

Facsimile of
'King Otti Akenten'
and
'King Obi Yaeboa'
(*OA/OY*)

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The facsimile complements the edition

*'The History of Ashanti Kings and the whole country itself',
and Other Writings*

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King. Oti-Ahenten

Bodies of men or regiments - organised by King Oti-Ahenten

The only ^{main} departments organised by King Oti-Ahenten from Nthofia to Kumasi which now remains is the chief of abrentum and F. A. M. M. M. chief of Abrentum - and the chief of Abren-fur - Yame F. A. M. M. -

These two bodies of men take no orders from any one at Kumasi; but they are joined to the court. In time of war they use to take their share from the share of the court. If it be either a share of grain or paying. In time of great assembly the Abren-fur sit just in front of the king and the Abrentum sit a little back between the court and Abrentum that is "Abrentum".

In time of war the society Abren-fur take their rank in front of the court and Abrentum in the rear of the court.

When Oti-Ahenten came to Kumasi and became king, he made the following societies

1st First order was his third society - The "Jor-ampo" (Jor-ampo) this society only has or whistles the things done - and they are under the control of F. A. M. M. 2ndly, the "Abren-fur" (more residing at Jor-ampo) under the control of F. A. M. M. 3rdly, the "Jor-ampo" that is hammock bearers - residing at Parko.

These hammock bearers residing at Parko were ordered not to carry any living king; but their duty is to carry a dead king to country - if any one of this society ever mistakenly caught hold of the king or come to help to carry a living king, he is at once executed.

The second duty of this society is as follows: When an Ashanti king is dead, he could not be buried unless all the Ashanti and chief in the Ashanti Empire meet to mourn before the dead king.

A year after an anniversary of the dead king is celebrated which is known as "Jor-ampo" - eight days after this, there is another celebration known as "Fon-ampo" - This is carried out as follows.

On the day of Fon-ampo, the court and the Ashanti, with a general mobilisation of their armies and proceed to take the gold stool and bring with them to the forest call "Dzafra" and "Dzafra" (the name of the wood has before the name of any body of men means the leader of that body of men).

forest with their armies and the sheep eat near the spot: -

Then there is something which is known as Dr. Kuman - bar (cleaning the pot.)
There is a certain place called Dar-boony and at that place is found the statues or
a kind of Ashanti things. The prince of Kuman, Notofo, Adawo. To do on that day
under the leadership of stahin pin kin proceed on that day with necessary tools to
prepare or clean the road leading to Dar-boony and when they are doing this, the
proclaimed king and the ten governors of Kuman plus the governors of the country
around all come to assemble at a place well Sagwony. When the cleaning of the
road is finished, the princes returned with their tools and placed them in here
before the king and the king at once gives them $\$ 24.0$ plus a drink then every
governor give what they wish. - Then with the woods they had cut in the
cleaning, an ark is made just facing the king's palace. -

Then in the eve the bust of the dead king (which was sculptured by a society of
women residing at Abboon - Kward) is being brought by the women in an earthen
pot and placed the bust in the pot in a special ark in the eve and all the
decorations and Jewelleries of the Ashanti king is placed around the bust
according to its proper situation. -

Then the eunuchs and others bring back the gold - tool and hand it over to the king
and the king pays $\$ 24.0$ plus sheep and drinks and on that day the king taste
the throne to his house in the palace. -

In the afternoon, a woman of the royal family is given to carry the pot with the
bust to Dar-boony and there the steers four performs their second duty by
giving a hold to the pot which is on the lady's head but it falls. - and
there a great procession of princes, princesses, royal families & chief follow
with all the decorations of the king behind and before, in other just as when
along the king is in full uniform.

From the eve to Dar-boony, a man ^{servant} is taken from each society representative
of the royal house servants and placed right and left along the road with an
executioner blind each man. - And when the procession has reached Dar-boony,
three big stones are chosen and are placed in triangular form as a cooking
tripod and those chosen servants are killed and legs broken and the broken
legs are putted on the three sides of the tripod just as four woods are placed
between tripods for cooking and the pot with the statue is placed on the top
On the next day, the queen and the royal ladies go to eat as

Now to prove that the autonomy of the deceased sovereign is completely ended.

1st. In all Hawaii, there is a very nice polished stone called DRA-BE-GOAT

The stone was got by King Olo when he fought with and defeated the King of Waianai out of Hawaii and took Hawaii. In taking possession of Waianai, he found that stone ^{lying} in the upper part of the defeated King's bed, and King Olo took the stone and placed it in the upper part of his bed.

Up to 1896, where the stone was found was the very place where the bedroom of King Olo Ahikanu situated. -

2nd. In the reign of King Olo Ahikanu, a belief was not known and great assembly of the King and his chief was under a large shed which was especially built and covered with leaves. -

When Chief Ka-iki of the district of Poo-you-ko came to Hawaii, he was clad in you-hoi-mai, and King Olo ordered his men to remove the same sort of cloth for him and to hold a piece of the ground under his feet to cover only part of the shed where he sat. -

3rd. At the reign of King Olo Ahikanu, gold dust was not known for money; but nah-hoo or sort of brass was used. -

Summary

Society or body of men organized by King Olo is for Waianai, a. 5th
Decorations for you-hoi-mai & Dra-beat & nah-hoo for

Money used is a sort of brass called nah-hoo

Hawaii.

King OBI YAEBOA

Bodies of men or regiments organized by King OBI YAEBOA. -

1st. The first body of men was the Goachero - a man called Awelle was the leader

2nd. Kojoferoendialo leader of which was called Uli-fo Paner but the later Uli-fo command from Awelle. -

3rd. Eh. Huiwa-dialo leader of which was called Uli-fo Paner but the later Uli-fo command from Uli-fo Paner. -

4th. Uli-fo Paner chief of which was called Uli-fo Paner, under command Eh. Huiwa-dialo. (OBI YAEBOA was the first to introduce Uli-fo Paner)

5th. Chura-fo-fo (infantry) chief of which was called Uli-fo Paner.
The later was also chief of Uli-fo Paner (cooks) in the King's palace under Awelle

Tenth. Atsuwasey dielo chief of which was called Chuni for Sai,
under command of Chuni, dielo - (founded with an of under dielo.)
To his son Sabin :-

sevent - Donyah-Nwa dielo leader of which was his son Sabin -
eight: King John Osei Yaa dielo made Oti Notia a petty chief of Amoa-
ti under command of Sabin - from Oti Notia came the interior known
as ebwa-die for; he was the first aborigine in Ashanti -
ninth. He made Atu Poon dielo to be the chief at Yansi Amoa and
command of Sabin - when Atu Poon dielo died, Osei Poni succeeded him
and the latter married to the royal girl called Marmoo and beget Osei
Pati who became the first King of Ashanti and gained great Kingdom
for Ashanti -

Tenth (a) He made Dony Amoa dielo to be chief of Amoa dielo and ordered
him to be under Sabin -

eleventh (b) He appointed the district of Oh - Kwa dielo to be under Sabin

twelfth (c) He appointed Oti Notia to be dielo of Amoa and offo Amoa -

thirteenth (d) He appointed a chief to command the district of Phiaray under Sabin

fourteenth (e) He appointed Kofo Amoa dielo to be under Sabin -

fifteenth (f) He appointed Atu Amoa dielo to be chief of Amoa dielo

under Sabin -

As chief in the district of

sixteen - He appointed Atu Amoa dielo & Dohit Amoa dielo to be under Sabin

seventeen - He appointed Atu Amoa dielo to be under Sabin - (Sabin's aid)

To Phari (Royal Horse guards)

First - Sabi chief of Phari

Second - He appointed Boachi - chief of Dukwanta Boachi (under no body)

Third - He appointed ebongar - chief under no body -

Decorations

First - He invented nele Amoa dielo (which was known as Ban Amoa dielo)
and covered it with gold Amoa dielo - (First name Amoa dielo Amoa dielo)

Second - He organized a body of men to be gold Amoa dielo Amoa dielo
and the people were under gold Amoa dielo -