

THE GOLD COAST.

1751 - 1753.

Extracts from the Journals,
Correspondence with Out-Forts,
Despatches &c, of the
Directors - General
of the

NETHERLANDS WEST $\rightarrow$ INDIA COMPANY.

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APOLONIA.

SEPTEMBER. 27. (112). Letter from Axim (Jb. C. Bacot) nd. It is 14 days ago^{long} that the late English Governor, Mr Stokwel, has stayed at Cabo Apolonia; that the Caboceers of that place have entered into a treaty of Commerce with him, and to that end have erected a large and new house (Cagie) for him, where he is now residing, and meantime he has sent out his boat on an expedition to the windward coast. But the Cabo Apolonian rulers (regenten) have let me know nothing about this, which is again a sign of their infidelity disloyal and knavish character, very contrary to the declarations which they lately made, assuring YH. of their loyalty to the Holland nation, and that they would never admit nor receive any other in their country. And as this may be of consequence, and ought not to be borne on the territory of our High Government, as being at variance with its high authority and that of the Company and its interests, I have considered it my duty to inform YH of it; being a matter confirmed to me by the free-traders Kirkhove (&) Areunisse, who have already let the Cabo Apolonia Caboceers know of the impropriety of this trade, and warned them that they have admitted the Trojan horse. Also it is not to be doubted that there are reasons to fear that Mr Stokwel will quickly have a fort built there if this is not opposed betimes, almeer (alweer?) he were master and boss of Cabo Apolonia. For it is good fishing in troubled waters, and this would be an eternal disgrace for the Holland nation which so far has little or nothing (tot nog niets met(?) al bijna) to say there if that English gentleman got his foot in (het hok daarin kreeg) and became master there. He went there secretly with his boat, and was at once admitted, a sign of a long previous understanding with these rulers of Cabo Apolonia.

Letter. Van Voorst to Axim (Jb. Bacot). It is with much surprise that we see from your letter of 24th inst, how the Cabo Apolonian people have granted permission to the former Cabo Cors Governor, Richard Stokwel, to come on shore and stay there for some days. And as it is entirely at variance with the message given to us, 14 days ago now, by their envoys on their behalf, and that we are entirely of your opinion that all means must be employed to oppose such intrigues of the English, and cunning tricks of the people, we have therefore found it good to send this our servant to you, to

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let him go with your chief servant as envoys to the Caboceers there to warn them to keep the oath of allegiance to the Holland nation, and immediately to have the Englishman removed from there; or that upon refusal to do this, means will be employed which will make them see that we shall not give up the land(country) of our Sovereign so easily. You can give the messengers an anker of spirits.

OCTOBER 7. (112) Letter from Axim (Jb Bacot). (5/10.)
 ... Your servant, with mine, has gone

this morning early, to carry out his commission at Cabo Apolonia. By one of my other servants, who returned ~~to-day~~ the day before yesterday from Cabo Apolonia to enquire into the intentions and actions of the Cabo Apolonia Caboceers or "regenten" with the ex-Governor Stockwel, I have got report that the English gentleman has moved into a house (Cagie) of the "oudste regent", AKKA, in which he lives with another Englishman who is acting as his Assistant there to cultivate trade, having for that purpose sent his boat to the windward coast. Mr Stockwel has also requested the skipper of a certain passing vessel to discharge his cargo at Cabo Apolonia; but since Mr Stockwel and the Caboceers AKKA, and AMENIGHIA, his brother "regenten" of that country, would only accept the same at European or home prices, so that "vlieger wilde niet opgaan" (Translated by Bruggenkate as, "that cock wouldn't fight": by Calisch as, "that will flash in the pan".) the first time. Mr Stockwel has meanwhile allied himself by marriage with those Caboceers, and "gecalischeert" according to native custom, or taken to wife one of their women; and while my servant was there, a bride was got ready and decked out for that gentleman's assistant. It is worth noting that the English Caboceer AKKA, of or at Dixcove, brother of the Caboceers AKKA and AMENIGHIA at Cabo Apolonia has wished to help to bring the English authority into HANTA, Holland district, by ruse and violence; and that while AKKA, at Dixcove, is on that account, still fugitive "bij" the King of HANTA, his brother, however, at ~~Apo~~ Cabo Apolonia, has not scrupled to offer the jurisdiction and territory of the Netherlands Company and its sovereign, as it were, to the English nation, and to yield place to it, through their long deliberated intrigues with the same ex-Governor Stockwel, & his subsequent reception; very contrary to their declaration made to YH 3-4 months ago to YH by me, on their behalf. And now, a few days ago before the reception of

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the English Mr Stokwel(?) they have become, if it were possible, bolder, with the arrival of the English warship, which passed a few days ago, in imitation of the English Dixcove natives, at the time of the arrival of the preceding 2 English warships at Dixcove and English and Holland Sacconde. Meantime I await the return of the servants who have been sent.

OCTOBER 12. Letter. Van Voorst to Axim (Jb. Bacot). --
..... We are waiting to hear whether the Cape Apolonia Caboceers have obeyed our orders; meantime thanking you for what is reported in your letter of the 5th instant.

OCTOBER 21. (112) Letter from Axim (Jb. Bacot). 18/10.
YH's servant, sent with mine on a mission to Cape Apolonia, according to orders, and returned, will I expect, have made report of his commission. ... Meantime the English ex-Governor, Stokwel, still remains there, contrary to the promises of the Caboceers, for they could have sent him away yesterday by a French ship which lay there to trade; but, far from that, for the Englishman has let the French captain know that he should please come on shore for he had a considerable sum of gold on hand to spend with him, and that none of all the crows about Cape Apolonia would dare to trade with him or send anyone on board to him, because he, the Englishman, had Cape Apolonia and all its subordinate villages under his direction and command. YH will please ask the French Captain, if he comes to Elmina, for confirmation of my statement. He told me this in the presence of my Assistant, asking how it came about, because he thought that Cape Apolonia belonged under the command of Axim. The Englishman has made similar proposals to all the ships which pass or anchor there. But if some come on shore, the Caboceers will then stipulate ~~W~~ for the goods through this gentleman, for home prices, and thereby they have not had much service from him; for who will trade so with that gentleman. But as they get everything very cheap from all nations, ~~W~~ which is "current" with them, and here; this is therefore shameful and interferable enough for the Company's servants who are trying to trade at Axim, and are in command here, without a time-expired ex-English Governor establishing himself there and carrying such a high tone to the prejudice of the Company's interests, authority, and propriety in these regions. Certainly doing this would have been enough but there is another English Governor

dismissed with a flea in his ear at Cabo Cors, namely Mr Roberts, a man of not less versatile plans, and brilliant brain (the words appear to be "harsen schimmen") through whom the Holland Company has suffered enough damage. He will indeed like to have, and look for an establishment. He may well go somewhat higher up than his colleague Stokwel, or otherwise to leeward; and if the rest of the dismissed English Agents and members of Council at Cabo Cors also do so, they will try to usurp the whole Coast; and who knows whether the present English Governor of Cabo Cors also "niet haast Gouverneur te voet zal wijden", who will come and seek me here, also, and thereby easily get me or another out of the saddle, if one is not on his guard. I shall however keep good watch with suspicious eyes (???)

But besides this, and the obstructed trade, ASWIEN has for some months past been (??) by WASSA of which the mercadoors "nu pas bekomen waren"; and I now thought by much expenditure, to obtain some improvement in the trade again; but WASSA is now in alarm, and has "bezet" (?) so closely that no one but a WASSA man can get anything from it, whereby trade, of which there used to be something before this, is again at a standstill, and what is now to be got is seized upon by WASSA, and brought elsewhere. Last June, I sent my servant with one of the principal ASWIEN'S mercadoors on the way with 10-12 slaves with merchandise, and 4-5 marks in goods ~~for~~ for gold, with large presents for the King of ASWIEN & his Chiefs; but they were checked on the way and shut in, and cannot proceed nor turn back, so I now am in great danger of damage here. ... This is now the third time that I have seen a good harvest before my eyes, and have been frustrated in my expectations through the WASSAS and others.

It is thought that WASSA intends something against ASHANTI, through ASWIEN. Cape Apolonia is also at variance with the EGUIRAS, and those of Cape Lahou and their adherents. What will come of it, time will show, but I hope for the best for the Hon. Company.

OCTOBER 20. (112) Letter. Van Voorst to Axim (Bacot)

- Acknowledges above.- Our messengers have reported that the Caboceers have definitely promised that when the boat of that gentleman returns from the windward coast, they will then make him depart by it. We shall therefore await that time, and see whether they will keep their promises; and on neglect

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of the same we shall take strong measures, by sending servants to have ~~him~~ dislodged from there. You will please keep a watchful eye over it, and report to us if the gentleman has shipped off on the arrival of his boat, or not, About trade, it seems to be the same everywhere, for when we think we have brought a matter on to a firm basis for decision, then some discord or other ~~among~~ of the people upsets it again; so that we are more and more convinced in our views that, outside a rising of the ASHANTI people, no durable harmony is to be effected. God grant the best for the welfare of trade.

NOVEMBER 8. (112) Letter from Axim (Jb Bacot). nd. ...

As regards the Cape Apolonia affairs, I must communicate to YH that it is reported to me by an English captain, that his (Stokwel's) servant has returned to leeward, by ship, from Cape Apolonia; but that Mr Stokwel has remained at the place. I shall not fail to keep a watchful eye on what occurs, and report at once to YH. ... I share YH's opinion that outside a rising of the ASHANTI~~s~~ nation, trade will not come to the desired "effect". ...

NOVEMBER 11. (112) Letter from Axim (Jb Bacot). 8/11.

I have the honour to inform YH that this morning a large boat passed here, out at sea: & that shortly afterwards arrived a messenger from the Caboceers of Cape Apolonia informing me that the Englishman, Mr Stokwel had departed from there by the above-named boat, and had been compelled to do so by those Cape Ap~~olonia~~ Caboceers, since he refused to go voluntarily from there. Further, I hope, to-day or to-morrow, to send a servant there to approve the obedience and submission displayed to the Holland nation, and "met eene" to report to the Caboceers that I am inclined to send one of my under-servants there to further and maintain the interests of the Hon. Company there. Hoping that this may meet with YH's approval.

NOVEMBER 15. (112) Letter. Van Voorst to Axim (Jb Bacot)

We have seen with pleasure from your letter of 8th inst that the Cabocrs of C. Apolonia have fulfilled their promises they made to us in sending away the Englishman, Mr Stokwel; and that you are keeping a watchful eye that noone else from any foreign nation goes ashore there again.

"Supplement to Journal (No 1127, Copy also in WIC.490.r.784 et seq.), entitled: "Continuation of the correspondence with Mr John Roberts, and Journal kept at Sacconde; at the time of the meeting between Mr John Roberts, the King's Captain Baird, and the DG. Jan Van Voorst." As this Journal was apparently kept by the Secretary, Dupuy, it is the extracted entries are noted by the initials (D.J.)

JANUARY 2. (DJ.) (Saturday) Letter. Van Voorst to Roberts.
- He complains of cannon shot being fired from 2 boats carrying English flags, on a large canoe and fishermen at sea off the Holland from ABOARY, between Sacconde and Chama; and enquires if this was done with his knowledge.

JANUARY 2. (sic) (112) Letter, from Bacot, Boutry, to Van Voorst. - A long and excitable letter; with further references to the flag on the rock.

DECEMBER 22. (os) (DJ) Letter. Roberts, Cape Coast, to Van Voorst. - Acknowledges above. - It is useless to inform YH that English canoes have several times been attacked on their voyages up the coast, and since it has pleased you to make a serious declaration of war, in your letter of 30th April 1750, and to permit the people of ANTIA to attack English subjects, all I know about the canoes is that the English Commandants, having received information that one of their canoes had been vigorously attacked between Accorany and Dixcove on the 3rd instant, they sent 2 canoes to tell the other canoes up the coast to prepare for danger or attack which they will meet on their passage down.

JANUARY 3. (BJ. 215) A Company canoe arrived with supplies sent by HH., accompanied by a country canoe, which reported that they had been attacked off Chama by the boats which had gone to leeward from Dixcove; and had escaped, one by going ashore at ABOARY, the other by taking refuge in a river between ABOARY and Sacconde. The canoe man also told me as a true report that they were assured that the English had sent goods from Sacconde - consisting in goods, gold, & silver, to WASSA, to bribe WASSA to war; and that the carriers of the goods had been lost their way, on the way, and had arrived at a certain CROM which is called

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ATTOUABAN, behind JABI in the Chama District; and that the ATTOUABANSE people had seized those goods and these accompanying them, and brought them to Chama.

JANUARY 3. (112) Letter. Bacot, Boutry, to Van Voorst.

31/12. It seems to him that the ACCODAS have little respect for the DG. PASSER and INTHUMER COFFY are known here as liars. (Note. Bacot's letters are very long-winded & difficult to follow.) On 3 Jan. he (Bacot) wrote again at great length to the DG re the flag on the rock.

JANUARY 4. (D.G.) Letter. Van Voorst to Roberts.

Acknowledges his letter of 22/12. From his (V.V.'s) letters of 11.17.19. Sept. to Roberts; it is clear that his (V.V.'s) true intention has always been to work together in unity, and to contribute to peace. (If British subjects have been molested, no complaint has been made about it.)

The insolencies were committed between Sacconde and Chama, which district has not the relation to (relative to) the ANTA King.

JANUARY 4. (112) Letter from Accoda (Phauw).

2/1. Reports that the Makelaar PASSER, and INTHAMA COFFY have requested him to report to HH that they will obey his orders with all fidelity and vigilance, and give him every assistance.

JANUARY 5. (112) Letter. Van Voorst to Bacot, Boutry.

Since their unsuccessful enterprise on BOSSWA, the English, according to report, have made a large armada of 12 Liverpool ships, one of which sailed past this Castle yesterday, with Governor Roberts. God knows their undertaking. Therefore be on your guard.

JANUARY 6. (112) Letter from Bacot, Boutry.

Reports arrival of English warship, and encloses copy of a letter from Lieut Crooke of "Surprise", demanding, on behalf of Captain Baird, the delivery of all the British prisoners in his Fort; and of his lengthy reply refusing the demand and referring him (Lieut.) to the D.G.

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JANUARY 7. (B.J. 215.) This afternoon at 1 o'clock, arrived an English war sloop (from the warship which arrived at Dixcove yesterday), with a Lieutenant from the warship, accompanied by Mr Gedner (Gardner?) English Company's Factor (a great windbag)... Saluted the Lieutenant with 9 guns, who after being seated, took a paper from his pocket, and, in the name of the Captain, demanded from me, without delay, the handing over of off the imprisoned English subjects detained in my Fort; as also, 2ndly, the English rebels, and also the men named AWINY; COFFY GIEDOUR; QUACOE CROM; and TEYE, with all their people. With this, the Lieutenant put before me that on refusal of this demand every evil consequence was to be expected; and that if the dispute was not quickly settled the Captain had declared that he would not depart from there but that he would ~~not~~ be treated by (deal with?) the Forts without compliments; that 2 ships before Dixcove carried 40 guns, and that 2 others with 50-60 guns were also close by; and that none of all of them would go away, or that at least the place of the dispute would not be evacuated by any warship, or ships, before an end should be made of the dispute; that if the English rebel subjects detained by me here were not quickly handed over, the "Kort proles" (?) would be begun very vigorously; that he, the Lieutenant, could not stay, but awaited an immediate reply, in order to depart. - Asked him for a copy of the document, which was refused; but asked for written evidence of his coming, and commission which I finally got with the signature of the Lieutenant. To this I replied 1stly, that I had no English subjects confined in my Fort, but that this had been done by the ANTA King who had directed (opgedragen) the custody and maintenance of the same, which I could not oppose without exposing myself, the Fort, and the Company's interests to the same experiences as the English now found themselves in with the ANTAS, if I took their side in a palaver which did not concern the Hollanders, and had been worked (geoppert) from the English side. Further, that the prisoners who were being demanded had been fetched by the ANTAS out of my Fort before their arrival and brought into the bush, in order to guard them well if hostilities might be done afresh against them; but that they hoped that the King's Captain would enquire into the rights and reasons of both sides, in to the basic grounds and beginning of these wars and discord and that they then flattered themselves and

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hoped that now, at last, they might attain to a long-desired accomodation; that on the second point, I was not the detainer of the English rebels, and that I could not hand over the persons demanded nor the so-called rebels, for they were staying with the Antas, and so this was impossible as I was here alone with my garrison, servants, canoe-men & slaves, and the Antas were not in my Crom, as they could see; but that I requested the Captain to regard me as an officer of my General, by whose orders I was in command here, and without whose orders and knowledge I could not go nor do; and that it would be better for him to address himself to HH. This was my verbal and written reply. Hereupon, the Lieutenant left, and went out of the bay with the same salutes as on his arrival in the Fort.

JANUARY 8. (B.J.215) To-day the King sent a messenger to me to tell me that several men had come out of the Dixcove Fort with their guns, and one of them, laying down his gun and bandolier, called out to the King's and BOSSOU's men that he had something to say on behalf of the Admiral or Agent, Roberts; but the men on guard said he must remain where he was, as they had no orders to allow free passage to anyone, either to the King or to BOSSOU; and the King wished to know what he should do. To this I replied that it were best not to allow any messengers to pass, and that I hoped that the Captain, through the ^{intercession} ~~mediation~~ of HH. would incline to mediation. ... The King also sent me a messenger with the report that the English Fort people, men, women, and even Whitemen were all out to fetch water from a distant water hole, and asked whether he should allow this or surprise them. I thought it best to reply that I thought it better that they should allow it, - in view of the hopes of mediation - and that they should not do anything to cause the Captain to commence hostilities; for it appeared to me that the English were doing everything they could to incite the Captain against the Antas. - This, the Antas found good to do. - To-day came the previously sent messengers from ASSIEDOE & SABOG, POHOOSE Caboceers. They sent also again the messengers who were here before ... bringing the following message:

That they had delivered my, and the Antas message to INTUFFER, to their masters, who had faithfully repeated it to INTUFFER's swordbearer; that INTUFFER had let SABOG & ASSIEDOE again know by new messengers, to report to the

King that he ^{did} was not intend to wait so long until the palaver between the Antas and the English was settled; and that he wanted to know whether they would hand over to him the people demanded, or pay for them as purchased slaves. I sent these messengers on to the King, but told them to tell their masters, on my behalf, that it was somewhat strange that INTUFFER could not wait as, now the English warships had arrived, the differences between the English & Antas would soon come to an end; but that if he was really in such a hurry he had then only to send those who claimed the 5 demanded WASSAS, with witnesses of ownership; and that, after hearing them and the Antas, I would submit the matter to the General for his decision; that INTUFFER need not hesitate to send his people here, as no harm would befall them, and that pawns would be given on that. - From these new messengers it seems as if INTUFFER had not given up his idea of making war on Anta. ... - A further reference to Roberts sending a messenger to BOSSOU, who was stopped, and informed that the King and BOSSOU had gone far into the bush. - ...

JANUARY 9. (B.J.215) This morning I saw, with great satisfaction, the 2-mast English ship sail to leeward from before Dixcove, followed by the English warship; which makes me hope that the Captain will not commit any further hostilities before enquiring further into the matter, from either side.

JANUARY 10. (112) Letter from Sacconde (R. Ulsen). 8/1. ... P.S. Yesterday, at sunset, the English warship came to anchor here, from which Mr Roberts was brought ashore by the sloop. This morning I had HH. greeted by my servant, and inquired after his health. He returned this by a servant, and invited me to dinner, which I have accepted with thanks, especially as it is said the Captain will also come ashore.

JANUARY 11. (112) Letter from Boutry (Bacot). 9/1. ... -Messengers were here again yesterday from SABBOA and ASSIEDOU, with reply from INTUFFER, who has said that he will not wait for the settlement of the English differences; that they may last long; and that he only wishes to know in a word whether they will hand over the people demanded, and if not, whether they will pay for them and at what price. What new tale-bearers have again urged him on can easily be understood. One must patiently await what time will show will

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happen. I have had him answered that if he is so eager about the palaver he has only to send here those people who can prove their right of ownership, and that I will write to YH about the proof.

JANUARY 12. (B.J.215) During the time which has elapsed since the above date (i.e. 9 Jan.) it has come to my ears that the Dixcoves say that Mr Roberts wanted to persuade HH. to come to Saccondee under the pretext of settling the palaver; that then HH. would summon the Anta people there as well as me; and that INTUFFER would wait until all the men were so far away from home, and then fall upon this district, and rob and capture the women and children as slaves; & that Mr Roberts's negotiations had not the least connection with a real desire to intention of making an end to the dispute.

JANUARY 13. (D.G.J.112) The following letter was handed to us by the Lieutenant of Captain Baird, and Mr Gardener: Dated 1 Jan. (o.s.) H.M.'s Frigate "Surprise". In Saccondee Roads. Signed by Captain Baird:-- When At Dixcove he sent to the Commandant at Boutry to demand from him the return of the British canoe, men, and subjects seized and imprisoned; and likewise the rebellious British subjects, AHEY JANKEIJ, QUACOE CROM, THEY, and COFFEE; to which he received an evasive answer. - His officer therefore waits upon him (Van Voorst) for immediate compliance with this demand

JANUARY 13. (D.J.112) Received letter from Mr Roberts, dated at Saccondee 1, Jan (os). - Acknowledges Van Voorst's letter of 4/1. Asks him to look over again his (R's) replies of 1.3. 8.9.10. September to Van Voorst's letters referred to in his letter, - as showing his willingness to treat. &c &c &c

JANUARY 13. (112) Letter from Saccondee (Ulsen). ... - Encloses a "Pro Memoria", as follows:-

On the morning of the 10th January, Makelaar PETER NABBA, and other Grantees reported that they had heard the following from the English Makelaar YANKE, vizt:- That Mr Roberts had twice sent to BUSSUM praying him

to come under the English Fort again, but, this being refused, he, Roberts, sent a third time; but that this time BOSSUM had replied that next Sunday being Bondieoods he would see what he would do. To this Roberts had said that it now made no difference to him, but had requested the Captain to have the imprisoned men, and ringleaders demanded from Mr Bacot, which the Captain had done; but that Mr Bacot had replied that the ANTAS had fetched away all the captives, and had carried them off with them into the bush; and, as regards the ringleaders, they must ask the Director General. That Roberts and the Captain had then decided that the Hollanders were at open war with them. The Captain had asked Roberts what Districts he had at his disposal, & as he had replied, WASSA, DINKERA, AKIM, and FANTEE; and as they had said that they would go with the warship to visit Saccondée, and if they got no satisfaction to their demand there, that they would ruin ANTA country and its ports.

Actum in Fort Orange at Saccondée, 11th January 1751.

(sgd) A. Ulsen.

JANUARY 13. (112) Letter from Saccondée (Ulsen). No. 112. I have been to pay my compliments to the Captain and Mr Roberts, and was very courteously received being saluted with 11 guns on entering the Fort. After dinner I asked Mr Roberts and the Captain to come and take tea with me ... which they declined, ... YH can be assured that Mr Roberts regards YH as an open and declared enemy. Encloses requisition for ammunition.

JANUARY 13. (B.J.215) To-day INTUFFER's sword-bearer came here with a following, and also messengers from POMO, bringing the reply from INTUFFER to the last delivered message, making no difficulty, ven without demanding imphas, and relying sufficiently on my statement (gesegvens); and thereupon sending his envoy to me so that I could enquire into the demand through him. ... To this I replied that I was very pleased at the confidence which INTUFFER placed in my word, and that I desired to show this, on my side; that I would carefully enquire into the matter and try to give satisfaction to the envoy and his master, as justice required, and that the messenger envoy would be provided with necessities meantime, while he was detained, till the meeting of the parties; with the idea that

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it were best to deal with this envoy somewhat slowly, about his commission, as knowing well that the result, from my former information, would not fall out to the satisfaction of one claimant; and so a postponement of time appears to me to be best, in order that INTUFFER might obtain further insight into the principal affair.

JANUARY 14. (112) Letter from DG. Van Voorst to Captain (Patrick) Baird. In reply to his letter, points out that it would not have occurred if the Antas subjects had not had to defend themselves against attacks. ... - He desires, with all his heart, a settlement of all disputes. He therefore suggests that, for that purpose, a meeting of all the ANTA subjects be held at Saccondee, in the presence of Captain Baird, so that he can be satisfied of the justice of their complaints; and he (Van Voorst) is prepared to join Captain Baird there, in person, so that they can settle the conditions upon which hostilities between the parties of DIXCOVE and BOSSWA may be brought to an end, and the ways made safe again.

JANUARY 14. (D.J.112) Letter from Van Voorst to Roberts. Makes reference to further arrangements of Dutch native subjects, and informs him of his letter to Captain Baird; his willingness to settle amicably, and to come to Saccondee, in person, for that purpose.

JANUARY 14. (112) Letter from Van Voorst to Saccondee (Ulsen). - Sends his letter to Baird, with instructions to Ulsen to hand it to him.

JANUARY 16. (D.J.) Letter from Roberts, at Saccondee. 5/1. (o.s.) - Welcomes the meeting, and expresses his readiness to order the British native subjects to maintain a cessation of hostilities.

Letter from Captain Baird, expressing his willingness to hear the matter debated, and his readiness to contribute all in his power to compromise matters, and to promote concord and good harmony between the British subjects and those of the States.

JANUARY 17. (D.J.) Letter from Van Voorst to Roberts. Acknowledges above, and informs him that the

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bearer of the letter has orders to proceed to the ANTA King and people, and order them to maintain a cessation of hostilities.

- Van Voorst also acknowledges Captain Baird's letter.

JANUARY 17. (112) Letter from Sa condee (Ulsen). - In reply to above, he has delivered the letter at the Fort, where he stayed to dinner, and was politely received. He considers the Captain to be a man who will listen to reason. -

JANUARY 17. (112) Letter from Van Voorst to Bacot, Boutry. As we yesterday came to an agreement with Captain Baird, commanding the "Surprise", and Governor John Roberts, to enquire together, and if possible make an end, amicably, of the existing disputes in ANTHA country, this is to inform you thereof, in order that you can tell King ENTIER and the other interested parties that this is our intention, and that they will therefore have to proceed to Saccondee; hoping that we shall proceed thither within 2 or 3 days. You will tell the Anta people, and order them in our name to stop all hostilities, as we have given Governor Roberts our word of honour that his people shall enjoy free passage by land and water; as he also has given us/his, in his letter of 5th instant.

JANUARY 19. (B.J.215) To-day received letter and order from HH. to send the King and those concerned in the ANTHA palaver to Saccondee, and to order a complete cessation of arms, as HH declares that he has agreed with Captain Patrick Baird and Governor Roberts for a new interview for an amicable accomodation. Hereupon I communicated the same to the ANTAS who have respected, and respectfully accepted the orders of HH. and have declared the passage to and from Dixcove free; and have made the orders known among the ANTAS. The Anta King, and those required have also at once got ready for the journey in order to proceed there on the 22nd, according to orders; from which I have asked to be excused on account of an injury to my leg. Still, in this meantime, the palaver brought by INTUFFER's sword-bearer has been enquired into.

JANUARY 19. (D.J.) DG. Van Voorst, with clerk Jan Dupuy, left Elmina by canoe for Saccondee, at 9.30 pm. Passed Commamy Fort at 12 midnight; at 1.30 overtook 2 large canoes with the Caboceers & Grandedes of Elmina, and the DG's equireage; at 3 am passed Chama; and at 6.30 am arrived at Saccondee.

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JANUARY 20. (D/J/) At Saccondee. After having taken coffee, the D.G. sent the Vaandrigh & Fennekol and Secretary Dupuy to inform Mr Roberts of his arrival, & to enquire after his health. They were also sent on board to pay his respects to Capt'n Baird, and to say that HH's only object was to maintain friendship with the English here on the Coast; and to ask him to request Mr Roberts, before the beginning the palaver, to have a discussion under six eyes. On departure they were saluted with 15 guns. An hour later, a Lieutenant from Capt'n Baird, and Messrs Gardener & Hippley from Mr Roberts called to invite the D.G. to dinner, but he excused himself as being fatigued by the journey; and he would come and see Captain Baird to-morrow as soon as he came on shore. Salute of 15 guns when they left.

JANUARY 20. (112) Letter from Axim (Jb C Bacot) 17/1. - Gives his advice, at length, as Councillor, about Anta affairs and the dispute with the English and Govr Roberts, in view of the arrival of the English warship "Surprise". - Also as to the arrest of Elmina subjects by the English.

JANUARY 20. (B.J.215) After enquiring into and hearing the demand for the five persons made by INTUFFER against the ANTAS, the demand and the validity of his demand was allowed so far as concerned his claim to the person, AMJNY, and it was consequently agreed for 2 Bendos in satisfaction of one of the 5 demanded, in which he received contentment. As regards his further demand, this was partly rejected, but they were referred to (hun gewesen tot) the AGUAFOE seller of one of the remaining four; and about the one under EBIKE COUTJE, that he was not ~~suable~~ accountable under this jurisdiction, but under the English at Dixcove. With this the palaver was so far ended.

JANUARY 21. (D.J.) D.G. to dinner at English Fort.

JANUARY 21. (B.J.) To-day received fresh order that I must come to Saccondee in person.

JANUARY 22. (D.J.) Dr Hippley ^{reported} ~~called~~ Roberts sick. Capt'n.B., 2 Lieuts., & 2 gentn from Eng. Fort to dinner.

JANUARY 22. (B.J.) To-day proceeded ^{on journey to} ~~to~~ Saccondee, i a w orders. (End of Bacot's Journal. 215.)

JANUARY 22. (112) Letter from Bacot, Boutry. 20/1.
 - Acknowledges Van Voorst's letter of 17/1.
 which will be strictly obeyed by the King
 and his people. This evening will proceed on their way
 to Sacconde, the King, Coffy Giedour, Awinjackie, Kwagoe
 Krom. I have also ordered the same to TVE THYE, and
 VOORST the Makelaar, and the various Elders from here.
 I have also written to ACCODA and HOLLANDIA for the Make-
 laars and 3-4 Caboceers having knowledge of the grounds
 and origin of the palaver; which, I don't doubt, BOSSOU has.

JANUARY 23. (112) (D.J.) Two canoes arrived from Dix-
 cove with Senior, and their Caboceers &c.

JANUARY 24. (D.J.) Nothing done owing to illness of
 Mr Roberts. In the afternoon the Dixcove
 Caboceer BOSSOU let us know he had come to
 Taccorary.

JANUARY 25. (D.J.) This morning arrived in the English
 Fort the Makelaar CUDJO from CABO CORSE and
 his people; and from windward, BOSSOU, with
 other ANTA Chiefs (Groote), who came to salute us, and
 after having presented them with some spirits, they came
 to stay in the Holland Crom; we telling BOSSOU that he
 could go where he wished, but he replied that he had come
 because the King had let him know that he was going to
 Sacconde, as the Holland General had summoned him there,
 in order to settle the palaver, and therefore he had left
 his Crom on our account and thanked God that his foot was
 on Holland soil, and he was in a Holland Fort; and he would
 only inform Makelaar CUDJO, by a servant, as being a blood
 relative to him, CUDJO.

In the afternoon Mr Roberts sent his servant ECOMME and
 had us told that that everyone was to go to and fro' but
 that 3 of his Crom Caboceers who had arrived with BOSSOU
 had let him know that King ENTIER would not give them per-
 mission to come and pay their respects (pligt afleggen)
 to him. We replied to the servant that we knew nothing
 about it. -We sent our servant to the King, who replied
 that he had never sent such a message.

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JANUARY 31. -The DG. made the following proposals, on his part, to Captain Baird, with reference to the holding of the Enquiry:

- 1) In the presence of us all, to make the people come together to the boundary of the territories, and to enquire into the reasons why Captain Dick, alias AMAKOE, has instigated Mr Senior to panyar a cousin of, and afterwards AWINJACKIE himself; and thus to enquire into the beginning of the matter; and then to proceed further.
- 2) Otherwise, to let the beginning be enquired into by the Caboceer QUADJO of Cabo Cors, and the Mina Caboceers; and then to make report to us thereon; both sides to take oath to report the matter truly.
- 3) That being enquired into, we will, the next day, request Captain Baird and Mr Roberts to come into our Fort or garden to enquire into the accusations (beswaarnisse) of Mr Roberts against the ANTA King, and HH's claimed right to (gesustineerde regt op) BOSSWA, SANCOR, Adoasso and Tye.

To this Captain Baird replied that he had received written proposals from Mr Roberts; but that Mr Roberts had written that he had sent them also to the General. He was surprised to hear that this was not so, and would write to Mr Roberts about it.

FEBRUARY 1. (D.J.) (Monday) DG. to Captain Baird. - Encloses some points as to how he thinks a beginning can be made with the Enquiry into the disputes arisen between Messrs the English and the ANTA people. We therefore request that YH. may find it good to inform us thereanent, as we have so far received no Points or Articles from Mr Roberts; and as our stay here for 12 days has so far been useless, we hope YH will inform us soon.

(Enclosure):

Since the disputes arisen in the ANTA country had their origin in the panyarring or detention of a certain person, JONGWA, by AMAKOE, in the Dixcove Fort, it is, in our judgement, therefore just that a beginning be made with this point.

1.

Thus, to enquire what reasons moved AMAKOE thereto, as the other difficulties have arisen thereout.

2.

That all the Caboceers and Chiefs (LandsGroeten) of both sides assemble, without any guns, behind the pallissades, in order there to hear the complaining and "swervende" parties in the presence of Mr Roberts, Captn Baird, and us.

3.

In case those gentlemen make difficulties about appearing there to listen to such a lengthy palaver account of the people; that Messrs Roberts and Baird shall commission their Caboceers, and Interpreters, and we likewise the Elmina Caboceers and Interpreters, in order that they shall commission enquire from the assembled community (gemeente) into the reasons which have moved AMAKOE to have the cousin of AWINJACKY caught, and to instigate Mr Senior, the Dixcove Chief, to have AWINJACKIE AWINJACKIE himself carried off.

4.

- The Interpreters on either side, to be sworn.

5.

The next day, or as soon as the meeting shall have taken place, Messrs Roberts, Baird, and we shall be informed of the findings (bevinding) whether AMAKOE was in the right or in the wrong to make his claim (pretentie to offeren); and we invite their Honours into the garden of the Holland Fort in order not to be exposed to the heat of the sun; in order to cause to appear before the aforesaid Gentleman, the King ENTIER, and firther people, such as QUACOR CROM, AWINJACKIE, COFFY GIEDOUR, and TYE, against whom Mr Roberts asserts he has just complaints; and so to be able to proceed with the enquiry into the troubles that have occurred.

Dr Hippesley brought the following proposals from Mr Roberts (in French):

Proposals for hearing and adjusting the palaver of ANTA, between Jan Van Voorst Esqr. ... John Roberts Esqr., Governor at Cape Coast Castle ... submitted for the consideration of the Hon Captn Baird, by John Roberts Esqr.

ANTA.

1.

In order to have a just and perfect hearing of the palaver, it should be heard on ~~one~~ day in the English Fort, and on the next in the Holland Fort, which will prevent the confusion which will certainly arise among a crowd of people assembled between the 2 Forts, as General Van Voorst has proposed.

2.

That noone be admitted into either of the 2 Forts (unless a witness, and then only when called to be examined) except the officers (White and Black) of the two parties, with the principal men of the ANTA country, and other Caboceers whose presence is considered necessary.

3.

That one commences the examination of the palaver from the action of the Caboceer DICK of Dixcove, from the time he seized the man AWINJACKIE, for having stolen the cloths of the said Captain DICK. That this be examined "regularment" in all its circumstances, or as far as oneshall judge pertinent.

4.

Witnesses to be examined regularly and justly, without intimidation intimidation ... and this examination be committed to writing for the subsequent consideration of Captain Baird; and that the testimony of the White or Christian witnesses be preferred to that of the Blacks.

5.

That the people be ordered to remain in their respective villages till called, and that then no-one be admitted but the party called.

FEBRUARY 2. (D.J.) Letter from Captn Baird, HMS.

"Surprise". 22 Jan. os. - Acknowledges

Van Voorst's proposals. - I have no objection to what you propose, but as Mr Roberts had previously sent me others, a copy of which I presume you have received, and if these meet with your approval, I am ready to attend at the time and place you will please mutually to appoint with Mr Roberts.

FEBRUARY 3. (D.J.) Hearing of palaver begun in English Fort.

FEBRUARY 4. Meeting in Holland Fort.

FEBRUARY 5. " " " " English Fort.

FEBRUARY 6. " " " " Holland

In the "na avond" the ANTA people made fetich that by night or day, no-one should go out of the Holland Crom, to make any report to the English Fort on subjects, about the outstanding palaver.

FEBRUARY 7. (Sunday) (D.J.) To-day arrived in the English Fort, the Danish Governor, with wife & children, and equipage.

FEBRUARY 8. (D.J.) Meeting in English Fort.

FEBRUARY 9. (") " " Holland "

FEBRUARY 10. " " " " This morning at 4 am. the Caboceers came before the gate to make known the departure of BOSSOU, to BOWWSA BOSEWA; but when he was brought into the canoe, he appeared dead in the arms of the bearers. It was then about 3 am. Meeting in English Fort.

FEBRUARY 11. (D.J.) Meeting in Holland Fort.

FEBRUARY 12. (D.J.) The English Caboceer AMAKOE, alias DICK, died to-day in the morning, and was conveyed to Digways for burial. Meeting in Holland Fort. English Fort.

FEBRUARY 13. (D.J.) Danish Governor and household left for Cabo Cors, for a small recuperation. Meeting in Holland Fort.

FEBRUARY 14. (D.J.) Spent in writing.

FEBRUARY 15. Meeting in English Fort.

FEBRUARY 16. " " " " Holland

FEBRUARY 17. " " " " English

FEBRUARY 18. " " " " Holland

FEBRUARY 19. " " " " English

FEBRUARY 20. " " " " Holland

ANTA.

FEBRUARY 21. (D.J.) (Sunday) Nothing happened, but that the ANTA Chiefs (Groote) had got information that some evil intention was being planned against them, as Roberts was more and more being discovered in the wrong, by the statements (information). They therefore resolved not to entrust themselves any more in the English Fort, especially as they were ~~not~~ allowed to say any word of objection to the lying statements with which the English party was resorting to.

FEBRUARY 22. (D.J.) Meeting in English Fort.

FEBRUARY 23. " Rain. No meeting.

FEBRUARY 24. " Meeting in Holland Fort.

FEBRUARY 25. " " " English "

FEBRUARY 26. " " " Holland "

The D.-G. put before Caboorer CUODJO, his treachery about the bribery of the WASSAS, and the well-founded reasons for the ANTAS not being willing to appear further in the English Fort.

FEBRUARY 27 (D.J.) Meeting in English Fort.

FEBRUARY 28. " (Sunday.) (Nothing.)

MARCH 1. " Meeting in Holland Fort.

MARCH 2. " " " English "

MARCH 3. " " " Holland "

MARCH 4. " " " English "

MARCH 5. " " " Holland "

To-day, the last witnesses of the people being heard, towards Monday next 8th instant, Mr Roberts will deliver in his claims.

MARCH 6. (D.J.) The English warship "Prince Henry" arrived, commanded by Commander Richd Jasper.

MARCH 7. (Sunday) The ANTA people met in the Holland Fort, when the statements were read out to the deponents on the Holland side, by Interpreter QUASI ANDO, upon which they took oath on the Bible. In the evening they had a meeting together near the corn hut, shed (cagie) behind the Fort.

MARCH 8. (D.J.) The people reported that they had not come to any decision at their meeting yesterday, but will meet together again. Letter from Mr Roberts (who had slept on the "Prince Henry") that he hopes to have the papers ready to-morrow, and asking Van Voorst to come into the English Fort then.

To this Van Voorst replied that he had been there since 20 January, and asked Roberts to let him know, in writing, his opinion (consideratie) about the examination of the witnesses.

MARCH 9. (D.J.) Letter from Roberts to Van Voorst. In his view it is Captain Baird's opinion (consideratie) of the matter which is required; and for this purpose he will send his papers to him to-day. Encloses extract from a letter from Mr Brew; and he considers the insolence therein reported to be a breach of the convention between them.

Enclosure: Extract from a letter from Mr Richard Brew, Chief at Dixcove. Dated there 25 February.
(in French)

"The people of BOSSWA will not allow my boys to go further than the large village; and in my opinion it is a renewal of hostilities when I cannot send my boys where I please. Two of my messengers, sent to BOSSWA, were stopped and sent back by a detachment of BOSSWA men who had taken possession of BOSSWA BOSSOU's camp."...

MARCH 10. (D.J.) Letter from Van Voorst to Captain Baird. As the strange proceedings of Mr Roberts at the Enquiry into the true cause of the dispute between him and the ANTA people has detained YH. and us here for a period of 49 days, whereas if it had been enquired into according to the custom of the country it could have been done in 8 days, and yesterday Mr Roberts told us that he had sent the papers to YH., I therefore request that you will honour us with your opinion (consideratie), as it is impossible for us to stay longer.

Van Voorst also wrote to Roberts asking him to give the necessary orders to prevent the sailors from the warships visiting the Crom at night, as he could not be responsible for the consequences.

Van Voorst also advised the Grandees of the Crom to close the doors of the palissades at night, and to let no-one pass.

MARCH 12. (D.J.) Letter from Captain Baird to Van Voorst. "Surprise". 1 March. os. - Acknowledges Van Voorst's letter of 10 March. ns., and begs to be excused from giving his opinions (consideration) on Roberts's papers. But if V.V. will meet him at the English Fort to-morrow, he will contribute what he can to bring the matter to a conclusion.

ANTA.

MARCH 12. (D.J.) Letter. Van Voorst to Captain Baird.
 -Acknowledges above. He will be glad if Captain Baird will meet him at the Holland Fort, before a further meeting is held in the English Fort, because we, being informed of YH's opinion, we can interview (onderhouden) the ANTA people about it, and thus work on a better basis for the restoration of peace; since you hesitate to give the same in writing.

The Secretary returned from the "Surprise" bringing a verbal reply from Captain Baird to above letter, that he would not come into the Holland Fort, because he was not in a position to pronounce a judgement against the Holland Nation, & if he condemned the English Nation that he might possibly have to suffer on the gallows, or all injuries elsewhere, when he came to England; but that if Van Voorst would be pleased to come into the English Fort, he desired to see the matter settled.

A long entry of a report from the people of Mr Gardener (English Fort) insulting Captain Jasper, and Roberts being subsequently involved in a row with Jasper.

MARCH 13. (D.J.) The day having come when Captain Baird would, according to promise, have come onto shore for a meeting in the English Fort, but he not so coming, in order no longer to be the dupe of the English, Van Voorst wrote to Roberts: -Referring to his correspondence with Baird, "who had not kept his promise to come on to shore. And as we have been detained here at Saccondee with nothing but a set of useless statements by the people being set down on paper, according to YH's ideas, for a period of 53 days, and as business requires us elsewhere, we must declare to YH that if within two days we do not receive from YH a satisfactory reply in writing from YH over the outstanding dispute which YH has with the ANTA people, we shall depart from here, and shall leave this, originally native, dispute, with which YH has mixed yourself up, and which, for this reason, has been carried to such extremes, to the people for settlement with their enemies AMAKOE and AKA, and hand over to them all the people panyarred from the English Nation who have been taken charge of by us for so long with a good object (insigt) and to prevent them being estranged. Yet reserving to ourselves "in't privé" the right which is due to (competeerende op) Holland territory & subjects, over which YH has made some unfounded claim.

MARCH 14. (D.J.) (Sunday) All the ANTA Chiefs came to greet us, and asked to know some result from us about the dispute. We replied postponing

this till Tuesday, when we would give them a reply, if Mr Roberts had not replied to our letter of yesterday. With which they went away satisfied.

MARCH 15. (D.J.) Letter from Roberts to Van Voorst. - Acknowledges above, at which he has been surprised would have been surprised if he had not known Van Voorst's custom to charge him(R) with all his(V's) delay & negligence. - He thought the papers were to be submitted to Capt'n Baird for decision. - He did not expect such a long time would be taken up, with but Van Voorst never suggested any other method of enquiry, except to leave the palaver to the decision of the people, which would certainly have aggravated the quarrels. But now that the long enquiry is at an end, in accordance with Art 4 of the Preliminaries, his(R's) papers have been submitted to Capt'n Baird since the 7th, and he has all the time been waiting for Van Voorst to do the same. It is truly impossible for Captain Baird to decide without having the examinations of the two parties to read, and to confront them with. - He can only suppose that Van Voorst finds his examinations too weak to be examined, and therefore will not submit them to Captain Baird, according to the Agreement. - He(R) is still waiting for Van Voorst to present his papers to Capt'n Baird. P.S. He sends to Van Voorst certified copies of the statements of his(R's) witnesses (White & Black), the originals of which can be seen on board the "Surprise", if Van Voorst wishes it.

MARCH 16. (D.J.) Letter from Van Voorst to Roberts. - Acknowledges above. He(R) falsely accuses him(VV) of wishing to leave the decision to the bare judgment of the people; on the contrary he has asked for Capt'n Baird's opinion. - What probability was there of our sending our papers to him, when all the pros and cons of the whole examination were in your own hands. Your papers also would have been much more comprehensible to Capt'n Baird than ours. - He(V.V.) never intended nor expected that Capt'n Baird would, or could give a final judgment, and it would not fall to be answered for so (Voor ons soo verantwoordelijk nit vallen) so much by us as indeed by Mr Roberts. As to Robert's laughable suggestion that he(VV) thought his case too weak, he refers to his request to Capt'n Baird for his opinion, and to Capt'n Baird's reply, and his suggestion to meet in the English Fort, when he would do his best to help a settlement. - Captain Baird also told his(VV's) Secretary that he had sent the papers, sent by Roberts, back to him unread. What

ANTIA.

use, then, for him (VV) to send him his. -
 Finally, we have decided that we cannot let ourselves be needlessly held up by YH; but our last proposal for the attainment of peace, through our mediation between the English Nation and the ANTIA people, consists in the giving of satisfaction by their enemies AMAKOE and AKA, on account of the insult done to the ANTIA Nation by the English Caboceers, and originally done through the false palaver of AMAKOE; as being the prime cause of all these troubles. - He returns the English depositions unread as he does not understand them; and he will be able to reply to them when he (R) has explained them. How as, velacitit

P.S. He has to leave for Elmina over the despatch of a slave-ship, but he leaves Mr Jacob Credo Bacot, "one of our Councillors" commissioned to bring the matter to a final friendly ending, if possible.

MARCH 17. (D.J.) The D-G. left by canoe, leaving Jacob Credo Bacot to appease the matter if possible.

MARCH 18. (D.J.) Towards evening, the Interpreter QUASSIE ANDO, and came with the ANTIA Grandees, to make known that they had taken oath to assist King ENTIER in foreign wars "uit het land" for from the English side; and that, so long as the palaver with the English lasts, no one would be allowed to go and live with the English under their Forts. (Jaop, Jangua d'OS and To

MARCH 22. (D.J.) At 3 pm 2 large canoes left the English bay, laden with the women of Mr Roberts and the Makelaar CUDJO, and their further equip¹ equipage and following. At 6 pm Captain Baird went under sail, and anchored at sea.

MARCH 23. (D.J.) In the evening, the ANTIA King, ENTIER, came to report that AKA had sent a message to him asking if the King would let AKA's people pass and regass to fetch their corn and other necessities out of the bush, when he had come to Dixcove. To which the King replied to him that he (AKA) during this dispute had not recognised him as King of ANTIA, but, on the contrary, had always consulted Mr Roberts, and received orders from him, which he, AKA, could still do, and he had nothing further to say.

with the whole of ANTIA was killed by poisoning his life for 8 oz; but not more than 2 oz. 8 and, of it was paid by AMAKOE.

MARCH 24. (112) The Dir. Gen. Jan Van Voorst arrived by canoe, from Chama.

MARCH 24. (D.J.) Capt'n Jasper sailed to leeward. Mr Senior and the Makelaar AKA left for Dixcove. Capt'n Baird sailed.

MARCH 25. (D.J.) The Elmina Elders left for their dwelling-place. As also Mr Jacob C. Bacot; I as Roberts had not found good to reply to the letter of the 16th instant; nor to send any messenger or message, White or Black. Messrs Roberts, Botelier, & Hipresley, as well as the Makelaar CUDJO, left for Cabo Cors.

MARCH 26. (D.J.) The Secretary, Dupuy, left for Elmina.

(End of Dupuy's Journal)

(Here follow, commencing on next page, the Statements made on either side, at the Enquiry, by the Holland and English ANTA witnesses; commencing with those of the Holland ANTA witnesses. Translated from the original copies forming enclosures to the Despatch to the X, of the 20th August, (post). in WIC:490.)

MARCH 22. (D.J.) At 3 pm a large canoe left the English bay, laden with the women of Mr Roberts and the Makelaar CUDJO, and their further equipment and following. At 6 pm Captain Baird went under sail, and anchored at sea.

MARCH 23. (D.J.) In the evening, the ANTA King, ENTH, came to report that AKA had sent a message to him asking if the King would let AKA's people pass and pass to fetch their corn and other necessities out of the bush, when he had come to Dixcove. To which the King replied to him that he (AKA) during this dispute had not recognised him as King of ANTA, but, on the contrary, had always consulted Mr Roberts, and received orders from him, which he AKA, could still do, and he had nothing further to say.

ANTA.

Statements of the witnesses made at the Enquiry at Saccondee. 3 February - 15 March 1751. (Translated from the copies in VIC. 490.)

Statements of the Dutch-Anta witnesses. (Nos 1 - 22.)

No. 1. Statement made by King ENTIER, in the presence of Messrs Baird, Roberts, and D-G. Jan Van Voorst, in the English Fort. 3 February 1751.

In the beginning, says ENTIER, when INTUFFER came to war against the ANTAS, the ANTAS heard that a Fetiche-maker had said that a young maid must be given in marriage to AMAKOE so that that country should remain safe (gehoude), and on failure thereof their country would be subjugated. The ANTA Chiefs (Groote) having heard this, met together near the palissade of the Saccondee Crom, where they decided, by the taking of oath, to put AMAKOE to death, as a traitor to his country.

The King, meantime having become sick, and having gone to BOUTRY, this was reported to him. To which he replied, "AMAKOE is my brother, and a son of BOUSSOU; he must atone for his death with money". But the ANTA-Caboceers, not being pleased with that, ordered the Upper-Vaandrager and WINSANFIM to destroy AMAKOE; who, for that purpose, went with the ANTA Quarters to Dixcove in order to carry him, AMAKOE, off. But he took refuge in the Fort, and his Crom or dwelling place was sacrificed to the flames. Whereupon BOSSOU came from ACCODA to the King, who said to him, "AMAKOE is your son; go and take him under your escort out of the Fort, so that the ANTAS do not kill him." Whereupon BOSSOU went to Dixcove, to AMAKOE, and put before him what the King had said to him. But what he replied, I don't know. But AMAKOE retired out of the Fort, and proceeded to BOSSOU at ACCODA; ~~when~~ on his departure, he had been followed by the Quarters who were on the look-out for him, and most of his goods were panyarred at that time.

Some time afterwards, AMAKOE went with BOSSOU to Boutry to settle his palaver with the whole ANTA country, when a young man named BOETJA, being married to a daughter of AMAKOE, came to him saying, "The King is making a good palaver for you; you may well give him a small present." Whereupon AMAKOE sent 1 oz gold. Further, the existing palaver with the whole of ANTA was settled by ransoming his life for 8 oz; but not more than 2 oz. 8 eng, of it was paid by AMAKOE.

ENTIER further says that when the palaver was settled, BOSSOU returned with AMAKOE; but some days afterwards proceeded to the King again, informing him how his wife had reported to him that TOBA EJU had panyarred a sack (zak) with 2 cloths. Whereupon the King had ordered the man to restore the same; which, however, had not been done, as FOBA EJU regarded it as a war-fine (oorlogs vond). However, after much talking (op veel spreekken) from the King, a Fida cloth was handed over, and a sheet, seized by FOBA EJU. AMAKOE further declared to him that BOSSOU's people had panyarred his remaining box, but would not deliver it up. To which he, the King, replied, "I will inquire into it; meanwhile go to Dixcove, and what I might come to discover I will see about getting back, and restore what is possible. But if you have discovered who the panyarder is, and he will not give it up, let me know about it, so that I can help you, as promised."

Thus heard in the presence of the Director-General, Jan Van Voorst, and the Factor and Councillor, Jacob Credo Bacot, from the mouth of the sworn Interpreter, QUASSI-ANDO, and put into writing by me, the undersigned.

Datum as above.
(sgd) Jean Dupuy,
Provisional 1st Clerk in the Secretariat.

ANTA.

No 2.

Questions put to ASSURRIE, Makelaar of Boutry, in Holland Fort, at Saccondée. 1st (sic in translated copy, ? 4th) February 1751.

Q.

ASSERRY, being asked about what passed between the King & AMAKOE, when he was with the King, over the making of his palaver with the ANTAS, & He, ASSERRY, being present.

A.

When AMAKOE came to the King to beg for his panyarred goods, the King called the Makelaar, and said, in the presence of this "proposant":- "ASSERRY, do so much for poor AMAKOE with your son, or your people, so that the panyarred goods are again returned to AMAKOE. Whereupon ASSERRY, calling the man FOBA, insisted on that, they should restore again what they had taken by force from AMAKOE; and that FOBA, after much insistence, was persuaded to give back the sack and one cloth; that he had besides got possession a large sheet; which sheet FOBA had continued to refuse to give up again. That AMAKOE had afterwards brought in that he, or some of BOSSOU's people had also taken by force from him one small box, with his goods; and that he besought the King's help also to get the same back. That the King had replied to this by saying: "See, AMAKOE! that you get to know who, of BOSSOU's people, got possession of that small box, and has kept it, and let me know; if you do not get it back at once, or on friendly request, I will then see about helping you."

Thus heard ... (as at the end of Statement No 1).

No. 3.

Statement by TIJE, made in the
Holland Fort Orange, Sacconde, .S ON
11th February 1751.

It was on a Friday that 2 boys from the Dixcove Factor, Senior, came and told him that he must get hold of (beschaare. "Beschaarder" - pilferer in Calisch. "Op-steallen" is the modern rendering according to Verdam) some fowls for him, and when he had got them he must bring them, in person, to Dixcove. Whereupon he at once went to the said Crom, to Caboceer AKA, asking him: "Why does the Whiteman send boys to call me, as you have always sent for me yourself?". To this AKA replied: "I have not heard about it, otherwise I would have sent a boy to you, myself." Whereupon he replied: said to AKA: "I asked the boys who called me, the reason; who replied that yesterday the Whiteman has confined (gebannen) a boy in the Fort, and it is possible" ("onmogelijk" in cory; ? a mistake for "Niet onmogelijk") "that you are being called for that reason". To which AKA replied: "I know nothing about it; but it was to-day that AMAKOE came to tell me that he had panyarred people into the Fort last evening; upon which he had said to him that if the palaver was so, why did you not come first to me, to inform me or Caboceer BOSSOU. As you have suddenly had some one shut up in the Fort, this does not concern me".

Hereupon, AKA sent a boy to the Fort with me, as he, AKA, did not go out himself, because it was Sunday, in order to give Senior "good day!"; who looked at him and said: asked him: "TIJE, what have you come to do?". He replied: "To-day you sent 2 boys to have me called". Giving him a glass of spirits he said to him: "Go away! I have had AWINJACKIE called and when he comes I will call you again". Whereupon he went out to the house of AKA, saying to him that it was over the panyarred boy that he had been summoned here. To this AKA replied: "The whole of ANTA has drunk oath on that palaver; why has not one first spoken to the Chiefs of it about it, in order to make it up (opmaken) before AMAKOE panyarred". "It is now as if AMAKOE is seeking palaver". AKA further said to him: " (Note. The sense of the following is not clear) That his cousin MANVETIAN being dead had left him a slave woman, FUNPONBA, whom a Company slave "booyt" has married, and thereby procreated children; & when he demanded ^{her} ~~her~~ (die) AMAKOE played the knave

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with the Whiteman, and would not pay (uitkeeren) that slave woman to him. "About this I have got palaver with my master, and have gone to my bush Crom to live; when my Boutry friends came to me, and brought me to the King to state the reasons. I had hardly gone there when AMAKOE and his people have carried off my two huts-full of corn and yams; and I have said nothing about it because I had that palaver with the Whiteman, and (he) had pushed me out (uitgestoote), AMAKOE regarding it as war-booty; and on my return to Dixcove, I never made palaver about it. Wherefore now he is opening his box palaver which was also taken away in war time. Go now to your Crom and stay there." Whereupon he, TIJE, says, he departed.

Questions by Director General Van Voorst:-

- 1) Whether AKA said to him, "When AWINJACKIE is here, then come back"; or only said, stay where he was. Says he only said, "Go to your Crom".
- 2) Where was he born? At BOSSWA.
- 3) In what Crom he lives? Lives at ACCODA, & has built a small Crom in the bush.
- 4) If he built that Crom himself? Has built it himself.
- 5) What is the name of that Crom? Says the ground name of the place is ATTANOEN, or TIJE Crom.
- 6) Whether it was built on English or Holland territory? Says the Makelaar of ACCODA's father, named AKROE, has the land, where he owns his Crom; & permitted him to build & farm (rosaren) there.
- 7) Whether he has not built a hut or dwelling under the Dixcove Fort. Has no dwelling there.
- 8) Whether he has any debt among the English at Dixcove? Has only a debt of 11.000 str corn to Mr Senior.

9) Whether he has a hut (cagie) or dwelling in ACCODA Crom?

Says Yes.

10) Whom he recognises as his Head (Opperhoofd)?

He says, the ACCODA Factor; but sells his goods to whomever will buy them, as he chooses.

Questions by Governor Roberts:-

1) Whether the village where he lived when Senior had him called, was not in the bush of ATJONWA?

It is in the bush of ATJONWA; but the Caboc-
eer ACROE gave him the land to build on there.

2) Where the father of the ACCODA Makelaar lived when he gave the land to him?

At ACCODA.

3) Whether the Company slaves have not brought cut wood into TIJE's Crom; and whether his people have not brought the planks to ATJONWA?

The Whites' slaves indeed cut wood & sawed planks thereabouts; but the people from Dixcove carried them to Dixcove; but he himself, nor his people have never carried them.

4) Whether he has not a hut (cagie) at ATJONWA?

Says No; but that before the war of INTUFFER against JAN CONNIE, he, living at ATJONWA, went to live

at Hollandia; and when the Elminas had defeated JAN CONNY, he was brought as a prisoner to Dixcove, & was released out of the hands of the Dixcove people by his brother, QUASSIE COETFOE, living at Boutry; and went to live at Boutry; and since then to ACCODA; and after that time he had no more hut in ATJONWA Crom.

5) Whether he had a hut at AKKODA, when Mr Roberts was Factor at Dixcove?

Then he was living & had a house at ACCODA; & came from his bush Crom to sell his goods to Mr Roberts.

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6) Whether goats & fowls were not panyarred in his Crom by Roberts & Senior at the time they were Factors at Dixcove? Says the ACCODA "Oppe-er-hoofd" has always panyarred many goats from his Crom; & also they of Dixcove. And what was he to do if the Whites should send; should he drive them away with blows?

7) "Of hij, TIJE, & zijn volk is geweest om voor Dixcove te vegte, & een Leeger plaats om tselve fort slaan (Fort te slaan?)?"

To which he replies, because one says his nephew has stolen the box; therefore one has had him called; & about that palaver "is't regt gekomen". Why then should he be neutral; & how could he keep himself out of it?

Question by Director-General:-

Under whom ATJONWA belonged when he had a dwelling there, before INTUFFER fought against JAN CONNI?

Was very young then, & cannot say this.

Thereupon, the whole ANTA assembly being asked if any among them has old information as to whom the Crom ATJONWA belonged at the time that INTUFFER fought with JAN CONNI; the King ENTIER, thereupon standing up in the assembly, says, that at the time the ADOM King, ETTINQUEEDO - (Compare statement of ANCOE MANSON, No 14. post, page) - defeated the whole ANTA, the Crom and inhabitants belonged under the Hollanders, as being situated on the WEST side of the river EMBOUW, and that that river thus makes the boundary (schijde) of the Dixcove territory, while a small Crom had been built on the EAST side of that river by the cousin of the Caboceer named BOSSOU DOUEBRIE(?); which Crom was abandoned by the Dixcoves a short time ago. The reason why he brings up it up (ophaalt) from olden times is because ETTINQUADOE, having come into ANTA country, which had no more than 3 Forts,

such as CAMA, BOUTRY, and AXIM, the aforementioned King, on his departure to his ADOM residence, entrusted (opdragen) the authority (gesag) over the ANTA country to the Caboceer BADOE BONSWA, as King; in whose time it was first allowed to the English to build a Fort (at) the village INFUMA, now Dixcove. Of which BADOE BONSWA, he, ENTIER, as successor, at present has the country in possession (in besitting heeft).

Thus heard ... (as at the end of Statement No.1.)

Question by Director-General:-

Under whom ALONWA belonged when he had a dwelling there, before INTUPPER fought against JAN COMMI?

Thereupon, the whole ANTA assembly being asked if any among them has old information as to whom the Cron ALONWA belonged at the time that INTUPPER fought with JAN COMMI: the King ENTIER, thereupon standing up in the assembly, says, that at the time the ADOM King, ETTINGLEDOR - (Compare statement of ANTON WATSON, No. 14, part, page 1) - defeated the whole ANTA, the Cron and inhabitants belonging under the Hollanders, as being situated on the WEST side of the river EMBOUR, and that that river thus makes the boundary (scheid) of the Dixcove territory, while a small Cron had been built on the EAST side of that river by the Cron of the Caboceer named BOSSOU DOUBRIE(?); which Cron was abandoned by the Dixcove a short time ago. The reason why he brings up it up (ophaalt) from older times is because ETTINGLEDOR, having come into ANTA country, which had no more than 3 Forts,

No 4. Statement of AWINJACKIE, made in the English Fort at Saccondée this 12th February 1751.

AWINJACKIE says that when INTUFFER had been driven away by the ANTAS, the whole of ANTA had then drunk jurament to kill AMAKOE as a traitor to his country (land-verrader); and that he, consequently, had also "genuttigd" that jurament. When they came to Boutry to tell this to the friends of AMAKOE, they were satisfied with it; at which time the friends of AMAKOE also took oath that if AMAKOE could be found, he would be put to death. Whereupon the whole ANTA country (gave) a torch (flambou) to the Vaandrig, AWINSANFUM, to pursue him; who did so at once and set the Crom of AMAKOE on fire, with the intention of killing AMAKOE, if he found him; who fled with his goods into the Dixcove Fort to the English Factor Mr Wood(s) (?) who put AMAKOE and his goods out of the Fort, saying to him, "Go away! so that my old people may come again under the Fort, for I want to have AKA & BOSSOUW again under the Fort". Thereupon AMAKOE was cast out, being pursued by the Quarter sent out, namely, under the despatched Vaandrig, AWINSJANFUN, as far as (tot) ADIJE. Then his goods were taken out of a panyarred box, and divided; when he, AWINJACKIE, received a part of them from the hands of his son; but he himself does not know, nor has seen, what was in the box; but said to his son, "You have done well." The cloths which he got out of it he has worn, and worn-out, and although AMAKOE knew that well, he nevertheless now brings up (oppert) this palaver, 11 years after the date of it; and on account of it, puts his son in irons in the English Fort at Dixcove. Thereupon, one Saturday, Senior sent his servant, named QUANOE, to call him; who said to him, "My master calls you." To which he replied, "My son! see, I am sick in my "gemagt", but when my body is restored, I will come and hear what your master has to say"; and as he did not then yet know that his son had been panyarred, he asked, "What has your master to say?"; to which QUANOE replied, "I don't know anything about it." The following Monday, sitting in the market with a pipe in his hand, he stood up to light it in the hut (cagie), when he saw arrive the English Factor's servant, APON, with ABRAM, who past him and thus came likewise into his hut. Whereupon he took his stool, and came with them likewise to the market, where he also gave ABRAM & APAN each a stool; when he saw 2 Company slaves coming to him. Whereupon he asked APON, "What palaver have you brought?"; who (said),

"My master says that I must call you to come to him." To which he replied, "Your master had me called on Saturday, I then said that I would come if I was not sick, & now it is only Monday, and you come again already? Is it then for that reason that you say 'I am come here with 4 Company slaves to have you carried in a blanket (deeke), if you are not wellly?' To which APON said, "Therefore has my master sent 4 slaves to make a hammock with the blanket, for he wants you with him to-day."

Thereupon a boy of AWINJACKIE came out of the bush saying, "Nana! (Paij Paaij) believe for certain that the men have come to panyarr you, for there are many men with muskets around here." Upon which warning, AWINJACKIE got up from his stool, and was thereupon first seized (aangetvat) by APON, afterwards by ABRAM & ECUMSE, and another long slave, saying, "My master has you called, and you will not come, therefore we are sent to panyar you." Thereupon, the other armed men sprang out of the bush. Then APON, ABRAM, ECUMSE, and the others held him fast by the cloth, when he, AWINJACKIE, attempted, and intended to go towards ACCODA; but they brought him on to the way to Dixcove, and threw him to the ground. Whereupon AWINJACKIE said "Just cut off my head." To which the others replied, "We will not do that, but we have only come to catch you." At that time there was no one else in the village Crom but women & sick people: and so the Company slaves went round the Crom & drove the sick out of the huts, and plundered everything, firing off their muskets. At that time they had all left him except APON, when he took the opportunity and fled into the bush, whither APON followed him and overtook him, calling his comrades to his help, to catch AWINJACKIE a second time. For at the time he was seized the first time, he had, because of the pain in his stomach (gemagt), been obliged to cut his cloth loose from his body. But being panyarred again out of the bush, he was brought a second time to the merket without cloth and naked. Whereupon APON fetched a stool and said to him "Sit down, you are tired." At that time many of his people came out of the bush, who could not come to him because he they were beaten off by the English slaves. Because of this he, Awinjackie, said "It is therefore better that I go with you than that my people were so ill-treated. I will go with you." APON replied, "That is very good father! you now speak well father!" Thereupon he went, past the ruins (overblijfsel) of the old Crom of COFFIJ GYADOUR, when APON took off his cloth and gave it to him saying, "There! take this cloth!" But he refused to accept it. Whereupon APON swore to him by BOSSOU'S SUNDAY, to accept (aanvaardigen) it, &

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then he accepted it; but going a little further on, APON said, "You will pay me for that cloth"; and he replied, "Where shall I now fetch gold from?"; and gave it back to him. Going on a little further, APON again swore to him by BOSSOU, so that AWINJACKIE accepted it again. On this exchange of words and noise, his people again came out of the bush into the Crom, and afterwards ran after him as far as BOGOU's Krom, behind the river, in order to rescue him. Whereupon the Company slaves fired two musket shots on his people. Meanwhile they ran in front to a papaté field, where the said slaves fired another shot upon the pursuers, who, disregarding that and in anger to rescue their "Paaij", running to him, rescued him, Awinjackie, out of the hands of the tyrants. When he had been thus rescued, his people brought him into the bush, where he heard that APON had cut open the head of one of his people, and that his people had likewise fought with the Company slaves out of revenge.

In the afternoon he was taken care of in the bush; but the next morning he was brought into COFFY GIEDOUR's Crom.

There, COFFY GIEDOUR & his people, as also BADOE CONTA, came to complain to him. Afterwards COFFY GIEDOUR said to him, "When they came to panyar you, they have captured two of BOSSOU's people, among them a woman who has children, and have taken them prisoners into the English "Fort". Continuing, "If it is so, then it is a palaver which concerns the ANTA King. We must go to him to tell him about it." For which reasons he went to BOSSWA on Thursday, and told the King what had happened. Whereupon ENTIER, the King of ANTA, said, "Go to SANCOR to recover there." But on Friday the King had him called to BOSSWA, to hear if any one else had any palaver to bring in about it. While at BOSSWA, BOSSOU sent AKA, AMAKOE, & TJUN to the King ENTIER, but he did not see those messengers, who always gave the message with which they were charged. To which the King had replied to them, "Tell all the Caboccers that they should request the English Factor to release the captured friends of BOSSOU out of the Fort, and then shall the Native palaver be indeed settled.

The next day a new messenger came, and consequently the King said to them a second time, "Let AMAKOE beg & beseech the English Factor to release BOSSOU's women, for this is a Native palaver, and we will then settle it well." The King sending those messages time and again, and those on the English side not taking any heed of them, nor releasing BOSSOU's friends, AWINJACKIE being then drawn into it, and recalling the past, as already 11 days had elapsed over it, he decided, out of revenge,

and on account of the disgrace which the English Factor had offered to him, on the information of AMAKOE, as he was not indebted to either of them, to panyar people, from AMAKOE or from the English, and thereupon he took 4 English Company slaves prisoners. AWINJACKIE says that he has nothing outstanding with AMAKOE, nor with the English Factor; and that AMAKOE had already taken prisoner into the Fort the pretended thief who had taken the box, as prize of war, from AMAKOE, & that as he had no right to cause disgrace to him on that account, and to have him and his people fallen upon by Company slaves, fought with, and attacked by force, he had, for those reasons, and as reprisals, had the English Company slaves panyarred, & sent him, & his people, to the hands of the tyrants.

Questions put by the Director General to AWINJACKIE:--

- 1) In what Crom he was when APON came with the Company slaves to seize him? Says in the Crom ADOASSO, his dwelling place.
- 2) Who was his Father, and where born? TANPANJON, & born at ABROURY.
- 3) Who was his Mother, and where born? ATO GUANSA, & born at CHAMA.
- 4) Where he himself was born? At ABROURY.
- 5) If his cousin, who left him the Crom ADO ASSA, was Jan Holland or English subject? His cousin was subject under the BRANDENBURGERS, but lived at ACCODA, & then built ADOASSA.
- 6) If he has submitted the English when he took possession of the Crom ADOASSO? Says he has not submitted himself to the English.
- 6) Whom has he served? When EBINA(?) BAFFOE was put to death, the whole of ANTA had assembled in the Crom ADOASSA; and when the palaver was ended, LONGTWA, the cousin of the Caboceer BOSSOU, said to him, "I have been with your master (Heer), & no evil is our mind (geen quaad is ons gemoed), will you go to the beach with me?" So he went to Dixcove. LONGTWA having afterwards died, BOSSOU inherited his property, whereby he got debt and

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borrowed 2 oz. gold from BOSSOU, and returned from there to ADOASSO, where he now still lives, but sometimes sends corn to BOSSOU.

- 8) Whether, after he returned to ADOASSO, he has had any hut in Dixcove Croom? When ANTA fought with INTUFFER, his hut (cagie) at Dixcove was demolished and not again built; therefore when his cousin had died and he has returned to ADOASSO, he has had a hut at Dixcove, but the same was, in a dato, burnt down, and he has since been remained living at ADOASSO, and built no other hut under Dixcove.
- 9) Whether he has any outstanding debt with the English? Says, he has no debt.

Thus heard, (as at the end of Statement No. 11.)

Statement of QUACOE CROOM, made in the Holland Fort, 13th February 1751.

(Summary of Question & Answer)

Born at ADJEW. His father lived with his mother at Saccodé. Were they Holland or English subjects? His grandmother became "zwart" at Boutry, and bore his mother in the bush Croom ACOTON under Holland. Were there his father and mother subjects? His father lived under Holland Saccodé, and in the war of JAN CABES against the ANTAS, he was shot dead there; but he doesn't know where his father was subject; as he was very young at that time; for which reason his mother, because of the war, retired with him to the island in the Chama river. IMPREBI here spoke for QUACOE CROOM, and said, in the war against JAN CABES, a certain Gpocoeer, named BOINSA, made him, IMPREBI, Vaandrig, and then QUACOE CROOM, father, named DJSAME, was first Vaandrig under the bar

No. 5. Statement of COFFY GIEDOUR, made in the Holland Fort, 13th February 1751.
(Summary of Question & Answer)

His father was Combia, now dead. He lived at Accoda. His mother was Amena, born in Holland-Sacconde bush. He lived with his father and mother at Accoda, and was born in Accoda bush, ADOASSO. He has been some time at SANCOR to be cured of sickness, but properly lives at ADOASSO. All the Dixcove people are present and know whether he has a hut at there, and can testify "no". He owes no debt to white or black at Dixcove. He was at SANCOR, sick, when AWINJACKIE was rescued out of the hands of the English Company slaves. Whether his people were not there? He lives near AWINJACKIE, almost in the same Crom, from which the one can call to the other, as there is only a brushwood in between both, but his people and those of AWINJACKIE belong to one Quarter, and so cannot say if they were near or not. What does he know about the panjarring of AWINJACKIE? He didn't know of it at the time. He heard of it afterwards that one had panyarred his brother's children in Dixcove Fort. He then said "we will go to the King of ANTA, as the Headchief of us "all." At that time 2 Commisisoners have come from Elmina from H.H. to settle the palaver, but it had no good ending; after which the English took up arms against them.

Statement of QUACOE CROM, made in the Holland Fort, 13th February 1751.
(Summary of Question & Answer)

Born at ADJEWA. His father lived with his mother Cacco at Saccondé. Were they Holland or English subjects? His grandmother became "zwaar" at Boutry, and bore his mother in the bush Crom ACROFOR under Holland-Saccondé. Where were his father and mother subjects? His father lived under Holland Saccondé, and in the war of JAN CABES against the ANTAS, he was shot dead there; but he doesn't know where his father was subject as he was very young at that time; for which reason his mother, because of the war, retired with him to the island in the Chama river.

IMPREBI here spoke for QUACOE CROM, and said, in the war against JAN CABES, a certain Caboceer, named BOINSA, made him, IMPREBI, Vaandrig, and then QUACOE CROM's father, named DIESJANE, was great Vaandrig under the

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the Holland Fort here (Sacconde); when IMPREBI, the Caboceer of the Holland Crom being then in a war action, following him, namely the Upper Vaandrig father of QUACOE CROM, three cannon shot were then fired from the English Fort upon them, and then this Upper Vaandrig was killed before his eyes. From which appears that the English gentlemen at that time had supported in a rascally manner the common enemy JAN. CABES; to that end firing 3 cannon shot from the English Fort on the ANTA Holand people.

N.B. This statement of the old man IMPREBI was thereupon at once confirmed by the English CABO CORSO Makelaar CUADJO, giving as reasons for knowledge that he was present in person at that time.

QUACOE CROM being asked what further he knew about the panyarring of AWINJACKIE, replies:- When this palaver happened he was then at Boutry, and having afterwards come to Dixcove to the English Black AKA, asked him what palaver had happened there; to which AKA replied, "The palaver that has happened here will cause much trouble, but I shall remain sitting on the stool; of my cousin MABOTIA, which I shall possess until I shall die". This was on Thursday, when I went to my Crom. Friday, Saturday, Sunday, thereupon passed. Only on Saturday the English had had AWINJACKIE called; and on Monday he understood that AWINJACKIE had been taken prisoner. Whereupon he, QUACOE CROM, went on to look out on the way, when one would pass with the panyarred; having come to the Crom SLIMPI for that purpose. The reason why he went in the way there was his surprise over the violent and strange treatment of his cousin AWINJACKIE, by the English. Meantime while on the look-out on the way, he understood that AWINJACKIE had been rescued by his people, and he also saw that the English slaves returned without him. Wherefore he returned to his Crom SLEMPI. He was then told that QUASIE ETIEN, alias SENIOR, English Commandant of Dixcove, besides the English Black AMAKOE had assembled poeple to kidnap him also, which men also came in the way, but not having courage to come to him, he had watched for them for ten days in vain. On further reflecting to himself that when INTUFFER came to fight against ANTA, that AMAKOE at that time had behaved in a rascally manner, and now again, on the ground of that old rascality would panyar his cousin AWINJACKIE, on Thursday he had therefore gone from there into the bush where AMAKOE had cleared (gerosart), pondering over his just anger and revenge against AMAKOE who, for reasons of the box taken as prize, had panyarred his cousin AWINJACKIE, and on that account had shut up his son in irons in the English Fort; although

at the time that AMAKOE's box had been taken, he himself, had marched out by order of the whole of ANTA, to put AMAKOE to death, being himself at that time amongst the Quarter who burnt his Crom; when, also, the English the-English Commandant Woodt had thrust him, AMAKOE, out, because no one would come and live at Dixcove so long as AMAKOE was there. After which they took that box as prize which was declared prize by the whole of ANTA. For this reason he had decided for himself, "I will panyar in return, as AMAKOE on such an unjust palaver has wanted to panyar my cousin and has panyarred his son, for which reason I will look out for him." But having watched there for some time, he got report that AWINJACKIE had already panyarred 4 English Company slaves; wherefore he left the bush and went to BOSSWA. Thereupon Senior sent CUDJO to King ENTIER, saying, "Four of my Caboceers have fled to you; you must give them back to us as well as the 4 Company slaves." King ENTIER replied, "Your master says they are Caboceers; but I don't know that, for they are my grandchildren; but the Company slaves have already been carried ~~aw~~ into the bush, but I they all four are here." He also ordered the boy Cuodjo, "Tell your master to give me back my 2 women whom he has panyarred at SANCOR, and the 2 children of BOSSOU, and when all four have been placed in BOSSOU's hands, and then there is no more palaver to make, I will have the Caboceers assembled to settle the palaver and to see who is right and who wrong."

THUS HEARD..... (as at end of Statement No.1.)

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6. Statement of King ENTIER in the Holland Fort, Sacconde; 13th(?) February February 1751.

He was, at a certain time, in his Crom BOSSWA, where he heard that AMAKOE, alias "Old Dick" (oude dik) had imprisoned a man in irons within the English Fort at Dixcove, over the taking of his box, and that he had besides also after that date sent the English Company slaves to panyar AWINJACKIE on that account, in his own Crom where he lived, but that AWINJACKIE, being made prisoner by them, had been rescued; when he came to him, ENTIER, in the Holland Crom BOSSWA, reporting that AMAKOE says his property has been lost and his box stolen at the time we had war with INTUFFER, King of WASSA; after which, indeed, the whole ANTA country decided, and swore upon oath to put AMAKOE to death; in consequence of which one went to burn his Crom, and AMAKOE fled into the English Fort; but the English factor had him thrust out. The Caboceer BOSSOU had previously sent for him but he did not go to him, but he fixed a time with BOSSOU, and before that time he was thrust out by the English Commandant, Mr Woodt. Thereupon the Quarters made prize of his goods, and this is already 11 years ago; after which time AMAKOE, now for the first time, represents that he has found the boy who stole his box, whom he has now panyarred. "But he let me know nothing about it, but sends English slaves to catch me shamefully and with violence in my Crom, after he had already taken my son prisoner on that account."

"And", continued AWINJACKIE, "I have therefore come to you as King of ANTA, to tell you this, so that you can assemble the whole of ANTA to put before it what AMAKOE has done."

Thereupon the English Caboceer sends Fonnu Quassi, and Bissam Jongwa to King Entier saying, "Bossou has heard that Awinjackie has fled to you, upon which my two children have been panyarred into the English Fort." To which he, Entier, replied that he greeted Bossou and the old Caboceers, and they must tell Amakoe that Awinjackie, Coffy Giedour, Quacoe Crom and Tye were all at Bosswa and that Amakoe should release again the people out of the English Fort, & that he, King Entier, would then meet with the whole Anta Council, in the house (cagie) of the English Caboceer, Bossou, and they would then see about settling the matter, for all worldly disputes were possible to settle.

The messengers went to tell this to Bossou, and Bossou reported it again to Amakoe saying, "Let Amakoe and Aka give pawns; I will also add a pawn to them, to give to the English factor, Senior, to release the people out of the English Fort." Meantime many days passed, in which Amakoe gave a small boy to Bossou to keep for himself and, in place

of that small boy, to pawn to Senior another of his, Bossou's people. To this Bossou replied, "It is good, Let Amakoe and Aka drink oath that if I give a pawn for them both, to settle this matter, I shall nevertheless remain free of costs and damage, whatever the result of the palaver may be, whether good or bad." This, Aka & Amakoe refused to do, and have not been willing to give security by taking oath upon this.

Hereupon the same servants of Bossou returned to Entier, and said, "My father, Bossou, has told Amakoe and Aka that they should give pawns to Senior, but they will give no pawns; but Amakoe has offered a small boy to my father, but will not drink oath that my father remains free from costs and responsibility in the matter."

Then Awinjackie (having heard Bossou's message that the prisoners would not be released) went out from there in anger, and panyarred 4 English Company slaves, because the English, for an unjust cause, had panyarred on his account. After that the English went with a Dixcove force to the Holland Crom SANCOR, and there seized 2 women of him, Entier, and put them in irons in Dixcove Fort. Having done this, Senior sent his boy, Codjo, to him, Entier, saying, "My master bids you good-day! To which Entier replied, "Who is your master?" He replied, "Quassu Etjeu, alias Senior. Four Company slaves have been panyarred from him, and it is said they have been brought here. I come on his behalf to ask for them back." But at that time all the Bossou men had marched up to SANCOR, on the rumour that the Dixcoves had gone there to panyar. Senior's servant continued, "The factor says you are his father, take care therefore, that I may take with me the 4 Company slaves, and that my master gets them back." To which Entier replied, "Tell your master, is it to-day for the first time that your master sees that I am his father. Tell him, let he may now tell me that his slaves are panyarred, but when he had Awinjackie panyarred, and imprisoned his son, did he tell me of it at the time? And when Awinjackie was rescued, and he had two of Bossou's people seized on that, did he then let me know anything about it? But now Awinjackie has panyarred Company slaves, and after your master has kidnapped 2 of my women from my bush Crom, it is now, to-day for the first time, that he opens his mouth and says that I am his "Paaij", and this is now the first time he speaks about it." adding to the slave Coudjoe, "Were you not 'makeroen' or crippled, I would keep you here." Upon which the King became more angry; but having calmed down, he said to the servant Cudjo, "Bid your master Good-day from me, and tell him to let Amakoe tell him truly that the palaver arises out of a purely native dispute; and let him release my two women out of his fort; and when they are released, then I, Entier, will myself call the Chiefs of the country together, to decide this native dispute."

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Two or three days passed after this, when he, ENTIER, heard that the young men who had panyarred the English slaves had gone to fetch the same slaves from the place where they were being guarded, to bring them back to Senior. Whereupon the King made these young men come before him, asking them who ordered them to go and fetch those people; but they replied, "Awinjackie promised us a little money which he hasn't paid, and for that reason we have fetched those people, to release them." ENTIER replied, "If you have done so, you haven't done well, for the English Factor has spoken to me about it, for me to arrange for him to get his people back, and I have replied that he should return to me my stolen people, and BOSSOU's people and hand them all over to the English Cabocceer BOSSOU, and if he does that then I will come, with all ANTA, to settle the matter".

The English messenger having meantime gone, I received no reply to my proposal, and the matter being left in my hands, I told those people to go away and keep the slaves for some time yet.

The next day, continued ENTIER, my master, Bacot, Factor of Boutry, arrived from Elmina, who had me, Entier, called, and questioned me about the difficulties which had arisen. I told him all and he said to me "I have heard, Go and bring the 4 English Company slaves here. I will send them back to the English Factor of Dixcove, and likewise demand your 2 stolen women from Senior."

Thereupon the 4 English slaves were given up and sent by my Commandant Bacot to Dixcove with the demand for the King's stolen people; and my master knows & can best report what answer Senior made to him on that.

Done in the English Fort at Sacconde, 15 Feby 1751.

When now the 4 English slave women were released by him, Mr Roberts was at Dixcove, who sent his servant, Coffy Aboe, to him saying, "There are 4 of my Terregentes run away to here, you must give them up." To this the King replied, "Your master has certainly not heard the palaver from the beginning (van de grond), and that consists in the following":

"At the time that INTUFFER, King of WASSA, fought with Anta, AMAKOE has made fetich that if the Anta people did not bring to him a pure virgin, whose body was richly decked out in the manner of the country, to give to him in marriage, that the ANTA country would then be destroyed. At that time INTUFFER was encamped behind the English Fort, and had gone past the gate of the said Fort to fight with the ANTA army under the Holland Fort and to attack its pallissades. But that had such

"bad consequences that many Vaandragers & Caboceers of INTUFFER were defeated and obliged to flee under the the English Fort, and if INTUFFER had not come under there, vizt under the protection of the English Fort, they, the ANTAS, would certainly have defeated the whole army of Intuffer. After which defeat Intuffer left the Saccondee country, and marched from there; and then all the Anta Chiefs (Groote) drank oath that as they had heard that AMAKOE, being one of the Chiefs(Groote) of the ANTA country had made fetich, as he, if he had seen anything in his fetich for the working of the country's welfare, he ought to have made it, but as he had now said such to the contrary, and made fetich that ANTA must bring a maid to him if the same country wished to remain preserved; therefore, I say, they drank oath to drive him away.

"Whereupon they all went to Boutry, and there had called before them all his own friends, such as the men A people Efoa, Aka, Takie, Anpa, Mamiel and Torba, to whom they reported the resolution of the whole Anta country. These friends thereupon replied, it was good. But he, the King said to the meeting, "Let us not kill him but first summon him and enquire into the matter and learn if the matter is wrong or right, and then we will give judgement and kill him or punish him with a fine." But this proposal was disapproved by the whole of Anta, and the Chiefs immediately sent the Upper-Vaandrig, AWINSAMFUN, to look for him, AMAKOE, and to bring his head to them. Whereupon the Vaandrig went to Dixcove, but Amakoe saved himself in the English Fort, and at that time one had to be satisfied with setting fire to his Crom. Whereupon Caboceer BOSSOU went from Boutry to Accoda, the Chiefs saying to him, "Go and take Amakoe with you out of the Fort, and after some time we will call you both in order to enquire into the matter." Amakoe refused this, but fixed a day to go with him. Whereupon Bossou replied to Amakoe, "If you don't go with me now then Anta will come and kill you, but when you have fixed a day let me then know when you will come, I will then send you men to escort you." That time had not yet arrived when the English Dixcove Commandant threw him, Amakoe, out with his property, saying to him, "Go and make your palaver, for if you don't go out, then none of my other Caboceers will come and live under my Fort." Amakoe having then to flee, the Anta Quarters, who were on the watch for him, pursued him and panyarred his goods. Foba Eju, likewise, got his share of them, which part he brought to Boutry. Amakoe however came to to Caboceer BOSSOU, who thereupon went with him to Boutry to settle his palaver; when all the Chiefs(Groote) of Anta, having questioned Amakoe about the fetich which he had

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"had made and said to him, "When the last war came into our country then one conveyed (gevoerd) you to the Dinkera country, and now, again, there has been war in our country, and you are also one of the Elders, and now make fetich to have a young woman from us so that the country should remain preserved, is this true or not ?" But Amakoe could not clear himself of it, and he was thereupon condemned to distribute 9 onz : 8 onz for the country, and 1 onz for hearing the palaver; to which he, the King assisted him with 8 engels, and Amakoe paid the other 8 engels, so as to pay the 1 onz; a day being fixed for the payment of the 8 onz.

"When Amakoe's palaver had been settled thus, he came to the King saying, ~~that~~ "Foba Eju had taken ~~my~~ bag (sak), ask him for it". Whereupon he had Makelaar ASSIERU called who came to him with Foba Eju. He, the King, asked him to give up the bag, but he would not let it go, he saying to Amakoe, "Had I got you yourself, I would have cut your head off, How is it you come to ask for it now?". Whereupon the King, speaking as best he could, got back a Fida cloth and bag, but Foba Eju would not give up the sheets, he, the King saying to Amakoe, "Be satisfied with what you have ~~got~~ received." "Amakoe also said to the King, "My box has gone too, but it is BOSSOU's people who have it." The King replied, "Go to your father Bossou, he will look after it for you, and if you find it and the man will not give it up, come and tell me and I will ask for it for you." And now, after eleven years, have passed, Amakoe has seen the panyarders of his box; but he has sent no-one to inform me of it, but he puts the son of Awinjackie in irons in the Fort; furthermore sends his people and Company slaves to the bush to panyar Awinjackie himself in his Crom, but his children have rescued him out of the hands of those men, and those men, having come back, have brought two of Bossou's people into the Fort, who are still imprisoned there."

This statement having been made by him, the King, to the servant Coffy Boa, he said further to him, "Go and tell all this to your master, and if he wishes me to settle the palaver, let him release BOSSOU's people, for it is a dispute which concerns the whole ANTA country, and not the Whites. If your master now habds over to him the 2 panyarred people of Caboceer Bossou, I will then assemble the whole of ANTA and come with them to BOSSOU's house to make the palaver, but I cannot come into the Fort." Whereupon he gave the servant $\frac{1}{2}$ engel gold because at that time there was no palm wine to drink.

With which the servant Coffy Boa departed and having come to Dixcove told this to Mr Roberts, who replied to him, "How is it that you speak such a friendly proposal from the King? We think it is because you have got a present." To which the servant replied, "Here it is, the present that I have received from the King, consist- in 4 Taco^s, to drink palm wine." Whereupon Mr Roberts ordered the servant to bring back the gold. Upon which he came to the King to give it back to him; the King saying to him, "Is it so that the big Master makes palaver, and sends back to me the gold that I gave you of my own free will for palm wine? It is well." And with that the servant Coffy Boa departed.

Shortly afterwards the Bookkeeper-General came to Boutry, who had the him, the King, called, and said to him, "Here is a letter which the General has received from Caap Corse, in which is reported that you, with men armed with muskets, came before Dixcove, and the Factor being in difficulties about it (daarop moeilij^k werdende) fired on you with cannon." To which he, the king replied, "It is not true, I haven't done so." Mr Valkmar looked at the letter again and said, "You have let the Whiteman know that he must provide himself with water, wood and bullets, that you will come and fight him." To which he replied, "How can a Blackman say he will go and fight with a Whiteman, as it is the Whites who sell and keep bullets. powder, and muskets?" Mr Valkmar further said to him, "You have indeed panyarred Company slaves", to which he replied, "I haven't done so, it is Awinjackie who panyarred them." Mr Valkmar asked him, "Weren't your people there?" He replied, "If ~~aby~~ were there it is through bribery done by Awinjackie without my knowledge." Finally Mr Valkmar asked him, "Haven't they brought the panyarred slaves into your Crom?" He replied, "If they went that way I did not see them; also I was told nothing about ~~one~~ going ^{out} to panyar." He then returned to his Crom BOSSWA. Then the next day Messrs Valkmar & Bacot passed there and went to Dixcove, and returned in the afternoon, which gentlemen said to the King, "Let none of

* Note. $\frac{1}{2}$ eng^s l = $\frac{2}{1}$. 1 tacoe = $\frac{1}{8}$ of 1 eng^s l.
Therefore 4 taco^s = $\frac{4}{8}$ of 1 eng^s l. which equals $\frac{1}{2}$ eng^s l.
1 Tacoe is therefore roughly 3d.

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your people go there. We "willen verdediging voorhouden aan" the Whiteman, meaning Mr Roberts, but he has not found good "sulks te doen"; therefore be on your guard, and keep sentry-guard on your Crom."

The same day that Messrs Valkmar and Bacot returned, being Sunday, he put out his men on sentry, at night; their elders were sleeping at that time, and the children were still playing on the beach. Then they sent one of them to the other side of the Bosswa river to look for wood to make a fire, it then being light moon. Whereupon, a party of men from Dixcove came, who fired on their guard, the bullets flying into BOSSWA Crom. The King heard this, and sent someone out to learn about the shooting, who met the watch there, and asked them, "Have you gone across the river?" "No", they said, "we were here". "When they fired on you, was anyone wounded?" they asked. "No" they replied, "Well it is so; therefore remain in your place", said those sent.

Three days after one had fired on Bosswa, the English fought with Bossou's people, and while they were fighting Bossou let the King know, in the afternoon about 3 o'clock, "I must in-form you that the English Whites wish me to seize you and bring you to Mr Roberts; which I will not do. Wherefore I have gone to live in the bush and have sent people to fetch my windows and doors out of my house at Dixcove, upon which he has sent men upon me to fight me, in which they are now actually engaged. It is therefore on your account that I am now being fought."

King ENTEIR says that the ~~people~~ people who fired on the Crom in the evening did so by order of Mr Roberts, and asks Mr Roberts by what he has deserved such, and if his cousin has permitted that to the English nation because of that. To which Mr Roberts only said ~~that~~ "I know ENTEIR quite well, & he has had many flasks of drink from me." To which the King replied to Mr Roberts, "Would you then have me murdered for a flask of drink?"

Witnesses called to give evidence as to the firing on Bosswa at night:

In English Fort on 15 Feby; Sucoedoe, One of the sentries.

In Holl: Fort on 16 Feby: Quassu. " " "

Baddoe. " " "

Jaauw. " " "

Assifor. " " "

Statement of Ejerrie, to the effect that he was below in Dixcove Crom, when Mr Roberts called AKA, and issued muskets, and wanted to go himself to Bosswa and fire on it; but that AKA dissuaded him from doing so owing to the late hour and the risk to himself.

Thus heard ... (as at end of Statement No 1.)

7. Statements in Holland Fort on 16 Feby 1751, by 3 men who were sent out to the guard to enquire into the gun shot: Eperrie, Quamboe, and Attipa.

Thus heard ... (as at end of Statement No 1.)

8. Statement of the UPPER-VAANDRIG of the Quarters of King Entier, named AGOBI, in the English Fort Saccondée, 17 Feby 1751.

Asked what order he got from Entier, as Upper-Vaandrig of the Quarters, states: On Wednesday morning, being at Bosswa, one heard there was firing at Dixcove, which lasted till the afternoon, when the English Caboceer sent to his King, Entier, and let him know that he was in a fight with the English on his account, because he, Bossou, had refused to come and seize (oplichten) him, Entier, by order of Mr Roberts; as he had said to him that it was neither permitted nor customary to seize his own King, as he was his subject; and, for that reason, he, Bossou, had gone to his bush Crom and he had there heard that the Cabo Cors people had thereupon taken away his doors and windows. That he, Bossou, had therefore sent ~~down~~ down his people to fetch away the doors and windows which were still left there, as well as part of an elephant ear, skin to make a drum; but that the English subjects had thereupon begun to fight the people he had sent down, and had fought with him, Bossou, and his people since morning; the messengers from Bossou asking Entier, "Have you heard this or not?".

Whereupon Entier called him, Agobi, saying, "The English have fired on my Crom, and since Bossou, moreover, now again sends me this message also, you must go and keep watch on my road, for I don't know whether they will not come and attack me in my Crom." Whereupon he, Agobi, marched out with his Quarters, and sent 3 men out in advance and then followed with his men. The 3 men sent in front came to the cornfield of Caboceer AKKA, but he with his men had gone off (afgegaan), but halfway between Dixcove & Bosswa, when he heard firing of muskets, he thereupon said

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to his men they they must proceed on quickly with him, to see if it was their men or the Dixcoves who had fired first on the others, or were wounded. Having then come about where AKKA has cleared (gerosaard) the three sent ahead met him & seeing that one of them had been shot he, Agobi, asked them, "Did you fire first that you have got a bullet?" All three replied, "No. It was the Dixcoves who first fired on us and have wounded us." He then ordered all three to go to Bosswa and said to his Quarter "We must now go further", and going on they came to where a coconut tree stands in the way under a hill where a clearing has been made. But some bush was still on the hill. Having come there they were fired on out of the bush. Then he ordered his men to get ready saying, "Now they want to fight with us." He thereupon drove the people from the hill, and those people drove them back again, being supported by the cannon from the English Fort which was fired upon them. Meantime they saw that the Crom of Dixcove was on fire, and thereupon the English Blacks fled, whom he pursued as far as into the burning Crom. And having gone into it as far as to the place where clay is got for building of huts, they were fired upon from the English Fort with the cannon, by which 2 of his men were killed, and one also killed at the same place by a musket ball fired shot from the same Fort. Meantime all the English Blacks had fled into the Dixcove Fort, he, Agobi, remaining with his men and the people of Bossou in the same Crom till the evening, when they took up their dead and brought them to Bosswa.

Questioned by Mr Roberts: He heard firing in Dixcove about 10 am.- Was he sent to keep watch? He went over the river because Bossou had sent a servant to his Master to ask if he, Entier, had not heard that the English were fighting him, Bossou, on his account, and he went to see where they were fighting. ...

The above statement was read over to and confirmed by Agobi, on oath.

Thus heard ... (as at the end of Statement No 1)

9. Statements by Aminba (f) and Ensson in the English Fort, 17th Feby, describing Awinjackie's arrest in his Crom Adoasso, by the English Coy slaves.

10. In the English Fort at Sacconde. 17th Feby. 1751.

King Entier being asked who personally saw that Amakoe made fetich, there appeared Edia, who - in reply to questions - stated: That he had seen the Wassa war against Anta, when a woman who was a fetich-maker, being the wife of the English subject Amakoe, he, Edia, being present in person among the crowd singing there. Whereupon Amakoe, husband of the fetich-maker came out of his hut on the market where his wife was. Amakoe then, casting up his eyes to the sky, said "Regarding ~~the~~ war which has come to this country here, if all the Anta Caboceers do not look for, for me, a maid who has never known a man, and adorn her with gold and aggrey beads, to bring to me to marry, then will INTUFFER (King of Wassa) ruin our whole country. But if he, Amakoe, gets such a woman from them to marry, then they, the Antas, will defeat INTUFFER. But, on this statement, immediately the whole assembly stood up, and went away from the market, angry, because he had spoken so.

Questioned by Mr Roberts: How does he know all this? -He went from Sacconde to fetch his corn from Dixcove, and then saw and heard it, and next day returned to Sacconde. -He is a free-man. -When he saw this he was living in Dixcove village at the side of AKA's Crom. ... -Was in the war and got a bullet wound in the hand. -The woman who made the fetich was named Ando. ... -He saw her. -It was day. -It was before Amakoe's hut palaver house, there was a square there. What sort of a fetich she made, and how did she make it? -A youth of hers carried the fetich on his head in a basin, and the wife of Amakoe spoke nothing; but Amakoe thereupon at once made his execrable prophesy against the country.

Statement of the woman Tabi, wife of Caboceer PEDO, in the English Fort, 17th Feby 1751.

That she was beating the playing-iron on which they were singing, when Confue Ando made her fetich. Then Amakoe, her husband, came out of his hut on the market saying "If the District of Anta does not bring me a pretty maid then the country will perish (ondergaan)." Amakoe having spoken so, she, Tabi thereupon put down the playing-iron and went away with the assembly; and the whole assembly said Amakoe has spoken very ill. She then lived in AKA's Crom at Dixcove.

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Statement of EUSON.

At the time King INTUFFER warred against HANTA, he was at at Saccondee with his cousin DIAPA, who sent him to Dixcove to fetch his cloth there. Coming there he saw they were busy making fetich, and went to stand by there, when he saw AMAKOE come out of his hut to be marked; and, looking up to the heaven, he said, "If all ANTA does not give me a pretty maid to marry, the whole of ANTA will perish (ten onder gaan)." This was no sooner said by AMAKOE than the whole assembly dispersed, and he returned to Saccondee.

Thus heard ... (as at end of Statement No 1.)

11. In the Holland Fort, Saccondee. 18th February.

Statement of ESSYAN. - He panyarred the English Company's slave women at the request of AWINJACKIE. -

Statement of BORREQUOUW. - He went out with the Quarter to panyar the slave women, and after guarding them he brought them to BOSSWA as he heard the panyarring had been done without ENTIER's knowledge, and AWINJACKIE had not paid the Quarter the 4 eng. gold he had promised. -

Thus heard ... (as at end of Statement No 1.)

12. In the Holland Fort, Saccondee. 18th February.

Statement of USSON. - Went out with others to Dixcove and, standing at the foot of the hill behind Dixcove Crom, from there they called to AMAKOE, "If You will not hand over our father's panyarred people, therefore guard your people well in the Fort that no-one comes out." Two cannon shot were fired upon them from the Fort and from the Barque, hauled up on the beach at Dixcove, and they returned. ... No one sent them, but knowing that the King's people had been panyarred by AMAKOE, they and the Quarter people went to look out for AMAKOE's people.

Statement of X SUCOEDOE. - Was sent by King ENTIER, on his hearing cannon shot, to recall the Quarters who went out (ut supra).

Thus heard ... (as at end of Statement No 1.)

13. In the Holland Fort, Saccondee. 18th February.

Statement of AWISSJE. - As to his debt due to Senior. -

Thus heard... (ut supra).

14. In the Holland Fort Orange, Sacconde. 1st March 1751.

Being put before the ANTA people by Director-General J. van Voorst how the English gentlemen would not hold the testimony to be of sufficient value, with regard to the ownership of the District and country (land) which had formerly belonged to the Keurvorst of Brandenburg and the Caboceer JAN CONNI, and which came to the share of the N. W.I.C. by right of purchase from the said Keurvorst of Brandenburg and by right of arms by the defeat of Caboceer JAN CONNI, at the time of Director-General Pieter Valkenier; that they, the ANTA Chiefs would therefore have to declare, under oath on the Bible, what they knew regarding the said District and the villages or Crooms lying within it.

Wherefore, out of the assembly rose up the old man ANCOE MANSON, brother of the King ENTIER, and/ inhabitant of BOSSWA, who says that,

A certain "neefare" (nephew?) DEKIE ADIEBOE, was the first founder (aanlegger) and cultivator of the soil (grond bouwer) of the Crom or village ATJONGWA - (meaning, evidently, ACHAWA), the only village between Dixcove and Akwida, on the modern map) -. After that, a cousin of his, named COENCOEBRE, possessed, inhabited and cultivated this land. After that a "groot vader" of him (witness?), named COBIEA. After these three Headmen (Opperhoofden), a certain ESUABIBEJAN, who was succeeded by his cousin, ABOAKENTIN; after whom is there a brother of this (man) come to live, named BEHOERA ANKANNI.

Also has lived there and further cultivated the land, his own cousin, named DEGIESANTA. The Crom lying in ATJONGWA, that to-day is inhabited by THEIJ, was built and founded (gesticht) by a certain man PAPIEAMA, of origin out of a Crom in olden times named PENTIN, but to-day named SANCOR.

At that time PAPIEAMA's youngest brother AKROESIEAKAM, or AKROE, was Makelaar at ACCODA. This AKROESIEAKAM AKROESIAKAM was uncle of him, and at the time he died, so has hijselve given mede te verkere(?) an antier or man slave in order, according to the custom of the country, mede te verkere(?) the aforementioned uncle's "lijk statie".

The said AKROESIEAKAM, or AKROE, was Lord and owner of the ACCODA District, and all the environs of THY's and ATJONWA Crooms. Further says he, ANKONMANSON, that his cousin AKUMA (sic in original) had also been a Headman (Opperhoofd) at the Crom ATJONWA, and he himself has buried him at ATJONGWA; the aforementioned AKUMA, being "vleeschelijk" father of THEIJ, now Lord and heir of his Crom.

All these first-named founders (stigers) who have lived in the above-named Crom, have lived before the time that ETICHOR (c.f. p. 33, supra) the ADOM King brought the

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subdued (bracht onder sig) the ANTA country, and which, by the weighing out and paying of gold by his cousin BADOE BONSOA, was ransomed (vrij gehocht) by the aforementioned ADOM, ENTIECOR. The abovenamed persons were "onder besitters" of the Crom/ATJONWA & THEY, who all belonged to one tribe (stam) and to the family of the King ENTIER, except 3 who were of another family by name (sic).

In the time of these abovenamed, the BRANDENBURGERS were not yet in possession of Cape Three Points, but after that time they came and built the Fort Groot Frederiksburg, and the Fort Dorothea at ACCODA; and he, ANKONMANSON, asking the English gentlemen, would now those who first came there have taken no possession of the ground which belonged thereunder; and would those who came there long afterwards, meaning the English, at Dixcove, come to have a right to take possession of that land (gront) which belonged under Cape Three Points and ACCODA?

Proceeding from this story of olden time, to a later period, he says further: So was there, after the fort had been built at Dixcove by the English, meede aan er byde hetwelke hem verhaalde, seer wel geheugt a certain Bomba, named AJIRIBI, meede aan er(?) byde hetwelke hem verhaalde, seer wel geheugt, also he has duly heard by tradition from the old people, and afterwards has also seen himself that a certain river, called EMOUW, makes the boundary between Accoda and Dixcove; and that this is so can, he says, also be testified to be the truth by all the old and still living inhabitants.

At the time that Boermeester was Commandant at Boutry, repairs were done in the fort there, so that Commandant ordered the King Entier to have lime and stone collected by his people. Whereupon Entier sent to Atjonwa to collect the shells and coral stones there, saying to his people, "Atjonwa is my land, go there and do as you are ordered"; which was done; the King and the Makelaar Assierie having been at the work, which was also taken up by Mr Boermeester personally

What people, and from whence were those Caboceers whom he has enumerated?

Says DEKIE AJIBOE was from a Crom called AMASIFIN under Accoda. CONCOEBRE was native of Accoda. COBERE KOKO was

from PONPOENE, a Crom under Boutry. ESIANBENJAN was born at Atjonwa but of an Accoda family. BOAKENTIN was also from Accoda. HOERA ANKANA was from under Boutry.

Mr Boteler asks him how he knows that AJIBOE was the founder of Accoda.

ETICHOR, and the peace was made at Accoda between the ADOMS & ANTAS, so he came again to take possession of Atjonwa land.

Where the river Emouw lies, & how far from Dixcove and Accoda?

on the opposite side of the river, and so the same river lies between Atjonwa & Dixcove and makes the boundary between Dixcove and Accoda; to which he takes the whole meeting to witness.

Whether the river is always dry?

Whether more rivers are situated between Dixcove & Accoda?

and then again one named Etjeu, besides the boundary, being the river Emouw near the stone or rock of which was spoken; being altogether 5 rivers as one comes down from Accoda.

Whether any of those rivers are larger than the the river Emouw?

How does he know that the river Emouw is the boundary as there are more rivers?

thing he doesn't go further than Pomponde, and the Taccorary man goes no further than to AJUWA, because they both know the boundary between Boutry and Taccorary, although they are one nation; so they know the boundary between the two nations as between Dixcove and Accoda.

Whether the Accodas also go pren as far as to the river Emouw?

afterwards built up their Crom again, yet they remained under

Says he has it by faithful tradition from his cousin & grandfather, & after that when Anta was destroyed by

~~Says~~ Says going to Dixcove one meets a large stone or rock behind which lies the river, and the Crom Atjonwa

Says in the rainy season there is more water than in the dry season.

Says yes! Atjonwa tja, and Atjonwa pannu, & a "keul" which which in the rainy season makes the river named Manboi;

Says Atjongwa pannu is the biggest.

Says for example, the Boutry whiteman & the Taccorary whiteman are both Hollanders; but if the Boutry man wants any-

Although at the time the Atjongwas deserted their Crom, that there was war with ETIQUADOE, and that they

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Accoda; but the Hollanders at Accoda had no need to panyar daily at Atjongwa or to work at timber, because the Holland nayon, outside Atjongwa & other Croms, had more land and country in abundance belonging to them, to obtain their necessities, & therefore they have not sought them at Atjongwa because of the isolation, but allow the English, out of kindness and ~~because~~ ~~it adjoins~~ ~~(to)~~ indulgence to panyar and to work there; and would that therefore be evidence that Atjongwa now belongs to The English?. (Note. Atjongwa being ACHAWA, modern map)

Whether the Hollanders also panyar fowls in the English Croms? Has not proposed to state more than what he can swear to be true, but this I can say, that the English nation has not scrupled to panyar in his own Crom, Assummona, notwithstanding that he is in no way their subject, but on the contrary belongs under Boutry.

Who & what is he? Says, Ankonmanson, a Holland native, residing at Bosswa, and brother of Entier, at present King of Antha.

-Whether he can swear that his statement is true?-

- Says yes-

... ..

PETER NABBA, states on oath that his first recollection is that there were two Caboceers living at Atjongwa on a hill; the one named Okjerrepaij, and the other Koekopan, being two brothers. Afterwards a cousin of his, Nabba's, also lived there named Konfoea Jongwa, on which occasion he also lived there, and then also always ~~found~~ heard tell that the boundary between this Atjongwa & Dixcove, beachwards, was as far as to the river Embouw; and all that extends on the West side of that river belonged all to the Brandenburgers. In further explanation, he declares that he not only heard tell of it, but many times, when living there, he and his companions mixed "kruit" (medicinal herb) in order to poison the fish in it and the next day went to pick them up. At that time and occasion he has also heard repeated that all what extended to the Fort Dixcove ~~daar ook onder heerde~~ on the East side of Embouw, ~~daar ook onder hoorde~~, and likewise all what that on the West belonged ~~to~~ under Accoda.

His grandfather had told him that his Boroekonta, his father, came from Hollandia in order to live with his brother who was at Adosso, and therefore knew that this Crom belonged under the Brandenburgers.

What he, residing at Adoasso at the time when Abina Boafœ (OBIN?) was murdered, has seen in the time of four years is that one had a boundary between that Crom and Dixcove in the bush, a certain river named Dabadien, which was told him many times by the Caboceers who were there. Also he has many times at that time marched to and from uit 't campement over that river to Dixcove.

The Dir. Gen. J. Van Voorst, asked whether there was any one in the assembly who could swear that the river Embouw is the boundary between Accoda and Dixcove.

Whereupon the Makelaar of Hollandia, named Entete, stood up and replied that it had always been reported to him that this was so; and that now lately, being in the camp before Dixcove with Bosso, he was told, "go to this side, the last side, the bank (deroever- daanover?) of the river Embouw, That is my hereditary land. Ther I have some palm trees, which were left to me by my uncle Doefobri. Make use of them". Wherefore he also has had palm wine fetched from there. When he was once at Adoasso to collect a debt he asked, "To whom do you belong?" To this Awinjackie replied, "Here we belong under Hollandia because of Brandenburg, but all that we plant and sow we bring to Accoda."

Which he swore on the Bible. Datum ut supra.

Entama Coffy, Caboceer and Grandee (Homme Grande), living at ACCODA, states: That his father, Borberekoe, living at Hollandia became sick and went to Adoasso to cure himself; and found living there Awinjackie's great-grandfather, Djun Avoakon, as also an uncle of Awinjackie, named Jamandeanda. After his father could not get cured there the murder of ABIN Boafœ occurred, about which the Antas wished to fight among themselves (in 1714 ?-vide Journal), and his father was therefore carried to Hollandia; and after the palaver had been settled at Adoasso, he was told, while going on the way to Accoda, that his father was dead; JAN CONNY giving 2 ackies for his burial, which they brought together with the body, to Accoda (because it was a hungry time at Hollandia; and onder 't begraven van gemd syn vader Boberekoe aldaar doode en te samen met syn vader begroeve (sic). Afterwards he, Entama Coffy, went to live at Adoasso again till the time that de Geeter was at Accoda as Factor, when de Geeter ordered him to cut the way to Wassa, and also gave him a staff in order to bring the Markadoors to him at Accoda, which he also did many times. He says that as one goes from Accoda one comes first into the Crom of Gwyntier; from there to Awinjackie's Crom Adoasso; from there again to Coffy Giedour Crom, and from there again very far in

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the bush to his own Crom named Ab Atoubom. All these 4 Croma, he says, belong under Accoda, and also behoort onder zijn familien selfs the land of the Accoda Fort; saying that Mr Roberts when he was factor at Dixcove had panyarred out of his Crom, for which he had never been paid.

The Dir.Gen. asks him whether the river Embouw, at the beach, & the river Labajen, in the bush are the boundaries of Accoda, & Dixcove territory. He, Entama Coffy, says he knows well that a river named Suni makes a boundary between Dixcove and Accoda, but that all the other land belongs under Accoda; and even at the place where Quassie Ahinkora, Dixcove negroes, plants his corn (milhio), he must first give permission, otherwise may one not cultivate or plant there, and "eyge" (sege?) the river Labadien with all the agterste land, in which Adoasso lies, belongs to his families, and they have always been subjects of the Hollander~~x~~, calling the whole Anta assembly to witness.

Mr Botelier asks:

Which river is the nearest to Dixcove, of Embouw & Suni? and Embouw makes the boundary (schyding) at the beach.

Says the river SUNI makes the boundary of the territory in the bush or inland,

Whether Suni between Accoda & Dixcove makes the boundary of the territory?

Says the river about which the whiteman asks comes down from Accoda, and all the other rivers of which here

is spoken are no more than branches (spruite) which flow into the Accoda river.

Above sworn by Caboceer Entama Coffy, on the Bible to be true.

Further, the assembly is asked by the Dir. Gen. of the Antha people, who further had knowledge that the river Embouw makes the division between the territory of Accoda and Dixcove, and that the river Labadien makes the division of the same territory in the bush (mattewaarts)

Whereupon the man THEY makes oath and on the Bible, and says that he has heard by tradition from his father that the river Embouw is the division on the beach between the territory of Accoda & Dixcove, and that inland the division is the river Suni, the river Labadien itself belonging under the District of Accoda.

The English Caboceer, Badoe Konta, states in the Holland Fort at Sacconde, 3 March 1751.

The Dir. Gen. asks him, as his father & ancestors originate from Cape 3 Points according to the statement of the Caboceer Entama Coffy, what then does he know regarding the Crom Adoasso?

Says that his father was born at Cape 3 Points, & having become sick, came from there to Adoasso to be cured; and at the time that Obin Aboafoe was murdered, he was not yet better; for which reason they brought him back to Cape 3 Points, where he died and was buried. The heir of his father was named Aquakoe, and also lived at Adoasso, and after the palaver of Obinaboafoe had been settled, a certain Caboceer Conta asked, "Now the palaver is settled, will you go with me to Dixcove?" To which Quacoe replied "yes"; whereupon he, Badoe Konta as well as Aquakoe came to Dixcove, where he has lived with his family up till now.

Whether his father's cousin then remained then living at Dixcove?

Says he went from Dixcove to Boutry where, becoming sick, he was brought to Adoasso where he died

and was buried.

Where is the division between Accoda & Dixcove?

Says he thinks the river Suni, going upwards from Accoda makes the division, but knows well that Adoasso belongs under Cape 3 Points or Hollandia.

Whether he knows anything of boundary of Atjongwa?

Says no, but that he has lived with his father at Adoasso, & that, he knows, belongs under Cape 3 Points.

Mr Botelier asks him how he knows that Adoasso belongs under Cape 3 Points?

The reasons that he knows are that he found there Jande, Tinponne & Djanne, being his father's brothers and, living there, he has seen the Makelaar, Acroe, coming there many times but never anyone from Dixcove; also his father, living at Adoasso, had a dwelling at Accoda.

How long ago is it that he came with his father to be cured?

Says, you must see when Obin Aboafoe was murdered then you will get to know.

Asked by Dir. Gen. where he lives?

Says he has lived at Amanfin under the Dixcove Caboceer Bossou.

Caboceer Badoe Konta swears to truth of above on Bible.

The Dir.Gen.asks one of the chief Vaandrighs of Caboceer Bossou,named Quassie Hinkora, what he knows of Adoasso,& under whom it belongs.

Says he was too young & has never seen an old Caboceer there,but Awinjackie, who was a pawn of Bossou, whom he also followed.

If he knows,before that time that Awinjackie came to borrow from Bossou,& also that any Caboceer from Dixcove has lived there?

When he lived at Dixcove & Awinjackie at Adoasso, that a wine palm tree stood, which made the division between Adoasso & Dixcove.

Therefore they go no further to clear(rosaren). For if one cleared at Adoasso.one could not carry the fruit so far, & Labakanta is therefore where they go and work; but the Dixcove Caboceer never goes there to live or plant.

Therefore they go no further

Mr Botelier asks him if he has not seen Says at the said has not seen that Awinjackie is a large river over which brought his corn & palm oil one could with difficulty to Dixcove to sell? bring any corn thro' the depth; & if he has sold any oil etc there he doesn't know as he has never looked out for it and is no sentry of his.

depth; & if he has sold

Whether Awinjackie brought no corn to his master Bossou ?

Says sometimes Awinjackie brings some corn to him & sometimes lets Bossou fetch it.

Q.by D.G.: Where he lived when the palaver of Amakoe's box began ?

At Dixcove.

The above sworn to on the Bible by Quassie Hinkora, except as to the corn palaver.

The Dir.Gen.asks one of the Vaandrighs of the English Caboceer Bossou,named Obierri Cuodjo,what he knows about Adoasso & under whom it belongs?

Says his father Dursampan died at Adoasso,& some quarrel having arisen there between the heir & his cousin they took his father to the bush(mattewaarts) & buried him in a wood (bos) called Asson(?), but the funeral custom was carried out at Accoda. Living there with his father, he has many times seen Accoda people coming to fetch & buy

him in a wood (bos) called Asson(?), but the funeral custom was carried out at Accoda. Living there with his father, he has many times seen Accoda people coming to fetch & buy

corn, which gave clear(eenparig) evidence that Adoasso belonged under Accoda, and that Adoasso was their Crom. After the custom of his father had been made he came to live with his mother at Adoasso, and the rumour of the coming of the WASSAS to war, becoming active, he went back with his mother to Accoda.

-Does he know the boundary between Accoda & Dixcove ?

knows nothing about it.

Says never has any dispute come over the boundary that he has heard of, therefore he

Where was he living when the palaver of the box came ?

-At Dixcove & was born there.

Above sworn to on Bible by Obierri Cuodjo.

Questions put and answers given in the Holland Fort at Sacconde this 3 Marh 1751, re Crows Atjongwa & Adoasso to the Holl. Coy. Bomba slave, Adonoe.

Whereborn? - At Groot Fredericksburg or Hollandia. - What did Caboecer JAN CONNY order him, when i.a.w. his orders he had to go and buy corn? - He ordered him not to go further along the beach than Atjongwa, and not further inland than Adoasso, "for those are my Crows, but go no further for behind them lie Crows belonging to the English under Dixcove; for if you go further and anything bad is done to you there then I cannot help you." When he had got (it) according to this order of JAN CONNY, he then returned to Accoda, and the next day back to Hollandia or Cape 3 Points.

Mr Botallier asks:

At what time it happened that he was sent there? - At the time Jan Kok lived(leyd) at Cape 3 Points. Whether Jan Kok was in the service of the Brandenburgers or Hollanders? - He served the Brandenburgers, for at that time the Hollanders had not taken possession of Cape 3 Points. How old or big was he at that time? - A boy in a state to carry & fetch corn. Was it in war time that he went to buy corn? - It was in peace time and in time of famine.

The above confirmed by oath on the Bible.

Statement of Makelaar Assieri, in service of the Company at Boutry concerning the coraal steen soekery from the village Atjongwa & the course of the river of Bosswa.

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... The Bosswa river runs so far inland, but if one wants to go to Sancor, one goes on its East side to that Crom, so one need not cross it. ...

Thus heard ... (as at end of Statement No.1.)

Note. The copy statements Nod 14. are indorsed:

"Herewith is proved that Bosswa & Attjouwa belong to the District of Anta, & that the people of that District have been subordinate to the Holland nation for a considerable time."

15. In the English Fort at Sacconde, 2 March 1751.

Awinjackie, questioned by Dir. Gen. states he will, if necessary, confirm by oath the statement he made on 12 Feby, in English Fort (vide p.35. supra.).

Why did he not complete/after the war the house he had built in Dixcove Crom ? At the time the Antas made war with INTUFFER, and the English had committed knavery & treachery with their enemy, he went with Bossou to live at Accoda, and when Bossou came back again to Dixcove he went to his bush Crom to live. Then Bossou sent a man, Besseja, to him, who came to say to him, "Bossou has sworn that all those who are his pawns (impias) must come and live with him under Dixcove or pay the gold for which they are pawned. He and his friends not having any gold at that time to pay, he ordered his people to go & cut wood to build a house, in order not to violate the oath sworn by Caboceer Bossou; which they also built and covered with thatch. Afterwards Badu Konta's wife died, being his, Awinjackie's, sister, who seeing the house uninhabited, thereupon took off the "soesje" of the hut, and with it built another house outside the Crom, in order to make custom for his dead wife, having further broked up the wood to burn it.

Whether at that time he went to live in the bush he went to the English to get a letter ?

He was living in his Crom when a whiteman named Lowerbey(?) of Accoda came & panyarred his goats; when

his boy, Nimfa, who was with him, said that the sheep the white man had panyarred was for himself and not for his factor. Then he, Awinjackie, took the sheep by force out of the white man's hands. At the time the whiteman took the sheep he said "I will pay for it if you come to Accoda, even were it with the Fort itself". When he wanted to take the sheep away from the whiteman, he wanted to shoot his people with a musket; but the young men took the musket away from him. The whiteman then went out of his Crom into the Crom of the man Enthier(?). He then sent the musket after him to give it back, but the whiteman would not accept it, but said when he came to the Fort he would report the palaver to his factor. And having departed, he afterwards heard that the Factor would panyar on his head. The Upper Factor, Raams, sometime before, onder syn broeder Cornelis Raams of Delmina, had then gone to Axim, when this case occurred. Therefore he bethought him that as he was indebted to Bossou, he would ask his advice about this occurrence. Bossou went with him and Acca into the English Fort. They related this to the English Factor, Mr Dacres, who said to them, "It is good, I have heard it, go down and I will see about helping him." Upon this he went out and the Factor of Dixcove gave a letter to Bossou which Bossou handed over to him. When he had got the letter Bossou said, "Go and beschaard a sheep for the whiteman because he has given you a letter". When he brought the sheep Bossou said, "The Agent is here, you must bring him a sheep also", which he brought. Then the two English whites went to Axim for pleasure, Bossou telling him that the whites would go to Accoda to settle his palaver. He said, "I have spoken for you, give me an engel gold", which he gave him. After the two whites had returned from Axim, which was quite 3 years ago, he heard nothing more about the palaver. But the white, Pieter Hostert, Constable, being at Accoda said to him, Awinjackie, "I will now come to you in your Crom to fetch the musket." The white having come, he weighed an engel gold for the white, and 3 Taccoe for his servant, and said "I will settle the musket palaver ~~for~~ with you so that you can go freely where you wish, either to Accoda or to Hollandia. A little time after that the white removed to Boutry from where he referred(?) the palaver to Bossou. Bossou then had the white called to him in his house, where he, with Badou Konta sorteerde the palaver against 1.oz. 12.eng. gold and a sheep, and 2 engels for his boy. Whereupon the whiteman gave him a note that he was ~~free~~ now frr from this palaver.

Whether he went to build a new Crom after he had received the note from Mr Dacres?

he previously lived. The other Crom which he had built over

Says that the Crom where he deese tijd dwelt in when the palaver arose is still the same in which

the river was only to try, but he found it not good to live there; this Crom being built before he had received the note. ... The Accoda whites have panyarred fowls and other animals from his Crom. - Coffy Giedour's Crom is distant from his own as far as from the English Fort to the Holland Crom. - which may be reckoned at least 100 paces. - Whether he also went to Dixcove at fair time to fetch his daasje? Says since the time he lived bij his Paay Lonta, & it was kermis, he ~~hw~~ never bought or got present. He got a little drink when he brought fruit to sell, but never had any dash at kermis. - In answer to other questions: the work he did with his people for the Dixcove whites, helping to fetch planks &c he did at the call of Bossou. - Whether the Dixcove Factor never called him by his own servant to work? Those who live at Dixcove are Bossou, Acca, and Amoakoe, who are Caboceers, and if any work comes, then each Caboceer has his own people to work because the Fort Dixcove has geen regte Lands Groote, & for that reason Bossou has him also called, if there is any work, because he is his pawn. - By whom was his son Awinbenja, who has testified against him, born? Says that his mother was called Aboa, & is a slave woman of him, Amoakoe.

Whether after the war with WASSA & ANTA he has ever buried his dead at Dixcove?

he then buried at Dixcove. At that time INTUFFER had not yet risen (opgestaan), but after the war was done & INTUFFER had departed, he was married to a Dixcove woman who, when she became sick, was brought by him to a Crom named Tjun, where she died. The he had all the things for burial brought thither and her friends took her and brought her to Dixcove and buried her there also.

At the time the rumour was abroad that INTUFFER would come and fight war against Anta, his brother died, whom

Questions by Buttler:

-He, Awinjackie, was in Bossou's service. - Doesn't know if the factor sent staff to Bossou. What reason he had to come to Mr Dacre for a letter. ... (supra) ... Whether When Mr Dacres asked him if the Crom was English, he replied "yes" 3 times? No. He never said so. - Peter Hostert is now living at Boutry. - The whiteman settled the palaver with Bossou 3 years after he had got the letter. - He was serving Bossou at the time of the palaver. ... Mr Dacres told him if any Holl.whites came into his Crom to palaver panyar anything, to show him the note, & if Coy slaves came, to panjer them & bring them to him.

The above confirmed by oath on the Bible.

... ..

Thus heard ... (as at end of Statement No.1.)

16. In the Holland Fort at Sacconde, 3 March 1751.

Statement of Coffy Giedour, confirmed by oath on Bible.

Says that his Nanna, Akinnea Pansé, pawned him to the man Lonta for 6 oz. 5 eng., on which occasion he helped to clear (rosaren) Dixcove Crom, and built a hut there as pawn to Lonta. But when, afterwards, his cousin Doapa went to fight against JAN CONIN, he redeemed him from Lonta, after which he was free, and no longer in servitude (dienstbaar) to Lonta; and lived with his cousin at Dixcove. Afterwards Doapa went to borrow 1 oz. 8 eng. and therefore he went to live with Entakani behind Boutry in the bush. Afterwards Lonta invited Entakani, who was his relation, to Dixcove to come & live with him there, so he also went to live with his cousin at Dixcove, until in the WASSA war, the English nation did not protect him well there, after the palissade had been placed round the Crom, and Amakoe cared little for his country. For which reasons he, Coffy Giedour, as well as his cousin Doapo, with all their corn &c retired again to Boutry. But Entakani had meantime died at Dixcove and also buried there, and, and, says Coffy Giedour, the cousin of Amakoe who is sitting in the meeting here, knows this. He further says he came to Sacconde with King Entier and the other Anta Caboceers to fight against Intuffer, King of Wassa, after which ^{war} battle Intuffer being driven away on a certain Sunday, he therefore went with his cousin Doapo to live at Accoda under a nation who protects their subjects in time of war; especially as he had now seen how knavishly the English had treated his nation in the war, for which reasons they would no more come and live at Dixcove. From Accoda he went with his cousin Doapo to live at Adoasso where his cousin died and he buried him at Accoda, and after that time never had a dwelling again at Dixcove. When he was serving Lonta, for that reason he worked with the other people under Dixcove Fort, but after he had been redeemed and went to live at Adoasso, Caboceer Bossou asked him to come and help him a little in the work that was put upon him by his master; at which request of Bossou he came that day, and on that occasion, helping to opraepen eenig coraal steen, and the next day again being at the work to help Bossou, the man Efoa, who was placed as overseer of the work struck one of his people named Aka, who therefore wanted to fight Efoa. But he, Coffy Giedour, said, "Don't resist, but when we have come home I shall take care not to go to work again for another and get blows." Efoa, who is present here, can testify that I have never worked again after that time.

Says that never a single English Factor sent his servant with a mounted cane to come and call him.

Whether the Accoda Factor has ever had beasts panyarred in his Crom?

Says that the constable Pieter Kostert sometimes stayed 3 days in his Crom & then took all kinds of

beasts with him to Accoda.. The English Coy slaves have come to panyar beasts there, but that he never got payment for the goats sheep panyarred in Robert's time, but sometimes for the fowls, and when, now and then, the slaves from Dixcove panyar sheep in his Crom, he redeemed them for a sum of gold, and if the English had a mind to, they had panyarring done again. A copse (kreupel bos) lies between his Crom & that of Awinjackie, and from one Crom one can call anyone in the other.

THEY. In the English Fort at Sacconde, 3 March 1751.
Questions by Dir. Gen.:

Whether when Mr Chalmer rebuilt the Fort, he was daily at Atjongwa to carry stone, as well as the Coy slaves?

The work that he did was out of politeness & good friendship which he had with Caboceer Aka; for on one occasion when 6 beams were cut of which Bossoud's people had

to fetch 3, and Aka's 3, on that occasion Aka asked him to help & he came with his people to help him. - He never received any presents from the English. - He helped out of indulgence and uncompelled. - He was by chance in the English Fort in a certain hungry time when Roberts asked him if he had any corn to sell him, but he replied he had none, otherwise he would sell it.

(In answer to a number of similar questions by the Dir.Gen. & Roberts, They continued to maintain that he was a Holland and not an English subject.)

Thus heard ... (as at end of Statement No.1.)

17. In the English Fort Sacconde, 4 March 1751.

Questions to Quacoe Crom.

Asked how he came to pay the debt of Entaquamin to Mr Sair, Factor of Dixcove, of 10 oz., he says: Entaquamin asked him to help him pay the debt, which he, Q.C., refused. ... (this evidence seems to be of no interest. There are 9 pages of it, which seems to have been sufficiently noted already) ...

In the Holland Fort Orange at Sacconde, 3 March 1751.

18.

ENTIER, King of the Anta country, moved by the long and vexing hearing of the narration of all the before-stated, getting up in the assembly, asks permission to put certain questions to Mr Thomas Botelzer & Capt. Patrick Baird; which being granted, he began thus, addressing the English Interpreter Cudjo: Ask your master what all this story about Atjongwa & Adaosso and its land and surroundings is about? (waar... op uit wil.) Has your master bought that land with his gold? of heeft hij: me uit Engl: gebracht, that he can prove from it that it is English? Then let it be shortly shown to him, but such was not, indeed, the reasons for our coming here. Does not the main cause of this dispute consist in the box of Amakoq; whether it was stolen or not; whether Amakoe's gold, cloths, conte-de-terras, or valuables were in it; and whether or not this is the fountain-source out of which all the disasters and disturbances have arisen or not? Why then does he go so far from it with wrangling over Atjongwa & Adoasso &c, before the foundation and cause of all the discords have been removed by a just & amicable decision?

This being repeated by the Interpreter to those gentlemen, the King was answered by the Writer, Mr Gardner, in the name of the gentlemen, as follows: The English nation is not bound to give an account to the King or to the Antas why they go to work thus. They point out (demonstreeren) to the Dir. Gen. what they think good. To this H.H. replied, the English gentlemen have their differences with the Anta King and his subjects; how then should not the principal be at liberty to open his mouth himself once, for the justification and deduction of his own affair; that one at least listened to him was reasonable.

Hereupon the King began again thus, on the answer received from the English: "Is it so that you speak, you who are the Agent, and have come, according to your own statement, to settle the differences. Let now the principal matter (the box palaver), the gist of the whole quarrel, thus proceed (vaaren), and stop disputing with me the ownership of my land, and depriving me of my own by murder and war. Did you come into my land for that purpose, when, by permission of my ancestor, BADOE BONSO, you obtained a piece of land for the building of your Fort, the planting of your food-stuffs, your corn, the use of the forest for the necessary wood, in which you have always good-heartedly enjoyed the undisturbed possession. You come and not only arrogate the assume the same as if you had never been indebted to a feudal Lord, but you even seek and try to drive the lawful Lord and King of the country out of his own possession

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and unjustly to rob him of his ^{own} won, without showing the least title or right of ownership, either by purchase or otherwise, much less still by reason of war or conquest of the same."

To this the English gentlemen again replied, "You say you are King, but tell us and count how many Crows you have, which you own and how much land belongs to you."

To this the King replied, "All the land that is situate between the village ABOARY to CAPE THREE POINTS comprises (bevat) the ANTA country. The assembly of the Chiefs of the country (lands Grooten) who are here present, and met together in your presence, ask it of them who is Lord and King in that whole country. Ask them also who of them all disputes with me the least part of that country, or shares with me in it in the like, or a greater, or less capacity; then you will quickly understand which are my Crows, and what is my land."

Nothing of all this was disputed with the King by any one in the assembly, much less in the least denied; whereupon he proceeded thus:

At the time when ETTIQUADOE King of the ADOM country marched up to war against ANTA, and by arms conquered and brought under him the whole Anta country, then the Hollanders already had possession and their strongholds in this country under KOBI ESSIUN and MOA ESSIAR the ANTA Lord of the country (Landheer) being subjugated by ETTIQUADOE, after he had gained the victory, then he had all the remaining (surviving, -overgeblevene) Chiefs (grooten) of his conquered country called to him, among whom betook themselves to him the Caboceer BADOE BONSON (he was himself van Ettiquadoe namaatschap) and ACROESIR KUM; whereupon ETTIQUADOE expressed himself to BADOE BONSOA in these words: "You are my cousin, I declare to you that at first I intended to extend my vengeance further over ANTHA for its total ruin and destruction, but about this I have afterwards decided (bepaald). I wish that you shall become and reign here as King, provided that you shall weigh to me a certain sum of gold for the redemption of the country and people." Hereupon BADOE BONSOA has weighed the sum of gold and so paid it to ETTIQUADOE for the redemption (vrij koop) of country and people who cordially (hertgrondelijk) acknowledged him as King, as well as all those who came there since; also BADOE BONSOA has cultivated the country again and brought it to a flourishing state.

After that, under BADOE BONSOA's government the Fort of Great Frederiksburg, and that of Accoda were built by the Brandenburgers.

And very long afterwards was permitted to the English to be allowed to build the Fort of Dixcove, of which ANCOEMANSAN

the King's brother was an eye-witness, and also a stretch (streeks) of land was pointed out to them by BADOE BONSAO, from which to fetch their needs (nooddruft), and Badoe Bonso fixed this boundary (grondschijsing) under Dixcove; to the East of the Fort to the river at BOSSWA; to the West to the river ENBOUW; the rest of the land bounding on the other side of the river ENBOUW to remain belonging, as previously, under Accoda and Cape Three Points or Great Frederiksburg. Likewise also the old or oldest Fort Batenstein at Boutry, obtained thereby the ~~river~~ BOSWA river, to the west of it, as boundary; although this ~~this~~ intermediate cut-off Dixcove land, before that time, belonged entirely under Boutry and Accoda. MOURE SIOUA was the Caboceer at Dixcove, he was cousin of Amakoe, as also EDOU or ~~(of the)~~ OBRU, cousin of Bossou. From that time onwards it was already (the case) that when any war arose against ANTA, from ADOM or elsewhere, then MOURE SIOUA always chose the knavish way of affling away from the side of the rest of his country-men and staying with the English in idleness (leedigheid), in order to deny and refuse assistance to his country-men. Still, EDOU or OBRU was then always faithful to his King and fellow country-men, in adhering to him with his assistance. They complained about it at the time to the English, who could not escape the knavery of their Caboceer, and had to punish him, from shame, and transport him as exile to Cabo Cors; so that Amakoe is sprung from a branch, which cannot renounce the character of its fruits showing the nature of its fruits in his person.

After that, INTUFFER, the WASSA king marched to war against the 't JUFFERS country. They were defeated and driven away by Intuffer. The fugitives betook themselves to JAN CONNY Caboceer at Cape Three Points, or Hollandia.

Intuffer pursued the fugitives and established himself (zette zich) in a Crom of Jan Conni, named KONTOUKOU, thereupon sent to Jan Conni, demanding the fugitive 't JUFFER people from him. Jan Conni replied that he would not even give back a single hair (geen haijr) of the fugitives, much less the fugitives themselves. After that, Intuffer, offended at this refusal applied to the ANTAS for assistance to fight Jan Conni; and hereupon he ~~also~~ went to fight against Jan Conni also, being reinforced with the Antas, who had assembled with him at Kontoukou. Afterwards Jan Conni sent his Vaandrig with men to lay waste that Crom AXIM, to lay waste that Crom. This was at the time when Mr Norré was in command of Axim Fort, and at that time Mr Valkenier was Director General at Elmina.

After Axim Crom had been burnt, then Jan Conni settled his dispute with Intuffer, and paid him 300 Bendas in satisfaction. Intuffer kept all this for himself, and let the Antas whistle (op den duijm fluijten), giving them nothing for the help and support afforded them.

All this having come to the ears of General Valkenier, & how the Axim Crom had been laid waste by JAN CONNI, and also thinking of the acknowledged knaveries of Jan Conni, and now considering that the hate of the Antas had also been stirred up against that tyrant Jan Conni, the General therefore had them called in order to be joined up with his plans. APINSERA, the last predecessor of him, ENTIER, the present King was then ruling. He, by order of General Valkenburg joined the Anta force to that of Elmina and other combined troops of the General, and thus they marched to war against Jan Conni, and they made war so heavily and persistently against him till they have so defeated him that he had to flee, with a small part of his people, and seek a hiding place for himself in the Ashantee country.

Thus General Valkenburg got possession, by the sword, of Cape Three Points, which previously lawfully belonged to the Hollanders by purchase from the Brandenburgers, but the taking possession of which the rascal Jan Conni had prevented and opposed, by unlawful violence, in which he was opposed in the manner related, and with his flight abandoned to the conqueror the possession of his country.

As The English had no part nor share therein, nor by purchase as ~~is~~ was before spoken of the Hollanders, nor through other possession in this country, nor through war waged at the command and direction of General Valkenburg, and the result of which he alone has ^{obtained} ~~got~~ the right to the conquered country, above his other titles of lawful ownership. Also that the English cannot indeed make the least right thereto, and they are acting injuriously, because ~~they~~ they are not satisfied with the peaceful and friendly allowed enjoyment of their wood and other necessities, which they are allowed to collect here and there by pure sufferance of the Hollanders and "Landaart"; but they even wish to deprive themselves of this enjoyment by the entirely unlawful appropriation of land and people to which they have not the very smallest right; by the most unlawful acts of violence to a free people whose Head-Chief and King they will not scruple to have most shamefully seized, and pursued with fire and sword, to disturb him in his lawful possession and to rob and cast him off the stool of his ancestors.

Finally, and notwithstanding all that has been said, if the English gentlemen were truly of intention to settle the differences they must not then ignore (over den hoofde slaan) the chief foundation of the dispute, and refrain from such matters as are outside the dispute, as namely, the unjustified quarrels over Atjongwa &c, and such like

matters besides, but that from which appears well how little their true intention agrees with their representations.

The King hereupon waited for some reply, but this consisting in silence, this intervention therefore herewith came to an end.

Thus heard ... (as at end of Statement No.1.)

19. This Day the 17th February 1751, appeared before me Jan Dupuy, acting Secretary in the service of the N.W.I.C. here on the Coast, in the Company's Fort Orange at Sacconde, in the presence of the witnesses, Factor Jan Credo Bacot, and the Vaandrig Johan Christiaan Fennekol, the well known inhabitants of Anta belonging under the Boutry district, being of full age &c &c, named Coffy belonging under King Enthier; Quassie Jan, Caboceer' They's son; a certain man of Caboceer Pedo named Edjo belonging under the last named Caboceer; and Essum Benja belonging to Caboceer Coffie Giedour, who ... assert that it is true that (at the time the Wassa King Intuffer warred against Anta and lay encamped before Fort Orange at Sacconde in the years 1739 and 1740) they deponents then at a certain time, while the war was still being waged, were in the village Infuma situate under Dixcove Fort, when a famed Fetich priestess (alias prophetess of future things, or at least held as such by all the people of this country according to the country's superstitious and heathenish religion) appeared in the market or public place of that village, and under the noise of the great drum serving for the assembly of the common people and afterwards to make custom, otherwise a play serving to foretell the experiences which ~~would~~ were about to overcome the country in the aforementioned war. The deponents however do not wish to discover the motives to which the said Fetich priestess fetich maakster) Comfoe may have been moved, whether it was done by command or request of the Anta people, or whether (although much suspected) because of the ambition and incitement of her husband, the Dixcove Caboceer Amoakoe, which can best be conjectured from the sequence of the matter, since this play being begun, and the assembly looking on in expectation for the judgement of the oracle. Then all at once the Caboceer Amakoe the husband of the so-called fetich priestess also appeared at the same place, hung around with his fetiches, who also joined in that play and devil's dance, in such manner as though he also was a Comfoe, upon which he did much leaping, ceremonies, and luring at the sky (just as though it were an agreed-upon business between him & his wife). This caused the last named woman to keep silence

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and not to give utterance to her observations before the assembled common people. After which he, Amakoe, instead of his wife, as though through the powerful inspiration of his own fetiches made himself heard, before the eyes and in the hearing of them, deponents, and assembled company, in these words or sense:

"I look, and what I see is not to be regarded as insignificant. If the Anta people wish to avert the downfall of their country, then this is the only means to save it, they must bring me a young maid, well formed, of beautiful appearance, without defect, never known a man, richly endowed, adorned with beautiful cloths, and bedecked with jewels of gold and conte terras jewels beads, and so brought to me so that I can marry her. But if the Anta people neglect to do this the country will be ravaged and destroyed by the Wassas; but, on the other hand, it will be saved if the Anta people hear my saying and comply with the demand of this prophesy."

Of all this the deponents declare they were eye and ear witnesses, besides many others and the people of Amakoe; and they heard and were informed with certainty that this prophesy made by Amakoe came to the ears of the Anta army lying encamped against the Wassas under the Holland Fort at Sacconde, and that the bitterness among the people and the army chiefs there over this deed of Amakoe, added to his everywhere well known knaveries during this war, was the cause of the death sentence pronounced by the war council against him and his following.
- Deponents declare their readiness to confirm the above statement on oath if required.

This is the mark X of Edia. This is the mark X of Coffy.
" " " X " Essum Benja.

In my presence,
Jn.de Puy. 1st clerk in Sectt.

Jan Credo Bacot.
J.C.Fennekol.

20. The whole of the Chiefs, Grandees, and Elders of the whole Anta country ... unanimously declare, for love of the pure truth, by their Chiefs and Grooten, specially appointed for that purpose, both for their Head and for the entire corpus of each separate quarter of this country; for the Sacconde country district, IMPREBI YAUW; for that of Taccorary, QUASSY & ENGUERRY APON; for that of Boutry, ASSERRIE & ENCONMANSAN; for Bossou, BADOE KANTA & EBIRIE CUDJO;

for that of Accoda, ENTAMA COFFY & CABI representing the Makelaar; in the presence of me Jan de Puy ... acting Secty in the service of the Gen. Chart. N. WIC. now present here at Sacconde, the witnesses hereafter named, and in the presence of the Elmina Caboceers JACON & LANGE JAN; ... at the request of their present King ENTIER, and ... also signed by EBIRIE CUDJO & BADOE KANTA, Caboceers of the Anta District belonging under Dixcove, as well as the deponents:

That at the time of their war against Intuffer, King of Wassa, when he beseiged the Holland Sacconde Fort, and that after that the treachery of the English nation had appeared to them all, which was then plotted by them, by conspiracy with their public enemy to the ruin and destruction of the Anta people and country (which sufficiently appears to be true from the separate declarations of the Caboceers of the Sacconde District and the conduct of the said nation), then also one of their fellow Anta Caboceers, named Amakoe, made himself guilty of the same crime of treason to his country, by pulling together with the English nation, and also by not having shown the least help or ~~assist~~ support to his Anta "Landaart" against the public enemy, from which noone but he and his people has absented himself, but, on the contrary, all the rest of the Anta Caboceers and people, altho' subjects of that nation, yea notwithstanding that they received orders to the contrary about it from that nation or the or the Factors or Agents under whom they belonged; but did not neglect to help and assist, with their support, the country oppressed and in need so much and as long as it was possible to them. But no one, but only he, Amakoe, (say the deponents) kept himself aloof, by "finesse" so long as the war lasted, notwithstanding that they had him sufficiently told, thro' his relative nearest relative, Caboceer BOSSOU, to change his conduct, who had received command thereto from them all. But everything was in vain, and he obstinately persisted in his pretext of keeping watch at Dixcove, and open excuse that also the English Dixcove Factor would not permit him to march up with them. That afterwards he Amakoe during this time, through knavery and ambition undertook to disturb the war force and to deprive the army of courage by ...
 ... (Here follows once more the story of the fetish making by Amakoe's wife, and his public declaration at Infuma as related in No 19.) ...

That the Chiefs of the army and the common people being informed of all these doings, previously related and other criminal and seditious expression of words uttered by Amakoe to a certain Caboceer PEDO; all which being made known to them has moved them all to pass the sentence of death upon him and mutually to swear against him that as soon as they should be freed and released from the Wassas, they would not rest before they had cut off the head from his body, yea the whole remembrance of him and his following wiped out from

world, as a ruiner of the country who has sacrificed the welfare or the ruin of the same to his own selfish interests. Consequently that they, after having been released and freed from the WASSAS, through their continuous defeats, also then first remembered and put into execution the carrying out of the sentence of war taken, and have commissioned for the execution of this public resolution, a special Quarter, under the command of the now lately deceased Vaandrig Egnishang Fnouw(?), who left for Dixcove for that purpose. Whereupon Amakoe sought safety by taking refuge in the Fort, which did not prevent his Crom under the Fort being laid in ashes. Whereupon, the Boutry people camped in the Crows around Dixcove, to keep watch for his coming out. Meanwhile, as the deponents declare they know for certain and have heard from the mouth of Caboceer Bossou (related to Amakoe) in the presence of Badoe Konta & Ebirrieconto Caboceers themselves, he (Bossou) after the retreat of Intuffer had taken much trouble to persuade his friend Amakoe to retire with him to Accoda, his then place of residence, so that he, by his authority with the King and Antas might be helpful to him, in the settlement of his papaver, in the best possible way, with the ~~arm~~ Anta army chiefs who had jointly sworn his death. But that Amakoe had always persisted in an obstinate opposition (not being willing to listen to any good advice) so that ~~Bosson~~ Caboceer Bossou was obliged to take leave of him with these words, "As you, Amakoe will not listen to me, you will therefore before three days have expired get to know what vengeance the whole of Anta embittered against you will take against your person and yours." Likewise the same was as already related, taken against his Crom in default of his person through his retreat into the Fort; where the Factor was busily engaged in enticing the people back again into the Crom, who had all deserted the English nation, except Amakoe, because of the treachery committed, among ~~them~~ ^{also} whom were also particularly requested to return under Dixcove Fort the Caboceer ACCA, who had thereupon let the English factor know that all his attempts to that end would be fruitless ~~as~~ ^{as long as} as long as he continued to protect Amakoe in his Fort. Whereupon (say the deponents) the factor ^{following} dropped the policy (sard) of his nation of continuing to protect the interests of Amakoe any longer, since nothing was to be got from the insignificance of Amakoe against the greater importance of the much more powerful Caboceers who had deserted him; so he turned Amakoe and all his people out of the Fort to seek his own fortune. Hereupon he fled to Accoda in the hope of now being received under the protection of Bossou; but on this flight he was met by a few men of the Boutry Makelaar Assiery, who, although not strong enough

to attack him, but did not neglect to capture and make prize of a bag from a certain woman from the rear of those in flight, but found nothing more in it than a Fida cloth and a large sheet which a man Foba Eyne who had captured it, kept, and showed to some other people whom they met in a Crom in passing to Boutry, and related how they had got it from the people of Amakoe fleeing to Accoda. Whereupon two of the hearers of this story, named Jongwa & Betia were also seized with the desire for booty, and hastily pursued his fleeing crowd, and caught them up at evening fall on the Accoda beach; upon which seizing their opportunity took a small box or "kelder" from the head of one of the fugitives named Jeba, and made off with it thinking that they had got some real booty, but they got no more in it than 9 fathoms cloth and 3 pocket handkerchiefs. That afterwards the near relatives of Amoakoe have resorted to everything possible that the sentence of death pronounced against Amoakoe at Sacconde might be comuted by the King; as he, the King, because of sickness, had proceeded to Boutry and therefore had not been present at the time when the Council of war had been obliged for the sake of justice to pronounce that judgement; because of the same bond of mutual oath-swearing by the Anta Grandees and those of all the Districts from Sacconde or Aboary to Cape Apolonia inclusive, and formally decreed in the manner of this country, namely always to succour and help each other as faithful friends, neighbours and allies in the urgent needs of war, as the present oppressions of this region by the Wassas; 2ndly, that they should put to death and obliterate from the remembrance of the world, and give each other every assistance therein, all those who should withhold their support and assistance to the country or make themselves the least suspect of a treacherous understanding with the enemy, or should in word or deed show themselves in the least seditious to the injury of the country or disturbing to the peace of the same, and those who should be found having intentions contrary to this sacred alliance; likewise, for the confirmation of this alliance, was also, at the same assembly, formally pronounced this condemnation against Amoakoe & his followers.

That, however, after all that had happened as related, it was found good by the King, with the consent of all them, deponents, to discharge Amoakoe from this sentence of death and further condemnation consequences of this condemnation, by modifying it so that Amoakoe should pay for the ransom of his head, for the behoof of the people of the country, 4 bendas gold, in consideration of the noteworthy services shown to country by the rest of his family, by the Caboceers Bossou & Acca with their people, as also by the Dixcove people, whose intercession with the King only served for his safe safety only because they had faithfully assisted him in the war with all their power, besides the English Sacconde subjects.

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All this the deponents declare to be the pure truth ... as members of the War Council which had not only to pronounce the death sentence but also to consent to the grant of pardon. ... Wherefore they have set their marks hereto, being willing, if required, to confirm the same by oath, in my presence.

Thus done and passed in the Holland Fort at Sacconde the 10th March 1751, in the presence of Mr Roeloff Ulsen sub-factor & Mag. Master, and the Vaandrig Johan Xtian Fennekol as witnesses.

This is the mark X of IMPREBI, This is the mark X of JAAUW,
Sacc. Caboceer. Sacc. Caboceer.

" " " X QUASSIE, " " " X ENQUARI APON,
Makelaar of Taccorary. Linguist of Taccorary.

" " " X ASSIERSU, " " " X BADOE KONTA,
Boutry Caboceer & Makelaar. Dixcove Caboceer.)
representing the decd Cabcr BOSSOU.

" " " X ERICOMENSAN, " " " X EBRIE QUODJO,
Boutry Caboceer. Dixcove Caboceer, and
representative of decd Cabocr BOSSOU

" " " X ENTAINA COFFY, " " " X ENTETE,
" " " X CABI, Accoda Caboceer. Makelaar of Hollandia.

" " " X CABI,
representing Makelaar of Accoda, ENNEMA.

" " " X PANIMPA,
Hollandia Caboceer.

In my presence,
Jn de Puy, 1st clerk in Sectt.

Roeloff Ulsen. J.C.Fennekol.

21. This Day, the 10th March 1751, appeared before me Jan Dupuy, acting As Secty &c &c now present at Sacconde, the natives of Hanta, Pieter NABBA, Makelaar, and Caboceers OUSY and SA CANFOA, both Caboceers at Holland Sacconde, and, before the witnesses hereinafter named, jointly declare as follows: ... That Wassa lying encamped before Sacconde against Antha, the two Forts there fought with great zeal against the enemy, but on Thursday the English Commandant stopped helping the Antas, and about this Peter Nabba, together with Badoe Anpracoma went under the battery of the English Fort to call out and say, "If you do not resist the enemy, you can be assured that when the war has been successfully ended by us, you will then get rewarded for it in a rough manner." Whereupon the English Commandant, on that day, fired two more cannon shot upon the enemy, after which, no more, until some days afterwards the English Agent, Cope, arrived here; and at the same time an English warship came to anchor here from Dixcove. The Antas then sent a message to Mr Cope to learn what they were to expect from his coming, who had them answered that he had come expressly to settle the dispute between them and the Wassas, and for those reasons advised all the Antas to clear away the wood and bush behind the pallissade, so that in case of attacks from there, they might suffer no hindrance from it; which they also carried out.

Some days afterwards, Mr Cope, going on board from the shore by the sloop of the warship, met the Anta Caboceer CREMA in a 2 hand canoe in the bay, "alwaar hij korten om van eenige negers die daar viste wat te beetele", saying to him, "CREMA! come on board with me, we will enjoy ourselves a bit". and so took him with him to the warship. At the same time, the Antas saw that 3 Impias or hostages from Wassa to the English would be carried to the said ship out of the English Bay. But this being prevented by the Hantas, who regarded this a piece of knavery, the English had the canoe put off from the small Crom below their Fort, called ENDJESIAN (Esekados?), which having come on board together with the sloop, the warship went under sail to leeward. The next day it was learnt that CREMA had been put ashore at English Commanie, but that the Wassa hostages had been taken to Cabo Cors and guarded there.

The Antas now getting suspicious of the strange actions of the English, sent a man Darkon, now dead, to the English Commandant here to tell him that if CREMA was not delivered back to them they then intended to attack their Fort and if possible to overthrow it. At the same time they also sent a man, Tando, to Commanie to call CREMA, and to tell him that his wife was very sick and his presence at Sacconde was very necessary in order to come and serve for the preservation of their whole country against the hostile intentions of the Wassas.

Whether now the English Factors, because of those threats, wrote to CABO CORS or COMMENDA to let the Anta Caboceer CREMMA go free, or he came to it on the private request of the Antas, he was nevertheless seen to land here in the Holland bay some days afterwards. Meantime, 20 days had passed with sending messages to and fro, during all which time nothing had been undertaken against the enemy nor by the enemy against the Hantas, and therefore the Hanta Chiefs (Opperhoofde) who were present with Mr Schanker, Commandant of the Holland Fort, came to swear that they within 2 days will go and see what Wassas wished to do; which oath was made by CREMMA as their Head-Chief (Opperhoofd), with the promise that if he did not fulfil it he would give a cow as penalty. Likewise he went over into the English Fort, where he in like manner thought to assure the English Commandants of his enterprise against the enemy, and at the same time to assure request their better assistance than before. Whereupon the two English Commandants, without saying anything further, to him, put him in irons, and told the rest of their Caboceers namely, Toetoe Koma, Apon, and Badoe Anprancoma, "If you will come in then it is well, and I then I will keep you in custody (beware), but if you don't want that then I will drive you away, or you can go where you will." And at the same time they ordered Badoe that they should go out and pull up the palissade of their Crom. To which he replied, "If you yourself will make a beginning with it then I will do so also, but I shall wait for you." About 6 pm. the English Commandant sent out some of his mulatto soldiers who went to work at cutting down the palissade, in which he, Badoe, in mockery, assisted according to his word. The Caboceer BOSSOUW, who by order of the English must return to Dixcove also was at that time also in their Crom, who, in the evening at 7 o'clock, after they had themselves set fire to their Crom, took flight with all their English subjects, under the Holland Fort and besought the Hollanders' protection; Caboceer BOSSOU, on that same Saturday evening, going on his journey to Dixcove. The following day, Sunday, the Wassas fell heavily upon the Hantas, who without the help of the English, and with the help of the Holland Fort repulsed the Wassas so bravely that they had to retreat with some loss; and immediately afterwards Mr Schenker sent his constable under escort of 5-6 armed Antas belonging under the Caboceer Benjan, who in that gentleman's name were to go and request the English Commandant that in the event of a further attack by the Wassas that he would fire no cannon upon his Hanta people, but keep quiet, or otherwise he would regard and fight him as a public enemy. To which he replied that he did not intend to help either the Hantas or the Wassas. Meantime, one of the men who had escorted the Constable to the English Fort had gone into their burnt village to fetch some wood from the remains of the houses (huts); whereupon

that man was shot dead in the neck by a musket from the English Fort, and was then brought by his companions under escort of the others, with the Constable, under our Fort; the latter of whom delivered the message stated above to Mr Schenker.

The following Tuesday a great crowd of Wassa men was seen on a hill behind the English Fort, from where they came to fetch and buy some merchandise from the English Commandant. And for that reason was sent there by Mr de Schenker to drive them away from there which they did behind the English Fort with some of the foremost of the enemy. Whereupon, the English, instead of keeping quiet as promised, attacked the Hantas with muskets (hand geweer) from their Fort, by which one of them was wounded and died shortly afterwards.

The following Sunday hadde de Engelse Kooplieden de Wassase 1 Mark gold afgevraagd om daar voor de swakste plaats van hunne palissade, welke aan de baij kant was aangewesen, soo als sij dat ook permitteerde that the whole of Wassa, and King Intuffer himself settled under their Fort, where they at day-break they fired (los quam) so heavily upon the Antas as they had never before done during the whole of the skirmishing, but through the brave resistance of our Fort and the Hantas, were defeated with great loss on their side. The following day, Monday, was very quiet on both sides in order to rest. The next day (Tuesday) very little noise, less than usual, was heard in the enemy's camp, Mr de Schenker and the Anta Grandees therefore resolved to send a Vaandrigh named Endjusanfinam with a body of men to the camp, who having come there found that the entire Wassa army had broken up and fled; and setting the camp on fire, they reported this to all the Antas by a messenger.

Four days after that, the English Commandants found pleasure in going to inspect the late camp of the Wassas, which opportunity the Antas seized to pay the English for their bad deeds, carrying off the 2 Commandants into the bush to a small Crom called Efjan (Efia ? -map), where the English offered them a sum of money to be released again. But the Hantas would not agree with them about it before they had released CREMMA and handed him over to them, which they had done by a servant, so bringing CREMMA into the hands of all the Anta Caboceers; after which they said to the English Factors, by name "Ankassa Kassa" & "Bonjemasserij", "You know that two of our men have been killed by you, the first in your Crom when he went to get firewood, and the second when we fought on Tuesday behind your Fort with the Wassas. And once, long ago, by fair means or foul, we had to pay to your nation 30 Bendas for a Company slave who had been killed by an Adom man and not by one of our people. Therefore we will have for those two men killed also 60 bendas." But this, by begging and praying was brought down to 45 bendas, of which they undertook to pay, that day, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ bendas; to which end

they, the whitemen, also wrote with charcoal on a cornleaf an order to their Fort, and they received the amount but the rest is still due to be paid when they were within the Fort. On Tuesday the Anta people told these two Whites that the one named "Ankassa Kassa" would be allowed back in their Fort, but that the other named "Bonjamatterij" would be sent by canoe to Comany because he was the worst of the two; and that he should drink oath to pay the remaining 22½ bendas as soon as he arrived at Commany; which he drank, but did not fulfil having become crazy and died at Accra, and so they retain their claim to the balance against him.

The Wassa war being herewith ended, the Caboceers of all Anta assembled, by drinking of oaths bound themselves to faithfully to assist each other henceforth and for always, in case of any hostile encounter; and also to punish with death those who ~~who~~ in this war had joined the faithless treacherous side of the English, and to sell their good families as slaves and to plunder their goods for the profit of the community.

All this they declare to be the truth
 This is the mark of X Pieter Nabba, Makelaar of Sacconde.

" " " X Quassie, Sacconde Grandee.

" " " X Kanfoa, Linguist of Sacconde. (Jansz) (Jansz)

In my presence,

R Ulsen. J.C.Fennekol.

J Dupuy, 1st clk in Sectt.

22. This day the 15th March 1751

appeared before me J Dupuy, &c &c in presence of R Ulsen & J.C.Fennekol. the Caboceer PEDO, Vaandrig & Commander of the Anta King's Quarter at BOSSWA, declaring ... how he in the year 1739, or shortly before the war of the Wassas against the Antas, was at Dixcove at the time when the Antha Crows or villages were palissaded against the expected Wassa enemies. as it was not then known for certain (altho' it afterwards appeared, at the seige before Sacconde by at least 17000 men) at what places they would burst out with their war force. That he, deponent, was at Dixcove with the Dixcove Caboceer Amoakoe, who uttered this treacherous language to him, " I tell you, Pedro, and be sure of it, that as soon as you see the Wassas appearing to war against Anta you will see that they will come under the English flag and carry that. If you or anyone else are then so wise as to betake yourselves to and under me, then you or they will experience no ill; but on the contrary you will also see how badly it will break upon those who do not do so."

Over this language of the Dixcovian Amoakoe the deponent declares that he got into a quarrel with him, as being taken by him, deponent, as language that could come from no other

mouth than of those who must be regarded as having a secret and treasonable understanding with the common enemy of the country, as he, deponent, says he always held him to be; as also appeared more clearly afterwards, and he found that he was not deceived in his opinion about the statement of Amoakoe; as all the Antas besides himself were fully acquainted with the false knavish conduct of Amoakoe during the war, in which he never helped his fellow countrymen nor would do so, under the pretext that the English would not permit it; but about which not a single English Caboceer followed Amoakoe's example, but all jointly gave support faithfully to the country with their services, notwithstanding that it was against the orders of the English, except Amoakoe alone, as stated above.

The above declared to be the truth

This is the mark of X of the Caboceer PIEDOU.

In my presence

R. Ulsén.

Ø J. Dupuy,

J. C. Fenmekol.

1st clerk in Sectt.

(End of the statements of the Holland witnesses)

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83.

Statements of the witnesses for the English.

A. Statement made by AMAKOE, in the presence of Capt'n Baird, Mr Roberts, and D.G. van Voorst in the English Fort, Sacconde, 3rd February 1751.

Originally, says Amakoe, he was accused by the Anta Chiefs of having called Intuffer to fight against his country(Landaart) and thus of having committed treason against them, and for that reason they had panyarred all his goods. But not being able to prove (waarmaken) that, the same were again released except a small box that had been panyarred by a cousin of Awinjackie. Whereupon he, Amakoe, had had that man put in irons in Dixcove Fort. Further saying that he had come to Bossou at Accoda, in accordance with his orders, and complained to him, Bossou, that all his goods had been panjarred; to which Bossou had replied that it was nothing at all, that Intuffer had not taken it with him nor had it been brought to ASSIANTIJN.

Further says he, Amakoe, that the Antas demanded and received from him 6 oz. merchandise, likewise the Accoda people 14 eng. in order to be able to enjoy a dwelling place in their Crom. And he, Amakoe, gave Mr Coeymans 2 oz. in order to be protected by him under his Fort, and 5 eng. to the boys who served in it. And after the palaver at Boutry was ended, he, besides Bossou, settled under Accoda; and likewise paid 2 oz. 4. eng. to Bossou's people with which his palaver was settled, provided he paid to the Anta chiefs(groote) the sum of one mark, of which he has paid not more than 2 oz. 15 eng.

But, with the consent of King ENTIER he, Amakoe, had retained his claim to his box, telling the King that if he did not get his box within three months, he had a claim to make for what it had, of 8 oz. from him and 1 oz. 4 eng. from(for?) the King; which was answered by the king with a nod, wishing thereby to show that it was good: but no witnesses were present then except Amakoe's boy.

The son of Amakoe, having lent 1 engel gold to the man named Jongwa, after a certain time he demanded 1 oz. from Jongwa. To this Jongwa asked him why he must pay him 1 oz. for 1 eng., to which the other replied, "When I was carrying the box of my father you took it from my head." Then Jongwa said, "Did I do it alone?" "No", said the other, "but you did it with a boy of TYE, therefore I must have 1 oz. from you."

Thus heard in the presence of D.G. van Voorst, Factor & Councillor Jacob Credo Bacot, by the sworn interpreter Quasje Ando, & put in writing by undersigned. Dated ut supra. (sgd) J. Dupuy, prov. 1st clerk in Secretariat.

- B. Statement of Bossou, concerning the Anta dispute, made this day the 4th Febr'y 1751, in the Holl. Fort at Sacconde. at the meeting of the D.G. van Voorst; Naval Captain Baird, & Governor Mr Roberts.

That at the time the Wassa King marched to war against the whole Anta and had come to Sacconde, he, Bossou, came there, leaving behind Amakoe & 3 other Chiefs(groote) and some men with 3 large kegs powder in order that he might keep a good watch over the women and children. After which, Bossou having proceeded to Sacconde and having remained there some time for the support of the Antas, then (according to his statement) he was ordered by the Agent, Mr Katteris (? -meaning Mr Castres, appted Agent & Acctnt in 1740?-vide sub anno p. 28) to proceed to his place of residence, Dixcove, as he did not wish that he should any longer render service for the help of the Antas, there.

That Bossou, in obedience to the orders of that gentleman, thus found himself obliged to have to inform the Anta King & heads of the Anta armies, that on the orders received he must proceed on his way. Whereupon the said army chiefs said to him, that this could not then be otherwise, and that they, the whole of the Anta people saw proof upon proof that the English were playing the rascal about them and exerting themselves for nothing more than the destruction of their country, and that they understood that Amakoe was participating therein; that they therefore gave him orders that he should persuade Amakoe and those he had left at Dixcove, to go with him to Accoda, whither Bossou intended to proceed; or that, on the defeat of Wassa, they would break Amakoe's neck.

That Bossou, in accordance with this order, on his return to Dixcove, betook himself to Amakoe, and sought by all possible means to persuade him to go with him to Accoda; but that Amakoe obstinately refused and absolutely declared that he would not go there with him, but would remain at Dixcove.

Further, Bossou stated, that he then proceeded to Accoda and remained there till after the defeat of Intuffer and the break-up of the Wassa siege before Sacconde; and that afterwards, the Antas had Bossou summoned from Accoda before them at Boutry, & there declared to him, Bossou, that for the reasons stated above with reference to the obstinacy of Amakoe, they had mutually bound themselves by oath now to carry out that of which they had had Amakoe warned through him Bossou; and that consequently they would not now rest before they had removed Amakoe out of the world over his rascality, and had made themselves masters of everything that he possessed, and that they had consequently had Bossou summoned so that he should also enter into the bond. That he, Bossou, observed well that this sentence was not to be opposed by hard resistance, but as Amakoe was one of his

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relatives he would not bind himself in that covenant; but again proceeded to Dixcove to Amakoe and told him what had been decided by the Antas on his head, and therefore he still more strongly urged him to leave Dixcove and to go with him to Accoda under his protection, or that on persistent obstinacy he would certainly stand to feel the sharp vengeance of the Antas within three days, by their coming to ruin him. But Amakoe replied he would not go, therefore said Bossou, "We have mutual oath that what we hear we will tell to the other. I have warned you and you will not believe it, so is our oath released (largerzt)." And this also happened.

Bossou therefore went his way and Amakoe remained in the Crom. Then, three days afterwards the whole Crom was burnt by the Antas who were sent, and Amakoe took refuge in the Fort. Amakoe, sometime afterwards, seeing the Antas were in earnest, secretly went out of the Fort, without warning Bossou, and on his going out some of his goods were overtaken on the Accoda beach, about which, on coming to Bossou, he informed him, who replied, "It is well, we will see about getting back your goods." Some time afterwards they both went to Boutry to settle Amakoe's palaver with all Anta, as was done; and after the settlement of it he came to live again under Dixcove with Bossou. But after the expiration of a year, Amakoe absented himself from Bossou, and went to live in the bush. Being there, he charged Bossou's people, Quasi Ancora & Ebtjel Nodjocen (??) with having stolen the missing box of cloths. That was enquired into by Bossou and found to be false and was the cause of Bossou replying to Amakoe on this false charge, "Well Amakoe, I have now for so long shown myself to be your friend; at Seconde I saved your life; likewise now again at Boutry, and now you come ungratefully and lay to my charge that I and my people have been concerned in the stealing of your box; this seems to me unreasonable."

Sometime afterwards Amakoe comes to Bossou and says, "I have found the man who took my box." "Thank God", replied Bossou, "first I was the thief and now you have found him. That is good. I will help you no more. Make your own palaver." This happened on a Thursday. On Friday Amakoe sends for Tye and on Saturday he sends for Awinjackie. The latter replied he could not come because of sickness. The next day comes the boy Jaauw, in the name of Senior, to Bossou and orders him to call Awinjackie. To which Bossou replied, "Why do you do this now? the day before yesterday you had Tye summoned without my knowledge, and also Awinjackie. Why do you come and trouble me now?" To which the messenger replied, "He is your pawn therefore we give you notice to call him." Bossou replied, "It is true he is my impia but if he has stolen he must pay the penalty himself." On which message Senior sent his people, servants & slaves to panyar Awinjackie.

When the men of Senior who had been sent out returned without having succeeded in their expedition, then they panyarred in the Crom under Dixcove 2 women, cousins of Awinjackie & Coffy Giedour; upon which Bossou himself went into the Fort and demanded from Senior the 2 panyarred women back. But Senior replied to this saying, "First bring Awinjackie here, then I will hand over your people to you", he, Amoakoe and Aka being at the same time ordered to go and look for and panyar Awinjackie; which was indeed done, but Awinjackie was not found.

Bossou having heard that there would be panyarring on the two who had been panyarred by Senior, Bossou therefore went a second time into the Fort and told Senior what he had heard, with renewed entreaties for the release of the panyarred. But Senior replied, "Bossou, give me other pawns and then I will hand over the panyarred to you." Upon which Bossou said to Aka and Amakoe, "Let us give the pawns asked for to prevent worse consequences."

Two or three days afterwards Amakoe came to Bossou & gave him a pawn, a small boy, saying, "You keep this impia and guard him below, and then you can bring in a general impia for us all."

Hereupon he, Bossou, proposed to Aka and Amakoe to drink oath, and that Aka should also bring him a pawn; and that the condition of the oath should be that he, Bossou, should have, for himself, no part or interest in the enquiry into the matter, nor in the settlement of the palaver nor the manner thereof. But neither Aka nor Amakoe would agree to this, nor bring any pawns either, so that this matter remained unsettled.

Three or four days afterwards, 4 English Company slaves were panyarred by Awinjackie and Coffy Giedour. After which panyarring Senior summoned Bossou Amakoe and Aka before him. The latter said he was sick. Therefore Senior put before Bossou and Amakoe, "You Caboceers are in the service and pay of our Company, and yet you can look at its slaves being carried off in this way from under the Fort, and panyarred by Bossou's people. You will not go outside this Fort until you have" promised, and given pawns upon it, that you will march up (optrekken) to the Bosswas and make them hand over again the 4 panyarred slaves, or panyar the King himself and bring him here before me."

Hereupon, says Bossou, he and Amakoe gave a pawn as being the only way of getting released; that Aka also gave a pawn for the above purpose, but that the pawn given him, Bossou, was not accepted but rejected because he was a slave: and Senior in order the more to secure himself of Bossou, had his sister's daughter panyarred from him in the Crom. After which he went as before to Senior and said, "Entier is the Anta King is the King of us all and on that account I neither can nor will panyar him." Hereupon Senior sent out men to get the 4 panyarred slaves or to kidnap & panyar the the King by violence.

Bossou, continuing his statement, says that at the expiration of what has been related 9 days after what has been related, Mr Roberts himself came to Dixcove and had him, Bossou, called by Aka and told that he had a short palaver with him. Whereupon Bossou, becoming afraid, told Aka so and at once, because of his fear, betook himself to the hush (matte).

Afterwards, because of his refusal or unwillingness or not daring to come, 3 cannon shot were fired into his crom from the fort, and he held that to be a sufficient sign that he himself was being driven away.

But afterwards he was called back by Aka by order of Mr Roberts, on the representation that those shots had by no means been fired on him nor to drive him away and that if he would come, his panyarred friends would be brought back to his houses by Aka. He had thereupon returned to his crom in expectation of receiving back his panyarred people there; but Aka alone had come to him and told him he had to bring him into the Fort. But he said to Aka, "How is this Aka?, first I am promised that my people will be brought to me and that is not done; but now one wants, contrary to promises, to lead me inside. I am not doing that; first go and fetch my promised people." Aka went to report this to Mr Roberts, who replied through Aka that if he would not come in he could go away again; which he says he did.

After this an Eguira Caboceer (named Enauw Koe) came to Aka, whom Aka sent to Bossou to tell him his master called him.

... The next day Bossou called all his Caboceers together to inform them that his master had had him called by an Eguira Caboceer. But while he was speaking of this, a boy came from the beach to report to him that the Cabo Corse MANUAAL Quarter was panyarring or stealing doors and windows out of his crom and houses under Dixcove fort. Upon which he at once sent some people there to fetch 2 drum skins which had been left hanging in his house. And when the people sent had carried out his order, they saw the Manuaal Quarter coming down upon them with muskets. Whereupon they took to flight, but they were pursued with continual shots, by which one of them was wounded so the others took to arms and got into a fight, which ended that morning; but was renewed again by the Manuaal Quarter in the afternoon; which decided him, Bossou, to send a message to King Entier saying, "Master, it is your palaver, and because I will not kidnap you that they are fighting me; you must therefore see to helping me." Upon which he sent men.

Questions put to Bossou by Mr Roberts:- ... The two panyarred women belonged to Coffy Giedour.

Note. In Brown's Reader, Book I. p. 211. the Asafu of Cape Coast are I. Bentsi: II. Anaafu: III. Ntsin: IV. Nkum: V. Brofumba: VI. Akrampa: VII. Amanmfur. "Manuaal" Quarter was therefore perhaps either No. II. or No. VII.

C. This day, 5th Februry 1751 ... are questioned the men, Jongwa, Betja, Quano, and Apon, by Mr Roberts in the English Fort at Sacconde.

Jongwa. - Described the capture of Amaokoe's box by him, with Betja, with whom he shared the contents and traded them. He reported the capture to his father Awinjackie. He did not steal the box but captured it as prize of war, Amaokoe having been condemned and his goods declared forfeited by the Anta war Council. Later on, Ajeboe, the son of Amaokoe, claimed 1 oz. 8 eng. from him on this account, and requested him to swear the oath of "Bossou's Sunday", which he, Jongwa, refused to do. -

Betja. - Questioned, said that Jongwa's statement was true. -

Quano. - Servant of Senior, Factor at Dixcove. Described what happened when he was sent, first, by Senior to call Awinjackie. -

Apon. - Servant of Senior, the second messenger, sent the 2nd time with 6 slaves to arrest Awinjackie. Describes what happened; Awinjackie's rescue and their panyarring of 2 of Coffy Giedour's cousins. (This account is practically the same as the previous statements on this subject). -

D. Statement of the English Company's slave woman, Effiba, in the Holland Fort at Sacconde, the 6th February 1751. - Describes the panyarring of herself and three other slave women by men from Bosswa. -

E. Statement of Coetjo, the messenger of Senior sent to Entier when the 4 Company slave women had been panyarred, made in Fort Orange, Sacconde 6th February 1751.

Coetjo states:- He is slave of Senior's wife. His master sent him to King Entier to ask him to give back the four Company slaves he had panyarred; and that he must also hand over the 4 Caboceers, Tye, Quacoe Crom, Awinjackie, and Coffy Giedour - whom he saw there -; as also all the Bossuwa men armed.

Entier in reply said, that the Caboceers were his children, whom you have beaten, and they have returned to their father; I will not give them up. Tell your master that I will not hand them over, nor the 4 slaves. ... Entier further said Tell your master ... from Chama to Brandenburg Fort, the whole country is mine my country. Amoakoe has no war men, like his factor, Senior. The whole country are my war men. Tell him,

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if he has no wood let him filch it; let him seek for his powder, bullets, water provisions and muskets; then will I come and fight him. The King says to Amoakoe & Senior: The palaver they make about the box, all Anta has drunk oath to kill Amakoe. For that reason he went to Bossou, to Accoda, because the Whites there drove him out of the Fort. It was at that time that his goods were panyarred. After that, Amakoe came to me, and when the palaver with him was settled, Amakoe went to the King a second time and told him that some of his panyarred goods had come here (Bossowa). The King sought for them and restored to him what was to be found. Afterwards Amakoe spoke about a box that was missing and said it was at Dixcove. The King told him to go with his paaij Bossou and let him look for it for you and if you see it and find the thief do what he liked with him. "Tell this to Amakoe and Senior".

F. Statement of Richard Mins, sergeant at Dixcove, made in Fort Orange 6th February 1751. (in French).

Stateshe was sent out by Senior to the bush to recover the panyarred English Coy slave women. He went with Coy slaves and men of Bossou, Amakoe, and Aka. Meeting two Bossuwa women on Dixcove territory they were seized and brought into the Dixcove Fort. -

G. Statement of man Efoa, in command of a body of men sent out to recover the panyarred Coy slaves or to panyar other people of Bossuwa, made in Fort Orange Sacconde 6th February 1751.

H. Statement of the Coy slave, Jaauw, who accompanied previous witness, made in English Fort Sacconde, 8th February 1751.

I. Statement of Factor Nassouw Senior, made in English Fort Sacconde, 8th Februry 1751.

States that on 31 March 1750 (o.s.) many armed men came to a musket shot under the Fort abusing the old Dik, calling

out to him to come out. Upon which he, Senior, fired two cannon shot, when the men took to flight. He could not recognise the men but they came from the Bossuwa way.

- Sebi, a son of Amakoe, alias Dik, got up in the assembly and said that among the men were those of Tye, Quacoe Crom with his drum, of Coffy Giedour and the Kings men.

Senior further stated that he received a message from Mr Bacot; to tell him he had arrived from La Mine and had heard that Senior had a palaver with King Entier; that he knew that King Entier was turbulent and asked him to hand over the settlement of the palaver to him, Bacot. To which Senior replied that he was obliged to him for the offer of his services, but would not trouble him but would himself make the arrangement with Entier, and that Mr Roberts was already in the Fort.

K. Statement of Caboceer AKA, Makelaar of Dixcove, made in both forts at Sacconde, 8th & 9th February 19 1751.

When the panyarring of the 4 Coy slaves happened, he was sick, and knew nothing of what had happened but at the time Mr Roberts came to Dixcove.

Mr Roberts had him, Amakoe, Tjun, and Bossou called saying to them: I have come and have sent men to the King to call him and to tell him the palaver, and my boys have made three journeys there to demand the run-aways and the the 4 Coy slaves, but I learn nothing of what the matter is. You must now send messengers to Entier and tell him that he must bring the 4 Caboceers, Quacoe Crom, Tye, Coffy Giedour and Awinjackie to Dixcove and I will see about settling the palaver.

The King sent reply that he would come when he had heard that the 2 panyarred people of Caboceer Bossou had been handed over; but only in the Crom and not into the Fort. When this reply was brought, it was reported to Mr Roberts, who thereupon replied that Entier must not be afraid and say he would not come as no ill should be done him. If he comes into the fort I will, after enquiry, find out who is in the right, and he shall receive right; and who is wrong must bear his wrong.

Entier was informed of this reply, who said; Give my greetings to the Caboceers and tell them I do not say I will not come; but tell them I must first call together my Caboceers and speak to them; then we will come; but if your master wants me to come sooner, let Bossou's people be released.

This was reported to Mr Roberts, who called in all the

Dixcove Caboceers and asked Bossou if he would take back the panyarred people, then they would be given to him to guard in his house. Bossou considered this for some time when a servant of Bossou, named Missa Jongwa, said to him, "Father, think, have you thoroughly inquired into the matter? Your must first send to the King to learn if he will then come."

They then went down into Aka's house with the intention of sending a second time to Entier to learn whether it was true that the King would come if the panyarred people were released, when Mr Roberts sent a servant to call him, Aka, into the Fort. Having come in Mr Roberts ordered him to go and tell the Caboceers to let Entier know that he would hand over the panyarred people to Bossou as soon as he saw that Entier had come into Dixcove crom with his Caboceers; whereupon he went out and sent this message to Entier: to which Entier replied "It is not as if the Whiteman had handed over the panyarred; if he had done that he would have seen about settling the palaver; but now all the men demanded by him have gone into the bush; but if your master hands over the people of Bossou, they can be fetched again."

When this message was brought to Mr Roberts he had the two Vaandrighs, Ebirie Cudjo, and Quasi Ancora, called in and they went out again without he, Aka, being there. Then he himself was called and Mr Roberts said to him that he had ordered the two principal men to make ready to go with their men into the bush to panyar the 4 demanded men, and that he, Aka, must also go out and do this. Upon which, as he was going out, he was followed by the servant, Coffy Eboa, who was ordered to call in E.Q. and Q.A. a second time; but they replied: we will not come again for Bossou is our Grande who has ordered us not to go in.

In the afternoon, Bossou sent a boy to him, Aka, to say to him, "I have an oath with you to keep no secret from you; but I am going to my bush crom as the Whiteman says we must go out into the bush to panjar people. That I shall not go and do, because my cousins are guarded in the Fort." It being evening when Bossou's boy came and said this, he, Aka, therefore said, "I will not let you go, but will go with you into the Fort to tell Mr Roberts this message that it is because of the people who are sitting in the Fort that Bossou is going to the Bush and one will not hand them over. Having come into the Fort he told Mr Roberts this and requested that this boy might go back with one of his and one of his own. Mr Roberts agreed to this and ordered them to tell Bossou that when it was day he should return, and if he then came into the fort he would give back his people, having only a small palaver to ask him as he is his servant and no harm has been done him

Aka further says that he had given his word that he would tell Bossou that this palaver did not concern himself. The messengers returned to say that Bossou swore on Aka's body that he would come the next day.

9th February 1751. Caboceer Bossou did not come in the morning as he promised, but in the afternoon, when he sent the servant Quamina Quantempon to Aka to tell him he had come. Whereupon he first went to report this to Mr Roberts who said, tell him to come in. He therefore went to tell Bossou this and found him sick lying in bed on a sheeps skin. He said that Mr R. told him to come in; to which Bossou said he would not go into the Fort as he had been promised that if he came back his 2 cousins and his son would be handed over to him. To which he, Aka, replied he did not tell me this now, but if you come into the Fort the whiteman will do so as he has promised me this with a hand-shake; also that no ill will be done you as you are his servant. and if you come in you may be assured of it. He, Aka, also offered to take oath that no ill should befall him; but Bossou refused; he, Aka, offered to remain as pawn in his house, but this Bossou also refused.

He therefore went a second time to report, and the gentleman kept to what he had said - that if he came in he would release his people. He then went out again to go to Bossou but met him no more in the Crom, he being already on the way. He then followed him and said to him "Bossou, go with me into the Fort, and your people will be given back to you." Bossou replied that he would not go into the Fort but would go to his bush crom, Amanfun, and remain there because my request for his people to be handed over had not been complied with; he said he had no palaver with his master but with Amakoe, Tutoe and Efoa because they were the cause that his people had been panyarred, and if they can persuade his master whom he served, to hand over his panyarred people he would then return and serve him.

Aka then brought this message to Mr R, who asked if Bossou had gone and he replied yes. A while after that, the canoemen who had come from Cape Coast with Mr R. went into Bossou's deserted houses to fetch away the doors and windows. Upon which he, Aka, having come to tell Mr R. this, he Mr R. made the canoemen come in, and had them beaten & ordered them to take them back, saying the owners would return. Mr R. further ordered the Manuaal Quarter men, 19 strong, to come and sleep in the Fort with their muskets, to keep guard.

Then an Eguira Caboceer, named Enucoe, came to him, Aka, with whom he went into the Fort and he was given a present of drink and meat; upon which he went out with him, and he said to Enucoe, "it is just as if I were now living here alone."

The next day he went in with the Caboceer and said to Mr R., "This man comes from another country. I ask you to give him permission to go to Bossou to speak to him and persuade him to a settlement of this dispute." Mr R. agreed to this.

The next day Mr R. sent the servant Jaauw with his staff

afterwards been of help in him coming under Discovery; wish-
 ing thereby to notify that he was also willing to set-
 ANTA. He gave the messenger, and told
 to Bossou to tell him that Mr Johnson, factor of Company,
 was ready to leave, and therefore demanded slaves, or the
 payment of them palced in his hands. On his way, Jaauw
 met many armed men of Bossou, who told him to turn back.

Jaauw reported this. - A little while afterwards he,
 Aka, being in the fort, saw Bossou's men in his houses.
 Whereupon Mr R. sent out the Manuaal Quarter with orders
 to catch them. Aka also sent his men but not to fight
 but to tell them to turn back. - After which a fight took
 place between them, and again later on the beach. Then
 the Bossuwa men came and set fire to the Crom, and they
 had to save themselves by fleeing into the Fort.

- In reply to various quastions by Mr R. Aka stated, inter
 alia, that he heard that the first firing was done by the
 Manuaal Quarter on Bossou's people.-

Statement of Coffy Eboe, servant of Mr
 Roberts, sent to King Entier, made in the
 English Fort at Sacconde, 8th February 1751.

Asked what message his master ordered him to give to
 Entier, states: He went to Bossuwa but did not find the
 King there, being gone to Boutry; but the servant of the
 King, named Boa, asked for his message, which he gave as
 follows: My master greets the King and has heard at
 Cape Coast that there is palaver here; he has therefore
 come himself as 4 of his Company slaves have been panyar-
 red, whom he demands back, as well as the four Caboceers
 Awinjackie, Coffy Giedour, Quacoe Crom, and Tye, who are
 here; and if those four are afraid to come then he must
 come with them; and if there is palaver he will himself
 see about settling it, after enquiry and then let the
 King return. To which Boa replied; that is a good mes-
 sage. I will report it to the King when he returns; upon
 which Boa gave him a present of palm wine and he departed.
 The next day the 4 Company slaves were brought back to
 Mr R., and he went again to Bossuwa where he told the mes-
 sage of yesterday to the King himself. Entier replied
 Your master speaks well and reasonably. Your master
 was very good when he was at Dixcove as factor; he sup-
 plied us with good cloths; but go and tell him I am afraid
 to come into the Fort; but if he wants me to go into a
 house off his Caboceers, then I will do it. Also tell
 him I will come sooner if he releases Bossou's child out
 of the Fort, and then I will come with all my chiefs.
 I have, when Aka had his palaver with the Whites and he
 betook himself under my protection, guarded him, and also,

afterwards been of help in him coming under Dixcove: wishing thereby to notify that he was now also willing to settle the palaver. - He gave the messenger $\frac{1}{2}$ engel gold, which Mr R. made him bring back. The Dut whiteman-Dutch whiteman - Bacot- gave him jurament that he was never to come to Dixcove.

L. Statement of Mr Roberts' servant, named Coffy Aboa, in Fort Orange, Sacc-onde, 9th February 1751. - Describes the fight between Bossou's men and the Manuaal Quarter of Cape Coast. -

Statement of Jaauw, the messenger sent by Mr R. to Caboceer Bossou, in Fort Orange, 9th February 1751.

-Describes his meeting Bossou's armed men, and their two fights with the Manuaal Quarter at Dixcove. -

(Note, The following statements are evidence that the crows Adjungwa, Tye, and Quacor Crom belonged to the English).

M. In the English Fort at Sacconde, Friday the 19th February 1751, the English Caboceer AKA, by order of Mr Roberts, being sworn, was asked to whom the Crom Adjungwa belongs replies: Being yet a small boy, he saw that a certain English factor named Stevenson sent his slaves into that crom to look for lime and stone and to cut wood, and that the English Company slaves went to saw planks in the crom of Tye and to cut a flag staff and brought it to Adjungwa; also in the event of an English Company, or war ship needed wood the boats would go thither to fetch it.

The further reasons why Adjongwa belongs to the English are as follows:

When a certain "baas", by name Old Ditmar, was factor at Dixcove, at that time there was a man named Coedjo Efoe who had borrowed one ounce gold from his wife, which man went with his wife to live at Adjonwa, and there, married another wife besides this one; whereupon the old and first wife told her husband to give her back the 1 oz. gold she had lent him as she would live with him no longer. Having

got into words with his wife over it, he killed her. At that time Mr Coeijmans was factor at Accoda, who having heard of this occurrence sent his men to Adjongwa and had three Adjongwa subjects panyarred; which old Ditmar factor at Dixcove having heard of, said "how is this that they panyar my Crom people?" and he thereupon called all his Company sawyer slaves and sent them to the bush into the croma of Tye with orders to keep warch there and if they saw Accoda people, to panyar them; on which occasion, they captured the chief servant of Mr Coeijmans, named Amo, whom they pursued and brought prisoner to Dixcove. Coeijmans thereupon sent another servant named Awinde to old Ditmar saying, I have got palaver with you as you have panyarred my servant Amo. You write to Cabo Cors about it and I will write to the D.G. at Elmina about the matter, so that we may understand whether Adjongwa is English or Hollands. The letters having been sent to Cabo Cors and Elmina, about a week elapsed, after which Coeijmans brought the three captured Adjongwa people to Dixcove and handed them over to Ditmar; adding "I have received a letter from my General at Elmina that I must begin no difficulties with you over this crom, and you can henceforth do your work there." Ditmar then released the chief servant Amo to Mr Coeijmans. The panyarred people on either side being handed over Ditmar sent for the man Cudjo Efoe (he Aka, Bossou and Amakoe being present), and Ditmar said to him "There you have your people back whom the Hollan whiteman panyarred" asking him "Are you the man whose wife killed herself?" adding, "Take your people now and I will give you a note whereby you will be covered and freed from more palavers over your wife and that the crom Adjongwa has now come under English jurisdiction". Of which he at once gave him a note, for which he brought a sheep to Ditmar and to the Caboceers 4 eng. gold.

-In reply to questions by Mr R., Aka stated that he himself was Makelaar at Dixcove when this palaver happened, and he was interpreter when Coeijmans servant came there; and because he saw all this, he judges Adjongwa belongs under Dixcove.

The man Baro, produced by Mr. Baco, to relate what he knows about the croma Adjongwa and the being sworn, says: At the time Mr P. P. Gaevers and the young Ditmar were factors in English Fort Sacconde, 19th Febr'y 1751, asked by Mr R. what he knows about the croma Adjongwa and Tye, states:

What he has seen at Adjongwa, he went has been to sleep there at night to look for shells, in the time of Mr Wood Dixcove Factor. When an English Company, or warship came there, the men were called out of the Crom of Tye to assist

the Adjenwas Adjongwas as they likewise worked with the Company slaves; the man SeKije being head over the free work men. . . . Also at the time Mr Chalmers came to Dixcove to rebuild the Fort, at which time he also went to sleep at Adjongwa with the Company slaves; and the people of Tye also then came to help them. He further knows that the Company slaves and the people of Tye's sawyers have sawn planks in Tye's Crom and in Adjongwa forest, and if the work was heavy, the men of Tye helped them to carry them. When the case of Coedjo Efoe's wife occurred he was himself there at Adjongwa; and testifies that after the panyarred people had been handed over and the palaver settled, fowls or beasts have never since that time been panyarred in Adjongwa Crom by the Chief at (commander) at Accoda. But after that time he once saw a Company Bombard from Accoda, named Quamena, had panyarred dabbie dabbies in the Crom of Tye, at which time a man, Secudoe, got into words with him and beat him, and that the Grande Tye thereupon gave him a pot of palm wine, but Quamena would not accept it for Secudoe had dabbe dabbes also taken from him by force again. Thereupon the Grande Tye of the Crom Tye, himself stood up saying to Quamena, "If you will not accept the palm wine, go away. You know well that the English panyar their beasts here because this crom belongs to them; Quamena had therefore to depart without dabbe dabbes. Qd, states he used to look for shells and lime stone past Adjongwa at a place called Abom."

N. Statements by Tatoe (Toutou) chief servant of Senior. An English Company slave Cobena. A ditto, Tando. All to the effect that they got corn, or swaed- sawed timber in and about Adjongwa and Tye Crom.

O. In the English Fort at Sacconde, 22nd Febr'y 1751.

The man Bago, produced by Mr Roberts, to relate what he knows about the croma Adjongwa and Tye, being sworn, says: At the time Mr P.R. Chevers and the young Ditmar were factors at Dixcove, he served them, and then a bark came from Cabo Corse to fetch lime stone. . . and he went with factor Beckner to Adjongwa, where the factor asked who was Chief in that Crom; to which a man named Ando said, I am Chief here, and then he, Bago, went to work with Bossou's people to get coral stone or shells for the boat. The factor afterwards gave Ando a hat, a cloth, and drink and told Ando he would have a flag made for him so that he could fly it in his Crom Adjongwa, and when it was ready he would sent it to him,

... but Mr Beckner could not keep his promise about the flag as he and young Ditmar got into a dispute and had to go to Cabo Corse about it; but the English slaves have since always worked at Adjongwa and he, Bagoe, has never seen the Hollanders haveing work done there.

Afoa, a freeman, states on oath on above date: He is cousin and heir of Amakoe. Before the Wassa war, Awinjackie had a house in Dixcove Crom and after the retreat of Intuffer Awinjackie went with Bossou to Accoda. After that, Bossou went to live under Dixcove, and Awinackie to Adoasso, his crom in the Accoda bush. After each had thus lived apart for some time, Bossou sent to Awinjackie to call him and ask him what he was doing so long in the bush and why he didn't come and live with him in his crom. Awinjackie then came to Bossou and cut wood to build a house, but it was never completed so Awinjackie went again to Adoasso and has not returned to Dixcove. While he was living again at Adoasso the Accoda Company slaves were accustomed to panyar fowls in his crom, Some time afterwards a white came from Accoda with some slaves and panyarred 2 sheep in his crom. Awinjackie being displeased with this ordered his men to get them back by force, which was not only done but they took away the whiteman's musket. The next day, Awinjackie sent back the musket with a sheep, but they were refused and brought back. Awinjackie then went with the sheep to Bossou at Dixcove who went with him to Aka, and they all went into the fort there to tell his palaver to the Factor; who said as the Accoda factor would not accept the musket and sheep, Awinjackie should just go back and live in his crom. Awinjackie then went to Bossou saying let us go to Aka and Amoakoe, for the Accoda white will not leave me in peace and as I am an English subject the Holland nation continually trouble me with panyarring fowls and beasts from time to time. They then went into the Fort at Dixcove with the sheep. Coming before Messrs Chalmers and Dacres he offered the sheep to the former, and at the same time requesting a note which Mr Chalmers gave him, and when he had got it Mr Chalmers told him if the Hollanders slaves panyarred from him he must bring them to him. ... After that Awinjackie broke up his old crom and built another new crom on the east side of the river where the Accoda slaves never came and panyarred, but the English Coy slaves used to come and get the needed beasts there for Dixcove. Afoa says that he was not present at any of this but heard it said.

... ..

Report made by order of the D.G. J. Van Voorst, by Factor & Councillor Mr Jacob Credo Bacot, about the disputes between the English Nation on the one side and the ANTA Nation on the other, extracted from the correspondence, and the attestations taken in the Holland Forts Batensteyn & Orange, and the English Fort at Sacconde.

(WIC. 490. p.208).

(Transmitted to the Directoers of WIC.)

(Much compressed, the document is very lengthy and contains some rather abusive language).

In this dispute arisen must be considered separately,

1. Mr President Agent Roberts, as the instigator and first cause of the dispute;
2. The Anta nation in the person of their King Entier as defending and holding to the customs of his country and people and not to those of the English nation.
3. The Director-General as mediator between them both and as protector of the Anta nation whose head and body belong under the Holland nation.

That the beginning of the dispute arose from the English side appears from the first letter from Mr Roberts to the Dir. Gen. of 15th April 1750, in which Mr Roberts speaks of a certain dispute scratched up by the English subject, Amakoe, (by the hands of hie Dixcove Factor, Senior), which palaver had been in oblivion already for 11 years, paper 6., over which Mr Senior had already imprisoned the principal person without hving previously enquired into the matter at the proper place; and this not being enough he takes proceedings (on the bare word of the alleged thief, confined in irons in Dixcove Fort) against Awinjackie, residing in Holland territory (note. one of the points in dispute), not distinguishing that Awinjackie neither could nor was bound to appear before the factor Senior; which Mr Roberts calls insolence; and Senior then sends and has Awinjackie fetched out of his Crom by violence by English Coy servants and slaves. ... How willing Awinjackie was to appear before Senior appears from the evidence of Amimba; statements 4. & 9.

Mr Roberts in his first letter accuses Awinjackie of a crime on the bare statement of the imprisoned slave, on Senior's report.

And because the Holland Anta people, Coffy Hydrue, or Gydour, and Quacoe Crom, resisted the violent carrying off of Awinjackie, because of the frivolous accusation of Senior

about such an old palaver prosecuted by Amakoe (the ground of which they not only knew to be false, but which belonged to the jurisdiction of the Anta King Entier, as a bare native palaver and therefore not concerning the English nation) factor). Mr Roberts however in his letter calls this an unforgiveable insult to his royal Master, and concludes (but falsely) that those Holland native subjects have violated their bounden obedience according to their own constitutional law, as also the engagements of his Principal; which is false because those persons have submitted to Holl. protection, as by Nos 3.4.5.14. & others.

Mr Roberts further quarrels with the Anta King Entier because he not only protects the rascals but has assured himself of the English Coy slaves and calls this, on Entier's part an infraction of the rights and privileges and the engagement of his master, established between the two first or principals of both sides of the Company; about which Mr R. is very badly beside the mark, for as little as he can produce any evidence of engagement between any King of Anta and himself or his predecessors, constituents or principals, or between the two first of both Companies (by which the English Regents would be permitted to insult the subjects without the knowledge of the representatives of both) so little can it be a crime for English free subjects (let alone Holland subjects) to oppose such insults from the English, and that those who are slaves should therefore be rascals, for as subjects in pecto they are bound to have protection from either side. From which therefore arises follows that Entier should not be accused on that account; for he is independant of the English nation and on the other hand is Lord and ruler of the people who are accused by Mr Roberts, and who, because of the violence committed against his subjects and the Anta subjects of the Holland nation, had consequently to secure the English slaves panyared by his subjects, but without Entier's orders; the more so because the cause of the dispute over which the slave or son of Awinjackie was taken prisoner, and by whom Awinjackie was accused, "specteerde" solely to Entier as King of Anta, with whom Awinjackie and his son (or slave) alone was concerned; and he was bound to take charge of these English slaves until he was informed about everything or until they were demanded; as he did shortly afterwards send those slaves back to Dixcove Fort; although he did not do so in the first instance on the despatch of the first messenger sent by Senior, to whom Entier (according to the reporter) gave a very uncouth reply to Senior & emphatically refused to obey.

And because the Holland Anta people, Coffy Hybree, Gyboun, and Quance Grom, resisted the violent carrying off of Awinjackie, because of the frivolous accusation of Senior

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Entier had great reason for it although, on the contrary, he gave a very proper reply, as appears from his statement No.6., because it was improper and contrary to the custom of the country and disgraceful that Senior should send such a messenger to the King of Anta, in such a case, whose right arm had been completely cut off and before whom the King is worthy of belief; because this messenger was a rascal whose right arm had been cut off because of a rising among the slaves on a slave ship which had been incited by him, according to the statement made by Senior himself to Sandra.

Mr Roberts, in his first letter, asserts his friendly intentions towards the Holl. Coy, and to HH., desiring the same from HH, that he will order his servant Entier as being the one who has his (HH's) country, to hand over everything that Entier has with him, saying that HH is well informed about everything about the palaver, as though HH must believe everything to Entier's prejudice at once, and thinks that sufficient because he says so.

But what information could HH have so far, otherwise than from Senior's letter? and by whom had Senior been informed? Presumably only from the English subject Amakoe, who had scraped up this fine palaver and represented it falsely to Senior. For from Entier, from whom the main reason for it was to be discovered, had nothing yet been learnt; indeed as King of Hanta he was not once informed of it, although eleven years before this he had begged Entier's assistance over it, and help had been definitively promised by him. Amakoe ought therefore to have addressed Entier and not Senior; and over what a just affair Mr Roberts is here defending Amakoe and what a fine palaver he had scraped up appeared at once to HH very clearly from the letter received from Mr Jan Credo Bacot of 18th April.

HH (Roberts) friendly intention appears then very clearly as he was very wrongly informed by Amakoe, and for the sake of 15 bendas gold, promised to Senior by Amakoe to make good all his unjust claims with the Agents at Caap Cors, HH begins committing acts of violence on Holl. territory. ... His demand also for Holl subjects who helped to save Awinjackie from the violence done him by those to whom they owed no allegiance, is absurd. The Dir. Gen's indulgence as arbitrator mediator is shown in his desire to cultivate friendship between the two Companies and to defend the Anta people under his protection in their good right, and is seen in his letter of 16 April 1750 to the Commandant of Boutry ordering the English slaves to be released.

From the ensuing letter from Mr Jan Credo Bacot of 17th April,

which agrees with the attestations of all Anta, Nos. 1. C. 2.3.19.20.21.22. and with B. of the English Caboceer Bossou himself, it appears,

1stly. who Amakoe was, ... his condemnation ... and the reasons for it by the Anta war council ... also Amakoe's repudiation by the English Nos. 4.5.6.

2ndly. that this was not sufficient cause for the English Commandant to get Awinjackie's son into his hands, and then to cite Awinjackie. ... and then to try and have him forcibly arrested and caused his rescue from the illtreatment.

Awinjackie being thus rescued rightly placed himself under the protection of his King Entier. ... To Entier, as King of Anta, alone belonged the right to judge the matter which concerned the whole of Anta country which is in no way under the protection or jurisdiction of the English nation but under the Dutch which is undeniably confirmed by the people.

The English then captured people of Coffy Giedour ... which acts of violence caused Awinjackie to take reprisals with the panyarring of the English slaves; and although this was done without Entier's knowledge he had to suffer unjustly, and his women were panyarred in Holland territory at Sancor.

Thus all these troubles were caused on the own authority of the English nation without any information being given to anyone concerned in the matter.

Although subsequently some reprisals were made on the King's side these were corrected by the restoration of the English slaves, without the English giving way in anything but committing violence upon violence against subjects of WIC. who had submitted themselves to it ere ever an English Fort had been built at Dixcove, so that King Entier might well ask Mr Roberts (No.18) whether his predecessor had granted a place to him (Mr.R.) or his predecessors for his Fort in order to come and fight him. ... While Mr Bacot was waiting to hear from the Dixcove Commandt came the evil news of a canoe having come from Caap Cors with ammunition, and of order to the Dixcove Caboceers to hold themselves ready, armed, under Dixcove Fort; also of the arrival of Mr Roberts, and then, first comes reply from Senior. but very different from Mr Bacot's peaceful proposals, but that he would not release the prisoners and that he had palaver with King Entier, which did not concern Mr Bacot. ; which was contrary to what Mr Roberts had written to the D.G., that he held his (King's) country. How then could Mr Senior say that the matter did not concern the Commandant (Bacot)? But no wonder, as Mr Roberts' reply was still worse, that he was General and would give account to no one and approves of what Senior had done; so Mr Bacot rightly reports that he concludes that violence will be done to carry off the

Head of the Anta Holland subjects and so violate the authority of the Company. And that this had been decided upon appears from the message to Caboceer Bossou ... who thereupon got into disfavour because he refused to kidnap the Anta king with violence.

All of which was done by Mr Roberts against the D.G.'s subjects without his knowledge, or that of Mr Bacot, or of the King himself, solely on the false palaver of the English subject Amakoe, alias Dik, the former traitor of the Anta nation, condemned to death, but reprieved for a sum part of which only he has paid.

- Mr Roberts made a double mistake because he demanded the handing over of persons who were found to be Holland subjects, and it was therefore necessary to protect them in order not to shake the confidence of the old loyal Hanta nation in their duty to protect them. For it let it self appear that Mr. Roberts, lately come out from England, had a new project with the MANUANTIE at Caap Corse in order through the palaver of Amakoe to find cause to make first to make certain Caboceers of Holland Crows - in which for the maintenance of friendship between both Companies the Holland nation had permitted his nation to do some work - entirely submit to him, and then to become master of the Holland territory that they inhabited; further to press the matter to the charge of the King of Anta as though he and his Chiefs had pronounced an unjust judgment upon sentence of death upon Amakoe, and in this way to oppress the King and thus to make him subordinate and in that way for the benefit of English trade and the extension of his unlawful authority, and to make himself master over the whole Anta country; and then farewell to the authority of the Holland Company on the whole windward coast. Therefore he sent the message to Mr Bacot that he was Admiral at Dixcove and had the palaver in his own head. ...

- This intention is shown in his going clandestinely in a hostile manner to Dixcove without waiting to hear the party's defence through the Dir. Gen. for according to the letter from his colleagues at Caap Corse of 8th April d.s. he went there with the intention of taking revenge, instead of waiting for the opinion and satisfaction from the Holl. subjects through the Dir. Gen.; as though he were sovereign over the whole Coast.

The Dir. Gen. nevertheless appoints two commissioners (Volkmar & Bacot) to enquire into the matter accusations against King Entier and to give satisfaction if he were found in the wrong; but meantime he Mr Roberts keeps the panyarred women of the King until the King first appeared before him. and also produced the men Awinjackie, Coffy

Giedour and Quacoe Crom, to which Entier was not bound, for the reasons aforesaid, but was bound to protect them; and that notwithstanding that everything belonging to the English had been released. from his, Entier's, power.

Further appears how Mr Roberts embroiled himself with his principal Caboceer Bossou.

Mr Roberts's obstinacy appears on the arrival of the 2 commissioners at Dixcove; when they pointed out the innocence of King Entier, and offered to give a reasonable satisfaction through C.G. and C.C., when, at that time, it was mistakenly thought that Awinjackie was an English subject and that those two had been quasi guilty of helping Awinjackie. but even after he had obtained those persons and Teye he would not open his mouth or listen to anything before King Entier appeared before him in person. And no wonder, for it was his object to get the King and those 4 persons into his hands in order to make them English-disposed against their will and suborn them by force as appears in his letter of 27 April, that it did not concern the Hollanders because Entier, King of Anta was an English subject and consequently Bossuwa and Sankor, his Crooms, were English also, besides those 4 men. But how untrue this is, appears from the declaration No. 14, and the attestation before Sandra of 17 June 1750. There is his scheme, to make himself master of the whole Anta country, and thus of the greater part of the coast between Axim and Elmina and so master of the our Authority's and the Company's trade and authority on the windward coast. ... - He was so unfriendly to the commissioners that they were compelled to be on their guard and to warn the King at Bossuwa of his bad intentions and to put themselves on their guard against the threatened violence. which he did, but promised them only to act on the defensive.

That he would not let it remain at threats appears from No 6. about the action he took, through Aka his only friendly Caboceer for Amakoe had no power, against Caboceer Bossou, - and the party sent to fire upon Bossuwa people.

-The Dir. Gen. being informed of Mr Roberts's refusal to listen to friendly appeasement, in order to protect his subjects, ordered the commissioners to protect Entier and his village, Bossuwa against attack, and to maintain the authority of our Lords and Masters there - letter of 28 April, and in the wrong impression that Awinjackie was a subject of Bossou and therefore subordinate to the English, to gratify Mr R. by handing him over to him., and to make all reasonable proposals for a settlement and failing that to protest against the consequences which might arise out of hostilities.

How necessary this was, appears from the subsequent attack by armed Caap Corse and Dixcove men upon Bossuwa, which was repulsed and the attackers pursued, the Dixcove Crom of Amakoe and Aka being burnt, instead of the English subjects setting his own Crom, Bossuwa, on fire., inspite of all the cannon ball from the Dixcove Fort. (where Amakoe and Aka were shut in for refuge)

What a rascal Amakoe was, appears from the declaration of the whole Anta State ... and what a bad personage Caboceer Aka was appears clearly from the statement of Quacoe Crom, No. 17.... And so it appears to be the custom of the English regents here on the Coast to turn like a dog to its vomit ... for Amakoe and Aka were both rascals and disowned by them but are now their best friends at Dixcove., as also the English gentlemen's treachery against Anta and the Holl. Seconde Fort, No. 21.; from which appears the intrigues of the English here on the Coast from of old, which also happend a short time ago when they took an English Commany Caboceer Tando into their protection after he had been declared an outlaw by the ~~govern~~-government of Caap Corse.

The General, being informed of Mr Robert's hostilities, wrote to the regents at C.C. by letter of 30 April protesting against the breach of friendship and violation of Holl territory; which Mr Roberts calls a declaration of war, which he had already committed, and he openly says that the people of Bossuwa which is the residence of the King Entier belong to the English nation, who predominates over Bossuwa/Crom; for so the regents at C.C. express themselves in their letter of 18 April o.s. and so he himself stated to the commissioners. ... But who shall judge of the ownership of Bossuwa and the Company's territory under the King of Anta than those themselves who permitted the English to build a small fort at the village Infuma, now Dixcove, and with it gave a few parcels of land through the King of Anta the predecessor of Entier; and who will confirm that judgement than the old Chiefs who all, on the traditions handed down from father to son, assert the contrary of what Mr Roberts and his fellow regents falsely assert. See No. 18. Moreover the Holland nation itself has proofs to the contrary and knows as well as all the people that the King of Anta had already submitted to the Hollanders before he had granted to the English nation a small piece of land at Infuma now Dixcove. For it is much rather to be presumed that the land on which Dixcove Fort belongs to the Hollanders, because the Brandenburgers had "eer" disputed with the English nation the liberty to build a Fort there; and as it is evident that Brandenburg sold their Forts in Anta country and the privileges

is built

(gerechtigheden) annexed thereto to the Holland nation, and that that nation nog eens won it with the sword from the usurper Jan Conni, so that same nation is entitled as far as to Dixcove Fort itself, and, at the most, by favour of the Hollanders, belongs to Dixcove no more than what can be reached Dixcove can fire over with its guns. All which agrees with the evidence of the whole of Anta, which limits the English eastwards within the river behind which lies Bosswa, where King Entier lives, and westwards within the river Embou.

With regard to the English regents' protest, letter of 30 April, ~~about~~ about the Dir Gen ordering the seizure of the canoes and canoe men coming from Cape Coast, the protest was preposterous because no protest was applicable after the display of hostilities. And when the Commissioners from Cape Coast proposed a cessation of hostilities - which Mr Roberts had begun and the Dir. Gen. had only allowed his subjects to defend themselves and ~~their territory~~ to protect the Company's territory, the Dir. Gen. was at once ready to acquiesce provided compensation was given to the injured party. - Note of 20 3 May 1750. -

and others
But, on the letter sent to Cape Coast, of 4th May, ~~it~~ re Awinjackie, Quacoe Crom, Coffy Giedour, and Tye, it must not be regarded as condemning them to the advantage of Mr Roberts, because on further enquiry, at ~~Boutry~~ the meeting at Boutry, it was found that those persons inhabited Holl. territory and were Holl. subjects born, which had not, up till then, been properly enquired into, and for whom satisfaction would have been given, by mistake, to Mr Roberts if he had been willing to accept it then, instead of abusing this courtesy for greater conquests, so this must not take away that HH being afterwards convinced by all Anta and the 4 men that they are Holl subjects, protected them as his subjects.

It appears that the English only used the peacefulness of the Dir. Gen. to gain time and to get an armistice to save themselves from their imprisonment in Dixcove Fort where they were shut in, for hostilities were no sooner ended than Mr Roberts leaves Dixcove Fort instead of treating with the commissioners he journeys to Cape Coast where according to rumour, he used his time to bribe foreign people against the Holland subjects and so abuses the good faith of the Holl. nation; and ~~when~~ the Anta nation also, besides Mr Roberts, wishes to enjoy the armistice, and the King goes to plant corn and erects huts there where he has done for many years, his people were surprised by Dixcove armed men who fired on them wounding one as also a cannon shot from Dixcove Fort.

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... ..
 Mr Roberts meantime in order to have a good reply to the just complaints of the Holl. subjects about continued hostilities, charges the Holl. subjects with the hostilities which meantime were done him by the English Caboceer Bossou, who did not let himself be concerned with the armistice arranged through the mediation of the Dir. Gen., not being subject to Holl. jurisdiction but being under the English on whose territory he lived. ...

The Dir. Gen. then commissioned as mediator at Dixcove, Mr G. Sandra, on the report ~~that~~ from the English gentleman that the President had left for Dixcove to negotiate with Messrs W S. and V. (the former in place of Bacot), at Dixcove.

But Mr Roberts set aside the real cause of the palaver, Amakoe's complaint about the stolen box, on the ~~excuse that~~ pretence that Holl. territory and subjects belonged to the English. ... and when he saw that the Anta people would not go into Dixcove Fort to hear their judgement and submit to his mercy, he proceeded to bribe the Wassas in order to make the Antas afraid.

The Commissioners attempts at mediation were fruitless & Mr R. made fresh threats of hostilities, apparently expecting help from the Wassas and the arrival of two warships.

Hereupon negotiations were broken off till the arrival of the English warships, although to the great regret of the English Caboceer Aka who was shut in and wished to escape to go over to the King of Anta but was too well watched by the arch knave Amakoe.

Owing to Mr. Robert's unreasonable attitude the Dir. Gen. could no longer refrain from authorising the King to seek redress again from the people of Aka and Amakoe. Roberts then took Bossou into his arms again sending for him in a hammock. After the departure of the Commissioners, Mr R. tries underhand with the help of Bossou and his Caap Corse Makelaar Codjo who was there with a crowd of armed men from C.C. to get hold of Entier, ... but as luck would have it, Entier succeeded in capturing two large canoes ~~fr~~ going to Dixcove in which were imprisoned friends of Cabr. Bossou, whom Mr. R. had guarded at C.C. to ensure Bossou coming over to his interests and kidnapping Entier, so that thereby Mr. Roberts failed in his intentions. Mr R. protested to Bacot against this as being a breach of the agreement made with Sandra, - but this agreement specified no time during which the armistice was to last and it therefore only lasted until

it became clear that Mr Roberts did not intend to come to a peaceful agreement.

Mr Roberts made some peaceful proposals in order to get a free passage and then departs to C.C. after his Makelaar Coetjoe had gone in advance having done nothing to advance peace, but to save and reinforce himself, but continued his violent line of action until the arrival of the English warship, "Surprise, Capt'n Baird.

The Dir. Gen. undertook the office of mediator between Mr R. and the Anat people in the Seconde Fort, Mr Roberts being in the English Fort, fortified with Capt'n Baird, in which the Dir. Gen. was engaged for 49 days when the 2nd English warship, "Princess"; Capt'n Richd Jasper, arrived there. there without any reasonable proposals being made but his unjust demands being persisted in.

Mr Roberts had delayed matters till the arrival of the warships thinking with their help to make all the windward coast dance to his piping, and rumours were daily current of his attempts to bribe the Wassa against Anta - but heaven gave the King of Wassa more understanding than to Mr R. who had so far expended his gold and fine words upon him for nothing. Rumours among the people were that the talk in the English Sacconde Fort was about nothing but to fight with the Hollanders and Antas and to make themselves masters not only of Holl. Sacconde Fort, but of all the Holl. Forts on the windward coast, thus the first warship took up position within two musket's shots over against the Holl. Fort, and the second also opposite the Fort but further out to sea. ~~but~~ sufficiently to be able to bombard it. - Refers to the 1st warship's visit to Boutry and the demand made on the Commandant there.

The palaver was held alternatively in the Holl. and Eng. forts; the Capt'n's presence, being biased, was not necessary but the D. G. was willing to hear his opinion and advice; but he knew nothing of the customs of the country. He sat in the enquiry reading a book, but now and again shewed disapproval when mention was made of Holl. ~~reprisals~~ subjects' reprisal; and on Capt Jasper's arrival who bore the pennon, Capt'n Baird was subordinate to him; and Jasper never informed the Dir. Gen. of his arrival. - - Refers to Capt'n Jasper coming to blows with Roberts in the English fort. --

It was desired to enquire into the real cause of the dispute, the 11 year old palaver which concerned Amta only, but Mr Roberts, who knew that Amakoe's accusation was false, said not a single word about it, but produced a party of

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witnesses of his own Company slaves in order to prove that for long years he has had work done in and near the Crooms Adoasso, Tye, Atjongwa &c as the dwelling places of those 4 men and that they having helped in that work he wants to conclude that the Crooms, lands, and people resident in those places are English subjects and that they reside in English territory and that Awinackie and his relatives have attacked him who helped to rescue him on English territory were therefore rebels, and that King Entier, who protected them, was guilty of high treason and are not worthy to be heard; while he can produce no evidence but that he had work done and fowls panyarred there, when the people had the goodness sometimes to lend a hand to his slaves. And on this fine foundation was begun all that violence murder and outrage, and usurpation of the Neth. Coy's land privileges and people. The evidence of his people and slaves not born here on the Coast cannot wigh against that of all the elders chiefs and native people of the Anta country, already subordinated to the jurisdiction of the Holl. nation before the grant of a piece of land to the English to build a fort on.

Poor Holl.natives, who because of their kindness in allowing the English to cut wood in their bush and to panyar fowls and sheep without paying for them, repay them by deciding that you have sold your persons to them, and land to them, and because King Entier received a flask spirits from Mr R. that gentleman presumes to make claim to his person and from Bosswa. ...

There must be: 1) a titulus justus: 2) have always been a possessio uninterrupted; 3) the question whether the 1st was legitimus, the 2nd a tempus lege praescriptum.

The English can never produce the 1st. The second cannot be deduced from the friendly permission and service shown by the Holl. nation to her allies. on Neth. Coy. territory.

The undersigned concludes therefore that the Dir. Gen. must therefore continue to protect those villages, territories, Holl. subjects and privileges to the last drop of blood. ... For if weakness is shown in this case similar claims will be made in respect to Holl. Sacconde and Comany in their turn, at neither of which place nor as at Dixcove do the English possess either land or villages. But rather bear in mind the motto, "Paritur pax bello". ...

In the Fort Orange at Sacconde.
21st 25th March 1751.

(sgd) Jb. Credo Bacot.

JUNE 1. 1751. Minutes of Council (G.9.p.314).

Director-General, Van Voorst & Councillors.

The Councillors, having seen and examined the correspondence between the Chief Agents of the English Royal African Company - John Roberts, Wm. Husbands and Thomas Boteler - as also all the letters from John Roberts in his capacity of Governor and principal Director of that Company in this country, as nominated by Messrs Husbands and Boteler to direct the dispute arisen in the Anta country according to their letter of 8 April 1750 o.s., and the Director-General Mr Jan Van Voorst, held about the hostilities perpetrated by Mr John Roberts and the English Dixcove Factor, Nassau Senior, on the subjects of their Ho. Mo. Lords Stat. Gen. of the United Provinces, in the district of Anta aforesaid, and having especially observed with careful attention all the trouble and vigilance resorted to by the commissioners on behalf of HH the Dir.-Gen. on two different occasions, for the settlement of these troubles; and, finally, having carefully read and considered all the statements and declarations of the Holland and English subjects made in the Holland and English Forts at Sacconde, in the presence of the Dir.-Gen., Mr Jb Credo Bacot, John Roberts and Captn Patrick Baird, commanding the ship "Surprise"; from all which papers it appears in what an unseemly and usurping manner the Chiefs of the English nation, and indeed Mr John Roberts, have found good to scrape up and to mix themselves in an old native dispute, having no reference whatever to the European nation, without having previously inquired into the justice of the cause of it, and further about it to commit all the violent hostilities to the inhabitants and territory belonging to the Holland nation, solely ~~inere-~~ in order to obtain the the sovereign authority in that district of Anta.

All which is still further and more circumstantially confirmed by the far-reaching claim of Mr John Roberts to the villages and inhabitants of Bosswa, Sancor, Aduasso, Tye, and Attjouwa: the first two situate in the territory of the Company's Fort Batenstein at Boutry and the three last under the territory of the Company's fort Dorothea at Accoda, without he, Mr Roberts, being in a position to show the least right of ownership or possession on behalf of the Royal African English Company, but only that in the bush thereabouts, timber was cut and sawn for their service by English slaves; which gracious consent was only accorded them on the Dutch side because of the mutual friendship of the two nations; while, on the contrary, the right of ownership to those villages and inhabitants undeniably belongs to the Gen. Chartd. W.I.C., 1stly by right of possession, and 2ndly by right of purchase, and 3rdly by right of arms, in the defeat of the Brandenburg Caboceer Jan Cony.

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And as Mr Roberts has refused to help the Dir.Gen. with any reasonable means for uniting at the time of his stay of 59 days at the last meeting at Sacconde, nor to reply to the letter in the Journal dd. 16 March 1751, sent to him by the Dir. Gen. after which, besides, Factor and Councillor, Mr Jacob. Credo Bacot, as well as all the Anta Grandees stayed for eight days after the departure of the Dir. Gen. without being able to receive such,

Therefore it is found good and resolved by the Dir. Gen. and Councillors, because all reasons of equity are dismissed by Mr John Roberts and he persists in his obstinate usurpation, that all the people seized by the Anta King and his vassals, from the English side during the tyrannies committed shall be guarded in sequestration within the Chief Castle until such time as the English gentlemen can find good to give complete satisfaction to the injured parties and compensation for all the expenses that one has been obliged to incur because of their extravagant proceedings, or that their HH. the Directors shall be pleased to dispose otherwise about it,

Meanwhile leaving to the Anta King and his vassals complete freedom to continue for the catching of the English subject Aka and his people, and all friends of Amakoe (Note. at this time dead, vide Journal) and their people in order to recover the damage he has suffered and expenses.

Thus resolved in the Chief Castle St George d'Elmina, datum ut supra, (sgd) Jan Van Voorst: Jb C Bacot: Walmbek: R.Ulsen: In presence of J.B.Rüdiger, 1st clerk in Seeertt. Sectrt.

JUNE 7. 1751. Minutes of Council. - On request of Jan C. Bacot for reimbursement of his expenses at Boutry, and as Commissioner during the hostilities committed by the Chiefs of English African Co., it was decided to commission Volkmar & Ulsen to examine Bacot's accounts & report thereon in writing.

JUNE 10. 1751. Minutes of Council. D.G. & Council, having considered Valkmar's & Ulsen's report on the Bacot's accounts, decide to allow Bacot to recoup himself with goods out of the Company's warehouse to the amount of Mk.13: oz.2: eng.15¹/₂.

AUGUST 20. Duplicate Despatch, Dir. Gen. Van Voorst to Presiding Chamber, Amsterdam (read 12/9/53).
(WIC.490. fol.186).

Sends the Coast books and papers for the year 1750. ...
"Among these papers are also transmitted all~~x~~ the correspondence and documents concerning the hostilities commenced, and the progress of the same, of the servants of the English Royal African Company, committed against YHH s' faithful ~~servants~~ subjects in the district of ANTA, for which reason it was found good by me and the Councillors to take such measures in hand for the maintenance of the authority of the Holland Nation and the good and just right of the gen. chart. Neth. WIC. and also for averting the a premeditated usurpation by the English Governor, Mr John Roberts, in that district of the Gold Coast, as will appear in detail to YHH in the correspondence set out in full in the book A., which, I trust, will sufficiently place on record for YHH the direction maintained by YHH s' servants during this dispute, and all the means employed in order to animate and humour that turbulent Englishman, so far as the authority of the nation could allow, to the cultivation of friendship and the removal of the dispute; yea to mete to him in abundance such a full measure for the favourable settlement of the dispute, by having followed the train of his strange proceedings (so that all reason for evil suspicion for the Holland side would, in our judgement, be taken away) as ~~is to be seen~~ ^{appears} in detail in the correspondence and in the Journal kept at the meetings at Sacconde, being the book marked D. But, to my regret, all these untiring efforts have turned out fruitless through the obstinate pride of Mr Roberts. Wherefore it was finally decided by me and the Council to take the resolution under date 1 June (vide p.110.supra)....

And as I fear that the very important business of YHH will not permit the reading of so many books and papers with reference to~~x~~ the matters in dispute and what happened in it, I have therefore requested Upper Factor and Councillor, Mr Jacob Credo Bacot, to put into writing a short (!) elucidation of the whole affair so that YHH can obtain some idea of the dispute; which I have the honour to send enclosed to YHH, not doubting that it will be satisfactory, as he has sketched the matter according to the truth and what happened.

But I find it not inappropriate to ~~advise~~ ^{advise} YHH besides, that the principal crom or village, named Bosswa, belonging under the Company's Fort Batenstein at Boutry, over which the English gentlemen are trying to predominate, is situate on the beach, east of the English Fort at

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Dixcove, behind a river which forms the natural division of the English and Holland territory, which has for many years been the always been a bone of contention for the English, not so much for the profit that that village gives, as in order to make the King of the whole ANTA country, who resides there, their vassal, and thus to enjoy the sovereign authority in the Anta country; also on account of the convenience which the bay of the village affords of an easy landing place for the transport of the timber which is fetched cut and sawn from the adjoining river, for the service of the Coast.

The second Crom in dispute, but of not so much importance, named ATTJOUWA, also lies on the beach, to the west of the English Fort at Dixcove, behind a small river which also forms the division of the territory, and thus belongs under the Holland Fort, Dorothea, at ACCODA.

The other Crows or villages in dispute are in the situation in the interior and are not of such great concern as to be worth the trouble to detain YHHs' attention with them; but are so "constituted" and belong to Holland subjects that the English can show not the least right of ownership to them. But they claim it in the village ADUASS ADOUASSA, and prove it on the ground of a certain "Cartabel", copy of which is to be found in the papers marked G. No 7., which they gave to the inhabitants. How ridiculous this is, any one who is acquainted with the customs of the country can judge, as a native can indeed pawn himself to another, but not therewith the land of a third person on which he is residing, without the approval of the owner.

The Anta King with his compatriots has made it so fearful (bang) for the English that they are still shut up in their Fort at Dixcove, but that stiffnecked Mr Roberts has remained obstinate till his discharge from the service of the African Company; the command over the Chief Castle of CABO CORSE being again changed about a month ago, and Mr Thomas Melvil placed at the head of the government under the title of the President of the Council, Chief Agent and Treasurer, on behalf of the Committee (Vergadering) of the English Company of Merchants Trading to Africa. Whether this gentleman will now be endowed with a reasonable mind in order to appease the dispute amicably, or like his predecessor Mr Roberts, I have so far no proofs, but I ask YHH to be assured that nothing

shall be omitted that can be profitable for the restoration of concord, for so far as YHHs' authority is not thereby belittled.

SEPTEMBER 8. (o.s.) (112). Letter from Thomas Melvil, Cape Coast. (French). I am waiting for the arrival of the Commander of the Squadron, Captain Howe, and then, if it seems good to you, we will work to finish all the matters which have caused so much trouble in the year past.

SEPTEMBER 30. Letter from Boutry (Jan Snoek). 29 Sept. This morning 2 English warships have come to anchor in Dixcove roads. I consider it my duty to inform YH thereof because the troubles here with the people are still standing open.

OCTOBER 16. Arrived in the roads, without saluting the Castle, the two English warships which have for some time lain at anchor at Cabo Corse. In afternoon HH received from the warship Glory (La Gloire) by two deputed persons the following letter (in French) from (Capt) Richard Howe: - He was mortified to find the Dir. Gen. and the Agents of the English Company engaged in such a lively dispute. - He has commission to maintain them (sic, agents?) in the possession of their rights and domains on the Coast, which have been invaded by the frequent attacks on the Fort of Dixcove, the blockade of which still continues, and the hostilities committed in the neighbourhood, maintained with the authority of Y.Ex.; 3 canoes being seized with munitions for Forts, and the canoemen from Cape Coast imprisoned at Elmina Castle. - He suggests, in order to procure satisfaction for the injured party, that deputies be appointed on either side to meet on the ship to arrange a suspension of hostilities until the respective Companies have made a final decision; in order to procure a disposition to peace; and to effect an immediate exchange of prisoners. - But if, on the contrary, his mediation is not accepted, he will proceed with the execution of his Commission.-

OCTOBER 17. Letter, Van Voorst to (Capt) Howe: - Acknowledges above.- It appears to us that Y.E. regards the dispute, arisen between the Gentlemen of Cabo Corse and the inhabitants of the Anta district protected by the Holland Nation as their subjects, from one side (only), so regard it unnecessary, for the present, to enlarge upon it, as it appears from your letter that affairs will have to be finally settled in

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Europe by the two Companies. -/He proceeds, at length, to agree to the proposals.-

OCTOBER 18. Captn Howe sent ashore 4 Anta prisoners, and in exchange Van Voorst sent four persons captured by the King of Anta.

Note. After correspondence between Dir.Gen. Van Voorst & Captain Howe as to the place of meeting of the delegates (Howe suggesting on board, either at the Fetu river or at Cape Coast; Van Voorst wishing it to be in Elmina roads, or at the Fetu river provided it was on shore) Captn Howe finally agreed to the meeting being held on board in Elmina roads.

OCTOBER 21. This morning, at 9 am, departed as deputies on board H.M. of Great Britain's ship, the Councillors Mr Carel Gustaeff van Dadelbeek and Mr Hendrik WalmbEEK, and the Warehouse Keeper (Mag. Mr.) Nicolaas Heinsius, provided with a Commission signed by the Dir.Gen. Van Voorst, dated 21 October 1751, authorising them to come to an agreement, in the presence of Captain Richd Howe, Commander of the ship, with the representatives of the English Company with regard to a cessation of hostilities in the Anta district; and to come to such agreement with those gentlemen for the maintenance of peace as they shall judge necessary for the safety of the mutual subjects, & thus to avoid further difficulties until such time as the dispute is finally settled by the respective masters in Europe.

In the evening, the delegates returned with report of their commission, and handed over the following documents:

(French) At a Council held at the Castle of Cape Coast, 7th October 1751 o.s.

Present. Thomas Melvil, President.
William Husbands.
Thomas Boteler.
Ebenezer Young.

The Council having heard from Mr Howe, Commander of the warship "La Gloire" (Glory ?) that the Dir. Gen. of Elmina consents to a mutual exchange of prisoners made during the dispute with the Hantas, for which he received a guarantee that he would be given an equivalent for the surplus of the prisoners which he handed over, in case the respective Companies in Europe decided in his favour; It is ordered

that Messrs Boteler and Young proceed to the warship to give that guarantee and to arrange such terms for the cessation of hostilities as they think proper.

Articles of Convention,
made and concluded in the ship "La Gloire" in Elmina roads in the presence of Richard Howe, Commander, by the representatives of the two Companies ... By which it is agreed, for the preservation of peace and good understanding between their subjects on the Coast, that from the date hereof all demands for satisfaction for damages suffered by either side, and all claims shall be sent over and left to the decision of the respective Companies. And they bind themselves and their allies that there shall be a cessation of hostilities and free passage to and fro allowed. And further, that the ownership and jurisdiction shall remain on such a footing as it was exercised by the contracting parties before the disputes arose.

Done on the ship "La Gloire" this 21st October 1751.
- Signed by Van Dadelbeek and Walmbek in the presence of Richard Howe.

The warship left for Cape Coast, and returned to Elmina on 28th October, when Captn Howe, and Messrs Boteler and Young came on shore and into the Castle, under salutes &c. On 29th October the Dir.Gen. with the Fiscal and his sister, and Messrs Walmbek and Clockennen paid a return official visit to the warship. On the 30th, the warship sailed to leeward. There was some further correspondence between D.G. Van Voorst and Captn Howe as to the identity of the French translations, when the convention was ratified; it being agreed that the ratifications should be in French, on both sides.

OCTOBER 29. (112) Letter, D.G. Van Voorst to Axim (Bacot). ... We have agreed with Capt Howe to the conclusion of the enclosed Articles, whereby friendship here on the Coast is again so far restored, and we hope it will meet with your approval. We pressed very hard to enter into negotiations for a final settlement, but the Captain was not authorised to do so; still less the Cap Corse President and Council because those gentlemen have been appointed by the new Company, and Mr Roberts was a dependant of the old Company. ... Meantime, Mr Roberts has won so much, by the stoking up of the fire, for the advantage of his nation that none of the Hanta people will take up their abode under their jurisdiction any more.

NOVEMBER 2. (112). Letter, D.G. Van Voorst to Boutry (Snoek). You will on receipt of this, assemble the King and all the Chiefs (Landsgrooten) of Anta, and through the mouth of the our Chief Interpreter who is the bearer of this, put before them the enclosed copy of convention, which we, with the Council, have judged it to be necessary to enter into with the Cape Coast Direction; charging them very earnestly to obey it. You must further have them told that we have exchanged 4 prisoners for a similar number; and for the remaining 25 Pesos, which were seized in addition by the Anta King, we have released to the English nation under sufficient security, on this understanding that if the dispute shall be decided in favour of the Holland nation, the value thereof shall be paid by the English nation; the Kings sister going herewith, the remaining three (being Elmina people) staying here. - Sends powder, gin, and white cloths as a present to the King and Elders to make custom for those shot dead on their side.

NOVEMBER 4. (9). Minutes of Council. By the Dir. Gen. was brought to the table and read the correspondence between H.H. and Captain Richard Howe commanding the ship La Gloire of His Majesty of England Great Britain and also the document of security for the exchange of the 25 English (Anta) prisoners, and the Articles of Agreement concluded on board the said ship about the cessation of hostilities between the subjects of each side in the Disyriect of Anta. About which, being deliberated, and being taken into consideration that thereby were prevented all further estrangement and injuries between the two Companies, for the reason that neither the Gentlemen of the present new Cape Coast Direction nor Captain Howe were authorised by the old African Royal Company for the determination of the dispute so recklessly "geentameert" by the late President John Roberts in the name of the said English Company; therefore such is approved by us, and further found good and decided that report shall be made of all that has passed to the "Heeren Majores", and their Honours be respectfully requested that they will take the matter into serious consideration, as it sufficiently appears from the papers already transmitted that the English Gentlemen have tried nothing else than to obtain a usurpative possession of the Hon Company's territory under a frivolous pretext of an flagrant and old native dispute as the English gentlemen brought forward no further right of possession but only the enjoyment of free

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wood-cutting in the forests of the villages of BOSWA, SANCOR, ATTJONGWA, TYE, and ADOUSSA, by the friendly permission of the Holland nation, accorded them on the ground of mutual friendship.

Thus done in the Castle of St George D'Elmina this 4th November 1751. (sgd) Jan Van Voorst. Dadelbeek, Jb.C.Bacot. Walmbeek. Ulsen. Volkmar.

NOVEMBER 8. (112). Letter from Axim (Jb.C.Bacot). n.d.

-Entirely approves of the settlement of HANTA affairs.-

NOVEMBER 9. Letter, D.G. van Voorst to Accoda(Paauw). By the convention signed with the English over the a cessation of hostilities and a free permission that they, the English may again do their work at ATTJONGWA and TYE's village, until a decision about it comes from Europe; we have considered it necessary to warn you thereof, in order that you can announce it to those whom it may concern. But it is highly necessary, and we expect, that no Holland negroes lend them the least hand, any more than previously, in work connected with a for the English nation, as that concession has given cause to many disputes & troubles.

NOVEMBER 20. Letter from Boutry (Snoek). 18/11. Acknowledges D.G.'s letter of 2nd inst. He has read out the convention to the ANTA Chiefs (Oppelhoofden) who promise to observe it strictly.-

NOVEMBER 22. Letter from Accoda (Paauw). Acknowledges above and will carry out the instructions in the free permission to the English nation to do their necessary work at ATTJONGWA and TYE Crom. ...

DECEMBER 7. Letter, D.G. van Voorst to Accoda(Paauw). We are surprised to hear that the English natives, urged on by the young man Senior of Dixcove, are playing the base master at ATTJONGWA, on the representation that the land was relinquished to them by the last Convention for a cessation of arms; and as such would be contrary to our former letter of the 9th November, we must therefore order you to continue to preserve our right to that Crom ATTJONGWA for the Holland nation, and to that end, "vis" being necessary, to have toll collected from there, under suitable payment, as customary at Accoda.

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DECEMBER 12. Letter from Accoda (Paauw). n.d. This afternoon arrived here a servant from the English General, with one from the English Dixcove Commandant, Senior, which latter came to ask me in his master's name why I yesterday, for the second time, sent my servant to ATTJONGWA to have the Chief (opperste) called from there; that the said ENDO had himself come to complain to him about it; and he therefore requested me that if ENDO, or anyone at of the ATTJONGWAS owed me any thing, I would be so good as to tell him, when he would gladly pay me; requesting me not to send any more servants there, as he did not doubt that I knew that that Crom had been relinquished (afgestaan) to them, the English, when the English war captain and Y.H. had made palaver, and that therefore he was the person to send a servant to summon anybody, but not me. I therefore replied that Y.H. had told me that it had been agreed with them that they could freely do their work at ATTJONGWA, but that the Crom had in no way been relinquished to the English, but that it remained under Accoda as heretofore, and for that reason I was obliged to maintain the right of the Holland nation there; and therefore to summon anyone residing there at ATTJONGWA, and therefore, a subject of the Holland nation, to interview (onderhouden) him over any thing I considered necessary.

The English General's servant asked me why I, then, I did not have fish toll collected there as before; to which I replied that I regretted that just to-day a tornadoe had occurred which had prevented me from sending a white man there, but that I would not neglect to have the customary toll taken there tomorrow.

DECEMBER 12. Letter from Accoda (Paauw). n.d. Acknowledges the D.G.'s letter of 7 December, and will, as heretofore, have the fish toll collected at the Crom ATTJONGWA, and take care for everything that can serve to the honour and holding of the Holland nation's own. ... The ATTJONGWAS have already been so far corrupted by by the English natives, urged on by the Dixcove Commandant under the representation that the Crom ATTJONGWA along with TYISWA has been relinquished to the English, that for the last three days they have all been in the English Fort to make palaver with the English Commandant there. I at once sent a servant there to summon ENDO the Chief (opperste) from there, but he was absent at BOSSOU's Crom, so that I have sent the servant there, again, to take care that such does not happen again. ...

DECEMBER 24. Van Voorst to Accoda (Paauw). The English Governor, Mr Melvil, writes us that you have had the Caboceer AKINJA told, in our name, not to go and rebuild his residence at Dixcove, and that if he wished to go to Cabo Cors, we advised him against it, and if he persisted in his intention, the Holland General would have him caught and arrested. - Asks if this message is true, and to reply urgently.-

In reply to above, Paauw wrote (n.d. recd Dec 30) that what the English Governor charged him with was not true, for since he (paauw) had been there he had never sent the least message to AKINJA.

DECEMBER 24. Van Voorst to Boutry (Snoek). The English Governor, Mr Melvil, writes us that you have had the Caboceer AKINJA told ... (ut supra to "arrested") ... King ENTIER had also had AKINJA told that if he passed to Cabo Cors, he would be attacked by him.

DECEMBER 29. Letter from Boutry (Snoek). 27/12. The above report is not true.- As regards King ENTIER, I have asked him and he says that AKINJA, a few days before his departure to Cabo Cors, sent a servant to him to let him know that he had been summoned thither, and to ask his advice; but that he had had him answered that he was his own master and must know what to do; which the King earnestly asserts was all that passed between him and Akinja.

DECEMBER 25. (296) Original Declaration by Adjutant Ruhle and Anthony Seeventhien, of instances of men at ATCHUWA being summoned to ACCODA, by the Commandant there, to do service as canoeemen, in 1736. &c.

DECEMBER 31. (WIC.490. p. 284.) Despatch, D.G. Jan van Voorst to the Presidiale Chamber Amsterdam, W.I.C. (read, 2/12/'53). I had the honour, in my letter of 20th August, per the freetrader "Claas Pietersen", to send to YHH. all the papers concerning the troubles caused to YHHs' subjects in the district of Anta, by the English, and therewith to communicate to YHH how that the first Agent and Governor of the Cape Coast Direction, John Roberts, had been relieved by a Mr Thomas Melvil, with whom I would try, if it were indeed possible, to sooth (assoupiereen) amicably the disputes arisen; but I have been deceived in my expectation and hope, as that gentleman

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has been pleased to offer to the situation(stand) not the least means thereto; but in every respect, seeks to justify the evil and usurpatory directions of his predecessor, as having one and the same aim in order to obtain possession of a district to which the English can produce not the least evidence of ownership except that they have had wood cut by their slaves in the forest thereabouts; about which these affairs remaining in abeyance(sleepende) until the arrival of two English war ships, when most unexpectedly the aforementioned ships came to anchor just above this Castle, right before the village; the Commandant of the same, sending me a certain letter, the contents of which, and^{what} the further passed therein, I have the honour to submit to YHH. in the accompanying correspondence, to which I take the liberty to refer.

I judged it necessary to have to proceed to the handing over of the 25 English natives, captured by the ANTA King, placed by me in the hands of the Captain under an deed of bail (security), partly in order to prevent that any further hostilities were taken in hand by that turbulent nation, now that it has the superior force at sea; and secondly, because the charge of maintaining so many natives was immediately saved.

After having obtained that deed of security, I have, together with the members of Council present, further proceeded to the conclusion of a Convention for the cessation of all difficulties until such time as YHHs' decision and finding shall over these matters shall have come in. That we had to take this step were the basic reasons, as YHH will please to take into consideration, that neither the gentlemen of the present Cabo Cors ~~Direction~~ Direction nor Capt Richard Howe had been empowered or authorised by the old and dissolved African Company finally to settle the arisen disputes, nor to make any judgement over the offences of their servants; and about this not the least satisfaction was to be obtained either for the Holland nation nor for its subjects, so cruelly and intolerably treated by the former Governor, John Roberts,

As to the direction maintained in these arisen troubles from the beginning until the time of the Saccondee meeting, there are the circumstantial Journal, copy correspondence, sworn declarations, and papers submitted and sent to YHH in my above-named letter of the 20th August, in which are given, for the further information of YHH, a description of the villages and districts over which the English seek to predominate; and as the present Mr President and Councillors of the Cabo Corse Direction also persist in the

right of ownership of the village ATJONGWAY, west of their Fort at Dixcove, situate behind the river EMBOU and belonging under Accoda, in order thereby to get under their possession the villages situate inland behind the aforesaid ATJONGWA, such as TYE and ADOUSSA (those friendly gentlemen neither mentioning nor touching any further the original false native dispute raked up by their Dixcove Chief, Nassauw Senior, about the stealing of the box of the English native AMAKOE; nor of their pretended ownership to the Crom BOSWA, belonging under Boutry, East of the English Fort at Dixcove, which was ^{has given} hostilely attacked by their predecessor John Roberts, and the first and greatest cause, besides the false accusation of the stealing of the box in question, to these troubles) I therefore have the honour to represent to YHH hereby, for the further elucidation of the indisputable right of the Holland nation to the aforesaid district and its inhabitants, as contained in my last letter:

Firstly that the Holland nation were the first to hold possession of that place, and before the Brandenburger (let alone the English nation, for they first began to build at the village INFUMA, now Dixcove, 9 years after that time) have had any domicilium in the possession of the district of ANTA country; which appears from the Protest of the Director General, Thomas Ernsthuy, made in the year 1684, to the servants of the Elector of Brandenburg, when they sought to take possession at the market town (vlek) or village Accoda, supporting the right upon which the said Director General was relying on the ground of a certain document entered into with the inhabitants of that territory in the year 1656 (vide de Jonge) with Director General Johan Valckenburgh.

The Elector of Brandenburg having, ^{finally} by YHHs' orders, obtained the right of possession, as Sovereign, at Accoda, in the year 1689, he, in order further to extend his authority, had a flag flown at the village INFUMA, now Dixcove, but in the year 1691, the English nation, by intrigues, and presents to the ANTA King, living at that time, BADOE BONSOA, were able to effect so much that the General of the Brandenburgers abandoned that "vlek" INFUMA; indeed, also mostly because of the knavish character of the inhabitants of that hill; a beginning being first made sometime afterwards with the building of an English Fort there; which entirely agrees with the statement of the present King of Anta, named ENTIER, to be found in document No 18. amongst the papers sent to YHH.

The English having got into possession of the "vlek" INFUMA or Dixcove, situate between the river Embou on the

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West and the river of BOSWA on the East, then, at that time no more land was yielded (afgestaan) to them, than the environs of that hill and the forest situate behind it; according to the evidence of the aforementioned King in the aforesaid papers. That, also, is very probable, and must be, because the Brandenburgers remained in possession of Accoda and the surrounding country; from which "vlek", Accoda, originated the founders of the Crom ATJONGWA which is in dispute, which, as further proof, is situate behind a small river which has made the boundary (schijding) of English and Brandenburg territory; according to the evidence of many old natives, and the positive statement of the native AKAMANSAN, in the paper Nod 14.

And as the evidence of slaves, with which those gentlemen seek to substantiate their right, can be equalised by slaves, so is the sworn statement of the Holland Sacconde Bomba, born at Hollandia, also to be found in that paper, No. 14, of sufficient proof, as well as what the English Gentlemen have produced at the meeting at Sacconde, by the statements of their Donkoos slaves.

For once supposing that the village ATJONGWA, had at that time been made over (afgestaan) by the English King ANTA King to the English, then the English gentlemen would have to show some evidence of the transfer (afstand) &c; and that the Chiefs of the said village or "Vlek" have ever belonged to or been descendants of Dixcove families, there they have been puzzled and they could not do (show) it; as now for some few years since, by the death of the old families, when a cousin of their Dixcove Caboceer, BOSSU, has settled there, who, likewise, on his father's side was also of Accoda origin.

On the other hand, it is proved by the Holland nation that the founders and inhabitants of ATJONGWA have from time immemorial (over oude tijden) originated from ACCODA, and have founded and inhabited the Crows or villages situate in the bush of ATJONGWA, and belong to the said Accoda stock (stammen), according to the evidence of all old natives. For how is it to be reconciled that the Crows, named TYE and ADOUSSA, which the English claim ought to belong to them, and belong under Dixcove, when the bush (matte) Crom of the now living Caboceer ENTAMMA COFFY (who holds domicilium at Accoda) is situate nearer to the Dixcove side than the two said villages, TYE & ADOUSSA, "die tussen bijde zijn leggende", and about such, nearer to Accoda.

That the Holland nation is now, once more, restored to the same right and ownership as it was before the taking possession here in this country of the Brandenburgers,

appears from the right of purchase by YHH in the year 1717, and the right of war, in the defeat of the usurper JAN CONNY, in the year 1724; this being clearly stated in a certain letter from the Directors of the Amsterdam Chamber to the Director General, under date 6th January 1721 :

"Herewith the authentic copy of the deed of cession from His Majesty of Prussia, of both the Fort Groot Fredriksburg and of the other Forts and domains on the Coast of Guinea, made and handed over to this Company, of which YH will be able to make use in all cases, such being necessary, about the right and ownership of the Company."

Being in hopes that the foregoing over the ownership of the "vleken" and villages ATJONGWA, TYE, and ADOUSSA, added to the declarations of the natives, together with what was deduced by Chief Factor and Councillor, Mr Jacob Credo Bacot, in his Memorandum already sent to YHH, will be satisfactory and sufficient to nullify the pretended right of the English substantiated only by the evidence of a party of Donkos slaves; it is however still necessary to inform YHH that the said nation has indeed, for a considerable time, had their necessities, such as wood and "coral stone" fetched from the village and forest of ATJONGWA, but this was done for the following reasons:

1stly, by a friendly permission of the Holland nation, with regard to the mutual friendship.

2ndly, because the Holland nation, could obtain the required wood and "coral stone" ~~at much more convenient places~~ for the burning of lime, at much more convenient places than ATJONGWA.

3rdly, the landing place there is much occupied with rocks, whereby great damage was caused, from time to time, to the canoes sailing in and out of there.

Which friendly permission on the side of Holland has never been abused by the English gentlemen, nor have they presumed to exercise so much force against the inhabitants of that district, as has now been committed by the Dixcove Chief, Nassauw Senior, against the Holland native AWINJACKIE and the inhabitants of the Crom ADOUSSA; more circumstantially to be seen in the paper No. 4, sent to YHH.

That the English can now own these places through any peaceful occupation (besitting) will appear to YHH from the following,

Since the Holland nation, such being necessary, have always made use of ~~that~~ territory, as can be seen from a recent proof when, for the greater speed in the building up of the battery of Fort Batenstein at Boutry in 1743, "coral stone" was fetched from ATJONGWA, as is known to many, and was sworn

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to under oath by the Makelaar belonging under the said Fort, in the said paper 14.

That the inhabitants of the "vlek" ATJONGWA have been fully convinced that they belong under the jurisdiction of Accoda is also clearly to be seen from the attestation B. made under oath, whereby the canoemen there have always appeared at the first summons to do work for the Holland Chief at Accoda; besides which the palm wine carriers and vendors still to-day pay the customary Sunday toll to the inhabitants of Accoda.

I should, YHH., let it rest with this in the defence of the right of the Holland nation to the Crom ATJONGWA, were it not that that friendly nation seeks to make use of certain things that happened at that place in 1739, for that purpose availing themselves of the reply written by the Director General des Bordes, in his letter of 18th March 1739 to the Cabo Corse Directors, on their asserted complaints; which I have the honour to send to YHH herewith enclosed, being the document C., as well as the correspondence of the sub-factor Coymans, at that time Commandant at Accoda.

To which I have annexed, for YHH's consideration, how and in what sense, in my judgment, is to be taken the Director General's reply both to the Accoda Commandant and to the Agents of the Royal African Company.

For the rest my humble request to YHH is that you will take this arisen dispute into serious consideration, and to bear in mind that although YHH with your love of peace, might find it good to show some indulgence to the English nation, that they will not desist, from time to time, by new difficulties, to obtain further possession here and there; of which there is already clear evidence, how the discharged Governor R. Stockwell had settled himself at Cape Apolonia, just above Fort St Anthony at Axim, but from where I have had the good fortune, ~~to~~ but not without difficulty and expense, to have him dislodged; for now that the open trade has been brought into train for that nation on this Coast, so the English Whitemen rove up and down with their boats and barks in such a way to the ruin of trade as to be incredible; each one also seeking to settle here and there, in order to prosecute their interloping both by land and at sea.

The before-related being a true description, from experience, of the intrinsic lust of the English for the belittlement of the authority of the Holland nation in this country I will not therefore detain YHH by representing to YHH all the chicanery and intrigues which the gentlemen take in hand to attract to themselves the Holland subjects, but assure YHH that on my part all reasonableness shall be given place, for the prevention of new difficulties. With which I am &c.

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ENCLOSURES to above Despatch:

A. Copy Coreespondence ...

October 1751.

SSaturday 16. (vide Journal)

Sunday 16. "

Monday 18th. In the morning/ early, arrived before the bay of this Chief Castle, 3 vessels from the Warship La Gloire, from which two deputies came on shore, and handed us the following letter: (French) On board H.B.M's ship La Gloire, in the roads of La Mine, 7th October 1751, o.s.

Sir,

The officer who has the honour to bring you this letter is charged at the same time to deliver to you the four prisoners taken from the ANTAS, and has full power, on my behalf, to take, in return, those whom you are retaining of ours, as a preliminary at the moment(a l'entrevue); we proposifing if it is agreeable to Your Excellency, that the respective deputies enter into mutual engagements in order to procure the sureties for all that which shall be given up by the one party and the other, in the conclusion of this treaty, in accordance with the justice of the different claims of each party, and the decision of the two Companies. It is with the greatest satisfaction that I learnt here of the consent of Your Excellency to my proposal, and during my stay on the Coast, all my efforts shall tend to maintain a happy union between the subjects of the two nations.

Whereupon a letter was placed in the hands of the deputies as follows:

Mine 18th October 1752.

Honourable Sir,

Having received by the hands of your Y.H.'s deputed officers the four prisoners taken by the English nation from the ANTA peoples, I have the honour to send back to YH, therefor, four of the persons who were kidnapped by the ANTA King; we being prepared, on the receipt of YH's deed of guarantee (whereby YH and the Agents of Cabo Corse bind themselves to guarantee the equivalent of the twenty five men who still remain until such time as the amatter shall be definitely determined - as reported verbally to YH's officers sent yesterday) to hand over the remaining 25 prisoners to YH and then further to settle a day with YH in order that commissioners may meet in order further to conclude over a cessation of hostilities.

In the afternoon came the deputies again on shore bringing with them the following letter and deed of security;whereupon

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the 25 prisoners were handed over to them.

(French) On board His Majesty's ship La Gloire.
7th October 1751. o.s.

Sir,

I have the honour to send you a sufficient security signed by the British deputies, duly authorised by the Council of Cabo Corse and attested by myself, by which they engage themselves to give you an equivalent for the 25 prisoners above those whom they have handed over to you, in case the final decision of this matter may be in ~~YH's~~ your favour. This will be the last time I shall trouble Your Excellency about the receipt of those prisoners. I shall notify the deputies from the Council of Cabo Corse, who await yours on board my ship, to be ready to receive them at the time you shall see fit to ~~fix~~appoint.

The enclosed deed of security was as follows:

(French)

On board His Britannic Majesty's ship La Gloire
in the roads of La Mine, the 17th October 1751.o.s.

We the undersigned deputies of the President of the Council for the direction of the affairs of the British Company on the Coast, being duly and properly authorised, certify that we have received from Mr Jan van Voorst, Director General for the Netherlands West India Company, 25 prisoners taken in the present dispute between the people of the said Company in the HANTA country, and promise in the name and on behalf of the British Company that if he, the said Mr Jan van Voorst, shall be judged by the respective Companies to have the right on his side in the said dispute, an equivalent for the said 25 prisoners shall be given to the said Jan van Voorst.

In witness &c.

(sgd) Thomas Boteler.

(") Ebenez Young.

In the presence of
(sgd) Richard Howe.

Tuesday 19. -Received letter from Capt Howe suggesting that the deputies should meet on board his ship at the Fetu river, the boundary between the two parties; but if agreeable to Van Voorst, he would rather it was in the roads of Cabo Corse, as then he could be taking in water and provisions.

Letter, Van Voorst to Capt Howe. Acknowledges receipt of his the deed of security, and has handed over the 25

prisoners to his officers. He hopes Capt Howe will make no difficulty about the meeting being held on board his ship in Elmina roads; but if he would like the meeting to be held at the river Fetur, he (van Voorst) wishes it to be on shore and ~~not~~ on board.

(After further correspondence, Capt Howe (and the English deputies) agreed to the meeting being held on board his ship in Elmina roads).

Thursday 21. In the morning at 9 o'clock the deputies went on board with the following commission: (vide p. 115). They returned in the evening with report of their commission and handed over the commission from the Council of Cabo Corse (vide p. 115), and the Articles of Convention (vide supra). The same evening the two warships sailed to Cabo Corse, with promises from Capt Howe to return within 2 or 3 days for the exchange of ratifications.

Monday 25. - Received the following letter from the President and Council at Cabo Corse: (French) 13th October 1751.o.s. They acknowledge receipt of a paper signed by your deputies for a cessation of hostilities until the decision of the respective Companies may be transmitted. As the terms of this cessation have been regulated by Capt Howe as mediator between us, and his intention tends to reestablish tranquillity, we make no objection to it, and are ready to confirm them as soon as you let us know that the ratification on your part is ready to be delivered to us. In order to prevent all misunderstanding that could arise from the HANTAS being ignorant of our mutual agreement, we propose that a messenger from each Company go together to all the forts, English and Holland, in the ANTA country to proclaim the cessation. Awaiting a reply ... (Signed by Melvil, Husbands, Boteler, and Young.

Letter, Van Voorst to the President & Council, Cabo Corse. Acknowledges above. We are ready to ratify the agreement made by the delegates if YHH will please to send it here, in the event of our being deprived of the honour of doing that in the presence of Capt Howe here at Elmina, according to HH's courteous offer to our delegates; after which exchange we agree with YHH to send a messenger to the King of ANTA and his vassals to inform them of the agreement entered into between the respective nations, and this can be done when YHH are pleased to a point.

Tuesday 26. Letter from Melvil, Cabo Corse, to Van Voorst. 15th October 1751.o.s. -Acknowledges above.

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As soon as you are ready, we will send our Secretary to receive the ratification on your part. ...

(After some further correspondence as to the wording of the French copy of the Convention, over the clause relating to the submission of the dispute to the Companies, the ratifications were exchanged with the clause reading in French, "renvoyées et soumises a la decision des Compagnies". At the same time, the following correspondence was being carried on with reference to the village of ATONGWA (Achuma):)

(French)
Tuesday November 2. Letter, Melvil, Boteler, & Young, Cabo Corse, to Van Voorst. 21st October 1751. o.s. Permit us to inform you at the same time that our Caboceer at ATCHUMAH complains that your Chief at Accoda is sending almost daily a white man to demand the right of toll on fish at that place, and as this innovation was introduced during the last troubles and apparently ought not to continue except up to the (que jusqu'a) proclamation of the treaty, we have no doubt that you will order your Chief (Commandant) to desist from such demands, in order that the tranquillity of the country may be restored. We also send a messenger to accompany yours to HANTA to proclaim the cessation there.

Thursday November 4. Letter, (French), Melvil, Boteler, Young, Cabo Corse. 23rd October 1751. o.s. We beg you also the same time to let us know whether you have given orders to your Chief at Accoda not to demand any right of toll on fish at ATCHUMA, which is a matter of the utmost importance, and you ought not to be ignorant that he does it without any right. Do not take it amiss that we reiterate our demand for the immediate cessation of such a procedure, in order at least to be able to have the pleasure of seeing peace and harmony flourish again on the Coast. We await your early reply.

Letter, Van Voorst to President & Council, Cabo Corse. We have waited some days in vain for your messenger, to send him to the people of ANTA and until that is regulated in order, you will excuse our replying to the complaint of a Caboceer at ADJONGWA, which appears to me to be very strange. (French).

Friday November 5. Letter, Melvil, Husbands, Botcher, Young. Cabo Corse. 25 October. o.s.

... We do not know, for the rest, what to think of the refusal you give us to reply to the complaints of the Caboceer of ACHUMAH.

Saturday November 6. Letter, to Van Voorst to the Cabo Corse Direction. ... As you

insist upon having a reply about the sending of a Whiteman by the Chief of Accoda to ATJONGWA to take fish toll, about which a Caboceer has complained to YHH, you, to our surprise, call it a novelty brought into train in your letter of 21st ulto, a novelty brought into train during the last troubles, as the Holland nation, when in need, has made use of the territory from time to time. We therefore have the honour to say that the right which the Holland nation has to the said territory is, in our judgment, so undeniable (in opposition to the right claimed by the English nation) that it cannot and must not be prejudiced by the Convention concluded for the cessation of hostilities. But for the sake of unity and for the maintenance of quiet we are quite willing to find good and to accord to YHH a reasonable use of that territory until the decision about it is communicated from Europe. This is our opinion according to the Convention, and in which we must persist for the maintenance of our sovereigns.

Thursday November 11. Letter, President and Council, Cabo Corse. 31 October. o.s. ...

As to the business of ACHUMA, we deny that you have ever taken any of the necessities of which you had need, without the permission of our English Chief of Dixcove. It is not the first time that the Holland-nation landers have encroached upon our rights with regard to the place, but it is the first time they have done so openly. During the administration of Mr des Bordes, one of your Chiefs attempted to exercise jurisdiction at ACHUMA, but the General, upon complaint made to him, disavowed him. Mr Dacres, at present Governor of Accra, gave one of your Chiefs a canoe load of "pierre a choux" for the repair of his Fort, who had asked for it as a favour; which he would not have done if ACHUMA had belonged to you. - They base their claim on the sworn statements made at Saccondée before Captain Baird.

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Sunday November 14. Letter, Van Voorst to Cabo Corse. Acknowledges above. - After examining the sworn statements made in the presence of Mr Baird at Sacconde, he would be guilty of negligence if he relaxed the rights claimed in his letter of the 6th. - As the matter has been referred to Europe for decision, it will serve no purpose to enter into the details of the rights of the Holland nation, with them, (President and Council).

B. Copy Declaration, made on 25th December 1751, by Adjutant Ruhle and soldier Seeventien, that in the years 1736 and 1732, soldiers were sent from Accoda Fort to get canoemen from ATCHUMAN to come and work at Accoda for the Company.

C. Copy letter from the Agents of the Royal African Company written to the Director General, Francis des Bordes, dated 2nd March 1739; and the reply of the Director General dated 18th March 1739, concerning a certain incident that happened at ATJONGWA.

Hond Sir,

A short time ago we were informed by our Chief at Dixcove that your Chief at Accoda has molested one of the African Company's servants in a Crom belonging to Dixcove named ATTUMA, under the representation that that Crom belonged under the jurisdiction of the Hollanders, which claim we sustain YH will find unfounded after considering the following reasons, which we allege to the contrary: 1st. The Hollanders have not the least appearance of right to that Crom, unless it is on the grounds of the right to the Fort of AQUADAH, which must be considered to have been built by consent of the English Company. Otherwise such would be a breach of the 10th Article of the Agreement between the two Companies, made by Sir Dalby Thomas and General Pieter Nuyts; where it is clearly stated that neither of the parties should make any new fortifications between Ancober and Fida; but that each should be at liberty to repair the present fortifications; and "panderen" (improve? - vide the agreement) according to its as it thinks fit. From which it clearly appears that the building of that Fort was with the consent, or at least the connivance of the English; and how improbable is it that

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the English, with ^{giving} that permission, to the Hollanders, would surrender (afstaan) a place just within situate just (effen) within their compass (bestek), and from where they fetched most of their timber.

2nd. That place is about twice as far from Accoda as from Dixcove, and all, or most, of the inhabitants belong to the English Caboceer, BOSSU, at Dixcove; and all the inhabitants acknowledge that they have always been under the protection of the English.

3rd. In the time of YH's predecessor, General Pranger, the same claim was made to the Crom ATTUMA by the Hollanders, which General Pranger, for the foregoing reasons, surrendered (afgestaan) to the English. Lewis Dittmar was then Chief at Dixcove, to whom General Pranger made a verbal renunciation of all right that the Hollanders could claim to that place; and as he, Dittmar, is now on the Coast, he can affirm this to YH.

As we are of opinion that this step has been taken by your Chief at Accoda without YH's participation, we judge it to be our duty to inform you of it, before we proceeded further in the matter. As it is our intention to cultivate good harmony and friendship between us, we always choose to consult with YH, so that not the least dispute or difference may arise between us through any mistakes or errors of our respective Chiefs or out-Commandants. The early communication of YH's opinion on the foregoing affair will be very acceptable, &c.

Cabo Cors 2nd March 1739. (sgd) John Cope./ Jas Hope./ Wm Lea.

Today, the 18th March 1739, the following letter went to Cabo Cors:

We have had the pleasure to receive the letter that YH is pleased to send to us today, and see from its contents the complaints that YH is pleased to formulate against our Chief at Accoda. We take the liberty to assure YH that we can in no way approve his conduct and are convinced that his rashness and ignorance have given occasion to the occurrence. We shall therefore not fail to place his mistake before his eyes, and at the same time order him that if anything has been seized or panyarred by him concerning your subjects, he will at once (op staande voet) have to release (relaceeren) them. We will hope that YH, in other instances, as well as this, which may require arise through the mistakes of the out-Commandants, will not be pleased to impute them to us; the more so as, for the prevention of all such disputes, we continually urge our servants to maintain a satisfactory friendship and

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good harmony with those of YH, which we by no means doubt will be maintained on YH's side. The three Articles in question which YH is pleased to "adouceeren" in your letter we truly do not consider it worth the trouble to reply to, seeing that the same seem% to have been drawn upon by the Gentlemen in order to add some finery to their ideas. We shall however, for YH's information, add shortly that it is common knowledge that His Majesty of Prussia, many years ago, ceded and transferred to our Company the Forts Great Fredriksburg (now Hollandia) and Taccoema and Accoda, with their respective jurisdictions. But as we, through the continual wars and disturbances with the Brandenburger Cabo-ceer named Dicke Jan, or JAN CONNY, could undertake nothing with profit in those countries, one had to leave those places unoccupied, so that they, as no hand could be kept on them, gradually came to fall into ruin. Affairs remained in this state until the Direction of General Valkenier, who, in the year 1724, had the opportunity entirely to defeat Jan Conny and to compel him to seek safety in Ashanti, by flight, thorough which desirable result the Axim and Anta countries getting tranquillity again, the subject natives gradually returned again to seek their old dwelling places under the Forts. That caused General Pranger, in the year 1732, to see whether trade could not be made to revive again at Accoda for the profit of the Company; for that purpose having the Fort repaired, and the ruined lodgings made suitable for the accomodation of the Europeans who should drive trade there. From this you will undoubtedly understand (consteeren) that the small Fort at Accoda was not built with the connivance of the English, as you are pleased to say through wrong information, but that it was repaired by us and again brought into a proper state as already said, and therefore YH's arguments fail. The Agreement of which you make mention, also makes a very clear distinction between new fortifications which may not be built and the repair of existing places which is permitted.

We are therefore very surprised at the wonderful expressions which indeed appear very unbecoming to us, and no less offensive, since the repairs that were done to the Fort were not very long ago. Our Chief at Sacconde, Martinus Hoesen, being still on the Coast, who being stationed at that time as Chief at Accoda, completed the renewal and repair of that post under his supervision; and we do not doubt also that Mr Dittmar, former Chief at Dixcove, knows all this very well. - Thanks him for his sincere evidence of friendship. . . . &c. (sgd M. Francois des Bordes. Elmina. 18th March 1729.

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Extracts from the correspondence between Director General des Bordes and the sub-factor B. Coeymans, Commandant of the Company's Fort Dorothea at Accoda, in the year 1739.

Accoda. 15th February 1739. Coeymans to Dir. Gen. Reports that a woman has killed herself with a knife at Accoda ATJONGWA. He sent his servant to enquire into the matter and bring the body to Accoda; but as soon as they came there all the natives fled, but they had heard that the body had been taken to by her friends to BOSWA. Asks how he shall act.

Elmina. 28th February 1739. Dir. Gen. to Accoda (Coeymans). Acknowledges above. If he cannot go to Boutry in person, he is to write to the Commandant there that the applicable blood money (daartoe staande bloed geld) be demanded from her friends.

Accoda. 1st March 1739. Coeymans to Dir. Gen. Acknowledges above. Asks how much he shall demand for the murder. He has enquired into the matter and had two or three panyarred. They had several times had him asked if he would settle the matter, but having no written instructions from HH. he could not do so. Secondly they have gone to the Dixcove Factor and have said that that Crom belonged under the English. Whereupon the English Factor had him told, through his servant, that he would have to release the panyarred people or he would inform his master (gebieder); to which he was replied that they would not be released before HH was pleased to order it; and secondly that the Crom ATJONGWA did not belong to them (English). He will proceed in person to Boutry to await HH's orders.

Accoda. 14th March 1739. Coeymans to Dir. Gen. (recd 14 March). I have carried out YH's orders at Boutry about the murder at ATJONGWA, and 3 oz. gold, which they pay for it according to custom, is to be given to me for it. Those who have to pay the penalty asked for 8 days postponement, and as soon as it is time they will place it in YH's hands. ... While at Boutry a gentleman from Cabo Corse came to Dixcove in order to claim the matter of ATJONGWA, and several times asked me to come and speak to them about the matter when I passed. To this I replied that I was not allowed to do this, and secondly that the matter did not concern them, but if they had any

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claim to it they must inform the Agents at Cabo Corse in order further to negotiate with YH. But it seems that those 2 gentlemen at Dixcove must have complete orders to drive it through with energy and force, as they have dared to have me told, in the presence of the "oud" Factor Over-sluis, that not only ADJONGWA but also Accoda belonged to (sorteerde) under them, and that they had only let it be inhabited by the German nation (Duitsche, meaning perhaps Dutch), by courtesy. Since I returned to my post from Boutry, the Englishman has twice sent his servant to me to hand over to him those panyarred of ADJONGWA, so I let him know that as soon as I had received my claim from those who had asked for eight days postponement, I would release them, but not hand them over to him. Now those gentlemen have found good to send Company slaves and their boys into my subject Crooms to panyar people in revenge for the ATJONGWAS, which was reported to me this morning by one of my subjects. Whereupon I immediately gave powder and lead to my boys and canoe men to go and meet them, with orders that if they met the English Company slaves to ask them what they had come to do, and if they had come with that intention, to drive them away, and if they offered resistance to bring them up in irons. But ill-luck would have it that my chief servant (groote jongen) with four others went into the bush to reconoitre, upon which the Englishman's men suddenly fell upon them, before they were aware of them in time to get help from their companions who had stayed on the beach, and as soon as they had panyarred my chief servant they made off, because they were afraid that the other men on the beach would pursue them, which unfortunately did was not done, and meantime they defy the Dutch (Duytsche) nation and in that manner play the master. - Therefore he asks the Dir. Gen., for the love of Christ, to give orders for the assistance of his people, otherwise they will finally (op 't laast) come and demand this Fort also. - ...

P.S. I very respectfully beg YH to explain to me whether the Crom ATJONGWA belongs to the Hollanders, or the English as they have their sawmill (sawery) there, so that I can prevent it.

Elmina. 17th March 1739. Dir. Gen. des Bordes to Accoda (Coeymans). - Acknowledges above. Meanwhile the Agents at Cabo Corse sent us a letter complaining of your actions and the illtreatment of their subjects. We are with reason surprised and must express our sensibility about it that you have so proceeded without our permission by sending out armed men, and the

English natives (who for their revenge wished to carry off a like number from your Crooms, as you had panyarred from them) -sic. We had with reason expected that you, being an old servant, would have known well whether the Crom in which the negress in question had killed herself belonged under you or not, and if you did not know, you should have enquired and not thus incautiously have burnt your fingers and put before us a matter out of which only embroilment and discord among the natives can flow. We can then by no means justify nor approve your actions, but on the contrary must recommend you to proceed with more caution in the future, before obtaining our orders. ... We further order you to release the persons you have panyarred for the blood money as quickly as possible, as we cannot claim the least right to them; and further that you will try to adjust the matter in the most suitable way, and settle it amicably to the satisfaction of either side.

(Accoda) 21st March 1739. Coeymans to Dir. Gen. (no date or place). Acknowledges above, upon which immediately sent the three panyarred with one of my servants thither(sic) and placed them in the hands of the Factor there (sic), so that he has also released my servant and sent him to me; and now I know no better than that the matter is again on an even keel (effen bodem) and peace made. The English gentlemen of Dixcove have let me know that they desired I would come to them to discuss the matter, but I dare not do so before YH informs me if this is permitted.

Wherefore I hope and pray YH please to excuse me, as YH is pleased to say the Crom ATJONGWA belongs under the English and that I have mishandled them over it. I can honestly declare that before I took the matter in hand and carried it out so far, I did not go to work ignorantly, as the Caboecer here, ACCROE, declared to me on oath that that Crom in former times belonged to the Brandenburgs, and as (terwyl) the Forts were transferred to the Company so (he) sustained that that Crom is inhabited by the Boutrys and Accoda natives. That appears from the three whom I have had in irons; two were Boutry natives, and the other of ENTAMMA COFFY who belongs here. So I knew no better than, when the matter came to my ears that the murderess had been brought by her friends to BOSWA to be buried there, because she resided there, to communicate this to YH. I therefore consider that I did my duty, but the only regret thing I regret is that I went to Boutry according to orders to settle the matter, and they willingly agreed to pay my claim, which appeared, as they came to agree to pay 3 ex onz. and asked for eight days postponement, in order to collect the

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sum, and now again must make a cession (afstand doen).

Therefore YH ought to know that those rascals (canailles) at BOSWA, vizt, ENTY, when they heard my servant had been panyarred at Dixcove ~~sent~~ sent underhand a sheep there to the ~~Factor~~ English Factor in order to push the matter through and to say that ADJONGWA belonged under them; which only shows what rascality lurks among the natives. Why did they not tell me that at Boutry, having gone to settle the matter; but as soon as the English trouble them a bit, and they don't like it any longer, then they will again betake themselves to the Hollanders, and declare that they are the Company's servants subjects - (which is precisely what happened in 1751)-.

Elmina. 26th March 1739. D.G. des Bordes to Accoda(Coeymans)

We have received yours of 21st March, from which we learn with satisfaction that matters have been settled between you and the English Factor. On the request of the English, we permit you to go to Dixcove in order, as you say, to discuss the matter further.

We must inform you that the excuses brought forward for your justification appear to us very weak, and we should judge that you would be better advised in future to hold our instruction as sufficient than to defend yourself against it with idle excuses. We also observe your infatuation (verdwalinge) and your information, as also your wrong reasoning on which you maintain your opinion on our order.

That the Captain ACCROE, who is there, has declared to you on oath that the Crom ATJONGWA in former times belonged to the Brandenburgers, we accept as the truth; but he could give you no assurance (at least it ought not to have been accepted by you) that when the Brandenburgers transferred the Fort Accoda to the Company, this at the same time made us possessors of that village, such being far beyond its reach. For it is easy to understand that the inhabitants of that village, seeing themselves abandoned by the Brandenburgers, had it in their free choice and will to betake themselves under whom they wished, like as they, then, for the most part (ten meerendele) are under the English; and that an agreement must have been made between both is easily to be conjectured (afnemen) when one considers that the natives would not otherwise tolerate that the last-named nation had established a sawery there. It also appears from your letter that you were in doubt about believing it since we are asked to whom that village belonged. We therefore advise you to proceed with more caution in future and before informing us of a matter, to enquire into it carefully, so that we are not obliged again, in our severe

troubles to search it again from the bottom and to reproach your ignorance.

Notes on the above correspondence.
(Summary)

General des Bordes, on receipt of the report from the Factor of Accoda, dd 15th February 1739, regarding a suicide of a woman in the village ADJONGWA (already from olden time belonging under Accoda), in his letter of 28th February, ordered that Factor, if he could not go to Boutry himself to write to the Commandant of that Fort to demand from the friends of the woman the blood money applicable to the case according to the custom of the country; which orders HH would certainly not have given if he had not been fully convinced that that Crom belonged under the jurisdiction of the Holland nation. The Factor of Accoda clearly names the village ATJONGWA without in the least questioning that it was under the Hollanders, and therefore neither of them doubted it was on Holland territory. If not, the Factor would not have reported the matter, nor the D.G. given positive orders about it. Then follows the complaint from Cabo Corse to the D.G. dd. 2nd March, of the molestation of the English Company servant/at a Crom ATJONGWA. The D.G. tells them that if any of their subjects have been detained, he will order their release, but it is clear he had not yet enquired into the matter; and although the D.G. disapproved the conduct of the Factor, he only had in mind the affront to the English Company servants, as is clearly confirmed in HH's letter, in which he shows in the clearest terms that all their produced evidence of ownership is unfounded. That the D.G. reprimanded the Factor in such sharp terms in his letter of 26th March may appear surprising, but if it is considered that at the time of this dispute with the English over ADJONGWA, the D.G. was living in great discord with the MYNA Crom natives, and was already about to make war on them, and began it scarcely two months after this dispute with the English was placed so far, and involved himself in a long and bloody war with his own subjects, that he had no desire to get into dispute with an European nation. This must have been the cause which moved him to give those natives back to the English, as also of his letter to the Factor, which seems to be directed to deter him from further maintaining his well founded claims against the English. For in place of praising the Factor for his zeal in the matter, both on account of the declaration of Caboceer ACCROE, as also about the penalty of 3 onz. gold, he on the contrary reprimands the Factor very

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much over his rashness and ignorance; and even assumes without the least pretence of knowing, that the English and the natives must have made an agreement, as the English had a sawery there; which was clearly refuted by the declaration of the Caboceer ACCROE. As regards the D.G.'s reproaches to the Factor that he asked to know to whom the Crom belonged, the Factor was in no doubt in his first and second letters, but first asked to know about it in his third letter of 12th March, because indeed the English Factor of Dixcove had let him know that not only ATJONGWA, but also Accoda itself belonged to the English nation, and that they let the Hollanders dwell there only out of courtesy. From all of which appears that the D.G., because of his war with the MYNSE people, did not want to enter into any estrangement or dispute with the English nation at that time, because otherwise, through difficulties on the windward coast he would be hindered in the decision he had taken, and lust to make war. From his contradictory letters to the Factor and his equivocal letter to the English, it can easily be seen that his intention was to enquire properly into the dispute after the war with the MYNSE was ended; which was not done because of his death before the end of the war. But whatever may have been the reasons that moved the D.G. to give back the panyarred people to the English, it is certain that they cannot in the least prove that Mr des Bordes has surrendered (afgestaan) or given over the ownership of the Crom in question to them; only promising to give orders for the restoration of their panyarred people; moreover very clearly refuting all their arguments about their claim to ADJONGWA and ACCODA, as is to be seen in his letter of 10th March 1739.

(sgd) Jan van Voorst.

NOVEMBER 17. (WIC.490). Despatch. D.G. van Voorst to
 Presidial Cham-ber, Amsterdam. (Read, 12th
 Apri Sept 1753).

P.S. I have already also the pleasure to inform YHH that the troubles with the English nation in the ANTA country about which I had the honour to write to YHH in my letter of 20 Augt. have been brought to a truce by a signed Conventin with Capt R. Howe, Commdg HMS La Gloire, of which I hope to report to YHH by the next Neth. ship, not judging it advisable to report further thereon by this opportunity, being the English warship, the Swan, sloop.

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(See also under C. Apol.)

JANUARY 23. (112). Letter from Chama (Soyer). n.d. ~~I have the honour~~ to report to YH that this afternoon 2 messengers arrived here from INTUFFER, whose message (depeches) was that as he⁴, INTUFFER, has heard that JANTIN, on the island, is paying the debts of the deceased QUASSI TINTERMAN, he is claiming payment of his claim upon QUASSI TINTERMAN of 25 Bendos gold, and is asking YH to assist him to obtain payment.

JANUARY 24. Van Voorst to Chama (Soyen). We can make no other reply to your letter about the message sent sent from INTUFFER, than that they can betake themselves to Chama, when we shall come there to appease the question of Chama and JABIE, when we will make JANTIN come there and give the WASSAS a final answer.

JANUARY 29. Letter from Comany (Snoek). n.d. As some news has been brought to me here by a TJUFFER (sic) native, I cannot neglect to put it on paper for YH's "speculatie". Namely, that the WEnglish were in negotiation with INTUFFER to get him to take oath to assist them with his force if (wanneer) they attacked Holland Sacconde and the HANTA people, and then further to help to defeat the ANTAS; and their aim would be on Sacconde, Taccorary and Boutry; and that if he, INTUFFER, agreed to their proposal he had only then to demand what he claimed and it would be sent him, they having already sent him a present of 12 Bendos in muskets and two flags; and the FANTES at Cabo Cors had already drunk oaths that they will assist. Also GREAT COMANY was in the game too, but was only waiting for INTUFFER's reply; who has fixed the good days (bonne die), when he will inform the English servant of his reply, who is waiting for it. In the event of his consent, they will combine together, when the English will break off the settlement of the palaver and make an attempt of their intentions; the said native saying that he had heard at INTUFFER's and from various English servants that if they can be at one with INTUFFER, all their apparatus for the settlement of the palaver is but deceit. All which above-named the aforesaid negro assures me is the pure truth, and he has promised to let me know if ENTUFFER agrees to it, when I will inform you.

JANUARY 30. Van Voorst to Comany (Snoek). Acknowledges above. We must place some belief on what you report you have heard, for the reason

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that Mr Roberts has held us up till today with fruitless postment from sickness. If you hear anything else you must at once inform us.

FEBRUARY 20. Letter from Commany (Snoek). n.d. I take the liberty to report to YH that the 'Tjuffer native who some time ago brought me report about the negotiations of the English with INTUFFER, has arrived here again; and says the same as before, that the English are still very busy bringing INTUFFER over to their intention; their servants who are here (sic) saying that the palaver is now kept going in order to wait on him, and that the Captain of the warship keppts up the appearance of friendship in order all the better to be able to play their parts, and divert the same from all suspicion; for the said captain feigns that the Hollanders are for the most part right in the palaver, but that was preconcerted work, in which the English understood each other very well; and that he, INTUFFER, had only now to take the oath, when they would continue the palaver so long untill everything was ready, and that they were also expecting another warship. And that native says that INTUFFER had already resolved to take oath; but as that native serves him as a servant, and at that time had returned again from here, INTUFFER had therefore asked him what was happening on the beach, and what had come to pass about the Hollander's and the English's palaver; and because that native firmly understood that he firmly intended to take the oath the next day, so he bethought to frustrate it, saying that YH was sufficiently at one with the English and that you had enjoyed yourself on board with the Captain of the warship; but that that contrivance had another object, and it was only intended for him INTUFFER, and that the English had agreed with the Hollanders in order, by artifice and on such a pretext as the English now put before him, to get him and his force on the beach, and meantime to warn the ASHANTIS, and then to defeat attack and defeat him at the same time, in order to make a free passage for trade again; and that he must see, if he agreed to the proposal of the English, that it did not go with him like as with a certain AGUAFFO King, named ABE TEKIE, who being long sought for by the Hollanders, and they not being able to get possession of him, he was finally, also with the help of the English, under the pretence that they would take him into their service, was beheaded at Cabo Corse. Which statement had such an effect on INTUFFER, that he entirely changed, saying that now he would drink no oaths, notwithstanding

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notwithstanding that the FANTES had also sent two messengers to him to persuade him to it, that he now saw well that it was all deception and that all their fine proposals were only to get him into the net, for the Agent Roberts and his chief Factor Husbands had both drunk oath in the presence of his messengers, that when YH came on board the warship you would be arrested there, and your servant Quasje Ando as well as Long John put in irons, and they would send the former to him, Intuffer; all of which he now found was untrue, and therefore he must believe the above-named native. That native also says that the English servants, on his coming hither, also departed for Cabo Corse, to make report of their experiences, but that the man EPIRA and the FANTYN messengers are still staying there, and that the English servants will probably return there again in the good days, in order to make new requests (instanties), and says he does not know whether the English and those sent for the purpose will be able to bring him over with any pleasing arguments (reden), so he promises that in that case he will come at once and report it, when I will at once report it to YH.

MARCH 12. Letter from Company (Snoek). n.d. - Reports that the English, on the advice of the man EPIRA who continually stays with INTUFFER, have with the last good days sent presents of five cloths/ to the principal Caboceers of INTUFFER, to get them on their side and so to bring Intuffer to the resolution, by which they have also effected so much that now various Caboceers advise him to help the English, and he had already sent to Cabo Corse to fetch the goods that had been agreed upon. But as the 'tJuffer man who brought me the first news, arrived there from here a little while after INTUFFER had sent his people to Cabo Corse, so the he (the 'tJuffer man) said to him that they had heard on the beach that the ASHANTIS had already been informed and it had now been settled that when he proceeded to Saccondee, to attack him from either side (van wedersijds), whereby INTUFFER had again changed his mind, and at once sent to recall his people and to tell them they must not accept the goods, whereby Mr Husbands had a hard dispute with his messenger, saying that he had indeed come to fetch the goods, and what was the reason he now refused to accept them. But the man returned without the goods. Now the servant of Agent Roberts is still staying with INTUFFER and two of CUDJO's swordbearers, who remain there till the next good days to await further reply from him. INTUFFER has already shown himself to his people so that he has already recovered from

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his sickness, he being seen by one of my Makelaars people as well as by his whole State of Caboceers; and the English flag id "bijgedaan" every morning from his hut (Cagie).

The 'TJUFFER native has let me know that he will remain there till the good days to hear what reply INTUFFER will give to the English messengers, when he will come here to tell me, and I shall not fail to report it.

MARCH 31. Despatch. D.G. van Voorst to the Zeeland Chamber.

-He cannot report any prospect of a changer in the state of trade, as his messengers to the new Ashanti King have not yet returned.

APRIL 9. Despatch. D.G. van Voorst to Presidial Chamber Amsterdam. (recd 11 Sept, 1753). The slave trade appears to be somewhat more lively, but only at the leeward factories. The price of slaves at Annemaboe, through the many English and French ships, is 8½ - 9 onz for a man, and 7 onz for a woman slave. There is nothing definite to report from the Ashanti District as my messengers thither have not yet returned. Their long stay there makes me fear that what is spread about everywhere (that that country -landaard- is living in complete discord with each other, since the death of King POKOE) must be, in some measure, in accordance with the truth. If that is so in fact, then it is to be feared that trade will remain quite still for a long time, and the WASSA King, INTUFFER, thereby become more and more intractable in lending an ear to mediation. On hearing anything further I will not fail to communicate it to YHH. [WIC 490]

AUGUST 13. Despatch. D.G. van Voorst to Presidial Chamber Amsterdam. (r. 12 Sept. 1753). From the Ashanti District I have not yet heard anything further for certain about their intentions, as my messengers have not yet returned, and in six months no one from that nation has been seen on the leeward coast, so that it must be certain that they are in dispute among themselves, and so not in a position to give a final reply to my messengers; trusting that when the before related shall be successful, that they will be as inclined to trade as to war. [WIC 490]

SEPTEMBER 16. Letter. Fiscal C.G. van Dadelbeek to the Presidial Chamber, Amsterdam. (r. 12 Sept. 1753). -Reports his arrival at Elmina from Holland on 13th April.- As regards Trade it is very in a

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very bad state along the whole Coast; the WASSAS continually keeping the ways everywhere so closely shut for the ASHANTIS that no Traders (Mercadoors) from the latter can come to the beach; so that the little trade that now and then is carried on among the factories is only with the natives living on the beach or a little way inland, except at Accra. There, sometimes but also seldom, a small caravan (doortogt) still comes, but along distant and difficult ways, and most times accompanied with danger, so that this deters the Ashantis. I can, so far, see no hope of improvement here, but rumours are spread now that sooner or later (hoe langer hoe meerder) the FANTES will, of their own accord, request the WASSAS (with whom they have drunk oaths of friendship) to open the ways, or otherwise, if they will not listen to this, will have them dislodged out of the tract of country along which the ASHANTIS could come unmolested, behind Annemaboe, to the beach to trade.

It were to be wished that this might be true and have the desired success, for then without doubt the Hon Company would begin to flourish better again. But this is certain, that there is a great crowd of FANTES already at Cabo Corse in order to put this before the English Agent. They are expected here also shortly. Time will show if it be true or not. ...

NOVEMBER 17. (WIC.490). Despatch. D.G. van Voorst to Presidial Chamber Amsterdam. (read 12 Sept 1753). I have the honour to inform YHH that four days ago my messengers returned from the ASHANTI District, bringing with them a firm promise and assurance on oath, from the new King QUISSIE, that he and his country (landaard) are resolved, in four months time, which would be towards April next, that they will rise in order to give battle against his adversaries the WASSAS, DINKERAS and AKIM Kings, and to open the ways, as before, along the windward windward Coast factories, in order to be able to carry on his trade, as in the time of his predecessor King POKOE. Our servant further reports that the long illness of the deceased King POKOE and afterwards his death have been the obstacles that his intention has so far been delayed; and that since, the dissension about the succession, such a massacre and discord has occurred there, as I had the honour to report presumptively to YHH in my letter of the 9th April last, that one has only been able to think of one's own safety; but that now QUISSIE by the total defeat of Caboceer DARKON with all his family (afkomelingen) (he having been the rival for the overlordship

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overlordship of King POKOE) had attained the undisturbed possession of the government, and thereby, at present, completely in a position to be able to face his adversaries; peace being concluded, in the presence of my messengers, by King QUISSIE with the powerful District JAMMA (Jaman ?), situate behind ASSIANTYN which, during the seven years that King INTUFFER has shut the ways, has stood under an alliance with the WASSA King, and thus has kept and oppressed the ASHANTIS as between two fires of war.

From these circumstances, and from the movements that have been perceived for some weeks past, on the part of the WASSAS, I have no unfounded hope and expectation (for there is no doubt of the superior power of the ASHANTI people) that the desired end of these troubles has now been given birth to. I cannot therefore neglect to bring to YHHS' notice, and to reiterate the miserable state of the Company's warehouses through the lack of merchandise for a considerable time past, for over the whole Coast no goods of the Company remain with which any trade can be driven, if it please the Almighty that a favourable change should eeme occur in the closing of the ways. - He therefore asks that the requisition for goods of the 9th April be complied with, with an increase of 3-4000 lbs Spanish nepten, and a reduction of half of the sheep's fat (schaape smeer) which is the most that will be in demand, and the "courantste debiet ontmoeten" both in slaves, and gold and tusks. ...

SABOU AND MOURE.

APRIL 9. (112). Letter from Moure (Pott), reporting disturbance between Upper & Lower town Moure, shortly after settled by him (no details).

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(see also under Wassa)

FEBRUARY 9. (112). Letter from Cormantyn (Wolffgank). n.d.
 Here in the roads of Annamaboe, are lying two Royal French ships. I have made enquiries what they have come to do, and have understood from Lieut Cooper, being on a ship commanded by Mr M. Baco, that the two ships are intended to cruise here on the Coast to see what further molestation the English will do further to the French slavers (slaave), and if that pirate nation dare fire one bullet on the French to drive them from Annamaboe roads, then they have final orders to pour a broadside into such ships and not to desist as long as they see the vessels above water. They will remain lying here for 14 days and then drop down to Juda and so push on (doorsteeken) as their Commission does not last longer than 6 months, when two more will lie ready to come here. The lieutenant told me also that fifty new ships were being built and he did not doubt that disturbances would again begin afresh with the English in Europe.

But I have understood from the natives that they have another design which is that they would like to have a flag flying provisionally at BROUWA, ANNEMABOE, or ETJA, and if that were allowed them, then one ship would remain and the other return home to bring the news to Europe. They do no trade, but buy hens and sheep for iron. Some things they buy for iron staves of 1,2,3, or 4 span.

I shall not fail to make further enquiry. The hatred of the FANTYNS against the English continues great. Three English slave ships are lying here, but no one dares buy or sell anything on them, so that possibly the French, through that means, may be able to succeed in their design, but not at ETJA. But I shall send some one to Annemaboe to see if any communication is being held with COURANTIER.

FEBRUARY 10. Van Voorst to Cormantyn (J.F. Wolffgank).- Approves his vigilance in enquiring into the intrigues of the officers of the King's ships that have arrived, and he must continue to report, thwarting their evil designs, as far as possible.

FEBRUARY 16. Letter from Cormantyn (Wolffgank). n.d. I have in accordance with my duty enquired into what design the French warships have, but can discover nothing, but only that they would like to have a Fort at Annemaboe, Etja or Brouwa; but the English gentlemen "daarmede de vonk van in de neus hebbende" they have therefore sent a present and a new flag English flag to each of the three aforementioned Districts. The one ship is

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mounted with 74 cannon and 600 men; is commanded by the Chevalier de Glandevest, and has the name of "Le Kontant". A sergeant from her has been onshore here, who has handed me the enclosed (n.o.r.) and assured me that they have no other design than only to protect the French shipping and to make a stand against the English if they do not let their ships do their trade. The other ship is called "Le Hornvlamme", mounted with 62 guns, 450 men, & is commanded by M. Rouillet, on which M. Bascot is ship's Captain.

M. Le Baince makes the little master on board the 1st named ship (to) the Anamaboe(s); and the King daily receives his presents (presentie), and treats the officers daily on shore; but they must bring with them what they consume (according to custom). One of my boys, whom I placed at Anamboe, has just come, and tells me that within 3-4 days the warships will leave for leeward. They only seek to buy some chickens and sheep, and then away, as they see that their cock will not fight.

FEBRUARY 18. Letter from Cormantyn (Wolfgank). The two French warships left here yesterday with nothing done, lying now at MISANG, to fetch water. I have, underhand, caused as many feigned falsehoods to be spread abroad as possible, and have got so far with them that Anamaboe has decided that no one more shall go therein, as they have become afraid that they will pay the makers and issuers of bad gold. The community (Gemeene) of Anameboe have indeed been willing to allow them but COURANTIER on Sunday, having consulted about it with the Caboecer of ABRA, has graciously refused them it; now they say they will try whether they can succeed in it at DAATJE.

FEBRUARY 19. Letter, D.G. van Voorst to Cormantyn (Wolfgank), We see from your letter of the 16th instant that the French King's ships have left Anamaboe roads and have cast anchor at the river AANMISANG, and as the rumours are that they will attempt if possible to carry out their design at the SALT CROM (Saltpond), we have therefore come to an agreement with Governor Roberts to take some precautions there. You will therefore send your servant, and the one from Mr Roberts, who will hand over this letter to you, to the SALT CROM Grandees, to warn them in both our names that they make not the least engagement with the French Captain, and that if we come to hear anything to the contrary regarding it, we shall not fail to

regard it as a usurpation of that which belongs to our Lords and Masters; that we shall not neglect to frustrate their designs, cost what it may. You can add to that end also give your servant 1 anchor spirits and a kelder of 6 large, to bring to the Caboceers.

FEBRUARY 23. Letter from Cormantyn (Wolfgank), 22/2. I have the honour to inform YH that last night the two French Kings ships left MISANG. They have there let it appear as if two other ships will come after them to make a Fort between Moure and Apam, and will bring with them all the necessary materials for it. They have also tried to come ashore here and there with fishing boats (vis schuijte), but I have let them know that if they try that any more the beach natives will take them prize, and I am not in a position to afford them any help for it. is a fixed law here that sloops or boats coming on shore, everything in them, both men and goods, is for the natives.

FEBRUARY 25. Letter from Cormantyn (Wolfgank). n.d. In reply to YH's letter of the 19th, I have the honour to reply that, as reported in my letter of the 22nd, the French ships on that date, at night, have departed. I have therefore sent no one to the Salt Crom before having received YH's further orders. If YH desires that I send some one there or go my-self, even were it as far as to DATJO, I willingly offer my person for any service. I have heard that if the other ships come, the Anamaboes will, whether COURANTIER is willing or not, permit the French to make a Fort. I would therefore suggest sending servants from myself and from YH to Anamboe with something for COURANTIER, as I have also heard that the English have sent presents to (illegible- "hinder"?), the French; but that the Hollanders 't niet scheele kan, for they have sent nothing; but that is gossip of the common people (Gemeene). COURANTIER, as it is said, has said that such cannot happen without giving displeasure to the English, and that if they allow it, the English will certainly panyar all on all who are indebted to them, and sell them.

to carry out their design at the SALT CROM (Saltpond), we have therefore come to an agreement with Governor Roberts to take some precautions there. You will therefore send your servant, and the one from Mr Roberts, who will hand over this letter to you, to the SALT CROM (Saltpond), to warn them that they make not the least engagement with the French Captain, and that if we come to hear anything to the contrary regarding it, we shall not fail to take

AKRON & AGONNA.

- January 13. Letter from Bercoe (Burgring). 11/1.
Reports the death of the Crom King, ~~B~~ ADAR, there.
- FEBRUARY 24. Letter from Bercoe (Bergring). 21/2.
Reports the arrival there from Accra of the Engineer to sketch a ground plan of the Fort there, after which He will give him all assistance and after he has done there, will send him to Apam.
- OCTOBER 24. Letter from Bercoe (Burgring). 21 October.
Reports that a runaway train slave from Elmina, for whom the Dir.Gen. had given circular instructions for search to be made, was reported to be in a Crom near Adjamacon, with a Caboceer named OTTEBOM. Eight or ten days ago the HAGONNISCHE peoples rose in order to defeat a Crom named FOETOE BERCOE, situated some three to four hours in the interior and somewhat to leeward of this; but they have done nothing as the people there, hearing of it, took to flight, part to Accra and the rest into the interior. Whereupon the Beach King has gone there with his cousin and his people have fallen upon the HAGONNYSE, he saying that both nations serve him and that the HAGONNYSE have risen without his knowledge and orders; and he has panyarred various of the last-named and had the heads of four cut off. Against this the HAGONNYSE have inreturn panyarred all the FANTYNEN who were there about the market and decapitated two, and now further are lying ready to fight against ENDOE, as he, according to reports, is also making ready to march up against them; so that the HAGONNYS must now expect that which they thought to do to another. Because the ways are closed between this and Accra were unsafe because of this FOETOE BERKOESE palaver, I have twice sent letters for YH to Accra by canoe. ...
- NOVEMBER 7. Letter from Bercoe (Burgring). 4 November.
... .. The HAGONNISE are still keeping the ways closed for the ACCRONSE FANTYNEN, but those from GREAT FANTYN come and go freely. They have cut off the heads of 9 FANTYNS; but of the rising I hear nothing more but that ENDOE by degrees is selling the panyarred ~~FX~~ HAGONNISE and those he cannot sell through old age or maimness, it is said that he also "alsoo toe verdaan" makes a $\frac{1}{2}$ foot shorter. What will come of it at last, time will show. Anything further that I hear I will at once advise YH.

ASHANTI.

JANUARY 6. Letter from Accra (Brummer). 3 January. ...
I have already delivered 160 slaves to the
Company ship "Graaf van Buuren" and as I have
understood that the expected caravan (doortogt) will arrive
on the beach within 4-5 days, I will report to YH at once
on its arrival.

JANUARY 11. Letter from Accra (Brummer). 8 January.
I have the honour to report to YH that the
expected Ashanti caravan (doortogt) of which
I reported in my last letters, arrived on the beach yesterday, but have not found it to be as big, by far, as was
said by the people would come down, as the same consists
mostly in salt dealers (boeren), and they have brought a
very small number of slaves, so that I have not been able
to trade more than 13 slaves from them; but I have had the
greater portion against the other nations. The reasons
for this, the Ashantis represent, are that the disputes
between the Ashanti King QUISJE and the Caboceer DARKON
have risen much higher, and also that, at their departure,
none of those first traders, who had been on the beach,
had returned; ~~Those-traders-who-had-been-ready-to-come~~
~~down-with-this-caravan~~ and for those reasons the King would
not permit any traders to come to the beach before the others
who are on the way shall have returned; as those traders
who had been ready to come down with this caravan are a
large number and would have brought quite 200 slaves, if
they had not been prevented from coming; and the Ashanti
King represents that he will not let so many people go out
of his country at the same time and be deprived of force
so as not to be attacked unexpectedly; and if these traders
had not already been on the way, they would also have had
to wait till the others come down.

FEBRUARY 13. Letter from Accra (Brummer). 10 February.
... Of trade one hears nothing here. It
is said here that there are great disputes
in Ashanti between the there installed King QUISJE and the
Caboceer DARKON there, who is also trying to be King and to
make the other, who is now king, surrender his right and to
give it to him, DARKON, and that is the reason why trade
here is entirely at a standstill. But up to date it is
only loose native rumour, and as soon as I come to hear
anything more certain about it, I will inform YH.

CHRISTIANSBORG.

MARCH 12. Letter from Accra (Burgring) vice Brummer decd) 9/3. The newly sent-out Danish Governor, Lützow, arrived here at Fort Christiansborg last Saturday, but a little indisposed and ~~assu~~ immediately assumed the command. His sickness continued but he did not go to bed till Monday morning, and then after dinner (coffee drinking) had to go to bed, became unconscious and died at 11 o'clock at night. (Magnus Christopher Lützow, d. 8-3-1751. Larsen)

JULY 5. P. Völkmar assumed command of Crevecoeur.

November 28. Letter from Danish Governor, Hacksen, to DG. van Voorst, complaining of the arrest and imprisonment by Valkmar of 3 of his canoeemen (and of much else in connection therewith). Called on by van Voorst for a report, Valkmar at Accra wrote, on 21st December, a report of 12 closely written foolscap pages (not read) and van Voorst wrote to Hacksen thereon on 24th December.

CAPE COAST.

JUNE 21. Letter from Thomas Melvil, Wm Husband, Thomas Boteler, Ebenezer Young. C.C.C. 21 June. They inform D.G. of the appointment by the Company of Merchants trading to Africa of Mr Thomas Melvil as President of the Council vice Roberts, resigned, and the other members of Council continued in their places.

JULY 3. Arrived by hammock from C.C., 2 English gentlemen as deputies, to inform the D.G. of the arrival of the new English Governor. After having dined with the Dir.Gen. they left at 4 o'clock.

AUGUST 20. (WIC.490. fol.186). Despatch. D.G. van Voorst, to Presidial Chamber Amsterdam, WIC. (read 12 Sept.1753).

I cannot let this opportunity pass by in silence to give a truthful sketch of the English Direction in this country; and how in four years the government at Cape Coast has been changed 5 times without one of the Chiefs (Opperhoofden) to whom whom the Direction was entrusted, having died, and that now, since two years, the same has been in the hands of three different gentlemen expressly sent out from Europe for that purpose, such as Richard Stokwel, under the title of Governor (who now roves about as an interloper in a boat along the Coast), who nine months later was relieved by Mr John Robberts under the title of President of the Council and Governor. He is now also discharged (keeping his residence at present in the village of Cape Coast) and has got Mr Melvil as his successor.

From which confused administration it will not be difficult to gather the impossibility of maintaining a friendly concourse with the English nation in this country, and I foresee little **improvement** because in England the trade in Africa has been placed open whereby everyone can settle under their forts, erect factories, and drive trade with the natives without any "lasten", as already has been put in train in the village of Cape Coast by such Europeans as have quitted the Coy's service on these changes. They are now beginning this also at their windward factories, from which cannot be doubted they will entirely ruin the trade, and moreover will try to sell their goods to the inlanders by the Holl. bushpaths, from which certainly nothing but troubles & estrangement between the 2 nations can occur.

I hope for the best as I regard friendship as the true interest of both parties, and shall try for it, but all the circumstances & intrigues of that nation shpw that they wish to make fools of the Hollanders in order thus to become masters ~~of that~~ in course of time of something of which they in this country possess the least.

ELMINA. AMINIE

Muster Roll. 31 December 1750.

Elmina (Civ. 24, Mil. 55)	79.	Sacconde	9.
St Jago	9.	Chama	8.
Axim	14.	Commany	8.
Hollandia	6.	Mouré	7.
Accoda (Dorothea)	6.	Cormantijn	8.
Boutry	10.	Apam	9.
Taccorary	7.	Bercoe	10.
		Accra	22.
Two Bandits, 1 St Jago; 1 General's garden			212.
Total Gold Coast			214
1 at Epee; on 2 boats, 13			14
Total			228

JANUARY. Correspondence with Axim as to amount of cotton on hand, and thereon.

APRIL 1. (Thurs). Company ship de Graef sailed for Curacao with 352 slaves.

APRIL 9. (WIC. 490). Despatch Dir. Gen. van Voorst to Pres. Chr. Amsterdam. (read 11 Sept. 1753).
The slave trade appears to be somewhat more lively but only at the leeward factories. - The price of slaves at Annemabo by the many English and French ships is 8½-9 oz for a man and 7 oz for a woman slave. There is nothing definite to report from the Ashanti district as my messengers thither have not yet returned. The mortality amongst YHH's servants continues.

APRIL 23. (9). Minutes of Council. Letter from Pres. Chr. Amst. dd. 14 July 1750 read, reporting that Prince of Orange & Nassau had assumed office of Chief Director & General Chief Governor of the WIC.

MAY 12. (WIC. 490). Despatch. Dir. Gen. van Voorst and Councillors to Pres. Chr. Amsterdam (read 21 Sept 1753). In reply to YHH's letter of 22nd December last we have the honour to thank YHH for the communication of the Resolution taken at the last Assembly of the illustrious Assembly of the Ten concerning the slave trade; and that you have meantime been pleased to provide this Coast with a Fiscal, who, with other servants, arrived here on 13th April 1751 by the Juffrouw Johanna Adriana, Skipper Jacob Beeter.

ELMINA. ANIMA

We have read with regret much regret of the troubles and rising of the slaves in Curacao, and that with regard to these these troublesome matters added to the continuous standstill of trade here on the Coast, YHH had been in consultation as to the principle means of economy for the maintenance of this Coast and your servants, desiring that you would we should take the same into serious consideration, and make written report thereon to YHH. ... for all nations are of opinion firstly, that the free slave trade would be advantageous for the maintenance of the Coast; partly because that would increase the navigation of the Netherland Merchantmen, cause the "lastgelden" of the ships to increase, while they would then be assured of being always able to obtain the remainder of their slaves under the Factories, as since the prohibition of the trade, they have had to trade them from the Natives at excessive prices from the to the considerable damage of the shippers, and have often had to leave the Coast with much merchandise remaining. Secondly, it would encourage the French shippers again to send small ships to the Gold Coast to trade slaves, whereby the "recognitie" on the Coast would be increased. Thirdly, the Portuguese nation would again be encouraged to also to navigate the Coast if they knew that one could help them by delivering slaves. From all of which it is undeniable that the Coast expenses could be reduced ... As to the suggested reduction in the staff if free trade were allowed, the following employees could be spared:— Bookkeeper-General, Equipage Master, 1st clerk in the Secretariat, and all subcontractors. Against whom could be appointed:— Under Bookkeeper-General, with title of Factor, Baas of the Train, Clerk at Secretariat, and increase the number of the Factors to 2 or 3 in place of the subcontractors; the two senior Factors being members of Council. — As to the payment of salaries by goods from the warehouse.—

Proceeding now to the third consideration of YHH, what reduction could be made in the number of the Train slaves, and whether the old slaves could be given their freedom or be sold; about this we are bound to inform you that the reduction in the present number is not practicable because already they are not able to carry out all the required work at the 15 factories; for if the least extraordinary work has to be done at an out factory, the Equipage Master is obliged to send assistance from Elmina and then it is at a standstill at the Chief Castle, for you will please consider that out of the 348 men that were present on 31st December last at least 80 were unfit for work & than 1 must also be deducted for sickness, there remains only a small

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number for distribution among all the Forts. ...

To give the old and decrepit slaves their freedom could not properly be done and would not willingly be accepted by them as thereby opportunity would be given to the free inhabitants of the country to offer every annoyance to these old people discharged from service, and to take revenge for what they, in their youth, might have done wrong to them by order of the Whites when in their service, or to their families, for the maintenance of good discipline. From this, then, would arise that the required faithful service could not be expected from them if they found that they were cast off in their old age, and they might perish from misery and want, as out of the monthly subsistence (Kostgeld) of 1, 1½ and 2 engels that is issued to them, no provision of goods or money can be set aside for their maintenance in old age; as now the small kostgeld is the only solace that they have in their state of poverty in order to receive an honourable burial, according to the custom of the country, from their fellow Company slaves. To sell them because of old age is still more impossible, for no purchaser could be found unless they were Caboceers or other natives who would use those decrepit creatures as their victims at their death, and this Christianity does not suffer. Wherefore we request YHH to consider that the body of our train slaves is by native custom so related that it forms a Society for the maintenance of authority over the people belonging under the Hon. Company's forts, and that therefore no other arrangement can well be made than what is now practised.

As to the 4th point, whether the ships and boats could be reduced. ...

As to the 5th article, the reduction of the ^{cost of} canoe hire this could be considerably reduced if free trade were allowed to the Servants, It is a heavy charge on the Company in this country.

As regards the YHH's letter over the three articles for the extension of the Trade on the Coast proposed to their HO.MO. the Lords States General of the U.N., sent to us, we have no reason to be other than thankful to YHH for it.

As to the 2nd article and the representations to the St.Gen. as to some alteration being made in the Charter of 1730, about the subjects resident in the American

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Colonies, ... the payment of "Lastgelden" of ships by them, payment in rum or "kil duyvel".
As to contracts with foreign nations over trade

We see no chance of change in the deplorable state of trade so long as the ASHANTI country does not take up arms against its adversary the WASSA King.

(fol. 152) As to the trade of the Portuguese ships from Bahia,

As to the sale as a slave of Jan Jansen by Fiscal van Rijk on board of the ship on its way to Europe via Curacao; Jan Jansen going on board as van Rijk's servant owing to the bad state of van Rijk's health.

SEPTEMBER 1. (Wedy) Birthday celebrations of the Stadhouders.

DECEMBER 12. Letter from Axim (Bacot) sending a consignment of cotton by boat.

Some letters during the year from Taccrary re supply of corn from there.

(end of 1751)

CAPE APOLONIA.

MARCH 15. (G. 113) Letter, Van Voorst to Axim (Bacot)... Sends a Holland flag, which you will please to give to the Caboceer of Cape Apolonia, alsoo zij hebben durven versogt; and that the sooner the better for the reason that we have been informed that a late Governor, Stockwel, is going to make another little voyage, with his boat, to windward, as he represents, in order to make another a second attempt for his settlement at Cape Apolonia.

APRIL 24. Letter from Axim (Bacot), 21 April. - A long letter about Portuguese ships. - He is not able to make the journey to Elmina to discuss the matter, because great disputes have arisen in his district between the EGUIRASE and Cape Apolonia natives, which it is thought will not be determined otherwise than with the sword, as the EGUIRASE will, but the Cape Apolonia rulers (regenten) will not submit to the arbitration of the Axim Government.

JUNE 3. Letter from Axim (Bacot). 1 June. After my last report to YH (which does not appear to be on record) that the Englishman, Mr Stokwel, was again at Cape Apolonia, I thereupon sent my servants thither to ask the Caboceer whether this was in fulfillment of their promises last made to YH never to allow any possession or liberty there to the said Stokwel, nor to any one of what nation soever (except the Holland), and to that end a Holland flag had also been sent to him by YH as a mark of the Hon. Company's veneration and territory. To this they replied to me that Mr Stokwel was now staying with them for no other purpose than to buy up 2-300,000 struyken milhio and 5-600 kranze fine swamp (wade) rice, and then to depart direct from there to the Portuguese island. Also, since they would not accept those goods which he had with him for payment, Stokwel had therefore sent his boat to Dixcove to fetch other goods, and he himself had sailed further to windward in the 2 mast ship to see if he can trade the goods with him for gold and tuska, to be able to pay for the corn and rice bought. For these reasons he had left a whiteman with them till his return to make payment to them in full; but that if it was not permitted to sell anything to Stokwel, they were prepared, on receiving orders, to make him depart. Without any delay, I sent immediately again there and had the Caboceers each charged at once and without delay to make Stokwel and his whites depart from there, or categorically to declare themselves, in one way or

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another, in order thereby to be in a position to give Y.H. detailed reports. Whereupon, at once without further reply, they bound themselves, after settling accounts with him, to make him depart at once, with a further firm assurance of their eternal submission to the Holland nation. But, Y.H., they never want for fine words, but in their hearts are traitors and rascals.

DECEMBER 11. Letter from Axim (Hendrik Walmbecq).
8 December. Reports he has taken over command (vice Jacob Credo Bacot deceased).

AOWIEN.
(vide under WASSA.)

Accoda. Correspondence in January, February, March, April, September & October about the village of ATTIONGWA, claimed to be Hollands, and from which the Commandant at Accoda was instructed to levy fish tolls from the people fishing there; but which Crom the English at Dixcove claimed to be theirs. It is reported in the ACCODA correspondence that the English claimed ATTIONGWA as it had been given up to them by the Director General at the time of the ANTA palaver at Saccondé. In a letter of 3rd October, Van Voorst wrote to Paauw, the Accoda Commandant, denying that he had made any surrender of the Crom ATTIONGWA to the English, but, on the contrary, "we shall remain in possession of the same until the next letters come from Europe".

(G.113). Correspondence relating to the disputed ownership, between the English and the Hollanders, of the village of ATCHUMA, as follows:

February 24. (o.s.) Melvil, Husband & Young, Cape Coast, to van Voorst.

April 6. (n.s.) Van Voorst to Cape Coast.

March 24. (o.s.) Capt'n Daniel, R.N. to van Voorst.

April 6. (n.s.) van Voorst to Daniel.

April 3. (o.s.) Daniel to van Voorst.

April 4. (o.s.) Cape Coast to van Voorst.

August 31. (o.s.) Melvil to van Voorst.

September 13. (n.s.) Van Voorst to Melvil.

MAY 6. Letter from Boutry (Snoek). 4th May. I have the honour to report to YH. that it has been reported to me by King ENTIER, that the English Commandant of Dixcove has given goods to the man AHINYA for the opening up of the bush way by which the traders pass hither and to Dixcove, which he has already arranged; the King saying that that right has always belonged to him, and that he and his ancestors have continuously exercised authority over that road, so that no one is empowered to interfere with the opening of the same without his authority; and as he says that the man AHINYA has thereby prejudiced him in his right, he has requested me to inform YH of it, he asking that his authority (gebiet) may be protected against this, and to get satisfaction from AHINYA for it, as he fears otherwise that the English will in course of time consider that the ownership of the said road belongs to them.

Van Voorst to Boutry. (Snoek). In reply to your letter

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of the 4th, you can enquire from Mr Senior, Factor at Dixcove, of the reasons which have "inmoveerd" (?) in the authority (gesag) of the ANTA King without having had his permission there for, and without having informed you of it; and take your measures according to his reply, in order to have satisfaction demanded from AHINYA for it. - Recommends him to use all caution, so as to prevent fresh difficulties arising in that country.-

JUNE. Correspondence with Accoda as to supplying timber for gun carriages from there.

OCTOBER 21. Letter from Accoda (Paauw). 20 October. -He reports that yesterday an English warship anchored off Accoda, and then, after half-an-hour, left for Dixcove. He subsequently received by an English servant a letter, which he enclosed:- From George Cockburn, Commandant of the "Gloria", and of all His Britannic Majesty's ships on the Coast of Africa, in which he wrote (in English), "I am informed by the Chief of Dixcove and the inhabitants of ACHUMA ATCHUMA, that you have seized a Capuceer's son of Atchuma, which place is, and always has been belonging to the English; and by the disputes which were settled and adjusted, in the presence of Captain Howe, in the month of October 1751, it was agreed between the Council of Cape Coast and the General of the Mines, that the English and Dutch should each continue in quiet possession of the places they formerly possessed until the same could be adjusted by the Companies at home; which agreement is broke by this behaviour of yours. I send this to acquaint you that if the Capuser (whose son you have seized) and who you pretend owes money to one of your Capusers really does so, that if you will make the debt clear- appear clear to the Chief of Dixcove, he will immediately pay the money. But I expect the man is directly set at liberty, as I should be very sorry you should oblige me to take such measures as will be disagreeable to me, and can't fail of being very much so to you. If you don't have this complied with, I shall either come myself, or send another of His Britannic Majesty's ships to ACQUIDAH to know the reason of its not being".

He told the messenger he did not understand English and asked him the contents verbally; and he told him he could not release the man. To which he replied that the Captain would then come in his ship to fetch him.....

Van Voorst to Accoda (Paauw). Acknowledges above, and approves his reply.

OCTOBER 26. Letter from Accoda (Pauuw). n.d. -
He reports that the day after Capt'n Cockburn threatened him, by his letter sent by the English Factor's servant, his ship came in sight here again, in the early morning, and lay at anchor for half-an-hour, and then raised anchor and went to leeward, without sending any message, or having the native demanded fetched away; which he cannot understand.

OCTOBER 29. Letter from Accoda (Pauuw), reporting that since the receipt of the message from Capt'n Cockburn, nothing further had happened.

JANUARY 19. (G.113). Letter from Axim (Bacot). 19 Jan.
P.S. I cannot omit to communicate to YH

that I have definite news out of ASWIE of the march up (optocht) of 90,000 ASWIE muskets, and are closing all the ways for the WASAS and everybody, and have already done a massacre among some ASWIE natives of the WASAS party. My people, whom I had sent through ASWIE to the "donks" country, were prevented from proceeding; and what further will come of it, time will show. This is certain that I shall not come out of it without damage. If it is all being done in order to occupy (bezetten) the INTERT, and to cut off the passage to windward, while he will be assailed from another side, it would be good. It is the same ASWIE, AMA, of whom I formerly wrote, of the aforementioned invasion from WASAS into ASWIE, but he did not then carry out much; however, because it now agrees with the time which was fixed upon out of ASWIE (to) YH, I therefore hope that it may proceed further. The news is certain.

MARCH 21. Letter from Bonty (Snoek). 19 March. I have the honour to report to YH that some days ago ENTIER sent messengers to King ENTIER and Chiefs of the ANTA country, with orders to propose to them to enter into an alliance of friendship (verbond).

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... (vide also under "Fante")
JANUARY 7. (WIC.490). Letter from C.G. van Dadelbeek
(Fiscal) to the Presiding Chamber, Amsterdam,
WIC. (read in Assembly of the X. 12 Sept, 1753).

What I had the honour to report to YHH in my previous
letter about the general rumours which were spread about
a wished-for undertaking for opening the now already long
closed ways, one has so far learnt nothing certain; but
while the rumours of the natives, who came here now and
then and say they have spoken with natives living far in
the bush, still continually speak of such an undertaking,
adding that the King of ASHANTYN has made a general peace
with the peoples who live behind his country, so that he
need not fear for any surprise-invasion into his country
from the rear, if he saw his opportunity of taking in hand
to attack the WASSAS with all his force; and while affairs
in the interior appear to be placed in such a position that
that they must, so to speak, bend or break; we are, here,
therefore continually nourishing the desire and the hope
of being able, ere long, to see the desired end to them.

JANUARY 19. (G.113). Letter from Axim (Bacot). 16 Jan.

... (re trade generally) ...

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the ways for the WASSAS and everybody, and have already
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party. My people, whom I had sent through ASWIEN to the
"donkos" country, were prevented from proceeding; and
what further will come of it, time will show. It is cer-
tain that I shall not come out of it without damage. If
it is all being done in order to occupy (bezetten)
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Chiefs of the ANTA country, with orders to represent to
propose to them to enter into an alliance of friendship
(verbond)

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with the taking of the usual negro oaths in order, in the event of him taking the field against ASSYANTYN (which he represents he will shortly do) that he has the assurance that his women and children left behind shall not be injured or attacked hostilely. And as the King and his Chiefs (Grooten) are aware that they stand under obedience to YH, they have therefore considered it to be their duty to do nothing about it without YH's approval. They have therefore requested me to report the negotiation of those messengers and respectfully to ask that they may be informed what YH considers ought most appropriately to be done and replied about it.

Van Voorst to Boutry (Snoek). In reply to your letter about the messengers from the WASSA King & INTUFFER to the King and Chiefs of the ANTA District, it seems strange to us that INTUFFER has not addressed himself ~~to~~ direct to Elmina, when an appropriate reply, after ascertaining the ^{feelings} ~~opinions~~ of the ANTAS, could have been given. Put the messengers off by telling them that they must betake themselves to Elmina in order to speak about such a matter of importance. ~~Meantime~~, sound the King and Chiefs whether they are inclined to enter into any alliance of friendship mutual friendship, and inform us of their reply.

MARCH 28. Letter from Boutry (Snoek). 26 March. I shall, in pursuance of YH's orders, inform the messengers from the WASSA King, INTUFFER ENTIPFER, of the reply received from YH to the proposal made by them, as soon as they return from the Crom POGO (sic. Poho?), whither they have proceeded so long, for the saving of expenses.

I have enquired from the ANTA King and his Grooten about their feelings about entering into an alliance of friendship, and they show themselves not disinclined to it, but, according to their representations, with this view, in order to obtain compensation for their suffered injuries, caused by INTUFFER in the war which he previously waged against them; saying that they would not enter into any agreement unless first assurance (verzekering) was given by him. They hoped, also, by such an alliance, to obtain some revenge for the wrong formerly done to them by INTUFFER, as they say that if he is defeated they were then, according to the custom of their country, exonerated from the oath taken, and thus no longer bound to look after those whom INTUFFER should have left in their safe-keeping. And if they were deceived in their opinion, and INTUFFER maintained

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the upper hand, then they thought still to gain this advantage ~~fr~~ with it, in order, under the entering into of the said alliance, to compel INTUFFER, by the taking of oaths, to bind himself, for his whole lifetime, never to do any hostilities to themselves, their lands and goods, nor to commence any war against them. But they said, finally, that such was only an idea of theirs, but they would act according to that which YH judged to be best.

APRIL 14. (WIC.490). Despatch. Van Voorst to the Presiding Chamber, Amsterdam.

Through lack of goods, all trade is at a stand still in the Forts, ... while we are daily observe more and more movement among the WASSAS and their allied forces, from which is not unclearly to be deduced that their adversaries, the ASHANTYNS, according to the promises made to me as I have reported to YH, are making ready to rise against them; which, may the Almighty grant, so that an end may come to the pitiable state in which all the people living on the beach, find themselves.

JUNE 2. (G.113). Letter from Chama (Bacot). n.d.

(1 June). - Thanks DG for permission to proceed to Axim, whence he returned yesterday.

Further, on my return home the JABIE King and Elders came to see me and reported that INTUFFER had had them summoned, by messengers, that they will have to betake themselves to him, in order together to undertake the war against ASHANTYN.

Whereupon, they gave the messengers the reply, as an excuse, that they were at the service of and subject to the Holland Whites, and that they would await my return home so that I could make report of to YH of the WASSA proposal, or that of INTUFFER. Whereupon the messengers had departed in order to come and fetch further information and a positive reply from the JABIES, in four days time. I hereupon told them that it was now for them plainly to declare themselves before me whether they were disposed to take the field with INTUFFER, or whether they were disposed otherwise, and that they should regulate the reply to the messengers, who were expected back, accordingly; and that I would make report to YH of their position and intention. Hereupon they have all unanimously declared that they were not disposed to march up with INTUFFER, but that they were all subjects of the Company, and relied upon YH's orders, and most respectfully sought YH's advice how best to regulate their report of refusal (afsetten bescheydt) to INTUFFER, according to YH's best view ideas; whereby they hope they may receive instructions how to act against the AWASSAS in case, as they suspect, INTUFFER and the

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WASSAS, being piqued by a report contrary to expectation, undertake to force them, or hostilely to attack them & to ruin them completely &c.

Whether these declarations and observations of the JABIE gentlemen proceed from an upright, good, or a false, simulating ground and true necessity, I leave to time, which must certainly discover it. Still, because they would never forgive (nagiven) me that through the mistake of an evil report or arrangement of mine, disorders for them and for the interests of their country might arise, in order that they should never impute to me that through the mistake of a bad report or arrangement of mine, disorders for them or for the interests of their country might arise, I promised them that I would faithfully report their statement to YH, to obtain instructions and orders thereon; but, at the same time, have ordered them to depute two of them, in the name of the rulers of the whole of their country, with verbal information of this that has been written, both about the message received and their intentions and further desires; with which the bearers of this are charged.

Van Voorst to Chama (Bacot). Acknowledges above. ...

... The messengers from the JABIE JABIE King and Chiefs have delivered their message to us just as it is contained in your letter of yesterday, and we hereby charge you to inform the Chiefs of that District of our earnest view that we do not desire that they afford any assistance, directly or indirectly, to the WASSA King INTUFFER, and that if, unexpectedly, any difficulties may be caused them on his account, they must return force with force, and you can promise them protection in our name.

AUG SEPTEMBER 15. (G.113). Van Voorst to Accra (Volkmar). The long desired death of the WASSA King, INTUFFER, will possibly give a good effect to the intention that the Council has had with reference to the aforesaid resolution (of 26 Augt. noted under "Elmina").

SEPTEMBER 22. (WIC.490). Despatch. v Voorst to Pres. Chamber Amsterdam. (read 22/9/53) ...

... The death of the WASSA King INTUFFER, three weeks ago, makes me imagine a good result as I have already been informed that the Caboceer & Chiefs intend to place the matter of their dispute between them and ASSYANTYN

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under my arbitration, no effect having been given, to my regret, hitherto, to the promises of the ASSIANTYN King, for opening the trade ways, as I had the honour to report in my former letter. ...

JABIE & CHAMA.

JANUARY 3. (G.113). Van Voorst to Chama (Jan.C. Bacot). - Asks him the reason for why the King of JABIE has been confined in his Fort, as the successor of the BRAFFO is making a confused tale of it.

JANUARY 6. Letter from Chama (Bacot). n.d. - A letter of 16½ pages about the obstinacy of the JABIE people in the "sloepenthouden" of bad palavers. It appears to be over an improper judgement of the King of JABIE in a private dispute between 2 natives, or, rather, as Van Voorst puts it in a letter of 8 Jan., the palaver between the JABIE people and the man, Bentier Bosson. (Note. The sheets marked B.2. - probably about 16 pages are missing from the book. Van Voorst in the above partly missing letter, decided to settle the matter himself.)

JULY. Extremely long letters from Bacot, Chama, over his panyarring 2 JABIES because the JABIE people would not supply him with corn on his frequent requisition.

Long correspondence also about Bacot's interference with trade to Sacondee, from the interior.

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FEBRUARY 4. (G.113). Letter from Cormantyn (Wolffgang) 2 February. ... To-day the Elders of GRANDE TERRE were here, who told me that a certain ASSYANTYN Caboceer, now keeping house in a Crom of ACCIM, named EDDENA, has had them asked for the BRAFFO's stick and sword-bearer in order that he can send messengers to FANTYN, and also to YH and to the gentlemen at Cabo Cors. The Braffo has sent his stick and FANTE various "Tutus", so that one may begin to believe that it is serious. As far as I can trace, zoo komt alhier vreedden; wiste alle wel zij INTUFFER al quyt ware. Various Caboceers have been called into GRANDE TERRE. I do not know yet for what reason, but my opinion is that they have "geborge" (sheltered?) INTUFFER so long that they will now tell him that he must leave their country. I have also heard that the Caboceer wishes to make up a "pen" provisionally to appoint a market day (mark dag) at AGONNA, and one at BENDA (Binda?), situate here behind ABRA, until all matters shall be settled; to which INTUFFER would also be well inclined; but the Caboceer out of DINKERA will haar geen Comini geeven om te sorteeren.

FEBRUARY 14. Letter from Cormantyn (Wolffgang). 12 February. ... Of news of the interior I hear nothing but that the FANTYNS are clearing a road so as to be able to come to ACCANNI. What the three French warships come to do, I do not doubt that it will be well known to YH that it is nothing else than to have a Fort between MOURE and APAM, namely, at the river which lies between BROUWA and ANAMABOE, or at ANAMABOE itself, or at MISANG, to which much hearing is being given. The English Governor at Cabo Cors yesterday sent to COURANTIER 2 ankers spirits and 2 40 lbs powder to give to his Crom people; to BROUWA 1 anker spirits; to MISANG 2 ankers spirits and a flag, with promises of 4 Engels kostgeld every month, with notification to give no Frenchman "Comine" to come on shore, nor to give them water, or that he will be recognised and punished as a rebel; but I have not yet heard of any reply. ... The Prince of ANAMABOE has brought his coat (rok), hat and sword to his Father, and asked him if he will be pleased to break these. To which COURANTIER has replied "no". Whereupon the illustrious Prince replied that he had got them from His Royal Majesty of England, and that as long as he lived, he would use them to keep the

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French from ANAMABOE; that he had sworn this to the King. YH. can believe this, for I have it from ABASAN, who was present when he swore to his Father that the first Frenchman who comes on shore, he will welcome him with 2 pistol shots, one for himself and one for the Frenchman. (On the above, vide Crooks, Records, p.19. Also the undated pamphlet, The Royal African.)

FEBRUARY 14. Van Voorst to Cormantyn (Wolffgang). - With reference to the above, letter re the French warships, he sends his servant, who is charged to put before COURANTIER the dangerous consequences which the FANTYN country stands to expect if he allows any Frenchman here or there to come on shore, and we seriously charge him to give no hearing to their proposals; or we and the English will make common cause of it and devise such means that the FANTYNS will certainly abandon their reckless and improper direction, if they undertake anything to the contrary.

FEBRUARY 18. Letter from Cormantyn (Wolffgang). 16 February. The business between the French and ANEMABOE is finished. This evening the messengers are going to GRANDE TERRE to communicate the same to the BRAFFO. COURANTIER will give them 2 two children or slaves of his with the warships, and the warships have undertaken to be here again within 16 months with ships and materials for having the Fort at ANAMABOE built. The French General will settle there, and then they will see where the best situation is to build 2 or 3 other Forts.

Mr Roberts yesterday took leave of COURANTIER in order to depart for home, and swore to COURANTIER that if God grants him life, he will come and visit COURANTIER and his District and the French, and that, within the year. But he believed that when he Courantier sees him, Roberts, again, that COURANTIER will not be living any more at ANAMABOE, for he will come and lay it waste by sea and by land, and even if there are 300 French Generals there; that the King of England will indeed order the King of France to have no ships trading along the whole coast, but they will have to go direct to JUDA, for they have nothing to do here, and have not their own property here, as the English and the Hollanders. As soon as I hear anything definite from GRANDE TERRE, I will communicate it to YH.

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FEBRUARY 18. (G. 113). Letter from Apam (P. Woortman).

17 February. In reply to instructions, he has sent his servants round to the surrounding Crooms, with liquor, to warn them not to listen to any proposal from the French warships.

FEBRUARY 20. Letter from Cormantyn (Wolffgank).

18 February. The business with the French and FANTYNS is concluded. Thirty magnificent cloths, various hats and sticks have come on shore as presents to various Caboceans, of which COURNATIER has the commission to give each one his share. But his eyes are daarop verblindt that they barter the same for red laken, for which purpose he has had me asked if I had red laken to sell, but I told him I had not. The French will make their Fort between ANAMABOE and ETJA, upon a hill named ADANDON, so that they can also protect ETJA, who will then also serve them and desert the English. For each 3 feet in height that they build they will pay 100 Bendas merchandise, and when the flagstaff is planted they will give 100 Bendas in addition. The son of COURNATIER, who has been in France, is Makelaar with one of our people, one named AHAIN, being a servant of the late Mr Overbeke, (he) will have 8 engels per month kostgeld; the Custom the General will make with his subjects. Already 2 Impias have been given by COURNATIER; and within 16 months time warships, with some other ships with materials will come, and white men who will work. YH can be assured that all that is noted above is true, but whether the English and the Lords States will allow it, time will show; for, in my judgment, it would then become a free Coast here, and all sorts of nations do what they please here; but I quite believe that their chimeras will be frustrated, which God grant, for the profit of our Lords and Masters.

(The following four letters have been translated from the copies forming part of the enclosures to the Despatch to the Pres, Chamber Amsterdam. WIC. dd. 8th March (post) in WIC. 490. The dates, are the dates of the letters.)

FEBRUARY 21. Wolffgank, Cormantyn, to D.G. van Voorst. Affairs at ANAMABOE have been settled like as I had the honour to report in my last and last night the presents were distributed in the presence of YH.'s servant. Monsieur COURNATIER has expressed himself in language which he would never have dared to

utter; yes, he has sworn that if any one oppress the French he himself will rise up for them and drive the English- and Hollanders and English from there; which language is general among the beach and bush people. Not knowing, therefore what may befall us, I request some ball and powder for the Fort, for the negros are adroit and might come when not expected, and a reinforcement of 2 men, for the 4 that I have are not at their best. I request the ball in casks because of the talk among the people. My Crom people and the Hill people are very well intentioned for the advantage of the Company Hollanders.

FEBRUARY 23. Woolffgank, Cormantyn, to D.G. van Voorst. Acknowledges receipt of letters and 50 ball, but asks for some 6lb, 3lb, & 1lb. for I would venture to assure YH that difficulties will arise, for with the arrival of the English squadron the natives have become much "vermoogender" and now say that if they drive the French away, they will see where the others will stay, without naming any one, Hollanders or English; and that they are masters in of their own country; that Saccondé and Commany have two Forts, and Accra three, and if they want to build four Forts at ANAMABOE, that they may do it; but that the French must be included among them, or otherwise none but one French Fort; and that they would serve them as slaves, and no one else. Yesterday, the English Commander (of the squadron?) sent to COURANTIER 32 gallons rum, 2 silver saucers, 2 silvered punch bowls, 6 knives, 6 spoons, 6 forks, 6 gilt knives, 6 do spoons, and 6 do forks. To-day all three Captains (of the English warships?) are going to COURANTIER to inform him of the King of England's sentiments, and to ask him, COURANTIER, in the name of the King of England, what his decision is; receiving a satisfactory reply, they will request the French to raise anchor; and getting no satisfactory reply, which I strongly doubt, they will attack the French; both French and English being armed for that purpose. This report was made to me by YH's servant and ABANSAN. The latter was yesterday on board of the English Commander, and himself helped to take away (afnemen, take down, remove ?) looking glasses, pictures and other furniture, so YH can see that it is serious. The people of at ANAMABOE have determined to say to the English Commander that the French will come here within 16 months to make their Fort; but last night the French came to ANAMABOE and have settled with the people to be here within 8 months, but that they sulks voor haar selve

moest houden, that they will come strong enough with ships to make their Fort. I have ordered YH's servant (& ABANSAN to report to me to-night, though it were 10 o'clock, what has happened at ANAMABOE to-day. I will keep YH's servant for about 4 days longer, so that he can hear what happens.

P.S. YH's servant has asked me to assure you that nothing has yet been done about the clearing (rosaren), but the place, only, has been selected, on a small hill, ADANDO, between ANEMABOU and EDJA, and the other two Forts, one at MISSANG (Amisano ?), and one at JIMBAAS salt Crom, where the Dane now keeps house in a hut (cagie). The Dane will be driven away.

FEBRUARY 24. Wolffgank, Cormantyn, to D.G. van Voorst.

This is to accompany your servant, who will make to YH a better verbal report of what occurred yesterday at ANAMABOE, as it is too much to put on paper; but I will only report to YH. that notwithstanding the noble presents from the English gentlemen of the warships, COURANTIER remains "even brutal"; and not only he, but the whole of FANTYN, who say outright that they will have to do with no one but the French; and COURANTIER has said, in the presence of the English, that if he still wished to respect any one, it would be the Hollanders, but that they also had no more right here on the Coast than the French, and especially in FANTYN. The gentlemen from the warships went on board last evening with great displeasure, and are waiting till the gentlemen from CABO CORSE have departed, when they will take their chance with the French and make them raise anchor and strike their flag, which I believe will begin tomorrow morning. I am confident (staat maken) that the matter will burst out into open war. To-day my Elders were summoned to ANAMABOE, who asked my permission, which was granted, with threats that they had better see what they were about (konde zien wat zij te doen hadden). But on coming to COURANTIER, he had ordered them to give "Atjo" to the French whitemen, which they did. COURANTIER gave them 4 flasks liquor and said, "That is the Whiteman who will be General". Whereupon they replied that that did not concern them; that they belonged under a Holland Fort and were serving it, and the Makelaar got Company kostgeld. To which COURANTIER said, "Yes, but I am your Captain, and you are FANTYNS". They asked him who gave them the liquor, to which COURANTIER replied, "I give it to you, and I have got it from my Seigneur". They drank it and thanked COURANTIER. On their coming here,

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I had them called in and questioned them as to what Courantier had said to them. To which they reported the above to me. I have made them swear that they have drawn nothing from the French, and will not draw anything. Whereupon, the Makelaar, in the name of them all in the presence of YH's servant, took the oath and swore by the Hon. Company that if he swears falsely, the Company and YH will not only deprive him and his family of the kostgeld, but prosecute them to the utmost; whereupon, they unanimously swore that they will burn with me, or whatever Factor might come to be stationed here, in the conflict.. For their obliging and upright swearing, I have given them a French anker of liquor, and some pipes and tobacco, to consume them to the prosperity of YH and the Company, which I hope YH will approve. approve. ...

FEBRUARY 26. Waffgank, Cormantyn, to Dir. Gen. van Voorst. YH will please to know the verresen of a ontstaande verdeeldheid at ANAMABOE. That I did not yesterday give you any report of what had happened here, is because I have waited if anything should happen in the roads, as sloops were continually coming and going; and also because ABONSAN could not come here to report anything to me. Yesterday morning, the Commander of the English ships let the French warship know that (if the breeze came through) he should raise anchor, and if he did not respect this, he would have to fight him. Whereupon the French Commander deputed 2 other French Captains to the English Commander, and let him know that if he gave him a ball, he would be obliged, for honour's sake to reply with the like; but that if he did so he went outside his King's orders, for "finaez" (? finasse- finesse ??) was forbidden, if he should be attacked he should not defend himself but retire; but that if he obeyed His Majesty in such a manner, he was not worthy to command a King's squadron, and consequently did not know how best to decide (niet wiste het beste te raden). Whereupon he respectfully requested the English Commander for an adjournment till next Monday morning early in order to proceed to windward or to the high seas; that he left it to the English Commander whether on Sunday they should not have a friendly dinner on the English or French Commander's ship in order to discuss what course they should take in order each to proceed home, and, both being acquainted with affairs at ANAMABOE, make verbal report to their Kings, ten einde d'een off andere niet eerder haar Koning met ongeregelde waarde soude voorkömen. In this the English Commander and the English gentlemen of Cabo Corse have taken pleasure, and will

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tomorrow, on the English Commander's ship, hold a dinner, and on Monday all six will go under sail. Mr Robberts, who had decided to go home by private ship, has changed his plans and will go by the largest English warship, in order himself to "desifreeren" His Royal Majesty the situation of the Coast, and to represent the great damage for both the English and the Hollanders if the French get any footing on shore here. Last night at 12 o'clock Mr Robberts called the English son of COURANTIER, and ABANSAN, and let them see if COURANTIER was asleep; but being awake, he went to him with the two latter, and spoke to him in confidence (onder 't oog) and asked him "bij de ter wereld Koning van zijn Groot Vader, Vader en hijzelfs" what whites they had first seen? "English and Hollanders" said he. Whereupon Mr Robberts said, "Your Grandfather and Father are dead, and you have come to honourable old age, which Whites have made you and your forefathers so great?". To which he again replied, "The Hollanders & English". To which Mr Roberts replied, "What reason then to go and oppress (verdrukken) them now, and do good to strangers to whom you are under no obligation?". To which he said, "Would I oppress those who have helped my ancestors and me? No! I will help them; but the whole of FANTYN wants the French. Look here! what FANTYN has now received from them. Shall I now throw them away? I can't do that. They must now have a Fort, and you English can also come and build (opbowen) a Fort; no one refuses that." To this Mr Robberts asked, "If now the French build a Fort and the English also, who will the FANTYNS serve?" To which COURANTIER replied, "It is time to go and sleep, but come early to-morrow morning." To which Robberts said, "Courantier! I am going home by the English warship; just tell me shortly, what shall I say to my King?" To which he said, "Give your King, Atjo, from me and thank him for the presents he has sent me, and the good that he has done to my son, that I will acknowledge; but tell him that he must make the palaver at home, with the French and the Hollanders, and although we do not see them again that can make no difference to us (niet sgheelen), let them do trade at sea to with Whites and Blacks; but if they are here again within eight months, then they will get their Fort. But let your King send warships within four months to prevent the French coming on shore; but we have received already too much from them to refuse them now. If the English Fort is ready first then we will serve the English, and if the French are ready first then we will serve both and not trouble ourselves with their disputes

or palavers." That gentleman can therefore now depart with concise reasons, and doubt not also "off" the French will de moet wel werden benomen".

FEBRUARY 20 (o.s.). Letter from Melvil, Cape Coast. (in French) ... Whatever differences may have arisen between us and the subjects of Holland on this Coast, it is not the time to think of them at present. - Further on the subject of co-operation to prevent the French establishing a Fort on the Gold Coast.

MARCH 4 (n.s.). Van Voorst to Melvil. -On the same subject.-

MARCH 8. (WIC.490). Despatch. Van Voorst to Presiding Chamber, Amsterdam, WIC. (read 12/9/'53).
The circumstances of the time, in which the Coast is now threatened with the French taking a possession in this country, give cause that I cannot neglect to transmit this to YHH, for your due information, as quickly as possible, by the opportunity of an English warship. I therefore have the honour to report to YHH that since peace was concluded, the English nation has found it good, both with its war ships and merchantmen, to chase away all the French merchantmen not only from the roads of ANAMABOE but in the District where their and the Holland Forts are situated - from CAPE APOLONIA to the River VOLTA and to prevent them doing the least trade in the aforesaid extent of 60 miles (mijlen); their pursuit extending ~~so far~~ rigorously that many French ships lying anchored before a Holland Fort have, on the appearance of the English, found themselves obliged, if they would not be chased away from there by force, to raise anchor and drop to leeward. What right that nation has for such action has never rightly appeared to me; nor still less, any orders from YHH to prevent the French nation casting anchor under the flag of the State, in this country, in time of peace.

This violent driving away of the French nation has given occasion for complaints to the Court of France, so that His Majesty could find good, last (gepasseerde) year in the month of February, to send down to this Coast two of his ships, mounted with 70 and 60 cannon, under the command of Chevalier de Glandevais, to enquire into what exactly had occurred, and to enquire find out whether it were not possible to enter into any alliance (verbondschap) with the FANTYN District (under which ANAMABOE belongs) in order that their nation could have a free entry and trade at the aforesaid roads of ANAMABOE, without the English causing them any hindrance therein; that Chevalier further

sounding the King of ANAMABOE (who is one of the greatest rascals -schurke- of the people living on the Coast) whether they would be disposed to permit his nation to build a fortification there. At that time the King, in public, entirely refused, expressing himself in this manner, "That country belongs to the Englishman and the Hollander, and them we serve; still, if they are willing to allow it to that to your nation, FANTYN also will take pleasure in it"; but, secretly (underhand) (as now his rascalities have now discovered and time the result shows) he made the ~~from~~ promise that if this and that present were sent to him, he would do his best to gain over the rest of the FANTYN Chiefs to granting the request of the Chevalier de Glandevais (Glanderais?); upon which that Gentleman, after a stay of 6-8 days, departed for Europe.

Not hearing anything further of this matter, except from the Newspapers (Nouvelles) from Europe, in which ~~mention~~ I found mention made of an enterprise of the French at (op) ANAMABOE, I therefore became vigilant whether among the FANTYN peoples any movement was being taken in hand for the advantage of the French. But no! everything remained quiet and no mention was made of any French; until, to my surprise, on the 12th ultimo, 3 French war ships passed by this Chief Castle, commanded by M. Perrie de Salver, mounted with 64, 56, and 18 guns, which sailed direct to ANAMABOE, and there got into negotiation with the FANTYN District (Landaart) over the establishment of a fortification, in which the French Commandant (by excessive presents) had advanced so far that a document of Agreement was concluded, whereby the French nation shall be allowed to build a fortification on their return from France (that is fixed within 6-8 months, for the ships had not brought materials with them on this voyage) at a cannon shot from the village ANAMABOE, on the side of the village called ATJA, which is situate a small half hour to the west of the Company's Fort Amsterdam at CORMANTYN.

And as the roads of ANAMABOE and those of the village of ATJA (between which, according to the Contract, the French would be permitted to build) "als onder een beed hooren" and the right of ownership is claimed and exercised by the English nation, on the ground that they have previously had a fortification on land there, and the remains of the Fort at ANAMABOE are to be seen, yet (zoo) (notwithstanding the coming of 5 war ships in the roads of ANAMABOE, which had arrived there from England expressly for the thwarting of the design of the French, besides so much trouble by the English Captains along with the Cabo Corso Direction, and all the efforts I resorted to) we have not been able to

persuade that "onbohdige" Negro nation to renounce their Convention; but, on the contrary, for the further confirmation of fidelity, they sent on board the French Commandant's ship, 5 natives as security, who sailed with them to Europe on the 28th ultimo.

And in so far as these improper (ontamelijke) encroachments (onderkruipingen) and ø "onzetting" of the Natives by the French nation, and that, indeed in a District of the Gold Coast where none but the Holland and English nations have had the right of possession for about a century, will be of very dangerous consequences for the two nations, if the designs of the French are carried into execution within the allotted time of 6-8 months; Nay, will involve (nasleepen) the ~~ruin~~ entire ruin of the slave trade, because the French can make about a third more for their slaves in their Colonies, than they can be sold for in one of the Holland or English Colonies; and because of this, the prices on this Coast will so increase that at the whole crowd of the leeward factories any trade will be able to be done by the two respective nations.

I therefore live in the fervent hope and expectation that YHH will be pleased to honour me with your orders as quickly as possible, and place me in a position to be able to avert and oppose this so ruinous blow for the commerce of the Holland nation, as well as that of the English; for all ~~y~~ my arms, in the pitiable state in which the the Holland possessions and sea force at present exist in this region, are only words (2) of threats to the natives, which possibly might ~~ef~~ be of some effect if I could accompany them with presents and expenditure; but, alas! the warehouses are empty, and, through the great outlays of "effects" in the service of the Company, I am not in a state to make any further advances.

Forgive me gracious Sirs, for this bold expression, for the needs and circumstances compel me to put the plain truth before your eyes in order not afterwards to be reproached with neglect of duty.

For YHHs' information I have the honour to transmit the accompanying copies of letters from sub-factor C. Wolffgank Commandant of Fort Amsterdam at CORMANTYN, about the occurrences at ANAMABOE. I have &c/ Jan van Voorst.

Enclosures to the above: Copies of letters from Wolffgank, dd. 12th, 16th 18th, 21st, 23rd, 24th, 26th, February 1752, copied supra.

Note. With reference to the previous letter, note the following:-

Extract from the Resolutions of the Assembly of the X., W.I.C. (WIC.13).

12th September 1753.

Is read a letter from the Director General, Jan van Voorst, written at Elmina the 8th March 1752, and addressed to the Chamber of Amsterdam, containing advice of the French undertakings of the French, to build a fortification at ANAMABOE, situate in the District of FANTYN. Upon which being deliberated is found good to accept the said letter for notification. (!!!)

APRIL 14. (WIC.490) Letter from Fiscal, C.G. Dadelbeek to the Presiding Chamber Amsterdam, WIC. (read 12/9/'53). The English and French war ships have, for some little time past, been restlessly alert here, and have bravely padeed sat over against each other in the fairway about ANAMABOE. About the middle of February this year were seen to come there three French warships, equipped at Brest, named "Le Lis", 64 guns, Capt'n Du Perier Salvvert: "L'Aleyon", 54 guns, Capt'n Sane: De La Girgardiére: and "L'Anemone", 12 guns Capt'n Sane: all strofly and well manned; having choice presents ~~for-the~~ from their King, as is said, for JAN COURANTIER and the Caboceers there; and a considerable quantity of liquor, which is also a very suitable means for bringing over the natives into ones interests, as with a silk thread. They entertained the Natives with the greatest promises in the world for a prosperous trade with their nation, and in order to assure them of this, they then handed over the presents brought with them, requesting the liberty and a place at which they might build a Fort; which was allowed them by the Caboceers, a suitable place being at the same time pointed out to them, where they could build. They would certainly have carried it into effect ('t werkstellig gemaakt) had it not been that, most unexpectedly, not eight days after their arrival at ANAMABOE, four English War ships came here from the high seas, which had sailed from Sierra Leone or along the Coast in order to reconoitre the French; only dropping anchor at CAAP CORS (possibly in order to learn how the French stood with their work), and then without delay dropped down to ANAMABOE. They, who so to speak dropped out of the sky,

broke off the negotiations of the French with the Natives, and frustrated the work they had so far undertaken. It is said also that the English forbade the French the roads and told them to depart from them without delay. The French asked that they might stay for three days longer. The English said they could not allow that, and in case of refusal, they had orders to give battle. The French, having no orders for that, departed; three natives, sons of Caboceers, being given them as hostages, in order to report to the King their consent and the hindrance of the of the English. The names of the English warships were: "Assistance", 50 guns, Captn Buckle: "St Albans", 60 guns, Captn Byron: "Sphinx", 24 guns, Captn Wheeler: and "Badger", 16 guns, Captn Hale. Two days after the departure of the French, also came there, "Assurance", 44 guns, Captn Daniel, being an English "kust bewaarder". The English, being now assured of the departure of the French, returned 14 days afterwards, also to Europe, leaving the "Assurance", Captn Daniel, there.

(Note. In the Cormantyn correspondence, a number of pages are missing from the book, and the next letters are in the middle of a controversy with the Fantés over ships gifts.)

JUNE 1. (G.113). D.G. van Voorst to Cormantyn(Wolffgank). The bearer of this is our servant. If the FANTYNS are not to be brought to reason by you, he is to tell them in our name that their treatment is very displeasing to us, and also to assure them that they will be regularly paid the usual customs from all arriving Company vessels, but by no means from any Free Traders; and if they will not believe that all the passing ships are (free?) merchantmen, he then has orders to confirm it on oath. For this purpose, you can expend one anker of liquor, if necessary.

JUNE 2. Letter from Cormantyn (Wolffgank). n.d. ...
 - The Fantyns have sent both his servants back to say that if ten ships are not paid for, they will now give no more "Commini". - Asks that letters to leeward may be sent by canoe. - He has sent a servant to **GRAND-TERRE**; **GRANDE TERRE**, to see if he can get those Elders on his side, and then have the "Pen" taken away without their knowledge.

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JUNE 7. Letter from Cormantyn (Wolffgank). n.d.
 - Re the bad state of repair of the Fort.-

JUNE 12. Letter from Cormantyn (Wolffgank). n.d.
 - Sends back the Dir. Gen's servant, as the "Pen" or Palaver will not so easily come to an end. - He sent liquor to the Hill, to call them with the GRANDE TERRESE. They accepted the liquor and said they would come last Thursday. I have awaited them, but this evening they let me know (by servants from COURANTIER, whom he had sent to ask when they will come to fetch away the "Pen"), that I must send them $\frac{1}{2}$ kelder, and that they would then come on Saturday. I sent liquor to the BRAFFO, the day before yesterday, to call the GRANDE TERRESE, but they let me know that if I would send them a kelder they will then come on to the Hill, and would let me know that they were there, but not afterwards come into the Fort here before they had more liquor. As they have taken upon them selves to decide how much liquor they will accept before they come, he therefore asks for instructions how to act with such unreasonable people. If the "Pen" stood there for three years, they could not hinder his trade; but his poor Crom people can get nothing anywhere, and the Makelaar asks for the palaver to be settled as there is not a chest of corn more left in the Crom. Yesterday, the Hill people took away a letter from an Apam slave who was bringing it and refuse to give it up, and threaten if the palaver is not settled ended, to panyar free people and sell them and threaten charge to the Company.

JUNE 13. Letter from Cormantyn (Wolffgank). n.d.
 - The Crom people wished to take the "Pen" away but this would only have caused further excesses in FANTYN. - They wish to attack the Hill people but if YH is pleased to satisfy the FANTYNS, that would be better, but if that can't be done, they are prepared to shed the last drop of blood for the Fort. A French sailor arrived here last evening, sterk naked, overland from MANFORT. He says he is a ship's carpenter and he lost a sloop at MANFORT, and he would like to serve the Company ... (He was afterwards sent to Elmina on the D.G.'s orders).

JUNE 25. Letter from Cormantyn (Wolffgank). n.d.
 Yesterday the GRANDE TERRESE and Hill people came here, and that day brought the matter of the Company ships so far that they have reduced their from 10 to 4. To which I said it was impossible to

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to take such an account upon myself for the Company, so they went away very insolently. This morning they came again and said if I wouldn't pay 4 ships customs, I should pack up my goods and they would sell the Fort to the French. I will not report all the exchange of words that ensued, but I send YH's servant to report their insolent treatment. After they saw that I was in earnest, and my Crom people had said that they would die for the Company, they withdrew a "sijltje" ¹/₂, and put it at three ships, which if they did not receive they would panyar to the charge of the Company; because in 1 ¹/₂ year, no Company ship has arrived, but always Interlopers, and that those Interlopers (meaning Free Traders) bring all sorts of Whitemen - Gentlemen of rank, lesser servants, sergeants, soldiers; yes, indeed, their Bombas have gone home not in Company ships.

Note. The dispute was subsequently settled by the payment payment of 3 ships gifts, which was approved by the Dir. Gen. on 6th July.

OCTOBER 14. Letter from Cormantyn (Wolffgank). n.d. Reports that yesterday the ANAMABOES panyarred 2 Cormantyn people from the Hill, who as reprisal yesterday evening panyarred 2 Anamaboe people, and this morning panyarred out of the sea, QUANSANG, cousin of COURANTIER. As soon as they heard this, the ANAMABOES with the ETJAS, came down upon Cormantyn. They fought from 7-30 till 12-30, and shots fired over them and the sending ef-a- out of a white flag did not stop them. A complete victory was gained by the Hill people who pursued the Anamaboes and Etjas to Etja. ... - The Anamaboes threatened to come and fight the Crom people as they said they had helped the Hill people.

OCTOBER 14. Van Voorst to Cormantyn (Wolffgank). Instructs him not to interfere, directly nor indirectly, in the matter except as a friend between the Anamaboes and the Great Cormantyns.

OCTOBER 15. Letter from Cormantyn (Wolffgank). Acknowledges above. The Anamaboes accuse the Crom people of firing on them, and him of selling powder to the Great Cormantyns, which is not true. In the fight, the Anamaboes fired over the Fort. He kept his Crom people in with difficulty. ... The District of SINGOUY (*Singouy*) and the GROEFJETJE have been bribed by the ANAMABOES and got powder to come and fight my Crom people, of whom various Quarters lie on MORYNTIES Hill, & wait for COURANTIER or to receive his orders.

In subsequent letters Wolffgank reported that the Anamaboos would not listen to any messages for a settlement, but blamed the Crom people for the victory of the Hill people over them.

OCTOBER 23. Letter from Cormantyn (Wolffgank). n.d.
- The Anamaboos have released the panyarred Cormantyns; but they had refused to do this until the Anamaboe panyarred people (who had been sent into the Fort by the Hill Cormantyns) were first sent to them; and that Wolffgank sent half way to ETJA to fetch the panyarred Cormantyns.

NOVEMBER 7. Letter from Cormantyn (Wolffgank). n.d.
To-day I again waited patiently for the Anamaboos, but in vain, notwithstanding YH's servant returned from Anamaboe last night a 7 pm, and they then all told him they would come here this morning to settle the palaver. The Hill people are well satisfied in everything and are willing to listen to advice from me and YH's servant. Now the Anamaboos want to compel ~~them~~ to come to ETJA's salt Crom in order in a treacherous manner to be able to attain their godless and knavish intentions, in order treacherously to kill one of the Hill people. They also seek by strategy to compel the Hill people to start again. Yesterday and to-day they have now come to fish at the Hill and abuse was given and received. They have never in my time fished here and all the people say that this is not their fishing place, but at BROUWA. The Hill people have told them that they will come on Wednesday; that they must also bring muskets and swords in their canoes; and that if they don't come then they let it be sufficiently known that they have great "bekke" at Anamaboe, but buiten haar Crom onderhoeren; consequently the Anamaboos are not disinclined to bring the palaver to an end. They say that if it comes to another fight they will attack my Crom people and that they are not afraid of ~~the~~ Fort.

NOVEMBER 9. Letter from Cormantyn (Wolffgank). n.d.
The Anamaboos have come into Etja and have called the Hill people and Grande Terre people there, being already 5 o'clock in the evening, so that they could the more safely carry out their godless intentions. But the Grande Terres have called them here to the market so that each can watch the other, but not in a Crom which is a party, or in a wood. But the Anamaboos will not come here, so the Grande Terres have asked me to send YH's servant back to Elmina and not to

trouble myself further about the matter and they will return to Grande Terre. They have recommended the Hill people not to undertake anything, but to defend themselves if attacked, and at once sent to Grande Terre, and they will know what to do with the Anamaboos. It is a wonderful palaver, sij werd van de een op den anderen geschoven dog 't draayt soo 't wild COFFY ANGO sal la dupe zijn; but it is impossible to learn the grounds. It is one of theft and debt.

NOVEMBER 15. Letter from Cormantyn (Wolffgank). n.d. ... I am taking every trouble with the Grande Terres to bring the Anamaboos to reason, but in vain. I have now proposed their MARYNTIES Hill to them. I don't know if they will come there, but as soon as they have let me know that they will come there, I will ask YH for your servant, for without him I shall not interfere in it. I will be cautious in case the Anamaboos undertake any thing against my Crom. - Repairs to the Fort. - The Hill people are helping, and have offered to let 3 or 4 Quarters come under the Fort to help; but I have refused this as Anamaboos come here daily ... and this might make the palaver worse.

Note also, under "Accra", references to Fante and the French, in letters to and from Cape Coast of 28 Sept. and 10 Oct.

NOVEMBER 9. Letter from Cormantyn (Wolffgank). n.d. ... The Anamaboos have come into FTA and have called the Hill people and Grande Terre people there, being already 5 o'clock in the evening, so that they could not more easily carry out their restless intentions. But the Grande Terres have called them here to the market so that each can watch the other, but not in a Crom which is a party, or in a wood. But the Anamaboos will not come here, so the Grande Terres have asked me to send YH's servant back to Kintina and not to

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MARCH 15. (G.113). Letter from Bercoe (Burgering) 13 March. - Through the closing of the HAGONISE ways he can get no slaves.-, nor have I been able to arrange the least thing. ~~Each~~ Each one has settled the palaver with the HAGONISE, as also ADJEMACON who now freely comes and goes, except the Strand King, who as yet does not appear to be willing to settle (maken) any palaver, whereby the ASSINNESE (waar van ik het ten deelen meede moest hebben) cannot yet go nor any HAGONISE ~~come~~ can come to the beach (strand); so that that way is sufficiently alone closed for here; whereby I am not now in a position to find my subsistence. And this has now lasted nearly seven months. I have now sent my servant again to the Beach (Strand) King and have had him told that if he does not see that this palaver is cleared out of the way, that he, beach King, can be assured that I should write to YH about it, with the request to give him no more "kostgeld" in the future, as he alone is the cause of the whole palaver. I must await the reply to this, as my servant has not yet returned. ...

MARCH 17. Van Voorst to Bercoe (Burgering). ...
-He will await to learn the reply of the Beach King to the message sent him.

MARCH 29. Letter from Bercoe (Burgering). 27 March. The reply from the Beach King has consisted only in letting me know that it was not his fault; that the HAGONISE had promised him that before the new year they would come to him in a Crom in the bush (matte) and pacify (te vrede stellen) him, which he says they would also have done but that when the time was at hand, there had been those who had "weten een draaij er in te maken", whereby it had come that some ADJEMACONSE merkadoors have brought it so far that they come and go freely; which merkadoors he would have pan-yarred long ago with all their goods, if he had not left it out of respect for the Whites, because most of the goods belonged to them; and that he would come to me directly. This also he did, with his heir (opvolger) two days after my servant had returned, and he then told me the same, and that he indeed wished to settle the palaver, but that the HAGONISE had been defeated by his ancestor (voorsaat) and since that time were under him, and must therefore seek him first; which they had been willing to do at first, but now, after that "draaij"

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seemed to turn away from it; and he now asked me to send one of my own servants to the Caboceer of HAGONNE, to tell them that they should come half way in order, to "make" the palaver with ENDOE; that I should then send ^{also} ~~to~~ him, ENDOE, ^{there} in order to make him "contant". Whereupon I gave him to understand that I would "wel" (sic) do that; that he already knew what expenses I had already made and that "op dit wynige ook niet zoude aankomen"; but that he himself must send one also in order (if they demanded it) to remain there so long, as pawn, provided that they, previously, sent back another with my servant. "Waaraan hij wilde niet", saying he would then send a boy to QUAMMENA TOPOMPANU (who lived half way there) and have him ~~tld~~ told that I had called him here to make the palaver with them, and that if they would come there in order to pacify him, he would also come there. This also he has done, but I have heard of no reply to it. Whereupon ~~If~~ I further put before him that he must not speak any more of any pacifying (te vrede stellen); that he had already carried off and sold sufficient from them, and that he could be assured that if he did not wish to be in disfavour with YH he must settle the palaver at once, without thinking of drawing anything more, or, if he would not do that he had to expect the displeasure of YH, and moreover he could firmly believe that if he did not settle it at once that I would have paid all what he had already received from me; and that he could rely upon it (staat maken) that I would ask YH to give him no more costgeld at all, even though he came with all his men and wished to take it by force, and that I would then pay him with powder and ball. This, contrary to my expectetion, of receiving an insolent reply, had this result, that he said that he did not wish to have any palaver with YH nor with me, but that he would first go to his Crom and call the King of ADJEMACON, OTTEBOM, and then also a Groote who is there, in order thereby to settle the palaver with the HAGONISE, and to make the ways round about free, both here and elsewhere, without claiming anything more. What will come of it, the result will show. And last Saturday he has already gone to SIMPA, and from there to APAM; especially as a present of two cows have now been made to him, with which he will now make his great custom; for which reason, in order to animate him the more, to the settlement of the palaver, I have got rid of not less than 4 oz, and to his cousin 1 oz, together 5 oz, so that the said palaver has already come to stand me about 1 mark

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and he now appears to be seriously of the intention to settle the palaver, as he again assured me on his departure, but with adding that I must ask YH for a small dash for him (as he would be making his aforesaid custom), which I told him I could not do, but that I dared assure him that if he proceeded to settle the palaver according to his promises, he would get a good name with YH. Whereupon he repeated his promises and went away.

... ..

APRIL 1. Van Voorst to Bercoe (Burgering). We will gladly give a present to the Beach King, if we find he carries out his promises for the safeguarding of the ways, but nothing before. ...

APRIL 7. Letter from Bercoe (Burgering). 5 April. ... I have had the Strand King, ENDOE, told what YH has been pleased to let him know. Time will show what the result will be. Further, I have been honoured, on the night between the 1st & 2nd inst., with a "Pen" before the gate, without knowing from whom or why, as I didn't know I had a palaver with anybody or was indebted to any one, and the Grandees here did not know anything of it. For this reason I immediately had the "Pen" taken away from the gate, to see if any one would come to see if the "Pen" were still there, to see if I could get to know who had put the "Pen" there. On the second day I was told by the Grandees here that they had heard that the "Pen" had been brought before the gate by two QUAFAFOES from the (van't) ACRONSE GRANDE TERRE, and not only here but at APAM SIMPA and APAM also, and that the QUAFAFOE had said to a native, after they had set the last "Pen" at Apam, that when he came to Simpa and to Bercoe he could make it known there that it was they who, by order of their "seigneurs", had brought the "Pen" before the gate, on account of the Strand King ENDOE, that he may draw no more kostgeld from the three Forts before he had pacified them, or if he now came to ask why the "Pen" had been placed, that he, ENDOE, would (according to their superstitious ideas) then immediately die. The cause of these difficulties according to their statement has arisen through a GRANDE TERRE native who had a palaver there in ACRONSE, which palaver was settled (gemaakt) by a Quarter of ENDOE's people, and "fell upon" the said ACRONSE native. Whereupon, the said native was sold by that Quarter and, as I hear, is

already away from the Coast. Now come those of GRANDE TERRE, as also the ADJUMACONSE and ASSINSE ten deele op and say that they will have that negro back by force, or that they, with all theirs, will take ENDOE unawares to bakkeleijen with him. Time will show what further will now grow out of it.

MAY 6. Letter from Bercoe (Burgring). 4 May. ...

The Grandees here (at the time the Strand King was here) have proposed as Crom King, the Caboceer CANTA, who is here, and made due report thereof to me; and having seen, from time to time, that the Grandees here thought to raise him thereto, I have various times seen to alter that. But the Grandees always told me that they could not pass CANTA over, so, at that time (after I had put before CANTA all his old quyt stukken) I have so far undertaken that I would report such to YH, ... which I now have the honour to do.

(6th?)

MAY 16. / Van Voorst to Bercoe (Burgring). ... We approve the appointment of the Caboceer CANTA to be Crom King, on this condition, that he binds himself under oath to remain faithful and loyal to the Company, and to show proper respect and submission to the Commandants.

MAY 16. (G.296. No.11) (Original)

I, the undersigned CANTA, as installed Crom King, of BERKOE, promise and swear that I will faithfully and loyally serve the Hon. Gen. Chartered W.I.C. in all things, and help to avert and oppose all disasters which might come up to the injury of the said Company, and be obedient to its Commandants, both those who are now here and who might come afterwards, in all things, to the utmost of my power. To which end I have placed my ordinary mark, in the presence of the Assistant Dirk van Molyn and Sergeant Coenraed Comink.

Done in the Hon Company's Fort Good Hope at BERKOE above-named, the 16th May 1752.

This is the mark X of the above-named CANTA.

(sgd) D. Du Moulyn.
(") Conrad King.

MAY 22. Letter from Bercoe (Burgring). Encloses the certificate by the now installed Crom King CANTA, confirmed under oath and signed with his mark; all according to the customs of his country on the Buble. I hope YH will be satisfied therewith.

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JUNE 16. Letter from Bercoe (Bürgring). 14 June.

-Considers it his duty to report a matter which may lead to difficulties.- At the end of last year, a canoe man of Mr Woortman (at Apam) bought here a cloth from a Fantyn named ADOE, and got one of my canoe men to go surety for payment. The purchaser afterwards gave the amount to (7 toutjes Boesjes) to the surety, who went to the Fantyn (who was staying with QUANTA TANTS (sic) Crom King) to pay him; but ADOE had gone to his Crom, ASSIN, telling QUANTA he would return soon. This he did after some time and enquired for the payment. The surety then went with the 7 toutjes to pay him, but he refused this, claiming more (5 cabes & 2 flasks liquor). The surety then went to Apam to tell the purchaser, whereupon Mr Woortman sent them both to me for enquiry, with request that I would not pay more than the 7 toutjes to ADOE, and, as he was a palaver-maker, I would make him go away from the Crom here, or that he would send the QUAFIFOES upon him (op 'tlijf). The Crom people said the palaver was as stated above. ... I sent my servant to summon ADOE but he would not come, nor accept the payment offered through the Crom Grandes. On being threatened with being turned out of the Crom, he said he would come in the next day, but during the night he went quietly away; where things stayed. But about 8 days ago, 2 natives were panyarred here in the bush, without knowing why, till next day it was reported to the Crom people reported to me that it was on the above palaver and they wanted to panyar at once, in return; but this I so far prevented, that they have first sent a Tetje to ENDOE, Strand King, and his heir, to learn the reason that panyarring was done on them. Whereupon ENDOE had them told by one of his Tetjes that it was not a palaver upon which panyarring could be done, and they had done this without his or their knowledge and that it had been told him afterwards; but that he could not open the palaver or it will cost them too much, before they had again panyarred from the ASSINNISSE. Upon this, I could not stop them from panyarring, and yesterday, or 13th, they panyarred 2 women and are waiting for more. - As I anticipate many difficulties from this I ask for instructions how to act if I should not be in a position to settle it amicably, and for reinforcement of 2 or 3 men.

JUNE 24. (sic) Van Voorst to Bercoe (Bürgring). Acknowledges above. - As it is a native palaver

he must keep out of it as far as possible, but protect the subjects i.a.w. his duty. He cannot spare any reinforcement.

JUNE 22. (sic). Letter from Bercoe (Burgring). 20 June. -The palaver is still the same as in my letter of 14th, I having advised the Grandees here not to panyar any more, but to go to the Strand King and other ASSINNISSE Grandes to settle the palaver first, and if they couldn't get their people back, they then had the right to panyar, which they did, as in the above letter. The Grandees here then came in for powder and muskets as they didn't know whether the ASSINNESE would come to make palaver, or if they would come to fight. I replied that I would have no fighting between them, but that they must settle the palaver peaceably, and that if the palaver fell upon them they could take the canoeman, named Afforry, and sell him (although he still owes me 5 oz, 4 eng. privately), or give him into the hands of the ASSINNISSE, as they pleased; but that the palaver did not concern me as they had not listened to my advice, and they must not now think that I would give them powder and muskets before I had received YH's instructions to do so and how to act. Whereupon they all went out very displeased saying they would not help me when in need, but would sit still; that they would never again come in, but op sd palaver mijn oogen houden, and even said they would never pay for any powder or guns they might get from him me, and that when the palaver was done and I went here or there, wederom behoefte te komen als of ik na de tuyn ging, that they would then opvallen me and another way wijsen; which the Crom King, CANTA, told my servant and my servant me. I called them to come in, but they refused to do so, except the King CANTA, who said it was not his fault, and that such things had happened also at the time CUYL had been Crom King. He went out and called the Grandees, who came in, and after consultation, said they would send someone to ENDOE to hear what he said, and would tell me. I have to-day had ENDOE told that he must come himself or send some one to settle the palaver ere further difficulties arose and that he knew well that ADOE was a great palaver maker.

JUNE 30. Letter from Bercoe (Burgring) 30 June. (sic). Acknowledges Van Voorst's letter of 24th. I have told the Grandees it was a native palaver which did not concern the Company, therefore they should see it settled amicably; but if the ASSINNESSE attacked

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them, he would offer them all assistance.--Sends requisition for provisions.

In reply Van Voorst wrote 7/7. that no provisions could be spared but vinegar.

SEPTEMBER 21. Letter from Bercoe (Burgring). 19/9. Last Sunday the Beach King went to halfway to HAGONNA, in order at last to settle the palaver with these people, and to open the ways thereto from here, which have been closed now for over a year; the result of which I shall report as soon as my servant returns from there.

NOVEMBER 8. Letter from Bercoe (Burgring). 6/11. ... P.S. Just after writing the above my servant (who has been with the Strand King to see and to hear how it would afloopen with the palaver between ENDOE and the HAGONNISSE) arrives out of the bush; who reports that that palaver has been settled and that the HAGONNISSE have given ENDOE in the right in everything, and thereupon they have taken oath anew and sworn fidelity (getrouwigheid) to ENDOE, in the presence of the HAGONNISSE & ADJUMACONSE Groote, and others who belong thereto. Against which, ENDOE and the aforesaid Groote have again permitted the HAGONNISSE with all freedom, to come into FANTYN, to go everywhere on the beach and trade slaves or other trade, and that he will never again attack (overvallen) them so long as they are obedient to him and (cause) no more difficulties without his knowledge. Upon which they mutually swore their customary oaths, the HAGONNISSE for themselves, and the cousin or opvolger of ENDOE, named CODEMANNEN, * for ENDOE and the rest of the Grandees; so that now the matter ~~is settled~~ was completely settled yesterday, we must await the result for the trade. The palaver, according to the statement of my servants, has cost ENDOE over 10 onz, and the HAGONNISSE have been willing to come half way.

DECEMBER 16. Letter from Bercoe (Anthony Ruhle). Reports he has taken over the Fort from Burgring (transferred to Commanly).

* Endu I was succeeded by Kwadamamu.
vide Beandorf 1st edition p. 99 footnote

ACCRA.

SEPTEMBER 28. (o.s.) (G.113). Letter, Melvil, Cape Coast, to Van Voorst. Your Commandant at Accra will no doubt have told informed you of a dispute which happened there a short time ago between the two towns, English and Holland, and, each of the parties claiming to be in the right, it was necessary, in order to stop the disorder, to call in the arbitration of neutral persons, to judge the differences. The FANTINS and ACROANS were, then, accepted as arbitrators mediators, and declare the Holland Town to be in the wrong; but your Commandant insists on not allowing your subjects to pay satisfaction. This is why I am obliged to address my self to you, in the hopes that you will give the necessary orders to put an end to these disturbances. The whole FANTIN nation is now on the point of making a law to prevent any French Establishment in their country and to grant me all the securities I require to assure its observance. As it is notorious that an association of the English and Hollanders on the Coast doit infaliblement y affermir leur puissance, je me sens indispensiblement obligé par le devoir de ma charge, to invite you to take part in this treaty. Quant aux frais (fraix?), vous n'en serez que pour autant qu'il vous plaira, afin que cela ne soit aucun obstacle a votre accession. Ne craignez pas au rests that the French prennent ombrage de votre procede, for, assuredly, il m'est pas dit q'un officer of the Estates General doive refuser des offres qui leur sont si avantageux. ...

OCTOBER 7. Letter from Accra (Valkmaar). 5 October.

- In reply to D.G. Van Voorst's letter of 29th September, calling for a report. -

I have never given my consent to the FANTYNS or any other people being arbitrators or judges in the affairs of the people belonging under this Fort; but that they were asked to do this by the English several times, and have been to offer it to me; but I have continually refused and forbidden my people to submit to their judgement. Whereupon the FANTYNS, without having heard the Holland Accras (in pursuance to my orders not to appear before them as judges), in the evening, at 7-30 p.m., gave the English the right, and the next day came to me to inform me of it; but I have afgezet them again, and told them that I kreunde (?) not about it. Whereupon they departed after having received payment from the English for the right they had given, and everything since then the matter has not been spoken of again and the everything has been quiet. ... As regards the affair, it is as follows:-

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The day before the Accra fair (kermis), the King, Makelaar, and Secretary of this Go this Crom went to the English Caboceers to tell them that the Fetich priest had reported to them that his Fetich had told him that it had smelt very much blood, and that within a short time blood would be shed, and therefore as the coming feast (kermis) would give great opportunity for something of that sort, they had come to them, the English Caboceers, to request them to tell their people to drop all palavers during the custom (kermis), and that no one should make mention of them however much right he had, and that they should have that cried by the herald, on their side, so that everything should happen in peace and merriment. This being approved by the English Caboceers, it was cried accordingly. The people from here then went quietly on the morning of the custom (kermis) to the English Crom, to brinquaren; but, coming there, were received with blows and driven back. Whereupon, they who had no guns, fetched their weapons and then the fight began.

- But they were finally separated by the 2 Commandants (after, as Volkmaar suggests, the English Commandant had been issuing powder and guns to his people, and he, Volkmaar, had tried unsuccessfully to separate them alone).

- After discussing the matter, it was agreed between him and the English Commandant, Deakers, to leave the matter to be settled by the Grandees. ... but on making further enquiries he, Volkmaar, had found that the Holland Crom people had not broken the agreement made between the Caboceers, but the incident of their having driven the English natives out of the Holland Crom had happened before that agreement had been made. He, Volkmaar, told Deakers that he did not agree to the matter being referred to the Grandees. - The English Factor admitted that the English had done wrong in being the first attackers after the agreement had been made; but that the Holland natives had put themselves in the wrong by fetching their muskets instead of going home quietly. He and the English Factor agreed to ask the natives as to the point, i.e. w. n.c.l.; but they said that the Danish Accras, Labbodees, and Tessies must also first be present, and these refused to come. Shortly after that, Mr Young left for SIMPA, and about four days after, some FANTYNS from the Strand King came, who said they had been sent by Mr Young to settle the palaver, but he, Volkmaar refused this; and some time after that, came here the messengers from COURANTIER ANEMA, and many other Grandees of FANTYN

as reported at the beginning of this letter.

OCTOBER 10. Van Voorst to Melvil, Cape Coast. On the receipt of your letter of 28th ulto, I enquired from Mr Valkmaar, Commandant of the Holland Fort at Accra about the question of which you make mention in that letter, that the FANTINS and ACCRONS and been called in and accepted as mediators in the dispute between the natives of the two villages, English and Holland; not being able to understand that the Commandant could have made a demand and base action so great for the decline and disrespect of the Holland nation, in choosing natives as judges in an affair which had no relation to either the FANTYN nation or the ACCRONS: and have just received his reply that it was far from being that your Chief and he had ever agreed together "la dessus"; but that 4 or 5 days after the departure of Mr Jong (sic) for Winneba, there arrived some deputies from the King ENNOE (Endoe) in the Holland Fort, saying they had been sent by their master, at the request of Mr Jong, to go to ACCRA to adjust the palaver between the two towns, and they had come to inform him. Mr Valkmaar, finding this message on the part of a native, very peculiar and ridiculous, he rejected it and would not at all consent that the natives should enter into any entrevue with the FANTINS; upon which the FANTINS, without having spoken to a single Holland native nor even hearing their defence, have declared le soin que les negres of the English village were right, and the Hollands in the wrong, and that the next day afterwards they came to advise the Holland Commandant of all they had done, he made the same reply to them as before, that not having called them to arbitrate, these natives would never submit to the decision they had given, "me marquant ensuite" that the FANTINS having departed from the Fort with this reply, have received from the English Commandant some Bendas of merchandise, because these miserable judges pronounced in favour of the English natives. That, Sir, is how the Holland Commandant informs me the decision was made. Would you in justice ask me to send the necessary orders to put an end to these disputes in submitting myself, my rights, my people, and the Commandant of Accra to the tribunal of quleques vilain negres, et au dépit de tout cela sur la pie de que votre Chef Mr Jong a juger a propos de le faire regler by the authority of the purse. I am assured that you are too fair minded for that Sir, but I pray you to examine the origin of the dispute more closely and I have cause to believe that you will be convinced that the English inhabitants were the f

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first who have beaten the Holland subjects and broken the agreement made between the Hommes Grandes of the two towns, Englsih and Holland the day before the commencement of the custom of the country. That is why it seems to me just, according to the laws of the country that those who have gone beyond the Convention and first attacked in the offensive, ought to bear the costs and the losses of both parties; but if it should be proved that the Holland inhabitants, after the Agreement made, began to insult the English subjects, I will give orders for them to give the satisfaction which you, Sir, demand. Meantime I have sent orders to Mr Valkmaar to prevent the natives under his direction doing the least insult to your subjects, in the hopes that you will do the same, in order that the affair has not more troublesome consequences. The last paragraph of your letter mentions that the whole FANTIN nation is now on the point of making a law to prevent the French ever making an establishment in their country, and your proposal in that regard. I have consulted the members of Council and we are of opinion (not in Minutes) that on the expenses which on faira before the arrival of the French ships font pour enricher les FANTINS, puisque le plus a cette vilaine nation predominera dans ces deseins is that they soon forget what they have received from the first giver; as one has seen an example of their friponnerie sufficiently clearly, devant soi qu'ils ne songent plus over the 3 natives given in pledge to the Commander of the French squadron, M. Perrier, to carry them to Europe, in virtue of their good faith, and to affermir the French nation that they have the design design truly to give the permission for them to establish in their country. And as we cannot understand in what the sureties, that they would give to you for their good faith, will consist (we know of none), since they are, par violence, always the masters, so to speak, of the two nations, because of the Establishments which we have in their country and the necessity to pass through their territory, in order to maintain communication with the leeward Forts. Experience has often shown us that the FANTINS are never associated with raison and they always do what they songent appropos without regard to any other nation; therefore, Sir, the Council has decided to await the arrival of the French or, better, advice from Europe of the Directors of the Company on this matter, before making useless expenses.

OC TOBER 31. Melvil, Cape Coast, to van Voorst.

On receipt of the above letter he wrote to Mr Dacres Governor of Accra for his report, which is as follows:

About I am not a little surprised at the contents of the General's letter as I cannot conceive how Mr Volkmaar can have forgotten that at an interview I had with him in the Holland Fort at Accra he consented that the two parties should send for their friends to hear and decide the matter, and his people called in the Caboceers of Estacha (?) of Labadi and of the Danish town, and ours the FANTINS.

About the 9th July last, two days before the feast of the harvest at Accra, it happened that several young men of our town went to dance in the Holland town, and were very well received by all the Caboceers of that place until they had come to the street belonging to OCAJON, where they were insulted and very badly beaten by his people, who would not allow them to amuse themselves. They returned and made complaint of their bad treatment to their masters, the Caboceers of the English town, who told them to keep quiet and not let their resentment appear before the days of the feast, and that when it was over they would take care to enquire into it. The following days, all the Holland Caboceers (OCAJON only excepted) came to the English town and entered into an agreement with our Caboceers that during the course of the feast no dispute or quarrel would be allowed between the two towns, nor even between the inhabitants of the same town.

Notwithstanding this, the people of OCAJON, the same who had ill-treated ours, did as much to an inhabitant of your Holland Crom who was of another Quarter than theirs, and the next day got ready to come and dance in the English town. Our Caboceers, getting wind of it, had them told that as they had not thought fit to allow our people to amuse themselves at their place, they ought to wait till our people were in a humour to receive them kindly, and that not having the least any inclination to quarrel, they begged them to stay be good enough to stay away for the present. This message, not preventing them from coming, CUDJO himself undertook

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to go before them and begged them in a very submissive manner to return to their place; but all availed nothing, and they replied in a haughty and disdainful manner that they would come in spite of him, and defied the whole English town to prevent them; to this was joined some gross words and from that they came to blows and this produced some "egratinaires" (?) qu'il en conta a deux ou trois des combattants de part et d'autre and the Holland inhabitants departed. But, without our people having any suspicion of such a thing, they returned with firearms and killed the first men they met. I sent at once to inform the Holland Commandant, begging him to make them stop, but they were so infuriated that they fought nearly the whole day. About four days after Mr Valkmaar came to the English Fort to enquire into and settle the affair, but it was agreed between us that as it was a purely native affair, to leave it to the natives to settle decide. But some time after, he changed his mind and asked me to come to the Holland Fort with our Caboceers to go into the matter further. It was then decided to leave the determination of the matter to the King and other neutral Caboceers of the Holland Crom; but after consulting for some time together, they decided that the matter was of too great importance pour le vinder (?). The arbitrators met and summoned OCAJON and his people to appear before them, but he refused, which decided the arbitrators to pronounce in favour of the English town; but as the Caboceers of Holland Accra do not dare to say their own opinion, Mr Valkmaar has threatened them to make them pay dear if they condemned OCAJON, who was solely guilty. ...

NOVEMBER 11. Letter from Accra (Valkmaar). - In reply to the D.G.'s letter, and dealing with Mr Melvil's allegation that the Holland Caboceer, OKAINTJE, was responsible for the whole trouble, because he was not included in the agreement, Valkmaar denies this at considerable length.-

NOVEMBER 17. Van Voobst to Melvil. -He has obtained further information from Valkmaar. The English inhabitants were the first aggressors in the fight, and broke the agreement & the peace of the 2 towns. It signifies nothing if Caber OKAIN was present or not. The English inhabts beat the dancers when QUODJO went to ask them to retire. The decision of the FANTINS was absurd, and he doesn't accept it. (This ends the correspondence)

ASHANTI.

AUGUST 5. (G.113). Van Voorst to Accra (Volkmaar).

The ACCANNISE King and Caboceers having had us informed that some ambassadors have been sent down by the ASHANTI King by way of Accra to come hither, I have deemed it necessary to send our servant to you in order to enquire into the truth of it, and, if it should be so, to request you to send them up, as soon as possible, by canoe, under escort of our servant.

AUGUST 11. Letter from Accra (Volkmaar).... He has not yet heard anything of the ambassadors which the ASHANTI King would be sending hither.

CAPE COAST.

(G.296.) 15th June 1752. (In French. delapidated)

Articles of Convention made between the inhabitants of the two towns (?) of Cape Coast and La Mine, for the observance of which the C(hiefs?) of Cape Coast, on the part of the inhabitants of the said town have taken(?) oath (according to the custom of the country) before the President and Council of the Castle.

~~Pour-detourner-le-Fetiche~~

1.

Pour detourner le Fetiche le propriétaire de ~~quoi~~ quiconque l'aura jetté sur un inhabitant of the other ~~other~~ town, shall pay to the latter 4 ecus d'or, 2 flasks of liquor, and the slave shall be returned to the propriétaire.

2.

Those of the two towns who se saisira of a fugitive slave of the other town, shall return him to the owner who on his part shall pay him 4 ecus in merchandise ... and two flasks liquor.

3.

Any one of the two towns who shall have slept with any of the wives of the Kings of the other, shall be bound to pay to the injured party a cow, or its value at 2 oz. gold.

4.

- For the same offence with any of the wives of the "chefs des soldats", 20 ecus merchandise & 4 flasks liquor.

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CAPE COAST.

5.

-For the same offence with a female personage of distinction, of the other town, 20 ecus merchandise and 4 flasks liquor.

6.

-For the same offence with wives of common people of the other town, 4 "brajses(?) de drap and 3 flasks liquor.

7.

For the said offences, committed on the part of the other, it shall not be permitted to the inhabitants of the said towns to seize the others, or (according to the language of the country de se pa(nyar?), mais le parti injuré trouvant, dans sa propre ville, le coupable, se fera rendre satisfaction.

Done at the Castle of CAP CORS, 15 June 1752, o.s. before us,

{sgd} Thomas Melvil.
" Willm Husband.
" Ebenezer. Young.

DECEMBER.

- Correspondence re complaint from Cape Coast of the panyarring of 4 Cape Coast women by Elminas.

*h.B. " England did not adopt the
presbyterian Colonists until
1752 [sketch of a house]
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ELMINA.

JANUARY 1. (Saturday). New Year celebrations.

(FEBRUARY. (contained 29 days))

JANUARY 6. (WIC.490). Despatch, Van Voorst to Presiding Chamber Amsterdam, WIC. (read in the X,12/9/53.). - Reports little change in the trade, and on the price of slaves.

FEBRUARY 20. (G.113). Letter from Axim (Bacot).
17 February. - Asks for another soldier to replace the one who has died, since Axim is a place where nearly every nations' ships arrive, and also is not the least of all the outposts, and a frontier place of the Coast. For which reasons the French officers of the three French warships, which obtained water here a few days ago, have ~~gerulyeert~~ gerculyeert and gespot not a little at my small garrison and cannon, saying that such a Fort would be otherwise provided for if it were in the hands of the King of France, and that now it was only a bagatelle. From a Liverpool slaver I have heard of two English ships on the windward coast which had sailed from England more than a month ago, both of whom reported that the Prince of Orange had died.

MARCH 5. Circular Letter from Dir. Gen. Van Voorst. He has received confirmation, by the two English warships, of the news of the death of the Stadhouder, and fixes Saturday 11th, as a day for holding the public mourning.

MARCH 26. (WIC.490). Despatch, Van Voorst and Council to Presiding Chamber Amsterdam WIC. They acknowledge receipt, on the 3rd January last, of the Presiding Chamber's Despatch of 27th April 1751 (post), with copy of the Resolution of their High Mightinesses of 10th July 1750, and asking for advice as to whether, and if so how, the "Liberale Gifte", referred to therein, can be introduced into this subject Coast of Guinea. ... It would be quite impossible to ~~inbde~~ introduce such a tax upon the subjects belonging under the Forts, as experience has taught that they are never to be persuaded to participate in any of their own country's debts, except by fire and sword; and it is an undeniable truth that if one should ever try to demand

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such a thing from them, they will burst out into rebelliousness, and an inlandsche war is to be foreseen; for everything that can be called generous and reasonable is banished by a native, who, from innate selfishness and "vuilgewin" will not scruple (rather than come to his help) sell his relative, nay, child out of the country as a slave, or let them sit for years and days in irons. ... The only white subjects are the Company's servants, ... who are a small body, some of whom are in a miserable and pitiable state through a continual stoppage of trade (caused by the closing of the ways, ~~by native~~ through native troubles, for about eight years). ...

(The despatch, referred to in the above, is as follows) :

April 27, 1751. (G.34.) Presiding Chamber Amsterdam, WIC. to the Director General and Council. They enclose copy of a Resolution of the States General of 10th July 1750, asking for consideration and advice how the "Liberale Giften" can be most conveniently and promptly levied in the West Indies. And since we through lack of knowledge and "acclairissement" of the constitution in those countries, have not been able to comply with the resolution, we have judged it necessary to send you the Resolution for consideration and advice whether, and in what manner, the Liberale Giften could be most conveniently introduced and brought into force in your subject Coast or Colony, and ~~for~~ report thereon for the information of the States General.

Enclosure to above:

Resolution of the States General,
10 July 1750.

The Lords Deputies of the Province of Holland and Westvriesland on the 13th October last year, by the express order of the States of that Province, their Principals, proposed to and gave it into the consideration of their Ho. Mo. whether, for the sustenance of of the Comptoir General of the Union, the Liberal Gifts, have taken place (plaats gehad), ~~ought not to be introduced into East and West India~~ in the respective Provinces and the District of Drenthe, ought not to be introduced into East and West India and into the Colonies of Suriname and Berbice; as also into the towns of the Generality,

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which have not suffered in the late troubles; upon this understanding, nevertheless, that those who, being in the East or West Indies or in the Colonies aforesaid, on account of goods being in under the administration of others, have already, here in this country, contributed to the Liberal Gifts on account of those goods, ~~ought~~ need not pay a second time; and that, likewise, also the Liberal Gifts in East and West India and in the Colonies aforesaid, need not be made ~~of such~~ from such goods, monies, and effects which are situate in the East and West Indies or in the Colonies aforesaid, or under the administration of persons in those Countries, which belong to inhabitants of the respective Provinces and of the District of Drenthe, in so far as they have made the Liberal Gifts for those goods, here in this country. Whereupon, the Deputies from the Province of Zeeland had undertaken shortly to declare themselves further, were at the Assembly ~~requested and instructed~~ it was requested that the Deputies of the Province of Zeeland might be asked to declare themselves on the subject, the sooner the better, in order that the proposal might be brought to a conclusion and the levy of the Liberal Gifts, aforesaid brought into train. WHEREUPON, being deliberated, is hereby approved to request the Deputies of the Province of Zeeland to declare themselves as soon as possible about the fixing of the Liberal Gifts; and that, notwithstanding this, the representatives and Directors of the E. and W.I.C. of these Lands shall be written to for their consideration and advice upon what footing the aforementioned Liberal Gifts could, most conveniently and with the most promptitude, be levied; and, that being seen, to dispose of the matter further. ...

(Extract from "Woordeboek der Nederlandshe Taal", under "Liberaal": "Liberale Gift", is also an euphemistic name formerly given to an extraordinary levy. A definite Liberal Gift to be made once, and without any consequentie for the future, by the inhabitants of the country, of whatever state or condition they might be, upon an equal footing, and in proportion to the fortune of each. Gr. Placaath 7. 1154a (ao 1747)).

ELMINA.

APRIL 12. Letter from Axim (Bacot). 9/4. -The cotton maling (Moling?) makes little progress. Repairs to molen and tools required.

APRIL 14. (WIC.490). Despatch, Van Voorst to Presiding Chamber WIC. -Sends papers and books of the Coast for the previous year. -Thereon; and also as to the Free Trade ships; the price they pay for slaves &c &c. -Through lack of goods, trade at a standstill in the Forts, while one daily ~~perceives~~ more and more movement among the WASSAS,

(113)

MAY 2. /Circular letter from D.G. to out forts. -As to the desirability of allowing free trading in slaves for the Company servants owing to the severe competition of the English, on payment of "recognitie" of 8 engels liquid gold and tusks, as was practised in 1740.

(The replies to this circular have not been copied)

AUGUST 13. Landed from the Company ship, come out for Rotterdam Chamber, 29 soldiers, 1 carpenter, and a soldier's wife with 2 small children.

AUGUST 26. (9). Minutes of Council. - A long minute on the subject of the measures to be taken for the revival of the decayed trade.

AUGUST 27. (Sunday). Marriages proclaimed ~~from~~ for the first time (of three), from the steps (puien) of the Castle, between prov. Assistant Conne and Miss Susanne de Jonge; and between prov. Asst Le Febre and his cousin (nigt) Willehuyde(?) Borghorst. (Note. In G.296). are a number of similar notices of marriage, during the years 1752 & 1755).

AUGUST 29. Circular letter with copy of above Minute of Council, and further thereon.

SEPTEMBER 22. (WIC.490). Despatch, Van Voorst and to Presiding Chamber Amsterdam. WIC. (read, 22/9/53). Sends copy of resolution of Council, which he hopes they will approve, having been obliged to transgress their orders about the trade on this Coast, and until cancellation, to put in train with their approval, the free trade in slaves, on payment of a recognitie of 8 engels gold or tusks per head, the verkogt being pesos, in order as far as possible to guard against the total ruin of trade in the Company's Forts; which could tend in some measure to relieve the charges of the Coast.

DECEMBER 31. Muster Roll (summary).

Elmina	93	Chama	11
St Jago	15	Commany	10
Axim	17	Mouré	8
Hollandia	9	Cormantyn	12
Accoda	5	Apam	9
Boutry	8	Bercoe	10
Taccorary	9	Accra	19
Saccondee	13	Popo	3
			<u>251</u>
		On two Boats	8
1 "Bandiet" in St Jago in custody,			1
1 do in General's garden,			1
			<u>261</u>

The whole staff comprised, D.G., Fiscal, 1 Upper Factor, 4 Factors, 1 Under Bookkeeper-General, 1 Magazine Master, 1 1st Clerk Sectt, 7 sub-factors, 16 Assistants, 12 do provisional, Military, 1 Vandrig, 1 do, prov, 1 Adjt, 16 Sergeants, 10 Corporals, 10 Adelborsten, 2 drummers, 137 soldiers. Trains people, 1 Equipage Master, 1 ship's carpenter, 2 house carpenters, 2 Masons, 15 Constabels (gunners), 3 Surgeons, 1 Sick Nurse, 1 Hoff Meester, 1 Cotton Planter, 1 Gardiner, 1 Boatman, 1 Quarter master, 6 Sailors.
Total. 259 + 2 "Bandieten" = 261.

(End of 1752)

APOLONIA.

FEBRUARY 16. (114). Van Voorst to Axim(Walmbeek).
 Herewith we send you the Convention
 concluded between us and the Envoys of
 the Caboceer AMENICHIA, from which you will be able to
 see that the stipulations stated therein are fulfilled
 by him. ...

(Original, 296). To-day the 13th February 1753
 have appeared before us, Director-
 General over the North and South Coasts of Africa, the
 Envoys from the Caboceer AMENICHIA (having his dwelling-
 place under the jurisdiction of the Honourable General
 Chartered West India Company and, indeed, at CAPE
 APOLONIA) as representatives of the person of the afore-
 named AMENICHIA, by name BRIER, being the son, and
 MINJAN, being the cousin, of the aforementioned Caboceer,
 who have contracted and agreed with us the undersigned,

That the said Caboceer AMENICHIA, or those who might
 occupy his stool after him, will never allow any foreign
 nation, whoever it might be, at the aforesaid CAPE
 APOLONIA or its subordinate Districts, to drive any
 trade on shore, nay, indeed that the said Caboceer will
 never allow nor suffer any foreigner (~~where~~ it even a
 Hollander) who is outside the service of the Honourable
 Company to take up his abode there or to settle or stay
 thereabouts; but, on the contrary, that he, Caboceer
 and his successors will always pay the due respect and
 obedience to us, Director General and our successors, and
 submit themselves to the reasonable orders and commands
 of the Director-General for the time being. PROVIDED
 and upon condition, like as he Caboceer also stipulates
 for himself and his successors, that the then ruling
 Director-General also will never ~~arouse--(verwakken)~~, *with the assistance of*
 of himself or others, arouse (verwakken) any war or
 difficulty against him, Caboceer, or without reason,
 instigate other peoples to trouble him, Caboceer, or
 disturb his safety, if he behaves himself submissively
 (onderdanig) and faithfully (according to the contents
 of this Agreement).

Further, he, the Caboceer, stipulates for himself
 and his successors that (in time of need or annoyance

from other neighbouring enemies) WE, Director-General or our Successors after us, will not refuse to afford him the necessary arms, on payment, which he or his Successors should require from us in order to defend himself against his enemies; but to assist them with that which reason and ability shall be able to effect and dictate.

To which stipulations they, the Envoys BRIER and MINJAN have together agreed with us, Director-General, with the promise, in the name of their Lord and Master, solemnly to maintain this Convention, and to take oath thereon according to the custom of the country; which also has been done by them, BRIER and MINJAN, in the presence of the Caboecer PATOO and our Chief servant Quasje Ando, and, on our side, by our servant AHIN, and thus to keep, as a proper duty, the fulfilment of what has been hereinbefore inserted.

Thus agreed and concluded in the Chief Castle St George d'Elmina this 13th February 1753.

(sgd) Jan van Voorst.

This is the mark X of the Cousin
MINJAN.

This is the mark X of the son
BRIER.

Thus signed in my presence
(sgd) Bruno van Marken.(?)
absento Secretario.

EGUIRA.

JULY 3. Van Voorst to Hollandia (Bronkhurst). - Writes him over his correspondence (when Assistant at Axim) over the dispute between Makelaar INTELEE and his family, with the Caboecer of AGUIRA, MINETEKKIE, (apparently a "mammy palaver").

WASSA.

MAY 14. (WIC.490). Despatch, Van Voorst to the Presiding Chamber, WIC. (read, 10/8/56). - He sends the Coast papers for the year 1752, ... and thereon. - ... About the situation of trade I find I am not in a position to report anything with certainty with regard to a favourable change. The inconstancy and changeable sentiments of the Natives are the cause that my at- all my attempts for the opening of the ways are frustrated; the trade along the windward coast remaining entirely closed; and the ASSIANTYN "Landaard" since the death of their great King POKOE (I call him great, because one could rely upon his word and promises, which is something rare in a Native) appears to be little disposed (aangelegen) to trouble themselves to come through to trade to windward, they choosing rather to go and trade for their necessities, to the leeward coast, by a long roundabout way and with much danger to life, than, by force of arms, to lay down the law to their adversaries. I have, however, since the death of the WASSA King, INTUFFER, made an agreement with his successor and the allied Districts, to offer, a second time, to the ASSYANTYN King, a friendly agreement for a settlement (vergelijk); to which end my messengers have already a considerable time ago departed to ASSYANTYN. What the result of this embassy will be, time will show, about which I hope to make further report to YHH.

SEPTEMBER 20. (Copy in WIC.490. Original in WIC.926). Despatch. Van Voorst to Presiding Chamber ZEELAND. (read, 10/8/56).

... .. The trade is, and remains languishing through the continuous troubles between the WASSA and the ASSYANTYN "Landaard". My envoys to ASSYANTYN have returned, but they have not succeeded in my offer (to place ourselves as mediator for the adjustment of the disputes), the ASSYANTYN people wishing to decide the same with the sword, for which they have fixed the time to me as towards the end of this year, in order then to fight their adversaries and to open the ways to the windward factories, so as to be able to prosecute their trade, as hitherto.

The circumstantial and frequent movement of the WASSA peoples, during the last 14 days, and the concentration of their allied force, which, however will not be able, by a long way, to equal that of the ASSYANTYNS-ASSYANTYNS, makes me conclude that a rising of the ASSYANTYNS, in pursuance of their promises, will be confirmed shortly.

OCTOBER 4. (114). Letter from Chama (Bacot). n.d. Yesterday and to-day, I received report that the Island people have been summoned by the Wassas to combine together with the WASSAS to march up to war against the ABRAMBOE people. Whereupon, to-day, I sent my servants to the Islanders to forbid them as far as possible to take any part in the action of the WASSAS, nor to conspire with them, so that they do not share in a ruin with them, as indeed once happened before, that they had to flee and fall down before their adversaries' (partyen) allies.

OCTOBER 6. Van Voorst to Chama (Bacot). We approve the orders you gave to the Island people with regard to the attempt of the WASSAS to march up against the ABRAMBOES. You should have them told, a second time, in our name, that they are not to interfere, either directly or indirectly, in the matter, as we have taken the Abramboes under our protection.

SEPTEMBER 30. (Copy in WIC. 450. Original in WIC. 326).
Despatch. Van Voorst to President
Graham ZEELAND (Trans. 10/8/53).

... The trade is, and remains languishing through the continuous troubles between the WASSA and the ASSYANTYNS "landward". My envoys to ASSYANTYNS have returned, but they have not succeeded in my offer (to place ourselves as mediators for the ASSYANTYNS people) (the ASSYANTYNS people wishing to decide the same with the word, for which they have fixed the time to me as towards the end of this year, in order then to fight their adversaries and to open the ways to the windward factories, so as to be able to prosecute their trade, as hitherto.

JABIE & CHAMA.

MAY 18. (114). Letter from Chama (Bacot). n.d. ...
 ... The heir of the man Jouw I have admonished as ordered, but get in reply (as the natives are never lacking in excuses) that Badoe Esiba, sister of Jouw has already long gone out to fetch gold for payment, to a certain Crom, named ZENWROFF, being a Mynse Crom behind FUYTOU. The Jabie King came to tell me, 5 or 6 days ago, how the Jabie "Domenie" named Quakoe with his wife and 2 children, and the Jabie ADADEE have left his Crom and fled under English Commanly. - In reply to his servant whom he sent there with friendly request to return to settle his differences with the King, either at Chama or at the Chief Castle, they stated, when called in by the Factor, that they would not return. The King of Jabie asks the Dir. Gen. to help him demand to demand and to get back his subjects. ...

MAY 22. Van Voorst to Chama (Bacot). We have summoned the Native ARADEE from Commanly hither, to learn why he has left JABIE with his people. This has an appearance of reason because he, only, speaks, but as everything arises from a certain claim of the Jabie native Amoyssy and Quarcoe Rottepin against ... (sic) and his friends, you should order them to come here with all their witnesses for enquiry and settlement of the dispute as is proper, in order, then, further to enquire into the departure of the "Domine" out of the JABIE territory. ...

ABRAMBOE.

(296). This day, the 8th October 1753

appeared before us, Director General of the North and South Coasts of Africa, the Hommes Grandes and Caboceers living under this Chief Castle, together with the envoys from the ABRAMBOE District, together informing us that they had agreed together to conclude an alliance of friendship with each other; requesting our consent thereto, which was accorded, in manner following,

In case it should come to happen that the WASSAS, or any bush (natte) people came to make war upon the ABRAMBOES, they should have a free refuge (lijfberging) under this Chief Castle, as was customary in former times, and that they would not be, directly nor indirectly be handed over to their enemies, but be protected. Upon which oath was taken by the ELMINA KINGS, AOUWSIE, BOTJE and COFFY: oath being likewise taken by the Vaandrak JACON, that if he were sent out with his Quarters for the protection of the ABRAMBOES, he will perform it and not play the knave therein.

For which obligation they, the ABRAMBOES, must pay to the Elminas a sum of 14 bendas gold, within the period of 60 days from the date hereof. Upon which are given, on the part of the Abramboes, 5 pawns (impias); and for the further securing of the payment within the appointed time, oath is taken by the Caboceer AHINBRIE in person, and by the "naastbestaande" of the other Caboceers, who have not been present, as, ACAMPO, QUACCOE, ABONNIE and KANKO.

It is further mutually agreed & confirmed by oaths on either side, that no ABRAMBOE native may arrest an Elmina subject before he has given information of his claim to the Elmina King, & afterwards to the Dir.Gen., who then refusing to give the creditor satisfaction, the panyarring may take place.

Likewise also no Elmina native may arrest one of the ABRAMBOE people before having given information thereof to the the Opperhoofden, waaronder de Schuldman bescheyden is. All on the penalty of one man slave to the charge of the offender, and to the profit of the District in which (aan wie) the panyarring of the people has been done.

Thus passed and agreed in the Chief Castle St George d'Elmina, datum ut supra. In the presence of the AGWAFFOE King, AYRENOE, and his Landgroten.

(sgd) Jan Van Voorst.

AGUAFFO.

FEBRUARY 28. (114). Letter from Commany (Burgring). n.d. Reports that the canoemen of Upper Town had a stone and stick fight with the people of Caboceer JETTUWAN. - Further correspondence thereon.

DECEMBER. ~~Correspondence~~ between Van Voorst and Bacot re the seizure by Bacot of the English Commany Factor's letter carrier, on the head of Caboceer TANDO, for a debt due to Bacot from TANDO. The English refused to concern themselves in the debt as it had been incurred by TANDO when he was regarded as a rebel of the English nation, and was staying at APINNEY.

SABOE & MOURE.

FEBRUARY 5. (114). Letter from Moure (Klok), reporting the capsizing of an English boat off Mouré and that his Crom people had rescued the 2 Whites and 2 Blacks with great difficulty. He has taken charge of the Whites and left the Blacks in charge of the Natives.

MARCH 9. Two letters from Moure (Klok), reporting the arrival in the raods there of the English war ship "La Gloire", and the receipt of a letter from Cockburn that his visit was not intended as an affront to the Fort, but against the Moures, to obtain restitution of the 2 Natives (held by them till they received 8 Bendas for rescuing them and the Whites), and that the ship had fired one shot on to the fishermen's canoes.

In further correspondence it appears that the ship fired more shots upon the canoes; that the Moures refused the offer of 4 oz. but said they would accept 3 bendas and two ankers; that further shots were fired on the canoes but without effect as the natives had observed how far they came; that the natives meanwhile kept a look-out, specially at night, against a surprise landing.

On the 14th March Klok reported that the Moures had

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accepted Cockburn's offer of 7 oz. & 2 ankers, which Van Voorst had urged them to accept. They said they accepted it only because of Van Voorst's intervention, but that the English must send the goods to that value there, so that they didn't have to go to Cape Coast and there be forced to accept spoilt tobacco. Klok reported that an Englishman had arrived with the goods which had been accepted; the two natives had been handed over to him, and the matter thereby settled.

(The letter reporting the matter to Van Voorst, by Melvil, at Cape Coast, is dated 23 February)

MARCH 16. Letter from Saccondee(Ulsen). n.d. Acknes D.G.'s Circular letter of 13/3. n.c. from which he has learnt with displeasure how it daily appears almost impossible for us to maintain a good understanding and live in friendship with the English nation, ...

MARCH 21. Letter from AXIM (Walmbeek) n.d. Acknes D.G.'s letter of 13/3. over the dispute between the English at Cape Coast and the Moure subjects. -He finds the treatment of the Moure natives quite unreasonable. - Further thereon.

(Another letter noted is from George Cockburn of H.M.S. "La Gloire" (Glory?), received March 6. in which he threatens to force the Moure people to hand over the natives for a reasonable sum). Further correspondence thereon.

Letter from Cockburn that his visit was not intended as an effort to the Fort, but against the Moure, to obtain possession of the 2 natives (held by them till they received 8 bendas for rescuing them and the Whites). - And that the ship had fired one shot on the fisher- - men's canoe. In further correspondence it appears that the ship fired more shots upon the canoe; that the Moure refused the offer of 4 oz. but said they would accept 8 bendas and two ankers; that further shots were fired on the canoe but without effect as the natives had observed how far they came; that the natives meanwhile kept a look-out especially at night, against surprise landing. On the 14th March Klok reported that the Moure had

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JANUARY 11. (114). Letter from Cape Coast (Thomas Melvil). 11/1. ... An English squadron, under the command of an Admiral, was being held in readiness to make the voyage to this Coast, on the news that the French were equipping their ships. We now learn that the squadron has received a counter-order, which makes me think that Messrs the French have finally decided to abandon their project at ANAMABO.

JANUARY 13. Letter from Cormantyn (Wolffgank). -Reports that an English sailor has applied for employment as a soldier.

In reply, Van Voorst told him to send the man away, as he did not wish to employ any one of that nation in the service of the Company.

On the 14th, Wolffgank had meanwhile written that the man was a deserter in the King's service as a mason, who had come to assist in the building of the Fort at ANAMABO; and that the General at Cape Coast had demanded him twice, with threats of a war ship.

FEBRUARY 15. Letter from Cormantyn (Wolffgank). Just at this moment arrive here two French war ships, which have come from leeward, from deep sea.

Van Voorst to Cormantyn (Wolffgank). We have (seen?) the two French war ships, as also, yesterday, three English dropping down to the readstead of ANAMABOE, and shall expect to receive report of the carrying out of their designs.

FEBRUARY 16. Letter from Cormantyn (Wolffgank). n.d. The two or three ships which yesterday came out of the deep sea, as I reported to YH yesterday, are all three English war ships, 2 large and 1 small masts "naauw"; so that there are now at ANAMABOE, 4 large English war ships and one small one; and two French war ships which have come to build their promised Fort. Anamaboe will point out to them the place. The English come in opposition against this, and announce that they have given 100 Bendas in merchandise to FANTYN, and that the latter have taken oath that they will never let a stone be laid by the French; which ANAMABOE avows (advoueert) and says that such

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concerns ABRA, but that they are not included in that oath; and if the English have anything against the French, that such must be carried out in the Fatherland, or at sea; but that, on shore, they will tender all help and assistance to the French, and that the the English can transport all their stone, le lime and other materials that they have unloaded, to ABRA, and make their Fort there; or that they must suffer the French also to build their Fort there, unhindered. Time will show what the respective ships will find it good to do. It is said that eight more French war ships are on, or about the Coast here. ...

FEBRUARY 20. (sic) but clearly a Letter from Cormantyn, (Wolffgank). As I have now enquired into the whole business of ANAMABOE, and have now got a clear report of it, I cannot, therefore, fail to report it to YH.

YH will please to know that the 2 French war ships, of which I have already informed YH, have arrived here again in the name of the King of France, upon which has been a person outside the naval service, who has orders to say to the King of ANAMABOE that it had come to the ears of His Majesty that the FANTYNS had given permission to His Majesty of Great Britain to build up again (weder optebouwen) the old and ruined Fort English Fort at Anamaboe, and that, for that reason, His Majesty of France had found it good to send him with those two war ships to hear if that were true, as he could not believe it, as FANTYN had promised the Commander of the two French war ships, in February 1752, that they would not permit it; but gave His Majesty of France full permission to build a French Fort at ANNEMABOE, for which they gave three pawns (impias) to the Commander, who, at this date, are at the French Court, and are there learning to read and write, and what pertains to a proper education.

On his arrival at ANAMABOE, he has made a present of 100 French ankers liquor to the ANAMABOE and ETJAATSE people, and asked them if they now no more wished to have a French Fort made there; to which the ANNAMABOES unanimously said, "yes", and they thought he now brought stone, lime and other materials to build it. Upon which Fiat, he caused 50 more ankers to come on shore. Meantime the English gentlemen of Cabo Corse have let the French gentleman know that all his attempts were for nothing, as they, by order of His Majesty of Great Britain, had gained

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over the FANTYN peoples with 100 Bendas merchandise, and the Natives had drunk oaths never to let a stone be laid by the French, to make a ~~Lodge~~ or Fort or Lodge. Notwithstanding all this, the ANAMABOES have requested that a staff and flag may be fetched from the French war ships, in order that they should plant it where he judged would be the best place for the Fort; but that gentleman requested first to write to the ships, in order to take council with the Captains of the war ships, which was allowed him on the condition that there must be a reply on Sunday evening, with the staff and flag, so that it could be planted early on Monday morning. Meantime, while the French gentleman was negotiating at ANAMABOE with the Natives, the respective English and French war Captains have not sat still; but the English, seeing that they could not get to know anything from them, but the old thing, that they came to get water, firewood, fowls and sheep, it was therefore resolved, in the English Council of war, to fire two ball, and then the Commander of the English war ships was to go on board, and, (after previously asking them what they came here to do) to order them to depart; which was carried out on Sunday, the shots being fired, the English Commander went on board the French, and asked what they came to do, but received no other reply than the old one; upon which the order came to depart, or that the English would sink them (haar in de grond zullen booren). Whereupon, the French Captain very politely requested that as someone from the ship was on shore, to let him first be fetched, which was allowed him. The French Captain then advised the French gentleman, who was on shore with reference to the French flag, to come on board, and to tell the ANAMABOE people that he would indeed send a stick and flag on shore, but that he was afraid that while he was away, the English would haul it down again (weder om ver halen) which would be a very great disgrace for the King of France: and he sent 50 ankers of liquor on shore, with the promise that he will be here within 9 months, with 12-14 war ships, and 20-30 small ones, with materials, and then see who will prevent him planting the King's flag and building a Fort. The French gentleman who has been on shore has spent about 45-50 ankers liquor, so that those eight days lying at Anamaboe has cost the French about 250 French ankers

of liquor; and with that, they departed last (deese) night, in silence without having paid any compliments, having set sail to windward (na boven). The English Fort has been pegged out, and will be as large as CABO CORS. A "brak" will be made in it, in which 200 men can lie, and houses (Huisinge) for 64 officers, staff subaltaire and under-officers, and a large cat place for the slaves. They will all be in the King's service, and be shut up in the Fortress at night. There will be no negotiaire; but every year 4 war ships will be on the Coast, with victuals and men.

The King of Anamaboe is not pleased with the French, for they have not brought him a present for himself, so that for him the French are no good and are double-tongued, (bij hem niet meer deugen en twee tonge hebbe), for they had promised to bring a present from the King with them. The Anamaboe people are also not too well pleased with the English because they had said to the French that FANTYN were their slaves, because they had drunk oaths; but they say "that does not concern us"; and, for that reason, on Monday they were up in arms, except some who, being asked the reason for that, said only gave answer that their parents and ancestors had served the English, and if they had had debt or palaver, that they had paid and settled it for them, but that they did not know what the French would do, as they saw well that they were making rather a laughing stock of Anamaboe (maar wat om't leijntie trekken). It went so high that COURANTIER had them told that those who wished to serve the English were at liberty to do so, and those who wanted to serve the French should keep quiet, for the French had not yet made their Fort. As soon as this was cried (proclaimed) the English crowd became so large that the French party withdrew quietly to their houses, so that now it is "English for ever (boven)" at Anamaboe. What it will be in nine months, time will show. The English war ships have also departed to windward, and two remain lying for the building of the Fort. ...

FEBRUARY 19. (sic). Van Voorst to Cormantyn (Wolffgank). It is satisfactory to us to see from your letter of 19th inst. that the French have up to now obtained no footing out of their enterprises at ANAMABOE. Between now and nine months so much change can come that possibly it will come to nothing (terug blijft), which is desirable for the Holland and English Nations.

FANTYN.

MAY 13. (WIC.490). Letter, C.G.Dadelbeek (Fiscal Elmina), to Presiding Chamber Amsterdam, WIC. (read 10/8/56). The situation here on the Coast has not changed for the better. In my letter of 12th April 1752 (14th ?, vide p.177 supra), I took the liberty to inform YHH how the English and French war ships, had, about that time, appeared at ANAMABOE, and after a short stay had sailed back to Europe. It was believed there that the French would let it stop at that, although some of the French-disposed Natives were expecting them within nine months with a squadron of 20 ships. Thereupon, at the end of October of the same year, came here the English war ships "Glory", 44 guns, Captain Cokbourne Commander, and "Badger", 16 guns, Capt'n Hale; which were followed by 5 large ships laden with lime, stone, beams and other and other building material, for the King's Fort at ANAMABOE. There, that nation is at present already busy laying the foundations of a large Fort, and according to the plan marked out, it will be much larger and more considerable than CABO CORSO. The French slavers ~~indeed told~~ coming from Europe from time to time, indeed told us that new warships were again being fitted out in their harbours for the work at Anamaboe: like as in the beginning of February last, in the afternoon, one saw two French warships "La Pîeté", 64 guns, and "La Syrene", 36 guns, out at sea off Cabo Corso, coming to ANAMABOE. But the next day, early morning at sun-rise, also appeared off the same place, 3 English Flags, "Assistance", 50 guns, Capt'n Stepner: "St Albans", 60 guns, Capt'n Falkner; and "Falcon", 16 guns, Capt'n ~~Micelle~~-(~~Michel~~?) Edwards, which were followed, in a few days, by "Hind", 24 guns, Capt'n Micelle (Michel?); "Glory" lying at the same time in Cabo Corso roads. The English came to anchor, at sea, for some time, to receive the orders of the Commander of the "Glory".

The French Cartouwen lieten sig wakker horen, and there was a great rejoicing (gejuig) among the Natives die Hun Eds waren toegedaan; but while the French Captains were on shore in audience with the King and Caboceer JAN COURANTIER (who immediately enquired after the three hostages given, and got reply that they were being educated at the Court, until they should be competent to be favoured by the King with offices in His Fort) the English were engaged with (besoigneerden) the Lieutenants on board the French ships, and indeed

in such manner that the French, fearing for hostilities from the English, in silence went under sail that same night, favoured by a strong land wind, and were already out of sight in the morning at sun-rise. Two days afterwards, they were seen to come to anchor in the Accra roads, and depart again. This is, therefore, the second time within the year that one has seen them come here, and go away again with nothing done. After the departure of the French, "Glory" and "Badger" crossed over to Barbadoes; "Assistance", "St Albans", "Falcon" and "Hind", being still here. ...

MAY 14. (WIC.490). Despatch, Van Voorst to the Presiding Chamber Amsterdam, WIC. (read 10/8/56).

... Finding my self without a letter from YHH for a considerable time, I have not therefore much material for "largeering" by this; but indeed to report to YHH. how I have found myself in an extreme embarrassment in being deprived of YHH's reply to my despatch of 5th-March of last year (8th? vide p.174 supra), by the return here again of two French war ships at Anamaboe, at the appointed time, as I informed YHH in my previous letter.

They having been anchored there for some days, and the Commandant having again entered into a closer negotiation with the Natives, there arrived at CABO CORSE, to my extreme satisfaction, four English war ships, which dropped down to direct to ANAMABOE, and compelled the two French Cocks to raise anchor. But their stay there has again had the effect that, a second time, hostages on the part of the Natives have been placed in their hands, as tokens of their true inclination to give permission for the building of a fortification there; the French having departed under promises that they will return next spring with a larger force for the completion of their design and the intention of the Natives.

The English are actually busy laying the foundations of a new Fort at ANAMABOE; but this will in no way prevent the French executing their designs, if they return with a larger force, for as the beach Natives have become dazzled (verblind) by the extravagant expenditure. Wherefore, this ruinous blow for the trade of the Holland and English nations cannot be prevented except by a superior force and a bridling of the Anamaboe Natives, which the Cabo Corse Governor, also foreseeing, has more than once requested me to oppose this mortal blow, deadly blow, combined. But I have engaged myself in no alliance, being destitute of any orders from YHH, up till to-day. I hope to receive the same quickly, in order, in such momentous circumstances, to do nothing but what shall be pleasing to YHH. ...

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FANTYN.

AUGUST 23. Letter from Cormantyn (Wolffgank). The hungry Fantyns have twice been to me about the ships' custom of the gehuurde (?) ship of Captain Vleugel Asks for instructions .

AUGUST 24. Van Voorst to Cormantyn (W). If you cannot arrange otherwise with the Fantyns, we permit you to pay the custom for the "Vliegende Faam".

AUGUST 27. Letter from Cormantyn (W). To avoid difficulties, I shall have to pay the Fantyns the ships' gifts for the ship "Vliegende Faam".

CROBO.

OCTOBER 30. (114). Letter from Apam (Pieter Woortman). n.d. ... A native, named Adoban, has addressed himself to me, from the "Landstruik" of TANTUMQUER, and says that Mr Struykman (Asst at Ponny) had bribed the CROBOS to ~~spellate~~ "spolieren" the ways; whereupon the CROBOS, after they had got powder and liquor for it from Mr Struykman, had panyarred 9 Fantyns from him, and they had been put in irons in the Fortress Ponny, and were afterwards released again by Mr Struykman. And as there was among the nine negroes a slave with 2 Assiantyn cloths worth, says the negro, 7 cabes boesjes, which the Crobos have also panyarred and Mr S. has given him no satisfaction, but had the negro helder kloppen on a kist, the marks of which he still bears to-day, and the negro has sworn in my presence that if he gets no staisfaction, he will see to panyarring Holland canoes, ... I think it necessary to report it.

NOVEMBER 9. Van Voorst to Apam (Woortman). We have enquired from Asst Struykman (then at Elmina) about what you write with reference to the negdo Aboeba. His reply you can see from the enclosed papers (n.o.r.). You should not, therefore, settle anything with Adoeba, as it appears to be a piece of rescality.

NOVEMBER 19. Letter from Apam (W). Acknes above and will observe the instructions, but Adoeba has not returned since. ... The ADJOMACON Makelaar is dead.

NOVEMBER 12. Van Voorst to Accra (Volkmaar). From the enclosed copy extract (n.o.r.) you will see what new difficulty comes to be born by the intolerable Fantyns, arising out of the representd treatment of the Asst Struykman, who was acting under your direction at Ponny. ... You will please enquire whether the Crobos have detained what the Fantyns represent.

DECEMBER. 3. Letter from Accra (Volkmaar). n.d. I have sent someone to CROBO to speak to the Caboceer SIKTE over the matter of the Asst Struykman and the Fantyn man Adeboe, and as soon as he returns I will inform YH what reply he brings; and as the matter may have results, I would request YH to ask Asst Struykman (at Elmina) whether he acted so with the CROBOS

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against the Fantyns, by my orders, or he did so on his own authority until I stopped him.

DECEMBER 4. Van Voorst to Accra (Volkmaar). - Asst Struykman says he did so for the profit of trade, when Mr Volkmaar was at Elmina, as he had ordered him to do as much as possible for the furtherance of the trade.

DECEMBER 7. Letter from Accra (Volkmaar). My servant has returned from CROBBO, and has told me that he did not meet Caboceer SEKKI there, but that the first Caboceer after SEKKI, to whom he made known his message, replied to him that all the people that he has panyarred on Mr Struykman's orders were brought to him at Ponny by them, and if one slave with 2 cloths is missing, he is not with them but must have escaped in the brawl of the panyarring. I do not believe that there will be anything else to be got from these people, who are so well sheltered in their dwelling place that one cannot come near it (erbij) in order to do them any injury, with good chance, that would not have to be paid with more than double; besides which, I do not know whether they are in the right or the wrong.

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ACCRA.

JANUARY 15. (114). Letter from Cape Coast (Thomas Melvil) 15 Jan. - (in French) Writes quoting at length from a letter from the English Factor at Accra about the disturbances there, in which the Factor persists that the Holland Natives were the first to break the agreement made between the 2 Crows; the people of OCAJOU having beaten and maltreated an inhabitant of their own Crom. ... Further thereon.

JANUARY 22. Van Voorst to Cape Coast (Melvil). Acknes above, and further thereon at length.

JANUARY 25. Letter from Cape Coast (Melvil). Acknes above. Does not see how it is possible to bring the matter to an end by writing letter after letter. Suggests that the question be referred to the two Commandants at Accra to settle.

JANUARY 30. Van Voorst to Cape Coast (M). Acknes above, Agrees with the suggestion, and has instructed Volkmaar (at Elmina, but returning to Accra) accordingly.

CHRISTIANSBORG.

AUGUST. Correspondence and Diary entries re a Danish slave ship, reported obermastered by the slaves and lying between Cape Coast & Elmina. Van Voorst took steps to capture it with a ship and soldiers and some Elmina Quarters on it; but it had been previously taken charge of by the English (who sent the slaves ashore at Cape Coast). Van Voorst received a letter, on 8 August, from Erichsen the Danish captain, thanking written at Cape Coast, thanking him for his efforts to rescue the ship.

G.296. contains attestations made by the soldiers sent on this duty, dd. 9/8, 28/8, & 31/8 1753.

CAPE COAST.

FEBRUARY 5. (296). Declaration by the Assistant and Sergeant at Fort ~~Germantyn~~ Amsterdam, Cormantyn, dehying the charges of Melvil as to the treatment of the English sea captain in that Fort, by Wolffgank(g).

FEBRUARY 23. (114). Letter from Cape Coast (Melvil) reporting that Thomas Melvil has been appointed Governor-in-Chief & President of Council; Ebenezer Young Vice-President; and William Tunniel (?), Wm de Vagues(?) and Joseph Harener (?) members.

ELMINA.

JANUARY 9. (114). Execution, by hanging, of a soldier, Adam Kowitz, in pursuance of sentence of Council of 8/1. Body afterwards buried on Gallows Hill.

APRIL 15. Letter from Chama (Jan Credo Bacot) n.d. Reports that the cotton plantation is in ruins because of the want of slave labour, which is engaged in cutting timber.

SEPTEMBER. Correspondence with Accoda, and Boutry as to the supply of corn for use at the Chief Castle.

A soldier transferred from Accoda for his addiction to palm wine which was very abundant there.

OCTOBER 4. Letter from Chama (bacot) reporting that a man of the Island had tried to smuggle ~~down~~ 3 large canoes down the river for English Commanry, by night, which was stopped by his watchers. No pass having been granted.

OCTOBER 6. Van Voorst to Chama (B). Having enquired into the matter, he cannot find that the 3 canoes were intended for the English Factor at Commanry.

222.

1753.

ELMINA.

Muster Roll. 31 December 1753. (Summary)

Elmina	87	Chama	10
St Jago	15	Commany	11
Axim	17	Mouré	8
Hollandia	7	Cormantyn	10
Accoda	7	Apam	9
Boutry	8	Bercoe	11
Taccorary	9	Accra	22
Sacconde	12	Popo	2

Total 245

On boats Good Hope & St Jago 7

2 "Bandits" St Jago & Genls'gden 2

Total 254

The Staff comprised: Director General. Fiscal.

1 Upper Factor. 4 Factors. 1 Under Bookkeeper-

General. Magazine Master. 1st Clerk to Sectt.

6 sub-factors. 15 Assistants. 9 prov: Do.

Military:- Prov Vaandrig. Adj. 16 Sergenats.

12 Corporals. 9 Adelboorsten. 3 Drummers.

136 soldiers. Trains Persons:- Equipage Master.

Carpenter, Mason. 17 Constabels (gunners). 3 Surgeons.

Sick Nurse. Hofmeester. Cotton Planter. Gardener.

Quarter master. 6 Sailors. 2 Bandits.

(end of 1753)

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Note.

Papers in this volume which ~~require to be~~ *have not been applied*
further noted:-

- p.98. WLC.490. Re-peruse the ANTA statements, P.
Q. R. S. T. of the English witnesses, with
any reference to names of Chiefs of ATJONGWA
being appointed by English. Note also the
evidence, R. re Quacoe Crom & his Crom.
- p.157. Note further Bacot's (Axim) letter of 21
April, re Portuguese ships.
- p.159. Note further the correspondence re ATJONGWA
(Atchuma).
- p.174. Note further, Feb 20 (o.s.) Melvil to } re
 van Voorst. } French
 Mar 4 (n.s.) Van Voorst } at
 to Melvil. } A'boe.
- p.195. Note further, Volkmaar's (Accra) letter
sub dato 11 Nov. re Accra disturbances.
- p.201. Circular and replies re trade by Company
servants, to be copied in full.
- p.201. Min.Council 26/8 re trade, to be copied.
- p.220. Corr. with C.Ct. re Accra to be further noted.
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