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Jan Conny

1718.

March 4. Despatch - Roberts & Council to Assembly of E. ... [62]

Mr Buller's attempts to get the debt of 30 Bundred paid to Jan Conny have been fruitless, as Jan Conny says that the Steuers & Stroopers are bound to pay this in accordance with the agreement made between him & them; but if we were with another and that he would pay the City, but would then immediately go & get payment from the Steuers & Stroopers by force. But as we are wiser that this would be worse than better we have, after the report made by our Buller resolved [Resolution of 26 August 1717] to hold the debt our both the Steuers & Stroopers as well as Jan Conny, see from whom it can first be got: as the immediate collection of this debt either from the Steuers & Stroopers or from Jan Conny does not suit the interests of the Company, as the former, though possibly, could not pay it for a long time, & if <sup>the</sup> latter paid it he would entirely ruin the Steuers & Stroopers.

March 12. The ship "Faam" <sup>by Captain Jan van der Kolk</sup> and Jan Hollander with despatches, including [85]

one appointing William Buller to be Dir: Genl: Vice W & [dismissed for unsatisfactory service with carrying out his instructions]

Roberts]; also: Despatch from the Committee of the respective Chambers of the

W. I. C. to the Assembly of E. "which doth concern the Amsterdam 30 Nov 1717 [90]

of which de Polharing is an actor; - "As we have agreed (geconvenieert) with

the King of Prussia to take possession of the Fort near Ludwigsburg, either by "industry" or by force, & to hold that Fort the places situate near it, for the City,

and we have received for it a valid deed & authority [Ample Acte & Autorisatie"]

from His said Majesty, so we have ordered Captain van der Kolk, if we are not yet in possession of that Fort, to answer with 100. about the means to effect

Edina  
WTC

1718

[Exportieren] this in case if it may be at Stettin: but if you are with there, Captain Van der Hoesten shall employ therein the soldiers & seamen, <sup>and</sup> which we have provided & recommended to him. . . .

[65] March 18. Dueller to Stettin (Munnick Haven) - directs him to proceed to Flung - greet Cornet in his name, inform him (Cornet) of his (Dueller's) assumption of the Swedish. Dueller also wrote to Bosman informing him of the same.

[73] March 28. Letter from Wm Dueller to [the Assembly of St] dated Chemica 28 March 1718 - [revised copy]. Wm Dueller Copier & Hoesten reflects their letter of 30 March ... When Captain Van der Hoesten arrived before Stettin he found it advisable not to execute the orders given him about Frederick'sburg, the reason being that it was reported within three days before (says a Voer) 2 Intelligers had passed that place from Stettin. Captain Van der Hoesten thereupon decided to make all speed to pursue them if possible, which he did, staying here no longer than taking on shore board over to me the Commissions of their High Mightinesses above from your Honours: after which he immediately left here under sail in company with the "Hollandia" - Skipper W. H. Hoop, who remained at anchor outside the woods, without once coming on shore. . . . . I have also seen with great satisfaction the opportunity that your Honours have had to enter into a Convention with the King of Prussia with reference to taking possession of Fort Brook Frederick'sburg. The conclusion of Honours that this gives us great hope of profit benefit to be made of the Coy as this place

has always been the rendezvous of all Intelligencers & other Pacific ships which frequent in & unload great quantities of merchandise there, which is more profitable to the natives - as well as to the Coy's Ports which in time will be able to be regained. As regards taking possession of the place we consider it advisable to answer with about this with Captain V'd Hollen as it will have to be done by force if other undertakings do not succeed. The easiest way seems to be to let the ship "Hollandia" from Wunderland anchor unexpectedly before the place with a Prussian Jack flag & Pennon; upon which a person unknown to the natives would be conspicuous (?) in the quality of Commandant of the King of Prussia and the Dominions, who would then be carried on shore in the ship with Prussian flag, followed by other men as military for the Castle, giving the necessary orders in the pretended quality for the unbroking of baggage by which opportunity the necessary provisions would be needed for defence <sup>and</sup> to be brought into the Castle. This being done we would as opportunity occurred, make our intentions known, in a gentle manner and bring the natives to a proper obedience & subordination, .....

March 29. Letter from Axiu (Munimik-han) 25 March :- Celebrates Butler's

Letter of the 18th inst. He sent his servant to Jan Comy who sent back the reply that he was pleased to hear of Butler's appointment as Dir: Paul: hoped to be in good Company.

An Englishman <sup>came</sup> from C Corso to visit the Castle by permission of the General & stated that there were 2 English ships at C Corso which had brought out the remains of the directors of the W.I. Coy had purchased the domains of this Property of Prussia. We assured him to the contrary & added that remains of the sale of the domains had been so numerous as to cost a pound interest, ...

[18] April 2 (Saturday) Minutes of Council :- The Director General reports

that in his last letter from the Directors dated 30 November 1717

he has been advised that they, by contract of purchase, had become masters & owners of the Prussian Fortress Proth Fredericksburg, & other domains of His Majesty of Prussia on this Coast: & that his purpose there had been given to Captain de Capten J. v. d. Horsten commanding the ship "Faam" from Holland, a document of Authority in France to take complete possession of these domains, in the name of their High Mightinesses the States General of the United Netherlands, & the general Chartered Trade: W. C. Coy., this document being signed in original by His Majesty of Prussia & dated 22 November 1717. To this their Honours had added their orders to take possession of the place with "industrie" & "as it possible, otherwise by possible means"; which means <sup>all</sup> Captain de Horsten & the Honours should assist together, if the ship "Faam" on its arrival at Neuin met H. H. of Neuin, which special instruction for the Directors, & the authentic copy of the Authority granted by His Majesty of Prussia in conformity thereto, & the paragraph written by H. H. de Bor: Geul: in reply were Directors entered in the Dutch papers, being all exhibited & read to the Council: H. H. just before the members that he had as yet been of the opinion that if possession of the Fort had to be effected by intelligence, this would have been done in the manner proposed by him in the aforementioned reply: had stated his own having as yet been able to think out any other safe means. But with regard to this ~~H. H.~~ many difficulties were appeared to H. H. because the purchase of these places by the Coy were not only summered on the Coast, but had even come to the knowledge of the English in this country, which made H. H. fear

Conny

Let all clandestine attempts avoid only entail a bad ending. It therefore  
had considered it most advisable to bring the matter to the knowledge of the  
Gov Council. Let each one avoid anent & advise with H.H. for the effectuating  
of this beneficial object for the Gov, over the means & considerations which could  
place Capt. Vd. Wester in a position to bring these domains into the power of  
the Gov by the easiest <sup>manner</sup> way.

Whereupon Mr. Johan Philip Eytzen also  
informed the members how the English General who Grants of the Royal African  
Company had ~~supplimentarily~~ <sup>discovered</sup> [the was a few days ago when was at  
Congo] in other consideration that the sale of the Port water here: W.C. was  
known to them, but with the pretence that they had only heard it by report, &  
therefore without intention to touch upon him.

Having taken all the  
above into serious consideration, & necessity to place the Gov in possession of the 3d Ports,  
wherby that part of the African district will again be brought into the power of  
the Gov; & that the Perils which is there caused on by all nations's activities to  
the great injury of the Gov's trade, will be prevented, & which <sup>misstrange</sup> [?] <sup>is</sup> <sup>is</sup>  
knowns <sup>ought</sup> <sup>not</sup> to be expected but above all carried out; But <sup>with</sup> <sup>as</sup>  
regards the manner of carrying it out, the members are unanimously of opinion  
that this should be done by intrigues, so that each fully agree with the proposal  
[unscripted] made by the Br: Genl: with Assembly of X on 28th March is so far  
as this transfer remained unknown to other nations. But since this will  
undoubtedly have come to the ears of the Prussian nation, especially Jan Conny,  
the danger has therefore to have to be taken to <sup>avoid</sup> <sup>by</sup> <sup>intrigues</sup> <sup>as</sup> <sup>it</sup> <sup>must</sup> <sup>be</sup>  
certainly be assumed that the nations will not likely place themselves under the  
authority of Europeans, especially those who are so powerful in this country as

the Netherlands W<sup>l</sup> Coy, because the taste of freedom, private trade, rather  
 benefits as also their natural character has caused these people to stand  
 off all respect & obedience, which as they well know <sup>and with by</sup> ~~is~~ <sup>is</sup> ~~is~~  
 carried on so freely by them under the authority of the Coy, <sup>perhaps it is a</sup> ~~is~~  
 matter like seriously feared, in which the power of J<sup>l</sup> Company must  
 not be <sup>estimated</sup> ~~reputed~~ as too <sup>low</sup> ~~small~~; which resistance he possibly could  
 easily begin for fear that his respect & credit would not be so  
 great. So all which difficulties must be added also, the bad  
 policies ~~of~~ the Royal African & their crew will carry out with  
 injury of the Coy, which would hinder the undertaking. Taking  
 all this into consideration it is deemed more advisable & safe to visit  
 for the King the subordinate places with the ships "Prin" & "Hollandia",  
 which will have to pass direct before Fredrikshavn. Having arrived there  
 Captain Van der Hoeken shall <sup>by a full letter</sup> ~~fully~~ inform Jan Comuy of the transfer of  
 these places to the Company by the King of Prussia & enclose copies of his  
 Majesty's order, in which all servants of the Royal Prussian Coy  
 are expressly ordered to stand over his part to Captain Van der Hoeken, & the  
 acquittal of which order he Jan Comuy can have inspected or ward by a  
 person of understanding: with promise that if he promptly submitted to the  
 said order, the Dutch W<sup>l</sup> Coy would willingly take him under its protection,  
 with all his people, with the enjoyment of such privileges as he might desire in  
 those: also be accepted by the Coy as Wakeloor with such "Kestfeld" as was  
 formerly allowed to him by the Prussian Coy: also all the former differences  
 which the Coy has had with him shall be forgotten. But if the Captain

found Jan Comy unwilling, he the Captain, should see forced to make  
 assurances, at before undertaking to same (if he makes difficulties about carrying  
 them out with the two ships "Foam" & "Hollandia") apply to the Commandant  
 of Alexis, sending him instructions <sup>handcd</sup> addressed to the Captain, wherein we ordered  
 him [Commandant] on receipt of the same, immediately to assemble all the subject  
 soldiers of Alexis under command of the Major Appree, provide them with  
 muskets & other munitions of war, and despatch them to Prodrick's bay, at such  
 time as the Captain shall call him, the Commandant: when they shall proceed  
 inland & fall upon the village of Poguesoc from behind others it into confusion,  
 the Captain working & landing beforehand in such manner as he shall see the best.....  
 [Minutes signed by Wm Butler: Von Alzen: Hewson: Leften.]

April 4 Letter Wm Butler to Captain Vd Hewson: Chimica 4 April 1768 - [73]

Sends him copy of above resolution, but desires to communicate his views on  
 the matter further, so that the enterprise shall not be fruitless. - Lacks instructions from the  
 Commandant of Alexis, & for the Head of Bourby Fort. ... they must be shown to move about before  
 you, having come to Prodrick's bay have just treated with Jan Comy & know his intention that he  
 is not willing to hand over the same in a friendly manner: you must then send them down by small  
 canoes taken from Alexis for that purpose. As soon as you begin operations you must get Bojawan  
 on board & show him your documents from the King of Russia, further informing him of your  
 views with regard to Jan Comy & how he will be accepted by the Comrey, all in conformity with  
 the Resolution. But you must give Jan Comy no longer than 10, at most 24 hours in which  
 as he will certainly keep you <sup>as he will certainly keep you</sup> huffing with good words &  
 to reply: for he would certainly strike the Wosges, rather surrounding Wosges Wosges with  
 money to assist him to set against us <sup>army</sup> intention, when he would be in a <sup>state</sup> position to dispute the  
 possession with us. If Jan Comy does not reply within the stipulated time you

must immediately despatch de Canoes, as to Arcin, de other to Borley, so that these  
 volutes can be preparing to march up. for employing such fair means to get possession  
 of de Hoca. But in order to remove difficulties to a final arrangement, you must try  
 to win Topozer Bosman, who exercises much influence over San Coury, & is held in  
 great respect & credit with <sup>by</sup> all de volutes there, by assuring him in our name that we  
 will give him de appointment of Under Commissioner, <sup>.. Commiss.</sup> both that day or words with de  
 relative pay & subsistence: of further give him a reward in proportion to de zeal &  
 services he shows to de Coy. You must fully show before Bosman de condition's we  
 promise San Coury in de Resolution, to make them palatable to de volutes, . . . .

When you take this matter in hand it will certainly come to de knowledge of the  
 English at Cape Corso, within 3 days, who will then use all <sup>employ</sup> intrigues to prevent  
 our possession of it, either by outside, or on shore with de volutes. Your skill in  
 this undertaking will therefore be very necessary so that everything is done before  
 de English can effect means to assist San Coury. Having left everything further  
 to your careful annex and, & wise conduct, showing united for a successful  
 result, we remain with much affection (85) your Brother,

Instructions to Munimink Comandant Arcin <sup>[4 April]</sup> 10 articles - instructing  
 him on receipt of them to get de Arcin with Apree, & de Alvares to march in force  
 against Pocquesoe & all.

Instructions to Comandant Borley <sup>[4 April]</sup> to send all de men in de Fort to  
Arcin to Opte v'd Hollins assistance, & to get de Hoyas to advance against  
Pocquesoe.

[85] April 11. Letter from Topozer de Bosman, Just Hedrick Aug 5 April - Copies  
Butler's letter of 18 de ulto; sends his good wishes & his affection to Sir Peel;

- "I have given Jan Conroy the answers in your letter. He will shortly send his servant <sup>name</sup> Conny to you with his intention concerning the affairs dealt with by Conny proff with him in order bringing them to a conclusion."

April 21. Letter from Arcini (Mummink's man) 18 April ... I understand from the natives here that Jan Conroy has had all the houses in Proot Preduits long [fort] as also in AKKoda. Tekharoma broken up in order to have the Holland store & Klinker fetched for them to erect his own house.

May 11. ... Rec'd a letter from the "Commissie" of Borthery informing us that a cousin of Jan Conroy had come to Borthery to settle a matter of which he, the "Commissie" had no knowledge, which makes us think that Conroy's servant a cousin came there only to spy.

May 12. Bulletin to Borthery (Schryder) - Cellines above ... We have seen with surprise that Conroy has sent a servant under the form to settle a dispute as you did not know that there was any dispute. You must take care that no servants of Conroy arrange any matters with the Borthery's without your knowledge for that might do great harm [prejudicial] ...

May 23. Letter (copy) from Capt J van der Woerden on the ship "Kaam" in [43] Arcini words, to Mr Buller - 21 May. Reports non success of his voyage in chase of the Intelligens: reports he has not been able to obtain any prizes for the Coy. - Has rec'd from Mr Mummink's man, Buller's instructions re taking portion of Preduits long. - Has obtained 7 large canoes at Arcini for the landring which will be required in any case whether possession is taken in a friendly way, or by force. As regards the assistance from the natives of Arcini or Borthery, he considers that, in order to make this effective & to encourage the other natives,

they must be supported by a person of senior rank on his Coast. He is also well acquainted with the former disputes between Comrey & the Co<sup>y</sup>... — He will carry out all orders, but considers as of the principal persons not to represent (the Co<sup>y</sup>), as he represents the Seamen, but not to make agreements & decisions for the administration of the Coast — ...

Bulletin to Capt. Van de Hoeven - Oelkies done. Will communicate with him further when Messrs Van Alben, or Kludric has returned from Neera. ...

[43] May 28 (Saturday) Minutes of Meeting of Council [Van Alben present]

— The above letter from Capt. Vd Hoeven was considered. It was decided that Messrs Kludric & Van Hoarssen should proceed to Neeri to join Capt. Vd Hoeven & assist him with advice & action in his undertaking —

Bulletin to Van de Hoeven. Informs him of above resolution, the letter being brought by the commissioned Gentleman.

Will this letter was also one dated 28 May signed by Wm Muller :-

"To the Commander & the rest of the Garrison in the service of H.M. of Prussia" & his Camp within Fort First Fredericksburg, the places subordinate Streets / Gentlemen / as His Majesty of Prussia, for & in the name of His (His Royal African Co<sup>y</sup>) by contract of purchase [contract van Kooep] dated at Berlin 22 November 1714, has ceded & transferred to the West. I. Co<sup>y</sup> in full ownership His African Forts, & likewise included Fort 1<sup>st</sup> Fredericksburg at Pocwosoe. And as His Majesty aforesaid, in the said deed of transfer has ordered his servants in the said Forts, to evacuate & hand over their Forts under their to the West. I. Co<sup>y</sup>: We therefore in the name of our Principals recommend you each & all to act in

accordance with the orders of your illustrious lord & master, and to hand over it to the burg & other places to our servants without any delay; reserving on our own behalf with this order van ongehoudentheid aan all damage, expenses & inconveniences & what ever may be caused thereby.

May 29. This evening about 6 pm arrived in the roads the ship "Faam", Captain Jan van [65] de Hoeten came ashore. . . . .

May 30 Minutes of Meeting of Council: The Director Paul: Having considered [6].

The ordinary members of Council showed them how the Captain Jan Van der Hoeten (who arrived in the roads here yesterday with the ship "de Faam") had requested this Honour to be present with the expedition for taking possession of Fort Proedersburg (unlawfully taken possession of by the private Jan Comny) acquired in ownership by <sup>sale</sup> ~~present~~ to the Hon: Charles Beck W. C. G. and to give him, Captain Van Hoeten the necessary orders & warrants on the spot (aan de hand): also thereby submitting [remitteerde] that it (his presence would all the more inspire the natives to obedience to the Coy & the voluntary handing over of the said stronghold. To this H. H. lays before the members for advice <sup>and</sup> the difficulty that exists in his Honours absence — as the time was approaching when the Prinzen "would have to leave for the Forterland: what the time had already expired when the Engelroep had to give his account in writing — <sup>and</sup> whether Messrs de Vries & Van Hoessen should be sent instead . . . . . It was after due consideration unanimously resolved that in order that the matter might be settled as speedily as possible, & as H. H. was best acquainted with the country, & <sup>is</sup> known to the natives it was most to the interest of the Coy that he should proceed directly & person, and that in justice of this resolution proposed to proceed rather by the "Faam".

1718

[65] This evening we embarked on the ship "Faam" with Capt. Jan Van der Hooven, & landed near the entrance to Upper Fictor Jan Van Alben, where private Polans Brewer.

[73] [Dutcher's Journal of the Expedition to St. Frederik's Burg]. (Extracts).

May 29 (Sunday) After giving Messrs Hendrick & Van Roossum their despatches to go to Meini by the "Faam", Capt. Van der Hooven came on shore to ask me to <sup>go</sup> myself in his ship, to be present personally, & assist in carrying out the design on St. Frederik's Burg.

May 30 After attending the special meeting of Council [vide Minutes supra] proceeded aboard for Meini. Sailed that night.

June 5 Anchored at Meini. Found the "Prinsep" there, went ashore with Mr. Van Roossum.

June 6 I showed the first rather tortuously, but I was sensible whether they were disposed to march against Jan Comet with me, from which interrogation I could see that they had a great deal stumbled with fear: from which I could have had nothing good with them other than was not much to hope for them.

June 7. The "Hollandia" & a Portuguese ship arrived from Amsterdam. Decided with Capt. Van Hooven to have here for "Prinsep" tomorrow with the "Faam": "Hollandia" & "Prinsep".

June 8 Embarked on the "Faam" with Mr. Van Roossum, sailed, anchored before "Prinsep" with the "Faam" "Hollandia" "Prinsep" about 3 p.m., being saluted with 9 shots from the fort which we replied to: The topographer Borsman to whom a letter had been sent in advance, came aboard, to whom I showed the original deed of transfer

also the subjects seized by the Ambassador Sir Meijer ans hopen; further adding  
 at the same time such <sup>facts</sup> ~~circumstances~~ as Pomerania would influence the mind of Jou Conny viz:  
 that we would willingly accept him Conny, as well as the Colours & common people, as  
 subjects & vessels of his Coy: that Conny should retain all the liberties & prerogatives that  
 he had enjoyed before; should also receive every month so much "best field" from his Coy  
 as he had formerly recd from the King of Prussia, or Wallenbar; rather <sup>arguments</sup> ~~reasons~~ which are too  
 long to insert here. We informed Admiral Boruau that we would give Conny time to take  
 council whether to accept him tomorrow next & that Conny should send off a his behalf.

Found a French, van Lylich ship at anchor here.

June 9. At about 9 o'clock Boruau came on board with a cousin of Conny, who in  
Conny's name asked that some one of the white French ship might be sent on  
 shore to speak with him & the Colours. I replied that I was sensible that Conny  
 would send his Cousin their named Naute on board to us ... they made some courses  
 about this but asked to go ashore to bring this copy to Conny. In the afternoon the  
 messenger came on board again & out on behalf of Conny asked how it was possible that  
 the King of Prussia could sell the Port as it belonged to them & that in their country; &  
 so long as they saw no ships of the King of Prussia here on the Coast, they could not yield  
 that Port to us. I pointed out to the messenger how unjustifiable it was for me to demand  
 the Port, if we had not lawfully purchased it; that they could tell Conny again that  
 I would care we much rather if we had to resort to force of arms, & I put him  
 to answer that we would willingly see Conny in friendship & all the rest would be  
 forgotten. That if he would listen to this he should send some one of his to come  
 to propose any conditions that he thought proper to propose (particular) at that if worse came  
 of this evening we should as soon it as reproachy & destructive to make an agreement.

what is default we should begin to fire on the village tomorrow. After this day went on shore. Mercantime de Reed Captin went ashore in his chaloup, whom we asked to come on board. We visited de chaloup the Captin said he had nothing else to do there but buy a canoe, as he was bound for Pida. At sunset the Captin came on board again & reported that de natives on shore had told him that they would rather die than let de fort come into our hands, as they well know that then they were lost.

Requested the Captin to give us assistance with natives as de fort belonged to us by purchase, which he promised. In the evening moved nearer under the fort & came to anchor in 8 fathoms — & in evening Captin [Van Horden] arranged de lists of de landing parties & their distribution in de canoes.

June 10 This morning at day break de "Joan" & "Hollandaia" began to bombard de village, sometimes de fort, while now often a cannon shot was fired from it or de ships by de natives. The "Prinzen" could not come near owing to de calm was of no service. After cannonading for sometime all de boats left for de shore & after Van der Horden went with them as person <sup>to de Bay</sup> to inspect de fort, Crown, & Bay. He had several hand grenades thrown into de town from de boats, & several shots was fired on de boats from de fort, but doing no good, no damage. The natives kept themselves concealed day & night & de powder smoke showed himself. From this Captin Van Horden with de men in de boat thought de natives had fled from de village into de bush because of our fire, or would have landed but wished first to let de Crown on fire & cause destruction. About midday the Captin returned with all de canoes withdrawing de good island, de men being also tired out with de perpetual heat of de sun. In de evening all measures were taken preparatory to evening de attempt tomorrow, with Gods blessing.

June 11 (Sat) This morning at day break the Comandment from the three ships

to open again so as to drive the natives out of their shelter place if possible: after which the large canoes left for the shore being followed by the ships boats & chaloups with bayonet muskets to support & cover the canoes at the landing. But before going ashore they remained lying in the bay some time threw hand grenades to discover the natives, several of which <sup>exploded</sup> in the village, but there was no sign of any natives. When upon a landing was made with the 3 large canoes, Capt. vd Horssen being commander, canoe landed first being followed by Lt Joob van Darnett & then mate Gerbrant Praufer only six men landed afterwards followed by the remaining canoes at the first order; hand grenades being meanwhile thrown from the boats. But the men had scarcely set foot on shore than the natives who had been lying flat upon the ground came out from every corner, to the number of 1500-2000, fell upon our men with inaccessible rage of fury. At that moment 36 of the men who had landed were shot down & decapitated, among them Lt Joob van Darnett, from due necessity, Capt. vd Horssen, chief mate Praufer the rest of the sailors escaped by swimming, altho' Capt. vd Horssen had a shot wound in his head, a shot in the foot, & a jagged shot in the thick of the buttocks; Gerbrant Praufer a shot in the buttocks in the leg. The rest of those on shore were cut to pieces. We meanwhile fired from the ships but because of their great numbers we could not shoot and so on which they had possibly dreamed future days, & were so confident that they did not retire a foot. At this dreadful sight they continued to fire, in astonishment, on the boats. As it was now the right time to give fire the Captain resisted bravely before he had to take to flight & escape by swimming if it was in his power. He was finally picked up by the chaloups, also the mate

Peurbaut Praeger, the remaining boats coming on board in disorder, bringing  
 lost objects etc. 26 men, & 2 canoe men, & 9 wounded, who were at once  
 bandaged up. After Captin vd Herten had been bandaged up, I enquired him  
 as to whether anything further could be undertaken, but the Captin maintained  
 that nothing more could be done except to bombard the village; but <sup>as</sup> the fire  
 from the ships was so uncertain from the rolling & motion, that on ball falling  
 too high, or too low, this would have been useless work. It was  
 therefore decided the soil Colliumia with the "foam" of "Hollandia"; and  
 Mr. Van Kaarsen left in the "Pruispen" with 3 soldiers, a stable, & a  
 carpenter for Merri, to be on his guard there as one cannot guess what  
 country might be undertaken after our departure. The "Helder" also left for the  
 leeward coast to trade. We left Poquesol in the evening, this undertaking  
 being now to a divinely unfortunate and which we intended [sustained]  
 night before had of our ~~own~~ <sup>these were</sup> ~~ending~~ <sup>being</sup> ~~up~~ <sup>up</sup> us across at hand to  
 escape ourselves except that Captin vd Herten goes this with the boats before  
 the village of us in it. In the notice as not take for to our assistance as they  
 chose the side of these who join the upper hand. We must therefore await  
 time to get possession of the fort, & see if the affairs of the natives will take  
 another turn, for there is not much probability of their without their assistance  
 unless the war is carried on with a considerable force of Europeans.

June 12. (Sunday) Arrived in the Castle Blumia of Surinam. . . .

[End of the Journal of the Expedition.]

Dr. van der Gabel's journal continued.

June 13. Minutes of Meeting of Council: The Sir. Gen. having returned here

last evening by de "Saam" from Phing made the following report of his journey [6]

Story of what occurred on & about the enterprise on  
Fort de Rodersburg in view to take possession ownership  
of it <sup>for</sup> in the name of their High Mightinesses the States General  
of the United Netherlands together with its General  
Chartered West India Company by virtue of the deed of  
transfer ~~the~~ purchase agreed by His Majesty of Prussia  
the 22nd November 1714

In pursuance of the Resolutions of the 30th May the undersigned having proceeded to Prin  
by de "Saam" in view after careful concert with Capt. J. v. d. Hoeven & Nyck Hoop to bring  
into the power of their High Mightinesses the States General of the United Netherlands  
the Prussian Fort de Phing, what might further  
be included within the domains of His Majesty of Prussia by virtue of the deed of  
purchase & transfer of November 1714 bearing the sign manual of His Majesty of  
Prussia aforesaid: & having returned from there again, he has considered it worthy to  
make a circumstantial written report of what was performed in this enterprise, <sup>the</sup> plan  
& method so far it can be seen as clear as sunlight how unfortunate the execution  
at Phing has been. The plan execution was however attended with all possible  
care & caution: nothing but the superior force of the natives has effected just what  
the desired result. When at the last meeting of Council on 30th Nov: it was deliberated  
over the representation of Capt. J. v. d. Hoeven, then he insisted that because of my long  
experience I was acquainted with the Moines & the natives living in the surrounding  
country, I should proceed to windward with him, as if the Fort de Rodersburg was to  
be got out of the hands of the Natives by agreement, there was more likelihood of this being

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done by me then by him: Having carefully considered the means used by me from  
 the Honorable Gentleman (Mr Agre) in Europe with refer to this matter, I found many  
 docters which restrained me from this (namely especially if the undertaking was  
 commenced by force, was followed by an unsuccessful ending whereby it  
 was unavailably labor for aye, that the authority of the Dutchlanders would  
 then be actually wrested [Le grande leffuzade]. But on the other hand they had  
 take taken into conser the society that there was in the Coy to become master of  
 the Fort for the benefit of Trade, the power it would then have in Prin country,  
 as well as the great Inconvenience that would be brought to bear on the relations of all  
 Pacific nations who used this Fort as an open market where things were purchased  
 with as much wood value as they wanted. I thought decided, with the assent of the  
 Council, that I must proceed to Flung, which I did the same evening: proceeding  
 on board usually without any fuss in the dark, & sailing to windward that night.

It was the . . . . (sic) that we came to anchor before Prin finding the yacht ship  
 "Pomperie" which had, with Captain Va Boven's assent remained there, while the "Hollandia"  
 sailed to Chapel: the Prin "Hollandia" to prevent any suspicion by the Porquese natives,  
 was that I had come as above here I tried in acquainted manner, by talk to find out from some  
 of the relations what help was to be hoped for from them, in case force had been employed, to dispossess  
San Courey from Fort Flung but without success, their fear for the name of San Courey being  
 too great, as I found ere that their excuses consisted only in their impotence. He attempted to the  
 necessity of San Courey's oppression which he mentioned on them & all the natives living  
 round about, which particularly <sup>wounded</sup> struck their hearts: His attempt anything against him  
 would be too dangerous if it fell in totally. Having to expect no help from this side it was settled  
 decided, after long consultation with the captive Captains (the "Hollandia" having returned to

From or ... (sic), that the "Gaan" "Hollandia" "Amurgen" should sail to St. Kung or  
 drop anchor there as close as it was possible to us, in case amicable measures did not  
 succeed, to be able to fire the cannon cross-wise on the village brook, while boats & delays  
 should try to get fire to the village with powder of the balls to cause confusion & flight amongst  
 the natives, when armed parties could be landed in the large canoes which into of the  
 morning side of the fort. That the fire in the village would cause confusion & anxiety amongst the  
 natives second certain to us, as we were assured, it might well be thought that in such a  
 large trading village much powder would be stored in their houses, or so called warehouses to trade  
 with in the interior: so that if fire arose in one or more of these warehouses & got to the powder  
 many people would would at once be killed, or caused to flee; the killing of the women  
 children goods or would at least keep the men busy enough without thinking of opposing the  
 European force which had landed. It must also in such circumstances be too difficult for Conny  
 to persuade each native to make a defense, or sacrifice his burning house, wife children &  
 goods to their fate: while on the <sup>other</sup> hand sword & all imaginable punishments would then  
 take place, & the men from the ships having all arms & fire in good order, the natives would then  
 be obliged to take flight as it has appeared from the character of the natives that when some of  
 their own side retreat, the remainder do not stay long. But in order not to speak too  
<sup>surely</sup> certainly of the advantages which such confusion might cause, & as if the same would certainly  
 ensue, it will also be very necessary to bring out (ophalen) the means whereby this confusion should  
 arise & whether they could be of such effect as was proposed (Verondergesteld). It was stated  
 above that the ships were ordered to anchor so that they could, in case of need fire cross-wise  
 & diagonally on the village brook, & consequently that all places could (except the place  
 appointed for the landing, just south of the fort) and be (aid or fire) on fire the sea, as far as  
 practicable, the ship being anchored, the attack was planned in this manner, two boats

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lying on war to beach, as day and were we to fire three hand mortars, five bombs, & hand grenades into the village until it had been set on fire in several places, when the fire would continue in order under the "aiguille du barreau" placed in the <sup>sharp</sup> ~~front~~, to ensure the amusement of the natives to compel them to flee all the sooner. As soon as this fire had had the desired effect, the large canoes full of armed men ~~they~~ were taken out on shore, & afterwards the rest of the men were like taken on shore in the boats & dolapts, so that altogether about 120 men - each armed with a carbine, 3 grenades, 2 pistols, & a broad sword, should march to the fort, climb on to the "Katte-plaat" with ladders built on there in the canoes, & go into the fort, so much powder should be put into the <sup>dolapts boats</sup> ~~canoes~~ of a line being brought with them to maintain themselves in the fort.

All boats were flood commanders who were considered suitable for the port and just to them both in landing, in throwing fireballs, grenades & bullets, & humbly speaking, nothing was considered or worked out for carrying out this plan: but the remaining decision was to land before the village was completely aboye. This was the force, viable, it was considered that with it the enterprise was not only practicable & was assured of success, all possible precautions in this plan for frustrating the air discharges on the part of the natives were likewise not neglected: consequently the attack was completely planned & prepared its execution depending on many reasons being surpassed (superfluous) all <sup>unpleasant</sup> ~~unpleasant~~ <sup>unpleasant</sup> had been used of the intentions (secret) of Jan Comy his supporters, namely whether he would obstinately oppose the taking of possession of that place for and the name of their High Majesty's which General W. C. V. or submit <sup>in an</sup> ~~in an~~ <sup>in an</sup> peaceful manner, or see one elsewhere. It would take too long to write accurately here all the friendly talks messages, the proposal will show all these clearly & truthfully, or also the measures taken to carry out his intentions <sup>make</sup>

succeed, & all human understanding, to which reference may be made: to which may  
 be added that decision was given to the fact of the Comfy (since from the other volun-  
 who were then present & from other reports of working but a remarkable & force was to  
 be expected) nothing was left but to take it in hand in a most salutary manner, namely  
 to attack these Bothers with arms war tools cleaning. And it was decided that this  
 should be done at ... (sic) about 12 o'clock, after giving the prisoners  
 signals and the <sup>order of</sup> ~~order~~ of a particular, color sea, & was undertaken in the name of the  
 Lord with abundant success of the attackers. The men were arranged for landing  
 in the following order, distributed among 5 canoes. -

- No 1.      an 11 band canoe.  
             5 hand removers  
             11 musketiers  
             16
- No 2.      an 11 band canoe.  
             5 hand removers  
             7 musketiers  
             12
- No 3.      3 hand removers  
             4 m  
             10
- No 4.      a 9 band canoe  
             5 h.g.  
             5 m  
             10
- No 5.      a 7 band canoe  
             5 h.g.  
             3 m  
             8  
             56

Goddard likewise was the pater in the boats, <sup>& we were</sup> ~~was~~ 120 men strong in all, & Captin  
 J. Van Wormen was in a 2 band canoe & made the whole business moving quickly.  
 It is mentioned above what measures the 3 ships was to take, namely to cannonade  
 uninterruptedly, which was to be closely watched by the boats & chaloups, so as to be able

village on fire. <sup>So</sup> if possible to cause flight & confusion, then to land suddenly.  
 In this position was the attack on ... (we) which without doing the least  
 commotion in the village except that a few shots came from the fort which during  
 any drudge, which slipped on the throwing of a person or two. The town could not  
 be set on fire, no damage of importance was done to the natives' huts. — One fire that  
 the attackers made caused them to continue that the natives' strength from of the  
 approaching force had actually taken flight into the bush. <sup>As</sup> there was nothing  
 to fear — This rather narrow channel Captain Va Holsten to decide on landing,  
 he going on shore with his boat, being followed by the canoes full of men. The natives  
 made not the least movement until they saw the canoes were returning to fetch  
 more men; they then suddenly rose on a hill from behind the rocks against which  
 the boat was beating, on shore who had landed & attacked them like savages [wild]  
 making such a violent fire on these unfortunate men (who had barely set foot on  
 the beach) that it was a long time before these men must be pierced with nails in each  
 limb. Captain Va Holsten thinking it was probable to support this attack and partly  
 at least if not wholly, by <sup>using</sup> his fire other <sup>men</sup> <sup>percept</sup> soon found himself mistaken  
 when he had given the order, as he saw all the men lying stretched out on the ground  
 dead. With a few survivors however he held his powder till ~~that~~ he had shot  
 down two of these who wanted to seize him & had thrown a burning grenade on a  
 god's image who wanted to cause its attack, after which feeling that he was short in  
 the boat, although the left foot had also got a bullet in his stomach [defence?] under cutting  
 the flesh, both with water & swimming, was saved by the canoes; having thus to  
 leave behind the wounded & the barbarous & the treatment of the natives. So the  
 remaining men returned to their respective ships some of whom were wounded

Conny

by mistak shots from the natives and beach before they could reach the wa through the surf. It was regarded as very surprising by our people on the ships that the actual commencing caused us irreparable damage to these barbarians. The slaughter of the Europeans was therefore very pitiful as <sup>no</sup> help could be given to them. It may possibly appear unaccountable to any one how <sup>so much</sup> surprising and how dare us damage to the enemy on the village, but so it has appeared; but what is still more surprising is the courage of the natives, how they could have dared to throw themselves open to such a fierce storm of large & small ball, and which it can only be thought that their decision was desperate they were encamped by the small amount of damage they had received. But as long as epilogue is not the object of this, we can have anything, as this report is only made to relate occasionally what took place at the enterprise against Fort Flora. What has everything has been mentioned; so it can be said shortly [!] that it happened so: which is unnecessary assuming it was necessary to put into writing to have it like members of the Council at this Coast so that they can have from it all that occurred on my voyage to Pedro's Bay.

Done at Blunvia as above (50) was Butler.

June 16. Butler to Bonting (Proem) - This is only to commend you to God [85].  
 most carefully what is happening at St Flora with San Conny what remains the natives there are taking: not to neglect to report it to us.

Butler to Oxen (Van Hoassum)... - What can news for receive from Flora you must report by every opportunity, and see if you can get the enclosed [402] to Bosman.

June 21: Letter from Oxen (Van Hoassum) ... I can get no exact reports from Pocquespe except those from the natives who go to Flora there. But it is certain that a good number of armed men from Pocquespe are encamped in that

side of the river. It is said that it is the King's friends of Smith (?) Mission who, on some dispute with Jan Comy, have advised that all large canoes who come here, & go from here should be fetched out of the sea brought to him (? there).

June 21. Letter from Bartray (Green) - Captain's Messes letter of 16<sup>th</sup>. This morning a native came who told me he had left 9<sup>th</sup> Kung & day; & that the Frenchman is buying there who has bought all his goods into the fort, & that today Comy will let all the French whatever go into the fort. He also says that Comy had sold the fort to the Frenchman. ... This morning an Esquimaux native came from Mein who reported ... that J.C. had sold the fort to the Frenchman. ... There may all be native tales but time will show. ....

Letter from Mein (Van Noossem) 18<sup>th</sup> June ... I ... understand from Capt 3 Points that some suffered any hurt from all the shooting, but that the hint: when attacked wounded 3 men with his sword. The French Captain urged J.C. to allow him to bury the whites, which was permitted, & gave 2<sup>l</sup> gold with notices to make graves. Also that J.C. offered buy<sup>th</sup> the Capt of the fort 9<sup>th</sup> Kung, boroda, Struder for the Crown of France, & asked him to take further: but the French Captain refused, on the excuse that it was not suitable.

June 22. ... The ship "Faam" having come to anchor Captin & a Woman came ashore, whom we furnished with 3 metal 2 pair field pieces, muskets & ball: the Captin intending when he had of his wounds to go & see the Crown of 9<sup>th</sup> Kung again, to see if this can bring the natives to reason: make them decide to give the fort (which belongs to us by purchase) into our hands. .

June 23. ... sent 2 of my servants to Sacandee to ascertain whether the Portes could be persuaded to take up arms against J.C.: & to ascertain the

Commy

Colours to do this, as far as possible; wrote letter Van de Poelle to report & since, any news he might have, also seriously impressing upon him the severity of the weather so that de Luft might have got no knowledge of it.

Letter from Armin (Van Hoarsten) 20 June :- ... Has 7 men slaves but considers it too dangerous to send them by canoe, fearing the Pocquosses would pick them out of the sea. He reports from there state that Jan Cabeo has at J.C. knows that Yt was busy making a native force to come make war on him soon, so they have all been busy cutting palisades to Garrison de Village. The Armins go there, but the Pocquosses give out that they have not come here ... I send someone there daily, to learn if possible what is going on there.

June 24 "Foam" left for Windward

June 25 ... Letter from Baxter (Armin) 23 June :- ... I have written once about J.C. report that he has sent a native to Nanta & Cinnebodge to tell them that Yt. comes to get Yung to kill J.C., so he had the whitemen who come ashore killed: but that J.C. is perplexed believing that Yt. left for Uluina so hastily in order to come again with the Cruiser & bring auxiliary forces with you or well. I don't believe one of the Philos residents will come to his assistance for they are very sorry <sup>about</sup> J.C. has done that way. It appears to be quite likely that J.C. has sold the fort to the French.

June 26. Letter to Armin (Van Hoarsten) October has letters of 17th & 20th - Has wild news from Yung - You must try as far as possible to learn what the real ship lying there is doing.

July 2. (Sat), letter from Socorudee (vd Poelle) 30 June :- Jansewant handed me your letter of 29th about the affair against J.C. I therefore communicated Yt's orders to Jan Succes, old there Colours, who should do

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uncertainty over the whole matter, but wished to know what reply the British Colonies would give: so I sent a letter to British informed Mr Proer of Y<sup>t</sup>'s name that he should communicate their answers to his Colonies whom he would understand to be the principals etc: At Peperera, Manna & Lanta, other subordinate Colonies So this good reply that they would remain neutral, or stay as very poor in us state to take up arms for the Co<sup>y</sup>: but if they see Y<sup>t</sup>. going to windward, they will see what they can do, they will not leave Y<sup>t</sup> in embarrassment. So I sent Jan Success to British to give them some better information, & if they come to an agreement, to send 3 or 4 messengers to Y<sup>t</sup>. who would be free to inform Y<sup>t</sup> of their intention.

Duller to Sarawadee (Van de Poelle) - Colonies above. ... As regards J.C. I have seen what for has done, much wonder you <sup>indeed</sup> struggle to persuade the natives to keep to their good intentions for the Co<sup>y</sup>: & if they consent in state to assist us with arms that they should then prepare the Impios, whom J.C. has in his hands here then, to flee from them at the least opportunity, & do as much <sup>damage</sup> ~~imposed~~ to J.C. as is in their power. In meantime you must report fully anything that you hear. ... Letter from British (Proer) 30 June. ... The day before your good & better than Mr Van de Poelle who wrote that he had rec<sup>d</sup> a letter from Y<sup>t</sup>. that it was your intention to try once again to get Fort Fleur & for the Co<sup>y</sup>, that I should ask the Colo<sup>ny</sup> if they wd. take up arms to help Y<sup>t</sup>. So this morning I called in Manna, Seibo & Broffo & shortly informed them of this: to which they replied, that they were powerless, had many debts, & if they could not stay working on the farms (rosasen) they would never get at of debt: but <sup>they</sup> were quite willing to take oaths that they would not help J.C.: & also swear that the Melogs wd. not help J.C. But I have not directed to write to Manta or Peperera as they seem to be English. But never delays

Conny

de Colours here, if they come to hear de P.H. is going to whisk and to get de Port  
for de Coy they will follow P.H. with as many people as they have, they will not let Y.H.  
be embarrassed although they are exhausted from working. Since I have been at Bruxy I  
don't believe I have sold 1 or 2 gold [worth] to them for they are miserable people & sell de  
new wine a vint cheaply to get out of debt. They have sworn oaths to keep de matter  
secret & still worse of P.H.'s intentions.

July 6 <sup>two</sup> ~~the~~ ~~most~~ ~~interests~~ In de true interests of de Country which we have up to this time  
(I shall constantly continue w it) to de shading of our own blood (Blood poisoning)  
most is all means in search about de "infestering" of our own Port Phisq, with all de  
times to get knowledge of de Country (antique's): but (as can be seen from our letters sent to  
Secourde Bruxy) has also tried to persuade de Antog Stygo's to our side to help such  
arms in case of need; or if they are not in a position to do so, to do as much damage as possible  
to J.C. From a letter rec'd today from Secourde we hear that we cannot expect any help  
from these people who have been exhausted by de lost war.

July 8 Bruxy to Bruxy (Procu) ... .. For should we from Manica in de fullest  
most explicit terms that now is de time to raise himself in de service  
of de King himself into respect <sup>with</sup> de Coy, as his cousin Obini has <sup>formerly</sup> ~~previously~~ been  
at Bruxy & in Phila, & let us use in every case try to further him: but be sure also  
show for that he will willingly enter upon de service of de Coy, & do as much damage  
to Conny as possible, e.g. by setting their paws with J.C. to flee, rather work  
him, & at de same time free themselves from debt. - They also have de best opportunity  
in de world for cutting off all traffic Bruxy ... ..

July 14 ... letter from Bruxy (Vanhoarsen) 10 July. ... I have rec'd no news from  
Cape 3 Points worth reporting: but it is certain that J.C. is very ambitious.

of assistance to the Coy. nor cannot be doubted that if they saw causes with goods or  
 otherwise possessing they would have them fetched out of the sea, & do not wish scruple  
 to advise the Coy because it has bought the Fort from the King of Russia, saying  
 it would have been better if had made de purchase from him: & if the Coy tries  
 to gain it by force he has more money than it to spend on buying forces. /

[Journal] Thus again we are <sup>perplexed</sup> ~~unhappy~~ how to supply the Missionary with  
 goods as the passage with canoes by sea has become unsafe thro' J.C. & we  
 cannot risk de merchandise. This causes us much annoyance as the Mr Van  
 Hoarssen reports the trade is at a stand still for want of goods. . . . .  
 Letter from Denby (Provi) 12 July: - on Sunday 3rd inst: I rec'd your letter  
 from Mr Van Poelle by the messenger Jan Sues in which he writes that I should also call in  
Nauca Aspionera & make de water known to them also, so Jan Sues has spoken to  
 with these subject Cobos's Ziaba, Druffo Manna they thought it best not to enter the water  
 to them: but these Cobos's will march up with J.C. I would call in Nauca Aspionera  
 also, but they were de English & only I have rec'd no news from J.C. & would they might let  
 J.C. know if it might be desirable thro: if I could or another man's name I thought and  
 if for had gone there: so I am asking J.C. how I should act in de matter, I have  
 nothing from J.C. thing ... Trade so far is very bad ... as I write this I have rec'd J.C.'s  
 letter of 9th inst: I shall do all in my power what I have J.C.'s instructions, & shall tomorrow  
 summon Manna who seems very desirous to assist the Coy, as he came this morning  
 home to show de road to Pogrosoc, as de merchants have now way by which they can  
 come here. The English factor at Texeira has had de way Howe de St  
Pedro opened, & so he pays de merchants by force. I vis some good things  
de Manna the other Cobos's who have given passage to J.C. should ask them to

run away some time. I am well assured that the Mutas here will come to y. His help Conny.  
or I shall see if I can get a thing say to tell me all that pass on at Poquesse

July 15 Letter to Maxis ... .. instructs him to be very careful for his part & to  
be in a state of defence for any event. Do your utmost to sound the Wossas  
which their inclination might be, for we understand that they are threatened with a  
surprise by the Arhantes, or if protection were promised them in time (by gifts) they might  
possibly be willing, having regard thereto, to undertake something against the Poqueses with  
our support. We hope to hear something from you about this.

Wassa

Letter to Dourly (Proin). Tells his letter of 12th... I am very glad that the Muta  
wishes about you, as so desired thro' our Coy. You must try & keep them in this  
mood & resort to all useful means thereto. We would like to try know what means  
they have to join (auxiliar) with us against J.C. & what assurance of their loyalty they  
will give us. If you think that Maista Spencer might with testimony of our intentions  
or the other motives are of that opinion also, you must try & find out what means they have  
of assist it, for it seems true that these 2 Generals are respected & powerful... - He is  
to be careful & keep his part in a good state of defence... ..

Maista  
Spencer

July 16 Letter from Zocander (Van Waarsen) 15 July :- ... 3 English ships  
are lying at Cape 3 Points. From those motives get little information as they  
pretend they have little intercourse with the Maxis: wanting they are busy possessing  
their own. Some rumors say that Conny has got the Wossas & Ardoms into  
alliance for considerable sum, not only to assist him if he is attacked, but even to make  
war on those who should dare to enter into an alliance with J.H. against Conny. I only  
give this report as rumor...

Sassant  
Ardom

Letter to Zocander (Van Waarsen) - closes above - You must close as usual carefully

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what the intentions of the Prúas are shows they are desir'd. I hear they have also rec'd  
gold from Courry. You must enquire about this, I would also like to know what measures  
the Prúas will take: but it seems to us that they are not u<sup>re</sup> w<sup>ill</sup> to enter on the  
offensive ... If you have an opportunity to send a messenger, or the Coy's refusal to do  
Colours: I should named Batfor Caye, it would be very useful bring him into  
friendship with the Prúas. If we can but win the Prúas to our friendship, it is not only  
a defence against any undertakings of Courry, it will probably be sufficient  
to fight, for I cannot imagine they would go to war directly against Courry, although  
they resent this: if Manua were honestly desir'd towards us I would not doubt  
but it would go well, but I believe he still has too many ideas, reflecting on the past....  
letter from Batfor (Prúas) to J. C. - In reply to J. C.'s letter of 8th I have carried out your  
orders, & call'd in Manua desir'ing to know his mind. He replied that when  
J. C. went there he would go with you & will serve the Coy <sup>faithfully</sup> & <sup>loyally</sup> & <sup>generally</sup> Manua. I have  
call'd in the other Colours Zeba Bruffo & Manuel told them as J. C. said. They  
all replied that they would do all in their power for the Coy. I have <sup>put before them</sup> proposed them to  
<sup>that</sup> Manua the papers when they have given to J. C. as Impios, reported them to J. C. from  
from there. So this they replied that concerning to the capture of the Prúas, they had then  
taken orders, if they should run away, to deliver them back again: but if war arose  
then they may run away provided it is a matter about which they can see their lives  
[with their human reason]: and if J. C. wishes to make war on J. C., they see that J. C.  
and Manua will run away. What I hear about Courry is that he has  
sent by much gold to Batfor Caye & other Prúas Colours, that they have  
taken orders to help J. C. also that Piddua will also help J. C. for she had  
J. C. was defied J. C. let Piddua know it first. He alone sent 300 soldiers

Manua  
at Batfor Caye

Conny

to J.C. to see how many whites he had killed, & it is said, he will help J.C. But in order to get the truth I have got a trusty spy whom I have promised a present if he tells us the real truth. He will go to Pocquosoc in morning like our everything & stay there 3 days, & when there tell us what J.C. is doing & what he has there. He will then go to Pocquosoc again to learn what further happens there, & will inform y<sup>e</sup> of every thing. The Colours ask letters for y<sup>e</sup> when they are to make ready.

July 20 Letter from Barbary (Green) 19 July ... Aches B's action of 15th. ...

y<sup>e</sup> now & again threats of Mañita & Apurera likewise being called in with the Colours who are here; I desire y<sup>e</sup> just what y<sup>e</sup> will send one of your servants, so he would then let y<sup>e</sup> know something of the 2 Colours said about it, & also how the Colours here show themselves, how strong they are.

Apurera

July 21 We write to Mr Green [Barbary] 20 July ... if the Colours there judged that we should not draw Apurera & Mañita to our interests, we would leave it there; & would like to know when they would be in a state to assist us, with what force, in case we were undertaking against J.C.

So before we take ship again we must see our force on land is an object of united state: therefore ordering him to enquire most closely into what <sup>numbers</sup> the Colours desire is our help as to report it early.

July 30 Letter from Barbary (Green) 29 July ... I have complied with your orders, & tried to get Mañita & Apurera into the fort thro' the Colours here, to hear their

<sup>views</sup> opinions, whether they would march up with y<sup>e</sup>, or not, & whether they would help J.C., or sit still. I sent my servant to Mañita & Apurera, who said they would not come to Barbary, & if I had anything to say I must write to the English Factor at Duraine, as the English Factor also said to my servant, ... I have asked the Colours & what time they would be ready with how many men, but they replied that they were ready when y<sup>e</sup>.

Apurera

14:8

yet  
 It was today but had not said anything to the young men for fear that some of them  
 would run away: I cannot leave with these many men they would march, they are  
 saying, with all the men they have, when It is today they will then march with you.  
 The <sup>news</sup> of the King of S.C. is that he has sent to Castro Calle 6 Prudas, & 4 units  
 powder so that if they come to war that the Prudos marched up with It, then to  
 pay for the Pruta women children. San Conny will have no Prudos at Porosol,  
 & if he can but get white man's servants, he will appropriate them: & he says he is strong  
 enough to go to war with It. The English Factor punishes him with care & San Conny  
 gives slaves in place, & does strong trade with the English Factor, ... I believe the  
 English are helping to help S.C. so that It does not become master of <sup>the</sup> Mandulung Port ...

August 2 (Tuesday) ... Rec'd a letter from Mr V'd Poole of Socorro reporting

Wogga

Jutawan

that the Wogga Caluan Jutawan had sent some one to him, to enquire  
 if he could give him any information about the shooting dead of certain towar, about the  
 of who [?] for in the interim <sup>King killed</sup> when he was on the way returning to Wogga: that he  
 had happened at the time of Mr Van Boanen. Told him about the report, but as it happened  
 outside Pruta country he could give no information.

[73]

August 8. Joseph Butler to Assembly of S ... - Reports a dispatch on  
 its expedition to Fort St. Francis, reporting what is recorded in his  
 Journal & in the <sup>his</sup> Report to be given [vide supra]. - He accuses their (honourables) that  
 the expedition was not lightly & well thought planned, but was performed with all bravery,  
 courage & caution. He will do every thing possible to take advantage of the activity: but  
 many instances <sup>have</sup> shown us that little can be done with that nature [? nation]  
 & thereby concludes [? suspects - hospitally deambulation hospitally] that there is no other  
 notion to be found but only would take position except at hence, only for instance how to act,

best French Council to Assembly of X [8 August] ... refers to the unsuccessful attempt to take possession of Fort St. Louis: the hope of getting it lost, through fear of the Belgians to help de Laif to ruin J.C. :- French Council - ... ..

[62] Conny  
Warsaw

August 9. ... letter from Bourley (Paris) 8 August. The English Factor told me the

[65]

day before yesterday, de la Hante had taken oath to give neither soldier nor gun to J.C. but that he will sit still & leave [Warsaw] his corn; also reason that he will not arms to Bourley is that if J.C. came to hear of it he would seek quarrel with him at the first opportunity. The English Factor also writes me that he had rec'd orders from the Penitenciers of C. Corso to order all the English Colonies that they should keep quiet & give no people to J.C. to help him. ... I hear nothing at present of J.C. except that he is waiting where J. H. shall come to him.

Kanta  
(Dixons)

August 16. Meeting of Council - deliberated regarding San Conny :-

Minutes of Meeting of Council H.H. G. will call the case of [6]

of Council ... about Fort St. Louis & the position of which is of the greatest importance to the City: but up to now it had not been done at which de Laif once was used for that purpose as is recorded in the minutes of 13 June. H.H. asked the opinion of the members whether there were not any means to be found to place the City in complete possession of Fort St. Louis, to prevent it falling into the hands of another nation, especially the French or English who would not then be easily driven out. Having taken into careful consideration the impossibility of getting possession of Fort St. Louis with the force of cruisers (Minescheggen) here present, at least not with the small force of men: the great damage the City would suffer if these ships were kept before or about that place whereby this Rearm's Equipage would consequently be able to make no conquest, which was the aim of the Hon. Directors: accordingly it being taken into account that de Laif which

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Ashanti

might be got together from the natives, are required for the prosecution of their own  
 country's against the Ashantis they must keep all their men together. Since  
 therefore no help is at this conjuncture of time to be expected from them, their  
 Honours are able to approve, provided since as yet there has been no favourable  
 opportunity to renew the undertaking, to supercede to a suitable occasion.  
 Nevertheless nevertheless on this understanding that attempts are made aside  
 a underhand backhand to founder <sup>(the Antias) rather histories</sup> if possible to annuitate them to  
 help the City against San Courey, when it shall consider it advisable; & also to  
 cause all damage to Pocpussor & if possible to make them divided amongst  
 each other. The Govr: Faul was requested to undertake this made all  
 arrangements, & if he in course of way to distribute some presents on the City's  
 account without which nothing can be done with advantage with the Natives;  
 provided they do not amount to too much.

August 14 ... Mr Green wrote us from Barby ... that the English Factor at Dix wire  
 had payr'd the word bearer of J.C. when upon J.C. had distressed  
 to pay for all these belonging [to the word bearer] under Dix wire . . .

August 18 wrote Mr Green at Barby in reply to above letter that he must not  
 engage himself too much with the English, & so be surprised by  
 stratagem or deception unawares: but must continually keep water & wood in  
 the fort, & be guns loaded, & further <sup>to</sup> give no credence to English reports as they  
 were apparently not true.

September 1 (Thursday) ... Butler to Azeu (Van. Inarsen) . . . . .

It is reported to us for certain that Cabocur Jukwan head chief  
 (opporhood) of the Waggas has died: since his Native has kept on the side

Waggas  
death of  
head chief  
Jukwan

of Jan Conny both in trade & in assisting Conny with men in his defence in his wars, Conny  
 & sometimes take dissatisfaction of other Colonizers of the same District, his therefore gives  
 us some hope, in absence of Juliana of being able by industry to divert that District  
 from Conny or at least to bring it to neutrality. If therefore any Wassas come to you at  
Princ you must try to sound them, & find out what their inclination is: if you have  
 a favourable opportunity you may well express yourself a little. But you must in  
 everything act with caution, & not express yourself too far, but try to know their  
 views well by circumstantial conversation.

WassaJul'war

(death of).

September 4. Letter from Breth (Van Noanssen & Schryver, on commission to  
 inspect the Windward Ports) 27 August ... With regard to Art: 4 of  
 our instructions [viz: to find out all they could about Conny] we have enquired into the  
 position of Jan Conny, thro' the Princs are desir'd, & to our regret we can find out  
 nothing about Conny, even here or he cuts off all communication with the Princs. It appears  
 certain that the 30 District is very unwilling against him, but as they are no match  
 for him & are besides very poor they dare not in the least express themselves, nor  
 display any hostility: but they unanimously assure that if It comes down into  
 the field a strong force against It, they will all without exception join it stark up  
 arms against him. Lastly we have pointed out his duty to Manna, whom him  
 know pretty he is inclined under subjection to the Co. He persisted in the promise  
 he made to her Princ that again asked us again to assure It that his people  
 would never fail in their service to It. But that they were well too well to undertake  
 anything, says that he has not been to Cape Spruits for years, nor sent anyone  
 there & we wish with all our hearts that It's promise in all this may prove a sequel.

Manna

September 8 - Van de Poel [Zorndee] wrote us under date 5th inst: that

1718

Jnatfe.  
Intiffer?

Colouer Jutwan Head chief of the Wogga had died, Notow Jnatfe succeeds in his place. About this, the English factor at Sacc. had fired 6 shots & had the flag at  $\frac{1}{2}$  mast for a time & arrows (mid of shots. Also the boats at Sacc. had been at stand still for some time. ...

Letter from Ncini (Van Hoarssen) 6 Sept. ... According to report - de Brandenburgers not only fear just punishment, representing to themselves that you would bribe some Indians to make war on them which were already on the way to attack them. It is added that Conny thinks he has to expect the worst, as he sees each of them would be too strong for him. He then intends to flee to Pissin. The day before today all the people of that party in the bush & elsewhere with flight into the town in confusion, where they are daily preparing everything in case of attack. It is however very difficult to get any circumstantial reports, so I shall try to get someone who will himself go there report to me personally on his return. The heirs of Jutwan have informed Conny of the former's death, so the latter has sent some one to Wogga with some bags of powder & spirits to perform the customary customary amongst them.

September 19. Letter from Ncini (Van Hoarssen) 16 Sept. — — Trade is decreasing, as the Indians' anchoring, with the help of the Prochters, with English ships lying before Cape 3 Points. ... Conny & all the Indians both there & there are busy on their farms. My coming here, & stay of some days at Sacc. & Barth made the Indians think I had come to buy some articles of theirs, & on this manner some of them ran into the town in confusion, several times.

October 14. Letter to Ncini (Van Hoarssen) ..... I wish you would report about the departure of the Stowis & Wogga is well regard to Conny.

In Kobra

Cromy

as both these nations came thither with you for fear of our party is to enquire about this.

October 31. Letter from Mexici (Van Noossee) 27 Octr ... .. I have no good a  
 suitable opportunity of finding out the disposition of the Wossoes or Arinus  
Owais. Ficaramia is still in Mexici but at we know he will shortly catch  
 his drummer here, when I shall certainly have an opportunity of borrowing some thing from  
 him, shall also sound the Owais on every occasion

November 1 (Tuesday) Letter from Mexici (Van Noossee) 30 Octr ; ... ..

It is now about a year since an English Interceptor ship anchored at  
 Cape 3 Points, its Captin included a purchase of four claudia with Cromy but after he  
 had used the goods Cromy refused to buy them: upon which the Captin carried off 2  
 boys a ring & a stick mounted with gold belonging to Cromy, telling the boys escape  
 about Perouse, or perhaps, by keeping the stick a ring stick. Six days ago  
 another English ship anchored here or about was one of the water's people, sailing  
 on the ship which had carried off Cromy's ring & stick. Cromy got aboard this  
 & seized the Captin's <sup>his</sup> sloop & crew. For about 4 days these two have tried to  
 settle the matter, but in vain. Cromy claims some gold for the carrying off of his  
 boys stick a ring, the English Captin has already offered 30 Bendas for his, his people  
 release; but Cromy will listen the matter is still unsettled. Today 2 English ships are  
 lying here & another has passed here this.

November 11 ... .. Letter from Mexici (Van Noossee) 9 November :- Arakoo ... ..

Through the intercession of the other English Captin, Cromy has released the  
 persons arrested, referred to in my previous letter, on payment of 12 Bendas. Two English  
 ships have lain in Mexici bay for 6 days, till day before yesterday sailed for Cape  
Apurua, where they are still lying.

Amkobra

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November 21 Butler to Saxe-coburg (Schryver) ... I am very much surprised that  
Jan Smuts, since he was last with us, & that so long ago, has not, as  
he promised sent me the best information of what measures J.C. is taking or would  
take, nor of what is happening there. ....

Mamma  
(Bonting)

Butler to Bonting (Green) ... You can see Colver Mamma on our behalf, & present  
him with 8 pieces of clothing, & a Zealand "anker" of spirits ... & seriously, & earnestly  
to employ every means to get certain knowledge of all that is going on at Conroy's, & inform  
you of it in confidence. ... & urge him to stop employ spies. ... We will reward him if he  
can ever show his loyalty by finding out all that goes on at Conroy's.

November 25 Letter from Boeswae (Schryver) 23 Nov - Jan Smuts will himself  
come to Eluswa on Sat. or Sunday, make report.

November 28. Letter from Bonting (Green) 25 Nov :- On your orders I greeted  
Colver Mamma in Ylt's name, on 14<sup>th</sup> & 21<sup>st</sup> & gave him the clothing  
& spirits, for which he thanks you. I have put everything that Ylt named before  
him, to which he replied that you may be assured that all <sup>that is</sup> in his power is for the Coy :  
that he will show what he can do for the Coy : that you can be assured of his loyalty : &  
he is prepared to look on upon it. He will continually send copies to Proctor of what  
is passing at J.C.'s, & will let me know from time to time. - With reference  
to Conroy's proposal of Butler that Conroy should go to windward to Conroy, & should be  
detained, Green in his letter suggests that Conroy sent to Proctor should have written  
these words, that Conroy can be detained - I believe I could get very many, but this  
would not help as J.C. can get arms enough from the English factor at Dixons, in  
fact as a strong trade to get. But will Ylt be pleased to order me to pay for J.C.'s  
people. He continually sends them to Boeswae. I could sometimes detain them

away from there. They are continually working powder here. I have sent my servants  
there quite 50 bins, but when they see bins they speak not word to each other but  
drink their palm wine: for Nanta, Quasje, & Appensera are at present good friends  
with J.C. But Colonel Manna will now keep people at Boeswa to save what J.C.'s  
people are continually doing at Boeswa. Manna has never sent his people there & so  
get a good name: for they would have said that Manna was again good friends with J.C.  
But now I have given him orders to keep his people there to get just an information  
& send them in from J.C.

Conny

Nanta  
Quasje  
Appensera

December 8. (Thursday). Letter from Meuni (Van Haarsen) 5 Decr :- Some days ago

the frigate left here for Bratley to make personal call on the Governor

Atro. I believe he will return in a few days. An Englishman (ship) is lying at C 3 P 6  
& 2 at Ducaine. The news there is of new General for that City who will shortly come from  
England. The "Crowsman" (?) of the last account has got into difficulty with Conny over  
fetching water, for that reason has to pay a Benda gold. About 10 days ago he now is  
Segura, who had <sup>come to</sup> ~~procure~~ Kings from under Zee: and there. Conny has spent a  
whole week exhibiting his gold, at which the (ancient) gold's bones of the Hall:  
Europeans have suffered no little indignity, & J.C.'s name was very much vilified.

Atro

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February 4 (1719) Letter from Bratley (Pruis) 5 Febr :- ... on Friday Conny's people  
were at Ducaine to make Colonel Quasje pay 4 Bendas gold for the  
shooting of a native, & wanted to fight him. As he gave an impia. I think on J.C.,  
what should do if J.C.'s people came here to pay for the native's hue? ...

Colonel  
Quasje  
Ducaine

Bratley to Bratley (Pruis) Colours alone ... If any of Conny's people come under Bratley's for.

must be on your guard & remember they are our enemies, you must urge the subject  
notaries not to allow any of Conny's people die on any pretext, & must defend yourself  
a get the subject notaries <sup>whelp</sup> for.

February 13. Letter from Prui (Van Hoarster) 10 Feb: - For sometime past

Conny has held Borman suspect so Borman intended not to  
showed at him return from here to Europe, which Conny took in bad part.  
last Saturday, Conny called Borman to him, expressed his displeasure at him,  
advising that he would send him at once to Holland, had him put in cuffs,  
a large stone tied to him, cast into a canoe, & so taken out to sea otherwise  
into it, the goods he left behind he gave to another named Prui whose slave  
Borman's mother would be. Conny is also apprehensive that all the Prui  
natives are trying to flee him there, he has ∴ lookd out canoes to go to sea & has  
watch kept on the beach at night near the polls; they intend to fetch all exp. coming  
canoes out of it & a in future, on the pretext of old debts, I must inform you that all  
these [Prui] natives are so afraid of Conny, that if any speak of him, usually ask  
if there is any news they are shy of replying & bring up another subject & afterwards  
pretend to come into the fort: and this happens with the priest rather than quite as  
much as with the lesser people. As soon as they heard the news about Borman they  
sent an unknown native rather to inquire into the truth, and it appears that after  
Borman had read the letter from you, he brought it to Conny saying it was from  
his father who invited him to Holland, & asked permission to have the 10 or an  
English ship from those woods. Conny allowed this but said "you must pay back  
the gold you borrow from me previously" this amounted to 3 Bendos & was given  
by way of present for work done. To this Borman said "then I must demand my

pay for what should wages for it". Conroy took this in bad part, but did not  
 let it appear, said "It is best that I make you a present of it". Boroman then went off  
 to his usual boozing & dancing. After that he came to take leave of Conroy, it still being  
 daytime: but Conroy said "You have done much with me, if the Volts see you leaving  
 my wife's modesty, wait till it is dark". In the evening some Conroy & Boroman  
 depart with his goods to the bar of Bain; but he had secretly given orders that Boroman  
 should be cast into the sea with his goods wrapped about. The canoe men carried this out, &  
Conroy afterwards took Boroman's goods on board the English ship bought back.

March 24. Despatch Butler to Director W.C. - Elmsia 24 March 1719 [62]

I much regret that the situation as regards Fort St. Flurs is the same as I  
 reported in my last [Oct 8 Sept 1718] Jan Conroy being pulled up & proved. I had hoped  
 that I could have persuaded the Volunteers to have made an expedition against this place but  
 the soldiers are too inert & so cowardly (so others) unless their own interests are involved in it  
 I haven't quite up hope: but the prospect (apparently) of winning the Volunteers is still very great;  
 about this I hope to be able to report favourably to you.

April 23. Despatch Butler to Director W.C. ... about St. Flurs it is still in the same [-]

~~the~~ position as before, with regard to which nothing can be undertaken or begun  
 except with a little force, some officers and bombs.

May 2. The slave ship "Emmanuel" and a schooner from Amsterdam Arr. By this [31]

ship apparently were used as his following letters from the Presidiale  
Chamber Amsterdam to the West India Council (under both names) as  
 "recd on 2nd May 1719": -

Amsterdam 27 Decr 1718 (over) "We have seen and very great regret that the  
 undertaking on Fort St. Flurs has fallen out so unluckily & unprofitably, we had

9. duplicate  
 vide p. 14



Same to same. Amsterdam 17<sup>th</sup> January 1719. — With reference to [31] the Director's letter of 27 December re setting portion of Fort St. Flung in the Coy, & the good services which they think Topofer Bosman does do for that purpose re promise of an appointment under the Coy — "For which purpose, in order to work to animate Jos. Topofer Bosman in the matter, Jan W<sup>m</sup> Bosman formerly Chief Factor in Chemisa has also written about it to Topofer Bosman, & in his letter recommended him to persuade Jan Cornuy by all gentle & amicable means to hand over the Fort: but if this does not succeed then to assist in the employment of all force; this speak with Jan as to arranging it, this take the necessary measures for it, with force. We therefore request Jos. Topofer deliver the letter from Jan W<sup>m</sup> Bosman, which is sent herewith, to Topofer Bosman in the most circumjunct manner, & that all take care that it does not get into the hands of J.C. but is delivered to Bosman himself. And if on the rest of this, the Fort should not be in your hands for a while then devise such means of getting possession of it as you shall think best must suitable, & as has been decided in my Co<sup>rd</sup> of 27 Dec<sup>r</sup> 1718.

May 31. Butler to Directors W.C. The Fort of St. Flung is still in the same [62] state as before J.C. not being approachable in any friendly terms, as he is far too puff'd up of spirit over his success & will not hear of the Coast friendly arrangement or agreement: he having a short time ago begun to suspect <sup>the</sup> Topofer Bosman of being in correspondence with us, had him very unmercifully put to death in such delusive [?] idea.

May 14. — The book Quina l<sup>o</sup> 14 contains copy of instructions from Butler [73] to Mr. Anthony Cotter on his taking our command of Orin. Cotter had arrived from Holland having been specially appointed to Orin by the Directors in Holland. These instructions refer include two relating to Cornuy viz: —

1919

¶11:- And as we are in open warfare with J.C. living at Peque<sup>o</sup>see, we are  
naturally disposed to keep you from in open state and allow yourself to be  
mistaken by J.C. regard him always as ~~the~~ bitter enemy of the Coy; you will  
not allow any of the Garrison to go beyond the reach of the guns. ¶12 For must  
try to endeavor to remain friendly with the Procher volute's or they can do the  
most good ~~also~~ <sup>to</sup> injury to the posse of the workers, as we traders can arm true  
except the Procher Country, J.C. having closed the ways on one side . . . . .]

[62] July 4. Bozotah. Dexter to birds of W.C. . No danger has occurred with regard  
to Port St Flung, & Commy continues in his idios [Irresponsible] altho?

have tried above him sounder by some Procher volute's as to whether there is any likelihood  
of coming to an agreement with the world evocate the best for us. But there is not the least  
hope or expectation of this for he is much too puffed up spread over his success & having thereby  
become strong in fold plans to make's alliances & unions for his safety with the most  
important districts in Quivera; giving large advances of gold merchandise than been  
ready to help him on every occasion; against which we have former, as it is not permitted  
us to distribute any of the Coy's money. But do hope arises that the Wogges will find  
themselves involved in war with the Carbanies, as the Carbanies are very embittered  
against them; it is on the Wogges that J.C. chiefly relies, & if the Wogges are  
retaken Commy will find himself very embarrassed, as his whole barrier &  
harmony would be removed. But by the vendor Commy of the Wogges J.C. will  
lose a good ally, for up to now, so far as I know; they have no reason to be displeas'd  
with Commy, & if there was a small one Commy would <sup>know</sup> up ~~had~~ to satisfy them with  
his presents. Final It will therefore be necessary that I should again order that  
I should act, as I would not decide to <sup>give</sup> <sup>any</sup> distribute out of the Coy's money without

Wogges

Procher

Conny

special permission & if we can try to become masters of the land through the  
notaries this must be done.

July 23. Letter from Clamma (Munimint laum) 22 July - I have to day  
heard from de Suffer Colouer Prusa that de 3 districts Wassa  
Suffer Atlam will in a few days fall upon the Pruta, & the ofrenawad Colouer  
also reports true that the ways have already been prepared for this & all of you, & that  
de 3 districts have been bribed by J.C. at once to ruin the Pruta

Turpin  
Adom

July 24. <sup>Letter</sup> Butler to Bontey (de Grand) ... Informs him of the above instructions him  
to enquire closely into it & report to me: "You must especially sound  
Colouer Mauma, whether he has not been corrupted by J.C. as you would then have  
an enemy under your foot. You must be careful in your enquiries into this, so as  
not to give him the least suspicion of your thoughts."

July 29. "Commiss" Schryder of Zocouade confirmed the report that the Wassos  
Suffers Atlam were preparing to attack the Pruta, & was now already  
on the march.

Turpin  
Adom

Letter from Bontey (de Grand) 29 July. ... I have wanted to write about Conny.  
The notaries here report true that Conny has had Janffer, who lives on the Clamma  
river, bribed; that also told him to bribe the Suffers also: & Janffer has  
bribed 200 Suffers. The notaries here say that Janffer & the 200 Suffers have  
already risen up to go fight the Pruta. Let they avoid the war which Conny they will  
attack first. The notaries here are therefore holding themselves in readiness in case  
they come here. Colouer Mauma has also got ready; upon enquiry I cannot  
doubt or see otherwise than that he will remain loyal to the side of the Pruta  
to fight against Conny; for Conny this people when they came to Dracine have

Adom. I.  
Janffer

1719

have always sought to fight with Mauna soon, tho' we were to uplift & carry him off. So that Mauna has always been ready & desirous that Comrey would make war on him. About the Wassos they report true that Comrey had also said he would make them but the Wassos were not willing, said if they should get war with anyone, that they would flee to Maia, & so would not fight against them.

Sassow

July 31. Letter from Chama (Mumukshu) 30 July reports that his "Witschutter" [? hunter] or Bombard had <sup>just</sup> come from the interior bringing the report that he had heard there were a great number of armed natives in the bush who they would shortly sally to Maia, but without bearing further particulars.

Tuzin  
Polom I

August 1 (Tuesday) Mr Schryver of Zorandee reports that the Ativous, Juffers, & Islanders were on the march & asks for a reinforcement of the garrison.

Sassow

Buller to Main (Cva Noasseu). - Informs him of the rumors on all sides that the Wassos, Juffers & Ativous are already on the march to attack Maia, & instructs him to inquire into the truth of this. He natives say also that the Wassos through bribery by Comrey would have designs on Borby or Zorandee. This we hope not as we do not know that the Wassos have any reason for displeasure against us but for what fruit not as much as possible, when I was after Comrey of Ativou I sent my servant Juffer, by name of dei Paul; Marung, to Wassa with a present to Coler Sulway, & Atjerlantfoe, with whom my servant took notice that they, the Wassos Colours, would never take up arms against us. If you now have an opportunity, you should send a trusty <sup>white</sup> ~~person~~ quickly to the 50 Colours to put the matter most opportunely before him & remind him of the former taking of notice with the reasons for it; try to get behind the matter whether it happens <sup>or with</sup> ~~to~~ Comrey's business altogether, you must not neglect to carry this out as we are very

Conny

convinced about it. And as we think that little can be done with the natives' mutual presents you can send a present to Col<sup>o</sup>rn Afferansoe to the value of 40 gys. of the best merchandise which you know is best liked in that district, letting him know that if he is satisfied that they war or undertaking does not proceed we will make him a large present, & if he gets in trouble in any disturbances we will afford him protection.

August 4 This morning sent my servant Toffer to Col<sup>o</sup>rn Jan Cobes at Comuany to ask him what he had heard of the rumors of the advance of the Wossos & Toppers, asking him to report it to me.

Turpe

August 7 ... Dir Schuyter of Tocuradee reports trade here is dead owing to the rumors of the advance of the Wossos etc. & so long as the rumors were current he was afraid it would remain so.

August 8. Letter from Mein (C van Noarsen) 4 Aug<sup>h</sup> - Acknowledges his letter of 1<sup>st</sup> Aug<sup>h</sup>, in accordance with which he will send tomorrow a messenger

Wassant

to Wogga to Col<sup>o</sup>rn Afferansoe with the presents as ordered. ... I believe that the advance of the Wossos to Maia will certainly proceed, in order at Conny's request to assist the Atous against the Butos which people have now lived <sup>in tribes</sup> together for 2 years - & whom Conny has persuaded to take the side of the Atous. maar eenlyk te zelve gelyk aangeypt, die Wossos & Atous haer belangen heeft gebracht in orde te werven hennself. by this opportunity, on the Butos, because they refused to help him when the Coy ships "Foam", "Hollanda" & "Prinzen" attacked Poquosoe with such disastrous results Conny is concerning himself. Let die shall afterwards (if it succeeds against the Butos) operate against the Meins & again cause fresh disturbances. But I understand it is only the people of Sutuan, not all the Wossos, who will help the Atous. Afferansoe & others have refused, it is said,

Adom

17/19

but the heir of Jutawan has all the more readily entered into it, as he considers himself obliged to all some men, in order to carry out the funeral custom of Jutawan properly. But I cannot think that the Wossos will use any force against any of our posts as they are <sup>there</sup> ~~there~~ darts to trade & are, or it seems, more inclined to trade with us than formerly. I shall order my servants, when he comes, to come everything carefully & to go & return quickly not be delayed over other matters. On his return I will report to Govt, not doubting that he will get colour of something. Last night the Capeer Peter Hobert slept out of the fort as he had been forbidden when he asked for leave; returned to guard. — Reports his dismission for insubordination — The humour of less whites is beginning to become more barrel than before as I clearly perceive since the arrival of the ship "Emenes". I believe because they see us where <sup>taken</sup> on coming for the killing of so many whites. I can give some instances of this which would take too long to write & were better reported verbally. ...

Butler to Primi (C Van Hoornem) — Acted above — ... .. We hope that the intentions of the District Wogga, Suffer Adon, against the Primo, instigated by Comy will not be at once proceeded with for it would cause great injury to the Coey. If meantime you can see any means to consult that would be profitable to the Coey, before your leave Primi, you can recommend it. We shall remain anxious about the result of your mission to Wogga like Colv Adjor and so : & if you get a good report from that District, or at least it can be done, you can urge them to send a best mission to us, as we are very much desirous to speak with some one from that District in <sup>social</sup> ~~social~~ terms. If they are so disposed you can warn them not to disclose any matters to these subject natives, as here they usually serve as

Wogga

Adon

Primi

spies for St. Robert can be dismissed with suitable steps — We find to our extreme regret, not only from your report, that the activities of Breun are becoming superior & bachelard. For it goes very badly along the whole coast; & it is to be feared that if the pride of the activities, that entirely originates from Conny, is not restrained in time, they will certainly drive us out of some of the forts, for the activities, as well as all outward means, are not to be restrained [Wiederwärtigen], if a strong arm<sup>9</sup> authority in discipline is not maintained. ....

August 23. In the hand of Burtry ... reports that the Wassas represent that they were buying so many muskets, powder, & other besides de Novice's Dunkiras, Mineis, Edoum & Soffers, to go make war on de Abanties.

Wassaw

Abanti

September 9. Letter from Chama (Muminik Koven) 8 Sept: — This is to inform y<sup>th</sup>. that Janffer on de island has just now sent one of his servants to me with de report that y<sup>day</sup> or y<sup>day</sup> before the Soffers came to attack de Polouas; so Janffer sent his whole force from de island to attack de Soffers: but finding they were too weak they were obliged to retire with de loss of his cousin named Dof, & several wounded. Nothing more happens, I will report.

Suffer

Adam I

September 12. Letter from Chama (Muminik Koven) 12 Sept: — ... Janffer has told my servants that the whole Soffer force is lying before the island & that they will attack again tomorrow & capture de island by force, so as to have a flow of usage for their women & children, as de Soffers understand that de Abanties will shortly advance, not if the Soffers cannot get the mastery of de island they will then march into Mika country & from there to de Provisins bay to take shelter there, as de Soffers are much afraid of de Abanties. I understand Janffer has sent some men to help de Soffers against de islanders. ....

Turpe

October 3 (Tuesday) letter from Zocoudee (Schuyler) 1 Oct - "ignats dat  
2 Englishmen arid there a churi way to bruce ... the natives say  
they are going there to make [?rude] some polearms with Coumy; for which purpose  
some weapons for Coumy have already arid at bruce.

October 4 letter from Zocoudee (Schuyler) 2 Oct ... Today evening I understand  
from a native who came from bruce that the 2 Englishmen spoken to in my  
letter of 3<sup>rd</sup>, were not at bruce, but at Coumy's; that Coumy was disposed to send over  
Mr Wauclung for the English. What the truth is God knows.

Letter to Bruxy (Le Grand) ... informs him of rumors among the natives that J.C. wishes to  
have over the fort to the English Coy; that some English whites had already been sent thither.  
For one usually inclined to have by every means what these ways he is it, so that we can act  
safely: & to maintain good understanding & friendship with four individuals natives, so that there  
can be occasion of anything.

October 11 A sick soldier came from Bruxy ... the rumors there are that J.C. will land  
over fort Foug in the English.

October 16 letter from Bruxy (Van Noastun) 3 Oct ... I have heard nothing more of J.C.  
except that he has possessed Poquesgoe with a stone wall round it  
4 or 5 feet high, with loop holes & which he had put guns, as he was afraid  
it would be made of our men.

November 28 Mr Le Grand at Bruxy wrote a letter dated 24<sup>th</sup> June that a war was  
to be expected from the Wossas & asking for 2 soldiers to reinforce  
his fort. Garrison.

Letter to Bruxy (Le Grand). Colonel Appenpara is to come here & we will of course  
send to him about the intended war. Has our soldiers to  
go on, the few are required to defend the Chief's Castle especially  
in view of the parties: whether he does not think the war with the Wossas will  
preval.

1718.

January 20. Letter from Bonting (van Coppernole) 18 Januy. I hear from de notices that Factor Sturmer has sent 6 slaves to cut wood <sup>in</sup> sand plants streams on the side of Boswa, being in the Coy's territory ... the trade also which was promised at the making of peace between the Netas Netas, & the promise of the King of Netas to further it for the Coy, I find however quite the contrary, as afterwards he is making ready to take up his residence at Boswa, has already erected some huts there; he is daily bringing all Wossa handicrafts to Ducaine to the injury of the Coy: as his for instance.

January 29. Roberts to Bonting (Coppernole) - Begins above. We cannot see from your letter on which side of Bonting (<sup>Bonting</sup> ? Boswa) the place of division between <sup>our</sup> the English territory is. For must: observe on which side of Bonting (?) he is busy & inform us. With regard to Apenesera the so called King of Bruta, we cannot prevent him living at Boswa, Boswa being the ordinary domicile of the Bruta Kings. But you can very well tell him that if he will not bring any traders into our huts he will at least allow them the liberty to go where they <sup>choose</sup> ~~choose~~.

March 4. 1718 Bospatich Roberts Council a bar: W.C. ... .. Meanwhile that the Arbanties are busy to leeward [vide Atkin]. The small districts ~~obtain~~ <sup>obtain</sup> seem to windward to plunder something and to gain: the Netas, suffered & de suffers, killing or having Bruta & stealing a good use of women & children there. But while they were busy dividing the spoil, the Netas came up Coy & rescued de bruty (see Letter from Zacc: 15 Febry and date 16 Febry) [vide under Netas]. Affairs at Bonting between the Netas etc.

1718  
Anta Colar Manua ... were united on the 19 Sept 1714. & the dispute  
disposed of on the same footing as on the 17 Sept 1715: but with this difference that the  
debt of that time taken over by de Noyas the paid with Coy is now  
again accepted by Manua (being the friends of Obirin) Noyas with Coy  
as is to be seen from the Quemets [attached].

Dir: Sen: Wm Butler

April 4. Letter from Zacc: (Van Noarsen) 3 April. A long letter of complaint  
against the English Factor here who is interfering with trade by forcing  
Wessons traders into his Fort &c - There is prior & subsequent correspondence  
about this & also a letter paying of some Zaccorany notes by San Colos,  
which imp't is the English Factor - F.

May 2. Letter from Boutary (Schuyder) 1 May: - Has rec'd Butlers letter with  
"Market brief" also price taken paid for slaves; has let it be known  
in the bush: but all is vain. I have seen no Wess instruction or Wassa  
here. but a party with gold wory slaves has been to buy: Holl Zaccorany  
Texanie but not divided up but Mananlupfer or J. of 50 <sup>above</sup> Wassa  
do so 3 places. In such manner has it been divided, so it is reported true  
but I who lay in dequidde have mitgedebit ... I have taken much trouble  
to get here opumpu land  
of the natives Handa, or Opesera who puts himself up as the King of the  
Anta Country & with a stick and a silver knob, as such from du Boij's.  
I have so far dispend the latter to the last that he has been made good  
promises but if the Wessas cannot do to ward show that he deserves the title:  
Coy with which fine talk he went away, to return in 4-5 days, when he had  
ought to Wessas to Texanie. He then came & excused himself that the Wessas

had not come to his room but to Péppisica to Colar Casse atarij; at last he Anta  
had 2 or 3 of his room which he would send to me in the morning, but this morning  
instead of sending Wessos he sent his servant with 22 mg gold for a few petacas...

May 12. Wrote to Bonting (Schryver)... One of the Anta parous has  
returned to Bonting from here, & as we understand he is with  
Manna for can demand him send him here. It is certainly true that

\* Manna thought of paying the Loj.

May 14. Letter from Bonting (Schryver) 15 May. ... The Anta Lupia is with  
with Manna ... but is now in debt in crisis. I can't find a doctor ...

I have spoken to Manna about the debt. He says he is still in a bad way, but would  
pay it as far as possible in time.

Letter to Bonting (Schryver) -- Manna must be ~~so~~ urged now again urged to  
pay his debts so that at some time the Loj can recover a good part. The Anta Lupia  
can be sent here on an opportunity.

[For further information about Anta in 1718 & 1719.

Vide under "Conny" (supra.) ]

To p 93.

\* May 14. ... From Bonting Mr de grand informed us ... that the Colonel Quassa  
of Doxine had been to him told him that he intended to come to  
there, showed him 2 boys whom he said he had redeemed from Jan Conny for the  
gold we had lent him, which he asked might be repaid to us.

1718

A Kim ✓

1718.

[84] January 17. (Friday), Letter from Bercoe (Kendrick) 2 January -Mhanti

The reports about the attending parties are so variable that we cannot decide anything about them. There are some rumors that Mhantia has been defeated fled to his country. Others say that Mhanti gained the victory; others again say that there was a bloody fight without either gain or loss, that a second battle must show the winner. Who is the truth is I don't know but I can assure you that the Aqumas are so destitute of gold & slaves that barely a "Valk" is sold; my small trade being wholly from Aqumas articles.

March 4 Despatch Problems to Council to Paris W.C., ... .. Trade is bad, caused not so much by wars troubles, as by the abundance of English shipping, the high prices they pay for slaves. ... .. It is true that the embroilments between the nations, & chiefly between the Mhantis & Mhanti's cause obstructive to trade but as soon as these disputes have been settled... - I shall return - ...

The reports about the war between the Mhantis & Mhanti's are very contradictory. ... .. It is certain that both sides have lost to a sufficient force, & are certainly the most formidable of the whole Gold Coast, the eyes of all the small districts being fixed on the result of that affair: some favoring Mhanti, others the Mhantis. Meanwhile if Mhanti gets the upper hand, the Lower Coast will become very flourishing, as then the Aqumas & Aqumas, being districts situated close to the coast will be ruined or very much <sup>humbled</sup> closed by them; as these places were the cause of the Mhantis coming to the Lower Coast, & all their desires are for the victory of them. Meanwhile the British's interests further to the westward are steadily watching

to see if the Asantees will be defeated when they will throw themselves upon the  
 fugitives & get booty; and if the contrary happens they will attack on the  
 return of the Asantees be attacked by them. ... .. <sup>between a hour / was will end we cannot say</sup>  
 y times

Dir: Genl: Wm Butler.

[85]

March 18 ... Recd letter from Accra dat ... tide was bad; but to bad board  
 nothing further about the war between the Asantees & Affinis; not he  
 was awaiting to see if they would be united, when tide was improve,

March 21. Letter from Brini (Muuminkhoron) 19 March ... .. of the fight  
 between the Affinis & the Asantees they [the Asantees] <sup>[P 62]</sup> threw  
 nothing except dat they found 200 wounded in Asantee, who <sup>got</sup> their  
 wounds from the Affinis: & the Asantees wounded them all & here in many  
Asantee Crows.

April 15 (Friday) Letter from Comantym (Boerbaeken) Baron Comantym (April) ... the reason  
 there is so little tide here is because of the Asantees [vide suffer]

April 17 Letter from Boerbaeken (Schuyker) 8 April: ... I have done no tide except  
 2 men starts sent to Elusia & work c/o. I can have no other reason for  
 this why it is so bad except for the continual wars among the Asantees, for which  
 the Wossos cannot approach

April 10 Letter from Pt Kra (Muller) 9 April. Amma hema [? Amimahema]  
 has returned reporting to me that the Affinis & Asantees have plundered  
 & ransacked everything they have get hold of in Asantee that is the reason why  
 the Asantees had all left again, Aquagutor taking the way to Sabbena: but  
 not knowing what they intended to undertake.

Letter from Comantym (Boerbaeken) 9 April. Tide is very bad, to day with being

Aowin

1718.

Amoin

at present very strong in the Coast. <sup>so</sup> Ronald<sup>so</sup> yet there will not be long continued  
 war between the Ablantes & Athuis; which the Fantes want have now had me  
 told from Guande Lere that the Athuis, Awuis, Wogga have defeated  
 the Ablantes. Likewise this morning Colaceer Prise Quousang had me pleased  
 & told that the Athuis had defeated the Ablantes: that was within 3 days  
 they, the Fantes, will jointly march up the defeat of Agoumas, Addemensa,  
Cremen, so that the Athuis may have a good passage through, to bring  
 their gold slaves ribly to our Forts. And as the whole of Guinea & indeed  
 all the Coasts are at war I consider it will be about a month before good trade  
 comes to our Fort: I do not doubt that when the <sup>in the interior</sup> nations have news to a  
 cessation of their wars & affairs we shall have a flourishing trade.

Letter from Commans (Baron) of April :- ... .. My servant the messengers  
 from Colaceer Accoffo [Suffer] say that the Ablantes have all gone to their  
 country, that Dunkra, Wogga & Suffer have requested the Athuis Colaceer  
Affoeri to come to them, then jointly to attack the Ablantes in their own  
 country or in their

April 13. up to date we have not yet received from us any all the Fort Bocheris  
 from Awui to Acra about the bad miserable state of trade, as will  
 appear from the Letters previously inserted. The general opinion of all the Coasts is  
 that is caused by the terrible inland war between the districts of Ablante &  
Athuis which also keeps all the trading countries such as Awui, Wogga,  
Acra, Agouma & Agoumbe in continual commotion, as they dare not  
 leave their countries to come trade with us on the Coast, as each fears an  
 invasion from his neighbours. But as this war has now already lasted for 3

Amoin

It seems we hope it will shortly come to a head or be ended by an arrangement, so that the long hold up trade can again flourish. AKim

April 18 Letter from Zouanda (Van Roussen) of April... the notice which I sent to Wessa (in both letters) has returned with few tidings. He said that at all times most of the Wessa men returned from Abantee when they had been plundering & have seized some women, but of no great importance... Prato is very uncertain the Wessas & present are making ready to march against both the Abantees, but are waiting as they say for help from Dorin Wessa is said to make this attack succeed the better. Wessa

April 22... Wendrick showed us letters from his Wapel of Dece (in April / Oct) or the Abantees Affairs are quiet I think trade will improve"

May 21. Letter from Peera (Van Alben) 10 May... the Dane [Van Been] complains, as I hear, especially about the small trade: he gets few slaves there as yet. Aquanda has strongly occupied all the approaches to the Broch Pado Affairs, who according to reports have bravely destroyed the Abantees in their own country & left only 2 Canoes in being. What will come of this I can not say but I have reason to believe this report. The fugitive Affairs women returning from their country have Wouanda have been sent back by Affairs saying that it will come come & demand them all back from Aquanda at one time and then not have strength given up & such was said. it is said to find these Abantees... AKim

The English ships (incl Alor) are probably unassuming on trade.  
Letter from Puce (Hansrick) 11 May... about the Affairs war I cannot learn anything except what I had already understood of Alencia namely that the Abantees had returned to their country (but not without slaves) & it was

1918

prevented <sup>Barre</sup> that day <sup>was</sup> with to an agreement with Atkins either with injury  
or profit. Not the Dunkers were in their (Barre) country is also said here;  
& also that Affens and his men lay not a days walk from the (Tods) what  
is with them ...

letter. Butler to Chama (Vander Poels) ... I hope this is some appearance of trade  
at Chama which I should be very pleased to hear of. News man says here as if the long  
warring parties Atkins & Assantym have entered into an armistice or under a  
a complete peace not some from both parties are preparing to come to the broch  
to buy their necessaries which we wish was true so that the dead trade would revive.  
June 8. (about) letter from Attra (Muller) & June ... Trade is very bad ...

The Abanties Atkins have both had Atquandos asked if he will  
come help them: but he has not yet dared to declare himself for either party, as he  
is afraid if he chooses one of the parties, the opposite one gets the upper hand, but  
one must certainly attempt itself. I do not believe therefore that Atquandos will  
surely come to the broch as he has enough to do with his own affairs. Although  
Attra is strongly for him to do so [hem doar him strik on aan is] in order  
then all the other will be able to play the big man here [persoonlike te spelen].

August 8. By post Butler informed to be: W.C. ... about the inland  
troubles we cannot yet report anything certain: the reports being  
too variable. They generally said that the war between the Abanties Atkins  
would be ended: and they say that the armies have each returned to their country.

August 14. & ... this morning the upper factor Van Alsen [at Chama]  
announced that some Abanties had come here who had traded  
quite good the previous, & assured us for certain that the contending parties would

[62]

in name

Akwin

within a short time get to decisive battle. We may hope that this long  
lasting war may finally come to an end so that the lot can, by the free  
parage of <sup>the</sup> Indians do a considerable good. ... ..

Sept 21. 76

Oct 11

December 9. Letter Buller to Oxen (Van Karsens): We have noted your report  
re Juffers Wossas. [30 Oct vide under "Houin"]. but here it is said  
quite otherwise, that is that when the Arbanties first marched against the Athuis  
they then made an agreement with the King of Aquanaboe, who would show them a  
way by which they could attack the Athuis in the rear, & very easily overmaster  
them. But at the same time the King of Aquanaboe also had an agreement with the  
Athuis to take care of their women & children in his country till they had finished  
their war with the Arbanties. The Arbanties depending on the friendship & alliance  
of the Aquanaboe King divided their force to seek the supposed place of advantage  
which would be chosen for them by the King of Aquanaboe, but he meantime informed  
the Athuis of it so that <sup>a</sup> part of the Arbanties was at once cut off from their main <sup>body</sup>  
because so distressed that they fell into great want of provisions, & finally with such  
serious famine that they were obliged to retire to their friends the Breundoes  
[sic] to seek food with them, who no sooner had them in their power than they sold  
them to the Europeans with great tranquillity. The Athuis King informed that so  
many of the Arbantie troops had been cut off having heard that the Aquanaboe [sic]  
King had already sold most of them, offered battle with the Arbanties, who however  
could run so well that the Athuis were <sup>compelled</sup> to retire to their villages leaving  
many of their people behind them & with the loss of many guns. The King of  
Aquanaboe no sooner heard of this than he at once also sold the women & children  
of the Athuis who were given him to the care of. The Arbanties of Athuis

Aki-Same

1719

seeing themselves so miserably & ruinably duped by the Aquamboes & fled upon an armistice which was concluded by both. Now it is said that these parties are friends, will jointly aveng themselves on the Aquamboes; this is the reason that the whole of the Windward coast is now left open to the Jaguers & Wassos, who they were before so much plundering there. Time will show what comes of the whole affair.

December 9. Letter from Akra (Noanda) to Beer:- ... Mr Peppers also told between we that Mr Peppers was about to come to Sierra to settle the Palamors & Quansangse Aquamboes & Athuis, seeking to unite them

December 10 Butler to Nerwe (dandman) - informs him of above intentions him that as Mr Peppers evidently intends to open the way from Athuis to Sierra. He must look after the interests of the Co; should consider the possibility of sending a mission to Athuis under Goodship Offroy.

1719.

[62] March 27. Despatch. Butler to Genl W.C., ... the long lasting war between the Carabians & Athuis has, after some damage on either side, at last ended & as is said, been changed into a durable peace.

[The only journal entry reference to Athuis in 1719 is under "Aquma" ] P 47.



Anscober.

1718

1718.

[04]

January 17. ... the priest of Atximi arriv'd here to day.

February 10. (Thurs) Roberts to Atximi (Nasuble). the priest [Vedel poop]

Aprée has told us that before his departure hither, he was asked by the Mucubers to propose to us the building of Fort on Mucubier Hill, as they had been promised within some years of no never done. So if they ask you for it take heed for can tell them that we are inclined to comply with their request, but that Fort building of Fort much ~~more~~ <sup>timber</sup> ~~more~~ <sup>timber</sup> ~~more~~ <sup>timber</sup> is necessary; that we cannot supply them with this because we have so much work with necessary repairs at this Cas etc. ... If they persist in their request to have Fort there, you can put before them that just above Mucubier there is a small river called Abau Massou where a large quantity of shells is taken for they may be collect as much as is required for the building; when they have done that we will send a few men to burn the line.

March 4 Dopelich. Roberts Comin to Directors W.C. :- . . . . . on the 2/4

January they arriv'd here from Atximi de Makilgar Aprée & 2 messengers from the Mucubers, who arriv'd with an urgent request to the Director General to build a Fort on Mucubier Hill: as had been promised them many years ago by the previous General... their principal reason was their fear <sup>that</sup> when the Aslanties had arriv'd triumphant from Atximi they would be oblig'd to think about their protection, so they came to apply <sup>for this purpose</sup> to us on the side due to the Company. To this we replied that there was urgent repairs of Shurua ...

Atximi.

[p. 10 vide supra], the Pacaramys have made a similar application... which the Director has postponed till that of the Mucubers, as there is so much work at Shurua.

1719

1719.

[86] August 8. Butter to Anni (Civan Hoassen) ... the debt of the Colé Colneur  
Puga should not be forgotten. ....

September 17. Letter from Anni (A. Coster) 14 Sept:— Today I had a visit from  
Puga Asjannic of Annober who said they understood that  
had arrested Majj Ommeua; that Majj Ommeua being a relative of Puga  
darning us debt [? being not guilty of anything] asked that he might be left  
entirely unmolested. ....

October 5 letter from Anni (Coster) wd. ... Colneur's Puga & Asjannic  
kindly thank of the for the favour done to Majj Ommeua. ....

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Howin

1718

1718.

[84]

Wassau  
Abanaki.

March 9. (Wed) Letter from Howin (Plunk) 1 March: - "I had very bad  
news w<sup>ch</sup> enough sold to subvert the garr: The march up of the Howins  
is do course, they having gone abt 8-9000 strong to attack Wassa & the Abanakis:  
but time will show if that is their real design.

Dir: Gen: Burser

March 21. Letter from Howin (Mumukthoven) 19 March. .... According to [85]

reports from Howin, the Howins who had gone to Abanakis, have  
returned with Com<sup>de</sup> de nation (?) booty. The number was very large, 20000 women  
& children. They found no resistance. The dead natives in Abanakis the Howins have  
collected & it is said, have found much gold & "Koule de Terres". The Howins said  
they w<sup>d</sup> shortly come here to do foolery to trade. I hope it will be successful. .... [Howin]

April 15 Letter from Howin (Mumukthoven) 12 April ... Yesterday I heard that  
a few Howins <sup>traders</sup> had arriv<sup>d</sup> at Cape Apol: so I sent my servant there to  
persuade them to come trade here in the Port.

April 21. Letter from Howin (Mumukthoven) 18 April ... My servant returned  
from Apollonia with nothing done, reports that a large number  
of Howin traders are expected there daily. The C. Apol: Colonies have  
provisioned that when the Howins arriv<sup>d</sup> there they will come trade & do the Port.  
... <sup>the Howins whom I reported</sup> ~~the Howins whom I reported~~ in my last letter were very few, none to any sort.

September 19. Letter from Howin (Van Hoarsen) 16 Sept: - ... the  
Howins as also the Wossas are of opinion that the Abanakis  
will come fight them, so both these people are providing themselves with  
powder & guns. The latter are not at all afraid of the further approach

C. Apol

Wassau

1718

of the Ashantis they will leave their country & retire with their women & children to Ouwerin.

October 12. Letter from Hein (Van Haarssem) 9 Octr ... The head chief of Wassa named Tia Vanvo also Bonsje has gone to Howin with a troop of armed men & is still there, for what purpose I don't know; but it is said in order to consult with the Ouwerin head chiefs how they can best together place themselves in a state of resistance. The Wossas <sup>Ouwins</sup> ~~Ouwins~~ <sup>kindly</sup> believe the Ashantis will come make war on them. This passage [amongst] of the Wossas to Howin had caused fear to the Cape Ashantis, & caused them quickly to flee up the river, where they again retired & came with the loach.

Memorandum  
to the Council

Apoll

Ashanti

Captured Wossas who fled from Ashantie returned to their country again & report that the Ashantis are very much of variance amongst themselves: that the native Aman Coya had died there: also that <sup>some</sup> boats were working great preparations for war. — Captains of English ships lying at Cape 3 points...

November 1. (Tuesday) Letter from Hein (Van Haarssem) 30 Octr ... I have not up to today had an opportunity to speak to any Ouwins or Wossas: there doubts being at present in respect & incline for war, I have tried to learn what has really moved the Wossa Calveers to go personally to Ouwerin, & for that, contrary to all previous reports, I suppose traders have also come there. These 3 boats would at least be afraid of Ashantie (which is much of variance in itself, & has already had a fight between itself, in which the heir of the Yacir got the upper hand) but laid a plan amongst the others [under the audience] to go fight the Ashantis in their own country. . . .

Ashanti

[For Butlers reply to this letter, vide "Akin" Nov 3, p 59 supra].

November 11. Letter from Hein (Van Haarssem) 9 Novr ... The Wossa Calveers

Tieranvo has returned to his country from Ousein having made a treaty of  
friendship with the Howeis & paid them 90 Bundas gold as satisfaction for what he had  
robbed them of in company with the Abanties. He has sent me of this treaty such a note,  
to assure me he was desirous in future to have the goods he required purchased at this  
factory: & to make a bargain with his to send 30 slaves — of which only some, about  
Boaf, were suitable to my use. I prefer these traders brought us gold or ivory. . . . .

Howein

1719.

[86]

January 14. (Saty) letter from Neini (Coochoosum) 11 Jan'y . . . . The rumor <sup>of the</sup> which  
is spread here is that the Abanties are on the march. This does much damage,  
as the Ousein's routers remain in their country being afraid that it may also be  
intended for them.

February 4 (Saty) letter from Chama (Munniklowe) w<sup>ch</sup>. asks for goods as per  
inquiries as some Wessa Dufura, & Ousein traders have said since.

— 11 —

plol.

1718

✓  
Juffer [t'Juffer]

[85]

1718.

Pshanti

April 1<sup>st</sup> (Friday) Letter from Commaney (Baron) 1 April. ... He writes that there is so little trade here as to be avoided to the Arbantes who are worst, as it is said by the natives, on the march returning to their country. Wherefore the t'Juffer & other merchants are keeping quiet with knowing whether the Arbantes will go down to their country or whether they have their eye on any of them: therefore they do not care to be took to trade. I cannot trace that any traders come to the English either but am informed that Jan Cabez daily sends inland by his people such goods as he thinks way, that this is the prime reason why so few come to the beach as they can get in their country what they would otherwise have to come fetch from the ports.

April 10 Letter from Commaney (Baron) 9 April: - Yesterday evening my servant returned from Juffer with a messenger sent by the Colouer Acoffo who greeted me & said that he much expected he could not send me any traders as the ways by which they would pass are all through Jan Cabez's hands, were they compelled to come to trade with him. This being so Colouer Acoffo asked me to request that the Brimma might come to him to see if they could of a gain give the other passage which is now entirely overgrown, & so avoid the other way. My servant says that Juffer country is full of English merchandise, but that Colouer Acoffo says he does not care for English but for Dutch: notions, that he will never buy English goods: that he will urge the other traders to this also, to work them stay by our goods. It sometimes happens now that traders who are detained by Jan Cabez will labour our goods & let them fetch them from me so as to satisfy them: but he takes as much care as possible that this should happen less often; & so accustom

't Suffer

do tenders to English goods. But I hope this will be changed if it appears letting  
Prussia go due or one. . . . [vide "Atkin" p 56].

April 11 Letter - Puller to Comman (Baron) - Affairs alone - We would open to

Prussia going to Suffer as Coffo has asked, if the terms were not so critical.

For at these times we must proceed with the greatest caution with the natives in land  
for they are all awaiting [the result] to result between the Polanders & Atkins for  
their prosperity & ruin, which they are expecting daily. We cannot therefore decide to  
send there for we believe it would have the same effect & it was with your consent, &  
only with unnecessary expense. Meanwhile we commenced to keep friendly with San  
Coles for we believe that for the present he can do you the most service in trade.

Atkin

1719.

March 24. Despatch Puller obtained to the King: W.C. . . The long lasting war [62]

between the Polanders & Atkins has at last after some damage on either  
side ended, & as is said, changed into a durable peace. But now other quarrels have arisen.  
The Suffors, Wossas & Oswains during the above said war <sup>plundered</sup> robbed the Polanders of some  
women, cattle & other valuable things. Atwee is also, <sup>they</sup> must have given account for this if  
the Polanders are the conquerors; and both parties have purchased themselves out of  
each other's hands for war. So that one hindrance to trade follows another as if they were  
united together. This appears to us to be the reason of the multitude of slaves which are  
brought to the beach instead of gold & ivory which one sees no more. We have had a  
successful interim here partly thro' the conclusion of the peace, partly thro' the few  
English ships.

Atkin

1718

Adom

[84]

1718

February 16. Letter from Lacoude (Van Hoarster) 14 Febry. last Sunday of day took the Adom, about 300 men taking hill upon Ayta to carry off a considerable no of people from Selue. The Britos gave such true assistance with others, but the Pragos who had already got a number of women & children were busy dividing the Selue, were attacked & took to flight leaving 20 dead, many wounded, & some captured. The affair was apparently of great importance. It is said that de Suffer helped the Britos, but this is not certain. No affair caused, just unrest among the Britos here, other fear they may be attacked by a larger force in which case they will take to flight...

February 24. Letter from Lacoude (Van Hoarster) 23 February ... The Adom's are disturbed about their understanding against the Britos has had such bad consequences: today they are discussing the letter with open warfare. One of the Adom's Woodchick has already left for Wassas to see if he can bring out British troops interest, this will show what the Selue think of it, but I hope he will return with nothing done as the Wassas certainly know his own ground & are as far as it, feel it would be a hindrance to their coming to the coast here to trade.

Wassas

[86]

1719

March 1. (Wednesday) Letter from Chama (Munnink Basin) &c. - A few days ago some Wassas leaders came to trade with me, on their return, coming to the island Colover Jamfer had them all arrested that in night, on account of consultation with a woman by an Adom's name. I sent my lieutenant to the island with friendly request for the traders release as the dispute did not concern the Wassas; but he received reply that the matter did not concern me, it was not time to see and it - Ask for 34 soldiers.

Buller's Chama (M). Colover's name - ... You can't do anything more than to continue in a friendly way, they get them released: whether you have done that or not you can in friendly terms, they cannot claim anything more, as the matter does not concern us: we can't spare soldiers for every matter, many being sick must care for & can do duty.

Saboe & Moore

1718

1718.

May 2. (Monday) Mr New wig informed us of letter of the death of the King or [85]  
Broth Captain of the Crown Lane [Moore] (day) 1st May

Dutty to Moore (New wig) - About the return to the Captin's place I don't know anything  
positive to reply as far say the place is claimed by 4-5 persons without for specifying the  
names of these claimants which we will first await, & when the Moore's prefer, when  
we will send reply about it

May 13. Letter from Moore (New wig) 12 May. - Officer I have enquired who is the one  
qualified to fill the Captin's place. I am unanimously assured that it is Agrie  
Takoe who is at present the Captin of the canoe. Not Oungouan will succeed in the  
later place. I am assured that no one can say these elections are wrong. The election will  
be completed tomorrow unless if it sees any objection to this. And as I am assured that the  
Commandant of this port has some soldiers as tokens of amercement I will not refuse to do  
so at any own expense. . . .

Agrie  
Takoe  
appointed  
Capt. o  
Moore

Dutty to Moore (N) returns above from which I see . . . that the Moore's have proposed  
someone named Agrie Takoe to succeed to the dead Captin's place. We don't know the  
person, but we are informed by the Colonels here that it is customary for him who is  
nominated there first to come here to ask for our approval, & to send some one on his  
behalf. But as the Captin's place is of great importance you can let it proceed there but  
at the installation you should not forget that the Captin's return's allegiance to their High  
Mightnesses, the Company. . . .

1719.

[86]

March 31. Letter from Moore (Moore) 31 March - reports that the King of

1419

to Aqua  
estate of  
King

he said

Salor had come here to make merry, but last night the Munre Colours of the King they let fire to spoil to Aqua and the last night: but Aqua said the matter had been settled by P.H. They said they had nothing to do with that & if he didn't satisfy them they would offend his majesty, - as the Munre law is to offend to Munre (O.) Oathes above. Tell Coler Aqua that of the thing of Salor & the Munre attack here, he can retire under the Port. Have the King told this also.

April 4 (Tuesday) This morning 2 messengers from Munre reported that the King of Salor had committed some acts of violence & carried off Munre, whereupon Munre sent 2 of my servants this instant orders to warn the King of Salor that he is obliged to <sup>to stop</sup> pay <sup>act</sup> reparation against him.

April 14 ... This evening some messengers from the Munre's came here complaining that the Salor King began to vex them again after the departure of my messengers, & therefore ordered Mr Muller to proceed there tomorrow with 2 of our servants, with instructions to the Officers (of Munre) to take care that the dispute was brought to an end.

[nothing further here]

Fantee

1718

1718

[85]

April 13<sup>th</sup> (Friday) Letter from Comantien (Boerbaan) ... the Briggs & Comantien have been here about ships gifts, as also there has the Chief of Comantien they ask for 5 ships. Having told them that only 2 ships have come, the Gov does not care for more, & says if it that 2 may be paid to the Fanties so that trade way not be hindered - as to repairs to be done to the Battery, as if it falls down we shall be like to English or Fremador who are not allowed to repair their ports nor presented by the Fanties - these are of English ships of Fremador roads, & being to leeward of Comantien they are paying of 2/3 of the gold for man slaves & 50% for swanau.

Ships  
Gifts

Mamabo

April 2 Letter to Comantien (Boerbaan) ... You can make do his ships gifts to the Fanties, for which you can use the worst goods & rocks than as is customary. We will hope this will lead to good trade, which you can manage to the Fanties as we are not obliged to give ships gifts if they trade with us at ports. We much regret there are so many English ships at Port; w<sup>ch</sup> if they will come over, & you have finished

April 11 Letter to Comantien (Boerbaan) - Ackns his letter of 9<sup>th</sup> [vide Albin p 55]

If a boat or ship comes under your ports, or in the bay to trade, you must not at once resort to the guns to drive them away; but first warn them 2-3 times verbally, or in writing, that they must leave, and do this so that you will compel them; when we don't doubt they will sail immediately - Otherwise, you must pay the ships bills to the Fanties to get them to leave the bay.

May 13. - Write to Comantien re the 11 English ships lying at Port, which he had reported the high price they pay for slaves will be very injurious to his Gov.

1718

inglisante

[Barris?]

July [there are some reflexes in de curre, pence, & de baruaal (4 July with Comantien  
is de Inglesanse who stopped <sup>the way to</sup> & arrested some Alunios.]

August 5 letter from Comantien (V York) 4 Augt ... Today de Comantien's  
have let me know again that if I do not give them 4 dozen knives to  
cut their knives, they would chose de "Carnicuse", so that no traders come to the fort  
here. Asks for instructions whether to give them or not, they said they were there every  
year, I don't know if this is so.

Note

August 6 ... Letter to Comantien - Bellin's above - You can tell de Comantien  
in de first place that we shall stand over their barbarous throats in due  
course. But we must ask what "Carnicuse" they can chose to de injury of yarbode:  
do so many traders come, or do you expect many are on the point of coming, ... I  
do not enquire de matter of much importance. You can give de 4 doz: knives on  
Wednesday they do not work & custom of it.

August 9. Letter from Comantien (V York) 9 August - Bellin's above - As regards de  
choising of de "Carnicuse" that they can do this is de possessie from Akra,

Schroeffe

de grande terra, de Schroeffe van den Berge, then the way to Othja, then one could  
not get a letter one land from Alunio ... Trade is beginning a little, the fresh  
waters, so they tell me, will shortly come with a good quantity of goods.

Letter from Comantien (V York) 8 August. Reports that today about 200 Alunio  
traders came who today brought over 800 lbs powder - Asks for supply of 2000 lbs  
<sup>in small bags</sup>

Ship's Gifts

August 21. ... Van York (Comantien) wrote us on 20th Augt ... Got de  
Comantien's list choos de Carnicuse & demand 3 ship's gifts  
which (de l'ete) we doer have send them, ... In reply further  
instructed here is all de Comantien's in respect of what ship's they demand gifts.

October 11 (Tuesday) letter from Comantien (V'rah), 10 Oct: - This morning the Carantiers, de Troffo's woman, the Captain of the bill came to see me this morn'g for 4 ships gift. I asked them in respect of which ships, & they replied that their children who came at Benina had come with them but 4 ships had arrived & told them these ships had come for slaves & were not Crentiers, once named, they had nothing to do with. but they asked they could go to [?]. They said I know quite well, but want not tell them rather us to write of it about it. / -- So this we replied that we were surprised at Carantiers demand for 4 ships, & he must assure them in friendly way that when we got ships to which the lay was due to pay anything we did always pay: but nothing was due at present."

1719

[86]

January 29, ... from V'rah [Comantien] ... also informed us that Calaw

Ausi Quansang had been there this intermission was to [? go. send] to Cape Corso his demand for Mr James Phipps (before his departure for home) payment of the Fort Jutwan, otherwise called Tantimquari, made there by Qui N'uti himself: & in reward of his getting us payment towards himself 90 slaves as it, or sell it to the lay or other notori.

Tantimquary

February 12 V'rah of Comantien reported 13 English ships had come to Port for show trade: two trade: ∴ came to him.

February 24 letter from Comantien (V'rah) 23 February. ... The bill women children have all come here in flight: & yesterday the Captain of the bill came here told us that as the Abbrose were displaced with them, they would all come next here under the fort & old man de bill. Inquest of its order has I shall oct.

Abra

1719

Dutcher to Comantique (V York) - In reply to above - You must secure yourself  
 as little as possible with the Fauties but you can try to appease the parties. But if  
 not you must not place yourself too much in the brooch of Talk sides to involve the  
 the Company in any new "ambition", for you know that the Fauties are very  
powerful. But you must not also <sup>with</sup> at once rebuff those who seek your protection  
 in order to avoid mischief & its consequences, so that they do not at any time  
 become enemies of the Coy. Has refused of protection & seek revenge for it. You must  
 be prudent & report from time to time how these matters go.

Apr 8

April 8. Dutcher to Comantique (V York) ... You can pay the Fauties for 3 ships  
 gifts still being that so long as trade of Comantique is so good we do not  
 intend to pay them ships/gifts for the <sup>in future</sup> but Comantique cannot bear excessive costs.

# Aqouma

1718

1718

[65]

May 21. Letter from Bercoz (Hudric) 11 May - ... [vide "Akhuitsy"]

... But here there is something else coming. Aquando has announced displeasure against his great friend Jacoucoe that chief of the Aqoumas = Nyako Ako about some bad service which do latter did do former, with the Arbantes, whereby he has fallen into great danger. Aquando has expressed his doubts, that him shown a sword with which his "voorloot" [? Voorloot, ancestor - or voorloot predecessor] won from the <sup>predecessor</sup> of the other, with the announcement that if he Jacoucoe was not provided with any powder he should buy some, as he intended with that sword the guns belonging to it to come to fulfill his objections with fire sword, for the offensive services rendered to him <sup>in the past</sup>. For that purpose he has also sent his servant because who went the "Voorloot" in the English fort with some beads (they say 30) gold, sent to Quousang for help troops, he has ordered that servant to stay there as he understands he is returning <sup>within</sup> Aqouma country over by sea: do will shortly come & ... [vide] him. I should not give much credit to the reporting & received it as a report, but as the Aquandos have detained about 20 Aqoumas who came there, not being able to get them all as they fled, other ways from Aqouma to Aquando are stopped, there is something "in de weeg" the Aqoumas are very much afraid, there is already reported some hot day, which I would rather be quarrel with Aquando if it were possible ... at ... I have at it appear that affairs in hand did not concern me especially, as they never appeared to do whites as

[Nyako Kuroki Reminds of pp 64 (1.2d)]

Akhuitsy

1418

instructors except when they were in need. ...

September 21. Letter from Bercoe (Landman) 18 Sept ... Today my  
servant returned from Atquma who reported that the difference

(Akemi) which there has been between the British Athini have been adjusted, other  
to hold out many Athini traders in the town of Jacon Coler of Atquma. I  
have heard from notaries that Jacon had stipulated that all the Athini traders  
must buy from him. But my servant says that Jacon had reported that the  
he will let them pass through next week. Thus: On Friday, let the day must  
promise to buy no powder from me as that would not be good but you are  
and the week that day and go on day pleased. ... My servant further reported  
that the King of Atquma was to live in person in 8 days time with his wife and family.

October 20 Recd letter from Mr Landman of Bercoe with monthly papers...  
refusing... the ways between Atquma Athini was opened  
a better trade was therefore expected.

(Makani)  
November 23. Letter from Bercoe (Landman) 19 Nov ... The English Factor  
at Sumpia is at present at variance with Coler Jacon which has  
its origin from a Capo Corso native who was sent to Atquma by Mr Phypps  
to warn him to be on his guard, as Mbantie, Athini Atquma were coming  
to make war on him. Jacon therefore sent to Sumpia to get hold of that native,  
but as the English Factor sent him to Quansang then to Capo Corso, Jacon did not  
attain his object, but immediately the ways to Sumpia closed, representing that he  
had still to receive <sup>the</sup> Kerstfeld, which he said that he would then speak about  
to other, what must be done to satisfy Jacon.

December 9. Letter from Atbra (Naanda) 6 Decr. Yesterday the English

merchant Boyer came here who told me that de Aqonna Colours Jacou had sent to him one of his people with request to be on his guard, as de Aqonna King Colours Aquando intended to introduce himself master of one of the 3 ports, was pretence of doing trade. I have considered it very to communicate this to us as to G.H. & if it should be true, I shall require 4-5 men. ....

December 10 Letter to Acra (Roada) Cellines above, cannot believe it but instructs him to keep good watch in case Aquando comes, to the <sup>broch</sup>

1719.

[86]

January 16. Letter from Bescor (Muller) 12 January. I sent my servant on 1<sup>st</sup> inst: with the usual custom to the King of Aqonna who returned again yesterday & reported that the King was busy sworn on his winter who did long years ago, which will last 3 days: when he wd himself come to the broch to see me.

Tutuba

April 4 Letter to Bescor (Muller) - notes his report about the Aqonna King [with on record] hopes that the disputes between the King & the English will be <sup>settled</sup> ~~improved~~ <sup>settled</sup>...

August 30 Letter from Bescor (Prawells) 24 Augt - Reports his arrival at the King of Aqonna Colours Jacou of his arrival, had just returned, with assurance of his continued "intelligence" with the King that he will favour trade as far as possible. He further says that the disputes which he has had with the Aq King have been removed & settled. My servant also says that he was witness of the death penalty inflicted on the person who had been the cause of the disputes, so that the King of that region will surely again begin trade and other business.

Akin

[7] Remedy

1719

Aquaambo ✓

1718

[Vide "Atkin" &amp; "Aqouma"]

1719

[86] January 18. Letter from Atkera (Sandeman) 13 January; -- He sent his  
 servant to Aquaambo to Aquaudo with the customary presents, but  
 he came back without any news. But it is <sup>was</sup> certain that the ways between both  
 countries Atkin are closed, & that it was apparently and is war.

Atkin

July 26 ... Van Waassen wrote us from Atkera that the King of Aquaambo had  
 sent to him for 10 months that he had sent 10 Bandos; to which he had  
 replied that he had not been there longer than 4 months, & had therefore nothing to do  
 with the money Bandos. He had sent 4 Bandos to the King for the 4 months that he had  
 been there. But the King had not accepted this, & had sent it back saying that he would  
 not give the whole, & ~~the~~ otherwise would see that he got it [what was the reason?].  
 He had [Waassen] had then made enquiries as to the Bandos & had understood from  
Madam de Meester of the Colony of Atkera that it was due: so to avoid dispute  
 with the King he had let him know that he would pay the 10 months. He wrote to ask  
 how it was to be provided for whether by Atkera "ordonnance" or from the Estate  
 of her Sandeman deed.

September 9. Letter from Atkera (Van Waassen) 1 Sept ... Thanks him for the  
 order given to the Bookkeeper of the salaries, [paymaster] to return to  
 us from the Estate of her Sandeman deed 1 Sept. 4 g for 6 months that he had  
 sent to Aquaudo King of Aquaambo.

September 15. Letter from Atkera (Van Waassen) 15 Sept ... requests ... further do

Aquambo

The King of Aquambo had wanted to die towards village East of Acra with  
 contribution to extract some "subsidiary" mummies from them: & afterwards to  
 come to Acra to marry the natives King's daughter. He has already  
 proposed (invented) a proposal against the Lohini <sup>Koma</sup> ~~Koma~~ that he had had  
 to do with one of his Aquambos' wives, for which he claims ~~15~~ 15-1600  
 Pendas, which it is impossible for the other to pay... & I was <sup>have</sup> ~~not~~ not able to see him,



Aquatto.

[Amperu]

1719.

[86]

[ January 20 Muller writes to Commaney (Baron) in reply to his report that  
 he could  
 just get shells from a village on the river near Amperu  
 because it was a fish place, the fisherman collect it - that he went look  
 elsewhere for shells, send them to Elumia. & "when the King of Great Commaney  
 comes into the Fort here I will speak to him about the shells, see if they cannot  
 be obtained with him, for a present." ]



1718

Accra.

1718

[85] December 18. Letter from Accra (his vessel) 15 Decr ... Today morning  
Colonel Anna Coima came in informing us that his brother  
 wished to make the Ptbra custom, and he had wanted that the people of  
Madagascar Amoe was <sup>sup</sup> ~~present~~ <sup>sole of this</sup> him the way to come to the fort. I sent messes to all  
 parties to keep quiet, not to prevent any one coming to the fort. Let Amoe armed his  
 people with guns, afraid on Amca soumos <sup>unarmed</sup> people over the fort, so I did saw that.

[86]

1719

April 4 Letter to Bercoe (Muller) ... As regards de coloni or Colon  
Jubbins who has fled [a particular] [to Bercoe] has under de English  
Port of Accra. We may inform you that it is not our intention to slip into the  
 beach for other subjects who have committed rapines or murder, although we  
 are well disposed to assist & protect the subjects natives of the Coys so as to attach  
 them to us rather than to our service when we need them. You can therefore  
 quietly drop the affair of the Accra man Jubbins. In although he did not  
 directly commit the murder, let one of his people, yet concerning both laws of  
 this country he must pay the penalty, either by paying for it in gold, or by  
 delivering up his slave for execution. His soldiers can be spared here.

# Accany

1718.

1718

August 26. ... this evening some Ashantee Accanyist traders menys came here: [65]  
what they bring with them I don't know.

August 31. This evening the Accanyist traders menysers left again for their country  
They have not been able for many years to come and trade here on the coast  
through the people living in between, with whom they have had disputes from time to time.  
We wish again to trade on the coast as of old. I have sent some of them word by request  
that we will bring our people round to help if any of them carrying on trade elsewhere  
are hindered or detained; & we are so as we indeed wish to trade as much as they.  
This has now been deplorable for long time through the <sup>troubles</sup> ~~troubles~~ inland, & to see  
it was more in plundering & stole <sup>a</sup> sale of the traders goods which have entirely filled  
the shore houses.

November 7 ... In afternoon a party of Ashantee traders again came here; & as they said,  
a considerable number were come about to follow them.

November 16 ... Today the Ashantee Accanyist traders again returned to their  
country. We have richly provided them with presents both for  
themselves & their head chiefs in Ashantee & Accany, to encourage them, as  
far as possible, to bring their goods to market with us.

1718

Elmua (Slave Trade)

Mar 12. Wm Butler comm. office as S<sup>r</sup>. Vice Roberts 2  
1718 [Ltr 28 Mar. Butler & Col to Ass.  $\bar{\bar{}}$

[65] June 26. The ex br: Paul: English Publits died in the Castle.

July 25 Ship "Comary" and el Main on 24th leaving left the footland  
on 3rd May

August 1<sup>st</sup> ditto and el Elmua.

August 14 Ship "Pobrichu" and el slave trade to bid el Main and from Zealand  
Clawder.

September 26 Miller to Main (Van Korseu)... .. the Portuguese came  
to know, so that for must consider that all the slaves left  
as for the 10<sup>th</sup> ships should be careful in buying only young ... ones

October 17. An English ship and the captain of which reported that a new war  
would soon be declared between the Crowns of Spain & the Brittain  
invasion of the  
arising over the Kingdom of Naples by the King of Spain; news which was not  
pleasing to us because of the damage to shipping in wartime.

November 19. The ship "Pobrichu" left Elmua with a cargo of 119 slaves  
(including 150 women & 28 girls) to Suriname.

[66]

1719.

January 18. Slave ship "Amsterdam" from Clawder Haven and el Elmua  
with 3 master "Krocker" from Ostend with the Company's flag  
captured by her on Rio de Bestor.

November 30 Creator to ports, Fortes of arrival of Port: slave with intention to  
purchase of slaves & capturing the youth hold of same.  
[Numerous entries re purchase & despatch of slaves from  
at ports to Elmua.]

Cabo Corso.

1718

1718.

February 25 - Factor of Com<sup>ma</sup>ntien writes, 24 Feb. - Got an English boat came [84]  
due to trade within range of <sup>2 for</sup> dyffens. His protest looks to come.

June 25 Recd letter from C.C. that Mr Wm Johnson has: Feul of the Royal [85]  
African Coy had died there this morning.

1719

[86]

February 9. Recd letter from James Deane, C Corso Castle 29.1.1719  
reporting his arrival there as Captain Feul & Chief Feul (a de Royal  
African Coy of England & giving assurance of his Feul's desire to maintain  
the old amity or re. ... He will enforce what the Feul's against the Secunder Feul -

April 18. Recd news from C.C. of the death of the English Feul James Deane

September 28. Letter from Chama (Mumukhwen) 24 Sept. Jaffer on the  
island has just sent his servant to me with the report that he has

understand from a Com<sup>ma</sup>ntien whose who was with him in the English  
General is seeking to bribe the Feul's of Jaffer to ruin the 2<sup>d</sup> Com<sup>ma</sup>ntien, Attredos  
& Felis. The Factor also lets me know that San Cole's boys who have been in Novria  
have arrived in Jaffer with a large number of traders, & asks me to occupy the <sup>way thro'</sup> passages  
with plenty of men to attack them. I have told him that I can give no orders for this  
but he can do what he thinks good.

Letter to Chama (Mumukhwen) instructs him to come to Chama to discuss the  
circumstances under which his boys had been arrested by the English Feul's at  
Zocades (as of other noted at 2 in contrary):

September 30. Letter to <sup>Asera</sup> Wistham (Van Hoossem) ... instructs him to be

Adom

Fanti

Egufo

Ahrem

Afutan

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cautions  
very fearful in his converse with the English nation at Acra, as they are  
busy preparing every hostility against us our subjects, having today arrested 4 free  
notaries here & old village Comunary into their town [they were ret'd on 1 October]

October 5 ... .. "The notaries on various sides report to us that the English  
of Colo Cases are busy bribing some notaries to war against us, without  
our having given them the least cause of offence. This we understand arises from  
any jealousy as they daily observe that our trade with the Portuguese notaries is  
beginning to flourish, that no Portuguese ships come to trade at CCaso any more.  
So they are trying (suspiciously) with other courses & <sup>pretensions</sup> ~~claims~~ ) to  
obtain the trade for us on shore, not all our factories ... Wrote to Mr Van  
Noorsen of Acra to come to Chumia to enquire about this.

October 7, ... .. We have never, in time of peace & friendship, seen such a  
procedure as the English now adopt to vex us, ... [The ministers  
refused to assist not in a letter Butler wrote to Van Noorsen of Acra, &  
is commending him when he came to Chumia to be accompanied in the cause  
by armed notaries - yet that the English factor Secunder had  
arrested 3 servants sent by Munim Khan of Chama, to fetch in horses  
from Aden. One was broken (woodch?) the other two remaining under arrest  
was sent last night to CCaso, as it is said to be sold as slaves. Munim Khan  
got the Chamas to go to sea to take his servants if possible in the English cause  
being armed & armed. <sup>Butler</sup> He tells Van Noorsen to report him of Chumia at  
once [to take the necessary steps about this.]

An Englishman named David Welsh came here CC, bringing a protest  
against the attack on the English cause of Chama. Munim Khan

Butler informed Minnith<sup>sh</sup> howe that he had some time past, she did not appear Cape Coragh  
of his activities, the English factor being himself in the cause.

October 8. Mr Pitt's friend of Zocou<sup>de</sup> reports (4/10) an attack on both Com  
by English soldiers that his ill guns were useless. Mr Atkins  
of Com<sup>mand</sup> reports that Chaus<sup>es</sup> had acted with gun carriers, to reinforce  
the English fort there. Mr Butler wrote to Minnith<sup>sh</sup> & Chama expressing his  
displeasure at his having had the English cause attacked by the Chaus<sup>es</sup>, as this  
would lead to revenge. He also informed Schrijver of Zocou<sup>de</sup> that he had done  
entirely wrong in calling Minnith<sup>sh</sup> that his servants were in the English cause,  
as it contained only the goods of Mr Spencer's stock.

October 10 Another letter from Mr James Phipps dated C.C. 29 Sept: informing  
Mr Butler of his appointment by the Royal African Coy to the  
Captain's General.

October 18 Schrijver of Zocou<sup>de</sup> wrote that the English factor there had sought  
to make friends with him, & as that was known to act: ~~But~~ Butler  
instructed him in reply to accept it, & as that the maintenance of the  
would be satisfactorily settled.

Mining

1918

[9.30]

Letter from Director of W.C. to Assembly of X dated Amsterdam  
30 November 1914. - referring at length to specimens of mineral ore  
that had been sent home by Butler to Prussia, which they would have <sup>assayed</sup> P.

[7.3]

May 8. 1918 Instructions by Butler to 5 German Miners (who  
had presumably come out recently) as to proceeding to Prussia to obtain  
mineral ore.

.. Letter from Butler to Assembly of X referring to gold mining by the  
German Miners - Chemnitz 8th August 1918.

[8.5]

(Journal Entry) September 21 1918. - ... The Miners are very  
agitated amongst themselves...

[7.3]

May 14 1919. Instructions to Arthur Coster as his taking charge of Prussia  
of - ... To inquire into the work of the Germans (miners) maintain  
harmony amongst them <sup>of</sup> <sup>with</sup> <sub>with</sub> <sup>with</sup> them over 10 days. &c &c &c.

Pirates

1719

1719.  
[56].

June 11 (Saturday) letter from John Stevenson C. Corso, informing Buller that he had rec'd advice from Annamador that the two ships which passed to leeward yesterday are pirates, ~~that they~~ <sup>of</sup> have carried off away 3 English interloping vessels from the bay a. Trooding ..."

June 19. letter from Dr Muller written from Winniba 18<sup>th</sup> June reporting that as the Van Roosen were lying at anchor before Oppam in the "Africa", that vessel was captured by pirates. They had been robbed of everything about 12d ashore at night at Siropa ... ..

June 20 letter from Oppam (Van de Poelle) reporting that pirates had arriv'd in his woods where <sup>an</sup> English ship were anchored in the bay. He English Captain left the ship with his men (except 3). He natives took the opportunity of taking off as many slaves as they could, & stealing them. ... ..

Buller to Commautjen (Van Vorh) ... informs him of the doings of the pirates ...

"See if you can get the Ponties waddy <sup>paradeel</sup> ~~from~~ <sup>with</sup> guns, to go out in a boat of canvas, one of them capture some of the pirates' <sup>of</sup> ~~boats~~ [they had boats with them as well as their ships] take some of their people prisoner, send them to us to hear what the whole thing's about. You must put it before the Ponties so as to persuade them that the pirates are the enemies of the Blacks as well as of the Whites ... Inform me what they reply ...

June 21. letter from Oppam (Van de Poelle) 20<sup>th</sup> June reporting that 7 days the pirates came in their boats & attack'd ship's hard on the port without doing any damage. The fire was returned, after which 3 of the ship's left, leaving one

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King in the words. He will send a canoe to see what it is & report.

June 22. Letter from Prain (Van Noassen) 20 June. Reports arrival of French ships "de Isabelle" de Capitan of which reported he had been robbed of plunder of everything by pirates who then threw overboard what they didn't want. ; Got these pirates had plundered French & English ships in Sierra Leone. Had attacked / plundered the fort there ; coming down the westward coast had shot dead many natives who wanted to come aboard. They are 3 in number, the first being named "de bus d'argent"; the second "King Jesus" [? James] commanded by an Englishman with one hand; the third "Espibola" commanded by a Frenchman de Boesse.

June 23. Took steps to see that the defenses of Alumia (Celle) are in good order in Sierra Leone. Two letters to Prain (de Poole) 21/6 re pirates

June 26. 27 From correspondence from Prain re pirates - they were outside and of the mouth, said to be off de River Volta.

July 1. (Sat) Letter from Prain (de Poole) 28 June reports that the yacht "Africa" is at present between Quansang & Comantem. That the pirates are said to have proceeded to Fida.

July 6. "Africa" which has been plundered by the pirates arrived at Alumia.

[There is further correspondence re pirates in June & July including report of their arrival at Fida. Also some notes about pirates numerous of them on Sept 15. <sup>28</sup> Oct 7. 1919 re. <sup>17</sup> <sub>28</sub> re re.

Quita

Asuma

1718

1718

February 14. Minutes of Meeting of Council at which the following Report [6.]

[abridged] was read of Mr. Johan Phillip Ry [Ry] journey overland

from Fida to <sup>Acra</sup> ~~Abacoa~~.

December  
November 14. 1714 5 am left French Fort. with 40 natives, 1000 women & children  
1 man 9. Popo river. Crossed to Ferry. His chief asked for a  
whiteman & Hoq.  
4 men left. homed at by moonlight.

December 18. 5 am arrived at Popo, the village consisting of Myuse village  
stayed there visiting a palomar dispute between Colvener & Craci,  
the Myuse [Abacoa] living at Fida, the latter being painted with  
of 6 houses in good & 20 cans of 2 amping spirits. Colvener Officer came to  
thank me for present made to Fida

Popo

December 20 2 pm. left. homed in land (lost in route) homed at night. Water scarce

.. 21. 11 am. Arrived Offra Laae village. People different nature of Fida, different  
dances - language, clothing. Pito Beer.

December 22. 4 pm left island the Span in wet road of Haulbreest 8 pm camped.  
After 4 miles came to a Lake. Many canoes. Village Abodje on S.  
side on the beach where trade in ivory slaves is done with passing ships.  
The Colvener asked Gov. de General would send a whiteman day or to

Quita to trade in a large. He said there was great quantity of ivory taken if a whiteman came  
with an assortment of goods, also slaves; that the Lake came from the Volta river & went far  
inland. There were many villages each near Volta which did a large trade in canoes in ivory &  
slaves. Continued journey to Quita (2 miles [South] from Abodje) where the Danes  
have had their servants for some 5 years, whether they did a good trade in ivory slaves  
This was worse than of present, as one was drowned in bad weather, & another had died  
& as they not sufficient men available as no suitable at the Danish fort [Hore] so trade  
had had to stop; but it will be resumed. There I was asked to come to the King  
Colvener by a native named Louis Hannibal who had been Christianized by the French  
Court; from the death of Louis Rely had been sent again with the Coast man the title of  
"Prince of Assine". He told me he had been left here by a French man, who had taken  
him with him from Assine 4 years ago to carry him to France, that the Captain had sent  
him to there to trade. But the ship had left the next day [5 days ago] left him  
there here. His society had brought him into great respect here. The King considered almost  
as King. He took me to the King who gave me a friendly welcome, ordered us to stop here.  
He then told me that 9 or 10 weeks ago he had given a cabinet to our other carrier for  
the General, to ask him for a whiteman to reside here trade in slaves & ivory. He said  
he was very glad to see me & expected that this was worse than our Company here,  
as he could not cope with the Danes because they compelled them to accept their own prices  
for goods. He had known by tradition that the Hollanders never visited any land, &  
he asked me to request the General to send some whiteman there with goods; he would

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pride of our horses, it took care that none were injured there. I said I would report this to the General: but that it would be too great work to send a white man at once, but that we should first try with ships. He said he would be very pleased to have ships. He gave me a sheep, many people drinks, & we all stayed the night with Louis Hamibal who entertained us very well. The village of Quita is on the sea, a pretty good bay for canoes, & the lake I went to Atogjia stretching along side the village. Many cattle, sheep, many trees.

December 23 Left Quita 9 am to Arumna 4 miles. Was very well received by the principal Colour named Offor diacon who showed us his house to make room for us. Two Arumna at his good nature.

At Arumna for morning the Volta, sent the baggage in it with the boys & gany. We went by road at 3 pm. Spurred wild animal spur. After entering for Arumna two Arumna.

December 24 at 5 am and at 6 o'clock fishing village where we found the mouth of the Volta. The canoe and 2 men after us. While I was at Arumna I got the natives' word we must be patient. They told me that they were in communication with the inland natives by canoe, that they could sail up the Volta river in a month's time. That the river had many arms or branches along which the natives' bread, it was abundantly provided with ivory slaves, & so they were traded as where here, they were carried off by the Aquamboles, on the other side by the Quahese, from whence they were transported afterwards from Adra & Kida. I asked if the natives there would be inclined to trade with ourselves if they were good natured. The SD Colour replied that he did not believe the natives there had ever seen a white man: but if they came there with their goods he did not believe they wd suffer any harm, as their motives was not of covetousness or mercenary conduct.

At the mouth of the Volta found an opening of about 300 feet wide surf. Did not risk taking soundings with the canoe. Inside the mouth, the river is very wide & more broader in the Coast. Thanks to affairs & fine opportunity for ships to the mainland.

December 25 Crossed to the other side in local canoes. Pursued along the bank & slept in the grass.

December 26 Arrived at Day stop on to negotjantje, a village on a hill where salt water. Slept here.

December 27 Left 4 am, after 4 miles Pomny. Colour Apiny the former Company's village, in ruins, only the powder tower's left. Left 1 pm & at 5 pm arrived at Fiabbra [?], like Pomny situated a rising ground. Very well received by the Colour. Slept here.

December 28 Left 3 am. 5 am passed Pomponna: 7 am Tysse: 8 am La Badie. Paid respects to the new Governor at the Danish fort, and on at the King's fort at Arora having completed a journey of 66 miles [total] in 11 days.

On our arriving at above report, the Council resolved to send a Corvette there to make further enquiries as to the River Volta on its banks ...

Arumna  
headship  
offor diacon

Pomny

1719.

February 13. Wrote to Ant<sup>o</sup> Moscoso of Quita asking properly to previous letter [86]  
- for report on <sup>his</sup> goods there

February 24. Letter from Quita (Moscoso) 11 Feb<sup>r</sup>y, reports that his trade in slaves + wine  
has been ruined by the arrival of an English ship, then, 10 days later, a French  
ship, ... but the natives are very well disposed + the King very pleased with the present price  
him, so he hopes for success in the future.

September 1. (Friday) letter from Quita (Moscoso) 2 August - Reports on his dealings  
there. Trade in wine + slaves. ...

November 21. Ant<sup>o</sup> Jan Moscoso advised us from Quita on 12<sup>th</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup>: that he already  
had a quantity of wine + several slaves; + as the Aquamboe King  
discovered that place with surprise told Ant<sup>o</sup> Moscoso, he wanted to remove from there  
with his merchandise, to another place called Ocuquia if he did not want to be <sup>plundered</sup> ~~robbed~~ \*  
it being well known to the King that his people were very <sup>keen</sup> ~~careless~~ on white man's  
merchandise. He therefore asked for advice.

R. K. S. ...

November 24. Butler to Quita (Moscoso) - Returns above. He would buy 400 loads  
with a ship "Good Fortuna" to him but for fear of the pirates. Sends the  
letter for de Galpote "Bonaventure" with instructions to ship his wine + alcohol on  
it to go with his goods to Ocuquia for safety.

December 6. (Wednesday) letter from Quita (Moscoso) reporting that the King of Aquamboe  
remained of the intention to ruin de Quitas. - But as we have  
found nothing of this from Picra we do not believe that is much danger of it.

R. K. S. ...

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Jan Commy.

- [62] January 23. Despatch DuRoi to Assembly of X. — ... Fort Fredericksburg, still remains in the power of Jan Commy, & no possession of it is to be hoped for in his lifetime, he having been ~~proven~~ so cautious as to draw the country natives to his devotion, who on the part news of ships arriving on the Windward coast are at once in arms in great numbers, besides this, Commy has had the whole of the fort put [Vorgedelle] of the fort broken down, which was his quite base reason. He has used the broken-up stone to build a wall, with loop holes built up with lime, carried round the village; the store waits quietly <sup>& secretly</sup> ~~secretly~~ for anyone who would undertake anything by force there.
- [62] July 14. Despatch DuRoi to Assembly of X ... The present situation as regards Fort Fredericksburg is the same as before, & he cannot undertake anything at it at present, .....
- [64] December 28. ~~Small~~ letter from Axuni [Commissaire of Inquiry] 26 Dec: ... ..  
[Commissaire?]  
The arrival of the ship "Foxon" gave great suspicion to Jan Commy so when it had come into the roads here on the 2<sup>nd</sup>, he sent natives on board with gold, to buy spirits &c. but chiefly to find out how many men were on board & what its intention was.

Anta

After to

July 14. (1720) Despatch Buller to Assembly of S ... .. [The guards counsel, ch

Secunder by the English factor collecting debts due to his Company, "to our small & weak fort", where the English have a good sufficient fort & very cannon

April 1. (Monday). - Mr Van Zelle at Secunder complained that the English there [87]

were beginning again to behave insolently, paying no toll: from notices -

April 2. Buller replied advising Van Zelle to exercise patience as he could not send him

help: but he hoped on the arrival of ships or parties, then take in a state both with soldiers & "freeing garden" to make a start with building up of Tacorany, & to see about abandoning Secunder, as at that place there <sup>were</sup> ~~was~~ always the most disputes between them & the English, the cause being that the English were the stronger.

July 17. Buller to Chama (Muller). As it is reported to us for Tacorany, that the

native's here are threatened by the Wossos, I am sending my servant Phin with Jan Sues with a few rifles for the Governor on the Island in order to learn what the truth is. You should also make such inquiries into the matter as are practicable.

August 3. (Sat.) Letter from Bailey (de Grand) 2 August - reports that ...

The news there was that the Antas would have war made upon them by the Wossos, Odoms, & Suffer people, with Jan Cabe's people amongst them. According to report these people had used gold from Jan Coons, like English, & into obscurity on the beach. On this news the Crom people had made ready to await them, & some on their guard day night, at Bailey's; & in the fort he was ready for what might arise ...

Buller to Bailey (de Grand) - Returns above: ... hoped that the rumors of war between the Wossos Antas will disappear as has now happened many times past.

\*  
[for full copies to Muller of Secunder vide war "Crom" p 116]  
Wossos

1720

August 23. . . . . This evening sent our servant Phin again to Chama as war is again beginning to break through there & since we do not wish to see our slaves up the river molested, we sent with him presents for the Colours of de Island to procure peace if possible <sup>viz</sup> Jamfer Amoa 20 lbs powder & 8 lbs shelling: Amoa 20 do: & 4 do: Catfo Caatje, 40 do: & 16 do:

Abraam  
Amoa  
&  
Catfo Caatje

September 3 (Tuesday) . . . Today my servant returned again from Chama bringing a letter from Auditor Van Toch, in which he reported that in accordance with our orders given him on 23<sup>d</sup> ulto: he had handed over to our servant such goods as we wanted, as presents for the Colours on the island named Jamfer Amoa & Boffo Caatje, to procure peace with the Prutés. There were subsequently handed over by our servant to these Colours, who thanked us kindly, saying, such as the Prutés would not appear there, they would make war on them, the Prutés, at some time or other, if not today then tomorrow, in order in this way to get their <sup>quantity</sup> ~~supply~~ [aan haer gwaerd te komen]. The Colours said further that the island was wanting free to the Coy. that the slaves would do their work there unmolested; & if a Coy slave did any wrong on the river they would let Van Toch know, & if any of their subjects did wrong to the Coy slaves, to let them know, as they wanted to live in good harmony with the Coy as their ancestors had done.

Adam Island  
Abraam  
Jamfer Amoa  
&  
Boffo Caatje

September 6. The Auditor Van Toch informs us from Chama that such as from the Island had reported to him that the Prutés, Wessas & Juffers were preparing to march against the Prutés that some of Jan Coles' people were among them, that the Wessas were clearing a way to Brixens in order to <sup>get</sup> off in there.

Adam I

The Adams will be at Zocorany & the Suffers will fall upon Cucubi, whereby the Artes would be completely surrounded. We hope the war will come yet as the windward coast is much in need of peace & quiet.

Arta

Butler to Bonting (de Grand) - As it is reported to us from all sides that the Wagos are coming to make war on the Artes, you must be on your guard, make provision for powder in <sup>your</sup> fort, also report of one about ammunition you have. We will hope that the road (path, way) which you have opened from Wagos (so as to come straddled with your fort) will not now be a way which may be very favorable for them, that you will not thus lose height in the Prapai hills.

Wagos

In order that we may be very closely informed of affairs Manna, all the Colours on both sides must tell you what the war is about & how the two parties stand in the question, the latest must contain news that they have of the position of affairs... - what you must report quickly - you will hear the Artes on the hill that they provide proper provisions, so or take in a state of defence, in case of need.

Manna

September 8 The Auditor Van Loek at Chama reported in his letter of the 4th that the notaries at Zocorany asked to be allowed to have guns on the hill to defend themselves against the Wagos who will now be coming, make war on the Artes & apparently make the first attack at Zocorany. The numbers of this are so strongly confirmed, that the evil consequences of it are not to be doubted. The Captain at Zocorany also asks for a large bag of powder to defend himself, and the small help of the notaries, against the notaries who are expected from the interior. To this are replied that we could not understand why the Captain at Zocorany wanted powder, as it was only due to keep powder for the City; if he had misbehaved in the notaries he could not retain it, he must come to Chama. The Auditor must make

1720

these inquiries have matters stated at Yocorany & Saccondee, & inform us at once, so that we can take the necessary measures: & finally that he should send 3 "volunteers" to Twitter "a some" "Caroocou" with instructions to the natives at Yocorany that they might bring the guns on to the hill to defend themselves as have soldiers.

Warraw

We must have caution that, to our regret, the numbers of war between the Wosges & Shilas are explained daily, & we are very much afraid that by the footings of Yocorany & Saccondee both being guarded by one soldier, will be lost, we being absolutely in no state to prevent it, as we are at once deprived of soldiers, <sup>Labourers</sup> Colonies shops & anything required to hold these places, and if they can no longer be held they must be abandoned. For through lack of everything we are only in a position, in the closest vicinity, to defend this Chief Castle (the most important fortification of the Coy), the whole garrison with officers will consist of 24 Militiamen of which 5 are sick: & "their persons" are  $\frac{1}{2}$  of that number... We cannot therefore decide to send any elsewhere, as this Chief Castle, where all the Coy's chief effects are, would thereby be placed in the greatest danger, as so many disturbances arise daily, & the varying wantonness of the natives is more bound over hand.

September 25 letter from Chama (Auditor Van York) v.d. - This is only to report that I have just rec'd letters from the Corporal at Saccondee, in which he informs me that the English factor has put Cuacpi & Yetu, <sup>and</sup> is-was some others in chains & in a cell; whereupon all the natives from under the English & British forts have fled & as the Corporal was last with a single native by him he does not know what to do. ... To this we at once replied: - Your letter just rec'd, from which we see what has happened at Saccondee, namely that the

That the English Factor had arrested Cucubi & Tete just then in <sup>scall</sup> ~~scall~~.

ten spite of the delight of those natives is down with our galleon above but  
three plain schuim zijn. I still suspect it is a plot of Cucubi himself  
solely to <sup>deceive</sup> ~~deceive~~ his ~~own~~ <sup>own</sup> ~~lands~~ <sup>lands</sup> ~~land~~ <sup>land</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~Mulas~~. But if not I am extremely  
surprised that the natives suffer these violences of the English so patiently & use no  
means to take revenge. But as all these matters do not concern us, we'll all withdraw  
ourselves up in them, but only help the Sacouray's cattle, at the Company's expense, to  
guard the possession & domain of their High Mightinesses of Sacouray. This is for  
your guidance. Meanwhile you can continue to be friends with de Broffo, as I judge  
it's necessary, & you can enquire the reason from him why the Mulas take no revenge  
& suffer everything, & that they being war soel other [Crij elkander] take no further  
measures for their own welfare, but let everything take its own course, .....

October 1. (Tuesday) The rumors of war against the Mulas increase daily.

October 3. Mr Van Loch [Chama] ... advised us that the Portugals, & suffer  
troops were beginning to march up against the Mulas, & was  
only waiting for the people of San Carlos, <sup>quasi par</sup> ~~quasi par~~ of the English Coy at Comanus, to join  
them, when everything would be ready. Mr Le Grand or Bonting reports that the  
women came fleeing like sheep with their goods, & that the enemies of the Mulas  
were advancing. We have promised Bonting & Chama aid such "trien" material  
& ammunition as possible, but at Sacouray's fort we can only keep one soldier to guard  
the Coy's portion of log. ... This whole war has been instigated by the English  
General solely in order to drive us out of the possession of Sacouray where there is  
now no soldier of the Company's log. We must await the result of the whole affair  
but in order not to let the natives of Sacouray lose courage, we arrange them

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daily with provisions that we will build a fort there <sup>when</sup> ~~where~~ <sup>convenient</sup> if the Coy sends us the promised workmen, which we were lockt through heavy mortality. We we come to be we are able to take to check this war as far as it is in our power, will appear from the following letter to Auditor Van Loch [de Chama]:-

We send our servant Muir to ask you what it is best to do, so as to effect ~~that~~ <sup>if</sup> possible, that this war <sup>do</sup> not proceed, & if that, so that it can be stopped for so long till the Coy sends the promised military & workpeople, to make a good & sufficient fort at Tocorany, & put around to it.

If necessary you should call in the slaves from de luth into the fort, but if you see no difficulty they can cut the timber required. . . . . In caution you must report what you hear: that we hope that de Armas will have such good success as they represent, so that they can repulse their enemies.

October 12. . . . the Tocorany's sent a deputation here with de report that the hostile troops were beginning to approach, & earnestly asking for some assistance in men & ammunition to guard de Coys land & domain.

November 4 In Van Loch arrived us from Chama that de <sup>troops</sup> ~~armies~~ which had been intended against de Armas were beginning to separate, that the words be making of the intended war.

November 11. Letter from Chama (Van Loch) is thus: - My servants have just come before de Gate with de Broffo & Amboi who came to report

Wassas

that de Adams. Wassas suffers have even to come & attack Salre, in 2 or 3 days time. When Cucubis's Army, & will then march on to Tocorany to attack de Armas.

Adom T

The Broffo has just left for Salre to fetch de women children from de driving them to Chama so this will indeed be de truth: & Amboi is also summoned from here by Janygo.

which the English General has given bribes for so that the Company is entirely cut off from communication with Mexico [Brazil]



1920

sometimes in much difficulty & uneasiness, & we wish with all our heart that the ships from the Foster land might turn up that we could <sup>offer</sup> ~~use~~ these infirming measures of our bad neighbours, that God would resume its former course ..... For if we could now be supplied with correct goods it would have a considerable effect, as on the land the toilers provide themselves from other sources.

November 14. Puster replied to Romans (orders) that he must see <sup>if from</sup> ~~what~~ <sup>happens</sup> report from time to time.

November 16. The boat Kause returned from Channa this evening with Luise, Van Loch reporting that war had been declared, further of the rumors of war, that everything was quiet again there.

Wassau

10 p 147.

Christian's borg.

November 9 (1920) Recd letter from H to P Ostrop dated borg 31 October reporting the death of Govr Knud Rogh on 30 August, & his assumption of the provincial Government.

1720

## Howin

January 30 (1720)

→ Letter to Mein (Coster). ... the whole Brittain when he was last here told us that the Ovilius had detained & robbed him of many goods some time ago in that district: that he was inclined to arrest some Howins as they were now preparing for a war against the Arbanties & if he waited longer he would lose his whole affair, I therefore tell you of this news so that you can pay attention to the "Saasia" [? "Sautie Land"] as your trade is much dependent upon it [? the land-countries].

August 15 ... Mr A. Coster wrote us from Mein that ... the Howins from whom he had bought slaves very much wanted powder. He was also expecting that Aquamose of Wossa wd shortly come down with a good quantity of slaves. ...

September 19. Mr Coster of Mein reported that ... the Howin traders had left with their slaves for Ardrickslung, as he had not <sup>got</sup> the goods they wanted. Mr Butler replied regretting this. He was awatching the sale of ships & ships & merchant trade was dead on the whole coast.

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1720

Axiom

December 8. Letters were rec'd from the Comandante at Bonting: In <sup>Letter</sup> ~~Letter~~ from Mexico, at Bonting, & from the Assistant at Mexico regarding an attack made upon the Coronel at San Juan Mexico by a crowd of 200-500 natives when he accompanied by the ship's Captain, his Assistant, went into the town to inspect a new cause, & then visited the priest's house, at his invitation. In his letter of 6th Decr written from Bonting when he arriv'd & asked, Coron reports that he was attacked & stripped & fleeced by the mob, who sent him away in a canoe. He arriv'd at Bonting at 2.30 am. The ship's Captain was also seized & detain'd by the priest till next morning when he returned to the Port. The Captain then got 40 men row'd from his ship, so that the 80 men already were in the Port. The Assistant, <sup>at Mexico</sup> reported that the Garrison were furious at the treatment & disappearance of Coron, & were with difficulty persuaded not to force on where the Crown. On receipt of these reports & after consulting the Comandante Bonting applied a Commission of Chauhan Nuller Araucan here to proceed to Mexico enquire into the matter with instructions (Art. 10):- § 5. Instructed them to try settle the matter amicably, so that the Mexico did not part with San Juan to the great prejudice of the Coj's domains at Mexico, for Comandante could wish for no better opportunity than this in which to carry out his malice & against against the Coj: § 6. If necessary, bring in Aspinny of Another as a mediator: § 7. To enquire most closely into the conduct, opinion, & trade of our Coronel. ... § 10. If the Commissioners find that this affair of the Mexico had arisen from the molestation or violation was in violation of the Prohibitions, next day with to withdraw their allegiance to the Coj, the Comandante must <sup>exercise</sup> ~~exercise~~ all caution &

garrison de Fort with more men.

December 14. Letter from the Commissioners of Mass. - u.d. They report that all was quiet when they lowered the hot temper of many of the people had cooled off. Captain Sanders of the Prince of Wales was to proceed on his voyage of air leaving an entire garrison of 12 soldiers at Fort. The soldiers were very glad at their arrival: Costas absence: the departure of Captain Sanders this men. Reports said that Coxter who he said a letter from J. H. dishonoured it . . . . . told the soldiers that he had nothing to do with J. H. what the King should have done was responsible or he they will undoubtedly explain into matters.

December 22. Letter from Commiss of Mass. u.d. They report on their enquiry. As to the reason for their colour, the soldiers stated that Coxter had led out to them that he had nothing to do with the King. He was independent, being appointed to Mass. direct by the King: that he had traded privately with ships, & used public houses in the King's; he had traded them all so badly that their late was not for day to day all it burst out. — They report on their enquiries into Coxter's trading & colour. x x x —

December 23. Order to the Commiss of Mass. — Orders above — <sup>instinct</sup> ~~instinct~~ there to obtain properly sworn attestations of the misconduct of Coxter of Mass. so that we can be in a position to punish him for his disloyal conduct (whereby the King's domains of Mass. were brought to the utmost danger), for it is told us on true that the Mass. have sent to the King for protection of our household to take revenge for the occurrences of Mass. — and as we know that on both your departure from there the ~~Princes~~ <sup>Princes</sup> would think we intended to introduce Coxter there again, whereby possibly a second ~~rebellion~~ <sup>rebellion</sup> worse than the first would arise, we have decided to hold for John Muller remain there till further orders,

in a dispatch to the  
 Council of 28 of  
 14 Aug 1921.  
 Butler reports that  
 Cotter was not in a  
 course next off to  
 Brazil with the rest  
 of the team but  
 to visit the ill -  
 treated. It was  
 a few concerned  
 about awaiting  
 an opportunity for  
 departure when  
 to leave at the  
 fort. Accurate  
 prisoners advised  
 of the inclusion of  
 Moin's father and  
 of Cotter because  
 of his opposition  
 & relation of 19th  
 to get with family  
 to leave. It was  
 in Cotter's help -  
 this he refused being  
 God awful trouble  
 with the Dutch already:  
 to run away from  
 under the fort:  
 to roll in the  
 English: or to kill  
 the German having  
 plans, in Moin  
 & Moin.

Van Haarsen to and over Moin, before his departure, to call in the  
 Councils of Moin, Moin & Moin to the help & support of the Cot,  
 both in trade, & in allowing digging for minerals: and especially have the  
 contact with the Moin's Moin renewed, and on & confirmed: &  
 similarly encourage the Moin's to get on with the work of securing ore  
 ..... on his return Moin, Van Haarsen taking Cotter from Brazil  
 Moin with him.

December 28. Letter from Councils of Moin 26 Dec. - Enclose copies of  
 sworn statements of the witnesses of Cotter's conduct, including &  
 telling his <sup>purpose</sup> ~~purpose~~, ... the Councils of Moin (Moin) & Moin  
 assure him of their continued loyalty & of their non-participation in the acts of  
 the Moin's: they want Cotter to be dismissed & open work resumed  
 of the mining. ....

[ At meeting of Council of 14 January 1921. It was decided that Cotter  
 should be confined in St. Jago pending proceedings to be taken against  
 him. These former proceedings have not been started ].

December 31. Letter from Councils of Moin 29 Decr - As to the report that the  
 Moin's sent to C.C. for prohibition of the English, if the attack on Moin  
 was rejected, they have no definite evidence, other than that of a cause of Moin's being  
 not going to C.C. at a what purpose was unknown - The Councils have taken renewed  
 oaths of allegiance, & promised work to be resumed again. ....

1720  
't Suffer ✓

1720

March 20. Letter to Chama (deomuis) As the rumour is spread here from all sides that the 't Suffers & Wassas are on the march to attack the Aquaffos & Petus, that this will take place very soon, you are therefore kindly ordered to enquire most carefully what the affair is about; I believe you will have the best opportunity for this on the Island. But always remember that San Cabe is the proper refuge in the matter. If you find the rumour is true you must of course also attempt to find out if there is any means <sup>to prevent</sup> ~~of preventing~~ it proceeding, & whether the Headchief of 't Suffer, Acaffo, who is so poorly inclined to the Coys, cannot be got to abandon his intention. This is sensibly recommended to you.

Wassa.

Equaffo

Petus.

March 23. Letter from Chama (deomuis) 22 March - Continues above - I have inquired "illico" both on the island & elsewhere if Wassa & Suffer intend to come or make war on the people of Aquaffo & Petus, have received report that that is quite true & will take place within 3 days; & in addition that the English General had distributed money to the Wassas & 't Suffers in order to disturb the Aquaffos & Petus.

So far as I can learn it is not believed that the Headchief of 't Suffer, Acaffo, will abandon his intention since he is too much bound to the English by promises & oaths. This is what I have been able to find out about the matter, & I hope of it will be satisfied with it.

[Samuel writing]: - Mr Van Zeebe at Zoemundee whom we also informed of the advance of the Wassas & 't Suffers to make war on the Aquaffos & Petus, that had come to our ears here, his speed words everywhere, so that he might enquire there about the matter, has replied that 10-12 Wassas had arrived at Zoemundee & had sought some "Haxen Eyzer". He had asked them about the advance, but had received no unanimous reply.

1720

Wogga

Cairn Muffer

Dec they knew of no advance. Mr Van Zelst first reported that on the 18th inst: Colneur Muffer had marched up with some people to go to another Wogga Colneur named Injanne, where other Wogga Colneurs were sent to meet, & according to the report made to him, for no other purpose than to settle the disputes which the Woggas have amongst themselves, so that if they were attacked by the Ashkaulees, they might then pull together, & all be ready. The messenger sent to Impohoe had not yet returned, he would meantime enquire further & report what he heard.

March 27. ... Mr Van Zelst reported that the messenger to Impohoe had returned bringing us other news than what was in his last: but that some Woggas had again come ashore [Zocudee?] who had unanimously declared that they had come out of the Crown of Jutawan on 22<sup>nd</sup> March shot in truth <sup>seen</sup> & spoken to the Colneur Muffer there; but that not one Wogga had risen [of the <sup>of the</sup> Wogga] but a Colneur named Bonsje who had died in his camp [deeper Coasje] so that all his people had returned home.

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### San Cabes

Colneur  
Abbecan

June 13. Recd letter from Commaney (Ockers) that San Cabes had tried to arrest some Mina natives had also detained a man of Colneur Abbecan; in which I replied that I knew of no reason for this but would enquire from the Colneurs, & meantime he was to take good care of his fort.

June 14 Called on the Colneurs with the fort, & asked what reason San Cabes might have for wanting to arrest Mina natives. I learnt that San Cabes had a claim on a native woman in the town whom the friends did not desire but she should be followed (purchased). Whereupon I ordered the Colneurs to give up the woman to San Cabes, although I don't believe this is the reason, but that it is of an some old mutual rancority he wants to carry out. Informed Ockers at Commaney.

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Edna?

1720

Fantee

August 16. From Comanteyn La Hou Nycke informed us that de Comanteyn Captain + Calouers had sent representatives, latter week us about the ships tells which they claim. We thereupon wrote in reply:— Some messages from the Fantees have and here have passed very much for their ships gifts, & altho' it is an unreasonable claim we have however (so as to see if your friendship and these notices can be effected in some manner, so as to for can get better trade at your factory) have decided to allow them one ship's "gift" viz one mark gold in goods which you can give them, but we cannot give them more. . . . .

Ships Gifts

August 23. Letter from Comanteyn (de Nycke) 22 August. Tells us of above, & in morning and also overland, the Fantees messengers, with whom I could not arrange anything as de Comanteyn's line (his handmen) at Croffje. But I let the Captain of de Comanteyn know to send some to me in the morning early which he did. Yesterday, I showed him what I had been pleased to allow, & that they ought not to be without offer at way so that their friendship did not come to change into anger through their obstinate unreasonable demands, & wholly they would see nothing: that they must take council about that by closing at ways they could not compel of the to give more than the "gift" that had been granted, & I showed them other things to say to de Comanteyn's. To this the Captain replied towards evening, that they had all decided to send to "Ghana Fema" to the Broffo what they wanted & that it above, but that provisionally they claimed not one mark but for 4 ships, they would not withdraw their claim. It will see from this that this is an insolent claim unreasonable claim, & therefore trade must either stand still or there must be an increase in the ships gifts. I will await of the decision as to this. The

[? Broeffje  
= Kintje  
a small part  
with little?]

1720

messengers as expected from Grand Pierre tomorrow & will not fail to inform  
 y<sup>e</sup> H<sup>on</sup> of one of their report - with respect to such Garrison. —

Butler to Commanche (de Rycke) advises above - & has seen that de Fanties  
 have even blacked out the Port so that de military can get no bread, fish, or other  
 provisions, but no leader may go to a gun at Port, other they refuse de offer of  
 1 mark gold, & claim 4. In order therefore taking the matter to an end, as we  
 are with in a position to oppose their unreasonable demand & that is no  
<sup>supply</sup> <sup>warehouse</sup> ~~provision~~ in de State & I have no military; & so their will despoil may ~~not~~  
 perhaps have still worse consequences, & altho' de messengers would be well  
 satisfied with my offer of 1 mark gold - for are badly advised, so as taking  
 de matter to an end, funded for some upward with Coy's aints. to bect it up  
<sup>one</sup> ~~provision~~ de him until an agreement is reached. & de ports are fixed of ain  
 other people can get their food. We advise you are now recommended to bect over  
 de lieds, other de Fanties do it is because of Trade that we pay such heavy  
 ships gifts, other reasons do not appear useful to you, you can add it opportunity ...

August 29. From Commanche de Rycke informs us that he has been

unable to come to an agreement with de Fanties over ships bills  
 & all attempts had been fruitless. He had sent Stines with Bruffo, but he  
 had said he would claim not less than <sup>de</sup> 4 ships gifts, & altho' de lead was not yet  
 closed, & it would now be until his demand was satisfied - We shall now be  
 obliged to allow de 4 ships bills in full as I see no other solution, & trade is held up,  
 de Rycke says that a good number of Abanties & Merchants are waiting for de opening  
 of de ways, & hopes of flourishing trade will work for his damage.

August 30 Butler to Commanche (de Rycke) - authorizes him to pay de 4 ships

tells demanded us being in opposition to anything else.

Fantea

September 4 Mr de Nycke of Comantien reported to God. with great difficulty came to an agreement with the Fanties on ships gifts, for 3 months for which he would give unclawed: that they appeared to be wholly artificial, we therefore advised him to calculate the goods for ships tells for the Fanties as high above by Mark's brief "or probably"

October 19. Mr Van Nycke of Comantien advises us that de Broffo of Fantien has been kill'd by his own subjects, which is again a cause of trouble here.

But as that affair is outside the Coyn we were have us goods with which to trade, the Coyn will suffer us injury from it.

October 18. Write to Wenens Jeruse [? Man]. Van de Poelle [Bencor] & Van Overschie

[Kero] - informing them that as the Fantie Broffo had been kill'd, this was to advise them to be careful in sending up of gold & other things, for it is apparent that through the unbusiness of the notaries & ways are made some disturbances may result. It would be better to await some passages from Santer & Andland.

November 2. Letter from Comantien (de Nycke) & c. - Today the new Broffo sent

us two heads out of Cobes Lerra against which he has marched up, as taken of his victory: that I should inform of it of this notary of Cobes Lerra present the Alkies Traders from coming through, he hoped that by this victory, that Trade would circulate (will be) better for the Coyn. He also advised me that being now Broffo he would keep his Country in good friendship with us, that when he returned to be installed he would, after everything had been performed, send someone to us. He has further told us that as soon as they had resolved to attack another District he will let us know, so that it can be known. If it is indeed taken the heads I will send them. I have made a present to this new Broffo. If it is indeed decided to

man Kexim

(Alkies)

1720

send him presents it would have a good result.

Buller to Comauntyn (de Rycke) We see from your letter of 9<sup>th</sup> ulto that de new Broffo of Fautes has sent to you for us 2 pair boxes of plain Coles Perras natives, as a token of his victory over the Dutch, what he had added that when he had returned what dutie he take up his duties as Broffo he would send news on to greet us & to testify his intention to live in friendship with us. That is very satisfactory to me. You can again tell the Broffo that we thank him for his offer of friendship what when he is formally installed, I will express mine on his behalf; that we continue we will him success against his enemies, with the assurance that it will be very pleasing to us to maintain friendship with him ... — presents of powder, 2 quins, spirits, <sup>what</sup> sent him — ... finally you can tell him that the Fetes were ready to ~~help~~ <sup>come</sup> help him, for which they had brought their women & children but to the safe town; but last night some no line's came from Cape Cady, over the safe town as (sic) ... [vide Cape Coast].

Fetes

November 10. Letter from Comauntyn (de Rycke) wd. reporting that the Fautes was on the march against Agorina in get plunder from that district; what de Fautes had been provoked by the Coles Perras, with a sum of gold. [vide "Agorina"]

Agorina

November 29. De Rycke informs us from Comauntyn that de Fautes had made a treaty of peace with the Dutch against which they had marched, & would shortly return to their country, but the English General had asked them beforehand to ruin de Fetes, for which he would give them 15 Bendas gold. But understanding this, de Broffo had told de Rycke, in a quiet, that if we would give him the same sum he would have de Fetes in peace. So this we sent de following reply:— ... We do not understand what de real intention is ... but we will inform you

Fetes

1720  
in confidence of our own intention - 1720 that we do not mean to pay so dearly for the Fantée  
friendship of de Broffo: 2 vols. that de Pennicottin, or even the Felous is not worth  
so much to the Company. You can then take steps to maintain friendship with them  
in every way without exposing us to or against any one. If you hear  
anything more about the matter of de Felous you must report it to us. ...

1720  
Agonna. ✓

[51]

March 4. Letter from Berceo (Prametels) wd. reporting that de Simpos &  
Felous haer als nu aan weer kanting helden & was awaiting the judgment  
of de Agonna Colouar Jaquoe over their matter. [In previous correspondence Prametels  
had reported that de Simpos had payed a Berce man: & in accordance with  
Butler's instructions he had sent to de Agonna King to settle the matter, & to see that  
de Simpos paid satisfactorily to de Berceos.]

December 23. ... Van de Poelle of Berceo reported that the Fantées were  
on the march against the Agonnas & had already obtained so far  
that they had made a demand of 200 Bandos. And as de Agonnas were not in a position  
to pay such a large sum of gold, much less to defy the Fantées, they will be obliged to  
retire under the fort, & seek refuge with the Company, & also according to the  
agreement made with them to demand assistance. But since these notions are  
not much to be trusted, & on such an occasion [occasional opportunity] they might  
well be able to rush to the <sup>Company's</sup> fort. He desires to receive instructions.

December 24. Butler to Berceo (Van de Poelle) - We have seen you your letter

Now for the <sup>Fanties</sup> ~~Agornas~~ have approached the Agornas, & that the Agornas are  
 not in a position to defy the Fanties nor to produce the sum of gold demanded  
 by the Fanties: from which you conclude that the Agornas may decide to come  
 for protection under your Fort in pursuance of the Agreement made with the  
 District by ~~our~~ <sup>our</sup> predecessors, & the building of the Fort; & in that case asking for  
 our orders how to act. We may, in reply, tell you our own idea, that we have  
 seen from experience that the interior natives will not so lightly leave the borders  
 of their own country to seek protection under the Fort, so it is not apparent that the  
 Agornas will do so, but that they will rather employ all possible means to pay  
 the levy imposed upon them. And as I cannot trace from your letters that the  
 Agornas have made any request to you for protection, you are therefore not to <sup>make</sup> ~~make~~  
<sup>this</sup> ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~letter~~ ~~to~~ ~~me~~ ~~that~~ ~~it~~ ~~would~~ ~~involve~~ ~~his~~ ~~part~~ ~~expense~~ ~~for~~ ~~the~~ ~~Company~~, & from the  
 small amount of trade done at Bercoe you can well realize that no profit  
 would be gained in preserving a crowd of natives

—||—  
 To P 141.

## Aquambo.

copy

January 12. Letter from Accra (d. Beins) in d. that the Aquamboes had seized [87]  
 of Coy slave women who had been sent out to fetch water, but that

he had taken 8 Aquamboes in to the fort under arrest.  
 Letter to Van Hoerselen - re above report. I have enquired from your brother who informs  
 we there is not the least difference between us & the Aquamboes King: As he believes, the detention of the  
 slave women will be the dominion of some of his Soldiers, & that he may possibly secure himself  
 over it there. I trust it may be so that you will settle the matter by your presence. But if you find  
 that Aquamboes intends some mischief, you must inform us at once, & will send de longue  
 to you with water & starch: but only if used & on King's command of Aquamboes will entertain, for  
 know how dangerous it is at this time to send the baggage to landward [i.e. from of fort].

March 7. Letter from Accra (Van Hoerselen) 4/3, ... reports the furthest drought that the natives  
 ever remembered. The Aquamboes brought water, but it was very expensive.

August 16 Letter from Accra [?] 12/8 reports ... that do continual quarrels between the  
 Accras & Aquamboes was a great hindrance to trade.

November 25 The Coy's Advocate at Accra, Amos, came here asking for assistance or  
 justice over the murder of one of his slaves by certain natives Briny &ie  
 living at Accra & complaining that Van Ovenschie had denied him  
 justice, arrested him & fabricated him the fact. He also stated that the Aquamboes King  
 had been for some time in Accra not long ago, but he had been so unkindly treated by Ovenschie  
 that he had left, very angry.

December 21. Letter to Accra (Ovenschie)... We have got reports from Kwa's that an  
 Aquamboe native having got into a quarrel with a Coy slave, shot himself  
 under our fort out of malice & our which the Aquamboes King demanded  
 a considerable sum of gold as satisfaction from you. Now the worst calamities  
 may arise from this affair. We do not understand why we have rec'd no report from you about  
 such a serious matter, so you can excise our instructions, unless, like the factor at Orain  
 you claim that we are the General of Elmina, & you of Accra.

December 26 Letter from Accra (Kumama) reporting the death of Ovenschie there.

December 28 Letter to Accra (Kumama) - contains above... instructs him to report  
 how the affair with the King of Aquamboes was stand's and which  
 Ovenschie never reported.

1720  
Quita

Azuaya

February 5 (Monday)

Letter from Quita (Maney) 11 Jan: He hears nothing about the Azuambos, & believes it was a common spread apparently by the Danes to have as a way her here. On 2nd and here a Coloneer (a cousin of whom had been killed & 3 slaves payano & a Agoetico); in order to settle dot of fair with the Quitas & Agoetico's they have not yet come is an agreement, but I believe it will be settled today or tomorrow, & of present due is in fear of war, a highway robbery here. . . .

February 8 Letter from Quita (Moseny) 26 Jan. Reports that an English cause

with a soldier, & servant of the English General had and due with goods & in a few days had had a good quantity of ivory & were about to send the cause with the ivory to Coco & await more goods. The Dane had also had about 400 lbs of ivory in a few days. He requested that current goods might be sent to enable him to trade in ivory like the other nations... He further reported that the King a Coloneer of Quita was much desirous to have some softwood [Vestgheid] done as security for him, the King, the King's goods so as not to be alarmed by some small number of attacks. He requested 12 small guns; of only 12 lbs, 16 King slaves & a white man who knew something about guns. The King would set sufficient people to work to erect a sufficient wall for each, then 4 batteries each of 3 small guns, which would be enough to free him, the white man, 16 slaves, the King's goods from all harm.

March 8. Duiker to Quita (Maney) - sends him goods, urges him to be active

in trade should his aim against other nations... We don't doubt the English will settle there in place of Agoetico where they first had a lodge. <sup>you</sup> It must be to teach the King a Coloneer nations well & of the present than instrument to escape

Quita

trade. If the English crook & lodge, you must live without currency with the whole  
man or men. - Sends Michael Lind (?) to help him in trade, in case of sickness &  
4 or 5 "lenni" slaves - you must tell the King as regards his request for guns that he  
should first build a good wall, when not as informed this has been done we will take the  
usual steps.

April 28 letter from Quita (Mansu) 16 April ... Declines receipt of goods for Gov's ship.

Hopes to do a good trade in ivory with them ... The English Daves have had their  
line, it will not soon be in use as soon as the Lampies & Aquambos (who as was said  
at war) come thro' again which will not be long for their powers are much settled.

\*

June 19 letter from Quita (Mansu) w.d. sending 8 slaves ... Trade at present is bad  
because the passage from here to Popo was closed, & the Oiwimias had killed  
an Aquambo native: but he hopes the affair will <sup>in a few days</sup> be settled & trade will come thro' again.

July 15 (Monday) letter from Quita (Mansu) 3 July ... Calocur Tenni & Chabaa  
had let him know that he would march up against the Aquambos, & .. asked for  
some powder & guns against powder.

\*

May 26 letter from Quita (Mansu) :- 16 May :- ... He has done little  
trade in slaves & ivory since his loss. The King here, says that ivory  
& slaves will come here when the powder with the Oiwimias, Lampies &  
Aquambos are settled, which will not be long. The King here has advised me  
that some Setuse natives will shortly come here with ivory & slaves: that  
there are considerable numbers of slaves at Offeralshoe & at Small Popo,  
whenever we go there taking slaves. ...

## Cape Corso

May

[84] May 16 - Letter from Zocoudee (Van Zelt) 15 May - Complaints against the English, about the conduct of the English factor there, in paying for shell: From notices over claims for debt, in charging claims against Kokobij

May 17 Letter from the same 15 of May midnight: re similar complaints against English factor. Butler wrote to Captain Paul James Phipps at C.C. there.

May 20 Recd reply from Phipps "with favorable views": in which Butler expressed at length - the dispute arose over the manner in which the English factor Wingfield, refused his own claims, when Van Zelt's sickness prevented him attending to them personally. Butler instructed Van Zelt to leave Zocoudee, & take over Chama from deorins (repeated). —

June 17. The Corporal Sunderberg (who, owing to the conduct of the English there had been left at Zocoudee in charge of the fort & Hoq [on Van Zelt's transfer to Chama]) had written to Van Zelt about some difficulties with the English over 2 notices of the English "Bombi" who had been paid, the English factor said Cucubi was concerned in it. Butler wrote to Van Zelt & Chama that his intention was that the Corporal was only left there to guard the Hoq & the possession, he presumed that he had removed all the valuable merchandise from there. Further that Cucubi was not to draw "his field" in future, & the Corp was only to sit still not concern himself with affairs, & the natives must take their own revenge on the English. The slaves at Zocoudee were to be sent to Tocoray to collect shells, & only 2 men or women to be left there to man the fort.

\* November 2. Letter from Moré (Muller) w.d. .... The accompanying letter from deur de Rycke [at Comoulin] I sent unopened by a letter

Cape Corso

but he was stopped on Cape Corso told to return, if he went further he would be killed: which was further possesse would be allowed to any one to leave a our hand, so he was obliged to return. / To this Breiter replied: - ...  
 We have seen with much surprise that your plan was not observed to pass  
 better. It was detained at C Coast with stricts that if he proceeded he would be killed. And as last night the salt from being close here was set on fire some boats that they was done by CC. which, I am not assured of it, or not finding that General is scheming to injure de Coy by all ways means. He has long attempted it on the wind-ward coast, but not succeeding there he will now apparently begin here. You can see without any doubt whether it was not the CC people who burnt this salt Crum; & if you get to know in particular, you must likewise prevent the possesse of CC people to the mine; & send the Haves with letters thro Peter and let them you must write less of the early when necessary work is more assurance of cause & opportunities

November 3 ... the day was not set out guards were coming ...  
 November 5 Letter from Morrees (Muller) 4 June - Cedric Muller's letter of 2nd. As the Morrees have unanimously arrived me about the burning of the salt from was done by the CC people, I have: in occasion with Y. H's orders, likewise stopped the possesse here to the CC people, & again orders to let some pass who comes from CC., instructing them likewise to be on their guard at night so as not to be surprised if the CC. people should attempt anything. The sending of letters to Blumina through Peter is quite preferable, but until the Fanties have returned to their country it is much too dangerous, because they are now trying to prevent in the ways & soft. I shall therefore not try it till they have departed. ... yesterday morning some pieces of Aqua who belong to CC. came here to water him to be caught that some of his people came about CC. as General Phypps had greatly given orders for them to be killed. Other boats brought within ...

PS / A message from General Phypps has just now come to ask the Morrees why they had closed the ways for the Fanties & CC people. The Morrees came to report this to me. I had been assured by the Morrees that he should report to his Majesty that the detention of the Coy Home with letters, & CC. was the reason why orders had been given here also to stop the possesse to the CC people, but not in the Fanties who could pass freely: & so long as his Majesty closed the way to CC. for the Morrees, I should do the same, but when he allowed the possesse again I should do the same, with that he left.

\*

November 1. (Fri) This morning the Morice Colours & Young men came into the Castle to tell me that the whole of the salt villosse was burnt down, which which you are being in one of the houses had been decapitated they declared that this had been instigated by the English General. Hence it was known to him that they had stored their provisions there: they asked permission to take refuge on the villosse being under CC. This was not got out of order & had them first diligently enquire who had committed the act: but to involve themselves in great disputes by their enquire, they were of the ill was ... were out keeping watch.

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1920  
Mining

[73] [87] February 3. In Coler et Moira to Butler } with ref to gold outcrop  
February 12. Butler to Moira (Coler) } in Equira.

[84] April 14. For Heller a Miner, and from Moira with bad exp.

[62] July 14 Butler to Answer of X ... .. reports that he has instructed the Coler et Moira to get 100 lbs of the best ore from Equira or more possible.

[84] July 18 - Butler instructed Coler et Moira to ... .. buy some mineral ore from Equira to send home by the good person.

August 4. Letter from Moira (Coler) & Augt sends the ore which he saw out has brought from Equira, which he claims was dug out of the mine ...  
The V de Paule is busy building a house at Structor for today.

September 24. Butler to Moira (Coler) ... that he hopes the Miners at Equira would provide him with good ore as doubt work was found there.

October 3. Letter from Moira in Coler reports that the activities of Adacro were putting obstacles in the way of the Peruvians mining in Equira, maintaining that they would cause them great injury in course of time; but that he, Coler had tried to remove them by sending the Priest's letter, but he had found them so full of hostility that he could do nothing further; that the Peruvians were just fools [ducos drivers] over obstacles with whom nothing could be done, they did nothing else than continually beat about the bushes & cause even death ...

October 14. Butler to Moira (Coler) - He must have the mining work proceeded with, with all good, & if he can send the Franciscan Priest and a brother of mine & this he could give him something reasonable to assist the mining ...

November 7. Letter from Moira (Coler) 29 Oct. Enclosed I send the assay of the Equira ore. It was taken from 5 different pieces ... it was found that it contained 4 or 5% gold in 100 lbs. The Coler & Moira can let me know what they will shortly come here to Agua in what manner & under what "conditions", it should be continued, before they allow further work; so look for your speedy orders as to this. At present I have about 1000 @ the mine has gone again to fetch more.

Butler to Moira (Coler) - Coler's above - ... He hopes the assay will be confirmed at home, meanwhile will keep it carefully & send to Truck Company by the first opportunity, and as the Coler & Moira are about

to come to you to demand some presents before they will allow further digging for ore, for must make the best arrangements for care in the interests of the Company.

Mining

November 11. Butcher to Hume (Coster) ... — re the disagreements among the Miners — ... If the Collectors have not yet come to you from Iquira you can inform them that the intention is Iquira is not so much the digging of ore, but you put in before them as if your chief intention was to build a road with them & have whatever else there is to go for which they would receive large profits in any course of time; not those who share most good in trade would be allowed some "Kishfeld". As for the shops your new servants & goods must be awaited first. No routine for can give them presents to allow the Miners to continue their work.

good.

November 21. Letter from Hume (Coster) 14 Nov: — Today before today I met the matters with the Aborogos & Equiros as you will see from the enclosed agreement; I hope you will be satisfied with the arrangement. Tomorrow Messrs Steiner & Lomont will leave to start work again. Haven't found the result may be as desired. P.S. In the evening I rec'd J. H's letter of 11th inst: re the affairs of Iquira, although these have been settled I hope this I have dealt with them as mutually & satisfactorily that no further will arise. ...

November 21 — Mr Anthony Coster has come to an agreement with the Aborogos [73] & Iquira Chiefs so that the Germans as well as liberty to dig for ore in their districts. In our instructions to be entered into the following agreement with the Collectors residing here: —

Agreement made by order of the Hon: Director Paul Wilhelm Butcher with the Chiefs [Kishfeld] of the districts Aborogos & Iquira

1/ The Principal Chiefs [Kishfeld] of Aborogos & Iquira named Ewiami & Boosiri (in themselves & the other Chiefs [Kishfeld] that they will promise continue in obedience to the City & will keep the furrows made in former times; & that in token of their subordination, they will allow the City's servants to come mine in their districts, & get from there, ore, sand, & what else may be found there, with as few or as many people as they shall think fit

2/ That they, the Chiefs, give that such lodging as they shall find necessary for their accommodation & security may be erected by the said servants & the place they shall consider necessary.

3/ That the Chiefs will take care that the so Company's servants are not obstructed in their work by the inhabitants or others; nor suffer any insult or injury

in their persons or goods, & if this happens it shall be to their charge.

4/ It is shall be found good to prospect by digging elsewhere than at the places where they are at present working, it shall be allowed them to do the same every where where they shall consider it necessary, without being obstructed, under any pretext whatever.

5/ In case of war arising, the Colonies and themselves to take timely warning thereof, so that the King's servants may have sufficient time to proceed with their goods to Spain.

6/ So the Colonies of the above named Districts, Abocroce & Equira jointly it is promised on behalf of the King to give, as a present the value of 10 oz gold, one for all; but understanding that in the work of the King's servants working (or longer than one year before ~~contracts~~ calculated from this time, as they are at present) to do without any limitation of time, the above named presents shall be increased with 5 oz gold, or the value thereof, without being in any way bound to make any further presents.

This done in the Port of St Anthony at Brain the 15<sup>th</sup> November 1720,  
in the presence of Melchior Steller Mayor Commiss, & Herman Heilman  
Assessor

In my presence X This is the work of Ewieni 1<sup>st</sup> Sheriffman of Abocroce

(50) Anthony Coster X " " " Boasiri " " " Equira

We the undersigned declare that the above named articles were read out & intimated to the Commiss Anthony Coster to the Chiefs of Abocroce & Equira, & read to by them & afterwards signed.

(50) Melchior Steller  
" Herman Heilman

[87] December 2. (Monday) Buller in Brain (Coster) ... approves the presents made with the Abocroce & Equira

1720  
Elmina

April 10 Circular to Factor's concerning arrival of Portuguese ship & instructing [57]  
them to get busy in buying slaves.

April 12. Instructions to Quiza (manager) as to quick sale of some female  
slaves who bought

April 25 Coy ship "Leusden" & "Punkester" and of Elmina exportia both for  
de Coy's slave trade, & will (goods, miners (?) soldiers & other persons...  
Semi-expresses" inland to our <sup>own</sup> ~~marquid~~ studios to inform them of the arrival of the  
ships & goods.

May 4. (Tues) Coy ship "Goed Success" and exportia.

May 24. Ship "Niemeuse" and exportia for de Maas cluster.

July 14. Despatch Bullen to Assembly of X ... Estimates that the [62]  
gold <sup>delivered</sup> ~~exported~~ is about  $\frac{1}{2}$  what it was 10-12 years ago... the  
reason for this is because when the high price of slaves came for slaves  
for some years past. And as one fortunate marauding makes a fortune rich  
as in a day they do not care themselves either in war robbery or plunder than  
in their old business of buying & collecting gold. So that if the price of  
slaves continue to rise the gold trade will be entirely changed into the slave  
trade.

July 29. The "Goed Success" sailed for Holland.

August 7. Circular to Leonard Factor's urging new activity in buying  
slaves & to despatch the Portuguese <sup>ships</sup> Quiza & Elmina.

August 23. .... The warehouses being practically empty of current goods

1720

we expect not being able to comply with the requisitions of all the factories, & trade must come to stand still everywhere if our ships come from the Fotherland with merchandise; & we are also not in a position to supply the 3 ~~of~~ <sup>Portuguese</sup> ships being here, with slaves, unless we give them (written) permission to seek their fortune.

December 31 Word came from Bruxi from Van Loarssem of the arrival due of de Coy's ship "Atredam" Captain Hoopend (God be

mailed) having on board a bonnie, & Assistant's [one of whom died on board], who he would return to the ship.

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1921.

Jan Comm

January 15 letter from Bevin (Muller) 13 Jan: reporting that owing to the [88]  
reduction in the price of slaves [i.e. w. similar mind on 4th inst:

because of the small cargo - a new market bid for goods being made on 13/1. ] the traders  
who were there waiting for goods had of course left with their slaves, & they are little odd, for J.C.

May 5. letter from the Assembly of X - Amsterdam 1 June 1920 [undated] [31]  
as rec'd on 1 May 1921] - "As we see from reports that Jan Comm is

much more reasonable [facilder] than he has been, & is inclined to accommodate

himself with the Coy & make friends again with it, as indicated above, but he  
is the only attempts to be made to get possession of it, even with  
Pedro's help, we recommend that some presents be given him in order to get possession of it

for. And as it is of the utmost importance to the Coy that we get the masters of the Port, for  
us to try to move J.C. to hand it over: for which purpose you can not only promise him  
friendship, but assure him of protection. This we hope may have good results, & also we may  
get confirmation of it by the 1st of April, the management of which we leave to you. It's wise  
a careful direction.

as belonging  
partly to  
the Coy by  
force.  
certain  
or perhaps  
from the King  
of Prussia

May 8. letter from Bevin (Muller) 6 May: - I have <sup>as</sup> far as possible learnt about  
the designs of J.C. than you report that he is preparing to defend himself  
if he is attacked by the whites as he says he knows very well that the arrival of so many  
military & other equipment is only intended to ruin him if possible [2 ships with  
military food and of Stamuis on 20/4 & 11/5]. And the priest of Cape 3 Points has got  
reports from his guard that he is not very surprised at night by J.C. who intends

1721  
if attacked by the whites, to kill them first, as he knows well that if such happened  
he would not be free from them. I have therefore advised the natives to keep night  
watch to prevent such an occurrence, where I have brought everything into a state  
that if J.C. attempts anything here, to catch him. ... I have also got reports  
that J.C. has had the natives on the river warned that if the ships come to him  
they must at once come to his assistance. He has also had the Colovers told that  
should there pay attention to the Coy's slaves [working on the mission] in order if they  
are told, taking them in cross to him. I am afraid he may carry out his unchristian  
intentions at once. I have therefore sent to Muir dairies to come to Stain by canoe  
with the slaves ...

May 9. Letter from Stain (Muller) of May ... This morning I received  
reports that J.C. had sent gold to the Wossos & T. Joffers to help him  
make war; but the natives here say that they will not come to his help as they are  
prepared to march against the Abaulies, & Kan nicht denken of mit Bewehrung  
big durch geschickung nach zu wissen zu sein.

Mr de Grand wrote from Boutay: - ... Yesterday afternoon Colover Zilba  
came to me, having sat a little while without me asking him anything, he told  
me that one of the natives of this Crown had come from Accoda, said that J.C.  
had summoned all his people out of the bush on the beach as he had something to say;  
that told them that as so many ships of the Coy were arriving, in his opinion the  
Coy certainly wished to make war on him. He had therefore had ... all his people  
to be geth to be always ready to come if war came, he had also bought  
powder had request from an English ship at Cape 3 Points, which he had  
distributed to his people, that they were to pay for Elumia people on the beach

of their India debtors. . . .

May 13. Letter from Bonting (de Grand) 12 May It has just come to my Conny  
ears that J.C. has got ready to attack de Struin natives, because the  
de preest preest had not let him know anything & he understood that the  
Hollanders would make war on him & he thought knew that the preest &  
the Struin natives would be under them. The natives here say that he is ready  
to march to Struin today but I don't know if this is true. . . Yesterday he sent  
30 of his people with guns & shot bullets payained behind the village Boesa  
where Colever Appeyera lives, & Appeyera's people have <sup>payained</sup> <sup>payained</sup> a native of J.C.,  
& Appeyera has ordered his people to payain more; but the Porta Colevers said he  
should wait abit to hear what what it was that J.C. had payained these natives. . .

May 21. 19. Minutes of meeting of Council - Dir: Genl: read an extract [6]  
from the letter from the Assembly of X dated 1 Novr 1720 brought  
by the ship "De Wijet" on 5th May as follows: - [vide p 123]. It was decided  
to send upper factor Carol van Noonsen to Koduk's bay by the boat "De Juffrouw Deijetta"  
with full instructions to make friendly proposals to J.C.

May 22. From Bonting de Grand reported on 21<sup>st</sup> inst that Colever Appeyera had told  
him that J.C. had let him Appeyera know that he must buy guns powder &  
bullets, as he intended to make war on de Struin because he thought they would be in his  
way if he should be attacked by the whites. He, de Grand, had also understood that J.C.  
had given 200 Bendas gold to de Wossoes on condition that if anyone came to ask their  
help, they should <sup>refuse</sup> remain neutral till the time when it might happen  
that the India natives came down upon him, & that then they, the Wossoes must come  
down to assist him. . . .

Wossoes

1721

May 23. Instructions for Van Noasspen on his mission to San Coony

1/- To proceed on board "Brijetta" with Esquier desloran, 20  
 munitis, & soldiers to reinforce the garrison at Strain. 2/ To proceed direct  
 to Cape 3 Points & drop anchor before Fort Redu's lung. 3/ ~~There~~ There send by  
 canoe de Esquier munitis military to Strain 4/ Immediately send his servant  
Quessie on shore to J.C. the Colours of de British, & request them to send some-  
 one whom they can trust on board to treat with him (Van Noasspen), & if that is  
 done to meet J.C. the Colours thro' de wayfar in de name of de Coy ours. 5/ He  
 shall offer to be wayfar's or deputies from J.C. in de most friendly way, accomodation  
 appurement, of friendship of de Coy our nation, with de assurance dat all dat  
 has passed is not only forgotten, but he shall offer to J.C. the Colours  
 in de shortest manner de protection of de Coy & assure them of it, & try to persuade  
 them to evocate hand over to de Coy de Fort St Redu's lung which has come to  
 de by purchase & to admit some trading military servants of de Coy, as de Coy's  
 highest interests lie not only in carrying on trade trading in flourish but chiefly  
 in de attainment of de Coy's secret object in de districts of Iquira, Abocro, &  
de river Strueter. In order to attain this <sup>de</sup> so beneficial object, the  
Factor & to get a good success for it, de the Factor must put forward de strongest  
 reasons dat he may find with any impression on J.C. the Colours.  
 6/ In order de more to amuse de natives & draw them to our side, he may  
 if he desires dat they begin to listen to his proposal & as in some measure  
 inclined to hand over de fort to us, make some expenditure, try to get poison  
 on what an untold day way be; for de Coy once being in possession, can always  
 get redress, & if J.C. should die, de large force which is now here will become

despised father successors will not have the same credit nor respect among  
 the natives. 7/ If with Gods blessing Mr C Van Noozen brings this matter to a Conny  
 good issue he shall sail on the bocker to Maini & will byr desloran inspect  
 the situation of the hill & river Strucker letting de luyr make a plan so dat a  
 fort can be built there at de 1<sup>st</sup> opportunity. 8/ He shall keep us informed by  
 letter of all dat occurs so dat we can regulate ourselves, & must serously  
 & thumply advise Mr Jacob Muller [at Maini] to live on a good understanding  
 with de natives at Maini & Strucker ~~and~~ not get estranged from dem <sup>de</sup> natives  
 through any personal egotism & avarice (as happened with Mr A Coster). 9/ We rest  
 we recommend to his careful conduct & control, with him success propous  
 unill, & a safe return.

Letter from Chama (Van Loch) 22 May. - Sends a canoe with 5000 stuyfken  
 corn. - I have to inform y<sup>t</sup> dat de Voandrogers of Jamfer <sup>[Island]</sup> ~~has~~ just arive.  
 here & reports that Jan Conny has come out for Baffer Coastje, <sup>[Adon]</sup> as also a Coxweir  
 of Broffo <sup>[L. Juffer]</sup> whom he has said dat he never saw dat de Hollanders intended to  
 rob him of country & life, & therefore asked dem to help him to defeat de Prutas,  
 they have promised to do so, like L. Juffers has nobody marched to Baffer  
Coastje which de said Voandroger of Jamfer several others have seen: they will  
 attack de Prutas on Saturday. The reason for dis is dat J.C. asked de Prutas  
 to assist him they refused, & J.C. has therefore <sup>so</sup> pursued on de war as he  
 had was seen dat de Prutas were on de side of de Hollanders & never told de  
 death of him in case arise: & because so many ships military had arrived,  
 dat he was therefore assured dat they were intended for him. I was aware of tis  
 aring how to act. I have done at de Sacramens knors like Broffo of

Pelom

Baffer Coastje

(Tunja)

Conny

these laws of me for his own that is without to avoid them. but as of  
 an accidenting this comes a manner from danger of himself that he could  
 of them word would ward up & were also ready. but then the parts of the world  
 were not considered with because they feared the followers.

then for Henry (the fourth) 22 May. for that day on English parliament  
 passed to understand, which voyage from part hand, & to the parliament,

& that on the parliament & a manner of the English Council, named Tames  
 Ouse, to stay there with JC. because he de deputed the Council had journeying

had JC. told that on the City were of war with JC, & the Council was also agreed  
 on it war with the City, he desired wisdom with JC, & help him.

so that JC had had the English Council that he would be in hope with him  
 to give him help he can help, named with his manner Council, Henry and him.

so that he would see that the English were help him. for Henry's had help him  
 de parliament with the manner, for which JC had said to Henry with him, the

parliament was also (use of wisdom) in JC. that he would see it to  
 get over by walk, & to ride the horses, & when he could will get others  
 help he could with the matters that say articles that JC. will stand, and &

made over on the first  
 then for Henry (the fourth) Ouse above, upon him of the manner  
 deuring in the manner, that during. - ~~was for voyage to~~ Ouse him

to keep his that is, of one still of advice.

then for Henry (the fourth) Ouse above, upon him of the manner  
 in the manner, which is good, - the manner keep his that is, of one still, as

to have. of which at the first come him & find speak Ouse... for

Comy

(Touffin)

can we continue send a small present to Jaufer & Munboi of the Broffo, still  
Jaufer that I am not a little surprised about the preparatives J.C. is making  
 against us, for we have nothing evil against him in mind, & so cannot  
 understand how Broffo is so much against the Mutas, let me  
 know from time to time, what the Mutas do, or intend.

May 24. Letter from Chama (Van Toek) 23 May. Colours Jaufer & Munboi  
 have just let me know by messenger that the Adams & L. Joffers boats  
 already marched up, & that it was not a joke, but that their women had already  
 begun to work with their fetiches so that the Mutas might be defeated. Jaufer &  
Munboi have asked me to let it know as soon as possible. Jaufer has let me  
 know that J.C. is coming on the war steer, — therefore asks for instructions how to act.  
Butter to Chama (Van Toek) — Begins alone — On the receipt of this you must let  
Jaufer & Munboi know that I seek their advice what to do so that this war does  
 not proceed: that in the service that they will now do me & this I shall see if they  
 serve the Hollanders or not: but that everything must be done <sup>quietly</sup> before the rupture comes.  
 I shall therefore expect your reply as quickly as possible — We continue to be good care  
 that the Port is not surprised, let me know what measures the Mutas take, whether  
 it is the whole of the Muta that is aimed at, or only a part. ... If any Joffers notice  
 come to Chama you might ask them what we have done to Broffo that again &  
 again he is so ready to attack notice's <sup>with</sup> Broffo who are our friends:  
 that this is a poor [gold] reward for so much gold but him by us, of which  
 he has not yet paid a farthing. We continue till Jaufer & Munboi that we  
 desire nothing but friendship with you Comy & claim nothing more from  
 him than that he takes a few whites from us into the Port, to carry on trade

1721.

as the Coy has bought that bark from the King of Prussia. /

[Journal Entry] - The Master of the Schooner "Brigetta" came on shore reporting that Mr Van Noarsen had <sup>himself</sup> burnt himself with the coffee water & was not in a state to make the voyage to Cape 3 Points with the schooner. We therefore instructed Mr H Terwe & Mr P C de Candelle to proceed on board to carry out Mr Van Noarsen's commission with the following instructions :-

[dated 25 May] show to set in their dealings with J.C. in addition to the instructions given to Mr Van Noarsen :- 1/ To proceed on board said schooner to Redoubtburg 2/ Having and then to inform Mr Muller & Meun of their arrival who shall come on board to assist them. They shall then send on shore Van ter Noarsen's servant Quessie with friendly feelings to J.C. Mr Cabers with a request that they send on board someone they can trust. 3/ The having come on board they will treat him friendly & show him how welcome included we are to enter into friendship with them, to make a durable peace: that all the past will be forgotten & J.C. Mr Cabers shall admit a few trading military servants should have the fort over to us. But if J.C. makes any attachment or difficulty they shall accept all conditions, if we but first get possession & obtain which is the great interest [weel gelegen] in which they must work with the utmost diligence.

4/ If J.C. Mr Cabers are inclined to grant possession, they shall ask him what factor & assistant they desire, & come to assist them of our good intention, as we cannot do anything against them by force for J.C. was not being an invincible force of all nations & districts, so to must be won by friendship.

5/ When they come to Meun they shall further show the Cabers or clars that we seriously seek peace & friendship with J.C. & all subjects thereof. & he will

admit some Coy wants to carry on trade there so that all things were good: &  
 the Coy's intention is to increase their trade considerably. 6/ they shall also visit Commy  
Colabr Asjannij or Orain still here we will now build the long promised fort at  
Procher; they can go to the place till the Engineer make the plan.... 7/. If any  
Adverse Colabrers come to Orain they shall enquire from them if there is any trade in  
 their district also, or higher up the river at Ngua where our hope formerly stood.  
 & if there is any appearance of it we will then make the experiment. 8/- The goods  
 put on board the bocker for presents were distributed at Procher's house Orain, Orain -  
 9/ when they return, to bring a good quantity of the best mineral ore which is  
 lying at Orain... 10/ If around Boelny, Colabr Asjannij a should come on  
 board they shall try to persuade him to go to Commy to assure him of our honest  
 friendship not to stand with doubt it; giving Asjannij a present. 11/ to keep a  
 journal. 12/ Good wishes for successful work.

Letter from Orain (Muller) 22 May - The Orain's have sent a boy to J.C. to ask  
 what reasons they have for continually threatening to come still there as they have  
 not done anything to offend him. He has not yet returned. The Orain's speak daily  
<sup>rather</sup> bocker me to know if the Coy is making war on J.C. as if so they can get ready for  
 they are certain that they will be attacked by him first. That is contrary with Yb's  
 orders, I tell them that you have no intention of making war on him if he does not  
 himself seek it & will only submit to the Coy; and I heard to the contrary & need  
Yb's orders, I would tell them.

May 25 last night recd by express from Chama 3-4 letters in discussion  
 from Van Zah all of which confirmed the course of the Juffers &  
 others against the Protes, having already attacked Colabr Cucubis Orain.

1721

(from which women & children had fled there to come under the Company's protection), they would go on to Socorro & other places to ruin everything totally, then came & attack Jabri & Clama. Conny would meantime attack Boetry Mhuin, while the Suffers, Wessas, Midas were in action with the rest of the Midas. Van Zalk had used an letter of 24<sup>th</sup> inst: the previous night, & on our news had spoken to Mubri & Saufer about their views on the war: these Colonies being of opinion that it would be a good thing if we could instigate the Y<sup>e</sup> Commanys, Abrambas & Pelus to help Saufer, Jabri & Clama to attack the enemy in the rear. Without this they thought that the Midas would be ruined. For J.C. had distributed very much gold to the enemy to help him defeat the Midas etc. Van Zalk asked for powder & guns, & we showed him we if they served the Hollanders, he had also put his fort in a state to meet attack. The Chamas also asked for powder & guns. The Autos were quite determined to fight, & the enemy intended it against all the Midas to defeat them, then take possession of all the ports if they could only succeed. He had sent Mose Musang to t<sup>e</sup> Suffer to hear the news, but he had not yet returned.... Van Zalk had also informed the Colonies of the Island Mubri & Saufer of our intention about J.C. For de Ludricks lung, they said that J.C. would never open <sup>all</sup> Kilis, but that he would now ruin the Midas, as they were the only people who served the Coj, & could stand in his way. .... /

The schooner "Prigetta" left Linnia. The Kroffs of Clama came here with whom we discussed what we should do. He requested that I should persuade the Boquoffers, Abrambas & Pelus just to make a false alarm & create a diversion to distract the t<sup>e</sup> Suffer somewhat in their intentions.

The Briggs returned to Chama again in its evening with a present of powder  
gold & spirits, to tell Van Guch to send Bells powder to Jacubay for their defence. County

Minutes of Meeting of Council 25 May. No letters rec'd last night from [6]

Van Guch at Chama was advised. It was approved to use the Aquaffors &  
Abramors (who are our friends) to march to the assistance of the Philos, if  
possible to make a diversion of the enemy: also with the same object some

Munia natives be persuaded to march to Chama Africa as quickly as  
possible, the General distributing the money required for this as economically as <sup>possible</sup>

May 26. Letter from Chama (Van Guch) 25 May. .... That J.C. seeks to  
make himself master of the Fort at Chama is the truth. For he is

seeking to get the mastery of the river at Chama to prevent the navigation <sup>of</sup> the  
river. I therefore wish to send some Munia natives & some whites for it  
is directly aimed at Chama. I have length my Fort into such a state as I can.  
I can't get corn except at high price. I am short of water but can get it from the river.

Butler to Chama (Van Guch) - Orders above - 10 soldiers are being sent as reinforcement.  
We have called the Munia Colours to get after it has been decided to  
send 3 Quarters to Chama within 1 days. - Also sends war minutes for  
defence of the Fort. ... We also understand from your letters that the enemy have  
already attacked Cucubis's Camp; also what is reported from Mubari & Jamper &  
what they advise - Informs him of the Briggs of Chama's visit & his proposal. ...

Butler to Bantry (de Grand) :- Today sent him reinforcement of 3 soldiers ...

May 27. Van Guch reported from Chama that Kukubi of Abruwary  
had come to tell him that the enemy were so strong that it  
was impossible to fight them, & ∴ asked his leave us for otherwise the whole of

Belom I

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Nova country would be lost & S.C. the English make themselves masters of it. About Chama an English ship lay at sea, which was said to be a warship come from C. Caro to look out for as soon as the enemy should have taken any places other land men take possession of it. The Tocorony led at him (Van Goch) thow they had resolved to fight like lost men, but they wanted a Coy ship to come die there, as they feared the English might come & attack them from behind S.C. would deliver Tocorony into the hands of the English, as also Pedritling, Mikwoda & Tekherana; an English slave had been having twice been to Tocorony & told him, in S.C.'s name if they would give Nova country to him, which they had refused to.

To this we usually replied that we could not see what price a Coy ship or Tocorony could do, but that we would have <sup>above given to the</sup> de Squaffes Phraules, as soon as possible, & hoped that 2 or 3 Ninia Quarties would march up. ...

[Journal Entry]. The <sup>use of</sup> harwal of so much war equipment military has alarmed the hearts of the unwarlike west against us, instead of being afraid with so <sup>many</sup> military, they have on the contrary become obstinate & take any injuries dealing against us, in which the English were play the part of a w<sup>o</sup> little. We shall have work enough to defend our domains without being able to think of taking the offensive with the military as already  $\frac{1}{3}$  of them are sick, the country not being in a state to feed so many Europeans. ...

Letter from Chama (Van Goch) 24 May The Bruffo of Johri, the Chama Colours the Vaandiq of the island, & Uenuri have just been here, they came to tell us that the war was fast approaching, which was aimed at

Adm

Chama, Yocorary, Bonty, Mani, relief, de Chama river, so that our ships should not come there for water wood. The Chama Colours: Conny asked for musquets powder food - the notie Boigros had just came in reporting a notie had come from Yocorary asking for assistance -

Bulletin to Chama - collect arms - Count supply de musquets. He cant supply what he can buy de Fort.

[Journal entry] Forty two officers, soldiers, assistants an repaired sick at St George & St Jago, by de Master.

Letter from Chama (Van Pahl) 27 May: - The Broffo of Jolie reports dat Broffo Kootje has payant 30 Jolie men, & 2 women - asking for musquets ...

May 28 ..... de Grand wrote from Bonty dat Colours Maana

Spensera had sent an embassy to J.C. told him of our intention. To this J.C. had replied dat he was well inclined to live in friendship with de King was willing to make peace. He had also said dat he had us there w de collaunce of de Joffers Alongs rather people, but dat they had been bribed by de English to do so. J.C. had also asked Colours Spensera, Maana, & another named Maanel to come to himi state matters; he would then believe what they had said: all dat was reported to de contrary by de notie's he was judge of true or not.

To this we replied - we had learnt this with pleasure <sup>dat</sup> he should persuade de Colours to comply with Conny's request & assure him of our friendship - ...

May 30 Bulletin to Mani (Smeller). Sends 6 Capt. Vanding & 28 soldiers to reinforce Fort of Mani as a precautionary measure.

Egnofo  
Mbrum

The Broffo & Abraambo Colours to whom we had said come / old, to march against de Joffers Alongs & our enemies, if possible to attack

Tufke  
Mbrum

1721.

to attack them in the war make them understand how Prata country, have  
to day speed, promised to do all in their power.

June 15<sup>th</sup> (Sat). Mr Muller reported from Prata that he understood the  
English servants of Duraine the Lafoyer named Jankje servant  
of the English General Phappis had arid at Comy's, who in the General's name  
had offered to help him in the war, & presented him with 100 muskets. The General  
had also had Comy asked if he would hand over Fort Fuditslung to the  
English <sup>so</sup> they could protect him better. But Comy had not consented to the request  
it was done & declined.

June 11. Today some Tocorany Colours and one who asked us very seriously  
to be mindful for promise to have the Fort at Tocorany built up. &  
let some Coy Prata reside there. Thus we promised them, but it was not possible  
at once as the work was more than 2 months on the Coast. & so want of them we  
was not able to repair the old Fort, and loss had to be made. The Tocorany's after  
their leaving having promised us fidelity, & have not presented.

June 14. Today we recd a letter from Prata & de Candele informing  
us of the satisfactory news from Ft Fuditslung, that they had arid  
done & made peace with Jankje & J.C., would evacuate the Fort after some  
time had elapsed, that he clearly saw in <sup>the results</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>our</sup> ~~the~~ friendship  
made with him was honest advice. The letter is as follows:—

Hon: Sir / After we had, in pursuance of your orders, proceeded on board  
the Schooner "Suffronus Bupetta" on 28<sup>th</sup> May to make the voyage to Fuditslung,  
we arid in the woods of Pocussos mille of the west: & in pursuance of your  
instructions informed Mr Muller of our arrival, who came to us. We then

Prata  
Tokoradi

It was sent the Chief Poston's servant Quosia on shore with friendly greetings  
in the name of the King & of H. to Obair Jan Conny & other Chiefs, and the  
expressed that he would send some of his people on board to live with us amicably.  
His servant therefore came on board who in the name of his master expressed that  
as the King had sent us to cooperate with him we should come on shore &  
appear before him, assuring us that no injury or hindrance should befall us.  
Expressing that not the least communication would be made on board, & after  
careful consideration, finding ourselves obliged to proceed on shore & judging  
that the weather and suffer us further postponement, we went on shore on  
Thursday the 9th where having come (after making the prescribed greetings)  
we were received by him in a friendly manner, & greeted with salutes. Coming to  
business, we promised him that all the posts would be forgiven & forgotten,  
& asked him on his side to live in friendship with us & to admit some trading  
runkling servants into the Port, as many as deserve denied, took care to  
trade and him this subjects the returning articles deposited him, I.C.  
in all ways. / So he replied that he would consult with his Chiefs,  
doubting us in the cautious proposals, & requesting us to spend the night with  
him as he would report next day. In the morning being asked to come to the  
palmer place [speech place], he replied to us that he had been a while was  
disposed to live in friendship with us as he had <sup>and our laws</sup> with letters shown <sup>to</sup> him by  
Barry never detained a shell or merchandise, or whitemen or slaves passing  
in canoes, which he could easily have done if he had worked without hostility,  
but he regretted the amments that had been carried out with the Cruiser  
"Koon" by Captain J. Van der Wolven as it had long before been his idea to present

1721.

Conny

1721

the Fort to the King & loaned it over. But he had been ~~object~~ obliged to defend himself as war had been made on him, & that many Europeans had already died & so had found difficulty in landing over the Fort to us, as Affairs he still does. And another difficulty, objections (excepting) of course - namely that the King of Prussia might well have the power to sell his Fort & Ammunition to the King but by no means the land on which the same <sup>is</sup> built as the King of Prussia only ~~held~~ had it on tenure [longitude of land]. He further said that if the King wanted to despoil of the Fort he should send one of his ships here; that he, J.C. would allow it to be broken up, & give him the line & stone (although it had been taken out of his country), the ammunition, with which he used them as he liked. To this we replied that we were glad he was disposed to live in friendship with us, that he need be afraid of <sup>us</sup> ~~us~~ there was no occasion of war they need not be doubtful about us, but all forgotten. That about this he was to make no scruple that we should ever take revenge, & that as the Fort was already done, he need be perturbed by it in case of need: that he was pleased to say that the Fort, but with the land belonged with the King, that they should be so good as to present or sell it to us. The Chiefs therefore went apart privately afterwards came back saying a decision would not then be taken about it, & reporting us to stay on shore till tomorrow. The next day the 10th inst: he asked us to come to the "propane place" again, told us that they could in no way resolve or yet to give us the land, & it would be a hardship for them to sell it, but they should frankly that they would not hand it over to any European nation, except to the King of the Dutch: they begged us first to make peace with them & if they found that the promise

Conny

was kept day would not fail to land on the fort to us, let they would  
 with however for any time! whereupon we put forward all possible  
 reasons to persuade them to give us the fort or the conclusion of the  
 piece, but he would not give saying that they were desirous to make  
 their new friends, & not on a single day, to waste our time; he told of other  
 saw that we intended peace & continued it they would then be inclined to  
 do so adding - "God did not make the world in one day & few know  
 deities everything at once". So we answered the water (seeing no  
 opportunity of getting the fort into our power), & in order to prevent all wars  
 & disputes on this coast, resolved on the best means to be used, to make peace  
 with him, J.C. He as well as the Chiefs promised on their side, that they would  
 never allow portion to any foreign nation except us; that he & <sup>his</sup> ~~his~~ ~~chiefs~~  
 would never undertake any war against us by backing or otherwise: that we  
 can come & go over his territory & shall associate with him this: that not the  
 least injury or obstruction should be done, <sup>not</sup> ~~by~~ possess. by ever touchd:  
 that they will trade with our ships coming into his woods: that if the General  
 is pleased to send him any goods on shore he will trade them with the assurance  
 that they would be paid for (with full pay): that in case of war he will assist us  
 with all his force. On the other hand it was promised & agreed to by us, that we  
 on our side likewise would promise him all protection; would never take any  
 against him in any manner but live in friendship with him. Mutual oaths  
 were taken on this or either side in the manner of the country, <sup>with</sup> ~~of~~ all  
 solemnity. | Conny therefore immediately sent his servants anywhere  
 to communicate the fact that peace had been made with us, & ordering all to

1721

return home again; he asked the General to do the same. In the present  
 therefore in order to arouse no jealousy, we have decided not to let the military  
 crew or shore from the Cruiser ship, but to return to Quiana. Capt. Van Scherpen  
 will write to Jt admiral we do not doubt Jt's approval of this, & we  
 hope that shortly we shall likewise get possession of the fort in the same porting.  
 Having departed here this with great pleasure in the afternoon yesterday, &  
 and here in the evening, we shall carry out Jt's orders here, & as soon as  
 the weather is good, return by her to make verbal report to Jt ... We remain

Brain 11 June 1721. / Hendrik Terwe. / Paul Caesar Le Candele, / Jacob Muller.

June 15. Wrote Chama (Van Voth) ... ordering him ... to tell the Chama

Colours, the Broffo of Solre, the Colours of the island, Saufer &

Phuber, that we had concluded peace with Commy: which orders we have likewise  
 sent to Commaney, Brain, & Bentry.

July 18 Some messengers came here from J.C. to inform us on the peace made  
 with Hans Terwe & Le Candele with the assurance that Commy would

perceive what had been done, in all respects, that that he need not resolve to land near  
 the fort for fear of revenge for the so many whites killed by him: that that he be promised  
 definitely that he would not allow any other Native whatever to take possession there,  
 but the servants of the W.I.C. being much afraid of us because I had been at Flurq  
 when the others had taken place: saying further that if I were no longer on the  
 Coast he would at once land in our, as he thought that especially, would  
 never pursue him that W.I.C.: & asked for some post-ponement yet, so that  
 he would make peace with our off-ship (Restader), & to acquire a poor  
 friendship was also quite honest, & since he could land near the fort to

Adam I.  
 Yabiu

us - [sic] - This new alliance, & without standing out as we felt in the position  
of the Fort & will be very possible for the Coy to make some expenditure to build  
(corruption) the subject notices of King the chairman of the Council over  
person was: In actual gifts nothing is left for him the notices, were they as  
well as Ames. But I don't doubt the Coy's ships & their free trade with Comny  
will be quickly remembered.

1721  
Comny

August 14 - Despatch Butler in Assembly of X - I can not report  
with any great pleasure that we have come so far with J.C. that  
peace of friendship have actually been concluded with him: but he asks for post-  
ponement for some time before he evacuates the Fort as he is still too apprehensive of  
revenge a plain business in what was perpetrated in the massacre of so many whites;  
he being most afraid of us, as I was present at the action, he certainly wishes I was not  
longer on the Coast when he would no longer fear to hand over the Fort. Meanwhile  
I have behaved as a protestor for this purpose, which altho' you have not become the  
actual possessors of the Fort will cause much inconvenience in carrying out our  
objects on the river another, our Equira House shall have us means contrived  
to effect that for each person of the Fort. ... ..

Juvia  
Abokro

August 19, Jan Comny sent from King some representatives to us requesting thro'  
them that we would provide the said Fort with a plain flag, send it  
to him that they there. Whereupon we immediately sent him a "bleed" flag  
& also are questioning & examine and him to complete the handing over of Fort King  
to the Coy in accordance with promises.

September 13, Mr Muller of Main writes us by letter of 10th inst: that ...  
... the Main Calveers had informed him that they had

been to Jan Comy some days before, & had made themselves independent of J.C. had taken oaths to live in friendship in future, giving Comy a present of 4 Runder Gold: but to the exclusion of the priest & his people: & so Mexi Colviers bearing on the contrary, took oaths that if at any time the priest got into war with Jan Comy they would not assist him. J.C. had said he should go Runder Gold from the priest because of the Stine Van der Hoven was of Mexi & wanted to make war on him, he [the priest] had not warned him of it; which since the Mexi Colviers after a long time had not reduced to 15 Runder, & so had <sup>many came to Mexi</sup> had refused the Stine (Miller) left there again. <sup>for Muller</sup> had therefore sharply reprimanded them that they had made themselves subordinate to Jan Comy, & taken oaths without including the priest: told them further that he could not see that the priest ought to give anything to J.C. in what J.C. accused him of was untrue, & that the priest had not known that Van der Hoven would come to make war on him [Comy]; that the priest offering to take oath against, which they being at Comy's could have arranged so much the more as Comy had asked them about it, but none of them had been willing to do so but had usually refused it, what the Mexi Colviers would do <sup>decide to</sup> just in the water, he could not get report as they had not yet been taken. He [Miller] wished that J.C. could be united with the priest, so he found some mischief might arise at if it were time or for J.C. being obstinate, the priest not intending to pay him anything.

September 16. — A letter from Jan Comy signed by Jan Nyckhorn asking out of Plog & copper to every Plog staff. He asked for an answer, spirits, & 1/2 gold for the labourers putting up the Plog: 1/2 gold for Jan Nyckhorn to buy Plog when ship's passed: Spawan. Butter sent them with pleasure he added that he would like to

and 2 or 3 servants of the Coy with goods there, as he would have no room for  
uncertainty as such a few amongst us in the future: while on the other hand they would  
quit much pleasure to the Coy as from evidence of the antiquity of the letter <sup>friendship</sup> made by.

1721  
Comy

October 17. Letter from Jan Comy (n.d.) Acknowledges Butler's letter with gold, spirits,  
powder etc. with hearty thanks. Asks for some rolls tobacco & wool. He  
has visited de Rog ofered of shety: requests of the health in Paris & vice.

Proc. Chamber Amsterdam WIC. to Butler  
[ Letter from Comy of 7 (in Amsterdam - Amsterdam 30 July 1721.) ]

- Date fixed not stated, but probably above - :- ... they give similar  
instructions to Comy. De Fluys on their letter of the 20 [p. 123 supra]  
adding: - "and also inform Comy that the Coy will give a general amnesty  
to him his subjects & others who may have offended against the Coy: in  
order to influence J.C. to hand over the fort voluntarily, the chief servants of  
the Coy must be instructed to treat him his subjects in a friendly manner ]

9 Nov rec'd  
on 30 Octr:  
Vide Butler's  
letter to  
Amsterdam  
Chm of 25  
Decr 1721  
WIC 486

October 18 ... Butler to Comy - Defines his letter has seen articles with pleasure.

Hopes nothing will occur to interrupt friendship, He had hoped to  
write of money to Mani - but as parties are on the way to the bay of China - ...

October 22. Butler to Mani (Müller)... We are told by notice's here that Jan

Comy has put in writing a servant of de Luplin Van: Phipp's named  
Tam Oussie because the General sent that servant to make agreement with  
Jan Comy to hand over the forts Recoda & Soeranie Toccalua: but as  
everything was told confusedly & indistinctly we should like to know more of  
which has been done at Fluys about this, when you have got a true report send  
it by express.

October 24. Letter from Jan Comy [received by Johannes Nechtorn]. Recd-

been to Jan Courry some days before, & had made themselves subservient to J.C. had taken oaths to live in friendship in future, giving Courry a present of 4 Ruedas Gold: but to the exclusion of the Priest this people: As sd Manni Colceers having on the contrary, taken oaths that if at any time the priest got into war with Jan Courry they would not assist him, J.C. had said he should go Ruedas Gold from the priest because of the Storie Van der Hoeken was of Manni & wanted to make war on him, he [the priest] had not warned him of it, which since the Manni Colceers offer & his time had got reduced to 15 Ruedas, & so had <sup>many came to Mann</sup> had refused the Storie (Muller) left there again. <sup>for Muller</sup> had thereupon sharply reprimanded them that they had made themselves subservient to Jan Courry, & taken oaths without including the priest: told them further that he could not see that the priest ought to give anything to J.C. in what J.C. accused him of was untrue, that the priest had not known that Van de Hoeken would come on a war on him [Courry]; that the priest offering to take such oaths, which they being at Courry's could have arranged so much the more as Courry had asked them about it, but none of them had been willing to do so but had usually refused it, what the Manni Colceers would do <sup>decide to</sup> for in the matter, he could not get report as they had not yet been thither. He [Muller] wished that J.C. could be consulted with the priest, so he feared some mischief might arise at or if it were time or J.C. being obstinate, the priest not intending to pay him anything.

September 16. - A letter from Jan Courry signed by Jan Nyckhorn sdg. wt of flog & carpenter to evn. flog. He asked for an ounce spirits, & 1/2 gold for the bolsters putting up the flog: 1/2 gold p. Jan Nyckhorn to knit flog when ships passed: Spawan. Butter sent there with pleasure he added that he would like to

and 2 or 3 servants of the Coy with goods there, as he would have no women for

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uneasiness as such a few arrived in his power: while on the other hand they would  
quit much pleasure to the Coy as being evidence of the continuation of the letter made by

Comy

October 17. Letter from Jan Comy (n.d.) Acknowledges Butler's letter with gold, spirits,  
powder etc. with hearty thanks. Asks for some rolls tobacco, and  
has hinted de Plog of need of shells: requests of the Regent in Paris advice.

[ Letter from Comy of 7 (in French) Amsterdam <sup>to Butler</sup> 30 July 1721 ]

- Date fresh not noted, but probably about now: - ... they give similar  
instructions to Comy, & de Plog as in their letter of the 20 [p. 123 infra]  
adding: - "and also inform Comy that the Coy will give a general amnesty  
to him his subjects & others who may have offended against the Coy: in  
order to influence J.C. to hand over the fort voluntarily, the chief servants of  
the Coy must be instructed to treat him his subjects in especially warmer [ ]

It was rec'd  
on 30 Octr:  
Vide Butler's  
letter to  
Amsterdam  
Chm of 25  
Decr 1721  
WIC 486

October 18 ... Butler to Comy - Acknowledges his letter has been received with pleasure.  
Hopes nothing will occur to interrupt friendship, & he had hoped to  
write of money to Manni - but as parties are on the coast he has to stay at Clauvia - ...

October 22. Butler to Manni (Müller)... We are told by notes's here that Jan  
Comy has put in writing a servant of the English Gov: Phipp's named  
Tam Oussie because the General sent that servant to make agreement with  
Jan Comy to hand over the Forts Accoda & Pocorana Tococoma: but as  
every thing was told confusedly & indistinctly we should like to know more of  
which has been done at Fluog about this, when you have got a true report send  
it by express.

October 24. Letter from Jan Comy [signed by Johannes Pucckhorn]. Recd

1721

Wednesday 22 October - This is to let Mr Wm Butler know that the English  
Gov: of Caraco has sent me the Factor of Texuine, 2 Colours named Monta &  
Amoxton, this Montoear, with request to inhibit Fort Accoda & that he  
had heard that Corne has landed near Fort de Hall: Gov: to which  
Corne, with all his Colours said "no. go away, del your General know that  
I Jan Corne say that de oblainie I have made I shall not break so long as I  
or my cousin live: that I shall await ship's that come from de Fortland:  
that I have accepted de flag of de Hall: Gov: " - And if Paul Phipps should  
write p. H. that Corne has given him Fort Accoda, he enters he will not let any  
action in de world inhibit any of de 3 forts at de Gov: from Holland. - The  
proch Colours Jan Corne asks for 24 Bendas sold in powder at 120 lb c Benda;  
or 40 lbs @ 12 lb q: ... .. de Arbantes have not yet taken de field; & is  
well play that they do. - Kang that Butler is coming to Texuine so will work with  
him verbally over these matters. -

October 28. ... Recd his letters from Captain Van Schooje [at Texuine] of 21<sup>st</sup> &  
26<sup>th</sup> inst: reporting he had been to Jan Corne about 9th of ord  
repl<sub>2</sub> from him: that J.C. was awaiting our arrival at Texuine, when he would  
finish de matter with me make a durable peace -

November 1. Despatch. Butler to Assembly of X ..... As regards de  
position with foreign nations, the English Genl James Phipps  
is seeking nothing else than to revive all causes of forgotten disputes, to start  
them afresh, & shew to trouble me in every kind of way, to break de most  
long suffering patience, I am however not careful to do everything to keep de  
Gov: out of all disputes: but it is almost impossible. I have for long time had

[ WIC  
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be hoped that he will in time see the Coy's real intention & come entirely over to our interests: but time is necessary not must compel him w<sup>o</sup> colours & press him too hard but do everything at a suitable opportunity ... I hope I shall unexpectedly succeed in getting possession of the Fort, which I shall regard as piece of good fortune . . . . .

November 4 (Pass) Butler to Com<sup>o</sup>. Returns his letter by his servant & Gedge, says can what Philipps asked, returns him thanks for his friendly disposition to the Coy - sends him powder - proposes, if it doesn't look it amiss to appoint Jan Ryckloer. Assistant in the service of the Coy. <sup>desires his reply.</sup>

December 4 (Thurs) letter from Captain Peter van Schoore et M<sup>o</sup>reder (ind) ... ..  
P.S. ... I may add that Jan Comens sends his canoe daily into the Creek here with goods, which is not allowed, but as ~~down to Johnson~~ it is unnecessary to me how the matter stands between him & the Coy about the Fort, I don't want to do anything at variance with it. Only how to act w<sup>o</sup> reference with regard to this.

December 5 Butler to van Schoore et M<sup>o</sup>reder. - Returns above ... .. The matter of Comens must be dealt with with policy, as we have not yet a fixed establishment at M<sup>o</sup>reder, & we have nothing up the river. His business must be continued <sup>at</sup> until our position there is secure, & we are well assured of the affection of the M<sup>o</sup>reder. Alcoerag, & Iquira, who at present are all tributary to Jan Comens & do him homage. This must alter in time. For for I know how anxious the Coy is that not only get him as an enemy of mine, for on a rupture & difference with him we are indeed quit possessor of the Factory M<sup>o</sup>reder, of which we now have as yet scarcely got possession.

[WIC  
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December 25 Despatches. Butler to Assembly of E ... .. With Jan Comens & Fort St Fredericks being the partition is the same as at the departure of the ship Volley: he still retains the name of the Fort, & is still friendly & amicable with me: so I hope he will shortly decide to hand over the Fort to us than as possessors of it. ...

1721

1747

Amfa

[88]

January 24 Mr Offiers of Command reported that the Tjuffers were on the march, but for what purpose, he could not rightly say. And that Colouer Jan Coles, living under the English Fort was continually busy in polissiding his Village. To this we wrote that he must persuade our subject natives also to such polissides as we could not guess what would be the end of all these preparations in the interior.

Mr Van Loeh likewise reported from Chama that the Broffo of Jahé had come to tell him that the Tjuffers were ready to attack the Fetus Atquoffos next Tuesday: that the Wossos were on the march against the Belous; but that the Broffo was of opinion that the Wossos intended it against the Mutas, not the Belous, but meant to surprise the Mutas unexpectedly under this pretext. ...

January 25 Instructed Van Loeh that he must carefully enquire & get news about the disjuncting natives. such Wossos, Belous, Tjuffers, Fetus, Atquoffos: what he could get the best reports from the Broffo there, & Saulker & Musa: as well as the locumary natives

January 27. <sup>Mr</sup> Offiers of Command wrote that he had advised the Belous natives there to polisside the Village, that exploring had commenced, & it was soon to be completed.

February 17. Letter from Baxter (de Grand) 15 February :- Today some Wossos and here whom the Colouer who is now in the place Kejeranve ✓  
of the deceased Colouer Kejeranve, had sent to tell me & the Amfa Colouers Kejeranve

1721.

that the war which the natives of the Wogga Coloured Sutuban, who is dead, as well as the Belous had thought of had been ready to fall on Mula, he had put down every thing; that at present it was quiet everywhere; that the Mulas need not fear: that he would take care that it was not stirred up again. He also told me that it was Jau Comay, Hau Cobes who wanted to proceed with this war by force, so as to ruin the Mulas.

February 19. Mr Van Pach reported from Chama that the Socorayos had refused to get shells, as they had for many years been promised that a fort should be built there, but this had never been done - / To this Miller replied that he wished to was in a state to build the fort, but at present it was not in his power till means were provided by the Govt.

March 12. Letter from Chama (Van Pach) 11 March - Reports that the Socoray natives are at present all busy making a thatch roof for the house; & as soon as that was done he will see doors & windows made, when there will be looking for a few whites. . . .

March 28 Letter from Chama (Van Pach) 18 March - Returns list of goods for canoe, & also arrival of Mistamb Esquij to remain there till the house at Socoray is in a state for him to lodge there.

June 11. - [Vide "Comay" p 136 supra].

July 8. Letter from the Commissioners Pottfried & Vande Pott of 6th... reports the violence of the Belous natives & Coloured Mamma is the original sine. - They were instructed to reprehend Mamma.

[Note - The threatened war against Mula died down after peace had been made with Comay [Vide under "Comay"]].

To p 244

1721.

Wassaw ✓

[86].

Cabot  
Aquamfoc

May 9 [vide "Comy" p 124].  
May 13. Letter from Prain (Muller) 10 May ... The Wassa Governor  
Aquamfoc has let us know he will be here in 3 days with a  
quantity of Hams & Worm.

May 22. - [vide "Comy" p 125].

May 25 - [vide "Comy" p 132]

August 4. Letter from Chama (Van Loek) 3 August - According to the  
statements of the natives the Ashanties are already on the march  
against the Juffers & Wossas, so I believe the Juffers will quickly ask the  
Port to take care of their women & children. Most of the Wossas have gone to  
Ouwerin; & Governor Intuffer alone is staying in Wassa, according to the <sup>reports</sup> of the natives.

Ashantie  
Aoulin

Cabot  
Intuffer

August 6 Butler to Chama. (Van Loek) Adrian alone - ... we hope that  
the latter [i.e. the Juffers request to the Port] may happen, so that we  
can obtain <sup>with ease</sup> rum or other rascals, but also payment of the advance Port  
Mr. Staring made them <sup>from</sup> for the Co, during his direction since which time they  
have been in prohibe, deced de Co, as a few days ago discovered from Port  
with mission: & continually obstructed our trade, for this reason we have been  
obliged, to prevent their evil intentions, to hire Aquamfoc, Blowbor, &  
other troops to defend the river, also Company's persons of Yocorany, Zorandee:  
to which auxiliary troops we have had to pay, in gold, powder, & guns, a sum  
very nearly amounting to 12 Marks gold - [vide "Comy" 132.3. etc.] -

't Juffer

1721.

You must therefore in any case act with caution, not to enter into any engagement with the Sufferers or Wassas, on pretence of hate or other views or considerations whatever they may be, except that in case if possible, obtain some satisfactory compensation. Our time is however not yet, but we must first de Cost mit de Korm [Kijken]

Ashanti  
↳  
Wassaw  
(= Twifu).  
↳  
Prorin

August 20 Muller to Prorin (Muller) We have been rumour that the Wassas & other people are returning to the beach before the Ashantis; so we must remind you not to enter into any engagement with any Wassas if they come to you for protection: for we should not be in a state to maintain them against the Ashantis, but we should have to hand them over again; if the Ashantis demand them which would only be upon injury. To this may be added the continual injury caused us by the Wassas in the war with Cromy, by which they have not deserved our assistance or protection. Be cautious therefore that you do not unnecessarily draw the King & our Fort into the Caberquith.

September 13. Mr Muller & Prorin write us by letter of 10th inst that... (the) first vessel trade there was dead, & so far to need get no slaves, ... which was caused by the war of the Wassas & Ashantis: so long as that continued no change or improvement in trade was to be hoped for. ...

October 24 Letter from Jan Cromy [replied by Johannes Ryckhous] 9<sup>th</sup> Aug 22 Octo:-  
..... The Ashantis have not yet taken the field; it is still play but they do .....

[W.L.C.  
105]

November 1. Despatch - Duller to Annewely of X ... trade is very much held up. I can get no certain report from the natives who live on the beach what the reason of it is except only that the Ashantis force has marched up against

the Wossos & Ouwais, so that the whole country is alarmed, & ready on the first good days, according to native custom & classification [afterwards] to offer battle. But, as I know not too well from experience of native affairs, this will not happen readily, but may probably last yet for months or even years before disputes are laid aside, or the one has conquered the other. Indeed it is certain that trade on the Coast is not by a long way so considerable as in former times, & the disputes & disagreements of the natives must therefore certainly be the cause of it. But I hope that according to the course of things on this Coast, if the people on the leeward coast, they will trade all the time to the windward coast.

November 20. Letter from Mouin (Muller). 18 June - This morning received positive report from Colleur Aquamfoe of Wessa that the Abantes had put the Ouwais & Wossos to flight, & Aquamfoe this people were pleading here to ask me for protection, if this should be demanded by the Abantes: which the Mouin also asked. To this I replied that I would not give it, nor as yet openly refuse it: but that I must first receive His orders & would then let them know, and told the Mouin they should be careful to give no assurance to the Wossos nor engage with them for profit, as at some time in the future they would have to expect great calamities from this. This day pursued. I therefore ask for instructions whether to give protection to the Wossos or refuse it which in my opinion (and correction) should be the most profitable for trade: for since the war is now ended those of the Abantes are now come to the beach to trade & so trade has not been restored for at present it is neglected. ...

Letter to Mouin (Muller) - Colleur above - We do not consider it would be good that Colleur Aquamfoe's request be directly absolutely refused considering

1721.

Wassaw

Colleur

Aquamfoe

Abante  
wits  
Wassaw  
or  
Mouin

1721

But for circumstances time he has been the most important trader <sup>at</sup> Axim  
 & Secundae lectures: from whom the Coy has had good trade. So wanting  
 (if the Provis agree) you can allow him refuge (retreat), still him that if  
 the Arbanties come to demand him you will intercede as a mediator, &  
 that in such case, he must satisfy them with a quantity of some gold:  
 but for the others call the Wossas you need not make so much distinction, we  
 may add here that we have learnt by experience that the districts are not so  
 totally devoted but that they are soon in rebellion again: & hence Aquamfor  
 is a remarkable notice & it might in time be very prejudicial like trade of the  
 Coy if he was refused. You must handle the matter with policy & good judgment  
 & we hope shortly to hear that your trade is flourishing.

November 28. Letter from Axim (Muller). 15 Nov: - In my former letter I told

you that Coloane Aquamfor of Wossa with a few of his people

had come here & asked for my protection if the Arbanties demanded him. And  
 as so far, no more Wossas have come here, but have for the most part gone  
 elsewhere, or mind the Provis again who were further pursued by the Arbanties,  
 I am, having considered the matter further, that you may be pleased to allow  
Aquamfor to stay here, & to be protected: & if he is demanded by the Arbanties  
 to be allowed to negotiate with them to see if they can be satisfied by the payment  
 of a little gold. I take the liberty to say this because when the Arbanties have  
 once driven the Wossas away, they come to trade on the coast, it will only be  
 fleeting: they will then march to their own country, no more trade is then to be  
 expected from them. The continuing trade here must be from the Wossas &  
Provis, & Aquamfor being the principal trader, & if they have no certain

Coloane  
Aquamfor  
 flew to Axim  
 from before  
Proshanti.

Other Wossas  
 from Provis

place of residence no more contain's trade <sup>war</sup> is ~~to~~ expected from them, but from  
whom there who at other places such as Cape & Points elsewhere shall do  
afterwards. But what if it is pleased to order, I will carry out purveyors. /

1721  
Wassau

Butler replied Wells's by referring Wells's previous letter.

December 4 (Thurs) letter from Captain P. Schoape at Meriber. (ind). Adverses not  
of course & of soldiers - As regards the war between the Ashantees &  
Wossas I don't believe we have much to fear here: but if any danger arises I can be in a  
state of defence within an hour with the polestones & "Russe Minions", part of which  
have been cutted, & part are being made. . . . .

December 6. Butler to Schoape. (at Meriber) - Adverses above - ... It is satisfactory  
to us to hear that the Ashantee Wossa war will in your opinion  
cause little anxiety to the Meribers: that you can be in a good state of defence in  
an hour is all the better. We hope you will not be troubled by those Amuletants . . . . .

If you can be assured that there is no difficulty, & in Abocose & that no  
Ashantee or Wossa troops are coming about you may well proceed there, but it  
cannot be safe in Igoria as it is on the boundary of Wassa; & in such case you  
must not forget to keep a good watch <sup>direction</sup> on the Mine's side, & if they find any mine  
which they think contain's good minerals they must come get to work there.

December 11. Letter from Maui (Muller) (ind). - This is little amount for  
good shobos we need any gold. An improvement is not to be

expected for so long as the Ashantee war lasts the Indians are pursued.

Howari

1721

Fantee[88] January 6. Letter from Bercoe (Vande Poelle). 3 Jan: Today de Agomma

King sent his servant to me with the announcement that next

Agomma

Monday de Fanties have determined to march on his country, & then the battle between them & him will begin. He therefore wanted to send for his wives & children, & his cousin who will succeed in his place, requesting that I would protect them if he lost the battle, as according to his representative, he regarded me as the only one <sup>whom</sup> he could trust. And since I, in your last letter instructed me not to enter into any engagement with him, this is only sent to learn from I, whether when de Agommans were here I shall refuse, or afford them protection, or capture, we have continued in friendship with them. And <sup>I should also request of you</sup> whether, if they should be protected after their army is defeated, & they are demanded by de Fanties, whether they must all be given up, or guarded & protected <sup>in</sup> pursuance of the agreement made. I must observe that it is true that so long as I have resided here, & even before my arrival little trade has been done here for a long time; but when once this war shall be ended trade may well be better, & the expenses, which de Pai has had to pay for so long without result, repaid by more "copable" profits; whereas on the contrary, if de Agommans, who have reinforced & that themselves in a kind of palissades, get the victory not the least trade would result; and if we don't protect them after they are defeated they might resolve to turn their arms against us to get them a safe shelter place. — Call for instructions of me.

Letter to Barrow (Va Poole) - Affairs above - We have seen the probability of a  
bottle between the Fauties & Argomas; also your request for arms, whether in  
case of defeat on the side of the Argomas, they may be protected by your fort. 1721  
Fantee

To this we will say that we do not propose to spend money, at the wish of the  
Company in the maintenance of natives, as the "Karem Magies" are thereby opposed  
to these unnecessary expenses. . . . . so we are obliged to keep their domains  
in all tranquillity, & outside all disputes & differences, & especially outside  
damage for which there is no apparent compensation. But in the event of the  
Argomas being defeated you must be circumpect & care not to offend them,  
must actually refuse them your protection, but to protect them in so far as they  
bear the whole cost of it. You must therefore keep outside bars & outlay, for  
no more burdens can be borne, especially at a factory where progress has been  
so miserable for a long time. . . . .

January 15 As we understand that the Fauties are now moving about the  
country everywhere, & are working the paths unsafe by robbery  
& plundering, the Murrees are afraid that they may be attacked by these  
robbers, have asked us to help them in that case, we have not formerly intended  
to send Mr Peuland there & that he open fire on them & one if any of them  
should appear within cannon shot: as the Fauties (so far as we know)  
have no claim against the Murrees Murree

January 20 Mr Peuland & Murree reports that the Fautie natives were  
slain as they march to fall upon surprise & plunder the  
Fetus, but he could not trace the real reason, but had heard they had been  
bidden to ruin them. but therefore immediately powder & 9 soldiers

Fetu

17/21.

instructing him to be strictly on his guard, as it had been reported to us  
 for certain that all these movements were again caused by our restless  
 English neighbours.

letter from James Phypis Coast 6 January - Thomas Butler paid return  
 of a runaway slave for whom he charges Butler paid 6 Annies to the  
 rebel Fetters who took him up [they had brought him to Shumia  
 thinking he was a runaway slave from Accra]. Thomas him for his  
 assurances of his desire to live in good friend ship 19. 10. de Agreements  
 between their predecessors - Thomas him for the trouble taken in  
 sending to Coast Afrapong et Abrimboe regarding him to return 2  
 runaway slaves of the African Co. he (Butler) understood had taken  
 sanctions there - ... "I flatter myself with the hopes, if a favourable  
 opportunity offers for me to correct the violence of the rebel Fetters as  
 well as to induce them to a cessation of submitting to their due obedience  
 to their lawful masters the Royal African Co. of England, that your Honour  
 will not be displeas'd that you give them and their families any protection ..."

January 21. ... Butler to James Phypis (CC) - Colours above - Thomas  
 him for his assurances of friendship - ... "but Sir in view  
 of the reports which I extremely regret to find that your utterances in  
 relation to the late movements of the Fetters are not only  
 untrue as well as inconsistent with the same, since they were, it came to  
 my ears in the last 2 days the movement of the Fetters is nothing against us,  
 reliable reports having been brought me of the Commantary Murre  
Agouffo & Abraham from which it can easily be made out that the  
Fetters are coming out to our detriment, but as we have frequently done

we shall now again look upon everything with patience, & in all cases only resort to defence not offence, to show the whole world that we have never plotted any malicious ideas. . . . .

January 22. Buster to Chama (Van Goch). As the Fantee natives, stirred up by the English General Sir Phipps, have already marched against the Felus Nyooffas to ruin them & as we have had experience before that the T. Soffers would march up with them & attack these districts from the other side, you must at once send out from the Moffs rollers about the T. Soffers & report to us & we soon can take every measure. This the invasion of Fante by the Fantees provisions (especially corn) are very scarce hardly to be got for gold & it is apparent that it will become still worse: we cannot get the usual corn with which to feed the slaves.

February 10. (Monday) Mr de Rycke reported from Comrautem that on his arrival there [from Chama] he had carried out our orders about the matter of the Fantees. He had sent his servant to the Moffs to request him to come & speak with him: he hoped to report further by subsequent letters, having just heard that the Moffs would shortly be at Comrautem, when he would get further information about the Felus from him.

We rec'd your letter from Mr de Rycke from Comrautem of February:— The Moffs will be here in a day or two; so I hope to give Lt. satisfaction about the Fantees. I have learnt this only that the Fantees in general are claiming from General Phipps 50 Nendas gold for marching up against the Felus; & 50 Nendas also for the Moffs himself, total 100 Nendas; & as nothing of this has yet been paid the Fantees have had all the approach

1721

roads to Claro, as well as by water, chred... finds trade remarkably good.

So des we reflect that on de arrival of de Broffo he must be careful not to go too far with him in discussing de affairs of de Felus & to English but try to speak to him privately about them, so that we will report is words about it to our English neighbors.

February (11?) On receipt of report from a notice who came from Munre

that de cause with good sent to Comantiqu on Monday. Had been <sup>perused</sup> ~~delivered~~ with de causemen, by de Amenclors, we write to Comantiqu (de Pich):- informing him of this - "we are not informed on w<sup>h</sup>ol claim, but that it is a custom that so long as the new Broffo is not yet installed, the common man is free to rob & steal when the opportunity occurs. As for live in the middle of de frontier district & ought to know that custom, it appears strange to me that you expect to find for goods of such a dangerous kind without making de least report of any difficulty; for it would be better for trade to stop than for goods to be lost, the company we involved with notices who came for robbery. On receipt of this you must do all you can to get de cause, say's goods, & 3 causemen released... asking de Broffo's assistance.

Write also to Munre (Graaus hour) to find out de reason for de above.

February 14. Mr Graaus hour, from Munre reported that de brother of Matlakar Agua had returned from Amenclor & had been able to get no true information about de seizure of de say's canoe. The very thing was in confusion among de notices which originated in de war. Having obtained nothing they acted as much men & only stole robbed

Munre  
Agua

whatever day and place. He further repeats that some of the Fanties belonging to the Droffo had been taken, who had assured him that he would for nothing else than to preserve friendship with our nation but that the soldiers perpetrated many afflictions against which he was well informed to do anything before he had been installed in his village & the announcement of it had been made in the whole country.

Butter replied that since, that he [G.] must use all endeavors to recover the cause. Nothing need be done by force against the Manablos because of their great strength, but gentle means should be adopted. Agua is the most suitable person to do anything, if only his arrangements are trustworthy. . . . . Meanwhile we desire with pleasure that the Fanties appear like inclined towards us, & have given you a real assurance of this when the Manablos departed their with Pedro before you. Friendship must be kept with that nation for they can do us much injury, no satisfaction is taken of them if they offend us. You are seriously recommended to observe everything that that nation arranges at CCaco & if you hear of anything to be injury of do (of) there, you must communicate it to us at once.

Hebe  
Agua

February 16 Letter from Moore (Pranshart) 15 Feb:- reports that his servant had returned from Manablos that the Manablos [in the cause] had been seized because of certain claim that Agua of Manablos had against the Munia hotel Pissie.  
Letter from Corrautiqu (de Byke) 15 Feb - sends similar report as above Campbell's under C from Manablos - I have also sent my servant to the

1921

Broffo with spirits, informing him of the matter to which he sent reply. But he could not understand what was going on. Abura had for signing the cause of goods & would inquire what they were. On the return of the und: C, I let the Broffo know what he had reported & the Woldeaar had also sent spirits to the Captain or Colonels of Abura as present. The Woldeaar Sturmpson reported that the British Mingpase his brother had also summoned an Inspector while in his presence at Abura wanted him the reason for the arrest of the boy's merchandise, & the same report was given as above by the U.C.: but with many pretence that the Broffo was not yet installed, <sup>as</sup> that mission 2 years ago or so had made that no parties should assist anyone of any nation before giving information of this matter to the Broffo Commander's & other classes. The Broffo pair alleged that we could not be included in such matters of the notices. The boy's goods must pass freely as we paid them proper tolls & freely: that the parties would have the hardhood to seize any of the boy's goods under any pretence what; but anyone having objection against the boy or its subject notices must give proper information direct to the superior of Commander or Minister so that it would unite the parties good who was in charge. The Broffo the Colonels of Abura also let me know that as difficultly things are made about the goods; that I should not send anyone to Minister opinion to Baru about it; but that they, (the Anamoles having violated the oath) themselves with the Abura quarter would within three or four [2 months] demand the so goods from the Minister: that they would take care that the same goods & cannot men were released, that the Anamoles were paid for the violations of the oath. . . . .

February 17. Letter from Munre (Braunschweig) 16 February: Yda

1721

morning some Anawolots dared to pay for 3

Fantees

were from the Quarter of Aqua in sight of the fort to carry down off into  
the bush, and not any woman except as they said, their Coler had  
sent them to do this unbecoming ... as the Fantees feared did  
not find the matter reasonable they have chosen now to tell me  
of the affair. adding that three of the Anawolots amongst a very  
large number were known to them in Aquanou, Quansosso  
& Arua ... they had heard that the Anawolots would again carry  
off the Munre people. And as the Munre natives are poor &  
helpless people they wish of the for protection; they had someone to  
the Broffo to urge the him to forbid the Anawolots such  
plunderings ... they having not the least outstanding matter with the  
Anawolots.

February 19. Letter to Accra (Don de Poole). Inform him that the

Anawolots were seizing all canoes or native claims  
the coast. ∴ send them far out, & require from natives who arrive, if  
the difficulties still existed. ...

Letter to Munre (Braunschweig) Returns his letter, & is very anxious to  
know the result of the Anawolots [politics?]. That their claim is  
supported by force must not be certain for they have given de Reyk et  
Comantem quite other excuses for the seizures to those given to you at  
Munre. So nothing can be decided & we must only rely on the help of  
the new Broffo, in the hope that as a result of his promises these

1721

things will come to an end.... We shall this evening depute  
one of our servants, come from Colvener Abacan to go to  
Comantzin to bring this matter to an end, if possible, by  
applying to [the Intendants] the new Broffo, ...

Butler to Comantzin (do Stylo). I send this by my servant Tuffer  
come from Colvener Abacan, both sent to the Broffo in order, if  
possible, with your assistance, the intervention & intercession of the  
Broffo to get the abuse of the cause & goods, & further to divine  
divine means with you, if possible, to prevent such improper &  
daring actions by the Stranagers, in future for which the authority  
of the new Broffo <sup>will</sup> certainly be usefully required: they by all civil  
means to convince him of the great wrong done to us by the Stranagers  
the error they cause at Yucate & Comantzin, ... & you must  
in the most effective manner point out that if the Stranagers belong  
also to the Spaniards that they have done a great wrong & sinning,  
that they have violated the old agreements, for which they deserve  
punishment. For we should not, under the heavy burdens at Comantzin  
so that we can carry on trade in peace & quiet, in this the Spaniards  
must offer us hindrances, for otherwise it will be impossible for us to  
bear such heavy burdens & for the reasons made to the Comantzin  
Factory which have now in many successive years been such that  
it cannot bear. We would therefore rather decide to abandon the  
Factory entirely if we are troubled in our possessions there & so  
this you must strongly represent to the Broffo & other

Colours, so that it may make an impression on them. . . . .

1721

France

February 21. Letter from Comantien (de Ryck) 21 February. He

has done everything to get the release of the canoe & goods but up to now has got nothing. But de Broffo was here about this, on the 18th inst: wanted me to send a servant with his servant to hear what he had told the Mauvales their further desires. The Broffo had then asked what were their various for paying the canoe & goods, what he could assure those who had done this or claim that did not concern the City, that they would be entirely ruined. To this they replied that if de Broffo assured them that he would help them in their claim that they would then immediately release the goods, canoe, & canoe; but if he would not assist them in this then they would release ransom (bribe) the canoe, but keep the City's effects & in their charge.

The Broffo was very angry at this report wanted to have for Albera at once; but I asked him in a friendly way to stay a little to speak with him, my conviction was that he was in substance . . .

[quels particular de la justice de la claim au sujet de Blanc pays de roule].

February 25 Butler is Comantien (de Ryck) 25 February: on Saturday

He sees that attempts of de Broffo to get the canoe & goods released from the Mauvales were fruitless. The excuses of the Mauvales are various - Advises that the Mauvales should be assisted but de Broffo's assistance should be obtained for this.

February 28 Letter from Comantien (de Ryck) 26 February: - on

Saturday past he arrested 10 women & men from



March 3 (Monday) Letter from Munre (Praunshart) 2 March

1721

Fante

Reports, with ref<sup>ce</sup> to previous correspondence [not copied]

Let the Elmira Calvers this servant, sent to Prunshart to settle the claim over Cussig's sister's goods, had returned to the Fort after being at Prunshart the whole day; but they could not get the release of the arrested Elmira's unless they paid 5 Pendas 5 pus. They will report verbally to G.H.

March 5 Wrote to Comandant (de Ryke) expressing satisfaction

at the cause of goods being handed back to him & hoping that de Broffo would arrange (dirigieren) with the Prunsharts those steps that in future de Coz would be freed from such mishaps & de possofe would be used unimpaired.

Our servant Mutliff returned from the Broffo of Faffin reporting that he, after accepting presents of spirits &c had received him very politely; that he would see that orders were given that, so far as was in his power, Coz's goods should not be seized, but pass freely; & promising to maintain a good alliance & friendship with the Coz.

March 14. Letter from Munre. (Praunshart).:- Reports that the

politeness between the Elmira Calvers & Prunsharts.

over Hussie had been settled; but that immediately afterwards

the Prunsharts had arrested some Elmira's over another claim.

Butler replied that Mr. Atyia was going to Prunshart to see if he can settle that matter.

May 20 [P168]

1721.

June 19 from Comantzin for Kemumma reported that the Fanties had been talking again about ships gifts, & being asked for which ships, they replied the newly arrived ones, but that we know well what was due to them

Ships Gifts

August 2 (Sat) letter from Comantzin (Kemumma) : August :- .....

Three days ago the Fanties surprised an English boat with merchandise which lay trading below our fort, at the same place, & rifled it empty. The boat was laden with guns powder, rocher goods to the value of 24 Pseudo gold : & the Fanties have given a portion of it to the Broffo.

August 28 . letter from Comantzin (Kemumma) 27 August. ..The Broffo

of Fantyn sent his Colours to the beach here yesterday to speak about ships gifts, when I asked for how many they claimed they said they must have customs for 14 ships. I replied that such a demand looked like a jest. They then said they would send someone to the Broffo & other Grandees to speak further about it, which they did yesterday: now they say it is for 7 ships which have arrived on the Coast this year, the gifts for which they now demand, & they will stay on Comantzin till we have received reply from G. H. how many ships you will pay for.

Bulletin to Comantzin (Kemumma). Orders above - ... You can inform the reputed Fantie Colours that we know quite well that they have made an agreement with our notizen, but on that condition that if there was little or no trade at Comantzin, <sup>the</sup> ships gifts should also be paid

accordingly. Also, with 4 ships have arriv'd but not more than 3 for which  
 payment must be made; the rest are interlopers. These three you can issue  
 to them; & if the Fantees procure more trade for the Coy, at Comantum we  
 shall not then oppose paying the ships gifts promptly. But would we have  
 to pay our heavy charges, while we see daily, with regret, the inter-  
 lope everything with the English, & carry the goods post the port is unprofit.

September 4 (Thurs) Mr Kenuema wrote from Comantum that he had  
 offered the Fantees 3 ships gifts, but they were dissatisfied  
 & asked for more.

September 5 Letter to Comantum (Kenuema) Returns above, . . . . .  
 We must inform you that each ships gift is returned at  
 1 month in goods, but then the goods are, for the natives, sold at a  
 higher price than for the Coy, & it must be settled so. When paying for  
 can speak seriously to the Fantees that they also are under an obligation  
 to bring their trade to the port, must bring everything to the ships: for  
 that is expressly stipulated in the Agreement, & that the Hollanders may  
 freely pass through the Fantee country, & along the beach, . . . . .

September 18 Letter from Comantum (Kenuema) 17 Sept. Reports that he  
 yesterday sent his servant to the Bruffo rather Colours to give  
 them 4 ships gifts, but as soon as he came there they put him in prison until  
 he had paid the ransom. The Bruffo <sup>there</sup> gave his Colours an other spirits  
 to let him go, which they did, He came back with crewant from the Bruffo  
 who asked for the return of the spirits advanced [which was done] & to  
 say that if Lt. did not pay them the ships gifts shortly they would

1721

them get them, would no longer allow anyone to come into & buy in the fort; which I observe daily.

Butler to Comantien (Kumuna). Orders above. Instructs him to call the Carantiers into the fort, point out to them the badness of Trade at Comantien, that they were not strictly entitled to 2 gifts for the Carantier like the small ship "St. Charles", for the rest do not belong to the Coast. If fees were paid all the profits of the Coy of Comantien would be charged to him.

October 7. Letter from Comantien (Kumuna) w.d. reports that he has been settled with the Carantiers about the ships gifts, having told them everything that J. H. has written from time to time. But they say they could not know that the Carantiers sell slaves to the ships. He promises they will bring all gold ivory & slaves into the fort. He has settled the 2 payments to the ships gifts. [Butler opp'd this payment].

[May 20 letter from Comantien (Kumuna) w.d. reports that... the Carantiers had been told for ships gifts were returning him about them, asking for <sup>instructions</sup> payment, Butler reports that he should ask the Carantiers what ships gifts they claimed, for no ships except slave ships had been at Comantien]

1721

San Cebes

[Eguafó]

March 5 Letter from Commaney (Otkars) n.d. ... This morning [88]

San Cebes sent a boy to me & said he did not know whether the English would fight with him today. - Requests instructions how he is to act towards San Cebes, in that event.

Butler to Commaney (Otkars) - Orders above - The matter does not concern us. The English will take care that they do not lightly do injury to San Cebes for they fear his power. And if it happens, San Cebes will know what to do and he will not let himself be so upon. You can nevertheless remain indifferent for San Cebes will settle the matter himself.

March 6 Mr Otkars or Commaney advised that some delegates had arrived from Cape Corso to settle the dispute which had arisen with San Cebes: & he believed this would be done today.

March 12. From Commaney for Otkars reports that ... the English had played surprising tricks [wonderfully the stronger bodden] & at present had 15 of San Cebes' people sitting in the fort including 2 of San Cebes' sons. San Cebes having called in all his Quarters from the interior to remain in his Crown motor is daily making many palavers with his Quarters: but they are keeping quite quiet. So far as he could understand it was about the 'Cuffer palavers that the English were keeping the 15 men of San Cebes people in the fort.

Butler to Commaney (Otkars) Orders above - He is to keep quiet & not trouble about the affairs of San Cebes with English, but continue to be on

'Cuffer

1721

his guard, & get information about it - We believe that Jam. Cobes will be able to look after his own affairs; that he will have nothing to fear from the English; & will get everything he wishes.

March 14. Letter from Commaney (Officers)... .. the English affairs of the English with Jam. Cobes have for the most

part been settled & arranged by the English General's servant Tamousie; & the English Factor has released all the natives of Jam. Cobes dole-lod.

December 18 Letter from Commaney (Bambagh) 14 December :-

- Reports that last night he heard firing, & was informed it was shooting over the English Camp. Next afternoon an English soldier had come, sent by the English Factor, asking what he would send him 2 of his soldiers & 2 slaves, promising to return them the next day, as Jam. Cobes was ready to fight him off which the Englishman seemed to be afraid. He had declined this & replied that he must get news first about it. Five slaves had escaped from the English, ~~had been taken to the English~~

Butler to Commaney (Bambagh) - Obedient done - Approves his action in not sending whites or slaves to the English. - He is not to do so at any time. Jam. Cobes is a subject of the English King, must a common enemy, & you must not in the least interfere between the English & Jam. Cobes (either pro or contra).

1721.

Akanny

June 5 Today some Accanish traders and with slaves & ivory to [66]  
trade. As to our report, have brought only a little gold.

June 15 With regard to the entry of the 5th about the Accanish traders,  
they have promised to come here again shortly, others bring  
more gold, by which time we hope a ship will have arrived with west merchandise.

August 9<sup>th</sup> Letter from Mura (Beim's) etc. - Some Accanish traders have  
been at C. Case, and some ivory which they exchanged for  
silver mung.

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Agorua Akron

March 16 Letter from Apau (de Sauts) reporting a dispute with the Mucobias [68]  
who had plighted & detained a Coy's slave in revenge for the plighting given by de  
Sauts's men to an Mucobia notice forwarding a proposal in the hand with a knife,  
in a dispute over some palm wine. The Mucobias demanded 8000 perowas as ransom  
before they would give up the slave, which de Sauts gave them, so as not to have  
the Coy's trade stopped, as the Agorua traders who were expected there daily  
have to pass through this country. ... ..

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next page.

To p. 229.

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Accra

[58] March 26 Butter to Accra (via Poole)... instructs him not certain papers he had upated, must be settled by the Colours, rather of the Danish Village between themselves... - Having acted as Secretary for the Council, for we aware that the Coy is a trading body, not only its servants, but its subject Blacks under its forts or lodges, are strictly forbidden private trade with foreign ships or interlopers - Quotes Art: 26 of the "general article Brief" to this effect: & Art 4 of the instructions of the B<sup>g</sup>. Art: "the B<sup>g</sup> shall prevent the vessels of the country's going to sea in their canoes & boats to trade with ships of other nations & interlopers: & that for as long as the range of their guns are able to keep such ships so far from the shore that the vessels have no opportunity to continue to trade in that manner... In conclusion pray that it is highly necessary for the Coy that the Danish Accras be brought to submission... not instead of complaining of the English violating trade: limiting [by sending a canoe with soldiers into the beach: bay to capture or seize canoe that was landing goods] to that expedient with them, ...

August 20 Letter from Accra (de Swante) 15 Aug - Reports that the Accra Colours had come to complain to him about Accra natives who had been arrested by the Danish Gov in Captain Overchie's line: & that he must be ordered to tell them although they must have nothing.

Butter to Gov: Danish Gov Cootrop - protests against the continual arrest of Accra natives which the Colours of the British Fort, had complained about.

1721

Mining

March 23 letter from Prain (Jacob Muller) 21 March :- ... .. [88].

I have sent our dammens to Pruber to resolve the lodge  
as I cannot send him up the river because of the dispute between the  
Egurias & Wassas, altho' they ~~request~~ have now for the most part been  
conciliated, & I am only waiting till they have taken oaths together; which the  
king of Aboroe, who has been here, has said he will do since let me know  
I will then do once and our dammens will do the river again ...

Eguria

Wassa

Aboroe

- Has a supply of ... are awaiting assay. When under C dammens  
goes to the river I will let you know. If its virtues sent some one else most suitable  
to Pruber.

Amsterdam

April 20 [? 29] letter from Assembly of X to Buller 20 Junr 1720 [31]

[with an add on 29 ~~1720~~ April 1721] - Having seen from  
his letter that very little gold is used from the natives owing to wars, they  
suggest for his opinion whether it would not be reasonable to the King to erect a fort  
at Eguria so as to push on trade along the Pruber river, which they  
believed would be of great success. ...

Letter. Recd 20 November 1720 Amsterdam. Assembly of X to Buller - [31] For fuller

A long letter in which they suggest, to further gold mining, the erection of  
2 forts on either side of the mouth of the Pruber river for which they would  
send out an Ensigner & materials - here drawn - Amstoch from a sketch

with of this  
letter, see  
in B. 1720  
etc. &  
Correspondence I

1721

Letter from Peter van Nijts dated <sup>24</sup> April 1706 was enclosed —

[58] May 8 Letter from Muin (Muller) 6 May:- ... reports that a slave working for the Muir dairens in Esquira, stole a goat. The Coloneer put him in irons & claimed 3 Pendos. He (Muller) sent word to him to return the slave to Muin, & that he could not claim more than the value of the goat. The Coloneer did this, saying he would be content with spirits to the value of the goat. ... I have spoken with the Coloneer of Muckler Paij Bojainij, about the building of a fort there. He says that is very much denied & that he will help as much as possible.

May 13. Letter from Muin (Muller) 10 May. Muir dairens came from the river with all the slaves, but only after great difficulty with the Notaries who tried to slip him [was not stolid but vide under "Coney"]

[6] May 19 Meeting of Council ..... Decided ... that Requiere Lesloran should proceed aboard the Hoefler to make inspection of the settlement of the Mucker river, & make a plan of the hill. Also to send 3-4 Muir soldiers to her.

June — In June Capt Schoepe wrote to Butler that he <sup>had made</sup> was making a plan of the fort at Muin & for Mucker, with the Requiere.

July 10 Butler to Muin (Muller) ... Sends him a Muir, & as it is now all quiet on the river the Muirs can return to their work there ... Further Requiere ... You must see if you can get any Esquira Coloneers by you to confer with them about building a lodge.

Proctor

to carry on trade there. ...

1721

August 14. Despatch Butler to Assembly of X - ... .. Unavailable [62]

Mining

I have the honour to congratulate you on this peace which, although you have not become actual possessors of the Fort [vide "Comms"], will very greatly facilitate the carrying out of our objects on the river Procuher, in Equira & Procuher Abacoe: I shall leave no <sup>means</sup> stone unturned to effect that you get possession of the Fort. ... - Sends a quantity of mineral ore, with secret despatch. ... ..

Despatch, secret 14 August 1721 - Butler to Assembly of X - Deals [62]

with the prospecting for minerals, & continuing gold mining up the river Procuher around the districts of Abacoe & Equira: as there, there is less danger of jealousy from the English & other nations - With reference to the Assembly's secret despatch of 20 November last, he considers it highly necessary to build a good & sufficient fort on Andover hill - Sends plan of proposed fort ... further down ... - then go quietly to work under the mask of carrying on trade, & then get possession in Procuher & Equira where a strong lodge with servants & goods can be placed to see if minerals can be obtained there ... It would be impossible to get possession there by force, but it could be done under pretence of trading - ... hopes to be able to complete such important work for the glory of the King ... .. Refers to Peter Nuyts' letter of 24 April 1706 ... .. [A long letter prescribing a considerable scheme of gold mining].

August 19. Letter from Prain (Muller) w.d. reporting that ... etc

1721

Lodge at Muscher had become in every bad state owing to the rains & would fall down [on terre fallen]. A new one must be built for us repairs were possible to the old one.

September 13. Mr Muller of Mein writes us by letter of 10<sup>th</sup> inst:

That ... through the heavy rains the miners had not been able to proceed with their work ...

October 18 Butter to Mein (Muller) - Captain P. van Schaage, an Engineer, rather men are coming by ship to begin to build the Fort on Muscher hill. He will be in charge of this & you must let him have slaves & all other assistance, & let the Meins to provide "coral" stone. Also find out from the Muscher natives if there are any oyster shells in their country, which we will buy when collected. We understand that the Muscher country is situated to the west of the river & about half way to Cape Apollonia, & a river called Abocmosoe where the Colvener Anconno lives who can give you the best information about this. And as the orders of the Coy are not only to build a Fort at Muscher, but also to extend its trade on that river & further inland, we have given the sd Captain the supreme authority at Muscher, in our absence, so that if he requires soldiers at Muscher, you can let him have them without unwary weakening the Fort ...

October 28 - Captain Van Schaage reported that he had arrived at Muscher & would make good progress with building the Fort there as possible.

December 4 (Thurs) Letter from Captain Peter van Schaage at Muscher (ind)

Muscher

Colvener

Anconno

- Admits act of canoe & soldiers - ... [Wessa] ... PS. I have received a visit from the Governor of Iquira who came to welcome me. I asked him if he did not know he had made an agreement with our Captain to which he replied "yes", what he stood by it [persuaderen] & if we would come there he would be faithful & assist in everything; & asked me to go there which I promised, unless I see contrary <sup>ideas</sup> ~~orders~~ / H<sub>2</sub>

1721

Missing

December 25 Despatch. Letter to Assembly of X ... Captain van Schaage and [WIC

the Engineer 2 masons & carpenter, church & 14 soldiers are

105]

actually busy proceeding with the building of Muster which will be continued with energy if Heaven is pleased to give Captain Schaage health ...

Chamber Amsterdam

[ 30 July 1721. Amsterdam. Assembly of X to Muster [date of act not understood] ... We have got here very certain report &

information that there are very good mines in the Muster river ... which mines are 5 in no but are in the power of the Indians there ... & since we have sent for 4 former ships, soldiers, material, & all that is required to discover mines on the Muster, & also to get abundance of work to be settling, we are assured the Gen will be active in these undertakings during them to success. .... ]

[ X It was used on 30 Oct: vide Muster's Letter to Amsterdam Chamber, of 15 Decr 1721. WIC 486 ]

1721

Pirates

September 19. Letter from Spain (Muller) reporting arrival there of 2 ships suspected to be English pirates who had attacked & captured the King's "San Galley"; 2 boats "Hudson" on windward coast [which subsequently arrived at Ulmia & reported its experiences] coming from England; also the (Muller) & request of San Carol Art. on the San Galley, had paid him 64 marks 103 q<sup>1</sup> 2/3 (about 10 to the ship next capture by the captor) demanded by the pirates on threat of hanging the crew of the galley. After payment, the pirates let the galley free. Butler then wrote the heads of the boats late on their guard: rob without the English. On September 20 the 2 pirate ships passed Ulmia, but out of range of the guns flying the French flag - Phillips thanked Butler in every friendly way for the information about the pirates. On September 25 was rec'd letter from Spain (Muller) d'd 23/9 reporting that the pirates had passed there Friday having captured a Portuguese Bark; supposed anchor close under the English fort, the few English still in it fleeing to Quebec. There is some fair confidence re the pirates.

October 6 Report from Acra dated 4<sup>th</sup> of Nov there having captured 2 Intelligers to windward, seaward.

November 1. Despatch Butler to Assembly of X - gives long account of the proceedings of the pirates

December 25 Butler to Assembly of X - gives a full acc't of the pirates.

[WIC  
105]

1721

Cape Coast

[88]

March 28. Phippo wrote to Butler protesting against the seizure by Captain Sanders of the Dutch cruiser "Nieuwe Vaan" of the English Brigantine "Hannibal" of Accra, stopping off for the African Company's affairs. He annexes the damages of £5,000 which he has charged to the account of the West: W.I.C.

March 29. Butler replied to Phippo that he had no knowledge of the matter and gave no orders for it. He had not yet seen the Captain's report who meantime remained responsible. He added that the "Commiss" of Accra had written him that it was an English ship from Rotterdam laden with Dutch cargo sailing to the West, with a passport from the directors of Rotterdam, but with authorities wrong to the Coast. A further long & violent letter from Phippo stating that the ship was laden at Portsmouth dock, & that he intended to take reprisals for the Captain's piratical acts. To this Butler replied that Captain Sanders was no pirate, but duly commissioned by the West: I.C., & that he had behaved improperly towards the African Coy in carrying out his commission & would answer for it. The Danish Agtør (Ostrop) also wrote protesting: A seizure having been made in Danish words.

March 31 letters to & from from to Accra (via Poole) there.

April 5 (Sat) Upper Factor Henry Dodson & John Edmund Ruffin came.

1721

From C Casco bringing a further letter from Phippis - ...

Baxter rec'd letter from Captain Sanders by way becalmed off Spain dtd ~~2nd~~ 2nd April in which he acknowledges Baxter's letter of 29 March. He reports that when he arrives he can show Baxter a letter signed by some gentleman of our Coy which permitted the ship to sail direct to Jammanika ... At that time the Captain must not come with his ship to the Coast of Africa or to the islands in that region ... ..

April 6. Baxter wrote to Phippis Sierra, the "Foam" with Captain Sanders arrived at Uluica, letter from Comandante (Munano)

5 April, reporting the recapture of the captured English brigantine "Hannibal" (being brought to Uluica) by an English ship after that's had been exchanged between her oboru antyru port.

April 7. Baxter to Phippis. informs him that Captain Sanders had reported to him that when at Secra, on shore, he had first got information of the ship with Dutch goods lying between Secra & Horsq, from the English Factor at Secra. [This statement was confirmed in a subsequent letter from V'd Poelle at Secra]; that on examining the ship he had found the passport signed by the Admiralty at the Maas for a voyage to Jamaica north to the Coast of Africa; that he had thereupon seized her as lawful prize. She had in evidence of belonging to the Royal African Company, ... .. the protests against Phippis having reported that's had been along the Coast that an English ship had been seized by efwote.

[6] Minutes of Meeting of Council. 7 April - Captain Sanders proposed

to recapture the "Hannibal" then at Anconador. This was not approved  
by the Council having regard to the instructions of the Gov: Genl: & in the  
letter from the Assembly of X<sup>to</sup> da 16 May 1685, which enjoined great  
caution in dealing with ships of other nations. But it was resolved to  
protest strongly to Phipps against the recapture, & to demand its restitution  
as its capture was lawful. . . . . Buller's "Protest".

1721

Cape Coast

April 9. Buller despatched to Coast James Pot free & Jan Sawyer with [88]  
the "Protest" to Phipps as in the Revolution Book. This protest was  
against the recapture of the "Hannibal" which it was contended had been  
lawfully seized; & against the imprisonment of C. Coast of the 15 Company's  
servants who had been placed on board her as a prize crew. It also asked  
for their release from captivity, after barbarous treatment, so that they could  
give account of their actions to the Gov, or the water settled justly.

April 10 Minutes of meeting of Council - The report of the Commissioners [6]  
on their return from C. Coast after delivering the above "Protest". -  
Phipps had refused to release the imprisoned crew but allowed them to take  
Brenda for subsistence. Phipps had said that on the arrival of the 2 expected  
English warships from Sierra Leone he would have them tried for piracy.  
They had protested against the Gov's ship being called a pirate - at  
the end of the interview Phipps had given them a letter [? i 212]  
to Buller which they to assure Buller that he, Phipps, would give <sup>allies</sup> [Carle's children].  
Bail for £5000, & if Buller declared the "Hannibal" free, he would  
release the crew. It was resolved to continue the correspondence with Phipps  
for the sake of the crew, & to instruct Coffin Sanders in paper to wait for them.

1921.

April 13. Letter from Proera (Vd Poole) rec. Reports that the English were strengthening their fort with 2 18lb guns: & asks for various things to strengthen the our fort. /

I understand that Phipps from his report on the hill, when Capt. Sanders passed with the "Foam" (to leeward), had a white flag hoisted (red flag with white salters & a man harping him it) & saluted him with 9 <sup>guns</sup> shots: to which Sanders replied, so that the way the whole action is unaltered by that man.

April 16 Butler Proera (Vd Poole) informs him he has had an opportunity of talking to Phipps: he can remain quiet & cautious.

[6] May 9. Minutes of Meeting of Council - Another ship, the "Freylound" captured to windward, brought to Chumia was also claimed by Phipps for the Royal African Coy. - In view of Phipps threat of reprisals on arrival of 2 expected English warships, the small value of the cargo in each ..... it was resolved to authorize Butler to let it off peacefully away with Phipps on the release of the "Freylound", & to let the release of the captured crew of the "Foam"

[6] May 11 Meeting of Council - It was resolved, that, although Phipps letter [2 in 212] was not satisfactory & he would not release the crew of the "Foam", nevertheless to release the "Freylound".

[note in 212]

[68] May 20 ... The cruiser "Foam" arrived again at Chumia, with Capt. Sanders under arrest on charges specified in the attestations

[6] brought ashore by Lt Pranger - On the meeting of Council it was decided to confine Capt. Sanders in St. Jago, which was done.

May 23. ... Leit Prauser of the "Foam" reported that in accordance with [88] 1721  
his orders he had sent 8 English sailors (detained on board Cape Coast  
& Saint Cyprien Savans against his orders) to Coast, by canoe.

June 19. Phipps having seized a canoe despatched to Nurra with powder,  
as reprisal for what happened with the topsailer Jan Williams &  
the Mina notices between Commaney & Chama where the English <sup>seaman</sup> Cassa  
gold had been pilched from the sd topsailer Jan Williams by the Mina notices  
Buller wrote to Chama (Van Pelt) that it should be given back to me.

June 23. Recd advice from Nurra that the canoe with powder, detained  
at Coast had been released, had said that - Today sent de  
Pa Fortine, Jacob, Rotheff Rotheff gent. to Cape Coast with instructions  
(889) to interview Phipps & try to arrange a settlement of the out-  
standing differences with him (set out in the correspondence with him  
[vide 212] ): for the release of the imprisoned seaman from the "Foam";  
for payment to him of 11 warts, 2 oz. 8 face, for what was missing in  
the "Hannibal" seized by Cyprien Savans as resolved by the dir: Genl: &  
Council on June: viz give of guarantee that the 5 warts, 5 oz. 6 line;  
seized by the Chamios from the English Coy's canoe be repaid by them, .....

June 24 The above Commissioners returned from Cape Coast having  
succeeded in their mission to Phipps, & settled all outstanding  
differences between the 2 Coys; the crew of the "Foam", the Company's slaves  
having released by him.

July 29. Minutes of Meeting of Council. Enquiry into the attestations [6]  
of the crimes offences committed by Cyprien Savans, when the

1721

social delivered his "Erich & Anselme"; and sentenced was passed on him as in the proceedings [? in 264].

[08] August 3. Captin Sanders died at St Jago. He had been sentenced by the Council to "gesselling" branding, with confiscation of all his worldly, & prize money etc; but he was too ill to undergo the bodily punishment.

[W/C  
105] December 25 Despatch Mutter to the Assembly of S ... With the English we are living in the perfect estrangement & unfriendliness in the world, our friendship & amicable can be maintained with their Generals' infernal temper & "superbityt": so we must at least stand (stellen) it with that nation as best we can. & where our Fortries stand next to each other avoid as far as possible falling into ones trails, for he is continually obstructing us with his two war: ships, of which one, "och wel"! hasish fo quality men on board, two having already died, & still more are set over board daily, .....

1721.

Elmina

January 2. (Thurs) The "Alfredam" arrivd from Holland with a minister, 6 Assistants & 70 "free" persons, [88]  
Subsequently

found with surprise the small cargo she had brought out; the slave cargo was being sufficient to buy 330 slaves, the rest cargo was of the quality expected.

April 19. Trade is at a standstill at the City's factories on the whole coast for want of goods.

April 20 The "Bekestein" arrivd from Holland with military & goods

May 5 (Monday) the "Duyfveliet" arrivd from Holland with social  
de Force, 3 Assistants, 25 military, & goods: & a Portuguese  
ship en route on the Windward Coast.

July 22. 319 slaves shipped to Essequibo by the "Duyfveliet".

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1722

Jan Comy

[89] January 31. Letter from Chama (Van Voch) n.d. - Two caudans have just arrived from Frederiksborg who reported to me that the pirates had been there and passed so close to an English ship that it had been obliged to send its slaves on shore to Jan Comy, whom he, as these notices say, sent some of his people on board the English ship to defend it as far as possible. ...

Butter to Chama (Voch) - Acknowledges above - but cannot believe the report as he has no certain that the pirates are near of Sida. ...

February 13. Letter from Jan Comy - 9<sup>th</sup> Frederiksborg 5 Feb -

Sends payment for powder, tobacco & expenses upon taking so long over it - Asks for other goods. ... "When the Wagras Duifaras or Aboules have settled the powder then good hope will come that I shall then send to you for many goods. It wishes Colonel Jan Comy health much prosperity in his new year, that he may live in friendship & prosperity with the Company, but he says that he has forgotten to send him a new year present (to) Jan Comy" [probably written by Rijckhorst]. Butter replied sending him the perpetuum arkus (or he can't see him or present as he has nothing worthy. He will send him some best words "was l'oved araal" & hopes he will no longer doubt the honest intentions of the Company.

Chambers Account:

March 18 - Letter from Amnesty of 7 to Buller, Amsterdam

1722.

December  
16 ~~November~~ 1721. [undirected as recd on 18<sup>th</sup> March

[31]

1722]. - Acting Bullers letters [date not specified] ... It is also especially pleasing to learn from your letter that peace had been concluded with Jan Comy, that he had bound himself not only not to be hostile to, but to assist the Company, with promises to evacuate the Fort of Fredericksburg; we hope both will be done. In order to remove any mistrust that Jan Comy may have that difficulties may be caused him by you, we send herewith the deed (Acte) of Amnesty to Jan Comy this subject's nature, to be published & announced at places where it is suitable to do so.

Comy

Enclosure to above :-

The Directors of the General Chartered West India Company of the United Netherlands greet all who shall see or hear read these.

As since the transfer of the Fort of Fredericksburg on the Coast of Africa, made to us on the 13 August 1720 by the illustrious & almighty [sovereigns & most potent] King Frederick William King of Prussia or or, many things have occurred which have justly given cause for the manifestation of our displeasure: and in particular that one Jan Comy with his subject's nature, without any right or cause, has not scrupled to place himself or head chief [officer = head] in the possession of the aforesaid Fort, who not only found it good to refuse the surrender of it to the W.I.C. of so, but has ever & above <sup>conceded</sup> <sup>to</sup> all censurable Indians relatives to the said Company

1722

in the carrying out of its projects strode on the said coast; but since  
 upon we understand since that all that has occurred was more out  
 of ignorance than from wantonness & obstinacy, & we are desirous  
 to give a fresh token of our accustomed benevolence to all ~~whom~~  
 those who have been concerned in it. It is therefore hereby  
 declared that all that which which has up till now happened &  
 occurred of whatsoever nature it may have been we declare must  
 & ~~and~~ ~~hereby~~ shall be forgiven & forgotten as we hereby declare the  
 same to be null void & forgiven, promising ~~that~~ the aforesaid  
San Comyn with all his relatives or subjects that of the Port Puerto  
Pedro de Luna with the appurtenances & dependencies thereof is yielded  
 to us or to our Governor General in our name and due allegiance  
 shall be faithfully <sup>done</sup> sworn to us, that we will take their persons &  
 goods into our provinces protection & guard & safe guard the same  
 against all persons, without they being held amenable, unless  
 with or detained either in their persons dwellings or goods directly  
 or indirectly by us or by any others on our behalf in respect of any-  
 thing that has occurred up till now of what kind soever hereby  
 granting them so far as it may be useful, full pardon &  
 amnesty, with permission over & above to remain living in  
 security with their persons families & goods under Puerto Pedro de Luna  
 & elsewhere <sup>within</sup> of our territory in Africa; provided that the said San  
Comyn his people shall behave reasonably towards us, as a  
 subject is bound to do to his lawful government: wherefore

we hereby further order & decree that the Director General, his successors  
in office & all other servants consequently cause no difficulties directly  
nor indirectly to the said Jan Conny this subject relatives, for we have  
judged all the aforesaid to be of the most service <sup>to</sup> the Company,  
on pain that those who shall be found to have transgressed these orders  
or to have attempted anything against them shall be subject to our  
highest indignation & displeasure & our & others shall be proceeded  
against as shall <sup>be</sup> <sup>to the</sup> proper <sup>to the</sup> <sup>to the</sup> expediency & nature of the matter.

1722.

Conny

Done at Musliedam 18 November 1721.

Six signatures [most illegible] of the  
Directors: one of Jan de la Bessecour  
by order of the Directors.

Seal  
of  
WIC

A similar document dated Musliedam 21 November 1721, with the  
seal; & signatures of 6 Directors, 2 of which are different to the above; &  
of J de la Bessecour.

Copy of the Deed of Transfer dated 13 August 1720, signed by  
F. William, King of Prussia.

March 26. Letter to Van Schaape at Musliedam ... [in nice Latin] [89]  
in company with her Muller proceed to Jan Conny, & by order  
of the Hon Conny & in the most friendly manner read out to him [pronounced]  
the enclosed act of Amnesty & friendship, adding, with various which for

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consider will most strongly impress him, that he should not hand over  
 the Fort to us. - In order that he - Van Schaape may be fully acquainted  
 with the Company's intentions, he sends him extract from de Assembly's  
 letter thereon, -

April 6 From Captain Van Schaape we rec'd the following letter from  
 which can be seen that he with Mr Muller have not been  
 able to obtain anything from Jan Comyn. He continues the old song  
 (deming) that he has no intention of admitting a partition of the Company.  
 Letter from Schaape Muller - 9th Aug 3 April - ... they proceeded  
 to Jan Comyn at Phing where they arriv'd on 2nd inst; & communicated  
 de assembly's letter, also, at his request to consulting of him this letter  
 on 3rd inst. To this they replied persisting in their former promises, &  
 that they had expected a servant from the Fortland who would have  
 been independent of J. H. that he would then immediately hand it over  
 to him. We pointed out the impossibility of this claim, as the Fort and  
 not have 2 districts on this Coast, had even decided to send out no  
 higher officials than Assistants who would be promoted by merit: If  
 therefore they would choose some one else at present on the Coast of whom  
 they would name to us we would report it. To this they replied that all  
 these was on the Coast was subordinate to J. H. must carry out J. H.  
 orders, and should not understand all proofs of friendship their  
 mistrust of J. H. was not to be removed: that when J. H. was repudiated  
 or did (which God forbid) they would then do as we would do for  
 [and choose a Factor ~~to~~ live on the Coast for it till another was

sent Hood was sent out from the Colthland; with the offer of one to  
 take each's lot on the day for departed, the next day they would hand  
 it over. Seeing that we could not attain of this object we told them that  
 (it was clear) they persisted in their former sentiment, we did not  
 claim that they should of our little stocks on their promises but we would  
 trust only on the first ones taken, which we hope will be satisfactory to  
 J. H. ] Note, the latter part of this letter has been much  
 mutilated by large worm holes in the paper of the journal entry:

Conny

The passage in [ ] is therefore extremely hazardous of its appearance -

May 8 Dispatch Butler to Assembly of E ... .. In pursuance [MSIC 105]

of your orders I departed Captain Peter van Schoepe, then Jacob Muller  
 to Jan Conny with the proposition of the lot of <sup>offer</sup> Prunettes of which we sent  
 by Jan Honours to him: which was done. So this he again found <sup>the</sup> studied  
 pretents & artifices for pushing this aside that he has always [noy voir]  
 alleged, namely that he was awaiting persons from the Colthland who  
 would be independent of our direction. An excuse from which can clearly  
 be seen that he does not intend to give up possession, seeks labour  
 his own way [de l'ancien tige]. And I am well assured that if J. H. H.  
 will send some one there who is independent of us, he will perhaps  
 associate de fait with them, but under such conditions & restrictions that  
 their condition would be more like that of inferiorment, than of some  
 one who exercised free portion & authority over doctores - Hence this the  
 letter from Captain van Schoepe then Muller - Unavoidable we keep our friendship  
 with Jan Conny as possible so as to admit him of J. H. H.'s very true favourable disposition

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[89]

June 24. Letter from Jan Comyn 22 June - He has since 13<sup>th</sup> January paid 85 lbs powder for ships which came into the roads here & saluted the Fort. Asks if he shall get in lun Oxim, & asks for a new flag. The news is that last Monday a Portuguese was stranded at Cape Apolonia. [Capt v Schaafe subsequently repudiated the Captains crew had come to Bruxper & ship having been plundered by the natives].

Cape  
Apolonia

July 24 Letter from Mueter (Schaafe) 20 July: - ... yesterday morning various Cape Apolonia Calveers passed through here to go to Jan Comyn. His servant was with them for the purpose, but did not come to see me, so I immediately wrote a letter to Jan Ruyxhorn copy herewith [enc]. I hope it will not be displeas'd, for Jan Comyn is still to civil whom they all worship, & are tributary to him. Both Main Mueter, Cape Apolonia, & the whole river to Attoore & Egwira, the Calveers of which are with him daily. As soon as a reply is received I will report to you.

August 5 (Wed) Mueter to Jan Comyn (Flora) - Sends him a flag. Cannot send allow him powder to salute English, French & all sorts of ships that come there as the Coy is not getting a parting profit from the Fort method is done on the Coy's account but all <sup>for</sup> you. But as soon as a Coy's servant is admitted into the Fort it will bear the cost of the powder.

August 7 Letter from Mueter (van Schaafe) 2 August ... meantime it appears as if the Mueters wanted to make war on the

Cape Provincias, we cannot guess for what reason but they have told us nothing, & keep silent about it ...

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August 8 Butler to Munster (Van Schaape) Returns alone. ...

Conny.

That the Ancients would make war on the Cape Provincias we cannot guess for what reason they should do so: but it must be at San Conny's instigation; & if true it will be pleasant in order to Conny Colvener Pinga: for it is the devilish custom of the natives to rob people from their neighbours whom they used to kill at the burial of a great Colvener.

Munster

Colvener

Pinga

Sept 7. 8. - Wassa PP 219/20 post  
Abraham Houtman br: Paul.

September 29. Houtman to San Nykolsorn Amitt at St Redricksburg [90]

- informs him of his appointment as br: Paul; & instructs him to inform our particular good friend San Conny of this & assure him of our friendship. & request him that in accordance with his many promises, he will be pleased to land over Port Redricksburg which the W.I.C. has bought & long ago paid for, so that we can place our Garrison there & take peaceful possession of it.

October 4 ... letter from Nykolsorn pres: Amitt at Port St Flung ...

He had demanded from San Conny the delivery of the Port, as he had nothing else to fear from Mr Butler.

October 26. Minutes of Meeting of Council. The Director General ... asked [6].

The Council to consider if it would not be of service to send a mission to Port Redricksburg to the upper Colvener San Conny, especially as Mr Peter van Schaape on his former letter to Thunja had been asked to

go to Jan Crony who had assured him, that he would maintain the good alliance & friendship with the Company, was even ready to hand over Fort St. Fredericksburg. It was therefore resolved to send the mission at once, Messrs P. Van Schaape Upper Comies' Ambassador, Mr. Michy Poladaurus Upper C: & Ammirator, with Mr. Muller at Mezin being jointly appointed a Commission to persuade the said Headchief "Oppuste" Governor, by the strongest means possible, to hand over Fort Fredericksburg with its cannon, artillery, & appurtenances, charters, papers to us in the name of the W.I.C.

[W.I.C. 105] October 28. Instructions for Mr. P. Van Schaape & A. Poladaurus, accordg to which they shall act in their mission to Jan Crony.

- §1. To proceed on board.
- §2. To dispatch a letter to Muller at Mezin to join them.
- §3. That Muller having arrived together they shall send someone in their behalf to the chief [Oppuste] Governor Jan Crony, requesting him to come to them for a friendly discussion, or if he did not wish to do that, they shall then ask for free access to him.
- §4. Having come to a discussion, they shall give an friendly greetings, assuring him that we are heartily inclined to live in a good understanding & close friendship with him, as we have already shown of him in our letter in our own hand: offering him some presents from us in the King's name.
- §5. Coming then to business you will request & request him in the kindest possible terms and at last to fulfil his word & promises to hand over to us in the name of the King Fort Fredericksburg with all the appurtenances thereof, cannon, ammunition, charters, papers, slaves, & whatever else also belongs to the same, as the King has long ago purchased & paid for it in ready money, & he has nothing more to fear from Mr. Muller as he has many times represented. ~~From~~ they must also request him to transfer the land of the Fort & its vicinity so that neither he nor his may

may our again formulate claim to it. They are most earnestly & emphatically  
requested & recommended to insist that we "illico" may take full possession of the Castle, &  
station there both military & trading persons; for that purpose see Plottering & disturbances  
of other Colours & chiefs (husks) with polite words. And if this is agreed to they can  
summon a Sergeant or Corporal de la Reine with 2 Soldiers for Reine & 3 Soldiers  
for Protestor to station them there, leaving Ant Receptor there provisionally as  
head till we can make other arrangements. Jan Conny cannot be asked which  
"Commiss" or Assistant "Commiss" he would prefer to Com. the. § 6 - If it should be  
proposed either that a <sup>Proced</sup> Treaty of Friendship or Commerce be entered into with Jan Conny  
or the other Colours, they shall then send <sup>the</sup> Reces of it, with a detailed report  
of all that has happened, but taking care that the other Conny retains its respect  
& by it receives useful advantages, or may receive them in course of time [door de  
tyd], but this must not delay or postpone possession of the Fort: Frederic's Burg.

§ 7. Having thus, under Gods blessing, attained the desired object (namely the  
complete possession & ownership of Fort Frederic's Burg with which Calny's Castle), they  
shall then proceed to Reine Muster, & address Mr Paludamus a paper containing  
"our Lires" of affairs there; & also order Esquier de Toran to send us a Plan  
of the Castle that was made on Protestor Hill & its measurements, & a short  
description of the river territory there. § 8. Mr Muller shall then for the present  
remain in charge of affairs at Reine ... Was on the Fort at Protestor take posted  
on ... § 9 ... § 10 ...

November 9. Today we received a long letter from Messrs Van Schaage,  
Paludamus, Muller with draft [opsal] of the <sup>Proced</sup> Agreement  
which they would enter with Jan Conny with our approval: but which offers

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very prejudicial to the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Company, & by no means comply with our  
instructions & are therein: " In Jan<sup>ry</sup> Comy's house } <sup>see above</sup>  
7 November 1722. } Flam Schoape,  
Poldanus & Muller to Huntman :- " Mr H P van Schoape & I. (sic)  
at last landed here by canoe on the 4th inst: having left the boat at  
Bontoe which up to date is not yet here. Immediately on our arrival, in  
accordance with J. H's wishes, we summoned Mr Muller from Prin who arrived  
on the morning of the 5th. We then at once retired into negotiations with  
chief [opposite] Colonel Jan Comy, & after various meetings with him  
came to an agreement with him about the <sup>our</sup> handing of Castle Pech  
Predris burg with all the appendages & dependencies thereof in the manner  
in which J. H will see from the enclosed draft ["plan"] according to  
which we conducted ourselves. The request about the good (the dividend  
to him alone at limited prices, with a profit right [log] appear to J. H  
to be somewhat detrimental, and we have made every effort to get it  
somewhat modified but without success. But if J. H will well please to  
consider that for this he transfers to the "Keren Majores" the land &  
vicinity of the Castle in absolute ownership (which the Bracondalers  
have never had), as also the right that he has obtained for himself to  
supply water of wood to foreign ships; on the other hand that Jan  
Comy is more than 65 years old, & after his death none will be  
found who can stand in the way of the Company, as also that he  
surrenders all private trade, we hope that J. H will be satisfied with  
our arrangements so far. We can indeed assure J. H that we have  
done all in our power to come to this agreement, and if we had not met

him in a good humor, would truly not have advanced so far.  
It can also be persuaded that none of the conditions made can be  
altered for ~~the~~ if this was proposed to him he would certainly cast  
every thing underfoot again. We have therefore to anticipate It on the  
award provisionally made in which we await It's approval & further orders,  
which It will please to send us at Praxin, as having so far finished  
here we propose to go either this evening if the weather is good, otherwise  
tomorrow morning: and so if It will <sup>order</sup> send us the mode and what  
or we <sup>will</sup> draw it up here from the draft & get Sam Conroy to sign it.  
With which or, we remain or. signed by Von Schoape, Polandanus, Mueller

Enclosure to above letter: -

Copy of We the undersigned have agreed upon the following  
"First Agreement" conditions & stipulations with the Chief Colours Sam  
Conroy with refer to the aforesaid handing over of  
the Castle St. Ludwigsburg with all its appurtenances, subject to the approval  
of Her: High: Abraham Hertzman

The Chief Colours Sam Conroy promises & binds himself to hand over to the  
W.L.C. the Castle St. Ludwigsburg with all its appurtenances & dependencies  
as soon as the approval of the General shall be added thereto.

And as in former conferences, it was promised & granted &  
promised him, that on the handing over he should have the choice to <sup>nominate</sup> ~~make~~  
a Head for the Trade of the Castle, so he nominates for that purpose, from among  
orwards, PC de Candelle, as he is known to him to be accustomed to deal with  
him: & under him he appoints Johannes Pappenberg. But since Her: de

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Conroy

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Candele is not yet available, some time must still elapse before he can take possession of the Castle, Jan Conny therefore offers, that some men or, if the Government shall be so minded, a corporal & 4 soldiers shall go to take possession of the fortress, under the direction of the said Jan Ruyxbrun till the Candele shall come.

Jan Conny claims 20<sup>g</sup> for his monthly "Kotgeld": & 6 Bendas for his annual New Year present, as he has received from the Brandenburgers.

As regards the land (the ownership of which the Brandenburgers never had) Jan Conny grants the land of & around the Castle, & transfers & cedes the same to the Dutch: W. I. G. w full ownership without claiming any money for it. But as he has always been a trader, & cannot exist without profits he claims as a privilege [douceur], in consideration for the grant of the land on the above condition, that if in course of time he comes to the Castle to be Chief Doctor to ask for some medicine for himself, that he may obtain it, to the amount of 24 Bendas but not more, at the following prices, namely:—

4 p <sup>o</sup>	Large green pepper	p. b.
4 "	small "	" "
8 "	Large blue "	" "
16 "	small "	" "
160 lb	powder	" "
48 p <sup>o</sup>	shillings	" "
128 K	n. spirits	" "
12 p <sup>o</sup>	ordy iron musquets	" "
12 du	Spejels no 6	@ 6 bajels —
50 lb	Joepian	" "
1 du	gloden w 6	@ 3 bajels
1 m <sup>o</sup>	blood coral	@ 80 "
1 large	vat lincser	@ 4 "
1 small	" "	@ 2 "

For which gratuity & advantages he Jan Commy hereby gives promise  
that he will never do, nor allow to be done any private trade directly  
or indirectly, either with ships or indies, none excepted, nor allow  
any other nations, being here, to carry on such trade.

And further he <sup>also</sup> abandons ~~the~~ right & profits which he has always  
heretofore enjoyed from all ships which have come here ~~to~~ to fetch water &  
firewood, Portuguese ships only excepted.

He further ~~promises~~ promises himself, to do all in his  
power to bring all trade profits to the Castle: and if he shall come into  
the Port with traders they shall receive their goods & pay for them  
according to the "nearest brief".

The houses which belong to the Port, who are about 135, he will also  
hand over to the Company, provided he is paid 30 Rendas gold for the  
subsistence which he has given them hitherto or since 22 October 1717,  
when we du Bois left here: without which they would all have run  
away. And if any of these should run away he will do all in his power  
[to get them back] to have them traced & brought back again.

And in order to remove all suspicion that some foreign nation might at some time wish  
to take possession of Nocoda, Tokreema, the dei: Paul: can at his pleasure put one  
or two soldiers at both places

Finally Jan Commy expects that Jan Nuytborn may remain at the Castle under the Tandell,  
as usual: & till his death or until he himself expects to be repatriated.

This so far agreed by the undersigned the 7<sup>th</sup> November 1722.

(50) P. Van Schoepe / Andr. Polidanus / J<sup>h</sup> Muller.

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[69] We therefore write the following reply:-

[WIC  
105] 10 November 1722. Hendriem to Sebaste, Poludams, Mueller.

- Acknowledges above with copy of a sort of Agreement for our approval. But with permission we must inform you that we find these points as every respect so injurious, indeed very disrespectful for the Company; also you have not given proper consideration to art: 6 of our Instructions. For Jan Comyn hereby makes the Company tributary <sup>to</sup> of him; & besides which you must consider that the Company has purchased the Port from a foreign Prince, with ready money; that Jan Comyn has occupied it only by usurpation. The Company has also made many gratuities & much expenditure to Comyn, & what shall we now finally obtain? A ruined Port, & a heap of ruins. Moreover in that agreement there is no mention of a single piece of cannon as our Instructions specially recommended. We shall however have to pay him 30 slaves sold as Kostfeld for about 135 slaves, and that they are old & decrepit, while he by making them cut wood, which he has sold ~~more~~ at the highest price like English oak, has derived his profit from them. They have therefore been worth the price, & it is indeed sufficient that the Company has been deprived of their services. Then he also stipulates for an annual gratuity of about £1500 for so called Kostfeld, & New Year: and finally for such a large gratuity in the reduction of the price of the goods which he will be allowed to take from the Company: which you with myself imagine that this point <sup>could</sup> ~~will~~ go against the grain with us [ons de borge yonde stromen]. For please to consider it once how much this differs from our Instructions, namely:-

for 5P large green ppetuumm k wants	7P difference of	40 pct	1722
.. 10 small do .. ..	14F .. ..	40 do	Conny
.. 4 large blue do .. ..	8 "do is" gering	14 1/2 do	
.. 12 small do do .. ..	16	34 do	
160 lb powder for 32 bag instead of 40 bag: is		25 do	
48 P shelling for 32 bag .. ..	40 bag "	50 do	
of P muskels be dennis	12P difference	7 1/2 do	
64 lb hepten	50 lb	25 do	
1 du "shorten" 4 bag to will give 3 bag		33 1/3 do	
or "Smeer" be differ also		50 do	

And as regards the 5 ppetums the 6 do is not comparable, for we cannot give 12 du for 6 bag. Now for how with specified kind of tin to way with such a demand for 24 Pendas is goods; for he would be able to demand them every month, every 8 days even, what would our factor at the Fort then sell? Nothing raised, for Jan Conny would attach the code of all the motives this are profit & at our cost, for we should have to incur expenses for the repair of the brith gunns for our garrisons stores. "Heins - person" or must be maintained rather things besides. But you have also with specified with what he is to pay for these goods; do must at least be done with gold or ivory to our satisfaction. Moreover, you're upon an upper factor to place this which is at once contrary to the interest of that gentleman, the also (as we believe) would rather decline than accept it, as he is the senior upper factor. We have with respect to this in our instructions, but said do to send as to for whom he would

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prefer to have so that we can give answer to it: & he also desires that  
Ante Jan Nyze born remain here till his death or repatriation. He felt  
he lays down the law to the Coy actually according to his own ideas.  
Also not more than a Corporal or 4 soldiers may be stationed there, who  
could at any time moment be washed by him. We cannot therefore  
understand how far could have come to ~~open~~ consent to such things,  
especially after we had stated in our instructions that in the matter of  
trade you should send the points to us & be careful for the respect of  
the Company. We cannot therefore accept all these conditions, as they  
are too injurious, would be shameful for the Company, and he will please  
therefore allow some alteration & modification in them. We will allow  
him a suitable gratuity [douceur], but we will not weigh up  
a heap of ruins, which have already cost us so much, with gold.  
He must give up the slaves' suspected parcel is unreasonable. He  
must [sic] have often in the past he will take 24 Brudas in goods:  
about many cannon he will hand over 1000 — he must hand them  
all over without retaining any. He must also leave it to us  
to appoint & station ~~de~~ Head of the Fort: unless our Van Schaage  
would like to occupy the post to which we willingly consent, & believe  
the Gentleman would also be able to maintain the best harmony  
& friendship with Jan Comy. For the rest we are willing to allow  
what is desired. The draft of a memorial is returned herewith & you  
will please take the trouble to speak with Jan Comy again try to  
convince him of the reasonableness of our case, and that we cannot

never

Assume for it like Company in that manner. We must also  
 be put in complete possession of the facts with as many men as we shall  
 judge to be necessary; and we do not doubt that he will be reasonable  
 because he has promised otherwise that he will hand over the facts to  
 the Com<sup>pany</sup> but not under such onerous conditions. He ought not to  
 make that demand of 24 Bredas gold more than 3 times a year,  
 for surely the Company loses more than <sup>40</sup>40% on the average [does  
 not understand] according to the "market brief", what sort of trade  
 should we be able to get, for it will nevertheless be God enough for us  
 still. The stipulations in our favour are pretty good [sufficient]  
 if he only keeps his word. Please assure him further of our sincere  
 friendship & conclude with him in the best advantage respect of the  
 Company. We do not doubt you will now understand our views  
 very well. We have opportunely rec'd Mr Muller's letter dated  
 3rd inst: thank him for the news reported in it, although it  
 is not good: but hope Capt. van Lemmer may sail up to do  
 justice, ~~with~~ capture or with him. With which &c we  
 remain as usual Abraham Hurtman.

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Com<sup>pany</sup>

November 15 ... At 10 o'clock last night we rec'd letter from  
 Messrs van Schaape, Paludanus Muller from Brain  
 dated 13th inst: describing the negotiations ~~the~~ with Jan Com<sup>pany</sup>:-

[89]

- They cite Hurtman's letter of 10th. - which we rec'd today evening ...  
 We certainly wished that we might have rec'd J. H's approval in principle to  
 what was speed upon with Jan, but we see with regret that J. H. puts

[WIC 105]

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 up many difficulties which it appears to us, it will be truly difficult to  
 impossibly to our own [reference], and since we are not in a position  
 in that manner, to hold a further conference with the San Comy, much  
 less to come to a final agreement, we take the liberty, before making another  
 remonstrance [vertoog] with him, to explain further the agreement with San  
Comy its articles. As regards the handing over of de Castle, as  
 it is said, with all the appointments & dependencies thereof, all the  
 common ammunition &c are understood with them, unless San Comy  
 gives to hand over also as soon as we have of its approval. Possessions  
 can then be taken immediately, with a Sergeant or Corporal & 4 or more  
 soldiers as it shall please, under the direction of J Nyachou provisionally  
 until such time as a Chief Factor with suitable garrison comes to  
 take further possession pro forma. This we consider complete with that  
 part of our instructions to the letter. As regards the nomination of  
van de Candele as Chief Factor of de Castle, we do not see the least  
 probability of obtaining any alteration in that, for in all the previous  
 negotiations it has been allowed to him as a foundation, that on the  
 handing over of de Castle he, San Comy, should have the free choice &  
 election to nominate a blood, at his pleasure. van de Candele is known  
 to him, as referenced, so he says, in dealing with natives: and altho'  
San Comy had already nominated van Schlaage, that gentleman  
 has absolutely no value [sic] [quants spiritus live]. In this article  
 therefore, as has been said, no alteration can be made.

As regards the 30 Bundas sold, which should be paid to San Comy

this is money used by him to the slaves who are indebted to the  
 amount according to an account shown to us, a copy of which we  
 will supply to Y. H. & in which is specified the amount indebted per  
 head; & also the number of the bill of all the 1755, we may report to Y. H.  
 that they are neither old nor decrepit but as the old ones have died young ones  
 have grown up in time, so that the proper number are in estate to do good  
 service to the Comy: Besides which <sup>there</sup> are various carpenters, masons,  
 smiths, & other workmen amongst them, with whom under the  
 supervision of a few whites de Caste can be brought to perfect a day  
 within a year, especially as there is an abundance of wood, stone, rather  
 medicinal to be obtained, & Jan Comy <sup>provides</sup> also offers to help in this. So this  
 Article also will have to stand

With regard to the article as to the delivery to Jan Comy by de Rod, or the  
 Company, of goods at fixed prices to the amount of 24 Bendas, we  
 may inform Y. H. that he has always been able to obtain all or any one  
 of them at these prices, and much more advantageously, from all ships  
 & also from Company retailers. And this is doubtless probably he desires for  
 the transfer of the land of 9 around the Castle to the Comy in full ownership,  
 which the Merchants never have had. He also gives up the right to  
 deliver water of new wood to foreign ships, the profits of which he has always  
 [always] reserved to himself: and chiefly [principally] (which is our opinion  
 is most useful to the Comy) he commonly buys himself, both for himself  
 & his subjects that they may not directly or indirectly carry on private trade,  
 but that he will only trade those goods which he buys from the Comy as above:

1722.

and that he will make all traders who come from outside go into the ~~the~~  
 Castle to trade their merchandise there, & take other goods of the Country  
 in place, according with the "market brief": Also that he will as far as possible  
 try to add to the Castle all the trade from all other notaries. The payment  
 for the goods to the amount of 24 Bendas he must make <sup>at the same time</sup> ~~from his own~~  
 in gold or silver, at pleasure. Notwithstanding all this, we will as yet let  
<sup>or send</sup> ~~instruct~~ [instruct] it, make every endeavour to persuade him to a reduction  
 as far as is practicable, to a reduction in the quantity of goods per benda, and  
 we are not without hope of being able to effect something in that respect: also  
 as far as possible to arrange for delivery annually as yet to be desired. It  
 will also please to consider that as San Comay is advancing in years, it is not  
 to be expected that he will enjoy these privileges for a long time, & surely  
 that when the Castle is once again brought into a perfect state, we will also  
 be in a position gradually to moderate these conditions. We might  
 possibly be able to make San Comay desist from the 24 Bendas of goods  
 to be delivered to him, but there he would absolutely desire to carry on free  
 trade with all notaries at his pleasure. We were bound in to yet's  
 caution not to judge whether it would not be more advisable  
 to refer to the interests of the Hon. Country to prevent him doing this  
 & keep the trade for ourselves, allowing him the above named  
 privileges in place of it: for in our opinion the Country will obtain  
 much more profit from that. Also, as stated, San Comay speaks, in  
 order to allay [? beceren] all suspicion & mistrust, that the Country  
 may please, at its pleasure, soldiers at Acoda, Tahema, and Thuly.

Comy

present other notions for taking a post here at any time, & awaiting confusion. We might indeed have tried to persuade Jan Comy to exclude some articles rather more favourable to the Hon Comy, but we are fully persuaded that if we had urged this more strongly he would quite likely have cost everything underfoot again, and then we see no probability [apparently] in course of time of ever attaining the Coy's object and upon the handing over of the Castle although we were willing afterwards to allow so much as much; besides & above the injury which he would cause to the Coy in course of time in one way or another, for which he does not hold the means. We therefore desire to hope that we may receive of His decision & positive orders, as soon as possible (inasmuch we shall stay here) in order, upon receipt of them, to then to proceed again to Jan Comy & conclude everything properly with him, so that the Coy can at last attain its object of getting a surrender of the sd Castle! With which we remain as (sd) v Schoape: Polidamus; Muller

So which we refer as follows:-

[89]

15 November. Continuation to v Schoape, Polidamus, & Muller - Continued, above with the explanation of the frequent words by Jan Comy which we have first, for which this will serve as especially reply --- It is with a reason that we have put your difficulties before you, in order as far as possible to bring down hand conditions on of Jan Comy for the are not only two separations. but also very disrespectful to the Coy. But we say in conclusion almost at the end of our letter "conclude with him to the best respect & advantage of the Company" if you are not <sup>affluent</sup> "cuncta locosa"

[WIC 105]

1722.

but to proceed to your arguments (peruils). As regards the handing over  
of the Fort with its appurtenances & appertaining dependencies, if you have  
indeed, then all the common ammunition, "leis" slaves & goods, also  
Charter papers & anything else, that is good, let this should be more  
fully specified in the Agreement. And if you say that the possession of  
the Fort shall be taken not only with a sergeant or Corporal & soldiers,  
but also with more, then that amplifies with this article of our instructions.  
But then you must also administer the required oath, in our name, in  
behalf of the Hon. W. C. Coy. to Christ Repehoru. As regards the point  
about the Block - that this at former meetings was always left in the  
free choice objection of Jan Comyn - I have consulted Mr Butler  
who is acquainted with the matter who says he was certainly asked  
whom he would rather have be it be to Candele was never said upon,  
& we cannot indeed wantonly suppose that he to Candele and less  
compel him: if Jan Comyn regards this as a breach of the  
Agreement then he can in this way keep a quarrel according to the  
charakter of the Blocks. But we will do our best to persuade Mr  
to Candele, otherwise Jan Comyn would have a good & suitable person  
in Mr Van Fort. The 30 pieces of gold which Jan Comyn has  
advanced to the slaves, in which they are so to speak, indebted, this  
was previously called cost-peld. They would indeed have had to declare  
themselves indebted in what he desired: but you can also quite  
understand that a Colverer is worthy of his line ["cost"], it is hard for  
the Coy. to have to pay so much cost-peld for its slaves, or vice versa the

1722

Conny

best service for it. But you must settle this point in the best way  
 practicable at the least with the City. Now as regards the 24 Bendas  
 gold in goods which Jan Conny may demand from the City & about  
 which you are not without hope of obtaining some satisfaction: we  
 will allow this demand also but it must not happen too often; &  
 provided the goods are in store, for already we lack many goods.  
 We also know well that he has been able before this to buy such goods  
 without it at the same prices from Interlopers & others, but not from the City  
 Interlopers & they will not come there in future nor Interlopers, as we  
 hope. You will then please also expressly bind him not to use  
 of this article which is to the profit of the City, but free trade must be  
 carried to him in this people by other means also. ....

November 24. Today recd. following letter from van v Schoore, Paludanus  
 & Muller together with an agreement re the handing  
 over of Fort Groot Fredericksburg concluded by them on behalf of the W.I.C.  
 with Jan Conny :-

In the house of Jan Conny - Acheve above letter - from which seeing of the  
<sup>22</sup> 22 November 1722. Further news we came here on the 19th inst:  
 & after holding various conferences, the matter was brought so far that  
 we concluded today the enclosed Agreement, and hope that it will  
 receive of the approval & satisfaction. [We have indeed mentioned  
 under to arrange [wengpener]]  
 in it the respect of the Heeren Hoopjes" as much as possible of the article  
 about the Cherawbee delivery of 24 Bendas as much as possible, nothing  
 is said about it because we have not been able to fix that: but the

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writer of this Report on his return take care to satisfy J. H. as to this, also about other articles. We desire have de Honour to impartulate J. H. over the Agreement made & do not doubt but it will in due course find favour with de "Heren Majesties". For more we propose if well, to travel to Texin, the writer of this will at de first opportunity give J. H. a further verbal account of all dat has occurred. Wantlike &c. We remain de (or) In Schagge, Polusamus, Muller.  
Exchange to above [Copy Translated from "boomman"] :-

We the undersigned, being deuto Commissioned & authorized by de Honble Director General Abraham Hortman & de Council of this Coast on behalf of de General Chartered West Indian Company have freely arranged & speed with de Chief [offense] Colocur San Comy for de execution handing over of de Castle Great Fredericksburg, Proeda, & Tobrama upon de following conditions namely

#### Article 1.

Firstly de Chief Colocur San Comy promises freely solemnly promises deuto himself to hand over to de General Chartered West Indian Company de Castle Great Fredericksburg, with forty two iron cannon & other amunitari &c deuto belonging.

#### 2.

Secondly, de San Comy as above, also transfers to de said Company de Fort Proeda with twelve pieces, & Tobrama

with 4 pieces common, and consequently the aforesaid Company shall be at liberty to occupy those two places with lodging & military persons.

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Company

3.

Thirdly As in all former conferences it was allowed & promised unto said Jean Comuy that at the handing over of the Castle Great Redoubt he should have the free choice & election to nominate a head for the trade of the said Castle; so he has from now on nominated & chosen for that purpose Mr Paulus Cesar de Candele as he is known to him; and the aforesaid Jean Comuy further requests that the assistant Jean Rijckborn (who is already in the service of the Hon: Coy of the Castle) may continue under the said Mr de Candele; but since the aforesaid Mr Candele is not yet available, & some time may well still elapse before he will be able to take possession of the Castle, so we have arranged & agreed ad interim that henceforth, when this Agreement shall be signed, a Sergeant or Corporal with 4 or more soldiers shall go into possession of the said Castle under the direction of the said Jean Rijckborn until Mr de Candele shall have come; & if the said Mr de Candele should previously come to die, or on coming to Elminia would <sup>prefer to</sup> rather be reappointed than come here as head; then the said Jean Comuy on seeing this possibility then offers to another person being appointed as head of the said Castle.

4.

There shall be paid to the aforesaid Jean Comuy, on behalf of the Hon: Company two ounces gold for his monthly "Kostgeld", and six bundos

ditto also for his annual new years gift, as he previously has drawn from  
de Brandenburghers.

## 5.

As regards de poor land & surroundings of de Castle Proo Proeduis ling,  
de Fort Stoda & Takema (which de Brandenburghers never have  
possessed) de said Jan Comyn cedes & transfers de same to de  
Hon: Company in full ownership <sup>[in full enjoyment]</sup> without claiming a penny thereof;  
nevertheless, as de Jan Comyn has always been choicer, & cannot  
exist without other profits, so he requests de same, as a gratuity  
[concession] in consideration of de handing over [overpower] of de land  
on de above condition; Not when de income is future [in venditio  
vanlijc] coming to de Head of de Castle, needs some merchandise for  
himself, he shall be allowed to obtain de same, to de amount of  
twenty four bundas, but not at higher prices than de following, namely:—

- 6 large peen perpetuum p bunde.
- 12 small ditto as above
- 8 large blue perpetuum p bunde
- 16 small ditto as above
- 160 pound Gunpowder
- 40 sheets [sloopplaten]
- 128 pots [kan] waterlands spirits p bunde
- 12 pieces ordinary iron Flintlocks
- 12 pieces or a dozen looking glasses no 6 ch (tot) of Enfels
- 1 dozen "shooten" no 6 ch (tot) 3 Enfels.

- 1 "mas" blood coral cl (tot) 80 bucls
- 1 large cast sugar [?land] ch 5 bucls
- 1 small dito ch 2 1/2 bucls.

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Commy

provided that the amount of all the beforenamed goods shall be paid to the said Head in gold or tustles according to the present tariff of prices [warden brief] if the Hon Commy should trade no slaves: for all which qualities the Jan Commy hereby agrees and solemnly promises that he will never carry on nor allow to be carried in any private trade either with ships or volours, none excepted, directly or indirectly with any one else, nor even tolerate that any of its volours who are here, carry on any such trade: but on the other hand to assist in the severest punishment <sup>of due</sup> who might wish to undertake such: it is solely allowed, at the request of Jan Commy & all the other assembled Colonours, that if the harvest might be abundant they must first offer and sell their corn [milho] to the Hon West Indian Company, & if the said Company does not need the same, that they shall then be at liberty to trade their corn to others.

6

The said Jan Commy <sup>hereby</sup> [hereby surrenders [desistat] to right and the profits which he has always formerly enjoyed from all ships which have come here to fetch water a fewwood, the Portuguese only excepted.

7.

Further the beforenamed Jan Commy hereby promises binds himself, so far as is in his power, to bring all trade & profits to the said Castle,



1/22

Commy

thus mutually opened upon & anchored in good faith by us the  
unconquered, without suspicion [arg] or artifice [dis], and two  
identical [concluyance] specimens hereof made, and signed by us  
together [generaliter].

Ch Pockesoe de 22nd November 1722.

(so) P van Schaape

(so) J<sup>r</sup> Muller

" Anth Polidanus

This is X the hand  
work of de Colouer Jan Commy.

November 25 Hurtiman to Van Schaape, Polidanus Muller :-

Delivers above letter with the completed signed Agreement -  
We cannot see much objection in the Agreement with its original draft, but  
we are pleased that the matter has at last been brought to a conclusion, & hope  
S<sup>t</sup> de Company will be satisfied: and provisionally in its name thank  
you for the zeal & application [dewer] applied. But you do not report  
whether Sr Rupelorn has taken the paper oath & whether Jan Commy has  
sworn to the treaty, as he must do. We don't doubt S<sup>t</sup> de you will have  
immediately sent a Sergeant & six soldiers to take possession of the Fort.  
Please also send Ensignier desloran here to inspect the ruin & report on  
what repairs are necessary, & to begin the work at once, with the slaves,  
shells being purchasable ch Takrema. We must not neglect to set the  
Fort into a proper state of defence. - Provisional garrisons of 3, 42 men.

1722

must be forced at Acoda & Takema to secure possession to us, for the English will now be very jealous — ... ..

Hutchinson to Chief Colocoy Van Comuy

My good friend / I have received the Treaty, & although the benefits for you are more than any yet I am glad the matter has been amicably settled with you, & we do not doubt that the promises made by you in that Agreement will be performed by you in good faith. We assure you of our friendship & hope for & expect to hear from you. We had a letter from Mr de Landele at Kia yesterday, but he does not think he has to sail soon to Umuia ... there is a small ship <sup>here</sup> bound for him; so it may be some time before he can come. As we shall shortly be sending a ship to Holland, we wish to be able to report to our Lords & Masters that we have not only entered into the Agreement & were in possession of Pool Rodriguez burg; but that we were actually busy on its repairs, & have begun Trade. To this end we shall send as surround Chief, Mr Van Tach who is our civil & honest man who speaks the native language well, until Mr de Landele shall come. We let you know de Upheland so you shall not be displeas'd, but we cannot think that you will have anything against it.

Hutchinson to assist Nykolson (at St Phng) :- instructs him to be

diligent to maintain friendship with Van Comuy & in reply to report on what has taken place here in what state the Fort is — He proposes to send Mr Van Tach here, to assist him.

November 29. Letter from Van Schoepe Poludamus & Mutter, ch

1722

Commy

Arxii 24 November: Celine Hartmann's letter of 25<sup>th</sup> ... .. 16 oath  
 oath was taken by Rapshorn, which we forgot to tell ft, but was by Jan  
Commy who had come so before Wur van Schoepe & others who had  
 conferred with him. And was all his subordinate Cohuers also have  
 solemnly declared to us that they would keep their word as well as any  
 European, nor do protesting to be signed the Agreement. If he had been asked  
 to take the oath again we should not only have shown him a "notorie  
 diffidence", but have had to have taken the oath "de novo" totum.  
 As regards possession he has asked us to wait all the "sonche" days  
 were out, which is the day after tomorrow, so Wur van Schoepe will  
 provide the necessary garrison there next Thursday. But for Stoda  
 & Thunna & Thunna send the men, as they cannot be spared from  
 here ... Before beginning the repairs to the fort de 30 Bredas must also  
 first be paid to Jan Commy, when he will at once place the slaves at  
 the disposal of the Compy. ...

December 16. ... also rec'd letter from Jan Rapshorn of Flurg with receipt for  
 the 30 Bredas sent, but he refused ... that the slaves refused to fight  
 to serve the Compy, they would rather die, but Jan Commy had promised to send them over ...

[Letter from Assaults of F. Middelburg 28 April 1722 [date of rec't] [31]  
 to Com. Batten 29  
not used]

We have your board and partial satisfaction from your successive  
 letters that peace has been concluded with J. Commy, that he has at last resolved to let  
 the whole flag fly at Fort de Flurg his hope ft is already in possession of the  
 fort that the Compy will obtain the desired profits from it.

1722

Wassa ✓

June 15<sup>th</sup> (Sunday). Letter from Jacoranij (Erosunij) 30 May:—

The Coleours came to me just now with the servant from the Wassas with the board [board] which they have cut off from Baffen Koye, whom they still have in prison, & ask ¶.tt. what they shall do with him: or if they may cut his head off: for they say they are friends of the Company. but that dat Baffe Kooje [of Adom vide p 30] has always done much evil & is by killing many of them; & they have come here specially to know what ¶.tt. wishes done. They have orders from the Coleours of Wassa to inform the whole of India. They have now gone to Secunder to do by all the means & at the first opportunity, so as just ¶.tt. orders early.

Adom

Baffe Kooje

of Adom

Butler to Jacoranij (Erosunij) - Returns above - & see how it dat de Wassa

Coleours with the board of the Indies Baffen Kooje, whom they are still keeping a prisoner, have been to you & to know what to do with him. You can inform them that we are glad to see our dear victory, they must know what to do with their prisoners, for we cannot give them our ideas; for Baffen Kooje has done us injury to the Company, we therefore have no reason to choose a side of either party. And for the rest you can say that the Coy has nothing to do with orders which mix itself up in the disputes occurring between the natives which do not affect its interests.

June 4 letter from Neuin (Nunber) - Complains of the effect on his trade

C<sub>2</sub> & Schoepe being stowaway at Ancher [<sup>goods</sup> Anzi] ~~was~~ but trade was first  
stopped by the war between de Blounties, Wossas, otweis, but since peace  
was made with de Wossa Colouer Arguawfor he went with a party for Kode.

1722  
Wassa

August 21. Letter from Bontey (Kammer) 14 Aug. ... On de 9th inst Appincera  
<sup>showing me two dried heads,</sup>  
was here with a crowd of people sent him from Antiffer Colouer of  
"desolve"  
Wassan being the same who had blessed ["gentle"] de ways so dat we  
"mercadours" came; dat which I, & our predecessors had so much trouble  
& expense to catch "desolve" without result; & as he had had de same expense  
he asked for a present of spirits ...

Anta  
Appincera  
Antiffer

Better to Bontey (Kammer). You can say to de "verfammen inderien"  
Colouer Appinceren, in reply to his proposal dat we expect dat he right to  
find [uitvinden] a considerable present as recompense & thanks giving  
to de Compy for de considerable sum which it has continually & occasionally  
advanced for his & de whole Anta country's protection. For Baffer  
Coatje was a powerful enemy & persecutor of de Antas, but not of ours,  
but he never made war against de Compy or its servants, but continually  
against de inhabitants of Anta country, in which we have protected de Antas  
otherwise they would have been ingeslachten (?) & been w<sup>o</sup>tewis; so dat he  
instead of showing politesse is an unpolite best attempt making che  
can be expected from a slave. You can tell him in answer dat he  
must not expect a drop of water from us.

Adom  
Baaf Kactje

September 1. Letter from Bontey (Kammer) w<sup>o</sup>. "Ajincera" (?) was here  
yesterday evening relating dat Jau Comy had killed de  
Wossas who had brought de hood of Baffer Coatje, or away or stev

Comy

1722.

return journey. That he had declared war on Apic<sup>u</sup>era the whole of Mula,  
that in the morning that today he will kill his "sainte Cabriel" & fall on Mula  
tomorrow. He came to communicate this to Y<sup>et</sup>, Hernandez is a petition for  
prisoners which are looking for the soldiers. ...

September 8. Butler to Boutry (Hunmer). - Sees him above the act of  
San Cornny in killing some Mula (?) newspapers, that he had  
declared war on Mula. You must put your lot in a good state of defence, &  
you will not interfere in the least in the affair, for we have peace with Cornny.  
But grande dat Eseltie Apic<sup>u</sup>era wel willen zien that the Coy  
will not stand in the breach & advance any by gold for his protection  
& de gyn sacking hem wel gebente [?] so would be in place of  
damschaorheit te betrouwen, unperturbed demands down as lately  
happened with Boffer Catie, which we longer please us [constant]. ...

---

1722

't Juffer

[89]

April 2. ... In the afternoon de large canoe returned from Alama laden with porssides, our Van Roek further reported that disturbances had again arisen between the t Juffers & Abanters, from which not much trade was to be expected at his factory, but he hoped the differences would soon be settled again.

May 18 (Monday) hear from Comman (Bambong) 18 May:— Some days ago de Colouers of Pruce & Logia were here with Jan Cotes to request him that they might ... (have) ... possoppe to make war against the t Juffers ... & de 3d Colouers went back again ... when they were already in the bark Jan Cotes sent one of his servants to tell de Colouers that they should come to his Cann he would give them soldiers to fight against the t Juffers, when they had been there some days, Abelghal Factor wrote to de English General about de matter, de English General replied today in strong terms that he would shortly be here himself, & see who will wage war against the t Juffers; that Jan Cotes should advise our Colouers becase, he would see what to do with Jan Cotes; whereupon de sd Colouers have come here to my Cann, purpose to remain here some days. — Ask'd for instructions what to do — I exposent one of my servants to Jan Cotes to find out what reasons he had for wanting such a change, who brought me the following report, that he much expected that that had

Jan Cotes

1722.

happened about 1722 that it was his fault: but the English General was very displeas'd, & principally because he had do so Colours(s) degoa with him, as the English General was very embitter'd, had paine orders for the said degoa to be <sup>sent</sup> ~~sent~~ <sup>sent</sup> ~~sent~~ to C. Coast.

Letter to Company - October above, expresses great displeasur of his order over a Colouer who belongs to the English not to our Company; & he had never order'd him to take sides against the English & set us into a Solar-youth. "It is not the Company which is waging war, but the Accanists & they wish amercus us: if you would the English General believe that it is we who are waging war against the L. Joffers you are responsible, for we have never given you any instructions about it. you have been pleas'd here to look after the Coy's trade operation, ~~that~~ not to wage war or make peace without our special orders. If the Colouers were to you again you can refer them to us when we shall give proper decisions in the Company's interests."

A Kanny

September 10 letter from Chama (van Toek) u.d.:- I have just rec'd news that the L. Joffers have defeated the Attanies, the volutes are coming here neck or nap. the reason for it is that the Wossa Colouer Juffler instead of assisting the Accaniese, has helped the L. Joffers & in this way surprised them, as the volutes could not tell we.

Wassa  
Juffler

letter from Company (Bamberg) - Has just rec'd do sad news that L. Joffers ~~has~~ <sup>fell</sup> fallen upon our volutes early this morn'g, <sup>retreat</sup> ~~threw~~ them entirely in confusion & drove them into the water. There is a great

Sept 12 from de lish take English Crown. - Orders for instructions how to act if de t'Juffers came there

1722.

t'Juffer

Bullew to Chama (Bamburg) <sup>Van Sach</sup> - instructs him to get his fort into a state of defense, do not keep de Coj entirely out of de war - Similar instructions to Comuany.

September 13. de Vaandriq & men went to Comuany on land.

Letter from Comuany dat de English General had sent black soldiers there to capture de Acanis.

Abraham Houtman . ori: Ivel:

September 25 - A party number of Acanise Indians came saying they had been defeated by de t'Juffers wishing for protection & promising to keep de way open for trade. I promised them de help & protection so long as de Acanis paid for it, only dat we went to war wif de English might peace friendships with all.

[90]

September 29. de Vaandriq & his men are instructed to return from Comuany without having secured it.

October 5 ... de Warlikebar of Comuany took board, and recommended him to promote peace between de t'Juffers & Atkonese as far as possible.

October 14 Letter from Chama (Van Sach) ... reports dat de t'Juffers soldiers had again proceeded inland, it was thought dat it was intended against de ~~Sabie~~ Sabie or Mula natives Houtman to Comuany (Bamburg) ... We have seen from fur

Sabie

Mula

1722.

letter [not copied] that the Governor of t'Juffer Acoffo has sent  
 some notices, they have promised to live in friendship with the  
Comp<sup>y</sup>. We have never broken that friendship with them, never  
 said to do so, but Mr Van Goek writes me to day that he had heard that  
 the t'Juffers had advised on the Sabes Atulas what they had already  
 come into the old Sabre Crom would attack them next Sunday, that  
 did not show reasonable good friendship to us for the Sabes are also  
 friends <sup>with</sup> of the Comp<sup>y</sup> under its protection. Will you therefore commend  
 peace to the t'Juffers, & keep out of all disputes, I should think for  
 their pretence: let let them first settle their disputes with the Sabes  
Atulas, & also with the Aquaffes, in a friendly way, when come here &  
 we will willingly hold slave in friendship with them.

Humboldt to Chama (Van Tah) - Returns his letter informs him of the  
 contents of the above letter; requests him also to try keep the Comp<sup>y</sup>  
 out of any disputes with the natives.

October 17. - Van Tah of Chama writes sending 2 slaves who had  
 fled from the t'Juffers, & reported that the t'Juffers wish  
 to attack the Sabes on Sunday: the "telle" of Governor Jan<sup>se</sup> of the  
 Island had already reported to him that they had already marched to  
 old Sabre Crom, & had asked him, Van Goek, to give permission to his  
 subject natives to hold themselves in readiness, which he had done;  
 but he dare not comply with their request for powder, bullets &  
 military orders. ...

Adom 1

We replied to Van Tah at Chama that he had done well to refuse

to write mustlets on the Comfy's account as the L'offers would take  
the as a rupture of the peace; do shoud further try & amiliate them with  
de Jahis but must act cautiously in everything; put his fort in a state of  
defence; find out if San Comy was concerned in it, as at this time specially  
we must not get embroiled with him . . .

L'offer \*

October 21. ... - Poed letter from Chama (Van Gack) reporting dat the  
Chama & Jahie Colours had sworn dat San Comy had  
not [?] enjoyed with de L'offers: attat de L'offers wa ... daghtent  
tooken on te wroten.

San Comy

We replied to Van Gack dat het ons de de [?] was. dat San Comy  
had not enjoyed himself with de L'offers

November 13. Houtman to Chama (Van Gack) ... - hopes dat his small  
expedition on de L'offers will bear fruit . . .

November 14. Poed letter from Van Gack & Chama ... dat de  
Wassos with their captains de Asbantes, Aquoffos  
Abrawlos Filas & andars, wished to attack & make war on de L'offers  
in revenge for what de L'offers did with Aquoffos & their friends; &  
dat de L'offers had taken refuge with JC [? Comy].

December 6 Houtman to Chama (Van Gack) ... That de L'offers have  
come so near is not good. It would not be a bad thing if you  
sent a mission to them & let them know to far passed them what their wars  
were for being so restless, making war on neighbouring districts which  
are obedient to claiming a friendship with us, if it would not be better  
for them to make peace: but if they continue their incursions not shoud

1722

come to the assistance of our friends, whether they did not know that they would be unfortunate for them.

December 16 Recd ... Letter from Chama (Van York) that the 't Juffers were near Assemankomasa Crown & were threatening the Sabris & Chamas, but he thought it would be meant for the Adorans: that the Colvuer Jampfer [? Jampfer] was playing the royal knave [schelm spelde].

Colvuer

Jampfer

of Adam Island

December 17. This morning again recd letter from Van York at Chama saying that the 't Juffers had cavanced into Sabris Crown, that their captain Akoffo would arrive here on Sunday, & that Colvuer Jampfer was already at this side of the river together to attack the Sabris & Chamas: rushing for instructions as to putting himself into a state of defence.

We replied as follows:— "We Van York / your letters of 12th & 15th ult: received. ... that Jampfer the Colvuer on the island is a rogue & a false man we can well believe, but you must still keep [himself to] him as a friend. I wish you could at once have put my last letter before the 't Juffer Colvuers, so as once bring them to piece, but the Company cannot make any payment for that, it must stand to your account. We have seen from your letter that the 't Juffers were already in Sabris threatened to attack Chama on Sunday: that Jampfer had let you know to put your subjects in a state of defence; Jampfer has indeed even pitched with them in a state of friendship, so that we believe, death is <sup>incurred</sup> under this: but

You must place yourself in a state of defence. . . . The Arbantes,  
Aguaflos, Orambos, & Petus intend to attack de T. Juffers  
shortly. . . The muskets shot de Broffo of Sabre, de Colours Assan 'T. Juffer  
like Mokoloor Peter Korte ask for we cannot give, having more. . .  
I send my servant Coffie Abroa who will see if he can speak to  
de T. Juffers."

December 24 Recd letter from Chama (Van Loek) saying that the  
Colours Jamffer of the Island had been taken with  
some Adam Colours that he, with my servant Coffy Abroa had  
been in negotiation with them, had asked Jamffer why he had taken  
part with de T. Juffers & Asseman Kemoses: to which Jamffer  
Jamffer had said this was untrue, but that he would always remain a  
faithful subject servant of de Company. therefore he had made an alliance  
with the Sabre Chama & de Colours, that they should each help each other  
if they were attacked by any one, that they would henceforth live in friendship  
with each other. whereupon Van Loek had given some presents of spirits to  
Jamffer. they had also sent conceyde from each other to de T. Juffers to  
instruct their Captain Accoffo to Van Loek to see if de restless T. Juffers  
could be pacified.

[note. How in Bartholomew's Journal de letters received are not  
entered in full; on some cases de letters that are answered, are not  
even referred to in de Journal.]

1722.

### Jan Cobes

June 23. ... Assistant Bawburgh of Commaney urgently requested some powder as the English Calveur Jan Cobes had died & he did not know what might happen over it

June 24 He reply to above Butler sent some powder with instructions to be cautious.

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### Aguaffo

November 6 (Friday) "Recd this morning evening another letter from Bawburgh of Commaney in which he writes at length about the dispute between the English & the French Commanies". ...

November 7. Horstman to Commaney (Bawburgh) - He reply to your letter of 5 days

~~X~~ We will say that it is true that the French Commanies, or the people of Aguaffo a little while ago came here to welcome me, that we recommended them to settle their differences with the English in one way or another. That the son of the King of French Commaney has let himself be bribed, actually lost his head, that the English refuses put a price on it is a matter which does not concern the King. ...

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### Sabou & Muree.

December 26. Recd a letter from Muree's reporting that that morning the Prémembors had came by canoe & attacked Muree's. A sharp fight had ensued in which bullets flew over the fort. He had fired the cannon & they had retreated.

main shot

1722.

Fante

June 14 letter from Comantien (Kumena) 11 June :- the Fantees are claiming more ships gifts or is our to avoid disputes <sup>are</sup> ~~are~~ sending representatives to F. H. to see you there

June 15 Buller to Comantien (Kumena) - Action above - Has considered the matter found that the CoF is bound to pay ships gifts although the Factor of Comantien is only a clerk. I can therefore pay them 4 ships gifts.

July 6 Buller (Monday) letter from Comantien (K:) 5 July ... As he has not been able to come to an agreement with the Fantees over the ships gifts he asks permission to come to Elmina to discuss the matter with Buller. This was granted.

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Aganna Akron

December 5 letter from Apam (Mans) 3rd Dec. - Reports that the English Factor of Winnibah was robbed of his goods by the subject natives of Low Town here ... further details, with references to Colonel Cham of Apam.

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next page.

1722.

Aqoma ✓

February 18 letter from Berco (9 de Swarte) 16 February:— on the  
 15<sup>th</sup> night: there came into de Crom hove an Aqoma native  
 named Quabena Daresoe with 4 or 6 followers, who took away  
 with them from near de fort here a Portou native named Athi, & for  
 that purpose had already bound him, when some Crom soldiers asked  
 me for assistance to help them to release Athi out of de hands of de  
Aqomas; which I granted them & so sent de slaves who brought to  
 me Athi & 2 Aqoma natives whom I put in vris for their bold  
 venture in taking away & force a Crom native ~~was~~ under the fort  
 without any knowledge. When I had returned here again from Meera  
 where I went in accordance with J<sup>r</sup>ts orders, there came here two  
 messengers from Colours Jacquacoe (so they said), [Myoko  
Atho (Myoko Swatke) vide Reinhardt p 64 et seq] to ask for de  
 release of de 2 Aqoma natives, which they did in such terms that  
 de most polite man would not have been able to restrain himself; so  
 becoming impatient I threatened de speaker that if he continued in  
 such terms I would shoot him whether de whites still had amoye  
 or not, & that I should have him drawn out with blows from a stick,  
 which also followed. After this still remained "answering open  
 to driven". In release de natives I had put in vris such manner  
 that they should no more "answeren" near dis fort. And after  
Jacquacoe according to report was in negotiation with the Ashanties

Colours

Jacquacoe

to pass them free passage through his country to the beach, so on the  
 15th inst: de Fortin's sent a mission with Colvener, who had  
 scarcely gone a quarter of the way when they were attacked by some  
 wanton Aqonna natives (or indeed by order of the Colvener Jaquaco  
 - which, is not known to me), the principal of them was shot dead,  
 head cut off, heart cut out of the body rather barbarities committed.  
 The others escaped by flight & came here & reported. Whereupon the whole  
 Crew was seized arms & loaded on, returning in the evening without  
 having seen any one except the massacred man. Unwilling I had  
 every thing got ready for the defence of the Fort. This evening after  
 supper I looked round, & seeing so many canoes on the beach, enquired  
 where they were going; & it was reported true that they were Mures  
 who wanted to go away, & that possibly the Fortin's would follow.  
 So as the natives firmly believe the Aqonnas will come to the beach  
 to commit some hostilities I beg'd that we have some soldiers,  
 pursuing, & so save water, so as not in estate of defence, there is no  
 rain tank in the Fort, & that we trust the slaves in the bush or  
 near the Aqonnas may be reported at any moment. ...

Whereupon we immediately acted as follows [Butler to Bercoe]:-

We have seen the insolence committed by the Aqonnas against a native  
 living under the Fort at Bercoe ... that the Aqonnas may come to the  
 beach which we cannot believe since the natives island ~~not~~ are  
 not so skilled in arms like the Army (corps) of the Aqonnas; also not  
 so powerful & fearful, that it could not easily be repulsed by the Fortin's

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convinced with the few Berces under the protection made a support of the Fort, if they only have amunition & well usage for which de Fortin's advice have an inducement by the massacre of their messengers (to the Ad/assesse Headchief) by the Aquinos ... .. but we send water nice provisions ... amunition & 4 soldiers ... for the defence of the Fort ... last Sunday the Chief Factor Van Noarsen left to inspect de Keewand Forts. when he comes to Stora the King of Aquambor, Aquando, still has not old claim against the Aquinos, it would be ever good thing for him (Van Noarsen) to speak to Aquando about it. but it is not our intention to enter into a <sup>whole</sup> ~~simple~~ war, possibly for a rascally native who has perhaps given the Aquinos reason enough to send a party [Kusselun] him, & to involve de Fort in heavy costs: & if this matter is not settled we have to incur further costs, the Berces must pay them, as for considerable time de Company has had nothing but heavy expenditure from Berces, & if it is not otherwise well that Factor, it were better for the Company not to burden itself with such a costly Fort's child. meantime we will hope that every thing will become peaceful again.

February 19 Letter from Berces (de Swarte) 19 February: Two Simp natives have just told me that Calweer Jaquocou had sworn ~~intentionally~~ to come attack not only de Fort here, but the Fort ...  
... - Costs for assistance -

Buller is repld with 3 soldiers ...

February 21. Letter from Berces (de Swarte) wd. — Reports that the

morning the Agouma Calouer Jaguacoe sent a messenger to him  
to settle the matter amicably, to which he had agreed; but as that  
action is not the best of the subject matters are still keeping night  
watch — He will settle the matter as soon as possible & report —

1722

Agouma

March 21. Letter from Bencoe (Blittersdorp) — Reports that the matter  
in dispute with the Agoumas was not yet settled, what we  
do Swante had announced [from Neve] for that purpose.

March 24. Letter from Bencoe (Blittersdorp) Reports that the dispute with  
the Agoumas had been settled.

Buller to Bencoe (Blittersdorp) Colours above shows it with pleasure, but seriously  
advises him not too hastily to send any servants inland to Agouma to  
Jaguacoe, & especially not, if the pleasure or peace has not been confirmed by  
oath in native fashion & that point expressly understood that if you send any-  
one into Agouma he is on no account to be for any claim to be apprehended or  
arrested, . . . . . meantime we do not doubt that the new peace will contribute  
to a good trade, . . . . .

April 6 ... Mr de Swante reported that the differences between the Bencoes  
Agoumas had been settled.

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1722

## Aquambo

[89] June 10 Letter from Acera (de Sabente) 3 June: - The Aquambo King Aquando was in de Fort here whom I, following the other nations received. He has been very pleased with this & comes in daily to de great expense of myself. He has rec'd large presents from Crest - Sabente asks to be allowed to charge this expense to de Company as de Danish King has done -

Letter from Acera (de Sabente) 6 June - Reports that Aquando has been in de Fort & asked for a colporteur with goods to be placed at Pommy & for de lodge there to be repaired.

June 13. Bulletin to Acera (de Sabente) Acknowledges above 2 letters. The Company is never against giving presents if there is de best appearance of there will be some profit from it: but not to give presents to a drunken King or give him hope, who takes not de least trouble over de European interests; but by Antoinis robbery & stealing stops de traders; which is de real reason de Affairs cannot come through. During de time I resided at Quina I have seen Aquando formerly to Acera 5 or 6 times, but have never seen him improve as a result of it. You can continue to give him a good reception & enter such acts as you think proper. Will approve giving Pommy if you can give any indication that there will be any trade there.

July 15 Bulletin to Acera (de Sabente) - In reply to his report on his visit to Quina; this interview with de Colporteur of Pommy, as a result of which Sabente had sent some goods there - He will await the result of

the experiment.

1722.

Abraham Hartman to: Paul:

[90] Aquambo

November 26 Letter from Acra (de Swarte) 22 November - Reports that  
at the request of the Aquambo King he had sent his servant  
to consult with the King of Fida over a matter for him, who left for Fida  
on 2nd August. He returned this morning with a letter from Van de  
Candele reporting that the Fida King sent by my servant 4 pieces silk stuff,  
a mass of 40 skins (strengen) of blood coral, & 60 oz gold which  
the Fida King wished to be handed over to the Aquambo King by me;  
& also that I should demand for him from customs named Effirie who is living  
under the English fort here, 46 oz gold, which he had long ago given to  
Effirie to hand over to the Aquambo King: when I had said it should  
be all over to the Aquambo King provided he, the Aquambo King, then  
sent some assistance to the King of Fida to make war against his enemies.  
And as I do not want to hand this over without informing Y<sup>r</sup> H<sup>ty</sup>. ... -  
therefore asks for instructions how to act. - Sends copy of the letter  
from Van de Candele (4. or.) - ...

November 27. Hartman to Acra (de Swarte) - Cellines above. He is  
much surprised at his (de Swarte's) sudden request for instructions  
about a matter of which he had not given any information before; & cannot  
understand how he could, on his own authority, have entered into an  
engagement with the Aquambo King over the King of Fida's war; that  
the Aquambo King employ your servant, this who fears that new  
troubles will arise - ... He must know well that it is not to the interest

1722

of de Company to meddle in the natives wars, . . . . .

December 4 (Friday) letter from Neera (de Swarte) 30 November -

It is true that he didn't call for Butter, & he didn't know what the matter was that Aquambo wanted to discuss with Pida. He did it out of politeness to Aquambo, when the other natives were trying to obstruct him from us, so I did not want to refuse his request . . . I shall nevertheless be careful to hand over the gold, which the Pida thing has sent, in the presence of 2 European witnesses, . . . . .

December 7. Horntuan to Neera (de Swarte) Belongs above - You will

never have interfered in the matter - how we understand

how that Afoeri King of Afchin, united with the Molantus, and they are now again reconciled, will fall unawares [op hetlyf vallen] upon Aquambo who will not be able to stand [berouwen] against them; so that he cannot now send men to the King of Pida, & as he has in the meantime received the gold & other presents, how will the King of Pida take it, how can you save yourself from revenge; & if de Company suffer damage what will with your responsibility be? . . . . .

### Christiansborg

February 17 - Terwe & Neera forwards letter dat fort thing 12/2 from Dain d'Koran reporting his arrival stopping over from Winnu for Ostrupp, & expressing regret for delay in reporting this.

\* September 17 letter from Neera (de Swarte) - denying that he had any thing to do with the arrival on the Danish Coast.

1722.

Accra

April 2 (Thursday) Jan Appam an Obers carried us de Ladysse notices,  
a village of the Fantes, had arrested a Company's canoe going to Appam with  
merchandise, on the claim of an Accra notice being under our Fort. - Butler instructed  
de Swarte [of Accra] to arrest some of the Accra man's [Booy's] people till the  
canoe was released. - Chabrepan later for Appam against the canoe was released.

April 14 Letter from Accra (de Swarte) 8 April. In reply to Butler's letter of 2nd  
he has tried to get some of Booy's people into the Fort, but as he his people had  
already been informed of this he had failed. Whereupon today, he had the Colours called  
in that the matter before them, it is of aise the landing over of Booy, as the slaves here  
are not in a position to resist such a strong Quarter as that of Booy. But the  
Colours of that Quarter refused at night to come into the Fort so he does not know  
what course to take.

Booy

Butler to Berose (Wednesday) de Swarte of Accra is unable or unwilling to get  
Booy's or his people, instructs him to arrest some Accras there, in satisfaction for the  
goods missing out of the canoe seized by the Ladysse.

September 3 (Thursday) Butler to Accra (de Swarte), informs him that he  
has rec'd a letter from the Danish Govr Herrn [no. 2] complaining that  
he had been attacked & assaulted by Swarte's notices, at his investigation, outside the  
Dutch Fort when returning from a visit to him (Swarte) - He was assaulted, his hat or  
perhaps more of his head; the Hoq taken in pieces, his hammock notices carried off.  
He says this was done by Swarte in collusion with Amma - Ask for his explanation.

1722.

Mining

February 1. (Sunday) Butler to Capt. Van Schaape [Muster]... We wish that Trade at Muster was begun to revive, in which there is good appearance as the Caribbean war is now ended & it is said that that nation is now seeking trade everywhere..... Kueningh got an Artist with his little son, whom you can employ at Muster or Prin where he is required. Also Kueningh got a Carpenter, Capt., 4 soldiers, & a drummer, & the last Tent, all these injured being now at Muster; which tent should be used at Abaco near the mines, if there is no more difficulty from the rotten work, in which you can let the Miners with a leading servant reside with some mechanic - but only in order to make a good examination of the mines on the pretext of doing trade, so that we can come farther & farther to our object of finding good minerals. We seriously commend the matter to you: the miners must look for good minerals, so they can be sent home by the first ships; so they must not let the work stand still.

February 24. Letter from Muster (Van Schaape) 15 Feb: - Here it is like a hospital, the Capt., Art., & soldiers being sick... On Thursday 12<sup>th</sup> inst. proceeded at daylight by canoe with 2 miners to Abaco where we arrived about midday. The Colouer not being at home we went on to Equira where we arrived about 2 pm & were very well received by the Colouer there. As we wished to go to the pits we were told that we could not inspect them as every thing must first be cleared; but the Colouer also offered to let us do so "din dag" but advised us that they were in the state in which the miners had left it... Whereupon we again proceeded to Abaco & took the Colouer

Abaco

Abaco Boessey

Boeserij with us to assist in the polemic there, & so came again to Abouze  
in the evening, where Colon Euzena having come here with great  
friendship; mutual compliments being exchanged, we proceeded to the Council  
& so came to the polemic in the presence of all their officers. I said I didn't  
doubt, but they showed well in what manner they had sought the protection of  
the Company; & that it was willingly accorded them, provided they submitted to  
obedience to it. They told me they were very willing to do so the more because  
I had come to see them which they regarded as a proof of <sup>mutual</sup> honest friendship; &  
<sup>that</sup> they further hoped that the Council of the Company would also keep their word in the  
promises made them. To this I replied that they could be assured that the Company  
would never fail in that; & asked them to tell me what promises had been made.  
They told me that they had been promised by our Cotier 12 Bendas gold, before  
they had agreed to digging being done there & gold ore got, of which they had  
received not more than 5 Bendas, what they still had to claim of Bendas. I told  
them I had enquired into the Agreement they had made with our Cotier & that  
they could not therefore mislead me, & drew the Agreement out of my pocket from  
which I showed them it was not more than 10 oz of gold: but if it would were done  
there longer than a year that they could then claim a present of 6 oz of gold without more.  
But as I doubted & could not believe that more had been dug there, they  
should therefore put this claim on one side, for it was an excessive expense for  
the Company: that it had obtained up till now no "KoeKya" gold from it,  
as they likewise could not show me. That did not please them at all, for they  
were hot on that 6 oz of gold & asked me to help them to it. I laughing, told  
them I could not do it, so long as no more ore was got, as there was

1722.  
Mining  
Iquira  
Colon Euzena

1727.

little appearance of it, unless one or other Director of the Company in the  
Holland came to summon them to make a house, or such like. They  
thanked me for this. But I asked them further if it would not be better for  
them, if a house were erected there, with some merchandise so that their  
country could flourish thereby. Thereupon they all appeared as if seized with  
joy [opponemen van] & asked for this like done by J. H. I promised them that  
provided they quite understood that they must then be responsible for that  
merchandise, for all resolution from their inhabitants, & <sup>from</sup> all dispute of their  
neighbours, & to give warning or a war arising for the Company's goods to  
be removed. That they also promised me. But there was now a dispute over  
where the "huis" should be placed, - in Roosse or Iquira for each wanted to  
have it. To this I said that they must come to an understanding with each other  
about it: but in my opinion it wd be best in Iquira because there was most  
"possie" there. But if they wd not come to an understanding with each other,  
they must leave it to the wise decision & approval of the General: They agreed  
that I should write to J. H. & having got a reply, I should summon them again  
to make a further agreement with them. With that we separated, it being  
late at night. The next morning after receiving presents from them we left  
at midday & arrived at Brocker in the evening - The Misses say they  
want 16-18 slaves, & 3-4 women before they can work - I cannot  
spare any from my 19 slaves. - Ask'd for instructions -

March 5 (Thurs) Butler to Mucker (Van Schoape) - Ackes above -

1722.

As the Mines in Squira are better than in Pboorse, work should Mining  
be recommenced there; the Lodge provisionally avoided the loss. He can make  
present to the Colonies of the districts for that -

March 18 - Despatch - <sup>the House</sup> Assembly of X to Butler - Amsterdam 16 <sup>December</sup> [31].

1721 [said arrived on 18 March 1722] - In reply to Butlers

letters, we have been with pleasure that you have come so far with the  
Abocers & Colocers, have speed with them that we may work in their  
district, and at our pleasure; which we hope will be to the profit of the Company.  
... as to the value of the quartz recd ...

March 26 Butler to Mucker (Van Schoape) - Instructions remaining - [89]

Quartz to be worked also in Aquidiva to which we must have access.

May 8 Despatch - Butler to Assembly of X - ... Work with the building [100]

up of the Fort at Mucker is being continued although [105]

it proceeds slowly thro' want of masons work slaves, for which  
we have sent to Colobato to trade for ... Mining is at present at a  
standstill, only two miners are alive. They are sick & further do  
not know their work. They are only miners, & don't know how  
to discover gold & other mineral ore. The Amayer also does not  
understand his work. ... further down ...

June 4 letter from Prain (Muller) - writes at length about the ill  
effect on his trade of Captin Schoape being detained at

Prain - [there is further correspondence on this which has not  
been copied.]

1722

June 20 And Despatch - Bulker to Assembly of X ... Mining is  
at present at a standstill as all the Miners have died except  
one who cannot stir hand or foot - He cannot imagine how Gerard  
Vey'sting was sent out as Mayor [as he does not know his work.]

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1722.

Pirates

January 19 Muller at Main reported on 18/1 that 3 large ships had passed there with English flags, having the appearance of pirates. Butler warned all factories. [89]

January 23. Letter from Main (Muller) reporting that an English <sup>Coy's</sup> ship had and three which reported that the ships had had passed were pirates who had captured an English <sup>Coy's</sup> ship on the windward coast.

January 29. Recd advice from the English Consul James Phipps that the English <sup>Coy's</sup> ship "Palmer" (?) taken by the pirates had been taken: the Captain reporting that the pirates had taken the ship "Kissigen" & had cut down her foremast seaward. ...

March 27. Letter from Phipps (Congo) informing him of the satisfactory news that the English warship "Swallow" had captured the 3 pirates of Cape Lopez.

April 12. Recd report that copies of the captured pirates will be being on a galleon ordered at Congo, tomorrow

May 8 Despatch Butler to Amnesty of 8 ... gives clear report about the pirates, [WLC] their capture by the English warship "Swallow", the bringing of 12 of 105] Cape Congo in April.

Abraham Montanan Sir Paul:

December 19 The pirate prisoners captured by the "Lion" were brought ashore at Lucia comprised (16 English, 6 French, 6 Hollanders). [90]

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Cape Cross

[89] January 8 (Thursday) Correspondence with James Phipps re a Portuguese ship  
 de blunco; + an English War Ship [also on previous days]

Abraham Hurtiman per: Paul:

[90] October 15<sup>th</sup> (Thursday) - Hurtiman sends a complimentary letter to Phipps  
 re the letters pending departure from the Coast.

October 10 Letter from Hurtiman to the new English Captain General Henry  
Dodson of Cape Cross re a Portuguese ship.

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Zacou-dee

October 14 Hurtiman rec'd letter from Jan Smeulburgh of Fort Orange  
Zacou-dee with small request for goods. [The Fort occupied].

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1722.

Elmina

February 3. The "Vlascipen" and at Elmina with her mast cut away [89]  
rather damage done by the pirates [Q.V.].

Also came here in triumph, some ambassadors from the young Zaaij of  
Ashantee, bringing with them four heads of principal Coburers, whom he  
had presented to us as token of his victory over his enemies, with the  
assent that we had rendered him much service in his war [vide under  
Wassa supra]; and in acknowledgment of this he would in future trade  
with the Company: & earnestly requested that we would take care that the  
warehouses & our factories were well supplied, so that they could find  
what they wanted [both persons] everywhere. But if in time there was  
a lack of goods with us they would be obliged to seek them with other  
natives - at Stuenabur, Kodjibur & Cap Corso. We thanked the  
messengers very heartily for their good message, & said we were rejoiced  
over the success of the arms of the young Zaaij had had, & assured  
him, that our good will would always extend to his welfare, as our  
natives had always manifested good to Ashantee. The young Zaaij also  
sent a party of traders to buy goods. We gave the messengers a present of  
3 Zealand aquers spirits: 100 lbs rice: 6 hie sheep: 20 lbs sugar: 2 Hall:  
Cabin: some pipes tobacco.

Ashantee

February 4 This morning the traders began to ask for goods, but finding  
that there was here no sheets, smears, Tappels, hianescen,  
plattelijos, rather assortments of goods, they were very dissatisfied.

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we could not do otherwise than make excuses, till they see out of the Castle the ship "Venezien" with the last foremost ship west which they quite <sup>understood</sup> ~~understood~~: adding that the pirates had taken all the above named goods out of her; but that we were every moment expecting a ship with these goods. This statement to some extent satisfied them as to our short comings, but it by no means satisfied their needs, so they that they replied "then we will go inland & wait till the goods are brought" which was as well as to say, "we must then go to another where these goods are taken to" - as they did.

[WIC  
105]

May 8 .. Despatch - Butler to Assembly of X... Trade & Commerce

Cannot as yet make a favourable report because the principal & most formidable districts such as Ouidin, Assyoutin, Paccanie, & Akui, have for many years carried on long & continuous wars which have more or less come to decisive engagements, in which the Portugals were triumphant. But it is Ouidin, the rich in gold, which has suffered most injury, it having been sacked by the Achantes, & the people driven out of their country. And although the Achantes are again coming to the Coast to trade, yet they bring nothing else than slaves which they have captured from their enemies, without the least gold: besides which the number that comes is <sup>as yet</sup> ~~very~~ small; others only come to Eluicia, Colo Corso & Incumator, the rest of the Provinces being entirely destitute of Trade... Most of the Provinces are therefore at present only a charge & expensive poster children: and if there did not remain the hope that they would, in a little time, get

Ardon  
Ashanti  
Akan  
Akan

1722

Elmina

into a flourishing state - as one has often seen such vicissitudes  
 happen at the Fectris & therefore they ought to be retained - it were  
 desirable that there were not so many of these useless posts. <sup>and</sup> chiefly  
 was we are hoping ~~in hopes~~ to see an end of that long & tedious war  
 (which already before the beginning of Director General Larings  
direction the Blacks had got into, [said Blacken was (or rather)]):  
 and which has been continually long-for, since it has for a  
 long time been prosecuted, but when this war was once  
 ended, one would have to see the good old times again, & see  
 that so pleasing specie [specie] again brought into the ports  
 in great abundance. But on the contrary one sees nothing  
 of these things happening; yet the natives are looking in no  
 excuses why they are with prosecute trade more carefully and  
 bring down gold. The courses so far has been that the  
 Chiefs & people have not up till now returned to their  
 countries from the war, so that the ordinary affairs &  
 customs of the country have not been restored; & the booty  
 has not yet been divided: & finally <sup>one</sup> shall some  
 superstitious predictions to be observed before any one was free at  
 liberty to go out of his country. The hope therefore of a flourishing  
 trade has still to be waited for. — Refers also to the usual  
 powerful trade of the Royal African Coy ... hoped for ...

September 25. Thank God the "Faam" and other Abraham Houtman  
 came on shore showed me the houses of the directors

1722

appointing him Director General over this Coast ... He was sworn in  
 & installed today.

Mochoam Hontinon Ser: Genl.

[90] September 28. The Colours & three Quarters came in to capture  
Hontinon -

October 5 ... The Abrambos also came to meet us.

Abrambo

October 17 ... This evening the two upper Colours of Abrambo took  
 his base. Gave him presents of Spirits; Blue Perpetuans etc.

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Jan Conny

January 11. Hurtman to Fredericksburg (Nyxhorn) ..... [90]

So that according to you Jan Conny only owes M<sup>s</sup>: 9: 4

[Balance of cost on goods]: but why have you let him send the masons  
Carpenters & Smiths to Abhaute, as we forbade it in our last, as we  
needed these people ourself: & know well that the King of Abhaute is not  
yet in a position to build. But Conny does that from policy so that we  
cannot proceed with our rebuilding: & yet blindly obey him contrary to  
our orders. Are you then a servant of Conny or of the Country? As you have  
taken an oath what chance can you see for us here? .....

January 13. ... Recd letter from Fredericksburg (Nyxhorn) that a soldier  
had died, & the remaining 3 were sick.

February 10 Despatch Hurtman to Assembly of X [underwd: "Recd [WIC  
8 July 1723] ... .. I had also written on 105]

29 September to Joannes Nyxhorn, who managed at Fort Fredericksburg  
by permission of Jan Conny & in van Horners' name with van Horners' flag,  
& was made Assistant by Mr Butler at the wish of the Country, and informed  
him of my arrival & desired him to meet the Chief [opposite]  
Colonel Jan Conny on my behalf, to assure him of our friendship,  
& to assure that he would now carry out his long-made promise, &  
hand over to us in the name of the Country the deserted Fort

1723

Frederick Burg, as he was <sup>used</sup> to be working to fear here in Butter on  
 which pretext he had always taken respite: all which I expected  
 "Pargo" on 4th October to Nyehorn, in a letter direct to Jan Comyn.  
Comyn therefore had Mr Van Schaape asked to come & speak to him  
 Jan Comyn, when he travelled to Amboina. For Van Schoope having done so,  
 he reported to me that Comyn was willing to land over the Castle, but he  
 wished to do so in a proper & formal manner, for which he would <sup>previously</sup> wait  
 the opinion of the principal people on the Coast (he even asked that I would  
 come myself) to hear over the conditions, method "or no". Having  
 brought this before the Council we commissioned Messrs Peter Van Schaape,  
 Mr de Polstammus, on the 16th October - to whom was <sup>added</sup> ~~joined~~  
 Mr Jacob Müller from Amboina to join them & obtain the latter's  
 opinion, to commence the Commission, & if possible bring it to a  
 conclusion & end. Messrs Van Schoope & Polstammus left after by  
 the boat on 18th October, taking some presents with them (for without  
 these working can be rightly obtained, especially such a grand  
 region as Jan Comyn). I had also given these gentlemen an  
 instruction in which I especially recommended them to be careful in the respect  
 & authority of the Ston Coy & its interests "or no". The Commissioners  
 wrote to me in a letter dated 9<sup>th</sup> November that they had been to  
Comyn, had had several audiences [lesoines] with him, had finally  
 come to an agreement with him on certain matters, which they sent me  
 the same, but that everything had been done subject to my approval not  
 otherwise. I found these conditions so injurious & so little in accord with

the respect of the Group. Mr "Largo" wrote in reply about them, not  
being able to approve the same, but requested them to go to San Comuy again  
for some modification & "interpretation" of these articles with a view & clearer  
extension of the same. To this the Gentlemen replied diffusely, here on the 13th  
November, further elucidating the articles of the Agreement, but being  
scrupulous about going to Comuy before receiving any further orders, for  
fear that he might burst out into rage & retract every thing again "or so"  
But we did not fail to reply to this letter on 15th November to the point  
on what was necessary. Thereupon the Gentlemen journeyed again to San  
Comuy, finally entered into the 2nd Agreement which together with  
the first, and all the material letters exchanged between us, are transmitted  
herewith under Appendix B. / We are sensible you (thours) on this  
important matter which we hope will be entirely to your satisfaction  
We have indeed done as much as was possible to do about it, and are  
ourselves, highly delighted at having achieved of bringing the matter  
to an end, which has troubled (grieved) so long. For now we shall  
be able to go to world <sup>at Prunier</sup> with more security. The friendships of San Comuy  
will stand us in good stead on many occasions. It is likely will  
also be looked with respect for Mr Phapp's not long ago offered San  
Comuy 44 marks in ready cash for the post of Beccoda. Yes your  
Honours! Mr Paludanus who returned here from Prunier for his  
Commission on the evening of 2nd December, reported that that  
day, the Commissioners had seen good at San Comuy's a large  
number of letters (which San Comuy was very carefully preserving)

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Comuy

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From the English Captain General James Phipps & the Factor of  
 Ditjesschoof filled with the bitterest words & clamorous expressions  
 continually against de Hon<sup>re</sup> Coy, in order not only to keep your  
 Honours out of these posts Rodrijphsburg Atoda & Holhema but to  
 obtain them for themselves; offering to deliver 200 beads gold  
 and more, befallant, as a present ~~that~~ they would enter into further  
 negotiations about the principal. But San Comy had always  
 said that he would have nothing to do with de English, he would  
 keep his word to hand them over to de Company, what he was not to  
 be convicted by their gold & good promises. He has now also  
 solemnly promised that he will maintain the agreement made as  
 faithfully & honestly as any European would do: so that your  
 Honours (as I hope) will be able to understand of what importance  
 these posts are, for if the English had got them they would have  
 disturbed our Commerce on the whole worldward coast,  
 also: Atoda & Holhema are also of importance we ought also  
 to occupy both posts, but as yet there are no quarters for the military  
 is not most abundant. If we could get there from the "boam"  
 de Garrison will be ample. . . . . we have  
 paid to San Comy, in accordance with the agreement made with  
 him, 30 Beerdas Gold, or Mt 1/2 in Porter gold, but he has  
 & will spend it all in goods. . . .

M de Craue, President

September 24. Letter from J. Frederichsberg (Nyahon), sending six

claws, reaching for goods. [Note the correspondence shows that up to  
the end of the year both Nyphloru & San Comy were carrying on trade  
sending slaves periodically to Senega].

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Comy

29 July 1723. Despatch from the Assembly of X [92]  
to the Gov: Gov: obtained of Senega

[date of receipt not indicated]. They receive the receipt of  
the late Gov: Gov: Abraham Huetinon's letters of 10th

February last to the Assembly of X the Amsterdam Chamber -

"From which we have seen with pleasure the agreement concluded  
with the Chief Gov San Comy, for the handing over of the Ports  
of Bedraburg, Acoda, Scarena, by the persons authorized on  
behalf of the Gov. But the last 2 last named Ports Acoda &  
Lakheua, attending the objection on the Gov, can in our opinion  
well be abandoned, if no injury is caused to the Gov's trade  
thereby, & if we need not fear that other foreign nations would  
possibly take possession of them; or in case they were demolished  
could not build other Ports. We have thought it necessary to  
write to you about this so that you may consider it: as the  
Gov is now living in good harmony with San Comy, you  
might even speak yourself with him about it, & report further  
thereon by the first opportunity. . . . .

— — —

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## 't Juffer ✓

[90] January 5 Hortman to Chama (V. Grah): - ... I have seen with pleasure what you have arranged about Colver Jaffer, the Prin Colver Kubekie, & the Chamas Tahis; that they have all made an alliance together to assist each other in all cases of attack; & that Jaffer & the others wished to remain faithful servants of the Company, & that taken such upon it that everything is well. I only wish that the 't Juffers were now concluded, that the Country might remain in peace & quiet so that trade might flourish.

Prin I.

January 6 This morning early my servant Coffy Prin and from Chama with a long letter from Jur van Grah over the matter of the Colver 't Juffer Colver Captain Prin who offers [pretendant] to separate himself from the English & again become a servant of the Hon. Company; complaining that he had not been well treated by the directors here; who came after Jur van Grah but claims [? - pretendant] his brothers Reed or Jans [? - Beckneel] again, as well as some presents.....

Hortman to Chama (Van Grah) - Concerns above. Of other presents I told him Beck [Prin] I only we seek to treat him well, & to live in friendship with all our neighbours. To meet his request therefore we send him some presents [Arbokken &c]. But for this "reij" he must secure us the "Beckneel" for then the Company would never get payment from him, as he owes M 13:2:8 long & that for 8 years, so that there is

Colver - Captin

A Koffo

Prin = Jans

Beck = Prin

= skull.

(1715)

interest on the Capital [er en geheel Capital aan uit Verloopen is], the  
pledge [pand] he gave for it is of little value, the pawns [inipias] are  
useless, & 2 women are with Attocon, one boy is with van Butler, the  
other long since dead. We hope to will be satisfied with this, & so rather  
painful to us so that peace & quiet way come in the country... That  
Attoffo should have spent [gespendent] so much on the King of  
Ashantee we don't believe, indeed not that he did it for the good of  
trade but indeed for his own profit & security. You must make him come  
to you, & speak within himself; you must then judge him better so that  
you are not misled or deceived.

January 20 ~~Rec'd letters from Van Rich Chama [u.s.]~~

January 21. Hautman to Chama (Van Rich) - Returns his letters of 6th  
10th & 20th with <sup>[not found]</sup> <sub>2</sub> letters that he presents sent to T. Juffer

Coloer Attoffo have been handed over where acceptable [aanvaardbaar]  
I am having a silver knob made not for the stick, & when it is done, will  
send it. Thanks for the present of the slave which I will send on board shortly.  
I see further that he [Attoffo] has asked you to come next Saturday to  
a town on the river Tindera to enter into an alliance or agreement with  
you on behalf of the Company: what he has asked that my servant Coffie  
Attocon might appear also. Likewise 2 Jahre Coloers, who as you say  
have agreed. If you have difficulties, or are apprehensive of deception you  
can come here upon the agreement on paper for our approval, but take care  
that himself profit, & also that the respect of the Company, & consequently our share  
are returned. If it is at all possible we would desire that he be

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T. Juffer

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Adam I

dispute between Akaffo + Saufer were also settled, Akaffo seems to me to be a generous & active. He ought therefore to be satisfied with his first claim, especially as Saufer is willing to settle do. ....

January 29. Recd letter from Chama (V Gah) reporting that the native Amoa Ansaugh had come to the island of Saufer to plunder: but Saufer had gone out & shot him & 2 other natives had dried Amoa Ansaugh's head to hang on his drum. Akaffo's messengers who were with him swear they know nothing of the matter....

Adam I

Write to Chama (V Gah) in reply: - He had not thought Van Gah was waiting for him [Hortiusan] before going to Tindina to meet [Akaffo?]. I had thought you had first come to an agreement with Akaffo for my approval ..... Sends servant Coffie beneath with stick for Akaffo - but he [Van Gah] is not to include anything finally except a Hortiusan's approval....

Our servant Coffie left for Chama this evening with a stick with large silver knob which I have had made for Akaffo Captiv of de t. Jaffers.

Adam I

February 9 letters from Chama (V Gah) about de t. Jaffers Captiv Akaffo: that Colver Saufer is again playing the same [game]: & that some traders had been sent him by Akaffo....

[WIC February 10 Despatch Hortiusan to Assembly of X ..... . However

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There are so many disturbances wars among the natives that one cannot know what trouble one will have with them [the men with their gold stollen], more just is let traders go west on the windward coast at

de factories at Commamy & Chama, there be t' suffer notices  
domineer [de loospreken] & conquer their enemies who having  
rien rather de (cold plundered other's and other.

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't suffer.

February 12. Hortman to Chama (V Grah) Acknowledges his letters [no. 2] [90]

That Jamfer is playing the "silt" [?] is not to be trusted  
much, & quite believe it. You must therefore be cautious in going to word  
with him. That de Jah's others, with de Courty slaves, made a new way  
by which they can avoid the island of Jamfer is very good, particularly  
you will also better get traders to you. It is very pleasing to see that  
de Atkoffs is very delighted with my present of the stick: that he had  
opened the ways for the traders round them to go thide with you instead  
of with the English at Commamy, or otherwise bound not allow them  
passage. He shows himself a generous notice in every respect. I shall  
therefore esteem him de more. What Jamfer has done to your servant is a  
rascality which you "ken wel deight in your men's mecht (?) they use."

Adron

It is indeed necessary that he was made somewhat tamer. . . . .

[Journal entries from 14 Feb - 28 March - as missing - there from  
22 March - 10 May are undisturbed by large worn holes & only  
deceipherable in part].

April 3 Letter from Chama (V Grah) ... last night my servant returned  
from 't suffer, & reports true that Caher Atkoffs says that  
General Haring's servant Atkai & Klaas Kokko Kuma had fetched  
[9 shald] 40 Bendas gold: 5 slaves: & was re: in payment of the  
debt of Commomer ... & that 5 Bendas was then still owing for which

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he pawned the gold arm rings ... He asks for the head of "Pelleneel" ...  
 ... Steffo asks J.H. that as the matter has come so far it may be  
 brought to an end ... for he had made all the ways good for the  
 Country, that he was a subject of the Country ... If I can place the head  
 in his hands & can get any payment in pawns ... he is inclined to  
 pay the debt ... ..

April 18 Rec'd letter from Chama (V. Goh). I have again come from  
 to Jaffer with J.H.'s servant Coty Abreba have placed  
 in his hands the head of Colneur Commomero with under breeding  
 & good promises. He has given me 4 oz on account, & a man slave  
 which I accepted against 4 oz, & as soon as his brother is buried  
 he will send 6 Bendas gold which will amount altogether to  
 10 Bendas gold ... further thereon ...

April 19. Hortman to Chama (V. Goh) ... I have seen what your  
 servant arranged with Steffo, hope he will keep his  
 word, & quickly pay the rest of his debt. I have rec'd the man slave  
 & 4 oz he has paid on account, but the gold is not satisfactory ... ..

[Note]. No journal entries re Jaffer until during the  
 interim direction of President de Crane]

— # —

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Saboe & Moore

January 8. (Sunday) Huntinan to Moore (Beims) - Begins with of [90]

his letters of 28<sup>th</sup> & 30<sup>th</sup> December re the attack by the  
Anamalos: he did well to defend himself. It is to be desired that the  
quarrel be settled speedily, so that trade may flourish... Has  
seen from his letter of 7<sup>th</sup> day (u.o.r) what he said with Saboe King; &  
it is <sup>very</sup> good that he is now on our side: that he himself should go to the  
Broffo of Fante to work him about the Brannalors business. We had  
wished to send our servant to the Broffo of Fante, to work him the reason for  
this ill usage, & to come so as to welcome us with a "cabinet" & we sent him a  
return present of spirits &c. But our ~~former~~ <sup>current</sup> servant Coffee Atroa  
is at Chama to settle some dispute, & chiefly to negotiate with the Chief  
notices were if they can be brought to quiet. We therefore send our second  
servant Athon with a Mina "getje", Kuwich, who can first speak with  
for the Saboe King, then go to the Broffo of Fante to ask the reasons  
for what the Brannalors did, & to see if they can reconcile them with the  
Muures. You must give them good instructions so that the respect of the  
this Company is preserved.

Anamalos

January 11 Huntinan to Moore (Beims)... The Broffo of Fante ought  
also to arrange that the Anamalos give satisfaction to the  
Company for the violence they did under the fort; & to refund our expenses,  
instead of us giving them further presents paying ransom for the Company

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slave detained. Still, see that everything is settled amicably, & that the respect of the Company is maintained.

January 14 Houtman to Murre (Beins) - Acknowledges his letters

[11.02.] from which he sees that the Murres have no gold with which to settle their dispute with the Anamabets; that for fear they will go out of the Company, because the Port without provisions or trade. We therefore advise you to help them, not just all the ways you may find in defence of the Port or otherwise to their account, but the Company therefore: be careful that this dispute is settled as soon as possible. That the Profits of Lauree, the Anamabets say they have nothing against the Company or you is very good; but it is a common ill disposed powerful notion which is not to be trusted. You must therefore keep friends with them as much as possible, so that the authority & respect of the Company is maintained. If possible as little much can be got from them.

January 18 ... Van Maars (?) wrote from Murre & says again

about the Anamabet - Murre dispute: that the Anamabets were distinctly demanding from the Murres 3 marks gold & 2 slaves.

January 19, Houtman to Murre (Beins). - I am surprised that

my letter of 14th inst has not been answered, that is to say that Strom from whom we expected verbal report has not yet arrived. The Anamabets demand much: but it is not actually a Company matter; they ought to settle it between themselves.

I believe de Anamators will consider this claim & reduce it by  
half at least. They know de Mureses can't pay it, & obstinately  
believe that de Company will pay it for them. I do not believe either,  
but they will make another attempt.

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Saboe. Mure

January 26 - Letter from Mure (Beims) - In reply to Beims's request  
for Kuntzman's servant to be sent again to settle the difference  
between de Anamators & Mureses. Kuntzman is surprised to hear that it has  
not been settled. His servant can't come as he is sick - After all that  
has been written, Kuntzman has nothing more to say in the matter.

February 3 (Wed.) Rec'd letter from Mure (Beims) again about de  
Mureses & Anamators & what my servant ~~Atter~~ also has  
done. He has been able to bring these Anamator Gutes [Beersin] to us  
other reason was decision ~~at the time~~ that they will have 2½ marks  
gold, & 2 halves from de Mureses, they will then live in peace with them.  
This de Mureses have finally agreed to pay, but request the assistance of de  
Company in it: will give 12 causemen or "impies" in order to earn it  
again; <sup>like</sup> the Collectors of Mure who have been here.

Kuntzman's letter (Beims) relates above - ... As the Anamators want  
pardon, you can comply with what de Mureses ask, in merchandise: still  
de Mureses they must give de 12 causemen in order to earn it all again.

February 6 Today received letter from Mure (Beims) that now the  
proposer is settled & Mureses will not give any pawns or  
causemen in the payment we should make to the Anamators, as they  
say they are the Company's children, & as they are not rich the Company

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should pay for them.

[WIC February 10 Despatch Hurtison to Assembly of X ... I have however not  
105] been able to prevent Jan honors' Fort at Murre, which word.

Beins administrators, being unexpectedly attacked at 3 o'clock in the morning by the Manu-alve natives, who also belong to the Kauties, had a dispute with the Murres: as I believe were invited to it by the late Captain Leil Phipps. But her Beins defended himself so well that they had to retire with bloody heads leaving some dead behind. But, in principle, the matter is not yet settled. I have had the Broffs of Kautie & also the Manu-alve asked what reason they had against the hon: Company for treating it in that manner. The Broffs said it had happened without his knowledge, like Guemaloes, that they had writing against the Company, but against the Murres: that they had no thought that we would defend them, from our Fort. But with such talk they immediately fired vigorously into our Fort. Her Beins was himself severely wounded. So long as there are such disturbances in the country there can be no good trade. ....

February 12. Hurtison to Murre (Beins) replies his Letter of 5th, by the Collectors who came, assisted by the Munia Collectors. I have put the truth of the matter before them, & given them a severe reprimand, & upon the advice of the Munias, they promised to give parsons, & avoid what together, which they did: now this morning they promise to canoe men, to pay the rest in corn at 2¢ per picie, & sold. For this purpose they would collect good money from men & women. They will also pay for the guns spread for provided them with.

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Aganna Akron ✓

January 10 ... Also (recd) a letter from Apam (Ucas) who explains  
<sup>about</sup>  
that the Akron activities that they will not let through either  
persons or traders.

January 21 Hontarian to Apam (Ucas) - Copies his letters of 18<sup>th</sup>  
4<sup>th</sup> & 19<sup>th</sup> [1702] - sees how the that the people of  
Akron under the fort had "a pool geslegen" to prevent traders or  
people being brought, in the picture that the full contents had not  
been paid. Also that Colver Akron [?] had modified the demand Colver Akron  
of the Boarding of Akron to a "Cedde Jaay". 4 sheets, & 12 flasks  
spirits: that the ways were now open again, like Shalboars came.  
It is determining that was an always so vexed by that nation. ....

May 20 letter from Apam (Ucas) reporting that Spain had payed  
an Akron native out of a canoe which was fleeing from Akron.

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Commanay

February 13. that last night rec'd letter from Ben Bamburgh of Commanay Agynagua  
which says that Agynagua is descendant of Jan Cakes Jan Cakes  
under the English fort had cut off the ear of the dead Colver of our town, she had  
written with English factor who had replied that if he wished to remain his  
friend, he should not trouble trouble himself, and do better. ....

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Aquambo ✓

[90] January 7. Recd letters from Acra (de Swarte) ... who says that Aquando, King of Aquambo had fallen upon a large Crew between Acra & Benue. As that was made male had been killed, etc Crew burnt: ...

January 10 ... Today recd letters from Acra (de Swarte), who asked for assistance as the King of Aquando wanted to come & harass him.

January 11 Order to Acra (de Swarte). That Aquando has had the barbarity to surprise a Crew between Berco & Acra, burn it, & slay all the males in it is a bad business. In your second letter we see he is also threatening to rush the Crew under your Fort: possibly also the Fort itself in order to seek shelter there before the Athuis of Aquamos, who therefore for request assistance of 12 men & 100 filled pinnaces. The latter go best, but we cannot spare the former, but 5 or 6 can be sent from Berco where they can be spared for a short time. ... You see now what gratitude he shows for what you have done for him now he has got the gold, & will thus let the leave the King of Pida sitting. We have feared that injury

✓  
Athuis

Aquama

to the Company would come from it. But if the Admiris  
& Agouos promptly fall upon him [of his left hand]  
he will find work enough: & what is desirable is that these  
robbers should be at once properly punished.

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Aquambo

January 17. Hurtiman to Acra (de Swarte) - sends powder,  
grenades, & some Constables. As we have had no  
letters here for since, & heard no bad reports, we hope you  
have suffered no offence [outrage] from Aquambo.

January 18 Recd Letter from Acra (de Swarte) that the  
fear of Aquambo began to diminish: that  
Acras had sworn to be faithful to me another, where  
keeping a good watch: that they in the English fort had  
promised to assist the Acras with us.

February 10 Despatch Hurtiman to Assembly of S .....  
at the Acra At all the Acra Porters due  
is also trouble [is kept under a down government] for the robbery

Aquambo, the Acra nations are restless & powerful peoples .....

Fante

May 4. (Friday) This evening received the disagreeable &  
distressing news from Bercoe that King Aquambo had  
fallen upon & defeated the Acras, that he had also united  
and for Cevacour & prevented any provisions goods or from coming into it

May 8 Received another letter from Bercoe (Fabricius) which  
not only confirmed the news of yesterday, but also states that  
the Beings [at Acra] had let down the iron of Acra over the walls

Amoa.

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of de Casle to report to him, Fabritius, further to us, the dangerous position they were in, & asking for assistance in water & provisions for the men in de Casle, by some ship or other. After consultation in Council it was decided to instruct de skipper Benjamin Creeft to get ready to proceed thue & render all assistance to de fort.

May 10 Hurtman to Pera. [Beims] - ~~to~~ I have just recd

from Cobo Conco your letters of 6. & 7<sup>th</sup> [inst] [mor.] & have seen with much regret the bad position in to which you have been brought by de rebell King Aquando. I hope he & de Dane will receive their reward in due time. Your former letter, & thro from Pera had informed me of the defect of de Peras: but they could not make me believe that it had been so serious & total. I have therefore sent 1000 lb powder to Mr Fabritius to help you with it. The Company ship "Amsterdam" - skipper Benjamin Creeft left here yesterday evening by which I am sending you 3000 lbs powder - victuals & water - I hope he will arrive in time. Be cautious & prudent. I cannot think that Aquando will <sup>be able to</sup> keep you so long "er ... sequent", as he will also lack food & water for so many men ... I wish the best for you, hope that you will come out of this affair "with all good ... effect".

May 18 [Hurtman died] - Recd letter from Pera

(Fabritius) reporting that he had received report by a native canoe that the King of Aquando had let all



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as everything that they had accumulated - namely salt, it has all been carried off, ruined & trampled on. The salt of the Company also: the salt lodge outside the fort has gone, nothing more is to be seen of it ... God knows how it will end, but when the King leaves, enables us further claims there will be a good trade in slaves, especially gold, for all the private traders are ruined, & are therefore obliged to come direct into the fort. ...

M. de Craue - President.

[W.C.  
105]

June 10 Despatches - de Craue & Van Roek to the Assembly of X - they report the death of Houtman on 14<sup>th</sup> May. A meeting of Council was not summoned, but von Santen & Beins wrote from Stecra that it was impossible for him to have his lecture, as the King of Aquambo, Aquado, as yet held his fort with his people engaged, ... ..

["] June 13. Despatches - de Beins to Assembly of X - Reports the death of Houtman - ~~He~~<sup>He</sup> was unable to proceed to Stecra as opposed by de Craue whom he had informed that his presence at Stecra was highly necessary "as the King of Aquamboe (who had come near Stecra on the 4<sup>th</sup> May with a large army, had ruined about it on the 5<sup>th</sup> do. & killed & plundered a large number of natives) still kept me besieged. And he had but it appears as if he would carry out his intention to attack de Camp's fort a second time, to get the mastery.

over it, & then fetch out of it the natives who had fled into it, &  
to plunder the Company's merchandise. Since 22nd May till to day  
I have received no letters, & no replies to my requisitions for  
goods & munitions of war .....

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Aquamboe

June 29 .1723 " We the undersigned Willem van de Meer [WIC  
Assistant, & Peter de Hange Surgeon in the service 106]

of the Honble Gue Westlands W. I. Company and statorid ci de Porters  
Craecœur et Acra declare, "in virtue" of our dauntless Beings in  
the said service & statorid ci de place of aforesaid, how really stands it is  
that on the 4th May of this year in the afternoon, the King Atquando  
of Atquambo with a war force of, at a guess, 10-12,000 men soldiers  
came behind Acra nader Acra, to make war on the Acros,  
who having fallen into a small skirmish, Atquando had him  
the Comnies' [Beings] informed the day before, that he could be on  
his guard & send for all the cannon from Lhunia to defend  
himself against Atquando, as he Atquando had sworn with  
an oath that he will subdue the Fort on the 5th. His oath  
consisted in this that he cut over the hand of those who brought  
the message, & said "I swear I will be master of the Holland  
Fort on Wednesday" which token was also shown to us.

Whereupon, as stated above he arrived on the 4th, & about  
5 o'clock in the morning of the 5th he began to attack the  
Acros whom after about 2 hours resistance he drove back:  
a great number fell: part with flight of whom some, without

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guns, came into the fort. These were assisted by the "Commisses"<sup>above</sup> [Benins] with 44 fine iron swapper muskets already kept in store for that purpose, as also 31 muskets from Nerage most being unserviceable in order to defend the fort, as the Aquambos were attacking violently. Much of these burse became unserviceable but the best were distributed to each man of the garrison which could scarcely reach [dieu], [~~Excerpt~~ Loerijden] de Crom having them already been set on fire in order the more to oppress us [Benauwen]; so that not a single hut or "Cocci" remained undamaged except those which they occupied in order to starve us out. The salt "Cocci" of the Comptey, which stood outside the fort was also burnt, & all the loaded salt fetched out of it by the Aquambos & carried away, so that not a cup full was left over.

About 650 lbs powder was consumed during the attack as it was continual firing for 2-3 days. After that they left us sufficiently in peace & even fired us more muskets, but kept a good watch in the Crom to prevent all supplies of food both by sea or land, so that everything was locking in the fort, every many women & children died from hunger & thirst. On the 13th May the ship "da Credam" came here into the roads with 14½ "Coppers" water, some meat & pork, a barrel of proats [York] which the "Commisses" distributed to dine on [Wags Volk] for sailors, & 3000 lbs powder,

some "keepers" of distilled water, tools for gun carriages & "el pascari".

1723

And as all the courses had been broken to pieces, no natives dared to go outside the fort, the "Commiss" sent a white man with the King to ask that the Company ships might be unloaded.

Aquambo

This the King, his Coloniers likewise, would not agree to before they had received some presents, which the Spanish Factor or "Commiss" agreed to, & sent to the King 2 pieces silk "Atlossen", &  $\frac{1}{2}$  "Cam" spirits: to the Coloniers  $\frac{1}{2}$  Cam spirits to satisfy them, the "Commiss'" request was then granted & a guard from the King was placed on the beach to ensure that the common soldiers did not come to plunder the goods. But as there was a Colonier with the guard who would not let the goods pass before he, also, had received a present ... notwithstanding that complaints were made to the King about it, the Factor sent him 3 sheets, & 16 lbs spirits, with which he was at last satisfied, let let the goods be brought freely on shore into the fort. Through the many insolences of some natives the ship was therefore not discharged before the 23<sup>rd</sup> May, & some goods having been loaded for Lida she left on that day. Thereupon the Aquamboes again disputed us the beach on all ways, preventing the supply of corn & other articles, stealing away all that still came from Puerto besides hitting the bumpers very badly. There was therefore a great mortality in the fort, sometimes 10-20 dying of hunger otherw<sup>ise</sup> in one day. The "Commiss" then again sent

1723

was one not to require that the Aquamboes might bring water, corn, & "Canties" to the batteries for the whites to buy. He allowed this on condition that he wanted of large lb. perpetuum with 32 pieces of shooting, or that he would starve us out with the natives, & that the "Commiss" was not to give any of it to the natives in <sup>his</sup> ~~the~~ fort. This was promised, & the goods being sent <sup>to him</sup> there was daily brought scarcely as enough much as would serve the whites, with which however the whites kept going [het goede hielden] and the natives died more & more, until at last in the 29th May Aquando raised the siege, & went away quickly with all his people to Aquamboe.

From there he sent to the Commiss a parole with a message that he, Aquando, had retired so rapidly because the DeKuin's had fallen on his country & a part of his people had been captured: but that on his coming there the DeKuin's had all been driven back in token of which he sent the "Commiss" the "baart": that he would send an Atwell Calveer to settle the matter & to buy the DeKuin's in peace: & to demand a sum from them: & that he would issue an order for the ways to be opened everywhere which he still occupied in the interior. The DeKuin's were therefore

AKim

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Aquambo

obliged to place in his hands the few goods which they still retained, by which the ways were opened, & provisions at very high prices were brought to the beach. The Danish Makeloor & the Hollander [sic] Makeloor then came to conclude the matter & make their demand, which was very considerable, so that the Negroes could not possibly procure it. A certain sum was offered by the Negroes, in which the King's reply is still being awaited. These matters therefore not yet being settled, & besides being himself indisposed with a bad bag & being without either Vaandrig [Luisin] Sergeant or Corporal or soldier, having a sick garrison, the "Commiss" did not dare to leave his post & moved to Uluina to leave his post which though want of a good guard would be imperilled. All the above named, we the undersigned declare to be the honest truth: what ever thing happened so; giving as the reason for our knowledge that we the undersigned ourselves have seen the above named goods & (the said) received, have been present at the whole war up till today, & are fully acquainted with the same: offering therefore if necessary to confirm the same by solemn oath. In witness of the truth thereof signed with our own hands in the fortress of Aquambo on the coast of Guinea 29 June 1723.

(50) Willem van de Meer

(1) P. de Laeye.

1723

September 14 Letter of Beins to the Committee of Directors from  
the respective Chambers in the Assembly of S - Abucina

[WIC

106] :- I consider it my duty to inform Your Honours herein that I  
 have at last at Accra settled the affairs of the war between  
 the the Aquamboes; not at the urgent request of the Bothebayer  
 ... Bonnies ... I have been obliged to come here where I arrived  
 on the 4th July, & found everything in a bad state ... ..  
 The President is not fit to conduct important affairs ... ..

Atkin

now it is reported to me by my assistant that the Atkins  
 will make war against the Aquamboes; & the Fantes

Agona  
Fanti

against the Agonnes: not it is to be feared that the King  
 of Aquambo, if it comes off his body for him [to good effect]  
 will have the best, & the possession of his subordinate  
Cum Accra which I would like to try prevent: & consequently  
 I am obliged to come [sic] to Accra myself, to give the  
 necessary orders to be on my guard, for I fear that it will  
 last longer than the last war, but would not be possible for  
 me to get rid of it so easily. ... ..

[11]

September 17. Despatch of de Craue & de Beins to the Assembly  
of S - It was on the 4th July, that the

20th person, Laurens Beins arrived here from Accra, who reported  
 to us that the war between the King of Aquambo & the King of Accra  
 had from at last come to an end, & peace had been concluded  
 between them on 2nd July. This satisfactory news rejoiced

us very much, & all the more because our Barons had suffered  
us little prejudice from it, & it was <sup>an</sup> unapparent that  
trade would flourish again. of this we have already seen  
of good beginning, as our Barons had traded a good number  
of slaves. But so far there is not much appearance of gold,  
since the Akkis have not yet been able to obtain a  
passage through Aquambo. This has made the Akkis  
decide to declare war against the King of Aquambo,  
of which they had already given proof when the Fort at  
Accra was engaged [by] the King of Aquambo;  
when they fell on his country had already plundered a  
good number of his people. This having come to the ears  
of the King of Aquambo he had immediately retired with  
his people to Aquambo, & in this way, fortunately, had left  
the Fort: although the Akkis, finding too much resistance,  
had retired, was to renew it. This has again aroused some  
fear with us, for if the King of Aquambo is defeated by  
the Akkis, there is every reason to fear that the King of  
Aquambo will retreat to Accra, as being his own country,  
& then the Fort would be quite unsafe, & the King would  
daily play the master; which, again, would be very prejudicial  
to the Company's trade. For which reasons our Journe Barons has asked  
to return again to his Fort, as there is none there who is  
acquainted with the affairs of the Coast ... ..

1723

Aquambo

Akim

1723. September 17. Despatch De Craue to de Zeeland Chamber

[WIC

486] ... .. The war which Warranus  
Beius has had at Accra between the King of Aquamboe  
 & the people of Accra was concluded on 3rd July: which  
 satisfaction seems rejoiced us greatly.

September 23. Letter. De Craue to Akwin (Van Gorkh - the 3rd  
 person in the "direction") - Returns unacceptable

Akwin

slaves - ... As war is again about to break out at Accra,  
 & everything is almost ready for the Akwin's to come down upon  
 the Aquamboes: with knowing how it will come to an end,  
 Mr Beius having received a report from his people that they  
 will be in danger: this is to request you, on receipt hereof,  
 to come here, so that he (Beius) can leave for Accra  
 & give the necessary orders at that factory ... we shall  
 await your arrival.

September 29. Letter to Bercoe (Wenneema) - Sends 3  
 soldiers as assistance ... hopes if it comes to  
 war that he (Wenneema) will carry on the same to the most  
 profit (benefit) of the Company - ...

October 7. (Thursday) The chief surgeon at Accra Herhard  
Elrman wrote to Mr Warranus Beius, the 2nd  
 person in the direction here, the following letter in high German: -  
 See / I have communicated the affairs that you interested  
 to me hope that they will doubtless be according to

1723.

Your desires, But to my regret I must point out to you the matters which are on hand with Aquambo, & are according to their own statement, on a bad footing: and they are ready for the first coming good day which will be next Sunday the 10th October, to attack them, wherefore at present they have much militia brought into the town & have taken board regiments van ~~Lateboij~~ Lateboij, other natives Stuoe on board. But he tells me nothing of this matter or the other, so we ourselves are ignorant of everything: although I am nevertheless using all my efforts to have everything ready in case of need "om de manschappen of Aquambo hoer onder hand te gerven". That your Commandant left here shall have us by reason that it is not ready, "of its gepost zonder reden is". But in all this giet hij over heen & niet over leffende" saying that the affairs of the natives do not concern him & he is not responsible for them. I therefore respectfully request your written instructions about it as I cannot, in such a way, look after the affairs of the Company properly. On the 1st October the English Chief Factor Simpson left overland by hammock whom I accompanied etc. He told me himself that their General's 1st Chief Factor,

1723.

a ke himself will be here shortly, as very serious &  
 weighty polatters will take place here. I therefore  
 respectfully request that you will come here if possible  
 as you will be urgently required ... If you cannot do  
 without the mortars, for you are aware that Assinies  
 Quarter "is not anders kan beqaan worden." If  
 you do not wish please send them . . . .

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1723.

Saboe & Moore.

[from p 262].

May 13. Despatch - Knutson to Assembly of X [unrevised [WIC  
as recd at meeting of 3.11.23.] ∴ The disturbances 105]

• troubles which have been on & along the Coast of Bar,  
God be praised, quieted & adjusted without cost or charge to  
the Company. The dispute between Moore & Stuamdot  
has also been settled so that now the whole coast is quiet. ...

---

1723.

Mining

February 10. Despatch - Hortman to Assembly of X ... ..

Mr Paludanus, who had journeyed from Jan Comy to Arini Arucoper with Messrs Van Schoepe & Muller to inspect the work of the factories there, also reported to us that Fort Pedrieling has fallen into wretched decay, cannot properly be repaired in 1 1/2 years. And that to work on the new Fort of Arucoper, of which Mr Van Schoepe & Engineer des Port have the direction, proceeds so slowly that it and never be completed in that manner, for up to now no more had been done than the foundation and a few other coarse stones laid to ground level: & that only the factories were or what has been appropriated for it was about 2 feet above the ground, because the natives used not help carry up any stone or materials. But I and Mr Spoek with the good Mr Paludanus about everything more fully ... as he died on 7th December last year. — a great loss — ... ..

July 29. <sup>Date of</sup> Despatch - The Committee of the Directors from the respective Chambers of the General Chartered West India Company to the Assembly of X - to the Hon: Council of Guinea

[The date of receipt is not indicated] ... We have seen from  
the incoming letters that the work on the new fort at  
Munster is proceeding slowly from the lack of both labour  
& of necessary materials. Besides this, it appears to us from  
the plan sent here that the fort is planned on too large  
a scale, & for the present will not compensate the Company  
for the expense incurred on it. However it is not  
certain whether the Company will get so much profit  
from the navigation [operation] of the said river, as to  
warrant such a formidable fort necessary. We therefore  
order for present only, to make only a small fort at  
the said river for 3-4 men, furnish it with a few  
guns: & also at first to make a beginning with the  
navigation [operation] of the river to discover what  
profits are to be got from it for the Company. ....

1723.  
Mining

1723

Pirates

[90] January 8 In the Council, the English pirates were examined. They were mostly all found guilty.

January 11 This morning at 10 am, the judgment against <sup>English</sup> the pirates was read out in public, the soldiers being under arms, & executed. <sup>thirteen</sup> Seven men were hung on a gallows on the "Kotte floots", & afterwards, in the evening, brought out side to the Gallows-hill.

January 13. Meeting of Council in the matter of the use of the imprisoned pirates: 9 English, 6 French, & 6 Hollanders. Two English were acquitted, the rest to "dienst doen voor de Compagnie voor de cost te Vaeren", some for 2 years. others for one. Two Hollanders to "dienst doen" in de Looch, in chains till their ship from which they deserted arrives, for further enquiry.

February 10 Despatch. Hartman to Assembly of E ... ..  
- Reports on the pirates. Three captured, Robberts & others, & Captain van Kempen in the Cruiser "Laam", were brought ashore - Seven English were banished, the rest, English French Hollanders were sentenced to serve the Compagny for one, or two years. — ... ..

1723.

Cape Coast

January 26. Recd letter from the English Gov: Genl: Henry [90]  
Dodson abt the late Gov Genl James Phipps had died  
at 10 pm last night [Kortman sent replies to the funeral].

February 10 - Despatch. Kortman to Councils of S ..... But [WIC  
105]  
to write to the English [vide man Comm], I must  
say, with Gov Honors' permission that it were to be desired that we  
on this coast, were not so enclosed [geencloest] with the English  
for some of their forts are only a musket shot from ours, & the  
notices of their vellops (called Canoes) continually disturb  
us with all kinds of "bogetables" & villainies, either by  
depriving our notices of fish & palm wine, or by seizing  
articles there: & they are encouraged & fortified in this by  
the English Commandants [opperhoofden], knowing that we  
can suffer much to prevent stragglement. It were therefore  
desirable that such one should have his own free  
jurisdiction. For that purpose I beg to be allowed to make  
a proposal to Gov Honors which would pretty tend to  
the profit, advantage, & lustre of Gov Honors' Company  
namely: - If Gov Honors came to an agreement with the  
Royal African Company that they handed over to Gov Honors  
in full ownership their 3 forts on the Windward coast

1723

as those at Dittje schoof, Sacomada & Comamy, likewise  
 also the Chief Fort at Cape Coast Conso: & that,  
 in return, your Honours transfer to them 5  
 Forts on the leeward coast as Nassoucs, at  
Moure: Amsterdam at Comantym: (which are 2  
 handsome Forts): Lydsamheida at Spam: Good  
Hope at Bercoe: & Cresceur at Acra, which  
 is also a fine Fort: that these five Honours  
 would have in full ownership, the trade from  
Cape Protonia to shore by Moure, & the English  
 again, from Moure to the river Volta: &  
 that none would come & trade in such others  
 jurisdiction, with the exclusion also of all  
 other nations: but that the rest of the  
 Coast would be navigated at pleasure, as is  
 done at present. I think this would be  
 a magnificent thing for both Companies, for then  
 not only would private quarrels & "bogatilles",  
 from which big things many times arise, cease, but  
 one could obtain & establish much more sovereignty  
 over the Blacks. The respect of both Companies could  
 also be more powerfully maintained, which is now  
 injured & prejudiced by internal quarrels, & villainous  
 actions & "vilykheden" [?] of the English, yes, <sup>is</sup> dispersed.

1723.

Cape Coast.

Indians and also be caught more effectually. Also in  
 time to come further inland Plantations could well be  
 made & gold mines prospect'd, in which nothing can more  
 be done, but the English undermine it through their jealousy,  
 Your Honours might think over these matters seriously, for in my  
 judgment it would tend exceedingly to the profit & advantage of  
 the Company. Your Honours will please bear well in mind that this  
 division would only apply to the Gold Coast. In my opinion  
 it would appeal to the English, & more so as Your Honours are  
 now masters of Good Roads Bay, for their trade on the  
 Windward Coast is with fish. Also you would have the forts close to  
 each other whose best required could be abandoned, or demolished as  
 Your Honours in article 4 of my instructions have left for my construction,  
 which cannot well happen now for various reasons as can be seen  
 from an accompanying report of Mr Engelbrecht Roberts & other servants  
 of the Company of 1714. ... further as to the forts retain upkeep & repair - .....

The later has been: of the English Coy, James Phipps who was sent to  
 go home died at C.C. on 25 January [the Danish Envoy David Horn was  
 also buried on 23<sup>rd</sup>] ... ..

Enclosure:- Copy letter dated 8<sup>th</sup> April 1714 addressed to Engelbrecht  
Roberts by Wm Butler & 10 other Commissioners re "reporting on the suggestion of  
 the Directors to abandon, or reduce the establishment of, some of the forts.  
 As regards the seaward forts Nuru Abormantien, they state, inter alia,  
 that the fautees would not agree to the abandonment of Comantien

Fautee

1723

because of the annual "ship's gifts" (a which the Company is  
 liable to them according to the Agreement, on account of  
 the assistance given to Admiral de Pinxtor in the year 1666 [sic]  
 to smother <sup>[the fleet]</sup> his port from the unjust usurpation of the English,  
 this being all too abundantly known to enlarge upon in  
 further here. . . . .

- [63] May 10 Despatch - Abraham Hortman to Council of S<sup>r</sup>:- . . . . .  
 - Reports that on 29<sup>th</sup> March (just as he was going to Church  
 being 2<sup>nd</sup> Pasch day) Mr John Tucker arrived from Cape Coast with a  
 letter from the Captain Paul: Henry Dodson informing him that he was  
 going home, & that Mr J Tucker would take over from him. ~~They~~  
 They exchanged compliments, but he fears that he will not be of so  
 agreeable a humor as Dodson, being a young man of about  
 23 years, & full of fire.
-

1723.

Elmina

February 10 Despatch - Hartman to Assembly of X :- ..... [WIC  
Reports his arrival on 4th Sept last. the circumstances 105]

of his installation & his taking over. - The complimentary visits recd from the Governors of districts not only on the Coast, but inland; the "ashes" given to them - He found trade very unsteady as in many places inland there were wars & troubles amongst the natives & the paths were unsafe - He had summoned the Heads of the Outposts Elmina, administered the new oath. Arthur explained the new plan of trade: but they all protested that they could not exist, would not live on their "best field" ("which is true"). He sent them all back, each with a copy of the new plan: copy of the "procoat" [vide 6.] & a new "Paris Copper quire" with the Coys work; & a balance & scales. .... He writes at length on the prevalence of false gold on the Coast ...

May 10 Despatch Hartman to Assembly of X . [? 12th May] [63]  
vide WIC 105] - Reports that peace is now restored

along the whole Coast; he hears of no disturbances in the interior, (city methods)  
He writes at length & interestingly about trade, - which is now flourishing. Also about the complaints of the Heads of the Posts, as they cannot get living under the new system of trade, which is doing us good to trade. ....

May 18. Div. Seal: Hartman died last night about 10.30.

Death of Hartman

1723. May 19. Hortiman arrived

[6] May 28 Meeting of Council, consequent on the death of  
 Br: Paul: Hortiman. It was resolved by a majority of  
 votes that the direction of this Coast should be put in the hands of  
 Mr Mathews de Craane as Chief Factor. President: Jameus Penns  
 as 2nd person in rank: & Jacobus Van Goch as 3rd in rank.

May 30 President de Craane took the oath on assuming the office of

President in the presence of the Council <sup>to do as need</sup> [not copied into Journal. Orig. left in 210].

May 31. Letter from the English General Tinker of C.C. that he would not  
 interfere in a dispute between Colweers Abacan of Illunina, & a

Cape Coast native Tam, as it was a native quarrel. [~~de Craane had supposed~~ [vide Jor  
 p 190]  
~~a meeting of the Secretaries between C.C. & Illunina, for the dispute to be  
 referred into with the factors, settled.~~]

June 14. (Monday) This morning early, the native Abacan left with  
 some of his Quarters for the Secret River between Illunina & Coast,  
 there to fight (blow) against the natives of C.C. without having told us  
 anything about it, some disturbances having arisen between them a very long  
 time since, which, as it appears could never be settled amicably between them  
 but a constant thro' of malicious artifices of the English natives have  
 grown more more, which had so embittered them against each other  
 that they have finally come to blows.

July 19. (Monday) Last Saturday the Colweers of Illunina came in  
 pressing me to give them "customs" as General, which I refused saying  
 that already paid my customs as Chief Factor, & would not therefore give any

customs like I received my "nota" as General, from the Portuland, when upon they  
theftened we ~~but~~ & said if I came out of the fort, they would bring me up to St. Jago  
free & let me sit there until I paid my customs of my own accord, & in prison would  
not allow the whites boys to buy any food, when upon messrs Van Lech, Planter, de la  
Planche, & Memina, came to me the other day that if I didn't settle his powder, they wd  
take other measures with me, so that you, Hon. Genl, will see in an what nature of the  
subjects I am and sitting; that it is very difficult for a President when ever he may be to  
command your fort here, in this manner, & I have been compelled by the Council to send this  
matter for 92 "Kammun" spirits, & 3 Reudo's gold, out of my own pocket, as this Genl say...

1723.  
Elmina

September 12 (Sunday) last night a Portuguese ship sailed with a cargo of slaves -  
146 men, 4 women & 4 boys.

October 26. Today I, (Kraus), entered in 28th year. <sup>de</sup> order that General Van Ceuge be for blaze in transfer

October 24. Colouer Abocan returned to Elmina village with my servant Abrem,  
& reported to how settled his dispute with Tam, amicably, had been  
possibly used by the English General Mr John Tucker.

December 3 (Sunday) Judgment of Council on a slave from Bonting - carpenter  
Ataga, for wounding Mr Kemumna at Bonting. He was sentenced to  
death by hanging, then to be hung on the "Falgenberg."

arr of  
Peter Valcken

[91] December 14 Mr Peter Valckenier, arrived from Holland, & assumed  
duty as Director General

December 20 Circular to outposts fixing price of slaves. Men at 5  $\phi$ ;  
women @ 3  $\phi$ ; in merchandise

1923

(Continued from p 288.)

23 Sunday 23 May (Journal) Heard G. from C.C. lot interesting

John Tustin who has been sent to look into police report that  
 W. Coffin said he had been with G. in house & was here  
 mentioned G. had

24 May Heard G. from C.C. lot interesting sent to look at company  
 to be sent to see them via special G. had

25 May As again forwarded (repeated) in reply to G. had  
 Heard G. mentioned to head of van Koppin &  
 said Jan Pranger to C.C. to have probably not  
 [under] denied: by G. [G. had.]

26 May On way store sent returned from C.C.  
 who said G. had been very interesting visit  
 of G. had lot of time was very displeased  
 about certain removal which he said he had had  
 into de super Abacum.

29 May [de Grave] wrote to Coffin head of C.C. as  
 follows. On Wednesday evening was in H. P.  
 returned from C.C. when we had to get down when  
 got up to see as in fun letter as also mentioned  
 to G. had various why de Abacum had arrested  
 de super of C.C. van C.C. : lot to see report we understand

When these people, then Colar Abocam had sent to J<sup>th</sup>  
the dekwant of the dekwant Tam, one charge of powder  
& 2 bullets which he so gently brought with him and  
of the permission to show to us, that J<sup>th</sup> reported satisfaction  
from us about it. We therefore caused Abocam to appear  
before us on the 21<sup>st</sup> before him in the sharp dress  
street that if he didn't take the arrested dekwant  
& make further satisfaction to J<sup>th</sup>, that he could be arrested  
we would proceed against him vigorously. But Abocam  
persisted that he had not sent any powder or dekwant  
to J<sup>th</sup> he said that was not his intention, that  
namely that Tam had sent his servant to Abocam  
with letters that if he Abocam did not send our  
the arrested man with 1 dekwant sold to each of the  
arrested, he, Tam, would march up further with his  
men to burn down Umuia town. Whereupon a  
servant of Abocam gave that powder & bullets  
(not without Abocam's knowledge) to Lam's servant saying  
"tell your master if he is of that intention - viz to burn  
down the town, we also are provided with powder & bullets":  
Abocam testified that he had no bullets and sent  
to J<sup>th</sup>. he to Lam - which Abocam & the dekwant here  
have sworn to on the table taken jurament: he is added  
that it was <sup>definitely</sup> 400 to be sent to an end of the Umuia

1723.

Coburn & Abacum have offered that he Abacum &  
 5 or 6 or Coburns will go to the Verse River  
 by the Chain Coto Coto & Elunina when the  
 Major Tam Lencia saw of his Cotos that passed  
 the river with his canoe to hand & will  
 not follow until America, Coburn understands the  
 nature (purpose) to be that they by look him (Crane)  
 & Winter should see his land is the right  
 the soldier take seen him. ....

---



4 que stem is set on to the injured notes of leg 11 all into to form  
also for section to finish such <sup>bad</sup> things. . . . . Abrah Hartman..

Weddy 14 February ... Write the following into Pijp's book - . . . . .

Conny  
The general also can I cannot send to our friend Jan Coenig  
to show it. That he <sup>reports</sup> refuses the answer for his next year is reasonable I don't doubt  
you have a copy of the Agreement with him. His best fear is speed of G. Bendas: but  
that I indeed wished that he do on his side punctually acquire the contents of the Agreement  
or assist you in everything for the obtaining of the book: purchase of trade: that he will  
schieklyk weeten on board the handwerk requires when he has sent to Ad. Amianten  
so that your work can be speeden wel ziele soeken . . . . .

[ These missing pages have now been restored to their proper place in 9.90.  
They appear to contain nothing more of merit than the above