

N45

THE GOLD COAST.

1740 - 1746.

Extracts from the Journals,
Correspondence with Out-Forts,
Despatches, &c of the
Directors - General
of the
NETHERLANDS WEST INDIA COMPANY.

CAPE APOLONIA & AOWIN

NOVEMBER 12 Letter from Axim(F.Lihme)- n.d. [105]
 News has come here
 that the Cape-Apolonia people
 have been defeated by the OWIENSE, so I hope
 that trade here will be somewhat better. ...

NOVEMBER 14. Dir;-Genl; BAROVIQUS to AXIM (Lihme)
~~(Lihme)~~ Acknes above-....
 Concerning the destruction of
 the C-APOLONIAN people by the AWIENSE, we will
 await furr & more exact infm from you, with an
 expln in what respect this defeat can bring
 profit to your trade. ...

NOVEMBER 25. Letter from AXIM (Lihme) Nov: 21
 Acknes above. ... As regards the
 destruction of the C-APOL: people
 I can give Y.H. no furr explanon of it except
 that it was made known to me by the people here.
 But what is the reason of it, & how it was brōt
 about is so far unknown to me. And as regards my
 idea that trade wd thrby become better here, that
 is because, at the time the C³ APOLS: were living
 there, nearly all the ships anchored there, & did a
 good trade; & as "they" have now been driven away
 from there, as they can't trade there, they are
 obliged to come here direct; as also the brokers
 ("markadoors"), who wd have been there to sell
 their goods, but now have no other place to sell
 their goods than AXIM.

1740.

ANTA

(Sacconde)

- JULY 25. President BAROVIUS went to CABO CORSE, with a French Capt, & the Equipage-Master, escorted by a large crowd of armed BIMINA people.
- JULY 28. President returned, with English Dr DUNBAR.
- JULY 30. Dr DUNBAR left for Zacconde/ with follg instrons from the Agents at CABO CORSE, which wrere communicated to Mr vanVOORST Comndnt there::-- [Sacce]

Dr DUNBAR'S Instructions

1. He must proceed to Sacconde, & call a meeting of the Caboceers, in order to obtain complete & proper satisfon for the affronts & injuries which the R.A.C., besides Messrs GRAIK, & MELVIL, suffered in Feb: last. (n.o.r.)
2. To demand back the English Negroes who contrary to all Agreements were protected by de SCHENIER; or at least, that they no longer may continue under our (i.e, DUTCH) protection.
3. To demand from the ANTAS, restit^{ut}ion of the boys ("jongens") & other negroes in the ser-vice of the R/A/C., panyared by them; i.e.w. the promises made to the English Commdnts, for fullfillment whrof the ANTAS took oath.
4. Since the damage, refered to in Art: I amounts to more than 52 oz: he (DUNBAR) must demand 100, & try to get into his hands sufficient pawns for it.

ANTA.
(Saccondee)

5. He must insist on seeing Peter NABBA handed over to the English, as being the ringleader of all the evil committed.
6. If everything is agreed to, he (Dunbar) must assure the ANTAS, in the name of the Agents, of their protection against the violences of INTUFFER, or any other public enemy.

AUGUST 3. Barovius to Saccondee, (Jan van Voorst). Herewith is an extract from certain orders which the Agents of the RAC. have given to Dr Dunbar, in order to redress the misunderstandings which have arisen at yours. The Agents asked us, when we were there some days ago, to be willing to commission you to join Dr Dunbar in the enquiry into, & settlement of this matter. This we hereby do, but with the restriction that you do not absolutely ratify it before reporting the state of affairs to us, and receiving our assent. We shall regard it with great satisfaction if you act impartially in everything, and bring our Natives to a proper satisfaction, if it is true, as the Agents say, that they are guilty; for there is nothing in the world more capable of making the people throw off the ties of obedience, than allowing them to insult another nation, unpunished. For if we, on our side, authorise such improprieties, the English have the same right on theirs'; & so there will be, not only eternal dissension to be expected, but also a complete nullity of our authority & respect. It will also be necessary that you make our subjects understand how very strongly the "Heeren Majores" recommend perfect harmony with the English Nation; & what great friends & good neighbours our European Sovereigns are. This the people here on the Coast ought also to observe towards each other; as by such good harmony there is not much opportunity for an external enemy to do them harm. We await a speedy reply, in strict compliance with our intentions.

AUGUST 12. Received a letter from Saccondee, signed by Messrs Raems & van Voorst, together with the following Articles.:-

INQUIRY held by order of Mr F. Barovius, President over the N. & S. coast of Africa, by us the undersigned, with reference to the troubles between the English gentlemen of the RAC. & their Sacconde subjects, & other ANTA people

At the opening of the meeting Mr Dunbar asked what reasons the Sacconde people had to panyar the English Factors, and to illtreat them so badly.

To this they replied, that the Fort had been built thro' their ancestors, for their protection; and they further asked the English gentlemen what reason they had for not taking their women and children into the Fort, and why they had assisted the enemy INTUFFER.

The English gentlemen replied by asking what reasons they had for saying that they had had no protection for their women and children.

The Natives replied by asking said that it is true that the women and children had been in the Fort for some ~~time~~ days, and in the evening were inspected and counted by the Factors, Messrs Craik and Melvil, whereby they were seized with the fear of being handed over to their enemy INTUFFER; as it was not the custom to count free people in the same number as ~~awns~~ (impias). The English Natives had then retired out of the Fort, because of this and the following points; and had gone under the protection of the Holland Fort; but they declare that the Holland Commandant, Willem de Schenker, had never called them to him, nor given any evidence of attracting them to himself.

The English gentlemen, but especially Mr Craik, declared that the ANTAS who were in the Fort had never been inspected or counted by him.

ANTA

(Sacconde)

On the other hand, the Negroes will confirm the truth of their statement by swearing on the Bible, & taking oath in negro fashion.

While the people were busy bringing in their palaver, Mr DUNBAR said he wd listen to everything that they had to bring in to the charge of the English. This consisted of the follg:-

1. When the English Agent, Mr COPE, came, the ENGLISH-SACC: people offered H/ H/ 50. Bendas for protection agnst their enemy INTUFFER; but he refused this.

2. On the arrl here of the Eng: Negro BOSSUM, from DIXCOVE, he was asked by the Eng: the Eng: Gentn what he had come with his people, to do, as this was a war with the Hollanders, & this did not concern the English; & they ordered him to leave, giving him, for that purpose, a large canoe for the transport of himself & his people. He, having come to TACORARY, was warned on the quiet, not to go to DIXCOVE, as orders had been had been given to the Eng: Comdnt there to pnyar him, & put him in irons: he had therefore taken his retreat under Fort ACCODA.

3. They furr: say thah INTUFFER sent to Mr COPE at CABO CORS (before he had come to SACC:) to offer to H/ H/ to defeat ANTA under the "Duijtsche" forts; to which the Eng: Agent replied that it did not concern him.

4. INTUFFER having risen, & come to SACC: the Eng: Agent also arrd: here, & sent an embassy to INTUFFER, & let him know that there was an Eng & an Holl: Fort here, & therefore he had better go to the windward ANTA peoples, & Holl: factories. To this INTUFFER replied that he had come to here now to defeat ANTA, but that he wd give pawns to do the English no harm.

5. These pawns were accepted by Mr COPE, & taken with him in the Eng: ship.

6. Mr COPE, being at COLANY, sent a letter to INTUFFER, inland, who stayed

there till the son of Mr DITMAAR came to inter-
~~pret~~ it to INTUFFER.

7. All this being observed by the ANTAS, gave them suspicion that the Eng: Gentn were traitors, especially as they sold powder &, tobacco, cloths, &c to INTUFFER.

8. After the departure of Mr COPE, the Eng: Agent, INTUFFER appeared behind the Eng: Fort, on the hill. Whereupon the Holl: Comdnt de SCHENKER sent his Sergeant to the Eng: Factors to say to them that if they did not wish to concern themselves with the palaver, they also shd not fire on the ANTAS nor afford INTUFFER any protection; to which the English replied, - it was good.

9. But INTUFFER, coming to a battle with ANTA, the Eng: fired on the ANTAS with muskets, & also killed a SACC: man.

10. The next day the Holl: Comdnt again sent the Sergeant & constable to the Eng: Fort, & had them told that they must eir: keep neutral or assist ANTA. But some men went with the Sergeant carrying muskets, as escort so as not to be pan-nyered by the WASSAS. An Eng: gentn asked what those people were doing with guns, & ECOU replied that the ANTAS were to escort him. On this statement, one of the Eng: Gentn took a musket & shot dead one of the men of Caboceer BENYAN.

11. The ANTAS being summoned by the Holl: Comdnt de SCHENKER, he told them he wd always put by for them powder & muskets; why wd they not go & fight. He ordered them all to march out on Monday, or he wd turn his hands from them.

Whereupon the Eng: Caboceers CREMA, & TOUTOE, went to the Eng: Comdnts to warn them that they were all going out tomorrow to fight against INTUFFER; for they had promised the Eng: Gentn to give them information.

12. The Eng: Gentn replied to CREMA:--" You are again the cause of the ANTAS fighting, & first came from COMANY; & are so much indebted to us (but not more than 4 oz:); you shall not go out again". And they immediately had him & 2 of his followers put in irons; & wd not release him before instrons: shd come from CABO CORS about him.

Anta

(Saccondee)

13. The ANTAS, seeing this ill-treatment, & their Chief (Grande) in irons, (for the English Gentn from time to time, put off their getting their Cbboer again in their hands) the ANTAS resolved to go, when the Eng: Gentn had gone to the defeated army of INTUFFER, to panyar their H.H.; & thereby constrain them to release CREMA.

14. When the Eng: Negroes were still subordinate to the Fort, & INTUFFER was on the march, a nephew of the Makelaar TOUTOE, was shot dead, from the Eng: Fort. The man JOUW gave inform: of this.

15. The Eng: Gentn have recd 8 oz:, because they warned INTUFFER that he must begin the attack on the sea side; & furr helped him with powder & "Commen"(?).

16. CREMA, who was sitting in the Fort, says he saw this, & knew it well.

17. The Eng: Factors have refused to allow the nephew of Cabocr TOUTOE, who was shot dead, to be buried under their Fort; but they allowed INTUFFER to bury all the WASSAS, killed in the war, under their Fort, & in the garden.

18. They demand satisfaction for their people shot dead by the English; as Mr Craik has taken fetich to pay a sum of 45 oz: (£150), within a certain time, which has already expired.

Having heard this statement, on the 2nd day of the meeting, the English put forward the follg:-

I. Why had the Negroes detained in irons the slaves going, with letters, to DIXCOVE? And added to this question, that this & some other matters had given cause to the Eng: Agent Mr COPE, to refuse protection to the Eng: SACCONDEES, before H.H. had recd satisfaction from them for it.

To this the Negroes replied :- the panyarring of the letter was a matter ~~concerning~~ concerning the whole of ANTA, but this was done as, in the letter, the Eng: Gentn told DIXCOVE that BOSSUM

must stay behind, & not come & assist ANTA.

2. The Eng: Gentn demanded satisfson: for a Negro wounded by the ANTAS!

To this they replied :- It was true that the man was wounded when the goods which he was bringing as a present to INTUFFER, were taken away from him; but they had been warned by the sword-bearer of TAMAUSSIE, that they must keep a good look-out that no servants or other ~~servants~~ Negroes of the English went to the army of INTUFFER, for evil against ANTA was being forged. But they asked the Eng: Gentn what reasons they had "om haar naar dit voorval nog te assisteren en met haar tegen INTUFFER te slaan, houdende daarmede niet op voor dat de Heer Cope van CABO CORS is gekomen".

Many questions were asked by the Eng: Gentn; & the Negroes replied generally that they wished for the boys ("JONGENS") IPPIRIE, BREBI COBBENA, EDUMA ECOME, & the sword-bearer of TAM AUSSIE, in order to convince their H.H.; as they had acted as messengers to & fro. And the ANTAS ignored many of the representations of the English, especially over the breaking-down of the pallisades, & the burning of the Crom; the Eng: Negroes retorting to the Eng: Gentn:- that when INTUFFER had come he had sent a herald ("tetje") to them, to assure them they must have no fear of him, as he had nothing against them but the Hollanders; & this had had such an influence ("ingang gebracht") with them, that they fired no more on INTUFFER.

The Eng: Gentn then demanded back from the ANTAS their boys, ~~* slaves~~, goods, canoes, &c, panyarred by them; & also added the orders of the R. A. C. given to Dr DUNBAR, consisting in 6 points.

To which the Negroes replied;- Those who act the knave rece no payment: & when it was the "good days", _("bonne die")_ they will call the ANTAS together to pilfer ("beschaaren") the 50 Pendas & to hand over PETER NABBA, if the ANTA people were willing.

We declare we have heard the above- named on the 9. & 10 August 1740
(snd) H.K. RAEMS. Jan Van VOORST.

ANTA.
(Saccondee)

AUGUST 13. Letter from Upp.Com.Raems and Com. van Voorst. Sacc.Augt. 11. - In pursuance of YH's orders, we have enquired into the demands of the English gentlemen upon their Sacconde & other HANTA Natives, & have the hon. to send YH the enclosed (vide supra). We beg YH seriously to consider it, and would well believe that YH will not find the Sacc. & other Hanta subjects so guilty as was represented by the English gentn. This will certainly appear on further enquiry, and settlement of differences. We will refer to some points, without however defending them, and leave it to YH to judge how matters are situated. The English demand satisfaction for one of their Natives who was wounded by the ANTAS, and for all the goods which they (English) had given for the WASSAS. YH will observe what the Natives replied to that; as also what the English asked, - why their slave with a letter was panyarred by all HANTA, at Taccorary. YH will see from another point, that the English DIX- COVE Caboceer, BOSSU, coming to Saccondé to the assistance of the united HANTAS, was prevented doing so by the English gentn, because it was a war that did not concern the English, but the Hollanders. As it was a war with the whole of HANTA, we leave this to YH. YH will see the cruel way in which the English shot dead the man from Caboceer BENYAN, who was sent as escort of the Sergeant & Constable sent by Comm. de Schenker to the English. Now, indeed, the English say that the Natives began to pull down the already burned house (cagie), but this was not only denied by the HANTAS, but the Sergt. & Const. wished to declare on oath that it was untrue.

As soon as we receive YH'S orders for it, we will have an attestation made of how the whole matter really happened. We will make no further observations on the paper, but only say that YH will see the names of the men who have been employed by the English in the affair, and that the Hantas call for them to come to Sacc.. This we consider quite Reasonable.

But we doubt if the English gentn will dare to produce those men.

OCTOBER 18. Letter from Bookkeeper-General, Verscheuren Elmina, to Sergts van Drissen, & Westerhoud, at Saccondé.:-

Oct. 10. By order of the President, you are instructed on receipt hereof, publicly to assemble all the Sacc. inhabitants, both Holl. & Eng. to meet in front of Peter Nabba's house, or wherever it is customary, & after they have all assembled, you will both proceed there, greet them on behalf of the President, and make known to them:- that as he is sick you are deputed to inform them. that the English gentn are not disposed to make the least difficulty that their Natives have fled to, and are staying in our Crom; that they should at once proceed under the Eng. Sacc. Fort, and to their former masters, which the President gave them the liberty to do; that he will never keep them back from doing so, and has never had the least negotiation with them about it; and hereby requeste the English Natives to declare publickly, whether they are disposed to return to live in friendship with their former masters. If they will do so it will be very satisfactory to the President. You can warn the English Commndt that the meeting will take place, so that he can be present in person or by representative.

In reply to the above letter, the Sergts wrote:- That they had called the meeting and had asked the people if they were disposed to return to their former masters, and that they could do so without the least fear, and if they did so it would give HH great pleasure. To this the English Natives replied, that if HH drove them out of the Crom they would rather go into the bush than to the English, as they had already been sufficiently deceived, and the English had made them poor; and they swore by their fathers & mothers, and by the President, that if they knew that there was anyone among them who had done the least rascality, they would at once present him to HH. ...that they would never leave the Hollanders again; and that they were therefore building their houses, and wished to know nothing more about any Englishmen. We sent Quaw and Ahyn to the English Commndt to ask if they wished

... to hear the palaver, which concerned them. They said no, but wd like to see H.H.'s letter, but were refused, that, as we had no orders. When we had settled the palaver, the Eng: Comdnt sent a s^{er}vant to ask what palaver we had "made" there.

We let them know that if he liked to come, or send a white man, we wd tell him all that had passed, so that there shd be no mistake. He then sent the Sergnt here to hear what had been said at the palaver place.

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(NOTE. No record betwn Aug 13 & Oct 18. The Journal ends on Oct 31, & does ^{not} re-commence till May 1. 1741.)

1740

ANTA

(Axim)

OCTOBER. 168 IO. Letter from Axim (Lihme)
Oct:5.:--... The subject
Natives of both the Crows
here, I have let meet togr , & had the rightful
heir, named QUAMMENA, of the decd priest, introduced to them by Y.H.'s servant, AMATJE, to be Chief ("Opperhoofd") over them; & asked what they had to bring in agnst it. To this they all replied, that QUAMMENA was indeed the rightufl heir & successor of the decd priest, but as he was still so young, & had no experience of affairs, they ~~it~~ considered it best that KINJAN be set over them as Chief ("O-h"), in place of him, as he (K.) is

12.

already of age, & knows how it is customary to act in all cases; & in a war, he is in a position to provide them with muskets & other necessities; whereas QUAMMENA is not, as he possesses little. They have therefore asked me kindly to grant their request (altho KINJAN is a great rascal); but on the condition: That if he doesn't do his duty as he ought, he be deposed & QUAMMENA placed in his stead. On this condition I have granted it them, especially as I saw well that KINYAN was desired by them as Chief (O-H). I therefore respectfully request Y.H. to be pleased to favour KINYAN with the Makelaar's place, especially as AXIM has always been regarded as the chief town of HANTA country, & I don't doubt that then everything will again remain in peace & quiet; & now with this, all the palavers are on one side, which we hope will satisfy Y. be satisfactory to Y.H.

OCTOBER II. BAROVIUS to AXIM (Lihme):- Ackn's above-. It will be best to let the AXIMS begin with KINYAN, as they appear to be very much set upon him. It is quite true that he is a rascal, but it is better to have him for, rather than against us. We therefore advise you to favour him somewhat, so that he stays by you, & if this succeeds, you can do all that that is necessary at AXIM. You ask that we make him Makelaar, but that cannot be done without prejudice to Mr Hobroek's servant ("jongen"), as that is due to him by on account of birth. We await a further letter from you about it.

OCTOBER 30. Letter from AXIM (Lihme) Oct 26. I see that Y.H. cannot favour KINYAN with the Makelaars place without injuring Mr Hobroek's servant. ... I shall therefore let KINYAN remain as he is, at present & as he is again behaving well, & every thing is now quiet, I hope everything will go well, & stay in a truce.

(NOTE. No previous record about this.)

ANTA
(Dixcove)

OCTOBER 19. Letter from ^{Boutry}~~Anta~~ (Oversluijs).
Oct. 17. :- The Agent now at
Dixcove the Eng Fort at Dixcove,
has to-day had me requested that I wd allow the
Makelaar & the other "Hommes Grandes", from here
to come to him at that place, as he is seeking
to settle the palaver with the HANTAS about
the flight of his subjects; & to appease them.
To this I replied that I was not authorised to
do so before recg Y.H.s orders. ...

OCTOBER 20. [?] Letter from Same.:- Reports
that the Agent to-day passed to
leeward in a ship, & as instruct-
ed, he fired a salute of 11 guns wh was answd.

OCTOBER 26. Dir:- Gen: BAROVIVUS to BOUTRY
(Over sluijs). Sends him trans-
lation of a letter he has recd,
with surprise, frm the Agent at CABO CORS, d/d
Oct. 14., & asks him to report upon it, especially
the passage underlined.:-

Sir/ After despatching the letter wh I wrote
you on Saty, we recd letters frm Dixcove, in
each of wh. I am very tersly informed that the
whole HANTA palaver wd have been settled
at once, if your Chief at Boutry had not sent
to the King, & other HANTA Chiefs (Groote),
I strictly forbad them to go to Dixcove Fort,
openly telling them that he had orders for
this from Elmina. Also that he had orders
from there (Elmina) to protect the English
ANTAS, in case they shd refuse to return
again to their duty, & wished to remain
under the N Holland Nation. //

OCTOBER 30. Letter frm BOUTRY (O.). Oct. 28.
;- Has recd the translation, &
seen with great surprise what Mr
COPE has written. What is said that I ~~refused~~
forbade the King & various ANTA' Chiefs ("Groote")
to go to Dixcove, is so far true, that as they
~~did not intend~~ all told me they did not int-
end to settle the palaver with the Agent, before
having permission from Y/H. I therefore ordered
them to wait till I recd yr orders abt it, ...
The other statement is untrue. ...

I740ANTA

(Taccorary)

JUNE 8. Letter from TACCORARY. (Wierman). June 7.

... Here there is a Crom, wh belongs
under Taccorary Fort, named **ATJEWA**I I have many times heard that there is some smuggling there. ...

In reply to above, Barovius advised vigilance.

... ..

WASSA[WIC.
III.]

MAY I.. Letter, H. RAEMS (Elmina) to the Assembly of Ten. (Holland).

The sequel of the war between the WASSAS, & the ANTA District being, thank God, that it has ended for the best for Y.H.H.'s forts in the ANTA District, as the Caboceer, or Chief ("Opperhoofd") of WASSA named INTUFFER, after having had great defeats, has had to retreat in disgrace, & return to his country; it being considered that there is no more fear that he will dare renew the war. So the trade of Y.H.H.'s territories will begin to flourish.

[S. 104]

MAY 30. Letter from ACCODA (Coejmans). May 29. :- ... It was reported to me yesterday that the King of WASSA, named INTUFFER, was again inclined to make war on the ANTAS, as the King is making preparations to take possession of the new corn, which is just ripe, & so rob the HANTAS of their food supplies; so that his intentions may succeed better than they ended lately at SACCONDEE.

JUNE 14. Letter from AXIM (Lihme), June 11. hoping that in a short time the palavers with the WASSAS will be settled. The little trade that there is here, comes from mostly from OWIENJE, but neither tusks nor gold comes here. ... At present there is no trade with the WASSAS.

JULY 12. Letter from Same. July 9. ... Today a Native came from EGUIRA here with the report that INTUFFER had again risen, but did not know in which direction he will proceed. I have therefore communicated this to the Chiefs of the out-factories as far as COMMANIJ, & if I hear anything furr, I will at once inform Y.M. of it.

JULY 19. Letter from BOUTRY (Overslijs), July 18. :- Here there is a strong rumour current daily, which Mr Lihme also

16.

wrote us by Circular some days ago, that he had got news from the interior, that INTUFFER had already again risen, with his bands, with the idea of again attacking one of the forts; but so far it is not rightly known to which fort he will proceed. ... Asks therefore for some ball &c. ...

JULY 21. BAROVIUS to BOUTRY, (O/):-- Acknes above. ... but we can by no means presume that INTUFFER, as an already defeated enemy, will a second time, have the desire to appear again under the forts, because it is well known that the united HANTAS "nem de novo niet schuldigh zoude blijven".

AUGUST 21. Letter from AXIM. (Lihme). Augt. 18.
:- As regards INTUFFER, I have heard that he intendsto go to AUWIEN, to make war, for which the subjects there are not afraid, as they have got everything ready to receive him well; & as his tricks are well known to me, I shall keep a sharp look-out, ("oog in de Zeil"), & if he shd come to Axim, treat him as he deserves.

I also hear that INTUFFER has decided to send one of his people here to see the palaver betwn the ANTAS & him adjusted. ... but as these are loose rumours I can't place much reliance upon them. ...

OCTOBER 26. Letter from AXIM. (Lihme). Oct. 22.
:- (his visit to Eguira, vide "Gold- mining") ...

The inhabitants of EGUIRA are very courteous, Many WASSAS come there ~~fer~~ to buy salt, who say they have no desire to come again to the beach because they fared so badly in the war at Sacconde,; that there three of INTUFFER'S best officers ~~were~~ killed with one cannon ball; & that that war was caused, accdg to rumour, by the ~~alliance~~ conjunction of the FANTEES with the English at SACCONDEE, that the Elminas, the Saccondees, & the Saccondees the Elminas, "Niet zouden komen assisteren".

NOVEMBER 30. ~~Letter from AXIM (Lihme). Nov. 27.~~
... This is only to communicate to

NOVEMBER 30. Letter from AXIM/(Lihme) Nov, 27.

... This is only to inform Y.H. that it is related to me ~~that~~ by the Caboceers living here, that **POKKOE** had sent a herald ("tetje") to **BOUTRY**, to the King of ANTA, that he did not like it, that the Caboceers, both great & small, should send him presents, & appeared with all kinds of palavers; but that he preferred that if there was anything to be sent to him, or advice to ask, that this was done thro' the King.

He has furr' had that King asked if he, with the whole of the **HANTA** country, would betake themselves under his allegiance ("gehoorzaamheid") : if so, he wd send an ambassador to each place, to administer the oath of allegiance, & let them swear oath upon it; with promises that he will protect them agnst their enemies in time of need, & come to their assistance with his forces; but neverthe less, without thereby prejudicing the Hon. Company. Whereupon the ANTA ~~King~~ King has sent the Makelaar of TACCORARY~~her~~ here as messenger, to put this before the Caboceers ~~here~~ residing here, to ask if they accept the request, of **POKOE**, or not. They have thereupon replied that they were ready to take the oath of allegiance at the hands of **POKOE'S** ambassador, & have taken sworn oath upon it; & have also snt some of their number to the King of HANTA, to say that they were entirely satisfied therewith. The above-named agreement ~~is, so I understand~~, between **POKKOE** & the ANTAS is so I ~~understand~~ have heard, in order to attack **INTUFFER**, & to see if it would not be possible to exterminate him once & for all. Wherefore the beach people (i.e. **ANCOBER**) must also look out that **INTUFFER** gets no passage thro' there. ...

AGUAFFO

18.

[S. 104]

AUGUST 30. ... The Chiefs (Grandes) of the subject Crom, together with those of the District of AGUAFFO, came into the Castle, to settle amicably all the differences, which have for a long time existed among them; which had the desired result. Five cannon-shot were fired on the AGUAFFO King's arrival.

SEPTEMBER 5. (Monday) The King of AGUAFFO, -- having arrd here on the 30th, on a notification of the President, to give account of his alliance with the FANTEES in the last war against ELMINA, the "furtatief veralinneeren" (?) of a crowd of our Negroes, & also to adjust various other irregularities wh had crept in, -- came into the Castle, for the 2nd time accompanied by all his, & the ELMINA Chiefs ("Grandes"), with the latter of whom he had settled everything accdg to the stipulated convention at the first meeting on the 2nd inst: after however, at that time having publicly begged pardon to the President for his forced alliance aforementioned, & other mistakes; &, for pressing reasons, obtained it.

Therefore there remained nothing now, but a further recital & examination of his arrangements with our subjects here. To this end he, employing the usual Interpreter, represented:-- Istly. That all differences that had arisen during the troublesome government of the decd General de BORDES, between him & the ELMINAS, had been settled to their mutual satisfon; that there had furr been concluded between him & the ELMINAS a permanent & friendly accord to help defend each other in all cases, without exception, against whichever of their neighbours it might be; that from now henceforth, there was, & wd remain, free entry into his country, for the purchase of all necessities; that if it should happen that the FANTEES came again to steal any ELMINA people in their country, that they would at once kidnap both the stealers, & the stolen,

AGUAFFO.

and send them to Elmina, at the disposal of those whom it concerned, and that the Elminas would act reciprocally ; that if a slave of either party came into the other's jurisdiction, they would no longer (as had formerly been the abuse), under all kinds of cunning pretexts, try to make out that he was a fugitive, in order thus to obtain the usual "custom", but that if anyone's slave or subject, actually had fled, or run away from his master, that they would then pay the customary 4 engels and one flask spirits.

After this statement, the President suggested whether it would not be necessary, the better to cultivate the harmony entered into, to settle how one should act with those who being slaves subjects or pawns, ran away from their masters and gave themselves as a present to another. For thro' the still existing irregularities over this, so many misunderstandings & disturbances were caused, and they thereby completely lost their authority over their slaves and subjects ; as anyone who in their opinion only treated them a little too rigorously, must very often see to his regret, that they ran away, and gave themselves to another.

Whereupon the President, with the ready consent of them all, decided that in future if anyone's slave pawn or subject ran away from his master, and gave himself to another, one could ransom him for just the same price as fixed above, vizt :- 4 engels, and 1 flask spirits. All this being now solemnly sworn to by the parties on the Bible, the President asked the King if he had not got, during the late war, 2 female "trein" slaves, named Adjuwa, and Tetjuwa, and if he was disposed to release them immediately on his return. This he promised. To make him all the readier to this and other promises, the President had him given a "schaar laken" cloth, and a plumed hat; and to his destined heir named AMOUSJE QUAUV, a ditto cloth, and velvet cap, for which they both gave grateful thanks, took leave & departed.

SEPTEMBER 19. The Caboceer of Small Company with our Chiefs came in, & swore friendship with the Elminas as the AGUAFFOS, & FOUTOES, promising also to send back the Coy's slave women.

Amousje Quauw

AKRON & AGONNA.

APRIL 26. Letter from Apam. (vd Noot de Guitere)

April 23.:- (104)

Asks for provisions &c - "as I beg
YH please to bear in mind that here at Apam are
the most rascally Natives, indeed even the sub-
jects cannot be relied on in the least, while
other Forts have the good fortune to be able to
trust their subjects. But these, on the contrary,
are a people who in course of time (door de tyd)
have collected together from every place, and
'thuis hooren overal. The ACCRONS are much more
to be relied upon, in these times than the Apams,
although in order the better to be at peace, and
not being able to do more, I have had them take
oath, and swear allegiance to the Fort. But no
reliance is to be placed upon them, and no pre-
cautions are sufficient in face of their crafty
tricks and undertakings, altho' they shew every
sign of peace & respect. Still, their intrigues
can go no further than can be penetrated, or pre-
vented beyond keeping the gate shut. But this
cannot be done while no hostilities are committed;
and everything remains the same as before, after
I had made an agreement with the ACRON country.

... ..

Encloses copy of letter, dd Apam April 9.

(v d Noot de Guitere tã DG Barovius)...

Will do his duty, and be diligent to keep
everything here in good order, & as much as
possible further the wellbeing of the Hon
Coy, altho' thro' the blessed war which DG
de Bordes carried on against the Elminas,
the hearts of the Natives are so embittered
against our Nation, that no Fort here to
leeward, is sufficiently secure against the
undertakings of the Natives; & rumours are
already current that the FANTEES intend to
starve out the Forts on the leeward coast,
viz, Mouré, Cormantijn, Apam, and Bercoe.

To this end the Fantees have actually
sent messengers to the ACRON country to

persuade the ACRONS to set the "Pen" before the gates of the Forts. APAM & BERCOE, ^{to prevent} ~~to prevent~~ any foodstuffs coming into the Forts, & that no-one shd be allowed to go in or out. Becoming aware of these enterprises, I sent thither a servant to the "hommes grandes" & Caboceers of the ACRON country, to learn what the matter was about; They let me know, thereupon, that the FANTEES had sent them a "Pen" to place before the Forts APAM & BERCOE, but "omdat er mij aan liet gelegen zijn", they, the ACRONS, wd provisionally reject their proposal, & come themselves to APAM.

Having appeared accordingly in the Fort, on the 30th ulto: they related what the intentions of the FANTEES were & what they, ACRONS, had let the FANTEES know; altho the FANTEES had made them fine promises if they wd resolve to set the "Pen" before the Forts APAM & BERCOE. But because the war had not been bought here, & also because there had been intervention, they, ACRONS, had rejected the FANTEES' proposal. For these reasons, they claimed some bendas to buy-off the setting of the "pen". On that date, all the "hommes grandes" ^{not being present,} & they wished, first to hear the whole ACRON country about it, they left without anything being agreed upon. Yesterday the ACRONS having, all-together, come to make the palaver, & to renew their demand for freeing the Fort, said that they had agreed to claim the sum of 100. Bendas, for the safety of this Fort, when they assured me that no hostilities shd be, directly or indirectly, committed agnst it; & that then the "trein" slaves of the Coy: could pass freely & unmolested thro' the whole ACRON country; who otherwise, on going anywhere, wd be panyared; the ways closed, everywhere; no foodstuffs come out of the country; & nothing else than harm was to be expected. After much discussion, he (Govdnt) agreed for 14. Bendas, (circ; £93.) provided they took the usual oaths, accdg to custom,

Cabours

that they ACRONS, wd accept no hostile proposals, of any kind whatever, from the FANTEES, with refce to this Fort; but on the contrary, if the FANTEES wished to undertake anything, a cdg to their statements, that the ACRONS wd assist the Fort, as far as possible; & if they heard anything of the FANTEES' intentions, they wd at once report it, so that steps cd all the better be taken; & that the Coy slaves shd pass freely & unmolested thro' the ACRON country. ... They all swore to these condons in the presence of the garrison. ---Hopes this will be approved. ---Asks for reinforcement of garrison. --- ...

Copy Attestation (referred to above)
 APAM. April 10. 1740. (signed by Math: Hoffman, Corpl:, & the marks of 4 (Dutch) soldiers. ---In which they declare that, at the request of the Comdnt, -Nicolas, Math-eus, van der Noot de Guitere, - how true it was that some days ago they had heard, from talk of the Negroes, that the FANTEES intend to starve out the Coys' Forts at MOURG, CORMANTIJN, APAM, & BERCOE, & to commit other hostilities, (yes! wd even break them to pieces) if the FANTEES were not reimbursed ("geconcentreerd"!) the damage they had had in besieging ELMINA; & that the FANTEES had given to the ACRONS, -as their share, -to starve out the Forts APAM & BERCOE or to lay them under contribution. It was also known here, at the time, that the FANTEE army, before ELMINA had broken up, & had fled (retired?) to their country; & on a certain day, this was confirmed by a man from SINTWAARIESE Crom named ABBECAN who, with some men, had also been in the FANTEE army before ELMINA, & who brought the first definite news about it; - that the FANTEES now did not intend otherwise than to commit every hostility against those Forts; that the Coys' Fort at CORMANTIJN was already shut in; & that the

ACRON & AGONNA

ACRONS shd do the same to APAM7 & BIERCOE.

Some days after, came into the Crom here, a man named Mysan--being the a Vaandrig of a Quarter of young men of APAM, who had also been in the FANTIE army before MINA. On his arrival, the whole Crom under the Fort got into an uproar, & the people with drums & were heard lustily. To the "maine" (?) & the situation wh the people made here, nothing else than a rising was to be suspected. Wherefore the Comdnt at the closing of the gate, orde-red all the Coy "Frein" slaves to come into the Fort & we kept a good watch that night. The next mornng, the gate was opened as usual, but the people contd in a stir & murmur. Some Apams came into the Fort, & went out again with spirits. Afterwards, the Comdnt's boy, came Quamina, came from the bush, from the Crom ASSIN, & the people became quiet, with which it remained for 2 days. On the 30th ulto: the "hommes grandes" & Cabers of the districts ASSIN & ADJEMA-KON, came in o the Fort, who left the same day.

On the 8th inst: the "h. g." & Cabers of both districts, came in, ---... when the arrangemt described in above letter was made. --- ...

MAY 10. In reply to above, BAROVINS said he (Comdnt) ought to have got his previous appl befor paying out the I4. bendas. To this the Comdnt replied, on 3 May, that the ACRONS wd not wait.

(292).:-- In a petn d/d Elmina 22/II/'41, askg for a refnd of the amt to him, the Comdnt stated that he had to pay the I4 Bs to get them to agree not to molest or attack the Coy's servts or Fort. His petition for refund was granted.

24.

APRIL 26. Letter from ACCRA, (Fr, Groen). [104]
 April 18. ... On the 8th inst
 some messengers from the AKIM
 Gaboceer OMERS came here to ask if I would
 permit the subject people here to go to the
 war down below, with him. I replied that it
 was impossible, as the FANTEES did nothing
 else than steal & rob; & that I could not
 be responsible for the women & children in
 the absence of the men. ... -Since then he
 has heard nothing more.

OCTOBER 19. Letter from MOURÉ. (A.L.Smit)
 Oct 19.:- It was reported
 to me to-day by my servant
 that he had ^{heard} understood from a Fantee woman
 last night, that the FANTEES had decided, on
 the quiet, to detain Mr Starckenburg, on
 his return, because they were of opinion that
 the AKIMS (of which District the rumour is
 current that it will rise to make war on them)
 had been bribed by him; & also that they had
 been assured by an English Capt that he (Starck:-
 Starck:-) had requested him not to sell
 them any powder. I therefore consider it
 my duty to inform Y.H. of this. ...

(Vide also under "ACCRA")

ACCRA

25

[104.] DECEMBER 8. Letter from ACCRA. (v. Kuijl).
 Dec: 4. Yesterday the English went with a ship to leeward in order to make a fortification at a place called PRANG PRANG, between TELMA & NINGOE. And if this is obtained there it will cause great injury to TELMA, as also to the Danes at NINGO. The ACCRA Caboceers say it is our land as far as BERGOE, which they won in the AQUAMBOE war, as we assisted them in everything. And it is quite true, they say, that when at that time, the English fired some shots on the AQUAMBOES, from the Fort, they were paid for this by the ACCRA people. The Caboceer OKYNTIE yesterday sent a servant to the English, & had them asked what reason they had to build on their land. The DANES are trying to prevent it, underhand, as I also, do my best to prevent them building; which I can easily do if I am permitted. -- Asks for instructions how to act.

The DANES come to me daily & wd like to see me send my whole Cron to prevent the English building, as they say they have no force.

I therefore ask V.H. if I can prevent the English doing this. The Danish Govr is sending to-morrow to the ACKIM Caboceer, & will let them know that if they permit the English to build a fort there that they will not be bound by the agreement that they have made with them. That is that they will permit no English to make a fort or lodge on the leeward coast, for which he must "waar maar?" voor hij maandelijks moest geven".

P.S. After writing this, the English let me know that the leeward coast, yes! TELMA & TESSIE the Eng: have a right to, & that it was with connivance that they let Mr van Starckenburg build at TELMA, & that we have nothing to say on the leeward beach.

DECEMBER 9. BAROVIUS to ACCRA (van Kuijl).
 - Acknes above- has noted it

for infm & recommends him only to be cautious, & to report by every opportunity how far they proceed.

DECEMBER 22. Letter from ACCRA (v. Kuijl)
Dec. 19. - Acknes above - ...

For as regards the building of the Eng:, they are very busy collecting stone & lime, & they have made a native house (casie) there, in which they live & trade. They are spending a great deal, & send presents everywhere. ... Since they have been there, there has been no trade at TAMMA.... The ACCRA Caboceers have sent to the Eng: in the name of them all, & had them asked what reason they had to build on their land; to which the Eng: replied, that it was Eng: land, & that cd not be disputed; & whoever had the courage to dispute it, & pull down the Eng: flag, wd see what happened to them. On this reply, the ACCRAS came & asked me to give orders that they shd go there at once, & not only take away the Eng: flag there, but even panyar the Eng:, & all th that was there. I wd not allow this. ... The Danes & English are at present greatly at variance with each other. The Eng: even dared to threaten the Danish Govr that the King of Eng-Land would concern himself with the matter of PRAN PRAN, from which a war with DENMARK cd surely arise. The Dane replied that the King of England had his hands so full with Spain that he cd give little thought to PRAN PRAN, ... & that he (the Dane) wd not withdraw his claim to PRAN PRAN, in the least, & wd panyar everything he cd get; which he is already doing. The Danish Govr has sent his people to A CIM, to OERS, from whom he bought NINGO, & let him know that if he (OERS) does not keep his word, in the agreement made, then he also, ^{would} was not bound to fulfill it; that is: ^{no} to pay him ^{no} bandas monthly. To this the afmrd Caber said that he knew nothing abt it, & has sent messengers with the same servant to see if it was true: & has let the Dane know that what the Eng: cd make in 6 mon hs, he cd break in one day. But this is native talk on wh little² to be relied. The Dane, at least ~~does~~ ^{does} them much harm in their building, especially those at Ningo; for there is absolutely no trade there, & it suffers much injury. ...

1740.

Gold Mining

EGUIRA

27.

[104] OCTOBER 11. BAROVIVS to AXIM/ (Lihme). ...
... As regards your intentn
to go to EGUIRA to discover min-
erals, we praise it heartily, wish it success,
& will gladly pass the expences of 4-5 onz. ...

OCTOBER 26. Letter from AXIM (Lihme)

Oct: 22.:-- Reports that
after being in EGUIRA 4-5 days
he was able to come to the follg agreem^t/viz:-

Before the Whites begin to dig, 5 Bendas to be
paid; the Whites can then dig where they like,
but not at places where a Native has dug, nor
a Native at a place where a White has dug.

The Natives don't dig deeper than 2 feet,
so I don't doubt that if deeper is dug, more
gold will be found. -- Asks for tools---
Sends some specimens- including rock from
the village ACCA, an hour inland. ...

The inhabitants of EGUIRA are very polite.
... ..

Note also the follg,- Enclosures to
Despatch from Barovius & council to the
Chamber of Ten. June 30 1740. (W.I.C.II2)

JAN: 1740. Agrmnt for Mining; Lihme & Chiefs
of ABOCROE & EGUIRA.

JUNE 1740. Letter frm Lihme, with copy (un-
signed & undated) agrmt betwn
ABOCROE & EGUIRA, & de Bordes, per Snaak.

CAPE COAST/

AUGUST 29. Letter from CAPE COAST, --Reper [104].
~~reported~~ that he R/A.C. had
appointed:-

John COPE. to be Chief Agent & Warehouse-
keeper.

John Castres. to be Chief Agent & Acctnt.
Chas: Bladwell, contd in his tempy office
of Treasurer.

ELIMINA

(Journal, extracted from copy for period
Mar: 16 -- April: encl'd in Desp to X. of
30/ 4/'40. The original Journal is miss-
ing.) (W.I.C. III.)

MARCH 16. This night abt 10 o'clock, Dir:
Genl: M.F.des(de?) BORDES died,
after a long illness, leaving
the country full of war, & in indescribable
confusion, both as regards the Coy's affairs,
& those of the Subjects; & especially as re-
gards the ELIMINAS, who, since January 5, have
seen themselves surrounded & shut in, by an
army of about 30,000 FANTEES, summoned hith-
er by the deceased, in order, if possible, to
exterminate them, or, with their wives & chil-
dren, to enslave them: without it, so far,
being known what reasons H.H. had for it.

Mr BAROVIUS, having been in close arrest
since Nov 18, by order of the D.G. without
use of pen pencil ink, or paper, no-one
knowing why, was therefore entirely released,
by the other Officers. ...

MARCH 19. Burial of de BORDES, in the
Castle.

MARCH 20. The FANTEES, who have been ly-
ing encamped around here since
the death of the General, & hav-
ing continuously caused, now this, now that
molestation to the our servants, going in & out,
& the annoyance & abuse which they offered to
the ELIMINAS, from afar, it was decided by the
Chief Factor, & other Councillors, to send Mr
Mangholt to the army, to have them asked to
have them asked to stop those irregularities
& to keep quiet for a few days, when they were
seriously promised, that the state of the dis-
pute between them & the Subjects, would be en-
quired into, which we had not been able to do

owing to continuous business. Mr Mangold arranged this expedition, & having, not without outstanding difficulties, returned into the Castle, reported that the FANTEES:-

Istly: Greeted the Chief Factor & Councillors. 2ndly: That they were quite disposed to comply with what was proposed, but that they very politely asked, because of the death of their Captain & "Opperhoofd" (i.e. the deceased General) to make funeral custom, according to the custom of the country; that we should make them presents of cloth powder & spirits; when they would not only do what was asked them, but, moreover place themselves at the service of the Coy: with their canoes, for the unloading of goods or otherwise. ... Having deliberated over this, it was decided, to prevent further disorders, to allow them 2 Marks in goods, which they should choose, with the promise again, that we would at once begin the enquiry into the "gravamina". And as Mr Mangholt asked that, for his better security, he might take with him Assistant Backer (who had, already in the lifetime of the Genl, been so employed), this was permitted, & they were both allowed to go & spend the night at St Jago, so that they could proceed to the camp in the cool of the early morning.

MARCH 21. This morning early, Asst Backer came in & reported that a messenger from the FANTIE army to them had let them know it was unnecessary for them to take any further trouble to proceed to the same army, over the matters discussed yesterday, seeing that they had since thought fit to proceed to-day with the already decided-on attack on the Coy's Subjects; as they could not, in honour, neglect it, as they were under an obligation to their Captain, by agreement, to do so &c. The Councillors present heard this report with great surprise; & shortly afterwards, the ELMINAS reported to T.H.H. that the FANTEES had had them told

H.

that they had decided to make themselves absolute masters of their persons & village, & that they hoped to sleep in it to-night. T.H. ^(decided) H. short & sweet, that they wd not allow such cruel murder to be committed in their sight, but on the contrary, rigorously to protect the Coy's territory & Subjects with all the force at their command, & to shew this bribed army, that the present Govt was resolved to look after the welfare of the Coy, instead of its ruin. Hereupon work was at once taken in hand, both in & out side the Castle, & orders were likewise sent to St Jago which were necy for defence. While in the midst of these preparons, the Coy's subjects again sent in some messengers, who in a pitiful manner pointed out how now, already for 16 months long, they had been excessively plagued & injured, yet without knowing what they were charged with; yes! indeed, on the 1st & 2nd Sept, peace had been agreed upon, & this had been confirmed by some cannon shot from the Castle. This peace they had never broken, but had done everything to maintain it, & as open evidence of that, they had again almost built up their former shot-down houses, & inhabited them as before; But the General in an underhand way, & without giving any warning, or complaint of rupture, had found fit to bribe an army of about 30,000 men to send against them, & this had been already encamped round about them since Jan 6th last, to shut them in; & against which they had been obliged to give battle as well as they could, to preserve their women & children; but throo this & also the great hunger they had suffered for so many weeks, they had been indescribably weakened, & reduced, & they herefore feared they cd not endure the heavy attack of their enemies as the FANTERS were 10 to one against them; therefore they begged, in God's name, that we wd have compassion on them, as faithful but fearfully oppressed Subjects, & that we wd protect them from the Forts, for the preservation of all that they held dear, while they went to resist these breakers of promises with their small force.... All this was now promised them. The attack of the FANTERS

thereupon began the attack between 9 & 10 o'clock, & we saw our people, with manly courage, resist & repulse their enemies; while not more than 2-3 cannon-shot were fired from St Jago; & they finally took flight, in great confusion, after setting fire to their camp, leaving behind about 70 canoes, & other baggage, while the EMINAS in pursuit, found lying about everywhere; besides some prisoners. These successful arrangements being brought to an end, we saw all that had life, old & young, appear on the esplanade before the Castle, giving thanks, a thousand-fold, & otherwise showing inexpressible joy, for the small help given; not without causing Mr COPE, the English Agent, who was looking on at all this, to shew emotion & compassion for these poor oppressed & troubled people. We also reported to the Council that we had heard both from the prisoners, & from rumours from the FANTEES, that the attack on EMINA having failed, they would at once proceed to the leeward forts & seek their guarantee there, until they saw that what had been promised by the late D/G for this undertaking, had been paid. We must therefore take every precaution against this.

The aforesaid Agent was also warned by his servants, to be on the look-out, on his return to CABO CORSE, as the FANTEES had planned an attack on him also, as they maintained that he had contributed towards the failure of their intentions.

Having deliberated carefully, about this, it was decided, - both for the safety of the aforesaid gentleman, & to bring Mr Hobroek to his post at Cormantijn, & to supervise the safety of the leeward factories - to have the Ship "Delft" prepared for this expedition; with the following instructions; -- (9 Paras: To take Agent COPE to & Dr Dunbar to leeward, & Mr Hobroek to Cormantijn. &c &c). ... -- They left same day.

Vaandrig Schinck(?) restored to post.

The following letters were written from ACCRA, on this date.:-

(W.I.C.488) MARCH 20. ACCRA. Jan van STAROK-
ENBORGH to AMSTERDAM
Chamber. ("read II/8/40)

Reports that he has recd letter from D/G at

ELMINA

ELMINA, in which I am informed of my apptmt as Upper Commies & Councillor, but that I cannot obtain my Acte, before I come to Elmina. I have therefore got ready to go there, but this opportunity occurring, I cannot omit to thank Y.H.H., & hope to prove myself worthy of the favour.

As regards the state of affairs here on the coast, I wrote to Y.H.H. in Dec: last, & hope you recd the letter long ago, ... I must say, with great regret, that matters have got much worse since then. The wars are still obstinately proceeded with, & the General has bribed the FANTYN district to exterminate the ELMINAS & those people have lain around ELMINA, now already for 3 months, have fought several battles, attacking under the help of the cannon, but without being able to accomplish anything; as the ELMINAS lie very well intrenched, & defend themselves desperately, & would rather be blown to pieces, than let the FANTEES become their masters. Y.H.H. can understand how firmly they are resolved, as they have against them 2 forts, the strength is not equalled on the coast, & are surrounded from without, by more than 20,000 FANTYNS, while the ELMINAS number, at most, but 5,000. But if I may address Y.H.H. as a faithful servant, it is to be wished that the ELMINAS may hold out & not be defeated. The General has had very bad Councillors, who have urged H.H. to bribe this Nation. Everything could have yet been settled if they had kept out of it. But now no good ending is to be looked for. For I have had long intercourse with that people, & at the time that we were living on good terms with all our subjects, their effrontery was unlimited (?), & they have never abstained from carrying off the Coy's servants, or its vessels, when it pleased them; whereby the passage has long been unsafe. If now this people become masters of ELMINA, Y.H.H. can well understand that the whole windward (leeward?) coast will be plundered by them. To get them down from ELMINA now, will

not be so easy, as they will certainly make such demands as it will not be possible to comply with; & then it is to be feared also, for the Forts MOURE, CORMANTIJN, APAM, & BERCOE, which are situate in their country, & are not in a state to hold out in a war, as in these disordered times everything has run wild.

MARCH 20 1740. J. ELET, at ACCRA to the ZEE-
LAND Chamber. :-- Since my
last letter of June 2, writ-
ten from Bercoe, ... the FANTEES have been
bribed by the General, & his creatures, agnst
our people, the ELMINAS, & that while still un-
der a truce; by which we Netherlanders, "ons in
los staande parool bij deze volk niet alleen
ten gronde doen daelen", but moreover, we have
placed the ELMINAS, who have always been our
only Black force in troubles with the Nati-
ves, as a prey to our enemies of old, the
FANTEES. And it is to be feared that if the
ELMINAS are defeated, that then the FANTEES'
marauding forces will may spread themselves
from AXIM to ACCRA. The Chief-Factor has
been under arrest for some months, No-one
on this coast, knows the reason for it. ...
...

Journal contd:--- [W.C. III]

MARCH 22. Meeting of Council. Chief-
Factor BAROVIUS elected prov:
President, with all the cere-
monies observed in 1736.

MARCH 24. This morning the ELMINAS sent
some of their number,--on ~~thee~~
their own initiative & with-
out being urged to it,--in order to request
the President to be pleased to send collect-
ors of fish-toll, (vistolders) as of old, as
they wished to show, in every way, how much
they were inclined to show the submission
that they owed to the Company, by obedience
& loyal service; when they were firmly con-
fident that they would be heard & protected
in their just complaints, on acct of this or

that injury they might receive in the future. This they could never obtain under the former Govt, & they had suffered much misery.

Everything they asked for was thereupon promised, & they withdrew very content.

MARCH 26. BIET & STARCKENBURG arrived from ACCRA. HOBROEK returned from Cabo Cors, by canoe, having failed to get into CORMANTIJN Port; bringing the following letter, to him from Asst Commert, at CORMANTIJN:-- Reports that the Natives represent that the new President has fired upon them; wherefore they have been obliged to break up camp, & seek their guarantee elsewhere. Secondly, they wish to panyar Hobroek, because the EIMINAS have panyarred so many canoes, in place of which they wish to panyar H. or some other Whites, in order to get payment. He has (G.) has heard that they wish to panyar H. to make the palaver all the heavier, & "na granditaire te verwoeren". He (G) has sent to QUANSANG ADMIRAL (sic), to know what the palaver was, but he will not come, & says it is over the canoes. Has plenty of corn, but water scarce. Watch in fort being kept night & day. Begs he (H) will remain in the roads, as he (G) is doing everything to settle the palaver. ... Everything in good order. He (G), & the rest will act as brave soldiers. The gate is open, but one dare not go out, as they would panyar. ...

[8] MARCH 28. Meeting of Council. The President informed the Council that the Chiefs of the Crom here, had sent messengers to him, humbly requesting that the persons who had sat in heavy chain round the neck, & irons on their feet, since the beginning of Jan: & had thus suffered unspeakable misery, solely ... upon suspicion of treachery, of which they had not yet been condemned, might be provably released from the chain, & kept only in irons, to prevent injury to health. ...

~~MARCH 30. Hobroek left EIMINA again for CORMANTIJN, by the ship "Delft".~~

~~APRIL 3. (Sunday). In afternoon, the President, accompanied by several Gentlemen~~

36. Elmina
MARCH 30. Hobroek left⁴/again for COR-
MANTIJN, per ship "Delft"

APRIL 3. (Sunday) In aftn, the President, accompd by sevl gentn went out behind the Crom, to inspect the palissade beyond the Chapel (buiten de Capel). How pleased the subjects were at this, was to be traced from the large crowd of them who escorted H.H. everywhere, & continually fired their guns, with shouts.

APRIL 9. Letter from Capt Browver.
On the Ship "Delft", Anamaboe
Roads. April 8.-- Reports ar-
rival there on Ist. Mr Mangholt went ashore.

A canoe came off from CORMANTIJN, with what message, I don't know. I advised Mr Hobroek not to go ashore; but he went. Next day I heard that Mr Mangholt was well in the Fort, but Mr Hobroek, was arrested by "the"

COURANTIER. I could get no news from them, except that Mr Manghold wrote that he was shut in. I sent a letter on 6th, but I don't know if it reached. To-day no chance of hearing anything, as the TANTEES are planning to panyar all Hollanders, & I hear I may expect an attack on my vessel. ...

In reply to above, Barovius instructs him to proceed to APAM, BERCOE, & ACCRA, as he (B) has no news of what is taking place there.

(Note. The Journal is missing between April & July I.)

APRIL 28. Letter from Johannes (W.I.C. II2)
Hessingh. Elmina (Chaplain.
-Died June 30), to Assem-
bly of X. ("read...March 20. 1743").---
Sends copy of his letter of Sept 18. '39. *you will see*
From both original & copy herewith (n.o.r.) *✓*
that I informed Y.H.H. that on Sept 2. of
that year, ~~that~~ a truce of arms was made bet-
ween the Castle D'ELMINA, & the people in

7-Died June 30), to Assembly of X. ("read...March 20. 1743").---

From both original & copy herewith (n.o.r.) ^{you will see} that I informed Y.H.H. that on Sept 2. of that year, ~~that~~ a truce of arms was made between the Castle D'ELMINA, & the people in

the Crom; but that meantime, disturbances might become greater in the future. This has, alas! become only too true, to the noteworthy injury of the Hon Company, & to our ~~great~~ great sorrow & grief. For altho^o the Natives employed all imaginable means, the Chiefs had indeed asked for my mediation, to proceed with the peace, peace-disturbing minds, driven by the spirit of Satan, however, incited the late General to prosecute the war with energy. On that acct by hauling up the bridges of the Castle, on Dec: 10. last year, all communication with the Natives was again cut off, to the injury of both sides. Some masonry, which could not be so quickly ~~be~~ shot away with the cannon, was, at great risk of life, demolished by a Sergeant named Grütner, soldiers, & Coy's slaves, some huts (cagies) being likewise set on fire by a Corporal. On the 15. Jan: this year, a bomba when setting on fire in the Crom, injured himself, & died from it. In course of time, more than 25,000 FANTRES, with various "Prince" flags, came & pitched camp around the Castle; hundreds came by sea in canoes in order ~~this~~, to attack the ELIMINAS by sea, & land. The Commndts both at D' ELIMINA, & on St Jago hill, recd orders to fire as much as they could, on the ELIMINAS, from both sides. In this fight, as in similar follg ones, many were killed on both sides. But the 5,000 ELIMINAS always maintained the victory against the 25,000; until, on Mar: 2nd this year, a sad accident occurred in this Castle, with the bombs in the Constable's house (cagie), which, thro' the carelessness both of the "regenten" & the Constables, exploded as well as the powder kegs & the hand grenades: whereby 19 men, White & Black, perished.... -The death of Dir: Gen: ... Mr Barovius was installed President on Mar: 22. to the joy of everybody.

[the place
where the
first ship
had got
damaged.]

APRIL 30. **DESPATCH.** Francois BARO- (W.I.C.
VIUS, to Assembly of X. III)

-- With refce to the
Despatch from him & the Council, (post) he
applies for the apptmt of D.G. ... He
will with patience, & gentleness, rees-
tablish authority, which has been almost en-
tirely amongst the Natives, as they have (prejudiced)
been treated contrary to all maxims of Govt,
& have been forced from desperation to des-
peration. It will also be necy, at first,
to leave them entirely untroubled with the
collection of the sums which they still owe
Y/H/H.; for the war which they have endured,
has brot these poor people to such a state
of penury, that they are incapable of provi-
ding for their own destitution, without our
assistance. This destable example at **ELMINA**
has now also had the pernicious consequence,
that there is no factory along the coast,
where the Chief of it has not felt the re-
sults of it; & instead of exercising au-
thority (as formerly), has been obliged to
adopt to ~~adopt~~ soft & flattering means to
prevent their subjects breaking out. For,
since the **ELMINAS** have relations & friends
everywhere, far & wide, these- on acct of
the ill- treatment of them by the General here
- began to hold up their heads, & accdg to
their ability, to shake off the burden of
subservience (dienstbaarheid) under which
they were accustomed to live. The bring-
ing to **ELMINA** of a large army of **FANTEES**,
by the late General, in order thereby to
ruin Y.H.H.s' faithful subjects, & enrich-
them with the booty, has also been the
plausible & tempting reason for **INTIFFER**
the (so-called) King of **WASSA**, to besiege
Y.H.H.s' Fort at **SACCONDE**: which brought it
to great straits, but it was saved by the
brave defence of the subjects. According
to rumour, he is expected back every day, in
order, with an increased force, to renew this
frustrated design. I shall report the result
to Y.H.H. by the next opportunity. On the
leeward coast, all the factories are in a state
of continual alarm, on acct of the machinations

of the FANTEES; as I have seen with great regret, from a letter recd y'day, that even the Comdnt of APAM, accdg to his letter, has been obliged to incur great expdr, to prevent mischief. ...

APRIL 30. DESPATCH. Barovius & Council (Raems. Starckenburg. Verschouren. & Lihme) to Assembly of Ten. ("read at meeting of 19/8/'40")-

We take the liberty respectfully to report, that after a long illness, the Dir: Gen: de Bordes died on 16th of last month leaving the whole Coast in such indescribable confusion, as, perhaps, a government ever has been left; & of which we shall experience the consequences. -- They enclose copy of the Journal, & Minutes of Council, to shew the action taken. -- They refer to the difficulties they are in owing to the hopelessly confused state in which the papers have been left, thro' the frequent changes of Assts; & that none of them (Councillors) have been allowed to take part in the admon. -- They refer to the cruel arrest of Ch factor Barovius. -- Refer to the X's despatch of Nov 21, last year, disapproving of what the D/G & Council wrote on June 30 1737, re foreign slave trade with foreign nations. -- They submit a scheme for (slave) trade along the Coast. -- Discuss this in detail. -- ... As to "Cucara" gold, ... & the difficulties caused by paying the subsistence (kostgelden) with it. furr thereon in reply to X's questions thereon. ... -- About the miner Schnak. The behaviour of the Fiscal, & their disappl of it. ... The incompleated proceedgs agnst Elef.

"Trade. Through the terrible mode of life of the late D/G de Bordes, this is quite dead, & has been for a year; as the monthly returns shew. Y.H.H. will see from the Journal, how the Upper-Commiss Hobroek went to CORMANTIJN on Mar: 21, but returned, in vain, on Mar: 26, as the subjects of his Fort wd not let him land, the Fort being surrounded. He returned thither on Mar: 30, & despite warnings, he went

in person to a certain Caboceer at ANAMBOE, named COURANTIER, & since then has been kept in arrest, without we being able to get any news of him. ... These troubles & affronts to our Nation arise from nothing else than the conduct of the late General, & of Mr Hobroek; as the whole FANTEE country was hired (omgekocht- bribed) by them both; & after havg shut-in ELMINA, in order that they shd subdue the Coy's subjects here, & then together, to share out the booty, in order thus to find out of it, the extraordinarily ~~expence~~ heavy expences which had already been made, & still had to be made.

But God Almighty having graciously prevented this, & the FANTEES being obliged to decamp on Mar: 21., they have ~~th~~ found it good to get this hostage provisionly into their hands, so as to compel the Hon: Coy to release him at a large ransom. It will be fortunate if they let it stay at that, & keep their hands off the forts on the leeward coast; CORMANTIJN being provisionally very closely shut in, as appears from the letter frm Under-Commies Gommers to Mr Hobroek d/d Mar: 24. ... Rumour says that APAM is in great danger, partly thro' the irritable temper of the Comdnt Under-Comm: de Gieterre, who daily embroils himself with the Natives for unseemly reasons; & 2ndly, because of the unsuccessful expedition of the FANTEES afmd; & that most Negroe families, who have lived there, but are not Natives, have even retired under the protection of Mr Starckenburg at ACCRA! ---- They estimate the total cost of the war at about 145 Marks (circ. £3950) besides what Mr Hobroek spent at CORMANTIJN, which will amount to not a little. --- The amount spent on buying powder from foreigners must have been about ... 319 Marks. 5 oz. ...

The subjects of Fort COMMANTIJN have sent messgrs to ask that Mr Carstares does not return there, or they will not be responsible for what happens to him. If he went outside the gate of this Castle, even the small boys wd tear him in pieces, because of the

hatred of him, he being regarded as the causa movens of the war. ... We beg to be allowed to represent to Y.H.H. the urgent need, more than ever before, for the appointment as D.G. of a moderate-minded man of long experience, in order to calm the boiling blood of your mortally vexed (gefexeerde!) subjects; & to revive the entirely ruined trade: -- & they unanimously recommend Mr Barjovius for the appointment.

Enclosures to above Despatch (copies) :--
 April 24. Letter from Dir^h Hobroek at Anamaboe, (to President?).

--- Reports his arrival in the roads there; Mangold went ashore, & afterwards reported his arrival in the Fort, & wd next day write to him (H), as to the safest means to come ashore & get there (Corm:). That night COURANTIER at ANAMABOE, sent off a canoe to say he would see me safely conducted to my Fort, if I wd have the goodness to come ashore in the canoe. -- He went ashore, & was arrested by COURANTIER, where he is now staying. -- The reasons for the arrest are these:-- That I with Mangold by orders of the late D/G, M.F. de Bordes had been to the FANTEES, & persuaded them to rise agnst the ELMINA rebels; & they had been frustrated in their intentions by Y/H, as you had fired upon them, & driven them from ELMINA. I understand, on the quiet, that their claim now is that all the pawns (impias) from them, both at ELMINA, & at CORMANTIJN, shall be released or returned; but I don't think it wd be advisable to do this before I am in the Fort. --- He hears verbally, that the Fort is in a good state of defence, with provisions for 6-8 months. ... Has not been able to write before, & is sending this letter away secretly. ---

April 24. Letter from Hobroek at ANAMABOE. (written on the back of above) -- After writing the long letter, I have sat in irons for 32 hours, on Y.H.'s acct, because of firing on

the FANTEES, about which they make a great fuss. From the Cormantijn correspondce Y. H. will perceive that the expences provided to them by the order of the late General, are as follows;-

13 Marks, preliminary costs, for the meeting of the whole country, & issued accdg to agreement.

110 small kegs powder at 20lb.

12 Mark, ~~30s~~ 3 oz gold.

2,000 lbs lead.

For this, 13 pawns; & when the matter carried out to the satisfaction of the General, & honour of the Coy, the pawns to be handed back, also 2 caroemen of Cormantijn, at Elmina, & the wounded there.--- Thinks it best that these people be sent by the President to Cormantijn, on a ship, to see if an agreement can be arrd at, & kept on board till the palaver is settled.--- .
...Has heard nothing from APAM, the ways being shut.--- ...

MAY 1. LETTER from Starckenburg at Elmina to X. ... --- Blames Hobrock for having, not a little, furthered the intention of the FANTEES to worry the leeward forts; although warnings to him were not wanting. ...

MAY 30. Meeting of Council.--- Long (8) minutes of the conson, by the rest of the members, of the charges made agnst the Presdt (Barovius) & his confinement, by the late D/G de Bordes; & or acts of the late D/G.---

To-day the 3rd JUNE 1740. (Orig: appeared before me, Jacob Elzevier-Clerk in Sect at St G. d' Elmina, - & the undsgnd witnesses Johannes BONTANG, Asst. in ser: of the Hon: Coy, who decl'd it to be true how he, with Und: Com: HOEZEN, by order of the late Gen: de Bordes, on 2nd Sept last year, were commissioned to go out in order to question

the ELMINA people on some points, which had been put on paper. They carried this out, & on return, handed in to the General, the questions & answers, as they had actually been, but not signed. The General appeared to be very much afraid, but seemed not to take much trouble to have it signed, at least he left the matter undisturbed for a long while. A long time after the deponent was summoned to the General, who ordered him to sign a writing, which he said was the afmnd Qs & As, which he had had fair-copied; as it actually appeared to agree very much with them, except that some things had been inserted, which had never been asserted by the people, & no mention made of them. It was said, among other things, that the Crom people had asserted that they wd never have resolved to such undertakings, if they had not been incited & urged to attack the Fort by the Upp: Factor Barovius, & Messrs Raems & Verscheuren. The deponent pointed out to H/H, in a respectful but candid manner that he cd not sign such statements, as he had not heard them made by a single Native; but was prepared to sign the paper handed over by him & Mr Hoesen, as that was the truth. --}}-- The deponent goes on to state that the General was very angry about this; & he was sevl times calledu up by the Genl to sign the paper, under threats of revenge; but he always refused. /That Hoezen had also been called upon to sign, & on refusal, had been driven from the hall by the Genl, with a cane. That Hoezen had already embarked for home, on a freetrader, & the Genl sent his Secty on board to get Hoezen to sign a correct copy of the answers wh he did. That on June 3 he was asked by Presdt Bar: &-asked- why he had not signed the report made by him & Hoezen; to wh he replied he had never refused to sign that, but a paper that was put before him, with threats, filled in with expressions wh he had never heard from any Native.-- (Signed by J Bontang & attested.)

JUNE 30. DESPATCH Barovius & (W.I.C.
Council, to X. II2.)
("read...20/3/'43)---

Refer to previous Desp: of April 30 last.---
We then fore-shadowed a furr expansion of the
pernicious consequences wh we feared wd arise
from the conduct of the late Genl D/G de
Bordes; & we find to our regret that this is
all too true, seeing that the authority which
we hitherto exercised in YHH's name, is now
so weakened that we find the effects of it
all along the Coast, & scarcely anything now
remains than the name of Rulers. For the
inhabitants have seen that the late Genl ~~was~~
~~not able~~, with the help of a large army of
FANTEES, was not able to subdue the village
of ELMINA alone, in 10 months; & are thereupon
beginning to become bold, & to forget their
former subservience. The disgraceful break-
ing of his word which the late deced did so
many times, but especially during the truce,
also forms a very detrimental example of our
honesty, is calculated more than anything else
whatever, to bury (in den grond te helpen) our
reputation.----Refer to the daily extortions &
done to the servants, to maintain his house-
hold, & greed.---His considerable private trade
gives the impression of disloyalty.-- The en-
closed papers... show how far his excesses
were true. --how far his affairs agreed with
what he wrote to the X (Sep 17 1739 privé).
... .. They fear the leeward forts will be
attacked by the FANTEES, or otherwise that
they will be obliged to pay a heavy contri-
bution. We already have an example of this
from APAM, where 14 Bendas, (or 14 28 oz.) has
had to be paid by Mr de Gieter.--- The same
situation at BERCOE.--- The ASHANTEE messengers
& traders are also full of fear of ELMINA,
because of the very bad treatment done them
here, & they can only be brought here hesi-
tatingly. But we hope a change will come,
as last Friday, 24th inst: some considerable
presents were despatched to the King of that
District. Under the authority of de Bordes,
the FANTEES lately exercised a great power,
by cutting off the way to ELMINA ~~to the afnmd~~
& other Factories, to the afnmd traders; partly
on acct of the scurvy treatment done to them

here, & partly because the FANTEES send all kinds of goods (none in demand excepted) very far inland to meet them, & thus saved them a great part of the journey. We have, meantime, resorted to all possible means to get them dislodged from there, but dare not say it will be of much fruit, seeing they are ~~very~~ strongly supported, & ~~are~~ promptly supplied with fresh goods, by Capt Hamilton, who has, already for 3 years, lain at Anamaboe with a large trading ship, & supplies everything incredibly cheap. The war, begun by the deceased, has not only caused the losses reported in our last, but also that of about 30 "trein" slaves, whom the ELIMINAS now regard as their lawful property, & so openly let them go; as they unanimously assert that on 1 & 2 Sept last, it was agreed betwn them & Genl de Bordes, that all expences, losses, dead, & panyarred, shd be "uti possedetis", without anyone being allowed to importune them about it in the future, ~~about it~~; & as nothing about it appears in the paper, C, (signed by Messrs Hoesen & Boutan) it must have been left out thro' the great negligence, or indeed "persuasie" of Mr de Bordes.

Also, one has been sold to anor so often, that it is no longer possible to discover the first master. What happened at the drawing-up of that paper C, YHH can see from the enclosures D&E. We have sevl times been in serious negotiation with the Chiefs of this place over the restoration of these slaves, sometimes threatening, sometimes flattering, but so far without result. We dare not, at present, risk using force, because of the little respect which they wd, possibly, show to those we sent out for that purpose; & also so as not, a second time, to ruin the trade entirely, wh with the present peace & quiet, will perhaps increase. --- They estimate the cost of the war will amount to 177 Marks, 7 oz, ~~115~~ 11, 5/12 engels. ... --- The late Genl's false charges against Upp-Factor (Bar:) ... & other officials. ...

The trade of Brazilian ships on the windwd coast.The claims agnst the estate of decd Genl:The military in a wretched state, not more than 100, in all the 15 forts, of whom many sick.

Enclosures to above Despatch. :--

POINTS of Accusation, & of their Defence, by the MINA people, against the decd D/G de Bordes, Heard by the Council on May 17. 1740

Art:1. The Caboceer **AMBA**, & the King **ANNUWE**, (who being the principal men were appointed by the other people to speak) pointed out, Istly, how they, being yet exhausted by the defeat & expulsion of the **FANTEES**, in the autumn of 1738, were ordered, & expressly commanded by the late Genl: de Bordes, to march out against the **GREAT COMMANYNS**, to attack, & if possible, defeat them.

Art:2. They had been quite willing to carry out these orders, but they had, with justice & reason, been afraid that the **FANTEES** (who lived in continual alliance & communication with the other party), might come to their help, & unexpectedly attack them in the rear.

Art:3. They had, most respectfully, the reasons for their excuses; with the furr statement that they in no way opposed HH's orders, but were ready to obey them in all respects, as they wd show by their acts, if only HH wd be good enough to summon people from the windward coast, to be posted to cut off the passage & advance of the **FANTEES**. *(par le furr de Paul:)*

Art:4. This had no effect, & a short time afterwards, (as no hostilities had been committed on either side) the herald (tetje) of the **FOUTOE** "hommes grandes" was sent down here to offer peace on good conditions.

Art:5. That while they were busy discuss-

ing this so ~~very~~ much wished-for peace, the General got to hear of it, sent out his slaves "van 't Quartier", & had the herald (who had committed no offence otherwise) intemperately flogged (ongematig liet bastoneeren).

Art:6. The next day the Gen: furr had cried thro' the whole Crom, that if the ELIMINAS did not immediately obey his orders, & march out agnst the AGUAFTOES, he wd have confiscated & panyarred all the canoes, canoemen, corn, & also everything serving for the refreshment of the Crom.

Art:7. He had actually carried this out; for 3 vessels laden with corn, & still ignorant of what had been cried, put into the river, as before, very quietly in the morning; but they were very quickly confiscated, on the afnmd orders, & their cargoes discharged.

Art:8. The Gen: had the corn brot into the hall, on the pretext that it had been consumed (verorbert) in the service of the Coy & for the feeding of the slaves.

Art:9. But it was soon discovered that this pretext was quite wrong, as his concubine had got most of it, & the rest was used for his own slaves.

Art:10. Thro' this absurdity, they were obliged to depute some of their ppal Caboceers to the Genl to point out to him respectfully. :-- Istly. ~~law~~ That he had proceeded contrary to all ~~justice~~ & reason, -- indeed contrary to the laws of the people even, (which had always been kept inviolate by other Generals) since he had, without the least cause, undertaken to illtreat an ambassador from a foreign country, sent to them; as already stated. 2ndly. That notwithstanding that the scarcity of food in the Crom was well known, he had not only issued such unheard-of orders, but had also robbed people who were still ignorant of them, of their property, & had used it for his private benefit. 3rdly. That besides all that, his absolute desire was to keep the way from COMBANY, & consequently from the

whole windward coast, closed, as he did not wish the hostilities between them & the Fort settled or disposed of amicably. 4thly That from all this must consequently follow famine, (as the ways, both by land & sea were closed). And, moreover, they wd not be able, from their scanty harvest, to set aside anything for the Whites, either for money or otherwise. 5thly. That, therefore, in the name not only of the "hommes grandes" but of all the lesser people of the whole Crom, they came in a lamentable manner to beg HH to stop his hard-heartedness in making such an improper order, but on the contrary to afford them help in remedying their pitiful condition; & that they in recompence, wd ~~more~~ always, & more than ever, ~~join~~ pledge themselves to do everything, with HH, that could tend to the benefit & profit of the Hon Coy, as also of HH.

Art:II. They had expected a fair reply to this, but had, with much surprise, heard the contrary, out of the mouths of their representatives.

Art:12. These had brought them report that the General was to be brought to no reason, let alone, to a good & favourable peace; that he would not say anything else than that he knew well that they intended something else with him; that when they desired to assert the contrary, they were ordered to leave, which they did, the gate being shut behind them, & the cannon being prepared for a hostile attack.

Art:13. They, the "hommes grandes", seeing that the General had conceived an all too great passion against them for anything to be won by begging or appeals to his reason, the principal man among them, named AMBA, gave orders that they should put themselves in a position of defence, as they could be in no doubt as to the preparations which were made in the Fort; but they did not neglect sharply to charge the community not to commit the least impropriety against the Coy's Fort, servants, slaves, goods, &c, under threat of severe punishment.

Art:I4. That notwithstanding these orders, they must admit that this prohibition was transgressed by some of them appearing before the Fort,& making extraordinary & fantastic grimaces.

Art:I5. But without doing any damage or ~~damage~~ injury to the Coy,or its subjects; these gesticulations being directed against the Genl: alone, agnst whom the masses had conceived an implacable hatred from his cruël govt,& cd not get satisfaction from him for it(?).

Art:I6. While they were busy consulting about matters in these distressful times, a shot,with grape,was fired into a crowd,by which 2 were killed,& 5 wounded.

Art:I7. Two,three,& more shots followed, which did great destruction in their Crom.

Art:I8. This had the furr result,that the young men,could not be held in check either by the severe orders of the Caboceers or anything else, & they swore among themselves that they wd kill(om hals hulpen) "Gocobe", (the nickname gien to the General by the people); but,however, ~~undertaking~~ without undertaking anything agnst the Hon: Coy; as they knew him to be a hurtful subject,& the ruin of Whites & Blacks.

Art: I9. The whole crowd then approached to close under the Fort, but intending only to...remove an inhuman man to the other world,with a bullet; but not intending it for any other White.

Art:20. This wd undoubtedly have succeeded,if a bullet which tore his thro' his "paruijk" (?), had not warned him to be cautious,& not expose himself anymore.

Art:21. He furr kept his retreat within the walls; but in order to show his courage before the Natives,he had figures laid over the battlements of the Council-chamber, representing the General,Hobroek,& Carstares, to the life.

Art:22. This war had continued for 3 consecutive months,& there had been many attacks between them, especially between them & the General's Quarter.

Art:23. After the expiration of which,some messengers from FANTEE country came to EIMINA, bearing the token of peace, the white flag.

Art:24. After they had spent sometime in the Fort,they came to the principal Caboceer AMBA,representing that they had come to mediate between the parties.

Art:25. The rest of the Chiefs(Hoofden)were thereupon called together to devise such means as were considered servicable in order to settle the dispute between the parties,amicably.

Art:26. A cessation of hostilities was finally concluded,in confirmation of which the General had 3 shots fired from the Castle.

Art:27. In order,moreover,to remove as far as possible,all evil suspicions, this was sworn to on the Bible, in the sight of all the people;this being done for the Whites,by Mr Carstares, & by those from the Crom,by AMBA, & the King ANNUWE.

Art:28. After that,one lived togr, well-meaning,& in great confidence,as tho' nothing had happened between them both. At that time the Genl:sent spirits in abundance into the Crom, with the recommendation that they must forget the past discomforts, & fatigues of the war,by a merry & honest gaiety.

Art:29. Whereupon they went to work,undaunted,to rebuild their desolate, & devastated(vergeschooten) houses.

Art:30. The Genl:had spent a lot in spirits over building-up the fisher's Crom, which he had had razed to the ground,during the discord.

Art:31. They,the people,considered it their duty,in recompence, to do some act of courtesy,to please the General. To this end theybrought a well-fed cow before the gate of the Castle,& offered it to the General in the most polite manner.

Art:32. But Mr Carstares, ^{added} in reply, that there was still much salt meat in the Castle to feed the Whites, & consequently neither the General nor he needed the peoples' cows.

Art:33. This surly reply, indeed caused some suspicion among them, but not to ~~ca~~ cause them to think that the oath sworn on the Bible, which was held so sacred by the Europeans, would be broken.

Art:34. Shortly afterwards however, a reliable report was received that the General, with his ill-advised councillors, Hobroek, & Carstares, were busy bribing the whole FANTEE country to come here & ruin the Crom, & carry off the inhabitants as slaves.

Art:35. These rumours were daily confirmed; & in order to carry out everything, that Mr Hobroek had gone to CORMANTIJN, & had there settled the whole noxious & deadly scheme.

Art:36. That people, who "als zeer belust oproot(?)", & who liked nothing better than to be employed in such wars, had immediately risen, formed an army of about 40,000 men, in an incredibly short time, & held themselves in readiness to come up, at the first summons from the General.

Art:37. It had appeared that the General had, inwardly, got remorse over his foolish & frightful undertaking, & showed no desire to summon them.

Art:38. This caused it to hang fire for a long time, & they, the MINAS, found a good opportunity to strengthen their Crom, as much as possible; building a wall outside the "Capel", in order to prevent approach on an unexpected attack.

Art:39. This was done just in time ("eventijds genoeg"), as the FANTEES, very unexpectedly, came in large numbers, not only under the Coy's Fort, but into it.

Art:40. The next day after their arrival they made a pretence of attacking the Crom; & the MINAS came out to avert it, but were so greeted with shots from St George & St Jago, that they were obliged to retire,

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leaving many dead & wounded behind.

Art:41. It is unnecessary to show furr how many severe attacks they had to withstand, & how they were obliged to fight under the heavy weight of hunger & thirst, against such powerful foes, as this is notorious.

Art:42. But Chance (Geval) seemed to have become tired of oppressing them in this sad & afflicted time, & had provided for an ending; for the plague of everyone (the General) unexpectedly died.

Art:43. Without this joyful event they wd, before 8 days, have run a great danger of having to surrender, & thus fall into a miserable slavery.

Art:44. Finally, they the people, having ~~had~~ heard, with sounds of joy, of the wished-for death & change, had come under the Fort, in order respectfully to beg the President & Govt to cast an eye of clemency upon their poor subjects, so that all hostilities might cease, & furr to obtain protection from their embittered enemies, the FANTEES. This had been graciously accorded them, with the result that those birds of prey had had to decamp in disgrace. Afterwards, on the opening of the gate, they had made their humble submission, which they came, herewith, to repeat, ~~they~~ that they would behave as peaceful subjects, do their duty, & serve the Company. ...

P

Further enclosure to above Despatch:--

LETTER. John Cope, W Tynwell, & Charles Bladwell, to President Barovius. Cape Coast Castle, May 29, 1740. --- They ackna B's letter of June 2 W n, s. in wh it is stated that the late D/G de Bordes had affidavits prepared sworn, that he, Barovius, had been in private correspondence with Mr Melvil Chief of Commenda Fort. --- They report that they had written to Mr M. who Denied the truth of the allegation; & add:-- " We should have been much surprised at what is alleged in these affdvts, if we

had not been sufficiently acquainted with the late General's conduct, & of his cruel treatment of you, for a long while before his death; but as that was very apparant to all who lived in, or frequented these parts, we do not so much wonder at the charge attempted, in the affidavits."

September, 7th I739. (05.) W. Tymwell, Chief Agent,
D, Crichton, Secty.
Cape Coast Castle. to Frances Barovius:-- [centenary] /

"About the time of the Jubilee, at ELMINA, we were in the Council Chamber there, with Marten Francis de Bordes, then D/G. The conversation turned upon the power of the General & Council. Several questions were asked by us, & answered by him, about it; but to sum up all, Mr M.F. de Bordes told us that he, as D/G, if the Council disagreed with him, could ignore them; & take upon himself, without the concurrence of the Council, any matter of however great moment; & answer to the Company for so doing. This was the purport of his expressions, when he was pointing out to us what a powerful man he was; & we do affirm upon our honour that he said so. As also, taking the ivory baton in his hand, he said that with that baton in his hand, he had the power of life & death vested in him. This by the same asserveration, we likewise assert to be true. As witness our hands. &c"

JOURNAL resumed. :--- [104.]

JULY 1st. (Friday). Asst Mangold arrd by hammock, from CORMANTIJN, & handed to the Presidt th follg "Annotatie", signed by COURANTIER, Messrs Hobroek, & Mangold:---

"To-day, 30th June, I740, I arrived at ANAMABOE, where I have understood from the District & Crom Caboceers, that the, in the presence of Mr Hobroek, that the reason they had arrested him was no other than that they had

were fired upon, & because the wounded had not been restored to them; also, the panyarred men of Cessau Quamina, & 2 canoe-men of the COURANTIER, panyarred on not thing than the above, have not been released. They give HH. their respectful thanks; also to Mr Cope, since he sent to the army to keep quiet, or he would have them fired on from the Castle; still more because HH., on the retirement of the FANTEES, panyarred everything that passed under HH's Fort; still more because they were hired (opgekocht), by order of the late Genl de Bordes, by Messrs Hqbroek & Mangold.

This is the mark X of
Caboceer COURANTIER

In our presence:- Dirk Hobroek.
J.G. Mangold

PS. ...

JULY, 3. Asst Mangold left here for CORMANTIJN, with the follg orders, vizt:--

Reply, which Mr Mangold is charged to give to the FANTEES, with parlar refce to a certain paper, d/d 30 June last, signed by Courantier, Hobroek, & him, Mangold.

Art: 1/ That they fired on panyarred Hobroek, because they were fired on we find unjustified; for had they, the FANTEES as they first promised, kept quiet, awaited our presents, & left the ELMINAS, who were living under our guns, in peace, one wd not have fired on them, but on the contrary, tried to settle the everything amicably.

Art: 2/ The wounded, the panyarred, the Impias of COURANTIER, &c, will all be restored to them, as soon as they release Mr Hobroek, & let him go to ELMINA; & also allow us complete liberty to place anor Commandt there; Ind: C. Gommers (seeing that they as with Hobroek, will not suffer him

will also be taken from there.

3. That henceforth, they will leave us to carry on trade undisturbed, as before; & that if they are disposed to see the disputes between them & the ELMINAS, removed out of the way, we are ready to try & bring everything to a good footing; but if they are not willing to settle those matters, it is good; but then they must not cause us any obstruction.

4. We will see them compensated for their vessels, when they are disposed to go to work honestly, to settle all disputes.

5. The 30. bendas gold (or so much less as may be agreed upon) for the ransom of Hobroek, he must pay out of his own means, as he got into the trap thro' his own carelessness; & if they leave us complete liberty to make the necessary changes at Cormantijn, which we judge necessary, we will procure for them the afdm'd ransom money on Hobroek's account.

6. If they will give us complete assurances for the person of Mr Starckenburg, & will let him & his suite, pass & repass unmolested, & let him go where he will by sea or land, he is disposed to come & settle everything with them in person. But, nota bene, we must have one or two principal persons as hostages.

Thus given within the Chief Castle St
George d'Elmina, the 3rd, July 1740
(sd) F. Barovius.

JULY 5th. (Goods of deced Chaplain, Joh:
Kessing, sold by auction.)

JULY 10. This morning arrd in this Castle,
by canoe, from Anamaboe, Mr Dirk
Hobroek, who spoke with the President for a
considerable time.

JULY 12. Last night recd the follg letter
from Asst Jan, Godfried, Mangold,
from Cormantijn:- July, 10. I arrd
at Anamaboe on 4th, where, at night, the Caboceer
Witte, the Makelaar, and Acoe, came to me. I
then put before them the 1st Art.; but they
left that point till the actual palaver, & so

nothing else was arranged than what cd be arranged done for the ransom of Mr Hobroek; for which I ~~he~~ have had to release the impias & panyarred people here, before they wd enter upon any business. This I had to decide on, because of the severe ill-treatment which was done to that gentn, in my presence--blows with the fist, putting him in the slave hole & orwise. The agreement for his ransom was made on the 7th, for the sum of 60 Bendas including expences; & after much trouble, ~~he~~ was brought, free & unhindered, by canoe, to Mouré, before payment was made. I should have had to remain there if the Crom people from here had not stayed as surety for me, upon which surety I was allowed to depart to Cormantijn. Now nothing more remains before they will hear any palaver, but for the wounded, & the panyarred canoe-men of Courantier, who are sitting at Elmina, to be released, & sent to Mouré. On this being done they are disposed to appoint a day to announce that the paths thro' the country are safe; I will at once let YH. know as to this. I would have come to Elmina, but they will not let me go because they fear that matters would then be too long delayed, before being settled. The above palaver would have been settled for a much more reasonable sum, if Mr Hobroek had not gone out of his way, by a wild, hot, temper, to make me suspect with the natives, in a disgraceful manner, with expressions that my capacity was not good enough to settle such weighty matters, as I was only a soldier, & an imposter of the Coy & such talk, & that when he came into the Fort he would have me sitting in irons &c; by which words he embittered the people still more; & they conceived a still greater hatred against him -- by his illtreatment of a boy, who was found innocent--
... .. Ps. ...

Letter. Barovius, to Cormantijn, (Mangold):-
Acknes above. As promised, 5 wounded Fantees, & 10 Impias (2 women), 2 gold pledges, & 2 canoe-men are going to Mouré. ... He (M.) is to enquire into the debts for which these Impias were given, & whether the Fantees will now carry out the 2nd Art of the instructions.

JULY 19. Letter from Cormantijn, (Mang-old). July 15.:-- --- On rect of above letter he proceeded to Anamaboe, with his Crom people.--- "The Courantiers could not resolve to give hostages, but they have sworn, in my presence, with ...the Crom Caboceer Witte, Makelaar, & others, faithfully to comply with everything, e.g.:-- in the changes in command as YH. pleases; & safe-conduct for a commission to be sent by YH. to settle all pallavers.

JULY 23. --- Baróvius instructs Gommers to hand over Fort Cormantijn to Mr Starckenburg.

AUGUST 24. Mr Starckenburg arrd from Cormantijn, where he has been on a Commission.

AUGUST 27. MEETING of COUNCIL.-- At (8) which Mr Starckenburg made the follg report:--

Report of Mr Starckenburg...on his Commission to FANTEE Country.:--

Hon: Gentn. YH. was pleased to appoint me to inquire, closely, from the FANTEES, on what grounds they had appeared here, in such force, to attack the subject Crom. Secondly, why after they had decamped/ from here, they have tried to injure the Coy in all respects, with raging with fearful threats; extorting tribute from the Chiefs of our Forts BERCOE, & APAM; stopping the ways by sea & land, whereby the Coy's affairs suffer fearful injury. And furr whether it would be possible to enter ~~in~~ into an agreement with them, in order to prevent excessive losses, which the carrying out of their threats against our forts could cause. In pursuance of my Commission, I proceeded to Cormantijn on July 23. without delay, & called togr the ppal people of the whole District, ... with whom I entered into negotiation.

The 1st point I raised, as indeed the chief one, was to ask them seriously what had been the reasons that had enabled them to decide to

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fall upon our Subjects, with a force of more than 40,000 men, in order to ruin them entirely.

To this they replied that they would never have undertaken to disturb the peace of the ELMINA Subjects, if the late General had not had them vigorously urged to do so, by Mr Hobroek, late Commndt of Cormantijn; that it had been represented to them that the ELIMINAS were rebelling in such a manner, that without speedy help from them, the whole Coy was running into danger. For this reason, & thro' vigorous persuasion, they had decided among themselves, to march to ELMINA; after having previously concluded an agreement with Mr Hobroek. The reasons were these:-- 1st, - In order thereby to show that they, being otherwise neutral, attempted this war, for no other reason than to let it appear that they would, in no way, suffer the Coy to be oppressed, or a foot placed on its neck, even by the Subjects. 2ndly, - To devise suitable means to raise a strong army, which would have to be assembled & brought togr from every place; for which much was required. ^{ready}

3rdly, - They shd be furnished with money, ammunition &c, as they said that they wd have to denude their country of men, as it was quite uneccertain upon whom the AKIMS, (who had also taken up arms) had their eyes. That, moreover in the aforementioned service, they went to risk their bodies, & leave their wives & children, & expose themselves to the uncertainties of the war.

That, finally, this expedition could not fail to entail heavy expenditure, & they were not inclined to place their lives & possessions in danger without sufficient assurance. That this proposition having been heard by Mr Hobroek, he had given them the assurance that everything would succeed well; that he wd write about it to the General, but that they shd meantime proceed, as not the least delay cd be suffered. That in the meantime, they had raised a large force; when Mr Hobroek recd instructions from the General to enter into an agreement, in which it was agreed upon, on either side, as follows; - 1/ That they shd be provided, at Cormantijn, with a good quantity of muskets, powder, lead, & spirits. 2/ That being supplied with this, they shd march direct to

ELIMINA, to shut in that village by sea & by land. 3/ That when they came there they should be supplied with what they required. 4/ It was further provided that if they captured the village, fighting, all that they could get, men, women, & children, as well as what was suitable for booty, should be their's. 5/ But if they forced the people to submit to the Govr: by a long siege, that then at least so much as repaid them for their rising, should be stipulated for. 6/ That as further assurance, & evidence that they, the FANTZES, would in no way break the agreement, they had handed over to Mr Hobroek, sufficient hostages.

After the writer had heard this agreement, he tried, in the most suitable manner, to convince them that they had acted (aangegaan) directly (recht-draads) contrary to reason, for it could not be admitted as credible that they, without being pre-possessed with a hatred against the ELIMINAS, would have risen on the mere pressure of a single person as Mr Hobroek; that it also stood to reason that they, the FANTZES, readily proceeded to rise, at the first desire, partly from their natural eagerness (begierlijkheid), because they well knew that the Coy's Fort must support them on such an occasion. But those reasons made not the least impression on them, & in their usual manner, produced endless refutations, which I cannot possibly point out to YH/. Proceeding therefore, &c according to my instructions to the

2nd Point. Why, after they had already "decamped" in the manner aforesaid, they had behaved in a hostile manner, when after the death of the General, not only was not the least injury done them, but many messengers had been sent to them, to reconcile with those subjects, *then* but that they would be compensated for the damage they had suffered, with goods out of the Coy's warehouse.

To this they replied in the manner as before; That they would in no way deny that the offer had been made to them, but being assured of conquering ELIMINA Crom, they could by no means agree to it, especially as they well knew - as they had firmly *imagined* that thro' want of food & water they had accomplished the work by an attack - that they would gain much more profit, than by what was proposed;

that they had therefore firmly decided to risk the utmost, & to make an attack on the dispirited ~~besie~~ besieged, not suspecting that the Hollanders, (since they had been called in by the General) would fire upon them with the guns: but that as soon as they perceived that we were helping our villagers, they had fled in haste; & that thro' their hasty flight they had left much behind, besides the dead & wounded, which they had ^{got} got in various attacks; that they, being beggaried ^{8/} of everything, had met together, & everyone asserted that they wished to take revenge on the Coy & its servants; & for this reason they had demanded tribute, panyarred the Chief of COR-MANTIJN, &c.

Whatever reasons the writer adduced to soften their minds (gemoederen te buijgen), by impressing upon them that neither the Coy, nor its Subjects had any share in it (daar geen deel aan hadden), these were fruitless. For that reason, seeing that the subject must be broached by energetic (krachtige) means, he took the matter in hand ^{e/} by seeing if the matter could be settled by an Agreement. Having argued over this for a very long time, they came to an excessive ~~sum~~ sum of £ 3,000 Bendas gold, & at first obstinately stayed at it. But with incredible difficulty, the writer effected so much, that they came to reduce their large demand to 1,000 Bendas, & finally to 700; as they asserted that ~~that sum~~ they had incurred much greater expences in the war, than that sum would refund. Wherefore as no further reduction was to be hoped for I have taken the liberty, ~~te~~ as authorised by YHH. to conclude an Accord with the FANTEES. I hope this sum will not appear excessive to YHH. if you will please to consider how reckless those people are in other much smaller matters than this which is of such pre-eminent importance for the Coy's interests, that it must necessarily be taken in hand, if one does not wish to see the whole ^{of} leeward coast, & all our forts ruined within a short time; & one could not have avoided giving them satisfaction, if they had kept to the former demand, seeing that otherwise, one would, as already stated, have had to say good-bye to the leeward coast, & all the trade which mostly comes from there. I flatter myself that this commission

will be completed to YHHs' satisfaction. This being so I do not doubt that YHH. will dispose of (trekken) matters as soon as possible, & so prevent any hindrance arising. I further suggest that, ~~someone~~ as someone is required who has got knowledge of the character & manners of these people, I may be again authorised to complete the agreement, when I venture to give the assurance that I shall go to work to the profit of the Coy, so that from the stipulated 700 Bendas, there can yet be much profit on our side, so that everything can be removed out of the way, as in former times.

In conclusion I take the liberty to point out to YHH. how extremely necessary it is that a competent man is sent as Commndt at Cormantijn, Istly to repair the presents state of embroilment & confusion chiefly brot about by the incompetent admon of the Commndts there; 2ndly, by a careful admon to direct affairs so that trade, which has been dead for so long there, may flourish again; which is not to be expected otherwise, as they absolutely refuse to have Mr Hobroek as Commndt again, & likewise continue in their hatred of Mr Gommerts.

(sd) J.v.Starckenburg. Elmina. Augt, 27. I740.

OCTOBER 14. This morning Mr Raems left on board the French ship here, to proceed by her to CORMANTIJN, & to FANTEE, to settle a certain claim which has been formulated there, for a large number of canoes, wh they had lost in the Elmina war. As also over 2 men who were released from this Castle, without anyone knowing to whom they belonged, except Mr Hobroek, who were sent by Courantier, in the war, & for whom Mr Hobroek had promised payment, but had warned nobody, wherefore this sum must be chgd to him.

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October 20. REPORT, made by Upper Commies, C. Hendrik, Raems, to Mr F. Barovius, President (&c), & the Members of Council, of his Commission to the FANTEE country.

YHH/. Having proceeded to Cormantijn, in

accdnce with YHHs' orders, in order if possible, to adjust & dispose of, the still outstanding disputes=~~f~~, between the Elmina people & the Fantee beach people, about the canoes carried off in the war. I arrd there in the evening of 16th October & next day, informed the Chiefs of my arrl, & the object of it; with furr notice to convene a meeting as soon as possible, in order to bring everything to an end, at it. This was fixed by them at Anamaboe, 2 days after my arrl. I proceeded there at the appted time, with Comm: & extdy member of Cl: Mr Jan, van Voorst. On my arrl there I was welcomed by the Cabr & Chief of that place, (& if I may assert it, of all the beach people) & thanked many times. I could see very well, that these thanks were rather as a reproof, & a stab than an honest sentiment; but let it pass unnoticed at the time. But I was very surprised & astonished, when the beach people had assembled, & I had proceeded there to come to the business, when they, speaking as with one voice, thanked me as being the sole cause of their being fired upon from St Jago, when they were fighting the Elminas; & that I had assisted the Elminas with muskets & powder, against the Fantees, as long as the war had lasted, which statement was accompanied with bitter reproaches, which, as YH. well knows, the Native especially here are good at, (tot zijn wel heeft); & which I shall not therefore, touch upon further. Upon enquiring furr who had spoken & spread about these rascally lies (Referring chiefly to that that I had assisted the Elminas with powder & muskets) I was informed & assured, that it was Mr Hobroek, who with malicious intent, had spread it among the Fantees during his arrest at Anamaboe. YHH. will be able to appreciate, *how it* must oppress the spirit, & hurt inwardly, & how an honorable heart must feel to be attacked in his honour & good name, by the slanderous lies of those of Mr Hobroek. It was very soon put out of my power to do anything furr with these people, because of the bitterness of their feelings, as a result of those false reports; & this also clearly appeared from the exorbitant demand which they made, & which was about a quarter more of the number of canoes than they could justly claim. The day was therefore without

result & fruitless; except that a second meeting was to be held at CORMANTIJN, & I requested them to state the correct number of the canoes they had lost. The meeting being resumed at Cormantijn, an agreement was there finally entered into, which was as follows:- An amount of 122 oz, which was paid in goods to that value, as in the detailed statement--. This sum of 122 oz, was made up of:- 94 canoes at 1 oz, each, claimed by Mouré Adja Anamaboe Small Cormantijn & Great Cormantijn: One large canoe of the Corantier of A'boe & 2 slaves of his, 14 oz.--- " I could possibly have arrived at a better settlement if feelings had not been so embittered against me, by the lying report of Mr Hobroek; & I would not have settled it for so little, if I had not given a present to the Fantees, "boven mijn magt", of the value of 100 Bendas gold."

OCTOBER 25. Mr Raems returned from Cormantijn, by hammock.

(The Journal ends at Oct: 31, I740)

(WIC.II2.)

OCTOBER 31. DESPATCH. Barovius, to X.
("read...21/3/'43.")

"On July 12th, in early morning, Mr Hobroek arrd unexpectedly from A'boe, having been ransomed out of the Fantees' hands for about 60, Bendas. ... In our despatches of April 30, & June 30, I & the Council, had the hon to report how matters between us & the Fantees stood. Since then Mr Starckenburg has been there, commissioned, & authorised to settle the disputes. And ^{as} we did not wish to see the whole leeward coast ruined, we have been obliged to pay a demand of 700 Bendas, to which has since been added 50 Bendas, for the canoes, which the Fantees lost in the war against Elmina. This makes 1,500 Oz, gold altogether, exclusive of the rest of the expdr, already mentd, of that ruinous & cursed war; which calamities will be still furr increased by the "creveeren" of about 200 traded slaves. Would to God that I could give YHH.

better news, but my present position (qualiteit)
does not allow any dissimulation....

(292.)

Further Report, by Mr Jan, van
Starckenburg, to President Bar-
ovius, ... & Council, on his
Mission to the FANTEE country.

Sirs/ In the report which I had the honour to
present to you on Augt 27, last, I firstly rep-
orted to YHH. on the proposals which I had made
to the Fantees, to bring them to a reasonable
treaty; & then, that after endless trouble, I had
entered into an Agreement; & had finally request-
ed that this might be completed by me, in person
promising that in doing so, I would further the
interests of my masters, & principals. YHH. were
pleased to approve this proposal on the 8th Sept.,
on which day I proceeded to Corm: a second time,
& made a speedy beginning with the payment of
the 700 Bendas to those people. But I nevless
wished to fulfil what I had promised in my for-
mer report, viz: - that if I was commissioned, the
2nd time, there could be much profit on our
side from that sum. But it was necessary, be-
forehand, to remove many difficulties out of the
way; for it is undeniable that if one had not
succeeded in previously corrupting the minds of
the Elders, by heavy expenditure & orwise, it wd
have been impossible to have reduced their claim
an iota. Everything being thus arranged, I paid
them what YHH. will find specified in the annexed
list, being mostly damaged & deteriorated goods,
but which I have calculated as good & saleable
merchandise; but not without, as already stated,
having got the greatest Beach Caboceers on to
my side, with considerable presents. ---

The report proceeds to point out that among
the goods in the list are 86 rolls Portugese
tobacco, all decayed & deteriorated, lying at
Cormantijn, for a long time as unsaleable. Also
the damaged goods which, by decision of Council
of April last, had been reduced to $\frac{1}{2}$ price. ---

From the sum of 700 Bendas he also deducted a
sum of about 250 Bendas, which some of them owed
to various estates, as in enclosed list; which
debts had been written off as bad, by former
Governors of Cormantijn. He considered that the

heirs had no claim to be paid this by the Coy, as the debts wd never have been paid if he had not constrained the Fantees to pay them; & also it wd never have occurred to him that the Coy wd afterwds be accountable for them. ... --- He points out that owing to the respect he has earned from the Chiefs since he has been on the coast, he was able to delude them into accepting damaged goods; & he calculates that, thereby, the Coy has made a profit of 47I, Bendas, 10z, 8 7/10, engels. ...

Dated at Elmina, Nov, 30, 1740

Summary of Account annexed to above Report.

	B.	O.	E
Cost of settlg Fantee Palaver ...	700.	.	.
Previously paid to Fantees ...	20	.	.
For the "Foufeterra", & announcing the settlement. ...	7	.	.
	727.	.	.
Due from Mr Worst's estate for Makelaars Kostgeld. ...	I	I	8
Due from Mr Hobroek to Quamena ...		I	4
	729.	0	12

Note. This claim was paid by goods:-

deid by Gommers to value of ...	349.	I	9
" " van Voorst & " " ...	104.	I	8
Debts due to various estates of deced d persons by sundry Fantees ...	256.	I	4
"Haar te kostgerekent" ...	18.	0	7
	729.	0	12

But:-

the actual value of goods entered

at 349.I 9. was ... 174.I.8.

the do of those entered

at 104.I.8. was ... 49.0.2.

The debts were :- Worst. (138. I.5): Gawron (55.6.0)

Guicherit (29.I.6): Hobroek. (33.0.15)

Total (256.I.4)

How is the profit of B.47I.I.87/10. arrived at?

(Among the debtors to estate of Worst decd, are:-

Ahin, of A'boe: Quaqua, Braffo of Grande Terre & the King of Adjemakon.)

66.

Note. In the Cormantijn corres: (IO4) for Nov, is correspondence over a claim by the Mourés (submitted by the Cormantijn Caboceers) for payment of canoes, lost at Elmina. The Fantees Cabrs said told the Corm: Commndt (van Voorst) that Fantee had had its payment, & was satisfied, but that the Mourés claim had not been produced at the settlement of the palaver, & wd possibly come up yet. - After refusing sevl times, the Presdt finally appd paymt, which was made, after it had been reported to him that the District of SABOE, was threatening to close the ways, if payment wasn't made.

The Presdt's servant Quette, was detained by the people of the village EBRISSA, (2 "bij de planken EGLISJAN."); wh the Cabrs said wd never happen again to Holl: servants.

(WIC.II2)

MUSTER ROLL
on Dec: 31. 1740
(Summary)

Elmina.	124.	Chama.	9.
Axim.	10.	Commamy.	15.
Hollandia.	5.	Mouré.	11.
Accoda.	3.	Cormantijn.	11.
Boutry.	6.	Apam.	6.
Taccorary.	6.	Bercoc.	9.
Saccondé.	7.	Accra.	18.
<u>Total. Gold Coast Forts-240</u>			

Little Popo I. Patacker 2.
On 2 ships, & 3 boats, ... 67.

Total Personnel, ...310.

(End of 1740.)

[105] JUNE 25. Letter from AXIM. (Lihne). June, 21.:-
 I regret to have to inform
 YH that trade here is entirely at
 a standstill, as discord has arisen between the
AUGUIRA, & the AOWIN peoples, there having been
 panjarring on both sides, on the way by which
 trade must come here, I have therefore sent my
 servants to & fro, to get it stopped, & to unite
 them with each other; & hope everything will hap-
 pen for the best.

JUNE JULY 6. Letter from same. June, 29....
 --With refce to above-- I am
 now obliged to report to YH
 that the AXIMS are now also mixed up in it. I
 have done all in my power to prevent it, but
 cannot; so I fear that shortly, everything will
 be in disorder, above here.

AUGUST 15. Letter from same. Augt, 11. ...
 My servant, having returned from
AUGUIRA, reports to me that the
 disputes, arisen between the people there, have
 every appearance of being arranged, in a very
 short time.

(No Journal till May 1.)

[105.] APRIL 17. (sic) ^{de} D/G. Petersen, to CHAMA, (Starckenburg)
 ---Sends him copy of letter from de
 Gieterere, that the ANTAS won't pay
 their debts due to de Schenker decd, before their
 dispute with the JABIE people is settled. Inst-
 ructs him to enquire carefully into the matter &
 report.--

APRIL 18. (sic) Letter from SACCONDE. (van der
 Noot de Gieterere). n/d. ---In re-
 ply to DG's circular re debtors
 of de Schenker decd, he called in the subjects, &
 questioned them if they were indebted to him.

Whereupon each acknd that they had recd mus-
 kets, powder, & lead, at the time, in order, if it
 were possible, to drive away INTUFFER King of
WASSA, from under the Fort, & out of their coun-
 try; by whom the Coy's Fort, & they, were block-
 aded. I take the liberty, considering it my
 duty, frankly to inform YH, what these subjects,
 both for themselves & on behalf of the whole
ANTA country, candidly say; & in order to be free
 of all responsibility in the future, I have had
 my Under Commies & the Sergeant present, so as to
 put the matter all the more fearlessly before YH.

This, to begin with, is that they are not dis-
 posed to pay that debt before they receive sat-
 isfaction from the JABIE people, who are also the
 Coy's subjects' belonging under Fort St Sebastian
 at CHAMA; who, according to their statement, have
 not scrupled to serve the enemy, INTUFFER, ag-
 ainst the Coy's Fort & them; & assisted him
 with muskets, powder, & lead, in order to subdue
 them, if possible. For this reason, after they
 had had the good fortune, with the help of the
 Fort, to defeat, & put to flight INTUFFER, King
 of WASSA, & his adherents, they all - that is the
 whole ANTA country - made ready to attack the
JABIE people, who had so greatly offended against
 them; in order to compensate themselves for the
 damage suffered, & to pay the estate of de Schenke
 out of the proceeds. But Mr Raems, the Commandt of
 St Sebastian, had anticipated (achtergekomen)

this their decision, & had, for this purpose, summoned them to CHAMA, to adjust the dispute. But soon after their arrival, he had had to leave for ELMINA; & left the matter in the hands of the Sergeant; to whom they had stated their claim against the JABIES. But they had "geen uitsel (sic. ? uitspraak) gekregen", as the Sergeant wrote to Mr Raems, & they returned home, with out getting any news, or reply from him. They therefore ask that Mr Raems may come to CHAMA to settle the dispute with the JABIES; or, if they are forced to pay, that they may be allowed to seek their redress from the JABIES, & defeat them as disloyal neighbours.

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APRIL 21. Letter from CHAMA. (Starck:). April 26. - Acknes above letter from D/G.

- ... YH should know, first, that the war of INTUFFER against the ANTAS, was caused by a dispute or claim which they had with each other, & not because of the Coy, or its servants; so that the assistance which they recd from the Forts, can only be regarded as an act of superabundant kindness, since especially as we thereby lost the trade of those people; & they are therefore indebted for a better reward than they now show; for without the help of the forts, & of the Coy's servants, they had all been delivered up to the fury of their enemies. But the need being past, they now forget the favour shown; & moreover, still continue in their refusal to pay what Mr de Schenker advanced them for the defence of their country; & say they won't pay it before the JABIES give them satisfaction, which I cannot but regard as loose subterfuges, to avoid paying their lawful debts. And if their claim against the JABIES were well founded, the debts due to de Schenker ought not to be paid with it. ... If an enquiry is held, this will encourage the ANTAS in their refusal to pay; & if the result of the enquiry were against them, they would still refuse to pay, & compel us to use force against the JABIES. This wd lead to new unrest, to the prejudice of the Coy. ... As soon as we used force against the JABIES to compel them to satisfaction, INTUFFER would at once come down to their assistance. As the JABIE Crom lies in the interior

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& not within reach of this Fort, it is more or less under its obedience, but not so as to exercise full authority over it, as regards the Natives. ...

APRIL 22. Letter from ACCODA. (Wierman). April 19. ... As regards Caboceer BOSSOE, (one of the debtors of decd de Sch:) he did indeed, in the war of INTUFFER, stay under ACCODA; but after that war, he proceeded again to the English fort Dixcove, so that he no longer belongs under ACCODA. ...

APRIL 24. De PETERSEN to Saccondé, (de Gieteré) :- ---Acknes his lr of 18th (supra)- We find the excuses quite unfounded, & frivolous, as will fully appear to you from the enclosed extract herewith. (See n.o.r.)

APRIL 24. De Petersen to CHAMA, (Starck):-- Acknes his lr of 21st, & sees how the question betw the JABIES & ANTAS stands, & will take measures accordingly.

MAY 1. Letter from Saccondé, (de Gieteré) Acknes DG's lr, supra, --- These Subjects have asked for 10-12 day's postponement, so that they can go to Boutry, to speak about the debt, with the whole ANTA country, & see how they shall adjust it amongst themselves; as I have told them that the HANTAS must pay their debt to that estate. --- Will report further on their return. --- ...

MAY 12. Letter from Saccondé, (de G de G:) May 10. These subjects have returned from BOUTRY, where the whole HANTA country had assembled, to discuss the debt due to the late Commandt de Sch: ... But I regret that they persist in their former attitude, & have brought no payment, although I have made every effort to persuade them. ... They ask to be allowed to come to YH at Elmina, to put their case, & if YH then judges them to be liable, they will pay. ...

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MAY 13. de Petersen to Saccondé, (de Giet:)
--In reply to his lr of 12th, he
allows the Antas to come to Elmina
but they must wait till after the ship DELFT,
with which he is busy, has left.--

JUNE 25. de Petersen to Sacc:, (de Gieterre)
)-Sends translation of a letter from
the English Agents at Cabo Corso,
& asks for his report thereon quickly: & he is
meantime to maintain good relations with the Eng-
lish Chief of Saccondé.--

Enclosure:- Letter from Cabo Cors, (John, Cope,
John Castres, Charles Bladwell,)
June 12.:-- Complain that the
Chief of the Dutch Fort at Saccondé is detaining
& molesting the English Chief's messgrs, at the
"pat wijsende de weg", & had told them that after
the war, Mr van Voorst had proposed to Mr Craik,
then at the English Fort, that they shd togr hire
the Natives to open the "pat", & bring the trade
down, but that Mr Craik had refused to pay one ben-
da, the half of the expenses, which had given the
Hollanders the sole right to that "pat", & that Mr de
Gieterre was obliged to stop all trade to the Eng-
lish Fort, unless he got contrary orders from his
General. They had then written to Mr Craik to
ask him what had passed between him & Mr van Voorst;
who replied that Mr v. Voorst had proposed to open
the ways, which were shut, & had asked him what he
thought; & he had replied that since his arrl there,
there had been equal expenditure for keeping the
way open, but that the Natives who had lived under
the English Fort, were now under the Hollanders;
but that he wd gladly pay $\frac{1}{2}$ if the Natives wd come
& receive it. Since then Mr Craik had recd no furr
messages from Mr van Voorst.-- They ask that orders
be given that the Holl: Chief does not molest
their Gentn/s' servants, or messengers.--

JUNE 30. Letter from Saccondé, (de Gieterre) June
28.--Acknes above, & reports that Mr
van Voorst had proposed to Mr Craik

to share the cost of cutting the road open, to which Mr Craik had replied that he was denuded of subjects & had no trade, nor expected any. - To this Mr van Veenst Voorst had replied, that he wd pay the whole cost of cutting open the road, but that he, Craik, must not take it amiss, if, any of his, Craik's servants being found on the cleared road to "corrupt" the traders, were driven away with sticks. Mr Craik had again replied that he had no trade. - At that time the HANTAS people were so embittered against the English nation over their "fatal" conduct in the war which the King of WASSA waged against this Fort & its Subjects (& still are), that if the English Chief had wanted to present IO Bendas, instead of I, they would not have stirred; as the HANTAS say, & it is also sufficiently well known, that noone but the English are to blame for their poverty & misfortune; as they allowed INTUFFER a place under their Fort, & assisted his army with all necessaries, such as powder, lead, &c. These are the reasons their Subjects have fled under the Holl: Fort, & they are denuded of them. They have also sworn that they will never go & live, again, under their Fort.

Mr York, who succeeded Mr Craik, wanted to pay half the cost, which his predecessor had refused to do; but his subjects said the road now belonged to the Hollanders, as they had paid the cost of cutting it. ...

... ..

JULY 3. de Petersen to Saccondé, (de Gieter). - We have enquired into the questions between you & the Chief of Saccondé, & find that the road was opened a long time ago, & belonged to the English at Saccondé, as well as to the Hollanders. If, therefore, the Englishman now there, pays his share towards it, it cannot be disputed. ...

July 3. de Petersen to TACCARARY, (Coeymans).
... - Appoints EBIN to be the Coy's Makelaar.

JULY 7. Letter from COMMAN, (Verscheuren)

July 7. I cannot omit to report to YH, that it came to my ears this morning, that my neighbour, the English Factor, last night, had various canoes out at sea, as also a good force placed on shore, between this Fort & CHAMA; in order to wait for, & take prisoner the SACCONDÉ Caboceer, KREEMA, & several other ANTA

Caboceers, when they take their journey to BIMINA.

I beleive this rumour will deter the HANTAS from being with YH as soon as they intended.

JULY 8. Letter from COMMAN, (Versch:) July 7.
 --With refce to his letter of this morning-, when walking along the beach this evening, with Asst Wierman, he saw the people of the English Crom were going to sea, armed in canoes, with unusual haste. I at once sent my servant to the Englishman, to ask the reason; he replied that he had no disturbance. Meantime I heard that it had to do with the already mentioned KREMA, & others, so I sent Wierman to the Englishman, with the request that he would not undertake that affair, as the consequences would be serious. I recd reply that they were English Subjects, who must pay their debts, & therefore he had the right to do so, & that he wd write to his masters at Cabo Corso. I have done everything possible to liberate them, the Saccondés, but the English canoes went direct to windward, & attacked Mr de Gieter's canoe, in which were sitting KREMA, Pieter NABBE, & other Caboceere; & made themselves master of it. KREMA was given a deep cut over the back with a cutlass, & Pieter NABBE was beaten. The latter, with others, they have put on shore "aan geene zijde" of the English Fort; & KREMA, with one or two others, were brought into the Fort without our being able to give any help.

The King of ANTA, ENTIER, who came on shore, they robbed of everything, & cut over the left hand; & he took refuge with us, but with difficulty, & we quickly bound him up. His children & wives (I cannot yet say how many) have been panyarred. Pieter NABBE has been so badly beaten on his old limbs, that he can scarcely walk.

Jan, the son of BENYAN, was got out of their hands, with difficulty. ...The English Natives have also taken the canoe, with sevl goats intended for YH. I now have all the HANTAS here, & ask for instructions.---

In a subsequent letter, n/d, recd on 8th, he reports that Caboceer KREMA had been placed in the

"sehman- Schiemans gat" in the English Fort; 3 servants of the HANTAS had been given back to their masters; & the Antas would, that day, continue their journey to Elmina. Encloses list of goods of which King ENTIER, & Pieter NABBE had been robbed by the English natives. &c &c.

(214) JULY 8. D/G, Jacob de Petersen, to the Agents at Cabo Cors:-- I have the honour to report that before the departure of the Coy's ship Delft, the subjects of Holl: Saccondé had asked my permission to come to the Chief Castle St George d' Elmina, in order to settle with me there some palavers, which concerned the Holl: nation; & that, being busy I postponed it till after the departure of that ship. I so informed the Commies at Saccondé, Mr v. d. Nood de Gieteré, who yesterday, a-cdg 7th inst: according to my instructions, gave the ney orders for the Sacc: people to proceed to the Chief Castle. ---Informs them of the occurrences, as reported in Verscheuren's letter, supra;-- which being contrary to the law of nations, he asks them to enquire into, & to take such measures, as are consistent with their great wisdom & the common treaties of peace

JUNE 28. (o s). John Cope, John Castres, Charles Bladwell, Cape Coast Castle; to de Petersen. Ackne his letter

of July 3. os, (?) acquainting them of the prder he had been pleased to give about the paths; for wh they return their hearty hanks. --- In reply to above letter they assure him(P) that it was done without their orders, & they knew no more about the matter than what they had heard from the enclosed letter from Mr James Craik, which came to hand yesterday. ---" Tho' Mr Craik panyarred CREMAH, without our orders, or previous consent, yet, as CREMAH is a servant of the R/A/C. of England (though he has of late deserted to the Dutch town of Saccondé) & has behaved in a very dishonest, & treacherous manner to his masters, we could not but approve of securing him; nor can we order him to be released till he has given satisfaction for his treachery to the Coy, & insolence to its servants; & we are persuaded YH would not desire it, if you were duly acquainted

with his story, which is much too long for the compass of a letter. --- Meantime they have sent orders to COMMEMDA, for the release of the canoe, & goats; to see that the King of AHANTA's wives & children are set at liberty; & his goods restored to him; & to take particular care that none of the AHANTA people or any others, under YH's protection are molested.-- ...

Enclosure to above: - James Craik, to C.Ct.: -
COMMEMDA, June, 26., at 8 o'clock at night.---As he was informed that old CRIMAH was to pass ~~that night~~ there that day, by sea, he sent off canoes to panyar him, altho' he had no orders from them.--" I hope it will be satisfactory to you, as he Masse has been so notorious a rascal to the Coy, & was demanded from the Dutch, as a servant of the Coy, in July last, by Mr Dunbar & me; having YH's orders for that purpose."-- Mr Vasquarime(sic) has said he regards it as an affront to the Dutch, & would fight the Fort to-morrow, - therefore asks for powder, ball &c.--

JULY 10. Letter. de Petersen to C Ct :-
-Acknes above- -With refce to Craik's letter, he has given orders to his Fort Chiefs forbidding all revenge; & he relies on them (Agents) not refusing such satisfaction as the matter demands; taking into consideration that the panyarring was done out of a Holl: canoe. This is entirely contrary to the law of nations; & if the English African Coy had anything against that Caboceer, why was not the same claimed, & enquired into, whether the Cabr CRIMA, not being English-born, was not at liberty to change his state & residence.

JUNE 30.os. Letter from C.C.Castle.(C.C. & B.) June --> Ackne above-
Thank him for preventing any hostilities, by way of reprisals, by the Chiefs of Outforts.- They are using their utmost endeavours to find out the truth of the matter.
From the enclosed letter from Mr Craik, matters have been much exaggerated, & misrepresented.

... As to what YH is pleased to say about CREMAH being panjarred out of a Dutch canoe, contrary to the law of nations; & then to ask why he was not formally demanded; & whether, not being born under the English, he was not free to change his place of residence. We beg leave to inform YH that CREMAH was, by orders from the Council here, formally demanded from Messrs Raems & van Voorst, on 27th July last, to which demand no definite answer could be obtained.

As to CREMAH being born among the ENGLISH, the case is actually this, :- CREMAH's grandfather, finding that the Fort, or rather, Factory house, which your Coy then had at Succondee, was not sufficient to defend him from the attacks of his enemies from the bush, did request the English to build a fort there, which accordingly they did, & CREMAH's family, & a part of the people, built a new Town under the English Fort, & took Fetish to be faithful to the English, which Fetish CREMAH, himself, took has himself often renewed; particularly in November 1739, exclusive of all others. That CREMAH has always belonged to the English only, will further appear by this, that when some years ago, his own Family found it necessary to confine him, they besought the then Chief Agents at C.C. to take him into custody, as being his only lawful masters. After this, we submit to YHH's judgment whether it was not ~~contrary to~~ ^{not only} the law of nations, but also to the particular conventions which were duly ratified, & are now subsisting between the two Coys, to protect & detain CREMAH when demanded by his Masters. We did intend to have demanded him answer of YH, & doubted not of your granting our request, but the constant hurry of business in which YH has been engaged ever since your arrival on the Coast, made us wait for a more seasonable time, & in the meantime, this panyarring happened. The affair is too long for a letter, & therefore we have sent Mr Dunbar (who will have the honour to deliver this) to give a more particular acct of it, having about a year ago, been employed by the Council here to settle it. ...

Enclosure to above:-- James Craik, to C.Ct.

Commenda, June 29. -- Regrets that matters have been so much exaggerated. He gave orders to panjar CREMAH only. -- The injuries to NABA, were caused by his first drawing a bayonet -- NABA of all men as the least reason to complain," he knows

*it was
not contrary
to the
law*

very well how he himself, led Mr Melvil & me about like a couple of dogs in a naked condition; & the other hardships he made us undergo.-- The injury to the King of AHANTA, was caused by his drawing a cutlass, & going to CREMAH's assistance. ... The other people & the goats, he has returned.--

JULY 11. Letter from Taccorary, (Coeymans), July 10... I have handed over YH's acte, to the newly appointed Makelaar, in the presence of the Hommes Grandes. Ebin has handed over his impias to me.

JULY 13. (Journal) The ANTA people came in to the Castle, with these subjects, when such business was done with them, as appears in the follg two certificates;-- (the 2nd is noted under "WASSA2-post p.81.)

13. July

Appeared before us, Mr Jacob de Petersen, D/G, &c &c, the King of HANTA, named ENTIE, & his subjects- all subjects of the Coy; who ackned that they were indebted to [various creditors, (debtors?) of] decd de Schenker, in the sum of 90. Bendas, good gold, on acct of ammunition issued by de Sch:, to them, for their defence against the WASSA people.

Which debt they ackne, & promise to pay in the manner follg, that is to say:-

1,000 heads corn (struijken milhio) at 2 Engels.

1,100 Jammes, at 4. Engels.

which togr amounts to seven times 120,000 H.c.

(s.m.); & 38,000 Jammes.

Thus passed, &c, &c. (sd) Jacob de Petersen: H
H. Raems.

JULY 14. de Petersen to Agents, C.Ct.-- Acknes their letter of 30/6, recd by Mr Dunbar.-- "I have discussed the matter of Cabr CREMAH, with Mr Barovius, as to what happened during his Presidency; who stated in Mr Dunbar's presence, that he had been in personal negotiation with Mr Cope over the matter,

& he had judged that for pregnant reasons he cd not hand over CREMAH; who of his own motion, had come with sev'l others, to live under the Hollanders; but he had asked Mr Cope to deal with the matter publicly, & to proceed with him to Saccondé, in person, to settle the matter; but Mr Cope had failed to do so. ... Mr Craik, in panyarring Caboceer CREMAH, in the open sea, & out of a Dutch vessel, has made himself guilty of committing open violence, & has thus violated the law of nations. ... I request that YHH. will have Caboceer Crema/- who was panyarred, & taken out of the hands of the Hollanders, in an unlawful manner, restored to me. Secondly, that Mr Craik restore, or pay for, the stolen goods, which the people swear, in the manner of the country, that they have lost. ...

JULY 5.o.s. Cope, Castres, & Bladwell, Cape Coast; to de Petersen. ... Ackne above. ... Mr Cope begs leave in the first place, to premise that oftentimes, during the Elmina war, several of the Caboceers of Elmina town, came to Mr Cope, complaining of being so cruelly used by General de Bordes, that they could no longer remain at Elmina, & asking permission to settle at C.Ct, with wives & children where they said they would build houses, & never again return to live under the Dutch. Mr Cope always refused these requests, -- & only after repeated requests entreaties, allowed the women & children temporarily to settle at C.Ct/ so long as the war continued, but wd on no acct harbour the men. -- Mr Cope informed Mr Barovius that the case was too plain, & that our Saccondé people ought to be ordered back from under the Dutch Settlement. --- That the part he played in the time of the Elmina war, deserved the like behaviour from the Dutch, in return, which was all he desired. They don't admit that the seizure of a runaway servant of the R/A/C. under one of its own forts, was any violation of the law of nations; or that taking him out of the Dutch canoe was any affront, as it was impossible to know that he was in a canoe belonging to YH'S Chief at Sacc:. Never-theless, as CREMAH has never been demanded from YH, & we are

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fully persuaded of YH's good intentions, & readiness to do justice to your neighbours,--they have sent orders for him to be handed over. ...

JULY 18. de Petersen to Agents C.Ct.:--
Acknes above--& reports that CREMA has been handed over to him by the Chief of the English Fort at Commany; & has, by his special orders, come to Elmina, where he is now staying.--And although, in the eyes of the world, the matter is hereby settled, he proposes, for the uninterrupted maintenance of harmony between them, he proposes that commissioners be appointed on either side to settle the question.

JULY 9. os. Agents C.Ct. to de Petersen.--
Ackne above.--& Mr John Cope will meet him to settle the matter.
Mr Raems replies to this that de Petersen is sick.

AUGUST 18. Letter from Saccondé, (de Guitere)
Augt 17. -- Reports his return to Sacc: & thanks for hospitality recd at Elmina. He has informed the English Chief that he had instructions to persuade, & if necessary to constrain, the HANTA people to restore the people & goods, panyarred from the English nation.
"For that purpose I asked him to write to Commany, to send for, from the English there, the goods which that English Chief had had panyarred by the English Natives, from the HANTAS; & that as soon as they had come here, I would see that everything was released by the HANTAS. --- But altho' everything there hadn't come, he had nevertheless ordered the HANTAS to hand over what they had panyarred; & after some hesitation, they delivered up 2 men 2 women, a canoe, &c. ... To-morrow I shall proceed to BOUTRY to see that the people there hand over what they have panyarred from the English nation; & do not doubt they will follow the good example of the Saccondés.--...

AUGUST 26. Letter from Sacc: (de Gietera)
Augt 25.--- Reports his return from BOUTRY, where King ENTIE (Intie), & other HANTA Caboceers, were summoned

into the Fort. The English Command came from Dixee cove, & brought the goods taken from the HANTAS at Commany, which were restored to the HANTAS.

After some "debaat", the HANTAS handed over all the people they had panyarred from the English, at the beginning of these troubles,; whom I handed over to the English Chief at Dixcove. ...

... ..

AUGUST 25. Letter from AXIM, (Lihme) Augt 21.

... .. To-day came to me in person a man named MANGOUA, who, "naer landwinning versogt hebben bij de alhier sijnde negers", offered to place himself, again, under obedience to the Coy "met er werk in't Crom alhier", as he formerly had his home here, & had fled from here in the war betwn the WASSAS, & ASHANTEES.

But I will not allow him this before YH approves. After the last troubles at Dixcove, he went left there & went to Accoda; but as he is a Cabocr, whose home is here, he asks to come & live here again.

SEPTEMBER 6. De Petersen to Axim. (Lihme). Acknes above. ... As he understands that MANGAUA, when last domiciled under Axim, was guilty of great Disorder, he cannot allow him to come & reside under the Fort again, for fear he might do the same thing again.

On Augt 26, Lihme at Axim reported that the people there, especially the fishermen, refused to pay the fish-toll; he had therefore forbidden them to go to sea to fish, on the threat of firing on them if they disobeyed. On Sept 3. he reported that the people had come in & promised to pay the proper toll from their catch; on which promise he had let them go to sea again.

SEPTEMBER 7. Letter, Cope & Bladwell, C.Ct. to de Petersen.-- Return hearty thanks for the rele of their people, panyarred by the AHANTAS. YH's orders about it were most diligently carried out, & the people returned to their resptive forts, by Mr de Gieterre, Chief of the Dutch Fort at Saccondé.

NOTE. There is no furr refce to the furr Enquiry into the status of Cabr CREMAH, in the correspondence in No 213.

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MAY 24. Letter from Axim. (Lihme) May, 21.
... .. (vide "Gold-mining")
... It were also desirable that
the WASSA, & HANTA Districts could be united,
as this wd not only tend to the profit of the
Coy's trade, but gold-mining cd then be car-
ried on in more safety. I therefore sent my
servant to the HANTAS, to make a proposal to them
&, were it possible, by intervention, to unite
them with the WASSAS. They had me told that they
would send messengers to negotiate over it, but
up till now I have heard of noone.

JULY 13. (Journal). The ANTA people ~~came~~
came into this Castle, with these
subjects; when such business was done
with them, as appears in the follg certificates,
(the first is noted under "Anta"), :-

JULY 13. 1741.

It was put before the King of HANTA, & his sub-
jects, by the D/G Jacob de Petersen, that the
prosperity of the Coy very greatly depended
(" daaraan het hoogste gelegen lag dat-") on the
outstanding dispute, & difference which they have
carried on with each other, since the last war,
should be determined. The people of HANTA there-
upon pointed out to us that they were bound under
oath to the King of ASHANTEE, to assist him against
the WASSAS, in case of need: but that nevertheless
they could at all times act upon amicable inter-
pretation of their oath, if required to do so.
(" sij sig aan de minnelijke interpellatie of their
oath, at all times if required werdende te mogen
presenteeren kwamen te gedragen")

Wherefore after careful deliberation, it was
decided to send an embassy to In t u f f e r
King of W a s s a, with some presents, to see if
the matter could be mediated; & thus to revive
trade, which thro' that war, has been at a stand-
still for a considerable time, for the benefit of
the Coy: &, at the request of the H a n t a s,
th King of A s h a n t e e, P o c o e, shall be
in-formd of this at the first opportunity. Thus
passed, &c . Signed by D/G: Raems: & de Gietere.

NOVEMBER 6. Letter from Lihme, :- "In the District of E g u i r a, in the Croom of Cabr, B e a q u o u. Oct 27.

.... I meet here various W a s s a traders, who tell me they would like to come to Axim to trade; but are afraid that the A n t a s under whom the Axims belong, might molest them, & say they dare not come. So I do not know what to reply to them, before receiving YH's orders about it; whether I shall protect them, if they come to Axim, in case of molestation; for otherwise they will all go to C a p e, A p o l o n i a to trade, & the A x i m s, & A u g u i r a s, who are at one, have asked me for it (daarom)

De Petersen to Lihme, :- Acknes above. As regards the W a s s a s, you must- as is usual & customary everywhere here- protect them ~~as long as~~ as long as they are under your guns, & you must make your subjects keep their hands off them, the more so as your subjects are not at war with W a s s a; & the W a s s a s have, indeed come to trade at places where we have forts, ^{with} the Natives of which they had waged war. ...

NOVEMBER II. Letter from AXIM. (LIHME). Nov 7th. When up the five river I also met various W a s s a people, who came there for merchandise, & understood that nearly the whole of W a s s a desired that the palaver with A n t a, might be settled, so that the ways might be opened, & trade carried on safely with the forts. To this I could not make any reply, without YH's orders; but I told them I would inform YH.

MAY 27. de Petersen, to CHAMA.(Starck:)/...
 I have taken into consideration the dangerous consequences that can arise if we do not take timely steps to maintain the authority of the "Heeren Majores", & of the Coy, with refce to the frightful murder committed on the priest ("Dominie"), & his people; & having discussed it with Mr Raems, we have, after careful consideration, come to the conclusion provisionally, the gentlest, & most convenient means of getting satisfaction for it, will be to keep in custody the small nephew (Neefje) of one of the principal Caboceers, who is detained in your Fort, for debt; & for him to be sent up to Elmina by the first opportunity. For the rest we rely upon your well-known vigilance & ability, for the settlement of the palaver among the Natives. ...

MAY 29. Letter from CHAMA, (Starck:).nd.:--
 Acknes above.--Will send the young nephew of the J a b i e Caboceer up to Elmina, by the first opportunity, & furr exert my utmost energies to bring matters to an end and for the most honour of the Hon Coy; but I fear that it cannot be done without war. For over & above the murder committed, they are keeping 9 persons in arrest, whom I have, already twice, had claimed; but they let it be known that they would keep them, to secure themselves; for they are afraid, if they hand them over, that they will then be attacked. They further represent that it " een lang gesloten werkdoij haar is geweest"; & that if I will send my subjects to them to promise, on oath, that they will not concern themselves (aan-trekken) in this matter, they will then live with us in all obedience, & friendship, as before. But since it cannot go in this way, I have provisionally made the necessary arrangements (p/reparations), as YH will see in the enclosed copy letter to Mr de Guitere. The I s l a n d e r s, have promised their loyalty to me; as this affair is very much disapproved of by all the people. But I shall

to-day, once more see if they are to be brought to reason, with words, as by war the general prosperity suffers injury. Of the consequences of this, I have already been made aware, as they are lying round about all the paths, with arms, & traders are afraid to pass. It is therefore desirable that the matter be settled without arms. The priest, also, made a grave mistake in recklessly, without anybody's knowledge, proceeding among his enemies; but the matter "legt ertoe" & cannot be rectified so. I shall do my utmost to compel them to satisfaction, either by arms, or by agreement; but as this cannot be done without expense, I therefore beg that I may be protected from all further loss (as I have lost all my trade); & I hope, with God's grace (if they compel me to use force) to do the work in such a way that they will not be able to do much more evil.

Enclosure to above. Copy letter, Starckenburg, Chama, to de Giatere, Sacc:.. CHAMA, May 28. :-

The reasons that caused me to return so quickly from Elmina were the frightful murder committed by the J a b i e s on their priest (Dominie). After enquiring into the matter, I cannot discover otherwise than that the priest's misfortune was caused because he would not march up with the J a b i e s against the A n t a s, but wished rather, as a loyal subject of this Fort, to sever himself from his people, than to join with the common enemy of the A n t a country; truly, loyalty which one very seldom finds at present. In order, therefore, to uphold the Coy's authority, as also not to make the loyal subjects faint-hearted, it is necessary that this murder be strongly most strongly avenged, especially as they appear still to be obstinate; for, beside the murder of 3 persons, & severely wounding 4, they are still keeping 9 panyarred; whom I have twice demanded. But they say that they will keep them till they see what I shall do. They have also compelled, by oath, all the M i n a s, & C h a m a s, who

were there to farm (rosaren), to stay with them

I have therefore consulted my subjects, "alle die haare die dus met geweld gehouden werden in het vergeetboek te stellen" ; & furr with an allied force, to attack the J a b i e Crom, & if possible to destroy it; & to get the heads (Chiefs?) of those traitors into our hands to receive the punishment they de/serve, (dead or alive) . . .

But to attain this object, it is necessary to fix a day for attacking them in front, & in the rear, simultaneously; & as my Crom, alone, is too weak. I therefore hope the Antas will be willing to let themselves be employed, as the death of "~~Deeni~~" "Dominie" concerns them as well as my subjects; for had he been willing to march up against A n t a he would not have come to such an unhappy end. My request, therefore, is that you quietly call together 3-4 of your most trusted ~~o~~ Caboceers, & put this before them . . . & if they disposed to do it, they must decide promptly . . . & get togrther ~~o~~ 400 men who can be assembled in one night, & so fall suddenly upon J a b i e, while I will see that the C h a m a s attack in front . . . For it is not my intention to skirmish with them for long, & thus to keep the ways unsafe, but to make an end of it in one day, with them. It is certain that if the J a b i e s hear that the A n t a s are making much movement, they will seek for people to assist them, & if that fails, will retire into the bush, when the whole design will be frustrated. Let me know the precise day your people are ready.

✓.

MAY 30. de Petersen to CHAMA, (Starck):-- Acknes above, & sends copy of Resolution, on the subject.-- We have consulted the E l m i n a s, who are ready, if necessary, to take up arms for the assistance of the Coy's Fort, St Sebastian.

(8) May 30. Meeting of Council. The Council having read the letter from Starck: to D/G de Petersen, d/d ,29/5, confirming the news of the murder ef by the J a b i e s of a man known under the name of Dominé, & of some of his people, who had in former times, betaken

themselves under the protection of the WIC; & that he, Mr St:, was afraid that possibly the authority of the Coy could not be preserved & maintained without expense, & resort to arms. The Council-having taken into consideration, that thro' this occurrence, not only was trade obstructed, but especially, that such Natives as had, or might in ~~our~~ course of time, betake themselves under the protection of the WIC; & that therefore, both in support of the Coy, & as an encouragement to others, the injury done to those Natives, ought to be avenged—authorise Mr Starck: ...to settle the matter in the most economical manner possible; & if necessary employ such other means of constraint as he shall think proper to attain the salutary purpose of the Council.

ought to be protected

MAY 30. Letter from CHAMA.(Starck:) May 30.-- Acknes above, with resolution. Sends copy of letter recd from Mr de Gietere & asks D/G for his views, & to send the necessary orders to Mr de G. The A n t a s' demand for 50 muskets seems extravagant, as they want them as a gift. ... Herewith the young nephew of the J a b i e Caboecer.

Enclosure. Copy letter, deG.(Sacc) to St: (Chama). May 30. - Acknes Starcks: letter of 28th, & on its receipt, he called in, secretly, the Caboecer Pieter N a b b e, & J a u w.

But the Captain of the Crom, C r e m a, being absent he sent a message to him at Pompondei, & he arrd yesterday. ... But they are so tired out & exhausted by the war which I n t u f f e r waged here last year, that they are not in a position to buy the neey guns & powder, & therefore ask for 50 guns, & powder, ---when they will advance, in 8 day's time, in the evening, to attack J a b i e Crom, simultaneously with the Chamas, at 4, am. I have proposed, in order to keep the matter secret, that on the appointed Tuesday, the young-men should assemble in the garden, as if for pleasure, & then to distribute powder & c to them. ... If the J a b i e s observe any movement among the A n t a s, they will get help from I n t u f f e r, & so will a long big & long war be aroused. But here, they believe that I n t u f f e r has already promised assistance to the J a b i e s, & that his men are not far from

there.-- Suggests that a Quarter from Boutry & one from Taccorary, be called up also.

Starck: to de G. + acknes above.

JUNE I6. Letter from Chama, (Starck). June I6.

--Reports how, to his regret, the
J a b i e affair has ended.--

Owing to heavy rain, the day before yesterday, he could do nothing. But yesterday, he had them attacked. But they hearing of this, retired into the bush, without it being known why the Antas did not come quickly enough to help pursue them. ... But their Crom is totally burnt, & they must stay in the bush as fugitives. This will cause some alarm, but it by no means fulfils intentions, altho' the authority of the Coy has been upheld.

Some CHAMAS who went into the bush to hunt, returned severely wounded.

JUNE I7. de Petersen to CHAMA, (Starckenburg)

--Acknes above--& sees that, with
the putting to flight of the JABIES,
the Coy's honour has been maintained, as far as possible. He recommends him (S) to get the
J a b i e s to submit to the Coy, on satisfactory terms, rather than that they should
give themselves over to other nations or natives.

88.

FANTEE/

(105) JULY 2. de Petersen to CORMANTIJN, (van Voorst). We consider ~~x~~ that for the benefit of trade, which is the sinews of the Coy, & so that we may have no shortage of provisions, the intercourse between the Fantees, & our subject Mina people ought to be restored again on the old footing. I have interviewed our people to that end, who are prepared to leave it to my decision; & to drink oaths with the Fantees. And as I am informed (told in secret) that the Fantees would like to have access to this Chief Castle again; you can, at an opportunity, sound their great Caboreer, Courantier, whether the Fantees are disposed to be reconciled with our subject Mina people; & if so on what conditions, & whether they, also, will act according to my decision.

JULY 5. Letter from (van Voorst) CORMANTIJN. July 4. ... As regards the settlement of the dispute between this District, & Elmina, - he asks for postponement owing to sickness; & 2ndly, it is not practicable to suggest such a palaver, before this country has appointed a new Braffo, which will be proceeded with after the rains,

AUGUST 31. Letter from CORMANTIJN, (van Voorst). The "Lands Grootten" of Fantee, have met before me here, to demand the "custom" for the Coy's ships, which have arrived in this country.... The number of ships which they have counted up is 26, as they say they have recd nothing since Mr Worst was here, who paid them for 4 ships. ... I have rejected their exorbitant demand, & told them that they could claim nothing, except for slave-ships: but I can make no impression on these unmanageable people. ... I beg YH therefore to be so good as to inform me what the Coy owes, & to instruct me to pay it at once, so that new disturbances may not break out with these people. ...

1740.

FANTEE.

89.

SEPTEMBER 1. de Petersen, to CORMANTIJN, (van Voorst). We have looked up the returns from Corm: & find that in 1740, in Mr Hobroek's time, the custom for 2 slave ships was paid for, in 16 rolls Bahiato-bacco; & it does not appear that any custom ought to be paid for any other private ships.-- And as the ship "Duijnvliet," now in the roads, is the 1st slave ship since then, he can pay for that ship-

" You must make them understand that they have not, & never have had the least right to demand custom for private ships, which are not slave-ships; & that such were never ~~paid to them~~ promised, or paid to them from old time. But if they remain obstinate, & persist in their unreasonable demand, we authorise you to come to an agreement on the best terms; but it must be in the name of a voluntary present, for friendship's sake, & must not be called custom for ships which are not slave-ships. We also leave it to your judgement, whether the present, is the time to propose to the Fantees, a reconciliation with the Elminas."

SEPTEMBER 4. Letter from CORMANTIJN, (v. V.)
Sept 3. -- On rect of above he called in the Elders, who decl'd they had recd nothing from Hobroek, or Worst, except for 4 ships which de Guicherit owed them. They will not listen to anything about slave, or other ships, & persist in 26 ships, & threaten, if not paid to close the ways & prevent him gettg food or trade, -- Asks for Bkkpr-Gen to send him return shewing since Mr Worst, shewing which were slave-ships or orwise, & what has been paid. It is not advisable to attempt to adjust the disputes with Elmina now, there will be a better oppority shortly when the new BRAFFO is installed here.

Note.-- The above return was sent; & on Sep, 21 van Voorst wrote that, after great difficulty he had got them to reduce their claim to from 26 ships to 6; which he had paid them.

JULY 26. Letter from ACCRA, (Kuijl),

July 23. Some days ago, the Akim people came here with a palaver, which they claim to have with the Accras; viz:- with the people on the side of Okijntje; in which palaver, the Makelaar, Darcom, ~~also~~ is also is: "& sig gans tegen de Accrase is geweest". But I have brought it so far, that the Accras, & the whole country here have palavered: which palaver has been settled by those peoples. And those of the country of Okijntje, have got the right; yes! even from the Akims. Whereupon that side which got the right, has paid Lsson, to the Akims, & Accras as well as the English natives, accdg to the custom of the country.

"Tegen welke afmaking van genoemde palaver sig soo het schijnt den Makelaar Darcom aan kant en heeft, so it is told me, the Aequamboes, & Fantees, namely the Caffoes, also came into the English Crom, last night, in order, to all appearance, te tegens malkander te oorlogen, alsmede de Makelaar Darkom al polver & loot bij de Engelsman gekogt hebben, so it is to be feared that a /war will come here again, // & possibly will begin at once. So I cannot neglect to inform YH of it, & in my opinion, I am obliged to maintain & assist the Accra subjects when they come under the range of my cannon. For my opinion is that when foreign people come here, & that to make war with the subject people, I am bound to assist them, & that indeed, in a palaver in which these subjects have got the right. But I must also report that the palaver concerns neither the Hon Coy, nor me. --- Therefore requests men, provisions, powder, & muskets.

JULY 27. Raems to ACCRA, (Kuijl). Owing to

indisposition of D/G, he replies to above, on his behalf, that since you report that the question between the Akim & Accra peoples (in which the Makelaar

D a c o m sig partij van de laatste gemaakt heeft) has been settled thro' your tact; & what is more the A c c r a s have got the right by the A k i m s ; it appears to me to be without the appearance of truth, that the Makelaar D a r c o m should de novo, make ready against the A c c r a people of O k i j n t j e ; sineethat party (as already said) have been justified in their affair by the A k i m s , who have always been great friends wⁱ of D a r c o m . I therefore regard them as only false native rumours.

But in case it should happen that your subjects are attacked, is't ietwes dat evenredigheit disteert, you must assist your subjects but you must, nevertheless, do everything possible to settle it amicably, to prevent the expences to the Coy, which would arise out of a war.--Sends provons, & ammunition; soldiers cannot be spared.--

JULY 30. Letter from ACCRA, (Kuijl), July 27. In my former letter, I informed YH of the troubles which had come here, from which it was to be feared a general war would arise. I cannot therefore neglect to report to YH that the parties are now satisfactorily reconciled to each other again; & as they say, the strangers will shortly leave here, so that everything will again be in peace & quiet. The cause from which the palaver originated, is this:- The F a n t e e s , A q u a m b o e s , A c k i m s , & A c c r a s have made a "pen", that no-one should panyar from those, above-named, peoples; & that the ways should be free for my people & theirs. But as they say, the "Pen" was broken by the A c c r a s . But I have never-the-less pointed out to them that the F a n t e e s also broke the "pen" some time ago, when I sent my servant, with my staff, to Apam, who was panyarred there by the Apam subjects, & was sold for 50z goods; which servant I had to ransom from the Comm^dnt of Apam. From this YH will see the causes from which the troubles here arose ; but I don't doubt that in a few days, I shall have everything in peace & quiet again.

... ..

SEPTEMBER 16. Letter from ACCRA, (Kuijl), Sept 13th -- Asks for goods, especially muskets, powder, & spirits for which goods I have payment in my Fort. I am obliged to write to YH for these, at the request of the A k i m s, as they are preparing to make war ~~em the~~ with A s h a n t e e, & they bother me very much for these goods, as there are none here with the Danes or English.

SEPTEMBER 30. Letter from Accra, (Kuijl), Sept, 26.... I would ~~gl~~a very gladly come up with the boat as I very much desire to have the honour of seeing YH; but the reasons that I dare not leave my post are, 1st my sickness; & also the war ~~which the~~ with the A k i m s, which they have on hand, which makes a great commotion here. As regards YH's letter of 18th inst, (instructing him to call into his Fort O k i j n t j e, to give information to the D/G's servant, the bearer, about the goods belonging to the Coy, at Little Popo, & are still in the hands of the Natives; in order to get them into the D/G's hands again) I have spoken to Caboceer O k i j n t j e, & he replied that when the palaver with A k i m & A s s y a n t y n was over, he would go to PoPo himself.

DECEMBER 4. Letter from ACCRA, (Kuijl), Dec 4. ... Some days ago it was reported to me by the A k i m s that they were busy, daily, in order to fight the A s h a n t e e s; as the A k i m s were very desperate, & had no fear for King P o c k o e. They have let me know that I must get a supply of powder & muskets, if they are to be got at Elmina; & I hope I can be supplied by YH. There is also a rising on the leeward coast; as C h a m p a, at Little Popo has risen, & to-day is busy making war on A w o n n a. In which war, that of A k i m - the A c r o n s, and A c u a m b o e s know well how to take advantage of, for they are panyarring everything here, in the Accra country, that they

can get. They have carried off various Accras so that the Accras march out, from time to time to take reprisals, & to protect their Crom. The Accrons, & Aquamboes have let the Accras know that they have got the Accra country from King Pokoe, as a present; & that they will make war on Labbode, Tessie, & Temma Crom; but they have no desire to come here. Most of the people of Temma sleep in the Fort, but the Crom is so badly supplied with muskets, that they cannot make the least resistance. I have no fear for the Fort, as I cannot see that the palaver concerns the Whites. The greatest need, both here & on the leeward coast, is water. ...

DECEMBER 9. Letter from ACCRA, (Kuijl).

Dec, 5. ... Further as regards the King of Ashantee

having risen against Akim; according to all ideas, the Akims will hold their own well if the King of Ashantee has no more men than he has had up till now. I & the Caboceer(s) would not believe that if ~~he~~ ^{they} ~~they~~ ^{were} defeated, that they ~~(he2)~~ will come here under the Fort(s); & that for the reasons that the Chiefs (Groote) of Akim have sent their sword-bearer here to me, & to the Dane, & English, & have summoned all the young-men, & the Caboceers, as well as the Crows Labbode, Tessie, Temma, Prampam, & Ningoa, to assist them. I have not been willing to concern myself with these matters, seeing that if I ordered the subjects from here to go, great difficulties might be caused, at sometime, if they were defeated. I therefore had all the Caboceers called into the Fort, & asked them if they were disposed to assist Akim. They unanimously said they would not go; & that they must protect their own country. So that no one have gone from the afnnd Crows, or from here, except Makelaar Dakon; but he was already in Akim. The sword-bearer went away with this reply. with one of my servants & also with a present from the Accra people; which they, in Akim, would not accept. The bearers

of it, 4 Natives, were panyarred by them, who said they would cut off their heads, But thro' the intervention of Makelaar D a c o n , this was not done. But they have let the Accras ^{known} that as soon as the palaver with A s h a n t e e was done, that the A c c r a s would find that they would come & make war on them.

This is the reason that I do not believe they are likely to come & stay under the Fort(S).

For the rest, I refer YH to my letter of yesterday. What I am most afraid of is, for the A c c r a s , is the plundering by A c k - r o n , & A q u a m b o e , who are continually lying in the bush here, & panyar everything they can see. The people are obliged to go armed, when they go to fetch water, or they run in danger of being panyarred. If no rain comes the prospect is miserable; & in addition, such a severe punishment, as there is here to-day; the Natives, who get sick, die suddenly; so that it is certainly an infectious disease; but, thank God, not among the Whites; but I fear there will be a famine. ... I have still 2 Whites at T e s s i e , who are guarding the Lodge & the salt, but I have had the goods fetched away,

DECEMBER 9. Letter.de Petersen to ACCRA.
(Kuijl)....Acknes above 2 letters. ... " We approve your conduct so far, ...& recommend you to the utmost vigilance. ..."

I741.

ACCRA.

JANUARY 12. Letter from ACCRA (Kuijl):--
As regards the building of the English at P r a m p r a m, I know nothing more than that they progress vey slowly with their intended work; & a good time will elapse yet, before they will have any Fort there.

APRIL 5. Letter. G.H.Borgers.Elmina, to
D/G de Petersen. :-- In accdce with
YH's instructions, I proceeded to the
CHAMA Factory, to carry out all the instrons
annexed to my commission,---& submits herewith
a short report of his arrangements in the
dredging of sand in the river of CHAMA.---
Hopes he has carried out his Commission to the
satisfaction of the D/G.

REPORT of my arrangements up the
river of CHAMA, over the dredging
of samples of sand.

Monday, 26, March. In the early morning, I went
up the Chama river, in a large
canoe, accompanied by the Secy of Elmina, Asst
Raems, & Asst Surgeon Monsuier. ... We passed
the Island, which is situate in the middle of
the river about 3 hours from CHAMA, which at a
guess, extends in length for about 4-5 minutes;
& proceeded on for a good $\frac{1}{4}$ hour, to the village
T j u t j e r o e, before which I cast the lead
in the middle of the river, & found a depth of
15 feet there. Seven or eight minutes furr on
we came to a small Crom named A b o s. There
the river is ~~11~~ 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep. Hereabouts the
river runs NNW, SSW, to SW, reckoned from the Is-
land. In a quarter of an hour, appeared, the on
the left side again, a small village named
A k k r a p o n; its corn huts standing on the
opposite side. Here one sounded 7 feet water,
& perceived a strong "afwatering van stroom"

Half-an-hour higher up we came to a pretty,
well-situated village, called A n d o e. Sounde
ed a depth of 22 feet water. The river here ran
generally WNW. About an hour higher up lay the
Crom A s s a m m a k a m a. Sounded 6 feet water.
The river again ran northerly, with a strong
flow (afwatering). Here were so many rocks that
the canoe could scarcely be got through. Finally
we advanced to the village T i n d r a, just
above which the river was so full of rocks,
that one concluded that it must end there, which
was afterwards confirmed by the inhabitants of
T i n d r a. Here a beginning was first made

to dredge; but had indescribable difficulty, thro~~ugh~~ the strong flow of water, in bringing the dredging-stick ("bagger stok") on to the ground, as it was continually washed away under ~~the~~ water. We were therefore busy quite an hour & a half, before we could get an anker of sand from the bottom. This is to be found in keg No 4. In returning, we called at some of the villages mentioned, in order to sound the inhabitants at once, & found them so unassuming & tractable, that the undersigned ventures to assert that not the least difficulties are to be expected from them when that work is, in course of time, proceeded with. With which, the day being spent, we had to return to Chama, as no suitable stopping-place could be found.

Tuesday, 27, March.—The journey resumed. Proceeded by the canoe to a distance of about 1-2 minutes before the Island [below],
aforenamed, & in a depth of 10 feet water, dredged exactly in the middle of the river, & got the soil enclosed in the keg No 2. At the same distance of 1-2 minutes above the Island, in a depth of 3 feet, got the sand in keg No 3. — Having thus carried out the instructions, -- took a specimen of the bottom, at the mouth of the river, at a depth of 9 feet, as in keg No 1.--
Elmina. 5 April 1741. (sd) G.H.Borgers. (292.)

(In Eguira)

MAY 18. Letter from AXIM, (Lihme). May 14.--
Sends 2 specimens of ore, got in Elmina(?), 2 feet below surface.--
I am actually busy making the palaver with the Caboceers of E g u i r a, with regard to the gold-mining, so as to proceed with that work in that District, on a secure basis that can be relied on.

MAY 24. Letter from AXIM, (Lihme). May 21.--
(In reply to de Petersen's letter of 18th, -no-, suggesting, inter-alia, the building of a fort in E g u i r a)
I have summoned the Caboceers of A u g i r i e, & spoken to them over it (gold-mining), & they have given me full permission to dig there. But as regards building a fort

there, I cannot think it would be of any advantage, as it is very far inland, & the river is so narrow, that being on it in a canoe, one could be fired upon with a musket, from both ~~both~~ banks; so that if we already had a fort there, the Natives would be in a position to prevent all supplies to us, & shut us in completely.--- He therefore thinks it better to negotiate & deal with the Natives in a friendly & amicable manner; as they entirely agree to the work being undertaken & proceeded with; & to the workmen being increased accdg to the progress made.-- Also necy to order tools from Holland. --

AUGUST 19. de Petersen to Axim. (Lihme).
Encloses extract from instructions from the "Heeren Majores" as to taking samples of gold ore, ... & thereon.

AUGUST 28. Letter from Axim, (Lihme). Augt 24.-- Acknes D/G's above.-- with the "H M's" instrons d/d May 16 this year ...who consider that prospecting should be taken in hand at Bequeen, and at Ajabama / mfoe, up the Aguira river. --- He points out that the matter is too big for him to undertake alone, & asks permission to close his Warehouses, & hand over command of the Fort to the Sergt.

SEPTEMBER 7. de Petersen to Axim (L.)
---Sends him an Asst to take command, & admr the Warehouses, in his absence, ...

NOVEMBER 6. Letter from Lihme.:-
"In the District of Eguira, in the Crom of Caboceer Beaquou. 27th, October. -- Reports his arrl, on 18th Oct, up the river in the Crom of Caboceer Amamera, where he was very well recd; & after he had told him the reason of his coming, he (A.) replied that he could not, himself alone, allow him (L.) to work there; but that he would assemble the "Oppor

Hoofden", & then reply to me about it. After staying there a day, I came here, where Caboceer B e a q u e w at once allowed me to work,... & have found a little "Cakeraes" But what checks me is that copper sieves are not allowed here; the natives saying that it is fetich to use copper in seeking for gold, but iron is good. The holes where they work are not deeper than $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet. -- Has been digging a hole.--... Yesterday, 25th inst, he left the slaves & the Miner at work, & proceeded to the Crom of A c c a, who, at present is certainly the principal man here, up the river, & heir of A j a b a A m a n f o e; who said he wd have all his Chiefs, here up the river, assemble next Sunday, 29th.

NOVEMBER 11. Lr frm Axim, (L.) Nov, 7.-Returned Yday from his journey to AGUIRA.

... where found the inhabs very reasonable.--...Sends samples of rock & soil, he collected there....The Chiefs of Dist: first met on 2nd, to make the palr.... Describes the native workgs there. ... They demanded 5 Bendas, before ~~the~~ the Coy's people worked at digging & washing, & when they recd that, they wd allow it. Cd not agree without YH's appl....Also that accdg to nat: cust: there shd be no work in seekg gold, on Weds: & Fris: as they are called their Fetich days.

NOVEMBER 14. de Petersento AXIM (L.).--Acknes above- approves paymt of the 5.Bs. (Some furr corres: re insuffcy of slaves (6oy) at AX: for gold mg work.)

NOVEMBER 15. (WIC.488.) Despatch. de Petersen to Pres: Ch: AMST: dup: ("read...22/3 /'43). -- Reports on goldmining, with copy of corres: (supra) from Lihme at Axim/ - The people of EGUIRA, will not agree to gold being dug before paymt of 5 Bendas Gold.-Doesn't think the scheme will be a success.-~~The~~ The danger of the ill-treatment & massacre of the Whites. &c, &c,

1741.

CAPE COAST.

99.

MAY 7. de Petersen to C.Ct. :- Complains of the panyarring of 7 Elminas by T a n d o , Caboceer of English Commany.

August 28. Cope, & Bladwell, C.Ct. to de Petersen. Report death of John Castres, from apoplexy.

SEPTEMBER 18. Same to Same. Report that Mr Melvil (of James Fort Accra) has been appted Chief Agent, Acctnt, & Member of Council, vice Castres decd.

After some previous correspondence, the Agents at C.Ct., in Sept, apply formally, under Art: 9. of the Treaty of the F e t u river of 1708, for permission to purchase, & bring out of the CHAMA river, 20 canoes. The permission to purchase was granted, & the permit sent to the Agents on 21/11/ 41, ns.

September NOVEMBER 21. de Petersen, to CHAMA/ (Starck:).-- INforms him (w r t prev: corr: nc.) that after having vainly endeavoured to arrange matters accdg to his (S's) ideas & proposal; he has been obliged, i a w Art 9 of the Convention entered into between the Eng: & Holl: nations, & in 1708, & at their request, to grant to the Agents of the R/A/C a permit to order 20 canoes from his (S's) subjects

I74I.

I66.

ELMINA.

MARCH 8. Minutes of Council. (8)

Jacob de Petersen assumes the office of DIR: GEN:; the letter of his apptmt from the X d/d 25/8/'40, being read. Barovius being given permission to return home, (which he did on 15/II per the ship Duijnvliet, with 34I slaves, via Curacao).

MARCH 22. Despatch. Jacob de (WIC, 488)

Petersen, to Pres: Ch: AMST:
("read in Assembly of X 2I/3/'43).

In conclusion, I am happy to inform YHH that everything is quiet here, & everyone, high & low, appears to be contented: & that the confidence of the Natives, who at first seemed to be somewhat afraid, is increasing more & more. ... PS. The air-gun (windroer) has been handed over to the messengers from the King of A s h a n t e i n

JUNE I. Despatch. de Peters- (WIC, II2)
sen, & Council to X. ("read...
22/3/'43). --Ackne Xs X's

Despatch of 25/8 last, & will, in accdce therewith, continue to pay Kakaras gold to the military, & other minor Coy servants, as this has been customary from old time.... Slave trade ... The forts are not provided with the minimum 3 months provisions.... They have handed over all the papers, &c to the D/G, & will try to maintain the newly established harmony, & so much as is in our power, set to work to restore the ruined state of the Coy's affairs. ... Ask for increase of garrison by a Constabel, & 2 Bombadiers. ... Send an exact inventory of the munitions of war in the Coy's Forts. ...
... ..

In WIC. II3, are some pps of I74I re proceedings agnst the Auditor Pietersse, who, having as usual (with all Port: Ships) been put on board a Port: ship, to sail down the coast as far as Accra, to see she didn't do any trade on the Gold Coast, not only allowed her to send tobacco on shore at Anamaboe, &c, but also deserted the service of

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ELMINA.

100
101.

the WIC, on her. He was sentenced, in his absence, to be declared infamous, perjured, & "defaam"; dismissed the service; & decl'd unworthy of ever being employed again in the WIC; with forfeiture of pay, &c.

To-day the 15th DEC: 1741 (292.)
appeared before me, Johannes Abraens, Secy in the service of the N.WIC, stationed in the Chief Castle St George d'Elmina-in the presence of the under-signed witnesses- the whole of the Chiefs (Hoofdlieden) & Hommes Grandes of this subject Crom; who declared that they had agreed, & arranged with the Hon Jacob de Petersen, D/G over the North, & South Coast of Africa, (to which they also hereby expressly bind themselves), that- for the settlement of a certain action ("actie") between one of the Hon Coy's soldiers, & the Fetich priests of this subject Crom- they will pay to the D/G 4 men slaves, within 3 months from the date hereof. And for the payment hereof, they jointly & sevlly charge their persons & goods.

Thus done, in the Chief Castle, in the presence of ... as witnesses.

This is the X mark of the
Makelaar AMBA

This is the X mark of the
King ANNUWEE

This is the X mark of the
Vaandrager JACON

This is the X mark
of the King ANDO

This is the X mark
of the King AURADOE

*(sd) L, v der Putten.
Simon, Mennes.

Quod attestor
(sd) Joh: Abraens
Secty.

I the undersigned, ackne the obligon, contd
in the above, to be fulfilled to-day
MINA, 12 July, 1742. / (sd) Petersen.

MUSTER ROLL

31, Dec, (Oct?) 1741
(Summary)

Elmina	131.	Chama	15.
Axim	12.	Commany	11.
Holl'dia	3.	Mouré	10/.
Accoda	4.	Cormtn	15.
Boutry	7.	Apam	7.
Tacc'y	5.	Bercoe	9.
Sacc'dé	7.	Accra	18.

Total on Gold Coast,-- 254.
At Pattakey, 4.
On 2 ships &
2(3?) boats 78.

Grand Total,- 336.

(End of 1741.)

SEPTEMBER 10. de Petersen, to AXIM, (106)
(de Guitere). ... Encloses copy of letter from Agents, at
C.Ct., with complaints against him.--

SEPTEMBER 30. Letter from AXIM. (de G.)
Sept, 20.--Acknes above, with
complaint from the English
Chief at DIXCOVE, (Mr Ditmer) to the Agents at
C.Ct. --- There is not the least truth that he
sent his men into the way, to stop the A o w i n
traders, returning from Dixcove. -- Evidence of
this is that about 2 months ago, the ordinary
way, situate above the C o b r a river, where
the O w i e n traders must pass, was kept
shut by the Caboceers E m e n i a, and
A c k a, at Cape A p o l o n i a, over a dis-
pute which lay between those peoples, among
themselves ; so that since that time, the
O w i e n traders could no more approach here
than Dixcove ; & all who have still come,
were brought to me by the afnmd Caboceers'
people, via C. A p o l o n i a, along the
beach.

1742.

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ANTA.

JANUARY 23. ... In the late evening, HH left for Saccodé, accompanied by the Equipage Master, Borghers, & Secty Abraens, to arrange some matters there, both with the English Nation, & the Hanta people. (106)

original, in Dutch
(293) To-day, the 26th January 1742. appeared before us, David Crichton, Agent of the Royal English African Coy, & before Mr Jacob de Petersen, Director General over the North & South Coasts of Africa, the people of the HANTA District: who before the arrival of Mr David Crichton, afnmd, & before the assumption of the Govt by us, Mr Jacob de Petersen, had withdrawn themselves from the territory of the English Nation, & had betaken themselves, & established their residence under the Hollanders; who being heard & examined under the following Articles, have deposed & declared as follows:--

Art 1. Asked if those people, having belonged to the terrty of the English Nation, had not betaken themselves under the terrty of the Hollanders, of their own free will, & without the least inducement being given them by the Hollanders.

Art 2. Asked whether they, deponents, were not satisfied with their treatment while they have lived on the territory of the Hollanders.

Art 3. Asked whether they, deponents, -with the arri now of Mr Crichton, & at his request instance, as every-thing is now restored to peace & quiet-could

Say that they proceeded under obedience of the Hollanders, of their own free will, & this for pregnant reasons, which moved them at the time.

Say that they are absolutely satisfied with the treatment of the Hollanders.

To which most replied no; & some Yes, on the condition, & stipulation nevless, that Mr Crichton must promise them that they would not be treated uncivilly, or improperly

not resolve to go & live under the English Nation, under whose territy they formerly belonged.

Art 4. To what amount they, the deponents, who have decided to ~~engage~~ ^{engage} again under the English Nation, are *indicted*.

ly; which having been promised them by Mr Crichton; the people T o u t o u K e m a & A f f o u a, cum suis. (after they had previously come to thank the Hollanders for their kind treatment during the protection) decided to go & live again under the English Nation.

Say that they owe 4 Mks, 4 oz, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ Eng, gold of which sum T o u t o u K e m a, cum suis (to the number of 21) has agreed to pay I/5th part; for which I/5th part to the amt of 7 oz, 5.7/8 eng, Mr David Crichton placed himself as surety & agreed to pay that sum to the Hollanders.

T-he gentlemen who have appeared, have furr agreed, with regard to the man C r e m a, who had formerly belonged under the English Nation & now latterly, the Hollanders, -by whom, on acct of crimes committed, & his faithless conduct, he had been condemned to be detained in the Chief Castle, St George d'Elmina; -the D/G, Mr Jacob de Petersen agreeing that he will not release C r e m a from detention, without the previous consent of the Agents of the R/A/C. who, on their side, promised & engaged, besides the D/G, J de Petersen, that they will not, directly, or indirectly afford protection to C r e m a in spite of one or both nations.

THUS passed in the Holland Castle Orange at Saccondé. datum ut supra.

(sd) D, Crichton. Jacob de Petersen.

(293.) Original in English.

At an interview between the Hon Jacob de Petersen, Esquire, General of Elmina, & David Crichton, Esquire, Chief Agent for the R/A/C of England, at Succondee, the 15th day of January, 1741, (SIC); after having assembled the Caboceers belonging to the Dutch, & English at Succondee, afsd, (the Linguists of both nations being present with all the Caboceers of the A h a n t a h Country) the following questions were proposed to the English Caboceers afsd.

1st. It was demanded whether or not they (the English Caboceers) fled to the Dutch in the time of the Wa W a s a w war, voluntarily or if they were in a sinistrous (sic!), & indirect manner, inticed (sic) thereto, by ~~any~~ ^{the} Dutch Chief, at that time, or by any Dutch influence whatever.

They replied that they went to the Dutch of their own accord, & besought them for protection, & that no underhand methods were used by the Dutch to seduce them.

2nd. It was asked if the Dutch, during the time they remained in the Dutch Town, had endeavoured to prepossess them against the English in order to prevent their return; or had by any means endeavoured to detain them.

They made answer in the negative, & added ~~th~~ that they were allways willing to return, but could never have assurance from the English that they should not be disturbed by palavers on their return.

3rd. It was asked if they were willing to return at this time.

To which T a t t o e alone made answer that he was willing to return, with all his people, if the English would again receive him & them under their protection.

The General of Elmina then told them that as many of them as were willing to return to the English Town, should have free leave from him, provided that they who could not pay their debts, which they had contracted with the Dutch during their stay with them, would give security for the same. Upon which an account was produced amounting in all to Mk 4,4 oz, 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ ac, which the English blacks unanimously acknowledged to be justly due. After proposing several expedients

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I07.

for payment of the same, it was agreed that each Cabboceer should pay in proportion to the number of people who were his adherents; & upon a computation, it was found that T u t t o e had a fifth part, & of consequence is liable to pay a fifth part of the debt, being oz 7, ac 5, ta II 2/5 : which MrCrichton undertook to be surety for, to the Dutch General.

The General further consented that if any of the English blacks, who at present remain with the Dutch, shall be at any time hereafter desirous to return, that they shall not be detained; they giving proper security to the Dutch for any debt which they shall be owing them, at the time of their (the English Blacks) departure.

And further the General ... (Line torn) ... none of the people of Dutch Succondee should give T a t t o e, or any other of the inhabitants of English Succondee, the smallest molestation, in any respect whatever.

The Cabboceer C r e m a h, for his offences, & male(sic) practices, being sentenced to imprisonment in Elmina Castle, during pleasure, the General consented that he should not be released from thence without the approbation & consent of the Council of Cape Coast Castle.

(sd) Jacob, de Petersen.

" D, Crichton.

FEBRUARY 10.

(I06X)-
~~In-This~~late-evening- This evening the D/G returned from Sacc:... having arranged

such matters with the HANTA people as the following declarations (the 2nd is under "Wassa"); besides some other questions of less importance, which existed among the afnmd people:-

To-day, the 27th January, I742, the Grandes of Saccondé, being heard in order to give evidence of the truth, have jointly declared it to be true-

Istly/ That at the time the J a b i e s had murdered their priest (domine), & on that account, were afraid that the A n t a people would go against them, by order of the Holl: D.G., the man C r e m a, who belonged among the subjects of the Holland Nation, had at that time received from the same J a b i e s a present of a piece of white cotton, of the value of 8, engels; in order, if it were possible, to settle the palaver with the Holl: Nation. That C r e m a had thereupon let King of J a b i e, named Q u o d j a, know that he must first send him 4 bendas gold.

2ndly/ That the Makelaar Pieter N a b b a, & J a u w, both subjects of Saccondé, intercepted & panyarred the J a b i e messenger, named Don Etjan, because they imagined that Don Etjan had been sent to spy out what was going on, & clandestinely to enter into negotiation with C r e m a; & they had reason to suspect this because, 8 days before, they had warned Don Etjan not to go to Sacc: again during that dispute. That at their request, Don Etjan had been handed over to them by their Chief, Mr de Guitere, & they had afterwards handed D, E, in good assurance (verzekering) to the subjects of Chama.

3rdly/ That at the time they, the ^{deponents} ~~witnesses~~, on the orders of the D/G & in pursuance of the resolution of Council, had marched up to fight the J a b i e s, if necessary, they did not know that C r e m a had received a present of a piece of cotton from the JABIES; still less that he had demanded 4 bendas from them, to settle the matter. From which it was evident that he had entered into clandestine negotiation with the J a b i e s, who could not, at that time, be regarded as their enemies(??)

That for those reasons, & other circumstances, it had appeared to them, deponents, that the affirmed C r e m a, for private reasons, & for his own profit, had tried to deal treacherously with them.

To which foregoing Articles, C r e m a, now detained in Fort Orange, Saccondé, being heard, replied that he had received the piece of cotton from the J a b i e s, & kept it for himself;

& that he had also had the 4 bendas gold ^{demande} ~~ex-~~ acted, in the presence of the grandes of Saccondé Crom. The same Grandes of Saccondé, nevertheless, told him, C r e m a, to his face ("in facie") that that was untrue, & that they were prepared at all times, if required, to drink oath that, at the time they marched up against the J a b i e s, they did not know that he, C r e m a, had received the piece of cotton, or that he had demanded the 4 bendas gold for the settlement of the palaver; they, deponents, persisting in this declaration.

THUS done, in Fort Orange, at Saccondé, on the above date.

(sd) Jacob, de Petersen.

In my presence, (sd) Johan, Abraens.

MARCH 31. Letter from Taccorary (Coeyman)

Mar: 30. -- In reply to DG's

letter of 28th, -- that the Agents at C.Ct. were asking for the handing-over of a man, Ampah, lying in a Coy fort, & accused of having committed a murder under Dixcove Fort-- he is informed that ~~the~~ Ampah is not a Taccorary subject; but from what he is told, he believes he must belong under Cabocerr O u w s i e, successor of Pieter A n d o u w e, or in other words, of J a n C o m m e

DECEMBER 23. Letter from BOUTRY. (Boermeester) Dec: 22. --- In reply to DG's letter, --- that the deceased Makelaar at Boutry owed the Coy I Mk, 7 oz, ~~7 1/2~~ engels, an old debt; & also wrt an old debt due from the A d j a s, of 6Mk, 2oz. -- The people at Boutry say they have heard nothing of any such debts.... I take the liberty to inform YH, that the Makelaar who has died, named M a n n a, had not been Makelaar long. He was appointed by D/G Jan Pranger; so that those debts must have been incurred by another Makeelaar before M a n n a. So far as I can learn

110.

there was, before the decd, a Makelaar named
E-bi E b i n A b a f f o e. In his time the
H a n t a s had a severe war, both amongst
themselves, & with J a n K o n n i e. Seeing
that at that time many old people were killed,
it may be suspected that the debts were incur-
red in the war time, when the old people were
killed. The young people were scattered for a
long time, so I take the liberty to inform
YH, that nothing is to be expected here.

I742.

WASSA.

III.

JANUARY 9. Letter from AXIM (Lihme).
Jan: 5. ... As regards trade,
it is quite still; & with regard to the war,
one hears nothing but that it is sustained that
the W a s s a s are afraid of the A s h a n t e e s
& don't know where they will go. Meanwhile
the A u g u i r a s, & the A x i m s are
holding themselves on the alert, by no means
trusting the W a s s a s.

JANUARY 23. In the late evening HH left
for Saccondé, ... to arrange
some matters, both with the
English Nation, & the H a n t a people, there.

FEBRUARY 10. This evening the D/G returned
from Sacc: having arranged
such matters with the
H a n t a people, as the following declarations show. ... (the 2nd declon is under
"Anta")

(Original in 293.)

TO-DAY the 27th January 1742 D.G. ...
appeared before us, Mr Jacob de Petersen, the
whole of the Chiefs (Opper Hoofden) of the
H a n t a country, who declare they are satisfied
with the proposal put before them by us,
for the appeasement (assoupeeren) of the
outstanding quarrel between them & the King
of W a s s a: it being further agreed that to
that end, ambassadors shall be sent by us, D/G,
the Chiefs or Commandants of the Forts Saccon-
dé Taccorary & Boutry, as also by themselves,
together with some presents, to the King of
W a s s a, in order, if possible to establish
the ruined trade of the Company. They, who
appear, declaring furr, that they will leave
everything to the decision of us, D/G afsd;
& that they are prepared to drink oaths for
the settlement of all former quarrels, & dis-
putes; promising furr that they will act as
obed subjects.

Thus done in Fort Orange, at Sacc., dato ut
supra. / (sd) Jacob de P: / In my presence
(sd) Joh: Abraens. / Secy

-17--

MARCH 9. Letter from Saccondé (de Guitere)
 Mar; 8. As the evening before last
 YH's servant Coejo, with the other
 servants sent from the respective Commandts of the
 forts situate in H a n t a country, ~~accompanied~~
 returned, accompanied by some ambassadors from
 the King of W a s s a, I n t u f f e r, --- to
 whom they were despatched, by YH's order, with
 some presents, in order were it practicable, to
 adjust the outstanding disputes between that King
 & the H a n t a people, so as thereby, to obtain
 the trade in gold & slaves from the W a s s a
 people -- I therefore have the honour herewith, to
 inform YH what the message of the W a s s a am-
 bassadors is, (after the King had previously ex-
 pressed his respectful thanks for the presents
 sent); while, according to the report of the am-
 bassadors, I n t u f f e r will at once submit
 (sig reverere) to YH's judgment.

Istly, the messengers, or W a s s a ambassa-
 dors, being sent to show ~~the~~ what has
 been the cause moving I n t u f f e r, the King
 to take up arms against the A n t a people,
 brought up about this, much old history of what
 has occurred between the W a s s a s, & the
H a n t a s, as also with the Hon: Coy, the
 memory of which will already have been forgot-
 ten by many. I therefore, ~~iwth~~ with reasons, re-
 quested & persuaded the ambassadors to abandon
 that. This they agreed to, as it would be too
 lengthy to weary YH with it. The matter would
 also last too long to bring it to a conclusion
 if they brought that as a message, as much could
 be brought in, for & against, as generally hap-
 pens/ in such-like disputes; & it mostly occur-
 red under General Pranger's government. I there-
 fore suggested to them whether it were not ~~bet-~~
 ter the best & shortest way to bring the matter
 to a speedy end, that they, the ambassadors, should
 say, in a few words, what was the cause that
I n t u f f e r lately came & made war on the
H a n t a s. To this the ambassadors alleged the
 the 2 follg points, vizt:--

Istly/ That under the Fort P o c q u e s o e
 at Hollandia, a free W a s s a Native
 had been shot dead by the Captain of that Crom-
I n t a m m a, for which I n t u f f e r, up to

yet
 date, had not received satisfaction; as also that under Fort Dorothea, at ACCODA, a similar "passagie" had occurred to one of his horn-blowers, who was beaten with a stick there by Caboceer P a s s e r & died in consequence. It was quite true, however, that that affair had been settled by the ACCODA people with Caboceer B o s s o w, belonging under the English Fort at Dixcove, who received the satisfaction for it in the name of I n t u f f e r; but B o s s o w had never sent anything to I n t u f f e r.

On the 2nd point, the ambassadors asserted that their King had, still, not been of a mind to rise up against the H a n t a s, if two Hanta Caboceers had not requested him to do so, in order to destroy the other Hantas; namely Caboceer B I N N E, & C O F F Y I N T A I M A, which Caboceers had, for that purpose, presented I n t u f f e r with a sum of 8 oz, 6 engels gold. The 1st named, B a n n i e, is now still in W a s s a, & the 2nd is living under Fort Dorothea at ACCODA. These 2 afnmd points happened just before (even voor) the war, which they, the ambassadors, say "als al oude historie agtergelaten werden", is the cause that their King took up arms against H a n t a.

This the ambassadors have pointed out in the presence of the English Commndt at Saccondé, Mr Deekers, & me, with the request that we would write to YH about it, & also report it to the English Agents at CABO CORSO, in order to await their Honours' reply thereto; although nothing more can be done in the matter before all the H a n t a s have met together. As this is but pure statement but not yet proved, & the matter must first be enquired into, I have written to the Vaandrig, Commndt Boormeester (Boutry) to get all the Hanta subjects of the Coy to assemble as soon as possible, & send them here as to hear the W a s s a ambassadors.-- But as the matter will take a long time, & part of his (de G's) goods have already been transported to Axim, he requests that Mr Coeymans may come to Saccondé, to settle the matter further.-- ...

MARCH 19. Letter from TACCORARY (Coejmans)
nd. Having, thank God, returned to
my post, on 17th, inst, I have, i.a.w.
YH's orders, made the messengers from the W a s s a
King, I n t u f f e r, come here in order to hear
their case (belang) which they have to bring in ag-
against the H a n t a s. So YH will please to know

Istly. that their whole case, & the reasons they
bring in are quite unfounded, vizt that which
Mr de Guitere has taken the liberty to communicate
to YH. As also ~~en account~~ because of the war carried
on by the Company at fort Hollandia against J a n
C o n n y. They say that it had been their King
~~Inta~~ I n t u f f e r, who had offered the Holland
Nation the helping hand in it, to exterminate the
afnmd J a n C o n n y; with the idea, indeed, that
if, to-day or to-morrow, I n t u f f e r came to
have any dispute with his surrounding District, &
had to take flight, because of the great resistance
of the arms of his enemies, the Holland Nation would
be the one on whom he could rely, on taking flight,
to hide, or have in security, his women & children
under the Company's Forts. But he, on the contrary,
had been deceived in his good hope & opinion;
for, says I n t u f f e r, at the time he was def-
eated by the A s h a n t e e s, & was obliged to
take flight with his whole army, to find a ~~shelter~~
place of refuge, as herebefore said, under the Forts.

For after he had already brought a great part of
his people under the Forts to secure them, so that
he could look for a good refuge for his own person,
& the rest of his army, in order to save them, &
bring them to safety, he thought that all his
people who had already fled under the Forts,
would have no difficulties, as through the good
service rendered to the Holland Nation (as he says)
they would be protected till the time that the
enemy who was pursuing him, had departed; when he
would be able to come & ask for them again. But
instead of that, when he had fled with his army,
& had escaped out of the hands of his enemies, the
A s h a n t e e s came under the Forts, & demanded
from the Holland Nation, all his fugitives, who
were handed over. Thereby at that time he lost

[Large/In-
dent]

very many of his people; & he had been deceived in the good confidence which he had had in the Hollanders, - on account of the services he had rendered to their Honours, - by such treatment which still lay fresh in his memory. This indeed is the greatest of his concerns. Whereupon I have taken the liberty to say, in the name & on behalf of YH, that you were not concerned with such representations, as such had happened already long years ago, & before YH'S time; & that YH's wish was nothing more than to reconcile In t u f f e r with the H a n t a s, for the profit of the Hon Coy, as it was not convenient to (niet confineerde, ? consineerde) their HONours, that their subjects were at enmity with him; for commerce could not thrive in such circumstances, & must consequently fall to the ground. I asked the ambassadors to have the goodness to tell me what present their King In t u f f e r claimed in order to pacify him; & that they must not think of demanding 100, or 200 bendos, as the reconciliation between him & the H a n t a s, was a proposal of YH only, & was not made by the H a n t a people; & pointed out to them how profitable that treaty of peace would be to them, if they could carry on their desired trade in safety. It appeared that one had to deal with a party of fools, as they could make no demand in their King's name; but I could nevertheless perceive quite well, that the demand that they desire to be complied with, is extremely large; & that they were deterred, by my arguments, from making the demand, as they say they have no orders from In t u f f e r to do so. They asked that I would give one of my servants, to go to W a s s a, with some of the ambassadors, to ask In t u f f e r what sum he claims, with yet one condition, to send a present of 2 bendos goods, to the Grandes of In t u f f e r, who are those who would have much influence with their King in arranging a peace treaty, & to induce In t u f f e r to decide on concluding the friendship which YH came to make him. To this I replied to them that I had no orders from YH to do

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so, as YH's servant, & that from the Factors, had already been sent to their King with a good present, with the desire for a good result of the matter, about which they had been sent- whether I n t u f f e r was disposed to accept YH's proposals, vizt, to enter into a peace with the H a n t a country. I requested the ambassadors to give me the result, so as to inform YH of the news, whether their King was disposed to make that peace.

But for all that I could say, I can get neth nothing definite out of them, & they stand by the proposals made above, - to send a servant with some of them, to I n t u f f e r, to hear from him what he desires in order to enter into a peace. They asked me to communicate this to YH, which I do, & ask to receive your orders about it. Mr Lihme arrived at Saccondé this afternoon. If YH is pleased to appoint him to pursue the matter further, this will be satisfactory to me, as I see that the matter will ~~take~~ a long time; for if I n t u f f e r had been disposed to make peace, a short answer was sufficient. I have tried to persuade I n t u f f e r's messengers to go to you, to speak to YH verbally, but they are not inclined to do so. Part 1/2

MARCH 20. Letter from SACCONDE, (Lihme)
Mar: 19. --- Reports taking over from de Gietere y'day, who left for Axim. --- I will do what I can to settle the disputes between the N atives. ... I am expecting the H a n t a King, & H a n t a Chiefs, to-day or to-morrow, to settle matters, if possible.

de Petersen to Saccondé (Lihme). -- Acknes above-- ... The H a n t a s must not make the least claim, but leave everything to you. On the other hand, you must make the W a s s a s understand that we are not seeking to persuade them to friendship, by enormous gifts & presents; but trying to settle everything between them, as good neighbours, in a reasonable manner. But if it should come to making some small expenditure to the

W a s s a s, we will approve it, in order to enter into friendship, & trade with them.

MARCH 21. de Petersen to TACCORARY,
(Coejman)--Acknes his letter of 18th.--... We will await a further explanation & demand from them. ... & we wrote the necessary to Mr Lihme yesterday.

MARCH 27. Letter from Sacondé (Lihme)
Mar: 26. Yesterday, the English Factor, Mr Young, & Mr Coejmans were in the Fort here; & the W a s s a ambassadors appeared, when matters were dealt with, for the welfare of the Coy's trade.

At this discussion, with both the H a n t a & the W a s s a nations, the agreement & decision was, on the condition that all old claims should in this discussion, be regarded as dead, & never having happened, that a voluntary gift, "voor al geene gedwonge off gecontracteerde schuld", should be given from both sides, the English & the Holland, of the value of 5 bendas each; & that with that, all disputes should be at an end; with this addition; - that in case of private disputes occurring between the subject Crom people, & the W a s s a s, while coming to trade with the Hon: Coys of both nations, justice & satisfaction should be done to the injured party, with regard ~~both~~ both to the Forts & subjects of both nations, & to the subjects of W a s s a ; but everything to be subject to the approval of both Directors General.

But the English ^{Mr Young} Factor took the point that the English forts & trading places were not so numerous as those of the Holl: nation, & so he reserved the right to write to C.C. for their Honours' agreement & decision. About this we will await YH's orders. The W a s s a s who are here, also say that they have not complete authority from their Head-Chief to decide ~~ev~~ anything absolutely; & they ask that YH's servant may go with them again. ...--Asks for instrons re the presents.--...

MARCH 28. de Petersen to Saccondé (Lihme)

Acknes above, & approves his action so far. -- As regards the view of Mr Young that the Hollanders ought to pay more than the English, because they have more forts on the windward coast, please let that gentleman ~~knew~~ understand that the palaver relates to both nations, & not to the number of forts; for were his view well-founded, then both nations must be in a position to constrain the Natives to give an equal portion of the trade to each fort, both English & Holland; which is indeed impossible, as the Natives are much too capricious as not to go where they wish. Moreover, Mr Young ought to remember that the English Nation is the cause that the palaver has come on to the carpet, for had those friends fought ("voor de vuijst gehandelt") (with) the W a s s a s, in the affair of Saccondé, that "historie" had never happened; & the Hollanders had not been exposed to any dangers, nor suffered the least injury. Most of the members of Council being absent, & not being willing to take it upon myself alone, I cannot yet inform you of a decision about the 5 bendas demanded by the W a s s a s. But meantime, you can cultivate friendship, make a few small presents, & if you consider it necessary, send Codjo, once more to W a s s a, so that he can return with the necessary message.

APRIL 3. Letter from Saccondé, (Lihme)

Mar, (sic, April?) 2. I have the honour to inform YH that while the W a s s a Caboceers were here, I had the Taccorary/called; & then in the presence of the English Factor, Mr Young, dealt with the matter between the W a s s a s & H a n t a s. After having pointed out to them that the disputes of both those people that had arisen in former times, had been caused as much by the H a n t a s, as by the people of W a s s a, the aforementioned ambassadors were allowed to depart back to W a s s a, accompanied by one of my servants, one of Mr Coejmahs', & one of Mr Boewmeesters with orders to point out to Caboceer I n t u f f e r, the same thing as we had done to his

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ambassadors, adding that HH in no way intended to buy good harmony with I n t u f f e r, & his subjects, but that it would always be satisfactory to YH to see both nations, W a s s a, & H a n t a, living in peace, & trade with the forts fostered again; & that to that end, we, Factors, were certainly disposed to give him, I n t u f f e r, a small present of our own free will, & accord, in order to obtain the co-operation of both those nations, but in no way with the object of buying their friendship; putting before the ambassadors how necessary it was, at this period of time, for I n t u f f e r to seek for, & preserve the friendship of the Whites & of the H a n t a s, for he might be sure that he could not get the necessaries for his defence without our assistance. I have also had I n t u f f e r informed of the victory of the A s h a n t e e s over the A k i m s, & that this might very well instigate the A s h a n t e e King, in course of time, to fall upon him & his people, upon some pretext or other, altho' it were from ambition only; & in such a case, they could have no other refuge than to us, & that it was for him to consider this. The English Factor, Mr Young, said that he could not give one of his servants, as he must first await orders from "Cabo Coast". ... I also could not decide to send YH's servant there, so that I n t u f f e r should not imagine that YH was so very anxious about I n t u f f e r, He is therefore returning as the bearer of this....

APRIL 5. de Petersen to Saccondé (Lihme)
Acknes above. Approves his action,
& awaits further report.

MAY 11. Letter from Saccondé (Lihme). May
10th. I have the honour to report to YH, the return of our servants from W a s s a, who report that I n t u f f e r ordered them to bring the message that he, I n t u f f e r, had not the least claim, much less any evil intentions against

the Company, or its servants, & consequently wishes & indeed allows his trading subjects to do trade with the Company. But that his claims are upon the inhabitants of the H a n t a district, to the amount of 153 bendas, for the affronts which, as he says, the H a n t a s have done to him; adding that henceforth, it will never be his intention to come & make war under the forts, with his army. Up till now, however, I have not received any trade from him. ...

MAY 18. de Petersen to Saccondé (Lihme).

Acknes above. We wish I n t u f f e r quite to understand, that if he has nothing against the WIC, he must stop his vindictiveness against its subjects, who have been obliged to defend themselves, in self-preservation, & that his claim about this is unjust, as he, I n t u f f e r attacked the H a n t a people, who, as said before, only acted on the defensive. ...

MAY 20. Letter from Saccondé (Lihme).

19 April (sic) ... Trade here is a little better than before, from the W a s s a s & A s h a n t e e s, but suspect (sustinere) that it will not be of long duration, because according to rumours spread by the English & the Natives, the W a s s a s & the F a n t e e s have come to an understanding with the surrounding peoples to attack the A s h a n t e e s.

I hope & wish that this may not happen, & that the differences may be settled amicably, when, to all appearances, a particularly good trade will come.

MAY 21. de Petersen to Saccondé (Lihme)

Acknes above. ... If anything happens, it will be on this, rather than on the other side of the river.

SEPTEMBER 8. Letter from Saccondé (Lihme)

Sept 7. Mr van Voorst has also sent his servant Quansang with Caboceer A c r o m m a, nephew (neef, / cousin?) to W a s s a, to bring about that the way to Saccondé might be closed:

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which was thereupon done. I, as well as the English Factor, have this from the W a s s a Natives themselves; who said that this had been worked by Quansang, by the bringing of presents in the name of Mr van Voorst; & after that I have also heard nothing more of Wassa Natives.

It is well known by many on the coast here, what kind of a man A c o m m e is; who sowed the discord between the W a s s a s, & H a n t a s, that such a disastrous war arise for many years; & who is knoan to the Elminas, also as an evildoer.

NOVEMBER 30. Letter from Saccondé (Lihme)

Nov 30. Caboceer

I n t u f f e r has again

sent here, from which it appears that he is beginning to practice peace, & friendship, provided he is paid 4 bendas, & "in de weg" 1 oz, 8 engels; which, if YH approves, I will pay him in the most convenient way, on my own account.

In reply to above, de Petersen wrote that he was glad to hear that the Wassa trade was beginning to come through.

AGUAFFO/.

MAY 16. Letter from Commany.(Dreijer).

May 16. ... My subject Crom people have informed me that the F o n- t e i n e n have panjarred some A s h a n t e e Makadoors, who were coming from Elmina with goods, in the Crom of the English Caboceer T a n d o, in the District of Great Commany. And yesterday this morning the English Crom people & the people of this Crom went to A p i n n i to look for the F o n t e i n e n as yesterday the F o n t e i n e n wanted to make war with the A p i n n i s; but they did not find them, & came back with nothing done.

The Crom people have also told me that F o n t e y n, G r e a t - C o m m a n y, A b r a m b o e, A f e t u, A k k a n i, have combined to close the ways, & panyar all A s h a n t e e s. ...

MAY 17. Letter from Commany.(Dreijer)

May 17. ... Some Markadoors from A s h a n t e e are in the Crom, & have done some trade with the Fort, & wished to depart again to A s h a n t e e, so yesterday sent to the English Factor, Craik, for them to be escorted to Chama by his Crom people, as the F o n t e y n e n are lying everywhere. Yesterday it was (reported) to me that an Ashantee Markadoor had been beheaded in the Crom A n d o g m a, belonging to the English. ... Last evening at 6 o'clock the English Crom people killed a Macadoor, who lived in the English Crom. - Also understand that the English Crom people have already panyarred a number of Ashantees. I sent a Sergt to the English Factor to ask if he could guarantee the Marcadoors a safe passage, & he repli replied that if his Crom people did anything to them, he would fire on his Crom. A little while afterwards the English Factor, Craik, sent his servant to me that if I had an opportunity to send the Marcadoors away, I should do it, as 2 heralds from the G r e a t - c o m m a n y people had at that moment, come to Caboceer(s) I n t w a & J a n, saying they had heard some

some Ashantee Markadoors were with them, & they must hand them over, or they would send a large boby of warmen. ...

MAY 18. In reply to above, de Petersen instructed Dreijer to keep neutral.

MAY 19. Letter from C.C.C. (D, Crich-(214) ton. & Thos Chalmer). May 7.--

No doubt you have heard ere this of the outrage committed by the people of Commenda English Crom upon the Ashantees. We have sent orders to our Chief there to resent this in the a sharp manner, & to bring the offenders to condign punishment; - and in the event of disturbances ensuing in the English Crom as a result of this, (as the Natives have all reached a great pitch of insolence), we beg that you will give orders to your Chief there to aid Mr Craik to suppress them. ...

De Petersen to Commany. (Dreijer)- Informs him of th receipt of the above letter, & instructs him to give assistance to Mr Craik, if he needs it.

JUNE 30. de Petersen to C.C.C.-- (214)
The Tetjé of the King of

A s h a n t e e, having returned from Commany, has asked for a canoe for his transport, in order to relate his experiences to YHH; which request I have granted. ...

JULY 21. Letter from CHAMA. (van Voorst)

July 20. The bearer of this, my servant, is going with this an ambassador from the King of Ashantee, who asks that YH will please have him escorted by one of YH's servants further to C. Corso, in order there to ask the English Nation, their reasons for stealing on of his subjects, lately, at Commany.

-(he

JULY 21. de Petersen to C.C.C. Yesterday arrived a Tetje from the Ashantees, who asked me for a canoe

for his transport, in order to put before you, on behalf of P o c o e, King of A s h a n t e e, the complaints about the panyarring, & ill-treatment of some Ashantees, which they assert was done by T a n d o, & the subjects of English Commany, which I have granted.

Letter from C.C.C. (Erichton, & Chalmers.)

July 13. We have received YH's letter of 21st inst; new style, by the King of Ashantee's Chee-Chee; & as you remarked to us that he had a complaint to lodge against TANDO, & the inhabitants of English Commenda, which he did accordingly; And he is to go to English Commenda to hear everything that these people can say in their own defence, & again to return here to acquaint us with that light he has got he has got in the affair. The Chee-Chee intreated us to acquaint YH that as there was one leading man named Q u a n d j a c o n, who is under the jurisdiction of the English, in that outrage that was committed upon the Ashantees, so ther/was two other ringleaders, named A f f e r y B e n j a d i e, & A f f e r y D a b i r r i e, who are under the protection of the Dutch.---They will give orders about Quandjacu, & don't doubt he will also about the other two.---

JULY 30. Letter from Commany (106)

(Dreijer) July 30.-- Under-stands AFFERY BENJADI, & AFFERY

DABIRE live at Great-Commany. This morning the Tetje from the King of Ashantee, with YH'S servant Amatje, have been into the English Fort about the Ashantee palaver; & the English Natives have promised to give back 8 men slaves, salt, brandy, powder, &c &c. There still remain 45 Ashantees who are lost, whom the English Natives say were panyarred by Great-Commany, A b r a m b o e, F o e t o e, A g u a f f u, & F o n t y n.

But if the English Agents wished to compel them to give satisfaction for everything that was panyarred there, that the English Crom people would go to F a n t e e and

"van het halve volk bospolver & lood", & then await the Ashantees. This morning the English Makelaar Essin released an Ashantee boy, & given him to the Ashantee tetje. This is all I knew have heard of the Ashantee palaver.

OCTOBER 18. ... This To-day the King & Caboceers of Great -
C o m m a n y came into the Hall, to make palaver; to whom a present of goods was given.

TO-DAY, the 18th October, 1742, (293.) appeared before us Mr Jacob de Peter-
sen, D/G over the N, & S Coasts of Africa,
the King A i e r a n o u, & some Grandes of
A g u a f f o who, having just newly come
to the government of that District, declared
that he would conform in every respect with
the conditions entered into, in the year 1740,
by the late President Barovius, with the King
his predecessor, (to be seen in the Journal of
5th September of that year, 1740) with promises
that he will strictly observe, & comply with all
the points therein contained. The King
A i e r a n o u, together with the Grandes with
him, declaring for themselves & their heirs
& successors that they approve & ratify a
certain Deed of Cession ("Acte van Opdragt")
-which was read aloud & interpreted to them-
signed by their ancestors in the year 1659,
in favour of ("ten behoeve van") their High
Mightinesses the States General of the United
Netherlands, together with the Hon: Gen: Chart:
Neth: W.I.C. to the late D/G, Mr Jasper van
HEUSSEN; whereby they at that time, ceded
("afgestaan") the whole beach from ELMINA,
westwards as far as the river of CHAMA, or
the territory of the King of J a b i j.

And they, the persons appearing, promised
that they will behave in all respects, as sub-
jects of the Holl: Nation; at the same time
also thanking for the Gusty presents which have
have been given them on the above written con-
ditions. / Done in the Ch Cas: St G d'El: dat: ut
supra. Sd Jacob de P. / I m p / JB Credo Bacot, 1st
clk in Sect.

NOVEMBER 22. Received letter from the Vandrig, van Schrick, being at ~~Ø~~ CABO CORSO, ~~that~~ reporting ~~th~~ that the Moure people had panyarred & ill-treated their Commandant, he himself, being also, in some measure "ontzet" on his arrival, & had afterwards departed with him to C.C; the people of Mouré not suffering the Commandant, Mr Hendrik van Abcouda to return into Fort Nassau. . . . The Council also assembled again, & mr Verscheuren, & the Equi-page Master, Borgeers, were commissioned by the Council to enquire into the matter. The Commandant van Abcouda reported that he had been cruelly treated by the Mouré subjects, When he went out of the Fort to go to the Coy's garden, he was surrounded by a large crowd of people from the Upper Crom, who dragged him into the Bush, & pitifully ill-treated, & beat him with hands & feet, & threatened to kill him; till at last, they calmed down on the arrival of the Vandrig of St Jago, who had come to visit him; . . . & after they had also scoffed at the Vandrig, by setting a monkey-skin cap on his head, & other insults; while they had trod under-foot the flag he had brought with him, & torn it to pieces. After this, thro' the intervention of other natives, who knew the Vandrig, they let him go, & made him return to C.C.; from where, also, Mr A. also came here this evening, who made report to the D/G.

Attestation by the Garrison at Mouré (7 soldiers), that Mr A. had given the subjects no cause for displeasure with him

(More corr; on subject in Mouré corr;)

NOVEMBER 26. A sergeant & 8 men , & ammn, sent to Mouré, to reinforce the garrison there, returned here in evening, after closing of the gate, as they had been prevented from landing there, by a large number of armed canoes, in the sea.

NOVEMBER 27. The members of the Council here again met over the subject of

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SABOE & MOURE.

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the Commndt Hk van Abcoude, & it was decided to send the Coy ship Catherine Galley to Mouré, & by her, as Commissioners, Capt Andries Groen, & Jan Romein, Vandrig, with men provons & munitions of war.

NOVEMBER 28 The Catherine Galley left for Mouré, with the Commrs, & the Commndt of Nassau, Mr Aboude.

NOVEMBER 29. --A report was reced from Messrs Verscheuren & Borigers, in Fort Nassau, that the people there asked them to have patience, & that the King of Saboe was coming; that they were under him; & that he would settle the palaver with us. This morning the King (who seems to us to be a reasonable man) came from the bush, from Saboe, & shortly afterwards came in & spoke with us. We demanded 12 of the ring-leaders, to be punished. He said the Mourés had acted very wrongly, & he would go out & speak to them, & come in to-morrow. We have agreed to this & are waiting to see if the people can be brought to their duty by gentle means.

NOVEMBER 30. The D/G handed over to the man Amoya a letter to the Commrs at Mouré; after making him take oath that he would place it actually in their hands. ... Also to-day about 11 o'clock, heavy & frequent firing of *Cannon* cannon was at Mouré was heard; & it was *heard* ~~here~~ that a cloud of smoke was caused both from the Cath: Galley, & from the Fort with red-hot ball, & from the huts of the people; as the Mouré people absolutely refused all access to the Fort, with threats that they would behead the Whites who should land, occupying the beach with armed men, & hiding behind the rocks. So one decided from the firing & the ascending smoke, that those in the Fort, & on the ship, had set the Crom on fire, & had tried to get entry into the fort to

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provision it; as that they had actually set the Crom on fire, & would have landed, that day but the lack of Coy canoes, & the unwillingness of the foreign canoemen had prevented it, since this day they had fled from fear, to the bush, & left the bay sufficiently ^{safe} clear for a landing.

Messrs Groen & Romein, on the Cath: Galley, before Mouré, report-inter alia, that the Moures absolutely refuse to let any Europeans land there.

de Petersen to Cormantijn (Oversluys)
-- Instructs him to enquire from the FANTEES how they are disposed towards the subject Moures; & if they are neutral, & you are convinced that they are so disposed, you can then tell them, on behalf of the D/G, that they can panyar the subjects of Mouré, & keep them as a present, without the least interference.
...

DECEMBER 1. One heard that the firing at Mouré had stopped.

" Letter from Cormantijn
(Overs:) -- Acknes above
The Fantees have replied generally,
that the Moures, at present are reckoned as
under the Fantees, since the war at Elmina,
but before that they were on their own; but
YH need not think they will assist the Moures to rebel against the Fort; nor help the Fort to defeat them; but if YH approves, they are ready to try & settle the matter peacefully.

DECEMBER 2. The D/G recd news that the FANTEES were well disposed to help settle the palaver for the Moures, to which he wrote in reply, he would consult the Council about it.

Letter from Groen & Romein
(on ship) n d.--Report that they had fought with the Mouré rebels from morning till evening, & fired red-hot, and

other ball; which was also done a little out of the Fort, but mostly with hand-grenades; & shortly afterwards the Crom was ablaze; but they cd get ashore, as the canoemen were unwilling.-- The rebels, in reply to a message thro' the COU-RANTIER of Anamaboe, refused to come to a palaver; not even if they (G & R) stayed for 2 months doing the same thing. The rebels keep the Fort shut in, & let no-one pass.

... ..
 DECEMBER 3. At day-break, Mr Raems left for C.C. by order of the D/G to see whether, by the mediation of the English Agents or otherwise, he could in any way with honour to the Coy, bring the palaver with the Moures to an end, & maintain its authority, as here, one could not approve of placing the palaver in the hands of the FANTEES, in order to avoid heavy expences for the Company, & the bad example & consequences which might ensue, if matters of this sort were left to the assistance of the rebellious & obstinate Fantees. But the matter nevertheless required to be brought to an end, as those on the Cath: Galley could not land the ammunition & provons for Fort Nassau, thro' lack of a canoe & willing canoe-men, & the number of Natives hiding behind the rocks, & the men on our side were few, & those in the Fort were in want of food. For this reason the D/G to-day sent the only Coy canoe with canoe-men that was here for the assistance of the Commrs in the Fort, if the Upper Commys (Mr R) thought it necessary.

DECEMBER 4. Towards evening came here by hammock, from C.C. Vandrig van Schrick, bringing news that there was a sort of armistice at Moure, by which oppty he had got out of the Fort, with one of the Commrs Mr Verscheuren (who had stayed at C.C.). They had not enough food in the Fort for more than one day.

DECEMBER 10. The D/G got news from the Commrs at C.C. that thro' the mediation of the English Agents, Fort Nassau had got a supply of goods.

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Received letter from Raems & Verscheuren(nd) from C.C. that the Moures refused to come there to settle the palaver.

DECEMBER 11. The Commrs, Messrs Raems & Verscheuren, arrd from C.C.

The palaver is still pending as the Mouré rebels only offer as satisfaction, to take back again their former Commndt, & henceforth to behave as loyal subjects; alleging that they have suffered enough damage to body & goods from the firing of the Cannon. And also that they would rather that the palaver was settled at Mouré than at CC; they for that purpose taking their former Commndt, Mr Ab; into the Fort.

Letter from Borgers, & Abcoude (nd), reportg that they had been ashore at Mouré & had not been molested in the least. The King of S a b o e offered to pay 2 bendas gold, & a cow to settle the palaver. But the Mouré rebels say they have nothing in the world they can give. Ask for instructions.

DECEMBER 12. The D/G wrote a letter to Messrs B. & Ab: in reply to the proposals of the Moures, ordering them to put before them the chief points of their rebellion-- the ill-treatment of the Commndt-- tearing up the flag --& their threats to behead the Whites who dared to come ashore; adding that they, the same people, had formerly paid as much penalty as had been imposed by the D/G Mr Pranger, for a single musket-shot over the Fort; but they had now sinned so grievously, & were all worthy of total extermination & death. ...

de Petersen to B. & Ab:- Acknes their letter (supra) - The ringleaders Moures must hand over the ringleaders, & pay 40 bandas good gold, or send impias for that amount, to Elmina. They must put before them that this is not so much as they had to pay in Mr Pranger's government for a single shot with a musket over the Fort.

DECEMBER 13. The reply of the Moures to the above demand of the D/G was, that they had nothing in the world, & could only offer a cow, & couldn't add a Damba to that.

de Petersen wrote to B. & Ab: that it appeared that the Moures did not realise the gravity of their offence, & as their offer had no proportion to the customs of the country. But to show that it was not a question of money, the palaver cd be settled by paying 2 cows; to see how they behave in future. Meantime Mr Ab: to be careful that nothing is done re the people, contrary to the usual custom of the country.

(Journal.th) " The D/G wrote to the gentn at Mouré, that they shd bring the palr to an end as best they cd; & if they wd not pay satisfson on any of the points put before them, then to let the matter remain pending as it was, for the time being; Mr B. shd then come here, & the ship Cath: Gal: also."

DECEMBER 16. Inevening the or Commrs, B. & Rom-eijn, arrd from Mouré.

(Note/ There is much more correspondence about this disturbance, which has not been copied. Vide also :-

- (9) Minutes of Council- Dec 27. 1742.
- (293) Original report to D/G & Council by Verscheuren & Borgers, on their expedition to Mouré. In diary form 22/11 - 4/12.
- (") Journal kept on the Coy's ship "Catrina Galley" on the expedition. 27/11- 22/12.)

FANTEE,

APRIL 25. Circular. de Petersen to (106)
Windward Factories, & Mouré.

The Elders of this subject Crom (Elmina) have informed us that the people of the Districts Wassa 't Juffer Abri-m-boe Great Company Foetoe Simbioe & Fantyn have put their heads together, & spread it among each other that the last mission hither, from the King of Ashantee, with the jaw-bones of their conquered enemies, had come to an agreement with our subjects Crom people, jointly & simultaneously to fall upon the above named Districts, & to exterminate them, if possible. For this reason, they have already panyarred some of our subjects, without having any reason for it. This we can only regard as an incitement of evil-disposed people or a great misunderstanding on the part of the people named. You will therefore please use all diligence to make those peoples abandon those false rumours, & assure them in our name, that they are untrue.

APRIL 30. Letter from MOURE (Noelmans)
April 29. Acknes above. I have complied with YH's instructions & have shown to the Elders of this subject Crom & some Elders of FANTEE, who were here, that all the rumours that had been made about the bribing of Ashantee, & the conspiracy between EIMINA & ASHANTEE to help each other defeat the Districts noted by YH, were altogether untrue; & that YH assured them of this. I have also let the Courantier know this, & he has promised to send messengers to every place, to make known what I have told him, & to send me the reply he gets out of the bush about it. The Elders of this Crom, indeed, believe that the Hollanders are & the Elminas are free of the matter; but request YH to be so good as to order under the young men at Elmina, that they make no reproaches of any kind to the FANTEES, because they say that Elmina & Ashantee are one; & thus they throw the blame on them.

An Elder of Anamboe, has also related the matter to me in the follg manner, from which it can easily be seen that they bring the trouble upon themselves (zij hunlieden zelver het ongemaak op den hals halen). The Courantier sent to A g o n n a to learn the news, & to get his trade done there. A Vaandrager of the King of A s h a n t e e was there, who had all the F a n t e e s there call) ed together, without knowing that a titie & other from the Courantier of Anamboe were there; but made a speech in this way.- That the King of Ashantee sent his greetings to him Courantier, & had him asked whether he, Courantier, as well as all the Chiefs (groote) of F a n t e e would send him, P o k o e , satisfaction for 300 Ashantees, whom they had stolen & sold ; alsmede zijner neeven dewelke was sent in order weder te laten halen, & to send to him P o k o e : as also a large sum of gold which they , together, had stolen from what he had sent them, in order to ask them if they would also rise to fight against A c i m ; if yes that they should accept the gold; if no, that they should send it back. Of this gold, they had stolen a large sum . If they will now decide to do this, & moreover submit themselves to him, P o k o e , it would then be well, & if not, he would then come & speak to him about it. The people of the following Districts werden mede van hem voor gemelde opgeesen, & are seeking refuge in F a n t e e , vizt;- W a s s a , 't j u f f e r , A c r o n , are altesaam busy preparing for flight into F a n t e e , as the A s h a n t e e s are seeking to destroy them. The Districts of A b - r i m b o e , G r e a t C o m m a n y , F o e t o e , & S i m b i o e , are those who daily send messengers into F a n t e e to hear

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what reply the King of Ashantee sal laten weten, as they will come to the help of the F a n t e e s, & the other Districts aforenamed. They are the people who bring the evil reports of Elmina into Fantee. My servant says he has seen several of those messengers at Anamaboe.

(There is also some corr: about lime-
juice, to be sent to the "Heeren
Majores".)

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MARCH 22. Letter from ACCRA (Kuijl) (106)
(23) Mar: 18. ... Yesterday news came

here that the A s h a n t e e s have defeated the A k i m s. This causes much confusion here, as also with the people of the leeward coast, who are betaking themselves under the Forts. The subject people here will tomorrow start to repair the "Katte plaats", so as to have a shelter there in time of need. They are very much afraid the Ashantees will come here also, to make war on them. According to rumour, the A k i m s have mostly fled to leeward; but it is to be feared that they will come here also. But the people here say that they will give them no shelter, as there is a great lack of water here.--Asks for some cannon & men for the defence of the Fort.-- They are loading up the salt at Temma, & Tessie, on the Coy ship.-- ... The Danish Governor has sent some people with merchandise to A k i m, all of whom have returned, & have left their goods in the way (in de loop gelaate). These people relate that the whole of A k i m has been defeated, "ent seer veel groote sijn gebleeven".

Upon this news he is putting himself in a state of defence. I therefore hope that YH will be pleased to assist me as quickly as possible. I have just got news that the L a b y a d e e s & T e s s i e s have all fled, & are now taking up their residence, as far as to BERCOE, as there is no water here. ...

de Petersen to ACCRA (Kuijl)-

Acknes above.- Whereupon we have commissioned Councillors Raems, & Verscheuren to proceed to Accra, to help you with word & deed. ... -Sends 2,000 lbs powder.-

(8)

Meeting of Council. (22/3/'42).

The Council- having read the letter dd 18/3 from Mr van Cuijl to the D/G, containing an account of what had occurred between the 2 warring peoples, of A s h a n t e e, & A k i m, & that he, Mr Cuijl, was afraid that the latter having fled under the Holl: Fort at Accra, the

former might come & pursue them, & that detrimental consequences for the Company might result from it; & further requesting that some-one might be commissioned to come & assist him, - hereby commissions Messrs Raems & Verscheuren to proceed to the Fort at Accra, in order there to assist Mr van Cuijl with word & deed; & if any palavers should arise between the peoples aforesaid, to hear them, & to take such further measures as they should consider of most benefit for the Hon Coy, & the general welfare of trade.

MARCH 23. In the afternoon Messrs R. & V. left by the boat "Nieuwe Faam" for Accra, on Commission to assist the Commys there, van Cuijl, at his request to have someone with him at this conjuncture of time, with word & deed; as the Commys had reported that he was afraid for something being undertaken by one side or the other, on the leeward coast.

(293) Narrative of Councillors
Hendrik Raems & Pieter Bartholomew
Verscheuren, of their Commission
to ACCRA. (In Journal form, from
23/3 - 18/8.
(Note- The dates which follow
are those of this journal
unless otherwise noted.)

MARCH 24. Arrived at ACCRA.

MARCH 25. The Caboceers who are still here, Okkyn, & Grande Tette, being called in, we enquired about the position of affairs, & what they had heard about them. To this they replied that they knew nothing more yet, than that Akim had been defeated by Ashantee, & put to flight.

(WIC.113.)

MARCH 26. DESPATCH. D/G de Petersen & Council, to X, ("read 23/3/43")
We have the honour to send to YHH

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herewith copy of a letter addressed to the D/G by the Commndt of the ACCRA Fort, & of the commn granted by us accordingly, to 2 members of Council, Messrs Raems & Versch: from which YHH will see the reasons that have moved us to this; & that the people of ASHANTEE have defeated those of ACKIM, & put them to flight. And as our HOLLAND Nation is accustomed to trade successfully with both those Nations, & it is to be hoped that they will be reconciled, & that peace will be obtained, by intercession, we therefore take the liberty to send herewith a requisition for goods which are most in demand, & from which which most profit is to be derived, with the request that no other goods than those specified may be sent; as we are not in a position to retail them, & they only lie & spoil uselessly in the warehouse, to the injury of the Coy.

MARCH 28. (Accra) Received report that P o k o e , the ASHANTEE King, had come into the capital of A k i m , but one could not place much reliance on the news as the Crom lies 5 day's journey from here. There is also a rumour that the Caboceer DARKON, our Coy Makelaar here, had perished also; since many of his men have returned here without him, who do not know where he was staying.

Letter, Raems & Verscheuren, Accra, to D/G de Petersen, Elmina. (recd 4/4)
... Report their arri there on 24th, at 3 pm, & the next day the Caboceers came in, & stated that they were assured that ASHANTEE had defeated the AKIMS, & put them to flight, but they did not know where the armies were. To-day the rumour here is that the ASHANTEE King, thro' the success of his arms has advanced as far as the capital of AKKIM & that most, & the greatest of the Caboceers of the latter have been slain in battle. The people here are in great fear that they, also, will receive an unpleasant visit. It is also reported that our Coy makelaar her has also perished in the battle, but everything is uncertain.- Have sent the boat to Apam for corn.- ...

APRIL 3. (Elmina). Letter from Saccondé,
(Lihme), Mar: 2.(sic).

PS. Yesterday Mr Ditmar (Dixcove) was here, who said it was positively untrue that the AKIMS had been defeated by the ASHANTEES; but on the contrary the AKIMS had repulsed the ASHANTEES. But from what I can observe, I believe that such (sulks) would be as little pleasing to them, as the war with Wassa.

APRIL 4. (Accra) Letter, R/ & Versch:, Accra, to D/G, Elmina, (recd 10/4.)-- They enclose cppy of a letter sent by the Commndt of APAM to Mr van Kuijl. ... "We also heard 2-3 days ago that the King of ASHANTEE is about to send ambassadors here, in a few days, but we don't know for what purpose. ...

(Here follow 2 letters from APAM, but the 1st was not an enc: to above; the 2nd was.)

Extract from letter to Mr van Kuijl, from the Commndt at APAM, March 30, 1742. :-

Have received your letter of 28th inst: Here nothing is heard of AKIM, except that the A q u a m b o e s have cut off the head of Darkon; yet all the FANTEES who come from below (omlag), & are asked about it, not one of them has seen his head; but say they have only heard it from the AQUAMBOES, who say they have Darkon's head; but not more than 2 of Darkon's people have been panyarred by the FANTEES, among whom is Kanta, whom the BERCOES have ransomed. The people who have been below have panyarred little & those they have got are from the AQUAMBOES, who have been in AKIM, & there are no real Akims among them. The plundering by the FANTEES has been very severe, wyl zij zich zelfs onder mal-kander in de matten vermoort hebben; & I see they come here every day, from below, many without muskets, who gaan bij stokken. Many are severely wounded, & are carried home. How many of them have been carried off in the bush one will hear better when Cantal, & the other Caboceers are home again. The thieves have been so deep (dieb!) into the AQUAMBOE country, that the AS-HANTEES have attacked them. And out of the small Crom which lies close by Apam, on the beach called

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Bondangs Crom (they) have panyarred 15 people & brought them to P o k o e . The FANTEES also panyarred 2 Ashantees, but immediately released them again; & Contoe, & Quatje, & Bacon, have had those two brought to where the Ashantees are, by their tetjes, so that nothing further may happen to them. P o k o e, himself, it is said, is in B a q u a n t i j n's Crom, & his people do nothing else than continue to plunder the country, in order to panyar AKIMS. Thro' the panyarring of the Ashantees, the Fantees are deterred from entrusting themselves, further, deep in the bush; & most of the Fantees are home again, except Contoe, & the other Chiefs (Groote) of ASSIN, (who) with their people are still at CAFFOE, "om van de AQUALBOES, van welke gesegt word meer dan 50 sullen hebben gepanjarred, den Tool (toll?) te nemen". But on Tuesday everything comes home. The Fantees who come from below, although they have captured little, are only glad that they have preserved their lives. They appear so thin as if they had been at war for a good year; but once they are home there will be no palavers lacking; & many, as they say, have been sold over it.

Letter . H Janson (Apam) to v. Kuijl (Accra)
n d. This is to report that Makelaar
Dakon is dead, & the AQUALBOES have his head, which they wish to bring to P o c o e, as soon as there is a cessation of fighting with the Ashantees. But the FANTEES have suffered much injury from the panyarring, & so far as they know at present, more than 100 have got lost. My servant has also been below, says that they "haar voor gestank van doode menschen in de matten, niet hebben connen bergen²; also since ASHANTEE has panyarred so many of them, no FANTEE has now the heart to go any more into the bush. Here 3 are missing from Apam Crom, a father & 2 sons; but "de schelms is mij lief zij maar weg zijn, want dat van de olikste opstokers in² in't Crom waren". FANTEE wishes to defeat AGONNA, because they will give them none of the panyarred.

P S. The Fantees are spreading it about that POKOE will not(?) come to ACCRA, but will send ambassadors in these "good days" (bonne die) ; & that POKOE will set the AQUAMBOES again in their country, & further, establish a market there, as there was before. It is also said that A b a q u a n t i j n is in ~~POKOE'S~~ POKOE'S hands, alive; as also the head of O e r s.

APRIL 7. (Accra) Received a letter from the Commndt of Apam, dd 6th inst

... As regards AKIM & ASHANTEE, I hear that the successor of F r i m p o n, when they had to flee, went thro' the bush, & lay with his men in the way by which the Ashantees go to / their country, where he lay in wait, & recaptured from the Ashantees all the Akims whom they wished to bring to their country, whereby many Ashantees were left (gebleven) & panyarred. As it is further said, the Ashantees, in order to panyar the fugitives at once, divided themselves up too much, so they are daily suffering much damage from the Akims.

O e r s is dead, but B a a n not. I have bought one of Darkon's people, who says it is not true that Darkon is dead; but that he took to flight with 4 men; but my servant says he has seen his head. "Groote Fontijn" 2 days ago, had the districts here told that they must provide themselves with powder & muskets, but POKOE has let them know that when he had wished to defeat AKIM, he sent presents to FANTEE, to rise with him, which they have not been willing to accept; & that now they must guard the stolen AKIMS well, who were his slaves, & give them plenty to eat, so they got fat. AGONNA is about to flee to ASSIN, as soon as POKOE makes but the least movement. POKOE absolutely wishes to have KORANTIER from FANTEE, as he has taken money ("potje") from AKIM, so that KORANTIER is not a little anxious. Whether this is true or not, I don't know; but I heard it from COURANTIER'S own servants, whom he sent to hear the news of what was happening below. This is also to say that the ACCRAS must not go out of their Crom at all, however nicely the AQUAMBOES may talk to them about it, for there is rascality concealed behind it, & altho' they eat fetich, one has experience enough, how they try to mislead the ACCRAS.

APRIL 9. (Accra) The Caboceers of this place came in & reported to us that the great or 1st servant of the ASHANTEE King POKOE (named Soffie), with 2 other Vaandragers, & 5,000 muskets, had approached into AQUAMBOE; & earnestly requested us to send a servant to them in the name of the Company, & they would join one on their side, to hear how it was, & where POKOE was staying. [Soffie]

APRIL 11. We sent a servant, as well as the Accras, inland, to learn where the ASHANTEES were staying.

" " (Elmina) To-day came here to the D/G, some messengers sent hither by the King of ASHANTEE, in order to communicate to HH the victory gained over the people of the AKIM district, exhibiting as evidence of it, some flayed jaw-bones fastened in a pyramid on a stick. To this HH had the King thanked for the communication, & some presents of cloths & spirits given out. The messengers asked HH that they might have someone with them to give the message to the King, in HH's name, which was allowed, & they were promised a canoe for their transport to Accra.

APRIL 16. (Elmina) The ASHANTEE ambassadors, besides a servant from the General, left by canoe for Accra, for the purpose noted under 11th inst:.

" " (Accra) Our servants returned with a Tetje from ASHANTEE, & followers. They told us that a part of POKOE'S force had been sent into the AQUAMBOE country. They had been well received there, & had been told that it was good they had been sent; that otherwise they would have come down on Monday, with 3 or 4 Quarters, to learn how it was here; & would now therefore only send this Tetje, with the assertion that they had no enmity against the ACCRAS; but they demanded 17 bendas in order to avert the war.

APRIL 17. (Accra) The same messengers, with one more sent down by POKOE, came with all our subjects, & brought us 3 jaw-bones of the defeated AKIMS, as a token of his victory. Whereupon, at the repeated request ^{of the} Accra subjects, so as to make their parley with the ASHANTEES so much the easier, we had 5 shots guns fired in honour of the ASHANTEE King; issuing some presents to the messengers, who seemed uncommonly pleased with them; & the Accras thanked us politely. The ambassadors thereupon went to the English & Danish Forts where they were honoured in the same manner.

APRIL 18/. (Accra) The same ambassadors came in, in the early morning, & repeated their demand about the 17 bendas; which we, with friendly negotiation, got reduced to 12 bendas; with which both sides were pleased. About 10 o'clock, arrived another ambassador, with 2 Tetjes, & 2 sword-bearers followed by about 50 men with "vollen geweer" [fully armed] who came in to greet us in the name of their master, the Ashantee King. Their message is not yet known, but we understand that they demand the surviving family of Darkon.

APRIL 19. (Accra) - Recd letter from D/G:- de Petersen, to Raems, & Versch: at Accra. April 16. Herewith the ASHANTEES who have brought us the news of the victory, & who have asked me, in POKOE'S name, for transport to Accra, & have agreed that they will warn the Ashantees whom they might find there, that they must not undertake anything against the Natives who belong under the Holl: Fort, seeing that the Makelaar Darkon, over whose conduct he has been very angry, is already dead, & has been beheaded by the AQUAMBOES. You will please point this out ~~to~~ again to the aforementioned ambassadors. Further the Chiefs of this Crom request that, if the ambassadors are able to carry it, you will please send to POKOE, on their account, the value of 2 slaves, in powder, which they undertake to pay to the Chief-Factor, & to whose approval I leave it over to treat the afnmd request as he thinks fit, since matters appear to me to be so, that the Holland

nation ought to keep neutral. My servant Abram is also going with this, with a present for POKOE with orders to thank him for the communication of the victory won; & also to request him, when everything is quiet again, to cultivate trade with the Hollanders, as before. If he requires any Boesjes for his journey, Mr van Kuijl can advance them, & enter them in his accounts.

APRIL 25. (Accra) letter, Raems & Verscheuren to D/G de Peñtersen. (recd 25/4):-

.... 3 or 4 days ago messengers came here from the Ashantee King POKOE, to give information of his victory over the AKIMS, bringing also a present of 3 jaw-bones. Since then still more messengers have come from day to day; so that at present we have here about 50-60 Ashantees, with their arms. They have also spread over the whole leeward coast; & have assured us that they have orders to commit not the least hostility, before the palaver of "uitkoop" was made. Yesterday we were honoured with YH's letter of 16th, from which we, at first sight, thought that YH had so far proceeded with the palaver with the Ashantee ambassador (who has arrived with YH's servant, & the messenger from the Mina Caboceer), that he, the ambassador, would with the 2 other persons, undertake the journey to the King, in order there to appease the displeasure which the King has conceived against our Makelaar DARCON. But to our regret, we found that as soon as he had set foot on shore he demanded everything that DARCON had here, or elsewhere, including the smallest article. We had very great trouble before we could bring him to any reason, but at last succeeded; he promising this morning to come in with some of his compatriots & let the journey proceed. As regards the first, he has kept his word; but with regard to the latter, he would not allow YH's servant, the Elmina messenger, or the presents to go with him at first. Over this there was much argument on either side; & it was finally decided that he should send 2 of POKOE'S sword-bearers, a servant from the Upper Factor (named Arij Kooy), & an Accra mess-

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engers together, to speak verbally with the King over the palaver; & if he wished to have those 2 servants, & the presents from YH, & from the Minas in his army, that then another messenger would first come & fetch them. To-day the messengers, who have here settled the palaver with the Accras for averting the general war, for 12 bendas, are going back to the army; but we don't doubt it will cost them more, before everything is quiet again. We beg that we may have further definite orders from YH, what to do if POKOE persists in having that is Darkon's here, & will listen to no palaver. The Holland Nation is accustomed to protect its subjects, & not to give them as a prey to their enemies. Added to this, all the Accras attest that long before there was talk of a war between ASHANTEE & AKIM, Darkon had gone to the latter place, to settle his own palavers; that meantime, when AKIM was preparing for, they kept Darkon there, & twice sent messengers to call them all. We submit (under correction) that nothing ought to be left untried, to protect that family, & all the people, & so by authority, intercession, & mediation to come to an agreement. ...

everything
war

APRIL 21. (Accra) Letter from R. & V. to D/G de P. (recd 26/4)-- Sent to accompany the Govt boat on its return.-- We have ordered it to sail as far out to sea as possible, as we are informed that the FONTYNEN intend to panyar everything of ours that they can get hold of; as they say that the ambassador from POKOE, & YH's servant have only come here to persuade POKOE to carry on his war further, against the FANTEES. ...

APRIL 27. (Accra) Letter from R. & V. to D/G de P. (recd 6/5). Since our last we have recd none from YH. During the last 2 days various stray rumours have come here, which cause some measure of anxiety to the subjects. Some days ago the Ashantees sent some people down here, & to other places, in order to collect a war contribution from each beach Crom; which has been paid here, & at

all the consecutive Crows as far as NINGO, where the Danish Company has a Fort; & this was refused by Commandt DORF, who abused the messengers as vagabonds, & thieves, & refused to give them anything. They returned a few days afterwards, with about 4,000 men, carried off all his subjects, plundered the houses (Caasies), surrounded the Fort, & shut everything in. The rumour of this, coming here, has caused great terror to the Danish Subjects, who at once fled into the Fort with their goods women & children, spreading it about that that crowd would come there also to make war on them. This movement has caused great fright to our Subjects, who to-day began to make small huts on the Katte plaats to shelter their women & children, if necessary. We are expecting our messengers from the King of ASHANTEE, daily; hoping that we shall come to a friendly agreement, of which we shall at once report to YH.

APRIL 28. (Accra). Wrote to the Commandt of Bercoe, Mr Groen. ... "& as it may well happen that we are besieged here by the ASHANTEES, we are expecting a supply of corn from you by the large canoe, at the first opportunity."

MAY 2. (Accra). Caboceer F o e s o e followed by a large crowd, arrived here as ambassador from the ASH-
ANTEE King POKOE, to demand all the goods, & left behind here (Darkon's ?).

MAY 8. (Accra). All the previous days have been spent, from morning till night, with meetings & enquiries about the things that had happened, & what the defeated DARKON had in the world. To-day we came to the end; - as in the letter to HH, below:-
Letter. R/ R. & V. at Accra to D/G deP. Elmina.... Matters as regards Makelaar Darcon, killed in the Akim war, have been explained by the Ashantees, quite differently to what the Europeans supposed them; &

we have not been able to win them on that basis; for they kept, absolutely, to their first demand; & if we did not agree to it, they would march off, & then come down with King POKOE, & his great following; which would be the ruin of the whole country. We have therefore been obliged (on the recommendations of the Accra Elders, as also of the survivors of Darcon's family) to indulge the old ambassador, somewhat. We have agreed to hand over to him all the "conte de terre"-which consist of 3 large strings- besides the worked, & loose gold ... 2 kelders, & a box of cloths; & everything else that was in the household, & among the deced's women & slaves. After that, he demanded from us the most trusted wife of the decd Makelaar; & 6 large kelder flasks with gold, which he said were buried in this Fort,

We thereupon spent a day & a half in talking this out of his head, & in representing the impossibility of it. We had advanced so far yesterday evening, that we were to agree about the people left behind. He was so arrogant about this, that he desired, not only Darcon's people, but Peter Pasop's, & Ammoe's, also; & all our friendship & trouble, could not make him give up this claim. He threatened that if we would not hand them over, other means would be employed; whereupon he went out of the Fort. We at once had the same shut; had the guns moved a bit, (as though we were in earnest), & the fuses brought on to the batteries. This, in an hour, brought such a change in the hearts of the AS-HANTEES, that 4 of the principal of them, with the Accra Elders, asked to come in, when they played a softer tune, & abandoned the claim to the people of the 2 last-named Caboceers. Afterwards, to-day, having entered into negotiations to come to a conclusion about Darcon's people- who, men- & women, numbered about 50- we came to an agreement for the payment of 58 Bendas. After that we settled the palaver for the Crom people, from whom he demanded 50 bendas, as a present for his King; which we (to put it shortly) brought down to 12 Bendas. Whereupon friendship was promised on all sides; & we concluded everything by firing 7 guns. --- They further report that after the Ashantees had finished everything at NINGO, they came, with hot

heads to TEMMA which, notwithstanding that the Sergeant had paid 12½ bendas, to settle all difficulties, they plundered of goods; carried off one Coy slave, 2 slave women, & 2 children; stripped the 3 Whites; broke the door; & threw down the guns from the top of the house. The Coy goods which Mr v Kuijl had there amounted to about 30 Marks. --- They also have to report to HH that accdg to rumours reported in enclosed letter recd from Mr Mornouw, they run the danger of being panyarred by the FANTEES, on their return to Elmina.--

Enc:-- Letter from Mornouw, at CORMANTIJN, to Raems, at Accra. May 4.--Reports that it is rumoured there that POKOE was coming down to FANTEE, & that he(R) & Versch: arranged. that palaver at Accra; & that if they (R&V) came to Cormantijn they would panyar them on it-- ...

Received letter from D/G de Petersen dd April 27. ... ~~In~~ I must furr report to you that when the ASHANTEE ambassadors were here they demanded nothing else than Makelaar, & spoke of nothing else. Moreover, the matter appears to me that granted the Makelaar had already committed a disloyal act, he being regarded as the head, & being dead the story is ended; the more so as you are in a position to prove that Darcon went to the AKIM District, before the war & consequently without design, to make his own palaver, & was then detained by the AKIMS, against his will; from which it clearly appears that the ambassador's demand is unfounded. For the rest, I agree with you that we must protect our subjects, so far as it is in our power, & especially as the demand made against them appears to me to be entirely unfounded. On the other hand, I consider that we must observe neutrality as far as it is possible; & that POKOE should be convinced, & pacified by gentle means, so that when peace has been once restored, trade may flourish again. We further leave everything to your direction, in accdnce with your Commn, to take such measures as you consider will best serve the inte of the Coy.

Darcon/
Darcus/

MAY 11. (Accra). Received letter from D/G
 dd May 6. Acknes R & V S' letter of
 27/4. ... We have seen the conduct
 of the DANISH Commndt of the Fort NINGO. It ap-
 pears that the fear of the Holland Subjects is
 quite unfounded, as they are subjects of the
 Hollanders, & not of the Danes. Nevertheless we
 entirely approve of all you have done to keep
 them tranquil, & await your further reports with
 interest. The gossip of the Natives with regard
 to the warring Black Powers are so doubtful &
 various that I will not detain you with them. ...

MAY 186. (Accra). Received letter from D/G
 dd May 12. We send extract from let-
 ter received from the Agents of the
 English Nation, from which you will observe that
 they are inclined to be "communicatief", which I
 consider, if circumstances should require it, can
 tend to the welfare of both Nations. You should
 therefore, if you are asked, "handelen communicatief"
 with Mr Melvill, & take such careful steps as you
 shall think proper, for the welfare of the Coy; as
 we judge, according to the rumours spread with re-
 gard to the DANES, that we ought not to involve
 ourselves in the difficulties of those friends.

--Leaves everything to their good direction.

Enclosures to above letter:-

April 30. (o S) Letter from Cape Coast Cas-
 tle. (Thos Chalmer: Robt
 Melvill: & D Crichton)- Ackne de Petersens letter
 of May 7, (n s) -sending powder-. "We take this
 opportunity to acquaint YH that by a letter of
 advice from leeward, it seemeth that APOCHO'S
 intentions in reference to the natives of Accra
 are still in a doubtful(?) state; therefore we have
 agreed that Mr Melvill shall go down there with
 all convenient speed, in order to do his best en-
 deavours to accomodate matters; & as it is our
 sincere intention to live in amity with YH, we
 could not take this step without informing you
 of it, as YH is resolved as well as we are, to act
 in concert in this affair, as the means which will
 be most conducive to the common advantage as well
 as that of every particular. We beg leave further
 to acquaint YH that Mr Melvill is vested with full
 power to act in that affair, & to conclude finally

any resolutions that shall seem most proper to be taken; & we flatter ourselves that your Deputy there have, or will have the same from YH in case of any emergency that shall require an immediate execution of what shall be jointly agreed upon by the three nations, to lield (sic) one on their own part or in common with respect to any Treaty that shall be entered into with APOCHO. ...

Letter. de Petersen to CCC. May 12.-Acknes above, with thanks.- It is my absolute intention both in this case, as in all others, to give sincere proofs of friendship. I take the liberty to enclose herewith a letter for the deputies who are staying at Accra on behalf of the Holland nation in which they are earnestly recommended & required to keep in touch with Mr Melvil, to devise such means for the general welfare as they think necessary, & also to examine how far the Danish Nation is concerned in it. ...

MAY 20. (Accra) Some Ashantees came here this morning, who had been sent down by the King to bring back some Coy goods which had been plundered at TEMMA.

Received letter from D/G, dd May 15. Acknes their letter of 8th inst; & as it appears to me you have worked with the necessary, & proper caution, & request you to continue doing so, as I am afraid that the troubles among the Natives will not be so easily settled as I had wished; having heard to-day that the FANTEES have panyarred about 90 Ashantees, who had bought salt here, while on their way returning. As regards the action of the Ashantees at TEMMA, it is so unheard of that if the opportunity occurs, you must let POKOE know that I request that the honour of the Coy & of the Holland nation be repaired, & compensation for the damage; otherwise a general prohibition will go out over the whole coast, both windward & leeward, that no muskets, powder, or lead may be sold by the Hollanders to the Ashantees.

Mr Kuijl must take care that the statement of the damage done at TEMMA is accurately compiled, so that he, & the Whites who were at TEMMA, can swear to it on oath, as this would be required

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for the discharge of all of us, by the "Heeren Majores", in the unexpected event of the Coy having to bear the loss suffered; & also that POKOE, if he should be inclined to compensate the damage, will certainly previously examine how much it amounts to, & if he suspects that the damage had been exaggerated, it is to be feared that he would not pay anything; & in such case the blame would clearly be on those who had not accurately assessed the damage.-- He will send the boat for them, when ready to leave Accra, the better to secure their return, in view of the rumours about the FANTEES.--

MAY 21. (Accra) Wrote to D/G.-recd 27/5.

Ackne DG's letters of 6, 12, & 15th.

... Mr Melvil has not yet arrived,

but is staying at Simpa (so the English Govr here reports to us). We don't believe he will come further, as all difficulties were removed on the 11th, & on the same afternoon all the ASHANTEES, who lay under the 3 Forts, departed. YH's servant & the Elminas' messenger did not go with them, but have stayed here up till now, for the reasons that the Ashantees have departed satisfied, & 2ndly so as not to strengthen the FANTEES in their wrong-headed ideas that the HOLLAND Nation was buying war against them. We have lived in friendly communication with the English Governor, but the Danes have kept to themselves, & according to rumour, have had to pay a large sum for the first Ashantee visit. Yesterday morning some ambassadors from the Ashantee King came back, bringing with them some Coy's goods, & a "trein" slave woman & 2 children, who had been plundered by his men at TEMMA; reporting further that the King had been extremely angry as soon as he came to hear about it, saying he wished to live in friendship with the Holland nation; & would have everything that was missing, paid for, as it was a free Ashantee who had done the deed. We have told them of YH's last letter, & given them to understand YH's displeasure over such action, which they have promised faithfully to convey to their master. We are very much obliged to YH for the report of what has occurred between the FANTEES & the ASHANTEES, & do not doubt that a bloody war will result between those two, as the ambassadors have

told us that POKOE is assembling his whole force again, & has already advanced into AGONNA. -- They are already busy with the account of TEMMA, & will send a copy.-- Are much obliged for HH'S care in having the boat got ready .-- ...

(End of extracts from the Accra Journal.)

MAY 28. (Elmina) de Petersen to Accra, (Raems & Verscheuren). ... We have further seen with pleasure, that everything at ACCRA, had already been arranged, & that it seemed not without hope, that POKOE would make good the damage done at TEMMA.

JUNE 10. Letter from Accra, (R & V).-- Report, inter alia, the death of van Kuijl, at Accra, after illness.

JULY 9. Despatch, de Petersen & (WIC.488) to "Presidiale" Chamber Amsterdam. ("read in Assembly of X, 23/3/'43."). ... As regards trade, we have news that various traders are about to come down, having regard to the fact that the people of ASHANTEE, & AKIM, if they are not entirely reconciled, at least leave each other unmolested. That possibly, will not last longer than until the parties are provided with powder & muskets, because I have letters from the windward coast that the demand is only for these two articles; also that the ASHANTEES wish to attack the FANTEES, who, during the troubles, according to their custom, have stolen & robbed abundantly from the two warring parties; & associated with another District (landraad), have decapitated a Caboceer of Ashantee, out of bare wantonness. From this it appears how little that that people is to be depended on, & that everything depends simply & solely upon their unreasonable caprice. ...

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AUGUST 21. The Commrs, Raems & Verscheuren returned to Elmina, (having left *Aura* on August 1, & being delayed at Apam, by contrary winds).

SEPTEMBER 5. Letter, de Petersen to CHAMA, (van Voorst). The Ashantee ambassador has reported to us here, (Elmina) that he, on behalf of the King of Ashantee, has handed over to you, as a forfeit for the damage caused by Ashantees to TEMMA, 2 female slaves, & 5 oz, 4 engs, gold; for which the King desires a receipt, in which should be stated, what he is still owing. You should give him this, as it concerns the Estate of the decd Mr Kuijl; but in order to benefit the Estate, we would like to leave the Natives in the belief that the palaver concerns us, & must be settled with us, in order all the quicker, to get it settled.

GOLD - MINING. [Gwira] Jwira

APRIL 21. Letter from Axim, (van der Noot de Gieterre) April 18.- The so-called miner, the soldier H.J. Kayen, has died.--- Further (at great length) with refce to gold-mining.--- More men necessary possession shd be taken of the Mines, & Forts built, & garrisoned-- as the Portugese erected up the river AUWIERA or ANKOOPE--- & the Dutch--- ... His experience of the Natives is that they will cost the Coy much in presents, & when they see they are not getting so much out of the mines as they expected, they will come & say, "Friends, you must remove; our Dominé, or fetich priest says the Fetich has ordered him that no more gold may be dug in our country." ...

MAY 17. Despatch, de P. to the (WIC, 488.)
Amst: Chamber, re gold mining.

SEPTEMBER 9. Letter from Axim; (106.)
(de Guitere) n d. ...

I further have the hon: to send YH a copy Agreement made by D/G Joan van Steenhuijsen, with the inhabitants of the river COBRE, IGWIRA, & surrounding countries, in the year 1697 ; & renewed by a further instrument in the year 1707 , by D/G Pieter Nuijts. And as this Agreement is no longer in any way maintained & the afnmd COBRES (now all known under the name of IGWIRA Natives), in many respects, go outside it & do not behave as loyal subjects of a Fort ought; sending the traders from that country to what places they please; receiving for it, from other Commandants 8 Engels for each head of slaves; which "molipolium", I have also been obliged (opgebracht door Mr Lihme) to pay to the Afssd COBRES, zijne mijne subjects, as toll or passage money. Wherefore I have several times told them to maintain the said Agreement better, & admonished them to behave as good subjects, as they cannot live without this Fort; & on the least need arising, they must take refuge there. But since it appears that for some years there have been Chiefs here who have taken too little

interest in the matter, & have not known how to maintain their rights; so it is that all the good old customs & usages have been buried; & the subjects have been so far corrupted that they know no better, or that this is the way; as it is also argued at present by the Europeans, & indeed by the Coy servants also (who think to maintain the ~~wrong~~ encroachment as a line of action; as Mr Brummer (Hollandia) writes to me that he will complain to YH, that I prevent him having traders fetched from the river Cobré, by his servants.--- (The Commndt ^{Hollandia} did complain to the D/G that de G. was taking all the trade away from Hollandia, & had stopped the ways thither; & had panyarred one of his (Hollandia's) servants; upon which the D/G had instructed de G. to live amicably with Holl: & return the panyarred man.)--- Now it is indisputable, as the old letters show, that that river has always belonged under this Fort, & is situate barely a cannon shot above it, & is about 5 hours from Hollandia. Secondly, have no more to "astrueeren(?)" than the 5th Article of the afsd Agreement, which clearly shows that none of the Natives shall be allowed to keep canoes on the said Cobre river, but the Chief (Comdnt) of Axim; & daarvoor zal receive such toll as has been customary from old time. YH will please to observe, therefore, that all the traders who come down the river, must first be ferried across, before they can proceed here or elsewhere; & this can only be done by my subjects (who are not allowed to do it) gevoeglijk all regt & eminentie which that river gives, belong to this ~~river~~ ^{& Fort}. I hope, & don't doubt that YH will ^{a Chief} understand this, especially as the ways for the traders who want to go to Accoda, Dixcove, & Boutry, is the way from the village Pipesa; for all the traders who come down the river Cobre, are destined for this Fort, & can only be brought to others by bribery.

I therefore hope that YH will approve my arrangements for the renewal of the above-mentioned Agreement, in order again to raise the authority of the Coy; to keep the subjects in proper discipline; to increase trade; & to check the private

trade of the Natives.

PS. Yh will probably overhouden eenige speculatie, that in the documents about the renewed Agreement made in the year 1697, there are not so many Districts referred to, as are mentioned in that Agreement; the reason being that most were destroyed in former wars; & now all are living under (Among) the other IGWIRAS, & are known under that name.

SEPTEMBER 10. de Petersen to Axim, (de G.)
acknes his letter of 4th,
with enclosed Agreement;
of which he does not disapprove, so long as it
is not in contravention of other later Agreements entered into. ...

(The above was ackned, & replied to by
de Guitere on 30/9.)

Note. There is some correspondence
about gold-mining, in the Secc:
correspondence for Oct: Nov: & Dec:.

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1742.

CAPE COAST.

JANUARY 10. Mr Verscheuren, & the Vaandrig
of this Castle left for C C,
on common from HH, to welcome
the Agents, Crichton, & Chalmers, on their arrival
in this country, & returned in the evening
with hearty thanks.

— — — —

GOLD MINING (EGUIRA).

(Copy in To-day, the 29th August 1742
WIC.116 appeared before me Nicholas Matheus van
fo.774.) der Noot de Guitere, Commies Commandant
of the Fort St Anthony at Axim, in a body, the Caboceers
and Chiefs of the river Sian, from the District IGWIRA,
who declared that they had agreed together to renew, in
all respects the annexed Accord and Agreement, made in
the year 1697, with the Director Gen. Joan van Seven-
huysen, in that manner in which it thereby stands ex-
pressed, in Articles, word for word; this being with es-
pecial reference to (geooft op) the first, fourth, sixth
seventh and eighth articles, keeping the others, in
their entirety, for the information of the Hon. Dir.
Gen. Mr Jacob de Petersen. The Caboceers and Chiefs of the
the afsd District hereby promising, under the swear-
ing of oaths according to the usage of the Country,
that they will fulfill, and cause to be fulfilled, all
that which stands recorded in the annexed Agreement,
without exception, but with the request that it may
be renewed by all new coming Commandants at Axim,
by a similar Act; their names being specified here-
under.

This is the mark X of the
Caboceer TANNO, in the vill-
age Acroupon.

This is the mark X of the
Caboceer AMACRA, "opperste
gezaghebber" of IGWIRA,
in the Village Potja.

This is the mark X of the
Caboceer, and "Hoofdman"
ANKEMA QUACOE, signed for
his brother, also named
ANIGEMA COEJO.

This is the mark X of
the first Caboceer of
IGWIRA, ACKA, in the vil-
lage Amakraso.

This is the mark X of the
Cabocier & "Hoofdman"
BEKAUW, in the village
Jobahinnebie.

This is the mark X of
Cabocier EMEINIA KAFFY,
signed for his brother
also, being EMEINIA TECKIE
Captain over the Quarter
of IGWIRA, in the village
AMACRASO.

Thus passed and signed, after the aforementioned Cabociers
& Chiefs of the country IGWIRA have taken the oath
in proper form, according to the usage of the country,
in the presence of me, the undersigned, on the Square
of this Fort, the day & year, stated at the head hereof.

(sd) N.M. van der Noot der Guitere.

We the undersigned Cabociers & Chiefs of Axim, declare as the upright truth that the annexed Articles of the aforementioned Accord, have been read aloud & properly translated by the Interpreter, to the Caboceers & Chiefs of the IEFWIRA country whereupon they have promised that they will fulfill, and cause to be fulfilled, the same, about which each has signed with his own hand his name or mark, in the presence of us all, and sworn to the same according to the custom of the country. As token of the truth, we have likewise ratified this with our hand mark in the presence of the Commies aforementioned, the day & year & place aforementioned.

This is the mark X of the Cabocier & Hoofdman MAKEY in the Upper village.

Do. Do. of the Hoofdman MINIA, in the U.V.

Do. Do. of Hoofdman JTIE, in the U.V.

Do. Do. of the Cabocier DOMMA, in the U.V.

This is the mark X of the King of Axim MYZAN, in the Lower village.

Do. Do. of the Hoofdman of Axim, ESSANBAU, in the L.V.

Do. Do. of the Hoofdman of Axim, DIA in the L.V.

Do. Do. of the Cabocier KINJA, in the L.V.

Do. Do. of the Cabocier OMMA ACKA, in the L.V.

1742.

ELMINA.

157.

JULY 1. At the issue of the "kostgeld" (106) the military all refused to accept "kakeras" gold, as they said the Heeren Majores had ordered that they must receive good gold, ... but they eventually accepted it as before. ---- The people serving the Govt were subsequently notified that refusal to accept "Cacceraes" gold would be punished according to law.

JULY 30. The English Dr Hopkins came by hammock from CC, to attend the Equip: Master, very ill.

(Orig: in 293) To-day, 17. July, 1742.

Appeared before me, Johannes Abraens Secretary in the service of the Gen: Char: Neth: WIC, in the presence of the witnesses hereafter named; the Chiefs, & Hommes Grandes of the Crom belonging under this Castle; [in the Chief Castle St George d' Elmina;] who jointly & severally acknowledge that they are together well & truly indebted to the Hon Mr Jacob de Petersen, D/G over the N. & S. Coasts of Africa, in a sum of 15, bendas of good gold, together with a cow; arising out of & in the matter of a certain opposition to the orders of the D/G perpetrated by them; as well as another cow, in satisfaction of a cow of HH, which they beat the ribs to pieces, from which it died. Which said sum of 15 B. & 2 cows they jointly & severally promise to pay to the said Mr Jacob de Petersen, or his "recht verkrijgende", within the period of six months from the date hereof. And they hereby jointly consent, & expressly bind themselves to that end that, to prevent all mischief already caused, or which might in course of time result therefrom, all canoes coming out of the sea, both of the Fetich priests, & Tetje, as well as all others which are sustained to be free of toll, & inspection, shall henceforth be inspected as to what & how much fish they have, & moreover shall all be intolled by the "Visbeschaarders".

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And for the fullfilment hereof they jointly & severally bind themselves, their persons & goods, for the whole; voluntarilly submitting to the restraints of all "rechten&& gerechten".

THUS DONE in the Chief Castle aforementioned in the presence of Pieter Batrie, & Roeloff Ulsen, as witnesses.

This is the X mark of
the Makelaar AMBA.

This is the X mark
of CORANTJEPON, Caboceer.

This is the X mark
of the King ANNUWIE.

This is the X mark
of the King ANDO.

This is the X mark
of AURADOU.

As witnesses
(sd) Pieter Batire.
(") R, Ulsen.

Quod attestor
(sd) Johs Abraens.
Sect:

OCTOBER 21. (Sunday). The Minister who lately arrived here from the Fatherland, by the ship "Catharine Galeij", named Jacobus Elisa Johannes CAPITEIN, being a Negro born on this coast, preached his inaugural sermon, taking his text from the 2nd Epistle of St Paul to the Corinthians, Chap 4, verse 6.

OCTOBER 22. ... The D/G left by canoe for Mouré, with the servants appointed, in order to settle the palaver between the FANTEES, & the people of Elmina.

ELMINA.

OCTOBER 26. Received letter from D/G at Mouré, (in reply ~~from~~ to one sent him by Raems, re an Inter-loper that had arrived at Elmina)
As the Fantee elders, from a kind of mistrust, the one for the other, haven't dared to come here, & time is required for them to assemble; so they have, for these reasons, had me asked to stay till to-morrow, when they will come here together, to make the palaver, the day after to-morrow; which being in the Coy's interests, I have allowed them. ...

OCTOBER 28. The D/G, with the servants, returned late in the evening, from Mouré.

NOVEMBER 1. (Thursday) This morning, after service, Messrs Lokhorst (?) "commys ter soldij", & Jan Romein, Vaandrig of this Castle, were installed as Elders in the Church Council, & community here at Elmina.

November 23. Minutes of Council. A (9) long minute, re price of slaves, owing to foreign competition.

DECEMBER 21. De Petersen to Axim (de Guitere).-- As we are informed that a certain native, named TEKKI, who in the Government of Mr Pranger, was at the instance of the Hommes Grandes of Elmina, sent in exile to Surinam, is on one of the Holland, or Zeeland ships, now on the Windward coast, & it is to be feared that endless difficulties will arise if Tekki comes on shore here; ... we therefore instruct & authorise you, to question the captain in our name, of the ship on which Tekki might be, on arrival at Axim, whether he has the authority of the Heeren Majores, to transport him here; & if not, & the man has got on board clandestinely the Capt is to take care that he does not

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come on shore; & that if he does so unexpectedly that we protest against alldisasters, expencee expences,& damage,that may arise therefrom. And you can inform the Capt that the interests both of the Coy,&of the public peace,demand this.

MUSTER ROLL (WIC,113.)
Dec, 31, 1742
(Summary)

Elmina	107.	Chama	6.
St Jago	12.	Commany	7.
Axim	14.	Mouré	9.
Hollandia	4.	Cormantyn	13.
Accoda	4.	Apam	6.
Boutry	6.	Bercoe	7.
Taccorary	4.	Accra	21.
Saccondee	9.		

Total on Gold Coast- 229.
Pattackry 1.
Epee 2.
On 3 boats 669.
241.

(End of 1742.)

1742.

ELMINA.

160a.

(Letter. Capitein to Dirs: WIC.)

Their Honours (WelEdele GrootAgtsbaere Heeren) the Directors of the West-indian Company at the Chamber of Ten, residing at Amsterdam.

("Read in the Chamber of X, 15 September 1744.")

Sirs,

As we arrived safely, on the 8th of the month October, at YHH's Chief Castle St George D'Elmina, I judged it to be my duty to inform YHH of it. We found HH the Director General and the other Gentlemen of the government at this place in good health and in great peace and concord. HH the Director General has received me with all friendship and goodwill, and promises to give me a helping hand in everything, in order, under the co-operating grace of the Lord, to attain in security the beneficent object, with which YHH have sent me here.

To this, HH has been willing to encourage, with promises, the negro boys and girls, who are already learning the A B C with all zeal, and has placed them under the supervision of the Reader (voorleeser), who seems to be more competent to undertake this work, than for the public worship. To-day the 21st October, I preached my inaugural sermon from 2. Cor. 4. 6. This I shall send along with YHH'S trusty, careful - (as it appeared to me during the whole voyage) - servant Captain Graen, in order to hand it over to the printing-press, under YHH'S esteemed names, as an expression of my gratitude, if the discourse may be pleasing to YHH. For the rest, I shall look to (zien op) the service with which I am charged by YHH, the desire (wensch) of the heathen, according to the will of God the Father and Jesus Christ, in order to fulfill it by the grace of the Lord, for the extension of the Gospel of salvation, and for the welfare of the Hon: Company. Further, I wish YHH all earthly and heavenly celestial blessings, and name myself, with all respect, YHH'S favoured, bedient, and humble servant

Jacobus Elisa Joannes Capitein.

At the Castle S. George
D'Elmina, the 21 Octob 1742.

(over)

160b.

1742.

P.S. I take the liberty, respectfully, to request YHH, in your distinguished Council-meeting, to think of my, by me much beloved, patron Mr Jacobus van Goch, through whom God has done so many wonders to me, and whose welfare I must seek in every way.

(Translated from the copy in "Eekhof" -
vide note on p.199. post.-.
Original in WIC.488, fol.738.)

(Vide also Resolutien van de Vergadering
van X, - WIC.11, fol 143. It was decided
to note the above letter for information.)

1743.

EGUIRA & AXIM.

161.

JULYZ 16. Letter from AXIM, (de Guitere) (107)

July 12.--- A long report of
a disturbance which arose over a
quarrel, in the Assistants Quarters in the Fort, between Caboceer KINYAN, of Low Town, & one of deG's servants, a native of Elmina. This led to blows between him & the servant. KINJAN went out of the Fort, & called his people together, with stones & swords, & they attacked the Coy slaves & servants.

de Guitere had, at last to fire the cannon, kill one man & wounding another. Kinjan then went to his Crom with his people, to get powder & muskets. de Guitere sent to the Elders of Low town, where Kinjan lived, to ascertain the cause of the disturbance (it having arisen during his siesta). They replied they didn't know, but asked till tomorrow to enquire into it. The next day, 11th, they reported they had found Kinjan in the wrong; but Kinjan refused to abide by the decision. Seeing that he had insulted the Coy; half killed a Coy slave; broken the leg of another; & plundered the huts of the Coy slaves, & of his servants, he asks that strong measures may be taken against Kinjan, especially in view of the cases of gross insubordination, before, at Boutry with Commndt Boermester, & at Mouré with Commndt Abkoude.

JULY 17. de Petersen to Axim (de Guitere).

Acknes above, & instructs him to
seize Kinjan, & send him to Elmina, or if he escapes, to panjar some of his relations, on his head.

AUGUST 3. de Petersen to Axim (de Guitere).

Learns from his private letter,
that Kinjan remains obstinate....
Does not disapprove of his conduct, so far.

... ..

AUGUST 28. Letter from Axim (deG.) 24/8.

-- Reports furr on the disturbances caused by Kinyan;
The delay caused by sickness.- He put into effect the ~~pgs~~ DG's instructions of 17, ult.

on the 27th ult, when Kinjan dared to come before the Fort with some armed men, without thinking of his former failure. Whereupon he (de G.) called the slaves togr & ordered them to seize him before the gate, & bring him into the Fort, promising them 2 bendas, as an encouragement. But one of the slaves who had got hold of Kinjan, was shot in the belly by one of his men; & the rest of the slaves were afraid to do anything; & as Kinyan's men fired more shots on the Coy slaves, he was obliged to fire on them with ball, killing one, & severely wounding another. ... The next day, he made preparations for reprisals, to fire on the Low town, where Kinjan & his adherents live. But besides, sent one of my servants to the Caboceer **MAKKIE**, of Upper town, to ask if he intended to assist Kinjan & his adherents or would behave as a loyal subject, when I assured him nothing would happen to him. Cabr **MAKKIE**, & Cabr **DOMMA** replied that they would at once come to me in the Fort. They arrived shortly afterwards, with some Elders of Upper **Crom** Crom, & asked me to be patient till next day, when they would certainly constrain Kinjan to settle the matter. -- He gladly allowed the 24 hour's postponement.--, but it was in vain as Kinjan would listen to no reason. The Capt & Caboceer of Hollandia, who had come, tried all means to bring Kinjan to reason, but he persisted in his former plan. - After many messages to & fro, with the Caboceers of Upper Crom, he sent a message thro' them & the Cabr of Hollandia, requiring Kinjan to state definitely whether he would submit to the authority of the Coy; if not, that his Crom would be set on fire.-

But he got nothing but the former replies. He then warned the Hollandia Caboceer to remove out of Low town, with his people. As soon as he was on the beach, out of cannon shot, he opened fire on the huts of Kinjan, & the place where his people lay encamped; & after some grape had been fired from the cannon, they had to flee. After that, the houses of Kinjan & his adherents were set on fire by his people, & the Coy slaves; but he strictly forbade any looting of the goods they left behind, & this was

EGUIRA & AXIM.

not done; but he remained obstinate. At last on the 31st July, the IGWIRA people arrived, to help the matter out of the world, which, after long wrangling, eventually had the good result which YH will please see from a document dated August 8th, herewith marked A ; the further declaration & pronouncement of the IGWIRA people, & the inhabitants of the Upper & Lower village of AXIM, marked B ; & 3rdly, a document or receipt marked C, in which is stated that the Natives are reconciled among themselves; & KINJAN, in pursuance of the condemnation of d/d 10 August, has paid for those who were killed by the guns; upon which last point it principally rested, in order to restore the public peace, & the authority of the Hon Coy. --- Trusts the D/G will approve his actions, & the settlement; the document of 8th August clearly shewing that the honour, & authority of the Coy has been maintained; on which day KINJAN prostrated himself, in the hall of this Fort, & promised never to do such a thing again; after I had given my word that he should pass freely in & out of the Fort.

Enclosures to above letter :-

A. To-day, the 8th August 1743, appeared before me, Nic: Math: van der Nood de Guitere, in the Fort St Anthony, at AXIM, the Caboceers, & Chiefs (Hoofdlieden) of the river SIAMI, out of the District IGWIRA, together with the Caboceers & Chiefs of the UPPER village aforesaid- all subjects of the Hon: Gen: Chart: NWIC- who declared they had made a strict enquiry into the dispute which had arisen between the Caboceer KINJAN, & the Elmina man Cobben, on the 10th July last; & the ensuing disturbances, on the 10th, & 27th, July, when KINJAN came before the Fort, with his large drum, & some men with muskets, to "bruikare" (?). And when the Coy slaves were ordered to catch him on account of his conduct on the 10 July, had seized him, in pursuance of their orders, one of them was shot in the belly with a musket, by one of KINJAN'S men. All which bad conduct, & excesses of the said KINJAN, we hereby disapprove; attesting that KINJAN

is liable to correction, & punishment, for this.

We have therefore jointly approved, & determined, for the safety, & tranquillity in our country, to ask for pardon for the afnmd KINJAN; which we hereby do. But to constrain him, as we do constrain him, to beg for pardon on his knees, from the Hon: NWIC, in the presence of its Chief; & further, to agree to whatever the Hon D/G, Mr Jacob de Petersen, shall deem to be proper.

THUS done, passed, & signed in my presence, the Commies, & Governor, of the afsd Fort, on the day & year hereabove written. In the presence of Capt van der Loo, commanding the free-trade ship "de Granedier"; the "Under baas Hendrik Huyting; & the Asst Willem Oling; as witnesses.

This is the mark X of the
IGWIRA Caboceer AMACRA.

This is the mark X of the
IGWIRA Caboceer ACKOR.

This is the mark X of the
IGWIRA Caboceer BEKANU.

This is the mark X of the
IGWIRA Caboceer ANKEMAN
QUACOE.

This is the mark X of the
IGWIRA Caboceer ANKEM COEJO.

This is X the mark of the
Caboceer MACHIE of the
Upper Village.

This is the X mark of the
Caboceer DOMBA (Domna) of
the Upper Village.

This is the mark X of the
"Hoofdman" of the Upper
village, EMENTIE.

This is the mark of X the
"Hoofdman" INTIE of the
Upper Village.

(sd) N.M. van der Nood de Gieterre.
" Jan van de Loo.
" Hindrik Huyting.
" Andries Willem Oling.
As witnesses.

B. We, the undersigned Chiefs, & Caboceers of the river SIAM, in the District of IGWIRA, together with the Chiefs, & Caboceers of the Upper & Lower Villages of AXIM-all subjects of the Hon: Gen: Char: NWIC- Hereby declare that we have together strictly enquired into the dispute arisen between the Caboceer KINJAN, & the Elmina man Cobbena; & find that it was caused, & begun by the said KINJAN, as also the subsequent disturbances, which arose on the 10th, & 27th July. We therefore jointly testify that we have found the afdm KINJAN, in the wrong, as we hereby do; & on the other hand, find the Elmina man Cobbena in the right; and in confirmation hereof have, according to the custom of the country, given "foefetaire" to Cobbena, in order to be always indemnified, & freed from all claims; & condemn the afdm Caboceer KINJAN, to pay compensation for those both killed & wounded by the cannon of Fort St Anthony.

IN WITNESS of the truth, we have signed this with our usual signatures, in Fort St Anthony, at AXIM, the 10th AUGUST 1743.- (in the presence of the same witnesses as in document A. supra.)

Signed with the marks of the same parties as in A, (except Caboceer of Igwira, ACKOE) &, in addition with the marks of:--
"Hoofdman" of the UPPER LOWER Village, ITTJA;
Caboceer ACKEN, of LOWER Village; & "Hoofdman" ESSAMBOU, of LOWER Village.- The witnesses' signatures, as in A.

C. We, the undersigned Chiefs, & Caboceers of the Upper, & Lower village of AXIM, hereby declare that, in accordance with the judgement of the Commis, governing Fort St Anthony, at Axim, as also of the joint Chiefs, & Caboceers of the IGWIRA District, & of our two villages, dated the 10th inst:, we have been paid by Caboceer KINJAN, on account of our friends, & slaves, killed by the cannon. About which, we testify that KINJAN owes us nothing more, whatever; & that we are

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completely satisfied. In ratification whereof we have set our usual signatures hereto, in the presence of the Commies aforesaid. In Fort St Anthony at Axim, this 11th AUGUST 1743.

Signed with the marks of:-

Caboceer & "Hoofdman",	MACKIE.✓	All of
Caboceer,	DOMENA.✓	Upper✓
"Hoofdman",	INTIE.✓	Village.
"	ELENIA.✓	
"Hoofdman",	ASSIANBON.✓	All of
g"	ITTJE.✓	Lower
Caboceer	ACKEN.✓	Village.
"	ABOA.✓	
"Hoofdman",	KIETERBA.✓	
"	TUCCOE.✓	

and by N.M. van der Noot de Gietere.

AUGUST 29. de Petersen to Axim (de Gietere).

--Acknes above, & the docmts--
from which it appears that Cab-
KINJAN was the cause of the whole matter... ..

ANTA.

MARCH 14. Letter from Hollandia, (Brummer)
 Mar: 11. -- Complains of the
 closing of the ways to his Fort,
 for the IGWIRA traders, by de Guitere (at Axim).
 -- Some furr corres: thereon.

May 13. Letter from Boutry (boormeester)
 May 12. Sends as much corn rice &
 "houtwaren", as he has been able to
 get hold of. The subjects beg the D/G not to be
 displeased that they cannot send more corn, till
 the new is ripe.

JULY 6. de Petersen to Boutry (Boormeester)
 -- Finds in the books, among the
 Boutry debtors, that the decd Makel-
 aar at Boutry, owes Mk 1: oz 7: eng $7\frac{1}{2}$; & the
 ADJAS, at Boutry, Mk 6: oz 2; and asks whether
 the corn, rice, & palm-oil sent, is on acct of
 either, or both.

JULY 11. Letter from Boutry (B), nd....
 It is in part payment of the ANTAS'
 debt to de Schenker, in the WASSA war.

JULY 12. de Petersen to Saccondee, (Lihme).
 & furr corres: as to the payment
 by the Sacc: Antas, of the debt
 of corn, rice, & oil; & their share in the debt
 due from Anta.--

JULY 28. Letter from Boutry (B) July 26.
 W r t a case of swearing oath on
 the life of the King of ASHANTEE,
 POKOE.-- Furr long corres: thereon.

AUGUST 15. Letter from Saccondee, (Lihme).
 August 14. -- Asks for a copy
 of the list of the Caboceers
 who, at the time of de Petersen's, & Chief Agent
 Crichton's visit to Saccondee, declared them-
 selves to be subject to the Holland Fort; as
 experience shows, in cases which have occurred,

that Natives who have acted improperly in the Holland jurisdiction, at once declare themselves to be English subjects; & are supported in this by the English, & protected under the English Fort. ... which makes it difficult to maintain proper discipline. ...

August 17. de Petersen to Saccondee, (Lihme). sends him extract from the Convention between Mr Crichton & us, which was entered into at Saccondee with reference to the Subjects there; which states that TOTOE with his people, alone, returned again to the English. All Caboceers whom you found there, on taking over Fort Orange, belong under us.

You will further see from it, that the English Natives, who have remained with us, were allowed in the future, to return to the English; but on the condition that they first give good security for any debt they may owe us. You can therefore, let those, who want to, return, after they have paid their debts; but the houses (Casies) they leave behind, can be given to those of whom you approve, so as to prevent them representing themselves to be Holl: & English Subjects, at one & the same time.

On 22/8 Lihme ackned above, & would carry out the instructions as far as possible.

DECEMBER 23. Letter from Hollandia (Brummer).
Dec 21. Reports that an Ashantee trader brought him an Ashantee man whom he wished to sell to him; but when the man saw this he swore by their King Pokoe, that ~~the~~ they must not sell him, but cut off his head. Whereupon they took the man outside, "een quartier" from the Fort, on the beach, & cut off his head.

In reply, de Petersen wrote that provided the affair did not occur under the Fort, & no subject of the Coy was involved in it, he would absolutely not be drawn into the matter.

WASSA.

JANUARY 28. Letter from AXIM. (de Guitere)

Jan 24. -Acknes D/G's instrons
that the miner, Oostzee, owing
to ill-health, & to save expence, is not to work
up the river, but at places near Axim--"Which be-
sides, could not be arranged otherwise, as the
IGWIRA peoples, are now all in arms, with the
idea that the King of WASSA has marched up
against them to defeat them; so it is not ad-
visable to send anyone thither.

21.

FEBRUARY 7. Letter from Saccondee, (Lihme).

Jan: 21 Feb: 20. I furr

have the hon to advise YH that
the ASHANTEE King, POKOE (Pocquoe) has sent am-
bassadors to the HANTA people, with orders to
inform them, in his name, that he, POKOE, had re-
quests from the WASSA King for assistance
to attack the HANTAS; wherefore he, POKOE, had
the HANTAS asked what their ideas about it were.

To this they say that they cannot answer any-
thing before they have had the honour of speak-
ing with YH about it. They therefore request an
audience with YH, & to receive your advice & or-
ders how they shall act in this case; & are
sending representatives to YH, to receive the
necessary orders.

de Petersen to Saccondee (Lihme) 21/2.

To the messengers from HANTA, who
have been here, to ask my advice, in regard to
the threats from WASSA, & the message which POKOE
has sent to them about it, I have said that in
my judgement, it were best for them to send some-
one to the King of WASSA, & have him told, in
their name, that they have never given reason
to the WASSAS to proceed against them; & that
when the WASSAS attacked them, they did nothing
more than only defend themselves; & for this,
they are not guilty of anything, according to the
custom of the country; & moreover, have nothing
that they can give. This message to the King of
WASSA, I have told them, they should have conveyed,
& repeated, word for word, to the King of ASHANTEE,
named POKOE, with whom I have advised them to main-
tain friendship, as ^{much} far as possible.

I do not wish to neglect to inform you of these measures which I have taken; and, having regard to the fact that your Subjects are HANTAS, to take all such precautionary measures, as you consider useful & serviceable to the Hon Coy, so as not to involve the Coy in difficulties which would be injurious.

FEBRUARY 27. Letter from Sacconde (Lihme)
Feb 26. --Acknes above-- The
HANTAS promise to follow YH's
advice in every respect-- & he will carry out the
instructions given him.--

APRIL 18. Letter from Sacconde (Lihme).
April 17. I have the honour
to inform YH that the dispute
between the HANTAS, & WASSAS, has been settled
through the mediation, & in the presence of the
plenipotentiaries, appointed for the purpose by
the ASHANTEE King POKOE ; on the conditions
that the whole of the HANTAS should pay to
the WASSAS, at once, the sum of 38 bendas; &
that on this sum being paid, the disputes shall
then be dead, & null & void, without any res-
ervation on either side; the ways shall be
opened; & the traders shall have free passage,
without having to fear, or being liable to any
molestation. In order now to be able to fur-
nish the afdmd 38 bendas, the HANTA Chiefs
have together made an estimate, & division of
the amount that each Crom belonging to the
HANTAS shall pay of the 38 bendas; the list
of which division, I have the honour to enclose
herewith; & they respectfully request that YH
will graciously give them assistance in this,
& will order the Chiefs of the Factories in
HANTA country, & who have Hanta subjects under
them, each to furnish their subjects with the
amount specified in the accompanying list; pro-
vided that they, the HANTAS, will bind themselves
to refund that amount, & pay it in corn, yams, &
palm-oil. They therefore request YH's reply, wheth-
er each Chief shall provide for his subjects' debt,
as allocated, on the condons afd, & for the same to
be entered in the Coy's papers; since this will be
for the benefit of the Coy's trade.

WASSA.

Enclosure to above letter :-

Division of the sum of 9 Marks, 4 oz:
or 38 bendas, which, through the mediation of the ambassadors from ASH-
ANTEE, Misang, & Aures. it is agreed
that the HANTA people should jointly
pay to the WASSA King, INTUFFER.

	M. O. E.
Hollandia.	1. 1.
Accoda.	1. 1.
Dixcove.	1. 4.
Boutry.	2. 2.
Taccorary.	1. 4.
English Saccondé.	4.
Holland Saccondé.	1. 4.
38 Bendas, or Mark	<u>9. 4. 0.</u>

APRIL 19. de Petersen to Saccondé (Lihme).
We have received your letter, &
the list of the division of the
amount which the HANTA Subjects will give
the WASSAS for the settlement of the palaver;
& have taken into conson, that if we were to
allow the 9 marks to be issued to those sub-
jects, for the settlement of the palaver, more
would come to the charge of the Coy than to
them; as the HANTA subjects, as appears from the
enclosed note, (n.o.r.) have for some years
been indebted to the Coy in a sum of 13 Mk,
4 oz, 9 5/6 eng; which they have failed to pay
up to date (altho' it can be paid in corn, yams
& palm-oil). Besides which, we cannot under-
stand why the HANTAS should be in the least li-
able to the WASSAS, over the palaver, as the WASSAS
were the aggressors, & the HANTAS, the injured
party. We shall nevertheless, in so far as the
Coy's interests are concerned, await your furr
conson, whether some means could not be devised
to settle the matter in question, without there-
by injuring the Coy. ...

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MAY 26. Letter from Zaccondé (Lihme).

May 25. Notwithstanding that the palaver between the HANTAS, & WASSAS in the presence of the plenipotentiaries from the Headchief (Opperhoofd) of ASHANTEE, POCOE, has been adjusted, on the HANTAS paying to the WASSAS, once- & without reserving any further claim- the sum of 37 bendas; a reply has now been received, by a special messenger sent ~~from~~ by POCOE, whose message is that INTUFFER is claiming no less than 80 bendas, as satisfaction. The HANTAS say categorically, & positively, that they will not pay the 80 bendas; but would much rather await whatever might befall on that account. They have nevertheless left here for Boutry, in order to arrange the matter there as far as possible. They also say they would rather give the 37 bendas to POCOE, as a present, on the condition that he gave no support or help to the WASSAS; & this being complied with, they have little or no fear for the undertakings of the WASSAS; the claim being quite unfounded, & enormous. Meanwhile, I will await YH'S views on the matter. ...

MAY 27. de Petersen to Saccondé (Lihme).

Since the claim of the WASSAS - however proper it may have been up to now - appears to us to be absolutely "buiten den regul", we consider that no agreement can be entered into between the peoples of HANTA & WASSA about it; & that having regard to the unreasonable claim of INTUFFER, the HANTAS ought now to give nothing whatever .

ABREMEOE/

(Original
in 293.)

To-day, 4th December 1743,
appeared before us, Jacob de
Petersen, D/G over the N. & S.
Coast of Africa, &c &c &c

the Grandes of the Crom NANNA, out of the District
ABREMEOE, & the Makelaar, & other Grandes of
ELMINA, who declared that they had agreed hence-
forth, to live together, & to assist each other
in all things ; they, the ABRAMBOES, to that end,
promising that they will open the ways, for the
traders to come down.

For the ratification, & fulfillment whereof,
they, the parties appearing, have taken mutual
oaths, according to the custom of the country.

DONE in the Hon Coy's Chief Castle, St George
D'Elmina, datum ut supra.

(sd) Jacob de Petersen.

This is the X mark of
ACCORA DUBIN.
for the Crom NANNA.

This is the X mark of
OEROEDOE JAN SAKOE.
for the Crom of
ELMINA.

In my presence
(sd) A.L.Smit.

)) _____

AGUAFFO.

(Original
in 293.)

To-day the 27th January 1743, appeared before me, Jacob Credo Bacot, 1st clerk in the Secretariat, the Secretary Johannes Abraens, being indisposed, and before the witnesses hereinafter named, all the Hommes Grandes of ELMINA Crom, together with the King of GREAT COMMAN, AHIN ADUAM (Aduanu?), intimating that a certain man, TECKJE, had been sent away to the Colony of Suriname, at the request of the same Grandes of ELMINA Crom, in the year 1732, during the government of the D/G Jan Pranger; & he, having now arrived on the Coast again, the parties appearing, together with these who had been the accusers of the said TACKIE, jointly requested that the said TACKIE, now detained in this Fort, might be released.

They, the parties appearing, further declared that they not only reserved nothing to the charge of the said Theckie, but that they, moreover, bound themselves, that if anyone belonging to the subject ~~Grem~~ Elmina Crom - after the settlement of this palaver, or indeed, after the date hereof - undertook to revive the things that had passed, or to make any difficulties on that account, that they would at once hand him or her over to the D/G for the time being, to be punished as circumstances should require.

They, the parties appearing, further declared that, inasmuch as the matter above-written has been amicably settled, they, in acknowledgement of the trouble taken, & as is customary in this country, & practised here, bind themselves that they will pay to the D/G Jacob de Petersen a sum of 25 bendas good gold, or the value thereof in corn, or yams; the corn being calculated at 2 engels per χ ! 1,000 heads (struyken), & 100 yams at 2 engels, gold price; & this within the period of 8 months from the date hereof. For the payment of which they bind themselves, & hand over 4 men as impias, vizt (names in list attached); who shall at all times remain answerable for the debt, & if need be, may be sold for it.

AGUAFFO.

...

THUS done, & passed, in Fort St George D~~E~~Elmina
datum ut supra, in the presence of Pieter Volk-
maar, & Henricus Rood~~E~~landt, as witnesses.

This is the mark X of AHIN ADUAM. King of Great
Commany.

"	"	X of Makelaar AMBA.
"	"	X of ANDO V TENNIE.
"	"	X of JAAKON.
"	"	X of the King ANDOWE.
"	"	X of BOTJU.

As witnesses-
(ut supra)

Quod attestor
(sd) J C Bacot.
1st Clk in Sectt.

(in Certeof interpretation sd by
R.Ulsen.)

JANUARY 30. de Petersen to Commany, (107)
(Verscheuren). As the
King of Great Commany has pal-
aver with JETUAN, & NUBE ANSAN, & he is now here,
will you please send them here by the first oppy
to settle it. (They arrd at Elmina on 1/2.)

APRIL 13. Letter from Commany (V.). April 13.
YH has for a considerable time
been acquainted with the dossen-
sion~~s~~ that there is between the King of Great
Commany, & my 2 subject Caboceers JETUA, & NUBE
ANSAN, since they left Elmina, unreconciled
(through the great obstinacy of the former; whose
claim, moreover, appears to both Whites & Blacks
to be very suspect & unfounded). So the afnmd
King, has since, from time to time threatened to
come & make war on the subjects here; to close
the ways into the interior; & to carry off
everything he can find. The above-named 2
brothers, being afraid & knowing their small power
addressed themselves to the subjects of the Eng-
lish Coy; & especially to the Head Caboceer
TANDO requesting his help. This (not to enlarge

on the matter) was accorded, & it was agreed with sincere friendship to help each other - being ratified with the customary mutual oaths - provided the brothers paid to him & his people 6 bendas gold, 1 cow, 1 goat, & 2 ankers spirits.

After that had been paid, TANDO, the next day, sent, underhand, the cow 2 oz, 12 eng, gold, & 1 anker spirits to the King, as a present, without letting the 2 brothers know anything about it; & thus in an indirect manner made friends with the King (whose slave he is, according to what his, & all the Natives say). This coming to the ears of the 2 brothers, my subjects, they became very angry, & they abused & upbraided TANDO for his conduct, & demanded back what had been given; which after some days finally came. But my Caboceers sent back the cow, 2 oz, 12 eng, gold, & 1 anker spirits, saying that as the King had accepted that present, he could then consume them to their health.

At that time it remained pending so; & it stood on a good footing for friendship, as the King had let it be known that he was not now disposed to come down, & that he desired that the two parties on the beach should be reconciled. The occasion for this presented itself was offered by the Elmina Caboceers JACON, & BADOE, who have asked TANDO for a categorical reply, whether he wished to accept friendship or enmity with these subjects; & that if he wished to continue with the latter, that they would place to his account that these subjects in the interior came down upon not only his person, but also on his farms, now that the King was sitting quiet. Friendship was then chosen, & the 2 brothers would give 4 oz goods, & 1 1/2 ankers spirits in order to wipe out all the past. Whereupon the oath was again taken by TANDO. The Elmina Caboceers paid him the 2 oz goods, & the spirits, promising to send the remaining ozs within 2-3 days. The parties separated satisfied, & brought the peace that had been entered into to this side, with gladness. But the same evening being the 10th inst, TANDO sent the goods back again, saying that he would make no friendship. Yesterday morning TANDO sent some messengers to the 2 brothers in the presence of the Mina Caboceers, with a claim of "contre de terre",

AGUAFFO.

& demanded from them dispensation of the oaths made with them ; & principally of the oath which was sworn 4 months ago - by his cousin COMBE (at present in the service of the English Factor Craik), who would succeed him, in his name - whereby, on TANDO'S own proposal, the continuation of friendship was solemnly sworn to on either side, towards him & his successor; as he had been afraid that he might have to pay to the ASHANTIERS for the work that had been done to them about a year ago, by his people.

But this, being regarded as an unreasonable demand, was refused; as it was not thought good to release him, but to await what he would undertake. Hereupon, last evening at 6.30, he again sent more than 40-50 armed men, & a section to near the river, who again renewed their demand, which aroused great commotion among the people; but with mild words, I got them to retire, & to postpone what they had got to say, till to-day. Last night we heard that TANDO has had the Great Commanies called, & wishes to fight & scatter these subjects. This is confirmed by messengers who have arrived from Elmina to-day. This morning, I sent the Assistant Drayer, with 2 of my servants as interpreters, to the English Factor Criak, to tell him about all the above. He replied that most of it was unknown to him; he thanked me for the communication; & said that so far as it was in his power he would restrain his people from making committing the least hostility against my subjects. After writing this, he has sent his servant & asks that the parties may be heard this afternoon, at the river, in the presence of the Elmina Caboseers, & of us two; but I have suggested to-morrow morning at 7 o'clock, as heads will then be less disturbed with drunk. ...

APRIL 13. de Petersen to Commany (V.).
The messengers from Great
Commany have been here, & have
talked with me about the dispute which has
arisen between their King, & the Makelaar & his

brother. We thereupon resolved, in order to ~~pr~~ prevent all further difficulties, to notify the parties that they will have to leave the matter to our decision. And as the messengers appear to be satisfied with this, & also that the parties will have no cause of complaint if the matter is decided according to the custom of the country, & the statements of independent witnesses, We will not, therefore, neglect to inform you of this our decision, so that you can have the Makelaar & his brother~~x~~, & those who may also be concerned, notified that they must proceed to Elmina for that purpose; & a written document will be given to the parties, according to which they will have to behave, under a penalty, according to law.

APRIL 15. Letter from Commany (Verscheuren).

April 15. -- Acknes above-- On the receipt of the same I called in the Caboceers JETUA & NUBE ANSAN, & informed them of YH's order. They asked me to thank YH heartily, for your good intention towds them, to dispose of the dragging affairs between them & the King of Great Commany. They will come to Elmina as soon as ... they hear that the King is on the way, as nothing can be begun without him.

I am extremely honoured by YH's approval, on my letter of 13th inst: (a formal letter of appl d/d 14th), in consequence of which I have, with the English Factor, gone into the dispute with the parties, at the river; & notwithstanding endless disputes, resulted in their reconciliation. The 2 brothers swore in the hands of the English Factor, & TANDO in mine that all oaths sworn on the ground of friendship should remain; & that if anything was heard ~~te~~ on one side to the injury of the other, that the other would then warn the former; & also that if either party did anything in conflict with this peace entered into, the English Caboceer should forfeit a cow to me, & my Caboceer, one to the English Factor.

On the 16 th April, de Petersen wrote that he had seen the above with pleasure.

1743.

AGUAFFO.

179.

(Orig: in
293.)

To-day the 25th April 1743,
appeared before us - Jacob de Petersen
D/G over th N & S Coast of Africa - JETUA &
KUBE ANSAN, Makelaars & subjects belonging under
Holland Comany, who have come here to decide ab
about a palaver which they had outstanding with
the Comany men Appia, Ebin, Cobbena, & Atturba,
(who for a long time up till to-day, lived at
Elmina). For which purpose, AJERANU King of
AGUAFFO had also come here in order definitely
to decide the disputes with them together, - the
King having taken the side of the said A E C & A,
& taken up the matter for those 4 men. For which
cause the appearers requested that the King AJERANU
might appear along with them. He being called to
the great Hall of this Chief Castle, in order to
settle his palaver with the parties appearing, in
awaiting him, before us... upon the notification
thereof, has retired with the said A E C & A, &
taken flight to Great Comany. The joint Hommes
Grandes of Elmina - being present in order to
assist in deciding the matter, & having appeared
in the great Hall of this Chief Castle as wit-
nesses - placed the afnmd JETUA & Nube ANSAN, in
the right; seeing that "hunne parthyen" desired
payment of a matter which, according to the
customs & laws of inheritance of this country,
they themselves, as being heirs of the decd father
of Jetuan & Nube Ansan, were liable for. Their
father had incurred the debt himself while still
alive; & they as heirs having enjoyed the profits
of the father's estate, must consequently pay the
same or bear the loss. The injustice of the claim
of King AJERANU; & the justice of that of the bro-
thers, J & N A, moreover, from the flight & evasion
of "hunne partyen" & of King AJERANOU, at the
time they were called up to settle their palaver.

appears

DONE in the Chief Castle, St George d'Elmina,
dated as above.

(sd) Jacob de Petersen.

In my presence

(sd) J. Credo Bacot.

1st Clerk in Sectt.

APRIL 26. de Petersen to Commany (V). Herewith enclosed, you will receive a document, which was passed here yesterday, from which you will see what has happened with the palaver between the two brothers Jetuan & Nube Ansan, & the King of Ag-uaffo, AJERANOU : & that the latter, with the men A E C & A, "partyen" of the 2 brothers, when it should have come to a settlement of the palaver, retired in flight to Great Commany. Having regard to this, we are of opinion that there is nothing more to arrange with the King, & that he & the other 4 men, can no longer be recognised or considered as subjects of the Hon Coy. And as we believe that the King, in pursuance of his threats, may undertake some hostilities against the brothers J & N A, we therefore authorise you - upon the least hostile measure being undertaken by AIRANOU, or his subjects, against the people of Holland Commany - at once to panyar those who do it, & to send them in irons here, were it even AJERANOU, in person ; so that we can forestall their evil intentions. We shall then deal with them as the exigencies of the case require....

Please request Mr Craik, meanwhile, to remind Caboceer TANDO, of his promise to remain neutral; upon which promise, however, (knowing the Natives well) we do not place much reliance.

APRIL 27. Letter from Commany (V). 27/4. Acknes above. Has seen with great surprise the bad conduct of the Commany King.... Will carry out the instructions.

AUGUST 16. Letter from Commany (V). 16/8. The English subject, ANKOMA, has been in with my Caboceer JETUA, (his brother, N A, being sick); the former of whom put before me that the Great Commany King has sent to him, & the English Caboceer TANDO, that he was disposed to settle the still outstanding palaver between him & the King, & my 2 subject Caboceers, JETUA, & NUBA ANSAN; that the 2 brothers had only to send him an anker, & a kelder, & he would then come into the English

Crom here, in order there to be in the presence of those Natives, to put an end to their disputes. But my Caboceers have refused that, & referred him, Ankoma, to me saying they cannot do anything without YH & me. -- He ~~refused~~ had replied to Ankoma absolutely rejecting the proposal, & put it to him that it was the King who had put the matter before YH; that the Great Commanies always represented themselves to be the subjects of the Holland General; & that therefore, ~~that~~ the matters in dispute must be settled there, in the interests of both parties, & not by the subjects of another Power. -- Hopes HH will approve. --

On 18th, de Petersen wrote approving above.

SEPTEMBER 26. Letter from Comany (V/). It is about 3 weeks ago that the Great Commanies panjarred 2 subjects from here, between Elmina & Apinni, one of whom was my canoe man. I sent my servant there to ask the reason for this, & they replied that they did not know that one of them belonged to me; that they had no dispute with the Whites, & therefore gave him back to my servant, but would not release the other before the outstanding palaver with the subject Caboceers here - Jetuan & Nube Ansan - had been settled. Meanwhile everything possible has been done here to obtain the release of the panjarred man (who is a freeman belonging to Elmina) but the Commanies have refused this, & demanded for this, 3oz, a kelder of spirits, & a goat; one benda being for TANDO (as they had given the palaver into ~~yheir~~ his hands) & the rest for them. They have not listened to the fact that the panjarred man has no connection with the 2 brothers, who now hear that the panjarred man has been sent by the Commanies to Cape Coast, to be sold; & they ask that the D/G will write to the Agents about it.

de Petersen did so, & the Agents subse uently got hold of the man & sent him back.

OCTOBER 18. Letter from Commany (V.) 18/10. I very much regret that I must on various occasions trouble YH

about the unfair actions on the public ways, which the English subjects here undertake from time to time against the Ashantee traders, & for which we never get any satisfaction (redress) from their overlords. Last Sunday some Ashantee traders, who had been to the market at Elmina, having passed thro' here (being the shortest & best route for them), & being only an hour, or annour & a half inland, were panyarred with their goods, by a Native Entin, a subject of the English Coy. Four were put in irons, or their arm fastened to a block, in order thus to be brought transported to Great Commany assuredly to be sold; as has been reported to me yesterday & to-day, by 2 men who thro' my incessant requests & the Zeal of the English, have been released; which was due to other ether traders who passed there on their way here, saw them, & told me about it. There are still 2 men, & their goods in their hands, whom they promised yesterday to release to-day, but they haven't appeared yet. -- Requests that the Agents may be asked to see that the traders get free passage.

In reply to above, de Petersen wrote that he would speak to the Agents about it.

NOVEMBER 20. Letter from Comany (V.). 20/11. This morning I am surrounded by the English Crom Natives along the river. I sent my chief servant, Akyne, to TANDO, to ask what this was about, & to tell them to retire. Meantime they fired vigorously upon the subjects of this Fort, so I was obliged to fire a ball over them as a warning. Whereupon they continued to fire, with a strong force which lay spread out in the bay (bassen). My neighbour, Craik, to whom yesterday I offered every assistance does not condescend to "bijmaken" his flag (?), or to fire on his subjects to stop them. I have disputed the "ruymte" with them as far as possible, & they have now crawled back again into their houses. - Asks for speedy instructions.

de Petersen to Comany (V.) --Acknes above--

Although we knew nothing more than that the disturbances were lurking (schuilden) only between the English subjects, amongst themselves, we are very much surprised to see from your letter that your subjects have been attacked by the English subjects. You must therefore

ask the English Factor Craik, the reason of this conduct of his subjects; & for the rest, be careful to give that nation no cause for offence, & report everything to us.

Letter from Comany (V.) 20/11. It is about 2 hours ago that I reported to YH that the English Natives had this morning spread out along the river as far as to behind my garden & attacked my subjects, & at the first 3 shots knocked over a man; notwithstanding that TANDO had let me know, yesterday, (when all his people also lay so spread out) by my servant... that he had no palaver with me or my subjects, & that he would recall his people - as was also done - saying that I was his master, who had always done good to him; & that he submitted, even although his adversaries fled under my Fort, he would not let a shot be fired. I have, I think, received them so well, that they have had to disperse & crawl on hands & feet into the bush. If what the Natives tell me is true, my neighbour, Mr Craik, has not acted at all well, for they say that TANDO had had him told that he would fight, to which he replied that he could do as he wished. My people also say that many have fallen on the English side, from the gun-fire. On this side there are 4 dead. Now (after the fighting) there have come to TANDO, between 2-300 men from Great Commany, with a white flag. I have let them pass. Messengers from Cape Coast, with a white flag, have also gone to TANDO, whom I also let pass. ... After writing this some Great Commany messengers have come in, who have left a man-pawn in my hands, with the request that all hostilities might cease, & that tomorrow the King of that country will come to settle the palaver. I believe ... that TANDO has got satisfaction (genoege gekregen) & therefore sent these messengers.

Letter from Comany (Verscheuren) 20/11. In respectful reply to YH's of yesterday, the disturbances among the English subjects have been of such long duration, & have increased so much, that they fought heavily against each other the day before yesterday, & burnt the greater part of the town Crom. But all this did not concern me, & I ordered all my subjects to remain in the Crom, & to keep out of the dispute, which (so far as I know) they faithfully obeyed. I have already informed YH what happened yesterday & to-day; & at this moment, I still do not know the reasons why they came to fight my subjects this morning. ...

Mr Craik has let me know that he did not know in the least why his subjects acted so unreasonably; that he knew what TANDO had said to my servant yesterday; but that ANIOMA (being a Caboceer & slave of TANDO) had afterwards said that they would & must fight, as the Holl: canoemen had given the English canoemen powder. YH will please consider that as untrue.... Mr Craik also says that he did not hoist his flag in order not to encourage his subjects, as if he approved their conduct. Many of the English subject women & children, have been in the Crom her, to whom I have afforded protection, but so far, not one has been demanded. I would also not be able to say that TANDO (reinforced by the Great Commanies & Islanders) will come again this night. Further I am acting according to what they will come & tell YH verbally. My subjects cannot possibly withstand against such a large force; I therefore ask YH to send some men from the Elmina Quarters, to help them.

NOVEMBER 21. de Petersen to Comany (V.).
 Herewith the 2 ~~eeips~~ copy
 letters, as also ALBA AMATJE
 with some Minas, whom we send you at the request
 of the King of Great Commany, to settle the palaver. We have ordered them to settle negotiate & settle nothing outside your knowledge; & I trust that this negotiation will be directed by you with all foresight. Particularly, must satisfaction be asked for the unreasonable conduct of TANDO.

NOVEMBER 22. Letter from Comany (V.). 22/11.
 -Acknes above, & willact accdgly-
 This morning, again, there has
 arrived at the English side, the Makelaar KOEJO, of Cape Coast, with many people; so to-day, & perhaps to-morrow, will be spent in greetings on either side. I will at once communicate to YH, as soon as the palaver has begun, & what takes place at it.

de Petersen to Comany (V.). I have just been informed by Mr Chalmer, Agent of the English African Co, that during the disturbances among the English subjects of Comany, you had sold some powder, & had received a pawn as security for payment, & further promised them protection. If this is so you must, on receipt

of this - in order to prevent all disasters - hand over the pawn to Mr Chalmer, who is proceeding to Comany to enquire into the matter. If the contrary is the case,,you must try to convince Mr Chalmer of it,so that,in the interests of the Company, we do not become involved in any difficulties.

Letter from Comany (V.). 22/11. Mr Chalmer arrived here last evening & I received him with as much ceremony as possible; but he was not pleased to come in, but to question me closely about a small Native boy pawn who had been brought tome by the English subjects for 80lbs powder, on the 19th; with threats, indeed, of what he would do, if he was not handed back,- which was done. When the English subjects were fighting I sent my servant to Mr Craik (as we were in reasonable friendship) to ask him what was going on. He told me that his subjects were fighting together, & he did not know the reasons, but that he believed that the side of the canoemen could not hold out as they were not provided with powder, & their opponents had abundance; & he therefore asked me to supply them; which I did.

NOVEMBER 23. Letter from Comany (V) 23/11.
-- Reports w r t his letter of y'day, that the English Agent had let him know that he had found that he (V) had not done anything against the English. --

NOVEMBER 24. de Petersen to Comany (V).
In reply to above, informs him that he made a mistake in selling the powder to the English subjects, at a time of internal disturbances.

NOVEMBER 26. Letter from Comany (V). 26/11.
Yesterday the Natives (peacemakers & inquirers) had a meeting with the parties, at 4 o'clock between the 2 Forts; & unanimously agreed that the canoemen belonging under the English Fort were in the right; & that Caboceer TANDO, had ill-treated them. But the King of Great Comany (who is a slave of TANDO-) did not agree with this, & wished TANDO to be found in the right, because he was a great Caboceer, &

Master of that country ; provided that he paid all the costs of either side. This proposal was derided by everyone, so the meeting (which lasted till 11 o'clock, has been fruitless.

And as Tando said the canoemen were his slaves, Each one of them put himself before him, & said that he Tando, should take those who were his slaves; but he made no haste to do so & could not shew one of them to be. They then replied that they were subjects of Tando, but as he had ill-treated them, they were then free to go & live where it suited them better. The Heads of the peace-makers thereupon went to the English Agent, who rejected the King's proposal, & said they should give right to those who were in the right, without respect of persons. ~~///~~ I heard that y'day afternoon, Tando ~~sent~~ offered 2 men slaves to the English Agent, but he refused them, saying that he was not to be bought with presents. I should add that it is told me that the King of Gt Commany appears now to have other ideas; & that Tando intends to retire into the bush.

NOVEMBER 26. Letter from Comany (V). 26/11.

I was informed this evening that the English Agent had called in all his subjects, but that Tando had refused to obey, in order to hear the palaver, & had found that the canoemen had been badly treated; & had decided to have Tando in the Fort, willing or unwilling, in order to put him off the stool, & to bring up, in his place, one AJERRIE - a young canoe man, & a quiet Native; that HH had ordered ^{by} one to see that Tando did not escape ... As the palaver will continue (diënen) to-morrow, I shall hope to report to YH what happens.

(Original in
English. 293.)

Cape Coast Castle
November 24, 1743.

Honourable Sir,

In consequence of the conference which Mr Chalmer had with you on Sunday the 20th instant, O.S., we have this day Published a Declaration against TANDO, late Caboceer of Commenda, which we send you herewith Inclosed and as the said TANDO is a Common Enemy and has by his Villany been greatly Detrimental

to the Interests of your Company we doubt not but you will readily concur with us in this Affair by giving leave to the Servants & Dependants of your Company to take part in the same, as you are sensible that the settling the country in Peace can never be fully accomplished while TANDO remains at Liberty and without such a Peace your Trade as well as ours cannot fail of suffering. We have not at present to add but that we are

Honourable Sir
Your Honour's most Obedient
Humble servants
(sd) Wm Husband.
" Thomas Chalmer.

To Jacob De Petersen Esquire.

Enc: to above :-

TO ALL PERSONS unto whom these Presents may come or be made Known WE the Chief Agents for the Royal African Company of England on the Gold Coast of Africa Send Greeting

WHEREAS a Quarrel has lately arisen among the People of Commenda Subjects to the Royal African Company of England in which quarrel many of the said People have been Killed and Destroyed & the cause thereof has been thoroughly Canvassed & Inquired into, by Thomas Chalmer Esquire one of the Chief Agents for the said Company the said affair having been fully debated before him by both of the contending parties, there having been present also at the said Debate the Caboceers of Cape Coast, Elmina, Guaffoe, and Both Commendas English & Dutch and Whereas it has been found fully proven before the said Thomas Chalmer Esquire & in the presence of the Caboceers aforesaid that the True Ground & Reason for the said Quarrel (as also of many other Disturbances in the Country about Commenda, Interruption of Trade & many other abuses highly detrimental to the Interest of the Royal African Company of England, & also that of the Hon: WIC of Holland, as well as to the Disturbance of the Tranquillity of the said Country & the Countrys adjacent) has arisen solely from the Villany & Illmanagement of TANDO late Caboceer of the English Town of Commenda.

In consideration of the above Reasons it was Ordained & Appointed by Thomas Chalmer Esquire (with the advice & consent of the Caboceers aforementioned, as well as the Head People of English Commenda & of the family of JOHN CABESS late Caboceer & founder of the said Town whom the said TANDO had been appointed to represent) that the said TANDO should be removed from the Command of the said Town under the English Company and that an Other Person should be appointed Caboceer in his place and further to prevent all Disturbances that might be caused or brought about by him the said TANDO, That he should be carried to Cape Coast Castle there to be kept in safe Custody and never more to return to the Town or Country of Commenda, provided at the same time that nothing should be done against the life of him the said TANDO.

According to the first part of the said aforesaid Resolutions the said TANDO was degraded from the Government of the Town and Country of Commenda, and the Stool declared Vacant, and on Wednesday the sixteenth of this instant November an other Caboceer (to wit AKERRY, he being the Next Heir of JOHN CABESS his family aforesaid) was Appointed and Authorised to act as Caboceer in all respects as if TANDO aforesaid was really Dead.

Upon the Appointing of AKERRY Caboceer as aforesaid, TANDO in defiance of the latter part of the Resolutions aforesaid, withdrew himself into the Bush or Country with some few People supposed of his party (Tho they pretended they only went to take care that he did not "Imbesil" or make away with any part of the Estate of the said JOHN CABESS aforementioned) and carried with him all the Effects in Gold & Agria Beads which belonged to the family of JOHN CABESS aforesaid, as also a part of the Household Slaves of the said JOHN CABESS, the property whereof belongs only to the Person in present possession of the Stool, and the said TANDO refused & refuses to deliver himself up as also the People he remains with & carried along with him Refuse to bring him back again & deliver him into the Hands of the English Company's Agents, notwithstanding that several messages have been sent to him & them to that Purpose.

BE it therefore Declared and made known -- that if TANDO returned within 8 days, the people return & settle down again, & bring back & deliver up to AKERRY aforesaid all the Effects & slaves, part of the Estate of the late JOHN CABESS aforesaid now in TANDO's possession -- then we abide by the

Resolutions afsd, & nothing shall be done against the life of the said TANDO.

But if the TANDO is not within 8 days delivered into our hands by himself or those with him, then we declare him & his adherents Traitors ... & order & require all servants of the R A C of England after the expiration of 8 days To Take Kill Destroy or otherwise lett or Molest in all ways & manner whatsoever the said TANDO and his Adherents ... And as further encouragement ... Fifty ounces of goods will be rated at the prices for which they are usually sold for slaves on the Coast will be paid to any person who after the expiration of 8 days, & within 6 months delivers the body of TANDO into our hands at Cape Coast Castle whether dead or alive or dead.

... ..

Given at C C C 24th November 1743.

(sd) Wm. Husband.

" Thomas Chalmer.

[O.S. presumably, or
Hd. : arrived after
the entry of Nov 29.
post.]

NOVEMBER 27. Letter from Comany (V) 27/11.

... This morning some messengers have come in the name of the Districts AGUAFOE, ABRAMBOE, FOETOE, ASSEBO, CABO CORSO, EIMINA, & the subjects of English & Holland Commany, & have sprinkled my boys with white clay earth, (according to their native custom) & said that they have all found that right was on my side. Caboceer TANDO has fled into the bush with some of his friends, in the night. I now fear that there will be ten times more unrest than before. It appears the English gentlemen have not dared to attack him, & yesterday "voor de leuse soot wat hart & zeel gesproken", for on the 24th, last Sunday, TANDO had still been in the Fort. So far, the English Agent has not spoken to me about the matter so I think it better to await what HH will do further. Now, to-day, the messengers, & peacemakers have asked what my demand was in satisfaction for what had passed; & have also told me that the English Agent had yesterday promised to try to pay & settle everything. I have put this off till

to-morrow, & said I wd pu it before YH. ...

NOVEMBER 28. de Petersen to Comany (V). Acknes his letters of 26 & 27. Is very displeased to see that the racial TANDO has escaped at a time when we were expecting to rece satisfon for the insults he has done, thro' Mr Chalmer. Since the matter in dispute is of a nature that no gold or slaves can be given as satisfaction, & in case the Agents of the RAC cannot get TANDO into their power again, in order to punish him as a disturber of the peace, they should, for the honour of the 2 Coys & as a deterrent to others, declare him Outlaw, in their & our jurisdiction. This seems to be the only means. ...

NOVEMBER 29. Letter from Comany (V). ... He has been to, & had an interview with the English Agent, before he left Comany; who said they would do all in their power to get hold of TANDO, but if this failed, they would declare him Outlaw in all jurisdictions; & would give a reward of 500z to whoever brought TANDO alive or dead, or his head; & that he hoped to speak to Yh this evening. ...

DECEMBER 3. Letter from Comany (V). 3/12. Reports that friendship has been made between the canoemen of the English, & my subjects; & they came & asked my subjects that they would let them live with them till their own burnt houses had been built up again; & meantime they would behave as Holl: subjects. I allowed this, & sent my servant to inform Mr Kraik, & asked if this was done with his knowledge. He replied that he would speak with these people to-morrow, & then send answer. To-day I sent to him again, & the reply was that he had arranged with the canoemen for them to stay in some huts behind his Fort. ...

DECEMBER 4. de Petersen to Comany (V). Instructs him to inform the canoemen now under his Fort, that if Mr Craik requires it, they should proceed again under his Fort. ...

SABOE & LOURE

FEBRUARY 15. Despatch. de Petersen to Amsterdam Chamber. (read 15/9/44).--
Reports at length, on the disturbances at Fort Nassau, Moure.--

SEPTEMBER 25. Letter from Mouré (Abkoude) --
Reports that the Quarter of Caffij-
ango has (used?) a woman of the
Quarter Acutifoe, (who) are "altemaal" canoemen; &
they, Anamaboos, have made a "pen" that when an
Anamboe Native uses a woman of the afsd Quarter
Acutifoe, they must pay nothing for it to the
other party. Whereupon the canoemen of the Acuti-
foe Quarter have broken in pieces the drum of
Caffyangoos Quarter; which was the whole cause
of the occurrence. ...

(Correspondence re lime juice, to be pressed
& delivered by the Bramboe Paij.)

JANUARY 1. Letter from Cormantijn, (Versluijs)
 ... The Hommes Grandes also say
 that the NEGLISANSE Natives are
 indeed reckoned to be under them, FANTEES, but
 that they are a people who will have nothing to
 do with any other, & go to work according to
 their own ideas. They have nevertheless, enquired
 from the NEGLISANSE what reason they had to pan-
 jar the Company slave ... but YH must not think
 that they can give satisfaction for it.

FEBRUARY 19 $\frac{1}{2}$. Letter from Cormantijn, (V). 19/2.
 ... Through the continual
 war, the ways remain closed; be-
 sides which some skirmishing took place, a few
 days ago, on the beach here, between the ABRAS, &
 ADJAS; some being killed on either side; &
 Great & Small ADJA burnt to the ground. The dis-
 putes not being settled yet, trade here at Cormanti-
 Cormantijn is very slack.

MARCH 19. Letter from Cormantijn, (V). 15/3.
 ---- This letter commences a long
 correspondence with refce to the
 capture ay sea off Cormantijn, of an English ship
 (Captain Hamilton) by some Spanish ships, & the
 blowing up of the same. The Anamaboos captured
 6 Spaniards, who came on shore for water, & brought
 them to Cormantijn Fort, & offered them for sale
 as slaves, but Versluijs refused them, & they were
 taken away again. On this being reported to de
 Petersen, he replied that Versluijs ought to try
 & redeem the Spaniards at a reasonable price,
 as the Hollanders were neutral in the affair.
 Capt Hamilton was, with de Petersen's approval,
 lodged at Cormantijn Fort. On 21 March it was
 reported that 21 Englishmen, who had been put
 ashore by the Spaniards from their ships (which
 left), had been detained by the Natives, who de-
 manded Ibenda gold, & 2 ankers spirits from
 Capt Hamilton, before releasing them. On 29th
 March 19 Englishmen were brought (naked & sun-
 scorched) into Cormantijn Fort, by the ser-
 vant of the English Agents, where they were
 cared for till their transport to Cape Coast
 could be provided for. ----

MAY 15. de Petersen to Cormantijn, (V).
 W.r.t. 3 men & 3 women, Coy slaves
 who were panjarred nr Tantumquerie
 when being sent by canoe, with other Coy slaves,

1743.
FANTEE.

193.

to Bercoe.--

Further correspondence thereon. - In a letter of May 25th, de Petersen reports that he has been told that the Anamboes had threatened to panyar all the Coy servants, White & Black, because Versluijs had put some Fantees in irons.

OCTOBER 3. Letter from Apam, (Bontan).
Oct 1. Reports that the
panjarring of the Coy canoe coming from Accra with ivory, was done by the people of FETTE & BERCOE.

He subsequently reported that he had proceeded to FETTE, & asked the Caboceer Bontam the reason for this; who said he would release it when the Accra Holland subjects had made palaver with him; & that Mr Coeijmans already had the Thieves in irons.

194.

1743.

AKRON & AGONNA.

DECEMBER 10. Letter from Apam, (Bontam). 8/12.
... .. The English Agent Mr
Crighton has ordered Mr Dit-
mar (at Simpa) to summon the Elders of AKRON,
& ATJEMAKON, & to make an agreement with them
to defeat the Crom DAATJE; but the Elders of
AKRON & ATJEMAKON have not been willing to do
this & have returned to their Crom. ...

Correspondence with Groen at Bercoe, who
had a palaver with his Bomba, & the slaves
fled to Apam. As a result of this Groen went to
to Elmina to report; & "Baas" Huijting was sent
to Bercoe to enquire. The people of Bercoe
Crom, refused to allow Groen to land there from
the ship that was bringing him back, & he had to
be taken on to Accra. Huijting was in charge
of the Fort at the end of the year.

JUNE 20. de Petersen to Accra, (Coejmans).

We have received a letter from the Agent, David Crichton, containing a number of complaints against you; inter alia that you have not scrupled to stop the ways, & by indirect ways, to prevent the Natives having free access to the English Fort; & that you have had 7 Dane guns (Deensche snaphanen) panyarred, which belonged to the Agent, to whom, after claim had been made, you were only willing to restore them in an ungracious manner. Since such conduct, being contrary to our instructions from the Heeren Majores, may involve us in difficulties with the English Nation, we order you, in future, not to stop any of the ways, nor prevent any Native having free access to the English factories; & further to do everything possible to maintain good harmony with the English Nation; & take such steps that no complaints are brought against you. We also instruct you, on receipt of this, no longer to have the watch gun fired morning & evening, as this is a token of authority which no-one may bear, but the chief authority; & to prevent ridicule from foreign nations.

JULY 15. Letter from Accra, (B. Coeijmans).

July 11. - Acknes above, & in reply to Mr Crichton's complaints. I therefore take the liberty to reply that I never had any such intention in my mind, much less to carry it out. Since my arrival here, after having carried out all the formalities which are customary on coming newly to a post, I have not scrupled to apply all diligence & expence to make the people who are now staying in AQUAMBOE, settle the disputes which have been "ternerende" for many years till now; & to settle them mutually, both on their side, and of that of the ACCRAS, so that peace and quiet may be enjoyed in this country. This has been successful, and they have jointly sworn oaths together, according to the custom of the country, neither directly nor indirectly, to panyar each other. This matter having been settled by me, I at once despatched my servants to the river VOLTA also, to request the other AQUAMBOE fugitives, who have stayed there since the time of Mr de la Planke, to come hither to settle all their old palavers with these people. This has caused me much trouble and expence, to get them to come here.

I was, indeed, even obliged first to give them an Impia as security, as they mistrusted me very much; and that solely and alone because other Servants - no-one named, no-one blamed - ("niemand genaamt, niemant geblameerd) have not scrupled to tell these people that my whole design was nothing more than to get this Caboceer, named AQUANDO, CALA, (KUMA?) into my hands, and then being master of him, todo for him. This, and such-like things are practised upon me in order to injure the honour of the Holland nation in the with these Natives. But little has been accomplished in this matter; and I have triumphed over my enemies, in these my undertakings, in spite of my detractors. Indeed, these people have even confessed to me with their own mouths, that they trusted the word of no-one but that of the Holland Nation, which once given, is never repeated (herhaald); which is indeed sometimes practised by the English Nation. Notwithstanding all these circumstances, the English Agent, Mr Crichton, has -ried used graet finesse to decoy these people to him; representing that he was in a position to cure him, as this Caboceer had had a bad accident. This the Agent Crichton has also carried out, after they had all given themselves over into my hands. The said Caboceer asked me to allow him to go to the Agent to be cured, according to his offer, which I very gladly accorded him; as this Native an admirable voorwerp gunstig was van soo een deftige Doctor het selfs wierd aangeboden to cure him of such a severe accident. You YH will please consider that I have incurred all the expence of getting them down, and now the Agent has pocketed most of the gains, because at that time he had very fine goods. The complaints are unfounded, and arise solely because I gained the credit of alone, of getting these people to come to me. This he has tried to deprive me of, by taking the trade from me. I don't believe YH will approve of that gentleman employing me as his chief servant (grootte jonge), which would be contrary to the honour of YH's government, and of the Coy.

After the defeat of the AKIM district, I sent my servant to open the ways; which the gentl also "in den oog stak", and did not approve, altho' he derived most of the profit, for the same reason.

Stated shortly, it is not from the present time, but for many years past the English Nation envy the Holland Nation "het ligt in de oogen", as has appeared on several occasions; and now especially as the Agent vigorously votes for YH's friendship, while he does not scruple to say that if I do not dance to his piping, he will cause me harm. ---

He desires a Commission to be sent to examine that gentleman's actions against him, and he will submit

to any punishment for anything the Commission find him guilty of.--- The muskets were pan-
 yarred by his orders, but he didn't know they
 belonged to the Agent Crichton.---

DECEMBER 30. Letter from Accra, (C).26/12.

---Reports on a dispute
 which has arisen between his
 Corporal at the Lodge PONNIE, and a boy belong-
 ing to one of the English Coy slaves, Cudjo. ...
 The AQUAMBOE King named AQUANDO, coming to
 Accra to pay his debt to me, and also to do some
 trade as I had some months ago advanced him 30
 bendas, for the war which he had in mind to make,
 the Agent, altho' he knew this, sent several of his
 boys with presents to him, to corrupt him, in
 order to come first, to trade with him at PRAM-
 PRAM. This Caboceer, being prevailed upon, jour-
 neyed to that place, where he did what he pleased
 without me sending anyone of my servants to
 learn what he was doing with the Agent. He came
 at last, from PRAM PRAM to the Lodge at PONNIE,
 where the said boy of the slave Cudjo was stay-
 ing, certainly with no other intention than to
 intercept what might be said between my Corporal
 and that Caboceer. He did this and the Corporal
 had him beaten out of the Crom. This is the whole
 affair, which he reports as he does not know
 what the English may report, to make occasion
 for fresh disputes.-- ...

DECEMBER 30. Letter from Accra, (Coeijmans)
26/12. Asit is reported to
me that the Agent Crichton is
in negotiation with the Natives to erect a lodge
or fortification at QUITA for the prosecution of
their trade there, I therefore consider it my duty
to inform YH of this, as the place belongs to the
Holland Company; and I am already assured that that
gentleman has sent presents thither in order to
attain his object in the "voorplante" of a Lodge.

... ..

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FEBRUARY 15. Despatch. de Petersen (WIC.488)
to Presidiale Chamber
Amsterdam.-- Repairs to the Forts
which are now required.... Nearly all need repair.
... Fiscal de Rijk's clandestine correspondence
about minerals with his brother-in-law Jan Baart-
man, at the Hague.... I have already had the hon-
our to inform YHH, via Zeeland and Suriname, that
the Pastor Jacobus Elisa Joannes Capitein had ar-
rived here safely, and that, at his request, I had
appointed as Elders, the provisional Commies and
Bookkeeper of the Soldij An honius van Lokhorst,
and Vaandrig Jan Romein; both men of "ongesproken"
life, and very orderly life conduct. I have the
honour to attest to YHH that the Pastor continues
to give great satisfaction (bij continuatie heel
zeer voldoet), and gives proof that he is spend-
ing his time properly; and devotes all his en-
ergy to educating the children of the Natives,
and to inspire them with the principles of the
Christian religion. He has progressed so far
with this, that about 18-20 Blacks and "afzetsels"
of Whites, attend the school exercises daily.
This number would be much greater if some parents,
after being previously entreated (naar voor-
gaande gedane instantie) had not sent word that
they must first learn to swim. "en met (?) steenen
werpen". YHH will, from this instance (staaltje)
clearly perceive the character of the Natives,
who have already lived for a considerable time
under the supervision of Christians. ...
The repaired air-gun (sent home for repair
after being sent down for that purpose by the
King of Ashantee) Which YHH have been good en-
ough to send, I have received, and sent it to
the King of Ashantee, named POCOE, with the memor-
andum, by a servant; and another present. ...

(The following letter, the original of which
is in WIC. 112., has been translated from
the copy published in "Nederlandsch Archief
voor Kerkgeschiedenis"- Nicu's Serie
Dertiende Deel, Aflevering 2. 1916. The
Article is entitled - "De Negerpredikant
Jacobus Elisa Joannes Capitein. ..."
By Dr. A. Bekhof.- (Bijlage II p 246.)

"At D^eElmina, the 15th Febr. 1743.

Honourable Sirs.

("read in the Assembly of X of
X. the 15 September 1744.")

Sirs.

I hope that YHH have received my first letter
reporting my arrival on this YHHs' North & South
Coast of Africa, and have read the same with favour-

able eyes and increasing attachment towards me. I again take the liberty, with dutiful respect, to send this second one to YHHs' distinguished Assembly, in order, on the one hand, in accordance with my instructions, (n.o.r.) to inform YHH of the state of our Reformed Christian Religion; as will also appear in a separate paper, which is sent with this letter, from me to YHH. And on the other hand, to ^{testify} ~~attest~~ with joy that HH the Director General of these coasts has, in every respect displayed to me all desired and constant protection in my service, and good support in my principal object, which is to win my kindred in the flesh, the African Moors.

For the more successful prosecution and speedier attainment of this my great object I have now found, after a long consideration of matters, that it would not be a bad thing if I took to wife, by a lawful marriage, a young Negress, who was not only born here at Elmina, but was also ~~the most~~ more capable & apt to educate than most. For thus I thought to obtain the affection and confidence of the Negroes, in the beginning, as they would then be able to see, that although I differ from them in mode of life and religion, they were nevertheless not despised by me, but that my coming to this country was proper for their good. Yes! this intention appeared to me all the more acceptable, YHH, as I sought, by this way, to protect and arm myself against the temptations of Satan. For this reason, I have sought and found such a young Negress, so that I disclosed this my intention to HH the Director General of these coasts, and to the Elders, and consulted them whether it were permitted first to marry this Negress, and afterwards to educate her. But when HH the Director General of these coasts examined the "groot Placcaetboek" of their Honourable Mightinesses (haere Edele Mogende), we found that this my object could not be done, unless this Negress were first educated and baptised. Hereupon arose the objection, by whom she could be instructed, without scandal. Now neither I nor the Reader (voorleeser) could do this with propriety, and there is no Holland woman here who is fit and capable for this work alone. So HH the Director General of these coasts ordered me to ask her whether she would be willing to go to Holland, in order to be instructed there, and afterwards to return; but her parents refused this, and said that if I

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would marry her here, and make her a Christian, they would then gladly agree to it. As this, then, is the position of the matter, I considered it to be my duty to await YHHs' further orders.

In accordance with the promise I made in my first letter to YHH, I now send my inaugural sermon, so that this can be printed under YHHs' honoured names. I hope it may satisfy YHHs' pious object, with which I have been sent here.

For the rest, it is my hearty desire and prayer that the blessed God, Whose Honour YHH have always at heart, may in the year now begun, pour out renewed and ever increasing bodily and heavenly blessings upon YHHs' respected and beneficent persons and families, so that YHH, in the length of years, might be as a lasting glory of the blessed Holland, and as the lawful possessors of this Coast, and the blessed means and protectors of the Christian religion, and the propagation of the same.

In this prayer, desire and hope, I remain with obliged respect and honour for YHHs' blessed names and persons, Honourable Sirs,

YHHs' favoured and thankful and always
bounden servant,

Jacobus Elisa Joannex Capitein.

Enclosure to above. (15. February)

First promulgation of the state, situation and position of affairs, concerning religion, situation of the Church and congregation, and Divine worship generally, of the Hon. Company's Chief Castle St Georg D'Elmina, beginning with the years 1742 and 1743, drawn up by the Church Council of the same place and sent to the Hon Messrs Directors of the Gen. Chart. Neth. WIC.

1.

During the period of my service at this place, I have found a zeal to hear the Lord's Word, among both the higher and lower servants.

2.

In the month of October 1742, I have, in accordance with Art. 22. of my instructions, established

a childrens' school for Tapeojer (White father, Black mother) and Negro children, who are taught the first principals of letters (letterkonst) by Abraham Stuurdeeg, the Reader of this place.

3.

The order of my service is this. Every Sunday, I expound a vrien text, and every Thursday, I deal with the Heidelberg Catechism. These sermons are done not so much in a controversial, as in a positive manner, for improvement and instruction die in de righteousness is.

4.

To this end I have a Bible class every Monday, at my house over the "Kort Uittreksel van de Leere der Waerheyd."

5.

The members of this Bible class have so far been few in number. For most at this place are either Roman or Lutheran, and the Reformed, are generally engaged in daily business. But I hope it will ~~go~~ possibly go better with this in future.

6.

On the second November 1742 two Elders were chosen and confirmed by me, namely Messrs Antonius van Lockhorst, provisional Commis van de soldij, and Jan Romijn, Vaandrig at Elmina. And we should also have chosen Deacons, but as there is no place for their office here, we have waived it.

7.

On the 18th of the said month, a child born of two Christian parents of the (congregation of the Lord) was incorporated into the ~~by the seal of~~ Holy seal of Baptism.

8.

The number of the Reformed Members consists of 17 persons, the greater number of whom have not brought their required Church attestations with them, to this Coast. Wherefore we have judged it safe, either that these members should send for their attestations from the fatherland, or that they should make afresh, a short confession of faith, before the seal of the Holy Supper, can be dispensed.

9.

But besides this neglect, we find here a custom which, prev nts the seal of the Holy Supper being worthily ~~being~~ dispensed to the majority of our members.

10.

For in this country one is accustomed to enter into a kind of marriage with Negresses or Tapeojerinnen

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who are and remain heathen, which is called "Calacharen". By this, those members who follow this custom find no freedom to receive this seal (bondsegel) worthily. So that although was it that we meanwhile dispensed the Supper of the Lord for the small number of the members which remains, we must not allow the "gecalachaerde" members to sit at the Table, so that the Covenant of God is not profaned by us, and His wrath kindled over the whole congregation.

11.

This custom, which is undoubtedly evil and improper for Christians, although it is disapproved by the excellent example of HH the Director General in not following it and is opposed by us, would, according to the liberty granted in the 13th Article of the Instruction for the pastor, "have to be punished with appropriate admonition and rebuke" as an "immoral and indecent act", but as the same has been introduced here for a very long time and is so deeply-rooted, that it seems only to be able to be counteracted by selected texts from the Holy Word, we therefore await further orders.

12.

As regards, now, the number of the Tapoejers and Negro who are being instructed in the established school, this number is very small and changeable. For far the most of these children of this country, both Tapoejers and Negros, are brought-up without any trade, & therefore pass their spare time in playing on the beach, so that one can with difficulty, entice these or any youngsters to the school.

13.

And besides that the children of this country resemble other children in this, that they do not like to be tied by any occupation, one also has great work to induce by far the greater number of the parents of these children to hand over and admonish their children to instruction, they thinking through an extremely regrettable ignorance, that there can be no use in letters (letterkonst). Indeed! this their thoughtless argument is the more imprudent about their little girls, since they feel that if they can read and write, they will not then be able to "calicharen" with Whites, and that, because they know that in the Fatherland, such a marriage is not allowed because of Religion.

14.

We therefore rejoice that we generally have 18 or 20 children daily in the school, from the short time that it has been established. The greater number of these children are boys, who are in the service of the Whites, free or as slaves. And among them are two white children who have been brought out here from Holland, and two little Tapoejerin girls, and one other with her little slave girl, who have been handed over for instruction by their parents and guardians (op-sienders).

15.

As regards the diligence, natural understanding, and progress of this small number of schoolchildren, we have so far been surprised and well satisfied. For one can stir their diligence by some little present or other. Their natural intelligence varies, as with other peoples. For the one is much more receptive than the other. Their progress has so far been better than we had expected. For only a few, who are newcomers, are busy with the A.B.C. while by far the most are making great strides in spelling, and some amongst those have already know the Lord's Prayer from outside, and have now gone on to the 12 Articles of Belief, and to the Ten Commandments.

16.

Hence we see indeed on the one hand, how Satan, whose thoughts are not unknown to us, seeks with all his might to oppose the doctrine which is according to righteousness, and the further propagation of the same to the heathen; but also, on the other hand, how we always trusting in the certainty of the manifold promises of the Lord regarding the call of the heathen, may indeed be irresolute, but neither can, nor may be disheartened.

17.

Yes! from this we think we shall have some hope, if the zeal and good progress of our school children daily increases and is maintained, of afterwards sending over two or three of them, with the approval and mediation of the HH the Director General, and with the consent of the parents and masters of such children.

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18.

At present we are trying to reduce the Negro language to writing. Whether this language can now be expressed in every respect, experience has not yet taught.

19.

Meantime our chief and humble request is, when, according to the 8th Art. of the Instruction for the pastor to be allowed to know when one shall administer the Baptism to the most advanced of the schoolchildren. Whether one may do so after they have learnt by heart, and understood the Lord's Prayer, the Ten 12 Articles of Belief and Ten Commandments, or if one will have to wait until they shall have made a complete confession of the truth.

20.

Thus has been found by us the undersigned after a careful enquiry, to be the situation of the state and position of affairs relating to Religion, the situation of the Church and the congregation, and of divine worship generally of the Hon Company's Chief Castle St. Georg D'Elmina.

(sd) Jacobus Elisa Joannes Capitein, Pastor	
" As.v. Lokhorst.	} Elders.
J. Romeyn.	

APRIL 18. Letter from Capitein To Dirs. WIC.
(WIC. 488. To 838. Translated from
copy in Eekhof, App. IV.)

D'Elmina, the 18 April 1743.

WelEdele Groot Achtbaere Heeren.

"Read in Assembly of X thē
16 Septemb. 1744."

Sirs!

I hope YHM will have duly received my despatched writings; my inaugural sermon, the description of the state of the Church of this coast, and my letter which were depatched by YHMs ship the "Catherina Galy", so this serves to gladden YHMs God glorifying souls with the remarkable progress of the school established here.

For after I had taken in hand all means so far,

to entice the children to the school and continually found no hearing, I finally decided to speak with the Grandes of the subordinate Crom of this YHHs' Chief Castle, when I most strongly impressed upon them the principal object with which YHH had sent me here in order to convert and persuade their children, and if it were possible themselves, to the Christian worship, that they were bound as lawful subjects of YHH to comply with the same object without further delay, so that I should have to write to Yhh of the better progress and spread of the first principals of divine worship amongst them.

This now had such an impression upon them that they decided to give not only their own children but also those of their relations to be instructed, which they have likewise done, and among them YHHs' makelaar of this place, who so far has sent the most, and as I hope, they will continue to send them daily. Now the children who have come, to the number of 45, consist chiefly of Negro boys, four Tapoejer boys, and seven myties, and five Negro myties. I shall be able to write with more certainty of the progress and increase of all these children after the lapse of some time, as I continually remember that the first beginnings of all things, and especially this work which I have to do here is often very changeable. But with one thing and another there appears at present to be promise of a better hope than before, so HH the Director General has granted a larger room in the Castle for the instruction of these children. All this I have wished to write and send to YHH all the more circumstantially and quickly, because that I now have no reasons to desire a previous education for the young negress of whom I spoke in my former letter and of whom I had asked, waiting on YHHs' further orders, whether it would have been allowed to me first lawfully to marry and afterwards to educate her, as she now, going to school with other Negresses and Tapoejerinnen of her own age, can be made suitable for my purpose, in a lawful manner. This being so, I conclude, and wish YHH all ... blessings ... and name myself... YHHs' obliged, obedient and always grateful servant,

Jacobus Elisa Joannes Capitein.

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AUGUST 15. The MINA people of Upper and Low Crom, having got into a dispute with each other over a song, it at last got so far that this afternoon they marched out fully armed with loaded muskets, to attack each other. But after some skirmishing, and 2 or 3 shots had been fired from St. Jago, and a few had been wounded, they returned to the Crom. After this, their dispute was settled by the Dir. Gen.

(Guinea. 293.) To-day, the 27th August 1743 the Chiefs (Hoofdlieden) of Elmina appeared before J. Credo Bacot, 1st Clerk, and acknowledged that they were indebted to the Dir. Gen. Jacob de Petersen, in the sum of 62 Bendas good gold. This sum arising from:-
1st. 15 Bendas, and 2 cows, accordg to the obligation of 17 July. 1742.

2nd. 25 Bendas on the obligation of 27 Jan. 1743.

3rd. in respect of an offence committed by the Mina people amongst themselves, on the 15th August this year, for which they bound themselves to pay a sum of 20 Bendas gold.

This making together 62 Bendas; the cow being reckoned at 1 Benda.

Of this sum, after deducting 7 Bendas, 10 Engels, the amount of 54 Bendas, 22 Engels gold is still due. This they bind themselves to pay as follows:- 31 Bendas in canoe hire, and the balance, 23 bendas in corn and yams, (at the same rate as in the obligon of 17/27/1/43)

For the payment thereof, they bind their persons and goods, as "per rechten".

... ..

This is the Mark of X th Capt & Makelaar AMBA.

" " X the MINA King ANDOE.

" " X Secretary ABIEU. JAN. FORAFFI.

" " X of the Mina Vaandrig JACON.

(Same attestations as on 27/1/43.)

OCTOBER 10. Letter from Mouré (Abkoude). - Reports that the 7 Company canoe men who are said to have fled to Mouré, at the time of the Elmina war, he finds is not true. They did not flee but were sold by the Abbouquasoe, & Benjafoe Quarters.

NOVEMBER 25. Letter from Capitein to Dirs. WIC.
(WIC. 489.f^o, 96. Translated from
Bekhof, App. V.)

At D'Elmina, the 25. November
1743.

Wel Edele Groot Agtbaere Heeren,

("read at Assembly of X,
the 16. Septemb. 1744.")

- In this letter Pastor Capitein thanks the Directors of the WIC for sending out a Reader (voorleeser) and lesson books, Bible pictures, and the piece "liminias" for the schoolchildren. Their number and progress do not diminish, but rather increase. He requests that the Notary Pieter Nesker at 's-Gravenhage may receive his monthly salary in the future, in order to pay from it the sum of 300 gld. annually to his "beloved and respected benefactor" Mr Jacobus van Goch, residing at 's-Graeven-Haegen. -

NOVEMBER 28. Circular. Dir. Gen. to Outforts.
Instructs them that all Elmina canoe-
men should return there. The canoe-
men have been absent from Elmina for some time, and their
return was required in order to settle their palaver
with the Grandes of Elmina.

(Apparently they had fled from Elmina during the
war there with the Castle. - vide letter from
Mouré, supra.

NOVEMBER 29. Letter from Comany. (Verscheuren). In
reply to above Circular, he has inst-
ructed all Elmina canoe men to return
there.

DECEMBER 20. Despatch. DG. to Amsterdam Chamber.
("read...16/9/44.") - A short report
on cotton cultivation, and cotton-
mills, with circular to Outforts thereon.

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MUSTER ROLL.

on

31. December. 1743.

(summary)

Elmina	92.	Saccondé	6.
St. Jago	12.	Chama	10.
Axim	15.	Comany	9.
Hollandia	5.	Mouré	8.
Accoda	5.	Cormantijn	11.
Boutry	5.	Apam	6.
Taccorary	5.	Bercoe	8.
		Accra	20.
		Total Gold Coast	<u>217.</u>
		Patakoe	1.
		Eppee	2.
		On 1 ship & 2 boats	43.
		Total	<u><u>263.</u></u>

(End of 1743.)

NOTE.

There is no Journal, or Correspondence
with Out-Forts from 1743 to 1747.
The interim of 4 years can only be
provided for, from Despatches, Minutes
of Council, Documents, &c.

ASHANTEE.

OCTOBER 31. Despatch. de Petersen to (WIC
Pres. Chamber. Amsterdam. 489.)
("read ... 26/4/'46.").

... .. I have the honour to inform YHH,
also, that the King of ASHANTEE, by name POKOE,
being of the intention, according to rumours, to
make war on one or other District, has had all the
powder bought up that is possible; and amongst
others, from Mr Chief-factor Raems and myself, ~~in~~
at one time, in liquid gold of about F10,000; and I
have also sold him on my private account, as the
Company has no powder to spare (per rest), F12,000
of powder.

See further, under "ELMINA". on page 215. post.

CAPE COAST.

APRIL 14. Minutes of Council. With ref- (9)
erence to the English warship,
"Greyhound", commanded by Capt. Boys.

MAY 1. Despatch. de Petersen, & Council. (WIC
to Pres. Chamber Amsterdam. ("read 489.)
...18/9/'44."). - Send copy of Resolution
of Council, of 14th, April, with reference to the
threats of a certain Captain "Bois", commanding the
English warship "Greyhound", who claims to have au-
thority from the English Admiralty, to pursue all
French merchant ships from all Holland roads be-
low Cape 3 Points-including Elmina-; and wanting
to take away 2 French ships from the roads of El-
mina. This he did despite protests. ... Further there-
on, with 4 enclosures. ...

JULY 8. Despatch. de Petersen to Pres. (WIC
Chamber, Amsterdam. ("read...26/4 489.)
'46."). After the transmission of my
last despatch, containing complaints against the
Captain of the English warship "Greyhound", over
the violation of jurisdiction, the gentlemen of the
English Nation, under appearance of friendship, and
as it seems to me under correction, to give a pre-
text to the unheard-of proceedings of Mr William
Boys, have been able afterwards to think fit to
accuse the Holland Nation, without any foundation
or evidence, or quasi through a Native, to make
the imputation, that from the Chief Castle Elmina,
had been sent to the French who are staying at
ANAMABOE with the acquiescence of the Natives, an
instrument in order to loosen the guns which had
been spiked; and that ball had been supplied to
the same French, from the Holland Fort at CORMANTIJN,
or by the Natives there, with which they had fired
on the English warship. All this YHH can see from
the accompanying correspondence (not copied). From
this, it will be seen that on the request for pro-
per evidence to be produced, no accuser was to be
found. ... Mr David Crichton, from the correspond-
ence, appears to be playing the chief role, ... and
I understand that the gentlemen have no other
reason for this, than that I had refused to acquiesce
in and ratify a certain Agreement between the

CAPE COAST.

English and Holland Nations, on 30th June 1708. and since ratified by some of my predecessors, up till my arrival here, and maintained by most, if not all, as a formal Treaty. I have the honour to send herewith a copy of this Agreement - (copied separately with the supplementary agreements) -, which, under YHHs' correction, appears to me to contain (behelsen) nothing more than an illusion of the English Nation, in order to make itself master of the rights which the Holland Nation has upon the Brasilians, or at least participators in the privileges emanating from the Treaties between HM of Portugal, and Their High Mightinesses the States General of the United Netherlands. I have to report further, that this Company has little or no powder "per rest", and cannot therefore sell unlimited quantities to the Agents of the English African Company, who have already, as they have informed me, received the declaration of war between England and France.

SEPTEMBER 20. 1744. African House London. (294.)

An original Account of this date (in English), showing a balance due to the Royal African Company, from the N.WIC, of £176.15.9. or Mk5.oz4.ac3.tal.4/5. in respect of goods seized from a canoe, and from the English ship "Bonetta", in 1728.

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APRIL 28. Letter from Capitein to Directors WIC.
 (Original in WIC.489.fo.166. Copy in
 "Eekhof.App.VI.)
 ("read in Ass.of X,16/9/44." Vide also
 Resolutions of X.WIC.11.fo.146.)

Summary:-

In/ this letter, Capitein expresses thanks, again,
 for the sending of the lesson books, &c. Reports with
 regret, the death of the Reader, who was recently sent
 out, on the 17. March. Excuses himself for not having
 sent any further report, on the State of the Church,
 as he has not yet received any reply to his first
 report.

MAY 1. Despatch. de Petersen, & Council, (WIC
 to Assembly of X. ("read 17/9/'44.) 113)
 Ackn. receipt of Xs' despatch of April 18.
 1743, re stranded ships. - Report on creditors and
 debts of de Bordes decd. - Will act i.a.w. Xs' res-
 olution of April 1. 1743, re administration of justice.
 - Report on the dispute between the members of Coun-
 cil and the Fiscal, re slave trade. Since the Xs' plan
 of April 30. 1740, none of the Company's servants have
 committed any frauds over the recognitie for the
 slave trade. - Further thereon. - Ask for the regular
 despatch of provisions and powder, by the ships. -
 Thank them for continuing the DG in hss direction.

MAY 1. Despatch. de Petersen, to Ass. of X. (ib.)
 ("read-ut sup."). ... Reports on the steps
 he is taking to proceed with the growing
 of cotton; refers to his letter to the Amsterdam
 Chamber thereon (~~infra~~) - on 20/10/'43. - Reports
 on the Brazilians, and the practice of the R.C.
 religion at Elmina.

MAY 1. Despatch. de Petersen, to Pres. Chr. (WIC
 Amsterdam. ("read...18/12/'44"). Ac- 489)
 knes Chr's Desp. of 24/7/'43. re question
 of issuing rations instead of kostgeld, & thereon.

MAY 1. Despatch. Do. to Do. ... Sends copy of (Ib.)
 report from de Noot der Guitere re cotton
 plantation at Axim, which appears to be a

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success..... As to the small number of Company servants owing to them being sent home thro' sickness, or unsuitability. - The undesirability of keeping servants out beyond their time.-

MAY 1. Despatch. de Petersen to Pres. Chamber
Amsterdam. ("read...18/12/'44.")
(WIC.489. Trans. from copy in Eekhof. App VII.)

...

I have the honour to report to YHH, that the King of Ashantee, named POKOE, some time ago, sent to me twelve negroe boys and two girls, with/ the request that I would send them to YHH in order to have them taught to read and write, and to be instructed in music, in Holland-Holland: and at the same time also sent ten elephants' tusks, to pay for their subsistence and the expences. These I have accepted, and let the King know that I could not grant his request, but would let the children he had sent go to school, and be taught here at Elmina. He has had me thanked for this, and requests that I would then allow that he might send on his behalf, a Native by the Hon. Coy's vessel, to (to use his own words) offer the aforementioned ten tusks to the Company; and that I would send for for him, a coffin with glass windows or slides on the top, at the head end, and at both sides. Whereupon, having taken into consideration that the said King of Ashantee can bring much profit to the Hollandish Nation with regard to trade, and likewise also, on the other hand, on conceiving any displeasure, can cause much injury by closing the ways, or otherwise; and that the Company is greatly interested in regard to the "recognitie" from the slave trade; I therefore take the liberty at the King's request, to send the aforementioned negro youth, named Jacjé, by this boat "the Maria Galej", in order to hand over the ten tusks, in the name of his King, to YHH; and to request that this Native Jacjé may be sent back here by the first ship's opportunity. The coffin, in which I am in some measure interested, for the reasons above-named, I have ordered on my private account from my correspondents, Messrs Lohoff and Floots Brothers of Amstel, that it may be sent here free, by one of the Hon. Coy's ships.

... ..

OCTOBER 29. Letter. Capitein to Directore of the WIC. (WIC.489. fo.264. Translated from copy in Eekhof.App. IX.)

Reports the death of one of Elders, Mr Antonius Loc-horst. The D.G.is, at his request, writing them as to filling the vacancy. The schoolmaster, Abraham Suurdeeg, has also died, whose vacancy they would gladly fill locally, if there were anyone suitable. Asks them to send a man for the post. The school-children have learnt to spell and read. They can all know the Creed, Lord's Prayer, and the Xcommandments, and understand them reasonably. They are therefore in a position to send over two or three children, if they had received a reply to their first report on the state of the school, and church, but as none has come they must wait.

(The above read on 26/4/'46. Vide Res. of X.WIC 11. fo. 214.)

OCTOBER 31. Despatch. de Petersen to Pres. (WIC. Chr.Amst. ("read...26/4/'46") 489.)

/// I further have the honour to report to YHH that, as is stated in the books which will be sent and in the accompanying document B., that I have brought things so far, that the FANTEES, at last with more trouble than expense whom I have found to be the shrewdest people on the Coast and may rightly be compared with the Arabs who call what they have stolen their winnings (het ge-roofte, het gewonne) - that they have been reconciled with the subject people of this Chief Castle, with whom they had formerly been at war; and that I have also used the opportunity to obtain further information from the same FANTEES about the accusations of Capt Wm. Boys, which appears from the 6th & 7th articles of the said document, which can be regarded as nothing but pure fictions, having their origin solely in trade jealousy. Sends copy of report from de Guitere at Axim, on the cotton plantation there and the number of slaves employed on it. (not copied.)

Enc. B. to above. (Original in 294.)

Vide next page.

ELMINA.

To-day, the 3rd September, 1744, appeared before Mr Jacob de Petersen, Director General of the North & South Coasts of Africa, all the FANTEE Hommes Grandes and Caboceers, as also the Caboceers of the subject Crom of ELMINA, who declared that they had mutually agreed, and had taken oaths, that all the former disputes, since and at the time of the war between them, which had occurred under the government of the deceased Dir. Gen. M. F. de Bordes, shall from now henceforth be forgotten and forgiven; and that a lasting harmony shall henceforth exist (stand grijpen) among them without either party panyarring the subjects of the other, or being troublesome to the traders who may wish to come and carry on their trade at either of the aforesaid places. And that if any unforeseen difficulties might be cused to either of the parties, or any cause given for dispute, the parties shall not themselves retaliate, but give information thereof to the Dir. Gen., or to whomever shall be governing in his place, in order that he may inquire into the disputes, and have them settled as they ought to be decided according to law and the customs of this country.

That the said Hommes Grandes and Caboceers of FANTYIN have subsequently replied to the questions and articles put to them by us, the Dir. Gen., and have declared as follows :-

Say No; and that they had come of themselves, and expressly about peace with the subjects of Elmina under this Government, which they had heard was to be concluded peacefully; and that they were disposed henceforth to negotiate with the Holland Nation in a good understanding and friendship.

Unanimously say No.

Art 1.

Asked if the appearers had anything to charge the Holl. Nation with, or its subjects; or could show that they had ever been affronted by the same.

2.

Asked if the WIC owed anything to them, appearers, and whether I, DG, or my predecessors, had ever failed to pay them the usual "custom".

ELMINA.

3.

Say they know of no reason to give, and that this was done without their knowledge, & that therefore Caboceer CORAENTIER, as the Chief of the appearers, would enquire into the matter and procure proper satisfaction & restitution,

Why, then, had they now lately, during this government, have taken & seized, in an unjust manner, the goods of the Company which were being sent up from Accra to the Chief Castle Elmina, consisting in the following articles :-

A native Impia	) All be- named Boeij.) logging to the Com-
5. Sw. Tusks, of	
293. lbs.	
12. ord. do. 391 do)	
16. crevellen,	
113. lb.	)

5. canoemen belonging to Mr Raems.

4.

Say they acknowledge having done wrong, and ask that, as the disputes which occurred in the former Govt. had been settled, they matter might not be spoken of with the promise that such would never happen again, under this Government, or in future.

For what reason they, under the government of the late DG de Bordes, panyarred an 11-hand canoe, & canoemen: & for what reasons, & on whose head, (a term used by the Natives) they had had the head of one of these cut off, & the other 10 sold as slaves.

5.

Reply as above.

For what reasons they had panyarred a free man named Quow, now belonging to Mr Upper-factor Raams, during the Presidency of Mr Barovius, on the head of a Fantee man, and whether such was not entirely contrary to the customs ~~prevail~~ prevalent among the Natives.

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6.

Say that the cannon was from Capt Geo Hamilton of the English Nation which he had sent on shore at the time he, on the rumour that the Spanish privateers were coming, had had his ship blown up, and had

Asked with what cannon they had fired on the English warship "Greyhound", commanded by Capt Wm. Boys, & where they got the ball from, with which they had fired.

left at Anamaboe, on his departure. And the aforementioned Caboceer Coerantier - who exercises the greatest authority in that country - said that he had fired with the ball which had previously been fired upon his Crom from the warship; and which had, from time to time, been picked up, and collected together by his people; and that he would have fired more shots still, if the ball had fitted his cannon; and further, that ball was to be found at Anamaboe since the time of his grandfather.

7.

Says "Noone"; & that the cannon had never been spiked, & that if they had been, he himself has an instrument by which it could be

Asked who had sent to him, Caboceer Coerantier, a brace & bit for the cannon (schut boor) to bore open the cannon, which were said to have been spiked.

done. Moreover, that he & all the Fantees had

been extremely surprised that such falsehoods had been charged against the Holland Nation. That they knew well that it was not the custom for the Whites to assist the Natives against the Whites, and they had therefore never asked a White for assistance in that matter. And, moreover, that if all the guns had been spiked, it must have been done by order of the Europeans, who, as everyone knew, had for some years since exercised no authority at Anamaboe, and that they, the Fantees, had lived to themselves (op hun zelf bestaan), and have driven, and still drive trade with all Nations indiscriminately.

(The above document was signed by de Petersen, and attested by Capitein, & other officials. It bears no names of any Chiefs.)

ELIMINA.

MUSTER ROLL. (summary)
31. December. 1744.

(WIC.113.)

Elmina.	111.	Saccondé	6.
St Jago	11.	Chama	7.
Axim	12.	Commany	6.
Hollandia.	3.	Mouré	6.
Accoda	4.	Cormantijn	8.
Boutry	5.	Apam	5.
Taccorary	5.	Bercoe	8.
		Accra	18.
		Total Gold Coast	215.
Popo 2. Eppee 2. Patakery 1.			5.
On 1 ship, & 4 boats			52.
		Total.	<u>272.</u>

(End of 1744.)

AXIM.

JANUARY 7. Minutes of Council. Fiscal & Coun- (9)
cillor van Ryk, commissioned to inspect
and report on the rock in the sea at
Axim, with the view to the erection of a redoubt with
guns upon it. (This was a suggestion of de Guitere
Commandant at Axim, in view of the fact that a (European?)
war was expected).

FEBRUARY 19. Original report of Fiscal van (294.)
Ryk on his visit to and inspection
of a rock named St Anthony, to the
West of Axim; with rough pencil & water-colour sketches.

JULY 23. Minutes of Council. Van Ryk's report (supra)
read. It was decided that de Guitere, Com-
mandant at Axim & Equipage Master Huyting
should have made on the said rock in the most econ-
omical manner, a fort or redoubt in the form of a
"stormtooren", and of such height & "force", that it
could prevent an enemy landing; and if (unexpectedly)
the enemy captured Axim Fort, to be able to recapture
it, or compel the enemy to abandon it.

JANUARY 7. Minutes of Council. The Council having seen & read the letter from Mr Coejmans, governing Fort Crevecour at Accra, dd 16. Sept. 1744, containing, inter alia, a request to be allowed to build a Lodge at the place LAIJ, about $\frac{1}{2}$ hour to leeward, with the consent of the Grandes & Caboceers there, in order to prosecute & cultivate the trade there ; Mr Coejman's request was granted, provided it was done at his own expence, and without prejudice to any other Nation who might have any right to the land where the lodge would be made.

ASHANTEE.

JULY 1. Despatch.(copy).de Petersen to X. (WIC
("read...27/4/'46.") 113.)

I am much obliged to YHH, for the permission for the coffin, which I have ordered from my correspondents, for the King of Ashantee, to be sent here by the first Company's ship, freight free; and have seen with particular pleasure YHHs' satisfaction at my refusal of the request of the King of Ashantee to send 12 boys & 2 girls to Europe, but only allowed his ambassador to go there.

NOVEMBER 30. Despatch. de Petersen to Pres. (WIC
Chr.Amst. ("read...7/5/'46"). 489.)
-Has received the Chamber's letter of

17th June, by the Coy's vessel "Catherina Galet". ...
The ambassador from the King of Ashantee has also landed here, whom I have not yet been able to send to his Master, because the ways having been closed for some time, his transport was not safe. For these reasons I have ~~not~~ also not been able to send the presents of the carriage, & airgun (wind roer), which YHH have sent to the King, and which have been received in good order. I have taken the necessary means to remove out of the way, if possible, the misunderstandings, and to make the ways safe again, and as soon as I have received any likely report of this, I shall send one or two of the Coy servants, with the presents to the King of Ashantee, in order to present them to him in the name of the Company, with the addition of such harangue as accords with the "Genies" and the customs of the Natives. It appears to me that the closing of the ways is to be attributed chiefly to the jealousy with which the neighbouring people have conceived against the King of Ashantee, on account of the good understanding which has existed for many years, and still exists between the King and the Holland Nation.

JULY 1. Despatch. de Petersen to X. ("read (WIC 27/4/'46") ... Sends return of Cannon at 113) each Fort. ... Will await the promised cotton-mills. ... Long report, with mass of papers, re charges against the Fiscal van Ryk, - apparently of fraud in connection with the recognitie for the slave trade. ... I have the honour to declare to YHH that the longer I am here, and the more I penetrate the genius of the Natives, the more difficult and impossible it appears to me that they will be converted to Christianity unless miracles occur; and that the only way to succeed in this, in course of time, would be to transport the young children to a special Colony, or within a walled town, in order there to be instructed by Christians in religion & other exercises, from their youth up. I base my remarks chiefly on these definite grounds, that I know to be true, and which everyone who has in the least observed the conduct of the Natives of these parts regions, will affirm :- that that the parents of not only do not punish hoeriy and stealing in their children, but are eager participants, not enquiring whence comes what has been stolen by their children of either sex, and what is earned by the female sex, or their daughters, in an improper manner. ... Is much obliged for the continuation of his direction for one year. ...

JULY 1. Despatch. de Petersen & Council, to (WIC X. ("read 27/4/'46.")....Have noted 113) the circular forbidding the minor servants of the Company trading slaves to foreign nations, so long as any Neth. ships, with proper passports, are at the Castles, Forts. or Lodges of the Holl. Nation. Further thereon, and as to freetraders & the slave trade. As to the payment of recognitie for the free slave trade. ... Note with pleasure the extension of de Petersen's direction for a year. ...

JULY 1. Despatch. de Petersen to X. (read ut (Ibid) supra). I again flatter myself that I have so far fulfilled YHHs' intentions, that quiet has been restored here, and the subjects brought to obedience; and as I have already had the honour to communicate to YHH, have reconciled them with their warring party, the FANTEES. The Forts have been repaired with as little expense as possible, and so far as the my health, and that of the train

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slaves allowed, and brought into such a state that total ~~repair~~ ~~disrepair~~ is not to be feared. - Finances, with the good advice of the Council, have also been restored. - Asks that, as in the case of Mr Valckenier, he may be allowed to remain as DG until the actual date of his departure, by an English warship, or other opportunity, as it would be very unsatisfactory, after having done the heaviest work, to have to remain out of the direction for 6-8 months, and perhaps a year. - Also in view of his trade creditors in Holland.

JULY 1. Letter. Capitein to Dirs. WIC.
 (WIC. 113. fo. 381. Summary translated from copy in Eekhof. App IX.)
 ("read in Assembly of X. 27/4/'46.")

Acknowledges, with gladness, the receipt on the 3rd May last, of their letter of 2nd October, 1744. Thanks them for the consideration given to his letters in the Assembly of X, and in the presidiale Chamber at Amsterdam, and for their approval of them; also for leaving entirely to him, the time for baptising the pupil children of the heathen. ... He had hoped that the illustrious Assembly of X would have taken some resolutions upon the Report on the state of the Church and School; but this not being so, he will continue to live in the expectation of receiving them. For without having them he believes that his experience will be the same as that of, if not all, at least most of his predecessors, who have had to work without fruit, and be hated, suspected, and persecuted by most of the Christians here, who are of corrupted morals; and who have been never or seldom, been able to administer Baptism, or the Supper of the Lord Jesus.

For after careful search for the Church papers of this Coast, a Church and Baptism book was indeed placed in his hands, which begins from 1683, under various pastors, but in which no other handwriting appears than that of the late Mr Issacus Metelanus, and the contents of which ~~de~~ ~~net~~ scarcely answer to the title. No list of the names of the pastors is to found in it and none or few Church matters are entered in it. Describes ~~the~~ an entry relating to the appointment of the late M F de Bordes then Book-keeper General, and of the former President Barovius as Elders, in which it is said that the latter was

ELMINA.

sent home for his offensive conduct, and the former left this world in circumstances abhorrent to all honourable men. ... Further observations on entries in the book. ... He has found that both legitimate and illegitimate children have been baptised; also that in this subject Kromther are illegitimate children of Europeans who have not been instructed by their parents, but have been brought up in heathenism. Without a seminary it will be impossible to bring up the baptised children in which they can be kept from falling back into heathenism. ... So long as the state of the Church and School remain as they are, the expectations of the good and God-fearing men who spared no expense over my studies, or of YHH who sent me here. ... Reports death of the Vaandrig and elder Jan Romijn. ...

(Some despatches re slave trade.)

NOVEMBER 30. Despatch de Petersen to P.Ch. Amsterdam
 ... With regard to the (WIC 489)
 women who have come out by the Catherine Galley-the difficulty of finding accomodation; and the bad example to the Natives, who do not scruple to mock openly at such women. (From certain divorce proceedings in 294., they appear to have been wives of officials)

Muster Roll. (Summary)
 31. Dec. 1745.

Elmina	94	Saccondee	8
St Jago	13	Chana	10
Axim	15	Commany	8
Hollandia	8	Mouré	6
Accoda	4	Cormantijn	9
Boutry	6	Apan	5
Taccarary	3	Bercoe	6
		Accra	21
		Total Gold Coast	216
		Epee	2
		1 ship 3 boats	55
		Total	<u>273</u>

(End of 1745.)

JULY 13.

Report or narrative of my doings (294)
as Councillor commissioned on behalf
of HH. Mr Jacob de Petersen, Dir. Gen.
over the N & S coasts of Africa, to
Commamy, to enquire into the differ-
ences which had arisen between the
subjects of the Holland Nation; and
their complaints about all the
abuses which the English Nation were
practising against our people there.

To-day, Wednesday, 13th July, 1746. As it was already
late on my arrival at Commamy last evening, nothing
of importance was therefore done. But to-day I
summoned before me the Elders and Caboceers of the
Holland Crom, and likewise the superintendant of
English Fort, named N.N. Lesly; but before he came,
enquired into some details (zakelijkheden). After
that I informed the said Lesly that to prevent
all quarrels and disputes which had occurred up
till this date between the Holland Nation on the
one side, and the English Nation as neighbours on
the other, over the use of the Holland bay - which
had been allowed sometime ago to the English, as
a favour, but not with the intention that it should
tend to any abuse, or to the prejudice of the Hol-
land Nation - still, in order entirely to remove
out of the way in future, the root of former dis-
putes, the English and their subject Natives would
from now henceforth, have to use their own bay. I
therefore ordered Lesly to remove all his canoes
from the Holland beach and territory, and to place
them on his own land, and to use their bay from
there for coming in and going out, as had always
been done before. But to this Lesly replied that
he would use the bay, for it was his bay as well
as that of the Hollanders. He further said that
the Holland fish overseer (beschaarder), and a
slave had taken fish out of his canoe, and that
he had therefore had them beaten, and they had re-
sisted. Whereupon I called up the fish overseer
and the slave, and questioned them in his presence
whether he had taken fish out of the English canoe,
and when, and also whether they had resisted. The
fish overseer denied this, but said his instructions
were to inspect all the canoes, and that he had

AGUAFFO.

taken some fish to buy, as it had been offered for sale. He (Raems) had asked the Caboceers & Elders of the Holland Crom what the old custom had been as regards the bay being used by the Hollaanders & English; and in reply they unanimously declared that the Holland Nation alone had the right to the bay and all its appurtenances, since the Holland Fort was the oldest, and consequently that the bay lying in front of it notoriously belonged only to our people; further, that the English had never had the use of the Holland bay, without the special permission of the Holland Factor; and further that Raems himself, when Factor there 10-12 years ago, had first allowed it to the then English Factor, and to put a canoe lodge for the large English canoes on Holland territory, and all the other English canoes had always been on their own ground, the river running between them, forming the boundary; and so they had had their standing place across the river under the English Fort; and that they had also always gone out to sea along the seaside, through and between the rocks, without them having the least community in the Holland bay.

.... He (Raems) told Lesly that if the canoes were not removed, he would have them driven out to sea. Lesly refused to do this without instructions from the Agents at Cabo Cors, and said Raems could do as he liked. But notwithstanding this, he (Raems) was informed that the afternoon, that the English subjects had removed their canoes from Holland territory on to their own ground.

Done in Fort Vreedenburgh at Commany this

13 July 1746.

(sd) H. Raems.

(The above is a very shortened summary.)

JULY 14. Declaration by the Caboceers and (294) Elders of Commany, to the effect that-
The bay in front of the WIC's Fort Vredenburg at Commany, is and always has been alone the Holland bay, over which the English Nation never had the least ownership, or right of user. And that the river was the boundary between the Holland and English territory. And further, that the English canoes had always used their own bay, namely, by going out to sea

along the sea coast, through and between the rocks.
... And that the English bay has no community
with the Holland bay, as the rocks separate the
the Holland bay, from the English. --
Signed in Fort Vredenburg at Commamy. 14 July 1746.

This is the
mark X of the
King ASRUFFY.

This is the
mark X of
Caboceer JETUBA.

The Negro Asomba has
died, this is the mark
X of ABADOE.

This is the
mark X of the
Makelaar ADJE.

This is the
Mark X of the Negro
Qassie.

Signed in the presence of (sd) H. Raems.
" J. Credo Bacot.

///

SEPTEMBER 9. Declaration by J C Bacot, Corpl (294)
Holstein (fish overseer), Constable Leith.
&c. They deny that English canoes were
ever charged fish toll, but the Commandant had given in-
structions that all canoes coming into the Holl: bay,
or on to Holl: territory were to be inspected. The fish
overseer had inspected an English canoe, and bought a
fish out of it, as it was offered for sale. The next
day, while again inspecting the canoes on the Holl:
beach, the fish overseer, and slave, were attacked and
beaten by an English soldier, and 2 canoe men by orders
of Lesly. Bacot went to the English Fort to demand
satisfaction for this, but Lesly refused it. Orders
were given that the English canoes were to use their
own bay, and not land on Holl: territory; but this was nev-
er done. Orders were then given ~~that~~ for the Eng:
canoes on Holl: territory to be dragged out to sea, & the
canoe lodge burnt. This was done. Seeing armed natives
coming down from the English Fort, Bacot ordered his
natives to take up a position of defence, and issued
powder to them, to meet an attack. A fight ensued, with
muskets, on the 17 July; after which he heard a gun
fired from the English Fort. There was some fighting
the next day, also. -

(The above is a short summary of a very long illeg-
ible declaration; from which it appears that the
whole palaver arose over the beating of the Holl:
fish overseer, who was said to be collecting fish
toll from English canoes.)

on 9.
July/

Summer

ASHANTEE/

MAY 20. Despatch. de Petersen to P.Ch.Amst. (WIC
("read...29/8/'47")489)
Reports that all diligence has up till
now, been ~~re~~ exercised in vain, to open the roads,
and to be able to send to the King of Ashantee
the presents sent out by YHH per "Catherine Galley",
and also mine.

NOVEMBER 15. Despatch. Same to Same. (Ibid.)
(read 30/8/'47). Reports that
he has not yet been able to send
the carriage and air-gun to the King of Ashantee,
as communication with him is still cut off.

CAPE COAST.

MARCH 22. Minutes of Council. The claim from (9)
the English Agents at C.C. of
£304.5.4.- which being reduced to Holland
currency amounts to fl,3042.12,8 - for compensation
for the seizure of the ship "Bonneta", in 1728. It was
decided to send copies of all the papers to the Dir-
ectors of the WIC, and to ask for instructions how to
act in the matter.

APRIL 1. Despatch. de Petersen to Pres.Ch. (WIC
Amst. (read 29/8/'47). Sends trans- 489)
lation of an account sent him by the Agents
of the English African Coy, in which the Coy claims a
sum of fl,3042.12,8, on account of the capture of the
English Coy's ship the Bonnetta, in 1728, during the
government of the deceased DG Robert Norré, as is
shown in the accompanying resolutions (16/2/28. and
30/1/29.). And seeing that in all the accompanying
documents niet en constreert that matters were finally
settled at that time, and that the Agents have not
been able to give the least reason, or explanation or
lawful reason why the claim has been so long de-
layed, the Council, in accdnce with their resolution
of 22.March has, for the reasons therein stated, decided
to ask for YHHS' instructions whether the claim is to
be paid or repudiated. - He believes that the late
DG Mr Jan Pranger, residing at Amsterdam, is the only
person who can give any explanation of the matter.-

... ..

MAY 13. Declaration by Capitein about some (294)
goods amounting to M7.oz7.eng3 $\frac{1}{2}$.good
gold; in holland money at fl40 per oz.-
2528 Caroly gulden.5 stuivers.

MAY 20. Despatch. de Petersen to Pres. Ch. (ibid)
Amst. (read 29/8/47).

Since the slave trade has been forbidden to the servants, trade has declined, and is declining daily and there is no hope of improvement in this, because those servants are deprived of the desire and ability to prosecute trade and to keep it alive; and it is also to be observed that the Natives bring their gold and tusks to those who buy their slaves, as is natural; and it must follow, notoriously, 1st, that foreign nations will carry off the profits which the Holland Nation formerly received by preference: 2nd, that the servants who formerly made some profit, will have to pine away, if they do not ask for their discharge and go home; and that those who have nothing will want for bread; 3rd, that the Company loses the recognitie, without the merchants who navigate in these regions deriving the last profit from it. On the contrary they miss the convenience of being able to dispose of the remainder of their cargoes at the factories, after their ships have done their trade on the windward coast.
Sends :- the journals from Jan. 1, to Dec 31. 1745 for the Chambers, Amsterdam, Zeeland, and the Maas, under enc C. (Note, these journals are not here, nor are they in WIC. 285, or 925, or 1305.)

MAY. 21. Letter. Capitein to the Classis of Amsterdam. (Classicaal Archief te Amsterdam Portefeuille; "Varia Buitenland". - Eekhof App. X $\frac{1}{2}$.) -- Gives his reasons why he has not written earlier. About the negro girl he intended to marry. Asks the Classis for advice regarding the marriage of Negro Christian young men, with unbaptised Negro girls, and sends report about the publication of Catechism books in the Native language.

MAY 23. Letter. Capitein to Dirs. WIC. (WIC. 489. fo 424. Eekhof, XI.). (read 29/8/47.). Acknowledges their two letters of 2 Oct '44 and 17 Jan '45, and their present of tobacco

pipes and wine. About the translation in the Native language of some instruction books. Reports his marriage with Antonia Ginderdros, who came over in the charge of the huisvrouw of Mr Jan Credo Bacot; the cost of the wedding feast being borne by the DG.

- In No 294 are the following original documents :-
 December 20. Declon by Bergring, re report made by Capitein to X of hindrances put in his way, & denying same.
 " 24. Declon by same, re Capitein, and payment for goods.
 " 27. Petition by Capitein to DG. re his creditors.
 " 30 Declon by DG de Petersen re Capitein and his debts.

Muster Roll (summary)
 Dec. 31. 1746. (Vic. 113.)

Elmina	85.	Sacconde	8
St Jago	14.	Chama	8.
Axim	13.	Commany	7.
Hollandia	6.	Mouré	6.
Accoda	5.	Cormantijn	6.
Boutry	4.	Apam	6.
Taccorary	3.	Bercocoe	4.
		Accra	18.
			193.
Epee 1. On 3 Boats	15.		16.
			<u>209.</u>

(End of 1746.)