MISCELLANEOUS N 106
18TH CENTURY

A: Tribal Rulers 18th Century
[Incomplete]

B WIC Correspondence 1716 - 1718
& Resolutions Ass. X

C 'Dutch Letters from the Gold Coast'
1760 - 1764 - 1767

D Extract Resolution States of Holland & W. Friesland
1774

3/3

Tribal Rulers.

Chiefs List.

18th Century

Abokro.

1701. Ewieni Head chief
Asjebbo Capt.
Boa Bree Capt
Quranmoke Cabouer
Adjennama "
Amoa Kokeroko "
Miensando "
Quodja "
Mana "

Agreement with Factor J Landman, of Axim. dd July 13. [WIC 122].

Abumboe.

Abrem. [Abramboe]

~~Kyte Cobbe Amo.~~

[Comfamoe]

1715. Confoe Amo. Caboccer, Head chief. Dir. Gen H. Harings' Diary 10 July & 29 Nov. ~~16 June & passim~~ [G 82]

1760 Ahimmiser. King
Ahin Frie Caboeuer } President Huydecoper's Diary Aug 14. 18. [WIC 961]

1765 Wimpon. Caboeuer [Dir. Gen Huydecoper's Diary June 26. seq. [WIC. 966]

" Ahinne frie [= Ohin Frie ?] Caboeuer. Ibid July 6.

Adom

1702. [Oct. Nov] Ado. King — ["Accounts of Expenditure incurred on the Gold Coast" Inc (2) to letter, Sir Ben Pieter Muijts to Pres. & WIC. (WIC.99)]

1703. Jan Kango. [Cango] Caboeer. [Killed in battle] — Agreement Abdiro Jurra & Wassa with BAC. Director John Muntz 26 Nov 1703. [WIC. 125. Min. Col. Elmina 16 Sept 1704].

1715 Bafro Cudjo Caboeer. [Head chief?]. Sir Ben Hennings Diary Jan 25 [f 82]

Janfer. [Caboeer] of Adom Island [Assupome] — Ibid — Feb 3.

1759. Dedjan. Caboeer. President Huydecoper's Diary. Chama Corr: Augt 20. [f. 120].

Afutu. [Fetu Fetoo].

1702. × Ahin Coco., King — [Treaty with Gov. Gen de la Palma. 3 Augt 1702. Inc ③ to dr from De la Palma to Ch Mrchs, 25 Sep. WIC 98].

1704 " died April.

" 1707. Agua Brafo. Aequebah Brafoo } Queen. Nominated by Sir Dalby Thomas April 17. [Cape Coast Castle Memorandum Bookk. P.R.O. T70/1463 Fisher ~~p.102~~ pp. 13.]

[-*. 28. Letter to RAC. from Mayors Chaugneau & Hickes. Augt 20 '07 T70/5.]

" 1707. × Ahenico Pompa. King — Taken prisoner in War with Fanti. Dec 1707. — also dr from Same. Jan 15 1708 os Ibid. Ibid.

1705 Samampoon. An Omina Caboceer. Appointed Dey of Afutu. By Sir Gen. Peter Muys. [letter. Sir Dalby Thomas, Governor & Phipps to RAC. 26 Nov 1709 [CO.388/13 L), see also letter. Sir Dalby Thomas to RAC. 30 May os. 1705 [T70/145)]

1715. Ahin [Ohin] Domine died — Dir: Gen H. Harings Diary Dec. 6 [9.82]

" Akin [? Ahin] Dommie — " " " June 5 "

But he might h been Ogua. He went to Abra for time with a certificate of / RAC

Agona

1704. Quiccacor. Cabersheir of Shedoe. [? Nuiyano. vide D'Anville's Map]. [∴ CCC Memorandum Book Jan. 1704-05. T70/463. Folio p 29 Oct. 5

1706 * Jacanpon. 1st Cabouer.
× Jacon Aukou (Aukoe) Cabouer.
× Nyako Kwaku [AKO] King

[Dg. Nuytz: Treaty with 11. Dec. Nuytz's Diary Dec 10 Ann W. 1902 xxvi. 115]
[Copy also in ~~[illegible]~~ W.I.C. 122]

Reindorf pp 64-64

1704. Alexander Avarico. Cabouer [Bercoe]. Dir Gen Pieter Nuytz Diary. Feb 1. + passim {Ann W. 1902, xxvi. 115

1715 × Jacconcoe [Jakon Koe] Principal Cabouer.
" Quou Apreba " "
" Affory [Jacupon] " "

Dir Gen. H Harings Diary June 21. Sep 10 [f 82]

1704. Jacoupon Captain died
Prince Alexander elected in his place

} letter from Factor DuBois to Bercoe, 4 April 1704. Dg Nuytz' Diary April 9. [Ann W. 1902. xxvi. 115]

Ahanta

1702. Amo. King [bri Gen de la Palmas "narative & Report". s.d. Octr 8. 1702 (WIC. 98)].

" May Atorba. Chief Queen o Dutch Sekondi [ibid. s.d. Oct. 5]

1706. Rusikoe, Uselkoe, Ausikoe } Caboceer of Poquesoe. [Mr. Pieter Muyts' Diary. May 3. 14 Ramus. 1902 xxvi. 115].

1706. Bonso. Caboceer [Ibid nov 9.]

1708. Ausikoe. Cabocer of Poquesoe [Min Col. April 30 [WIC 125]

1707. Cab† Atrosema. Cabocer. Boutry bri Pen Pieter Muyts Diary Jan 26. [Ramus 1902 xxvi 115]

°Bodoe Cabocer. Boutry. " " "

1707. Pay Attro [Attroÿ], Enintimen Costou, Wandewa [Bousy], *Bouseyz } Cabocers of Takoradi Supporting the English } Ibid April 16.

Obim Boutry " "

" *Bousy, Mtÿn } Cabocers Takoradi " April 21.

" †Attro, Costou, Pay Amoo } Cabocers Boutry } Ibid April 24.

" °Paÿ Baddoe. Bushua Ibid " "

" old Paÿ Baddoe Bouschewa. Ibid April 30

" Codjo. Cabocer Antadom [Anta Adom?] van de Broukó Diary April 26. [WIC. 99].

1708 Ausikoe. Cabocer. Removed from Poquessoe to reside at Axim [Min. Col. April 30 & WIC. 125]

1710/11. Jan Conny (Dikke Jan) "Head Chief of the Brandenburgers John Conny. Poquesoe [Princes] [Min Col Elmina 21 March 1711 [WIC 124] "Relaas". WIC. 101. Jan 1711 & seq.]

Mossou, Basko } Cabocers of Jan Conny [Min Col Elmina 21 Mar 1711 [WIC 124]

1711. Bada Bossue Bossieux [Badoe bossoe] Chiba. Captain Boutry Adtroo Cabocer. Boutry Comfoe Abberaba Obim [Obim] Boutry Residence at Ex Ottopo } letters Augt. 10. 15. 16 Factor Boerhaven Boutry Relaas. D 1.2.3.4 [WIC 101] Harings Diary Augt 31. 1711. [Ibid F. WIC 101.

Ahanta

1711. Confoe Abrewa [at Takoradi] ? Caboeur. ? — Harings Diary Sept 1. [Relaas. F. WIC. 101]

1711. Bos Coffy. [Caboeur ?]. — Subordinate to or supporting Jan Conny in War against WIC & RAC. — Letter. W. Butler Axim Sept 14. [Relaas G. WIC. 101.

- Smit •
- Mossouw •
- Basho ×
- Senous Souw.
- Hun
- Esso Munij
- Corrij

} Caboeurs

1712 Pay Badoe King of Anta.
Jan Conny
Ebbuie (Obin), broker of Boutry.
Smit-messou } Caboeurs of Axim country
Basjo ×
Anta (Nanta), broker of Dixcove
Antonij. Interpreter
Angomma
Essonu
Birce
Essomma } Caboeurs of Mamfro or Pocquaso
Audo — Caboeur of Axim
Ekke
Bougro
Ebba
Bossemanni
Codyamu
Benne
mokKeny
Gotte
Ugwan } Caboeurs of Mamfro or Pocqueso
Bonne
Affonij
Equm
Cobbana
Ando } Heads of the "Massers" [youngmen]

Agreement made with Nicolaas DuBois Director Gen of the Brandenburg Co at Fort Friedrichsburg on Mar. 3. 1712.
[Brandenburg-Preussens Kolonial-Politik" by Dr Jur Richard Schück (1889) Vol II p. 538. No 173.

1715. Cucutsi } Caboeurs Sekondi
Sampa.
Ajjim [Obum]
A Kantin
Fuansen } Antas, white earth of Boutry
Estashi Cuadja
Endeba Oster
Bra Meauw } Adjas, red earth of Boutry
Akeou
Aduamma [Elmina ?]

Agreement. dd Elmina 14 Sept 1715. [WIC 122]

1717. Manna
Foba Son of Obum } Antas white earth of Boutry
a Jan Boij [Takoradi ?]
Ziba Capt
Amia, son of Braffo
Oro Binja, nephew of Altro
Opin } Adjas, red earth of Boutry

Agreement dd Boutry 18 Sept 1717.

1718 Altro. Adja Caboeur Adja red earth of Boutry murdered Sept 16 } G. 83.

[contd on p.36.]

Akani [Asin] & Akim Kotoku?

1701. [Oct 9]. Headchief Akyé Sini. [v Suisenhuysen's Instructions to v Nyendaal Punia 233.
o Agyem sam King o Kohyia in Asen. Reindorf p55.

" " Capt Crantjé. [ibid]

1702 [July 18] { Tiboy Chief ×
Awaree "
Intinine Coffy Chief } [W. de la Palma's lr to v Nyendaal 18 July 1702
Inc (3) to lr to Chr Amst. Sep 25. '02 [WIC. 98]

1703 King Courantjé [Minutes Council Elmina. 1 may 1702. (f. 1)]

1704 Apeppe (Peporell) King [C.C.C Memorandum Book Jan 1704 – Jan 1705.
Peporel. May 8, July 6. PRO T70/1463. Fisher. pp 24.27]

" Oretain Cabasheir. [~~Ibid~~ Dec 18 Feb 17. [Ibid. Fisher p 9]

" Comfamoo (Akomfamoo) Cabisheer, living in Equafo country. [Ibid May 8. Fisher p 17]

" Aguisam. King [Ibid Nov 1. Fisher p.]

" Accrissaka (Cryshakai, Cry Shakai) Cabisheire. [Ibid May 11 Fisher p.]

" Tattany Cabisheire [Ibid June 7. Fisher p]

? ODURO Tibo. King of Asen Fu Fu. Reindorf pp 64-67.
[? Dode Tibo King of Akani?].

1707. Adumsim. Headchief [opposite]. Van Pen P Muijt's Diary. April 16. [Amst. 1902. xxvi. 115].

Note Akani was the country now called Asin Fufu &
Asin Attandaso.

Vide: Reindorf (1st ed.) p 55.

Report by Djemoe & Kofi Andafor of their mission to Wassaw & thence to Ashanti (1754-56) dd 7 Nov 1758. :- ... "Condition 1st. The Kings or Districts of ... Assiné or properly called, Akammy"

[Note book: "Correspondence I 1752-1762 p. 26. seq].

Akim

1904. *Afforry. Head chief [Opperhoofd]. [Min Col. Elmina April 9. 1904. (9.1)]

1715. *Afferiye [Offory] Caboceer } Dir Pen Haring's diary May 5 ~~24/5~~. seq. [9 82].
Apintim Caboceer } killed in war with Ashanti 1714. {Ashantee' diary [984]

1714. *Offoriy Headchief defeated the Ashantis, Oct 1714

1765 Poebie. Headchief captured by the Ashantis in their war against Akim.
[Dir Pen. Huycke copper's Diary. Axim: correspondence June 14. [WIC.966]

AKwamu [Aquamboe]

1701. Addo. [King] } died Oct 1702. [Xborg diary 1 Nov 1702] [Xborg diary Apr 10, 1701 + passim]

(Ado). [WIC. 94. Report on Fort Cormantine Accra 4 May 1701]

1702. Adusang. - Addo's youngest brother [Xborg diary Mar 5, 1702 + passim]

Aquando succeeded Addo, Nov 1702 [Xborg diary 26 Nov. 1702]

1703. Aschanedou, brother of Aquando (about 20) [Sir Jon de la Palma's Narrative of his journey to... Accra 15 Mar to 4 April 1703. (WIC. 98)]

1759. Darcon King. President Huydecoper's diary Accra corr: Feb. 16.17. [f. 120].

Ankobra.

1702.	• Punga. Headchief [Cabucur] × Asschan. [heir or successor to Punga] Ausikroe. Councillor	[Narrative & Report of Sir Jan Willem de la Palma sub dato Oct 13. 1702 & passim. [WIC. 98.] & Agreement with them. Ibid & WIC 122.].
1704.	• Punga Headchief [Oppergesaghebber] × Asjanny Second Chief [Hoofdman]	Agreement: Abokro & Juira with J Landman, Factor of Axim. July 13 [WIC 122].

Anyan

Aowian

1461.	Oewinsie King.	Dr Pen Erasmus Diary. Axim corr. Oct 26. [WIC 962].
1462	" "	Treaty with. against Americhia April 29 [P 298].
1465.	Ouwinsa King [A]	Dr Pen Kuyde copies Diary Axim corrpdce April 6. [WIC 966]

1

~~Apolonia (Azania)~~

Asebu

1704. Ampechan[x]. King [Cape Coast Castle Memorandum Book. Aug. 19 PRO T70/463. Fisher p 28]

" Che Pampa. Ohin ["Aheniche Pampa Cabessheire"]. [Ibid Aug 18 Fisher p 27/28]

" Menta. Cabessheir. Cong Pant. [Ibid Oct 15 " - 30]

1706 Ampetia[x]. King [Sir Ren. Pieter Huyts Diary. Sep. 3. Ababus. 1902. xxvi 115]

1709. Ampetya. King [Ibid. Mar 4]

" - Beheaded in the war with Fanti Dec. 1709 [Dr Jan 15 1708 os. Hayes. Cragiamu & Hicks to RAC. T70/5]

Ashanti

1706. Zaay. [Groote Vorst: Quat Prince] [Osei Tutu] [bri Pen Peter Heusi's trans Africa July 13. & passim. Ann Wb 1902. xxxi 115]
1708 " " " Mun Col Mar 20. (WIC 125)

1717 died Oct 1717. during the battle in which Akim defeated Ashanti. [bri Pen Robbert's z's trary. 9. 84].

1706 Amanquadja } Cabouer. [Ibid Aug 6 & passim].
& Amonquatia. } Ibid April 16.
1704 Amanquandja }

1708 Assaminiaquara Cabouer. Envoy sent to Elmina by Zaaij [Osai Tutu] Mun Col. Mar 20 (WIC 125)

1759. Ackoddam Cabouer. President Huydecoper's Diary Accra corr. Aug 26. [9. 120]

1759. Quisje. King. President Huydecoper's diary Accra corr: Feb 4 & passim [9. 120]

1765 Bohain Cabouer. bri Pen Huydecoper's Diary Sept 4. [WIC. 966.

Atti

B

Axim

1704.	Setia	Captain of the Low Village	Agreement. Abokro & Setia with J Landman Factor of Axim. July 13. [WIC. 122]
	Amatja	Cabocer	
	Atjaba	.. .. ..	
	Adjebbo	Captain of the High Village	
	Mana	Cabocer	
	Edoukim	Young Cabocer	
1710/11.	Apperry [Apree]	Priest. [Veld Paap]	"Relaas passim. [WIC. 101]. Min Col Elmina 21 Mar 1711 [WIC 124]

1765. Modjobba "so called King" [Godjobba]. Dir Pen Huydecoper's Diary. Axim Corrspdce June 14. [WIC. 966.]

Denkera

1707. Koquokon. Head chief [opposite] of a remnant of the Denkeras residing in Akassie a district behind Ashanti. } Dir Gen Pieter Nuytes' Diary April 16. [Ann. 1902. xxvi 115.

1762. Oussje Born Cab mer. Dir. Gen. Erasmi's diary. Axim corr: Feb 19. May 31. July 22 [WIC 962]

Edina (Elmina)

1702. Ahiansan, Aserifi, Quadya } "Captn & representatives of all the Elmina Caboceers" [Enc (m) to Wm de la Palma's letter to Pres: & WIC. June 26 [WIC 94] (WIC. 94)

1706. 1704 } (Affiery) Affieru. Caboeer. [Sir Pen Pieter Huyts. Diary nov 9, + passim Amw. 1902. xxvi. 115.

1706 Adwama. Adwamba, ~~Adw~~ Aduamma, Adwamma, Adwanna } [Ibid Sep 14, Oct 10]. June 11, 23.

1663 The seven Quarters & their Captains:— Ampenjabo Capt Quouw Moussie; Ancohia " Asser Coema; Akim " Entiem; Encoetjo; Abece [Abecam or Mannual]; Aladdie; Jampa } Huydecopers war against Amenidua of Axima. Sir Pen Erasmus Diary WIC 964. (& correspondence with outposts Axim) Oct 2.

1740 King Annuwie; " Caboeer Amba; " " Abocan — Despatches 1740; " "; " "

1765 Jacon Caboeer. ["Opperhoofd" Chief Captn of the Quarters?] [Sir Pen Huydecopers Diary July 9, 20. [WIC 966].

1760 1760 Jacob. Van Dyk. Caboeer [Van Dyk. [a Capt of a Qr?] died May 25 buried in Castle] President " Ibid [WIC 961]

1758 Andubiansa. Caboeer. President J. P. T Huydecopers Diary. CC corr. nov 27. [f. 119].

1761. Ahuri King; Coetja Under King; 1760 Quakoe Tersofa Chief; Jakkon Chief Capt.; Akomor Chief; Enjakkore Caboeer; Egger Ou Kama, Captn Enkodjo Qr; Quacoe Akomoe " Akum Qr; Quarja Buam " Enkodjo Qr; Quadjé Ou Kama " Benjefoe Qr; Orodoe " Abese Qr; Codgro " Ajampa Qr; Ebuir " Alladi Qr } 24 April. Accord [f. 298]

1761. Quouw Tjeu Coli Caboeer. appointed Broker — Sir Pen Erasmus Diary Sept. 17. [WIC 962].

1762. Ahuin. King; Jan Brenkeler warert. Caboeer. (Christian). " " " May 6. [WIC 963].

1762 Jacon [Jakkon] Chief Capt [Opper Vaandrig] of the Quarters " " " Axim: corr Oct. 16. 26 [WIC 963].

1759 Auisse King of Elmina; Ahin Small King " } 2 May. Protocol made with Equafo Chiefs [f. 297]; Sibuw Bonistamba Colo

Eguafo [Aguafo]

1702.	Tekki Ankan. King died 1704 [Min Col Elmina 7. Nov 1704 (9.1)].	[Treaty with Sir Gen W de la Palma 3 Augt 1702. Enc (2) to letter from de la Palma to Chr Amst. 25 Sep. WIC 98]
*: 1703	Jano Cabbers	[letter from Cape Coast Castle, 28 Sept to RAC. T70/13]
1706-7.	Jan Cabers	[Sir Gen Pieter Huyts's Diary - passim Ranw. 1902. xxvi 115]
1704	Tekki Addico King	[Installed (aangestelt) by Sir Gen Wm de la Palma Min Col Elmina 7 Nov 1704 (9.1.)]
"	" "	Agreement w de la Palma 4 Oct. 1704 [WIC 122. Dreman]
1706.	Tecki Addico Tekki Adiko Tagge Adico } King deposed & forcibly expelled by his brother.	[Sir Gen. Pieter Huyts. Diary. May 7. Aug 31. Sep 7. & passim Ranw. 1902. xxvi 115]
1706	Abbetekki Ankan Abbetekke Coma Small [Klein] Abbetekye Abbetekuma Tekki Coema Abbetekki Ankoma } Former Under King Brother of King	[Ibid]
*: 1703.	Tekki Ankan King Tekki Addico Filerze "Heir" Abbe Tekki Oukema "Third in the Kingdom" Akon Osammon Quacoe Apan } Councillors	Agreement for Cession of Sica Berg. to the WIC. made with Sir Gen Willem de la Palma at Elmina Castle 3 Oct. 1703 [Enc. 5. to letter, - de la Palma to Ass x. WIC. 20 Feb 1704 [WIC 98 fol 244)].
1704.	Tekki Way.	Sir Gen Pieter Huyts's Diary. April 21. [Ranw. 1902 xxvi. 115].
1711.	Abbetekkie King (Tagee Coma).	Harings Diary Feb Sept 1. [Relaas F. WIC. 101] letter Haring & ors to Ass 8 June 21. letter Jeuseena & Phipps to RAC. May 16 os
1712	Abbo Tekki. King. Expelled, succeeded by his brother. —	letter Sir Gen Haring to Ass x. WIC. June 11. 1713 [9.61]
1713.	Tekki Onwaay	
1714.	Ashrewe, a Cabocer of English Komenda	[Komenda Diary. Nov 18. T70/1464]
1715.	Tekki Way. King. died	Dut Gen. H Haring's Diary. Feb. [9.82].
1716	Amoubje [recognised by Robbertsz 89. as 1st Cabocer.]	Dd. Engelgraaff Robbertsz's Diary June 9. Dec 30 [9.83].

Equafo. [Great Commany]

~~Eyremoe~~

1758. Ayeremoe Cabocers. President J. P. T. Huydecoper's tracing C.C. corr: nov 27. [9. 119]
Asserrie

1759. Affeeraie Cobbena. Heir to the King Ibid. Feb 4. [9. 120].

1760 Asserrie Cobbena King Ibid Augt 14 ["]

1761 " " bri Pen Erasmus' tracy. Commany Corr. nov 12. [WIC 962].

1759. Eyremou King of Gt Commany
Cobbena Offerri [Asserri?] under King of Gt Commany
Toetse Ammani
Adoe Essie
Cobbena Aiamadoe
} 2 May. Protocol made with Edina Chiefs [9. 294].

Encassa

Fanti (1)

1708. Inkrum. Captain [Cormantyn] [Min Col Elmina 4 July. WIC. 125].

1708. Quaggio Aqua. Chief Caboeer Anamabu [Min Col Elmina 6 July. WIC 125].

1709 Quanza. [Lived at Mumford?]. [letter Sir Dalby Thomas to RAC. re settling Tantumquerry. dd Dec 11. PRO. T70/5].

1713. Quanza. Head Caboeer at Tantumquerry. [letter Francis Glisson Tantumquerry to RAC. London May 28. 03. [T70/5].

1758. Quantzang Caboeer of Jumbo [Mumford] Diary. Pres't J P T Huydecoper. Accra corr: Nov 24 [9. 119].

1715. Ajennia Kokobo. Caboeer of Anamabo. Dir Pen H Haring's Diary. 16 June & passim [9. 82.]

" Quaatje ~~[illegible]~~ Aqua " " Ibid. Nov 29. seq.

1758 Courantier "King of Fanti" Diary Dir Pen L J van Tets Cormantyn corr: Feby. [9. 119]
1761 " Jan. Cabr o Anamabo. Dir Pen Hasmis Diary. Mar corr. & passim [WIC 962].

1765. Quedjeri [Coudjerie] Caboeer of Abura [Dir Pen. Huydecoper's Diary June 30 [WIC 966].

1761. Tibo Kuma Caboeer of ? Dir Pen Hasmis Diary May 6. Corm: corr. [WIC 962].

Fanti (2)

Ga. (1)

1458	Tetre King A Kaintje Broker	Secry President J. P. T. Huydecoper. Accra corr: Nov 11. [9.119].
1462. 1463.	Tettè. King	Dui Pen Erasmus Secry. Accra corr: Nov 4. [WIC 963] Dui Pen Erasmus Secry (Outports - Accra) April 14. [WIC 964].

9a (1)

Gomoa (Akron) [Akrong, Gomoa Asen]

Kwaw AHURA & AKu King — Reindorf pp 64-64

~~Amoa Kusa~~ KUSA ADu. [War Capn of ODuro Tibo, King of Asen Fufu, Became King of Gomoa] — " " " "

1752. Endoe "Beach King" bir Pen Van Vonets' diary Bercoe corr: April 4. [9.113

" Codomanu, "cousin or successor to Endoe. Ibid Nov 8
[date of Codomanu's succession to Endoe, not recorded].

1758. 1760 1761. 1762. — President J P Huydecoper's diary CC correspce Aug 25 9.119. Ibid (1760) Mar 5. [WIC. 961.] Bercoe corr. Bir Pen Erasmus diary Decq & passim. [WIC 962]. " " " " " [WIC. 963].

1763. Codomanoe [Beach King. "Strand Koning"] — bir. Pen. Erasmus's diary Jan 10. seq. [WIC. 964]

1761. Kuia Coffy. Ampa Ampam Edoeakon — Chiefs & Captains of Apam — Declaration June 27. before D.P. Erasmi [9.298].

1761. Ottabin King of Adjumatkum; Quansang Cabouer of Jumba [Mumford]; Kwodumunum "Beach King" of Assengi; Kwoudsie Cabouer of Assemi. — Statement of presents received from Huydecoper, at Apam [9 298]. Enquiry. May 30 – June 24. also bir Pen Erasmus diary, Apam corr. June 25 [WIC. 962]

1762. Tubah Cabouer of Adjuin acon [Tibou]. — bir Pen. Erasmus diary. CC. corr. July 22. [WIC 963] & Certificate July 30. 1760 [9.298].

Twira [Eguira]

1706. Gure [?] Aka. Caboeer. [Dir Pen. Pieter Muyts's Diary Nov 6. 1706. (Arnold Annus. 1902. xxvi No 115)]

1707 Gua Aka. Captain
Elewufa Principal Headman
Bo-Assery.
Jeroe
Eboemoe
} Agreement with Factor Jandaman of Axim July 13. [WIC 122]

1711. Gue Aka. Caboeer. supported Jan Conny in war against WIC & RAC. } letter. W Butler Axim. 14 Sept [Relaas. 9. WIC. 101]

1712. Killed in battle with Axims & Ankobras in abas war. } letter. Dd Haring & Council to Ass x. WIC. May. 15 [9. 61]

1761 Emma Tekki } Caboeer. a relative of Amenichia of Nzima defeated Amenichia. Dd. Erasmus Diary. Axim corr Oct 26 & passim [WIC 962] Letter Erasmus to Ch Zeal 5.12.61

Emmi Tekkje

1763. Baan Aranco with Huydecoper in war against Amenichia [Dir Pen Erasmus Diary 1763 WIC 964 Corresp'd with Axim ?

1763. Mia Tekkie [Head chief] Death reported in letter from Huydecoper dd at Axim Aug 1. [WIC. 964.]

succeeded by:-

1764 Jouw Feb 10 letter from Huydecoper dd Axim Aug 4. [WIC 965].

1762 Andoaca "Eguira King" Dir. Pen Erasmus Diary Axim corr: Oct 15. [WIC 963].

Mankesim (Cabes Terra)

1704 Quomino Coffee [Kwamina Kofi] Chief. Caboeer. ["Cape Coast Castle Memorandum Book." Jan 25 & passim. PRO. T70/1463. pub. in Fisher p 21 & passim].

? KWAKU BEREFI. King Reindorf pp 64-67.

Nzima [Jumoré. Cape Apolonia]

1704. Ajaba Caboeer of Sur Jumoré Agreement with Factor J Landman of Axim July 13 [USIC. 122].

1761
1762
1763. Amenichia Caboeer [Head chief]. } Sir Pen Cramer's Diary. Axim corr. ~~Oct 6 1762~~ passim. [USIC 962]
Hey de copers war against. [Sir Pen. Cramer's Diary 1763. [USIC. 964].

Ogua (C.Ch)

1715. Winkey. "Cabboeer of Cape Coast. a Gold taker for the R.A.C." Commenda Fort Journal Mar 29. April 4. [PRO T70/1464]

" Coffee Abrabah. "Cabboeer of Cape Coast." Ibid April 26.

17

1758. Fenny. Caboeer. President J.P.T Huydecoper's Diary CC Corr. Nov 29. [9.119]

1758. President J.P.T Huydecoper's Diary CC Corr. Ap 22. 9 119.

1765 Cudjo, Caboeer Cabo Corse Brumpon [bri Pen Huydecoper's Diary June 25 + passim

Ibid July 4. [WIC 966.]

Twefu ('Juffer).

1403. Amba. King [Defeated by King Courantsé of AkKanny. min. Col. Elmina 1. May 1403 (P.1.)]

1404 Commummore. King — [min Col. Elmina Nov 4. 1404. (P.1).]

1406. Broffokie Chief [Opposite] Cabocer. [Dir Pen. Pieter Huijts. Diary Nov 11. Amst. 1902. xxvi. 115].

1407 Commommano Cabocer
Pora " } [Ibid April 20]

1409. EnKomE.. Cabocer. [letter. Sir Dalby Thomas to RAC. Sept 12. PRO T70/5].

1412. Commommoré Cabocer Drwen out by Ashanti & allies
Dec
[letter Dir Pen Haring & Council To Ass X WIC. Aug 15. WIC. 101].

1413 Commommoro. Cabour. Head chief. Killed in battle by Ashanti &
[letter Dir Pen Haring & Council to Ass X WIC June 11. [P 61].

1413. Akaffo. [Caffo] .. .. [min Col July 24. 29. WIC. 124].

1465 Sobbin Cabour. [Dir Pen Huydecoper's Diary July 31. WIC. 966].

Wassaw (1)

1706. Jetuan, Cabouer. [Mouanced - Yetuan] [Dir Pen Pieter Reijts, Diary Aug 6 + passim] Hanw. 1902. XXVI. 115.

1707. " Principal [Voanaamsie] Cabouer. [Ibid. Jan 22. Feb 14 Mar 15 Ap. 16]

1711 Jutwan. Cabouer. (allied to Jan Conny). [letter, Bordaden Butri. Augt 16. Relaas D4. WIC 101]

1711. Nocobee [Cabouer?] (" " [letter, W Butler Axim Sept 14 Relaas. f. WIC 101]

1715 Jutwan Cabouer [Yetuan] [Dir Pen Harings Diary July 27. f. 82].

" Bo Koli (Coffy) Cabouer Ibid.

" Ajepa Cabouer. [Ibid. Sept 7.].

" Tomba Cabouer of Onpoho [Impehor?]. [Ibid Feb 25. f 82].

[WIC 961].

1760 Ersjerrie Aprimpomba, Cabouer. President Huydecopers Diary. Chama corr Augt 24 [~~f. 120~~]

1761 Asserrie Abrompomba " Dir Pen Erasmus Diary Axim corr. Oct 26. [WIC 962.]

" Entjakon. ~~Cabouer~~ " " " " "

1763. Bende of Poho with Huydecoper in war against Amenichia of Nzima [Dg. Erasmus Diary 1763 WIC. 964 Correspdnce w Axim.

" Oussje Born of Appeminim

" Entjakon Cabouer [Wassaw Amenfie?] Erasmus' Diary Ibid WIC 964. letter from Huydecoper Axim May 10

1764. Enimir [Headchief] ~~murdered.~~ murdered Axim correspondence. Jan ~~Feb~~ Mar. [WIC. 965] " " Nov. Dec. " "

Acerrie Aprimbomba [Brinpomba]. [Headchief?] of ~~Apem~~ Enimir. Apeminim [?]. [Ibid]. Rostie to

1765 Enmuiner, Entjacon, Enmuinzkeron, Ensa, Amatje } Cabouers. Dir Pen Huydecopers Diary Aug 24. [WIC 966]

1762 Entjakon Cabouer. Dir Pen Erasmus Diary. Axim corr: Mar. 8. 24: May 3. [WIC. 963]

" Asserrie Abrimpomba. Cabouer. Ibid. Ibid mar 27. May 3. 31. June 7 Oct 24 [WIC. 963].

" Enimir Cabouer. Ibid Ibid Ibid May 31. [WIC 963].

" Sabora Cabouer. of Poho Ibid Ibid Ibid Nov 9 "

" Ocsje Borrie " Accra corr. Augt 11. [WIC 963].

Wassaw (2)

Yabui & Shama

1404. Codjo. Capt. Jabi [bri Pon Pieter Huijts's Diary. April 22 Ann W. 1902. XXVI. 115.]

1411. Ejou. Jabi King of Chamah [Diary of President H Haring Augt 19 Relaas F. WIC 101.]

1758. Quaadja King of Jabis [Diary of President J.P.T. Huydecoper. Chama Chama correspondence Augt 2. [9. 119.]

Assini — ~~Chief~~ Akasiny ["Horsebman" Cabocer]

1702 — " " " — W De da Palma's disp to & WIC. 10 Oct 1703.
1703. — WIC. 98.

1761 — bir Pen Erasmus Diary. Axim corr. Oct 26 et seq [WIC 962].
1762 — Ibid — Ibid — passim — "
1763. — Amontuffer — Cabocer. — [Huydecopers War against Amanichea of Nzima Dir Pen. Erasmus Diary 1763. passim [WIC 964].

1762. — Aŭkroche — " — Treaty with, against Amanichea. April 29. [F. 298].

Ahanta contd from p 7.

1714. Obin. Broker of WIC at Boutry, an Anta murdered by the Adyas of Boutry [Min: Col: June 19. 27. July 25. [f. 6]. Letter DP Haring & Councilors to Ass x. WIC. Augt 2. WIC 102]

1714 Sizba. Captn. Headchief of the Adyas at Boutry. [Min. Col. June 19.

1715. Nanpajarum. Cabouer of Briadum [Dir Pen Haring's Diary Feb 7. f. 82].

" Cucubi Cabouer } of Aduaffo
Sampa " } [Aduasso?]
[Ibid April 24 & passim]

" Manna of Boutry nephew of Obin [Ibid April 8. passim].

1763. Dabo Cabouer of Boutry With Huydecoper in war against Amenicilea of Nzima. [DP Erasmus Diary 1763. WIC. 964 Correspondence with Axim

1763. Mananne Cabouer of Huttenpo (Hotopo) Ibid.

President Huydecoper's diary CC Corr. Feb 17. [* f. 120]
1759 Dir Pen Erasmus' diary Axim corr. Sept 11 passim [WIC 963.2
1762. Treaty. 1 Nov. 1762. [f 298]

1763. Entier King of Anta DP Erasmus' diary 1763 passim WIC 964
1764 " " As Boutry Correspondence May WIC 965.

1764. Intsbinya [Etsbenya], Cabouer at Dixcora Hollandia correspondence Feb. [WIC 965]

1762. Boa. Cabouer. Dir Pen Erasmus Diary Axim corr; passim but especially his history, Oct 15. [WIC. 963].

1762. Mananne Cabouer of Huttenpoo
Etjabinde " } of Saccondée
Jauw "
Coffie Heydoo " " "behind Accada"
Adocolizbee " of Pomponde
Kinjan " " Dixcove (dead)
} Dir. Pen. Erasmus' Diary Axim Corr: Oct 15. [WIC 963].

" Entier King of Anta.
Jantje "Sworte" of Hill people of Boutry
Mananne Cabouer of Huttenpo
Assan Coe "King of Saccondé
Jou Cabouer } of Saccondé
Edjabende "
Pieter Nabbe Broker
} Treaty with Huydecoper Nov 1. 1762. [f. 298]

Ahanta (contd)

1762. Tsotiba Chief (Horfat) of Achawa [Atjongua]. Dis Gen. Erasmus Henry. Accoda corr. Feb 25 [WIC 963].

N106-D

1

1774.

Secret.

Extract from the Resolutions of the Lords States of Holland and West Friesland, taken in their Honours' Assembly on

Friday the 21st January. 1774.

(Vide note at end of the paper) ~~(Translated from a Print in WI. versp. stukken 894, but the original of the letter from Graafland & Ribaut has not been found)~~

The Council-pensionary has communicated to the Assembly a letter from Messrs J. Graafland, Pietersenm and Paul Ribaut, Commissioners for the adjustment of the differences arisen between the English African, and the Netherlands West India Companies, written at London the 21st December last, and come into the Generality on the 27th following, containing that although they had made various reasonable proposals to the Lords Commissioners for the Affairs of Trade, they were not to be persuaded to enter into a Convention upon any other conditions than those whereby, in with respect to the trade with the Portuguese, the Netherlands W.I.C. recognised the free and unrestricted trade of the English with all foreign ships on the Coast of Africa; and whereby the non-giving of protection to the Portuguese by the English was restricted to such cases as seldeom occurred; whereby the Lords Commissioners let it be seen that in all other cases - amonst which, the obliging the Portuguese to come to anchor at the Chief Castle St George d'Elmina and to pay the dues owing - they would not refuse protection; and that, with respect to CAPE APOLONIA, the Lords Commissioners desired to allow nothing except to make conditions that each should retain what he now possesses.

That it not being possible to enter into any Agreement upon such unreasonable conditions, they, the Commissioners, could have broken off the negotiations in accordance with their instructions, but that they had thought it better to declare, upon the proposals made, that they would proceed to Holland in order to make report to their Principals, and, having learnt their decision, would reply to them.

That they did not doubt that, should the Lords Commissioners desire to do so, the further negotiations could be maintained by Memoranda to be despatched.

That they had considered it to be their duty, before departing, to await the approval of their High Mightinesses; requesting therefore to be honoured with their

an agreement with him that before conferring with the whole Trade, we would hold separate conferences with His Excelcy.

The next day, having come to the house of the President, along with Graaf van Welderen who has attended all the conferences, he ~~delivered~~ communicated to us the Reply to our Memorandum, and proposals made, which H.E. said would be delivered to us later, in a more formal manner.

In this Reply, the Lords Commissioners denied the Company's rights both as regards the Portuguese and to CAPE APOLONIA; and, rejecting the proposals made by us, proposed to enter into the Conventions upon these conditions:-

Firstly, that there should be a general forgetfulness of all hostilities that had been committed.

Secondly, that each shou-ld retain in full ownership that which ~~he~~ it now possesses; and that a free passage should be allowed to the Officers, Servants and Traders, both by sea and by land, for themselves and their goods, between the various Forts and Factories of each respectively, without making a longer stay than should be necessary to refresh themselves, and without being permitted to sell or trade any goods within the territory through which they pass.

And thirdly, that in case the ships of any foreign State or Power whatsoever shall come to the Roads, along the Forts or Factories of, or ~~declare their intention of trading with either of the respective Parties or~~ have placed themselves under the protection of, or declare their intention of trading with either of the respective Parties, such foreign ships shall not be prevented by the Officers and Servants of the other Party from doing such trade, under any condition or pretext whatsoever, nor be insulted in any kind of manner; but that they shall have full liberty to come in and go out of such Roads, or to remain there, without hindrance or impediment.

The Lords Commissioners therewith had the goodness to declare that when these proposals should be accepted, they were prepared to listen to ~~any~~ whatever further proposals should be made by us.

Extremely surprised at the proposals made by the Lords Commissioners as also to the hypotheses upon which they rested, we represented to My Lord the unreasonableness of these proposals and the baselessness of the hypotheses, and requested that what we had put forward should be taken into further consideration; to which H.E. agreed, saying that he was of the opinion that the previous Conventions must be laid as the basis; about which we referred to the offer (presentatie) we had made.

At a further Conference on the 3rd December, My Lord declared to us that he had further considered our proposals, but that the explanation given by us to the seventh Article could not be admitted, but that the protection, of which mention was made in that Article, was unrestricted. We tried to convince H.E., referring to the conclusion of that Article, that the English should not be allowed to to grant any Passports to the Portuguese going to and from Brazil, that the explanation given by us to that Article was the only one that could remove all discrepancy; still, My Lord persisted in his opinion, but declared that, according to his private view, the intention could not have been that the English, having traded with the Portuguese, should give them further protection; and that it also appeared to him that neither the English nor any other nation had to interfere with the manner in which the Netherlands W.I.C. dealt with the Portuguese ships. We also represented to My Lord that they could not appeal to an Article of a Convention which had been broken by the English Company; at least, they must previously offer to repair that which they had broken in it and, consequently, demolish the Fort erected at CAPE APOLONIA, and retire from there.

In order to employ every "facility" on our side, we declared to My Lord Dartmouth that we were prepared not to hinder the Portuguese in their trade with the English, as soon as they had paid the Company's Dues; adding that in any case nothing more could be required, as the orders given in the year 1771 had been of that purport, and Sir (Joseph) Yorke had been satisfied with them; and also that the complaints contained in his Memorandum delivered in two years afterwards to the Assembly of Your High Mightinesses were limited to the non-giving or non-maintenance of the orders sanstioned in the year 1771.

And with respect to CAPE APOLONIA, we have offered to leave it over to the choice of the Caboceer AMINICHIA, whether he wished again to betake himself under the subordination to or protection of the Netherlands W.I.C., or not; that in case he chose the first, the English would have to demolish the Fort erected at CAPE APOLONIA and retire from there. We added that this proposal ought to be found the more remarkable as we were letting the Company's proved right to CAPE APOLONIA depend upon the choice of someone who had rebelled against it, and who, according to the representations of the English Company itself, had sought its protection and declared that he no longer wished to be under the Hollanders.

And with respect to the point of the free passage, we persisted in our former proposals, after having previously pointed out that the proposal was in complete accord with that w-h- which the the African merchants

its Memorandum delivered to the Knight de Mendosa, had been so greatly convinced, that after that time the Company's right had never been denied, although various Portuguese ships have been confiscated for contravention, and that the Portuguese also have always paid the duties that were due, and, in their instructions which they received in Brazil, they were also ordered to sail direct to Elmina, and there to act as was customary.

That as regards the hypothesis of the Lords Commissioners that the Portuguese had submitted to the conditions made by the West India Company because their trade was a contraband trade, we could ask H.E. how, then, the trade of the English with the Portuguese must be regarded, and whether, then, it was a contraband trade which the English Company claimed it might exercise and afford protection to; thereby adding that not only the instructions which the Portuguese received in Brazil showed that the trade was not a contraband trade, but that the contention made by the Crown of Portugal in former times about the Company's rights, and referred to in the aforenamed Memorandum of 1726, produced the clearest evidence of all that the trade of the Portuguese on the Coast of Africa as not regarded by the Court of Portugal as any contraband trade.

We further pointed out to My Lord Dartmouth that, from a letter written by the servants of the African Company in the year 1727 to the Director-General of the Netherlands W.I.C. in reply to his complaints about the granting of of a Passport to a Portuguese ship, the English had ~~themselves~~ themselves recognised the Company's rights against the Portuguese, as they clearly declare that the grant of the Passport had not been done to deprive the Netherlands W.I. C. of its recognised rights (bekende Regten), but in order to mislead the Portuguese.

Finally, we pointed out to H.E., with reference to what was argued by the Lords Commissioners from the Agreement of 1708, that, so far from the Netherlands W.I.Company's servants having stipulated with the English Company's servants for a similar right of giving protection and thereby having shown that they had no right to prevent the Portuguese trading with the English before they had paid the Company's dues, on the contrary the Netherlands W.I.Company's servants, on entering into that Convention, had not lost sight of the Company's rights over the Portuguese, but in order to maintain them had only entered into the aforenamed stipulation with the express clause added, that the English General or Chief Commander should not be empowered to grant passports to any Portuguese ship going to and from Brazil or any of the Portuguese islands; as

we had already pointed out to the English Company, in the reply we deliverd to the Points of Objection; and likewise caused it to appear thereout that the only true meaning which could be given to that Article was that that which was stipulated by it only referred to such Portuguese ships which had already arrived at the Chief Castle, St George d'Elmina to pay the Company's dues, and had afterwards been to the leeward Coast with a Passport and servants; and that we had expected that the Lords Commissioners, if they had been of the opinion that another meaning could be given to that Article without making one part of it contradictory to another - as we had pointed out in our aforenamed Memorandum-, that they would have stated it instead of letting pass in silence what had been advanced on behalf of the Company.

After having made this refutation of the grounds upon which the Lords Commissioners had founded the Proposals they had made, we asked My Lord Dartmouth for the reasons why the Lords Commissioners made no mention of our Proposal, placed in H.E.'s hands on the 3rd December, to which My Lord told us that the Lords Commissioners' reply had then already been prepared, but that he would indeed declare to us that the Proposal could not be accepted, since thereby our rights over the Portuguese would be acknowledged, which they could not do. We then said to H.E. that we had remembered that, at the Conference of the 3rd, H.E. appeared to agree with us that the English should give no protection to the Portuguese after they had traded with him; and that he had also agreed with us that neither the English nor any other nation must concern themselves with how the Netherlands W.I.C. dealt with (handelde) the Portuguese; and that we had therefore tried to draw up something in accordance with those ideas; but that this must not be regarded as a Proposal for which we had orders to make, for the previous Proposal comprised our ultimatum, but as a private idea of our own, which we would endeavour to get our Principals to approve, in case H.E. and the Lords Commissioners liked it; this draft Proposal amounting to this, that without avowing or disavowing what either Company sustained, in place of the seventh Article, it should be agreed that, on the part of the Netherlands W.I.C., no force nor molestation should be employed against the English ships in order to prevent them ~~trading~~- driving trade with European nations, and, on the other hand, that the English should afford no protection to the Portuguese ships, whereby the Netherlands W.I.C. should be prevented from compelling them to pay the Tenths at the Company's Chief Castle, and there to receive the usual Passports and servants; and that they should not be

permitted to prevent the Portuguese ships, coming from Brazil, pursuing their voyage direct to the Chief Castle St George d'Elmina, nor to molest them; and that they should not be allowed to concern themselves with the manner in which the Netherlands W.I.C. shoud deal with the Portuguese who had driven trade before the payment of the Tenths, and the receipt of the usual Passports and servants; or over the contravention, in any other manner, of the Treaties and Conventions subsisting between them; and, with regard to CAPE APOLONIA and the free passage, we keeping to that already offered. My Lord declared that all what we had said to and put before him, as also the draft Proposal, he would take into consideration for a few days, and would come and give us a reply on the following Monday or Tuesday.

We considered that we had just reason to expect this Project would be acceptable, or that something at least approaching it would be offered; but, to our regret, on Monday the 20th December, we received an answer in writing, that the Lords Commissioners, having considered the Proposal made, were unanimously of the opinion that in so far as it deviated from mutual freedom of trade with foreign ships, which was insisted upon by the Lords Commissioners, it was found unacceptable; and that however much the Lords Commissioners desired that the matter of this trade could be determined to the mutual satisfaction of both Companies, the mutual freedom of trade with foreigners on the Gold Coast of Africa was however of such fundamental importance to the honour and interest of the Nation, that it could not be foregone, and they therefore hoped that the Commissioners of the Netherlands W.I.C. would be satisfied with what had been proposed by the Lords Commissioners; in which case the Lord Commissioners, without entering further into questions or enquiries of the rights of both parties, are willing to recommend, for the making of such arrangements as should be judged necessary with respect to foreign ships driving trade in the ports or factories, or proceeding under the protection, of one of the respective parties, that the strictest orders be given by the English Company that their officers and servants are not to hinder nor take possession of any foreign ship coming on the Coast of Africa, and informing them of its intention to trade with a Dutch factory, nor to protect such foreign ship against the observance or violation of any Regulation to which such a foreign ship would have to submit after its arrival at any factories of the Netherlands W.I.C., or after it shall have placed itself under the protection of any of its officers or servants; and, accordingly, that the aforesaid officers and servants of the African Company shall, in no kind of manner molest nor insult any foreign ship which

which is driving trade with any factories of the Netherlands W.I.C., or shall have placed itself, as aforesaid, under the protection of its officers or servants; provided that at the same time the same orders were given by the Netherlands W.I.C. to its officers and servants with respect to foreign ships which make known their intention of wishing to trade with the officers or servants of the English African Company, or are already actually doing so, or have placed them-selves under the protection of the servants or officers of the aforenamed African Company.

Having read and considered this reply from the Lords Commissioners, it appeared clear to us that they were not disposed to enter into an agreement upon any acceptable conditions; but, on the contrary, demanded such conditions by which the W.I.C. would surrender more than it could ever be deprived of; it also appearing very clearly from the offer made by the Lords Commissioners that they were not satisfied that the English should trade freely and unhindered with the Portuguese, but also consider themselves authorised to protect the Portuguese ships in such a manner that if the Portuguese are ever disposed to pay to the Netherlands W.I.C. any duties whatever, they cannot be compelled to, since, according to the proposed stipulations, the Portuguese need do nothing else than either betake themselves under the protection of the English, or not to declare that they intended to drive trade with the Netherlands W.I.C.; and even had the Lords Commissioners not restricted the giving of protection in such a manner, it would, without the acceptance of the third Point, be sufficient to prevent the Netherlands W.I.C. from having any enjoyment of its rights over the Portuguese.

However much, then, we could have, in accordance with our instructions, broken off the negotiations on the receipt of this reply, we have thought it better to declare to Lord Dartmouth, as we have done, that we had requested Your High Mightinesses' permission to make report of the state of the negotiations, and, having learnt their good pleasure, would reply to the same; at the same time proposing to My Lord Dartmouth, if this were approved by Your High Mightinesses, to pursue further negotiation by Memoranda to be sent to him; to which My Lord replied that, personally, he had nothing against this, but that he could not reply to us finally before having learnt the views of His Majesty about it. Some

Dutch letters from the Gold Coast

1760 - 1764. 1767

W.T.C. 115 1760 – 1764.

letters to be inserted.

Letters from the Director General, (or President) at Elmina

to

West India Co. ~~Hol~~ Amsterdam

WIC 115. Letters to the assembly of the X. WIC.

WIC. 492. Letters to the Presidial Chamber. ~~West~~ ~~Amsterdam~~ WIC. Amsterdam [or Zeeland].

1760 — 1764.

1769.

[WIC 115]. Letter. David Pieter Erasmi [Fiscal] Elmina to Presidial Chamber Zeeland. WIC.
Augt 3.

After finishing my enclosed letter dd July we heard
Ashanti news from Ashanti the Kingdom of Ashanti that for some
time past it had been in discord. The King & the Generalissimo
or Chief Captain ["Upper Vaanding"] claimant to the throne, wanted
to fight each other, but some neutral Quarters intervened saying it
it would not be good thus needlessly to depopulate their country, but
that if they wanted to fight they should do so together against
their enemies the Wassaw & Akim. whereupon the Chief Captain
Wassaw Akim. Adoe Sammeiro, moved by an honourable spirit,
swore an oath that Esfey ill might ever befall
him if he did not carry on the proposal. He
at once marched out with 5,000 men to the Akim country,
captured a place where he had called "Dinkira where he
there was a gold mine, & according to native custom,
cut off some heads. King Quissie sent a "Tetje" or
messenger after him & asked him not to march further, but
to wait there for a few days until he, having taken the new yams,
would join him to advance & defeat the enemies with their
combined forces. This is certainly the best time for it as the rivers
are low & the harvest is gathered in. God grant that this may be
true for then the Co's trade would soon revive. Nothing would be
more satisfactory to me than to be able to congratulate Yr. Hours
upon the successful issue of this enterprise.

1761.

[WIC 115] Mar. 22. Letter. Director-General D.P. Erasmi Elmina to Assembly of XX WIC.
Amsterdam [Read. Sept 10. 1762].

The ~~cause of the~~ causes of the languishing trade are the disputes
Ashanti v Akim & Wassa between the Ashantis & the combined Akims,
Akamboes, Abramboes & Wassa peoples are
far from being settled. The last-named
have entered into a close alliance with the others to
prevent the Ashantis passing through Akambo
on order to trade at Accra. The Akims have
already given proof of this by capturing Ashantis along that
way some of whom they killed & sold others. The Ashantis
who are a powerful people, we think, will rise &
undertake something. We hope the more for this, as it
appears that the Fantis, also a powerful people, of whom
the Ashantis at present place much reliance, will
Fanti assist them in it.

Added to this the Wassas have treacherously surprised
the village Abramboe, which was allied to them, & the Chief
Captain [Upper Vaanding] of the Wassas, Asserye
Akramponba, made 300 people of that village [sic]. prisoners
of war whom he sold on the Windward Coast, the ways
lies being closed to him because the Fantis were on the
watch for him.

On 24 Jan. some messengers from Wassa came to
see me. They greeted me in the name of their King &
Chief Captain; informed me that this was the first time
they had carried off any people from Abrambo; that

they

they intended to do so again & then intended to deal likewise with the people of Great Commany, which is also a village under the Company. But these threats were accompanied by the request that I would act as a mediator in their disputes & by my authority procure peace for them. For weighty reasons I refused their request & told them that their action in headlessly attacking a people whom from olden time had been their allies, & that they must inform the Wassa King & chiefs [grandes] in my name that if they had the least to attack the Abrambos people again I should take them under my protection . . . With that the messengers departed

The reasons why I treated the matter as of great consequence are as follows:-

Last year, in 1760 when Mr Huydecoper was President, the Wassas used to come here to buy powder & muskets. The Fantis were then in dispute with the Wassas. & at the time when the English Governor Mr Senior & some gentlemen from Accra Annemaboe were here, the Fantis came with an army of more than 5,000 men & surrounded this town & the Chief Castle with the intention to capture a small body of Wassas & their goods. Mr Huydecoper, a great champion of trade, could not tolerate such a breach of its liberty, & sent the assistant Jan Woortman, who knows their language well, to ask them why they had come & that if they did not retire with their army within 24 hours the guns on the batteries would compel them to. Meantime Mr Huydecoper had the Wassas sent away secretly in canoes by sea. The Fantis seeing this, also departed but avenged themselves on our subjects in Fanti; & as they are a powerful people we had to settle this, on the quiet, with a considerable sum in goods as they threatened to pawn our canoes passing to & from Elmina.

How little these Wassa people acknowledge the kindness done to them becomes more apparent every day, indeed they hinder us in everything & endeavour to get us into discord with the Fantis who are now our friends; for they told our town chiefs [grandes] & were again united with the Fantis & had sent some slaves & ben 10 bendas gold out of the Abrambo booty as a present to the Fantis. We sent our chief servants to the Fanti Caboceers to enquire into the truth of this, & soon learnt that the Wassas had lied to us & that, on the contrary, the Fantis are bitter enemies of the Wassas, & told our servants that they had heard of the message we gave to the Wassas about Abrambo & were very pleased about it & that if the Wassas attacked the Abrambos again they would protect them. The Wassas are now the greatest hindrance to the Ashanti trade & by their robberies are much disliked by all the surrounding people & it seems likely that their disputes with the Fantis will break out into a war; & then it is probable that the Ashantis will shake off the Wassas & attack them in the rear, like as the Fantis in front & conquer the Wassas. If that is so, the moribund trade should revive again

1761.

Dec 5. Pass: Chamber

[WIC 115] ~~July 14~~. Letter. Dir: Pen: D.P. Crasemi, Elmina to ~~Asso. & WIC~~. Amsterdam. WIC.

Mr Huydecoper, Governor of the Co's fort St Anthony at Axim informed us by letter dd. 23 Oct. that everything round about Axim was in uproar but he hoped to restore the trade of the whole Windward coast at little cost & to destroy the great native trader Amenichia of Cape Apolonia, because all the surrounding Caboceers were extremely embittered against him. The greatest of his enemies is the Eguira Caboceer Emmetekki, who as well as his predecessors have always been distinguished for their fidelity to the Dutch nation. Amenichia had sworn to exterminate this Caboceer, although a relative of his, to which end he marched out with an army of 2,000 men to defeat Emmé Tekkie, but the latter defended himself so manfully that he repulsed Amenichia with the loss of some killed. The defeat of Amenichia caused great consternation amongst several who were halting between two opinions, not knowing which side to choose; but now Amenichia has been defeated, & surprised at Emme Tekkie's bravery, they have bound themselves to him by oath. The Wassa Caboceer, Asserrie Abroponba sent a company of men to assist Emme-tekkie in this battle, & now he has sworn that he will personally march up with him against Emmé Tekkie. The Wassa Caboceer Entjacon, who surpasses all his cavalymen in power, & whose Captain is a brother of Emme Tekkie will now join them. King Ouwensie who rules over the Dewin country & was formerly one of Amenichia's greatest supports has now deserted him & is allied with the above-named.

Wassaw Caboeer Asserrie Abroponba: Caboeer Entjacon: Ao Son King Ouwinsie.

The Cape Apolonians are therefore shut in on all sides as Amenichia has on his right hand Amontuffer who, I am told is powerful enough ~~to~~ alone to drive him away. Behind him are Ouwensie, Entjacon, Emme tekkie, Andowaka, Purrz [?] & Asserri Abroponba, while on his left is the river Ancober. It is to be hoped that this affair will be brought to a successful end for then we need back no fear that he will become a second Jan Cabes or Jan Conis, because now he has made very endeavour to obtain more & more authority under the Dutch forts, & sends his goods as far as over the Chama river & there barters them for gold & tusks to the great injury of the Dutch Commandants at the Windward factories.

Assine Caboeer Amontuffer

Mr Huydecoper reports to me that Emmetekkie has by an embassy, informed him of his victory, & also of his alliance with the above named Caboeers, sending him as proof, 2 jawbones of his defeated enemies; & that he had also begged for our assistance. I am assured that the profit of the Co is greatly concerned with the successful issue of this affair. We shall not neglect to further the interests of the Co in it & will afterwards report everything to yr Hons.

That Cape Apolonia is now one of the greatest haunts of robbers for the Hon. Co. though this Amenichia is now confirmed by the reports that Governor Huydecoper has sent me from Axim namely that Amenichia in order to increase his power, helps those people who having incurred debts under the Co's forts & unable to pay have fled, in such a way that they with their children & serfs being unable to ransom themselves for the large sums for which they have pawned themselves to him, are all his slaves. So not six subjects are left to be found at Axim who are not dependent upon him in this manner. Moreover, by his great

trade

[WIC 115] trade with both the Free-traders & Portuguese ships he controls all the trade on the Windward Coast as far as to the Chama river, & thus we shall rather be able to prevent unless he is defeated & deprived of power by these his enemies.

1762.

[WIC 115] Mar 1. Letter. Dir Sen D P Erasmi, Elmina to Pres: Chamber Amsterdam. WIC in Zeeland.

The hostile disputes between Emme Tekkie & Amenichia still continue; but if the Inguira [Juira] people on the one side & the Assini Caboeer Amantuffer keep their word as honourable people I do not doubt that Amenichia, who now finds himself in a tight corner, will be defeated, whereby great profits & openings of trade would accrue to the Co. on the Windward Coast would accrue to the Co. Mr Huydecoper is sparing no trouble, & from time to time asks me for assistance But as this cannot be done without expense to the Co, I do not wish to take it upon myself alone. I have therefore summoned the members of Council to consult them & as soon as a decision is taken I will not fail to inform Yr Hours. May God grant the victory & that I, during my government, may plant the Dutch flag there at Cape Apolonia, & acquire a new possession for the Hon. Co.

The English have wanted to raise difficulties again at Commany, but I have quieted them. Now again at Accoda. about which, in 1751 under the government of Dir. Sen. Van Voorst there were disturbances; as well as in 1736 when General de Pietere was Commandant there. This dispute, the President Ulsen in 1754, sent home to Europe for the adjudication of both nations, but up till to-day no decision has come either about that or about Comenany. A few days ago I wrote to the English Governor, Mr Bell that I hoped these matters would remain upon the old footing until a reply & settlement of them came from Europe. Otherwise I shall have to do my duty & maintain the authority & rights of the Hon Co against that self-interested nation.

(Akwida (but the dispute was over Achawa)

[WIC 115] July 15. Letter. Dir. Sen. D.P Erasmi, Elmina to Ass: X. WIC. Amsterdam (read. 1 May 1764)

In my letter of Dec 5 [supra] I had the honour to inform the Presidial Chamber Zeeland that, according to reports from Mr Huydecoper in his letter of Oct 25, everything at Axim was in an uproar & hoped to destroy the great trader Amenichia of Cape Apolonia because all the surrounding Caboeers were very much embittered against him & that some who were in two minds had suddenly joined up with Caboeer Emme Tekkie, the enemy of Amenichia; had jointly to attack Amenichia & had so confirmed their determination with mutual oaths. And further, in my letter of Jan 15 this year that the mighty Caboeer Amantuffer, allied to Emme Tekkie, would rise with a considerable force & had sent two envoys to me from Assini to give a solemn assurance of it. And further, in my letter of Mar 1. [supra] that the war was still proceeding, & that if the Inguira [Juira] people on the one side

side of the Assinee Cabouer Amontuffer on the other, kept their word we did not doubt but that Amenichia would be defeated & the Hon Co would thereby get great profits. For this purpose they asked for assistance from us, but as this could not be done without expense to the Co & this possibly more than was thought at the beginning I was not willing to take this upon myself, but convened the Council. They were of opinion, with me, that it would be a very good thing to subdue Amenichia, but that it was not advisable to incur expenses upon an uncertain basis but it must first be seen if he began the offensive, & therefore to order Mr Huydecoper to keep neutral & to assure Emmetekki privately that we would not give Amenichia any support. We thereupon instructed the Commandants of the forts not to provide Amenichia with any corn or munitions of war. We afterwards received a letter from Mr Huydecoper that Amenichia had gone so far that he had not only waged war against Emmetekki but had even crossed the river & taken up a position within sight of the Fort St Anthony with the apparent intention to attack the Co's territory. The Council thereupon resolved to on march to regard Amenichia as a public enemy & to resist him by force of arms & to subdue him if possible. Accordingly we provided the Fort at Axim with a gunner, munitions, & provisions; sent Quartermaster Manual, Ankobia & Akim from Elmina; & despatched Assistant Pieyhuijsen by vessel to Assinee with munitions & presents to Cabouer Amontuffer to give him assurance of our friendship & support & to urge him to attack Amenichia on the one side while we with the aid of his enemies, did so on the other. I wish I could have reported to Yr Honours a victorious result but the undertaking's of the natives proceed slowly; there are seasons in which according to custom nothing may be done; & the heavy rains this year have been a great hindrance. Meanwhile the Elmina Quarters there have suffered much from hunger & sickness & many have returned either with permission, or by deserting. The latest reports from Pieyhuijsen are that at Assinee are that Amontuffer is of the same mind but little progress is made. I am told that one of the principal Cabouers is hesitating because one of his relatives who once succeed him has been captured by Amenichia & he fears that if he sides with Emmetekki, his kin will soon lose his head. Messrs Huydecoper & Walnbeek at Axim report that Pieyhuijsen has returned there from Assinee with favourable reports about Amontuffer's rising; that he had brought with to Axim for two hostages from Amontuffer - his own sons - & had made as advantageous an agreement for the Co as could be desired, as, upon the defeat of Amenichia, Cabouer Amontuffer promises that the Co shall be placed in possession of Cape Apolonia: indeed that he even asks that the Dutch flag may be planted at Assinee with liberty to the Co to build an establishment there. Pieyhuijsen is returning to Assinee by the government boat.

– Thus we are making every effort for a successful conclusion & hope for the approval of Yr Honours.

. . . .

1763.

[WIC 492] Feb 14. letter Mr Sen Erasmi Stavia to Chamber Amsterdam (Presidial) WIC. [read 2.5.'64].

— Refers to his letters to the Chamber dd Dec 5 1761 & of Nov 1 1762. to Chamber Zeeland. & of July 15 1762 to the Assembly of the XX. ... After much trouble the troops are all away & Mr Huydecoper is himself encamped on Amcoker hill with guns covering the river. The troops have crossed the river fought two battles & repulsed Amenichia with many slain & 31 heads of Cabouers & Captains [Varandrings] Rumour is that Amenichia was wounded & carried out of his camp, but this is not certain. But it is certain that our men are very encouraged by Mr Tekkie who fought like a hero & there would have been a complete victory but there was hesitation among some & both sides retired for reinforcements —

Feb 24. letter Same to same

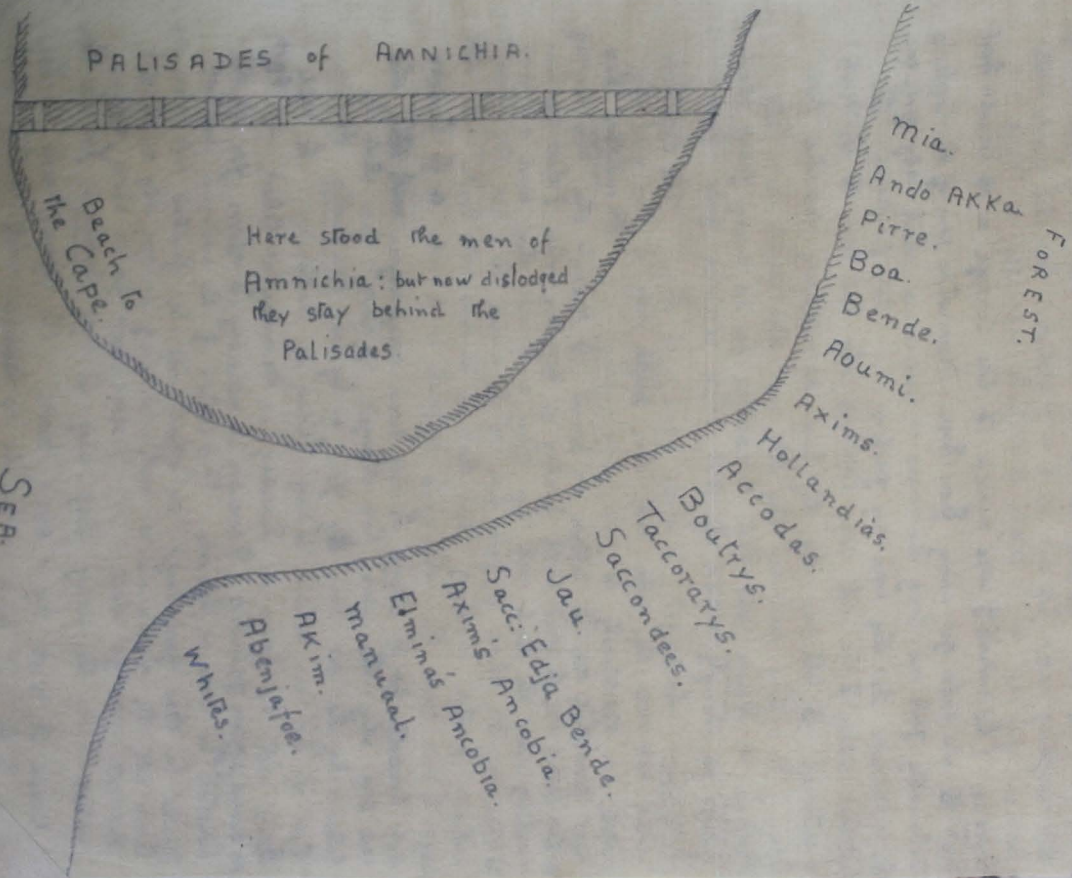
— He has just heard from Dixcove that Amenichia had died of his wounds & that more than 150 men had been drowned in the river during their flight. He hopes to learn the truth of this shortly. —

[WIC 492] April letter Same to Same.

... Mr Huydecoper was encamped with all the troops on Amcoker Hill on which was a battery of guns to protect the river against the enemy & to cover the crossing of our men. Accordingly on March 24, Mr Huydecoper himself with 44 white under officers & soldiers crossed the river with canon & munitions. He communicated this to Mr Klok (who had been deputed as extraordinary member of Council to assist him at Axim) by a private letter of which I send copy herewith & also a sketch showing how our army lies encamped against the enemy. [Tracing of Sketch map attached]. We have since received a letter [ontvangen] from Mr Klok with advice from Mr Huydecoper that he had captured some palisades & two Kroms from the enemy who were much dismayed. I hope that with God's help this war will soon end & that I shall be able to congratulate Yr Hons upon a complete victory ...

[Note. The letters from Huydecoper to Klok & from Klok to Erasmi have been noted in the Diary.]

[WIC 492] letter Erasmi to Assembly XX WIC read 2.5.


PALISADES of AMNICHIA.
Beach to the Cape.
Here stood the men of Amnichia: but now dislodged they stay behind the Palisades.
SEA.
Mia.
Ando AKKa
Pirre.
Boa.
Bende.
Aoumi.
Axims.
Hollandias.
Accodas.
Boutrys.
Taccorarys.
Saccondees.
Jau.
Sacc: Edja Bende.
Axims Ancobia.
Elminas Ancobia.
Manuaal.
Akim.
Abenjafoe.
Whites.
FOREST.

1763

[WIC. 115 fo. 592]

"The following, from fo. 592 to 655 inclusive were received on Jan 17 1764 without any covering letter"

[at Axim]

April 1 Letter J Prehuijsen on board "Guinea's Welvaaren" to [Huydecoper Axim] – dated Saturday 26th & Sunday 27th ult. I thought I should have left to the war with Amontuffer on Sun. evening or Mon. morning as a large body of men had come to him during the preceding days all prepared for war; but that same Sun. night & Mon. morning they all left again, into the bush & out to Cape Apolonia. They told me this had been done because Capt Ekert had kept a man on board for a few hours. – I offered to go on board [Prehuijsen was therefore staying on shore at dat time] to settle the dispute they said they had with him. But Amontuffer would not let me go on board unless he went with me or until I had seen him depart to the war. He sent his sons to tell me that I must be of good courage & that everything would fall out as he & I wished. But this made little impression upon me & I began to despair especially as Amro & Quamena [his servants?] also seemed to lose courage & to consult how best we could get away from here. Meanwhile some of the Captains continually gave me long discourses & assurances which only gave me the impression that they were my gaolers . . But yesterday the Cabocer came to me with some Captains, who had been to the bush & returned, to tell me why they had so suddenly departed from here. In a long discourse they told me that people from Cape Apolonia & Axim, who had lived here for so many years & had always so strongly urged the war, had received gold from Amenichia who sought to make peace with them. The Captains would not cross the river with their men only a few give these people an opportunity to join Amenichia. Amontuffer has now permitted me to return on board to present the ship leaving, & has bidden me to wait until Sunday or Monday, when I shall see him marching along the beach with his army & he will then send a canoe to take me on shore & join him on the march to Cape Apolonia without further waiting; but that if he does not leave within these days he will send the volunteers servants on board, & if he does not himself go to Axim he will send messengers with them who will say why the war has delayed so long: but that he swears, by the bir Pen, by you & by his forefather Acca that if his men return to day, Friday, or Saturday, he will leave with his forces on Sunday, or Monday at latest. – I got on board again yesterday. I consider it necessary to inform you of the situation as soon as possible. It is certain if the advance does not proceed in these good days all efforts will be fruitless but when one hears all the assurances & oath-swearing it can only be thought that all will go well. I shall not go on shore again unless I see the army half-way to Cape Apolonia. You will then receive the news by a second boat. The Captain asks for his boat to be sent back as quickly as possible with water which will be needed at Cape Apolonia. . . .

April 9. letter Pechuijsen on board "Princes Wilhelm" [at Rabai Ashimi]
[to Huijdecoper at Aram] ... – Has told Amontuffer he will not go on shore again before he sees his army on the march – Is awaiting orders how to act, ~~by the~~ on the return of the boat. but as it does not come he will get ready to leave as Amontuffer has several times told him that nothing will be done before this raining season. – ~~He has deserted in course of time that~~ – He begins to see that the Aschiers & Cape Apolonia people, who have lived here for many years, indeed wished that Amenichia were forced to let them come into their possessions again, but not that he were defeated & the Co take possession of his country – So it seems to him (Pechuijsen) that they will try rather to hinder than to further the war though openly they act otherwise while secretly causing disputes – He believes that Amontuffer is really in earnest about the war but there are also many who would not like to see him more powerful & particularly not by the help of the Co. – He will await orders by the boat.

Sir Sen Erasmus.

April 22. letter J Pechuijsen at Aram to [Huydecoper Aram].

– affairs of the war have not got more since my last letter. Amontuffer's men who had deserted were returning in greater numbers than before but lack of water compelled us to leave Abbiné last Thursday 19th, & we arrived here in Aram roads on 21st. – I was on shore at Abbiné for over a month expecting every moment that things would get into train. On two occasions I had left with some 1500 men thinking that the rest of Amontuffer would follow me. But when we were about half-way to the Cape we were recalled by Amontuffer who said he would not risk so few men against the enemy but when all his men were assembled he was assured of victory. In this way I had to return twice. – Then came disputes between the captain & canoemen & he had to go on board. – afterwards he was assured that everything was ready & if the ship would not wait longer he should come on shore to assist in the preparations or at least take possession at Abbiné on behalf of the Co. He could easily promise this as it had always been his intention if the war did not proceed, as he knew that Amontuffer would protect him. On the 17th his servant Kisamena came on board with the principal friends of Amontuffer who urged him to wait till Tuesday when he would be fetched ashore to march up with Ama. But more hindrances arose, on Monday no one came on board. On Tuesday morning I heard heavy firing. This made me think that Amontuffer's men had attacked the out posts along the river. – But the wind came & we set sail as there was no water on board. – I am ready to return there at any moment by boat or canoe. although the war has delayed so long I can assure Yr Hon that Amontuffer's own family is the cause of it & that he spares neither men nor gold to bring it to a successful end & Amenichia & his family is finally conquered by him; a truth it is not his but his subjects fault that this has not been accomplished long ago. –

1763

[WIC 115] May 20. letter. Sir Pen. Erasmi Elmina, to Assembly X WIC. Amsterdam. [read 2.5.'64]

- He wishes he could have reported the successful end of the war against the Cape Apolonia Cabocers Amenichia but native wars proved slowly. Meantime it is the rainy season again. so that nothing can be done on either side. . . .

[Ibid] July 24. letter Members of Council, (ordinary & extraordinary) at Elmina to Assembly of X WIC. Amsterdam [Read 2/5 & 14/5 '64]

— They report the death of Director-General David Pieter Erasmi on 19th inst & that they have elected Hendrik Wolmbeck to be provisional President although it was the turn of Huydecoper [absent at Axim] according to seniority — They set out their reasons for this, because of the difficulties he caused when previously acting as President but their chief reason was his warlike disposition & having involved the Co in a costly war at Cape Apolonia —

[Ibid] July 29. letter. J P T Huydecoper at Axim to Assembly of X. WIC. Amsterdam.

- Protests at length against the election by the Council, of Wolmbeck to be President & applies to be appointed Director-General. —

[WIC 112] Sept 12. Vide p. 20 post.

[Ibid] Sept 14 letter. J. P. T. Huydecoper at Axim, to Assembly of X. WIC Amsterdam. [read 4/5 & 14/5 '64]. [WIC 115]

[A letter of 99 closely written foolscap pages] — In reply to his request he has received from the President a copy of the Minute of Council about the election of Wolmbeck to be provisional President & the passing over of him (Huydecoper). - He replies at length to the complaints made of his actions & at p 63 answers the charge of his warlike disposition :-

— It was known that the government of the Coast (of which he was only the sixth member) had to decide upon the war against Amenichia in order to maintain the authority of the Co whose subjects had been attacked when under Fort St Anthony at Axim. Therefore it was just & because it is found that its carrying out was costly it is sought to lay the blame upon him There was not the least justification for this for if the decision of the Council was a good one they must all share the honour of it, & if bad they must all bear the burden. —

- He could refer the Directors to the local correspondence but considers it best to give a short sketch of the occasion, commencement & progress of the war & a description of the places involved in it, in order that a just judgment may be given about this dispute. -

St Anthony, the first of the Hollanders' fortifications, lies on a small hill in the midst of a considerable Kroom or village called Axim. At a mile [Dutch] to leeward of it the river Ancober flows - snake-like - into the sea. Its banks extend are inhabited by the Equira [Juira] people who extend downwards to the country of the Wassas, & upwards almost to the Ouin [Aquin] boundary. The Wassas do not acknowledge any white men as overlords. The Equiras & Aquins from olden times have been held to be subjects of Fort St Anthony, under which all the seaside negroes from Axim as far as to Cape Apolonia also belong. Because of the extent of this country, Axim has always been a considerable place though from trade up till the time of Mr de Huijcar, under whose administration there was never a lack of gold, many trusty & slaves which

"which were brought to him out of Adsiantyn by Aouin, & out of Wassa by the Eguiras, in rich quantities. The Cape Apolonians were then ruled by an excellent negro named Acca. He had two brothers named Boa Penin & Amenichia, each of whom inhabited a separate village, but stood under Acca. The two eldest were faithful & subject to our nation. The youngest came little under observation, but already began to be held in fear & awe by the surrounding peoples through marauding & robberies.

De Ruiters departed from here, & with him the prosperity of Axim disappeared. The slackness of his successors gradually estranged the traders & obliged them to seek another market or trading place. Then it was that Amenichia first raised his head, took advantage of the indolence of the white men & laid himself out to attract the whole trade to himself. He excelled beyond his national character in sagacity & thereby foresaw that he must go to work gradually; & in order to increase his authority he would not rouse his neighbours out of their sleep, & this he did with dexterity drawing profits from the trade which was increasing everywhere, & by generosity having brought under him the entire coast up to the Ancobra. He became master of all the ways on that side of the river.

Verscheure relieved De Ruiter & was replaced by Jacob Bacot, who by his death gave place to Walmberk, under whose government Acca died, Amenichia at once made himself his successor although Boa Penin ought to have preceded him. He then gave the first proof of his authority by arresting a Dutch Mate & upper master, on the excuse that the latter had deprived his brother of life by a too strong blood-letting.

Having got everything into his hands there was nothing more to stay his course. His Krom became a sanctuary & place of refuge for all those who, because of debts or crimes, had to flee from under our forts while he, moreover, with his gold allured all the necessaries of life which were no longer in demand on the closed warehouses of the fort. This caused him heavy expense but did not embarass him. He knew of means to make it good by the extension of his trade & for that purpose posted his men on the ways to the St Anthony. Very soon no more Aowins or Ashantis were seen there & the Juwias [Eguiras] also, for the most part brought estranged from the fort, brought the Wassaw trade to the Cape Apolonian tyrant also who made enormous profits not only from the country but also from the ships. He allowed no Portuguese ship sail past his Krom without buying from it a large quantity of tobacco up to 200 or even 300 rolls which he sent to market everywhere as far as to the Chama river, to the damage of the Windward Coast Commandants & the great injury of the Hon. Co. It did not stay at this. His gold made him notable even under the forts & the krooms which belonged to them were full of his adherents & paisus. The principal Headchiefs of the Anta country were bound to him by oath; nearly all the inhabitants of Axim were in his service; & in the Juwira [Eguira] country there was no one loyal to our nation, who dared gainsay him, save Mia Tekki, alone.

In these circumstances I came to Axim where I found a large village, but few inhabitants, & absolutely no trade. I sought to restore both the one & the other, & I succeeded. The uncommon power of Amenichia remained opposed to me. I saw it with dread & feared that sooner or later he would become a second Jan Conny for the Hon. Co. But as he was already so firmly lodged & cared not an iota for any outlay expense, I decided to content myself to thwart his further increase as much as I could; gradually to bring the estranged Caboceers under the fort again; & to keep a sort of balance between Mia & Amenichia

living

living in friendship & good understanding with both. To that end I sent a considerable embassy with costly presents to the Cape, & had the Caboceer informed that I would be glad to see him in order to speak about several matters & especially about trade. He came accompanied by seven companies, was friendly received by me, saluted by the forts, & with his people was entertained by me for 8 days.

I spoke to him about the closing of the slaves. He agreed to stop this & to treat with me as he had done with De Suitere, provided I allowed him a fixed sum for each slave. I agreed with him for 8 Ingels [= "ackies"]. He promised me gold pledges, acknowledged his dependance on the Hon. Co, & finally departed very satisfied with my treatment.

At the same time I sent presents to Eguira [Sukra] also, & set a premium upon each slave that was brought to me. In a short time I hereby got a good trade & a well founded hope that Axim would again be spoken of as in former days. The Eguiras brought me all their slaves, & few Warsaws went past me. But then came the order from the General of which I have reported above ⊙ to

⊙ Not noted. It was probably in connection with the Warsaws attending the Ashantis passage to Fanti.

catch as many of that nation as I could get hold of. My House was full of traders, who had brought me, among other commodities, seven slaves. They were warned, I do not yet know by whom, & all fled in a night. Thereby everything seemed ruined. But I enticed them back again & they came, dropping Amenichia altogether.

The Eguira Caboeer Mia helped me the most in this, which vexed Amenichia who kept none of his promises. There was an old grudge between him & Mia. He had taken away two women from him [Mia] by force, & given them to another. Dispute arose over this & it was settled upon the condition that the tyrant should pay a certain sum to Mia to pacify him. So it stood when I had to go to Chmira. During my absence the Eguira Caboeer demanded the gold stipulated for, but in vain. He then, in accordance with the customary but violent administration of justice of the natives, arrested some of Amenichias people who were passing through his country with tobacco. This was written to me. I disapproved it, & thereupon the persons detained were set at liberty provided they fixed a day to bring the payment. Meanwhile I returned to Axim & was busy enquiring into the circumstances of the case; but when the appointed day arrived, Amenichia, instead of paying the satisfaction, himself marched up with 1500 men to subdue the Eguira country in order entirely to subdue it for the suffered insult. All the Eguiras had been bribed & left Mia in the lurch; but he took a quick decision, moved out of his village which he himself set on fire, & retired into the bush from where, by night, he fell upon his enemies, who were engaged in plundering, so suddenly that he killed hundreds of them & put the whole crowd to flight although he had not more than 150 men with him. Great was the fame for valour which he then acquired everywhere, & thereby Amenichia received a severe blow, because, besides his killed, many of the Eguiras who had deserted Mia returned to him.

Amenichia

Amenichia having returned to the seaside from the bush, let me know that he had been into the bush to chastise Mea, & he hoped I would not take this amiss although he was my subject. I bid him welcome, but did not express my views because I had not yet heard the result of the fight. The messenger who was sent to me had also been charged to tell the Chiefs of my Krom to come to Amenichia at Cacam [Kikam] which is a village lying 2 miles [Dutch] to windward of the Amcober river. But they first asked my permission. I refused it because they were under the Co. & not under Amenichia.

Mia Tekki, on the other hand, sent me 2 jaw-bones as a token of victory & asked for my support. I promised him nothing but reported everything to the Director-General of these Coasts & as an honourable man expressed my views in a letter dd. 23 Oct 1761. While awaiting a reply I undertook nothing & kept the subjects of Axim in a strict neutrality in so far that some Eguiras who had caught a Cape Apolonian man in Axim territory & brought him to me to buy, were obliged to let him go free, & I then had him conducted to safety by my own people. I kept the way open for both. & Amenichia soon freely sent his messengers to me. Had he been willing to settle the dispute amicably I would have cooperated; but his bitterness was too great. He sent me a sheep, a cow & a man slave to open my mouth & to ask me how many bendas I wanted to support him against Mea. Sending back the presents, I replied that it was not the custom of the Hollanders to sell their subjects. He then asked me only to advise Axim whatever he might undertake to destroy his enemy with cut, promising him support or a place of refuge. I had more pity for my honour & duty than for gold & I replied with a refusal. But he was not deterred by this & sent to me a third time to get me on his side with the crafty request that if I would not accept any presents from him I should at least sell him as much powder & muskets as I could, & put as high a price upon them as I thought fit. But I remained immovable, & thinking to see the advantage of the Hon Co in his downfall I advised that it should be worked for. Whether I was to blamed or praised for this must appear from my reasons, which are shortly these:-

Firstly I held it to be a fixed rule of sound policy to thwart an ambitious neighbour who scruples nothing to make himself daily greater & more feared, & to clip his wings especially when the means he employs for it begin to clear signs of further concealed ideas which in course of time could be injurious to us. Amenichia was a very troublesome neighbour, whose far-reaching outlook was shown by the considerable expenses which he continually incurred to [illegible] Forents, were under our forts, which expenses would have been entirely wasted if he had not thought to draw the profits from them in course of time which could not happen without injury to the Hon Co. as the subjects of our forts being brought under

Amenichia

Amenichia must necessarily fall away from us from day to day. Of this I need not bring any other example than that of Beguow our broker who with his whole family, has gone over to Amenichia after he had drawn stipend [Kostgeld] from the Hon. Co. for 20 years.

Secondly, the Eguiras [Juiras] were regarded by me as subjects of the Hon. Co. & as subjects whose preservation was of the greatest importance, for if they were under Amenichia they would carry all their trade to the Cape or, if they were deserted by us in their need, they would have to have recourse to the English who would certainly very quickly have come to their assistance. In this way our three forts, St Anthony at Axim, Hollandia at Poquesoe & Dorothea at Accoda would have become valueless, as all the traders coming down to those forts have to pass through Eguira, & if that country were deserted by the Hollanders & became English it would shew its gratitude to that nation by bringing all the trade to Dixhove.

Thirdly I have taken into consideration that nothing causes the natives to respect us above other Europeans than the good faith we have always displayed towards them, & especially the support they have continually enjoyed from our forts when in difficulties; & I feared that if the Eguiras were now defeated before our eyes, our honour, good name & respect would have considerably decreased as those were, our English neighbours would have waxed & increased daily.

If these reasons are well-founded then it is clear that injustice [Mia] is being done to me here; & if they are found to be so it will seem little appears to be unjust treatment to make me alone bear the punishment for a wrong that was committed by the whole Government & if that goes unpunished then it becomes extremely dangerous to express one's opinions candidly here in an assembly which allows itself to be so easily dragged along, & afterwards so lightly changes its opinion.

But I venture to go further & point out that nothing was decided upon my advice, for the Council decided upon the war upon the allies Amenichia's attack, not upon the Eguiras but upon the Axim territory itself. In order to prove this, I resume my broken-off account of what happened here.

In January 1762 the Eguiras abandoned their country because they felt themselves no longer safe there & came to lie under the guns of my fort after they had been beaten by the in of their enemy & had had three of their villages burnt & ashes. I went to & inspect their camps & tried all possible to make them to cross the river again; but a much from desire to do so. Could I then use force against our subjects of the Hon. Co. to prevent them taking refuge under the Dutch flag? I thought not & if I had wished to undertake it my attempts would first have fallen out disgracefully for me, for they themselves were strong & were considerably reinforced by a large number of Wassas. I therefore

therefore let them lie, but kept them out of my House & again ordered the Axims to remain neutral. Meanwhile no definite orders came from the Chief Castle. The Council had not yet met, & the Director-General halted between two opinions. At one time he appeared to wish to carry the matter through seriously; at another not to trouble himself with it. This will appear from the correspondence from 23 Oct 1761 to March 1762. Mr Clockner was then with me as a friend as well as Messrs Barneveld & de Korte. I spoke to him about the circumstances; he went with me to the camp; heard Mia Tekki speak & was then entirely of my opinion. Indeed he had not changed his mind but only wished wanted some reasons more reasons to bring in against me & he would be put into confusion if I argued against him; for it is quite incredible that anyone who carefully examines all the circumstances of a matter & takes a decision upon it can so entirely change his views. Indeed all my letters written before his coming & during his stay here were read & approved by him. He asserted that he was fully convinced that Amenichia must be destroyed or at least have his wings clipped, & he left with promises that he would himself urge & demonstrate my reasons in the Council. But before it assembled Amenichia caused all hesitation to disappear. On 1st March 1762 he crossed the river & attacked the Eguras on Axim territory.

Most of the young men had gone out to fetch food; the Chiefs had all stayed in their camp with having few people with them. They feared no surprise as it was in the "Gouche dies" or unlucky days during which no negroes are accustomed to undertake anything of importance. Their crafty enemy laughed at this superstition & took advantage of it & fell upon them quite unexpectedly. They then had to give way before superior forces & in the darkness seek safety in the bush.

The victor not satisfied with this triumph at once advanced upon the fort, burning 2 small Krooms belonging to natives of Axim. Those of my subjects who had gone out in the morning feared no evil, some to get palm wine, others to farm, were attacked by him & if old or maim were cruelly murdered, & those who were saleable he carried off into slavery. I then first, let my subjects march out who, supported by the guns of the fort, made him retire & finally to cross the river. I at once informed the Director-General of everything. Upon the receipt of my letter the Council met & unanimously decided to prosecute the war. Mr Wabnbeek was attached to me as Commissioner & we were both charged with the chief direction of the war that was decided on: but we could not wage it properly without men, & they were not sent to us in sufficient numbers to undertake anything. Then provisions for the subsistence of those who did come, were always lacking. The corn was brought to us in canoes & small vessels belonging to the General as the Company's boat who used load 4 times the quantity was sent to Fida to trade slaves for his Honour. The disgraceful want of what was necessary caused us to complain daily, as Y. Honors can see from the correspondence. Time was wasted with wrangling & letter-writing in which the Director-General represented his zeal at length, & often reported that he had sent men, muskets who did not come to us &, as we heard here, had not even marched out. It was said wished to get the negroes to go to war; & while we were over-working in vain the expenses continued & increased, through a mistaken economy, increased much more highly than we would have done if we had at once raised a sufficient force & had advanced what was necessary for it, because the men assembled at Axim were too weak to effect anything & had to be subsisted & provided with muskets. Moreover we were obliged to find additional men from time to time because those who first came, seeing that no advance was made, shrunk away,

one

one after the other, as happened with the Wassas, who all disappeared in a night.

It was the same, in the beginning, with the Elmenas who only returned again after great difficulty while those who stayed daily demanded their subsistence. This was the least; the great injury that arose out of their unforgivable tardiness was that it was regarded by friends & foes as powerlessness, & caused the friends' courage to sink whilst the Latters' increased from day to day, so far that he again using his wealth, many of our allies were persuaded to neutrality or were wheedled away from us. He also erected new ramparts to cover his attacks upon us. This caused me to write letters which are now called sharp & sarcastic but call my letters what one likes well, they were necessary to dispel drowsiness ... & they also had this effect on the end when, in January last I had sufficient men with me to march out in the hopes of doing damage to the enemy.

I drew up a battery on Ancober hill to cover our men crossing that river & to provide them with a safe refuge if they were repulsed. I myself, although recently recovered from a severe illness, went to camp near that battery with our whole native force. When all was ready I divided the force into two bodies & sent them to search for the enemy through the bush & along the beach. They encountered him on 30th January, & gained a complete victory near a hostile Krom called Siama. In this battle the principal Cabocers of the province of Amencha's power fell. He himself got three wounds from which, if rumours may be believed, he afterwards died. When the news of this success reached Elmina, I was an incomparably zealous servant. I was sent letters of congratulation from all sides. I was called a hero, although I had only heard the firing at a distance, but it was too pretty to last long as I soon became aware. The first battle would have been decisive if our men had followed up their advantage the next day; but a supposed deserter spoiled everything, giving the warning that the Wassas had agreed to assist Amencha & within 2 days time would fall upon our men from the rear. It was a false rumour but it was believed & caused such dismay that the victory was lost, broke up in the night & was at the ~~[illegible]~~ Ancober again gained the morning. I did all I could to restore courage & offer help, go myself at their head. It was all in vain.

rain. I was obliged to let them rest & undertook to march with them later on, to prevent an untimely retreat.

This I did on 22 March, accompanied by about 40 white men. We approached the first stronghold of the enemy & did all we could to entice him on to the flats, but in vain, he held to his advantage. Seeing this, I had the guns brought up & the day after their arrival we compelled the Cape Apolomans to abandon their intrenchment & to retire to the rear. Two days later we advanced & found another stronghold. This was bravely disputed. The enemy came out four times but each time was driven in again with heavy loss. Towards evening I wanted to bring up the guns to attack their shelter & for this I ordered the Equiras & Axums to get the mastery of a narrow path. The Cape Apolomans made a violent sortie to prevent this & I then ordered the Hantas to support the Equiras & Axums but they obeyed slowly & as under compulsion. Seeing this I myself advanced at the head of the white men, whereupon the enemy fled within before we could fire on him with small arms & I could only throw some grape-shot after them. Thus all was going as desired, only one of our men had been killed although we had many wounded. But a violent storm of rain, by which all our ammunition & our supply of powder got wet through, compelled me to return to our old camping place, because the Cape men, having kept their in their entrenchment, would have had too big an advantage over us if they had fallen upon us after the rain.

The next day some natives who went to get foodstuffs were carried off by a party of the enemy who were concealed in the bush. The loss was small but it caused the courage of the Elminas to flag who thereafter wanted to compel me to march back & finally [illegible] all the other men to waver. I tried to persuade them to risk one more attack at least, but it was of no avail. I begged & promised, & finally tried whether threats would be of any effect. But they scoffed at it & openly retorted that they were not afraid of me at Elmina as it was I & not the General who wanted this war. They deserted daily. Those sent for supplies did not return & they finally threatened me that if I did not retreat I would remain alone. I had already seen my force melt away by 1/3rd of what it was when I crossed the Ancobra, so I was compelled

compelled to retire, returned to Axim & informed the General of my proceedings. But my return to Axim caused inexpressible consternation as if everything had been lost & that ~~I had~~ the enemy had not been destroyed in this one expedition. I pointed out how we had slain many men of the enemy, had destroyed his entrenchments, laid waste most of his corn & rice fields, consumed his supplies, & burned many of his towns. But this did not help. Walmbeck still feared Amenichia, Chatteneu trembled, & both succeeded in changing the General from me entirely; & were helped in this by the natives who had deserted me & belittled the advantages gained in order to conceal the cowardly manner of their flight. They were believed & my statements were cast to the winds. My diary was suspect & openly scoffed at although I was ready to confirm it on oath, as were my under-officers. It went so far that the natives who complained about me were consoled by being told "the thinks he will become General again, that that will fail, that has already been provided for"

The English, who carry on much trade at the Cape, & knew the weakness of our government too well, increased the fear & made severe threats in Amenichia's name, if he we did not leave him unmolested. Added to this, Amenichia had 3 women carried off from a side village to lieutenant officers for & brought by sea hall. the Cape by a deserter whilst the men were in the field. All this deprived those at the Chief Castle of all courage. I was openly abused by the most junior Assistant at the Generals table. I knew it, but kept quiet & asked permission to come to Elmina as the rainy season was at hand during which nothing could be undertaken, in order to help take measures for the prosecution of the war, as more could be settled in half an hour verbally than in 50 letters: but this was refused me. Mr. Klott offered to take command of my fort during my absence, but it was of no avail. I obeyed & remained at Axim. Since then nothing has occurred about the war.

This, Sir Hon^d, is a simple account of events in which I flatter myself I did my duty as an honorable & loyal Commandant, & I hope to be acknowledged as such - - -

The costs of this war cannot be imputed to me, for all the gentlemen could well foresee when deciding upon the war that there must necessarily be the consequence. - -

Amenichia is now more than half defeated, & the Cape Apolonians will not be able to restore the damage

suffered

suffered within 20 years; & as the traders from Asbantijn, Aowin, Wassa & Eguira are again resorting to Axim by ways that are safe, the profits to the Co will increase yearly . . . . . .

[p 89] – He refers to Walmbeeck's own attempts to undermine Amenichias growing influence.

. . . . . .

WIC 492] Dec 10. letter. President Walmbeeck, Elmina to Presidial Chamber Amsterdam. WIC. (read 4/5/'64)

. . . However much I would have liked to be able to report to yr Honors the satisfactory news of a sweet peace or of a glorious victory over the Caboeer of Cape Apolonia so that trade on the Windward coast might flourish as before, I regret to have to say that things remain in the same state & I am continually moved between hope & fear. Nothing but good news is received from Caboeer Amantuffer but ~~these~~ without result, & no appearance of his rising . . . It is impossible to get men to Axim. The Chiniah have marched out more than once, & with the other side made an attack upon Amenichia on this side, relying upon the promises of Amantuffer to attack on the other side at the same time. This would certainly have resulted in victory but we are continually disappointed by Amantuffer . . . The whole of Hanta have left and the example of the Elmina mon people, . . but they have vowed that as soon as they receive news of an actual appearance of Amantuffer's rising they will readily march out in the service of the Hon. Co . . . . . .

WIC 115] Dec 10. letter. President Hendrik Walmbeeck Elmina, to Chamber Zeeland WIC. (read in the ☰ 4/5/'64)

. . . As regards the war with Amenichia I must report, with great regret that matters stand as before. There is no lack of good news from Amantuffer, but nothing to show for it a demoralising which makes the peoples unwilling to march out, & causes one to despair of a victory or of expecting any hope of help from there. though nothing was neglected by us. It were to be wished that this war had either never been begun or that it had already ended in a good victory. I have reported the circumstances of the war to the Presidial Chamber, to which I refer . . .

~~[WIC 492, pp 271–321. Diary of things done & to be undertaken against Caboeer Amenichia. March 22 – April 17 . . .~~

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[WIC. 492.] Sept 12. President Hendrik Wahlbeck Elmina to Chamber Amsterdam WIC. [read 14/2/'64].

. . . The very ruinous & costly war at Axim against Amenichia at present appears to have no end. The barque "Princess Welsveren" is still lying at Assine & Assistant Prehuysen is with it there in order, if possible, to persuade that proline Caboeer Amantuffer, from whom so much was expected, to rise. The reports that come in from time to time always give good hope without there being any result of an attack. Some reports state as the definite truth that Amenichia has been killed. Should his successor Boa (if the report be true) be willing to sue for a peace so advantageous to the Hon. Co, I would at once so direct matters that this were granted him as this appears to me to be most honourable & profitable for the Hon Co. For if the war be proceeded with I foresee nothing but heavy expenditure to hire districts to help us, or else intolerable & unavoidable damage to the Hon Co. God grant that it may tend to the fame & profit of the Hon Co. From the accompanying letters from copy letters from Mr Huydecoper, my replies to him, & a letter from Assistant Prehuysen Yr Hours will see how matters stand with the war. A copy of Mr Huydecoper's diary, kept during the war, is also enclosed . . .

Enclosures to the above letter: -

Diary [Dag Register] of the Upper Factor [Commies] Jan Pieter Theodore Huydecoper, of the occurrences on his expedition against Amenichia Caboeer at Cape Apolonia in the year 1763.
March 22 1763 - April 17 1763.

. . . . . .

[WIC 492 pp 271-321]

[Not copied. Huydecoper's letters to Klok at Axim & the Director-General at Elmina, written during the expedition give the same information].

[WIC. 492 p 364]. Copy letter dd 1 August 1763 from J Prehuysen [on board ship at Assine] giving a circumstantial account of the death of Amenichia from his wounds, which he had been told by some natives; & that Boa Pennien, his brother, as soon as he were assured of his death had sent three deputies to Amantuffer to inform him of the death of Esq Hon. & saying that he, Boa Pennien, would give Amantuffer all the satisfaction that he desired. The next day his counsellors, servants came on board & said that Amantuffer knew nothing whatever about it. He, Prehuysen, however suspected that Amantuffer was in secret negotiation with Boa about peace.....
"Some days ago it was reported to me that an envoy from Anboinsie [meaning King Ouwonsie? - see p 3] had again come to Amantuffer and urged

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"urged him to bring the war to an end; that the Ashantees were
"detaining his people because they say that he was the cause
"that the war was not yet finished; that he Aboinsie was
"secretly protecting Amenichia & was encouraging the Wassas to
"help him, & so the ways to the seaside ~~[illegible]~~ remained unsafe
"for them & if persisted any longer in hindering [sic; belettem] that
"they would sell all the Auwien people who are in Ashantyn,
"& regard him as their enemy. But Aboinsie excuses himself &
"says that it is not his fault but Amantuffers".

WIC. 49I. p.386. Dec 10 Letter President Hendrik Walmbeck Elmina.
to Praesidial Chamber Amsterdam WIC.
[read 4.5.'64]

... However much I would like to be able to report to Yr Honours the satisfactory news either of a desirable peace or of a glorious victory over the Caboceer of Cape Apolonia, so that trade on the Windward Coast might flourish again as heretofore, I regret to have to state that things remain as they are. I am kept in a continual state of hope or of fear. Hearing nothing but good news, but without any result, is received from Caboceer Amontuffer ... & there is no appearance of his rising ... It is impossible to get men to Axim. The Elminas have marched out more than once & with other men, made an attack upon Amenichia from this side, relying upon the promises of Amontuffer to attack simultaneously from the other side. This would certainly have resulted in victory; but we are continually disappointed by Amontuffer ... The whole Hanta country have followed the example of the Elmina men ... but they have promised that as soon as they hear definite news of Amontuffers rising they will readily march out in the service of the Hon. Co ...

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[W.I.C. 115] Jan. 24. Letter. Huydecoper, Axim, to Assembly of X WIC. Amsterdam (read 26.3.'66).

— Sends a copy of his Deduction [meaning presumably his letter dd. Sept 14. supra p 10] — If this is not considered satisfactory he asks to be heard in person — . . .

About the war I can only say with truth that nothing more scandalous or more cowardly can be imagined than the conduct of the Government here. The dry season is nearly over without anything being done on our side to bring the war to an end either by a successful campaign or a good peace. It is represented that Amonchiffers advance is being awaited but this, according to the usage of the negroes, may be long delayed. We are fortunate that Amenichia suffered so much last year that he is not in a state to undertake anything more against us. We have, therefore, no other inconvenience to fear from him except that he says to the fort continue to be unsafe for the traders. But it is unfortunate that my fortune or misfortune is made to depend upon the outcome of this war & that in seeking the latter it is feared to support me properly without considering that the interests of the Hon Co are far more injured than mine by letting slip an opportunity to restore its fame & lustre . . . . . .

[Ibid] May 6. Letter. Huydecoper. Axim. to Ass. X WIC. Amsterdam. (read 26.3.'66)

— Sends a duplicate of his last letter & only adds that he has had the good fortune to see that he had not been deceived in his predictions about the war, & that Axim begins to become important. At least he has already this year traded 42 slaves & still has 9 matting a total of 51, which is very different to the 95 disposed of by his predecessors in 8 years — . . .

[Ibid] July 15. Letter. President Hendrik Walmbeek Elmina. to Ass. X WIC. Amsterdam. (read 26.3.'66)

— Reports upon the state of the forts — . . . Chama & Taccorary in a very bad state, so much so that the building of new forts would not cost the Co. more. Boutry in no better state — Recommends the purchase of 100 slaves by the Co for local service. The Sawery at Boutry cannot be supplied with sufficient timber — . . .

" I should think myself happy if it were possible for me to report a successful outcome of the Cape Apolonian War, but it is vain & fruitless to hope any longer for the extermination of that Caboceer. Our subjects are tired of the struggle & cannot be brought to take up arms again; & the Assinie Caboceer puts us off with words. The Co's boat, Goede Hoop returned to Axim on 2 May last with Assistant Prehuysen, & returned here on 10th ditto, the Assistant bringing news which clearly shewed that that Caboceer was hoodwinking us & trying to put us off. I ordered the Assistant to place in my hands a written report to let the Councillors present here, see upon what basis affairs at Assinie stood. Having received that report I laid it before the Council at a meeting held on 9th ultto which had been convened chiefly about the Cape Apolonian war. Yr Hons will see the resolution taken to which for brevity's sake I refer you together with copy of Assistant Prehuysen's report.

When

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When closing this a report comes from Axim that the English are establishing themselves at Cape Apolonia, as this is a matter of great importance – that place being territory of this State & belonging to the Axim district – I have considered it my duty to inform Yr Honors of it in case it may be found to be true. I hope that the Commissioners, who will leave for Axim in the next few days, will, together with Mr Huydecoper, so by their wise management, so succeed that the undertakings of the English will be frustrated & an honourable peace entered into with Caboeer Amenichia."

[WIC. 492 p 453] July 15. Letter President Hendrik Walombeek, & some Councillors, Elmina to Presidial Chamber Amsterdam. W.I.C. (read 26. 3. 66)

Gonna [Akron] & Agona – They have found some unanswered letters from the Directors of the Chamber among the papers of the late Director-General Erasmi. With reference to the letter dd 20 Sept 1762. They regret to see the unjust & unfounded complaints of the English about the conduct of the Co's servants in the dispute which the English had at Winnebah & its subjects have with the whole Acron country & its Caboeers, in which they accuse the Commandants of the Forts Apam, Bercoe, & Accra of having covertly supplied their enemies, the Acron people, with powder & lead. – an accusation which is entirely false. – They refer to the copy correspondence of 1761 enclosed. [Vide sub anno] – In order to clear the Co's servants of the charge, they proceed to give an account of the origin of the dispute between the people of Simpa, or Winnebah as the English call it, & the whole Acron country –:

"This above-named Country is situated [illegible] from the Co's Fort Apam & is divided among various Prandees [Prosten] or Caboeers of whom one, named Coddomanoe, is the Headchief [opperste] & is the Seaside King [Strand Koning] of the Krons Bercoe & Simpa or Winnebah. The cause was that Bercoe had formerly been subordinate to the Agonna country, which country had been totally defeated by the ancestors of Codemanoe, like the people of Simpa who are also fugitive inhabitants of Agonna who have settled at Simpa. This Codomanoe is a subject of Yr. Honrs to whom he has sworn fidelity & from whom he also receives, on account of the Fort Bercoe one ight & stipend [Kostgeld] monthly. Moreover he is also Lord of [illegible] Krons because they were defeated by his ancestor [illegible] Caboeer. The people of Simpa would no more acknowledge him [illegible] ful lord, moreover doing the greatest insult [illegible] Amenichia be done to any Prandee [Prosten] of this country. When [illegible] made a new drum, he sent it with some pomp by messenger to one of his Krons & when they came to the Kron [illegible] a village of Simpa, their passage through it was refused & they were detained, yea the drum itself was thrown to the ground, reviled & insulted & the bearers of it & the other messengers abused, & beaten,

beating, & chased out of the Krom. They came to Codomenoe & reported their treatment to him. The report quickly spread through the whole Aeron country & coming to the ears of the rest of the Grandees & Caboceers, caused such anger among them that they swore to Codomanoe that if he did not avenge the insult with the utmost severity they would no longer recognize him as a Caboceer but exterminate & destroy him. He, finding himself compelled, concluded an alliance with them to punish Sumpa for their evil deed, or if they did not submit to obey him, then to exterminate them entirely. This argument was confirmed with the most powerful "jurement" or oath-swearing. This is the whole origin of this war, for which they have never called upon any white men: much less have the Hollanders, Yr Honrs' servants, had any share in it.

— They refer to the cruel murder of a Dercoe subject in 1759 by the whole Sumpa Krom — the scum of the people of this country which is protected by the English — . . .

— They complain of the usurpation of the English, namely: — in the dispute about Atjongsta [i.e. Achawa Krom]: & their support of Amenicha, to whom they send whole boat loads of supplies — . . . . . .

Enclosures to the above

AA. Extracts of letters from Cabo Corso, Apam, Berkoe & Accra. 1761-2. [Vide sub anno]

BB. Resolutions of Council: — Wolnbeek)

June 9th. — Meeting of President & Council [except Huydecoper] ~~summoned~~ continued to discuss the Axim war — Two Councillors, the Fiscal, & Fennekol, appointed to proceed to Axim & together with Huydecoper to take such measures as the best interest, — we so required: if possible, to make an honourable peace with the Cape Apolonia Caboceer & if this failed & it was necessary to continue the war, then to inform the whole Council.

— The President laid on the table a report from Preyhuisen on his return to Elmina from Assiné. This being read, it was decided that the above resolution must be all the more speedily carried out as it was clearly seen how little reliance could be placed on Caboceer Amantuffer . . .

May 15 Copy report by J Prehuysen to the President.

[Summary of a very unintelligible letter].

— On 24 April the good days having set in Pechuysen told Amantuffer for the last time that he would await the fulfilment of Cab promises, & that Amantuffer had better pay what he owed Hoophuysen deputy. Amantuffer admitted all that Pechuysen Prehuysen knew that some of his Caboceers had met some burying up from Amenichia at Fomfoe who would separate when he was assured they would fight Amanoah or was hood. Caboceers who had betrayed him would fight the Assiri, & if he, Amantuffer was not then in a state to go again; & if he, Amantuffer was not then in a state to Assi against Amenichia he would send Pechuysen's people on ... pay his debts & not detain Pechuysen a day longer. While waiting for the good days, Pechuysen received various news from

from Amantiffer. Some of his people who were living near Tando had joined Wassas & Ouwins of Ouwoinie's people, & had crossed the river Tando & fallen upon Amenichias kush krom, plundering & burning the plantations & carrying off 300 women & children, most of them being "petris" (?) who have now deserted their island & were in the seaside villages near Amenichia. This was confirmed by various deserters taken with Amantiffer & "zyne pitris" [?] who came to look for their old families, & told of the famine caused by the destruction of the farms.

It was said that these enemies had stirred up Amenichia on account of the murder of [? bij? van] the Caboceers by [? bij - near?] the great Fetich Dando. Amenichia seeing that those Caboceers received gold, powder & muskets from Amantiffer had him [the Dando fetich priest?] killed, his head head cut off, & he pawnyarred several people ~~[illegible]~~ residing therebouts who brought him foodstuffs, & sold them to the English ships.

And as this is a place ~~[illegible]~~ which all the Ouwins hold in great veneration because of their great fetich, & is also a meeting place of the traders from Ashanti & Wassa, therefore the war captain [Vaandrager] of Ouwoinsie, named Adoebon, has obtained such a large following that he also keeps Amenichia entirely shut in from all communication with Wassa & Ouwin & pursues him up to the palissades of his krom.

About the truth of the above - which he doubted - Prehuijsen had inquired from the mates of English boats who every 3 or 4 days stay on shore with Amenichia & to whom he gives gold rings of 4-5 Eng. weight, whether they trade with him or not. This friendly reception attracts all the English to him ~~attracts all the~~ at Cape Apolonia. He therefore treats in conversation with them as if he was only out for trade like them, to hear from them something about what was reported above. None of them knew anything of their advance of the Ouwins, & of the loss by which Amenichia had last suffered; but Capt Brauns [Brahis?] doctor who had been twice with Amenichia to treat his wounded, told Prehuijsen how strongly his krom was fortified with double palissades filled with sand & tree trunks upon which they can march round the krom, & that the enemy make sallies for people & cattle for which Amenichia has had 2 gates made but only one kept open for entry & exit. There was no trade there except for a few clothes, foodstuffs were scarce but no lack of cattle & goats; & that Amenichia would fight to the last man if attacked, & so forth.

By the same boat [Capt Brauns?] the envoys he who had been for quarrels at Bassam on behalf of Amenichia came down again. The boat anchored close to Prehuijsens. Amantiffer asked if he might fetch Amenichias people out of the boat. Prehuijsen said he dare not do so as he was not at war with the English but he would not prevent Amantiffer doing so & would help him in the quiet. The next day the sea was very rough & the boat left in the afternoon.

Meanwhile the good days came again. On 29 April Caboceers Jan Cooy, Toeyeki & Ouberon came to Amantiffer & told him that the negotiations at Bassam between Coffy Mierkoe & Amenichia were broken off & that the former had returned to Ouwin, & they assured him that not any one will join him & stay with him until his [Mierkoe's?] men had come to him. Amantiffer told Prehuijsen this & said he would send 2 oz. on board if Prehuijsen would stay. Prehuijsen replied that the rainy season was coming on, the good days & seas were over, & he could not believe that Amantiffer would abide in the rains, that the boatmen had no food, & he asked him to send

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send his people on board & to take leave. The next day & the day after he had sent to fetch his servants, but they said they would stay on shore as they were assured the war would proceed. Preliminaries then sailed down & coming before Amantiffers camp, the flags came down to the beach from all sides. He therefore anchored but the sea was too rough to communicate with the shore & . . . he finally left & sailed to Elmina.

Sept 10. Meeting of Council Elmina. J. P. T. Huydecoper installed as Director-General.

[WIC 115] Oct 11 letter. Director General Huydecoper & Council [Deefdael, Woortman, Klotk, Fennekol.] Elmina to Ass. X WIC. Amsterdam.
[read 27. 3. '66]
– They acknowledge with thanks the list of promotions. The new Director-General Huydecoper took the oath & assumed office on 10 Sept last –

[Ibid] Oct 12. Letter. Same to Same.

. . . . . About the Cape Apolonian war we will report fully by the first opportunity, only stating now that since the month of April last year nothing of importance about it has been undertaken or occurred. Meanwhile we beg YHH. to be assured that the whole Council here is far from undertaking a useless & unnecessary war, & that it will leave nothing untried to cause the war with Amenichia to stop either by a successful campaign or rather, if it be possible, by an honourable & advantageous peace without losing sight of the authority of the Hon Co & the honour of the Dutch name" . . . . . .

[Ibid] Oct 13. Letter. Dir.-Gen Huydecoper Elmina to Ass X WIC Amsterdam.
[read 27. 3. '66]
– He thanks them for their letter dd 16 May appointing him Director-General. — Internal quiet has been restored – He had already before been reconciled with most of his opponents –
. . . . . .

[Ibid] Oct 15 letter. Director-General Huydecoper & Council Elmina to Ass. X. WIC Amsterdam [read 28. 3. '66].
– Recently all the forts are ruinous
Trade is almost dead along the whole Coast & it is feared that it will not soon revive. This statement may appear strange to YHH. as entirely in variance with the hope with which Mr the late Mr Erasmi flattered himself namely, that the Ashanties were as formerly ripe to come down, upon which a flourishing trade would inevitably ensue. It would be satisfactory to us if we could give YHH well-founded assurance in this matter but it would be foolish if we sought against our better knowledge, to mislead YHH with advantageous prospects. It is true that during last year there seemed to be a flickering of hope but it is very slight & sometimes ninety years elapse before we see any good effect because all affairs of the negroes are prolix.

Quisje

Quibje, an addict to drink, who has long ruled in Assiantyn & through whose effeminancy (verweifdheid) the ways have remained closed so long, has been dismissed from the government, & succeeded by a courageous young man named Zaï who would like to follow in the footsteps of Pocoe if the force to do so were not lacking; but he has lately suffered a serious blow by the defeat of a great part of his men in an expedition into the interior.

The Wassas, on the other hand, who close the ways for the Hadus, are not only powerful in themselves, but also by alliance with the Tjuffers, Dinkeras & Akuns & so long as this alliance lasts there is no hope of a passage through of the Ashanties as the self-interest & policy of the allied peoples involves the closing of the ways, as the Ashanties one was obliged to deliver the slaves to them, whom they sell at great profit at the seaside; a profit which would soon cease if the Ashanties could come through themselves.

The flickering of hope that we mentioned above consists in the discontent that has arisen among the allies. Accerrie Abrimbomba, Chief War Captain [Opperveldheer] of the Wassa King Enionier has sought to cast his master off the throne. He had him already in his power but with the help of the Tjuffers he escaped it, & made the traitor so afraid that he, poor & needy, has had to take refuge with the Akuns & betake himself under the protection of Poebie their Headchief [Opperhoofd]. Enionier has demanded him but so far without avail & this has caused estrangement among them. If they come to hostilities we shall try to fish in troubled waters (as they say), adroitly to encourage the discord, & to get the ways open for trade, so that we venture to assure Y.H.H. that not only our letters but the monthly papers & extracts of this Coast will soon gladden you, & all of us may prosper. We shall therefore neglect nothing, without incurring unnecessary expenditure, to obtain that for which so much has already been spent. Meanwhile we hope YHH will favourably consider that which we proposed in our letter of the 12th inst. in order to prevent competition [Kladden - undersellling] which has spoiled trade no less than the closing of the ways.

To come to our own circumstances we must say, with regret, that they are in many respects, disordered & beyond all propriety. The natives at many places & especially at the Chief Castle have deviated from the respect & dependence that they used to be maintained by former Directors-General. Formerly not only the whites but even the Co slaves were safe with them; never they dare to attack both the one & the other. It came so far in our Walmeeks' presidency that they did not hesitate to send the Bombas (as we call the headmen of the slaves into the fort with bleeding bleeding heads but to draw stones at the Sergeant of the Guard when closing the gate. This disorder, which increases daily, will have disastrous consequences if it is in time, which we shall have to oppose if we don't want to lose our authority entirely. But order cannot be restored at once a time & patience will be necessary. Too great severity, untimely exercised would make the evil worse & as perhaps irrecoverable. But by acting with prudence we shall bring them, who are no longer incited by the whites, insensibly under the yoke again.

— They also report on the unsubordination of the white under-servants from the indulgence of the last Director General. This would be remedied

---

1766

WIC 492. p988] Dec. 13. letter Dir. Gen. Huydecoper. Elmina. to Chamber Amsterdam WIC.

[read 27.10.'68]

. . . . . .

About trade I hope I shall have the opportunity to congratulate JHH in my next as everything is being arranged for the best, the Fantes having sent me messengers to request that I would let the Ashanti envoys return to their King & send some one with them to arrange settle peace, as they intended henceforth to make trade flourish & to have the paths free & safe . . . .

[Ibid p1028] 1767. Feb 19. letter. Same to Same [read 28.10.'68]

- Acknowledges their letter of 2 Sept 1766 said annexures consisting of a Resolution of the States-General taken upon a memorandum of Sir Joseph Yorke Extraordinary Ambassador & Plenipotentiary of H.M. the King of Great Britain complaining that he [Huydecoper] was disturbing the English nation in their peaceful possession of what was theirs on the Coast. & requesting report . . . He has always done everything to maintain friendship with the English . . . . . Their Honors' first stronghold on the Coast is St Anthony at Axim whose territory includes the Eguira country & the whole of Sumoré of which Cape Apolonia forms part . . . He gives a summary of events relating to Amenichia (whom the English call Amoriah) as set out in his letter of Sept 14 1763 [supra] . . . In Jan 1763 he (Huydecoper) himself took the field. Amenichia suffered heavy losses & being afraid to send his people to the Dutch, he requested Mr Bell the English to mediate between him & them. Mr Bell wrote a letter dd 24 April 1763 which Mr Erasmi answered by his letter of 17 May 1763. Mr Bell let Amenichia know that the Dutch would not hear of peace. Was this good faith in view of Erasmi's letter promising safe conduct to Amenichia's envoys. Three times Amenichia asked for this but the English made no disclosure of it except in the above letter & each time Amenichia received the same reply from them, with the addition that the only means of security for the Cape Apol[illegible] was the building of an English fort in their country; meanwhile they contin[illegible] supplied him with everything. Since his [Huydecoper's] return to his fo[illegible] April 1763 nothing had been undertaken against Amenichia . . . . . *

He [Huydecoper] can further swear that at the commencement of his service [office] he never took the least trouble either with the Hantas, 't Suffers or Wassas or any other people to make them march up against Amenichia as he [Huydecoper] is seeking for peace in accordance with the Resolution of Council of (sic).

. . . . . .

* [obviously meaning since he was appointed Director General].

1767.

[Ibid p1056] Augt 1. letter. C. Klok Elmina to Presidial Chamber Amsterdam [read 29.10.'68]

- Reports the death of Dir. Gen. J P T Huydecoper on 11th July & applies to succeed him - . . . .

[End of WIC 115 or 492]

W.I.C. Correspondence 1716 - 1718

W.I.C. (Ass. X) Resolutions 1717.

1706

[illegible] Sept 28

[illegible] Sixth Article [illegible] in the form [illegible]

[illegible] Sept 28 [illegible] [illegible] by [illegible]

[illegible] of Prussia for the maintenance of his [illegible]

[illegible] the sum of [illegible] gold [illegible] as a [illegible]

[illegible] commissaries [illegible] by them

[illegible] Principals on / fort St Nicholas at Stralsund this 28 Sept 1706]

1.

The Sieur du Bois shall commander such garrison in / fort St Nicholas [illegible] Pen / Hon Mr Engelgraaff shall fond good to send [illegible]

2.

The said garrison shall remain in pledge / fort in / name of HM of Prussia.

3.

The whole garrison shall stand under / govt of their own Commander to be nominated herein by Mr Engelgraaff who shall [illegible] all military matters & be responsible to no one else than to / General de Planitz

4.

The management of the trade & all other matters concerning / affairs of HM of Prussia remains in / hands of Pen du Bois or of some one [illegible] thereto by the Hon; the royal Prussian flag also continuing to fly from / fort.

5.

The Pen of Stralsund shall be bound to provide / said garrison with all necessaries for their defence & / good for maintenance.

6.

Against this Pensal du Bois & their said HH. Pen wants in the following way in / name of HM of Prussia & his Royal Co he shall be gehouden — the fort St Nicholas, Fleurg, Tribsees, Altkoda, & what fort within / domains of HM of Prussia or his Royal Co shall Kommen ofte mogen begeepen worden, te verkoopen in a solemn & binding manner for the repayment of all / monies which ought be advanced by / Pen de Planitz tot hoe den as general above, & which HH Pen dato Van de Volle betaalinge geen [illegible] gal weeren uit te schulden.

7.

The entire garrison, both that which is at present lying under Pen du Bois in / fort, and that which Pen Engelgraaff shall be centr. [illegible] by Pen Engelgraaff, as one body under / Commandant of the said garrison, to whom they also in / name of zijn Principaal shall offeggen the oath of gehorsamigheid, the said fort St Fleurg in possessie blyven behouden until the full payment of / Capital & int.

8.

On de Rek Comp. [illegible] werkte te [illegible] for / advance of such a considerable a sum Mr du Bois shall hold himself in the name of / to pay yearly to the same interest of 20%.

9.

When, ~~[illegible]~~ after the before mentioned has been agreed upon & / garrison shall have come safely into / fort Pen shall also & when subject, ~~[illegible]~~ cause to be handed over to Mr du Bois the requested sum of Mark 20 good Ducats gold

10.

The reason for covering [illegible] to come in
[illegible] the Bergamot by [illegible] shall find
[illegible] Consignment on [illegible]
[illegible] Bal [illegible] du Bois
[illegible] Sinter [illegible] Medal oft
[illegible] Kome [illegible]

Thus provisionally [illegible] yet any Knight
[illegible] opportunity [illegible] good [illegible] of an
[illegible] Bergamot [illegible]
[illegible] month & day in the last hundred

Sgd Mart[s] Van Oostin R. [illegible] Jacobsen

[illegible] 1716 [illegible] of [illegible] copy by [illegible]
[illegible] belonging to [illegible] for their respective
[illegible] debts.

Acaffa [illegible] debt [illegible] in [illegible]
[illegible]
2 chains Cash de Terra & gold [illegible]
The wife of [illegible] named Atacki [illegible]
The mother of [illegible] being a Tuffer negra
[illegible] here in the fort named [illegible] Atta Tofie
Ottin where debts to [illegible] gold
chain Cash de Terra
[illegible] gold [illegible] & blue coral
Atcaffa [illegible] debt to Jan Harring is [illegible]
chain Cash de Terra [illegible]
the chain must also remain in Jan [illegible]
[illegible] date of the [illegible]

N.B. also a purse sealed with the signets of Capt
Jan [illegible] Stoten
all which foregoing [illegible] Jan Harring
[illegible] to [illegible] of Jan [illegible] Harring
promising [illegible] to render due acct [illegible]
the sd Jan Harring declares that he has received [illegible]
[illegible] more pledges [illegible] for acct of [illegible]
Done at Christina 12 May 1716.

1716. Dutch

April 1716. Letter [Extract] fr. Gen. H. Haring, Karel van de Poele, a Corm
A. Engelgraaf Robberts, P. Valckenier Pieter [for Pieter] a
Wm Butler Elmina, to Ass. X 1716. Rings [WIC 102 fol 573].
Their last a 16 Nov was per ship Zeccondé a Cormantyn [captured Interlopers]
[illegible] 94,591 lb grain [pepper] 23/12/ latter w 128,880 lbs. 15/1/16.
Since then / ship [illegible] has captured 4 Interlopers & 4 Portuguese.
3 captured at Calbary [illegible] cargoes. f. 18617:19:8, a f 16893:9:- in Nov.
Gabon. f. 7.197:11:- in Jan.
at Assinie f 60,133:8:8 in Feb
Total f102.841:8:-

– The greater part of / Port. ships mentioned & stored in warehouse some slaves
from them transhipped at Fida: [illegible] 2 Portuguese ships, a took out a [illegible]
– a ship sent to / Grain Coast [illegible] visited [illegible]
contraband consistg chiefly a [illegible]
– [illegible] disposal of / captured Interlopers [illegible] / ruin of / Zeeland
= [illegible] during Nov Dec & Jan [illegible] have contributed – but
Interlopers [illegible] / absence of / English, French, [illegible] fully laden w goods
in February arrival of 2 formidable Interlopers
a 2 English ships, caused it to decline. we can only say t
concerning / natives [illegible] Wars
it is not quite quiet & peaceful on / Windward Coast – taken / field

Akim
(Agona)
(Akwamu)
Fanti:
Gomoa [illegible]

[illegible] / Akims having actually
agst / [illegible] Agonna / latter being assisted
by / Aquamboes, Fantyns & Accroms, / Akims lately
suddenly broke up again to their country. The reason of it is unknown to
us unless it be w / intention unexpectedly to fall upon some or district
wh [illegible] cause to be seen. This war has entirely stopped
t trade at Akra, Bercoe & Apam & it will be at a stand still
as long as these troubles last, bec / Akims are / only ones w whom
Aquamboes & drive their trade & / goods are bot by / latter
/ [illegible]. Jacobus d'Outreleau
ont o / forts.
Mortality, caused gt changes amg / servants [illegible] fiscal [illegible]
Killed, [illegible] (in unlikely). The [illegible]
/ proceedgs – [illegible] / capture
– [illegible] in / Chest.
– [illegible] Capt. Jan van de [illegible] –
o/ [illegible] reported in letter a 28 April last year
– a Portuguese [arrived] ship from Brazil named Na Sa de Rubaga, & St Josephus, Capt.
Constantino d'Acevedo Perreira w abt 4 00 roles Tobacco, a little or
no gold, desiring slaves wh we sh supply him i.a. w / Agreemt
& when she is dispatched we will send [illegible] / [illegible]
– ship Anna Catharina (renamed Fida) despatched to Curaçao on 14 December –

May 12. Letter (Extracts) from Gen. Abt. Engelbrecht Robbins, Ghuma, to Asst. W.I.C. Amst.

[illegible]

[illegible] letter from [illegible] Ghuma [illegible] Council dd. 7th April, [illegible] Superior has occurred in a short time [illegible] Ghuma]

After the Governor having his pleasure [illegible] orders abt / conduct of his discharge ... he has today handed over the direction of affairs of W.I.C. being installed with / customary formalities after taking / [illegible] oath / hands of / Council on / same day. - [when returning [illegible] home] the liberty to give proofs of his zeal to / satisfaction of / [illegible] he has debited his salary acct. of / sum of fl. 12:- / cost of / Commission for / State Gen.l. is at / his orders.

- Trade at present in a favorable state & practically at a standstill on / whole Coast, which can only be attributed to / strong navigation & trade of / foreign nations & Zeeland Interlopers, who fill / coast at all opportunities - of / current goods, & sell them so cheaply [It is impossible to compete with] of / wh / natives h bt such lge stocks [illegible] of some time past [illegible] trading h come fm / interior to / sea side ... [illegible] hope t / captains made of / Interlopers will make them afraid & cease trading [illegible] trade in / future. & t / foreign traders will be discouraged by the small profits - Interlopers are still lying off Boutry for [illegible] silence they will probably sail to Flores to take in the returns [illegible] left there & then sail home, so there is little probability of their being caught by / Team.

- On and off / small ship Cumbing returned from / Benin at Accra, Elmina. 2800 rediscent 900 [illegible] & 1346 cretell. - [illegible] to interior / [illegible] trade

Akim
Agonna
Akwamu

The affairs of natives in this country are still in / same state as reported to Yr Hon. in our last. / rumours of / Akims war against / Agonna & Akwamu appears to h entirely disappeared. [illegible] In order to save / expense of / [illegible] of canoes [illegible] canoe can be proposed t / bees said on the rivers constructed of / lines & / only [illegible] or [illegible] "boyers" - suggests t his Honour be consulted [illegible] [see thereon at length]

- The forts in a reasonable state [illegible] Boutry which has a desolate appearance. -

- Fort Gleeing has had its fine [illegible] large & small cannon places, [illegible] large [illegible] asks for cement to be sent [illegible] in same of / smaller forts where water [illegible] garrison has to be fetched [illegible] distance is very bad causing sickness, & is liable to kick off in case of a siege or attack. -

May [illegible] Letter [illegible] Fort Nassau [illegible] Robberts at Cancellor [illegible]
with Butler, A Snoek & H Blanckx, Elmina to Ass. & WTC. Pmsl
[WTC. 103. fol 2a]

– Report Hasings departure & / assumption by King of Greater Robberts
& / office & Gen – [illegible] – chiefly [illegible] de forces
– Trade actually at a standstill along / whole Coast – chiefly [illegible]
Slaps do little. / rainy season; & chiefly the / inland wars & / natives –

Akim / Agna / Fanti / Gonja / Wassaw / Sahaba

On our last [to 12 April] we reported to Y Hh t / Akim & Agna
on / leeward coast who had taken / fails agst / Agonnay,
Fanti. Aquambos, Fantyns & Aconse, had unexpectedly retired
marched back to their country. Since then we have had
no fur. requirements from those districts & each one has returned home. Yet
it is not probable t in this rainy season any understanding therein
will be done from / one or t side, so it must be left to time. Either
peace will be concluded betwn these wars parties or not; but all hope of
the trade at / leeward factories,
[illegible] as it is entirely owing to Y Hh's
[illegible] / Letter, causes nothing else than a standstill
– no success is to be hoped for / Indigo culture

July. [illegible] Letter [illegible] Elmina to Ass. & WTC. Pmsl
[WTC. 103. fol 15].

[WTC. 103. fol 15a].

–: – [illegible] Interlopers & / affably & preaching / thundering & their goods –
forbidden by / law – [illegible] capture by / Cruiser. The Captain
wishing to cruise & not stay at Elmina makes him practically
independent – ... [illegible]

We have given / very orders to / factory not to [illegible] any "fields"
& stakes gold or rock & dirt is in them, we price [illegible] t
[illegible] prove. We believe t / stakes gold with
Y Hh speck [illegible] come from / captured Inter Lopers & [illegible] sent over
as [illegible]

Trade has rather improved than worsened: but / rainy season
makes it [illegible] / [illegible] impossible for / inland traders.
[illegible] / rainy season, this trade has not been so flourishing
[illegible] We hope trade
[illegible] as formerly

[illegible] / [illegible] office & / [illegible]

July 6.

July 6 Letter [Extract] Gen. Pieter Engelgrave, President & Councillors to Directors & Chamber Zeeland. [WIC. 103. fol. 188]

9a D.A.C. When Capt. Van de Velden [Cruiser Faam] came on shore from his last voyage he delt to / Gen. a letter from / Danish Gov., wh being communicated to us, showed / danger in wh / Fort & / Danish Co lay at Akra as it was threatened by a design of 5 Swedish ships & four frigates wh had sailed from Dunkirk under French flags intended to carry off & / capture o this fort, which squadron made itself master o / Danish Island St Thomas in / W. Indies & Castle, & sold it to / French. That gentn requested our assistance for us in case o need, to be delivered to secure his Co's Fort in Yttth's fort at Akra; as Yttth can see his letter in detail at length in / diary under date 3 July. The despatch o / ship Faam has prevented us from taking / wing decision on this matter, wh we considered cd only cause a great & infinite consequence & apparent troubles on / Coast, but as soon as this ship has departed we shall, after ripe deliberation, take such measures as in us shall be proper & / true interts o / Hon Co & / most security: of wh we shall upon to Yttth by a fine opp.

Nov 8. Letter [Extract] Gen. P. Engelgrave, President Elmina, to Directors Amst. [WIC. 103. fol. 195].

Since his last o 6 July per Cruiser Faam h arrived at Elmina:-
Cruiser Jacob Galey Capt. Laurens Brand on 10 July.
Small ship Agatha Skpr Jan Brown 19 Augt } both from Chr Zeeland.
Sloop ship d'Abridom Skpr Pieter Goethelo 27 Oct }

The navigation of / English & Dutch nations has agn become as strong as ever before, whereby / trade of / Hon Co was not too favourable in / first months after / sailing o / Faam, but since it has somewhat improved & now does so more & more especially at Sam's factories.

9a D.A.C. As regards / foreign nations, abt / Danish affairs wthg so far has occurred & / rumour has entirely disappeared, but / English Fortn Danish Gov has been sy much afraid.

The English Fortn Agents, see it is not good prejudicial of the Co, tho / strong navigation of / private traders, h allowed their factors free private trade, provided each maintains / garrison of / Fort where he resides. This causes grievous difficulties w t nation, as each factor follows his own brutal caprices & carry them out as they think fit without having regard to any responsibility much less to any agreement made, considering of security is free to them, like as / Zacconde English factor on 6th Augt cd find good to fire upon Yttth's fort at Zacconde, w balls & kill a free negro woman living under / fort, who died. The reason for it was t he had a dispute w his own subjects & some o them fled past & some behind over fort whereby Yttth's subjects

Akanta Engr. Schlonde

Likewise

1716.

Dutch

[illegible] disturbance or forced to flight: in which troubles an Englishman [illegible] subject [illegible] women [illegible] I believe he was [illegible] down Y HH's fort flag. The Commandant of Y HH's fort let him [illegible] [illegible] during dispute, wth reasons to persuade him not to commit [illegible] on them. We had correspondence with Agents at Cape Coast [illegible] we demanded satisfaction but these gentn h^ve yet replied to [illegible] but do not doubt but the matter will be settled amicably, of wh we [illegible] Y HH's in our next & o/ for circs o this matter.

1716

Thanks B.H.

On 21 Sept last we recd a letter from Prussian General Dirois [illegible] some month in wh he shewed to us the miserable state o the fort & poverty into wh he was brot to h. to abandon the fort. Dirois lack o subsistence, he not being in a state to pay garrison a month longer, therefore he at h was obliged, for preservation o Hon. o Prussian domains, to address himself to us & wth utmost submission to beg for loan to assistance o 9M 20 gold on loan wh he wd repay as soon as he could any assistance for his operations; for various reasons we found it good by resolution to send factor van Maarssen to Accra wth instructs abt conditions upon wh he wd wd advance the money & to contract wth him for Brig or some one on his behalf also about security for repayment. Y HH will please to reflect upon ongoing the loss suffered for this fort & upon which we had Rancho site in our Parl. Y HH can easily apprehend what our object in this case, only we impose these conditions (wh we will charge abt) [illegible] be pledged of capital; of fort offices to we shd be obliged to make of fort a 20%; the fort of be surrendered for his Majesty by flags shd continue to fly in Commandants o his Majesty shd remain [illegible] to take charge o his affairs, the shd be bound to take oath [illegible] o Y HH as we shd find good under this pain. Commandant wth Prussian servants being allowed to interfere in military matters, we shd pay the garrison punctually wh beg wd [illegible] which be repaid; the garrison shd remain in person until fort paid in full. Factor van Maarssen being come to Accra agreed wth Prussian provisional Chief Factor van Oosten [illegible] wth a commission by her Br Maj upon these conditions by a provisional contract; but same was rejected by Gen Br Maj. He was willing to accept all other conditions except securing of garrisons, wh we did not consider sufficient security. For his Majesty o Prussia wd take this debt [illegible] not any some "zi aantrecken" this debt, & a simple written obligation o consequently our claim wd consist only in paper paper: besides that this money wd bring in somewhat more profit to Y HH: than afsd int^t; like as also it would not fulfil our object, even were the advanced money & int^t promptly paid. For which reasons then, this matter, after some letters to & fro made no progress & was broken off

Shortly

Shortly afterwards we received news from Pretoria that Mr Paris had departed
departed / Pretoria & gone on board an English ship. And on 31 October an
English ship came into / Walvis Bay / Capt. which came on shore &
to us a letter from Mr Paris dated 29 July in wh. he gave different
of / state of his health & he approached / latitude of 47° 42'
doubt doubt but that he will have already landed safely. That Capt.
Mr Paris was on board his ship, wh made us resolve to
shore both to speak with him about / situation of affairs at Pretoria
of curiosity to see his condition [dat posture] upon
he came ashore / next day, & we found that the
spoken about him were but all too true. He being
[geschapen] wr any intelligent man, looked quite troubled
drink &
so weakened that he scarcely stand. We spoke with him about affairs
but his replies & arguments were so wild, so stupid & disconnected
nothing could be made of them, except that he had, because he had
very much plagued by / natives & that they had attempted his life
handed over / forts to a sergeant who had been appointed to
his master, & that he had made an agreement with Jan Conny that he
old guard for / forts for his master for a period of 18 months, &
maintain the small garrison that consists in St. Cruz & Tsib within that
requisite no succour came from Europe that he should deal with / forts
he pleased; & also that Jan Conny had taken / firm
them to sell to / French
these matters beg so & that to all appearance / Prussian government
will entirely abandon / forts, we had anticipated in the handing over of
of the sum of possible, & it appears that Yllff will be pleased to
at / seaside, how we had to act that it was to be punishment of
power for the security & keeping / French away from this Coast
any power Yllff can by itself understand. It has
at / latter future & men in love of peace (of wh / French
Yllff's position has not / Capt. led him into great danger as they were
of / Hottentots
injurious that Hottentots has suffered both in its trade & in its authority
since the forts have been in / hands of Prussians Yllff can
Hottentots can be expected to come again into / fetter & chaos of Yllff.
Yllff come to consider some to ponder upon / circumstances
of / hands of / natives which has
Hottentots; besides wh Yllff
again the sufficiently matters of mutual understanding
wise consider these matters of so much importance that they were
with deliberation
regarding / affairs of / natives
Yllff able
A. Kum
A. Kutamer
Aquambous being still
[Sent of 1916]

[WPO 56]. Letters from the Pres & Cte.

Oct 19. Ans. To Abm Engelgraaff Robbertz. D G in Guinea.

D.V. 9. Co

Demo-Swedish War

as upper Factor Pieter Valkenier at Fida has left Coast the full Engel on slaves there is granted to him [Robbertz]. — Having seen from your letter of 6 July Pst your that some design might be undertaken by King of Sweden against the forts of the King of Denmark on the Coast, we do not believe that anything will be about it, for such an enterprise did not be worth the expense; but if this should be carried out we must seriously recommend you on that Sign to act with the greatest caution & to keep the Co out of all difficulties & expense, for we will take no side in those affairs.

? repeat

We have seen from the Accounts of the Subsistence Monies [Costgeldem] on the Coast that the black boys or servants of the Gen, Domine, Fiscal, Chief factor, Equipage Master, Accountant Gen, & Paymaster [Commies der Soldye] all at Elmina, & the Chiefs of the ten Dtch factories, each receive 4 Engels gold a month. This is a total of 72 Engels a month or 864 Engels gold per annum, we have considered that this item, from which against which the Co draws not the least profit, can be economised & We therefore order you entirely to abolish these Subsistence moneys; & if you can think of any further economies, to put them in practice.

1 Engel at 5/= 72 = £18 864 = £216

We are informed that Rio Volta, being a considerable river, could be navigated with great advantage, & that most of the slaves, gold, & a considerable quantity of Elephants' tusks come from that way when the paths to Akim are closed; & that some large districts, such as Assiantem, Akim, & others situate thereabouts, come to carry on trade there, either themselves, or through intermediaries; & that that passage could afford an opportunity to come far inland, & to make great profits there. but that rowing Vessels would have to be used for that purpose as no ships could enter the mouth of the river, which brought because of large rocks & also not navigable for large Vessels. You will please make a careful report on the matter so that we can take the necessary steps here upon the information received.

You are also to enquire whether good Vinegar could not be made from palm wine & could be obtained in reasonable quantity. If so, no Vinegar need be sent by the slave ships, which could be supplied on the Coast

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Oct 19. Ans. To the Hr. Ab E. Robbertz & Councillors in Guinea

[ ] Vide Resol. n 5 I p 155 (1710).

— To stop the cultivation of Indigo, but continue with cotton, &c. — And as regards the Portuguese ships being captured on the Coast, whether they have defended themselves or not, YHH shall continue to act according to the old usage & the orders previously given about it; You shall have all such ships properly searched, the contraband & prohibited goods & merchandise removed out of them, & then let those ships proceed on their Voyages. And you will take particular care to prevent any other than such contraband goods being taken out of Portuguese ships, & moreover, that they are not plundered; & thereby prevent the complaints which, in the latter case, are often made by the Portuguese; but to treat them with courtesy & prosecute & continue the trade with them upon the old Known footing, & with all friendship

Vide Resolution on BK p 155 where 59. Resolution made further

Check & [illegible]

This was after consultation with Planning at home. Sides Regd. 30 Sept. Regd. HBK I p 101.

We have taken into consideration the present state of affairs on the Coast of Guinea & whether some means could not be adopted by which the Co could accude greater profits, & the heavy charges that we have to sustain, dispensed with as far as possible. And, to that end, having considered whether any forts & factories on the Coast, which have to be maintained at such great expense & give profits to the Co, could not be missed & abandoned. We have therefore resolved to retrench some factories, namely, Moure, Cormantyn, Boutrou & Commany, as little or no trade is done there: & also Sacconde, but that then Fort Taccorary, situate close to Sacconde, would have to be kept, & placed in a proper state. We therefore hereby order you to remove all the servants & goods that are in the forts, or factories Moure Cormantyn Boutrou, Commany, & Sacconde, & transfer them to other factories as you shall judge for the best interests of the Co. The first four forts shall be left in charge of 2 or 3 soldiers with the Co's flag, to prevent other nations or the natives taking possession of them. And you must keep a vigilant & good watch that the interlopers do not come & trade with the natives at those places. And you shall entirely abandon Sacconde & have it demolished so that it need not be guarded. You shall have Taccorary repaired & brought into a proper state, at the least possible expense, & fixed the serviceable cannon at Secconde & the other aforenamed forts can be used for it. ... We will shall expect to hear from YHH, in reply to this, what you have done in this matter.

– To make 2 forts in the Benin for the gum [gum] trade –

– William Butler appointed Chief factor, Elmina, vice Dorkell or decd –

[no letters of interest from the Africa]

Note. The above would leave the following factories & the forts at Axim, Takoradi & Ahanta.

Elmina

Apam & Beraku or Gomba.

Accra or Ga.

Total 6.

1717.

[WIC 3/2]

[WIC 44]

Secret Resolutions

April 3. Extra meeting convened upon a letter recd from Vis England which was read, from Hy. A. E. Robbert's dt Elmena 6 Nov 1716. to Ass X 1716 — report of state / situation & events on the Coast — letter read & placed in / hands of / Governor of Cacto [Reccton meeting] to examine & report thereon.

[WIC 44] Orig letter Nov 6. 1716 Robbert's to Ass X

Phanta BAC.

— as a ship was sailing to England within in 2 days time. it was not prob improbable I should have opportunity to write before / end of the year, he wrote by this ship about / situation of affairs, as fully as time permitted.

— His last was on July 6 1716 Since then sent by the Crimzer Faam Capt Jan van der Heyden. Since then the Crimzer Jacoba Galley Capt Laurens Brand arrd on 18 July: attacked 2 Sulelopers at Winiba — sailed from Accra July 23 — since then no news of her.

& especially what had occurred with / Prussian Nation

— The navigation of / English & other nations is as slow as ever which has not been favourable to / Co's trade but hope for its increase —

— Nothing fur heard of the rumours about which / Samuel Gar was much afraid [attack by Swedes].

The English Agents, like the officers of their Co do not prosper, 4 days / strong recruitment of the private ships have allured the factors from private trade provided each ... This causes difficulties w't nation as each factor pursues his own interest. Phanta Sekondi

Thus, still less with any regard to the Co's interests more on 6 Augt 1716 the English factor at Sekondi attacked a good to fire and ball upon the Dutch store [illegible] a free negro woman [illegible] the reason was that he had a dispute with his own subjects [illegible], some of whom at some place [illegible] so the [illegible] also fled to flight. The [illegible] requested Cammorada [illegible] the [illegible] supplied [illegible] were not returned. [illegible] that this was impossible during the [illegible] tried to persuade him to [illegible] the Company Agents [illegible] had [illegible] Cabo Corso & commanded [illegible] faction [illegible] they have [illegible] which replied to my last letter [illegible] no doubt [illegible] the affair will be settled amicably [illegible]

Ahanta
BAC.
1716

It was on Sept 21 1716 when we received a letter from 7 Prussian Fort Du Bois dd 18 of same month in which he paints out / miserable state of t fort & the necessity to which he would have to be brought to abandon it through lack of subsistence as he was not able to pay / garrison & expect hereafter that he was therefore obliged, for the conservation of HMs domains, seriously to apply to us for an a loan from / Co of 3mk20 gold which he wd repay as soon as he recd any succour from his masters. For various reasons we found good by resolution to send Factor Maessen thither incl instructs to make an agreement with Du Bois or a person authorised by him, about the conditions upon which we could advance / money & the security for its repayment. Of YHH will reflect upon / injury that / Co suffers from this both & upon what we wrote in our last [July 6 1716] You will readily understand what our object was & the conditions proposed ... Factor V Maessen on coming to Prem wd entered into a provisional agreement with the Prussian Chief factor Van Oosten authorised by Jan du Bois (for the purpose) upon these conditions — [Dutch translation]

The original agreement reads as follows - [WIC]

Jan du Bois accepted all / conditions except that of securing a garrison. We did not consider that the security would then be sufficient as HM of Prussia would probably consider ~~it only as~~ our claim merely as a paper one. Moreover this money could hardly ~~bring us~~ produce more profit to YH than the rate of the interest & our object would not have been attained by the prompt repayment of the ~~our~~ loan & interest. The matter after some correspondence was therefore broken off.

Shortly afterwards we received news from Prem that Jan du Bois had deserted / fort & retired on board a in Oct 91 an English ship came into / roads here [Elmina] The Capt of it came on shore ... who told us t Jan du Bois was on board the ship. We decided to invite him on shore to speak to him about / state of affairs at Prem ... He came ashore / next day. We found t rumours about him were all too true; he was sudden wt ideas & his brain addled by drink & so weak he cd scarcely stand. We spoke to him about affairs but his replies & speech were so wild & disconnected t nothing cd be made of them. It looked, because he had been so plagued by / natives who had again made an attempt upon his life. He had handed over the fortress to a sergeant who had been appointed for the purpose by his masters therefore; & that he had made an agreement with Jan Conny to take care of the fort for HM of Prussia for a period of 18 months & to maintain the small garrison consisting of 30 men & if within t time no help came from Europe he could then deal with the fort as he pleased: also that t Jan Conny had definitely wished to sell it to / French.

Matters being so & the probability that / Prussian garrison would abandon / fort entirely we have considered it our first duty to inform YHH about this ~~they shall get~~ as soon as possible & respectfully request you to send us your orders by / 1st opp. YHH will very well understand how very

[illegible] acquiring any [illegible] interests [illegible] upon / [illegible] [illegible] peace. (Moreover / French [illegible] [illegible]) [illegible] possessions [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] danger [illegible] [illegible] able [illegible] [illegible] navigation of the [illegible] from the injuries which / to her efficacy [illegible] trade & its authority on credit, since this [illegible] in / hands of / Russians, you see easily be able to deduce [ofneman] what profits / to could expect [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ownership of HH. especially if you will reflect upon the considerable trade [illegible] at Ost for a [illegible] hands of / nations [illegible] which they have become so great [illegible] formidable, act of which will come to / [illegible] profit. Moreover HH [illegible] again become [illegible] [illegible] of / entire [illegible] Coast. The [illegible] HH will consider [illegible] these matters of so [illegible] importance as to [illegible] Your High [illegible] [illegible]

As regards the affairs of the nations, nothing parlar has occurred ~~concerning HH~~ upon which to detain HH. the disputes between / Arkans & Aquamburg being still in / same state

Arkan
Arkansas

[W.C. 447] April 13. 1714. (Minute) Letter Ch. Amst. W.C. to Mr Michael Verpoorten, Sheriff re. Middelburg

Some days ago we received by way of England, a letter from Mr Jan Ab Eng. Rabbitz, copy of which we send you herewith. You will find it is a summary act of authority on / Court's part, which has happened there with / Prussian Gen. de Bois. which letting change of Fort Flung & has upon the [illegible] he has against us / will [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] this is a matter of great concern to the [illegible] which might clearly suffer much injury & prejudice thereby, we have considered it highly necessary that our views upon it be given to convey to Mr Eng: Ab / [illegible] the [illegible] drawing up our reply in accordance with our views which we likewise transmit to you. We request HH. please to use this letter & reply & communicate it in secrecy to / [illegible] of your Chamber in such a manner as you think best for the consider that the matter will be kept secret. We have also therefore yet informed / other Chambers about it but we would be glad to learn from you whether you consider that the letter & the reply, or the letter only ought to be kept to the other Chambers. Meantime, if HH should approve our reply, we you then please be so good as to seal it & despatch it to

D.G.

x. a Mention [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] Engelgraeff [illegible] regulate himself according as [illegible] the matter [illegible] delay [illegible]

[illegible] April 19 1777. [illegible]

[illegible] 3 [illegible] to [illegible]

In the end of this [illegible] letter of March 6 1776 [illegible] by way of England [illegible] from [illegible] on the East [illegible] into [illegible] which appeared with [illegible] Fleurs in Prussian Fort Fleurs [illegible] upon [illegible] Jan Conny [illegible] the Jan Conny upon obtaining [illegible] of [illegible] forthwith [illegible] it to French. The [illegible] approbation which you have done in matter [illegible] you [illegible] his assurance is of the utmost concern to [illegible] we shall therefore have to be [illegible] with [illegible] satisfaction. We do not think to neglect, [illegible] by this first opply, to communicate our sentiments to you. We are absolutely of opinion that this fort must not come into the hands of the French & you must therefore do your utmost by the most suitable ways & means to prevent it. For that purpose cause five or more [illegible] personally to speak with Jan Conny & try to hear from him that he had decided to sell Fort Fleurs to the French, & then you must draw up a formal declaration upon oath to be used as evidence & verification that Jan Conny had [illegible] to do so.

You should further also endeavour in a friendly manner, to induce the Serg[t], or those who have the command over the Fort on behalf of the King of Prussia, that they should, by letter or other written [illegible], request YH for assistance [illegible] men in order to defend that fort for their lord & if necessary spend a little money with that object, with promises pay duly to maintain the men & provide for their needs; but no [illegible] promises on their side of [illegible] payment by the King of Prussia for all the expenses incurred by us on their account. And when [illegible] can then immediately take possession of the fort with sufficient men, [illegible] to guard it for the King of Prussia as a friend & neighbour of the States & so accordingly display [illegible] the Prussian flag or standard only, [illegible]. And if Jan Conny should wish to prevent any assistance coming into the fort you will then employ force against Conny & take possession of the fort upon the aforesaid conditions. But if one or more ships of the Prussian or Pfburg Co should arrive there provided with good passports [illegible] admit [illegible] as usual; but no victualling ships [illegible] which must be seized & confiscated.

And in all events upon the occupy of this the King of Prussia's [illegible] will have abandoned & left that fort & all had departed from it & if the fort should be in the Jan Conny's power you must by every means, by force, surprise or feint, endeavour to become master of it & to keep possession of it, for the fort must not remain in Jan Conny's hands & much less must it come into the hands of the French.

And

And as this is a very delicate matter, we must therefore expect that you will act in it in accord w[ith] Your sure direction & conduct, & employ such all such other means as you shall find for quite best service & advantage of the Co according to the state of affairs. & we most seriously recommend you to use such circumspection & prudence so as not to give any cause for interrupting the Co with HM of Prussia.

And as for the expenses will have to be incurred in carrying on this design & for obtaining mastery of that fort, you will have to draw up an accurate & specific account of such expenditure including the monthly maintenance of the garrison & so forth, (but with the greatest economy) & transmit it along with the before mentioned declaration & other papers relative & reports relating to the matter to us by the very first opportunity without delay — & the duplicates by the next following opportunity — in order that we may take such course here as we shall consider proper in the interests of the Co.

But if a stand happens to be made this undertaking shall be brought to a successful conclusion, no ships or ships are ready to return home, they might be delayed for some time. You must then despatch letter expressly a suitable [illegible] of Vessels sailing along the Coast & send by it transmit to us all documents & a circumstantial report of the whole matter. Meanwhile have to inform you that disputes have arisen between the Kings of England & Sweden upon which a rupture will certainly ensue; in which the States engage with / King of England against Sweden, & as the Coy ships might be captured by / Swedes, you must warn the Skippers to be on their guard.

April 27. [WIC 464.

The Sheriff, Messrs Bos van Waderen & / Commis of Acts of this Chamber, having, in w[ith] / resolution of yesterday [supra], examined & considered / letter from D.G. Pelling, Rotterdam, dd Nov 6. 1716 about what occurred relative to / Bluig or Prussian Fort on the Coast, have reported to this meeting that they had drawn up a reply to D.G. Pelling & a [illegible] previously to / Dirs: o / Zeeland Chamber to learn their sentiments upon the whole reply was read at this meeting. And then was read the secret letter from the Zeland Dirs dd 7 June 23rd [illegible] quite satisfied with the reply. [illegible] upon the same subject [illegible] & [illegible] Jan Snellgrave [illegible] / also [illegible] being ready at Zeeland to sail to the coast of Guinea.

Pres resolved to place the letter from the Dirs of Zeeland in / hands of the Commis of Acts to examine & report thereon to this Mtg.

Original

April 23. [W.C. 447.] Original letter from the New Zealand Chambers at Middelburg above referred to.

Secret. The letter dated March 6 1916 from the Rt Hon Eng Robbert to Sir H. Communicated to us by our colleague Mr Masterton, we have read & attention to the / letter drawn up by the gentlemen of / Secret Commission, of which we quite approve & have this morning despatched it with other letters by the ship Emmency. We perceive that JHH from that letter has Your deliberations extend for they where it is verbal contents but as we could not yet judge of them we have however not been able to refrain to step do that said to represent their views to you & to suggest for Your consideration whether it would not be advisable, before this affair will still circs becomes public that JHH communicate what has happened on the Coast (so far as shall be judged safe) to the Queen Regency of the King of Prussia as J. Queen Rage & possibly to him in which danger HMs fort on / Coast is, & what orders have been sent with all speed, by the Co for the maintenance of that fort for the behoof of / King of Prussia in case its assistance might be implored & accordingly that it was of the utmost necessity that HM be pleased, without any delay to give orders to the present Commander there of the Fort that he should embrace [?? amplectende] the proferred help from / Co (but under the just conditions contd in JHH's letter) provisionally indeed & until HM should be informed fully informed about everything, thereby the fortress with it of by Jan Conny should be opposed or frustrated by a lawful legitimate payment [Relal] a quite unconcerned. Lest entirely prejudice to all this, JHH could inform him that acquainted him with that ~~Co is not mistaken~~ that if HM were not inclined to keep his possessions on the C of Africa any longer, the Co is not indisposed to take over HMs fort upon their small value, the principal reason being its proximity: bringing forward such & reasons as JHH shall consider appropriate to which we hereby authorise you. Further, we leave it to your discretion, when & how far the other Chambers ought to be informed of these affairs such are of opinion they should not be kept secret from

or any of their members

April 30 [W.C. 447.] Secret resolution of the Court

Having heard the report of the Heeren Boy van Wassenaer & the Commis of each of the Chs upon / above [illegible] Resolved that as the matter might well have no [illegible] therefore deem to give any information of it rather to the Queen of the / King of Prussia. Their Mightinesses to wait further report from the Coast & then to deal with it according to circs. Also resolved to send copy of the Ld Rt Hon Eng Robbert dat 8 Nov 1916 to all / Chambers with / request to keep it secret.

Sept 10 [W.I.C. 442] Secret resol. Cla Mingh.

Read letter from Mr Butter, Chief Factor at Prussia Station at Accim May 31 to his employer for secret affairs fully reporting upon minerals. Resolved to refer it / Commrs of Accts to see & give such orders thereon as they consider for / best service of / Co. Minerals & quartz sent by Capt to be expected. Also / Commrs of Trade.

Gold Mining

Sept 16 [W.I.C. 447] Secret resol. Cla Mingh.

The Commrs of Accts in pursuance of above resolution having upon reading the letter from Chief Factor Wm Butter to / Cdt of Accim dd May 31 concerning the Prussian affairs, First Mr Fleming on / carpet Resolved to authorize Mr Sheriff Hop to speak with Mr Van Meyrowitz Lagen Envoy of H.M. of Prussia in / Hague about that Fort Fleming & to learn from him whether he might have any orders to enable him to negotiate about / sale of that Fort in which he asked for it; & on his return from the Hague to report his actions to / Meeting. &c.

Fort Fleming

The Commrs of Accts reported upon / contents of that letter relating to minerals. No gold or silver had been found in / ore & quartz sent over; & they recommended that assays shd be made on / Coast so t digging could be arranged according to / value found there; & that 2 miners who were ready to embark by the ship Rosbeck, equipped by / Zealand Chamber, should be sent to / Coast to carry on / work.

Report approved & / Commrs requested to give / necy orders accordingly.

Oct 5 [W.I.C. 447] Secret resol. Cla Mingh.

Mr Sheriff Hop here on a w/ week of Sept 16, having in the Hague spoken w Mr V. M. Van Lagen a Prussian Envoy reported to / meeting t Mr M had told him that some time ago he had indeed had some orders on this subject but was not now in a position to take the matter up; that he had about 4 weeks ago had however written to his King about it but so far had not rec'd a reply: t he had been informed that some persons at Embden & elsewhere had made a proposal to agent from a certain Prussian Co at / Coast & for that purpose to take over Fort Fr Gt Fleming & the ds there from the King. Mr Hop had then suggested to / Envoy that / said Fort cd not be handed over to / Co for a number of years upon a reasonable recognition to be paid annually to / King & cd be possessed by / Co on suitable conditions & thus could be got out of / hands of the negro Jan Conny in which they now are. This proposal appeared plausible to / Envoy who had undertaken to write to his King about it & would communicate the reply to Mr Hop.

Resolved to keep the matter in suspense pending until Mr V. M's reply shd be rec'd.

Oct 28.

[Ham p. 10].

Dec 4. [WIC 41] Secret Resol. Chr Amst.

Mr Van Collen having reported the result of the Messrs Boreel & Hop. on the Resolution of the last Feb 2 of this Chamber, had been to the Hague to consider about taking over the Forts of Elmina on the Coast of Africa; & that the matter had so far advanced that Hem had approved the Project referred to his Memory. Mr. by / Feb 5 as follows

Project [WIC 44] sub supra]

Resolved that the documents thereof had been sent to the Minister; & they, the deputies, had also given information thereof to Council-Pensionary Heijnsius in the Hague & to this end [illegible] the Arrangement of this City [Amst.] & their requests: [illegible] they [illegible] engaged in drawing up such documents as, [illegible] Resolved of Feb 7, they have charge to be prepared for a final conclusion of the negotiations.

Resolved to approve / arrangement [illegible] these gentlemen in every respect & to request them to bring the matter to a satisfactory conclusion

To p. 11.

German documents.

1717.

Resolutions [illegible] WIC. [illegible]

Oct. 28 Read letter from Mr [illegible] relative to the Volta

1716. upon wh resolved to apply [illegible] a inspection of R Volta

R Volta [illegible] / beginning yet

[illegible] should not be any abandoned or neglected as impossible

[illegible] had seen his Application to taking in land any new

discoveries for of trade for the profit of the Co. [illegible] appeared

very [illegible] to them. [illegible] Generally ordered & [illegible]

recommended again to prosecute these discoveries & to employ

[illegible] capable men for them whether whites or Blacks; wh prosecutes

wch they wd be reasonably rewarded in proportion to the

profits that they brought to / Co by such discoveries with only the

R Volta but at all places on the Coast where / Co cd find

profit or advantage: & to give effect to this to have all /

Natives of those places treated with all friendship & so establish

a good & profitable trade with them for / Co & to report

to / Ass from time to time of what he finds & does.

— Re the resolution of / Ass of 4th of April 8 1714 / Mr's letter

WIC of Octr 19. 1716 & / extraordinary of [illegible] forts & Lodges

as this matter was brought for crown because of the report

of the former Sly. having resolved to refer that resol of

Council to Hearing for his opinion

Nov 2 WIC 4 Resol. Ass x

Thanks — Was read a Secret Journal kept by Mr Q.

BAC Ath. Eng. Robb: on / Co. Q. beginning on 21 Sept

[illegible] on 21 Oct 1716 which wd passed with

the Pensionary Fox [illegible] Dubois concerning Fort

Flburg. after which was read the secret letter on / subject

dated [illegible] Eng: Robb: Chr. Bush to Mr. Q. Eng: Robb:

dd April 12. 1714 [illegible] This letter

appeared a resolved to authorise the Bought to deal w / matter

[illegible] as to take such measures as they

shall judge to be of the best service of / Co. to report upon

their acting. [illegible]

Nov 8 A letter from Harding & Hardman dd [illegible] with his

opinion on / retrenchment of forts & factories on / G.C.

[illegible] report.

[illegible] report [illegible] to write to [illegible] Mr.

[illegible] to leave them as they are

& to instruct / next Dir. Gen. Matters accordingly

Nov 9.

Nov 9. ~~Secret~~ [WIC. 41] Secret Resol [Ass Z]

The President with Secrys Van Collen & Hop having spoken with the Van Heemskerkhagen Secretary of HM of Prussia now here in Person about the Pretensions of HM on the Coast of Africa reported to the Assembly that after much altercation with the Secretary they had finally agreed w HM, subject to the approbation of this Ass. that he should write to the King of Prussia about it & that for that purpose a provisional Project had been drawn up by mutual agreement done upon which an agreement or Convention could be entered into betwn HM & this Co about the transfer & payment for the sd possess; which reads as follows:—

Project

vide Schück Vol 2 pp 871/872.

Read

And these gentlemen having further reported that they had verbally promised the Heemskerkhagen that an another 1000 ducats over & above the 6000 ducats, should be now offered at the place where it could be properly suitably employed the disposal of which would be left to HM.

upon which after deliberation these arrangements & the Project were approved & it resolved that if the matter could not be settled at the present session of the Ass then to authorise President Boreel with Secrys Van Collen & Hop to negotiate finally & to conclude that Project & thereupon to communicate it to the Chambers.

Nov 30 [WIC 41] Secret Letter [Ass Z] [Boreel, Van Collen & Van Beuningen] to Wm Bentinck Elmina.

[Re Mining, &c]

Whereas we have agreed with the King of Prussia to take possession of Fort St Fleurig either by dexterity or by force & to return the Fort & the neighbouring places for the Co & we have obtained ample Decad & authority from HM. we have ordered Capt Jan Van der Heesem that if we were not yet in possession of that Fort, to consult with you, & you shall advise the means of carrying it out, if you should bear Prussian, but that if you are not there Van der Heesem is to employ military tactics [Soldiership] & reason upon the matter

[Back to p 8.]

Dec. 7.

Jan. Dress. about Bluing sent for Bluing to WIC.

Schick Bluing Pensioen Koloniale Papiere Vol II.

p 567 No. 189 Royal order to Governor Heinrich Hagen in Flague
[from the German]

Sept 29. Friedrich Wilhelm King

– We have duly received the reports you have sent to us under various dates about our African Co. The proposed doors [expeditions] return have also been laid before us for signature. But we must not conceal from you that, like as we have always regarded this matter of African trade as being of any advantage to us as a chimera, so also to execute these documents & put pen to them was doubtful, because our hand & seal would be prostituted in vain without any advantage being from it being expected. In our definite intention that we not only will not spend any more thalers on this work & also that we will not further give our own signature which you in your duty (have) to manage [menagiren] & keep secret but moreover to be diligently mindful & wherever possible to find contrive a means that we may have to receive some profit yr. from this matter of African trade, let who will provide it.

The best means for this would be if the WIC were willing to take over our African trade upon fair conditions because all other proposals are without effect; moreover private persons who offered to do so would be a nuisance, and we intimidated by the Co & therefore withdrawn from their offer.

And as we have seen from your humble report of Aug 23 that the WIC have approached by one of their directors, approached you on / subject you must therefore use every possible diligence, humanly possible, to that a speedy matter be brought the sooner the better to a definite conclusion.

You can also let those directors know that we would come to a reasonable agreement with them, as they may make an offer to us either of a definite sum for all, or an annual payment as recognition, or also, if you see no objection, that we should become a shareholder in / WIC without being under any obligation to make any further investment in / Co or to contribute to any of the liabilities. In order that this proposal may succeed the sooner you must report it to the Council-Pensionary, & remonstrate to him, as you know to him what innumerable disputes have arisen out of these matters of African trade & about our forts on that Coast between our Grandfather & our Father, as also the States & what disagreeables we have there had often been with each other about it. As now we are out of

from

about to enter into a very close understanding with the State, & on which nothing should alter, so also we had been consciously unable to come to terms about our the former disputes about matters of African trade. Such expedients as we consented to, we would entirely cede, a surrender to our forts on the Coast of Africa to the W.I.C.: & you were also instructed to enter into negotiations with the Co. about it & we requested the Commercial Commissary by his order & prudence to assist to promote this good work to a speedy satisfactory conclusion. We did not wish to make the negotiations an affair which would require long. You find the Commercial Commissary & those interested also willing to attain such a reasonable conclusion. so soon as the W.I.C. desires to attain such a reasonable conclusion.

but will be satisfied with easy conditions

You must also press on this negotiation all more, that there being delay in it the forts which as you know are in great danger may not be entirely lost, in which case the W.I.C. as can rarely be realised would not give us anything for them.

Darnell island about Prussian Establishment on St Thomas. ...

Berlin 29 Sept. 1717.

By His gracious Special Command.

Bonloff. Jed. von Printzen. Ilgen

To Meinertzhagen.

Treaty of Purchase between

Pap. 9 a 189. His King Friedrich Wilhelm I of Prussia & the Dutch W.I.C. Co.

Dec 18 1717. [Prussian / Dutch]

Ratified by W.I.C. 12 Jan. 1718 & by King of Prussia 14 Jan. 1718. Ratifications exchanged at Hague 14 March 1718.

Whereas His Majesty of Prussia in pursuit of his good will for those of Chart. W.I.C. / U. N. has been most graciously pleased to authorise & empower his Privy Councillor Van Meinertzhagen, Envoy of His Majesty in this country to treat & conclude about the possession & proprietorship of the Forts St Fburg & Arguin situated on the Coast of Guinea as also about what further belongs to His Majesty on the Coast of Guinea and the Dutch W.I.C. on their side, have respectively & well acquired authority to wished to consider thereon, had for this purpose likewise deputed & appointed for the purpose Messrs Willem Borcel Sheriff, Ferdinand van Collen de Jongen Commissary & Cornelis Hop Sheriff of the City of Amsterdam their fellow-directors also to treat & conclude with the aforenamed Minister of His Majesty, then therefore the afore Envoy Meinertzhagen by virtue of the aforesaid authority & ratification of His Majesty of the one part & the said directors by virtue of their commission on the other part, materially agreed upon the following articles: —

5/11]

Ef.

If the HM the King of Prussia will grant the deed of authority to the Neth. WIC to take possession either by amicity or by force, of the fortress Fr. Burg in the Coast of Guinea & the places neighbouring places at the cost of the said Co

[p.10 supra]

That upon delivery of the said deed of authority there shall be paid by the Co 2000 ducats in specie.

And that when news comes that / sd Co is in possession, then a formal deed of transfer shall be granted by HM to the Co with renunciation to come there any more or to grant any commissions or passports to any one to navigate thither & thereunto Arguin shall also be handed over to / sd Co. And for all which shall then be paid by / Co to HM 4.000 ducats specie That upon the delivery of the afrd deed of authority from HM to / Co, then shall also be given granted by / Co to the King a deed whereby it undertakes that when the afrd forts are in this its hands & power it will pay the 4.000 ducats likewise

But if the sd Co could not obtain / afrd forts & remained in / Princes power of Jan Conny or of some one else, that then shall be further agreed about the 2000 ducats given & about the renunciation of the sd Coast by HM.

[512]

which conditions being graciously ratified by HM, as appears from the copy of his ratification dd Nov 22 1717, hereto annexed; the conditions & the directors of the WIC having agreed to the above mentd proposed conditions by their secret Resolution dd Nov 9 1717. Copy thereof is hereto annexed [p.10 supra]

Therefore, in pursue of the conditions mutually agreed & ratified the undersigned Privy Councillor & Envoy of HM the King of Prussia has this day delivered into the hands of the undersigned of the authorised deputies of the WIC the original deed of authority signed & sealed by HM, for the behoof of the said WIC to take possession of the Fort Fr Burg & the neighbouring places situate upon the Coast of Guinea, at the cost of / Co, the afrd deed reading as follows [in Dutch].

Wappenkeeper addressed to Prussian Vendue Commissary BAC forts]

We the Majesty the King of Prussia an most gracious King & Lord & by Divine Grace lucky and wise Jan to make the necessary dispositions of your African forts & commands his faithful & every one of your servants in the said forts duly to obey what shall be ordered them concerning it. Berlin 22 Nov 1717

sgd Friedrich Wilhelm

(sgd) Pfgen.

against

Against which again / undersigned deputies, in pursuance of the above mentioned agreed conditions agreed upon & mutually ratified, have this day paid to the undersigned Ministers of H.M. the sum of [illegible] ducats in specie / having for mutually agreed that in pursuance of the articles already ratified, that as soon as due advice shall have come in to / dirs of the W.I.C. from which it shall appear that possession of the Fort Gh Fburg shall have been obtained by, or on behalf of, the afsd Neth. W.I.C., then shall at once be paid by or on behalf of the directors of the Neth. Co into the hands of the above named Ministers of HM or of those whom HM shall nominate, in addition to the 2000 ducats already paid, the sum of 4000 ducats in specie, or such sum of 4000 ducats shall not be reduced for the costs incurred by the Casimi claiming possn of / sd forts.

The afsd deputies have promised that for the behoof of HM they will bring over by the ships first coming from Guinea a place in the hands of HM or the parties authorised by him, as a recognition 6 well-made young negroes adorned with gold collars & moreover 6 young negroes without gold collars by one of the ships coming afterwards.

Provided that moreover likewise there be granted & placed in the hands of the afsd deputies of the W.I.C. a deed of transfer or assurance duly signed & sealed by HM, of the tenour following —

We, F. Wm King in Prussia, having learnt that the fort Gh Fburg situated upon the Coast has been taken possn of by or on behalf of messrs the directors of the chartered W.I.C. of the U.N.I declare that we are pleased not only to ratify the same in all respects, but also that we by our sovereign power & lawful competence for ourselves & our successors Kings of Prussia have transferred ceded & assigned in full free & absolute ownership to & for the behoof of the chart W.I.C. of / U.N. as we do hereby transfer cede & assign the forts Gh Fburg & Arguin, & the 2 forts Taccama & Accada by with all the cannon ammunition & other artillery, together with all / the forts, lodges, places, harbours & entrs which the former BAC has had or possessed on the coast of Guinea or elsewhere in Africa or which we have & possess there on our account or upon our own acct or otherwise nothing excepted, with all / appurts thereof together with their regalia grandeurs privileges & his appendages & dependencies thereof: & further everything there dse there may be & is or shall be found therein or which shall in any way concern or belong thereto without distinction or whatever shall or may have been assumed by Cornes or other Natives or foreigners. for the directors of the chartered W.I.C. have satisfied & paid to us everything concerning this which we have considered we might to have. Therefore

we

We promise for ourselves & our successors to guarantee the WIC from all claims both generally & in particular of / BAC.; & also moreover never to grant to any one whomsoever, whether our subjects or any one else, any charter, passport or commission authority or permission under whatever name, whether because of ruptures or otherwise supposed deliberately or not deliberately to navigate or trade upon the Coast of Africa whether of Guinea or Wanujaman parts thereof, nothing reserved or excepted & still less to establish or [illegible] there directly & indirectly in any manner whatsoever.

And all this upon / express condition &c. by means of this accord must also be understood that all such actions or claims as the assessors or our Afric Co on our behalf might have or pretend against / such Co are fully mortificated & annulled

But if it should happen that the afsd possession might not be obtained by or on behalf of the Ned WIC within / period of 2 years commencing with the 1 Jan 1718 then there shall be further negotiations & conferences between HM King of Prussia & on his behalf, & the directors of the WIC both about the already paid 2000 ducats & about the transfer & further payment of the 4000 ducats, in order if possible to come to a further friendly understanding & each other

All this concluded between / undersigned Minister of HM. & the undersigned deputies of the WIC. subject to the ratification by HM & the Directors of / WIC.

In witness whereof signed & sealed in duplicate

'S. Gravenhage 18 Dec 1714

(LS) D. Meinertzhagen (LS) N Boreel

(LS) Ferdinand Van Collen de Jonge (LS) C. Hop

Feb. ults. Letter [Extract] from Gen. Engelgrave, Roberts & Councillors to Butler, Van Hilten & P.T. Eitzen, Elmina to Pres. & WIC Amst. [WIC 103, fol 163]

– Since the last of 6th July 1716 per Crown Team Capt Jan van der Heven, the h. arrd at Elmina: 2 Crowns Jacoba Sally & Capt Jens Brand on 18 July: Hunter Capt Skipper Jan Brand 19 Aug: & Admiralen Skipper Pieter Goedhals on 24 Oct: The 2 letter equipped by the Zeelanders for slave trade: 1st by / Pres. the Amst. & / provision & Interlopers by / Crowns Jacoba Sally they recd / orders of / Pres. the Amst. dd 8 May last, given on / authority of / dr Chrs. upon the footing as YHH were pleased to send us, pro ship Hunter & Hagen on 9 March [1716]

– The trade of / Windward Coast was ruined by / Interlopers Swartzenburg & Francken who exposed the goods at a very small price: added to wh / want of English shipping to come to / Coast in / last 3-4 months whereby wh in shipping down, Indeed is anyone who came on board. The trade of / Commany, etc, for 26 May 16 / 1st lb, was Mk 16: 6: 64 ing Gold; 8 men & 13 women; 1542 lb Ivory & 222 lb Cowtel. Capt this / Commany captured & brot up a Port Benguentin (besides 6 YHH by / Pearm); but of little contraband found on her, capt some old slaves & some subsisting wh were given back to / Port Capt in return of 5 bells tobacco.

– The failure of / Capt. Jacoba Sally to pursue / Malaguas with Franken & Swartzenburg, reported to be lying off Wimba. –

Coming to / foreign nations, – / rumours about / coming of some DAC. Swedish ships to capture / Danish Fort at Akra h. certainly disappeared & nothing more has been heard abt it since / departure of Pearm. The Danish Gov. has makers, been in gt trouble abt it & hitherto earnestly requested assta from us: abt wh we took such resolution abt it, on 15 July 1716, as we considered accorded wd prudence & safety: but as / Gov. has not written to us abt it since this matter has stayed as that. Sept [strongly copied DAC]

Akrah DAC On 21 Dec / last fr. / Gen. recd a letter fr / Gen. Sr Frederik King, dd 18th of C month signed by / Gen. Nicolaas du Bois & his Chief factor Marinus Van Chosten, in wh after a representn of / sorry state of / want of all maintence, in a very plaintiff but pressing manner, brought speedy assistce, & especially a loan of Mk. 20. gold, representg the same was not more gold or goods remaing there for us / subsistence money [Kostgeld] for / garrison, for / following month, as he found. That letter beg brot into / Council & was found good after deliberation upon it to authorise factor Pearm to proceed to Akram, provided wd / very required & needful instrns, in order to treat wd these whom Mr du Bois said dispute & demands over / conditions upon wh / requested Mk. 20. gold to be advanced, & wh said exclude all difficlty of / repaymt: referred the more detail in / Resolution taken by us on 21 Sept abd & from wh YHH will please to reflect upon our aim in this.

Van Haersen on coming to Akram immediately informed Mr du Bois & his arst who sent [illegible], on his behalf, his Chief factor Van Oosten to Akram he intended such a proposal accord as YHH will find inclosed in / [illegible] to Mr [nc]. These articles Mr du Bois could by no means find good to approve, especially abt taking in a Dutch garrison, being willing

18 to submit to all or conditions that shd be prescribed by him: This we
[illegible] expected here of the insufficiency in regards to / repairs [illegible]
capital here, / interest & charges, / matter being thus [illegible]
fruitlessly after a month had elapsed on writing to & fro about it
[illegible] / Papers / which had been put together on / afd Barry & we request
to be allowed to refer to that Volume [or o.r.] that we shall not
[illegible] / only done in order to depute / English or foreign natives
[illegible] / opply of being able to avail themselves of / impotence of / Burgher
[illegible] / ensuing at this Co. this Co. [illegible] not having been able to obtain this sum according
[illegible] Mr Bowes, has been obliged to abandon / forts of the Gold Coast
to his aim, / Prussia, & to go on board an English ship in which he and his
[illegible] / sails on 31 Oct, & at our request came on shore. The reasons
he gave for abandoning / so forts were chiefly / intolerable
[illegible] Jan Conny & / & natives dar, that they had agreed
[illegible] on his life: & finally that he had come to this decision for
[illegible] / Lack of maintenance from his Lords & principals, having left /
[illegible] / custody (bewaring) of Jan Conny, for a period
of 18 months, who, on failure of succour from home, would be
[illegible] to deal with them as he found advisable. Conny shd
[illegible] / separation of time he declared also
[illegible] adverse. Jan Conny wd certainly call in / French
C. in this latter event. If that shd happen (& it can scarce be
[illegible] those forts to him. [illegible] he
believed) / Dutch persons here on / coast wd in course of time be
subjected to great danger, chiefly in time of war, & we don't doubt but
that Dutch on coast, will also be of that opinion; as French are in
[illegible] of a fortification in this country, especially on / Gold Coast to
facilitate the slave trade in / West Indies, & did not neglect to
employ any means to get possession of such a fort (where the is such
a considerable trade & attracts to itself everything that comes on off /
[illegible] / yet perhaps to become master of this Coast. We
request & very humbly beg some positive orders that we may
receive some positive orders from S.H.H., either to leave these forts
[illegible] / Dutch protection, or finally on / name of the Hs. Mns. & Dutch
to take possession of them; or if / French, English or the Natives
wished to undertake this, how we shall act. [illegible]
[illegible] / English nation who reside here on behalf
of / Royal Co are more & more seeking to attempt to
cause difficulties to us rather than to maintain the
concluded Agreements of friendship & good harmony
[illegible] / more occasions for difference
[illegible] / temper of this nation becomes more
[illegible] The [illegible] we have [illegible]
[illegible] Dutch & begin [illegible] Zaccande where English
factor have got some dispute with his negroes, handled [illegible] roughly

A Kanda
Se Kondi
P.A.C.

[illegible] roughly & women & children fled behind Y. HHs' fort, & the men armed behind
the fort o the Englishmen [illegible]
[illegible] but
when the fugitives returned to the houses, & if any then there were any who had
[illegible] behind they were to be hunted out & put to death. The [illegible]
[illegible] reply was demanded the fugitives, or he set fire, upon all [illegible]
[illegible] to the Englishmen [illegible] out (unnecessarily [illegible]). The
[illegible] fugitives were found [illegible] his cannon before [illegible]
[illegible] fort: by which a ball (the first cannon seen [illegible]) [illegible]
[illegible] Y. HHs' ships were [illegible] & caused still more consternation among [illegible].
Upon getting information abt this by letter, we addressed ourselves to the Agent at Cabo
Corso with request for satisfaction abt it. But this was also fruitless as those Gentlemen
mentioned & reasonableness were on their side thus refusal of Freemabel to hand over the
fugitives. We enclose up in your correspondence is those Gentlemen's letter to us & the Agent's
[illegible] & reasonable satisfaction to the friends of the dead, is wh we used to be content
by [illegible] & [illegible] arrangement for this satisfaction he wrote

Further [illegible] but instead of it, on the morning of Sunday 13 Dec 1716 early daybreak, several
[illegible] people of the village Pimpeni, belonging to Y. HHs situate between this
[illegible] & the Dutch fort at Commany fled hither [illegible] to us
[illegible] Commandant of the English fort at Commany [illegible] & [illegible]
[illegible] to catch them at Pimpeny, & [illegible] them
by burning down the whole village & [illegible] up the [illegible] & carried them to
their to the neighbouring villages in the country. The sub factor Freeman at
Commany informed this by letter adding that these armed people were keeping
the bay of Y. HHs fort occupied & letting anyone come into or out of it.
[illegible] said to upon these complaints it was immediately resolved & agreed by resolution
[illegible] to dispatch factor Van Hanssen & sub Director Gom Sitzgen to
Pimpeni to make an inspection thereof, & finding it so, to go & ask
the Commandant Pieterson for it; but the Commandant based only
upon pretended trade & Jan Cabes had lately done on behalf an English
[illegible] & the Dutch & Swedes at Pimpeny, but said [illegible] Knows
that the place belonged to Y. HHs, & in any case it did not concern us, he
was head at Commany on his private acct: & wh report Van Hanssen
& Sitzgen returned. Y. HHs are truly in this [illegible], from these frivolous &
[illegible] pretexts, they rather make use [illegible] obtaining a [illegible] confidence
[illegible] real or really these agreements of war offer; especially
when Y. HHs also takes into consid. the [illegible] of canoes at sea, & the attack of Y. HHs'
[illegible] who have the fort on shore, as they appeared at Simpa [illegible],
[illegible] Y. HHs are [illegible] & complaining of it [illegible] made as little
[illegible] of Cabo Corso as the [illegible] happened at Zaccanda [illegible]
[illegible] Y. HHs being [illegible] by us [illegible] taken into
[illegible] & [illegible] found, as Y. HHs was [illegible] by such
[illegible] to show [illegible] little
[illegible] to be [illegible] to the English Agents by factor Alber Thesen
accompanied

accompanied by 2 Chiefs, in which we protested that such matters were not stopped

[illegible]

[illegible] 13, 15 & 16 Dec last.

[illegible] no [illegible] by them has been heard of, [illegible] "Kraaiing gesteld" [illegible]

[illegible] more moderate [illegible] as [illegible] to return to Europe. On our side we [illegible] unless Justice & Credit of YHH be first assisted [illegible] only on defensive

Hang death of affairs of foreign nations [illegible] proceed to [illegible] of the natives, & pay [illegible] as regards [illegible] dwelling on [illegible]

Fanti

Cobb Quansang

there is not a place or a village left [illegible] friendship & peace has been renewed [illegible] with Cabceers Quansang, dwelling under English & Jan Conny under Burgers. The former has [illegible] 3 or 4 years had passage along Leeward Coast made safe (or very) by robbing & arresting YHH's passing merchants, [illegible] & subjects there wh no goods cd be shipped down by boats or canoes unless it was done w loaded muskets [illegible] much difficulty: and wh has now been cleared [illegible] Quansang hang himself asked for restoration of [illegible] friendship & promised then each time [illegible] he wise never undertake anything of the sort ago[illegible]

Athanta

Axim

Jan Conny

Aprea

With Latter namely Jan Conny it has been [illegible] so far that he has concluded peace w/ Axim & other surrounding districts, & will pay 30 bendas [illegible] to YHH which will be made good again to them by those districts according to Agreement amongst them, but made [illegible] entirely w/o our knowledge or priviledge: the Conny hang [illegible] tested underhand w/ Aprea, YHH's broker at Axim who waged former war agst him Conny. And as Conny [illegible] willing says he is ready to pay the afsd 30 bendas [illegible] allowed to demand his guarantee from those districts [illegible] way or other in case of unwillingness, we shd therefore [illegible] consider this reasonable bec they h made such an agreement behind our backs, & also in order to get the money [illegible] YHH's debt wh or wage wd not be so easily collected if any change occurred. However, we shall take care that as soon as Conny has paid the sum he shall be [illegible] content, in some way or other by those districts in order to prevent [illegible] entirely to ruin small remnant of Axim or to make them unpleased to him wh wd cause gr injury to trade [illegible] the sh report particulars [illegible] these matters to YHH. by ano opply.

The Equafos.

Equafo King Tecki Way " Amoit Appattou.

The Equafo Agonaffoze, who during / life o dr late deed King Tecki Way [/ brother o / deceased King dethroned King Abbo Tecki] h sufficiently kept himselves on / English side, h, since dr death o Tecki Way, changed dr ideas; & / newly chosen King Amoitu Appattou h, with / whole Commanyze country, betaken himself again to / interest & under / authority o YHH. & promises t he will keep / passages open & safe for / traders coming on t o / country, wh has also up till now been carried with office by them.

Afutu King Obuer Chin Dáij, Domine Claas. " " Amou de dou Abram

The Fetu Cabouz Ahin Domine, late Day o t country, who also served / English, hasty also died, they [Fetus] h togr chosen for dr Day one Claas (now residing here at Elmina & previously been on / Fetu land) h / English h wished to oppose by force, for / reason, as they reputed t this Claas & also / Fetu King Obuer were brought up by / Hollanders, & h served them, so t apparently they wd also favour dr party. In order, then, to prevent this / English wished to force into t place a negro named Amou de dou a relative o Ahin Domine. This has caused a great estrangement betwn / English & / Fetus as both parties stood by dr decision to such an extn t Obuer & his adherents retired to gr Commanyze, from where they marched up with Abrambroes & drove away / Fetus out o t country, who fled to Cabo Corso. This has so embittered / English t they are making gr trouble & expense w Jan Cabes & Fantyns to induce them to march up to fight.

Jan Cabes Fantyns Agiaffoe

Agiaffoe, Abrahamboes & Fetus, which has not so far succeeded as / Fantyns declared t they were not having in peace with each one o them, & they had no reason to make war against these districts (being most dr friends). They will come to gentler means, cannot say as yet, & we h replied to / Fetus wh brought our help & protection, t whereas they are renegades from this Co & h, wt reason, ceded (opgedragen) dr country to / English, noting t they also owe a considerable sum, we cannot unsolve ourselves of these disputes, but if they were fallen upon or attacked by other tribes we might come forward, in order to be [illegible] for consequences.

ex-King Abbo Tecki

The deceased King of Commanyze Abbo Tecki has died at Commanyze in / extreme poverty. We must therefore inform YHH t there will be nothing to be got in o / debt he owed to / Co. his friends hasty also staked all they had, in order to restore him. And our having a / bill from Engelgraaff will be able to obtain nothing o dr our advanced moneys.

Ahanta

At Boutry, since the Dutch concluded peace, between / Adyas
& of Anta's many descends & again attacks by /
murder of / Adja Caboeer Aho, committed by /
friends o Obin, who was previously killed by /
Adyas. And altho' every effort has been resorted to
to bring this matter to a peaceful end, it has not so far succeeded
owing to / jealousies caused between / friends of either side. We do not
however, however, these matters may yet still be brought to an end
as up till now / friends o Obin have not been able to dispose
anyone to take an interest in these affairs, & therefore will be
obliged to give a reasonable compensation (Soldermingo) to / friends o
Abro, & of which / Adyas will be to be content because the
preservation depends alone upon / protection o / fort at Boutry
under which they reside.

Trade in a deplorable state - / traders usually going to / Singhoe
ship squadrons o wh lie along / Coast to trade. more expensive
them, are seen before -

Added to wh / mightiest disturbances in / interior are
in arms agst each ot. the Kotan Poyamfro (
whom alone / trade at / Windsoboe frontiers excite
& / Ashuns (whose country alone furnishes / whole
o / Leeward coast at / sea side is gold) & armed
skirmishes against each other & successive reports confirm
preparations actually taken / field. The Ouwerse, to
only traders at Axim are also ready for an expedition,
to all appearance & ideas, in order to fight / Wagaze
Wassa
Axim
& settle. design upon smaller districts represented. pretended.
We were to be wished to prepare for war or / making of peace
among / natives were taken in hand or concluded somewhat
more speedily, when / trading natives will be able to
trade at / sea side freely: but now on / contrary, everything
has to be at a stand still to await / outcome o affairs, by
which this / delaying nature o / negroes much time elapses
when these hindrances shall be removed on / other hand
good peace or by / victory o / one or / other we dare doubt
but trade will flourish again - & so they send
requisition for goods -

June 10 letter [extract] from Geo A. Ingelgraaff Elmina to Gov. & W.I.C. Amst.
[W.I.C. 103 fol 236]

- Reports arrival on Feb 14 o / Ship Comp. Welderen Capt
Squa o van der Dussen by which he recd. the Gov's letter dtd
19 Oct. 1916 to which he replies: thanks / gunpowder given / Admin:
tide in withdrawal o / Princes
unwillingness / in / [illegible] -

1917.

Dutch

Ada

As regards / making an examination & inspection of Rio Volta &c. I already agree w YHH arguments bec I feel I well believe there is a good trade in / interior. Not knowing a lot of other that it, but in order to undertake / matter actually we l need to be able to find out anything as no reliance to be placed on / reports abt it."

200 recruits

demand known

It nothing but / experience of / traders is capable of reporting accurately upon it. And for I see little chance of this, partly bec of / dense ignorance of these places & partly bec of / wild character of these people who not by not at all permit Europeans to show themselves there to enquire into anything from fear it ultimately in course of time are not going harm them & to send negroes there wd certainly be to sacrifice them to slavery if not death as whenever it comes to happen by chance along rivers & streams, canoes wh to pass the mouth, are carried into & they also attempt to rob them. This has been reported many times. Factor Pantzer beg a witness of it when he was driven in there in need. & was assaulted by / negroes & did not get released before he had paid 10½ gold. All we can say abt / river is this, t / negroes in a canoe wh has been not in / last drought can scarcely come into it only then only in / spring, for in / dry season there is no water at all, but nothing but rocks boulders & sand. Therefore believe it will be impracticable to do anything there w profit; but if I mt get opply to be able to obtain an accurate description of it (learning abt it from all negroes who h opply occasion to go to region) YHH can be assured o secg a report thereon at / first.

– abt / bins proposal to make vinegar from palm oil, this has been done in case of need & was found good when / palm wine was partly sour & unadulterated –

– Expresses thanks for / continuation of his Commission for one year –

June [illegible] [illegible] Engelgreath Robbers & Commissions

[illegible] Brock, Pilgrim & A. v Stengen [illegible] ISIC. Mnst.

[illegible] ISIC, 1917 [pp. 248]

[illegible] 19 October 1916

Elminian

Intelligence of arrest of / negroes sent by [illegible] to

BAC

Jan Conny

[illegible] Jan Conny [illegible] 16 [illegible] / 90 [illegible] gold. This [illegible] to be imputed to t Gouvn or to any body [illegible] YHH [illegible] h [illegible] for [illegible] negroes [illegible] but free [illegible] who were his servants, they being not slaves [illegible]

it is customary t when a Gen sends servants are sent by a General to ye gr Caboceers, messengers to make, & messengers appear in the greatest pomp according to the status in order to make them all the more considerable respected & acceptable in his mission & at the same time to show good confidence t one has in those to whom one is sent. (there are great a wrong impression of negroes). Thus Mr Harring chose t he had to do with a negro who not act accordg to custom of country, t is wd treat / envoys well, or else who pr not agree w them, wd indeed let them depart unmolested. But what did Jan Conny do? He ansd Mr Harrings servant w all his following of women & negroes, casts them into irons & deprives them of everything, which Mr Harring being aware of was obliged to ransom them thro' amg to Mk 4:4:42 Eng. supposing Jan Mk 12:5:2 Eng. as YHH are pleased to note. And if Mr Harring had left his seat to / violence of t unreasonable negro, / Colles wd h cared little abt selling him: wh, on being / negroes a servants afterwards serving t one had little no concern for them & therefore more abt them. wd not be persuaded way to form an embassy w strange negroes & we shd them be deprived of his intention to take charge of & look after YHH interests w. / natives. We can not report to YHH t what Mr Harring had to pay out, on t acct, has not been paid, so that except f / 30 bendos gold agreed to by contract w the negro we h nothing more to demand from t negro

Nzema

Trade was very bad all places being occupied by / English & the 10 ships continually lyg at Cabo Corso, at Axim, above & along / whole Coast to Accra. It is no better on / windward Coast Cabo Apolonia never leg w English ships; & Prebble King has a gt share in it. All the traders / country so full of goods t / negroes demand them no where. Since wrong English pay f. 8 or 9 f / slave. So / negroes scarcely ever come to / Cos forts.

Ogua RAC.

We can report t since our last w h hd no dispute thus lying in great rest & harmony [illegible] Chief and at Cabo Corso named William Pleasen as Gen & Chief Gov of RAC. He caused / Gen to be greeted by / factor o Boxcoors w accounts o friend ships & good harmony. The Gen returned / visit w deals & fly cards w respected usual dyes a / Factor Gen Eifen & factor Eybergen, who were well received, which / ask very wise be have here shown the best up from 6 Cos ships 80 slaves 6 our factors & sub factors w. good will prosperity. He has [illegible] of / friends on / [illegible] so t [illegible] to make [illegible] of / [illegible] of / heavy [illegible] of / English & Danish ships: t Dutch may prove to [illegible] business to seek it here as there, when we shall first come under his age. But we shall use all precaution possible to avoid causes o complaint so t we do not get involved w t quarrelsome nation.

[illegible] raads vogts, [illegible] is [illegible] behoorens Dutch (continuation [illegible])

Ahanta
BAC.
Jan Conny.

Of Axim ~~Hollandia~~ fort we can say nothing except that it is entirely abandoned by all the garrison & is therefore entirely ... ~~bad~~ ~~disposition~~ disposed o the Brother Jan Conny with whom we was living in reasonable friendship: but very little progress is made by him of the payment o the 30 bendas gold altho he is often admonished thereto. given that he is a little afraid of [zig weijering veest] the Europeans ... as everything is dealt with very tranquilly by him. He ... to pay the 30 bendas, which "overwijzinge" of it to the ... not profit the Co little, for that district is so poor & naked ... never be able to pay it such a sum. We therefore consider ... to keep the claim against him, Conny; as he upon any cha... interior he may be compelled to seek safety & consolation visited when capital & interest will indeed be demanded: But we ... stop reminding him o the debt from time to time, which he possibly not ... no reason to pay such a lawful ~~debt~~ debt.

Ahanta
Boutry
Manna

We are at peace & quiet along the whole seaside except at Boutry where the murderer or otherwise the protector, chief ~~of~~, Manna, has several times got ready to make an attack on the fort at Boutry; but he has not been able to effect anything, for after the subfactor had fired 3 cannon shot he retreated - further to be seen in the Diary [q.v.] o 17. 20 & 24 March. As soon as we were informed o this we sent some soldiers as reinforcement & provisions to subsist the garrison. How the affair will end cannot be positively stated; at least we cannot find that Manna is prepared to settle the affair upon reasonable conditions, as instead of giving satisfaction to the Adjas he will wish that we shd deprive them o their own protection & drive them away from under Boutry which wd be entirely contrary to all reason & equity.

- The lack of Victuals & medicines: for which they ask.

July 4 Letter [Extract] by Gen Dir Engelgraaff Robbertz. Elmina to Amst X. WIC Assembly
[WIC. 103 fol 310]

- ~~capt~~ ~~Dutch~~ — Reports capture (brought up to Elmina on 17 June, by Cruiser Jacoba Galley) o Dutch Interloper Kasteel van Africa, on Windward Coast between Assinie & C. Apol. w confiscation after [illegible] of ship & cargo o MK 22. gold: 2046 lb Tusks: 96 lb Gravell: & appraised value after deduction o costs o f 48.055.16.
- On same cruise the Jacoba Galley encountered a Port. brigantine under the protection of an Englishman. The Port ship wanting the Cruiser then in pursuit of Interloper & it was brought to C.C. by the having some of the crew of the Jacoba Galley on board, by the Eng Ship - Correspondence w the Eng Gen who returned the crew, but maintained that the Agreement had been violated by the capture of Port. by the Cruiser & demanded satisfaction. Having investigated the matter Robbertz writes " soo sullen wij. met veel satisfactie aan dien heer ~~Cowes~~

1717.

[WIC 56] Letters from Ass x. WIC. at Amsterdam

Nov 30 To Dir Gen. Abm Engelgraaff Robbertsz. Elmina

Acknl his letters of 6 Nov 1716 & 28 Feb, 1 May, 10 June, 4 July 17

- In reply to his application for continuance for a year, as he has not complied with their orders drawing his direction, they dismiss him & appt Chief Factor ~~Wm Bew~~ Willem Butler DG in his place.

Nov 30 To Preacher Lodewicus Adama. Elmina

- They persist in the withdrawal of subsistence for ~~Black~~ boys. Chr Amsth will send him some refreshments as dowceur.

Nov 30 To Willem Butler. D.G. on / Coast of Guinea.

- Appoint him Dir. Gen on / Coast of Africa for one year. He must apply successively for continuation of his Commission. He is debited with f.149:18. the cost of his Commission from / States Gen. To take oath of office at / hands of / Council.

- In reply to his secret letters, they send herewith a secret letter* in reply

- As Robbertsz has ceased complied with the letter of 19 Oct 1716 about the River Volta, they repeat their instructions in similar terms to him [Butler] & call his report.

- To trading in pepper.

- To report by first opty about / retrenchment of some forts.

Nov 30 To Dir Gen Butler. [Original letter in f.30. Is not marked "secret" but appears to be / one referred above.*]

- They have received the 10 cases of mineral stones, which been sent by his different Assyrs who all report that there is no sign of gold in them, but traces of a concealed mine. They therefore send special instructions [not printed] for the Dutch Mines who are on the Coast . . . [further discussion with detailed directions to Christian Steller as to the tests to be made. Very illegible. A Minute of this letter is in WIC. 41].

Ahanta Country.

As we have made a Convention with / King of Prussia about the Fort Great Fredrichsburg. to take possession ~~of~~ by industrious or by force, ~~of~~ of it & the of the places situate near it, for the Co & we have for that purpose obtained a formal Act & Authority from His Mysty, we have given orders to Capt Van der Hoeven, that if we are not yet in possession of that fort, to consult with you, if you ~~as to the method of~~ about the means to be same, if you should then be at Axim; but if not, then van der Hoeven shall employ the soldiers & seamen for is whom we have entrusted to him.

Nov 30. To Dir Gen & Councillors in Guinea

Acke the letters of Feb 28 [ults] & 10 June 1717.

- Have dismissed Robbertsz & appted Butler DG.

Ahanta Country.

- As they see that the 30 benders gold has not yet been paid by Jan Conny, they are seriously recommended to ~~resume~~ collect the debt as soon as possible in / most suitable manner.

- As

this assistance: adds a letter to Capt Van der Voos as in / [illegible] [illegible] 16 [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] intention [illegible] [illegible] desired effect. On [illegible] [illegible] into [illegible] 's E Coy's Welcome Capt Van der Voos relating t after he had waited long [illegible] Van der / letter a barque, he had [illegible] to begin [illegible] ship & 2 boats, but t / Interloper seeing [illegible] had found good, after [illegible] some 4 shots, [illegible] vessels, to drive herself on shore, sticking fast [illegible] / sand. The negroes where [illegible] were already [illegible] the booty [illegible] themselves in a [illegible] immediately to it to plunder everything, & Capt Van der Voos [illegible] desiring to share it for / to send his ships to [illegible] wh w gt trouble came aboard w 5 of them, [illegible] impossible to get any goods out o / ship, on / sea side [illegible] nothing cd be unshipped bec o / being surf on / shore side the was by the less oppos bec o / crowd of negroes who were falling upon it by hundreds, who were repulsed by these 5 whitemen by which / negroes got some dead & wounded. The Capt seeing / impossibility o obtaining anything wt / intervention o Jan Conny, betook himself on shore, pressing thro / negroes w his drawn sword & went to Jan Conny, where after ~~an~~ [illegible] dispute it was agreed t / goods in / Interloper shd be unshipped & divided in / presence of both of them: but t / tusks wh had been stored in the fort shd be for / Co alone: like as was carried into effect. as YHH will be able to see from / transmitted Invoice [inc] how much goods / Co has obtained for its share.

The Capt o / Interloper as soon as / ship had stranded, fired two shots through / ships bottom by which / hold had at once filled with water, whereby many goods were lost & spoiled. After / division had bn made Jan Conny gave permission to his negroes to plunder / ship of what was under water, which they showed no hesitation about but fell upon it so recklessly t some o them were suffocated in the hold.

Capt

Capt van der Boos had far asked Jan Conny what had moved him to fire on / Co's ship, to wh he replied t he had be persuaded to do so by / Interloper Capt for wh he had recd a sum o 20 bendos gold, & t / Interloper Capt had also ~~his~~ afterwards sent some men powder & ammunition on shore for to defend himself: but t he had been informed by / Tapoijer Willem Bosman t this was very wrong; & this being a matter which concerned our Co & not him, he had forbadden it; for requesting him to make his excuses about it to / Gen at Elmina, the Conny, had far treated / Capt very well & shewed him much respect during / time t he was on shore. The reason wh had moved / Interloper Capt Cornelis Jansen (the ship's name beg Jonge Francois) to run his ship ashore, was chiefly on / orders o his owners who had expressly ordered him t if he shd be chased by a Co's ship, & could not escape, dat he shd then strand it when there was an oppty. Capt van der Boos had also demanded / crew o / Interloper, but Jan Conny had replied t he cd not agree to this as he had given them his protection, receiving for it / sum of 20 bendos gold, wh was debited to [geassigneerd op] another Interloper Capt named Plag; this one, so he said, not being bartered any gold up to t time.

– Two ships [captured Interlopers] sent on voyages to Benin

– The trade of / forts in genl very bad nothing o importance being sold or bartered; this badness of trade arising not so much out o / inland wars & troubles as from / superabundant navigation o / English who come & go without intermission in every place where any trade is driven; paying excessive prices for slaves o ivory for returns pro rata. This is / reason we can find no buyers f / Co's goods: / only commodities of any sale now are liquor & tobacco, for / rest nothing o importance is bartered except only in small parcels o sheets which are not considered / chief article o trade on this Coast, & now scarcely as much is sold in one year as was done in 2 months. – This is all caused by / continuous navigation of the English who just buy anything t is brot on board, & / payment is so satisfactory to / negros t they don't think of coming into / forts or at most to get ~~go~~ trade from / factors wh they cannot expect from / ships – For this reason they will make no requisition for goods; but we will hope

t / foreign ships will stop, when we are confident t trade will
revive again. & we shall then gladly inform YHH of it
& draw up such requisitions as t trade shall at t time require.

Ashanti It is indeed true t / embarrass of / natives, chiefly
Akim between / Assiantyne & Akimsa cause some stoppage
to trade, but as soon as those disputes sh be cleared out o / way,
it is also certain t / ships will obtain as large a part in it as
those who trade in / ports of t for the reasons mentd before, viz
their very high prices they pay, wh / Hon Co cannot so
easily imitate bec of / large & unusual expenses; so t
the only hope of a good trade consists of / reduction in
/ navigation of / foreign ships.

We h just referred to / war betwn Assiantyne &
Akim, about wh we cannot advise YHH o anything
positive, as / daily reports to us of the success o / one &
then again of / advantage o / ye party; but it is certain
t both powers are o apt equal strength & are / most
formidable of / whole Gold Coast, the eyes of all
small districts being fixed upon / outcome o t affair.
some being in favour o Akim & others o / Assiantyne:
Meanwhile, if Akim gets / upper hand, / leeward
Coast will become much more flourishing, bec then
Agona / Agonnaze & Aquamboeze, being districts
Akusamu situate nearest to / sea-side wde in all
probability be ruined or very much humiliated by them, as
those places are / cause of the Assiantynes coming
to / leeward coast & all their designs are directed to
the victory of the latter. In / meantime, / districts
situate lying fur to windward are watching to see
wh if / Assiantynes wde be defeated, when they
wde throw themselves upon / fugitives in order by
so doing to get booty out of it. or, if the contrary,
they wde otherwise be attacked by / Assiantyns
on their return march. But when / war wde
end & in what way it wde be determined
we cannot inform YHH. bec / hesitating character
of / negroes in the confused reports, teaches us from
experience that nothing can be stated about their handling
of affairs, before something is actually carried out. As
soon as this occurs we wde report upon it.

Adom Tufrou Ahanta (Cover) While the Assiantyns are engaged to leeward, the small districts to windward compose themselves [silenced fear] and then to plunder ~~somed~~ do a bit of plundering. To the end the Adomes, supported by the Tufrous, kidnapped a large number of women & children in Lower Anta; but while they were engaged in dividing this spoil, the united Antas marched up & wrested this booty from them: as can be seen in more detail from the letter from subfactor Van Haaren o Zaccondee of 15 Feb. & entered on 16 Feb. [Vide diary RBK (2) p 68.]

Ahanta Batey Adjia (?) Cobra Manna The Boutry affairs between the Adjias & the Anta Cabocers Manna, o wh we informed YHH in our last, were settled on 18 Sept. & the dispute adjusted on the same footing as ~~on 14 Sept~~ in do [letter?] 14 Sept 1715: but w this difference that the debt at the time taken over by the Adjias to pay to the Hon Co, is now again accepted by Manna (as being o the friends o Obin) to pay it to the Hon Co: to be seen in more detail from the enclosed Agreement concluded between them Lr (L).

Ahanta Jan Conny Axim Ancobra With regard to Jan Conny's debt o 30 bendos gold, the Chief Factor Wm Butler 1a w the instructions given him, has made every effort to obtain it; but all in vain as Conny sd that the Axims & Ancobras ~~[illegible]~~ bound to pay it, 1a w the agreement made between him & them, but that if we were not satisfied w that he wd pay it at once, but wd also then go & fetch his payment from the Axims & Ancobras by armed force. But as we considered this wd be rather worse than better we h, after the upper factors report, resolved (as can be read in the register o resolutions dd 26 Augt 1717) to hold the debt against both the Ancobras Axims & Ancobras, as well as Jan Conny, in order to see from whom o them we can first obtain it. As the direct recovery of this debt either from the Axims & Ancobras or from Jan Conny does not accord w the interest o the Co, as the former also the poverty sd certainly not pay it off for a long time, & the latter if we were & then positively pressed him, he wd certainly pay the Co but then wd take such measures as wd be injurious to the interest o the Axims & Ancobras that they wd be totally ruined thereby. The Hon Co were therefore have to wait to obtain this money until such time until as affairs in this country change, & the grandees o Conny sh diminish.

[Diary RBK p.36 see 1717]

Axim Brokers Apré Ancobra Ashanti Akim On 29 Jan arrd here from Axim the brokers Apré dong w 2 envoys from the Ancobras, who were sent w an urgent request to the Gen. to build a fort on Ancobra hill, as had been promised them already for long years by previous Gens: that the inclination they had to continue their old-time submission to the Co was the principal reason that instigated them to this: to which they added the fear that they had ~~when they~~ when once the Assiantyns returned triumphantly from

Atkins compelled them to think abt their protection & fort to t end, they cd address themselves to none of them / Co. To this we replied t / abundant & very expensive repairs to Elmina required so much attention t they must necessarily be done first. Secondly t it wd be too great an expence & trouble to / Co to transport skilled / home for building / fort; but if their meaning were sincere they cd make a provisional begining by fetching skills & burning lime, & as soon as we had our hands free o / masonry work we wd bear them in mind

Ahanta (Dwoli) Sekondi Takoradi

The Takkorari negros h also made similar proposals, the / sub factor had pointed out that he had been so often asked by / negros o Takoraey abt it, t he cd invent no more subtir fugies in order to give them a satisfactory answer, so t / Gen. beg at t time at Chama to give some orders abt / factory there, resolved to go to Zacconde in pson, to hear their propositions, who continued in / renewal o their requests whereupon HA put them off, as he had done / Ancobers, bec thr is now so much work in hand at Chama t thro lack o "train" materials & artisans one cannot undertake any new buildgs

Having so far dealt w / affairs o / natives on / Gold Coast, we will proceed to those o / Europeans, abt which we h nothg to note except t since our last wc h had no diffies w them

Ahanta Jan Conny R.A.C. C. Equafo Tekki Akan

Only, / English Gen Mr Johnson, tried to enter into some negotiations w Jan Conny, to engage him to his interests in order thereby to favour his trade; employing for t end some accusations w regard to / Upper factor Butler, as if that wd h induced Jan Conny to go to Discover at / request o / English Gen, in order to be subject to / same disaster ~~who beg at / time at this~~ / Gt Community King Tekki Akan, who at t time was treacherously murdered by / English at Cabo Corz under / pretence o friendship. It appears, t / sd Gen had been untruthfully informed by his servts, possibly in order to embroil him w / Tech W.I.C., or possibly to incite Jan Conny to undertake some hostilities agst us. The truth o this was communicated by / mulatto [apotijer] Willem Bosman to / Upper factor Willem Butler, beg at t time at Axim, who sent / original letter fm / English Gen. & / factor o Broccoine John Stesenten [Stevenson], to / dir. Gen, / copies o wh YHH wave find in / diary, besides / reply sent to / English Gen, by / afore mulatto by order o Jan Conny, under 4 June & 31 July. [1714]. [Vide diary note book 1. part IV p 24 sub date June 6: & 31 July ibid p. 31.]

Fm / reply o Jan Conny YHH can perceive what false lies & false rumours t nation makes use of to embroil / Hon Co here on / Coast: secondly also / haughty reply t / Prussian Broker sent to t Gen, saying t he was not to be served w his assistce agst / Netherlanders, & they were strong enough to protect themselves; & t even

although

although / rumours were true that / King of Gt Britain was in negotiation to purchase / fort Fredericksburg from / King of Prussia for a sum of £40,000 Sterling, he meaness wd never place it in / hands of that nation, but keep it for his master, / King of Prussia. Nothing more has been heard of this matter since, so that these steps of / English Gen to do an injury to / Co, was disappointed by / greatness of Jan Conny.

— On 28. Nov permission was given to / ~~Gen to~~ English Gen to careen a small ship in / river at Elmina, but being of low deep draught to enter / river it had to return fruitlessly.

Ga Aborg DAE 1717 On 20 Nov [1717] arrd here a Danish ship on which were various servants of defunct Gov. The Capt of it came ashore to ask assistce for the repair of the rudder which the Gen accorded him. But as he could not wait for it he sailed 2 days afterwards. Some braces were afterwards sent to him at Akra, for which assistance the next Gov. Knoet [Knud] Rost thanked us, & informed ~~him~~ gave information of his assumption of the directorate the former Gov Frans Boye being dismissed.

The former Gov has since communicated that he had been accused in Europe by some dissatisfied servants of bad ~~treatment~~ management amongst other things that he had lived in great dispute & misunderstanding with the Neth Co at Accra & requested the Gen for a certificate of how & in what manner he, the Governor, had dealt with / Neth Co. And as he has always cultivated a good harmony with / Cos servants at Akra & had never acted unfriendly towards the Co, the Gen could not refuse such a certe & sent it to him in the form entered in the diary under 14 Dec.

Encl to above letter L. Agreement of peace between the Antas & Akuts & red earth peoples dd 18 Sept 1717 [copied in DEBK. 1. P. 304.]

Mar 28.

March 28 [WIC. 109 fol 480] Extract, Letter, Hr Gen. Willem Beutler Elmina to Ass. X. WIC. Amsterdam

– Reports arrival at Elmina o/ Cos Cruiser de Fraam Capt Jan van der Hoeven on 1:

by which he received the following letters:

30 Nov 1717. Ass X WIC to himself.

30 Nov 1717 Same to Same & Councillors

Secret Letter 30 Nov 1717 Same to himself

12 Dec. 1717. Pres. Chamber Amst. WIC. [to himself]

4 Jan 1718. Same [to same]

– Expresses thanks for his promotion to be Hr Gen. ~~In pursuance of~~ ~~their orders~~ Their orders he has at once taken over the directorate from the former & after the departure of this ship he will amply with their orders with regard to the former Hr Gen Engelgraaff [Robbertsz] & send his reports by the next departing ship.

– Replying first to the letter from Pres. Chr Amst. dd 19 Augt 1717 to his predecessor, he will carry out their orders to have samples of the "Barnsteen" [amber?] taken in larger quantities.

– ~~He will trade for Pepper~~ He has given orders for trading pepper as in the Resolution of 4 March. enclosed [n c]

– He advises, at length, as to the conditions of the contract the Ass X proposes to make for the supply of Slaves to the Portuguese.

about the orders that YHH give me for the inspection of the Rio Volta I refer to the letter from the Hr Gen & Councillors dd 4 March [see, but the report in the Volta is in the letter dd 10 June 1717] & from same YHH. that his first work will be to send 1 barque Utrecht thither & factor Sytzon has been appointed with orders to make an accurate plan to & Were also consult / Council as to employing some one after this has been done, if the result is as desired, . . .

– Will carry out the orders as to making vinegar & will report the result.

– As to the first proposal to make an agreement with / Danish Poor, he sees no apparentie" as it seems has to consist on the trade with Interlopers & Portuguese. & moreover to form a garrison from it . . . . . so he does not think / agreement would be a success, but at 1st opportunity he will go to Acora & enquire further into / matter

(Ibid f 490)

Mar 28. Secret letter Same to Same.

— In reply to the letter of 30 Nov. he sees with much regret that the stones sent per Pontrado Peerstruij Galley contained no minerals, altho / Permanent miners assured him to the contrary altho' he is glad that they have been informed by experts that in / stones rock from which those stones were taken gives good signs of a hidden mine if treated with knowledge. . . . . when the 8 Permanent whom YHH have sent for this purpose have arrived he will send them to Axim to continue the work begun there or

where already has been dug to a depth of 16-18 feet. . . . . but if the more expected miners Germans consider that at that place the work shows no good signs, he will show them another place at which to prospect. . . . . .

In his secret report to Von Engelgraaff he stated that he had a very favourable of the Mocsera river, & it will now be his first work to devise with Capt Van der Heyden measures for getting possession of Fort Gt Fredrickburg in w / convention made with the King of Prussia about which he hopes to make a favourable at the next opty, & then it will be his first business to inspect the another river. ~~He h~~ Before his appointment he had brought a bag of earth soil from Stavin to send it secretly & sealed, wt Engelgraaffs' knowledge to the Lesser with instructions to send it delt it to the Directs: He would be glad to have a report upon it . . . . . He greatly hopes that with the 3 men who are now being sent, the real vein, lost by the 2 first ones will be found . . . later on he hopes to send the Directs a full report upon the new Mocsera where he is convinced the Co would get great profit both from trade & minerals.

About getting possession of Fort Gt Fredericksburg, as that place is a great rendezvous of Interlopers & foreign ships he submits a scheme for obtaining possession of it by strategy. — with a ship & men under the Prussian flag & a person unknown to the natives disguised as ~~a~~ disguised as Brandenburgers — about which he asks for the Directors' positive orders — . . . .

March 28. Extracts Letter. Butler & Councillors to the X. WIC.
— Report arrival o Cruzer Faam on 12th March w Dirs' letter of 30 Nov 1714. They have formally installed Butler as Bg. vice Engelgraaff dismissed, whom they will call upon to acct for his admon, as directed . . .

They assure / Dirs that Portuguese ships coming to trade at the Castle are well treated; but they cannot answer for those searched captured at Ada & Angola, & ask the Dirs, ~~to inform~~ in their instructions to their Capts & Skippers specifically to enjoin them to treat the Portuguese ships well, & to take nothing but contraband goods from them. —