because the King of Aquamboe had got into a big dispute with his brother whereby the passage for the slave trade is entirely closed - [in similar terms as his letter to Chamber Amsterdam dd Mar 5 supra].

... [Vide under Agona p 170-171 supra] ...

The trade at Aora would be reasonable enough if we were supplied with the merchandise required for it, such as broad Tappets, muscades, & plattilios, for they are the best & most goods with which to obtain slaves & gold, & with which, to our regret we are not yet provided, although we hope that YHH. will very soon supply us with them. As regards the Village Pomni we have something more to represent to YHH. because the negroes of that Village, finding that upon the arrival of slave ships, we send someone thither with goods, to cultivate the slave or gold trade there, & that when the trade there was done, or began to slacken, we immediately abandoned that place; they therefore desired to know positively whether we would be pleased to establish a lodge there. If so they would seek to bring a good trade there. If not, they did not wish us to come & trade there in such a manner, or else they would have us turned out of there by force. This YHH can see from the letter from Factor Haring dd 14 Dec [1705], in our Diary [not found], which we communicated to the Council who resolved upon it as you can see from the resolution annexed no 16. [Vide Resolution dd Jan 4. supra]. About this, we must inform YHH. that we have not taken any possession there up to date, because of the disturbances that the King of Aquamboe has had with his brother, & who [the King] continually stays about Pomni marauding & plundering, whereby the paths are to the Aora factory are closed to the traders going to & fro. But as soon as they are united again with each other again, we will, in the expectation of some profit for YHH. by taking possession at that Village, have it established again, with the greatest economy, with a negro house & 2 whitemen, who will have to come out of the garrison at Aora. We hope that YHH. will approve of our actions for carrying on the gold trade.

Kpovi

May 6 [WIC. 99]. Inclosure 3. ....

- [ Vide under Agona . p 172 supra. - addendum in margin ] -

June 23. (See) [N.D.] Revised letter from Factor H? Haring at Aora dd 19<sup>th</sup> inst... notifying us further about the war between those of AKim & Aquamboe; that the former were on the march to attack the latter for which they occupied some paths & that the former were assisted by 2000 men of the Aggentengking; having already detained, as booty, the presents which had been sent thither by the Aquamboe for appeasement, as well as his negroes ...

AKim.

Ashanti

July 1 (thurs) [Ibid]... Replied to Factor Haring at Aora, that we hoped soon to hear from him that the AKims had entirely ruined the Aquamboes, which would be an excellent thing for the trade at Aora & Bercoe.

July 1 [926 orig; WIC 56 copy]. Letter. Ass. Z. WIC. S-Hage 6 Sir Jan Peter Huys & Councilors

... as you have taken out of the ship African Valley, when she should have sailed the second time, & have kept there a certain "Carguant" belonging to the King of Aquamboe, which was paid to sub-factor Smock with 5 gold bars of which were put on board the African Valley by broker by La Palma, & in the end find where the "carguant" & the 5 gold bars are, you will report, in reply to this, when & how they have been accounted for ...

July 27.



## Tribal States (contd)

## Akwambo Akwamu [Akwambo] (contd).

into a good friendship. We considered this matter to be of such importance as not to let it pass without most energetically taking to heart our own interests, and it, as the Fida King had thereby sufficiently attested his own weakness thereby. We therefore, on 23 Nov sent those envoys to Fida with one of our servants, who met the Akwambo King under our fort there. On this occasion we caused it to be brought about, through the broker Peter Pasop (who is related to him or to whom he refers a great deal) that he should address the Fida envoys somewhat roughly & should represent our interests to them. And to that end, in order to give more effect to it, we sent him a fine silk cloth, flavoured in gold. This succeeded so well that upon the arrival of the Fida envoys, he threatened to put them in irons, but only did not do so out of respect for us, because one of our servants was present. After they had duly given their message to him, he replied with many bitter expressions - reinforcing them by oath, with sword in hand, as is the custom of the negroes - that it was only out of respect for our nation that he had not long ago come again to make war against Fida; & if that if he again came to hear of the bad treatment that was done to our nation at Fida, he would then take other measures. Finally, he allowed himself to be persuaded to send one of his servants thither, to go & fetch the presents. Accordingly, the Akwambo envoy, together with those from Fida, sailed thither on Dec. 20 in the ship Philippus Johannes; by which we likewise sent two of our servants, to keep under observation the Akwambo envoy (to whom we have promised a good reward upon his return, if he took our interest to learn with that Prince, addressing him somewhat harshly in YHH's name); & the other, to demand from the Fida King compensation for the goods that had been burnt. This YHH will see from the letter we write about it to Factor Pantzer as in our diary of 20 Dec [not found]. The outcome of this mission we are expecting hourly, & possibly may elucidate it before the despatch of this.

[Note. There is no further reference to the matter in his letter dd 25 May 1707 so D.F. might be still waiting for news of the mission, five months after he had written.]

Nov. 14. [1706; SIC 564p] letter. Ass<sup>ts</sup> WIC, to his son Peter Pasop & Councilors, Elmina Middelburg, 14 Nov 1706.

- After the letter of April 19 -

As regards the judge at the village of Pomey, we recommend you, jointly, to be careful of the common service & interest of the Co therein, & to deal with the matter further, as shall be found proper.

Dec 31. [WIC. 99] letter Dir Gen. Peter Pasop Elmina, to Ass<sup>ts</sup> WIC, Amsterdam [date: 5 Aug, 1707]

... We sent the ship Philippus Johannes to Fida on 20<sup>th</sup> inst, to be supplied there with her required number of slaves, by Factor Pantzer. By this opportunity has gone thither an embassy from the Akwambo King (of whom the Fida King has a great fear) together with two of our servants in order to help to advance the interest of the Hon Co & the Fida King & chiefs of that Kingdom. I shall hope to be able to report to YHH. Good success of it.

Note. The further report on this mission is at the end of this letter dd 25 May 1707 & is noted under Akwamu, 1707. post p.

Akwamu

[letters received]. Allampo, 15 April 1706. Mr John Inria writes that the General has ... ordered him to Allampo to ... & regain the trade, the which he shall do all he can ...

the States (contd)

Agree (Agree). [Articles]

here along side the ... to or take any Portuguese ship  
may ... in possession of ...

8  
... hereby agreed on behalf of both Cos t if it comes to  
... ship of each Co, in distress shd come into each Co  
... such a ship or ships may not directly or indirectly  
... trade, & if however such ships shd do so, then  
... sh be at liberty to confiscate such goods.

9  
That in order to shew I how much those of / Neutral.  
are disposed to live in a good understanding w those of /  
Royal English Co, so one has permitted, in a pure friendship,  
those of / English Co Royal Co may let the vessels come here  
to / river in order to careen (calfaçon) & clean them:  
to purchase the needed canoes at / places of / ofnd  
... Co; likewise also, those of / Co shall h such  
liberty at / places of / Royal Co. provided, howt t  
the Principals (opperwolden) of / sides Co sh for time  
to time duly request & inform I fr.

10.

Tenthly & lastly, all / ofsd Articles sh be punctually  
observed & we will mutually use our endeavours t all  
/ same be approved by our successors & made <sup>permanent</sup> ~~permanent~~  
and if any of / ofsd Articles mt be disapproved by each Co  
then sh one give each other immediate advice thof.

Thus, in good faith & w<sup>o</sup> any guile or ruse, mutually  
signed in / Castle & on / day above named (signed)

L<sup>d</sup>. Edward Heute  
L<sup>d</sup>. Gerard Fore  
L<sup>d</sup>. Howley Freeman

L<sup>d</sup>. J. V. Sison Ruijten

In / margin stood:  
oo witnesses (signed)

In / presence of us signed & sealed  
J. Radermacher  
Willem Bosman.

Translated from 1 Dutch copy in 1642

Articles & agreement made <sup>by complain</sup> in any other enemies <sup>mainly provisions</sup> [promises?] & Director Fern. on behalf o / Gen. <sup>Heister</sup> <sup>to be</sup> <sup>are not</sup> <sup>put</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>R. A.</sup> Coast o Sumia on / one side & Messrs Edmond & Gore & Howsley Freeman, Agents o / Royal Int. at Cabo Corzo on / South side o / sd Coast on / behalf o / both sides' Companies, Done in / Castle St George / 21 February 1701 N.S.

1. That from henceforth there shall be a firm & assured friendship & concord between both parties to / honour & int<sup>ty</sup> o both sides

2. That no soldiers or any o' persons for each side come to desert & be detained but at once put in writs & be sent to each ones to / his shall be immediately published f' every ones information.

3. That one may not assist or help, directly or indirectly any natives o this Coast particularly / Kings o Aguaflo, Sabon Feluz over disputes or to make war agt<sup>st</sup> each o' on acct<sup>t</sup> o any claims t' they, natives, nt h' any each o'. but t' we jointly sh' apply our endeavours to settle such disputes to both Cos' interest.

4. That none o' / natives come to desert from / one place to / o' on acct<sup>t</sup> of any debt or o' fact, sh' be protected but, upon request be handed over ag<sup>ain</sup>.

5. No traders or any natives on / whole coast sh' be directly or indirectly hindered or prevented by any person or persons both in / service o both / Cos or belong<sup>g</sup> th'under, from go<sup>g</sup> & returning to any forts or lodges of w<sup>h</sup> side.

6. That no Netherlands Interlopers sh' be permitted to anchor in the roads under any English forts, and if it shd happen t' an Interloper be pursued by a Netherlands Cos' ship shd presume to find protection under our Cannon, we bind ourselves by this Article, to fire upon such an Interloper, & if the same does not immediately <sup>ship</sup> <sup>leave</sup> / road then / Netherlands Cos' sh' be at liberty to do what it pleases about it.

7. That all Portuguese ships wh are ly<sup>g</sup> at anchor in one o' / English roads, whether forts or lodges, sh' not be



Tribe States (cont)

Amokoba [Amokoba] (cont)

Dec 21. [SIC 14] Minutes of Council, Ethioia.

Factor Landman at Bicin. Having reported by letter the 11<sup>th</sup> inst that when he was on Amokoba Hill, the natives had undergone some ceremony to build a fort there might be considered as the last day was set for them had long since expired; a having seen that in the letter from the brothers of the Assembly of the 15<sup>th</sup> inst. 19 March 1914 [p 89 when Assini] that they were not prohibited, Resolved (as it is a very good place for the Co to own more gold, it is resolved that Amokoba to send a mission there at the first opportunity [must then explain] to make a start with the buying of the fort; otherwise, it is to be passed over, though longer delay. The matter might be another European agent like protection there, which would be highly injurious to the Co.

(94) Mungo, Angobay, Van der Bantle, Ramphour, Saloon Light.

Dec 28 (1914) [N.D.] - Short Landman, Assini, with also sending him copy of the short resolution of the Council.

Received letters from Factor Landman, dt. Assini 26 Dec 1914. About Amokoba. 9 Kapa YH was taken. The resolution to take a fort built there, or at present it is a factory of good trade, between Amokoba, Sub-factors Van der Bantle, Van, Kay already got back 24 in the Club, a box, scarcely 9/12.

Rowen [Rowden]

July 13. (1914) [N.D.] } vide under Amokoba supra p 149.

July 20 (1914) [N.D.] }  
July 31 (1914) [N.D.] } Received letters from Factor J<sup>n</sup> Landman, dt. Assini 28

2<sup>nd</sup> July. . . . I am extremely satisfied of the return of my season from Rowden, & than the successful return of his things . . .

Sept 2. (1914) [N.D.] Received letter from Factor Landman, dt. Assini 29 Aug 1914

Factor Rowden, who, upon the arrival of my assistant at Rowden, was sent a card to present to me; but that they are satisfied there by the Cape Apokoba, take upon. I have sent someone whether to learn the reason for it.

Sept. 6. (1914) [N.D.] At the evening of the 6<sup>th</sup> inst, received the following letter from Factor Landman, dt. 1<sup>st</sup> Sept. . . . the Rowden's request of whom I visited. Yet regarding trade, in part, some from Cape Apokoba today, & trade must get with them. I therefore request that you may know the position of trade, & secondly asked for, and the speed.

Sept. 11. (1914) [N.D.] Received letter from Factor Landman, dt. Assini 8 Sept. . . . They send me the information from Rowden and upon that the

Head office have greatly enjoyed that I have made the passage open; for they then had me exactly & kept me a position of a good voyage, everything like. They had also promised to send me a letter, & I have also [Factor Assini] to summer or later they will keep to the way direct to Amokoba. Both. I hope they will be purchased by them. If following steps are [Factor Assini] of this will certainly have plenty; for in this [Factor Assini] except for the little that very few have sent to Amokoba being as, the summer is entirely from the

Rowden's post p 149. ]

Sept 13.

Amokoba.  
Amokoba.

Aowin. [Auwim] (contd).

Sept. 19. (Mon) [N.D.] Wrote to the Axim Factor [Landman] in reply to his letter of 8th inst. ... We have seen with pleasure, that your servants had returned from Auwim, with satisfactory news. We heartily wish that the effect, with that nation, will be according to your letter, & that they will never again attempt the passage to Sumore; so that their gold, which formerly reached those of the robbers of the Charter, will now fall into our hands. We therefore recommend you to prosecute the trade with that District with all energy, so that no one else, but the Co, enjoys it. ...

Azima

Sept 21. (Tues) [This] Received letter from J<sup>m</sup> Landman, dd Axim 20 Sept. ... I shall use all diligence possible diligence that the trade with the inhabitants of Auwim, increases more & more. In order to maintain continuous friend ships with them, I have again sent a servant thither with some presents, & two canoes with silver knifes, with the request to the Caboceros who controls the newly-made passage, to allow no one to pass except those who come with the canoes. Otherwise the Brandenburgers will also come & profit by it.

Asebu. [Saboc. Saboo.]

Jan. 1. 05. [1705 letters received] "Cape Coast Castle ... Jan 1705/6 ["Recd 4 July 1706. Arrived 22 Aug 1706"] Sir Dalby Thomas ... per J<sup>c</sup> of 1 Jan 1705/6 advises ...

"Believing the only way to reconcile the upland wars is to let them fight it out with the Barbant people. That he recommends peace to the natives. That there is no dependence on alliances with the natives. That the King of Saboo took a flesh & brotle it, & the life of the King of Aquaffoo. Thinks the Dutch way is the best way; if trade is wanting, to hire other Nations to fall upon them that our false & cut them to pieces. ... That he should have gained the natives if civility would have done it. ... That he cannot help the ingratitude of the negroes. That Saboo, Felu, & Aquaffoo are not places of trade, but robbers... That he has told his enemies if they would come & see him, he'll do them no harm; & gives on instance of it in a Cabasher of Long Point that was his enemy. ... "The King of Saboo talks much & does, & can, do but little" ...

Afula.

Feb 26. [This] "Commenda 26 Feb. 1705/6 William Hickey advises ... - [Vide under Equatro post p.]

Feb 27. [This] "Charles Fort Annamaboe. 27 Feb 1705/6. Jos<sup>s</sup> Pearson advises that after a tedious passage they came safe to Ca. Co. & found Sir Dalby well in health, but slightly imbrated with Palatins in the country, particularly about C.C. the Saboco, Feluo, the Aquaffoo country, besides J<sup>no</sup> Caberos, all being utter enemies to Sir Dalby.

Afula.

Mar. 2. 4 [This] "Cape Coast Castle 2.4 (6) March 1705/6 Sir Dalby Thomas advises ... "That John Cabero is returned from Saboo & has promised to see J<sup>no</sup> Hickey at Commenda tomorrow. That the disputes with the Saboco & Feluo does not hinder Trade, & the Dutch, who holds them for their friends have no trade by them.

Afula

Mar 29. [92.] Minutes of Council. Elmina.

... [Vide under "Nether Lands West India Co. - Royal African Co. post p. where one is a reference to the war in which Sir Dalby Thomas was then involved with Saboo & Felu: This in connection with the draft of a proposed Agreement between the WIC & the RAC]

Afula.

April 15. [92. & WIC. 99. & Peter Nuyts Elmina to Ass. & WIC post dd April 24. enclosure (35) J. Minutes of Council. Elmina.

"Reply made by the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Mr President & C. members over the Arch & South Coasts of Africa to the complaints of the English Gentlemen at Cape Coast

lastly

(for Captain Gaudin)

\* These complaints had been made against de la Riviere de la Palmarie Sir D Dalby Thomas. They were sent by the RAC to the WIC. They were then sent by the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Mr President & C. to the WIC on 9 Dec 1705 [supra p. 152, but this paragraph of the letter has not been noted]. The contents of this letter, including the complaints, have not been noted. The nature & extent of these complaints can therefore only be gathered from the resolutions of the assembly of B. & Amsterdam Amsterdam for 1706 [supra p. 152, under "WIC. RAC post p. J. from RAC: WIC. post p. & from this "Reply" to them. De la Riviere de la Palmarie, being dead when these complaints reached Elmina, this "Reply" to them was made by his successor, Peter Nuyts & the Council.

Tribal States. (contd)

Asebu [Saboe, Saboe] (contd)

RAC

lastly, we come to what happened at Acon, about which the English gentlemen, demonstrate at some length. It will not be long ago we obtained the beach & hills of Long by cession from the Saboe King, but the attestation hereunto will testify abundantly enough how unjustified are Mr Dalby's accusations; & if the matter is examined, as a whole, it must be acknowledged, either he was wrongfully informed, or that they were made deliberately.

The attestation was as follows: -

"We the undersigned, declare, upon the requisition of Mr Peter Nuyts Upper Factor in Fort Nassau at Moure in Guinea that it is true that on the 12th inst in the morning at day break, the Royal African Co, being attacked by the subjects of the King of Saboe at the place Acon, which is called by the English "Queen Anne's Point", some Moure fishermen, without muskets or arms, but provided only with fishing tackle, were fishing at that place. Two of their canoes went into the bay at the beckoning of two slaves of the Royal Co who had cast themselves into the sea to save their lives from the Saboe people by whom they had been cut off. One of them, not being able to swim, was drowned. The other was saved by one of the fishermen named Cobbena, who brought the slave to Moure. The Upper Factors, being informed of this, at once took the slave under his protection & personally handed him over to Sir Dalby Thomas, General of the English Royal Co, at Cabo Corso on 15th inst for this act of courtesy, Sir Dalby Thomas gave the Upper Factor 3 Ingels gold, as salvage money, for the man Cobbena, which Mr Nuyts paid to Cobbena on 19th inst.

"We further declare that on the 12th inst. Mr Nuyts ordered his subject negroes not to attempt any acts of hostility, still less in any way to assist the King of Saboe's men against the English Royal Co, but to stay quietly in their village; which the Moure's likewise did."

Done in Fort Nassau at Moure, 20 Jan 1705 [1705]

(sgd) Abner Diastnick. Ahr. Pantoor

This we consider to be sufficient to rebut the complaints of the English, & to show that not we, but they, have always given cause for displeasure.

This done by the Hon President & Councillors, in the Castle of St George d'Elmina, this 15th April 1706. [1706]

(sgd) Peter Nuyts, Johan Burt Ingelby, N. Du Bois

April 24. [WIC. 99] letter, Sir Ben Peter Nuyts Elmina to ass. WIC. Amsterdam.

First comes the English Nation here on the Coast, with whom we have always had a life in good correspondence; but however much we have endeavored, something unfortunately stops it by what is practiced by them their business & unreasonable practices.

[Noted under Equifo]

- Reporting upon the Trade at each Fort - writes: -

Comanary or Elmina, which had one & the same Trade, we must, to our regret, state that both are without Trade because of the disturbances that the Kings of Comanary, Fetic & Saboe, have against the T. Factors. ...

Afula.

"Concerning Fort Nassau at Moure, it also has not had the desired Trade because the English General has hired the Accame District to his disposal, in order totally to defeat the Kings of Fetic & Saboe (with whom he is at open war); but he will have to be patient for a long time before he will see the desired success, as we consider that those Kings will endure it long from him.

Akani.

Afula

April 27. ( ) [N.D.], In the afternoon came here [Elmina] three envoys from the Kings of Saboe, Fetic & Comanary, who reported to us in the names of those Kings, that they had been invited by the English General to a conference which was about to be held at the other side of the River & the King of Saboe had particularly had us informed thereof that he would not enter into any accord with the English before they delivered the town [Acon] that they had built on the hills of Acon, & situated that place to us, upon which I had him told by his envoy that we wanted him for it, but that if he did not continue to do so, we should be obliged to enforce our guarantee against him; but for the rest, we would be glad to see that they lived in good friendship with the English.

Afula Equifo.

Aseku [Saboe, Saboo] (contd)

Afuku.  
Eguaffo.

April 28. (Wed) [N.D.] At midday came to visit us here, very unexpectedly, the Kings of Saboe, ~~Felto~~ ~~Commany~~ & Felto & Commany, together with some great men of the Kingdoms. After receiving them duly, we regaled them, in the manner of the Court by, with a sheep & an amotion of liquors. What their business is we must see tomorrow.

Afuku.  
Eguaffo.

April 29. (Thurs) [ibid] In the morning after Church the Kings of Saboe, Commany & Felto came to greet us. They told us that they had been asked by the English General, Mr Dalby Thomas, to come to a conference; for which purpose he had sent his chief factor, Hickers, to them at the Sweet Water, who, in his name had requested these Kings to go with him to Cabo Corso Castle, in order to come to an appeasement with the General. But they, the Kings, so they said, had replied that they well knew how the former King of Commany, Ahe Tekiri, in the year 1699, had been murdered inside the Castle of Cabo Corso, & therefore they absolutely refused to go into the Castle, & at once broke up the meeting. They further asserted that the English General had now twice misled them, & they would be careful about a third time.

To this we replied that we would gladly see that they ended the dispute with the English nation; but added, in particular, to the King of Saboe that he nevertheless would have to maintain us in the cession made by his predecessor of the Isle of Acon, which had been occupied with violence by the English on 6 Jan 1706, & on which they now had a small fortification, as we did not intend to surrender that place: otherwise, in default, we should be obliged to take revenge for it, upon him & his people. To this he replied that we could be well assured that he would maintain us in the cession made by his predecessor, & would never settle matters with the English before they had demolished that fortification. We hope he will keep his word.

April 30. (Fri) [ibid] - vide under Eguaffo post p. 208 -

May 6. 70. [W.C. 99] Enclosure 3, to copy letter. Sir Gen. Pieter Nuyts Elminia to ASSB WIC Amsterdam. dd. 25 May 1704.

"Letter from the English General Dalby Thomas dd. 6 May 1706." [95]

"C.C.C. March 1. 1705/6" [05]

Mr Nuyts

I am obliged for yours of 25 Feb [not found] . . . . .

[vide under Figona supra p. 171] . . . . .

"Had Mr Du Bois not worried his brains quite dry he would never have spoken about Cong Point as a wrong; & if Mr Nuyts had not been so careless as Du Bois said the deceased General was, he would never have signed such a letter. You, Mr Nuyts, told me yourself that I had rendered a great service to the Hollanders by what I had done at Cong Point, because of the large quantities of Interloper's & Portuguese goods that were brought there, & that you would have done the same thing as I had done, if you had dared. But what a Hollander is done by a Hollander, that is good, but what is done by an English man is wrongly done. If we have a dispute with the Blacks you hasten to stand by them; if we have friendship with the Blacks, you seek to ruin them. And this is your token of friendship to us, of which you write in your letter. It is high time to desist from this style of writing & to let it be somewhat more seen in your actions. Methinks that you have vassalage over the whole of Africa. You assume the name of lords & masters over everything, & I cannot see that any one is master over himself without giving thanks to you. Your deceased General told me that they had purchased Cong Point years ago, but everyone knows that the King of Saboe says that it was a story. And it appears so to be, for he has had possession of it for many years; & moreover, by constitutional law, you cannot have it any longer than you have actual possession of it, & you must have some garrison there, or otherwise give an annual acknowledgement to the natives. I wish you well no ill, although you are a great dead over nothing at all. . . . [continued at foot of next page] . . . . ."

Delhman)

occupation)

July 9. (ms) [ibid] "Reply of brother General Nuyts to the same dd 9 July 1706."

To Sir Dalby Thomas

"16th St" Your letter of 12<sup>th</sup> March etc. . . . [vide Alanta, supra p. 183] . . . . .

"Consequently, we (or not you) may say, with reason, that it is dangerous to have intercourse with each other here on the Coast."

For



Aseku. [Sabon Sabon]. (contd)

Augt. 21. (Tues) [N.D.] - vide under Eguafu. post p. 212. -

Sept. 1. (Wed) [9bid] - vide under Eguafu. post p. 212. -

Sept. 2. (Thurs) [9bid] - vide under Eguafu post p. -

Sept. 3. (Fri) [9bid] - vide under Eguafu. post p. The King of Aseku's name was Ampesia.

Sept. 4. (Sat)

Sept. 5. (Sun)

Sept. 6. (Mon)

Sept. 7. (Tues)

} [9bid] - vide under Eguafu post p. seq. -

Sept. 9. [W.C. 99] letter, by Gen. Pieter Nuyts Elmina to Ass<sup>n</sup>. W.C. Amsterdam.  
(hereabout Elmina).

The sea side Kings are in a bitter war with each other, the under King of Commany playing the master one day & the next day he is subdued again by the King his brother, since the latter [dezeise] is assisted by those of Fete & Saboe. What the result of the war will be, time will show. Mean while we are keeping neutral until we see which of them will triumph, when we shall take care to promote Yllts' interests. The English nation, on the other hand, is living at open war with those of Fete & Saboe, which so hampers Sir Dalby that we firmly believe that he wishes he had never begun it. However, that being so we judge it to be best for the Hon. Co. that we leave him to unravel his own affairs; but, without our interest, we do not believe that he will ever overcome them.

Sept. 11. (Sat) [N.D.] - vide under Eguafu post p. -

Sept. 12. [W.C. 99] Enc. 4. to letter, by Gen. Pieter Nuyts Elmina to Ass<sup>n</sup>. W.C. Amst.

dd. May 25. 1704.  
"Report of what happened at  
Cape Coast in the English Castle  
at Cape Coast" - - -

- vide under Eguafu. post p. 219. -

Sept. 19. [9bid] Enc. 5. to the same letter.

"Report of what happened in  
the Castle St George d'Elmina"

- vide under Eguafu. post p. -

Oct. 4. (Mon) [N.D.]

Oct. 6. (Wed) [9bid]

Oct. 7. (Thurs) [9bid]

Oct. 8. (Fri) [9bid]

} - vide under Fanti post p. -

Oct. 5. 03. [140/5 letters received] "Cabo Cabo Castle. Sir Dalby Thomas reports"

... - vide under Fanti. post p. -

Oct. 22. (Fri) [N.D.] vide under Tufie post p. 213.

Tufie.

Tribal States. (contd)Ashanti. [Asjantee, Asjantijn, Ashantee].

Mar 2. 4. 6. 05 [1705 letters received] "Cabo Corso Castle. 2. 4. 6 March 1705/6"

"Sir Dalby advises ... That this day he received a letter from the Chief of Dicko Cove advising the King of Ashantee's Cousin came to Dicko Cove with a present of rock gold, weigh 3 oz, in return for a barrel of powder. The gold, Sir Dalby delivered to Mr Brown for the King."

"Pr letter of 6 March 1705/6, Advises ... That he has send a Boy to the King of Ashantee with presents, & to thank him for the gold he sent; & to assure him of his readiness to supply him with all sorts of goods. That this King is the best of them, for he returns dashes for dashes ..."

April 28 05 (Wed) [M.D.] Received letter from Factor M. V. Dalen at Boubri dd 25 inst. advising that some Asjantie traders had arrived there; & requesting 50 new muskets & 200 lb powder

June 23. (Wed) [M.D.] vide under AKwamu, supra, p. 188. —

July 8. (Thurs) [M.D.] Received letter from Factor Landman at Axim reporting that upon his arrival there, on return from Elmina, he had found a party of good traders with the "Thie" ["Thie"?] of the great Prince Zaay, who wanted muskets & powder only.

July 12. (Mon) [M.D.]. Received letter from the Saconde Factor dieftinck ... further notifying us that he had heard from Assantee Traders, here that Jan Cabes intended to go to the Assantee Country to solicit trade from the great Prince Zaay, for the English Co. We cannot believe this. Moreover, in our opinion, if the journey is under taken, it will be of little fruit, as daily experience shows that expenditure is of little help; but that good & well assorted merchandise is the true & essential means of carrying on trade with energy: For if the passage to one or other of our ports be closed, it still comes to some other of our places.

July 13. (Tues) [M.D.] Received letter from Factor Landman dd Axim 11 July 1706 ... The "Thie" from the great Prince Zaay will return to his country next Monday. I shall send a servant of mine with him, as his master has asked for that.

July 20. (Tues) [M.D.]. Wrote to Factor J<sup>n</sup> Landman at Axim: — "... We have hope your servant will return quickly from the Assantee country, when we shall be glad to hear from you his report & news; especially whether he has been able to hear from a reliable source, whether the King is making an attack upon the people of T. Suiffer, or whether he is disposed to live at peace with them."

July 24. (Sat) [M.D.] Received letter from Factor dieftinck dd. Saconde, 24 July: — "Some days ago one of the English Generals servants passed here, going to Asjantie, instead of Jan Cabes."

July 31 (Sat) [M.D.] Received the following letter from the Axim Factor J<sup>n</sup> Landman dd. Axim 28 July: — "... My servant, whom I had intended should go to Asjantijn has stayed behind, because I was advised not to send him on this journey, as the remnant of the Dinkeras are still marauding in the ways with strong armed bands; & that it would be difficult to send anyone to the great Prince Zaay without a considerable present. I have therefore charged his "Thie Thie" with what I had to say to the Prince Zaay about the welfare of trade. He now always travels to & fro with a staff of mine. I expect him back within two months."

Aug. 1. 05 [1705 letters received] "Cabo Corso Castle ... 1 Aug<sup>t</sup> 1706"

"Sir Dalby ... is in hopes, Dicko Cove & Saconde will be places of good trade, having lately had several traders come down from Ashantee ..."

Aug<sup>t</sup> 6.

Jan Cabes.

T. Suiffer.

Jan Cabes

Dentura

Aschanti. [Asjantee. Asjantijn. Ashantee] (contd)

Aug. 6. no. (Fri) [N.D.] Wrote the following letter to Factor Landman at Axim:--

"... As soon as the "Thie Thie" of Zaay comes to you again you must question him closely about what the Asjantee Caborer Amanquadjo is coming to do in 't Juffer, as we are informed that Zaay will send him thither to carry on some public affairs there. ...

Turifu

Aug. 16 (Mon) [Ibid.] letter from Factor Landman at Axim, 14 Aug 1706:--

Denkira

"The small remnant of the Dinguirab are making ways so unsafe by their robberies, that Prince Zaay has again been obliged to station soldiers in that country, in order to protect passing traders from attack. I have sounded the Aperrys to learn what the Asjantijn Caborer Amanquadjo is about to do in 't Juffer, but they say they have heard nothing about it. As soon, therefore, as the "Thie Thie", or any other Asjantijn come here, I will carefully inquire into it. The negroes, especially those from the interior, are so variable in their words & actions, that little reliance can be placed upon them ..."

This seems to be the word, if so, refers to people of Axim. qv. post

Turifu

Sept 5<sup>os</sup> [170/5. Letters received]. "Cabo Corso Castle. 5 Sept + 1 Dec 1706"

"Sir Dalby Thomas... pr letter of 1 Dec... [reports] that he was in hopes

"to have bought some goods of the Ten pr Cent there, to supply the Ashantees, a great inland people who are come down to Dinkra's Coast & C.C.S; & not being willing they should see your forts want goods. Would have sold the Ten pr Cent men 100 or 150 Negroes who were for the sloop Grand Content, which going into the Mine river to carreen, was condemned as not fitted to proceed; But could not agree." ...

Sept 6. no (Mon) [N.D.] At the opening of the gate, received the following letter from Factor Landman at Axim, 1 Sept 1706:--

"I request that I may have the powder & sheets, lately asked for, with all speed, as at the end of this month I am expecting a party of Asjantijn traders. If there were good muskets here, I should receive as much gold in the Co's chest as never before."

Sept. 11 (Sat) [Ibid.] Received letter from Factor Jan Landman at Axim,

Howin

8 Sept 1706:-- "... Since the despatch of my last Abstract, there have been other Assiantiese here. All the muskets & powder that they so much demand, they say are to be distributed further inland, behind their country, for the inhabitants of a district lying far behind Accra, where war is waged on horseback, & who have hired Assiantiese, or its inhabitants to assist them in the war; & that there arms & ammunition are intended only, for that purpose. So there is little to fear that the storm will burst over this country. Whether the Assiantiese Assiantiese have also been hired for this purpose, I have not yet been able to learn."

Oct. 30. (Sat) [Ibid.] Received letter from Factor Landman at Axim 28 Oct 1706:--

Denkira

Wassaw.

Turifu

"... Next week a large number of traders from Asantijn are expected here with the negro Adjapa, the first that I have seen from there this month. The reason why no traders have come from there for such a long time is that the remnant of the Dinkeras have made the ways very unsafe by murder & pillage, so that no one can pass along the ways except with armed men. The War Captain [Veldorste] Intan [Julan?] has arrived in Wassaw, with his men, & the rumour is current that the residue of the Don Dinguirab, have been placed in their country again, but to be tributary to Adjantijn & Wassaw. But I await further confirmation of this: as also of what will happen in the affairs of 't Juffer."

"The great Prince Zaay, because of his great age has handed over his sword & all his wealth, greatness & authority to the Assiantiese Caborer Amanquadjo; but this must be understood to have been done with the end in view that later on no dispute should occur about the succession; because Zaay has expressly willed that Amanquadjo should be his successor. This will be a desirable thing for our Hon. Co as that negro himself, had at Mours, in former times; & I enjoyed good friendship with him at the time my servant was in Asantijn, & it is from him also that I daily receive traders, when they come from Asantijn. ..."

Is he the same known as the Wassaw Caborer Intan?  
Is under Turifu July 01. et seq. 10 p J

John King  
bei Turifu  
175-1731  
killed in  
war against  
Aking.  
[see Chap II]

Successor was Opoke Wana by name [see Chap III]

Tribal States. (cont)

Ashanti. [Asyanti. Asyantiym. Ashantee]. cont.

Nov. 4. (Mon) [ND] wrote to Factor Landman at Assem: -  
"Use Kade sun, wtd surprise, from your letter that Prince the  
Prince Zanyi has been found [of Ashanti] his Kingdom  
"and is again ready to his state, the Caboons Amangyandis, like  
"large that this year really he for the profit of the Co. seeing that he has  
"been somewhat from of old as a great trader; but Zanyi, was absent; "  
"has been in presence at Assem [from spring arrangements last August]; "  
"has been waiting for him." 9]

"As the Caboons Justice has returned into Ashanti, you will therefore  
"be able to learn, at once, whether he still intends an attempt upon  
"I suppose, or not; which we shall be glad to learn from you at the  
"first opportunity."

Nov. 6 (Sat) [Sat] letter from Factor Landman at Assem.  
9 Nov 1706: - "... In my last, I wrote, Y.H. that this week a  
"large number of Ashanti looking, with the negro Radjappa  
"were expected to come here; but so far I have not heard of them.  
"This morning it was reported to me that Radjappa has summoned  
"all his men at the river to come to him in Assoa; which causes  
"much suspicion to those of Assoa..." [vide Jurina, part p. ] ...

Dec. 14 (Tue) [Thu] letter from Factor Landman at Assem. 11 Dec 1706: -  
"... The day after my arrival here [from Ashanti], the  
"negro Radjappa came here with a large number of his men,  
"saying he had had some on the hill [Ashanti] was intended  
"to about Nov. 20; & if I had been sufficiently supplied with muskets,  
"I could have done better service, I have only 10 muskets here at  
"Kadi mk. 60. There is no lack of gold here, if there was want  
"of merchandise..."

Assem. [Assem]

April 24. [Sat. 9q] letter to Sir. Peter Nuyts Thunin, to Nov E. Wic. Post Office.  
"... An order of Assem, which, Kade one Kade, Kade, since one  
"last [of gold] sent into the Y.H. 1706, on the 1st Jan 1707, gold  
"good trade there were continued, & we hope it will increase with time.  
April 24 [9. 2q] Captain. Same to same.  
"... [vide under Gold Mining, part p. ] ...

Aug. 16. (Mon) [ND] Received letter from Factor Landman at Assem  
14 Aug 1706: - "... This morning the Assem Caboons,  
"presented to me several papers, upon my recommendation,  
"they had drawn to be approved in printed [language] as Caboons of  
"the Assem & dance village, in the place of those who had died. They  
"also reported to me that since the last Captain of the Assem village had  
"died, no other had taken his place, because he had left no  
"children; nor any one who could make a lawful claim. Therefore, in order  
"that the Assem village should not always be without a Captain, for  
"want of whom it had become very weak, they unanimously proposed  
"to me the name Radebo to be chosen to Y.H. who in the year 1690 was  
"made Caboon by Sir. Nuyts de Bony. Although I understood to write to  
"Y.H. asking my respective request that he might be approved; for I found  
"nothing about him, for it to be said that from him; & from Y.H. he was  
"to take to Governor to come before the magistrate of the jurisdiction  
"beginning. Some suggest, who have been playing in the past for a long time, are  
"beginning to become somewhat lately here."

Prism. [Prism]. (contd)

Aug: 29 (mon) [N.D.] - What is Factor landman Prism - asking the above  
letter the 14 Aug: - "Use one glad to see that the Prism Rifle  
"have appointed [got letter] Cabanan Adiebba as Captain, on the  
"Upper Village & he is a person who will discuss w. the one quite satisfied.  
You can tell him that we conform him w. the office of Captain, & also  
we can mend him to defend & protect his subjects, & quite himself in  
accepting as a brave Captain ongr. We will provide him with a staff  
as an opportunity."

Dec. 1. (Wed) [Prism] "In the month of July last, Factor landman reported  
that that the Prism Makelaan [Baker] of Porse [sic];

meaning of the Porse "I, understanding that they draw much  
from the Co. daily, continue, the longer the more, with their customary  
private trade with the "Pee" ships to the great injury of the Co. and  
as they were beginning to do so quite openly, we therefore, at that  
time, advised the Factor to undertake to disturb them from it, if not by  
force means, then forcibly. But as they cast everything to the winds, Factor  
landman thought on 25th ult., vented to go personally, on board the  
ship "Pisigo Johannes", as he had heard that the Baker [Makelaan] of  
d Porse, had gone thither, with 20 small canoes to do him private trade.  
The Factor, seeing things on board that ship, advised the Captain to embargo  
the Porse's goods & divide it amongst his crew, until the Captain immediately  
did. The Baker, deprived of the goods which Factor landman to us them  
go on shore - for the Factor had threatened to take them to China -  
two flying that they would make again go, nor send their people, on board  
ships, upon these promises the Factor let them depart on shore.  
On the 26 ult., being there, one of their lesser men who had stayed  
on shore, because of what had occurred, marched past the fort with  
a large party of his men demers firing that he would pay the Factor  
one for what had happened. - The Factor informed them that if they  
did not keep quiet he would fire on them with the cannon. This threat made  
no impression upon them, & they went on their way as before. This threat made  
if nothing for it. Factor landman then fired 2 cannon. Set upon upon  
them, & they took to flight.

But the next day when the Factor, pursuant to our orders intended to  
come down further by the ship "Pisigo Johannes" the Porse with their  
men were on the beach to receive him & carry him into the interior. But they  
failed because of the bad order the presentation to order his subtraction to fire  
upon them with the cannon, at their first attempt.

- Factor landman informed us of all this on his arrival [at China] & a  
year long staying & visited a letter from the Prism Sub-Factor Porse [?] &  
that the Porse's Porse's had let it be known that they expect  
occupy the whole field, to present supplies, & would look out for Factor.

landman, upon his return, being very angry, they had also drawn  
one of their houses all the contents of Prism which was struck to make it  
in this affair, & all the other people had had their things stolen -  
the houses, by the Co. are he personally, should be in harm, we ordered  
your orders that in Poria Porse's order are the City & moreover that they  
they with their men, should receive him within in Porse's, for if we let this  
pass all the other part for the Co. in the winter's coast would disappear...

These Prises & Appointments not only do considerable injury to the Co  
on the whole but they go to occasion that some republic, for they receive  
much money from all purchase within the, & if any oppose them, they get  
rid of them in an inhuman manner, as we said lately in 1792, when they  
murdered the Captain Bocklaan... - The Sub-factors's first landman is  
to go to China, with another... Poria Porse's the Porse's fighting him.  
as seems, which thought not to go to the land, & then pursued on quickly by  
Porse's, with the addition of the King of Labai, by Charles Carver. At Prism  
is cast together all the children of all upper & lower villages that belong to the year  
appart to the Co by Prises & Appointments, but also from them  
for it, if they opposed, & fear them as an order of the Co. It is easy to imagine  
to what the matter in the last attempt of a Porse for the Co. If anything is mentioned  
they would not listen to report, & apply for justice orders. To this case that the Corps  
will run, do not without the various incidents they order. Poria 1st December.

- The young age Poria was also sent to Prism.

Dec. 2.

Prism  
Possibly divided  
from the  
Porse's  
"more" young  
man.

Yabu & Skama

Tribal States. (conts)Axim [Axem] (conts).

Dec. 2. (Thurs) [N.D.] letter from Landman at Chama. Ad Dec 2. -  
 Reports his arrival there with Peter Pasop & his men. Capt Codo  
 is ready to go with 60 Chama men. As many as possible will  
 proceed on by canoes, the rest going overland to Bonting, where more canoes  
 will be available.

Dec 6. (Mon) <sup>Official</sup> Report from da Chandela at Chama, that the King of Sabij  
 had promptly obeyed his orders to send troops for Axim

Dec 14. (Tues) [Wed] Today at the opening of the gate the Equippage  
 Master, de Haam returned from Axim & reported on the state  
 of the Fort there... Brother Peter Pasop also landed & made a  
 report which was confirmed by the following letter from Factor Landman  
 at Axim 11 Dec '06: - "...leaving Chama in the evening of the 2<sup>nd</sup>,  
 we arrived at Bonting next morning at 9 o'clock. - Stayed that night in  
 Pocouon Crum." - Arrived at Axim at 3 o'clock in afternoon (after  
 much difficulty at various places about canoe transport for the men)  
 where the Opperies, hearing that we had arrived with such a large  
 force, had taken flight, & retired to their Crums, where they still are.  
 - As soon as I came into the Fort I sent for all the Caboceros Axim  
 Caboceros to come in, but it was reported that most of them, including  
Capt Zetja had fled to the bush through fear - The next day I had  
 all the Caboceros who were still here, come in. I asked them why their  
 colleagues had fled, & exhorted them to stay here quietly as no harm  
 would be done them, so that the good had could be distinguished from  
 the good, & I ordered them to call in their colleagues who had fled -

With coming & going there was delay until yesterday when all  
 the Caboceros came in. I represented to them the affair of the Opperies  
 who had insulted the Co in my person, & that YH, desired that they,  
 the Caboceros should see that the Co obtained satisfaction for it, &  
 that if the Opperies refused this, that YH would then do what you  
 thought advisable. The Caboceros replied that they would at once  
 send some one from them to the Opperies to hear what they  
 intended, & then report. These messengers left this morning & I  
 await their return with interest... It is certain that the Opperies  
 are in great straits, for neither the Brandenburgers nor the people  
 on the river are troubling themselves in the least about their affairs, &  
 are keeping quiet. They see that the Brandenburg General is very  
 offended with [? Gespilleit op] them, & before my arrival he had had  
 all their people at Takkerema, & was doing his best to trace the  
 murderers others... Mr. Lamaj, with a hand shake has also promised  
 me that if I would not bring them to reason with the troops I had with  
 me, I should say so when he would get all the Brandenburgers  
 to kill them. I thanked him, & said that with YH's  
 approval I would avail myself of his generous offer. I don't doubt  
 that they will be obstinate at first, & not give off. But they may  
 well hear [? causes] when they find that they have no support,  
 [? from] from all the negroes' lords, who are displeased with  
 their customary arrogance... If they will not duly submit, it would  
 in my opinion, be best to break down their houses & throw sand on the  
 ground as a sign of our leaving; & that in their place the man Dama  
 (who is here in the Crum & to whom I said what YH ordered) be appointed  
 provisionally as Captain of the traders. I am assured that they would  
 bring them to reason sooner than anything else, for, as YH knows, it  
 is impossible for a sea-side native to stay always in the bush. Otherwise  
 it were best that upon Peter Pasop's return, we attacked them with the  
 rest of the negroes, & got as many of them as possible into our power.

Two days ago I went with Peter Pasop, Codo & other chiefs of the  
 soldiers, to Ancover to greet the Caboceros & tell them the reason of my  
 coming to Axim with 50 many troops. They replied that it did  
 not concern them at all...

Having

Axim. [Axim] (contd).

Having written so far ... the messengers return from the Apperries, with the report that they had never had any idea to oppose the Co, but they could not deny that their brother(s) had done wrong, for this they asked for quittance, but asserted that they had been much maligned, & many things had been laid against them which were not true; but they asked for forgiveness, & that they should not be utterly ruined. I refused this with many contrary reasons, that all who heard them would see that their intentions had been evil, & would have been carried out but for YH's action in sending me & the Equitige Master... & it was quite clear that most of the inhabitants of the dars from had known of the execrable design to seize me & carry me off into the bush. . . ."

Dec. 16. (Thurs) [N.D.] Received letter from Factor Landman dd Axim.

14 Dec. 1706: - "I sent the messengers back to the Apperries with the following demand, namely; first 50 Bendas to meet the expenses of the Co, & another 50 bendas as a penalty for what they had intended against me. To this the Apperries replied that they were willing to pay the expenses incurred by the Co on their account, if I would show them what I had been guilty of; & that they had had no evil intentions towards me. . . . I am now having attestations made in the matter."

Dec. 18. (Sat) [This] (his son wrote acknowledging the above 2 letters, & thereon).

Dec. 22. (Wed) [This]. Received letter from Landman, dd Axim. 19 Decr 1706: -

"... about the affair of the Apperries, nothing further has occurred since my last, only that Mr Lameij, hearing that they remained obstinate, offered to call together his Caboceros, under the fort & in the bush, & ask them outright, in my name, what they would claim to join with the Elmira men, & upon the day appointed to surround & attack the Apperries & get them into their hands; not doubting that there might well be some among them who would inform the Apperries of it under hand, & thus bring them to reason. I replied that it would not be a bad thing, & so learn at once what friends they had among the Brandenburghers I must confess that Mr Lameij is as much concerned in the affront done to our Co as if it had been done to his own, without any self-interest being at the back of it.

Three days ago I had the men mustered & found they were about 200 muskets. No sooner was the muster over than the Apperries heard of it & retired further into the bush. They can go nowhere else as no one is willing to join them. They had asked their friends in Abrocoe to take care of their goods, & possibly of themselves also; but the other Caboceros of that district told the cousin of the Apperries that if he did no, & any evil befell him, they would have no part or share in it.

Dec. 28 (Tues) [This] Received letter from Factor Landman, dd Axim 26 Decr 06: -

"... I should have replied to YH before, but as it was in the negroes so called unlucky days, & they are very firm about not dealing with any important business in such times, I was obliged to wait until the bad days were over, when I again sent messengers to the Apperries to ask them for the last time, whether they would give satisfaction to the Co, or not; & that if they remained obstinate they would see what they had to expect; & then they could have no hope of pardon. To this they protested that they had been greatly maligned, but to show that they were willing to submit to the Co's authority & not oppose it, they asked that the palaver might be brought to Abrocoe, & that the Caboceros there, along with the Elmira & Axim, might sit to hear them, how in truth, the matter was, & that if they, Elmira, condemned them for having done wrong, they would then, without any demur, agree to the amend that were imposed upon them; mean while they begged the Elmira & Axim Caboceros to use their endeavours for the palaver to be settled amicably, as they saw quite well that they had nowhere to go but were beset on every side. Upon which I told the Axim Caboceros to send someone to them again to ask them positively whether they were in earnest in what they said, & if so we would consult about it; but they must see that they did not withdraw their words, as they had done after the departure of Pieter Pasop; moreover, that I did not wish to settle the palaver on the Hill, just at Axim, but if they wished to call in the Pomoceros, I would be more than glad, so as to show them that YH had most just reasons for treating them [Apperries] so.

22-24  
ada 68  
400  
100

Abokno

Tribal States. (contd).

Axim [Axim] (contd)

"Mr Lameij no sooner heard of my approval of his proposal, than he at once had all his subject Caboceros called together, & asked them what they desired in order to attack the Apperries... They replied that the custom of the country was that those whom a war intended to attack should first be informed of everything, & called upon to submit, or that otherwise they would be obliged to comply with my request utterly to ruin them. They also asked that Mr Lameij should be sent too. This was done, & Mr Lameij made a long report of what had happened; which was similar to that which the Axims had made reported, & that they begged Mr Lameij & the Brandenburg Caboceros to have the matter settled amicably. Mr Lameij asked my advice, & I replied that I had no doubt that they would now act more reasonably. I hope YH. will approve what I have done, as such a speedy submission had not been expected. Whether the accusations against them are true or false, YH can judge from the enclosed attestations [not found]."

Denkera. [Denkera. Dinkira].

July 31 } [N.D] { vide under Ashanti. supra PP 198-199  
 Aug 16. }  
 Oct. 30 }

Edina. [Uminia].

Equaffo. [Aguaffo. Commany. Commenda].

Jan. 1. 05. [1705 letters received] "Cape Coast Castle... 1 Jan 1705/6" [sent 4 July 1706  
 agreed 22 Aug 1706] "Sir Dalby Thomas... pr Dr of 1 Jan 1705/6 address...

That he recommends peace to the Natives. That there is no dependence on alliances  
 with the Natives. That the King of Saboo took a fetish & broke it, & the like of the  
 King of Aguaffo... That he should have gained the Natives if civility would  
 have done it. A long account concerning his treatment of the King of Aguaffo.  
 That he cannot help the ingratitude of the Negroes. That Saboo, Feli & Aguaffo  
 are no places of trade, but robbers. Is sorry to think that any part of his  
 treatment of the Natives should be compared to Great Tagoes. That he has  
 told his enemies if they would come & see him, he'll do them no harm...  
 That he has had a message from John Cabess that he will humble himself,  
 & advises the progress Eggin, the God distinguish at Annamaboo has made  
 thousands bringing over John Cabess to Sir Dalby again... That nothing will  
 be lost by John Cabess, if no more recovered than has been... The wars have  
 not affected any places but Cape Coast & Commenda, & that they sold as much  
 goods as has been for many years past.

John Cabess.  
 Fanti

Jan. 4. n.s. [W.C. 910] Minutes of Council Elmina

"The President [Peter Nuys] communicated his diary to the Council  
 & there shewed how he had been in conference with the Caboccer  
 Jan Cabes on 26 Nov last about the claim the Co still had against him,  
 amounting to Mk. 10-7-4 Eng., against which he had strongly objected,  
 representing that in the year 1694 the late Sir. Pen John Staphorst had  
 received satisfaction from the Commany Chiefs [Grandes], & therefore he  
 was not liable for it. The President asked the Council's opinion how he  
 should act in the matter. - Resolved that the claim of Mk. 10-7-4  
 should remain in statu quo, until the directors were informed about it;  
 but that the President is requested, meantime, to come to an agreement  
 with Jan Cabes about free access to the Co's forts for the greatest profit  
 of the Co."

Jan Cabes.

Feb. 10 05. [1705 letters received] "Cape Coast Castle 10 Feb. 1705/6." "Sir Dalby  
 gives an account of a commotion at Commenda..."

Feb. 26. 05 [Ibid] "Comenda. 26. Feb 1705/6." "William Hickey address..."

"That the difference that has been with John Cabess occasioned Sir Dalby  
 to settle him here, hoping by his acquaintance with the Natives might  
 settle a ~~good~~ peace. On the 2nd he received orders to be Chief of this Fort, & on  
 the 3rd he received it, from Mr Chigneau. He had not been here 3 days before  
 John Cabess came into the Castle, though for 18 months before, would not  
 venture himself. That he has convinced John Cabess of his ignorance in  
 quarrelling with us, which has worked so well on him that he has begun  
 to settle himself & people under the protection of John How's fort, & believes  
 it will be the only means of settling a general peace with the Kings of  
 Aguaffo Feli & Saboo. He has promised he will never trade  
 separate from John How's, & as a confirmation has D.D. [delivered] his son  
 into his hands as a pawn, & believes that his designs are real. That  
 John Cabess doubts not but the trade of this place will shortly flourish, as  
 present it is dull, & Mr Hickey don't take care enough to defray ye 1/4<sup>th</sup>  
 part of factory charges. Sir Dalby sent him money to pay the men, by  
 reason he could sell his pretty more to John How's advantage to leeward, &  
 no other goods will sell at this place."

John Cabess.

Afulu.  
 Asebu

Feb. 27. 05 [Ibid] "Charles Fort Annamaboe. 27 Feb 1705/6"

"Jos<sup>a</sup> Pearson advises... they came safe to Co. Co. & found Sir Dalby  
 well in health but miserably embroiled with Palatons in the country,  
 particularly about C.C., the Saboo, Feli, the Aguaffo country, besides  
 Jos Cabess, all being utter enemies to Sir Dalby. That Mr Hicks is placed at  
 Comenda in order to cut all things to rights. That John Cabess has delivered his  
 son into the Castle of Comenda as a pledge of his fidelity, & a further  
 demonstration of his designs to be friends with the English; & the readiness that  
 appears in rebuilding his Crume again. That notwithstanding these brins  
 on the Coast, your goods go off at one place or another, & they shall want a  
 speedy supply of more goods..."

Asebu  
 Afulu  
 John Cabess.

Mar 2.

Note. The Dutch Fort Vredenburg, Comenda, was 1/2 mile East of English Fort. [Paridge]  
 The English Fort at Comend lies between 2 Dutch Forts; Chama to the West 126.164  
 & Vredenburg 1/2 mile to the East. Barbots p 437.

Tribal States. (contd).

Eguaffo. [Aguaffo. Commanry. Comenda] (contd)

Mar. 2. 4. 6. <sup>05</sup> [Tyo/S. letters received] "Cabo Corso Castle, 2. 4. 6 Mar 1706"  
Exced 18 July 1706. answered 22 Aug 1706. Sir Dalby advises.....

"That the Dutch have lately taken up de late King of Aguaffos' brother, for no other reason than being a true friend to the English & Jr Honrs, & sends account under what pretence they took him up" "That John Cabess is returned from Sabo, & has promised to see Mr Hicks at Comenda tomorrow Doubt's not but to humble Mr Wright, Copeman of the mine."

John Cabess  
Asabu.  
W.C.

Mar. 26. 28. <sup>05</sup> [ibid] "Cape Coast Castle 26 & 28 March 1706"  
Sir Dalby Thomas... Pr dr of 28 March adviseth that he directed Mr Hicks to give John Cabess a dinner which was done that night. John was to lie in his new house, & John was so pleased with the presents given him & the firing guns at his health at the entertainment that he could not forbear rejoicing saying he was with his old Masters & that in a month all the ways he should be opened, at which the Dutch were so mad that they pulled down their flag...

John Cabess.  
W.C.

"Advises that Mr White has brought the affair about John Cabess to bear well. That a wonderful thing happened which had like to have crossed the negotiations, but was made up. Thinks you need not be concerned at the wars of Africa nor John Cabess is in Jr interest, the rest being inconsiderable. That he has so ordered the Town of Comenda that it will be commanded by the Fort... That Mr Hicks has been very industrious to bring about the Agreement with John Cabess, & appears to be very zealous & active in Jr interest. Sir Dalby thinks he ought to be taken notice of for what he has done & believes he will have the priviledge of Comenda as ever was thine. That the Dutch panyarred Jr goods as they were carrying from Comenda by traders, .....

John Cabess.  
W.C.

Mar 26. 05 [Tyo/145] "Paragraphs of several letters from the Gold Coast relating to the several interferences arising from the Dutch"]

W.C.

"From Sr Dalby Thomas dd. 26 March 1706."

"The Dutch still goes on in giving us all the Affronts they can. They have panyarred our goods as was coming from Comenda by Traders, & they say they will do it till they give our notes out. I don't know that Jr Honrs are to trade under them or by their leave. When our Affairs are a little better settled, I believe I shall venture to make them an example for it"

Ogua.

April 3. 05. [W.C. 99. fol 153-154] "appeared before me Abraham Engelgraef Robertzorn... [vide under Ogua, post p ]"

April 3. 05 [Tyo/S. letters received] "Comenda Fort 3 April 1706"

"Thomas Mozdy advises that he is now at Comenda, second to Mr Hicks & that Mr Hicks has settled all differences with betwixt John Cabess & Sr Dalby Thomas. Hopes in a short time to see Jr Honrs' trade very much increased at this place. That John is building a very large Town, & it almost finished."

John Cabess.

April 4. 05 [ibid] "Comenda Fort 4 April 1706" [received in Holland 16 Sept 1706]

"Mr Wm Hicks, Chief, advises that a perfect peace & amity is made betwixt John Cabess & the English, in the doing of which he has been very instrumental, & that Sr Dalby has received John very kindly. Also advises of an unlucky accident that happened, which had like to have presented said peace. That he finds the Trade of the place to increase, as does the Town, & hopes in a months time to give Jr Honrs a very good account of settling a perfect peace with the whole country. ...."

John Cabess.

April 24.

Equafo. [Aguaffo. Commany, Commenda] (contd).

April 24 n.s. [1611. 99.] Letter. Dir. Gen. Peter Nyxto Clouina, to Ass. Z. W.C. Amsterdam.

Finally, comes the English nation here on the Coast, with whom we have always endeavoured to live in good correspondence; but however much we have tried to prevent all cause of displeasure, we have yet been so unfortunate that something must prevent it by what is done by them without the least foundation or reason.

RAC

Jan Cabes

3 Nov. 1705.

We advised Y.H.H. in our letter by the ship Africanize Palley [i.e. letter dd. Nov 13. 1705 p. 143 supra], that the Cabacer Jan Cabes had asked that he might come in conference with us. This we gladly accorded (as Y.H.H. seriously recommend every one to live in good harmony with the natives, & especially those who might bring us great profit or cause us injury, as we considered to be the case here), & accordingly, on 3 November last year, he came into the Castle here, to greet us, being accompanied by the King of Commamy & other Chiefs of the Kingdom [with garden] whom we received in a very friendly way, but being very busy then we could not do any business with him. Cabacer Jan Cabes therefore asked to go to his village, situate inland until a later opportunity. We agreed to this & he went there on the 7th ditto. But no sooner had the English General, Sir Dalby Thomas heard at Cabo Corso that Jan Cabes had been to us in the Castle than he wrote to us about it, accusing us as if we had committed a great offence, & demanded that we should hand him over to him, on the frivolous pretext that Jan Cabes asked a large sum of money to the Royal Co. We showed this letter to the Council & it was resolved to reply to Sir Dalby Thomas, in substance, that we granted trade access & access to & from our forts to all, with out respect of persons, & therefore we could not imagine how H.H. could condemn our action. This appears at more length in our Diary of 16 Nov. last [not found]. I hope Y.H.H. will approve our action, for if, out of consideration for ["ter contemplatie van"] the English nation, we should have to mix ourselves up in their difficulties, we should then have to live in enmity with most of the Natives, as they are at variance with all the principal Regeyes (of which we shall speak later). It appears I think seems that Sir Dalby is trying to constrain every one so that the Natives would have to depend wholly upon him. This would indeed be an excellent thing for all of us here on the Coast! But there is no likelihood of his ever becoming so fortunate, & we are confident that if former Directors General had seen any advantage in acquiring such fame, they would have put it into effect long ago. We shall not therefore involve ourselves in it, but keep ourselves entirely outside it in order the better to carry on Y.H.H.'s trade . . .

Afute  
Azebe  
Tisifu

[Side, Athanta p 180 supra] . . . Commamy & Clouina, which have the same trade, we must, with request, report that they are without any trade because of the disturbances which the Kings of Commamy, Petu & Gabod, have against the 't Juffers. What means we have taken, & are still taking, to end them, Y.H.H. will see from our Diary under Nov. 25. 29. Dec 4. 8. 11. 26. 29. 29. & Jan 9. 26. to which we refer. [not found] It grieves us, not a little, that through the bad direction of the late Mrs de la Palma, we had already had, & have daily to expect more of such events. But not without thinking all this we hope with God's help, to be able to overcome them & to bring Y.H.H.'s trade into its former good state.

Jan Cabes.  
26 Nov 1705  
24 Jan 1706

And as we have previously spoken here of the famous Cabacer Jan Cabes we will inform Y.H.H. that we were in conference with him on 26 Nov. last as in our diary [not found] which we reported to the Council as in the Resolution, enclosure 14. [Side Min, Col. Jan 4 supra p 205]. In consequence of this we have been in hopes that we would have brought into the Coast Y.H.H.'s debt MK 10-20 gold for his previous bad behaviour to the Hon Co. An excellent opportunity for it arose, as Cabes, having broken away [afzijnde van] from the English, not feeling safe in his person with regard to the King of Commamy, 't Juffer, & his own people also, would be obliged to choose another protector, if he wished to remain in lustre or power with the Natives so with his own people. Subjects. We therefore adopted an attitude of reserve as though we were not concerned about his person, in order thus to make him the more uneasy. [But mean while the English nation did not sit still, but sought, in every way, to bring Cabes over to their interests again. To this, the arrival [at Commenda] of the former Agent Wm. Hickey, as upper Factor, greatly contributed, as he had previously been a great friend of Cabes, & after his arrival [i.e. Hickey on his return to the Coast as upper factor] he was stationed again at Commamy by the English General Dalby, in order, all the better to bring Cabes over to their interests

RAC



Tribal States. (contd)Eguaffo. [Aguaffo. Commaney. Commanda.] (contd)Jan Cabes.  
Aban.

interests. He [Cabes] has already been several times into our fort there, as can be seen from the letters from the Commaney factor ad Jan 24. & Feb 20 in the Diary [m. p.]. But Jan Cabes let us know daily, by his cousin, the son of the deceased brother, Aban, that he would never live in a good confederation with the English, & the correspondence & conversation between him & the English were only to get satisfaction for his plundered goods, which he estimates at MK 25 gold, & for which they had already offered him MK 10. He has greatly urged that we would let the horse of the said Aban be rebuilt so that he could come a lick in it, else we have little inclination for doing this, for, as already stated, he must first make a settlement of the money to YHTH, & without that (subject to YHTH's approval) we will not enter into any alliance with him but let him continually carry on so, in order meantime, if possible, to receive YHTH's orders about it. From this, YHTH will very likely see upon what sort of foundation Sir Dalby has based his letter of 10 Nov & how frivolous it was.

With the King of Commaney we live indeed in friendship, but he does not in any way show that obligation by which he is bound to our nation. This we must impute to Sir Dalby, because he is continually inciting the Under-King, (who is much attached to the English nation) against his brother the King. And as the former is much stronger in force, the King therefore has not the hardihood to show his proper authority & power. This causes us much trouble daily, especially from the Mina negroes, whom he causes to be arrested in the ways for the least fault. And although we threaten him that we shall have to take in hand other means, this, for the reason stated above, makes little impression upon him, although his inclination is good but his ability small. Meanwhile, we shall not fail to adopt such measures possible as shall be deemed serviceable to YHTH's trade, to frustrate the evil designs of the English. (Thus)

April 29. ns [N.D.] - vide Asebu, supra p 195 -

April 30 (Fri) ns [N.D.]. In the morning, after prayers, the three Kings came into the Castle again. We had also called in the Mina Caboceros in order to terminate the disputes which had arisen some time ago between them & the King of Commaney over the arrest & detention of Mina people. After much discussion they were finally appeased as follows, namely: - That from now, henceforth, the people of Saboe, Fety & Commaney should no more arrest any Minas, about any matter whatsoever, but that if any of the three Kingdoms should have any claim against one of the Mina people they shall be bound to inform us of it by one of their servants, when we would cause them to receive lawful justice. That the Mina people, in like case, should do no hostile acts against the people of the three districts under any pretext whatsoever, but by detaining them or otherwise, but likewise report to us any complaint they had when we would communicate it to the King whose subjects they were, when we would cause justice to be done. And that this might be the better observed a penalty of MK 2 gold should be imposed upon the whosoever broke it. And as the King of Commaney for some time past had done much injury to the Mina people, he was condemned by the Kings of Saboe & Fety & the Mina Chiefs to pay the value of one cow as an appeasement. This he did willingly. We also had a private conference with the Kings of Commaney, Saboe & Fety, when they promised us they would henceforth afford a good through-passage better to traders. The King of Commaney also promised us that he would show the obligation to which he was bound to the Co. & never again undertake anything that was not agreeable to us. He further requested that we would support him against his brother, whom he detested to this end. This we promised we would do legitimately provided that he acted strictly according to our orders, & had them obeyed. This he undertook very willingly; of which we shall hope to reap the benefit. After this the conference ended, in the afternoon the Kings departed, each to his country. We were very glad of this, as these Princes were very fond of strong drink.

Edina.

Asebu

Fety



Tribal States

(cont'd)

Eguafu.

[Aguafu. Commanu. Comenda.]

(cont'd)

May 10. (Mon.) [N.D.] Factor Rompulen or Wanda Wonne, with brother Piten Pasop, returned from Commanu, & reported that they had made every effort to convince the King with his brother. On their arrival the King had promised to do this pointed for brother came to show due submission to him; who did not fail to do everything that was required of him. But, often many assistants of Piten Pasop or of Sombing which his brother showed to him, the King was not satisfied, but insisted that he will not let his people spend apart out of his Kingdom of Commanu. All the parties, all the factors made to persuade the King of no avail, so the Under King left Commanu this morning, but within the hour gone, the factors do not know. And as they saw that they could not get anything more from the King, they came here; & wished that during all the time that they had stayed there, the King of Commanu had not been seen, & that he let himself be ruled like a child, by a servant of the King of Sabbe, who had induced him to say that he was no slave of his nation, but a sovereign King in his own Kingdom, & would do with him as he pleased. From this it is seen the baser in gratitude; for if our nation, on 7 Oct. 1904, had not set him on the throne by force, he would not have been so fortunate as to eradicate himself. [Wanda Wonne than to Pokie], and as he was slow so that obligation for it, it can truly be said that people no longer acknowledge any benefaction when it does not accord with their interest, & they no longer need our help.

May 13. (Thurs.) [Pitid] Today received letter from Factor Wanda Wonne of Commanu, at yesterday, reporting that the King of Commanu had, by one of his servants, told him that he would never & return in his year, the Cabocars of Rembeni (and all his people) who had taken refuge there under his foot, because he was a relative of the Under King; which request of the King he had not dared to refuse, but asked for no return about it. Wanda Wonne is sure to him that he could send the Cabocars & his people home, as it is dangerous to keep any refugees where there is a power on of only six men.

May 14. (Fri.) [Pitid] Tomorrow sending the received a letter from the Commanu Factor, Wanda Wonne, at today, with which he sent how the Cabocars of Rembeni, with those of his people.

June 16. 05. ... [Wanda Wonne - vide under Pitehu. supra p 1906.] ...

July 4. 07 (Sunday) [W.D.] Tomorrow sending the brother Piten Pasop came to see with great haste of the Chiefs of the Kingdom of Commanu had not been against their King because he was subjected in strong drink & daily committed great brutalities against his subjects; & this may be also have a bad end.

July 7. (Wed.) [Pitid] Another Piten Pasop came to tell us that the disturbances between the King of Commanu & his subjects still continue, & that nothing could be done about it, as their prince was nearly always drunk & seldom in his senses.

July 25. (Sun.) [Pitid] Another Piten Pasop came to tell us that the King of Commanu was sending [? Aguafu.] his country, like a daughter "Sate" & threatened to take back a territory of his subjects, who were some weeks ago in Pitehu. Piten, who does not want the coming custom [Kermeu] which will be held within 2 or 3 days, as it was unapproved that some celebrating against the King would occur. And as we have found by experience that there is nothing to be done with these fellows, we judge it best to let him rule in his own case, & meanwhile keep ourselves neutral.

Page 1.

Pitehu.

vide

Oct 4 &amp; 9 Oct 7

1904. pp. 91.

98. supra.

Equeto

[Aguello. Commonary

Commenda]

(cont.)

W.C.

Feltes or  
villas, being John  
usually the  
was being  
Telfe  
Cobos,

Augt 1. 05 [Tyo/S. letter received]

"Cabo Cabo Castle ..."

1 Augt 1906 [Wed 1/12/06]

... On 1<sup>st</sup> of Augt 1906 Sir Deby [reported] ...  
...  
The Sufferers & Aguelleros like to be at unity. They pay for  
and John Cobos not to concern himself with any parties; which he wisely keeps to.

His own like to be the best on the coast & is much resolved to be the maine [said] of  
Aguello, who is a very well man, as come to the town and his people. [said] that a  
pending place made before the job at Comenda, which might easily be done by one  
by one who understands more of mines & blasting up rocks. It is extremely poor  
informer to have such a man at C.C.  
Augt 18 05 [Wed] [N.D.] This morning Benito Ruiz Pasop came to tell us that  
he had heard that the Tuffons, via the former under King of

Commonary were strongly preparing for war in order to drive the  
King of Commonary out of his kingdom, which might have a bad result for the  
country as it is quite unready for his subjects. Mean time, we shall remain neutral,  
or the which party gets the upper hand  
Augt 25 05 [Wed] [9th] ... - Jan Cobos, vide Planeta, p. 184 supra].

Augt 31. (Tue)

[This] This morning about 9 o'clock came raising here a party of  
Commonary negro women, who divulged that the former under-king

Telfe  
Alente

Abate Abate Kike Goma, wid de Tuffons had attacked de  
King's village last night & that the King Tekki Pdiko had led to  
Feltes without one of his subjects & by own men raising up any resistance. Of  
this news we received notice, some time ago of its truth about 11 o'clock, when  
the government former under-king sent an envoy to us, who assured us that  
he would not commit the least act of hostility against any one of our subjects,  
nor do them the least harm, but that he had only undertaken this night's  
war in order to bring his brother to reason, & that he had already division him  
out of his village, which he would keep possession of with the force he had  
at his disposal. To this we replied to his servant that we desired to keep out of the  
dispute, & did not desire any injury to the one side or the other. For if we  
should mix ourselves up in it, it is to be feared that we should get involved  
in great difficulties which would tend to the great injury to, & expense  
for the Co; as Don Thomas became all too well aware of, in this sense, in the  
previous war, without having brought them any profit, although large sums  
were passed through the accounts for it, & was afterwards not found to be  
doing. For if the passage of the Indians is desired to one part, then there

coming from the interior must seek a passage to another of our parts. Thus  
has been the experience for some years past, that in one year the trade on the  
westward coast has been very flourishing, & in other years, again, it is  
at the leastward factories we may therefore use ventura to say that  
the great expenditure which the former Generals incurred, & which they  
charged to the Co, in buying merchandise on credit, & afterwards, mostly  
worn up in smoke; & finally, they being well considered, can raise no  
profitable result for if the markets are asked to buy our goods, they  
naturally desire them at a less price. On the other hand, if they  
naturally desire them, they must come or fetch them of their own accord.  
Therefore good & current goods are the base & effective means of  
being able to negotiate for a good gold dust.

On the former, we sent the necessary orders to factor Williams  
dam next turn of Commonary, to protect all the factories.

As to the latter factor Ingeby at Guare: -  
"This morning a party of women come here in flight from  
Commonary, as the former under-king Abate Kuma, with the help of  
"the Tuffons", had urged her upon the wife of Commonary country, & has  
"already made himself master of the King's village, where he has taken  
"possession, and is ready. The King, Tekki Pdiko, with a small  
"following, has fled to Feltes without his people having made the least  
"resistance."

Telfe  
Alente

Tribal States. (contd)Equaffo. [Aguaffo. Commany, Commenda] (contd).Afulu  
Aschu

"resistance. And as I definitely understand that the Kings of Fetu  
 " & Saboe will assist Tekki Adiko, I therefore consider that it will  
 " be in the interests of the Co. to keep ourselves out side these difficulties  
 " until such time as we see which party maintains the upper hand,  
 " mean while, you will endeavour, in a friendly way, if he should have  
 " any questions asked, to keep the King of Saboe in the idea that we  
 " wish to remain neutral in his war that has arisen; & you can grant  
 " protection to any of his subjects who may come in flight under your foot ..."  
 " In the evening, just before the closing of the gate, the Stadthouper  
 " or "Baas of the Trein" came to tell us that 6 slave women, who had gone  
 inland to fetch food, were missing. We gave the necessary orders for getting  
 them back.

The brother Peter Pasop also came into the Castle with a servant  
 from the Under King Abetekki Adico [sic, it should be Abetekki  
 Kuma - or Coma] who greeted us on his behalf, & in his name gave  
 a message that he would come & greet us tomorrow, with a small  
 following. We replied that if he wished to come, we would expect him.

Aschu  
Afulu

Sept 1. us (Wed) [ND] Today at the opening of the gate, Peter Pasop  
 came to us, reporting that the Kings of Fetu, Commany, he  
 had heard that the Kings of Saboe, Fetu & Commany, had  
 divulged [defulgent?] that we had incited ~~Smaller~~ the  
Under King Kleem [small] Abetekki to this war, & to that  
 end assisted him with a large sum of gold. But we know of  
 nothing having been given out of our chest & in order not to  
 get those 3 Kings estranged through such fables, we sent a servant  
 to them with a bottle of French liquor, to assure them that we liked  
 neutrality & did not wish to involve ourselves in any of the disputes  
 arisen, but to live in friendship, & we therefore recommended them  
 not to do the least injury to ourselves or our subjects, as we should have  
 to show our feelings about it.

Taru

In the forenoon about 10 o'clock, came here from Commany the Under  
 King Abte Abetekke Coma (with about 400 armed men), who came  
 into the Castle with 3 or 4 of his great men [Grooten] to greet us; whom  
 we received with the honours, according to the custom of the country,  
 He testified that he would never forget the benefactions we had shown  
 to him on 8 May last, in sending Factors Rempelaar & Van der Venne  
 with brother Peter Pasop to settle the disputes arisen between him &  
 his brother, & to which he had been very much disposed; but as it had  
 now come to arms he ~~was~~ would now press his fortune further. He  
 also gave us a circumstantial account of how he had been  
 entertained by the Juffertoe who had given him assistance of about  
 5,000 men to carry on this his undertaking; Further, that the King,  
 his brother with some other malevolent negroes, had endeavoured  
 to take his life in an inhumane manner. We replied to the  
 new War-Chief [Velt overste] in the presence of Chief Factor  
 Bardet & Factor Francois Rempelaar that we had seen his victory over the  
 Commany Country, but as his brother the King, had not been willing to  
 listen to reason at our intercession of 8 May & we are offended at it,  
 we therefore had no intention of compromising ourselves by mixing ourselves  
 up in these affairs any more. He appeared to take great satisfaction with  
 this. We gave him & his people a glass of liquor upon & he went out  
 before dinner. But he came in again at 2 o'clock, with brother Peter  
 Pasop, through whom he sought to persuade us to credit him with goods  
 to the amount of Mk. y: 402. [2240] to distribute to his army. To this  
 we replied to him that our merchandise cost money at home & we did not  
 supply it on credit, but if he had gold or slaves he could get as much, to his  
 liking as he wished. Upon this he sold us some slaves for powder &  
 liquor, after which he took leave of us to return to his camp; we  
 giving him a due salute.

We thereupon sent the following letter to Mr Ingelby [at Maurice]...  
 " We

Eguafu [Aguaffo. Commany. Commenda.] (contd)

"We very much desire to learn how the King of Saboe is bearing himself about the disturbances in Commany, whether he is on the side of the Under King or holds with AbetEKKI [sic: should be TEKKI Adico], and as we are informed that he blames us for the revolt, I shall be glad if you will enquire exactly into everything & report to us." PS, after we had written this the former Underking came here to greet us, accompanied by a party of Suffertze, whom we received with all friendship, but kept ourselves neutral on everything, being persuaded that these events will be the cause of a good trade, what will come of it, time will show. He departed at 4 o'clock.

After the Under King had departed &, with his men, had come behind St. Jago hill, we heard heavy musket fire, & shortly afterwards we saw that the Under King was being heavily attacked by his enemies, the Kings of Commany, Felu & Saboe, who had cut off the pass for him. This lasted until the evening; but just before the closing of the gate he came into the negro town, & afterwards to us in the castle. He was very sad but we consoled him by saying that it was a worldly misfortune to which the great ones here were very subject.

Meanwhile our servant, whom we had sent this morning to the Kings of Commany, Felu & Saboe, returned with the report that those Princes thanked us very much for the liquor sent; that they had heard with gladness that we were keeping neutral; & that they now gave no credence to the had rumours. They further requested us that we would not give any protection or assistance to the Under King as they intended to pursue him with the utmost rigour. This we accepted for information.

Sept 2. ns. (Thurs) [N.D.]. Wrote Mr Ingelby at Mouri: -

"After little [Klein] AbetEKKI had departed, he was attacked behind the hills of St. Jago by the Kings of Saboe & Felu, & the remnant of Commany; & although he had only 4-5000 men with him he nevertheless defended himself well until night-fall & then retired under this Castle, so we now have both friends & foes near each other. But although that old Tecy, also Ampetja as we presume, will wish to require us to hand over TEKKI, we shall not violate the law of nations which allows fugitives to be protected, as there would then be no more obstacles to his pre-empting over three Kingdoms, at his pleasure; whereas TEKKI reports that he can still number about 5,000 men. Meanwhile as we said yesterday, we shall keep neutral as far as possible until we see what event fortune will give to the one side or the other."

On the evening at 6 o'clock the Under King AbetEKKI Coma came into the Castle with one of his servants & stated that he intended to depart to his army this coming night. This seemed to me very abrupt & as he I perceived that he was somewhat depressed, I kept him entertained for a while. Meantime we had Chief Factor Bardet, Factor Rempelaar & Broker Peter Pasop. called, in whose presence we had a private conference with him & one of his great men [Goote] when we asked him the reason of his departure. He replied that tonight he would try to come to his great army, knowing that tomorrow we would have many difficulties about his person from the King of Saboe, who would demand him from us. We replied that by the laws of every nation that would never be done, & we should do the same not only about him but also about his enemies, if he should get the upper hand, & therefore he need not anticipate it. And in order to remove these suspicions from his mind, we testified to him, by form of oath, paying hands on the Bible, that we would never hand him over to his enemies. This appeared to satisfy in some measure & on the other hand, he likewise swore upon the Bible that if he triumphed in the war he had begun he would always stand at the service of our nation before all others. He further asked that we would send him to his army, as he saw a good chance of getting there. This we allowed him, & he took leave & departed.

Sept. 3. (Fri) [N.D.]

Received a letter from upper factor Ingelby at Mouri dd 2 Sept.:-  
- Actives Ingel's letter supra - "I also consider it best that we keep ourselves

"neutral in the Commany disputes meanwhile I am allowing the Saboes to take protection here although King Ampetja has not asked me for it: but he hands guns on general aan de zijk van den Onder Koning te zyn." "It has not yet come to my ears that he gives us the blame for the arisen dispute although his assertion about it may soon be [so], as the natives, as a rule do not fail to suggest one thing or the other. What will come out of it for the good of the Co must be awaited."

Felu

Felu  
Saboe

Felu  
Asehu

See also to the King of Saboe?

Ampetja, or Ampetja was King of Asehu.

Asehu

Asehu  
King Ampetja

So copied, the meaning is obvious. The King of Asehu is certainly not on the side of the Under King.

The

Tribal States (contd)Eguafo. [Aguaffo. Commany. Commenda] (contd).

"The awareness behind S. Jago hill, between the two parties, & the retreat of Abe Tekki Ankema under our Castle, I believe caused him much hindrance, because his army is encamped behind Commany (unless he can find another way by which to come to it safely), & I certainly believe that they will demand him as a rebel against the Kingdom. Yet as the King of Saboe would then have everything according to his own inclination, in order to do him to death, & more & more to make himself master of the Commany country, & thereby acquire great power & authority, I therefore consider it to be best for the Co that this [handing over] be not so readily done at first but be kept somewhat in abeyance & see which way chance will turn whether, as stated before, he will be able to come to his people, or whether fate will give him the upper- or lower-hand."

Asebu.

Asebu

Asebu

late in the evening Brother Peter Pasop came into the Castle with 2 servants of the Kings of Saboe & Fetu, who in their name first greeted us, & then asked to be allowed to come & speak to us tomorrow morning. He replied that if those Princes so desired, we would expect them, but that they need not bring their army within range of our cannon, as it was in the nature of black soldiers & in such circumstances to assault every body, which they need not do with regard to our subjects, as otherwise we should show our feelings about it. With this, the 2 servants departed.

We further learnt, indirectly, that Abetecki Kwama Coma, who departed from here last night (as previously noted) upon the pretext of wishing to go to his army, had landed at Cabo Corso, at de English. This causes us some surprise, but as the perfidy of all the natives is well known to us we will accept this for our further instruction, & in future, not trust those fellows further than we can see them; for those lords do not for long acknowledge the benefactions that are done them. Meanwhile it can well be seen that if, at his request, we had yesterday advanced the under King Mk. 7: 402 in merchandise, he would have badly deceived us, which he will not now be able to boast of. But possibly he will go & "amzitten een Est Claf" to the Englishman, Sir Dalby Thomas, a having done that, may well come over again to our interests, as the natives are very avaricious, & so one makes an enemy of them by "schuld maant" instead of giving them gold; which I hope will happen in this case too, unless the English Knight gives him a larger present; but this is not to be thought of as the English Royal Co, under the direction of that Gentleman, its Director, has not gone through profitable times.

[And. He went to C.C. presumably to get money from Sir Dalby which he used to get from Nunglo]

Sept. 4 (Sat) [ND] This morning wrote to Chief Factor Ingilby, in reply to this letter:— "We received your letter of 2nd inst & see that your views about the present dispute agree with ours. But we must inform you that the under King Abe tekki Coma came into the Castle yesterday evening at 5.30 & stated that he would depart to his army. This statement caused us some reflection... [further about the interview as in the diary supra]... But we are informed that he has gone to Cabo Corso to Mr Dalby. The Kings of Saboe & Fetu have had us told that they would come into the Castle to greet us, today. What this information will be we will communicate to you later."

Asebu

Asebu

late in the afternoon the Kings of Saboe & Fetu let us know by one of their servants that they had not been able to come today & would delay coming to see us for 3 or 4 days. Meanwhile, we heard indirectly, that those Kings, intended to go & make a raid [raida!] under the Castle of Cabo Corso tonight, of which we shall hear more tomorrow morning.

Sept. 5 (Sun) [Nid] This morning we heard that the Kings of Saboe & Fetu had set fire to the salt village behind Cabo Cro.

We

Eguaffo [Aguaffo. Commany. Commedia] (cont)

Asebu

Afuteu

Fanti

We also received letter from upper Factor Ingelby, dd Mon<sup>y</sup> 4 Sept, in reply to ours of yesterday: — "... I believe the retirement of Abetekki Amkoma to Cabo Cors will be a blessing, & he must now see if he will be safer there, at least sufficient security was given him on our side. That the Kings of Saboe & Feteu are coming to you will certainly be about that matter, of which I shall be glad to hear at an opportunity. As it is rumored that Abetekki would try to flee to Fantym, to be assisted there, the whole of the Saboe beach is therefore occupied by armed men to prevent him doing so, & to try & catch him."

In the afternoon, received letter from the English General: — "Cabo Cors Augt 25 [09]. Our Nuyts, ... The reason for this letter is the request of Tekki Coema, he asks, & does not doubt that you will do him the kindness to protect his people who are with you at Elmina, & to let them go, as they shall think good, & that you will protect their women..." (sg) Dalby Thomas

Sept 6. (Mon.) [ND]. We upheld to Sir Dalby Thomas: — "... The people left here by the Underking Abetekki Coema will be injured by no one here. In the evening broker Pieter came into the Castle with two servants from the Kings of Commany, Feteu & Saboe, who in their name asked us to send the broker to them in Feteu [at the village of Afuteu?] when they would come here with them. We replied that they could tell their masters that if they were disposed to come here we would await them, but we did not intend to send the broker there (who also was disinclined to go) as this would be contrary to the neutrality we desired, to avoid any jealousy, upon which the servants departed after we had given them presents. <sup>Cabo Cors</sup>

Afuteu

Asebu

Sept 7 (Tues) [9bid] — Recd letter from Sir Dalby dd Augt 27 (09) thanking for the promise of protection to the people of Comma. ... —

In the evening at 5 o'clock the fugitive, or defeated, King of Commany Tekki Adoko Tekki Adiko came into the Castle here to greet us, whom we received in the manner of the country, but very civilly he informed us that the Kings of Saboe & Feteu would follow him in 3 or 4 days in order together to speak with us about these disturbances. After being given some liquor he went out with broker Pieter. We recommended him to order his men, who had come with him to the number of 400, not to commit the least hostility under our Castle, or we should show our feelings about it.

Sept 9 (Thurs) [9bid] As we heard that Factor van Meelbim at Commany had arrested a negro of Abitekki Coema, we ordered him to release the man as we wished to maintain neutrality.

" " [WIC 99] Extract letter D. F. Peter Nuyts Elmina to Ass<sup>e</sup>. WIC. Amsterdam dd Sept 9. Oct 24 May 1707.

"The seaside Kings here, at Elmina are engaged in a bitter war with each other; the Underking of Commany prevailing one day, & the next day he is subdued by the King his brother, as the latter is assisted by those of Feteu & Saboe. Time will show what the result of the war will be. Meanwhile we stay neutral until we see which of them will triumph, when we shall see to promote YHts' interest."

"The English nation, on the other hand, are at open war against those of Feteu & Saboe, which so hampers Sir Dalby that we firmly believe that he wishes he had never begun it. But it being so, we consider it best to leave him to unravel his own affairs, although, without our assistance interest, we do not believe he will ever overcome them."

"As I have seen from your letter dd 25 Nov. 1695 to Sir Gen. Zeeenhuyzen, that the old Co, & YHT, have still to receive a sum of gold from various tributes, such as Acamy, Feteu & Commany, of which we can find no trace in the old books here on the Coast, some of which are perished, we request YHT, to send us a correct account of them, specifying what goods, & to whom were advanced on credit & to whom, in order to see whether, whether, with these prevailing wars — which give occasion for many fugitives from various tributes to betake themselves under our respective forts — we can recover something, some of them."

Sept 10.

Tribal States (contd)Eguafo. [Aguaffo. Commanay. Commenela] (contd)

Sept 10. (Fri) [N.D.] letter from Factor at Commanay that he had released under King Abhe Tekki Coma's man as ordered, but under his foot were people of both contending parties making trouble with each other daily.

Sept 11. (Sat) [Ibid]. To day is / some day since the King of Commanay came here & he has never visited us, being sick. We have also heard nothing from his helpers of Felie & Sabot, & as we heard no more of their coming we concluded that those things had sent him here to be relieved, of that cool rascaal & push him on to us, we shall bear more of his in about 4 days. This morning we

heard that the Englishman, Mr Dalby, had had the under King Abhe Tekki Coma & his people transported by a number of canoes from Cabo Congo to the English fort Commanay, to see if he could get to his army again. We wrote to the Factor at

Commanay to tell the chiefs of the contending parties under his fort that those who fought would be severely punished, when about to despatch the letter we received one from him, that the under King Abhe Tekki Coma had arrived there, under the English fort, last night & taken his rendezvous with Jan Cabes. We wrote him to act with great circumspection, until we saw what the outcome of these pending disturbances would be.

Sept 15 (Wed) [Ibid] letter from W. Midlum, Factor at Commanay "at 15/9: - "Yesterday evening this subject Com was attacked near the river by some soldiers of Abhe Tekki Coma who carried off 5 men with their loads; but they were stopped & deprived of their loot by 1 Co's slaves who came to the rescue of the innocent. Although the English factor & Abhe Tekki Coma (who, with the other Cabanes, except Jan Cabes, I hear stay night & day in the English fort), are very displeas'd about this piece of work - for even Jan Cabes's people were attacked in his Com - yet it will not end with this if these birds of prey stay around here for long, for their forage is diminishing & little remains in the country side to satisfy their hungry bellies. I therefore ask for more Co slaves to be sent to help put a stop to it, as one Co slave creates more fear than 10 natives, & Abhe Tekki Coma fully agrees that in future, plunderers shall be punished as an example to others. Abhe Tekki Coma's soldiers are encamped right between the English fort, Jan Cabes's Com & the river, so that, upon an attack, our guns cannot well be used without reaching that fort or Com also."

We wrote to the Factor at Commanay, sending 3 men slaves to prevent further hostilities. If this was not sufficient he was to fire his cannon both landwards & seawards, to cause fear, & explain to the English factor & to the under King, that if the ball went over their heads, it was not an attack.

Sept 17. (Fri) [Ibid] letter from Sir Dalby Thomas, at C.C.C. Sept 6. 03. I hope to be with you next Sunday.

"I am informed that Tagge Adico, a warrior of his people are in your Malin Com, & that Adusama, has helped them with money to buy powder & lead & to get the Cabo Terras with them, & to get them encouragement from Sabot, the Fellows have been promised the same. These people being my deadly enemies, I hope you will find it proper that they may [be Tagge Adico or] depart out of your village with their people, or at least for the day on which I am with you, so that I am not insulted or maltreated by them."

In consultation with the Chief factor, or 2 other Factors, it was concluded that Dalby Thomas was asking too much, thus to comply with his sensitiveness, & flimsy make another opinion of the matter, we replied as follows: -

"... As regards what you say that King Tekki Adico is here in our village, or that he is adorned with gold by Adusama, this may well be so, as also, on the other hand

[Trans: from bill  
to discuss a  
proposed  
Agreement  
Lidi R.A.C.]

King Tekki Adico

Edina  
Cabane Adusama

Eguafu. [Aguaffo. Comany, Comenda] (contd.)

"hand those who, on the contrary support the Under King AbeteKKi Coma, likewise provide him with the needful. All this we allow to either side as we wish to remain neutral. But as soon as we see Ythor paddling into our water, we shall be at the mouth to receive you & your company, & take care that not the least attempt is made upon you, as we should consider it as done to our own persons which we be punished with the utmost rigour. Of this Ythor may be assured.

Sept 18. (Sat) [N.D.] The Mina Chiefs came to complain that one of their subjects had been seized by King Tekki Adico, on the way (just beyond the Salgenburg, - Gallows Hill) & sold to the English Fort Annamabo. We replied that it would be best for their own well-being, that they told everyone resident here in Elmina, who wished to support either the King, or Under King & depart on of the Village with their people, so that the Minas could be left in peace without being injured. This proposal was very acceptable to all the Chiefs & they undertook to give effect to it as they had already been sufficiently impressed. Meanwhile the King who is sick had us & the Chiefs assured that his people had done this without his knowledge & he would see that the Elmina man was released from the English Fort Annamabo, or otherwise would give another man in his place.

Sept 22. (Wed) [N.D.] Letter from Middlem Comany. 22/9. "The Under King Abete Tekki Coma with his brother & the men with him, left here to day & have gone into the interior, having obtained goods on credit to the amount of 80 bendas [2640] from Sir Dalby. To this we replied: - We have seen with satisfaction that the Under King has departed from there to his army. We would rather that he received 80 bendas in goods on credit from the English than from us, as their disregard of it can only be recovered by disputes whereby enemies instead of friends are made.

Oct 2. (Sat) [N.D.] Letter from Upper factor J. A. Brantie, Comany 2/oct. It is rumoured here that Tekki Adico is in Fantyon to find help.

Oct 3. (Sun) [N.D.] We heard that the Under King with his auxiliary troops would go & attack the Kings of Fofo & Saboe the day after tomorrow, This we shall see in due course.

Oct 4. (Mon) [N.D.]

Oct 5 & Oct 8 [N.D.] as some Mina men & woman who had gone to fetch corn from the fields are missing, at the request of the Chiefs we sent our servants to the Kings of Fofo & Saboe, & another to the Under King Abete Tekki Coma, who is lying with his forces behind the Comany Country, to learn whether the missing people had been captured or detained by either of the contending parties.

Oct 10 (Sun) [N.D.] Our servant, whom we sent the day before yesterday to the army of the Under King Abete Coma, returned & reported that the Under King, with all the headchiefs of T. Juffer had asserted that the men of Aduamma, who is here, & who supports the fugitive King, had hostilely attacked some of their troops when he himself was staying here under the Castle, & therefore did not know whether they should regard him as Comany or Mina. They therefore requested us to order Aduamma to depart from under this Castle or otherwise constrain him to recall his men out of the army of the fugitive King, when they assured us that as soon as Aduamma had done one of these two proposals, none of the Mina men or women could be missing but would be allowed to pass unhindered. We & the Chiefs listened attentively to this message without declaring ourselves upon it.

Oct 12. (Tue) [N.D.] In the evening broker Peter came to tell us that the Under King AbeteKKi Coma with his auxiliary forces had marched in the direction of [Cash van] Accany.

T. Juffer.

Elmina  
Aduamma  
supports the  
fugitive King

Oct 5. 05

Tribal States (contd)Equafo [Aquafo. Commany. Commenda] (contd)

Oct. 5 os. [Tyo/5 letters received]. Cabo Corso Castle 5 Oct 1706.

Sir Dalby Thomas reports: - The Wars are like to be at an end. Ye Fettera of Aquafo coming down with ye Cufferoes has destroyed Aquafo, & beaten them out of the Country...

Turifu.

ie. The Underking and a protégé of Sir Dalby, in alliance with Turifu.

Aseku.

Turifu.

Oct 25 (mon) [N.D.] The King of Zabor, by his servant asked requested that we would have the Underking of Commany.

Abotacki Coma or the Juffery, asked if they would be willing to make peace with him, & if so, then to come here to Elmina whom he would come here likewise. To this we replied to his servant that he could tell his master, on our behalf, that if he was willing to make peace he must, by his own servant, arrange with the Juffery & the Underking of Commani to come here to Elmina, & as the war was outside of us, they could therefore settle it with each other... [very illegible].

Oct 28. (Thurs) [Ibid]. In the forenoon came here three servants sent to us by the Kings of Saboe & Commany [a Afuta?] who again, in the name of the said three pagan princes requested us to help to appease the arison war, & send brother Pieter Padop to them in the Juffer country to consult with them there about the matter. To this proposal we replied to the three servants that we were not of a mind to send Pieter Padop to them (so as not to cause any suspicion with the Juffery, Accanisto, or King of Commani); Also that we saw no opening of the manner in which an accomodation could be made between the three of them, & the Juffery, Accanisto & the King [sic - Underking?] of Commani, seeing that the King of Commani would certainly claim to have the supreme authority of the Commani country again, & the Underking Abotacki Coma, would probably not be inclined to it or put himself, & all his people in danger of life, by placing themselves under those whom he had already driven out of their country his country which would not be forgotten as soon as he was in a position to requite himself for it. We therefore told their servants to represent to the Kings that if they supposed there was any probability of a treaty being made, they should come personally to put it before us at Elmina, when we would listen attentively to it, & see if there were a chance of an accomodation.

Dec. 31. [WIC 99]. Letter. Dir. Gen. Pieter Nuyts Elmina, to Ass<sup>t</sup> WIC. Amst. [lect 9 Aug<sup>t</sup> 1707]

The Wars among the seaside Kings here about Elmina still continue, without it being possible to say what the outcome of them will be, meanwhile we keep ourselves outside all these difficulties, to see how they will end, of which we shall write further to yr Honors in our next.

Note. The above events which occurred in 1706, are summarised in the following letter from Sir Gen Pieter Nuyts to Ass<sup>t</sup> WIC. dd. May 25. 1707.

[F. 59. The original letter is missing from WIC. 99. although the indentures to it are there.]

- "I go, then, ours, to our allied friends, but secret enemies,  
 "the English Nation - -  
 "On 5<sup>th</sup> Sept [1706] we received a letter from the said  
 "Knight [Sir Dalby Thomas], as in our diary, to request us,  
 "on behalf of the Underking of Commany (about whom we  
 "shall inform yr Honors further, hereafter) to grant liberty  
 "to his people to go wherever they wished; to which we replied  
 "that on 6<sup>th</sup>, that the Underking's people would be left unhindered.

R.A.C.

The Post

Equafo. [Aquaffo. Comany, Comenda] (contd.)

"But on the 4th he wrote us a friendly letter about it, as in the being, & in a flattering manner, as tho' it was to the interest of both Cos, sought to implicate us in his disputes by making an agreement (but we shall keep ourselves well out of that & shal the reasons hereafter). After consulting the Council we replied to this on the 9th, that we had seen with great pleasure that both was disposed themselves to live in good harmony, with our nation & asked him to suggest a place where we could meet about it. Afterwards went personally to Cabo Corso, as Ye Honrs will see from the report, enclosure (4), & what arrangement was made here at Ilmona, enclosure (5). [As to the proposed Agreement ~~thru RAC.~~]

in the last then  
 omitted the advice of the  
 King about the draft  
 agreement

[Departing on the state of trade at each port, the letter continues.]

"Comany & Ilmona have one & the same trade, but about this we must inform Ye Honrs at more length, as refer to our previous letters in which we advised you that the sea-side Kings heretofore are waging a bitter war against each other, for this we must lay the blame alone upon Sir Dalby, as he long ago lived the to suffer people to subdue

see p. 215  
 supra

Vide under Turlfeu  
 p 225 post.

Enc (4) to above letter: - "Report of what happened in the English Castle at Cabo Corso, set down in writing, at the request of the upper factor, President Peter Muys, & signed by us the undersigned as having been present at that time.

Upper factor President Peter Muys having corresponded with Mr Dalby Thomas, resolved to go & visit His Honor at Cabo Corso on 12th inst, in co with us the undersigned in order, if possible, to live on a good understanding with the English nation here on the Coast. This, Mr Muys stated, was the duty of both, through the close alliance maintained by the respective Sovereigns in Europe, to establish a good understanding & friendship with each other here on the Coast in the interests of both the Cos. This was at once advised by Mr Dalby without contradiction.

The subject of trade being then discussed, Sir Dalby gave it to be understood, not obscurely that he was engaged in a war against the Kings of Saboe, Fetic & Commany, & into which he wanted to draw Mr Muys, or at least to persuade him to sell not to sell any powder or muskets to those Kings. This was absolutely refused him as being entirely against the Hon Cos interest as there was a great demand for them ... [RAC. agreement] ... all which occurred in that manner in the Castle of Cabo Corso the 12th Sept 1706, in the presence of us the undersigned (sgd) Johan Bruck Ingelby, Peter Schloonyd, J Dourleau, W Butler.

Ask him  
 Refute

Enc (5) to above letter.

Report of what happened in the Castle St George & Ilmona between Sir Dalby Thomas & Mr President Peter Muys the 19 Sep 1706.

- In the discussion about the proposed Agreement between the two Cos, Sir Dalby again expressed the wish that we would not sell any powder or guns to the Kings of Saboe, Fetic & Commany. This was disapproved by the whole Council as contrary to the interest of the Co as at present most of the trade consisted in them; with any which reasons Sir Dalby was contained ... (sgd) Ingelby; Van Rendon, Schloonyd, Permpelaan, Dourleau.

RAC.

Nov 14. [9.26. WIC 56 copy]. Letter. Ros x WIC. to Muys & Councilors

ackns an letter of April 19 [sic shd be 24] 7. They approve the conduct of the English w & f Cabover Jan Cabes. . . . as regards the old debt of Jan Cabes they authorize them to act at their discretion taking care for / with of the Co. : & if Jan Cabes gives security of remaining in the Cos' inst they need not press him too hard for the payment of his debt.

Note. Some correspondence about the controversy between Muys & Dalby Thomas over Jan Cabes - being ones to Muys letter to Ros B. dd May 25, 1707. have not been copied.

Tribal States

(contd)

Fanti

[Fantyn. Fantem].

Jan 1. 05. - Vide Equafo p 205.

RAC.

Feb 15 (Mon). [Extract from diary of Sir Peter Wright, quoted in Min. Cd. [92] Reply to the complaints of the English at Cape Coast. 14 April 15.] - "At midday came here from Cabo Corso, the

Edina

Cabocur Iguin of Annamaboe, sent by Sir Dalby Thomas to complain that Cabocur Aduamma of Elmina had arrested 3 RAC slaves from Comany. Aduamma called in, justified this which he had done in retaliation for the seizure at Cape Coast of a canoe of his

RAC. April 3.

April 24. [WIC 99] letter. Sir Peter Wright writes to Mrs F. WIC. Trust.

Comany. The trade is likewise sober because of the above mentioned disturbances [which is Akwani &amp; Fela &amp; Saboe vide Aseku. p 194 referring to the trade at Monie] &amp; a gally that the Fantyn country is living in dispute with that of Cabo Terra: &amp; the strong navigation of the English 10% ships.

Mankesim

(\*)

July 12. 05 [170/5. letters received.] "Annamaboe 12 July &amp; 1 Aug 1706 Josiah Pearson advises - - Has hints been pretty quiet with the Natives since that indifferent treatment keeps them best under..."

July 17. 05 [9bid.] Azga 17 July 1706. Richard Turner advises... Gives an account of the good effect of his civil treatment of the Natives. That there is a good trade at that place &amp; thinks it deserves a fort...

Ships Gifts.

Aug 1. (Sun) [N.D.] letter from J Poll &amp; Mr Swarwick at Comantien 21/7. The Fantyns come a trouble us greatly about the Ships Gifts. We have always asked them to wait until Mr Van den Broeke returns, but they not threaten to close the paths. - They insist orders how to act.

Aug 3. (Tues) [9bid.] Write Poll &amp; Swarwick at Comantien: - If the Fantyns come again to insist on their Ships Gifts - tell them they shall receive no satisfaction on their own Natives return from Fida - And if they are not satisfied with this &amp; seek to close the paths to be on their guard, get in firewood &amp; what else is necessary &amp; meet force with force &amp; protect the Natives under the fort. &amp; report it once if anything occurs.

Aug 7 (Sat) [9bid.] Poll &amp; Swarwick report that the Fantyns have not come again.

Sept 28. (Tues) [9bid.] letter from upper factor J van Brucke, Comantien 26/9.

- Today the Bruffo &amp; Comantien sent for their Ships Gifts they claimed 8, but upon offering them one, they came down to 3, which they say they will take without reduction. - He replied that we would pay 2 as the trade at Comantien not profitable for their Co. If they agree to 2 they can be paid.

Oct 2. (Sat) [9bid.] letter from Van Brucke, Comantien 2/10. The Fantyns persist in their claim. They say they know that trade is bad but that is not their fault &amp; they threaten to close the paths: - They reside on the Hill - They may think better of it.

Oct 4. (Mon) [9bid.] letter from Van Brucke, Comantien 4/10. The Bruffo has accepted 2 Ships Gifts, which he has paid -

On the night I was informed that the Bruffo had risen to attack Saboe. It is believed that the Accamists are coming to join

"den anderson" upper letter from Factor Ingelhus Mauri 4/10. This morning at daybreak the Fantyns attacked the surrounding Saboe villages, set fire to them, &amp; plundered everything that came their way. Whereupon the Mauris &amp; some Saboes set out &amp; pursued them, &amp; recovered some of the stolen goods. Three heads have already been sent here.

Fanti attacks  
Aseku.

Oct 6.

(\*) May 16 05. [170/52. letters sent] RAC. to Dalby Thomas. - They approve his abandoning Tanbongweary &amp; setting at Shidac -

Fanti [Fantyn, Fanteen] (contd).

Oct 6. (Wed) [91.D.]. Wrote upper Factor Ingilby Moure. We have seen from your letter of the day before yesterday that Fantyn had fallen upon the Saboe country, & that the Moires had secured some goods from them, & brought three of their heads to Jans. We wish the latter had not occurred, as the Fantyns will not forget to attack the Moires in return for it, & this will cause much wrangling at Jans. Moreover I know that the Fantyns will not scruple not only to demand everything from the Moires & from us, but also to commit hostilities there, but we must hope for the best.

Oct 7. (Thurs) [91id]. In the evening women came here in flight from Foetu, reporting that the Fantyns were on the march to attack Saboe & Foetu.

Oct 8. (Fri) [91id]. Letter from Ingilby Moure 7/10. Saboe & Fantyn affairs come in daily robbery & fire on either side. But what I have believed that the Fantyns, upon a victory, would demand the Moires from us. I cannot think that they would dare to undertake it. Although I have orders me to keep quiet, it were much to be desired that all the seaside countries were totally ruined; & as in your letter of 31 August last [vide Equaffo, p 212 supra]. You ordered me to grant protection to the subjects of the King of Saboe, this involves giving them shelter.

Replied to Ingilby's letter. - As regards the wars among the seaside peoples, we too wish that they were all ruined; but as the one or the other will always be the master among them, & rascals will never be lacking to dispute the paths to trade, & trouble it, if it were genuine traders & not seaside people who had undertaken war, we should also do our best to bring it under. But being as it is, we find it advisable that you protect all fugitive Saboes, according to all justice, & if the Fantyns make any attack on the town, to defend it against them, seeing that we have a fort situate in their [Asekus] country.

We also received letter from the upper Factor at Cormantyn. 6/10. reporting that the Fantyn Braffo had departed from his chief village [which was it?] to the village of Abbera [? Abbera - Abra] & had summoned all his men to him there, in order to march up against Saboe. He asked for 800 lb powder. We sent 1000 lb powder to Cormantyn.

Oct 5. 09. [1705 letters recd] Cabo Corso Castle. 5 Oct 1706

Sir Dobby Thomas reports ... The Wars are like to be at an end. ... The Fanteens have been at Saboe, & burnt several Cormant Croons. So that ye Waterside fellows seem as if their destruction was at hand. ...

Tomoa Asin [AKRON].

vide under Agona. supra. p 173. seq.

Juria [Iguira].

Nov 6. (Sat) [N.D.] letter from landman Axim 3 Nov. In my last Wed. Y.M. that this week many Ashanti traders, with Adjappa were expected here but so far I had not heard of them. This morning it was reported to me that Adjappa had summoned all his men at the night to him in Wassa. This causes much suspicion to the Iguiras, & particularly to Cobner Gurr [?] Aka (who in former times, when the Wassas had fled to the river before the 2 Forts, had pretty well squeezed them dry & continued in other dividers about them) who are not few that he may be attacked by them in wing. Therefore he & the whole Iguirac country is making ready. If it should come to a rupture, which I don't believe, I shall use my utmost endeavours to prevent it, even to going to Wassa myself. I shall spare no trouble to pursue the peace, & keep a watchful eye upon everything.

April 24. Night to 1708. 1011-1012. In the East ...  
to be la Palma from his ...  
also the last time visited ...  
to visit the Fantyn nation ...  
to take in friendship with the latter.

Tribal States (contd)Mankesim [Cabo Terra].April 24 - vide Fanti supra p 220.July 12. 05 " Akani " " 186.Nzima [Jumore. C. Apollonia]July 13. } vide Amkobra supra p 191.July 20 } vide Amkobra supra p 191.Sept 11. } vide Aowon supra p 192.

Sept 13. }

Twifer [I. Suffer. Cufferoe].April 24 - vide Eguafu supra p 207.Edina.

June 11 (Fri) [N.D.] We had Cabover Sobom Adawanna called into the Castle considering that on mar 31 last he had promised us that he would bring about the free passage for the traders through I. Suffer & Company, of which we have not received the profit up to date. We asked him the reason for this, but he gave no satisfactory reply, only saying that his servant with the Commando Staff was still in I. Suffer for that purpose. But as we had ordered him to do this in person, it appeared to us to be a piece of rascality in his own interests. We therefore had him confined in the Castle, to find out how matters stood, which we shall learn soon.

June 23 (Wed) [9th] In the afternoon the servant of Cabover Adawanna returned from I. Suffer whom he had sent to fetch the "Commando Staff". This he brought & handed over with the assurance that a party of Assanyone traders will follow shortly. This we shall see in course of time.

July 16. (Fri) [9th]. Letter from Mr. Sacode 15/7. - On 12<sup>th</sup> a visit traders came with the Antese Cabovers to ask me to send some one with a present to I. Suffer; but having heard that the English General was about to send some one there with a present to the Suffer Cabovers, I did not think it reasonable to send anyone there as any present could not be as large as that from the General & therefore would do more harm than good. Nevertheless I presented the Suffer Vasandager with 1 Standa small perpetuum which has effected so much that he has eaten fatih in the presence of "Bas" de Kaon that he will bring at least half of the good & slaves here... he seems quite frankly disposed to me... so have good hope of trade.

July 20. (Tue) [9th] - vide Aghanta p. 198.July 24. (Sat) [9th]. - Hestrick Sacode reported 24/7 that the English General had sent a present to Suffer of 2 marks in goods -

July 31 (Sat) [9th] letter from Sandman Axim 28/7... [absent]... As regards the Suffers, on my return from Edina, I found here the cousin of Seltian, the same man who had previously come to offer, in Seltian's name, to defeat & ruin the Suffers, provided he received for it 3 bondos for himself, & 3 for his Cabovers. I have let Seltian know, through his cousin, in the Hondo name that we whites had so often experienced that giving gold or goods help and to hire some one to war had had no effect; but that if this offer was really in earnest, he could immediately the summer the better, & march with a sufficient force to the boundary of Suffer, when he could send hither 3 hostages, whom I have named & are well known to me as security that he will carry out the attack, & that then not only would the 11 bondos [188] be paid but a good present in addition, if he fulfills this, I will both myself for the money that would have to be advanced for it.

August 1. 05. [vide Eguafu p 211 supra]Warrant.

August 6.

Twifu [T. Juffer, Cufferoe] (contd)

Aug 6 (Fri) [N.D.] Wrote to Landman at Axim: - As soon as the "Thie Thie" of Zaay comes to you again, you must question him closely about what the Assembly Asjantee Caboccer Amangquadio is coming to do in t Juffer, as we are informed that Zaay will send him thither to carry out some public business there. Meantime I very much desire to hear what report the Cousin of the Wassa Caboccer Jaturan will bring you about what is proposed. If you are of opinion that the Wassas are in earnest I am very well disposed to give them the 11 bendas, provided they leave proper hostages with you for it. About this we desire your further opinion

Ashanti

Wassaw

Edina

Aug 11. (Wed) [Ibid] In evening we released Caboccer Aduamba from his arrest, after he had given us security that he had done nothing bad with our "Commando" Staff & we have heard of nothing up to date, but that he had been improperly misled by the Juffer Caboccers; & he undertook to pay us what had been advanced within 2 months if the party should not be opened.

Aug 1. 05 - Vide Equafo p. 211 supra.

Aug 16 (Mon) [N.D.] letter from Landman Axim 14/8. ... [Ashanti] ...: - I had sounded the Aperrys to learn what the Asjantym Caboccer Amangquadio was about to do in t Juffo, but they say they have heard nothing about it, as soon as the "Thie Thie" or any other Asjantym come here, I will therefore enquire carefully about it. The people of the interior are so variable in their actions that little reliance can be placed on them. This is also the reason that I cannot come to any definite conclusion about the intentions of Jaturan, but only that if he is in earnest he will not fail to make ready & send hostages for what I have told him.

Ashanti

Wassaw

Equafo

Aug 18. } - vide Equafo p. 211. supra.  
Aug. 31. }

Sept. 1. }  
Sept 19. (Mon) [Ibid] letter from Abr dieffinck Sacconee. 12/9. :- - It would be good to seek friendship with the English factor, but that some deception is particularly feared, for the servant of the English Governor who was sent to t Juffer has with the help of the t Juffer Caboccers & Tekki Coma, helped to set fire to Commanry. Moreover I understand that next Saty the t Juffers will attack the Jaabise, most of whose wives & children have fled. Thus begins to emerge what was said to me by Sir Dalby in Feb last, that he would repay us & the Antese, cost what it would...

Equafo

Yabui + Shama.

Oct 10 - vide Equafo p 217.

Oct 5 05 [Tyo/S letter received] "Cabo Corso Castle 5 Oct 1706. Sir Dalby Thomas reports... The Warrs are like to be at an end. Ye Fettera of Aquaffo coming down with ye Cufferoes, has destroyed Aquaffo, & beaten them out of the Country...

Equafo

Oct 22. (Fri) [N.D.] A servant from the King of Zaboe came here who, in the name of that Prince, requested that we would appease his war with Juffer & Accany. ["the war between him & Juffer & Accany"] We replied to his servant that if his master was inclined to settle the disputes he must come in person to request that of us.

Asebu

Akiani

Oct 30 vide Ashanti p. 199.

Nov. 4. " " p 200.

Yabui + Shama.

Nov. 6. (Sat) [N.D.] letter from Factor P. de Candele, Chama. 6/11. Reports that the Juffers had fallen upon into the Sabi country, & they had fought under the Sabize hill; & that he had driven the Juffers away by cannon fire from the fort

Nov. 7. (Sun) [Ibid] We sent Afferri with one of our servants to Chama to learn what reason the Juffers had to attack the Sabis, & whether the matter could not be appeased with a letter to the Factor.

Nov. 8. (Mon) [Ibid] letter from de Candele, Chama. 8/11. - Reports the arrival there of Caboccer Afferri & the letter with orders to me to send someone to the Juffers to learn the reason for this attack on the Sabis & to see if appeasement were possible - "As soon as they have returned I will inform you here. From a person whom the Sabis obtained I have received a report that Abotecke Coma with

Edina Caboccer Afferri

Equafo.

## Tribal States. (contd)

## Tisifu [T. Suffer, Cufferoe] (contd)

"his whole force was among them but he says he does not know why they came & plundered the Jabio. I believe that the robber Abolecki Coma was the principal cause of it, as he does not know from where to get the gold with which to pay the English."

(Eguafu).

Nov 9. (Tues) [N.D.]. Letter from de Candele, Chama 9/11. Since

Yabiu &amp; Shama.

"my letter to Yr Honor of yesterday Caboccar Afferrri & your servant, with one of my servants, have been to the Suffers, & returned at 11 o'clock at night. In accordance with Yr Honor's orders, they had asked them what quarrel they had with the Jabio; & they brought the following report: - That at the time they, the Suffers, had marched up with the Warras to defeat the Dinkaras, the Cabos Terras had then panyarred & kidnapped some Acanist women & children whom they, the Cabos Terras had shared with Sabo, Fetu, Commanys, Jabi, Adom, Anta & Axem. And Acanne being their friend, they, the T. Suffers, had therefore come to avenge this, & they would go & visit all the heretofore named. They further demand from us that if we wish to remain friends with them, we should hand over to them all their people (meaning the Jabio, because they are now in that country) & "Cabess" gold. To this they desire a reply tomorrow. They also had an altercation with our deputies which, although there is little in it, was unpleasant for us to have heard, namely - that we are rascals & protected robbers (meaning the Commanys) who, at the time when Yr Honor was seeking to bring them to an accommodation with them, the Suffers the Commanys would not listen to it & were disobedient to Yr Honor about it, whereas they, on the other hand, who had always behaved obediently, nevertheless had to see their enemies protected: And many such bagatelles.

Ahanta & Adom support Yabiu against Tisifu

Yesterday afternoon 3 men from the Caboccar Bonso came here who assured me that on Saturday a great part of the Antise country intended to come here to march up with the Jabio against the Suffers so as to be in time to prevent them coming to fall upon the Antise country. The Adoms are also eager to join the Jabio, so that the latter should well get into a state to make headway against the Suffers. Therefore it seems to me (from the Suffers (as from their words it will not be so easy to make an accommodation with the Suffers) that more need not give into them so much, for they are only a small part of Suffer, not more than 1000 men strong (against whom are Jaby, Anta, & Adom) so they could easily turn their wings."

Wrote to de Candele at Chama: - Acknowledged in reply to the above, from which we have seen what the Suffers demand, & their pretence that they will go & visit Adom, Anta & Axem; also that they don't scruple to proceed as with protesting fugitives & treating them as humble matters. To this we reply that you must send Caboccar Afferrri & our servant to Suffer a second time, & put before them in our name that if they are willing to listen to a reasonable appeasement, we will send brother Peter Pabop thither to settle it; but if they will not listen we shall have to take other measures which will not be at all tasteful to them. For if the Antise only carry on their intentions, they are in a position to drive them off the field, & we shall take care to give the necessary orders to Sub factor Belcamp at Barbey & factor Duffin at Zacorde; especially as I am firmly of the opinion that the English nation are concerned in the business. You must enquire into this, for we know quite well that the Jabio have none of the booty of the Cabos Terras. You will therefore protect the Jabio against all attacks. - Sends 2 soldiers & powder -

Nov 11.

Tafiq

[ Tafiq, (supra) (contd) ]

hos 11 (11th) [N.D.] data from de Candolle, Chama, 10/11. In accordance with the above, Ghase sent Cabaret Affron & Ya Hin's servant B. Siffon & was upset as soon as they return. I cannot think that they were taken to any reasonable agreement. As I had been encouraged by the English, in order thereby to pursue their claim to Tactoria. Ghase had the prisoners taken by the Sabie, & questioned. They said that they knew that the English had given a large quantity of goods to the Chief [Opposite] Cabaret of Siffon. Brestoke, who also brought in Cabaret Eboom (who was in the Sabie) & the English in that when Cabaret Affron & Ya Hin's servant were there the day before yesterday, they were asked by the guards whom the Siffon had posted on, whether they were English servants & if so, why they pass freely. To this our deputies replied that they were sent by the Sabie, & then they turned out all camp & had asked for a drink. To report in the camp & had asked for a drink. all arrangements for the protection of the Sabie. Just before the closing of the gate we received the following letter from de Candolle at Chama, 11 Nov. - "Some my last of yesterday evening Cabaret Affron & Ya Hin's servant have returned from the Siffon camp & bring report that the Siffon at last demand half the Sabie, giving us the same report. But when Cabaret Affron told them to be quiet about the Sabie because they would get notice of them, they then returned 300 bonds gold [at 4 am = 21:00] 415 for wine, when our deputies said that the Sabie was not worth so much, they finally claimed 150 bonds or 8 for wine to drink. But as they said, they would not take any opinion is that as they attacked the servant Sabie who had done them no wrong, they ought to demand as much from the Siffon, the can always end with the great deal of they did not give & I would be taken from them, which would be very disadvantageous to them, for if the Kings of Comany, Saboc & Factor marched up now, they would take the Siffon without obliging them to return to their country. Of our interest into an agreement with them, & anything else given them, they will always attack those of us who shinged them away, & I was born in abaram. The hate to be respected from them will not be much for they are too much bound to the English, & therefore will spend all their slaves & goods with them. "We have seen the insistent demand of the Siffon against the jobs & we see clearly they have no intention for a reasonable mediation. You must send Cabaret Affron & Ya Hin's servant again to the Siffon & tell them that as they are not inclined to mediation they can do what they like can not take force, & we can have no effect on the jobs if attacked by Siffon. (19th Nov) [9th] data from de Candolle Chama, 14/11. - That the Siffon had

Caret Cabaret  
Brestoke  
Cabaret Eboom

\* Affairs with great circumstances, & one was living in good friendship with both the Contending parties; as is recorded in the diary of Oct. 22 & 23 had we were asked by the Kings of Feli & Saboc to send the seven captives as mediators. This etc considered impossible; firstly because the other party, as stated above, is supported by Sir Dalby; a secondly they are absolute enemies with the English & they will never be reconciled with each other. Therefore we consider we must keep out of them, to save unnecessary expense.

1704. [ 9, 29 ] data from Feli Hinny, Chama, 10/11. In accordance with the above, Ghase sent Cabaret Affron & Ya Hin's servant B. Siffon & was upset as soon as they return. I cannot think that they were taken to any reasonable agreement. As I had been encouraged by the English, in order thereby to pursue their claim to Tactoria. Ghase had the prisoners taken by the Sabie, & questioned. They said that they knew that the English had given a large quantity of goods to the Chief [Opposite] Cabaret of Siffon. Brestoke, who also brought in Cabaret Eboom (who was in the Sabie) & the English in that when Cabaret Affron & Ya Hin's servant were there the day before yesterday, they were asked by the guards whom the Siffon had posted on, whether they were English servants & if so, why they pass freely. To this our deputies replied that they were sent by the Sabie, & then they turned out all camp & had asked for a drink. To report in the camp & had asked for a drink. all arrangements for the protection of the Sabie. Just before the closing of the gate we received the following letter from de Candolle at Chama, 11 Nov. - "Some my last of yesterday evening Cabaret Affron & Ya Hin's servant have returned from the Siffon camp & bring report that the Siffon at last demand half the Sabie, giving us the same report. But when Cabaret Affron told them to be quiet about the Sabie because they would get notice of them, they then returned 300 bonds gold [at 4 am = 21:00] 415 for wine, when our deputies said that the Sabie was not worth so much, they finally claimed 150 bonds or 8 for wine to drink. But as they said, they would not take any opinion is that as they attacked the servant Sabie who had done them no wrong, they ought to demand as much from the Siffon, the can always end with the great deal of they did not give & I would be taken from them, which would be very disadvantageous to them, for if the Kings of Comany, Saboc & Factor marched up now, they would take the Siffon without obliging them to return to their country. Of our interest into an agreement with them, & anything else given them, they will always attack those of us who shinged them away, & I was born in abaram. The hate to be respected from them will not be much for they are too much bound to the English, & therefore will spend all their slaves & goods with them. "We have seen the insistent demand of the Siffon against the jobs & we see clearly they have no intention for a reasonable mediation. You must send Cabaret Affron & Ya Hin's servant again to the Siffon & tell them that as they are not inclined to mediation they can do what they like can not take force, & we can have no effect on the jobs if attacked by Siffon. (19th Nov) [9th] data from de Candolle Chama, 14/11. - That the Siffon had

Tribal States (contd.)Wassau [Wassa]vide under Twifu supraYabiu & Shama. [Jabi & Chama]vide under Adom, & Twifu, supra.Tribal States, Generally.

Jan 1. 05 [170/5. letters received] "Cape Coast Castle, 1 Jan 1705/6. Recd 4 July 1706  
 August 22 Aug. 1706. Sir Dalby Thomas ... pr letter of 1 Jan. 1705/6 ...  
 gives his reason for not sending more Gold. That he spends his time wholly  
 in yr Co's service, & has a good reputation among the Natives, as ever any of his  
 predecessors had. That the Natives hereabouts have a mortal hatred of the French, ...  
 takes notice of the presents sent, & will dispose of them to the best advantage ...  
 Believes the only way to reconcile the upland Wars is to let them fight it out  
 with the lowland people. That he recommends peace to the natives. That there  
 is no dependence on alliances with the Natives ... Thinks the Dutch way is the  
 best way; if trade is wanting, to hire other nations to fall upon them that  
 are false & cut them to pieces ... [Equates p 105] ... That the natives are  
 of strange tempers, & the Co's factors are obliged to treat them civilly & that  
 they do comply therewith ... Thinks it cheaper to make presents than to  
 trust the great men ... The wars have not affected any place but Cape Coast  
 & Comenda & there they sold as much goods as had been for many years past. The  
 charge of more soldiers not reasonable if the trade is to be carried on as it is,  
 but if you were to trade for what you might, that charge would not be felt, & that  
 would keep the villains under ... Thinks it best to let the natives begin & end  
 the wars as they please, & not seem over desirous to have peace. Has always given  
 out his readiness to have peace on reasonable terms. The selling goods cheap  
 better than bribing ...

Jan. 3. 05. [170/52 letters sent] letter RAC to Sir Dalby Thomas, C.C.C. London 3 Jan 1705/6  
 \*... We shall be glad to hear of the Trade being open with the Inland  
 Natives that we may have returns of Gold, as formerly advised, we being  
 great losers by the Negro Trade.

Feb. 10 05. [170/5. letters received] "Cabo Corso Castle 10 Feb. 1705/6. Sir Dalby  
 [reports] ... Capt Balchen [H.M.S. Chester] proffered Sir Dalby  
 150 men to punish the Blacks, but Sir Dalby not being will his  
 Council & not having yr orders for the same, did not think proper to make  
 use of them. The Dutch usage so customary that they value themselves on it, &  
 our not reverting it, enslaves the people to their Interest, & makes them arrant  
 enemies to us.

Feb 26 05 [Ibid] Common "Comenda. 26 Feb 1705/6 William Hickles advises ...  
 found the affairs of Trade very indifferent hereabouts the Countries  
 being all in open Wars ...

Mar. 2. 05 [Ibid] "Cabo Corso Castle. 2.4.6 March 1705/6 ... Sir Dalby  
 gives an instance of his being against quarrels with the Natives.  
 It's sorry you have so good opinion of the Dutch & Natives, as to  
 impute the bringing them to ye pass they are, to his heat & folly, ... Thinks  
 the presents of Charts are not lawdrous enough for these mighty things; &  
 what presents are most proper. Is of opinion in a little time all ye  
 Inland & up- founding Trade will come to C.C.C., & would not have the Co  
 discouraged from sending largely.

May 16. 05. [170/52. letters sent] letter RAC to Sir Dalby Thomas C.C.C. London 16 May 1706  
 - Active rest of his letters dit - Nov 1705 & 13<sup>th</sup> [sic] 20, 21 Sept.  
 23, 25, 27 Nov. ... We are glad to hear the wars are like  
 to end in favour of the Inland Traders, & that our Trade will be more  
 encouraging for the future ... It was the great stop put to the Gold  
 Trade, by reason of the wars on the Coast that so much discouraged us, more than the  
 loss of the ships & disappointments by them. If by this war the Inland Traders  
 have got such advantages that those of the Sea Coast be never again able to  
 molest

i. active letters  
 of May 30 & June 30  
 1706.

W.C. RAC

W.C.  
 15/1.

Tribal States Generally. (contd)

modest them, we apprehend it may prove an extraordinary service for the improvement of the whole Trade, & produce more discoveries than hath yet been made, & by degrees you may persuade the Natives to the export of some commodities which they have not yet used & find others to export to us, as drugs, minerals & other goods [as] an addition to our gold & slave trade ...

July 12. 05 [170/5 letters received] "Annamaboo 12 July & 1 Aug 1706."

Joshua Pearson advises the Broyles on the Count are the same, thro' no fault of Sir Dalby's

July 23. n.s. [1726 orig. WIC 56 copy] letter Ass<sup>d</sup> WIC. 3-Stage to Sir Gen Puler  
Muyt & Councilors. Elmina

And seeing that the entire trade which is driven on the Coast by the Co can be carried on only with the Natives; & that the Co derives no profit outside trade, but on the contrary suffers great injury by the stoppage of trade & the closing of the paths, it is therefore of the utmost necessity that you treat, & course to be treated, the Kings & Cabouers of all the districts, & the lesser natives with all friendship, & endeavours by every means to encourage them to trade; & should any disputes arise between them, to settle the same in the best way possible, so that trade may flourish for the Co, & not be disturbed elsewhere. But as we have found that very large sums of gold have been exacted & received upon frivolous & improper pretences by former Directors General & Chiefs [of forts] from the natives, whereby those people have been afraid to trade with the Cos servants, we hereby therefore seriously command & admonish you not to pursue that course of action, & that you carefully guard against the extortion of gold from the Natives. And if any of them should have to be condemned to the payment of gold for offences committed, then proceedings must be formally instituted against them by the Fiscal, & the penalties must not be put into the pockets of the Director, or other servants, but be brought into the Co's chest & appear in the books."

Aug 1. 05. [170/5 letters received] "Cabo Corso Castle" ... In dr of 1 Aug 1706

Sir Dalby [reports] ... Is on all appearance at peace with his neighbours. Is always ready to come to a peace with his neighbours on reasonable terms. But it would signify nothing to treat of peace without the Upland People coming into it.

Aug 22. 05. [170/52 letters sent] letter R.A.C. to Sir Dalby Thomas. C.C.C. London 22 Aug 1706

- In answer to your letters of 16 Oct, 1 Nov 1705; 1 Jan; 10 21 Feb;

2. 4. 6 Mar: ... The next head relates to the Kings of the Country, & you say these differences are no obstructions to the Trade, had you but goods enough & sortable. It may be so, now goods are wanting. At first we had goods & the trade was obstructed & prevented those supplies as would have been sent you had our small vessels been returned without delay ... We come next to consider yours of 10 & 21 Feb. In the former [supra]. you write very largely [but very shortly abstracted!] what passed between yourself & several Natives, & how they had been encouraged & assisted by the Dutch, which we shall have occasion to answer more fully when we have received an answer from the Dutch Co ... & remain still in opinion that you should endeavour to promote trade in a peaceable manner & only concern yourself with the quarrels with of the natives, when, in order to produce a settled peace & preserve our interest in the Trade from the designs of all competitors ...

Sept 5 05. [170/52 letters sent] letter R.A.C. to Sir Dalby Thomas. C.C.C. London 5 Sept 1706

- Refer to the letter of 22 Aug<sup>r</sup> per same conveyance.

If you find those places which you have possessed since this war proper for the security of the Trade & a curb to the insolences of the Natives we desire you will improve them all you can & lose no opportunity of convincing the Managers of the Dutch Co. how considerably it would be the interest of both Cos to join in a firm resolution to oblige the Natives never to obstruct the Inland Trade ...

[This] letter R.A.C. to William Hicks Comenda London 5 Sept 1706

Define his letter of 26 Feb [supra] - we hope ... that all of you will join to bring over the best [friends Jan Cabes] of the Kings & Chief Traders to an established peace, & that the upland people may enjoy a freedom of trade without interruption. & also that you will endeavour to convince the Dutch how much it is their & our interest to have an uninterrupted trade from your inland people, which we are of opinion could the Dutch & we agree together, we might be strong enough to oblige the sea-side people never to hinder or interrupt the inland trader to come to our factories; of which we have wrote to the Dutch Co about, & if so, & they agree upon any particulars, shall advise our General thereof ...

Sept -

Tribal States Generally. (cont'd)

Sept. — Extracts from "Proposals how there shall best be friendship  
"peace & freedom of trade between the R.A.C. of England &  
"the W.I.C. & their servants on the S Coast of Africa situated  
between Cape Morem & Ardra"

[This document, translated from the Dutch translation, is dated Sept. & unsigned.  
It was drawn up by Sir Dalby Thomas. It forms enclosure 5. to letter  
dd May 25. from Sir Gen. Pieter Myster to ASS & W.I.C. copy of which  
is in Q. 57. p 128. The complete document is noted under W.I.C. (R.A.C.)  
The following extracts refer particularly to the Tribal States].

"For which it is proper to consider who of the Natives are lovers of peace,  
"friendship, & a free trade, & who are enemies of them. We will therefore  
"separate the inland natives from the seaside people.

"The up-country people are the only traders of this country, & from  
"them we must expect our trade, & in their own interest they will keep it  
"with us. It is also to our interest to protect & assist them against their  
"enemies, & we must make their enemies our own because they are the  
"disturbers & hinderers of their & our peace & prosperity.

"The Coast people having nothing at all, it is therefore their interest to  
"disturb the traders & to pilfer them & their goods; & in order that they  
"we should let them do it to pacify us they assail themselves sometimes of the  
"Hollanders & then of the English, as best tends to their interest... But they  
"are, in fact, the hinderers of the trade; and when they pilfer the traders  
"or their goods, they make use of both of us to treat them as the enemies  
"of trade & peace.

"Sometimes they are instrumental in setting us against each other,  
"in which we are so foolish, & they so crafty that they will never let the  
"one have too great advantage over the other... & therefore they have  
"our money for nothing. They act as rascals against us both in turn,  
" & they ought to be reckoned as ~~the~~ enemies & the disturbers of  
"our peace & upon such occasions ought to be treated as such.

"In my opinion this has happened by the mistake, on either  
"side in making it the interest of each to injure the other, which has  
"cost both the Cos no small sum of money although none the better  
"for it, & has been the cause of bringing many foreign ships to  
"the Coast for they have found great incanagement because we have as much

~~the document then proceeds to recommend means by which  
the two Cos should act together in the interests of peace  
& the trade of each other's trade  
trouble with each other as we can"~~

[The rest of the document is summarised, under "Netherlands W.I.C. Co -  
R.A.C. in p. 235 post].



## The Netherlands West India Co (contd)

## Trade (continued).

Portuguese. Mar 24 [Min Col 9.2.] Post tobacco spoils written off at 4 reals per roll.  
 July 14 [1962] a Post ship brought up to Olinda, attempt to proceed on voyage.  
 July 29. [1926. SIC. 56 copy] letter. Ass<sup>e</sup> WIC's-hage to 89 Nijts & Counciling Olinda  
 - Charge them to do no trade with shippers of Portuguese ships: nor  
 to freight tobacco from them. Send Copy of Resolution of Ass<sup>e</sup> WIC dd 26 Sept 1699.  
 If these orders not complied with the consequences will be unpleasant to them.  
 Enc. Resolution of Ass<sup>e</sup> WIC. Sept 26 1699. - Upon the consideration & advice from the  
 Dir. Gen. on the Coast of Guinea, whether they may trade with the Portuguese who come  
 to that Coast in tobacco & liquor, it is decided that no trade, nor in tobacco & liquor, shall  
 be allowed to be driven with the Portuguese coming to that Coast; but in pursuance of previous  
 orders, they must prevent that trade & duct it from the Coast or much as possible.

Gold mining. April 24 [1929. Enc to Secret Letter. Ass<sup>e</sup> WIC Amst. to Dir Gen Adriaen Schoonheijt  
 Olinda dd 29 Dec 1707]  
 Copy letter. Dir Gen. Pieter Nijts Olinda to Ass<sup>e</sup> WIC. Amsterdam

Since his last of Nov 13 he ordered Landman at Axim to obtain, in a circumpect  
 manner, mineral earth from Igiera. Abecora. Another hill, a d a place behind  
 Axim, & he sends the specimens marked 1-3 to be treated by the biro. ... He has  
 seen from the biro's letter to the late De la Palma, dd 16 Dec. 1704 [not noted]  
 that Baron de Wittgenbergh had offered to supply them with earth from the Coast from  
 which porcelain could be made. - That gentleman has never been on the Coast, &  
 he believes his knowledge of minerals is very small. He could not have given them  
 (biro) as much good facton about prospecting for minerals, as the late Master-Miner,  
 Abraham Meytens did, who could have reported effectually upon the subject if  
 he had met another Chief here on the Coast. & if he had not died so stupidly they  
 would already have profited by that enterprise, which has been frustrated & interrupted  
 by a bad direction of affairs to the great injury of the Co. ... There is no reason to doubt  
 that in this country [previous reference is to Axim] such earth will seldom be found in  
 which no minerals are found; but more at one place than at another, & that gold is  
 found in abundance in heavy clayey & clayey soil as in lighter & sandy  
 - He has himself been an eye-witness that the people of the Igiera country  
 situate on the Ayra river have found a quantity of gold, from a great  
 depth that they had dug, & within 3-4 hours obtained more than 4.02 gold  
 (which was on heavy red-clay soil), which seemed to be of good alloy. The  
 inhabitants of that river work daily in search of minerals, both in & on the hills of  
 which there are many of great height. Also in the strong currents of that river & its  
 branches they get much gold by in a very simple manner by getting up the ore  
 in a piece of sheeting, & cleanse it with water in two hollow trays. These  
 who work in the hills use small vases, with which after an eternal brush of  
 lime they at last get down to the depth of about 10-12 men, where, if they  
 are lucky they find, sometimes much, other times less. It is well known that  
 the inhabitants of that river are mostly rich men from which may be concluded that they  
 must obtain much gold by their labour. These people, seeing their profit in this, what  
 have not we, for more competent & enlightened than they, to hope for if we will not  
 undertake it with vigour & extreme circumspection? for in our opinion success is not  
 to be doubted. For this the river Ankobra would be the most suitable, & the furthest  
 inland it was undertaken the more gold would be found. We consider that it would  
 therefore have to be undertaken as far up the river as possible even were it as  
 high as for us as the place where the Co's lodge stood.

But for such a considerable undertaking many men & much material  
 would be required. Three or four men one of whom to be in command: three  
 or four assayers; 25-30 diege charcoal burners accustomed to hard labour who  
 should have an escort of 25 hand-grenadiers in case of attack, which is  
 not to be feared as the natives on the river Ankobra ought have not opposed  
 us as they have to keep us as their friends against their numerous enemies.  
 We should also require 2-300 Fida men slaves, to be purchased there, to do  
 the earth work. Also we should also require 3-4 flat-bottomed barges, similar  
 to those at Amsterdam to fetch & bring the daily necessaries into the river. If  
 provided with these materials & the necessary men, we are then in a position to  
 with Gods help, to bring the matter to its desired end.

• He was  
 killed on  
 De la Palmas  
 expedition to  
 Anansi Assini  
 in Oct 1702.

The Netherlands West India Co (contd)

The Portuguese when they returned the coast (according to statements of very old negro) worked in the west. Another unit a kind of corps, similar to that used by the west indians who clear the forests in the fens of Holland, with a large bag attached to it, with which they knelt up the small size which was cleaned by their slave women. There are some of these own corps still living in the part of the m. but whether they got much gold and diamonds the old negroes cannot say.

Indigo  
Cotton

That negro is also the just suitable place on the right coast for planting of indigo & cotton, but knowing no one who understands indigo cultivation, it cannot be taken in hand.

On one coast he asked permission to buy 100 slaves at Java to continue this cotton planting at Barbey. Sumatra 24 April 1706. (99) Pais Nuyts.

The Royal African Co.

April 24. [Sic. 99] Letter. Sir Jon Peter Nuyts, Director to Messrs S<sup>r</sup> C. Amstelredam.

Having come the English Nation live on the Coast, yet whom we have always understood to use in good correspondence; but however much we have tried, & to prevent all cause of displeasure yet we have been so unfortunate that something must prevent it by which is done by them without the least foundation or reason.

... vide Equetto, supra p 207, ...  
... vide Hikoma ... pp. 179-180 ...

— About Sir Dalby Thomas taking inventory, but details, soldiers & seamen into his service & refusing to return them on application —

— Trade at Saccanta - vide Hikoma p 180

— The Fort at Ponce

— About Jan Cales - vide Equetto supra pp 207-208.

— The Fort at Ponce - vide Hikoma supra p 180

"Having thus reported upon the 3 capital heads of trade the com. say no more than that ye House can abundantly see from it that we are now living in prosperous times, but the English must not go, who make themselves hated by all the nations, from which we hope to receive 30 per cent in our passage. ...

— The Chamber Amsterdam, by letters dt 9 Oct 1705, wrote to the deceased General about some matters that had occurred between Sir Dalby & him; & sent a draft of an argument that the RAC in London had sent to the House in Amsterdam about which they desired to have the late Generals [De La Palka] opinion. Letter de la com. communicated this to the Council who found the matter to be as in the substance. De la Palka in a private manner, & the Nuyts' letter, has not since heldly because of his manner of writing. ... & has "excellent" government, & he would not be surprised if a general rising occurred because of his treatment of his servants.

The enclosed is the above letter, in which the two following principles of Article 11 Mar 29 & Page 15

Mar 29. [91]. — The com. President & Council considered the letter from the

Chamber Messieurs dt Oct 9. 1705, & as regards the complaints against De la Palka in Palmyra, it was ordered to transmit a copy of a letter sent by the late Council to the Hon<sup>ble</sup> by the ship Cadock Stamand to the President who that dated Augt 31. 1704, was on p. supra & passim & assure them that everything contained in it about the English was made on good faith; and as regards the former complaints the members of Council would make allegations of what was known to fact of them. —

As regards the proposed Agreement [Article] the Council considered that some of the articles proposed by the English Co would be very prejudicial to the Netherlands Co, & also could not be maintained.

Annex 1.

The proposed  
Agreement

This draft  
agreement has  
been found.

The note of the  
letter on p 152  
supra. only the  
reference to the  
complaints against  
De la Palka.  
The Draft Article  
of Agreement with  
England in the  
Sic of June  
and the

The Netherlands West India Co

(contd).

Royal African Co (contd)

We will not protect them so that a flourishing trade returns, which has been so long hindered by the through the connivance of those seaside Kings. But care should certainly also be taken that the English do not simply draw us in to the assistance of their own interests, but what they do on their side is also in our own.

Upon receipt of this letter we wrote to Sir Dalby Thomas: -

"In further reply to Y.H's letter of 24 Augt 05., we have seen with very great pleasure your cordial offer not only to maintain a close alliance with us here on the Coast but also to check the bad actions [?] menées] of the natives with each other, By the last ships we received letters from our Lords & Masters that they have been in correspondence with the Hon Gentlemen of the Royal Co to that end, & that the draft of an Agreement had already been drawn up by Mr Thomps, which we do not doubt will already have been completed by our respective Superiors, & which we shall expect to receive by the next ships, & according to which we shall have to regulate ourselves exactly. But in order not to let the interests of both nations in these regions be lost we shall be glad to know, by the bearer where we may have the pleasure of ~~meeting you~~ & when we may have the pleasure of meeting you ~~at home~~ - either here or at Cabo Corso, in order to speak with Y.H's about the heathen wars"

Sept 12. (Sun) [N.D]. To day in the morning early we went to Cabo Corso, with upper factor Ingilby, factors Schoonheijt & Dautreleau & the Storekeeper Butler (as he speaks English fluently) & returned again to the Castle at 6 o'clk in the evening, ... what our transactions with Mr Dalby Thomas were, will be seen from the report thereon.

[Enc 4. to letter from  
Sir Gen. Peter Huys  
to Ass G. W.I.C.  
dt May 25. 1705.  
Cf. 59. p. 128. copy.]

"Report of what occurred in the English Castle at Cabo Corso, of the 12th inst. in writing, at the request of the upper factor President, Peter Huys, & signed by us the undersigned, as having been present."

The upper factor President Peter Huys having corresponded with Mr Dalby Thomas, resolved to go & visit him at Cabo Corso on the 12th inst. in company with us, the undersigned, in order, were it possible, to live in a good economy with the English nation here on the Coast. This was proposed by Mr Huys (before he came to any other points) by stating that, because of the close alliance maintained by their respective Sovereigns in Europe, it was the duty of both to establish a good understanding & friendship with each other here on the Coast in the interests of both the Cos. This was immediately agreed, without contradiction, by Mr Dalby.

Further the subject of trade being then discussed... - Vide Equaffe. p. 219. supra -

Thirdly, it was proposed that in the event of any merchandise being bought from the English or Dutch forts by the negroes or being carried past the others (port, it might not to be seized, There was a long discussion about this & it was decided that a draft of an agreement should be made, for approval. Mr Dalby said he would visit Gen Peter Huys at Elmina next Sunday when he would bring it with him. - 12 Sept 1706 (Sat) Johan Dierck Ingilby; Adm. Schoonheijt; J. Dautreleau; W Butler

Sept 19. (Sun) [N.D.]. Sir Dalby Thomas & four English gentlemen arrived from Cabo Corso in a large ship, with the English Chief factor Hicks from Comorany, all were received at the residence by an escort of a Sergeant & 6 men. Saluto. In the afternoon, in conference with them in the presence of the Factors.

[Enc 5 to letter from  
Sir Gen Peter Huys  
to Ass G. W.I.C.  
May 25. 1705.  
(9. 59. p. 128.)  
dt 30.]

Report of what occurred in the Castle St George d'Elmina between Mr Dalby Thomas & Mr upper factor President Peter Huys, dt 19 Sept 1706

Mr Huys asked Sir Dalby to discuss the affairs of the Cos, as agreed upon last Sunday. He agreed & said he had brought a draft Agreement with him under which they would agree to live in good harmony with each other here on the Coast for the mutual interests of both the Cos. Mr Huys replied that he had already drafted one - Sir Dalby read aloud these draft articles which he said was for the most part agreed with his own & which he approved; but again expressed the wish... [vide Equaffe p. 219 supra.] ... Finally

• Huys's draft Agreement has not been found.

Royal African Co. (contd.)

Finally, we referred to each other that we would like to register in unalterable partnership

the further requested the firm to be partners while we sent the articles to the partners of our ~~partners~~ <sup>partners</sup> to obtain their approval of them / when we would send him a copy of them to be signed by both sides in due course. H.H. was quite content & asked for a copy to be translated into English.

[The following is a summary of the steps suggested by Sir Deby in London. It also forms an enclosure to my letter to the E.I.C. of 25.10.07. & is copied in 4.59.10.204-307.]

"Proposals for partnership, peace & friendship between the R.A.C. of England & the E.I.C., & also sentiments on the South Coast of Africa state between Cape Province & Bechuanaland"

For which it is proper to consider . . . because we have as much friendly with each other as we can" [vide Treaty Statute generally supra p. 128.]

- when he considers what has happened in the past, the great expense both to the East, & the East trade caused off by others he believes it will be to both to continue to abandon

the old but dangerous trade each other, & by what peace friendship & partnership will do for each.

2. - we should know that both are of equal strength. It is bad to consider which is the stronger or could do the other the most damage. It is contrary in our power to launch large sums of money on our military & navy, & to obstruct each other's trade, industry

3. In order to come to this peace: - we must realize & have experience that these projects have caused much damage & no ad damage to both sides.

2. We must recognize ourselves to be satisfied when we see each other preparing by freedom of trade, & also

3. We must realize means to work understand not use indirect means to hinder each other in trade. We must realize agree to do each other as much harm as we can, & the members

of the distribution of the trade of the one to ought to be treated by the other to do its own business

of in these proposals many things may, at first, seem difficult & impracticable; but those who are of opinion that the former method has been quite the reverse to offering profits, may

perhaps be better to try them on some way or other, when carrying out the proposals which seems difficult will appear very practicable

1. We must see that an affair is not to offend each other & to make at last agree not to protect themselves: for we must be ready to have our goods or property from the fact or lodges of the one

who pay within range of the common or through the villages of the other, shall not be prevented or hindered, unless it be with goods that they have stored or tied

to sell in a village under the protection of the fact or lodges, or within the range of the common, or in the sea or harbours of the other. And also that no ships or vessels of the one to share, under any pretext whatsoever, come into the roads or harbours of the other, unless it be at the request of the other, & that, when the

fact is so close to each other that it cannot be known to whom the goods belong. 2. These matters who pay for of kindred taking bringing gold & slaves to each other, to the fact as the means of doing, it will not be in, shall not, unless or manage of the common not the people belonging to the same country with which the one to do in dispute, nor let them and a settlement, or demand, is to be done. 3. To such extent as possible, the messengers or purchasers shall be sent to the matters about fact and not consulting each other; but such shall be sent only by both, or at their joint expense. - It will not be difficult that all the facts & lodges in the country belong to one Co. it would be easy to subject the trade & property to its control. Therefore if both Co. formed to subject the fact & property to both, then the fact of them, must take the same measure as if one of them had the control alone; therefore in governing these people we must join together, & accordingly as if it were one Co. - The above is a copy of the [see Deby's] opinion for the establishment of a firm friendship, an enclosure to my letter to the R.A.C. & the E.I.C. which is signed by Sir Deby & I.

The Netherlands West India Co. (contd)

Royal African Co. (contd)

Sept 20 (Mon) [ND] Sir Dalby Thomas & his co entertained in the garden at Elmina

Sept 21 (Tues) [9hid] .. returned to Cape Coast by sloop

Sept 24 (Wen) [9hid] We sent draft of Agreement to the English Gov<sup>r</sup>, to be translated into English, - being the same as was read aloud to him at Elmina -

Sept 28 (Tues) [9hid] Letter from Sir Dalby acknowledging receipt of the articles which he wd have translated by Mr Fish; but asking for some respite owing to business with the arrival of ships.

Oct 2 - Recd letters from factors Janzmann approving Pruijts draft Agreement, from factors Landman Azin, du Bois Bercol; & Haring at Accra who considered it as a renewal of the one entered into on 21 Feb 1701 between Sir Jon Johan van Zeehuyzen & the Agents Gerard Gore & Knowley Freeman.

Extract from letter Sir Jon Pieter Pruijts to Ass<sup>r</sup> X WIC. 25 May 1704 [9.59].

... [Equivo pp 118-119]... after we had obtained the advice of the factors upon the draft Agreement we sent it to H.H. [Sir Dalby] on Sept 24, with the request that it might be ratified by us both; instead of which he requested postponement, as in the diary under date 28th

[ - On Oct. a deserter from Porosoa was handed returned to Pruijts & he gave permission for an English barquentine to be careened in the cove at Elmina. ]

Oct 31. - vide Agona. p. 175 supra.] -

Nov 17. [P. 26. WIC. 56 copy] letter Ass<sup>r</sup> X. WIC. to Sir Jon Pruijts & Com<sup>rs</sup> Elmina Middelburg. 17 Nov 1706.

Acknowledge receipt of their letter of April 19. [sic. shd be 24].

We are well pleased with your conduct about the English Nation both in respect to the Cabotus Jan Lakes & their wishing to take possession of Taccorany, & also the detention of deserters; & we recommend you to pay close attention to their building up & strengthening their forts, & if this is being done with the intent to do any injury to our forts, to make timely provision about it. But everything with proper foresight so as to give no offence to that nation, as far as possible. And yr shows will in no way mix yourselves up in the disputes that may arise between the English & the natives of the Coast; but keep intirely out of them, so that the English may have no reason to complain of you about them.

mean while the advice sent about the proposed articles to be entered into with the English African Co, is very satisfactory to us, & we shall be able to take steps accordingly.

Dec 7. [WIC. 361] Resolution of Chamber Amsterdam. WIC. X

Read a letter from the directors of the R.A.C. dd. London 12 Nov, [05] with copy of their letter of July 25<sup>th</sup> 05. [supra p 233] & requesting a reply thereto. Resolved to accept the letter for notification, the Advocate being understood to draft the necessary reply to that letter.

X Jan 29 [170/102]. Minutes Committee of Eight [RAC]

This C<sup>o</sup> has dra<sup>d</sup> up a Proposal for the Court of Assistants to appor<sup>o</sup>ve of, to be laid before the next General Court which is as follows: -

The Court of Assistants taking into consideration the present establishment, by act of Parliament, of the Trade to Africa, are of opinion: -

Agreed to 1. That the said Trade is attended with several inconveniences very prejudicial to the Plantations & Nation in General & also to the Co's joint stock.  
They do propose to the General Court for their Considerance, That the Court of Ass<sup>ts</sup> may make application to the Queen & Parliament, or other persons, at the time they shall think proper, for the procuring the best amendments they possibly can obtain to the said Establishment

This draft of by Pruijts has not been found

[And the draft Agreement was never ratified; & the old disputes were renewed].

pp. 231-232 supra

The Royal African Co of England.

[date 09.]

Personnel.

- Jan 16 [170/101]. Minutes Gen. Court. Election of Prince George of Denmark, Govr; Tho: Pendar, Sub. Govr; John Nicholson Dep Govr
- Jan 17. " " Election of 24 Assistants
- Feb 28 [110/5 letters recd] John Craignean C.C. reports to RAC that Sir Dalby Thomas has promised him to be one of the 3 Chief Merchants, or Accountant;
- June 16. [9bid]. Sir Dalby Thomas, C.C. reports :- Great Mortality & sickness on the Coast. "The Co pay dear for want of providing their servants, for sometimes they are 6 or 9 months before they are capable of doing anything. It would be a great comfort to ye poor people to have of things in plenty which are to be had in England for a trifle. Sir Dalby bought a bushel of peas at ye Mine to eat with porke, but could not but plant a peck of them, which thrive mightily..."
- Oct 5 [9bid]. - Sir Dalby Thomas C.C. writes: Mr Turner Chief at Boga died 13 Sept last about £800. 300 as supposed, in 2 years service here. Mr Browne differing with Sir Dalby about respect &c. comes home in the Royal Consort.
- Dec. 1 [9bid] - Sir Dalby Thomas C.C. writes: - Has made Mr Slayer Fold Taker in his Roomes room, & Mr Slicker Warehousekeeper.

Trade

Jan 1. [170/5 letters recd]. "C.C.C. 1 Jan 1705/6. [recd 4 July. And 22 Augt 1706] Sir Dalby Thomas ... sends account of what goods he would have always a supply of. Advises that the Adventurers must raise money to carry on their trade, or break off trading. A long account of about 10% men sending out ships, & the diligence & goodness of their Captains. Thinks if you don't trade for £100,000 p. ann. for this business you cannot hope for great profit, & he wd be bound to send y<sup>e</sup> 1000's two [4] years if he didn't make £150,000 a year of it. Guess his reason for not sending more Gold ... Says that ships shall not want their dispatch so long as he has goods ... Thinks the Wars in y<sup>e</sup> Country is no prejudice to y<sup>e</sup> 1000's ... what Teeth he can get, will send to the men of Warr ... Is as uneasy as the Co. at y<sup>e</sup> little gold pr y<sup>e</sup> Broughton. The King of Cape Mount is very desirous the English shd settle there ... The selling goods cheap better than bringing. Should be glad to see a successor do for you as well as he has done. Is sorry for your losses & losses. Is satisfied you do what you can to carry on the Trade. Should much rejoice y<sup>e</sup> 1000's wd consider what stock is necessary for this Trade, to make advantage of it, try it. The charge of the Coast: The prime cost of slaves & mortality by buying before ships arrive. Then to appropriate what you please for Gold & Teeth, considering what ships to allow for coarlers. But you may think your selves ill served if them you have not suitable returns; & see then despair of sending much Gold. Hopes this will be taken as designed with a good intent. Spends his life only for your service ... If you supply him with more ships & goods you'd never want for gold nor Teeth. Wishes it wd be in his power to send Gold a Teeth. If you wd have as much Gold & Teeth as the Dutch have, you must take their methods

Jan 3. [170/52. letters sent]. R.A.C. to Sir Dalby Thomas London 3 Jan. 1705/6.

Active his letters of May 30 & June 30. 1705  
 We had in all our cargoes on ships for slaves, sent double the quantity of goods, & sometimes triple more than the slaves, per a moderate calculation, would amount to, that the ships were to take in. As likewise, the several cargoes on the small ships which were very considerable. And these ships returned, after a long stay, without gold; so that your complaint that the want of goods is the cause of your not making us returns in gold we do not understand.

Jan 29. [170/101] Minutes of the General Court. R.A.C.

The Sub-Governor declared the State of the Stock: - That the Court of Assistants had drawn a balance of their books whereby it appeared that the Co's effects at home & abroad, with a moderate addition in the goods in several Voyages, & what remains in the Co's factories & Warehouses, & the cost of the several Forts & Castles in Guinea, with great guns, small arms & ammunition, Stores, Promittes, & usually attending them, amounts to - - - £658,602 - 13 - 6.

Deduct { Owing at Interest now due - £179,220 - 13 - 4  
 { Will be due 20 Mar. 1705 - 42,408 -  
 And Book Debts 221,628 - 13 - 4  
 16,623 - 10 - 6

11,010 1/2 shares @ £38. 3 - 4 pr share is £420,371 - 14 - 3.

The further acquainted the Court that the Co lately had some obstructions in their Trade upon the Gold Coast, but Sir Dalby Thomas advised they were all over, & he hoped, in a short time a man-o-war would arrive from hence with a good account of the Co's affairs & that she wd bring some returns in Gold for the Co.

men  
 in Traders  
 Gold.  
 Truck  
 Slave  
 Gold

Gold  
 of the Stock.



The Royal African Co of England. (contd)

Trade (contd).

The Sub-Treasurer further acquainted the General Court with the proposition of the Court of Assistants to desire the concurrence of the General Court to make application to the Queen & Parliament, or other persons, at the times they shall think proper, for procuring the best amendments they can possibly obtain to the present Establishment to which the Court agreed, nom. con.

Feb 28. [170/22] Committee of Goods. R.A.C.

"A Scheme of Goods supposed necessary for Stock to be on the Gold Coast  
"To purchase Slaves & gold against Ships Come: With the present state of  
"the said Stock at Cape Coast Castle, this 28 Feb'y 1705/6. Only for  
"Gold Coast, not Whydah & Windward."

(sgd) Chas Hayes

[Summary]

English product & manufacture. Broad cloth (blue, scarlet, red), Norwich Stuffs.

Perpetts (yellowish green, red, yellow, white). Sages, Welsh Plains (blue, red). Blankets, Carpets, Boysadoes, Amabasses, Pewter Basins. Pewter screwed Jugs, Lead Bars, nest of Trunks, Carbins, Blunderbusses, Flints, Fuzes (stocks painted & plain). Knives, Swords, Hangars, Cutlasses, Tallers, Gunpowder (Bolt to a barrel, 1/2 barrels, 1/4 barrels). Cases of Spirits.

Colonies Product. Rum (Barbadoes). Tobacco (rolls). Iron bars, Copper bars,

Sletias (blue papered, fine, coarse)

Product of the Countries of Europe. Chests of Sheets, Brass ware (kettles, pans, Diglins Kettles).

Manihelios, Beads, Aggra beads, Coral. - East India goods imitated not vendible -

Bafts (white, blue). Chintz (broad, narrow). Carpets, fine. Quiney Stuffs, long cloths

(white, blue). Nicomes (narrow, broad). Paulkies (white, blue). Paper Brauses, Romanes.

Salampones (white, blue), Tapseels (broad, narrow). Umbonees, Coutries,

Red Rangoes, Longees.

note. Waslup  
Chapter & Book  
and CCC.  
29 Jan. 1706.

for Chapter (Waslup) now used 18 July 1706.]

Mar. 4. [170/8 & 170/26. letters received] Cape Coast Castle. Sir Dalby Thomas writes...

Windward

Would have small ships to have Windward Cargoes. & to go into Cape Lahoo to trade to Windward. Sides on account of Lahoo & says it is a very good place to settle a factory there, & the season to trade to Windward is from Sept to April ... & says the Windward Trade is most profitable. The Captains there are of opinion that if yr Honors had some flatbottomed boats, long boats fit to carry about 4 Tons, build of Osier [fir], full boned & long sterned, pretty high before a shaft, they would load your goods safer, faster, & better than canoes ... If yr Honors would send some small sloops for Coasters, they would sail cheaper & do better than yr ships. Is of opinion yr ships are over-crowded with negroes which will occasion a great mortality. advises the Broughton made two trips to Windward with a cargo of £958 of damaged goods; purchased 76 slaves, 14 cwt rice, MKB - 10z. gold, 20 tons Malbaguetta & 55 cwt beek ... Is sorry for the Co's losses & says nothing can be more advantageous than a monthly export from England to follow regularly with goods more than will purchase negroes & defray the coast charges, which will make regular returns in Gold & beek.

Slave

Windward

Sold  
Tobk.

March 26 [170/5 letters received] CCC. Sir Dalby Thomas gives his reason for sending the Broughton & Greyhound to C. Mount. Is in want of a Coaster & would have kept one of them but was afraid of the worms. That the few provisions which came for last ships was but a morsel among them ... That the Regard is at Accra, & the Union at Amamaboe contending with two 10% men. That you may put up to every of blue Perpetts one of green, then he would defray any 10% ships to do anything while yours are on the Coast; That the Natives are very nice in discerning colours. That there are a few commodities which you do not concern yourselves in, which are Sages, Nicomes, Tapseels, & paper Sletias which are a great advantage to the Dutch, & the Natives at Accra & Winnebah have said they'd not pay out so much money with the Dutch if we had these goods. That Boogies are as good a commodity at Accra & Alampo as at Windward. That he had proke ye neck of the great charge of canoe hire ... If you had but a good stock of goods of all sorts you might have what trade you pleased. That he is not to be blamed unless he had a good stock of goods & let others run away with the trade. says it is hard to spend his time & make no hand of it. It asks him when done or trade enough to see others run away with it. That he would be glad if he could send for as much Gold as you desire, for to do which there is but one way, that is to have goods, & a ship or two for the Windward trade.

10% men.

Sold  
Windward

## Trade (contd).

March 28 [96d]. CCC Sir Dalby Thomas ... never fears trade, this fear is want of goods. That Perpetua will buy slaves as cheap as any other goods.

May 10 [96d] CCC Sir Dalby Thomas advises that he hopes to bring Indigo to as great perfection as in the West Indies.

May 16 [Tyo/52. Letters Sent] R.A.C. to Sir Dalby Thomas CCC. London 16 May 1706

This letter do - Not 1705 recd on Mar 20. His letters of 15<sup>th</sup> - (sic) Sept 20. 21. & Nov 27. 28. 29 recd on 12 April. One glad to hear the wars are like to end in favour of the Inland Traders, & that our Trade will be more encouraged, encouraging for the future, & hope we shall receive for the Chester & Poole (one of which we long for) your encouraging advice, & what Gold you have taken at your new factory at Shidoe & other our factories as well as at our Castle. And that you have improved the discovery you made by your servants whom you sent into the Arkanians Country, about 90 Gold Mines; & should be glad to hear you have agreed with them that English Miners may be employed to work therein upon such advantages as you can best agree.

Advised of his letters July 14. Aug 27 & - Oct 1705.

We question not but you have frequent Councils, & that you enter in your Council Book all your proceedings & Consultations. We pray you to send us copies thereof by all opportunities of our own ships & those freighted by us.

We desire you in your Council Book to take notice of all inconveniences that do arise by the practice of the 10% Traders upon the Coast, that is to say,

The advances of the price of negroes occasioned by the multiplicity of buyers of negroes

The impositions of the Ten per Cent Traders put upon the Natives by fraudulent practices in selling goods that are false packed, or deficient in weight, tale or goods, contrary to the usage they have from the R.A.C.

The liberty the Ten per Cent may take in calumniating the Co to the Natives, whereby the Co's factors become disrespected & obstructed in their Trade

The frequent practices of the Ten per Cent men to trade with & encourage the Co's unfaithful & dishonest servants.

Also their frequent practices in combining with the Natives, & assisting them with arms & ammunition, to insult the Co's Ports, factories, vessels & Canoes.

And whatever else shall come to your knowledge & observation of the like nature, you are to cause to be drawn up by way of Certificate & signed by the Chief & Council, & all other the Co's factors that are near you upon the Coast, & forward it to us every 3 months, & once of the whole once in 12 months. Send all the particulars you can collect for the time past, by return the return of this ship [Angola frigate] in Certificate signed as aforesaid, & so successively by every ship in our service that comes off the Coast: that upon our application to the Parliament, they may be prevailed on to grant a better Establishment, that the Trade may be beneficial to both the Nation & the Co.

If our affairs on the Coast could be so settled that we might depend upon constant returns in Gold, & that frequently, in smaller quantities by all good ships coming directly or going to Barbadoes, & larger quantities by every man of war, it would soon establish our credit, & make us easy in procuring you such supplies as the country can lend. And it was the great stop put to the Gold Trade by reason of the wars on the Coast that so much discouraged us, more than the loss of ships & deb - appointments by them. If by this war the Inland Traders have got such advantages that those of the Sea Coast be never again able to molest them, we apprehend it may prove an extraordinary service for the improvement of the whole Trade, & produce more discoveries than hath yet ever been made, & in degree you may persuade the Natives to the exporture of some Commodities which they have not yet used, & find others to export to us, as drugs, minerals, & other goods, in addition to our Gold & Slave Trade ... [vide Portuguese] ... This accompanies our ship Angola frigate for 400 negroes for Negro's; as regards for the Boys you desire to learn to speak English & to write, we hope that you will give us some heads relating to the Trade that may induce the Parliament to settle exclusive, or at least upon a better foot than at present it is, & particularly if you give any encouragement that we may have any share in the Gold Mines; which, if we can procure we shall not fail to supply the Trade with sufficient supplies & necessaries that it may be carried on to the height. - Have sent Canoe that a Traders by former ships & will supply more hereafter -

May 19.

The Royal African Co of England

(contd)

Trade (contd)

May 18. [170/5 letters sent] <sup>received</sup> Cabo Corso Castle. 18 & 19 May 1706 [recd via W.I. 6 Nov 1706] Sir Dalby Thomas advises that had he a stock of Perpetty he could command the Coast. That he is as much concerned for want of goods as yr Honrs are for want of Gold... [re shipping]

June 16 [170/5] Cabo Corso Castle [recd 14 Dec 1706 via W.I.]. Sir Dalby Thomas advices - re Coastwise voyage of the Regard. That the Co's Capts are not so industrious as 10% capt's. The Ten pr Cent men have no hopes left but the Windward Trade where is gold, slaves & teeth in abundance to be had by men who understand these voyages. 10% men Windward

June 26. [170/101] Minutes of the General Court. R.A.C. - Proposal by the Court of Assistants for raising further funds approved near con.

July 11. [170/87] Min Cash accounts Warrant to pay Lady Thomas 2456.0.1 balance of acct of Sir D. T.'s Salary & Commission to 17 Dec. 1705

July 12. [170/5. letters received] Annamaboo 12 July & 1 Aug 1706. Josiah Pearson advises... The affairs of ye Coast look dull, there being no notice of any ship of the Co coming there... That you give the 10% men a great advantage in keeping yr factories so bare of goods. That had they goods to supply ye occasion of ye Natives, might engross ye whole trade, no 10% men being able to bring on goods, one sort of goods being in demand this month, another sort ye next... That the trade in slaves increases wonderfully there, Believers can ship off 5,000 p.a... 10% men slave.

July 17. [170/5] Aggra 17 July 1706. Richd Turner... congratulates ye Co on the choice of Sir Dalby Thomas, & doubts not but ye conclusion of his great designs will leave ye Co Master of ye Trade. That ye want of such a stock of goods that ye Natives might have his full demand of each is a great disappointment...

August 1. [170/5] In letter of 1 August 1706 Sir Dalby [reports]... Had they but all sorts of goods might have a great trade. Is informed the Dutch have few goods... Rum wanted... Ye 10% men are more use in their colours than we are... Goods wanted more than trade... How about 40 marks of gold besides what will defray the monthly charges. 10% men Gold.

Aug 3. [170/5] Cape Coast Castle 3 Aug 1706. James Blaney, says that the Co's mis fortunes since his being in the service, has arisen from - The great mortality of bought slaves at C.C.C. &c: The lowering of goods & raising the prices of slaves occasioned by the 10% men: That hired ships have been prejudicial: The charges of the Coast very great: The Co trade for too many slaves in proportion to the cargoes sent, which makes the Gold trade to be neglected: The Rum Trade draws the Coast of goods by which Gold is purchased: That the Natives by custom, are used to carry their slaves to the English, & Gold to the Dutch. Sends an account of goods which are staple on the Gold Coast. 10% men slave Gold Rum

Aug 22. [170/52 letters sent] R.A.C. to Sir Dalby Thomas. C.C.C. London 22 August 1706 [pr Pindar Galley] - they now answer his letters of Oct 16. Nov 1. 1705: Jan 1. Feb 10. 21. & Mar 2. 4. 6. 1706... [W.I.C.] The next head relates to the things of the Country, & you say these differences are not no obstructions to the Trade, had you but goods & soeable. It may be so, now goods are wanting. At first we had goods & the Trade was obstructed, & prevented those supplies as would have been sent you, had our small vessels been returned without delays. These disappointments occasioned this year want of goods, & as ye find that notwithstanding the scarcity you cannot vend them as well at our factories as to Windward. Those voyages do by no means turn to so good account as could the ships be dispatched home directly, tho' they brought less than our orders; Sometimes you might send more, & quick return of the vessels should get you quick good supplies. Windward

This accompanies our ship Pindar Galley, Cap<sup>t</sup> John Taylor, with a cargo of about £5500. The Broughton to go with her with a cargo of £3,500 more. We shall send likewise the Trygonard a another ship with ye cargo of the Revolution, very speedily. Though these cargoes come much short of your Orders, they will be followed by more supplies; & to enable us the better to carry on this Trade without those frequent calls for money from the Adventurers, we recommend it to you to consult the most effectual methods for their speedy dispatch.

These cargoes, by your own calculation at 6 ackeys a Perpetty, & other goods in proportion, will yield £18,000 in Gold; we hope more, because of the want of goods, & the Ten pr Cent men are so few. If you sd without delay dispatched the Pindar Galley with £8000 value in Gold, & without delay the Broughton with £5,000 10% men Gold

1706

Trade (contd)

£5000, we think it most for an interest that they both be sent home directly, & then there will remain of those cargoes, if we calculate right, £5000 towards Coast Charges; & we hope you need not doubt but what you want more for your charge will be supplied within your time by other cargoes. But because we would provide against so vain expectations of Gold, in case your Trade, & demand for goods will not enable you to comply therewith, we have provided the Pindar Valley with cash & all necessaries for taking in 350 Negroes, & desire, if you cannot be able to send her home with said quantity of Gold to dispatch her from the several Factories with that number of negroes or more, ... & consign them to ... Barbadoes; but if you send her home with Gold, then land the cash & negro provisions &c to supply other occasions.

Gold.

Slave

To make our forts & Factories truly useful, you must endeavour to continue that there shall be no encouragement for employing Capt's, especially at or near our Factories, or indeed for Windward or leeward consignments. We shall not - nay surely there can be no reasonable pretence for us to - allow Commissions to any our Factories for goods sold, or negroes, goods, or gold purchased by Capt's. Besides, it is giving them an insight into the Trade, which tends directly to our prejudice, by making them insolent, whilst afterwards employed by us; & when displaced & in the service of the 10% men, the worst competitors in our Trade. This might be prevented if the Coast could be brought under that regulation, that the Co's goods might never want vent at their Factories, though sometimes more at one than the other, & that their negroes should be provided at the several Factories, & ~~not~~ advice thereof sent to Windward, that the ship next in turn might take her departure from the Windward Factory, & go off the Coast from the leeward without delay; & whilst their days of Charter Party were running they should always be employed in transporting goods & necessaries &c from Factory to Factory. Could these ships return now, as we propose - & we think there is no improbability in it - they might supply you in each 6 months with £9,000 cargoes; the 1<sup>st</sup> costs & the number could be augmented to as many as you could comply with, to send returns in the same nature, were it to 10, 20, or 30 ships p. ann. besides those sent for negroes; & if any miscarried, others to be bought or hired to supply their place.

Capt's of ships: not to trade directly.

Slave.

Margin: - the want of trade occasioned by the returning ships, keeping the Co's costs to be expended on "w<sup>ch</sup> charges"

Your want of Trade on the Coast ~~poor~~ if anything in Reason, our ships to be sent to seek Trade & the the Dorothy who we ordered home to go to Virginia, when goods were not wanting on the Coast; neither had they ever been, could we have had returns to encourage us. 'Tis true, it's grant; that in all this time our goods are sold, expended in Charges & cost of negroes; but that does not prove that they could not; & should we send those great quantities you now desire, we fear the Trade would by some means of the cunning Melicks or Dutch, be interrupted, that we should, as lately, be discouraged to proceed to send more, & then, by consequence, the whole, as these late Adventures, by time would be dishearten'd us in Coast Charges, instead of returns. Whereas if you keep up returns monthly to answer your imports in Guinea, we shall bring the Trade into that method that you shall have sufficient monthly returns supplies. You see in this we only propose the Principal & 50% to be returned, which will no more than pay wages & fit the ships again for another voyage; & we hope the 50% proposed to remain on the Coast will in time sufficiently stock all the Factories, & yield a considerable overplus of profit above the Coast charges sufficient to make good our hazards & interest of money. This would be a regular way of trading, & encouragement to us all & all the Adventurers.

Gold.

Mr. Browne's calculate of your purchase of gold at £4 p. oz. with goods at their prime cost in England is very erroneous. That would be to give 5 per pells for 1 oz. which would be gold bought too dear indeed. ... [Whydah]...

It may be for our interest that you employ a small vessel or two to Windward, or leeward for sale of damaged goods, unless you could put them off at yr Factories when such sales are most wanting. Unless some such method as this in trade can be established, the extraordinary charge of so many Foreman Factors Forts & Factories is altogether unnecessary. 'Tis a certain charge great charge without an equivalent benefit. These matters require your daily consideration to rectify them if possible.

The humil complaints of Under Factors gives us no disturbance or distrust of you. We conclude that as any diverse will, you will encourage them by your friendship ... & direct them to write to us by all opportunities that we may find this improvement in the knowledge of our affairs. But as often as you find them unfaithful or negligent, the sooner they are displaced the better...

The

The Royal African Co of England

(contd)

Trade (contd)

The improvement of the Slave Trade is much to our interest ...

Gold Mining

For mention the manner the natives digged for Gold, which we think is a new discovery. Could you persuade them to improve it by the help of white men, much greater discoveries we believe might yet be made & possibly in the end, by your good conduct; we might be interested in the profits of so large improvements as might be made, as has lately happened to the Portuguese in the Brazils; their mines of gold now yielding upwards of a million pounds sterling every year, & are but a few years discovery.

Slaves.

If it happens this Trade could be settled under such a regulation as we could wish for, & our goods find a quiet vent, we are willing - for the more quick dispatch of our own ships bound with negroes for Barbadoes & Jamaica, & to have the opportunity by quick voyages to send fresh supplies to the Coast - that they should not be detained for their full complement, but dispatched with the negroes ready at the several factories though but half their complement, provided you could put aboard each such ship the value of £1500 for each 100 negroes wanting of their complement - to be sent home by the Convoys coming from the West Indies. This we calculate will be a good accommodation & not difficult to effect. For instance, by each ship for ~~600~~ 600 negroes we seldom send less than

Gold

Gold & Slaves.

Cost charge.

£6000 cargo which - according to your computation & it is but a small advance all charges considered - will produce £12,000. Now in case the ship was to come home directly, we desire £9000 return in gold; but if it goes to the West Indies with half her number, vizt 300 Slaves, valued to cost in Gold £12 per head is £3600, we desire likewise £4500 in Gold for the 300 negroes wanting of her complement. So then there will remain £3,900 Altho' Coast Charges & Stock. And so, in proportion, for greater or smaller Cargoes. Could returns be put in this order, you would never fail of full supplies of such goods as are most wanted.

Here is some small quantities of gold we see on several accounts come by these men - o. war for private uses. It had been more acceptable that we had been interested in some. We urged it sufficiently, though to little purpose.

You had liberty to have returned home directly in the small frigate on her first arrival. That would have brought us much sooner your advice of the great demand for goods, & consequently the supplies have reached you long before this. And from that management & expectation of supplies fresh supplies you might have adventured to spare us by her some returns of the cargoes you then received. which now, by these delays, much be spent in Coast Charges to our great discouragement & disappointment.

Consider we pray you, heartily & unanimously of these particulars, & comply with them as far as you are able. We neither desire nor expect impossibilities, but caution you to beware of all mistaken notions & to prosecute vigorously those means most likely to effect the ends we propose.

They confirm the promotion of your Chaigneau to be Chief Accountant. Mr Brown is very urgent for his advanced allowance of Commissions. If we knew exactly what negroes had been bought & shipped from C. I. C. & their cost, we could then settle the account, by deducting for hazard or exchange here. We hope it is not expected we should pay him for those purchased by other Factors or Capt's. Surely all of you cannot but be sensible of those disappointments we have met with, & that the trade had only been beneficial to our Servants, but very much to our loss, which consideration must induce all that have a regard for our welfare, to cause us what possible, & join with us in their utmost endeavours to retrieve these misfortunes.

(P. 122)

Sept 5. [1705/2 letters sent] Letter R.A.C. to Mr John Bradne, C.C. London 5 Sept 1706

[Mr Bradne's letter]

[not copied]

- Ackne his letter dd Feb. last per Cheater Man. o. War. - We take friendly kindly your notice & concern for our great losses which you attribute might to have prevented our considering the expectations of our Factors of such large supplies as required, & of those other encouragements as would have, in all respects, been satis factory to them; & we shall be glad to find that from this concern there may be an unanimous agreement to endeavour with your utmost zeal to retrieve to us those great disappointments, not withstanding our great charge to so little effect.

We

Trade (contd).

slate

We are willing to allow you your part of Commission for what negroes were bought & shipped from C.C. & so soon as we have your account shall adjust the same with your friends here ...

We have confidence that you will charge by an example ... of frugality & saving all superfluous charges to the Co so long as they labour under these great disappointments of a long trade besides the great losses by the French ... [WIC] ...

We take notice of your calculate upon our last 2 1/2 years trade, & observe that at first you were not wanting of effects, & had we been supplied with gold then used gold, you had not wanted returns ... where you charge us gold at 2/4 bought with goods at prime cost, is a plain mistake.

Gold

You agree to have received £96,274 that sold at Cent per Cent, which is no considerable advance, is - - - - - £192,548

We calculate the Remains the time you mention to be upwards of £20,000, prime cost, is at the same advance - - - - - 40,000  
£232,548

And then we credit you -

slate

for 10198 negroes, men, women boy & girls in an average at £12 per head, is - - - - - £122,376.  
The other returns, at your own calculate, is - - - - - 6,550.  
Coast charges, in the same proportion £16,000 p. ann - - - - - 40,000  
£168,926

Coast charges

Gold

There then might to remain with you in value after all these ships are dispatched, in Gold, the Balance due 69,622.  
232,548

slate

And this allowance we think is an extravagant price for the goods, & we hope more than they should stand us in. We cannot think what further to add on this melancholy subject, but only heartily to recommend our affairs to your most serious consideration, & desire your zealous endeavours to fix this trade so we may prosecute it with credit & advantage.

"The following calculate went with the letter to the other side to Mr Browne"  
p153] A calculate upon Cent per Cent prime cost of Goods.

Suppose Broughtons Invoice to be £3,500, is ... £7,000.

The first cost	£3,500.
The Coast charge, 10% above what charged	
Mossie	350
The Ships' outset	300
Wear & Tear	200
Wages	700
1 Year's Intise 6%	210
Proportion of Charges of management } in England, & other accounts - 5% }	175
Insurance out, of £4,000 @ 10%	400
home of £7,000 @ 15%	1050
	<u>6,885</u>

Note A ship of the like burden & goodness is not to be hired for the voyage on a home for less than £2,000

Here is no Insurance charged on the Value of the Ship, or full Insurance on the Cargo on a home, abatements in case of loss considered.

Neither is there any consideration for abatements in price for goods damaged.

Sept 5 [1706] letter AAC. to Mr Charles Craigneau. CCC. London 5 Sept 1706. [Mr London  
- Being his letter dt 28 Feb & inform him in the appointment of one [Mr  
of the three chief Merchants, to which Sir Dalby Thomas promoted him; - We  
particularly recommend to you to endeavour all you can to advance a Trade with the Inland people  
that thereby there may be a greater demand for goods & greater supply of negroes in order to  
advance the price of the former & lower the price of the latter. for the most observe to  
you that the sales lately made were very much to our disadvantage. We

The Royal African Co of England.

(contd.)

Trade (contd.)

We have wrote largely upon this to our General... & hope you will all unanimously agree to procure Returns in Gold which we prefer before Negroes, thereby you will encourage us & all our Adventurers to send you large cargoes in ships that may return directly for England.

Gold

Sept 5 [1705/2 letters sent] Letter R.A.C. to Mr Wm Hicks. Comenda. London 5 Sept 1706 [pr Pindar sailing]

We calculate that less than Dackys per cent sterling upon the 1<sup>st</sup> cost & charges of the Invoice is but a very moderate advance, & or less, then there will be no manner of encouragement for us to trade. For you must consider freights are very high, hazards & dangers from the enemy & Coast Charges are very extraordinary, that unless there be an advance upon goods accordingly, it will be to no purpose to put ourselves & our Adventurers to the expense of sending out large cargoes. But could our goods be so ~~well~~ sold without delay for gold we rather incline to have returns in Gold than in Negroes & shall send you ships & cargoes suitable. Wherefore we pray you to endeavour unanimously to fix the Trade so as we may rely upon quick dispatches for our ships & suitable returns.

Sept 5 - Visa also sent to Charles Hayes Esq. with neck. WIC p. 249 post.

Sept 5 [1705/2]. Letter from R.A.C. to Mr Josiah Pearson at Annamaboo. in similar terms.

Sept 12. [1705/2]. Letter R.A.C. to Sir Dalby Thomas C.C.C. London 12 Sept 1706

- Send this by the ship broughton... This being a small ship & a good sailor, we desire you to dispatch her home with returns of Gold & Teeth conform to the foregoing copy viz:- The Principal & 50% on Invoice to defray the charges & 50 on us proportion for greater or lesser Cargoes; So we hope to receive per return of this ship at least 150 Mark Gold, & so much more as 50% on the Invoice amounts to. We pray you give her a quick dispatch.

Teeth.

Gold.

Sept 26 [1705/2] Letter Same to Same London 26 Sept 1706

- Refer to the letter of 5th Sept. [vide "WIC"]. Have since recd his of May 10 [via Montreal on 14 Sept.]. Regret his indisposition. Hope he is well. They notice his endeavours to produce Indigo. Will instruct the Negats in L<sup>td</sup>. to send him seeds.

Gold.

We cannot omit again to express our concern for the Gold sent home by the Men-o-war on private accounts & none for us; & particularly the reason you give for some of it to be found over balance in making accounts for the Table; The great charge thereof exceeding our allowance has always been the great complaint we observe of your letters as well as most your Factors, & we desire that it was groundless or unworkable... [Order thereon]... - The Coy wants to live in good esteem with the Natives... - Objections to of the accountants to several accounts, to be rectified [These include incorrect captings in the Copy Journals of:- C.C.C. Dick's. Car Factory, Agga Factory, Shidol Factory, Fort Royal, Comenda Factory, Accra Factory, Queen Anne's Point] - Minutes of Council had not been sent: they should be.

Oct 5. [1705/5 letters recd] Cabo Corso Castle. 5 Oct 1706 [recd via Jamaica 7 Feb 1706/1 05]

Sir Dalby Thomas... Refers to inclosed accounts for Aug. & Sept for what goods & gold they have; the Sept. Gold not being returned from the Out-Factories.

\* [In Margin] "Memor. Ye ball: of ye Gold at C.C.C. & what received from Out-factories to ye last August was.

Gold

Oct 10 Mk. 95: 4<sup>oz</sup> 15: 4

Oct 16. [1705/52 letters sent] Letter. Thomas Pindar, Sub-Governor R.A.C. to Sir Dalby Thomas C.C.C. London 16 Oct 1706 [pr Pindar sailing]

"I have writ you at large by this conveyance, & given you my thoughts what I think absolutely necessary to be endeavoured for the more effectual support of this Co. You have often expressed your notion of the advantage of a Colony could be settled in the North Parts. If you could propose a proper scheme & a fit place for the doing of it in the Gold Coast, I think

\* Oct 10. [1705/52] Misc: Coyr Assistants: - Warrant for to Lady Thomas, for Sir D. T's Salary & Commission £544. 17. 2.

Trade (contd).

think people would more easily be induced to go our selves, & if they could employ themselves in planting Indigo, Tobacco, Cotton, & country trade, so as they sold nothing for exportation but to the Co. at moderate rates, I believe they might get money & live comfortably, & only be under obligation upon all occasions to join with our servants to suppress the insolencies of the natives, & to prevent any encroachments from the Dutch. If by this method we could plant a numerous Colony, it might be of exceeding great use for new discoveries, & many other advantages to England, & the Colony's improvement of Trade or Navigation. Pray take this into consideration, & give me your opinions thereon. We are likely to have England & Scotland united as one Nation & Government under the name of Gt. Britain, at such a juncture, whole families may be prevailed with to settle abroad upon hopes of gain. If I can at least propose any thing that may tend to retrieve this Co's losses, I should endeavour the perfecting it with my utmost diligence, & I hope you abroad will all join with me in the present further needful.

Copy. Nov 14. [170/52 letters cont] Letter RAC to Sir Dalry Thomas CCC. London 14 Nov 1706.

- send copies of our letters per Pindar Gally & Broughton. Send this per Freshford is a cargo.

Gold.  
Worth  
Task.

If you are not provided of Returns in Gold according to our former directions, then you may send this ship for Worth & elephant's teeth with a small sortable cargo; but order the Capt. to touch at Sorra Leon & Shenbrow, & if he can be dispatched from thence with his lading in 15 to 20 days, then to deliver your cargo, your ship, to our agents there; but if they cannot lade or nearlade the ship in said time, then order the Capt. to endeavour with his cargo to purchase his lading there & at Cape Mount & to make the best of his way to England ...

Since the above, we have received yours of 18 & 19 May last via the West Indies. We cannot but conclude it our very great misfortune that you the people you entertain do not be in all things directed against our interest, & at the same time persuade you quite the contrary. We should have you very cautious of entertaining any persons from separate ships, especially to intrust them with the managing of our affairs of importance.

We cannot but think our 3 Chiefs might be of much greater assistance to you than find they are. We should be better judges thereof if you'd frequently send us your Minutes of Council. They might join with you in discovering their false pretences & perfidious flatteries & their busy designs. Besides, we expect our Chiefs should on all occasions employ their interest in the necessary places to accommodate all differences with the Natives, & also take the necessary care that each person do his duty & that nothing be lost or neglected, & sincerely & jointly give you their cordial advice in all affairs. Their acting otherwise, or being negligent or unwarmed, had our business is transacted must of consequence disappoint your designs, were they never so good; so that we would have you friendly encourage those you experience faithful in their Counsels & diligent for the Co's interest.

We find from the ship Regards long stay on the Coast, you have found no such trade for goods as you pretend to.

You had at first a sufficient quantity of Perpetuo & Rum; but if the Factors so impose on you to sell our goods for less than they cost us, or not to buy negroes in time, but detain our ships so long until you expend all our goods on Coast Charges, it is the way to disappoint us in all our expectations. And when the Factors deal so by you, we would have you remove them, & keep, as at first, a constant correspondence, that you may frequently know what they are doing; and if practicable bring our affairs to that method, that our ships may be dispatched by our Factors, & not Capt's; & if the ships should take in negroes ready at the several Factories, & make up the Complements at Whittah, we believe they would not meet with such delays.

Some method must be consulted to have our negroes as cheap as possible, & our ships dispatched without demurrage.

We hope the Indigo Plantation drives, or think if you could rent it out at a certain annual income - though for the present our negroes assist in any work that is required - & agree to have the whole product at a small price for lb, so that it encourage the person renting the Plantation to be diligent & careful thereon; & so, the like, for as many plantations as you can, - deciding them so as may not be too large for the persons to take care of - so, for Cotton or Pepper, or any Drugs or Minerals.

10% men

Indigo



Trade. Portuguese

Jan 1 [1705 letters received] "Cape Coast Castle" 1 Jan 1705/6 Sir Dalry Thomas advises ...

As for ye Tobacco, besides none has been traded for but for ye Cas account. The Dutch Company taking so many Portuguese makes ye price low, & your Captains giving them protection & taking the reward themselves, is some hindrance therein.

May 19. [170/52 letters sent] R.A.C. to Sir Dalry Thomas C.C.C. London 16 May 1706

- Action his letters of 20.21 Sept 1705 [p. 159 supra] .....

If you can persuade the Portuguese to bring you Brazil Wood from Alence - 10 or 20 Tons at a time - when they come with Tobacco & Sugars, it might turn to good account. We believe it is prohibited there to export any other than for the account of the King of Portugal, or Farmers thereof, so if anything be done herein it must be privately.

The Netherlands West India Co.

Jan 1. [1705 letters received] "Cape Coast Castle" 1 Jan 1705/6 Sir Dalry Thomas advises ...

That ye Dutch Interlopers have ye advantage by their slight goods & selling cheap. Says the only way to undo them & your rivals is to have a plentiful stock of goods of all sorts of goods beforehand, & this is the only secret of trade that he knows of. ... As as uneasy as the Co at ye little gold per ye Broughton that ye Dutch have not so much gold, nor is it so valuable to them, as may be thought. ...

[Vide Aqna p. 169 supra] ...

Jan 29. [Ibid] "Cape Coast Castle" ... 29 Jan & 1 March 1705/6 Mr Charles Hayes.

[Ibid p. 167] ... says ... That since his last letter of ye 29 Aug<sup>r</sup> [1705 29 July 1706].

vide pp. 163, supra] he has proceeded a little further on ye same subject & brought it down to the month of Nov<sup>r</sup> 1705.

That he has seen Mr Willem Bosman's Book dedicated to the Dutch West India Co. & blames the author's dissimulation, partiality, & malice against ye English, & is surpris'd the Dutch West India Co should countenance such a work; that he has & will endeavour to detect ye malicious temper of that author, & to pay ye charge home where it ought to be.

To have a true understanding of ye Justice for those hate on your side, desires he may be furnished with all Treaties that have been made with ye Dutch in ye year 1668 when your Co complain'd to ye States, & demanded satisfaction for some injuries done them on this Coast.

Desires the most authentick histories of ye trading Nations of Europe; the several Treaties of Peace, Alliance & Commerce transacted & concluded for 150 years past: A complete system of ye laws of England & such Authors as are allow'd to be the best that have treated on the Civil laws of Nations & Nations - to remain in the Castle. Then your servants would be much better able to resolve what measures to take when ye Dutch play their tricks & endeavours to encroach on your Interest.

Feb 10 - vide Aqna. pp 180-181. supra. & Tubal States generally. p 226 supra.

Feb 26. [1705 letters received] "Comenda" Comenda 26 Feb 1705/6.

William (Tricker) advises - His arrival at Cape Coast, with the Co ships Hermes, Regard & Union under command of the warships Charles & Paul, on 29 Jan. ... Finds there is a great difference between the Dutch, & wishes there could be found some way to settle so firm a friendship between both Cos, that the Trade of this Coast might be enjoyed quietly; & his opinion (with submission) that an Instrument of Writing be drawn between both Cos of ye several particulars relating to the Coast of Africa, & under some large forfeit to be paid by the first transgressor.

Mar 2. - vide Tubal States Generally. p. 226 supra.

& Equate. p. 206 supra.

Mar.

Mar 6.

The Royal African Co of England (contd.)The Netherlands West India Co (contd.)

Mar. 6. [T 170/175. "Paragraphs of several letters from the Gold Coast relating to the several incursions arising from the Dutch".]

"From Dillo 9<sup>th</sup> Dalby [Thomas] dd 6<sup>th</sup> March 1705/6"

... [Vide Ahamba p 181 supra] ... They, [the Dutch] are impudent enough not only to expose us by talking but by their actions by sea & land; at sea their Cruisers will chase & fire shot at your Coasters & all other your small vessels, though known to them, to bring us to, for them to show the Blacks & our People, how they command us. Capt Green can informe for 1 hour how he had two shot fired at him & untill you should think convenient to present it by Directions to your People to deal with them as they deal by you, or that the Dutch Co makes remorall of their Chiefes for doing these things, & payes payes you & your People for all the damages they receive in body & estate, these things will be dayly a doing.

(T 170/5 letters recd) from Sir Dalby Thomas.

Mar. 26. 28. - [Vide Eguafu p. 206 supra, passim. . . . Because his actions

of in Europe, makes him very tender of getting satisfaction for injuries. Yet he is sure, by fair means, nothing can be done with them. More concerning the Dutch. That 5 Dutch ships Co ships

are lately arriv'd, one laded with all provisions ... Their ships stay a year or two without complaining of Worms, & its by that they come by their Teeth & Wax. Does not hear they make much noise of gold sent this time. Believes they make but small returns . . .

Teeth.  
Eum.  
Gold.

May 16. [T 170/62. letters sent] Letter RAC. to Sir Dalby Thomas [CC. London 16 May 1706  
[M<sup>rs</sup> Angela Swift] - ackns his letters of - Nov 1705, & of Sept 20. 21. Nov 23. 25. 27.

We shall write to the Dutch about the your complaints you send of their forcing the Phoenix sloop ashore; but if you have any copy of the Protest, send it per next The original we fear is lost by the miscarriage of the Packet Boats for now past.

We recd per the African Galley, a Dutch ship your copy of July 14, a original of Augt 24. & - Oct 1705.

When we receive any authentic papers from yourself & Factors upon the Coast we shall not omit to complain thereof to the Dutch Co; & upon Affidavits of their saying or reporting anything to our prejudice, or the Nations, we will complain thereof to our Government. We hear nothing as yet of the Dutch Gentleman that you write promised to dine with your lady.

17 Dec 1706

June 16. } [T 170/5 letters received] "Cabo Corso Castle 16 June & 1 Aug<sup>t</sup> 1706

Aug<sup>t</sup> 1. } Sir Dalby Thomas writes advised ... All ye Trade ye Dutch

have is at Axim & Ancoobra about 3 leagues from Cape Tees

Puntas. They take 40 mark of Gold per month & buy slaves for 10% men as well as ye Brandenburgers. Wishes ye Co had Cape Tees Puntas. If you have a not ye Dutch will, & then your Trade to windward of C.C. will be lost.

That the Dutch on the Coast are the greatest Ambrosia Rogues in the World. a Dutch Cruiser, now a little out of shot of the Road to catch a Portuguese that is expected there. These doings lessen the Co among the Nations. The Blacks do not forget these things, nor the Dutch to put them in mind We are esteemed but a degree above the Portuguese among the Blacks whom the Dutch undertake [sic] us.

Per letter of 1 Aug<sup>t</sup> 1706. - ... That ye Dutch take all opportunities to oppose ye Trade ... [Eguafu. p 211 supra] ...

gold  
10% men  
D.C.

[recd ~~1706~~ 1706  
via W.I. J.]

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The Netherlands West India Co (contd.)

Augt 22. [170/52. letters sent.] letter R.A.C. to Sir Dalby Thomas C.C.C. London 22 Augt 1706.  
[Pr Lindar Sally]. We are now answering yours of Oct 16. Nov 1. Jan 1. Feb. 10. 21.  
Mar. 2. 4. 6. ...

In answer to your said letters we must begin with the complaints you make against the Dutch which we have transmitted to them at large, & have, as much as in us lies, pressed them to agree with us in other methods than have of late been practised for the better management managing the Trade of both Cos upon the Coast. If they comply in any points, shall give you the particulars. Interim we desire you will require of them satisfaction for all injuries done us, & we shall do the same here, & as much as possible oblige them to a fair & just correspondence, & make them sensible of our interest to write to prevent the insults & frauds of the Natives.

You are very jealous of, & zealous for your honours, in promoting & preserving it. We are the same also so far as tis in conjunction with ours, & the Cos & their interest, & that in such bounds of moderation as is most likely to be attended with success. No doubt regard ought to be had that the competitors in our Trade be prevented doing us injuries, as much as possible, & satisfaction required & returned so often as they do it.

Mr Hayes will be well advised to carry on his observations of the Dutch Nation to this present time: Their unjust practices on the Coast to the prejudice of the English Trade: And also some remarks of the inconveniences that attend it by reason of 10% Traders

Sept. 5. [This] letter R.A.C. to Sir Dalby Thomas C.C.C. London 5 Sept 1706. [Pr Lindar Sally]

- Refer to above letter ad Augt 22. for same conveyance -

If you find those places which you have possessed since this War proper to be continued for security of the Trade & a Cure to the Insolencies of the Natives, we desire you will improve them all you can, & lose no opportunity of convincing the Managers of the Dutch Co how considerably it would be the interest of both Cos to join in a joint resolution, to oblige the Natives never to obstruct the Inland Trade, & to agree that all possessions of new discoveries of Mines &c be for the joint benefit of both Cos - a proportion thereof no doubt would be allowed by both Cos to their Agents should for the best promoting a management of every profitable undertaking of that nature.

Sept 5 [This] letter R.A.C. to Mr John Brasme. C.C.C. London 5 Sept 1706

... We hope ... you & all our faithful servants [shall] endeavour to convince the Dutch that indispensably necessary it is for the good of both Factories, strict alliances to prevent the importations of the Natives & all other Traders

Sept 5. [This]. letter R.A.C. to Mr Charles Hayes. London 5 Sept. 1706.

We received yours, p. Man. o. War. ad 29 Augt 29 Jan. & 1 Mar. past & do highly commend you for your industry in the persual of the proceedings of our former Agents with relation to the Dutch undermining practices, which have given so long disturbance too to our Trade; as also for your composing the particulars in so good method, & desire you will carry it on to the present time, with your remarks likewise from our hardships & inconveniences from this liberty of Parliament to the Ten Pr Cent Traders ...

We are sorry for our records & papers missing & believe they are lost by carelessness of our Servants. The Gold you consigned was delivered to your order. It was a great mortification to us to have none on our accounts, though our goods have been disposed of to more than great loss. Some returns of Gold ought to have been reserved & sent by such a good opportunity.

You will plainly discover, if you make any calculate, that Ct. P. Ct. upon Invoice will never produce the first cost in England.

Our Stock is exceedingly diminished by the last 2 1/2 years Trade

We are willing, my very dears, to encourage our Servants, & though the past Trade will by no means allow it, yet we shall grant your proportion of Commission on the goods bought at Cape Coast, had we an account thereof.

We

Trade.  
Red

State

1706.

The Royal African Co of England. (contd)

The Netherlands West India Co. (contd).

We take very kindly your assurances of fidelity & desire you take the right methods to improve yourself in the knowledge of our affairs, by which you will be able to beware of the deceits & tricks of the Dutch & Natives, when you are so much master of their former & practices. And we doubt not but the concern you express for our sufferings will appear real in your utmost endeavours, what in you lies, to establish things upon a more promising foundation of advantage & by some confidence to find out some arguments to convince the Dutch Managers the benefit that might be established to them in particular by writing with you to make improvements in this trade, & to keep the Natives in obedience equally to both Cos.

Sept 26 [170/52. letters sent] letter. R.A.C. to Sir Dalby Thomas C.C.C. London 26 Sept 1706 [Mr Ruyshant] - Refer to their letter of 5<sup>th</sup> Sept. since when they received his letter of 10 May. via Montserrat on 14<sup>th</sup> inst.

You know very well the Dutch can supply their Factories with Claret &c at a much cheaper rate than we can do because of the vast difference between the Customs they & we pay.

As to what you write concerning Mr Ruyts the Dutch General, having a copy of ours to that Co, 'twas natural enough that they should transmit a copy of our complaints to him to know what he could say to them; & when we hear from them, you shall have a copy of their answer, to contradict what shall appear to be false in fact, if any such shall happen.

We think it proper to continue our orders to our Capts. on the condition you first limit, not to molest the Dutch Interlopers, & have, as we formerly advised, demanded satisfaction of the Dutch Co. for chasing our ship Phoenix ashore. And whether they, the Dutch General &c. on the Coast, obey the orders they receive from their Superiors, or not, we desire you always to demand of them satisfaction for any real damage done us on the Coast, & prevent our doing us any prejudice, by such methods as you judge most proper & effectual.

Oct 5. [170/5. letters received] "Cabo Corso Castle 5 Oct 1706, Sir Dalby Thomas

[recd 1. Feb 1706] [advised] ... The Dutch great receipt of Gold is

mk. 70 every 2<sup>mo</sup> for some time past, & is more than they make up at all their other Factories. Their complaint also is want of goods.

Mr Ruyts has had a very civil meeting with Sir Dalby, & had he not waited for arrival of ye Angola [n.b. captured by the French] expecting by her some agreement between ye Hon<sup>rs</sup> & the Dutch W.I.C. they had come to some agreement, subject to ye consideration of ye two Cos.

The Danish West Indian - Guinea Co.

note. Erik Olsen Lygaard continued as Governor of the Danish Establishments on the Coast of Guinea, at Christiansborg, during 1706.

The Brandenburg African Co.

Oct 7. 05. [170/5 letters received.] " C.C.C. 4 Oct 1706. Sir Dalby Thomas writes to Hendrik Lamy. Jr Brandenburg General that he will trade with him for choice slaves, Azkama gold, & large sound Teeth for English goods. And if can supply him with good canoes, will deal with him."

Nov 13. n.3 [9th] " Great Frederick Fort 13 Nov 1706 Sr Hendrik Lamy writes to Sir Dalby Thomas that he will serve him in anything in his power. That what slaving he buys before the arrival of their ships, will send to Dierce. Men at 3 oz. & Women at 2 oz each. Has no canoes to spare.

Nov 6. n.3 (Sat) [ND] letter from Factor Jan Landman. Accom 3 Nov 1706.....  
- He has just spent 3 days with the Brandenburgers - He can give no further news of the Co than what he has reported already [verbally perhaps] namely, that the King of Prussia has again taken the Co upon himself [an sich genommen] & appointed new gentlemen as administrators over it, & as President thereof Baron van Kuyphausen. The King has written that during this war he would give the garrison all possible assistance -.

note. With reference to the above vide: - Dr jur Richard Schück, "Brandenburg - Preussens Kolonial Politik unter dem Kaiser Kurfürsten und seinen Nachfolgern (1647-1721)"  
Vol I Chap 3. p 280

The following is an account of the B.A.C. from acc. ~~1701~~ 1701-1706 in Schück - op. cit. supra - Vol I chap 4. :-

p. 999] Jan de Visser succeeded Jan van Laar as General Director at Fort Gross Friedrichsburg. He was a man as Bosman writes, "wanting common sense & therefore incapable of that trust" During his term of office ... [quotes Bosman, 1st English Edition 1705 letter I p. 9. - describing de Visser's murder by Adriaen Prober who usurped the post.]

p. 1040] About the duration of Prober's directorate, & of it & how the Colony was situated at that time, all report is lacking. The murder of de Visser only became known through Bosman's book, the consequence of which was the issue of an Order to the Board of Directors to institute an inquiry into it

First about his successor Johann Münz, is there some meagre information in the documents. It is related that once being in embarrassment momentary embarrassment for money, the English Governor of Capo Cors offered him mk. 150 gold against the mortgage of the Colony. Münz returned thanks & offered him the same with regard to Capo Cors.

In Feb 1706 he [Münz] departed sailed from St Friedrichsburg, & on his departure he left the previous Factor Heinrich Lamy as General Director. He was able to hand over to him mk. 120 gold, although a six-year's war amongst the natives, when their first came to an end, had caused an almost entire standstill of trade - -

According to a letter from Ramler the Factor of Maxim. Emden Aug 1705 - 66. 27. "  
p. 65. 28. Münz had been dead on the way from Cape Town & had lost all his property"

French Warships.

Feb 26 05 [1705 letter received] "Comenda 26 Feb. 1706 William Hicks  
 advises that on 17 Dec 05, they made the Coast of Guinea, being 5  
 sail of Ships, the Charlot & Poole men of war, Jaune, Regard & Union.  
 They made some stay at Cape Mesurado. Charlot & Poole were the Men of War gave  
 chase to several Vessels. In their way down to Ca. Co. de Men of War took  
 2 French prizes, one of 10 guns, a pretty boat, the other of 26 a Dutch built ship.  
 "That on 29 Jan they arrived at C.C."

\* Vide  
 and ink note  
 p. 161. supra

Mar. 2. 05 [1705] "Cabo Corso Castle. 2. 4. 6 Mar. 1706 Sir Dalby Thomas  
 advises "The Frenchman who engaged the  
Poole made sad work on the Coast. Came to Scotos, & burnt the  
 town, paraded the people, & robbed all the way thither. Letter of 6 Mar - The Poole & Charlot  
 Men of War, with a small French prize, defeated the French ships."

Mar 5. 05 [WIC. 484 fol 190] Letter President Peter Huys to Elmina to Pres. Chamber  
 Amsterdam. WIC. ...

We put before YHH the state of your Commerce here on the Coast  
 & finally, that of YHH's slave ship Quirina, to my regret, after she had  
 returned from Accra with her required Wood & Water on 11 Nov last. We had  
 to keep her idle here for about a month because of the arrival of 4 French  
 Ships here on the Coast which were seen before off Mouri & Cormantien  
 on 22 Nov. & as we got to know in time. We got to know for certain  
 that the French Messieurs (who had burnt a prize before Accra, not knowing  
 what ship it was) had departed, we dispatched the said ship w<sup>th</sup> resolution  
 of 14 Dec.

April 24. 05. [WIC. 99. fol 4] Letter, his Son Peter Huys Elmina, to His WIC. Amsterdam.

----- We were pleased then, YHH, next proceed from our different friend  
 [Sir Dalby Thomas] to our declared enemy, the French Nation. In our last of  
 18 Dec. last year we advised YHH. how on the previous 22 Nov. 4 French ships  
 were seen off Mouri & Cormantien, & they thought they would have sailed  
 to Fida; but according to the letter from Factor Panzger dd 28 Jan. -  
 entered in the Diary on Feb 10 [not found] they did not arrive there;  
 & according to the rumours of the French there some of their ships were  
 equipped for plunder which might intend to scan this Coast & from here set  
 course for Angola. Since then, 2 more French Ships on the Windward Coast  
 near Rio Charlot were captured by 2 English Warships which have arrived.  
 But one French ship of 40 guns resisted them so bravely, that although  
 they were 6 capital ships, they were obliged to head off; And she  
 on 10 Feb chased our ship Quirina [Quirina?] & Yacht Volck  
 near Bercon but they succeeded in escaping towards evening. As  
 soon as we had news of it we sent the Cruiser Gordon Arend to  
Accra Acra to the assistance of the Quirina - as in the diary of 14 Feb  
 & instructions to Capt du Prez. We also wrote to the English General  
 our Dalby Thomas, with the idea that he would also send one of the  
 English Warships thither. But to our great surprise, they stayed on  
 the Road of Cabo Corso; so we can only say that they appear  
 to have come only to protect the Castle there, & not the English ships,  
 for at that time two of them were lying off Acra which would have  
 been in danger of being captured also. We have heard that the 2  
 captured French ships are those which captured YHH's yacht Opmeer  
 with which they sailed up to Accra where they set fire to it

• Cf. Hicks'  
 letter, supra

On Feb 26 we received a letter from Factor Jan Landman at  
Accra reporting that he had learnt from an English ship that the  
 negroes of Assine had told the Capt of it that some days  
 previously had fought with another one there, but as the Capt did not  
 know the result & cannot report it. But my concern for YHH's  
 ships had been very great through the strong navigation of enemy  
 ships here on the Coast for some time past. We have therefore  
 had the Danish Governor asked by Factor Staring at Acra, whether,  
 in case of need, he would be willing to protect our ships in  
 his royal roadstead (he being a neutral prince). This, according

to the letter from that factor he has agreed to do, so far as any in his power - see  
 the Quinara that if on the arrival of the ships, he could not get away from them,  
 he could take refuge there; as he did with the yacht 'Ladok', when he was chased. etc  
 hope Y.H.H. will be satisfied about this

April 24 1705. [sic 4/24/1705] Letter from the Hon. Robert Dudley to the Hon. Robert Dudley  
 ... The year's revenue, which is the sum of the French ships, is being  
 brought with a French ship of 24 guns about off Cape Horn, where  
 the navigation of the ships on the coast had been very great as Y.H.H. will see from my  
 letter to the Assembly of S. Paul as we do not wish to see any more ships, it was  
 ordered to be put off, and the respective state ships to be in the  
 possession of the Council at 30 March 1706. [Not translated. The number of French  
 ships is given as 43 in the text.]  
 signing the minutes with full trusts: John Birk Angley: J. P. Brock: Frans  
 Rampbecker: 43 in the text: Advise Schomberg.]

Aug. 23, 1705. [N.D.] Letter from the Hon. Robert Dudley to the Hon. Robert Dudley  
 "I have just got news from Sumatra that a large French ship is lying  
 there at anchor there, & that 2 more are lying off Assam, which I  
 cannot fail to report to Y.H. by express; I have learned that a certain letter to the  
 Commandant of the Factor's between here & Sumatra, to inform the Capt of  
 the ships of it if any are lying there. The Negro who brought the news, & was  
 sent to express by a Sumatra Captain, asks Y.H. for a present of  
 In view of the close alliance of the high quality of the State General  
 to maintain the integrity of that British in the island it not undesirable  
 to inform the English Governor of these hostile ships as appears in the  
 following letter - to Sir Robert Dudley - The Commandants of the  
 downward parts also informed -  
 Sept 2 1705 (Thurs) Letter from the Hon. Robert Dudley to the Hon. Robert Dudley  
 "It regards the French, I informed Y.H. in my last letter  
 one had passed here. I learn no further news from Cape Horn  
 [Proforma of the other way, so it may be presence of the French at Cape  
 Horn, on order by the manner, to cause her to show who might attack  
 them.]  
 Sept 5 1705 (Sun) [sic] - Letter from Sir Robert Dudley to the Hon. Robert Dudley  
 for the news about the French ships, he is informed they have gone to Fida.  
 Sept 6 1705 (Mon) [sic] - Letter to the Hon. Robert Dudley on Friday  
 - Admitted by letter of 25 Aug 05. As for the French, it has been  
 informed that one French ship had sailed past. [sic] to  
 be on 24 Aug 05. Sir Robert Dudley to inform him of it. [sic]  
 information that the other two hostile ships had returned to Fida.  
 Sept 7 1705 (Tues) Letter from Sir Robert Dudley to the Hon. Robert Dudley  
 - that he received a letter from Sir Robert Dudley at Cape Horn on 24 Aug 05  
 advising that on 24 Aug 05 2 French ships had passed, he  
 Sept 9 1705 [sic] Letter from the Hon. Robert Dudley to the Hon. Robert Dudley

Sept 11 1705. [11/05/1705] Letter from the Hon. Robert Dudley to the Hon. Robert Dudley  
 On 23 Sept last I received a letter from the Hon. Robert Dudley  
 factor Landman that since the 3 French ships on the windward coast  
 of Sumatra, he had seen we had had parties from the French  
 factor, Sir Robert Dudley, that on the 24 of that month a large ship had passed close  
 but we have heard nothing of the other two. [sic] we sent orders  
 to the Capt of the Council to go to understand to ascertain for  
 those ships, & then send up further to Cape Horn to cause them  
 for the respective ships, & to warn them of these hostile ships.  
 Sept 11 1705. [sic] Letter from the Hon. Robert Dudley to the Hon. Robert Dudley  
 Thomas CCC London 21 Sep 1706. - Informing him of the situation in the  
 of the Duke of Savoy & France England and the French - also of the coin of  
 a vessel, & captured by 2 French vessels, off Funafuti, on 28 July 1705

1706

French Warships (contd).

Sept 26. 08 [170/52. Letter sent] Letter RAC. to Sir Dalley Thomas, CCC. London. 26 Sept 1706

Our ship de Angola frigate which sailed from Plymouth with a very fair cargo of Perpells, & such other goods as you write for, to the value of £6,000, we hear is taken & carried into France, & several others in company, & another of ours going to Sherbro, & several ours bound for Jamaica, of the Conroy.

Decr. 31 08 [WIC 99.6239]. Letter. to Jan Pieter Huys, Ibouia, to Robt. WIC, Amsterdam.  
[decr. 5 Augt 1707]

Having written so far, on 25th inst we got from an English Co ship the sad news that the return ship Fremet had been captured by 2 French ships of 38 & 40 guns, off Scotland, after a stubborn fight; but that the yacht Isa Maria had escaped & arrived home safely. . . . .

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End of 1706

## Addendum

1702 - 1705.

May 30 1704. [W.C. 99 fol 416] letter. Van Peen. Pieter Nuyts: Hond "van Wezel: Johan  
Duck Ingilby: Adr Schout Keyt Abina to Ass. G. W.C. Amsterdam

In order to comply with Yr Honors' orders to furnish further particulars of the sum of Mk. 60-6-11 declared by the General De la Palma in an extraordinary manner, there is sent herewith under No. 2, an authentic copy of the cash account & declarations, during the broach of the deceased Director De la Palma, & also 4 resolutions of the Council for incurring some of the expenditure. From this Yr Honors will no doubt be able to see, which sums he paid out without the knowledge of the Council; & P. Pieter Nuyts, will always economise on expenditure as much as possible, & henceforth make none except in communication with the Council, in order thereby to comply with Yr Honors' orders.

Enc. (2) to be above:

"General expenditure incurred  
 on the Gold Coast of Guinea"

[Extracts only]

1 June to 31 July 1702.

Mk. oz. Eng.

Pomora Asin

2/m stipend [costgeld] to the King & War Capr of Acron.

- 3 : -

1 Aug - 30 Sept 1702

Fanti

2 ps Ships Gifts to the Fantyns

2 : 1 : -

1 Oct - 30 Nov. 1702

Ashanti

A plumed hat sent to the Prince Zaaij

- : 1 : -

A pair of brocades to ditto

1 : 1 : -

Ancobra

Costs of making the Agreement at Ancobra

- : 6 : -

Adom

To the Adom King Ado for the advancement of trade

- : 4 : -

Nzima

To the Sumner Cabocors requesting that they may }  
 have a Fort there, & a Prince flag. }

- : 1 : -

Eguabo.

Twi/fo

AKani

To the Commany, 't Juffer & AKanish districts for the }  
 passage to Assinie, & for security of the passage }

- : 2 : -

1 Dec 1702 - 31 Jan. 1703

Edina

Two year gifts to the Mina Cabocors

- : 1 : -

Nzima

To the Sumner for assistance in reclaiming the prisoners  
 [Assinie expedition]

- : 6 : -

Twi/fo

AKani

Dentiza

To the 't Juffers & Akanists to obtain free passage }  
 for the de d' Inquiras }

- : 6 : -

1 April - 31 May. 1703.

AKisamu

To various Cabocors & Head chiefs of Aquamboe }  
 presents in merchandise }

2 : 1 : 9 1/2

Pomora Asin

Presented to the Acron War Captain [Vellewaeste] }  
 2 large & 2 small perpetuaries }

- : - : 12.

AKisamu

Presented to the King of Aquamboe for the keeping }  
 of the Agreement made with him; in merchandise }

1 : - : -

Eguabo

To the King of Commany for sending back 6 }  
 runaway slaves }

- : 1 : 8.

1 Aug -

Addendum

1702-1705 (contd)

1 Aug - 30 Sept 1703

mK: oz: Eng

Tesfre \* To Peter Pasop on the Journey to L. Juffer . . . . . - : 2 : -  
Fanti 3 Ships Gifts to the Fantijs . . . . . 3 : 1 : 8.  
 For cleaning the paths to ditto . . . . . - : - : 8.

Eguafso 1/2 m stipend [cost get] to the King of Great Commany . . . . . 1 : 1 : -

1 Feb - 31 Mar. 1704

Fanti 2 ps Ships Gifts to the Fantijs. . . . . 2 : 1 : -

1 April - 31 May. 1704

AKani To an envoy to Accany. . . . . - : - : 3.

Wassaw 56 K. liquor, as present to Wassaw, Adoms, & others . . . . . - : 1 : 5.

Adom

1 June - 31 July. 1704

Dontura 4 ps costly cloths to the Headchiefs of d'Inguira. }  
 for the furtherance of trade, in accordance with Resolution }  
 of Council. . . . . 1 : - : -

4 black hats with red ribbons & gold "Caravelle" . . . . . - : 2 : -

1 fine gilded-looking glass . . . . . - : 2 : 8.

12 ells red cloth for 4 cloths to the lesser Chiefs. . . . . - : 2 : 4.

1/2 m Black Coral to ditto . . . . . - : 2 : 8.

4 AK liquor . . . . . - : 1 : 8.

AKim To AKim leaders for the "regale" to them & their principals . . . . . 2 : 6 : 12.

Agona

Presented to the Queen of Agonna for the furtherance }  
 of trade at Bercoe. : -

1/2 m fine Coral . . . . . - : 2 : 8.

1 ps. Silk cloth with gold flowers . . . . . - : 2 : -

2 AK liquor . . . . . - : - : 12

Presented to Ausiquore, 1st Cabocier of Agonna : -

1 ps silk cloth with gold flowers . . . . . - : 2 : -

1 ps fine musket . . . . . - : 1 : -

2 AK liquor. . . . . - : - : 12

AKisamu

To the King of Aquambor for the furtherance }  
 of trade at Akra : -

1 cane with gold knob. . . . . - : 2 : 8.

1 fine musket . . . . . - : 1 : -

Ja.

1 Aug - 30 Sept 1704

Fanti 2 Ships Gifts to the Fantijs . . . . . 2 : 1 : -

Eguafso To the Commanies as condolence for their deceased }  
King Teki Amkan . . . . . 1 : 4 : -

For a new gold crown for the  succeeding King Teki Addico. . . . . 1 : 2 : 8.

For a gold-lined cloth of 15 ells with silk ornament to ditto . . . . . - : 6 : -

For a ditto cloth of 12 ells to the brother of the King . . . . . - : 4 : -

- Payments to the Taccoraries & Minas for shells : }  
Azing for beams & planks, Channas for lime & wood }  
 for building work at Umina - . . . . .

Moyta

Edina

AKim

Yabiu & Shama

Oct - Nov. 1704

Fanti 64 K. N. liquor to the Fantijs to animate them to our }  
 assistance against the French. . . . . - : 1 : 8

Eguafso Spent at the crowning of the King of Commany. . . . . - : 4 : -

