
TRANSCRIPTIONS AND TRANSLATIONS OF THE TEXTS ON JOAN BLAEU'S 1663 MAP *ARCHIPELAGUS ORIENTALIS, SIVE ASIATICUS*

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INTRODUCTION

The translation of the textualized wall map *Archipelagus orientalis, sive Asiaticus* was completed in 2020, and affords a rare opportunity to interpret the cartography and narrative of a product created by the largest and most influential map publishing house of its time, Blaeu, at a time of peak Dutch colonial expansion in Asia. The map adopts the relatively uncommon device of surrounding the cartography with a description the seat of power, history, political or military relationships, natural resources, produce, artisanal practices and means of production, physical extent and features, from the Maldives to the Moluccas and the Marianas, revealing much about Dutch methods and motivations. Despite extensive restoration work carried out on the National Library's copy of the map in 2016 and 2017, the map text has suffered some loss, and the translations were partly based on the complete text available in the copy of the map held by Universitäts- und Landesbibliothek, Darmstadt,¹ and the reduced facsimile of the 1660 *Atlas des Grossen Kurfürsten* (a gift to Elector Friedrich Wilhelm von Brandenburg), the original of which is held in the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin.² Copies of the map are also present in the 1660 *Klencke atlas* (a gift to Charles II), in the British Library, London,³ and the 1664 *Rostocker Grosse Atlas* (produced for Duke Christian Ludwig (Louis) I of Mecklenburg) held by the Universitätsbibliothek Rostock (see **Table 1.**). The East Indies wall map, like the atlases with which it is associated, was a work of power and patronage, though the original ownership of this example is unknown. Even so, the context of the times are revealed in Blaeu's text, and though we do not know Blaeu's motive for reissuing it in this form, his map of the East Indies encapsulated rising VOC fortunes. The addition of a banner heading, "Nova archipelagi orientalis tabula 1663" [A new map of the eastern archipelago] is unique to this state of the map, and unexplained in the text. It adds little information other than the word 'new', and may be simply a way of embellishing the map's size and appearance for separate sale. Nonetheless, there was no equivalent headline on the 1660 state of the map bound in the *Klencke atlas*, or the other known examples of the map issued between c.1659 and 1664.

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TRANSLATION NOTES

The following transcriptions and translations of the French, Dutch and Latin texts on the National Library of Australia's copy of Joan Blaeu's 1663 map *Archipelagus Orientalis, Sive Asiaticus*, were originally undertaken in 2017-2018 by separate but consecutive translators, soon after the Library acquired and restored the map.

In all three transcriptions, square brackets indicate the missing or damaged portions of the National Library of Australia's map; in these instances, the transcriptions have followed the text of the Darmstadt and Berlin copies. The only known difference of these three texts to those of the London and Rostock copies is the signature of Jean Blaeu at the end of each text in the former three copies, rather than Jodocus Hondius in the latter two; additionally, while the Darmstadt and Canberra copies have the French text to the left of the map, Dutch to the right and Latin below, the London, Berlin and Rostock copies have Latin to the left, French to the right and Dutch below (see **Table 1**).

Each of the transcriptions given here (hereafter F, D, and L) is followed by its respective translation (hereafter FT, DT and LT). FT was completed first, by Brendan Whyte in Canberra in July 2017, and passed to Erik Geelen in the Netherlands, to assist with the latter's work on DT, completed in April 2018. Finally, FT and DT were passed to John Crossley in Melbourne, who completed LT in August 2018. Subsequently Jan Tent made some minor corrections to DT in November 2020.

Blaeu's original French and Latin texts were printed in Roman type, with italics used for placenames and some foreign words. This format has been retained in the transcriptions and translations. The original Dutch text, however, used blackletter and Roman types respectively; so for consistency, and ease both of readability, and of comparison between the transcriptions, D and DT are given in Roman and italic type respectively, but D retains the solidi used in place of commas after blackletter type in the original Dutch text.

To avoid repetition, explanatory editorial endnoting is confined mainly to FT, with notes to DT only for the final paragraphs on Banda, Ambon, the Ladrones and Solomon Islands, which, as Blaeu explains in F, are truncated in that latter text for reasons of space. The notes to LT are mainly comparative, highlighting differences between the L and each of F and D.

While Blaeu cites Gaetan, Herrera, Arthus, de Bry and du Jarric as some of his sources, no attempt has been made here to identify the exact sections of works of these or other authors from which he drew. This, along with identifying – and perhaps mapping – all the placenames given by Blaeu in his letterpress, remains a task for future researchers. Towards this, the works by Blaeu's acknowledged sources, mentioned in the notes to FT, along with the more recent works by Lach (1965-1993), Smith (1968), Pluvier (1995) and Pratt (2020) also cited therein, should provide the enthusiastic student with a good start.

Brendan Whyte

Table 1. Comparison of known existing copies of *Archipelagus Orientalis, Sive Asiaticus*

Location	Institution	Format	Publication	Shelfmark	Text order (left-right- bottom)	Text signature	Colour	Online?	Other
London	British Library	atlas plate	<i>Klencke atlas</i> , pl. 5	Maps K.A.R.	Latin- French- Dutch	Hondius	Land outlines coloured; only Asian interiors tinted?	Low-res online image.	---
Rostock	Universitätsbibliothek Rostock	atlas plate	<i>Rostocker Grosse Atlas</i> , pl. 29	Rara Qb-21	L-F-D	Hondius	Land outlines coloured.	Not online.	---
Berlin	Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin	atlas plate	<i>Atlas des Grossen Kurfürsten</i> , pl. 27	gr. 2° Kart. B 396	L-F-D	Blaeu	Land outlines coloured; interiors tinted.	Not online.	Half-sized atlas facsimile with commentary/text transcription published 1971.
Darmstadt	Universitäts- und Landesbibliothek Darmstadt	wall map	---	gr. fol. 9/87	F-D-L	Blaeu	Land outlines coloured.	Hi-res online images.	---
Canberra	National Library of Australia	wall map	---	PIC Rowan stack on Row 1	F-D-L	Blaeu	Land outlines coloured but now faded.	Hi-res online images.	1663 banner title.

**Nouvelle Description de
L'ARCHIPELAGVE
ORIENTAL,
ou
ASIATIQUE.**

PArce qu'il nous estoit impossible de comprendre dans la Carte de terre ferme de *l'Asie* les *Isles de Maldives, l'Isle de Zeylon, & la presqu'Isle de Malacca*, avec les Isles qui sont aux costés Meridional & Septentrional de *l'Asie* ; nous avons trouvé à propos de donner une Carte apart de toutes les susdites Isles, sous le nom de *l'Archipelague Oriental* ou *Asiatique*, en laquelle sont aussi comprises les Isles de *Sumatra, Java, Borneo, des [Philippi]nes* ou *Lusson, Mindanao, Celebes, Gilolo, les Molucques, Banda, & Amboina, &c.*

A septante lieuës ou environ du *Cap de Comori*, en tirant vers le Midy, on rencontre les Isles de MALDIVES, qui ont cent cinquante lieuës de longueur. On tient qu'il y en a plus de onze mille ; mais toutesfois le nombre en est incertain. Les habitans ressemblent aux *Malabarois*. Quelques unes de ces Isles sont habitées, les autres sont desertes, & n'y a personne qui y demeure. La terre y est basse, comme aussi es pays qui sont prés de *Cranganor*, & de *Cochin* ; de sorte qu'il y en a quelques unes que le flux de la mer couvre. On n'y trouve point d'autres marchandises que des noix d'Inde, qu'on appelle Cocos, & des escorces, ou enveloppes de ces noix, dont ils font leurs cordages, comme nous de chanvre. Il croist en ces Isles si [gran]de quantité de ces noix, qu'elles en fournissent toutes les Indes. Cela est digne de remarque, [qu'ils] font des navires du bois de ces arbres, qu'ils joignent & assemblent, non point avec des cloux, mais avec des cordes, faites de son fruit ; ses feüilles leur servent de voiles, les noix de marchandise & de lest, item de viande & breuvage ; de sorte que tout le navire n'est que noix, & que la noix compose le navire, & fournit de nourriture aux voyageurs.

ZEYLON est la meilleure de toutes ces Isles, elle est fort peuplée ; ceux qui y habitent, s'appellent Singales ; ils ressemblent de moeurs & de corsage aux *Malabarois*, ayans des longues oreilles percées, toutesfois ils ne sont pas si noirs. Ils sçavent merveilleusement bien mettre en oeuvre l'or, l'argent, le fer, l'yvoire. Elle est gouvernée par plusieurs Rois, dont le plus puissant est le Roy de Candi, grand ennemy des Portugais, qui ont là un Fort, nommé Colombo, & luy font continuellement la guerre. Le pays est montueux, & entre les autres montagnes, il y en a une appelée Pico de Adam, qu'on tient estre la plus haute des Indes. Les Indiens se persuadent que le Paradis estoit là, & disent, qu'on y peut encor voir les traces des pieds d'Adam, marquées sur des pierres. Il y a grande quantité de bestail & d'oyseaux. Les fruits des Indes, comme le cocos, les oranges, les limones & citrons, y sont meilleurs qu'autre part. Il rapporte du poivre, & y a des grandes forests, où on recueille de la canelle ; elle croist en des arbres qui sont de la grandeur des oliviers, & ont des feuilles approchantes de celles du laurier, & portent des fruits semblables à des olives noires : ces arbres ont double escorce ; la seconde est la canelle, qu'on coupe en morceaux quarez, & met on seicher au Soleil ; elle est premierement grise, puis se met en roleaux, en devient rougeastre, tous les trois ans il leur vient une nouvelle escorce. On trouve des diamans en ceste Isle, & autres pierres precieuses, comme saphirs, escarboucles, topaces, & grenats, qui sont les plus beaux de tous ceux d'Orient. On y fait aussi une riche peche de perles, & y a des mines d'or, & d'argent, & d'autres metaux. Les elephans de ceste Isle surpassent tous les autres en cognoissance & sagacité naturelle, & tient-on que ceux qu'on y amaine d'ailleurs, leur portent du respect.

Le Royaume de MALACA est pris par plusieurs pour la Chersonese, ou *Presqu'Isle d'Or* de Ptolemée. Ce Royaume est assis en ceste Langue, Bras de Terre, ou *Presqu'Isle*, qui comprend les Royaumes de *Malaca, Ior, Pan, Pera, Queda* & autres, & s'estend jusqu'à l'Isle de *Sumatra*, qu'elle a, tant à son ouëst, qu'à son Midy avec son destroit, de mesme qu'à l'Est l'Isle de *Borneo*. Toute la longueur de ce Royaume, qui comprend 270 mils Italiques, ou du Rivage, commencent depuis l'Isle de *Cambilan*, nommée par Ananie *Zambilan*, ou depuis la place nommée *Bordelong*, & finissant à cette Isle de

Bintan, qui sont ses propres confins, ou bien finissant au *Cap de Sinsapura*, à trente lieuës de *Malaca*. En cette contrée, qui est divisée en plusieurs Royaumes, est assise la ville de *Tanasseryn*, où les Portugais trafiquent. Vn peu plus avant, en tirant vers le Midy, on rencontre la ville & Royaume de *Queda*, où on recueille grande quantité de poivre. Sur la fin presque de la coste, assez proche du *Cap de Sincapina*, on voit la renommée ville de *Malacca*, où les Portugais habitent avec les naturels du pays. Ils y ont un bon Fort, qui apporte beaucoup de profit au Gouverneur. L'Evesque de *Malacca*, & celui de *Cochin*, sont subjects à l'Archevesque de *Goa*. C'est le premier lieu de toutes les Indes pour le trafic, où il y a un tres-grand abord de navires, qui viennent s'y charger & décharger de la *Chine*, des *Moluques*, de *Banda*, *Java*, *Borneo*, *Sumatra*, & des Isles voisines ; mesmes aussi de *Siam*, *Pegu*, *Bengala*, *Coromandel*, & autres lieux des Indes. Il n'y a gueres de Portugais en cette ville, pource que l'air [y] est mal sain, & que le terroir ne vaut gueres. Les habitans se pourvoyent ailleurs d'une bonne p[ar]tie de ce dont ils ont besoin. Les navires ont coutume d'y attendre les vents propres, qu'ils appell[en]t Moussons, lesquels soufflent en certains temps de l'année, à sçavoir six mois du costé du Levant, & les autres six mois du Couchant. Tous les ans il en part une navire, chargée de precieuses marchandises, pour s'en retourner en Portugal. On y parle la langue de *Malais*, qu'on tient estre la meilleure & la plus pure de toutes les langues Orientales, & qui n'est pas moins commune en ces contrées là, que la Françoisse és Pays-Bas.

Il y a divers Rois à SUMATRA, entre lesquels celui d'*Achem*, qui tient la partie Septentrionale de l'Isle, est le plus puissant. Il est ennemy des Portugais, & a souvent fait la guerre à *Malacca* : il est riche en or, argent, pierreries, & mines d'autres metaux. Ils font des artileries de cuivre, dont ils se sçavent fort bien servir. Ceste Isle est fertile en especeries, bois odoriferans, racines, & herbes medicinales. Il y croist du poivre, & du fin lin, & du soulfre ; & aupres des montagnes d'où on le tire, il y a, comme on dit, une fontaine, de laquelle il decoule de l'huile pur. On y trouve deux sortes d'elephans, les uns sauvages & farouches, les autres privez, qui rendent du service au Roy. On forge des poignards en la ville de *Manancabo*, lesquels on appelle Crises, & dont on fait un grand estat. Les Portugais ont souvent tasché de surprendre ceste Isle, mais ç'a esté en vain.

JAVA rapporte beaucoup de ris, & d'autres choses nécessaires à la vie, porcs, moutons, volailles ; item du poivre. Elle est subjecte à plusieurs Rois, à sçavoir à celui de *Bantam*, *Iacatra*, *Tubam*, *Palambam*, & autres ; dont le plus puissant est le *Grand Mattaram*, comme on l'appelle, qui demeure au coeur de l'Isle vers le Midy. *Bantam* est la premiere ville de toutes ces contrées pour le trafic, où les peuples d'Orient abordent de toutes parts, les Portugais de *Malacca*, les Chinois, Arabes, les Perses de *Pegu*, de *Siam*, & des autres contrées. A vingt lieuës de ceste ville, les Hollandois ont basti un bon Fort à *Iacatra*, auquel ils ont donné le nom de *Batavia*, leur Gouverneur y fait sa demeure, avec les Presidents de la Compagnie des Indes. Depuis peu d'années en ça, le *Grand Mattaram* assisté du Roy de *Bantam*, l'a assiégré avec plus de cent mille hommes ; mais il a esté contraint de se retirer sans rien faire. Ceux qui habitent sur le rivage sont Mahumetans, mais plus avant dans le pays, ils sont payens.

BORNEO, qui est dessous l'Équateur, s'estend vers le Septentrion, jusqu'à la latitude de huit degrez : C'est la plus grande de toutes les Isles des Indes, mais elle n'a pas encore esté toute decouverte jusqu'à present : outre les choses nécessaires à la vie, on y trouve des diamans, des petites perles, de l'agaric, & de la camphre, qui est un suc ou espece de gomme, laquelle s'engendre au dedans des arbres, puis vient à distiller par l'escorce, & s'endurcit & se blanchit au Soleil ; on en recueille des morceaux de la grosseur d'une noix. Les villes maritimes sont *Borneo*, qui est presque toute environnée d'eau, comme Venise, & où il y a bien vingt cinq mille habitans ; item *Sombas*, *Succadano*, *Bandarmassen*, & autres. Le Roy de *Borneo* est Mahumetan, & n'est permis à aucun de luy parler, sinon par trucheman. Les habitans sont blancs, d'esprit vif, & plus francs que ceux des autres Isles ; toutesfois ils sont adonnez à l'idolatrie.

L'Isle de LVSSON, ou PHILIPPINES, sous laquelle sont encor comprises des autres moindres d'alentour, fut premièrement decouverte par les Espagnols, venans de la Nouvelle Espagne, l'an 1564. On les appelle

autrement les Isles de *Manille*, du nom de la ville *Manilha* ; ou *Philippines*, de Philippe II Roy d'Espagne. Autresfois elles appartenoint aux Chinois, à present elles sont subjectes aux Castellans. Elles abondent en bled ; il y a quantité de bestes sauvages, & pareillement de domestiques, boeufs, vaches, chevres, porceaux. Les Chinois y apportent grande quantité de soye, de cotton, de porcellaines, de poudre à canon, de soulfre, de salpêtre, de fer, de cuivre, d'acier, de vif argent, & d'autres gentillesses, que les Espagnols achettent d'eux, & emmenent à Mexico, en la Nouvelle Espagne.

L'Isle de MINDANAO, mise entre les *Philippines*, est aussi nommée par quelques uns *Migindanao* & *Vendenao*. Elle est prise pour l'une des anciennes *Barusses* de Ptolemée, & la plus avancée au Sud de toutes les Philippines, comme ayant sa pointe plus Meridionale environ les cinq ou six degrez du [No]rd. Sa [longue]ur se prend de l'Est à l'Ouest, selon *Gaetan*, & est de cent lieuës ; & sa largeur prise selon la latitude, contient depuis le sixième degré jusques à l'onzième du costé du Nord, faisant environ quatrevingts lieuës. Son tour est de trois cens quatre vingts lieuës, ou, selon *Herrera*, de trois cens. Ses principales villes sont *Siligam*, *Butrian*, *Pimilaran* & *Camiguin*. Quelques uns y mettent *Cailon*, *Pavaodos*, *Subut*, *Rapico*, *Suriaco*. Elle a pour voisines les Isles de *Sarangar* & *Candicar*, éloignées de demie lieuë l'une de l'autre de l'Est à l'Ouest, & de l'Équateur du costé du Nord de cinq & un demy degrez. Le pays est rude, mais fort abondant en Riz & Cocos. *Herrera* luy donne quantité de Mayz, mais *Gaetan* assure qu'il en manque, & que les habitans usent au lieu de pain de Riz & Sagu, duquel ils font du pain, & tirent de l'huile de mesme que de la Palme. L'Isle porte aussi du Gingembre, du Poivre & de la Canelle en abondance, & l'on trouve force or dans ses Mines ; il y a force Porceaux, Cerfs, Beufies, & autres animaux, & force Poules. Les habitans de ceste Isle sont ordinairement en guerre avec les Portugais & Espagnols. Ils ont divers Rois & Seigneurs ; & sont partie Payens, & partie Mahometans.

L'isle de CELEBES ou MACAZAR est prise pour une des *Sindes* de Ptolemée. On a distingué jusqu'à present l'Isle de *Celebes* de celle de *Macazar* ou *Macasser*, bien que ce ne soit qu'une mesme chose : & ce qui confirme ceste verité c'est, que l'on met aussi bien le Royaume de *Sion* en *Celebes* qu'en *Macazar*. Ceste Isle en comprend plusieurs autres, qui sont prises pour ces Royaumes, comme est celui de *Sion*, assis dans l'une de *Celebes* : elle est assise entre *Borneo* & les *Moluques* qui luy sont à l'Est, de mesme que *Borneo* à l'Ouest, bien qu'on l'ait mise par mégarde à l'Est des *Moluques*. Aussi c'est l'assiette que luy donnent les mieux entendus, qui l'eloignent aussi de l'Équateur de quatre degrez du costé du Sud. Son tour est de trois cens lieuës, qui est le mesme qu'on donne à *Macazar*. Elle est divisée en six Royaumes, entre lesquels celui qui est nommé *Macazar*, est le plus puissant. Aussi c'est celui qui donne le nom à l'Isle. Les autres sont *Sion*, ou *Sian*, selon *Gothard Arthus*, *Sanguin*, *Cauripana*, & *Getigan*, & celui de *Supar*, selon le mesme *Arthus*. On y voit la ville de *Bantachaia*, & celle de *Macazar*, esloignée de trente lieuës de la premiere. Il y a de fort gros bourgs, peuplez de quatre, de cinq, voire de six mille personnes, & tout ce pays est grandement peuplé. Du costé du Sud de l'Isle, on voit l'Isle d'*Ende*, renommée à cause de sa Montagne, tousiours ardente, nommée *Cachioaspi*. Il y a encor l'Isle de *Cambaya*, qui est proche de *Macazar*. Ceste Isle est fort belle, & fertile, & produit toute sorte de vivres : mais particulièrement du Riz en grande abondance. On y trouve du Coton, du Sandal, de l'Yvoire, de l'Or, & des Perles en la Mer voisine. Elle nourrit force Beufies, dont un laboureur en aura parfois cinquante, ou soixante, & grand nombre de Pourceaux, Chevres, Chevaux, Bestes sauvages, Faisans, Paons, Herons, Poules d'Inde, Canards sauvages, Tourterelles, & plusieurs sortes d'Oyseaux incognus en Europe. Quelques uns ne donnent à ceste Isle qu'un Roy ; mais les autres en mettent plusieurs, & les restreignent au nombre de six, dont le plus puissant est celui de *Macazar*, qui fait sans cesse la guerre aux autres. C'est peut estre ce qui a convié de Brée à n'y loger qu'un seul Roy. Iarric dit que celui de *Sion* est aussi Roy de *Celebes*.

L'Isle de GILOLO est prise pour une des *Sindes*, autrement Isles des *Anthropophages* de Ptolemée. Elle est nommée à present par les Portugais *Barochine de More*, par ceux des *Moluques*, *Alemaera*, & par les Espagnols *Xilolo*, qui est le mesme que *Gilolo*, pource que leur X, suivy de l'I, se prononce de mesme que leur G. Quant au nom de *Gilolo*, elle l'a tiré d'une de ses villes. L'Archipelague qui

comprend les Isles du *More* commence aux Isles de *Doé*, & va jusqu'à deux lieuës de la pointe de *Bicoé*. Il embrasse plusieurs Isles, dont *Gilolo* ou la *Barochine* est la principale. Sa coste avec sa terre ferme s'appelle *Morotia*, qui veut dire le mesme que *More de Terre*, & les Isles qui sont vis à vis se nomment *Morotay*, qui signifie *More du Mer*. Quant à *Gilolo*, elle est assise vis à vis de *Tidore* à l'Est, & sous l'Équateur en partie. Son tour est de deux cens lieuës, ou bien de deux cent cinquante. Quelques uns ont dit, que si l'on vouloit faire le tour avec un Prao, l'on demeureroit quatre mois avant que revenir au mesme lieu d'où l'on partiroit. Elle contient deux Royaumes, qui sont ceux de *Xilolo* ou *Gilolo*, & de *Coloda* [*sic.* *Loloda*], portans le nom de leur villes capitales. On y voit aussi la ville de *Momoya*, & celle de *Tolo*. Les Espagnols y tiennent les villes de *Sabugo*, & *Pilolo*, qui n'est qu'à sept lieuës de *Maleya*, ville de *Tarnate* vers l'Occident, & celle de *Aquilanio*. Ils tiennent aussi du costé d'Orient les Forteresses d'*Iolo*, ou plutôt de *Tolo*, selon *Iarric*, *Isian*, & *Iaffougo*. Il y a de ceste derniere place jusqu'à *Gilolo* soixante lieuës. Les Hollandois y tiennent aussi les Forteresses de *Tacome* & de *Zabou*. L'Air y est mal sain, & le pis est que les maladies y sont sans remede. Il est vray qu'aux mois de Juin, & de Decembre, l'air y est plus temperé, mais plus en Decembre. Il y a peu d'Eau, le pays est raboteux & sterile, & sujet aux tremblemens, & toutefois il porte assez grande quantité de Riz, & force arbres (nommez *Sagus*) qui fournissent le pain & le vin aux habitans, ainsi que j'ay dit ailleurs, & pareillement des habits par le moyen des poils de leur escorce. Il n'y a ny gros, ny menu bétail, excepté quelques Pourceaux, & force Sangliers : on y trouve des cloux de Girofle, mais en petite quantité. Cette Isle est pour la pluspart subjecte au Roy de *Ternate*, de mesme que plusieurs de ses voisines. Il est vray que deux Roys, qui sont ceux de *Gilolo* & de *Loloda* y commandent. Le Roy de *Loloda* est plus ancien que les autres de toutes ces mers, mais le plus foible, au lieu qu'il estoit jadis le plus puissant. Les habitans du costé du Nord sont sauvages, & vivent dans des deserts sans Loy, sans Roy, sans bourgs ny villages. Mais ceux qui sont au levant, habitent en des lieux fort peulez le long du Rivage de la Mer.

Les *Moluques* ont esté premièrement descouvertes par les Castilians, & apres un grand different entre le Roy de Portugal, & celui de Castille, à la fin elles furent comme données en gage au Roy de Portugal, puis apres elles ont esté unies, avec le Royaume de Portugal, à la couronne de Castille. Les prin[cipal]es de ces Isles ont esté occupées ces années dernieres par les Flamands, & munies de neuf Forts pour le moins. Ils ont aussi conquis l'Isle de *Banda*, qui porte la noix muscade, & y ont basti une forte citadelle ; comme aussi l'Isle d'*Amboina*, & ont forclos les Portugais de tout commerce. Ils negociant avec les Chinois, aussi bien que les Portugais, lesquels ils vont attaquer en ces costes. Bref les Hollandois depuis plusieurs années, ont reçu plus de navires des Indes, chargez de toute sorte d'espiceries, horsmis de canelle, que les Portugais, & ont attiré à eux une bonne partie du commerce des Indes ; ils ont aussi pris, & coulé à fond plusieurs de leurs navires, chargez de marchandises des Indes ; outre les grandes pertes que les Portugais ont fait ces années passées, quelques unes de leurs Caraques ayans esté submergées, ou ayans eschoué contre les rivages.

Entre les Isles *MOLVQVES* il y en a cinq principales, *Ternate*, *Tidore*, *Motir*, *Machian* & *Bachian*. *Tidore* est la plus Septentrionale de toutes. *Ternate* a une autre petite Isle tout proche, nommée *Herii*, du costé du Nord. *Ternate* & *Tidore* sont si voisines, qu'un coup de canon porteroit aisément de l'un à l'autre rivage, il y a toutesfois une Isle entre-deux, appelée *Miterra* : *Machian*, & *Bachian* sont les plus meridionales. Les habitans de l'Isle de *Ternate* sont ennemis jurez des Portugais, principalement de ceux qui se tiennent à *Tidore*, & font des courses jusques au rivage de *Gilolo*. Il y a plusieurs montagnes fort hautes, toutes couvertes d'arbres, & principalement à *Ternate*, où il y a une montagne qui vomit feu & soulfre, quand la bize tire ; la plus grande a six mille pas de circuit, ou environ : le terroir est sec, & spongieux, qui boit incontinent la pluye quand elle tombe sans luy donner le loysir de couler dans la mer ; il produit diverses sortes d'espiceries, des noix muscades, du mastic, de l'aloës, du santal, du zingembre, du poivre, & du girofle ; mais il n'y croist ny ris, ny froment, ny autre chose qui appartienne à l'entretien de la vie, plus par la nonchalance des habitans, que par la faute du terroir ; la plus grande abondance des cloux girofle se trouve à *Machian*, & à *Ternate* ; *Bachian* est celle qui en donne le moins ; *Tidore* & *Motir* en portent mediocrement : ils croissent en des fort grands arbres, qui

sont aux montagnes meslez parmy les autres, à demy lieuë du rivage ; leurs feuilles sont semblables à celles du laurier, horsmis qu'elles sont un peu plus minces, & pointuës au bout ; leur fleur ressemble à celle d'oranger ; quand la fleur est tombée, le fruit sort en forme de clou, d'où il a pris son nom ; si vous maschez la feuille, elle rendra un goust de girofle ; ces arbres ne portent leur fruit qu'une fois l'an, combien que presque en tout temps vous y trouviez des fleurs, & des fruits, les uns meurs, les autres non ; le temps auquel ils ont accoustumé de meurir est incertain, ils fleurissent au mois de Juin, Juillet, Aoust, & Septembre, quand les vents de Midy soufflent : or il arrive souvent, que lors qu'ils sont en fleur, il pleut continuellement durant quelques jours, ce qui nuit grandement aux fleurs, lesquelles ne peuvent supporter la froideur de ceste humidité ; les fruits neantmoins ne laissent pourtant de pousser, car si tost que la pluye a cessé, & que la terre a esté rechauffée d'une nouvelle chaleur, ces arbres jettent des fleurs nouvelles, & donnent esperance à leur maistre d'une plantureuse moisson. On cueille ordinairement le fruit quatre mois apres la fleur, & alors on applanit la terre, qui est sous les arbres, apres avoir arraché toutes les herbes, on lie les feuilles qui sont en dehors avec des petites cordes, afin qu'on y puisse plus aisément monter, & cueillir les fruits plus commodement ; il les faut necessairement tous cueillir dans quatorze jours, autrement ils perdent toute leur vertu, ils s'enflent d'une certaine humidité aqueuse, & n'ont du tout plus de goust. Ils rendent un si grand revenu, que d'un seul arbre on tire deux bars, qui font douze cents cinquante livres Hollandoises, car un bar pese six cents vingt cinq livres ; les fruits recemment cueillis sont un peu rouges, mais estans seichez au soleil ils deviennent noirs ; il les faut bien souvent seicher au feu, à cause des pluyes continuelles, & lors la fumée les rend noirs, & les nostres en font plus d'estat, encor que quant à la substance & vertu ils ne soyent en rien differents des autres. Les arbres croissent si espais, qu'ils font comme des petits bois, que ceux du pays partagent entre eux, & gardent les fruits pour les vendre aux marchans. Mais c'est assez parlé des cloux de girofle, qui ne croissent presque en aucune autre part qu'en ces Isles, & en celle d'*Amboine* ; bien est vray qu'il s'en trouve quelques uns en ces petites Isles de *Herii* & *Miterra*, dont nous avons desja parlé. L'arbre qui porte la noix muscade est fort grand, & toffu, & ne ressemble pas mal au chesne : la noix a trois escorces, la premiere est plus espaisse contres les injures de l'air, des vents, & des pluyes ; la seconde est comme une petite peau deliée faite en mode des rets, laquelle est couverte d'une troisieme escorce de bois ; certe [sic: cette] peau deliée c'est la fleur de muscade, que les Espagnols appellent Macis. Le zingembre qui croit en ce pays est de deux sortes, l'un vient de soy mesme, l'autre se seme, & c'est le meilleur, la fueille ressemble au saffran, la racine est odoriferante & a un goust picquant comme le poivre, encor est-il plus chaud. La canelle, que l'antiquité fabuleuse a crû cheoir des nids des oyseaux, & principalement du Phœnix, n'est autre chose que l'escorce d'un petit arbrisseau semblable au grenadier ; elle s'entr'ouvre de chaleur, & alors on l'arrache du bois, & on la faict secher au soleil, & elle se retire en forme de flute ou de petit canal, d'où vient qu'on l'appelle canelle. En l'Isle de *Motir* il y a des forests entieres de Santal blanc, & jaune, le rouge croist en la contrée de Coromandel ; l'arbre ressemble au noyer, le fruit n'est bon à rien ; le bois est souverain pour les fievres chaudes, si l'ayant pilé & reduit en poudre vous le meslez avec quelque liqueur, & si vous en oignez le front, les temples, & les poulx. Pour ce qui est des autres fruits, comme sont les noix des Indes, ou Cocos, Bananas, Mangas, Duriones, & semblables, il s'en trouve fort peu en ces Isles, mais il y a des oranges d'un goust tres-exquis. Les habitans sont de mediocre taille, ils ont les membres bien formez & proportionnez, & sont d'un teint bazané ; ils ont plus de barbe que les autres Indiens : les vieillards la laissent croistre, l'entretiennent soigneusement pour se rendre plus venerables. Leur façon d'habit est honneste, & bien seante, car ils portent des longs sayes jusques au genoüil, d'un excellent drap, qu'ils font venir de Bengala ; ils font toutesfois en leur pays un certain drap, qui est tissu de l'escorce des arbres fort artistement. Les jeunes hommes portent en leur teste des anneaux entortillez avec du cotton ; lesquels ils embellissent aux jours de festes de diverses fleurs. Leur vestement de dessus est ouvert sur la poitrine, & a les manches fort larges, de sorte qu'ils les peuvent retrousser jusques aux espauls, comme ils font bien souvent, & s'en vont les bras nuds ; l'habit de dessous est de soye. Les jours de feste ils parfument leur vestemens, pour se rendre plus agreable aux jeunes filles, & gagner leurs bonnes graces ; ils font profession de la secte de Mahomet ; ils sont de leur naturel fort courtois, & affables, nullement superbes, ny querelleux, de maniere, qu'ils vivent plusieurs ensemble dans une mesme ville fort doucement, & paisiblement ; mais ils ont tous

jours noise & guerre avec leurs voisins ; ils sont merveilleusement adroits aux armes, & ne cedent en courage à aucun peuple des Indes ; les Ternatins⁴ emportent le prix par dessus tous ; ils tiennent à un grand déshonneur de s'enfuir en guerre, encor que l'ennemy soit le plus fort ; leurs armes sont l'espée, & le bouclier, ils ont des casques [en t]este, leurs es[pées] ress[emblent à] des cousteaux rompus, & qui n'ont point de pointe ; en bas vers la poigné ils sont assez deliez, & estroits, mais au bout, larges, & pesans ; leurs boucliers sont d'un bois fort leger, & n'ont du tout point de fer, ils sont longs de quatre pieds, & larges à proportion, de façon qu'ils peuvent couvrir presque tout le corps. Ils se sçavent si dextrement servir de ces armes, qu'il semble qu'ils ayent employé toute leur vie en cet exercice. Leurs principales guerres se font sur mer dans des galeres, & autres petites bar[ques], [qu'ils] appellent Corrocoras. Au commencement du combat ils jettent des dards, puis ils en viennent aux bastons à feu, qu'ils prisent grandement, enfin ils s'approchent de plus près, & chamaillent l'espée à la main avec une agilité noppareille. Ils ayment fort l'oysiveté, & fuient le travail tant qu'ils peuvent, s'ils ne sont serviteurs ou esclaves. Ils n'ont point de meubles dans leurs maisons, horsmis un pot, & un ou deux plats de terre pour leur necessité, & une natte tissuë d'escorces d'arbres, sur laquelle ils dorment, aussi bien les gentilshommes que les autres. Ils ne se soucient point d'amasser des richesses, pourveu qu'ils puissent vivre du jour à la journée. Ils laissent le negoce aux estrangers, qui se tiennent à *Bengala*, *Pegu*, *Delii*, & ailleurs. Ils empruntent des Portugais ce dont ils ont besoin, & donnent des gages qui valent le double, puis ils les retirent quand vient la recolte des girofles, & par ainsi n'ayans point de soucy du lendemain, ils font profession de pauvreté. Ils n'usent point de monoye ; toute leur chevance consiste en girofles : par fois ils se plaisent à l'argent, mais ce n'est que pou[r] en faire des vases, ou gobelets. Ils ont leur pr[opre langag]e, qui n'a aucun rapport avec celuy des autres Indiens. Quand ils escrivent, ils peignent des caracteres Arabes. Ils peuvent tenir autant de femmes qu'il leur plaist, mais la despence de leur nourriture les retient. Ils sont extremement jaloux de leurs femmes, & de leurs filles, & n'amenent jamais personne quant & eux à leur maison pour les voir ; que si quelqu'un veut parler à eux, il se garde bien d'entrer dans la maison, mais il attend sur le seuil de la porte. Si quelqu'un se veut marier, on ne luy laisse point voir celle qu'il recherche, qu'au prealable les parens d'une part & d'autre ne soyent d'accord du dot, & des presents nuptiaux. Toutes ces Isles ont eu par cy devant chascune leur Roy. L'an 1604, *Machian*, [& *Motir*] appartenoyent au Roy de *Ternate*, les autres deux, *Tidore*, & *Bachian* avoient leurs Roys par[ticuliers,] l[e]squels de toute ancienneté, tant que ceux du pays se peuvent souvenir, ont tous [esté] d'une mesme famille. Les Portugais aborderent premierement à *Ternate*, où ils furent fort courtoisement accueillis du Ro[y *Chajanir*], qui leur permit d'y bastir un Fort. Mais à la fin les Ternatins conceurent contre eux une haine mortelle, d'autant qu'ils les maltraictoyent, & qu'ils firent mourir leur Roy : de sorte que les Portugais, ne pouvans plus avoir des vivres, furent contraincts d'abandonner leur Fort, dans lequel les Ternatins se jetterent incontinent. Aujourd'huy les Espagnols tiennent dans l'Isle de *Ternate* une place forte, nommée *Gamalamme*, qui estoit autresfois la ville Capitale de l'Isle, située sur la coste Meridionale. Les chasteaux de *Dangil*, & de *S. Luce* sont sur les frontieres, pour repousser les Hollandois, lesquels neantmoins tiennent dans cette mesme Isle la ville de *Malayo*, du costé du Levant, qui est à présent la metropolitaine, & la principale Colonie des Flamens ; le Roy de *Ternate* y fait sa demeure. Il y a aussi le Fort de *Tollucco*, & la retraicte de *Tacumma* du costé du Nord. Toute l'Isle de *Tidore* est à l'Espagnol, & a tousjours guerre avec celle de *Ternate*. Il y a un Fort qu'on nomme *Marieco*, lequel a esté autrefois tenu par les Flamens, mais se voyans pressez de l'ennemy, ils l'abandonnerent. L'Isle de *Motir* ou de *Timor* tient pour tous les deux partis, & au premier venant ; toutesfois elle est negligée des Flamens, & des Espagnols, pour le peu de profit qu'on en retire. Les Flamens sont maistres absolus dans l'Isle de *Machian*, & y ont basti deux Forts, qui se nomment *Gnoffaquia*, & *Tafasoa*. L'Isle de *Bachian* est pareillement aux nostres, en un coing de laquelle, nommé *Labovo*, il y a un Fort qui porte le nom de *Barneveld*.

BAND[A es]t une Isle plus petite que les precedentes, mais toutefois elle ne leur est point inferieure en reno[m, à] cause de la grande quantité de muscades & de macis, qu'on en transporte par tout le monde. Les arbres qui les portent, ressemblent à des poiriers, mais ils ne sont pas si hauts, & ont les feu[il]les plus rondes. La muscade est couverte de trois escorces ; la premiere ressemble à celle de

nos noix, qui est verte. Quand elles sont meures, elle se rompt, & on void la seconde, qui est comme un filé, & de couleur de pourpre ; puis apres se presente la troisieme, qui est de bois, dure & de couleur noirastre. Quand le [m]acis ou la fleure de muscade est parvenue à maturité, elle se rompt aussi, & prend une cou[leur sem]blable [à] celle de l'orange ; dedans c[es]te escorce de bois est c[achée] la noix : on confit souvent avec [du sucre ce frui]ct tout entier, qui est une espece de confiture plus e[x]cellente que toutes les autres.

[L'Isle d'AMB]ON[A] est mise par plusieurs entre les *Moluques*, de [mesm]e que *Banda*. Il y a une petite [vil]le no[mmé] *Amboyna*. *Quilao* est aussi une ville de ceste Isle. Les Hollandois y ont les forteresses de *Coubella* & de *Lovio*, la redoute de *Hittou*, & un chasteau royalement basti. Ceste Isle porte force cloux de girofles, [ora]nges, & limons, citrons, cocos, bananes, cannes de sucre, & plusieurs autres fruicts à vil prix, [si bien q]ue les Hollandois eurent vingt *Oranges* pour un bouton. L'Isle de *Vevanala* est des plus abon[dantes en] cloux de girofle. Les habitans sont gens simples, qui s'[oc]cupent apres leurs cloux de girofl[e, vivans as]sez chichement. Les pauvres portent de grands coust[eau]x, avec lesquels ils gagnent l[eur vie. Ils fon]t de grands pains de riz qu'ils mangent au lieu de via[n]de, & font des gâteaux de su[cre & d'amandes], qu'ils troquent avec leurs voisins. Ils vivent aussi de [leu]rs bons fruicts. Elle est fort [pratiquee des mar]chands estrangers.

[Il y a encor plu]sieurs [pe]tites Isles, à sçavoir celles de *L[a]drones*, celles de *Salomon*, & autres, desquel[les nous ne pouvons pas parl]er, par [f]aute de place ; qui en de[sire] da[va]ntage de [toute]s les susdites, se [peut servir du *Nouvel Atlas*, mi]s en lumiere par *Guillaume* & [*Jean Blaeu*.]

[A AMSTE]RDAM, [Chez IEAN] BLAE[V].⁵

**New Description of
THE ORIENTAL
or
ASIATIC
ARCHIPELAGO.**

Because it was impossible for us, in the map of the Asian mainland, to include the Maldivian islands, the island of Ceylon [*i.e.* Sri Lanka], and the peninsula of Malacca, together with the islands which are on the northern and southern sides of Asia, we think it timely to give a separate map of all the aforementioned islands, under the name of the Oriental or Asiatic Archipelago, in which are also comprised the islands of Sumatra, Java, Borneo, of the Philippines or Luzon, Mindanao, Celebes, Gilolo [*i.e.* Halmahera], the Moluccas [or Maluku], Banda, and Amboin [or Amboyna/Amboina], etc.

Seventy leagues or so from Cape Comorin, heading southwards, one meets the islands of the MALDIVES, which extend for 150 leagues. It is held that there are more than 11,000 of them; but the number is uncertain, however. The inhabitants resemble the Malabarese. Some of these islands are inhabited, the others are desert islands and no one dwells there. The land is low, as also in the countries that are near to Cranganore [or Kodungallur],⁶ and to Cochin;⁷ so much so that some of them are covered by the tide. No other commodities are found there except the Indian nut, called the coco, and the husks or pods of these nuts, from which they make their ropes, as we do with hemp. Such a large quantity of these nuts grows in these islands that they supply all the Indies. It is worthy of remark that they make ships from the wood of these trees, which they join and assemble, not with nails, but with ropes made of its fruit; its leaves serve them as sails, the nuts as goods and ballast, and as meat and drink; in such a way that the whole ship is nothing but nuts, and the nuts compose the ship and furnish food for the voyagers.

CEYLON is the best of all these islands; it is densely populated; those who live there are called Singhalese; they resemble the Malabarese in condition and form, having long pierced ears, however they are not so black. They know how to work gold, silver, iron and ivory marvellously well. The island is governed by several kings, of whom the most powerful is the king of Kandy, great enemy of the Portuguese, who have there a fort, called Colombo, and continually make war on him.⁸ The country is mountainous, and among the other mountains there is one called Adam's Peak, which is held to be the highest in the Indies. The Indians are persuaded that paradise is there, and say that one can still see there the footprints of Adam, marked on the rocks. There is a great quantity of beasts and birds. The fruits of the Indies, such as coconuts, oranges, limes and lemons, are better there than elsewhere. The island yields pepper, and has some great forests, where they gather cinnamon; this grows in trees which are the size of olive trees, and have leaves similar to bay leaves and bear fruit resembling black olives. These trees have double bark, the second is the cinnamon, which is cut into square pieces, and placed in the sun to dry. It is initially grey, then curls up and becomes reddish. A new bark grows every three years. Diamonds are found on this island, and other precious stones, such as sapphires, carbuncles, topazes and garnets, which are the most beautiful of all those of the Orient. There is also a rich pearl fishery, and there are mines for gold, silver and other metals. The elephants of this island surpass all the others in understanding and natural sagacity, and it is held that those elephants which are brought there from elsewhere pay their respects to the elephants of Ceylon.

The kingdom of MALACCA is taken by some for the Golden Chersonese, or Golden Peninsula, of Ptolemy.⁹ This kingdom is seated on this tongue, arm of land, or peninsula, which includes the kingdoms of Malacca, Johore, Pahang, Perak, Kedah and others, and it extends to the island of Sumatra, which it has, both to its west, and to its south with its strait, while to its east it has the island of Borneo. The whole length of this kingdom – which is 270 Italian miles – or of the coast, begins at

the island of Cambilan [Pulau Sembilan, in Perak¹⁰], named Zambilan by Anania¹¹, or at the place named Phatthalung [in Thailand], and ends at that island of Bintan [in the Riau archipelago, Indonesia], which are its own limits, or more properly finishes at the Cape of Singapore, thirty leagues from Malacca. In this country, which is divided into several kingdoms, is situated the city of Tenasserim [*i.e.* Mergui], where the Portuguese trade. A little further on, heading south, is found the city and kingdom of Kedah, where a great quantity of pepper is gathered. Almost at the end of the coast, near the Cape of Singapore, is found the aforementioned city of Malacca, where the Portuguese live with the natives of the country.¹² They have there a good fort, which brings much profit to the governor. The Bishop of Malacca, and that of Cochin, are subject to the Archbishop of Goa.¹³ It is the premier place in all the Indies for trade, where there is a great manner of ships, which come to load and unload goods from China, the Moluccas, Banda, Java, Borneo, Sumatra, and the neighbouring islands; also even from Siam, Pegu [*i.e.* Bago, in Burma], Bengal, Coromandel, and other places of the Indies. There are hardly any Portuguese in this city, because the air there is unwholesome, and the land is worth little. The inhabitants provide themselves from elsewhere with much of what they need. The ships customarily wait there for suitable winds, called monsoons, which blow in certain times of the year, that is, for six months towards the east, and for the other six months towards the west. Every year a ship departs from there, loaded with valuable goods, to return to Portugal. The Malay language is spoken there, which is held to be the best and the purest of all the Oriental languages, and which is no less widespread in these countries, than French is in the Low Countries [or Netherlands].

There are various kings in SUMATRA, among whom that of Aceh, who holds the northern part of the island, is the most powerful. He is the enemy of the Portuguese, and has often made war on Malacca;¹⁴ he is rich in gold, silver, gems, and mines of other metals. They make copper artillery pieces, which they know well how to serve. This island is fertile in spices, fragrant woods, roots, and medicinal herbs. There is production of pepper, fine linen [or: fine flax] and sulphur; and near the mountains from where it is drawn, there is, they say, a spring, from which flows pure oil. Two kinds of elephants are found there, the one wild and ferocious, and the other tame and which renders service to the king. Daggers, called crises, of great renown, are forged in the city of Minangkabau.¹⁵ The Portuguese have often tried to capture the island by surprise, but it has been in vain.

JAVA yields much rice and other essentials, pigs, sheep, poultry and pepper. It is subject to several kings, such as those of Bantam [or Banten], Jakarta, Tuban, Blambangan¹⁶ and others, of whom the most powerful is the Great Mattaram,¹⁷ so called, who lives in the centre of the island toward the south. Bantam is the premier city of all these countries for trade, to where come Oriental peoples from all parts, the Portuguese from Malacca, the Chinese, Arabs, and Persians from Pegu, Siam [now Thailand] and other countries. Twenty leagues from this city, the Dutch have built a strong fort at Jakarta, to which they have given the name of Batavia, their governor having made it his home, along with the governors of the East India Company.¹⁸ In recent years, the Great Mattaram, assisted by the king of Bantam, has besieged it with more than 100,000 men, but he has been forced to retire having achieved nothing.¹⁹ Those who live on the coast are Mohammedans, but further inland they are pagans.

BORNEO, which is on the equator, extends towards the North as far as the latitude of 8 degrees. It is the largest of all the islands of the Indies, but has not been fully explored so far. Besides the necessities of life, there are found there diamonds, small pearls, mushrooms, and camphor, which is a sap or type of gum which develops inside trees, then is distilled from the bark, and hardens and blanches in the sun. It is collected in pieces the size of a nut. The coastal cities are Borneo [*i.e.* Kampong Ayer, today part of Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei] – which is almost completely surrounded by water, like Venice, and where there are 25,000 inhabitants – along with Sambas, Sukadana, Banjarmasin, and others. The king of Borneo²⁰ is Mohammedan, and it is not permitted for anyone to speak with him directly but only via an intermediary. The inhabitants are pale-skinned [or possibly: innocent, trusting], quick-witted and more straightforward than those of others islands; nevertheless, they are devoted to idolatry.

The island of LUZON, or PHILIPPINES, under which are also included the lesser surrounding islands, was first discovered by the Spanish, coming from New Spain, in 1564.²¹ They are otherwise known as the islands of Manila (after the name of the city of Manila) or the Philippines (after King Philip II of Spain).²² Previously they belonged to the Chinese, now they are subject to the Castilians. They abound in villages; there are a great many wild beasts, and equally of domesticated ones, bullocks, cows, goats and pigs. The Chinese bring there a great quantity of soya, cotton, porcelain, gunpowder, sulphur, saltpetre, iron, copper, steel, quicksilver and other curiosities, that the Spanish buy from them and take to Mexico in New Spain.

The island of MINDANAO, part of the Philippines, is also named Migindanao [or Magindanau] and Vendenao by some.²³ It is taken for one of the ancient Barussae²⁴ of Ptolemy, and the southernmost of all the Philippines, having its southernmost point at a latitude of about 5 or 6 degrees North. Its length is taken from East to West, according to Gaetan,²⁵ and is 100 leagues; and its width, taken north-south, covers from the sixth degree northwards to the eleventh, making about 80 leagues. Its circumference is some 380 leagues, or, some 300 according to Herrera.²⁶ Its principal cities are Siligam [Iligan?], Butrian [Butuan?], Pimilaran [unidentified] and Camiguin. Some include Cailon, Pavaodos, Subut, Rapico [all unidentified], and Surigao. It has as neighbours the islands of Sarangani and Candicar [Balut?], lying half a league apart from each other, East to West, and 5½ degrees northwards from the Equator. The country is rude, but highly abundant in rice and coconuts. Herrera ascribes to it much corn, but Gaetan assures this is lacking, and that the inhabitants, instead of bread, use rice and sago, from which they make bread and draw oil in the same way as from the palm. The island also yields ginger, pepper and cinnamon in abundance, and much gold is found in its mines; there are many pigs, deer, oxen and other animals, and many fowls. The inhabitants of this island are normally at war with the Portuguese and Spanish. They have many kings and lords, and are partly pagan and partly Mohammedan.

The island of CELEBES [or Sulawesi] or MACASSAR [or Makassar] is taken for one of the 'Sindae Insulae' of Ptolemy. Until now the island of Celebes has been distinguished from that of Macassar or Macassar,²⁷ although they are one and the same thing, and what confirms this truth is that the kingdom of Sion is placed in Celebes as often as it is in Macassar. This island includes several others, which are taken for its kingdoms, as is that of Sion, situated in Celebes; it is situated between Borneo and the Moluccas, the latter to the east of it, and Borneo to the west, although it has also been inadvertently put to the east of the Moluccas. Also this is the location which makes the best arrangement, and which also moves it 4 degrees southward from the Equator. Its circumference is some 300 leagues, which is the same as that given to Macassar. It is divided into 6 kingdoms, among which that named Macassar is the most powerful, and is that which gives its name to the island. The others are Sion – or Sian according to Gotthard Arthus²⁸ – Sanguin [Sangihe Id.], Cauripana and Getigan [both unidentified], and that of Suppa, according to the same Arthus. The city of Bantachaia [unidentified] is seen there, and that of Macassar, lying 30 leagues from the former. There are many large towns, peopled with 4, 5 or even 6000 persons, and all these countries are thickly populated. Towards the south of the island is seen [or: found] the island of Ende [Flores, from its main town of Endeh?], renowned for its mountain, always fiery, called Cachioaspi²⁹ [now called Kelimutu (1640m). Indonesian *gunung api* = mountain (of) fire = volcano]. There is also the island of Cambaya [Salayar? or Sumbawa??], which is close to Macassar. This island is very beautiful, and fertile, and produces all sorts of food, but particularly rice in great abundance. Cotton, sandalwood, ivory and gold are found there, and pearls in the neighbouring sea. It produces many cattle, of which a husbandman may have 50 or 60, and a great number of pigs, goats, horses, wild beasts, pheasants, peacocks, herons, Indian hens, wild ducks, turtledoves and several types of birds unknown in Europe. Some ascribe to the island only one king, but others several, restricting their number to six, of whom the most powerful is that of Macassar, who makes unceasing war on the others. It is perhaps this that has tempted de Bry³⁰ to place there only one king. Du Jarric³¹ says that the king of Sion is also king of Celebes.

The island of GILOLO is taken for one of the Sindae, or islands of anthropophages [*i.e.* man-eaters or cannibals], of Ptolemy. It is currently called 'Barochine de Moro' by the Portuguese, 'Halmahera' by the people of the Moluccas, and 'Xilolo' by the Spanish, which is the same as Gilolo because their 'x' when followed by 'i' is pronounced the same as their 'g'. Regarding the name of Gilolo, it is taken from one of the island's cities. The archipelago which includes the Moro Islands begins at Pulau Doi,³² and runs until 2 leagues from Bicoé Point [Cape San Agustin, Mindinao]. It takes in several islands, of which Gilolo, or Barochine, is the principal. Its coast with its mainland is called Morotia, which means the same as Terrestrial Moro, and the islands which are opposite are called Morotai, which means Maritime Moro. As regards Gilolo, that island is located opposite and to the east of Tidore, and partly on the Equator. Its circumference is some 200 leagues, or a good 250. Some have said that if one wanted to circumnavigate it in a prao,³³ it would take 4 months before he returned to his point of departure. It contains two kingdoms, which are those of Xilolo or Gilolo, and Loloda, which carry the names of their capital cities. One sees there also the cities of Momoya and Tolo [both unidentified]. The Spanish hold there the cities of Sabugo and Pilolo [both unidentified], which are only 7 leagues from Malayo [Fort Malayo, later Fort Orange/Oranje], a city of Ternate towards the west, and that of Akelamo. They also hold toward the east the fortresses of Iolo (or rather Tolo, according to Du Jarric), Isian and Iaffougo [all unidentified].³⁴ From this latter place to Gilolo is 60 leagues. The Dutch also hold the fortresses of Takome [Fort Willemstadt on Ternate] and Zabou [unidentified]. The air is unwholesome, and worse is that diseases there are without remedy. It is true that in the months of June and December, the air is more moderate, but more so in December. There is little water, the land is rugged and infertile, and subject to tremors, and yet it bears a considerable quantity of rice, and many trees (called sago³⁵) which provide the bread and wine of the inhabitants just as I have said elsewhere, and likewise clothes by means of the hair of their bark. There are neither large nor small livestock, except a few pigs and wild boars. Cloves are found there, but in small quantity. This island is for the most part subject to the king of Ternate, as well as several of its neighbours. It is true that two kings, which are those of Gilolo and of Loloda, are in charge there. The king of Loloda is the most senior of the others of all these seas, but the weakest, although he was once the most powerful. The inhabitants in the north are savages, and live in the deserts without laws, without kings, and without towns or villages. But those who are in the east live in densely-populated places along the shore.

The Moluccas were first discovered by the Castilians,³⁶ and after a great disagreement between the King of Portugal and that of Castile they were in the end given in pledge to the King of Portugal, after which they were united, with the kingdom of Portugal, to the crown of Castile.³⁷ The more important of these islands have been occupied these past years by the Flemish [*i.e.* Dutch], and furnished with at least nine forts. They have also conquered the island of Banda, which produces nutmeg, and have built there a strong citadel; and also the island of Ambon, and have foreclosed the Portuguese from all trade. They negotiate with the Chinese, as well as with the Portuguese, who they will attack on these coasts. In short, the Dutch for the last several years have received more ships from the Indies, loaded with all sorts of spices, apart from cinnamon, than the Portuguese, and have drawn to themselves a good part of the commerce of the Indies. They have also taken and sunk, several Portuguese ships loaded with goods from the Indies; besides the great losses the Portuguese have made these past years, several of their carracks having foundered, or having run aground.

Among the islands of the MOLUCCAS there are five main ones: Ternate, Tidore, Motir [or Moti], Makian and Bacan. Tidore is the northernmost of all.³⁸ Ternate has another smaller island nearby called Hiri, to its north. Ternate and Tidore lie so close that a cannon shot easily carries from the shore of one to that of the other. There is, nevertheless, an island in between them, called Maitara. Makian and Bacan are the southernmost. The inhabitants of the island of Ternate are sworn enemies of the Portuguese, principally of those who abide at Tidore and make raids to the shores of Gilolo. There are several very high mountains, all covered in trees, and principally at Ternate, where there is a mountain that vomits fire and sulphur, when the north wind blows.³⁹ The largest mountain is 6000 paces or so in

circuit. The soil is dry and spongy, and immediately drinks in the rain when it falls without giving it the leisure to run to the sea. It produces many kinds of spices, nutmeg, mastic, aloes, sandalwood, ginger, pepper and cloves; but it doesn't produce rice or wheat or other things pertaining to the maintenance of life, more from the indolence of the inhabitants than from any fault of the soil. The greatest abundance of cloves is found at Makian and at Ternate; Bacan yields the least; Tidore and Motir bear them mediocly. The cloves grow in very tall trees, which are mingled among the others in the mountains, half a league from the shore; their leaves are like those of the laurel, except that they are a little thinner, and pointed at the end; their flowers resemble those of orange-tree; when the flower has fallen, the fruit emerges in the form of a nail [French: *clou*], whence it has taken its name [French: *clou de girofle* > English: *clove*]; if you chew the leaf, it will give a taste of clove; these trees bear their fruit only once a year, although almost at all times you can find flowers and fruit, some ripe, some not; the time at which they are accustomed to ripen is uncertain, they bloom in the months of June, July, August, and September, when the South winds blow: it often happens that when they are in bloom, it rains continuously for several days, which greatly injures the flowers, which cannot bear the chilliness of this moisture; the fruit, however, does not stop fruiting [or: growing?], for as soon as the rain has ceased, and the soil has been heated by a new warmth, these trees throw out new flowers, and give hope to their owner of a bountiful harvest. The fruit is generally gathered four months after the flower, and then the soil, which is under the trees, is flattened, after having uprooted all the weeds, and the outside leaves are bound together with small cords, in order that it may be easier to ascend and to pluck the fruit more conveniently; they must necessarily all be picked in 14 days, otherwise they lose all their virtue, they swell up with a certain watery moisture, and have no more taste. They give such a large yield, that from a single tree, one can get two bars, which makes 1250 Dutch pounds, because a bar weighs 625 pounds;⁴⁰ the freshly picked fruit are a little red, but upon being dried in the sun they become black; they must often be dried in a fire, because of the continual rain, during which the smoke makes them black, and ours are of better quality,⁴¹ although as to the substance and virtue they are in no way different from the others. The trees grow so dense, that they make small forests, which the people of the country share among themselves, and keep the fruit to sell to the merchants. But that is enough talk of the clove, which grows in almost no other part except these islands and in Ambon; although it is true that there are some in the little islands of Hiri and Maitara, of which we have already spoken. The tree which bears the nutmeg is very large, with dense foliage, and does not look unlike the oak; the nut has three husks; the first is thicker against the ravages of air, wind and rain; the second is like a thin skin made in the fashion of the net, which is covered by a third wooden husk; the thin skin is the flower of nutmeg, which the Spaniards call *macis* [*i.e.* mace]. The ginger which grows in this country is of two kinds, one is self-propagating, the other is sown, and is the best, the leaf resembles saffron, the root is odoriferous, and has a piquant taste like pepper, yet hotter. The cinnamon, which in fabulous antiquity was believed to fall from the nests of birds, and principally from the phoenix, is nothing else than the bark of a small shrub similar to the pomegranate; it half opens with heat, and then is torn from the wood, and made to dry in the sun, where it curls into the form of a flute or a small pipe [French: *canal*], whence it is called a cinnamon [French: *canelle*]. On the Isle of Motir there are whole forests of white and yellow sandalwood – the red grows in the country of Coromandel; the tree resembles the walnut, the fruit is good for nothing; the wood is extremely effective against hot fevers, if having pounded it, and reduced it to powder, it is mixed with some liquor, and used to anoint the forehead, temples, & the pulse. As for other fruits, such as the Indian nuts (or coconuts), bananas, mangos, durians and the like, very little is found in these islands, but there are oranges of a most exquisite taste. The inhabitants are of mediocre size, they have well-formed and proportioned limbs, and are of a swarthy complexion; they have more of a beard than other Indians: the old men let them grow, and maintain them carefully to make themselves more venerable. Their manner of dress is seemly and very becoming, for they wear long cloaks⁴² down to the knees, of an excellent cloth, which they import from Bengal; nevertheless they make in their country a certain cloth which is woven very artistically from tree bark. The young men wear rings twisted with cotton on their heads, which they embellish on feast days with various flowers. Their upper/over garment is open at the breast, and the sleeves very wide, so that they can be rolled up to the shoulders, as is often done, leaving the arms

bare; the lower/under garment is of silk. On feast days they perfume their garments, to render themselves more agreeable to the young girls, and to win their good graces; they make profession of the sect of Muhammed; they are by their nature very courteous and affable, not at all proud, nor quarrelsome, in such a manner, that they live together in the same town very quietly and peaceably; but they always have quarrels and war with their neighbours; they are marvellously adept at arms, and are in no way inferior in courage to any other people of the Indies; the Ternatans uphold honour above all;⁴³ they hold it a great dishonour to flee in battle, even if the enemy is the stronger; their weapons are the sword, and the shield, they have helmets for their heads; their spears resemble blunted knives, and have no point; towards the hilt they are fairly slender and narrow, but at the tip, broad and heavy; their shields are of a very light wood, and have no iron at all, they are four feet long, and broad in proportion, so that they can cover almost the whole body. They know how to use these weapons so dextrously, that they seem to have spent all their lives in this exercise. Their principal wars are carried on by sea in galleys, and other small boats, which they call korakoras.⁴⁴ At the beginning of battle they throw darts/javelins, then they use calivers,⁴⁵ which they prize greatly, finally they close and slash with the swords in their hands with an unequalled agility. They are very fond of idleness, and shun labour as much as they can, if they are not servants or slaves. They have no furniture in their houses, except a pot, and one or two earthen dishes for their needs, and a mat woven from tree bark, on which they sleep, the gentlemen as well as the others. They do not worry about amassing wealth, provided they can live from day to day. They leave trade to foreigners, who maintain themselves at Bengal, Pegu, Deli,⁴⁶ and elsewhere. They borrow from the Portuguese what they need, and give pledges worth double, which they recover when the clove harvest comes, and thus having no concern for the future, they make poverty their profession. They do not use money; all their wealth consists of cloves : sometimes they take pleasure in silver, but only in order to make bowls or goblets. They have their own language, which has no connection with that of the other Indians. When they write, they use Arabic characters. They can take as many wives as they please, but the expense of their keep restrains them. They are extremely jealous of their wives, and of their daughters, and never bring anyone with them to their house to see them; so if any one wishes to speak to them, he is careful not to enter the house, but he waits on the threshold. If anyone wishes to marry, he is not allowed to see the one whom he courts, before the parents, on the one hand and the other, should be in agreement about the dowry and the wedding gifts. All these islands have formerly had their own kings. In the year 1604,⁴⁷ Makian and Motir belonged to the King of Ternate; the other two, Tidore and Bacan, had their own kings, who from time immemorial, as long as anyone in those countries can remember, have all been from the same family. The Portuguese first approached Ternate, where they were very courteously received by King Chajanir,⁴⁸ who allowed them to build a fort there. But in the end the Ternatans conceived a mortal hatred against them, especially as the Portuguese maltreated them and killed their king;⁴⁹ so that the Portuguese, unable to obtain food, were obliged to abandon their fort, into which the Ternatans threw themselves forthwith. Today the Spaniards have a stronghold in the island of Ternate, called Gamalama [or Gamalamu], which was formerly the capital city of the island, situated on the southern coast. The castles of Dangel [Don Gil, or, St Peter & St Paul] and St. Lucia are on the frontiers, to repel the Dutch, who, nevertheless, have in this same island the town of Malayo, towards the east, which is now the main town, and the principal colony of the Flemish; the King of Ternate makes his residence there. There is also the fort of Tolukko, and the retreat of Takome towards the north. The whole island of Tidore belongs to the Spaniards, and is always at war with that of Ternate. There is a Fort called Mareko, which was formerly held by the Flemish, but finding themselves pressed by the enemy, they abandoned it. The island of Motir or Timor is held by both parties [*i.e.* the Dutch and Spanish], and for the first comer;⁵⁰ however, it is neglected by the Flemish, and the Spaniards, for the little profit that is derived from it. The Flemish are absolute masters in the island of Makian, and have built there two Forts, called Nofakia, and Tafasoa [or Tafasoho]. The island of Bacan is similarly our own, in a corner of which, named Labuha, there is a Fort named Barneveld.⁵¹

BANDA is a smaller island than the preceding ones, but it is not inferior to them in repute, because of the great quantity of nutmeg and mace which is shipped around the world.⁵² The trees which bear

these, resemble pear-trees, but they are not so high, and have rounder leaves. The nutmeg is covered with three husks; the first resembles that of our nuts, and is green. When they are ripe, it breaks off, and the second is seen, which is like a thread, and of purple color; then afterwards the third appears, which is wooden, hard and blackish in colour. When the mace or the flower of the nutmeg has reached maturity, it also breaks off, and takes a colour similar to that of the orange; within this wooden husk is concealed the nut: this whole fruit is often preserved with sugar, which is a kind of jam more excellent than any other.

The island of AMBON is placed by several among the Moluccas, just like Banda. There is a small town named Ambon. Quilao [Kilang?] is also a town on this island. The Dutch have the fortresses of Cambello and Lovio [unidentified] there, the redoubt of Hitu, and a regally built castle. This island bears many cloves, oranges, limes, lemons, coconuts, bananas, sugar cane, and several other fruits at low prices, so that the Dutch had 20 oranges for a button. The island of Vevanala [Veranula/Varanula, a region of Ceram⁵³] is most abundant in cloves. The inhabitants are simple folk, who keep themselves busy with their cloves, living rather meanly. The poor carry large knives, with which they earn their living. They make large cakes of rice which they eat instead of meat, and make cakes of sugar and almonds, which they exchange with their neighbours. They also live on their good fruit. It is much frequented by foreign merchants.

There are still several small islands, namely the Ladrones [*i.e.* Marianas], the Solomons, and others, of which we cannot speak for lack of space; he who desires more of all the aforesaid, can make use of the "*Nouvel Atlas*" [*i.e.* New Atlas], by Guillaume [*i.e.* William] and Jean [*i.e.* John] Blaeu.

Amsterdam, at the establishment of Jean Blaeu.

B E S C H R Y V I N G E van den Oosterschen oft Asiatischen ARCHIPELAGVS.

Vermids wy onder 't Vaste Landt van *Asia* niet bequamelijck hebben konnen begrijpen de *Maldivische* Eylanden / 't Eylandt *Ceylon* en de Peninsel *Malacca*, met de Eylanden daer bezuyden en beoosten : Soo is dat wy de selve met dese naervolgende Eylanden vervolgens tot dese kaerte van den [*Oosterschen*] oft *Asiatischen Archipelagus* vervoegen / inhoudende de Eylanden [*Sumatra, Iava,*] *Borneo*, de *Philippines* oft *Lusson, Mindanao, Celebes, Gilolo, de Molucken, [Banda,] Amboina* etc.

Ontrent seventigh mijlen van de Caep de *Comori*, na ['t zuydwest] / leggen de eylanden van MALDIVES, met een smalle streeck / hondert vijftigh mijlen lang: men seydt datter wel elf duysent sijn / dat is onseecker / want sy sijn ontelbaer. De inwoonders is een volck die van *Malabar* gelijk. Sommige van dese eylanden worden bewoont / sommige niet ; zyn laegh / gelijk het landt ontrent *Cranganor* en *Cochijn* ; soo dat sommige dickwils met de zee overloopen en bedeckt worden. Geen besondere waren sijn daer / van Indiaensche Coquos noten / en Cairo de bolster van die noten / dat de kennip van Indien is / daer van sy haer touwerck en kabels maecken. Sulcke noteboomen sijn daer in soo groote menigte / datse daer geheel Indien en alle Orientaelsche landen mede voorsien. Een [saeck] is daer aenmerckens waardigh : sy maecken hare schepen met masten / en al dat daer toe behoort / uyt hout deser boomen / sonder eenen yseren nagel ; maer naeyen ofte binden die met koorden / van de bolster der noten gemaect / te samen ; de zeylen van de bladen / de lading der schepen / oock de proviande / eten en drincken zyn die noten. Somma / het schip met al datter aen en in is / is altemael van dien eenigen palmboom / en die vruchten het eenigh onderhoudt daer die eylanders van leven.

ZEYLON, een van de beste eylanden die men weet / is seer rijk van volck / die haer *Singales* noemen / sijn van wesen en manieren de *Malabaren* seer gelijk / oock met lange opene ooren / maer niet soo [swart] / sijn seer vernuftig / en groote konstenaers / om in gout / silver / yvoor / yser en andere metalen te wercken. Het is verdeelt in verscheyden Koninckrijcken en Koningen / van welcke de grootste en machtighste is de koning van *Candii*, een groot vyandt der Portugesen / die daer een stercke fortresse hebben / genaemt *Columbo*, en gestadigh oorlogen tegen de voorsz Koning van *Candii*. Het is een berghachtigh landt / onder anderen isser een bergh / genaemt *Pico de Adam*, die men houdt de hoogste te sijn van gantsch Indien. De Indianen gelooven / dat daer het Paradijs is geweest / en seggen / dat op dien bergh de voetstappen van Adam / in de steen gedruickt / daer noch te sien sijn. Alderhande vee en gevogelt isser in groote menigte : Indische vruchten / coques / oranje / lemoenen / citroenen / en meer andere / sijn daer overvloedigh en schoonder als iewers. Daer wassen oock eenige note-muscaten / folie / en planten van peper / maer de alderbeste kaneel wast daer met geheele groote bosschen en wildernissen / die van daer aen alle gewesten der werelddt vervoert wordt. De kaneel wast aen boomen van grootte als de olijfboomen / met bladen als laurier-bladen / hebben witte bloesemen / en een vrucht van groote gelijk de swarte olyven / de boom heeft twee basten / de tweede is de kaneel / die af-gesneden en aen vierkante stucksken in de sonne te droogen wordt geleydt / is eerst asch-[verwigh] / dan door de warmte der sonne rolt sich in een / en wordt roodt / gelijk wy die hier te lande sien : de boom soo staende / heeft over drie jaren weder andere basten als voren. Daer worden oock eenige diamanten gegraven / en menigte van andere gesteente gevonden / als saffiren / robynen / topasen / spinellen / granaden / de beste van heel Indien. Daer is oock een groote visschery van schoone paerlen / oock mijnen van goudt / silver en andere metalen ; bysonder groote menigte van olifanten / diemen houdt dat in verstandt en vernuft die van alle andere landen overtreffen / en dat oliphanten van andere [plaetsen] by dese komende / die eeren en reverentie bewijsen.

Het koningrijck van *Malacca* is by veele genomen voor de *Chersonesus* ofte *Goude Peninsul*, dat is *Byna-Eylandt* van *Ptolemeus*. Dit Koningrijck is gelegen in dese Tonge / Arm of Peninsel / de welcke begrijpt de Koningrijcken van *Malacca*, *Ior*, *Pan*, *Pera*, *Queda*, en andere : en streckt sigh uyt tot het Eyland *Sumatra*, 't welck het met de *Straet van Sunda*, zoo wel ten westen als ten zuyden heeft / gelijk oock ten oosten ['t] Eyland *Borneo*. De geheele lengte van dit Koningrijck begrijpt omtrent 270 Italiaensche mijlen / ofte langs de Kust / beginnende van 't Eyland *Zambilaon* of van de plaets genaemt *Bordelong*, en eyndigende aen het Eyland *Bintan*, 't welck de eygentlijke limiten sijn / ofte eyndigende aen de Caep *Sincapura* omtrent dertigh mijlen van *Malacca*. Aen de voorseyde arm / in verscheyde Koningrijcken verdeelt / leydt de stadt *Tanasserijn*, daer de Portugesen groote vaert hebben / en grooten handel drijven met waren die daer komen uyt *Pegu* en *Siam*. Wat meer zuydwaert leydt het Koningrijck en stadt *Queda*, daer veel peper wast. Byna aen 't uysterste / niet wijdt van den uystersten hoek genaemt *C. de Singapura*, leydt de vermaerde stadt *Malacca*, die is bewoont / benevens de natuurelen van 't landt / van Portugesen / die daer een stercke forteresse hebben / voor de Capiteynen een van de profitelijkste plaetsen van geheel Indien ; maer is nu onder de gehoorsaemheyt van de Hollanders gebracht. Daer is oock een Bisschop gelijk te *Cochin*, maer sijn beyde Suffraganen van den Aertzbisshop te *Goa*. Hier is de stapel bynae van geheel Indien / want een groote menigte schepen uyt alle quartieren daer gaen en komen / hare koopmanschappen te lossen / laden / verkoopen en vermangelen / soo van *China*, *Molucken*, *Banda*, *Iava*, *Borneo*, *Sumatra*, en andere omliggende eylanden / als van *Siam*, *Pegu*, *Bengala*, *Coromandel*, en alle andere quartieren van *Indien*. De Portugesen die met haer vrouwen en familien daer wonen / sijn niet seer veel / om dat het een ongesonde plaets van sware lucht / en onvruchtbaer is ; alle lijftochten / en wat tot onderhoudt van 't leven dient / moet meest van buyten daer gebracht worden / niettemin is daer groote verkeerung van veelerhande volcken / die met schepen daer komen om hare reyse te volbrengen / en dickwils op de Moussons moeten wachten / dat sijn de winden / die daer by getijden wayen / te weten / het eene half jaer na den oosten / het andere na den westen. Alle jaren komt hier een schip uyt Portugael / dat daer geladen en afgeveerdicht wordt ; dat is altijd wel soo kostelijck als twee andere / die in andere plaetsen van Indien geladen worden. De tael die men daer spreekt / heet *Maleys*, wordt gehouden voor de beste en geschickste van alle talen van Orienten / en in alle omleggende landen en eylanden / bynae als eene gemeene tale gebruyckt / gelijk by ons de Fransche.

Het eylandt *SUMATRA* is verdeelt onder verscheyden Koningen / daer van die van *Achem* aen het noordelijckste van 't eylandt de machtighste en een groot vyandt van de Portugesen / is heeft de stadt *Malacca* dickwils benauwt / en groot leet gedaen. 't Heeft rijke mijnen van edel gesteente [/ goudt / silver] / en ander metael / daer sy treffelijck groot geschut af weten te gieten / en oock wel gebruycken. [Beelderhande] speceryen / welriekende houten / wortelen en medicinale kruyden sijn daer overvloedigh ; [besonder wast] daer [menigte] seer goede peper, heeft oock veel zijden / en een swevelbergh daer een fonteyn aen leydt / daer / soomen seydt / loutere balsem uyt vloeyt : wilde oliphanten sijn daer met groote menigte in de [bosschen] en wildernissen / oock veel tamme die de koning houdt voor sijn dienst en vermaeck. In de stadt *Manancabo*, aen de west-sijde van het eylandt / worden de gevlamde ponjaerden / *Crises* geheeten / gemaect / welcke in de omleggende contreyen hoogh en voor 't beste geweer geacht worden. De Portugesen hebben dickwils getracht dit eylandt een voordeel af te sien / dan hebben noch toe niet konnen opdoen.

IAVA heeft overvloedt van rijns en allerhande lijftochten van vee / als schapen / verckens / hoenderen / etc. daer wast oock menigte van goede peper. Het landt is onder verscheyden Koningen verdeelt / als daer sijn die van *Bantam*, *Iacatra*, *Tuban*, *Palambuam*, en andere. De grootste en machtighste van allen is de *Groote Mataran*, soo sy hem noemen / woonende te landewaert / byna aen de zuyd-sijde van 't eylandt. De voornaemste koopstadt aldaer is *Bantam*, daer allerhande natien van Orienten komen / als Portugesen uyt *Malacca* en andere plaetsen van Indien / Chinesen / Arabiers / Persianen uyt *Pegu*, *Siam*, en meer andere quartieren / die daer grooten handel doen met allerley Indische waren. Omtrent 20 mijlen van daer / te *Iacatra*, heeft de Hollandsche Oost-Indische Compagnie een rojael fort gemaect / en *Batavia* genaemt / daer haren Gouverneur Generael en Raden van Indien resideren / en van daer over alle

plaetsen en schepen haer subject commanderen. Voor weynigh jaren quam de *Groote Materan*, geassisteert met meer als tachtigh duysent mannen van den Koning te *Bantam*, dese plaetse belegeren om te winnen ; maer moest met verlies van veel volck vertrecken / en de plaetse verlaten. Het volck aen de zee-kant sijn veel Mahumetisten / te landewaert in en aen de zuyd-sijde Heydenen.

BORNEO, gelegen onder den Equinoctiael / streckt na 't noorden tot byna op de acht graden breedte / is het grootste van alle Indische / eylanden dan tot noch toe niet ten vollen bekend : het brengt voort / behalven al wat tot onderhoud des levens noodigh is / verscheyden soorten van edelgesteenten / oock eenige diamanten / kleyne paerden⁵⁴ / Agaricus / en groote menichte Campher / den alderbesten van geheel Orienten / die wast aen boomen soo groot als note-boomen / is een gom die in 't binnenste van de stam ofte boom groeyt / en als sweetende door de bast als droppelen uyttringt / en dan door de son wit gemaectt wordt. Daer sijn verscheyden schoone zee-steden / als *Borneo*, in welck / soomen seydt / wel 25000 zielen wonen / leyt in 't water byna als Venetien : voort *Sombas*, *Succadano*, *Bandarmassin*, en meer andere. De *Koning van Borneo* is Mahumetaens / met de welcke niemant als door een tolck spreken mach. Het volck is witachtigh / scherp van vernuft / niet soo bedrieghlyck als die van de andere eylanden / niettemin afgoden-dienaers.

Het eylandt LVSSON, datmen met vele andere te samen daer 't mede omcingelt is / de *Lussons* heet / is in het jaer 1564 van de Spangiaerden / komende uyt Nieu Spangien / eerst ontdeekt ; die worden oock geheeten *Las Manilhas*, na de Stadt *Manilha* ; oock de *Philippinas*, na den naem van de koning van Spanjen *Philippus de Tweede*. Dese eylanden hebben eertijds behoort onder de kroon van *China*, dan sijn nu onder de Castilianen. Sy hebben overvloedt van koorn / en jaght van menigerley wildt / alderhande vee / als ossen / koeyen / geyten / verckens / etc. De Chinesen brengen daer uyt haer landt groote menichte zijde / kattoen / porseleynen / buskruydt / sulpher / salpeter / yser / stael / quicksilver / koper / meel / en ontallijcke curieusheden / het welck de Spangiaerden van daer naer *Mexico* en *Nieu Spanjen* voeren.

Het Eylandt MINDANAO, omtrent de *Philippines* gelegen / wordt oock van sommige [*Migindanao*] en *Vendenao* genoemd. Eenige meenen / dat het een van d'oude [*Barusses*] van *Ptolemeus* is / en het suydelyckste van al de *Philippines*, want de zuydhoek leyt op vijf oft ses graden van 't Noorden. De langte streckt sich uyt van oosten tot het westen / gelijk *Gaëtanus* seght / en is omtrent hondert [mijlen] ; en de breedte is van de seste tot de elfde graed nae 't noorden / 't welck is byna tachtentigh mijlen. Den omgang is drie hondert en tachtentigh / ofte / nae 't seggen van *Herrera*, drie hondert mijlen. De voornaemste steden sijn *Siligan*, *Butrian*, *Pimilاران* en *Camoguin*. Eenige andere noemen *Cailon*, *Pavaodos*, *Subut*, *Rapito*, en *Suriaco*. De naburige Eylanden sijn *Saranger* en *Candicar*, een half mijle van elckander / 't een aen de oost en 't ander aen de westzijde gelegen / en van den *Equator* oft Middellinie vijf en een half graden nae 't noorden. Het lant is woest / maer seer overvloedigh in Rijs en *Cocos-noten*. *Herrera* seght dat 'er veel Mayz is ; maer *Gaëtanus* meent dat het selve hier ontbreekt / en dat d'inwoonders Rijs en Sagu gebruycken / daer sy broot van maken / en oly uyttrecken / gelijk uyt de palmboom. 't Aerdriick draeght oock Gember / Peper / en Kaneel in overvloedt. Hier sijn mede rijcke gout-mijnen; en vele dieren / als harten / buffels / verckens / hoenderen / en meer andere. De inwoonders van dit eylandt sijn gemeenlyck in oorlogh met de Portugesen en Spanjaerden. Sy hebben verscheyden Koningen en Heeren ; en sijn ten deele Heydenen / en ten deele Mahometanen.

CELEBES oft *Macazar* wordt gehouden voor een van de gene die *Ptolemeus* eertijts *Sindes* noemde. In onse tijt worden *Celebes* en *Macazar* oft *Macasser* onderscheyden / hoewel sy in der daet maer een en de selve sijn ; de waarheyt hier van wort genoegh bevestight / dewijl het koningrijck *Sion* soo wel in *Celebes* als in *Macazar* gestelt wordt. Dit Eylant begrijpt vele andere / die voor hare Koningrijcken gehouden worden / als dat van *Sion*, in eene van de *Celebes*, als terstont geseyt is / en tusschen *Borneo* en de *Molucken*, gelegen / waer van de laetste in 't oosten / en 't eerste in 't westen van haer afleggen ; hoewel men het door misverstandt in 't oosten van de *Molucken* geplaetst heeft. De verstandighsten

sijn van de voorseyde meyning / naer mijn oordeel / die oock seggen / dat de *Celebes* vier graden van den *Equator* oft Middel-lijn aen de zuydsijde leggen. Den omgang is omtrent drie hondert mijlen / 't welck is het selve datse van *Macazar* seggen. Het wort in ses Koningrijcken gedeelt / onder welke 't gene / dat men *Macazar* noemt / het machtighste is ; oock geeft het sijn naem aen 't geheele eylandt : d'andere sijn *Sion*, oft *Siam*, als *Gothard Arthus* seght / *Sanguin*, *Cauripana* en *Getigan*, en dat van *Supar*, volgens de voorseyde *Arthus*. Men siet hier de steden van [*Battachaia*] en *Macazar*, dertigh mijlen van elckander gelegen. Oock sijn hier seer groote vlekken / die van vier / vijf / ja ses duysent menschen bewoont worden ; want het gantsche lant is [volckrijk]. Aen de zuydsijde leght het Eylant *Ende*, vermaert om den bergh / die altijd brant / en *Cachioaspi* [genoemt word]. Oock is 'er het Eylant *Cambaya*, dicht by *Macazar* gelegen. Dit Eylant is seer schoon / en [vruchtbaer] van alle levensmiddelen / maer insonderheyt overvloedigh van Rijs. Men wint hier mede [kattoen / sandelhout /] yvoor / gout / en in de bygelegen zee / paerlen. Het voed veel Buffels / soo dat een lantbouwer [sometijts] vijftigh oft sestigh der selve heeft : oock sijn hier veel paerden / geyten / verckens / en wilde dieren ; faisanten / paeuwen / reyggers / Indiaensche hinnen / wilde Eyndvogels / tortelduyven / en verscheide andere slagh van vogelen / die in Europa onbekent sijn. Sommige seggen / dat dit Eylant maer een Koning heeft ; maer andere [schrijven] / dat 'er ses sijn / van welke die van *Macazar* de machtighste is / en sonder ophouden d'andere [beoorloght] ; 't welck / gelijk waerschijnlijk is / *de Bree* beweeght heeft om te seggen / dat'er [maer een Koning is]. *Iarric* seght / dat die van *Sion* oock Koning van de *Celebes* is.

[GILOLO] wordt oock gehouden voor een van de *Sindes* ofte Eylanden der *Anthrophages* oft *Menschetters* van *Ptolemeus*. De Portugesen noemen nu dit eylant *Batochine de More*, d'inwoonders van de *Molucken* heeten het *Alemaera*, en de Spanjaerden *Xilolo*, 't welcke is het selve met *Gilolo*, om dat haer *X*, als 'er een *I* na volght / uytgesproken wort als een *G*. Wat de naem van *Gilolo* belangt / die heeftse van een van hare steden. Den *Archipelagus*, die d'Eylanden van *More* vervat / begint aen d'eylanden van *Doë*, en streckt tot omtrent twee mijlen van de hoeck van *Bicoé* : hy begrijpt vele eylanden / van welke *Gilolo* oft *Batochine* het voornaemste is ; wiens kust en vaste lant *Morotia*, dat is *More de terre*, genaemt wort. D'eylanden / die hier tegen over leggen / heet men *Morotay*, 't welck beteekent *More de Mer*. Dit eylant *Gilolo* is gelegen tegen over *Tidore* nae 't oosten / en ten deel onder den *Equator*. Den omgang is twee hondert mijlen / oft / als andere seggen / twee hondert en vijftigh. Sommige segghen / indien iemand den omgang met een *Prao* wilde doen / dat hy vier maenden beesigh sou sijn / eer hy weder quam op de plaets daer hy de reyse begonnen had. Het begrijpt twee Koningrijcken / welke sijn *Xilolo* oft *Gilolo* en *Loloda*, aldus na hare hoofsteden genoemt. Behalven de voorseyde sijn hier de steden [*Momoja*] en *Tolo*. De Spanjaerden besitten de steden *Aquilanio*, *Sabugo* en *Pilolo*, van welke de laetste maer seven mijlen naer 't westen van *Moleya*, een stadt in *Ternata*, gelegen is. Sy hebben oock aen d'oostzijde de Fortressen *Iolo* oft *Tolo*, gelijk *Iarric* die noemt / *Isian* en *Iaffougo* ; dese laetste plaetse en *Gilolo* leggen sestigh mijlen van elckander. De Hollanders besitten hier mede de Sterckten *Tacome* en *Zabon*. De lucht is seer ongesont / en 't quaetste is dat de siekten byna sonder eenige hulp-middelen sijn. Doch in de maent Junius / en insonderheyt December / is de lucht beter getempert. Oock is hier weynigh water. Het lant is steenachtigh en onvruchtbaer en aertbevingen onderworpen : evenwel brengt het noch tamelijck veel rijs voort / en vele boomen / *Sagus* genoemt / van wiens gewas d'inwoonders broot en wijn krijgen ; en van de schorsen maken sy hare kleederen. Daer is geen groot noch kleyn gedierte / dan eenige tamme en wilde verckens. Oock sijn hier nagelen / maer weynigh. Het grootste deel van dit eylant staet onder den Koning van *Ternate*, gelijk vele andere van de naburige : hoewel dat twee Koningen / als die van *Gilolo* en van *Loloda*, over 't selve gebieden. De Koning van *Loloda* is d'outste van al de naburige Koningen / maer de swackste / schoon hy eertijts de machtighste geweest is. De inwoonders van de noordkust sijn Wilde menschen / en leven sonder wet / sonder Koning / en sonder steden en dorpen / in de wildernissen. Maer die aen d'oostzijde sich onthouden / wonen in volckrijcke plaetsen langs de zeekust.

De *Molucsche Eylanden* sijn van de Castilianen eerst gevonden / en na groot geschil aen der selver besit / tusschen de Castilianen en Portugesen ontstaen / sijnse den Koning van Portugael als verpant / en daernaer met het Koningrijck Portugael aen de Castilianen gekomen. De voornaemste der selve /

sijn van de Vereenighde Nederlanders voor sommige jaren ingenomen / ende ten minsten met negen kasteelen versterckt. 't Eylandt *Banda* hebben de voornoemde Nederlanders oock bekomen / en daer een sterck kasteel geleght. De selve sijn oock meesters geworden van 't Eylandt *Amboina*, ende hebben den Portugesen allen koophandel in dese eylanden benomen. Sy handelen mede soo sterck met de Chinesen als de Portugesen / aen welcke Portugesen sy dese kusten onveyl maken : so dat de Hollanders nu veel jaren meer schepen met allerhande speceryen / behalven kaneel / geladen uyt Oost-Indien gekregen hebben / als de Portugesen / en den koophandel van Indien meest nae haer getrocken ; vele van hare schepen / met Indiaensche waren geladen / genomen / oft doen sincken : daerenboven hebben de Portugesen de vorighe jaren groote schade geleden / door dien vele karaquen in de zee vergaen of gestrant sijn.

Onder de *Molucsche Eylanden* sijn dese vijf de voornaemste / *Ternata*, [*Tidora*], *Motir*, *Machian*, en *Bachian* ; waer van *Ternata* het noordelijkste is. Ontrent [*Ternata*] aen de noordzijde light een kleyn eylandeken *Haeri* genaemt. [*Ternata*] en *Tidora* leggen soo na by malkanderen / [darmen] met een grof geschuts kogel van d'een kust de andere kan bereycken. Tusschen dese twee leght het eylandt [*Miterra*]. *Machian* en *Bachian* sijn de zuydelijkste. De inwoonders van *Ternata* sijn groote vyanden der Portugesen / die het meeste deel van *Tidore* besitten. Dese eylanden leggen gestreckt langs de westkuste van *Gilolo*. Sy hebben vele hooge bergen / bysonder *Ternata*, daer een solferbergh is / die met een noordewindt vuur spouwt. Het grootste heeft qualijck 6000 schreden in den omloop. De omgang van alle t'samen is ontrent ses-en-twintigh mijlen. Het aerdrijck is dor als een spongie / ende treckt al de regen / eer hy in de zee loopt. Hier wassen verscheyden speceryen / als noten muscaet / mastigh / gember / peper / aloe / en santalhout / maer besonder groote menighte nagelen / die alleen daer wassen / en eenige in 't eylandt *Amboina*, daer alle landen der aerde mede voorsien worden. Rijs / Koorn / en andere vruchten / dienende tot 's menschen onderhout / sijn hier niet / meer door onachtsaemheydt der inwoonderen / als onvruchtbaerheydt der aerde. De kruytnagelen vind men meest in *Machian* en *Ternata*, in *Bachian* weynigh / in *Tidora* ende *Motir* tamelijck. Sy wassen op hooge bomen / die op 't geberghte onder andere staen / ontrent een half mijle van de zeekust. De blaederen sijn als van laurieren / doch wat dunner / en met scharpe spitsen : de bloemen koomen voorts als een rond schildeken / ende gelijcken de bloemen van orangie-appelen sijn eerst wit / daerna groen / ten laetsten roodt en hardachtich ; groen zijnde / gaen in lieflijkheydt van reuck alle gebloemte ter wereldt te boven. Als de bloem valt / zietmen de vruchten voortkomen als nagelen / daer van zy oock den naem by de Nederlanders hebben. De bladeren geknaut / hebben den selven smaeck als de vruchten. De boomen hebben maer eens in 't jaer rijpe vruchten / hoewel / datmen daer altijd bloemen / onrijpe oft rijpe vruchten op vint. De tijdt datmense plukt is / Augustus / September / October / en December. Rondom die boomen wast geen gras / nochte eenigh kruyt / want de boomen trecken alle vochtigheydt rondom na haer. Gemeynlijck als sy bloeyen / regent het sterck vele dagen naer malkanderen / niet sonder groote schade der bloemen ; want sy de vochtigheydt en koude winden niet konnen verdragen : nochtans sijn de vruchten niet weyniger / want als de regen / ophout en 't aerdrijck weder verwarmt wort / brengen de bloemen nieuwe vruchten voort. Men plucktse gemeynlijck de vierde maent naer datse gebloeyt hebben. Als sy die willen plucken / maken sy het onder de boomen schoon en effen / en latense in 't plucken neder vallen / vergaderense dan / en brengense by den anderen ; in 't gemeen sijn op de boomen de nagelen meerder als de bladeren. Het gaet met dese nagelboomen anders als met de boomen hier te lande / die dickwils vol bloeyen en weynigh vruchten krijgen / maer aen dese worden alle bloemen nagelen. De nagelen die onder de boomen vallen en blijven / wassen seer haest op / en eer acht jaren brengen sy weder nagelen voort. De boomen konnen / soo men seydt / hondert jaren oudt worden. Sy sijn soo vruchtbaer datmen van eenen twee baren pluckt / dat is 1250 Hollandsche ponden / want een Bar weeght 625 ponden. Als men die eerst aftrekt / sijnse wat root / maer in de Sonne gedrooght / wordense swart. Somwijl moetmense / om den gestadigen regen / by het vuur droogen / soo datse van de roock swart worden / en by de Nederlanders meer geacht / hoewel die in kracht ende deught niet beter sijn als de andere. De boomen groeyen soo geweldigh om de vruchtbaerheydt der aerde / datter heele bosschen van komen : dese deylen de inwoonderen / ende bewaren de vruchten / om op gelegen tijdt te verkoopen. De

inwoonders van dese eylanden sijn matigh lang / van goedt fatsoen / ende bruyn colour. Haer kleedinge is schoon en eerlijck / te weten eenen rock tot de knyen toe van fraey zijden laecken / hoewel sy oock bysonder laecken hebben / datse van schorssen der boomen konstigh maecken. De vryers en jonge mannen dragen kottoenen ringen op 't hooft / diese op feestdagen met verscheyde bloemen cieren. Haer bovenste kleedt ontrent de borst is open / en heeft wijde mouwen / diese konnen vouwen en na de schouderen stooten / soo dat sy gemeynlijck met de armen bloot gaen. Op feestdagen beroocken sy haer kleederen met een liefelijcken reuck. Die ontrent de zeekant wonen / houden de wet van *Mahumet*, van de Arabische koopluuden / die eertijds daer plegen te komen / daer toe gebracht ; binnen in 't landt sijn noch veel Heydenen / diese *Alfoures* heeten. Van natuur sijnse beleeft en gespraecksaem / niet hoovaerdigh ofte spijtig / soo dat de borgeren van een stad en gemeynte vriendelijck en gerust met malkanderen leven. Met haer nabuuren en volckeren van andere eylanden hebbense dickmael oorlogh. Sy gaen heel behendigh en dapper met de wapenen om / en wijcken geen volck van gantsch Indien in strijdtbaerheydt / principael die van *Ternata* : houden 't voor groote schande in den strijdt te vluchten / al is de vyant machtiger. Haer wapenen sijn een swaerd en schilt / met een helmet op 't hooft : de swaerden sijn als messen daer de punt afgebroken is / ontrent 't gevest dun / beneden breedt en swaer : de schilden van licht [hout / sonder] yser / twee spannen breedt / en vier voeten lang / daer sy 't geheele lichaem mede beschermen. Dese wapenen gebruycken sy soo voorsichtigh en handigh / datse haer geheel leven daer in geoeffent schijnen te hebben. Sy oorlogen meest ter zee met galeyen en sloopkens / die sy *Corcoras* noemen. Voorts sijnse liefhebbers van ledigheydt / en schouwen den arbeydt / behalven de knechten en slaven. Sy hebben geen huysraed als eenen pot / en een oft twee aerde schotelen tot noodigh gebruyck / een oft twee matrassen van schorssen der boomen gevlochten / daer de edelen en de gemeynen man op sit / en slaept. Sy hebben geen geldt / beminnen nochtans 't silver / alleen om daer eenige beeckers ofte vaten van te maken. Sy hebben een eygen tael / die niet gemeyns heeft met de andere Indiaensche Spraecken / en schrijven met Arabische letteren. Sy mogen soo veele vrouwen trouwen als 't haer lust / maer de kost stelt haer de maet. Sy sijn heel jalours van haer vrouwen en dochters / soo dat sy niemant in haer huys laten komen / om de selve te besoecken ; maer wil iemandt haer spreekken / die moet in 't portael ofte de deur blijven staen. Voor desen tijdt heeft elck van dese eylanden sijnen eygen Koning gehad. In 't jaer 1604 waren *Machian* en *Motir* onder den Koning van *Tarnaten* : *Tidora* en *Bachian* hadden haer eygen Koningen. Dese hadden altemael haer afkomste uyt een geslacht / soo lang de onderdanen konnen gedencken. De Portugesen sijn eerst tot *Tarnata* gekomen / en van de Koning *Chajanirus* vriendelijck onthaelt / die haer toegelaten heeft daer een kasteel te maecken : maer / nae datse qualijck met de Inwoonders handelden / en den Koning omgebracht hadden / sijnse van de *Ternatanen* voor vyanden gehouden / soo datse / door gebreck van victualie / het kasteel moesten verlaten / 't welck de inwoonders bemachticht hebben. Nu ter tijdt hebben de Spangiaerden een schans in *Ternata*, *Gamalamme* genoemd / aen de zuydzijde. De kasteelen *Dangil* en *S. Lucia* leggen op de frontieren tegen de Hollanders. In 't selve eylandt besitten de Hollanders 't fort *Malayo*, aen de oostzijde / welck nu de hoofstadt en Koninglicke residentie is / en de principaelste colonie der Hollanderen in dese contreye. Hier sijn oock het kasteel *Tolucco*, en de redout *Tacumma* aen de noordsijde. [Heel *Tidora*] is onder de Spangiaerds / en heeft geduurige oorlogh met die van *Ternaten*. Hier leght het kasteel *Marieco*, 't welck de Hollanders eenigen tijdt gehad hebben ; maer van de vyand benaut / sijn genootsaect geweest het selve te verlaten. Het eyland *Motir* is van niemant noch beset / maer iegelijck even na. Maer gemerckt daer niet veel profijt van te verwaekten is / wordt het van de Hollanders en Spangiaerden weynigh [geacht]. *Machian* is heel onder de Hollanders / die daer twee kasteelen gemaect hebben / als *Gnoffaquia* en [*Taffasoa*]. *Bachia* is mede Hollandts / in wiens hoek / *Labouo* genoemd / leydt het kasteel *Barneveldt*, aldus geheeten nae den Heer Advocaet *Ioan van Olden-Barneveldt*.

BANDA is een eylant veel kleynder als eene van de voorschreven / maer niet min vermaert / om de groote menighte notemuscaten / en folie / die daer alleen wassen / en alle andere deelen der werelt mede gedeelt worden. De bomen daer die aen wassen / sijn de peer-boomen niet ongelijck / doch korter en ronder van bladeren. De muscaten sijn met drie basten bedeckt / de eerste is gelijk de

groene bolster van ockernoten / die rijp wordende / open spout ; dan sietmen de tweede / de folie als / een netjen en scharlaken roodt / om de derde / dat een houten bast en bruyn van colour is, als / de folie rijp wordt / scheurt die oock / en krijght een oranje verwe : binnen de houten bast leydt de note. Men maeckt dese geheele fruyt ofte appelen veel in gesuyckerde conserven / die is seer lieffelijck / en gaet alle an dere confituren in delicaetheyt te boven.⁵⁵ Dit eylant leght omtrent 24 mijlen van *Amboyna*, en deelt sijnen naem mede aen twee andere eylandekens / daer ontrent gelegen. Het heeft / als sommige seggen / de gedaente van een hoef-yser / en streckt van 't noorden tot het zuyden drie mijlen / oft weynigh min oft meer in de lengte / en maer een in de breedte. De hoofstadt is *Nera*, wiens inwoonders ghedurige vyandschap en oorlogh voeren met die van *Labbetacca*, een stedeken 't welck maer een kleyn mijlken van daer leyt. De Nederlantsche Oost-Indische Compagnie heeft twee Forten op 't Eylant / te weten *Nassou* en *Belgica*, daer de schepen dicht onder konnen ankeren. Dit lant heeft geen Koning / maer de regeering staet by de Gemeente / doch hare Mahometaensche Priesters hebben die meest in handen / en houden streng recht. De inwoonders sijn ontrent tien oft elf duysent zielen / doch daer onder niet meer dan vier of vijf hondert weerbare mannen ; dewelcke kloecke lieden ten oorlogh sijn / en durven haren vyant wel onder d'oogen sien : maer haren haet en vyandschap is niet te versoenen ; want men geloofft / dat sy de laetste van hare vyanden / als sy hem in hare macht hadden / niet soudén sparen.

Het eylant AMBOYNO oft *Amboina* wordt van sommige Schrijvers / gelijk *Banda*, onder de *Molucken* gestelt. Hier is een kleyne stadt *Amboyna* genaemt ; *Quilao* is oock een stadt van dit eylant. De Hollanders hebben hier de Forten *Coubella* en *Lovio*, de reduyte *Hittou*, en een kasteel dat heerlijck opgebouwt is. Het aertrijck is vruchtbaer in nagelen / oranje / limoenen / citroenen / cocos-noten / suycker-rieten / en vele andere vruchten tot een geringen prijs ; in voegen dat de Hollanders twintigh oranje-appelen voor eenen knoop kregen. Het eylant *Vevanala* is een der overvloedighste in nagelen. D'inwoonders sijn eenvoudige lieden / die sich met de nagelen beesich houden / en armelijck genoegh leven. De geringste onder hen dragen groote messen / daer sy hun levens onderhoud mede winnen. Sy maken groote brooden van rijns / diese in stede van vleesch eten ; en koecken van suycker en amandelen / diese van hare burens tegen andere koopmanschappen verwisselen. Oock leven sy van hare andere goede vruchten.^{xxx} Dese plaetse wort veel van vreemde [kooplieden] besocht /⁵⁶ die niet soo seer om de speceryen / welcke hier niet overvloedigh sijn / komen ; maer om dat de [schepen] / die van *Malacca* naer de *Molucken* seylen / hier ververssing van water en andere dingen halen. 't Is op 't hooghste te verwonderen / dat dit Eylant / hoewel den handel niet al te groot is / als ick terstont verhaelt heb / geen andere landen noodigh heeft om 't selve van eetwaren te versorgen / dewijl hier byna geheele bosschen vol *Sagu boomen* wassen / van welckers pit sy haer broot maken : desen boom is soo dick dat hem een man niet wel kan omvademen / en seer hoogh : de bladen sijn die van den Cocos-boom gelijk / doch wat grooter. Buyten heeft hy maer een bast / omtrent een duym dick / 't overig van binnen is alles pit / 't welck de gedaente van vermolsent hout heeft / doch is gantsch wit. Men kan het ter noot soo uyt de hant wel eten / dan heeft sekere houtachtige aderen. Den *Amboyneser* gaet met sijn mes in 't bosch / houwt den boom / die weck is / om / klooft hem recht langs door 't midden / maeckt een kromme dissel van *Bambu* oft riet / gelijk die sijn daermen de goten mede uytholt ; en met dese kapt hy het pit / dat het schijnt gemalen te wesen gelijk de *Sumac* van Spanjen ; doch dese is geel / maer de *Sagu* geheel wit / als geseyt is. Daer na neemt hy een bladt van den selven boom en kant het tegen den boom aen / dat is sijn tobbe / daer hy 't ende aen het ruyge van den boom naeyt met *Rottang*, dat is sijn zeef / en werpt dan een deel *Sagu* daer in / dat hy t'elckens begiet met water / soo datter melckachtigh water uytkomt / dat door de zeef loopt / en de houtachtige aderen blijvender in / die hy / na datse wel uitgewassen sijn / wechwerpt. [Het witte oft melckachtige water loopt in een tobbe die hy van twee bladeren aen malkander maeckt : van sinckt de wittigheyt op de gront / en het klare mater loopt boven door een gootjen wegh. Dat] onder op de gront blijft / is de *Sagu*, die namaels gedrooght wort / en is dan gelijk meel. [Als sy hem nu backen willen /] / hebbense een vierkante vorm van aerde gebacken / daer vijf oft ses groeven in sijn / [eick vrie vingten] diep / en een span lang / en soo wijt datter de kleynste vinger in mach. Desen steen [makeuse heet / werpen] het meel in de groeven / 't welck dan aen malkanderen kleeft / en is terstont gaer / [soo dat een

man alleen] voor hondert personen en meer dagelijks sou kunnen backen. Haren dranck / [diese *Tuack* noemen / tappense] boven uyt de *Cocos-boomen*, yder boom geeft dagelijks twee kannen : het volck kan sich [met desen vranck] seer droncken maken. De jonge bladeren van desen *Sagu-boom* verschaffen hen oock een seker soorte van vlas oft kattoen / daerse kleederen van weven / diese dan verscheydelyck verwen / doch sijn niet seer sterck. Met d'oude bladeren deckense haer huysen / diese dubbelt aen een stoerken weten te nayen / en is goet dack. Het middelste van 't blat / 't welck naulijcks soo dick is als het dunste van een mans arm / dient hen om hare huysen te bouwen / in plaetse van sparren oft latten / sijnde 10 oft 12 voeten lang. Van 't garen der bladen makense oock hare seylen. Soo dat de *Cocos-boom* hen van dranck versorgt : maer de *Sagu-boom* verschafft hen oock kleederen / deksel van huysen / en seylen tot haer vaertuygh. Dit eylant is gedeelt in twee deelen / dewijl het maer 80 roeden lants verschilt of het sijn twee Eylanden : op het kleynste / daer het kasteel op staet / sijn 20 stedekens / die twee duysent weerbare mannen uytbrengen / alle Christenen genaemt. 't Groot *Ambon* heeft vier hoofsteden / die yder onder haer hebben seven kleyne / dat sijn 28 stedekens / de welke met elkander voor eenige jaren omtrent / 500 mannen / meest Moren en Mahometisten / uytbrachten.

De LADRONES sijn eenige Eylanden / die in 't jaer 1519 door *Ferdinandus Magellanes* eerst gevonden en de *Veles* genoemt sijn / om de groote menigte schuytkens / die men daer met hare seylen siet / seer [geestigh] gemaect. Dese Indianen hebben in 't geheele landt geen weergae in de konst van swemmen ; want sy sich in de zee begeven / gaende tot op den gront toe / als sy eenige stucken yser in de selve geworpen hebben / die sy weder ophalen en boven brengen. Sy sijn seer genegen tot dieverye / 't welck de gemelde *Magellanes* wel besocht heeft / en daerom is hen de naem van *Ladrones* gegeven. Sy sijn seer robust / soo mannen als vrouwen / nochtans geestigh in alle dingen ; en gaen geheel naect / uytgenomen / dat eenige hoeden dragen van stroo gemaect / en dat de vrouwen de beschaemde deelen met eenige bladeren bedecken. Dese Eylanden sijn seer rijk van hoenderen en ander gevogelte / en insonderheyte van visscheryen. Aengaende hare wetten en religie / daer af kan men niets vernemen / dan alleen datse afgoden-dienaers sijn en beelden aanbiddende.

SALOMONS EYLANDEN houden sommige voor de volgende / als het *Honden-Eylandt*, het [Eylant] *sonder gront*, *Waterlant*, 't *Vliegen-Eylant*, *Cocos-Eylandt*, *Verraders-Eylant*, het *Eylant van goede Hope*, de *Hoorensche Eylanden*, de *Groene Eylanden*, *S. Ians Eylant*, meest alle door *Willem Cornelisz Schouten* in sijn reyse besocht / en soo genoemt. Oock sijn onder de selve begrepen 't Eylant *S. Petro* en de *los Tiburanes*, en vele andere / te voren ontdeekt ; van welke het meeste deel bewoont wort / en eenige vruchten voortbrengen. *Papos lant* oft *Nova Guinea*, *Nova Hollandia* oft *Nieu-Hollant* in 't jaer 1644 ontdeekt / *Nova Zeelandia* oft *Nieu Zeelant* in 't jaer 1642 beseylt / *Antoni van Diemens lant* in 't selve jaer gevonden / *Carpentaria* na de *Generael Carpentier* dus noemt / en meer andere / ten deel ontdeekt / worden mede in dese Kaert verthoont. Maer van alle dese en de voorbeschreven Eylanden / kunnen wy / om de kleynheyte deser plaetse / niet breder spreken ; oock is van de laetstgenoemde noch niets oft seer weynigh in 't licht gekomen : dies gelieve sich den Leser en Aenschouwer hier mede te vernoegen / tot dat daer van en van alle de voorseyde door I. Blaeu een groot boeck / vol Kaerten en Beschrijvingen / 't welck onderhanden is / sal uytgegeven worden.

t' AMSTERDAM, By IOAN BLAEV.⁵⁷

DESCRIPTION of the Eastern or Asiatic ARCHIPELAGO.

As we could not include the *Maldive* islands, the island of *Ceylon* and the *Malaccan* peninsula, with the islands to the south and east thereof in our map of the *Asia* Mainland : therefore we add these to this map of the *Eastern* or *Asiatic Archipelago*, together with the islands of *Sumatra*, *Java*, *Borneo*, the *Philippines* or *Luzon*, *Mindanao*, *Celebes*, *Gilolo*, the *Moluccas*, *Banda*, *Ambon* etc.

Approximately seventy leagues to the southwest of *Cape Comorin*, lie the islands of the *MALDIVES*, in a narrow row, one hundred fifty leagues long : some say there are as many as eleven thousand, that is uncertain for they are countless. The inhabitants are a people like those of *Malabar*. Some of these islands are inhabited and some are not ; they are low-lying as is the land around *Cranganore* and *Cochin* ; therefore some are often flooded by the sea and covered. No special goods are found there besides Indian coconuts. From the husk of those nuts they make their rope-work and cables, as we do with hemp. Such nut trees are there in such quantity that they supply all the Indies and Oriental lands. One thing is remarkable there : they make their ships with masts and all that belongs to them from wood of these trees, without using a single iron nail ; they sew or bind them with cords made from the husk of the nuts. The sails are made from the leaves. The cargo of the ships as well as provisions, food and drink are made from those nuts. In summary : the ship with all that is on and in it comes from that single palm tree, and the fruits are the only sustenance on which the islanders live.

CEYLON, one of the best islands known, is very rich in people who call themselves *Singhalese*. They are much similar to the *Malabarese* in nature and ways : also with long open ears but not as black. They are quite adroit and great artisans who work in gold, silver, ivory, iron and other metals. It is divided in various kingdoms and kings of which the greatest and most powerful is the king of *Kandy* a great enemy of the Portuguese, who have a strong fortress there named *Colombo* and who war constantly on the aforesaid king of *Kandy*. It is a mountainous land, among others there is a mountain named *Adam's Peak*, which some consider to be the highest in all the Indies. The Indians believe that Paradise was there and say that on that mountain the footsteps of Adam are still to be seen printed in the rock. All kinds of fowl and birds are there in great quantity. Indian fruits, coconuts, oranges, limes, lemons and others are more plentiful and finer than anywhere. There are also some nutmegs, mace and pepper plants, but the very best cinnamon grows there in very great forests and jungles from where it is transported to all parts of the world. The cinnamon grows on trees the size of olive trees with leaves like bay leaves. They have white flowers and a fruit the size of black olives. The tree has two barks of which the second is the cinnamon. That is cut off and laid to dry in the sun in small square pieces. It is first ash-coloured, then by the warmth of the sun it rolls up and becomes red, like we see here in this country. The tree so standing has bark as before again in three years. Also some diamonds are mined there and many other stones are found, such as sapphires, rubies, topaz, spinel, garnets, the best in all the Indies. There is also a great fishery of beautiful pearls and also mines of gold, silver and other metals. There is a very great quantity of elephants that some believe surpass those of all other countries in intelligence and ingenuity, to whom elephants coming to these from other places pay honour and reverence.

The kingdom of *Malacca* has been taken by many for the *Chersonese* or *Golden Peninsula*, that is, the peninsula of *Ptolemy*. This kingdom lies in this tongue, arm or peninsula that comprises the kingdoms of *Malacca*, *Johore*, *Pahang*, *Perak*, *Kedah* and others : and extends to the island of *Sumatra*, which has the *Strait of Sunda* both to the west and to the south, as to the east the island of *Borneo*. The entire length of this kingdom comprises about 270 Italian miles, or along the coast, beginning from the *Pulau*

Sembilan or from the place named *Phatthalung* and ending at the island of *Bintan*, which are the actual limits, or ending at *Cape Singapore* about thirty leagues from *Malacca*. At the aforesaid arm, divided into various kingdoms, lies the city of *Tenasserim*, where the Portuguese do much sailing and do much trade with goods that come there from *Pegu* and *Siam*. Somewhat more southward lies the kingdom and city of *Kedah*, where much pepper grows. Almost at the extremity, not far from the outermost angle named *Cape Singapore*, lies the famed city of *Malacca*. It is inhabited, beside the natives of the land, by Portuguese who have a strong fortress there; for the captains one of the most profitable places of all the Indies; but it has now been brought under the obedience of the Dutch. There is also a bishop like in *Cochin*, but they are both suffragans of the archbishop at *Goa*. Here is the marketplace for the whole of the Indies, for a great quantity of ships from all quarters go there to unload, to load, to sell and to trade their goods. They come from *China*, the *Moluccas*, *Banda*, *Java*, *Borneo*, *Sumatra* and other surrounding islands, as well as from *Siam*, *Pegu*, *Bengal*, *Coromandel*, and all other quarters of the *Indies*. The Portuguese who live there with their wives and families are not very many, because it is an unhealthy place of heavy air and it is infertile. All provisions and what serves to sustain life must mostly be brought there from outside. Nevertheless there is great intercourse there of many peoples who come there with ships to accomplish their journeys and who must often wait for the monsoons. Those are the winds that blow in certain times of the year, that is, one half year to the east, the other to the west. Each year a Portuguese ship comes here that is loaded and dispatched, and is always as costly as two others that are loaded in other places of the Indies. The language one speaks there is called *Malay*, and is held to be the best and most useful of all languages of the Orient. In all surrounding lands and islands it is used almost as a common language, as is French with us.

The island of SUMATRA is divided among various kings of whom that of *Aceh* at the northernmost of the island is the most powerful and a great enemy of the Portuguese. He has often oppressed the city of *Malacca* and caused great suffering. It has rich mines of precious stones, gold, silver and other metal from which they manage to cast splendid large guns, and also use them. All kinds of spices, fragrant timbers, roots and medicinal herbs are bountiful there, particularly there is much very good pepper and much silk, and a volcano, from a spring near which pure oil flows. There are wild elephants in great quantity in the forests and jungles, and many tame ones which the king keeps for his service and entertainment. In the city of *Minangkabau* on the west side of the island the flame-shaped daggers called *krises* are made, which in the surrounding parts are highly regarded as the best combat weapon. The Portuguese have often tried to capture this island, so far they have not managed this.

JAVA has an abundance of rice and all kinds of provisions from livestock, as sheep, pigs, poultry etc. A quantity of good pepper grows there too. The land is divided among various kings such as those of *Bantam*, *Jakarta*, *Tuban*, *Balambangan*, and others. The greatest and most powerful of all is the *Great Mattaran*, as they call him, living inland, almost at the south side of the island. The most important merchant city there is *Bantam*, where all kinds of peoples of the Orient come, such as the Portuguese from *Malacca*, Chinese, Arabs, Persians from *Pegu*, *Siam* and other places in the Indies, who do great trade with all kinds of goods. Some 20 leagues from there, at *Jakarta*, the Dutch East India Company has made a large fortress and named it *Batavia*, where her Governor General and Councils of the Indies reside and from there command all places and ships subject to her. A few years ago the *Great Mattaran*, assisted by more than eighty thousand men of the king of *Bantam*, came to lay siege to this place to win it, but had to retreat and leave the place with the loss of many people. The people on the sea side are mainly Mohammedans, inland and on the south side they are heathens.

BORNEO, lying below the Equator extends to the North almost eight degrees of latitude. It is the largest of all the islands of the Indies, but so far not fully known. It produces, apart from all that is needed to sustain life, various kinds of precious stones and some diamonds, small horses [or: pearls?], mushrooms and a great quantity of camphor, the very best of all the Orient, that grows on trees abundant with berries. It is a gum that grows on the inside of the trunk or tree and sweats its way through the bark in drips and is then made white by the sun. There are various beautiful sea-cities, like *Borneo*, in which some say no

less than 25,000 souls live. It lies in the water almost like Venice. There are also *Sambas*, *Sukadana*, *Banjarmasin* and others. The *king of Borneo* is a Mohammedan, with whom nobody may speak but through an interpreter. The people are whitish, sagacious and not so deceitful as those of the other islands. Nevertheless they are servants of idols.

The island of LUZON, which together with many other islands that surround it is called *the Luzons*, was first discovered in 1564 by the Spaniards coming from New Spain. They are also called *Las Manilhas*, after the *City Manila*, also the *Philippines*, after the name of the king of Spain *Philip the Second*. These islands have in earlier times been under the crown of *China*, and are now under the Castilians. They have corn in abundance and hunt many kinds of game, all kinds of livestock, like oxen, cows, goats, pigs etc. The Chinese bring there from their country a great quantity of silk, cotton, porcelains, gun powder, sulphur, saltpetre, iron, steel, quicksilver, copper, flour, and countless other curiosities, which the Spaniards bring from there to *Mexico* and *New Spain*.

The island of MINDANAO, lying about the *Philippines*, is also called by some *Migindanao* or *Vendenao*. Some believe it is one of the *Barussae* of *Ptolemy*, and the southernmost of all the *Philippines*, as the southern corner lies five or six degrees North. The length extends from east to west, as *Gaetan* says, about one hundred leagues, and the latitude is from the sixth to the eleventh degree to the north, which is almost eighty leagues. The circumference is three hundred and eighty, or according to *Herrera*, three hundred leagues. The most important cities are *Siligan*, *Butrian*, *Pimilaran* and *Camiguin*. Some others include *Cailon*, *Pavaodos*, *Subut*, *Rapico*, and *Surigao*. The neighbouring islands are *Sarangani* and *Candicar*, half a league apart from one another, one lying on the east side and the other on the west side, and, from the *Equator* or Middle Line, five and a half degrees to the north. The land is rough but most abundant in rice and *coconuts*. *Herrera* says there is much maize, but *Gaetan* believes that this is absent here and that the inhabitants use rice and sago from which they make bread and draw oil, like from the palm tree. The land also produces ginger, pepper, and cinnamon in abundance. Here there are also rich gold mines ; and many animals, like deer, buffalo, pigs, poultry, and more. The inhabitants of this island are generally at war with the Portuguese and Spaniards. They have various kings and lords, and are partly heathens and partly Mohammedans.

CELEBES or *Macassar* is believed to be one of those islands which *Ptolemy* called *Sindae Insulae*. Even in our time *Celebes* and *Macassar* or *Macasser* are distinguished, though they are indeed but one and the same ; the truth hereof is amply confirmed, as the kingdom of *Sion* is set in *Celebes* as well as *Macassar*. This island comprises many others, that are held to be her kingdoms, like that of *Sion*, in one of the *Celebes*, as was just said, and lying between *Borneo* and the *Moluccas*, of which the latter lies to the east, and the former to the west of her ; even though some have placed it in the east of the *Moluccas* through misunderstanding. The most sensible are of the aforesaid opinion, in my judgement, who also say that the *Celebes* lie four degrees from the *Equator* on the south side. The circumference is about three hundred leagues, which is the same they say of *Macassar*. It is divided into six kingdoms, among which the one called *Macassar* is the most powerful ; it also gives its name to the whole island ; the others are *Sion*, or *Siam*, as *Gotthard Arthus* says, *Sanguin*, *Cauripana* and *Getigan*, and that of *Suppa*, according to the aforesaid *Arthus*. One sees here the cities of *Bantachaia* and *Macassar*, lying thirty leagues from one another. Also there are very large towns here that are inhabited by four, five, yes six thousand people, because the entire land is populous. On the south side lies the island of *Ende*, famous for the mountain that always burns, called *Cachioaspi*. Also there is the island of *Cambaya*, lying close to *Macassar*. This island is very beautiful and abundant in all victuals, but especially in rice. Here one also finds cotton, sandalwood, ivory, gold, and in the nearby sea, pearls. It feeds many buffalo, so that a farmer sometimes has fifty or sixty of the same ; also there are here many horses, goats, pigs, and wild animals ; pheasants, peacocks, herons, Indian hens, wild ducks, turtle doves, and various other kinds of birds that are unknown in Europe. Some say that this island has only one king ; but others say there are six, of which that of *Macassar* is the most powerful,

and incessantly wages war on the others, which as is probable, has moved *de Bry* to say that there is only one king. *Du Jarric* says that the king of *Sion* is also king of the *Celebes*.

GILOLO is also held to be one of the *Sindae*, or islands of *anthropophages* or *man-eaters*, of *Ptolemy*. Now the Portuguese call this island *Barochine de Moro*, the inhabitants of the *Moluccas* call it *Halmahera*, and the Spaniards *Xilolo*, which is the same as *Gilolo*, as their *X*, if followed by an *I*, is pronounced as a *G*. As for the name of *Gilolo*, it has it from one of her cities. The *Archipelago*, that comprises the islands of *Moro*, begins at the island of *Doi*, and extends to about two leagues from *Bicoé Point*; it comprises many islands, of which *Gilolo* or *Barochine* is the most important. Its mainland coast is called *Morotia*, that is *terrestrial Moro*. The islands that lie opposite these one calls *Morotay*, which means *maritime Moro*. This island *Gilolo* lies opposite *Tidore* to the east, and partly below the Equator. The circumference is two hundred leagues or, as others say, two hundred and fifty. Some say if someone would want to round it in a *proa* he would be busy for four months before he would come again to the place where he began his journey. It comprises two kingdoms which are *Xilolo* or *Gilolo*, and *Loloda*, named so after their capital cities. Beside the aforesaid there are here the cities of *Momoia* and *Tolo*. The Spaniards possess the cities of *Akelamo*, *Sabugo* and *Pilolo*, which last lies just seven leagues to the west of *Malayo*, a city on *Ternate*. They also have on the east side the fortresses of *Iolo* or *Tolo*, as *Du Jarric* calls them, *Isian* and *Iaffougo*; these latter places and *Gilolo* lie sixty miles from one another. The Dutch also possess the fortresses of *Takome* and *Zabou*. The air is most unhealthy and the worst is that the illnesses are almost without any remedy. However in the months of June, and especially December, the air is better tempered. Also there is little water here. The land is rocky and infertile, and subject to earthquakes; still however it produces rather much rice, and many trees, named *sago*, from which the inhabitants obtain bread and wine; and from the barks they make their clothes. There are neither large nor small animals, save a few tame and wild pigs. Also there are cloves, but few. The largest part of this island is under the king of *Ternate*, like many other islands nearby; even though two kings, like those of *Gilolo* and of *Loloda*, rule over the same. The king of *Loloda* is the eldest of all the nearby kings, but the weakest, even though he used to be the most powerful. The inhabitants of the north coast are wild men, and live without law, without king, and without cities and villages, in the jungles. But those on the east side live in populous places along the sea coast.

The *Moluccan islands* were first discovered by the Castilians and after great conflict over their possession between the Castilians and Portuguese they were pledged to the Portuguese, but after they came, along with the kingdom of Portugal, to the Castilians. The most important of these were taken some years ago by the United Dutch, and strengthened with at least nine castles. The aforesaid Dutch also obtained the island of *Banda*, where they built a strong castle. The same also became masters of the island of *Ambon*, and have taken from the Portuguese all commerce in these islands. They behave as strongly towards the Chinese as with the Portuguese, for which Portuguese they make these coasts unsafe. So that now the Dutch for many years have received more ships laden with spices, except cinnamon, from East India than the Portuguese and have drawn most commerce of the Indies to themselves; taken many of their ships laden with Indian goods or sunk them: furthermore during the past years the Portuguese suffered great damage through the many carracks that foundered at sea or ran aground.

Among the *Moluccan islands* these five are the most important: *Ternate*, *Tidore*, *Motir*, *Makian*, and *Bacan*; of which *Ternate* is the northernmost. Around *Ternate* on the north side lies a small island named *Hiri*. *Ternate* and *Tidore* lie so close to each other that a heavy cannonball can reach one coast from the other. Between these two lies the island of *Maitara*. *Makian* and *Bacan* are the southernmost. The inhabitants of *Ternate* are great enemies of the Portuguese, who possess the largest part of *Tidore*. These islands lie extended along the west coast of *Gilolo*. They have many high mountains, especially *Ternate*, where there is a sulphur mountain that spits fire with a northern wind. The largest is almost 6000 paces in circumference. The circumference of all together is about twenty six leagues. The earth is as soft as a sponge, and sucks up all rain before it runs into the sea. Various

spices grow here like nutmeg, mastic, ginger, pepper, aloe, and sandalwood, but especially a great quantity of cloves that grow only there (and some in the island *Ambon*), from which all countries on earth are supplied. Rice, corn and other fruits serving for man's sustenance are not here, more through the negligence of the inhabitants than infertility of the earth. The cloves are found most in *Makian* and *Ternate*, in *Bacan* little, in *Tidore* and *Motir* somewhat. They grow on high trees that stand on the mountains lower than others, about half a mile from the sea coast. The leaves are like bay leaves but somewhat thinner with sharp ends : the flowers come like a round little shield and are like the flowers of orange trees ; are first white, then green, finally red and hardish ; when green they surpass all flowers of the world in loveliness of smell. When the flower falls one sees the fruits come forth as nails [Dutch : *nagel*], from which they have their name with the Dutch [Dutch *kruidnagel* = nail-spice]. The leaves when chewed have the same flavour as the fruits. The trees have ripe fruits only once a year, even though one always finds flowers, unripe or ripe fruits on them. The time that one picks them is August, September, October and December. No grass grows around the trees, nor any herbs, because the trees draw towards themselves all moisture there is around. Usually when they bloom it rains heavily many days on end, not without great damage to the flowers ; for they cannot stand dampness and cold winds : still the fruits are not fewer, for when the rain stops and the earth is heated up again, the flowers bring forth new fruits. One usually picks them the fourth month after they have bloomed. When they want to pick them they clean and smoothen the ground under the trees and let them fall down for picking, then gather them and bring them together ; in general there are more cloves on the trees than leaves. With these clove trees it goes differently as with the trees here in this country, that often bloom fully and bear little fruit, but on these all flowers become cloves. The cloves that fall under the trees and remain grow up very quickly and in eight years they bring forth cloves again. The trees can, so it is said, live to be one hundred years old. They are so fertile that two bars can be picked from each, that is 1,250 Dutch pounds, for a bar weighs 625 pounds. When first picked they are rather red, but when dried in the sun they turn black. Sometimes, in view of the constant rain, they must be dried before a fire, so that they are turned black by the smoke, and are regarded more highly by the Dutch, even though they are not better in strength or virtue than the others. The trees grow so splendidly thanks to the fertility of the earth that whole forests spring into existence ; these the inhabitants share with each other and they keep the fruits to sell at their convenience. The inhabitants of these islands are moderately tall, of good shape and of brown colour. Their clothing is clean [or: beautiful] and becoming, to wit, a skirt down to the knees made of fine silken cloth, even though they also have special cloth that they make artfully from the barks of trees. The suitors and young men wear cotton rings on the head, that they adorn with various flowers on festive days. Their upper cloth is open around the chest and has wide sleeves that can be folded and pushed up to the shoulders, so that usually their arms are bare. On festive days they perfume their clothes with a sweet fragrance. Those that live by the sea side abide to the law of *Mohammed*, brought to them by the Arab merchants who used to come there ; in the interior are still many heathens, whom they call *Alfouras* [Haraforas]. They are by nature polite and affable, not arrogant or spiteful, so that the citizens of a city and community live with one another in a friendly and tranquil way. But with their neighbours and the peoples of other islands they often make war. They handle their weapons skilfully and bravely and are second to no people of the Indies in militancy, especially those of *Ternate* : they consider it a great disgrace to flee from combat, even though the enemy is more powerful. Their weapons are a sword and shield, with a helmet on the head : the swords are like knives from which the point is broken off, thin around the hilt, broad and heavy below : the shields of light wood without iron, two spans [*i.e.* 18 inches] wide and four feet long, with which they protect the entire body. These weapons they use so deliberately and skilfully that they seem to have practised all their lives. They wage war mainly at sea with galleys and small ships they call *kora-koras*. They are lovers of idleness and shirk from work, except the servants and slaves. They have no furniture but a pot and one or two earthenware plates for necessary usage, and one or two mats woven from the barks of trees on which both the nobleman and the commoner sit and sleep. They have no money but they do like silver, only to make some cups or vessels from it. They have their own language that has nothing in common with other Indian Languages, and they write with Arabic letters. They may marry as many women as they like, but the cost sets the limit.

They are quite jealous of their women and daughters, so that they let nobody into their house to visit them : but if someone wishes to speak to them, they must remain standing in the porch or the door. Before this time each of these islands had its own king. In the year 1604 *Makian* and *Motir* were under the king of *Ternate* ; *Tidore* and *Bacan* had their own kings. They all descended from a dynasty lasting as long as the subjects can remember. The Portuguese first came to *Ternate* and were befriended by the King *Chajanirus*, who permitted them to make a castle there : but after they treated the inhabitants badly and killed the king they were taken for enemies by the *Ternatians* so that through lack of victuals they had to abandon the castle, which the inhabitants then took. Currently the Spaniards have a stronghold in *Ternate*, called *Gamalamma*, on the south side. The castles of *Dangil* and *St. Lucia* lie on the frontiers with the Dutch. In the same island the Dutch possess the fort of *Malayo*, on the east side, which is now the capital city and royal residence, and the principal colony of the Dutch in these parts. Here are also the castle of *Tolukko*, and the redoubt of *Takome* on the north side. All *Tidore* is under the Spaniards and has constant war with that of *Ternate*. Here lies the castle of *Mareko*, which the Dutch possessed for some time ; but pressed by the enemy they were compelled to abandon it. The island of *Motir* is still occupied by no one, but actually just nearby. But considering that not much profit is to be expected from it, it is not highly rated by either the Dutch or the Spaniards. *Makian* is entirely under the Dutch, who have built two castles there known as *Nofakia* and *Tafasoa*. *Bacan* is partly Dutch, in a corner of which, named *Labuha*, lies the castle of *Barneveldt*, named so after the Lord Advocate *Johan van Oldenbarneveldt*.⁵⁸

BANDA is an island much smaller than any of the aforesaid, but no less famous for the great quantity of nutmegs and mace that grow only there and are supplied to all other parts of the world. The trees that grow there are not unlike pear trees, but shorter and with rounder leaves. The nutmegs are covered with three barks, the first is like the green husk of walnuts which splits open as it ripens ; then one sees the second, the mace like a little net and scarlet red around the third, which is a wooden bark and brown in colour. When the mace ripens it tears open too and gets an orange colour : inside the wooden bark lies the nut. From this entire fruit or apple is often made a sugared confiture that is quite lovely and surpasses all other confitures in delicacy.⁵⁹ This island lies about 24 leagues from *Amboyna*, and shares its name with two small islands lying thereabout. It has as some say the shape of a horse shoe and extends from north to south three miles or little less or more in length, and just one in width. The capital city is *Nera*,⁶⁰ whose inhabitants are in constant enmity and war with those of *Labbetacca*, which lies just under a mile from there.⁶¹ The Dutch East India Company has two Forts on the island, to wit *Nassau* and *Belgica*,⁶² where ships can anchor in close proximity. This land has no king but the government lies with the community ; however her Mahometan priests usually hold it and keep strict justice. The inhabitants are about ten or eleven thousand souls ; but among them there are not more than four or five hundred able-bodied warriors. They are brave in war and dare to face their enemy ; but their hatred and enmity are implacable ; for it is believed that if they had the last of their enemies in their hands they would not spare them.

The island of AMBON or *Amboina* is considered by some authors, as with *Banda*, to be one of the *Moluccas*. Here is a small city named *Ambon* ; *Quilao* is also a city of this island. The Dutch have here the forts of *Cambello* and *Lovio*, the redoubt of *Hitu*, and a castle that is finely built up. The earth is fertile in cloves, oranges, limes, lemons, coconuts, sugarcane and many other fruits at low prices ; the Dutch obtain twenty oranges for a button. The island of *Vevanala* is one of the most abundant in cloves. The inhabitants are humble folk who occupy themselves with cloves and live in poverty. The least among them carry large knives with which they gain their livelihood. They make large loaves of bread from rice which they eat instead of meat ; and pies of sugar and almonds which they trade for other merchandise with their neighbours. They also live from their other good fruits. This place is often visited by foreign merchants,⁶³ who come not so much for the spices, that are not abundant here, but because ships that sail from *Malacca* to the *Moluccas* get fresh water and other things from here. It is quite astonishing that this island, even though its trade is not very great as I just said, needs no other lands to provide it with food, while complete forests of *sago palms* grow here, from the core of which

they make their bread ; this tree is so thick that a man cannot well reach around it and it is very high ; the leaves are like those of the coconut palm, however a little larger. On the outside it has only one bark, about a thumb thick, the rest on the inside is all core that has the form of mouldy wood but is completely white. One can eat it straight from the hand if needed, it has certain wood-like veins. The *Ambonese* goes into the forest, fells a tree that is soft, cleaves it straight down the middle, makes an adze of *bamboo* or reed, like those with which they hollow gullies, and with this he chops the core so that it seems to be grinded like the *sumac* of Spain ; but this is yellow but the *sago* is all white as has been said. Then he takes a leaf from the same tree and fastens it to the tree ; that is his tub, of which he sews the end to the rough part of the tree with *rattan*, that is his sieve, and then throws a part of *sago* into it, over which he continuously sprinkles water so milk-like water comes from it that runs through the sieve and the wood-like veins remain which he throws away after they are well washed out. The white or milk-like water runs into a tub that he makes from two leaves attached to each other ; then the white sinks to the ground and the clear water runs away above through a small gully. That which stays on the ground is the *sago*, which is afterwards dried and is then like flour. Now if they want to bake it they have a square shape of earthenware with five or six grooves in it each three fingers deep and a span [~9 inches] long and so wide that the smallest finger fits into it. This stone they heat and then cast the flour into the grooves which then sticks to the edges and is instantly cooked, so that one man alone could bake daily for a hundred persons or more. Their beverage which they call *tuak* [toddy], they tap from above in the *coconut trees*, each tree gives two jugs each day ; the people can get quite drunk on this beverage. The young leaves of the *sago trees* also provide them with a sort of flax or cotton from which they weave clothes which they then paint in various ways, but which are not very strong. With the old leaves they cover their houses, which they know how to sew to a frame, and make a good roof. The middle of the leaf, which is barely as thick as the thinnest part of a man's arm, serves them to build their houses instead of spars or planks, being 10 or 12 feet long. From the thread of the leaves they also make their sails. So that the *coconut tree* provides them with drink ; but the *sago tree* also provides them clothes, covering of houses and sails for their vessels. This island is divided into two parts as other than 80 rods [~300m] of land it is two islands ; on the smallest where the castle stands⁶⁴ there are 20 small towns that bring out two thousand able-bodied men, all Christians. The Great *Ambon* has four capital cities that each have under them seven small ones, that makes 28 cities and towns, that together a few years ago brought out 1,500 men, mostly Arabs and Mohammedans.

The LADRONES are some islands that were first discovered in the year 1519 by *Ferdinand Magellan*⁶⁵ and have been called *the Veles* [Spanish *velas* = sails] for the great multitude of little boats one sees there with their sails very colourfully made. These Indians are unsurpassed in all the land in the art of swimming, as they go into the sea, going all the way to the bottom, as they throw some pieces of iron into it, which they retrieve and bring back up. They are quite inclined to thievery, which the aforesaid *Magellan* well noticed and therefore gave them the name *Ladrones* [Spanish *ladrones* = thieves]. They are quite robust, both men and women, nevertheless witty in all things ; and go about fully naked except that some wear hats made of straw and that the women cover their shameful parts with some leaves. These islands are very rich in poultry and other birds, and especially in fisheries. As to their laws and religion, nothing can be learnt about it except that they are servants of idols and worship images.

The SOLOMON ISLANDS are held by some to be the following : such as the *Island of Dogs*,⁶⁶ the *Bottomless Island*,⁶⁷ *Waterland*,⁶⁸ the *Island of Flies*,⁶⁹ *Cocos* [or *Coconut*] *Island*,⁷⁰ *Traitors Island*,⁷¹ the *Island of Good Hope*,⁷² the *Hoorn* [or *Horn*] *Islands*,⁷³ the *Green Islands*,⁷⁴ *St. John's Island*⁷⁵ ; most having been visited by *Willem Cornelisz. Schouten* on his journey⁷⁶ and called so. Also considered to belong to these are the island of *St. Peter* and the *Shark Islands*,⁷⁷ and many others, discovered before ; of which most are inhabited and produce some fruit. *Papua* or *New Guinea*,⁷⁸ *Nova Hollandia* or *New Holland* discovered in the year 1644,⁷⁹ *Nova Zeelandia* or *New Zealand* sailed to in the year 1642,⁸⁰ *Antoni van Diemen's land* found in the same year,⁸¹ *Carpentaria* thus named after the General *Carpentier*,⁸² and others were partly discovered and shown on this map. But of all these and the islands described above, we, for the lack of space, cannot speak expansively ; also, about

the last mentioned, nothing or very little has yet come to light. Therefore the reader and spectator is asked to settle for this, until of those and all the aforesaid, a great book filled with maps and descriptions, now being worked on, will be published by J. Blaeu.

AMSTERDAM By JEAN BLAEU

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sive
ASIATICI

QVandoquidem sub terra firma *Asiae* non apte potuimus complecti insulas *Maldivas*, insulam *Zeylon*, peninsulam *Malaccæ*, insulasque ab Australi & Orientali parte sitas: inde est, ut ipsas cum his sequentibus Insulis ex ordine ad hanc tabulam *Archipelagi Orientalis sive Asiatici* jungamus, continentem insulas *Sumatram*, *Iavam*, *Borneonem*, *Philippinas* sive *Lusson*, *Mindanaonem*, *Celebes*, *Gilolum*, *Moluccas*, *Bandam*, & *Amboynam*, &c.

Septuaginta circiter à promontorio *de Comori* milliariibus, versus austrum, insulæ *Maldivæ* jacent, in centum & quinquaginta milliarium longitudinem extensæ. Ferunt eas excedere numerum 11000, verum numerus incertus est. Incolæ Malabaribus similes sunt. Insularum quædam inhabitantur, quædam [incultæ sunt, & a]b habitatoribus destitutæ. Sol[i situsque su]nt depressioris, uti regiones prope Cran[ganor & Coch]in, ita ut quædam ea[ru]m à m[aris æstu inun]dentur. Nullas hic reperias merces, præter [nuc]es Indicas, *Cocos* dictas, & earundem cortices ac inv]olucra, è quibus funes suos conficiunt, uti nos [è canabi. Tanta istarum hic nucum frequentia,] ut to[ti] eas Indiæ sufficiant. Illud notatu dignum: naves hic confici ex solis harum arb[orum li]gnis, quæ non clavis, sed funibus ex hac ipsa arbore factis validè ne[ctunt:] folia pro velis sunt, [pro] mercibus & saburra nucis, pro cibo & potu eadem: ut tota [n]av[is nux s]it, & nux navis, ac ve[ctorum] suorum & Insularum victus.

ZEYLON insularum præstantissima, populis frequens est, qui se *Singales* indigetant. Forma moribusque Malabaribus similes sunt, longis perforatisque auribus. Color ipsis non ita, uti istis niger. Aurum, argentum, ebur, ferrum stupendo artificio tractare sciunt. In plurima regna, regesque dividitur, quorum potentissimus est rex *Candi*, hostis, si quisquam, Lusitanorum, qui arcem istic habent, cui nomen *Colombo*, perpetuisque bellis vexant dictum regem. Regio montosa est, interque montes reliquos unus est, *Pico de Adam* dictus, qui omnium Indiæ montium altissimus perhibetur. Persuasissimum est Indis, hoc loco Paradisum fuisse, ibidem que impressa lapidibus Adami vestigia observari. Pecorum, aviumque magna hic multitudo. Indicorum fructuum, coquorum, malorum aureorum, limonum, citriorum, major, quam alibi, bonitas. Piper fert, cinnamumque sylvæ ferunt ingentes & nemora. Crescit in arboribus magnitudinis olearum, quæ folia habent lauro non dissimilia, fructumque quantitate nigrarum olivarum. Arbori duplex est cortex. secundus cinnamum est, quod in partes quadratas sectum soli exponitur, ut exsiccet. primum cinericii est coloris, postea in gyros se flectit, rubrumque colorem imbibit. singulis trienniis arbor novum induit corticem. Adamantes hic reperiuntur, lapidesque ac gemmæ preciosiores, sapphiri, carbunculi, topazii, & granati orientalium optimi. Margaritarum etiam hic piscatura est locuples, necnon auri, argenti, aliorumque metallorum fodinæ. Elephantum hujus insulæ aliis omnibus sagacitate & naturali solertia præstant, credunturque aliunde allati his honorem reverentiamque exhibere.

Regnum MALACCÆ à multis cum Ptolemæo appellatur *Chersonesus* vel *Peninsula Aurea*. Hoc regnum situm est in illo tractu, æstuario vel peninsula, quæ comprehendit regna *Malaccam*, *Ior*, *Pan*, *Peram*, *Quedam*, aliaque; & extendit se ad insulam *Sumatram*, quam cum freto suo, tam ab occidente quam à meridie habet, simul etiam ab oriente insulam *Borneo*. Tota longitudo hujus regni, complectitur ducenta & septuaginta milliaria Italica, nimirum ab insula *Zambilaon*, vel à loco dicto *Bordelong*, usque ad insulam *Bintan*, qui proprii limites sunt, vel ad promontorium *Sincapuræ*, circiter triginta milliaria à *Malacca*. In hoc tractu, qui in varia regna dispescitur, sita est urbs *Tanasseryn*, quam Lusitani navibus frequentant. Plusculum austrum versus, regnum civitasque *Queda* occurrit, ubi piper magna copia colligitur. Circa finem penè promontorii, non longe à *Cap. de Sincapuræ*, spectatur celeberrima civitas *Malacca*, quam præter indigenas Lusitani tenent. Arcem hic habent validam,

gubernatori lucrosissimam. Episcopus Malacensis, uti & Cochinchinensis, Suffraganei sunt Archiepiscopi, qui Goæ est. Hic præcipuus est totius Indiæ mercatus, naviumque confluxus onerandis exon[er]andisque mercibus maximus, quæ è China, Moluccis, Banda, Iava, Borneo, Sumatra, & circum[jacen]tibus insulis, necnon è Siam, Pegu, Bengala, Coromandella, aliisque Indorum locis adventant. Parcius hic familias habent Lusitani ob aëris insalubritatem, & soli sterilitatem. Commeatus maximam partem aliunde petunt. Expectare hic solent naves ventos commodos, quos *Moussons* vocant, qui certis statisque anni temporibus flant, nempe uno semestri ab oriente, altero ab occasu. Quotannis hinc navis Lusitanica mercibus [preciosissim]is onusta abit. Lingua, qua loquuntur, *Malayca* est, *Maleys* vu[lgo,] quæ optima purissimaque [omnium] Orientalium esse censetur, nec minus istis locis familiaris est, quam hic Gallica.

SUMATRA regibus regnisque distincta est, quorum Achemensis borealiorem insulæ partem tenens, potentissimus est. Infensus est Lusitanis. *Malaccam* urbs non semel afflixit. Dives est auri, argenti, lapidum pretiosorum, aliorumque metallorum fodinis. Ex aere tormenta bellica sibi conflant insulani, quibus probè uti norunt. Ferax est aromatum, lignorum odoratorum, radicum, & medicinalium herbarum. Piper fert, & byssum, & sulphur, cujus montibus fons adjacet, mero fluens oleo, ut ferunt. Elephantorum alii agrestes sunt & feri; alii cicures, regi in oblectamentum & subsidium. In civitate *Manancabo* pugiones conficiuntur, Crises dicti, armorum genus præstantissimum. Sæpe huic insulæ insidiati fuerunt Lusitani, sed frustra hactenus.

IAVA oryzam luculenter suppeditat, aliaque ad victum necessaria, pecora, oves, porcos, gallinas. Piper fert. Pluribus paret regibus, nempe *Bantamensi*, *Iacatrensi*, *Tubamensi*, *Palambamensi*, aliisque. Magnus potentissimusque omnium est *Magnus Mataram* uti vocant, in mediterraneis habitans, ad insulæ partem australem. Emporium ejus præcipuum est *Bantam*, quo omnes undequaque Orientis populi confluunt, Lusitani è *Malacca*, Chineses, Arabes, Persæ è *Pegu*, *Siam*, aliisque plagis. Viginti ab urbe hac milliaribus *Batavi* in *Iacatra* arcem struxere validam, quæ *Batavia* dicitur, quo loci Præfectus ipsorum ac Concilii Indici Senatores sedem fixere. Paucis retrò annis *Magnus Mataram* copias auxiliares à rege Bantamensi adducens virorum plus quam centum mille, urbem obsidione cinxit, verum re infecta discedere coactus fuit. Qui littora tenent Mahumetani sunt, qui interiora, Paganismo dediti.

BORNEO sub Æquatore sita versus Boream extenditur pene ad latitud. 8 grad. Omnium Indicarum maxima est; verum in hunc usque diem nondum tota detecta. Præter ea quæ ad commentum faciunt, lapides fert preciosiores adamantes, margaritas minores, agaricum, camphoramque optimam. Crescit ex arboribus nucum magnitudinis. Succus est gummi in penitioribus arboris partibus crescens, qui per ipsum arboris corticem transudat & stillat, Solisque calore candescit. Vrbes maritimæ sunt, *Borneo*, incolas numerans 25000, aquisque pene cincta, Venetiarum instar: *Sombas*, *Succadano*, *Bandarmassin*, aliæque. Rex *Bornei* Mahumetanus est, nec cuiquam cum illo loqui fas, nisi per interpretem. Gens ipsa candidi est coloris, ingenio acri, magis simplicitatis amans, quam aliarum insularum incolæ, idololatrica tamen.

Insula LUSSON, quo nomine & aliæ minores circumjacentes indigetantur, ab Hispanis primum detecta est, anno 1564, ex Nova Hispania advenientibus. Alio nomine *Manillarum* insulæ vocantur, ab urbe *Manilha*: aut *Philippinæ*, à Philippo II Hispaniarum rege. Olim Chinesibus paruerunt, nunc Castellanis. Tritici feraces sunt, feris luxuriant, uti & pecore, bobus, vaccis, capris, suibus. Chineses magnam huc vim byssi, gossypii, porcellanorum, pulveris nitrati, sulphuris, nitri, ferri, æris, chalybis, argenti vivi, aliâsque elegantia advectant, quæ omnia Hispani hinc Mexicum in Novam Hispaniam transvehunt.

Insula MINDANAO, inter *Philippinas* sita, aliquibus etiam *Migindanao* & *Vendenao* dicitur. Aliqui putant unam ex veteribus *Barussi* Ptolemæi esse, & maxime ad austrum omnium *Philippinarum*, nam australis angulus jacet sub latitudine quinque aut sex grad. septentrione. Longitudo ab [orientem] est circiter centum millia passuum; & latitudo à [sextum] undecimum

gradum ve[rsus septentrion]em, quæ est fere circiter octoginta millia passuum; Ambitus trecent[a &] octoginta [milliaria, vel,] ut *Herrera* dicit, trecenta complectitur. Præcipuæ urbes sunt *Siligam*, *Butri[an]*, *Pimilaram* [& *Camiguin*.] Alii dicunt *Cailon*, *Pavaodos*, *Subut*, *Rapito*, & *Suriaco*. Insulæ finitimæ sunt *Sarangar* & *C[a]n[di]car*, semileuca inter se distantes, una ab oriente & altera occidente sitæ, & ab *Æquatore* aut diametre quinque & semigradibus versus septentrionem. Ager est desertus, sed abundat oryza & nucibus, cocos dictis. *Herrera* dicit multum esse Mayz; sed *Gaëtanus* putat deesse, & incolas Oriza & Sagu uti, ex quibus panem conficiunt, & oleum extrahunt, ut ex palma. Terra quoque zingibere, pipere, & casia abundat. Hic quoque sunt opulentæ aurifodinæ; & multa animalia, ut cervi, bubali, porci, gallinæ, aliaque. Incolæ hujus insulæ magna ex parte contra Lusitanos & Hispanos bellum gerunt. Varios reges & Dominos habent; & partim sunt gentiles, partim Mahumetani.

CELEBES aut MACAZAR dicitur esse unam illarum insularum, quas Ptolemæus nuper *Sindes* appellabat. Nostro tempore *Celebes* & *Macazar* aut *Macassar* distinguuntur, quamvis vere eadem sint; veritas harum satis affirmatur, cum regnum *Sion* tam in *Celebibus* quam in *Macazare* ponitur. Hæc insula comprehendit multas alias, quæ dicuntur regna esse, ut *Sion*, in aliqua insula *Celebum*, ut statim dictum est, & inter *Borneonem* & *Moluccas* jacet, de quibus *Moluccæ* ab oriente sunt sitæ, & *Borneo* ab occidente; cum in oriente *Moluccarum* ignorantia locum dedimus. Sapientissimi prædicta opinione sunt, meo iudicio, qui quoque dicunt, *Celebes* quatuor gradibus ab *Æquatore* aut diametre ad australem partem jacere. Ambitus est circiter trecenta milliaria, quod idem est, quod de *Macazare* dicitur. Dividitur in sex regna, inter quæ *Macazar* potentissimum regnum est; dat quoque nomen toti insulæ: alia sunt *Sion* aut *Sian*, ut *Gothard Arthus* dicit, *Sanguin*, *Cauripana*, *Getigan*, & *Supar*, secundum eundem *Arthum*. Hic sunt oppida *Bantachaja* & *Macazar*, triginta leucis inter se distantia. Magni quoque vici hic sunt, qui à quatuor, quinque, imo sex mille hominibus incoluntur; nam tota regio est populosa. Ab australi parte jacet insula *Ende*, celebris propter montem, qui semper ardet, & *Cachioaspi* dicitur. Quoque est insula *Cambaya*, prope *Macazarem* sita. Hæc insula est valde pulchra & fertilis omnium rerum ad vitam necessariarum, sed præsertim abundans oryza. Producit quoque gossypium, lignum [sic, lignum] santalum, ebur, aurum, & margaritas in adjacente mari. Multos alit bubalos, ita ut agricola aliquando quinquaginta aut sexaginta habeat: sunt etiam hic multi equi, capræ, porci, & fera animalia; Phasiani, pavones, ardeæ, Indicæ gallinæ, anates feri, turtures, & aliud genus volucrum, quod in *Europa* ignotum est. Aliqui dicunt hanc insulam tantum unum habere regem; sed alii scribunt sex esse, à quibus rex *Macazaris* potentissimus est, & semper aliis regibus bellum infert; quod, ut verisimile est, de *Bree* movit di[cere] tantum unum esse regem. *Iarric* dicit, *Sionis* regem esse regem *Celebum*.

GILOLUM [situm] est è regione *Moluccarum* versus Ortum, continetque duo regna, *Gilolum* & *Lo[lodam]*, sic nomi[nata ab] oppidis suis principalibus. In hac Insula tam Hollandi quam Hispani propugnacula habent. A[ër mal]è sanus est, & quod pejus, morbi sunt incurabiles. Parum hic aquæ est. Regio sterilis & inæq[ualis est,] ac terræmotui subjecta, fert nihilominus oryzam copiosam, multasque arbores Sagos dicta[s, quæ in]colis panem, vinum, vestesque suppeditant. Nullum majus aut minus [n]utrit [animal, exceptis p]aucis porcis domesticis, multisque silvestribus. Inveniuntur & cariophylla, sed pauca.

[Insulæ MOLV]CCÆ primum à Castellanis aditæ, & post acrem inter Portugalliæ & Castellæ reges [controversiam, d]enique Portugallo veluti oppignorata, una cum Portugalliæ regno ad Castellanos de[venerunt. Earum] præcipuæ à Belgis nostris superioribus annis fuerunt occupatæ, & arcibus ad minimum [novem firmatæ.] Insulam *Bandam* nucibus muscatis fertilem nostri Belgæ sui quoque juris fecerunt, ibi[demque mun]itissimam habent arcem. Iidem & *Amboinam* insulam occuparunt, & Portugallos commer[cio omni in] hisce insulis excluserunt. Cum Chinensibus hodie non minus, quam Lusitani, commercia [exercent, &] littora illa iisdem Lusitanis infesta reddunt. In summa, jam à multis annis nostrates plures [naves aromati]bus omnis generis, sola canella excepta, onustas ex India acceperunt, quam Portugalli; [& comer]cia Indiæ magnam partem ad se traduxerunt: plures eorundem naves mercibus Indicis onu[stas aut cep]erunt, aut depresserunt; præter ingentia damna, quæ Portugalli passi sunt superioribus annis, [*Caraquis*] (ita vocant) aliquot aut mari haustis, aut ad littora fractis.

Sunt autem inter *Moluccas* insulas, quæ hoc nomine censentur, præcipue quinque, *Ternata*, *Tidore*, *Motir*, *Machian* & *Bachian*, quarum *Tidora* quidem Septentrionalissima est, unius fere gradus latitudinem septentrionalem, longitudinem vero 168 graduum obtinens. *Ternate* adjunctam sibi in septentrionali latere insulam habet exiguam *Hærii* dictam. Tam exiguo intervallo à se distant *Ternate* & *Tidora*, ut tormenti explosione de littore in littus trajici possit. Estque inter duas media insula, *Miterra* dicta. *Machian* & *Bachian* australissimæ sunt. *Ternatenses* Lusitanorum, qui *Tidoram* maxime tenent, acerrimi hostes sunt. Excurrunt autem ad litus usque *Gilolo*. Montes altissimos habent multis arboribus consitos, maxime vero *Ternate*, in quo mons est sulphureus ignes vomens, flante vento septentrionali. Maxima vix habet ambitum sex mill. passuum. Omnes intra spatium 25 milliarium concluduntur. Ager est aridus, spongiosus; quique cadentes è cœlo imbres confestim absorbet, antequam in mare dilabantur. Aromata productiva varia, nuces myristicas, mastichen, lignum aloës, santalum, zingiber, piper & caryophyllum. Quæ vero ad vitæ quotidianæ sustentationem pertinent, uti sunt oryza, frumentum, aliaque, eorum nihil ibi crescit, quamvis id ex negligentia potius incolarum, quam soli vitio fiat. Maxima autem caryophyllorum copia ad *Machian* & *Ternaten* reperitur, *Bachian* horum minimum suppeditat, *Tidore* vero & *Motir* mediocriter. Crescunt autem in altissimis arboribus, quæ in montanis cernuntur aliis permixtæ, dimidio fere à littore milliari. Folia habent laurinis similia, nisi quod aliquanto tenuiora, & in extremitatibus plus excuminata sint. Flores umbellæ instar prodeunt, simillimi floribus mali aurei; fructus flore collapso paullatim protuberant in formam clavi, unde etiam illud apud nostrates nomen. Dentibus contrita folia saporem caryophyllorum manifeste exhibent. Fructum non nisi semel in anno ferunt, quamvis omni fere tempore & flores, & fructus tam maturi quam immaturi in eis reperiantur. Tempus quo maturescere solent, incertum est, quo vero florent, definitum magis, nempe Iunius, Iulius, Augustus & September, spirantibus ventis australibus. Accidit autem plerunque, ut quo tempore maxime floreat, copiosissimæ quoque pluviae decidant, dies aliquot continuos, maxima florum detrimento, qui humorem illum, imbresque frigidus ferre non possunt. Nec mi[nus tamen] luxuriant in arboribus fructus, quippe cessante pluvia, & novo calore refecta tellure, de nov[o flore]m protrudunt, & spem messis copiosæ colonis faciunt. Decerpuntur plerunque & colliguntur quarto postquam floruerunt mense, & tum solum sub arboribus herba omni denudatum complanatur, & frondes arborum exteriores funibus coarctantur & constringuntur, ut facilior sit adscensus, fructusque eo commodius decerpi atque colligi possint. Illud necesse est, ut intra quatuordecim dies omnes decerpantur, ni faxis, fructus maturi extincta virtute ac facultate omni aqueo humore intumescunt, ac insipidi redduntur. Tantus autem eorum est proventus, ut ex una arbore duo *Baria*, quæ 1250 libras Hollandicas faciunt, (*Bar* unum 625 libras continet) colligantur. Decerpti recens fructus rubent nonnihil, at sole exsiccati nigredinem contrahunt. Fit autem interdum, ut propter continuas pluvias ad ignem eos exsiccare necesse sit, & tunc nigredinem ex fumo contrahunt, & apud nostros in majori sunt precio, quamvis quoad substantiam & virtutem ab aliis nihil differant. Arbores ita inter se densantur, vel soli felicitate vel seminis aut stolonum fecunditate, ut plerunque lucos faciant. Hos inter se partiuntur indigenæ, fructusque abduunt, ut mercatoribus dividant. Sed hæc hactenus de cariophyllis, quæ fere in his insulis tantum, & in *Amboina* proveniunt, tametsi in minoribus illis insulis *Hærii* & *Miterra*, quarum supra facta est mentio, quædam etiam inveniantur. Myristica arbor procera & patula est, nostræ quercui similis. Nuci operimentum triplex. Primum crassius est adversus injurias aëris, venti, & imbrium. Alterum membranæ instar reticulato munimento: quod tertium aliud putamen ligneum ambit: membrana illa est muscatæ flos, qui ab Hispanis dicitur *Macis*. Zingiber quod in hisce locis provenit, duplex est, spontaneum & sativum. Hoc illo melius est: Herba crocum refert, radix odorata est & mordax instar piperis, & quidem pipere ipso calidior. Cinnamomum, quod fabulosa antiquitas avium nidis, & præcipue Phœnicis decuti credidit, cortex est fruticis, simillimi malo Punico. Eum calore dehiscentem à ligno avellunt, & ad solem exsiccant, qui in fistulas contractus, à canaliū figura, vulgo canella vocatur. In insula *Timor* sive *Moti[r]* albi & flavi santali silvæ crescunt. Rubrum provenit in tractu *Coromandel*. Arbor nuci est similis: fructuum nullus est usus: lignum in febribus fervidissimis valet, si contusum & in pollinem redactum misceatu[r] liquori, eoque frons, tempora, arteriæ inungantur. Quod ad fructus alios, nempe *Cocos*, sive nuces Indicas, *Bananas*, *Mangas*, *Duriones*, & similes attinet, eorum exiguus quidem ibi proventus est, sed mal[a] aurea præstantissimi saporis reperiantur. Incolæ harum insularum staturæ

mediocris sunt, membra apte formata, colore fusco. Barbam habent, plus quam Indorum alii, & senes eam majore studio nutriunt, ut venerationis inde aliquid sibi concilient. Vestitus ipsis decorus & honestus, tunica nempe oblonga, ad genua usque demissa, ex eleganti constans panno, quem ex Bengala acquirunt, quamvis etiam peculiarem habeant pannum, quem ipsimet ex arborum corticibus eleganti admodum artificio contextunt. Adolescentes & viri juvenes annulos in capite gestant ex gossipio convolutos, quos festis diebus variis floribus exornant. Vestis superior circa pectus patet, laxis manicis, quas ad humeros usque retrotrudere involutas possunt, ut plerunque brachiis nudis incedant. Vestis inferior ad genua usque demissa serico vel sericeo panno, qualis ex Bengala adfertur, constat. Diebus autem festis vestimenta sua gratiore suffitu imbuere solent, ut bene olentes puellarum gratiam captare possint. Religioni addicti sunt Mahometicæ. Natura humaniores sunt, affabiles valde, non superbi, non contumaces, ut in una civitate ac societate tranquillam ac pacatam vitam agant. Cum vicinis autem ac alterius insulæ populis crebræ ipsis lites, contentiones ac bella intercedunt. Armis suis mira utuntur agilitate, nec fortitudine militari ullis totius Indiæ populis cedunt. Præ ceteris autem militiæ studiis excellunt Ternatenses. Fuga in bello sibi consulere dedecus putant summum, etiamsi viribus prævaleat hostis. Arma ipsorum sunt gladius & clypeus. Caput galea tegunt, gladii præfractis cultris similes sunt, circa manubrium tenuiores, circa extrema lati ac graves. Clypei ex levissimo ligno fabricati, ferrique omnis expertes sunt, duas spatulas lati & quatuor pedes longi, ut totum fere corpus iis tueri possint. Hisce armis tam prudenter & dextre uti norunt, ut omnem in eis exercendis vitam posuisse putentur.⁸³ Bella maxime maritima gerunt, triremibus & naviculis aliis, quas ipsi *Corcoras* vocant, congressi. Sub pugnae initium jaculis utuntur, quæ projicere magna dexteritate norunt, postmodo ad sclopeta progrediuntur, quæ in magno precio habent, & tandem gladiis magna agilitate cominus decertant. Ceterum populus otii amantissimus est, laborum fugiens, nisi servus & mancipium sit. Supellectilem domesticam non habent, præter ollam ac patinam unam atque alteram fictilem, ad usus necessarios itemque stoream unam atque alteram ex arborum corticibus contextam, in qua tum nobiles tum plebei recubant. Opes sibi comparare non student, quotidiano victu contenti. Commercia peregrinis relinquunt, qui in Bengala, Pegu, Delii & alibi locorum habitant. A Lusitanis mutuo capiunt, quæ desiderant, data interim hypotheca, quæ precium rei duplo superet; à debito se liberant, quo tempore cariophyllorum fructus colligunt, atque hac ratione, dum res suas augere non student, paupertatem omnes profitentur. Pecuniam nullam habent, opes cariophyllorum redditibus æstimant. Argento interdum delectantur, [sed] nullam aliam ob causam, quam ut varia inde vasa aut pocula sibi conficiant. Lingua utuntur prop[ria, quæ nullam cum aliis Indorum] linguis affinitatem habet. Scribentes characteres pingunt Arabicos. Vxores ducere ipsis licet, quot libet, sed alendi sumptus modum hac in re ipsos servare cogit. Zelotypia conjugum suarum & filiarum vexantur maxima, nec quemquam ad eas visendas domum secum adducunt; quin imo si quis eos conventum cupiat, in interiora domus non admittitur, sed in vestibulo foribusque consistere solet. Ducturus puellam aliquam, spectatum eam nequaquam admittitur, donec inter parentes & consanguineos utriusque partis de dote & donatione propter nuptias convenerit. Insulæ hæc omnes ante hæc tempora suum quæque peculiarem regem habuerunt. Anno 1604 duæ illæ *Machian* & *Motir* ad regem Ternatensem pertinebant, duæ autem reliquæ *Tidora* & *Bachian* suos proprios habebant reges. Hi omnes, quoad memoria repetere possunt subditi, ex una semper & eadem familia originem traxerunt. Ternatan primum accesserunt Lusitani, quos humanissime excepit rex Chajanirus, facta ipsis potestate castellum inibi exstruendi. Verum cum iniquius incolas haberent, regem quoque ipsum interfecissent, capitalibus illos odiis persecuti sunt Ternatenses, cumque negato commeatu castellum desererent, illud ipsi occuparunt. Hodie in insula *Ternata* propugnaculum tenent Hispani, [qu]od *Gamalamme* vocatur, vetus insulæ metropolis, ad oram ejus australem. Arces *Dangil* & *S. Lucia* in ipsis jacent limitibus, Hollandis abjectæ. In eadem veto insula Hollandi propugnaculum possident *Malayo*, ad orientale latus, quod jam metropolis, sedesque regis Ternatensis, præcipua Belgarum in his oris colonia. Sunt & hic *Tolucco* arx, & *Tacumma*, receptus ad latus Boreale. *Tidora* tota Hispanis pa[ret,] perpetuaque cum Ternatensibus bella gerit. In ea *Marieco* castellum aliquando in nostra fuit po[te]state, verum ab hostibus pressum, vexatumque nostri tandem deseruerunt. *Motir* sive *Timor* insula, utriusque parti pat[et], primique occupantes esse potest. Verum cum non ingens inde speretur lucrum negligentius à nost[ris] & Hispanis habetur. Insulam *Machiam* totam Belgæ tenent, exstructis illic arcibus duabus

Gnoffaquia & Tafasoa. *Bachian* etiam nostrarum est partium, in cuius angulo (*Labovo* illi nomen est) arcem vide[re] est, à *Barneveltii* nomine dictam *Barneveldt*.

BANDA insula est quantitate prædictis minor; nec tamen celebritate inferior, ob ingentem nucum myristicarum, & macis copiam, quæ hinc in totum terrarum orbem mittuntur. Arbores, è quibus crescunt, similes pyris sunt, verum non ita proceræ, foliaque rotundiora. Nux ipsa myristica triplici tegitur cortice. Primus similis est exteriori cortici nostrarum nucum, qui viridis est. Hic ubi maturuit, rumpitur, apparetque secundus retis instar, & purpurei coloris. Tandem se offert tertius ligneus durusque & coloris fuscus. Cum ad maturitatem pervenit macis, itidem rumpitur, & colorem induit aureis malis non absimilem. Intra hunc corticem ligneum nux clauditur. Totus fructus condiri sæpius solet saccharo, condimentisque omnibus præstat.⁸⁴ Hæc insula jacet circiter viginti quatuor [milliaria] ab *Amboyna*, & dat nomen suum duabus aliis insulis, ibi prope sitis. Habet, ut aliqui dicunt, formam soleæ fer[r]eæ, & à Septentrione ad meridiem tria milliaria, vel plus minus aut magis longitudo, & tantum una leuca latitudo est. Metropolis est *Nera*, cuius incolæ perpetuam inimicitiam & bellum gerunt contra eos ex *Labb[et]acca*, urbecula quæ tantum parva leuca à *Nera* jacet. Belgica Societas Indiæ orientalis habet in insula duo propugnacula, nempe *Nassovicum* & *Belgicum*, sub quibus naves possunt anchoram fundare. Hic ager non habet regem, sed administratio est apud plebem, & potissime apud ipsorum sacerdotes Mahumetanos, summoque jure agunt. Incolæ sunt decem aut undecim mille homines, sed inter quos tantum quadringenti & quingenti strenui viri; qui fortes viri in bello sunt, & suos hostes, quos odio funesto oderunt, magna fortitudine impugnant.

AMBOYNA à multis inter insulas *Molluccas* numeratur, uti & *Banda*. In ea parvum est oppidum *Amboyna*, quod insulæ nomen dedit, aut ab ea accepit. *Quilaum* hujus etiam insulæ oppidum est. In hac Hollandi obtinent propugnacula *Conbellam*, & *Lovium*, cum receptu *Hittouo* & arce egregie munita. Insula hæc cariophyllorum apprime est ferax, uti & malorum citriorum, aureorum, limonum, cocorum, sacchari, aliorumque fructuum tam exigui pretii, ut Hollandi pro uno thoracis nodo acceperint 20 mala aurea. Insula *Vevanala* etiam feracior est cariophyllorum. Incolæ simplices sunt minimeque vafri, occupanturque in congregandis cariophyllis, & parcè vivunt. Pauperes cultros gerunt magnos, quorum usu vitæ necessaria comparant. Grandes ex oryza panes conficiunt, quibus loco obsonii vescuntur, faciuntque liba seu placentas ex saccharo & amygdalis, quas cum vicinis commutant. Vitam insuper optimis terræ fructibus sustentant. Insula hæc multum frequentatur à mercatoribus extraneis,⁸⁵ non tam ob aromata, quorum hic non magna copia, quàm quod naves ex *Malacca* in *Moluccas* solventes hic sibi à recenti aqua provideant. Ad summum mirandum est, quod hæc insula, quamvis commercium non nimium sit, ut statim dixi, non necesse habet alias regiones ad ipsam cibandum, dum hic fere crescunt tota nemora plena arboribus quarum fructus Sagu dicitur, de nucleis panem conficiunt: hæc arbor tam crassa est, ut vir illam non bene possit amplexu cingere, & alta: folia similia foliis arborum, quarum fructus Cocos nominatur, sed paululum majora. Extrinsecus habet tantum unum corticem, fere pollicem crassum, reliquum introrsus est nucleus, qui formam putridi ligni habet, sed est albus. Possumus, si necessitas requirit, è manu edere, verum lignosas quasdam venas habet. Incola Amboynæ id cum cultro in sylva secat, arborem, quæ mollis est, recte per medium findit, facit curvam dolabram à Bambu vel arundine, ut illa est qua imbrices excavantur, & hac concidit nucleum, quod molitum esse videtur, ut fructus Hispanicus Sumac dictus; sed hic est flavus, & Sagu plane albus, ut dictum est. Postea accipit folium ejusdem arboris, & ponit contra arborem, hoc est suum labrum, ubi finem ad muscum nectit Rottang, hoc est cribrum, & tunc in illo conjicit Sagu, quem plene rigat à aqua, ita ut lactea aqua proveniat, qua per cribrum currit, & lignosæ venæ manent in eo, quas, cum bene elutæ sunt, projicit. Alba & lactea aqua currit in cupa, quam ex duobus foliis conjunctim facit: tunc albedo mergitur, & liquida aqua supra per canaliculum fluit. Quod infra in fundo manet, est fructus Sagu, qui postea siccatur, & est instar farinæ. Hæc arbor dat illis quoque vestimenta, tegetem ædium, velaque ad ipsorum armamenta navium. Hæc insula divisa est in duas partes, cum tantum octoginta virgas differt, vel duæ insulæ sunt: in parva Amboyna, ubi arx est, viginti sunt urbes, quæ efferunt bis mille viros strenuos, omnes Christianos dictos. Magna habet duas

metropoles, quæ possident septem parvas, hæ urbes viginti octo sunt, quæ simul præ aliquibus annis fere duo millia virorum strenuorum efferebat, magna ex parte Æthiopum & Mahumetanorum.

LADRONES sunt aliquæ Insulæ, quas anno 1519 *Ferdinandus Magellanes* primum detexit & *Velos* nominavit, ob multitudinem navicularum, quas ibi cum velis suis videmus, ingeniose factarum. Hi Indi in tota regione sine comparatione natate possunt; nam tradunt se in mari, euntes ad fundum, cum aliqua frusta ferri in mare coniecerunt, quæ iterum sursum ferunt. Valde dediti furto sunt, quod idem *Magellanes* quidem vidit, & ideo *Ladrones* appellavit. Sunt robusti, tam mares quam feminæ, tamen ingeniosi in omnibus rebus; & sine vestibus eunt, exceptis aliquibus, qui gerunt umbellam, & mulieres verecundas partes foliis tegunt. Hæ insulæ abundant gallinis & aliis volucris, præsertim piscariis. De legibus & religionibus poteramus inaudire nihil aliud, quam quod idololatræ sunt & simulacra adorant.

Insulæ Salomonis sunt sequentes, ut *'t Honden-Eylant, het Eylant sonder gront, VVateriandt, 't Vliegen-Eylant, Cocos-Eylant, Verraders Eylant, het Eylant van de Goede Hope, de Hoornse Eylanden, de Groene Eylanden, S. Ians Eylant*, quarum maximam partem *VVilhelmus Schouten* in suo itinere visitavit, itaque nominavit. Quoque sub eisdem comprehenduntur insulæ *S. Petro & de los Tiburones*, multæque aliæ, ante incognitæ; quarum maxima pars habitatur & aliquos fructus producit. *Papos terra* vel *Nova Guinea, Nova Hollandia* anno 1644 detecta, *Nova Zelandia* anno 1642 pernavigata, *Anthonii à Diemen Terra* eodem anno evulgata, *Carpentaria* à supremo Gubernatore *Carpentier* ita nominata, & multæ aliæ partim detectæ, etiam in hac tabula ostenduntur. Sed de omnibus his & prædictis insulis non possumus, propter parvitatem hujus loci, amplius loqui. Est quoque de ultimis nominatis adhuc non vel perpauca in lucem datum: propterea placeat Lectori & Aspectoris his acquiescere, donec ab his & prædictis per *I. Blæu* magnus liber, [plenus] tabularum & descriptionum, qui occupatur in opere, in lucem dabitur.

AMS[TE]LODAMI, Apud IOANNEM BLAEV.⁸⁶

MAP⁸⁷ OF THE
ORIENTAL
or
ASIATIC
ARCHIPELAGO⁸⁸

As we were unable to include on our map of the mainland of *Asia* the *Maldive* islands, the island of *Ceylon*, the peninsula of *Melaka*, and the islands situated to the south and east,⁸⁹ we have consequently added these following islands to this map of the *Oriental or Asiatic Archipelago*, containing the islands: *Sumatra, Java, Borneo, The Philippines or Luzon, Mindanao, Celebes, Gilolo, Maluku, Banda, and Ambon, &c.*

About seventy miles⁹⁰ from the promontory of *Comori*, towards the south,⁹¹ lie the islands of the *Maldives*, a hundred and fifty miles in length. They say these exceed the number of 11,000, but the true number is uncertain. The inhabitants are like the Malabarese.

Some of the islands are inhabited, some are uncultivated, and devoid of inhabitants. The lands and the sites are low-lying, such as the regions near to Cranganor and Cochin, so that some of them are inundated by the tide of the sea. There are no commodities to be found there except the Indian nuts, called *Cocos*, and their husks and shells, from which they make their ropes, as we do from hemp. There is such an abundance of them, that they supply all of India.⁹² It is worth noting that here they make ships from the wood⁹³ of only these trees, which are strongly held together, not by nails, but by ropes from this same tree: the leaves do for sails, the nuts for goods and ballast, likewise for food and drink: so that the whole ship is nut, and the nut the ship, and the sustenance of their transport and the islanders.⁹⁴

CEYLON is the most outstanding of the islands, crowded with people, who call themselves *Sinhalese*. Their appearance and customs are similar to the Malabarese, with long and pierced ears. Their colour is not the same, [not] as black. They know how to work gold, silver, ivory [and] iron with tremendous skill. It is divided into many kingdoms and kings, of whom the most powerful king is the king of *Kandy*, an enemy of the Portuguese, who have a stronghold there, whose name is *Colombo*, and they wage perpetual wars on the said king. The region is mountainous, and among the other mountains is one, called *Adam's Peak*, which is held to be the highest of all the Indies. The Indians are totally convinced that Paradise is in this place, and that footprints of Adam can be seen impressed in the rocks there. Here there is a great multitude of beasts and birds. The fruits of the Indies—coconuts, oranges, limes, [and] lemons—are better than elsewhere. Pepper grows, and forests and huge woods yield cinnamon. It grows in trees the size of olives, whose leaves are not dissimilar to bay leaves, and the quantity of fruit like black olives. The bark of the tree is double, the second is cinnamon, which is exposed to the sun cut into square pieces so that it dries up. At first it is of an ashen colour, afterwards it curls up, and takes on a reddish colour. Every three years the tree grows new bark. Diamonds are found here, and precious stones and gems: sapphires, carbuncles, topazes and the best garnets of the East. Here there is also a large pearl fishery, and also mines for gold, silver and other metals. The elephants of this island are outstandingly wise and naturally clever, and it is held that others brought from elsewhere pay honour and respect to them.

The kingdom of MELAKA is called by many *Chersonese*,⁹⁵ or *Golden Peninsula* following Ptolemy. This kingdom is situated in that area, in the estuary or peninsula, that comprises the kingdoms of Melaka, Johor, Pahang, Perak, Kedah and others; and it stretches to the island of *Sumatra*, which with its strait,⁹⁶ it covers as much to the west as to the south, likewise also east from the island of *Borneo*. The total length of this kingdom, in sum two hundred and seventy Italian miles, indeed from the island of Sembilan,⁹⁷ or from the place named *Bordelong* as far as the island of *Bintan*, which are its own limits, or to the promontory of *Singapore*, about thirty miles from *Melaka*. In this stretch, which is

divided into various kingdoms, is situated the city of *Tanasseryn*, which Portuguese ships frequent. A little towards the south, the kingdom and city of *Kedah* is found, where a great quantity of pepper is collected. Almost at the end of the promontory, not far from the *Cape of Singapore*, the very busy city of *Melaka* is seen, which the Portuguese dwell as well as Indigenes.⁹⁸ Here they have a strong fort, very lucrative to the governor. The bishop of Melaka, as also [that] of Cochin [China], are suffragans to the archbishop, who is in Goa. This is the principal market of all India, and the flow of ships importing and exporting goods greatest, which come from China, Maluku, Banda, Java, Borneo, Sumatra and surrounding islands, and also from Siam, Pegu, Bengal, Coromandel, and other places of the Indies. There are fewer families of Portuguese because the air is unhealthy and the soil sterile. They seek supplies in large part from elsewhere. The ships customarily wait for suitable winds, which they call *Monsoons*, which blow at fixed and determined times of year, namely one half year from the east, the other from the west. Every year a Portuguese ship laden with the most valuable merchandise departs. The language that they speak is *Malay*, popularly *Maleys*,⁹⁹ which is judged to be the purest of all the Oriental [languages], which is no less common in those places than French is here.¹⁰⁰

SUMATRA is separated with kings and kingdoms, of which that of Aceh, holding the northern part of the island, is the most powerful. It is hostile to the Portuguese. It attacked the city of Melaka not infrequently.¹⁰¹ It is rich in mines of gold, silver, precious stones, and other metals.¹⁰² The islanders forge instruments of war from copper, which they know how to use properly.¹⁰³ It is fertile with spices, sweet-smelling wood,¹⁰⁴ roots and medicinal herbs. It yields pepper and linen and sulphur, which a fountain in the mountains ejects, flowing pure oil as they say. Some of the elephants are wild and untamed; others tame, for the pleasure and service of the king. Swords are made in the town of *Manancabo*, called *Krises*: the most prestigious of arms. The Portuguese have often attacked this island, but so far in vain.

JAVA supplies rice bountifully, and other necessities of life: cattle,¹⁰⁵ sheep, pigs, [and] poultry. It yields pepper. It is subject to many kings, namely [those of] *Bantam*, *Jakarta*, *Tuban*, *Balambangan*, and others. The great[est] and most powerful of all is the *Great Mataram*, as they call him, living inland, to the south part of the island. Its principal market town is *Bantam*, where all people of the Orient from wherever come together: Portuguese from *Melaka*, Chinese, Arabs, Persians from *Pegu*,¹⁰⁶ *Siam*, and other places. Twenty miles from this town they have built a stronghold of *Batavia* in *Jakarta*, which is called *Batavia*,¹⁰⁷ in which their Head and the Senators of the Council of the Indies established their seat.¹⁰⁸ A few years ago, the *Great Mataram* leading auxiliary troops of more than a hundred thousand men from the king of Bantam, surrounded the city in siege, but had to leave with the business unfinished. Those who possess the seashore are Muslims, those in the interior, are given to Paganism.¹⁰⁹

BORNEO is the largest of the East Indies, situated to the north almost to latitude 8 degrees; however to this day it is not yet fully known. Besides what makes for life, it yields precious diamonds, small pearls, mushrooms, and the finest camphor. Nuts of large size grow on the trees. The juice [*i.e.* camphor] is the sap growing in the inside parts of the tree,¹¹⁰ which exudes and drips though the very bark of the tree, and becomes white from the heat of the sun. The seaside towns are *Borneo*, numbering 25,000 inhabitants, and almost surrounded by water, the image of Venice: *Sambas*, *Sukadana*, *Banjarmasin*, and others. The king of *Borneo* is a Muslim, and it is ordered that no one may speak with him, except through an interpreter. The people are white in colour, sagacious in nature, more loving of candour than the inhabitants of other islands, yet devoted to idols.

The island of LUZON, by which name the other surrounding lesser islands are known, was first found by Spaniards coming from New Spain in 1564. The islands are called by another name of *Manillas*,¹¹¹ from the town of *Manila*: or *Philippines* from Philip II the king of the Spaniards. Formerly they were subject to the Chinese, now to the Spaniards.¹¹² Grains are prolific,¹¹³ wild animals are plentiful, such as buffalo,¹¹⁴ sheep, cows, goats, [and] swine. The Chinese bring here much of linen,¹¹⁵ cotton,

porcelains, gunpowder,¹¹⁶ sulphur, nitre,¹¹⁷ iron, copper, steel,¹¹⁸ quicksilver,¹¹⁹ and other curiosities, all of which the Spanish transport from here to Mexico in New Spain.

The island of MINDANAO, situated in the *Philippines*, is also called *Magindanao* and *Vendenao*. Others think it to be one of the ancient *Barusai* of Ptolemy, and the southernmost of all the *Philippines*, as the southern corner lies in latitude five or six degrees north. The length from east to west, as *Gaetanus* says, is about one hundred miles; and the width from six to eleven degrees to the north, which is almost about eighty miles; the circumference is three hundred and eighty miles, or, as *Herrera* says, it takes in three hundred. The principal towns are *Siligan*, *Butrian*, *Pimilaran*, and *Camiguin*. Others say *Cailon*, *Pavaodos*, *Subut*, *Rapico*, [and] *Surigao*. Neighbouring islands are *Sarangar*¹²⁰ and *Candicar*, half a league¹²¹ apart, one on the east and the other on the west, and five and a half degrees from the *Equator* or middle line [of the earth] to the north. The land is desolate, but abounds in rice and nuts, called coco[nuts]. *Herrera* says there is much maize; but *Gaetanus* thinks not, and the inhabitants use rice and sago, from which they make bread, and they extract oil, as from a palm. The land also abounds in ginger, pepper and cinnamon. Here also there are rich gold mines; and many animals, such as deer, buffalos,¹²² pigs, hens, and others. For the most part,¹²³ the inhabitants of this island wage war against the Portuguese and Spanish. They have various kings and lords; some are heathen, some Muslim.

The CELEBES or MAKASSAR is said to be one of those islands that Ptolemy lately called *Sindes*. In our time, the *Celebes* and *Macazar* or *Makassar* have been distinguished, although they are in truth the same; the truth of this is adequately confirmed, since the kingdom of *Sian* is placed as much in the *Celebes* as in *Makassar*. This island embraces many others, which are called kingdoms, such as *Sian*, in an island of the *Celebes*, as just said, and lies between *Borneo* and *Maluku*, of which the *Maluku* are situated on the east, and *Borneo* on the west; since we set *Maluku* to the east in ignorance. The above are from the wisest opinion, in my judgment, who also say that the *Celebes* lies four degrees from the *Equator* or middle line to the south. Its circumference is about three hundred miles, which is the same, as is said of *Makassar*. It is divided into six kingdoms, amongst which *Makassar* is the most powerful kingdom; it also gives its name to all the islands: others are *Sion* or *Sian*, as *Gothard Arthus* says, *Sanguin*, *Cauripana*, *Getigan*, and *Supar*, according to the same *Arthus*. Here are the towns of *Bantachaia* and *Makassar*, thirty leagues apart. There are also great villages here, which are inhabited by four or five or even six thousand people; for the whole region is heavily populated. Off the southern part lies the island of *Ende*, famous on account of its mountain, which always burns, and is called *Cachioaspi*. There is also the island of *Cambaya*, situated close to *Makassar*. This island is particularly beautiful and fertile with all the necessities for life, but especially abundant in rice. It also produces cotton, sandalwood, ivory, fold, and pearls in the adjacent sea. It supports many buffalo, so that some farmer may have fifty or sixty. Here there are also many horses, goats, pigs and wild animals; pheasants peacocks, herons, native chickens,¹²⁴ wild ducks, turtledoves, and another kind of bird,¹²⁵ which is not known in *Europe*. Some say that this island has only one king; but others write that there are six, of which the king of *Makassar* is the most powerful, and he always inflicts war on the other kings; which as seems true, moves *de Bree* to say that there is only one king. *Iarric* says the king of *Sian* is the king of the *Celebes*.

GILOLO is situated in the area of *Maluku* towards the east, and contains two kingdoms, *Gilolo* and *Loloda*, named thus from their principal towns.¹²⁶ In this island the Dutch as much as the Spanish have forts. The air is unhealthy and, what is worse, illnesses are incurable. There is very little water here. The region is infertile and uneven, and subject to earthquakes, nevertheless it yields plenty of rice, and there are many trees called sago, which supply the inhabitants with bread, wine and clothes. It supports no large or small animals, except a few domesticated pigs, and many woodlands. Cloves are also found, but few.

The islands of MALUKU were first visited by the Castilians,¹²⁷ and after a bitter controversy between the Portuguese and the Castilians, finally just as they had been pledged to Portugal, they came to the Castilians when united with the kingdom of Portugal. The most important of them have been occupied by our Gauls¹²⁸ for years lately, and strengthened by at least nine forts. Our Gauls have likewise made subject the island of *Banda*, which is fertile with nutmeg, and they have there a very strong fort. They occupy this and *Ambon*, and they excluded the Portuguese from commerce in these islands. They engage in trade with the Chinese today, no less than the Portuguese, and they will attack the Portuguese on their shores. In summary, now for many years our people¹²⁹ have received more ships laden with all kinds of spices, except only for cinnamon, than the Portuguese; and brought the great part of the trade of India to themselves: they have captured many of their¹³⁰ ships laden with the commerce of India, or sunk [them]; besides the great losses that the Portuguese have suffered in recent years. Some carracks (as they say) have either been wrecked at sea or wrecked on the coasts. But among the *Maluku* islands, which are known by this name, there are five principal ones, *Ternate*, *Tidore*, *Motir*, *Makian* and *Bacan*, of which *Tidore* is the most northerly, almost one-degree latitude north, lying in longitude 168 degrees.¹³¹ *Ternate* has a small island next to it on the north side called *Hiri*. The distance between Ternate and Tidore is so small, that a cannon shot can reach from shore to shore. Between the two an island, called *Maitara* is in the middle. Makian and Bacan are the most southern. The Ternates, who mostly occupy Tidore, are very bitter enemies of the Portuguese. But they sally forth to the shore as far as Gilolo.¹³² They have very high mountains covered with many trees, indeed principally in Ternate, in which there is a mountain spewing sulphurous flames, with a north wind blowing. All are encompassed within in the space of 25 miles.¹³³ The land is arid, [and] spongy; it absorbs the rains immediately, before they flow into the sea.¹³⁴ It produce various spices, nutmeg, mastic, aloes, sandalwood, ginger, pepper and cloves. However, as regards sustaining daily life, they use rice, wheat, and other things, none of which grow there, although that is rather from the neglect of the inhabitants, than the fault of the soil. But the greatest amount of cloves are obtained from Makian and Ternate, Bacan supplies the least, while Tidore and Motir, moderately. They grow in very tall trees, which are found in the mountains among others, almost half a mile¹³⁵ from the shore. They have leaves like laurel,¹³⁶ except that they are somewhat thinner, and more sharp at the ends. They produce flowers like an umbrella, most like the flowers of an orange-tree; when the flower has fallen the fruit protrude in the form of nails, whence also they get their name for us.¹³⁷ Leaves chewed with the teeth clearly exude the flavour of cloves. They bear fruit just once a year, although at almost any time they carry on them both flowers and fruit, mature as much as immature. The time that they mature is unclear, when they flower is more definite, namely June, July, August and September, when the south winds blow. But it often happens that at the time they are flowering profusely, the heaviest rains also fall, sometimes for days on end, to the greatest detriment of the flowers, which cannot bear that moisture, and the cold rains. Nonetheless the fruit grow luxuriantly on the trees, certainly when the rain has ceased, and the earth refreshed by new warmth, they put forth flower again, and give the farmers hope of a copious harvest. They are picked and collected in the fourth month¹³⁸ after they flower, and then the soil under the trees is flattened bare of all grass, and the exterior leaves of the trees bound together with cords and compressed, so that scaling them may be easier, and in this way the fruit can be picked and collected more conveniently. That is necessary, as within fourteen days all are picked, for if not, the fruit having lost their virtue and usefulness swell with aqueous moisture, and are rendered tasteless. But so much is forthcoming, that from one tree two *bars*, which make 1250 Dutch pounds, (a *bar* contains 625 pounds) are collected. Newly picked fruit are somewhat ruddy, and dried by the sun become blackened. But meanwhile it happens, that because of continual rain it may be necessary to dry them at the fire, and then they become black from the smoke, and they are most prized amongst us, although their nature and virtue does not differ at all from others. The trees are so dense together, either from the friendly sun or the fertility of the seeds or shoots, that they mostly make groves. The natives divide them among themselves, and they take the fruits, to sell in the markets.¹³⁹ But that is enough about cloves, which are found in almost all of these islands to such an extent, and prosper in Ambon, also in those lesser islands of *Hiri* and *Maitara*, of which mention was made above. The nutmeg tree is lofty and wide-spreading,¹⁴⁰ like our oaks.¹⁴¹ The nut has a triple shell.

The first is thick against injurious airs, winds and rain. The second of the skins is formed like a net: that goes round the third wooden shell: that shell is the flower of nutmeg, which is called *Macis*¹⁴² by the Spaniards. The ginger that occurs in these places is of two kinds, wild and sown. This latter is better: its leaf resembles crocus, its root is fragrant and sharp like pepper, and even hotter than pepper itself. Cinnamon, which was fabled in antiquity to fall from the nests of birds, and principally from the Phoenix, is the bark of a shrub, most like a pomegranate.¹⁴³ They split half-open if plucked from the wood, and they dry it in the sun, which shrinks [it] into tubes, in the shape of a channel, popularly called 'canella'.¹⁴⁴ In the island of *Timor* or *Motir* woods of white and yellow sandalwood grow. The red grows in the region of *Coromandel*. The tree is like the nut: The fruit is of no use: the wood is effective against very hot fevers, if having been crushed and reduced to powder it is mixed with liquid, and the forehead, temples, [and] arteries¹⁴⁵ are anointed with it. As to other fruits, such as *Coconuts*, or Indian nuts, *Bananas*, *Mangoes*, *Durians* and the like, little of them flourish there, but the oranges have an outstanding taste. The inhabitants of these islands are of medium height, with well-formed limbs, [and] dusky complexion. They have a beard, more than the other Indians,¹⁴⁶ and the old men keep them long, so that thereby they make themselves somewhat more venerable. Their clothing is decorous and modest, with long tunics, coming down to the knees, made of elegant cloth, which they get from Bengal, although they also have a special cloth, which they weave from the bark of trees with great skill. The youths and young men wear rings on the head entwined with cotton, which they adorn with various flowers on feast days. The over garment sits around the chest, with wide sleeves, which can be rolled up to the shoulders, as they commonly walk with bare arms. The under garment down to the knees is made with silk or silk cloth, such as is brought from Bengal.¹⁴⁷ But on feast days they usually soak their garments with pleasing perfume,¹⁴⁸ so that the scents may entice the favour of the girls. They are adherents of the religion of Mohammad. They are refined in nature, very affable, not proud, not obstinate, so that they have a tranquil and peaceful life in a united community and society. But when neighbours and people of another island have repeated quarrels with them, they are involved in strifes and wars. They use their arms nimbly, and they do not yield in military courage to any people in the whole of the Indies. But the Ternates exceed all the rest in military zeal. They consider that flight in a war is the greatest disgrace, even if the enemy is superior in strength. Their arms are the sword and shield.¹⁴⁹ They wear helmets on the head, the swords are like broken-off knives, thinner round the haft, round the tip they are wide and heavy. The shields are made of the lightest wood, and with no iron at all, they are two hand spans¹⁵⁰ wide and four feet long, so that they can protect almost their whole body. They know how to use these arms carefully and dextrously, so that they seem to have spent their whole life in these exercises. They generally wage maritime wars, assembled in triremes and other little ships, which they call *Corcoras*.¹⁵¹ At the beginning of a battle they use javelins, which they know how to throw with great dexterity, afterwards they turn to firearms, which they value greatly, and finally they fight with great agility hand to hand with swords. The rest of the populace is very fond of leisure, avoiding work, unless they be slave and servant. They do not have domestic furniture, except a pot and one or two clay dishes, and for their needs a mat or two woven from the bark of trees, on which nobles as well as common people sleep. They are not eager to amass wealth for themselves, they are content with daily life. They leave trade to foreigners, who live in Bengal, Pegu, Delhi and other places. They borrow from the Portuguese, what they lack, meanwhile giving bonds, which are more than twice the price of the item; they free themselves from debt, at the time they collect the fruit of the cloves, and for this reason, as long as they do not strive to increase their effects, they all profess poverty. They have no money, they regard the returns from the cloves as wealth. Sometimes they enjoy silver, but for no other reason, than that they can make various vases and dishes therefrom. They use their own language, which has no affinity with the languages of the other Indians. In writing characters they use Arabic [ones]. It is permitted to have as many wives as they wish, but the cost of support of their keep compels them to restrain themselves. They are greatly jealous of their wives and daughters, and never bring anyone with them to the house to see them; so that if anyone wants to meet them, he is not admitted into the interior of the house, but has to wait at the entrance or outside. One wishing to marry a daughter is by no means permitted to see her, until there is agreement between the parents and relations on both sides about the dowry and gift for the

wedding. All these islands in former times each had their own particular king. In the year 1604 the two islands of *Makian* and *Motir* belonged to the king of Ternate, but the remaining two *Tidore* and *Bacan* had their own kings. All these, as far as can be ascertained from memory, always had their origin from one and the same family. The Portuguese first came to Ternate, King Chajanir received them most courteously, authorising them to build a fort there. In fact when they treated the inhabitants unjustly, [and] also killed the king himself, the Ternatans developed mortal hatred of them, and with supplies being denied they abandoned the fortress, [and] occupied it themselves [*i.e.* the Ternatans]. Today the Spaniards hold a fort in *Ternate* island, which is called *Gamalama*, the old capital of the island, on its south coast. The strongholds of *Dangil* and *St Lucia* lie on its borders, abandoned to the Dutch. In the same island the Dutch possess the fortress of *Malayao*, on the east side, which is now the capital, and the seat of the king of Ternate, the principal colony of the Belgians on these shores. There are also both the fort of *Tolukko* and the retreat of *Takome* on the north side. The whole of *Tidore* is subject to the Spaniards, and perpetual war wages with the Ternatans. There the castle of *Mareko* was once in our possession, heavily pressed by enemies, and troubled [so] finally our men abandoned it. *Motir* or *Timor* is an island, open to both parties, and the first can be its occupants. In fact since there is no great hope of profit there, it is neglected by us and the Spaniards. The Belgians own the whole island of *Makian*, having erected two forts there *Nofakia* and *Tafasoa*. *Bacan* is also in our area, in a corner (*Labuha* is its name) a fortress is visible, called *Barneveld* after *Barneveldt*.¹⁵²

BANDA is an island smaller in size than the previous ones; yet not inferior in fame, because of the huge amount of nutmeg and mace, which they send thence throughout all the lands of the globe. The trees, on which they grow, are like pear trees, in fact not so lofty, and with rounder leaves. The nutmeg itself is covered with a triple husk. The first, which is green, is like the exterior shell of our nuts. When this ripens, it breaks off, and the second appears like a net, and of a purple colour. Finally the third appears woody and hard and of a dark colour. When mace comes to maturity, it breaks in the same way, and acquires a colour not unlike an orange. Inside this wooden husk the nut is concealed. The whole fruit is often customarily preserved in sugar, and is the best of all condiments.¹⁵³ This island lies about twenty-four [miles] from *Ambon*, and gives its name to two other islands, situated near there. It has, as some say, the shape of an iron [horse]shoe, and from the north to the middle is three miles, more or less in length, and only one league wide. The capital is *Nera*, whose inhabitants perpetually and bitterly wage war against those from *Labbetacca*, a little town that lies only less than a league from *Nera*. The Belgian Society of the Indies¹⁵⁴ has two forts in the island, namely *Nassau* and *Belgica*, below which ships can drop anchor. This land does not have a king, but is administered by the people, and most potently by their Mohammedan priests, and they act in the highest court. There are ten or eleven thousand people, but among those only forty or fifty are active people; who are strong men in war, and fight their enemies, whom they hate with fervent hatred, with great courage.

AMBON is counted by many among the *Maluku* islands, as also *Banda*. On it is the small town of *Ambon*, which name it gave to the island, or took it from there. *Quilao* is also a town of this island. There the Dutch maintain forts of *Cambello* and *Lovio*, together with the redoubt of *Hitu* and an admirably fortified stronghold. This island is extremely prolific in cloves and also has oranges, limes, lemons, coconuts, bananas, sugar cane, and several other fruits at such low prices that the Dutch got 20 oranges for a button. The island of *Vevanala* is even more abundant in cloves. The inhabitants are simple and minimally devious, and they are occupied in harvesting cloves, and live frugally. The poor people have great knives, using which they gather the necessities of life. They make large loaves from rice, which they eat in place of victuals, and they make pancakes or flat cakes from sugar and almonds, which they exchange with neighbours. In addition they sustain life with the best fruits of the land. This island is greatly frequented by foreign merchants,¹⁵⁵ not so much for spice, of which there is not a great abundance, as that here the ships sailing from *Melaka* to *Maluku* provision themselves with fresh water. The most amazing thing is that this island, although there is not very much commerce, as I just said, has no need of other lands for its food, while here almost all the forests grow full of trees whose fruit is called Sago, from [whose] core they make bread; this tree is so stout,

that one cannot easily encircle it, and high: the leaves are like the leaves of the tree, whose fruit is called the Coconut, but a little larger. On the outside it has only one bark, almost as thick as a finger, the rest is the core inside, which is like rotting wood, but is white. We can, if necessity requires, eat it from the hand, in fact it has woody veins. [When] an inhabitant of Ambon cuts it in the woods with a knife, he splits right through the middle of the tree, which is soft, he makes a pickaxe from bamboo or reed, so that it is like that with which tiles are dug out, and with this he chops the core, which seems to be ground, like the Spanish fruit sumac; but this is yellow, and sago is pure white, as was said. Then he takes a leaf from this tree, and puts it against the tree, this is his bowl, where he ties the end with rattan fibre, this is the sieve, and then he puts the sago in it, which he wets with water, so that milky water comes from it, which runs through the sieve, and the woody fibres remain in it, which when they have been well washed, he throws away. The white and milky water runs into a barrel, which is made from two leaves joined together: then the white sinks, and the watery liquid flows in a small channel. What remains below in the bottom, is the sago fruit, which is later dried, and is like flour. This tree also gives them their garments, the roof of their temples, the sails and rigging of their ships. This island is divided into two parts, separated by only eighty rods, or it is two islands: in little Ambon, where the fort is, there are twenty towns, which produce two thousand able-bodied men, all said to be Christians. It has two large cities, which possess seven small ones, this is twenty-eight towns, which together in some years past produced almost two thousand able-bodied men, for the most part Ethiopians and Mohammedans.¹⁵⁶

LADRONES are some islands, which *Ferdinand Magellan* first discovered in 1519 and called the *Velos*, on account of the little ships, which we saw with their sails there, cleverly made. These Indians can swim without comparison in the whole region; for they throw themselves into the sea, going to the bottom, when they throw some pieces of iron into the sea, which they again bring up. They are inclined to theft, which the said *Magellan* certainly saw, and he therefore called them *Ladrones*. They are robust, males as much as females, but clever in everything; and they go without clothes, except for some, who wear a hat,¹⁵⁷ and women cover their modesty with leaves. These islands are abundant in fowls and other birds, especially in fisheries. As to laws and religions we have heard nothing other, than that they are idolaters and worship images.

The *Solomon Islands* are the following, 't *Honden-Eylant*, *het Eylant sonder gront*, *Wateriandt*, 't *Vliegen-Eylant*, *Cocos-Eylant*, *Verraders Eylant*, *het Eylant van de Goede Hope*, *de Hoornse Eylanden*, *de Groene Eylanden*, *S. Ians Eylant*,¹⁵⁸ most of which *Wilhelm Schouten* visited on his voyage, and thus it was named. Also included among these are the islands of *St Peter* and the *Shark Islands*, and many others, previously unknown; of which the greater part is inhabited and produces some fruits. The *Land of Papua* or *New Guinea*, [or] *New Holland* was found in the year of 1644, *New Zealand* was sailed by in 1642, *Antoni van Diemen's Land* was noted in the same year, *Carpentaria* was so named from Governor General *Carpentier*, and many others partly discovered, are also shown in this chart. But we are not able to speak more fully of all these and the aforementioned islands, because of the smallness of this space. Also there has still been little or nothing brought to light about these last named [lands]: consequently may it please the reader or viewer to accept this, until the big book of *J. Blæu*, full of charts and descriptions, which he is busy working on, sees the light of day.

AMSTERDAM, at the house of IOANNIS BLAEU.

NOTES

- ¹ Viewable online in four overlapping quarters at http://tudigit.ulb.tu-darmstadt.de/show/Gr-Fol-09_087/0001/scroll
- ² Original atlas title: *Serenissimo, Potentissimo, Principi Friderico Wilhelmo, Dei Gratia, Marchioni Brandenburgico. Sac. Rom. Imp. Archicamerario, Et Principi Electori. Prussiae, Magdeburgi, Iuliae, Cliviae, Montium, Stetini Pomeraniae, Cassubiorum, Vandalorum, Necnon In Silesia, Crosnae, Et Carnoviae Duci. Burggravio Norinbergensi. Principi Halberstadii, Mindae, Camini. Comiti Marcae Et Ravensbergi. Domino In Ravenstein, Lawenburg, Butaw. Domino Suo Clementissimo, Atlantem Hunc Offert Johannes Mauritius, Princeps Nassoviae. Comes Cattimeliboci, Viandae Ac Deciae. Dominus In Beilstein. Ordinis S. Iohannis Hierosolymitani, Per Marchiam, Saxoniam, Pomeraniam, Vandaliam, Magister. Ducatus Cliviae, Principatus Mindensis, Comitatum Marcae Et Ravensbergae Gubernator.* Reduced facimile: *Atlas des Grossen Kurfürsten*, Belser Verlag, Stuttgart, 1971, 2 vols (atlas; and commentary by Egon Klemp with transcriptions of the texts of each map), [National Library of Australia's copy at shelfmarks YYef 2014-529 & YYef 2014-530]. *Archipelagus Orientalis sive Asiaticus* is plate XXVII of the atlas, and is described, and its three texts transcribed, respectively, on pp. 50-53 & 192-205 of Klemp's commentary.
- ³ Atlas title *Soli Britannico Reduci Carolo Secundo regum augustissimo hoc Orbis Terrae Compendium humill. off. I. Klencke.* Entire atlas viewable online in low-resolution at www.bl.uk/collection-items/klencke-atlas#

FRENCH TEXT

- ⁴ Possibly a typographic error: *Ternatains* is used in the only two other instances of this word in the French text, both later in this same paragraph.
- ⁵ The Klencke & Rostock atlas copies ascribe the text to Jodocus Hondius (Joost de Hondt, 1563-1612), not Blaeu: "A AMSTERDAM, Chez IODOQVE HONDIVS."

FRENCH TRANSLATION

- ⁶ Acquired by the Portuguese in 1500.
- ⁷ Acquired by the Portuguese in 1506.
- ⁸ Portuguese reached Ceylon in 1505, building a fort at Colombo, named for Christopher Columbus, in 1517. The Dutch took the city from the Portuguese in 1656 and had expelled the latter completely from the island by 1658. Blaeu's text is thus out of date for this second, 1663, issue of the map.
- ⁹ *Chersonesus Aurea* (Golden Chersonese): the ancient name for the Malay Peninsula, described by Claudius Ptolemy (c. AD 100-170) in his *Geography*. The Latin word *chersonesus* derives from the Greek χερσόνησος *chersonēsos* = peninsula, and was also used to describe Crimea (Tauric Chersonese), Gallipoli (Thracian Chersonese), etc.
- ¹⁰ Although the map places it at the same latitude as *Bordalong* (Phathhalung), offshore of *Iuncalaon* (Junk Ceylon = Phuket).
- ¹¹ Giovanni Lorenzo d'Anania (Johannes Laurentius Anania) (1545-1609), Italian geographer and theologian, in his *L'universale fabrica del mondo overo cosmografia* (Naples, 1573 & expanded 2nd ed. Venice, 1576).
- ¹² The Portuguese under Alfonso d'Albuquerque (1453-1515) took Malacca in 1511; the Dutch blockaded it from 1633, and captured it in 1641, thus Blaeu's text is two decades out of date, and particularly so for its Dutch audience.
- ¹³ Acquired by the Portuguese in 1510, Goa was created an episcopal see suffragan to Funchal in the Madeiras in 1534, and elevated to an independent archbishopric in 1557. Malacca was made a bishopric suffragan to Goa the same year, and Cochin in 1558 (see *The Catholic Encyclopedia*, (1913), Encyclopedia Press, NY, 4:76-78, 6:602-604 & 9:562). For lists and details of the (arch)bishops themselves, see Nazareth, Casimiro Christovao de, (1924), *Mitras Lusitanas no Oriente : catalogo dos superiores das missoes do norte e do sul da India e das dioceses de Cranganor, Cochim, Meliapor, Malaca, Macao e Moçambique: com a recopilção das ordenanças por eles expedidas*. 2nd ed., Arthur & Viegas, Nova Goa.
- ¹⁴ Six expeditions c. 1526-1587, and two more in 1616 and 1629 (see Pluvier, Jan M., (1995), *Historical Atlas of South-East Asia*, E.J. Brill, Leiden: pp. 25-26 & map 18) under the 12th sultan, Iskander Muda (lit.: 'the Young Alexander'), r. 1607-1636. The 1629 attack was an overwhelming Portuguese victory.
- ¹⁵ Probably Padang, one of some half-dozen pepper ports on the central western coast of Sumatra controlled by the Minangkabau people at this time. The major Minangkabau ports, north to south, were Natal, Air Bangis, Tiku, Pariaman, Padang, Salido, Painan and Indrapura.
- ¹⁶ B[a]lambangan was a Hindu kingdom at the southeast extremity of Java (modern Banyuwangi), whose name was very similar to that of Palembang in SE Sumatra. But there was also confusion in the early sources as to whether there was a second Palembang in northwest Java: see p. 412 fn. 3 (i.e. pp. 412-414) of Ferrand, Gabriel, (1918), "Malaka, le Malayu et Malayur", *Journal Asiatique*, series 9, vol. 9 (Mai-Juin):391-484 & (Juillet-Août):51-154.
- ¹⁷ Sultan Agung, fourth sultan of Mataram, r. 1613-1645.
- ¹⁸ The first Dutch expedition to SE Asia, under Cornelis de Houtman, arrived at Bantam in 1596. The Dutch East India Company was founded and granted a monopoly on Dutch trade with Asia in 1602, and a permanent trading post established at Bantam in 1603, from where it was transferred to opposite the town of Jakarta (or Jayakarta or Jacatra) in 1610. This new post was expanded in 1619 by VOC Governor-general Jan Pieterszoon Coen, and officially named Batavia in 1621.
- ¹⁹ In 1628 and again in 1629, the Dutch, under Governor Jan Pieterszoon Coen, were besieged in Batavia by Sultan

Agung of Mataram. While the latter fielded forces numberin in the tens of thousands, disease and lack of logistical support forced him to lift both sieges.

²⁰ Abdul Jalilul Akbar, tenth Sultan of Brunei, r. 1598-1659.

²¹ Magellan's expedition arrived in Cebu in 1521. A Spanish attempt to subdue the Philippines in 1543 failed, but permanent conquest began in 1565 when Miguel López de Legazpi, sailing from New Spain (Mexico) in late 1564, landed in the Visayas. Initially establishing his base on Cebu, he founded Manila, on Luzon, in 1571.

²² Philip II: Born 1527, reigned 1555-1598; married: 1) Queen Mary I of England (d. 1558) in 1554, and 2) Anne of Austria in 1570; annexed Portugal to Spain in 1580, and in 1588 sent the Armada against England. However, Ruy López de Villalobos, during his expedition to the Philippines in 1542, named the Philippines for Philip when the latter was still only a prince (of Asturias).

²³ Maguindanao is a large part of the west of Mindanao. The name Vendenao may be found in a map in *Primo volume, & Seconda edizione delle Navigazioni et Viaggi* de Ramusio, Venice, 1554 (See Retana's edition of de Morga, *Sucesos de las Islas Filipinas*, Madrid, 1909, p. 367).

²⁴ Islands identified with the Mentawai Islands off the west coast of Sumatra. See Georg Wissowa (ed.) (1914), *Pauly's Realencyclopädie der classischen Altertumswissenschaft*, 17er Halbband (*i.e.* vol. 9A), col. 1176, lines 43-46.

²⁵ Ivan (or Juan) Gaetan(o) (1500-1544), pilot and author of the official report of Ruy López de Villalobos' 1543 expedition to the Philippines, published 1550 as part of Giovanni Battista Ramusio's *Delle navigationi et viaggi*. See Donald F. Lach, *Asia in the Making of Europe*, Volume I: *The Century of Discovery*, p. 642.

²⁶ Antonio de Herrera y Tordesillas (1549-1625/6), Spanish historian, known for his works *Descripción de las Indias Occidentales* (1601) and *Historia general de los hechos de los castellanos en las Islas y Tierra Firme del mar Océano que llaman Indias Occidentales* also known as the *Décadas* (Madrid, 1601-1615).

²⁷ Possibly because of the island's starfish-like shape, with 4 long arms.

²⁸ Gotthard Arthus of Danzig (1568-1628), historian and translator, whose works include *Historia Indiae orientalis* (Frankfurt, 1600).

²⁹ Kelimutu (1640m). The name Blaeu gives, ending in "aspi" may be derived from Indonesian *gunung api* = mountain (of) fire = volcano.

³⁰ Liège-born Theodor[e] de Bry (1528-1598), engraver, editor and publisher, who, together with his sons Johan Theodor[e] (1563-1623) & Johan Israel (1565-1609), published books of voyages including *Collectiones peregrinationum in Indiam orientalem et Indiam occidentalem, XIII partibus comprehenso a Theodoro, Joan-Theodoro de Bry, et a Matheo Merian publicatae* (Frankfurt, 1590-1634).

³¹ French Jesuit writer Pierre du Jarric (1566-1617), author of *Histoire des choses plus memorables advenues tant ez Indes orientales, que autres païs de la decouverte des Portugois* (3 parts: 1608, 1610 & 1614), and translated into Latin by Martino Martinez III (Cologne, 1615-16).

³² Largest of the Loloda islands, off the north coast of Halmahera

³³ Or *proa* or *prahu*, a type of Malay boat.

³⁴ For further details on the various forts and castles mentioned in the text see Simon Pratt, (2020), *Spice Islands Forts: an illustrated history and catalogue*, MoshPit Publishing, Hazelbrook (NSW).

³⁵ Actually a palm.

³⁶ In fact, the Portuguese were the first: António de Abreu's 1511-1512 expedition from Malacca, the first European voyage east of that port, discovered the Moluccas. Perhaps Blaeu is referring to Vasco Núñez de Balboa's 1513 claim to the Pacific Ocean and all of its adjoining lands, but this still post-dates Abreu (and Serrão, see note 48 below) by 1 or 2 years. The line of demarcation between Spanish and Portuguese claims, established in the 1494 Treaty of Tordesillas, was not extended to account for these new discoveries (and the sphericity of the earth) until the Treaty of Zaragoza in 1529.

³⁷ *i.e.* by the Iberian Union of 1580-1640.

³⁸ Actually Ternate is, with Tidore second most northerly. The preceding sentence lists them correctly north to south.

³⁹ The 1720 m volcano Gamalama, comprising the entirety of the island of Ternate, and constantly active for at least the last 400 years, with major eruptions in 1775, 2011 and 2014.

⁴⁰ Dutch: *pond*, which had regional variations in weight even within the Netherlands, but all were about the same weight as the English pound (1 lb = 0.454 kg vs. 1 Amsterdam *pond* = 0.494 kg).

⁴¹ Presumably 'ours' means 'those obtained by the Dutch or grown on Dutch-controlled plantations'.

⁴² French: *saies*, a cloak, derived from the *sagum* of Roman soldiers.

⁴³ Or possibly a meaning to the effect of: the Ternatians are the best people of the Indies

⁴⁴ *Korakora*, a traditional Moluccan canoe.

⁴⁵ Light arquebuses or muskets.

⁴⁶ A former sultanate in North Sumatra centred on what is now Medan.

⁴⁷ The significance of the year 1604 is unclear. The Dutch only took Ambon, their first possession in the Indies, from the Portuguese in 1605, and gained a foothold on Ternate and Tidore later that same year, before being evicted from the latter two islands by the Spanish in 1606. So 1604 perhaps marks the *status quo ante* before the Dutch became more heavily involved in Tidore and Ternate.

⁴⁸ In 1512, the second Sultan of Ternate, Bayan Sirrullah (r. 1500?-1521), also known as Abu Lais (in Portuguese sources: Boleife) or Kaicili Leliatu, welcomed Francisco Serrão (d. 1521), whose ship had become separated from the 1511-12 expedition of António de Abreu, the first European voyage east of Malacca.

- ⁴⁹ Sultan [K]hairun Jamilu of Ternate, r. 1535-1570, stabbed to death by Martim Afonso Pimentel, nephew of the Portuguese captain Diogo Lopes de Mesquita.
- ⁵⁰ This clause does not seem to make sense in the context.
- ⁵¹ After a Dutch town of the same name.
- ⁵² Or possibly: which is shipped by everyone (*i.e.* Dutch, French, Spanish and Portuguese).
- ⁵³ See Pierre du Jarric, (1614), *Histoire des choses plus memorables advenues tant ez Indes orientales...*, t. 3, pp. 914-915, [1107] & [1119]; Ronald Bishop Smith, *The First Age of the Portuguese embassies, navigations, and peregrinations to the kingdoms and islands of Southeast Asia, 1509-1521*, Decatur, Bethesda (Md.), p. 42; and Dieter Bartels, (2017), *Di Bawah Naungan Gunung Nunusaku: Muslim-Kristen hidup berdampingan di Maluku Tengah*, KPG (Kepustakaan Populer Gramedia), Jakarta, p. 561.

DUTCH TEXT

- ⁵⁴ *paerden* = horses ; but perhaps a misprint for *paerlen* = pearls? *paerden* also appears in the Darmstadt and Berlin copies; the Klencke and Rostock copies have not been checked.
- ⁵⁵ F's paragraph on Banda ends here.
- ⁵⁶ F's paragraph on Ambon ends here, followed only by a brief comment on the lack of space to discuss the Ladrones and Solomon Islands, and an advertisement for Guillaume and Jean Blaeu's atlas.
- ⁵⁷ The Klencke & Rostock atlas copies ascribe the text to Hondius, not Blaeu: "t' AMSTERDAM, By IODOCVS HONDIVS."

DUTCH TRANSLATION

- ⁵⁸ Johan van Oldenbarneveldt (1547-1619), Lands' Advocate of Holland (*i.e.* chairman of the States of Holland, the Dutch parliament) 1586-1619. In 1602 he initiated and brokered the creation of the Dutch East India Company (VOC) through the amalgamation of the half-dozen Dutch companies trading with the East since 1595.
- ⁵⁹ F's paragraph on Banda ends here.
- ⁶⁰ *i.e.* Banda Neira (or Naira) on the island of the same name. The island is about 3 km long north-south and 1 km east-west.
- ⁶¹ Just east of the modern village of Lautaka, at the northern end of Banda Neira and subsequently abandoned. See Peter V. Lape, (2000), "Political Dynamics and Religious Change in the Late Pre-Colonial Banda Islands, Eastern Indonesia", *World Archaeology*, 32(1, June), 138-155 at 140 (Fig 1) & 142-143.
- ⁶² Fort Nassau built 1609, today dilapidated; overlooked by Fort Belgica, built 1611, remodelled 1670s & restored 1991.
- ⁶³ F's paragraph on Ambon ends here.
- ⁶⁴ Ambon's 50 km long main landmass (Letihoe or Hitoe), is connected via a 1500m-wide isthmus to a 24 km long southern peninsula (Letimur) containing the city of Ambon.
- ⁶⁵ 1519 was the year Magellan set off on his expedition; he did not reach the Ladrones until 6 March 1521.
- ⁶⁶ Puka-puka in the northeast of the Tuamotus, French Polynesia (not to be confused with Pukapuka/Danger Id. in the Cook Is.); discovered by Schouten and Le Maire (see note 76 below) in April 1616 and named for the only inhabitants, three dogs, seen by the landing party.
- ⁶⁷ Either Takaroa or Takapoto, two atolls 10 km apart in the northern Tuamotus. So-named by Schouten because they could find no bottom or ground (*i.e.* seabed) in which to anchor.
- ⁶⁸ Manihi, northwestern Tuamotus, where Schouten's landing party obtained water.
- ⁶⁹ Rangiroa, northwestern Tuamotus, where Schouten's landing party returned to the ship covered in black flies.
- ⁷⁰ Tafahi, Tonga, named by Schouten in May 1616 for its abundance of coconut palms.
- ⁷¹ Niuatoputapu, Tonga, 9 km south of Tafahi. During a trading session, Schouten's men were attacked by the inhabitants.
- ⁷² Niufo'ou, or Tin Can Island, Tonga. Named for the hope Schouten had of finding water and refreshment after the attack at Niuatoputapu.
- ⁷³ Futuna and Alofi, still known as the Hoorn Islands today, in the French territory of Wallis and Futuna. Discovered by Schouten 11 May 1616 and named by him for the Dutch city of Hoorn from where his expedition began; Hoorn [Horn] was also the name of Schouten's initial ship on the expedition, accidentally burned in Patagonia. Schouten also named Cape Horn, South America, but supposedly for its "sharpe point" rather than for the city or burnt ship (Willem Corneliszoon Schouten, (1619), *The relation of a wonderfull voiage made by William Cornelison Schouten of Horne...*, T. D. for Nathanaell Newbery, London, p. 23).
- ⁷⁴ Green Islands, PNG, comprising Pinipel and Nissan Atolls, 200 km east of Rabaul. Discovered by Schouten 24 June 1616.
- ⁷⁵ Feni Islands, east of New Ireland, PNG, discovered by Schouten on 25 June 1616, the feast of St John the Baptist.
- ⁷⁶ Willem Corneliszoon Schouten (*c.*1567-1625), Dutch navigator, who, with Jacob le Maire (*c.*1585-1616), was the first to enter the Pacific Ocean via Cape Horn in a 1615-1616 expedition which sought a westward route to the East Indies that would avoid the VOC's monopoly over the Straits of Magellan.
- ⁷⁷ The only two islands sighted by Ferdinand Magellan during his crossing of the Pacific from South America to Guam. St. Peter Id. (Sp. *San Pablo*), is likely one of Puka-puka, Fakahina or Fangatau in the northern Tuamotus, French Polynesia, discovered 25 January 1521, the feast day of the conversion of St. Paul; Sharks Id. (Sp. *Tiburones*)

is likely one of Caroline, Vostok or Flint Id., in the southern Line Is., Kiribati, discovered the next month and named for the sharks (Sp. *Tiburones*) the sailors caught there. G. E. Nunn, however, posited the islands were, Clipperton (a French territory) and Clarion (in Mexico's Revillagigedo group), respectively, both southwest of Mexico (see O. H. K. Spate (1979), *The Pacific since Magellan, vol. 1: The Spanish Lake*, ANU Press, Canberra, pp. 47-48).

⁷⁸ In 1526/7, Portuguese explorer Jorge de Menezes (1498?-1537) was the first European to visit and refer to the *Ilhas dos Papuas*, using a word possibly derived from the Malayan *p[fu]apua* meaning frizzy-haired, a term already in use in the Moluccas to describe the Melanesians of New Guinea. The name *Nueva Guinea* was bestowed by Spanish navigator Yñigo Ortiz de Retez in 1545, due to similarity of the inhabitants to those he had seen on the African Guinea coast.

⁷⁹ During his second (1644) voyage, Abel Tasman (1603-1659) sailed from Batavia to follow the southern coast of New Guinea eastwards, then, not realising the existence of Torres Strait, returned westwards from Cape York along the northern Australian coast, which he named New Holland.

⁸⁰ Tasman sighted New Zealand on 3 December 1642 during his first voyage 1642-43.

⁸¹ Van Diemen's Land, now Tasmania, named in late 1642 by Tasman during his first voyage, for his expedition's sponsor, Anthony van Diemen (1593-1645), 9th governor-general of the Dutch East Indies 1636-45.

⁸² Pieter de Carpentier (1586-1659), 5th governor-general of the Dutch East Indies 1623-27. In 1623 Jan Carstensz[oon] named the Carpentier River, on the west coast of what is now Cape York Peninsula, for Carpentier; but as the identity of this river was never subsequently confirmed, the name has not survived. On the Blaeu map, *Carpentaria* appears instead as a regional toponym, applied to (the western coast of) Cape York Peninsula. Subsequently the name has come to be applied to the adjacent Gulf itself, the only one of the three uses which survives today.

LATIN TEXT

⁸³ Should be 'putantur'?

⁸⁴ F's paragraph on Banda ends here.

⁸⁵ F's paragraph on Ambon ends here.

⁸⁶ The Klencke & Rostock atlas copies ascribe the text to Hondius, not Blaeu: "AMSTELODAMI, Apud IODOCVM HONDIVM."

LATIN TRANSLATION

⁸⁷ F: *Nouvelle description*, FT: New description. *Descriptio* can also mean a diagram or plan.

⁸⁸ The author uses the singular to denote the whole complex of islands of present day Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines.

⁸⁹ F: *Meridional & Septentrional*, FT: northern and southern.

⁹⁰ L: *milliaria*, mile. DT: league; F: *lieue*, FT league. However a league is about 5.5 km or 3 miles.

⁹¹ D: *na* ['t zuydwest], DT: to the southwest; F: *vers le Midy*, FT: heading southwards.

⁹² Latin *Indiae* is singular, though it seems likely the author was referring to the whole of the Indies, as in the D: *en alle Orientaelsche landen*, DT: all the Indies and Oriental lands; French: *toutes les Indes*, FT all the Indies.

⁹³ D: *chepen met maste*, DT: ships with masts; F: *navires du bois*, FT: ships of wood.

⁹⁴ D and F are somewhat different. D: *Somma / het schip met al datter aen en in is / is altemaal van dien eenigen palmboom / en die vruchten het eenigh onderhoudt daer die eylanders van leven*, DT: In summary: the ship with all that is on and in it comes from that single palm tree, and the fruits are the only sustenance on which the islanders live. F: *tout le navire n'est que noix, & que la noix compose le navire, & fournit de nourriture aux voyageurs*. FT: the whole ship is nothing but nuts, and the nuts compose the ship and furnish food for the voyagers.

⁹⁵ The Gallipoli peninsula.

⁹⁶ D: *Straet van Sunda*.

⁹⁷ Pulau Sembilan.

⁹⁸ D: *die is bewoont benevens de natuurelen van 't landt van Portugesen*; F: *les Portugais habitent avec les naturels du pays*.

⁹⁹ Neither D nor F mention the popular name.

¹⁰⁰ D: *gelick by ons de Franche*, DT: as is French with us; F: *que la Françoise és Pay-Bas*, FT; than French in the Low Countries.

¹⁰¹ D: *dickwils*.

¹⁰² D lists precious stones first.

¹⁰³ D: *en oock wel gebruycken*; F: *dont ils se sçavent fort bien servir*; DT: use them; FT: which they know well how to serve.

Note: In English, as in F and FT, one serves artillery, rather than uses, works or operates it.

¹⁰⁴ Perhaps camphor?

¹⁰⁵ *Pecora* usually means cattle, but Pigafetta uses it for sheep (see vol. XXXIV, p. 78 of Emma Helen Blair & James Alexander Robertson, (1903-09), *The Philippine Islands 1493-1898*, Arthur H. Clark Co., Cleveland, 55 vols; republished 1973 as 55 vols in 19, Cachos Hermanos, Inc., Mandaluyong, Rizal, Philippines). Another possibility is water buffalo.

¹⁰⁶ Myanmar.

¹⁰⁷ D and F do not repeat Batavia.

¹⁰⁸ D has more regarding the Dutch East-India Company.

¹⁰⁹ D mentions south side.

¹¹⁰ The syntax of F is considerably different.

- ¹¹¹ L says *Manillarum* and *Manilha* which latter suggests Portuguese pronunciation.
- ¹¹² This is a fascinating remark and I wonder about its source. People from Luzon did indeed pay tribute to China in the fourteenth century, but there were very few Chinese (of the order of a hundred) when the Spaniards arrived in Manila in 1570 (*Ming Shi*, Juan 323, Treatise 211, On Foreign Countries 2).
- ¹¹³ D has *koorn*, which translates as corn or grain. F has *bled* (modern *blé*): wheat. To this day there is no commercial growing of wheat in the Philippines. The author probably means rice, though there is a Latin word for that: *oryza*, which is mentioned in the context of Java below.
- ¹¹⁴ See note 105 above.
- ¹¹⁵ D: *zijde*, F: *soye*, *i.e.* silk.
- ¹¹⁶ D: *buskruydt*; F: *poudre à canon*.
- ¹¹⁷ Saltpetre.
- ¹¹⁸ *ferrum* and *chalybis* both mean iron or steel, and both D and F have steel.
- ¹¹⁹ *i.e.* mercury.
- ¹²⁰ Sarangani.
- ¹²¹ D: *een half mijle*.
- ¹²² D: *buffels*.
- ¹²³ D: *gemeenlijck*. F: *ordinairement*; L: *magna ex parte*. So a better translation might be ‘generally’.
- ¹²⁴ The Latin is *Indicae gallinae*.
- ¹²⁵ L has the singular *genus*. D: *verscheyde andere slag*.
- ¹²⁶ There is much more in D and F than in L.
- ¹²⁷ *i.e.* Spaniards.
- ¹²⁸ He surely means ‘Flemish’.
- ¹²⁹ F: *les Hollandois*, D: *de Hollanders*.
- ¹³⁰ *i.e.* Portuguese.
- ¹³¹ Neither F nor D includes these bearings.
- ¹³² D: *de westkuste van Gilolo*.
- ¹³³ F: *six mille pas*, D: *6000 schreden*.
- ¹³⁴ F: *sans luy donner le loysir de couler dans la mer*.
- ¹³⁵ F: *demy lieuë*, D: *half mijle*.
- ¹³⁶ Or bay.
- ¹³⁷ F: *d’ou il a pris son nom*, D: *van zy oock den naem by de Nederlanders hebben*.
- ¹³⁸ F: *quatre mois apres*, D: *de vierde maent*.
- ¹³⁹ At this point the order of the text is significantly different between D and L (F is like L).
- ¹⁴⁰ F: *toffu*, *i.e.* *touffu*.
- ¹⁴¹ F: *ne ressemble pas mal*. The Dutch does not mention this.
- ¹⁴² Mace.
- ¹⁴³ L: *malo Punico*. *Punica granatum* is its botanical name.
- ¹⁴⁴ Cinnamon.
- ¹⁴⁵ This could also mean the windpipe, but the plural suggests not.
- ¹⁴⁶ ‘Indians’ was the generic term used for the native inhabitants anywhere in the ‘Indies’: *i.e.* the Americas and the East.
- ¹⁴⁷ This second reference to Bengal is not in F.
- ¹⁴⁸ F has a different emphasis.
- ¹⁴⁹ The Latin uses *Chypei*, which means a round shield, but these are long and not very wide and known as *salawaku*. See *e.g.* <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Salawaku> accessed 27 April 2021.
- ¹⁵⁰ D: *twee spannen*. F: *larges à proportion*. The original Latin word *spitama* is from its transcription from the Greek is usually *spithama*.
- ¹⁵¹ F: *Corrocoras*, D: *Corcoras*.
- ¹⁵² D specifies the Lord Advocate Joan van Olden-Barneveldt, rather than the town as is implied here and in F.
- ¹⁵³ F’s paragraph on Banda ends here.
- ¹⁵⁴ *i.e.* the VOC: Verenigde Oost-Indische Compagnie.
- ¹⁵⁵ F’s paragraph on Ambon ends here.
- ¹⁵⁶ D: *Moren en Mahometisten*.
- ¹⁵⁷ D: *hoeden dragen van stroo gemaect*. Since L seems to be derived from D, I translate *umbrella* as *hat*, rather than *parasol*.
- ¹⁵⁸ L simply reproduces the Dutch names; for English translations and notes, see DT.