A Voyage To New Guinea, And The Moluccas, From Balambangan: Including An Account of Magindano, Sooloo, and other Islands; And Illustrated With Thirty Copperplates, Performed In The Tartar Galley, ...

Forrest, Thomas

London, 1779

Chapter X. Departure from Bo - Contrary Winds - Anchor at an Island near Liliola, and not far from Pulo Pisang; but can get no fresh Water - Bear away for the Kanary Islands - Find them uninhabited - ...

urn:nbn:de:gbv:45:1-1505

CHAPTER X.

Departure from Bo—Contrary Winds—Anchor at an Island near Liliola, and not far from Pulo Pisang; but can get no fresh Water—Bear away for the Kanary Islands—Find them uninhabited—Proceed to the Island Mysol—Arrive in Ef-be Harbour—Transactions there—Valentine's Account of the Birds of Paradise—Account of Cloves growing on Ceram and Ouby—Strict Watch of the Dutch near Amboyna—Arrival of a Corocoro from Tidore, belonging to the Sultan—We learn the Dutch have sent after us to Gibby—Account of the Rajah of Salwatty—Description of the Island Goram, and some Places on the west Coast of New Guinea, from old Voyages.

ON *Tuesday* the 6th, having finished our business the evening of the fifth, we sailed at midnight from the southermost island of Bo, and steered west, with the wind at N. much rain in the morning. The hill shaped like a long hayrick, then bore N. N. E. and Pulo Pisang bore W. S. W. five leagues. 1775. March.

At noon we had no observation. The current setting strong to the southward, made me give up the hope of getting round Gilolo.

Wednesday the 7th. Many calms and ripplings of currents. Pulo Pisang, in the morning, bore about N. N. W. Towards noon, the wind coming to the S. W. we hauled up N. W.

Thursday

1775. March. *Thursday* the 8th. In the morning saw Ouby, bearing west, and Pulo Pisang N. by E. about six leagues distant. At noon we observed the latitude to be 01° 48′ S. At sunset Pulo Pisang bore N. E. by N.

Friday the 9th. The night being calm, we rowed to windward, at the rate of three knots an hour. By break of day, Pulo Pisang bore N. E. eight leagues; and Pulo Lyong (an island near Ouby, appearing with an even outline) bore W N. W. about ten leagues. I am told, that between it and Ouby is a good passage, which the Dutch ships use. Tapiola at the same time bore north; the water was smooth, and many porpoises blowing near us.

Saturday the 10th. Having the wind at S. W. steered N. N. W. and got Pulo Pisang to bear E. N. E. the wind then came to the N. W. and blew fresh. The corocoro losing much ground, we lay to for her all night; the wind then veered to the southward; but, on her account, we could not make sail.

Sunday the 11th. In the night, the tide or current favouring us, we drove up under Tapiola, * but I durst not venture to anchor near, as it was rocky. The tides and winds were uncertain near the island, and I could not anchor but among rocks, close on shore. The island is of some height, but not so high by far as Pulo Pisang; and near it we found an eddy wind, sometimes blow from the S. E. although the true wind was from the N. W. therefore I rowed towards a smaller island, that bore about west half a mile from Tapiola. This, in shape, resembles a cat couching; the head of the cat being the north extremity of the island. It has a fine sandy beach; so at noon I anchored under its

* Plate VI. N° 4, 5.

lee,

lee, among rocks, in two fathom water, and got a rope faſt aſhore. We ſoon after parted twice from our wooden anchor; and then rode by the grapnel, in two and a half fathom, rocky ground. Dug nine foot deep for water, cloſe to a riſing ground, two hundred yards from the beach; but it was brackiſh, and not fit to drink. 1775. March.

Monday the 12th. We lay here all night, in a very bad road. Early in the morning I ſent the boat to Liliola, for water; but ſhe got none, although water muſt be there. The landing, however, proving ſomewhat difficult, I was glad they ran no riſks. The wind being ſtill at N. W. and N. N. W. and the weather looking ſqually, we weighed at eight A. M. intending for the Kanary iſlands, near Myſol, where we were certain of finding good ſhelter and refreſhments. We ſteered E. by N. having freſh gales at W. N. W. The corocoro, that had got under ſail at the ſame time, ſoon diſappeared; but we ſaw her again in the afternoon. Steered S. E. and lay to part of the night.

In the morning of the 13th, ſaw Pulo Bo, Popo, Myſol, and the Kanary iſlands, all at one time; alſo Pulo Piſang almoſt down. Pulo Piſang bore W. by N. about twenty leagues. Loſt ſight of the corocoro. Steering on, we found the Kanary iſlands covered with wood; an iſlet ſtood in the paſſage, with tall trees.

About noon we paſſed between this Clump iſlet, or Caniſter, (as I chooſe to call it, from its ſhape) and the largeſt of the Kanary iſlands, which lies to the weſtward of it. We then anchored in ſeven fathom, ſandy ground.

Plate XV. N°. 1, 2.

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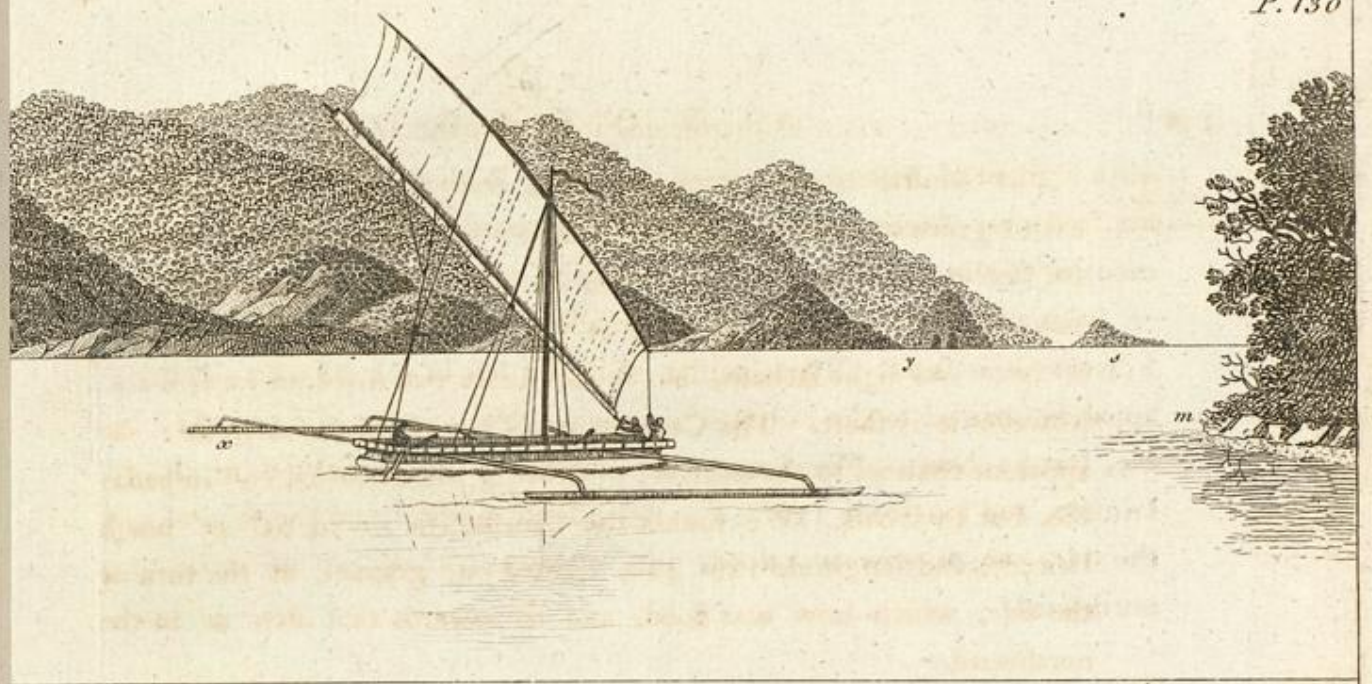
The Canister is about a quarter of a mile round, entirely covered with a grove of bastard pine trees, called by Malays, Arrow, such as are seen near Atcheen, and on the S. W. coast of Sumatra, at the mouths of rivers. The channel is very safe, having good soundings of seven and eight fathom, but is not above two hundred yards wide: however it is short. The Canister must be left to the eastward; the apparent channel to the eastward of it being full of rocks, and impassable, but by boats. We found the Canister to lie in 01° 45′ north latitude, and longitude 126° 40′; sighted our grapnel, at the turn of the tide, which now was flood, and set towards that islet, or to the northward.

I thought of staying amongst these islands until the turn of the monsoon, but was rather afraid of the strong tides.

Here were no inhabitants; consequently I could get no provisions. Tuan Hadjee, and the Batchian officers, strongly advised me to steer for the harbour of Ef-be, on Mysol island, which had a harbour behind it; and all of them had been there. I took their advice, as I had only one iron grapnel to trust to, and found that, among the Kanary islands, was no depending on wooden anchors, in sandy ground, with a current of any strength.

I therefore weighed early in the morning, of the 14th, the tide setting strong with us. The Kanary island to the westward of the Canister (which considered as one, proves the largest of them all) is I believe, divided into several islands, by narrow deep straits, lined generally with mangrove trees, and coral rocks. The tide being with us, we soon came



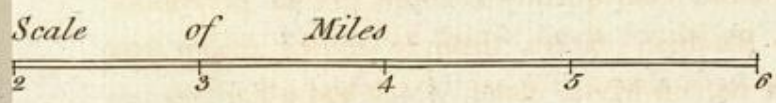
The Buffalo's Horn is hid behind the high land. *s. Shoe W.b.S 15′*

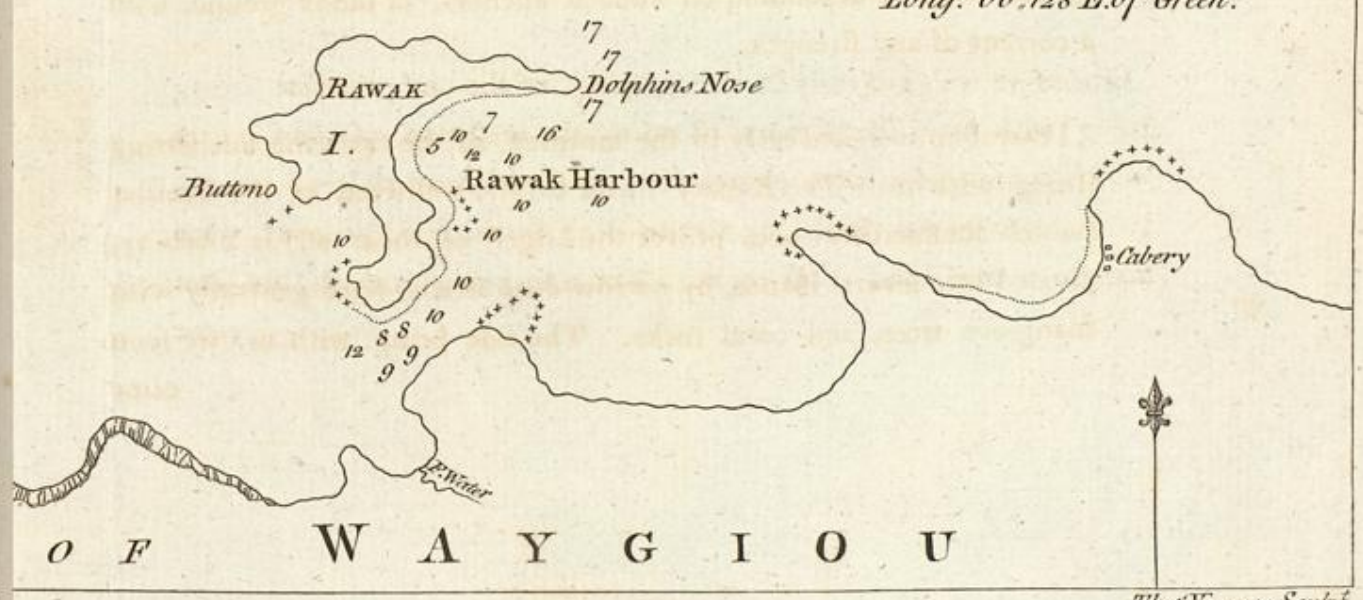
y. Entrance into Offak Harbour. *m. Skirt of Manouaran W. ¼ Mile*

RAWAK ISLAND near WAYGIOU

Lat.d 00°. 13′ N.

Long.d 00°. 128′ E. of Green.h

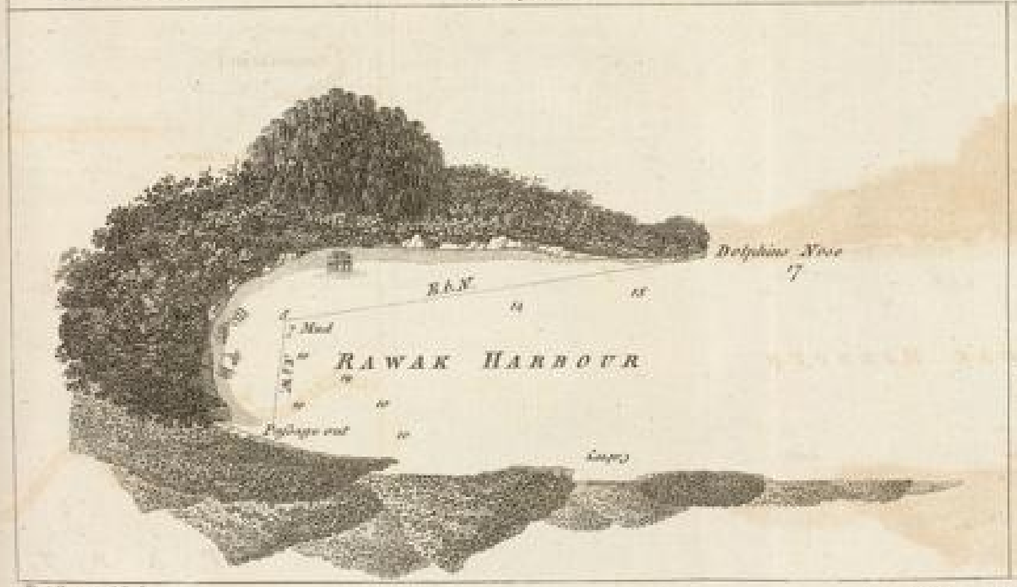


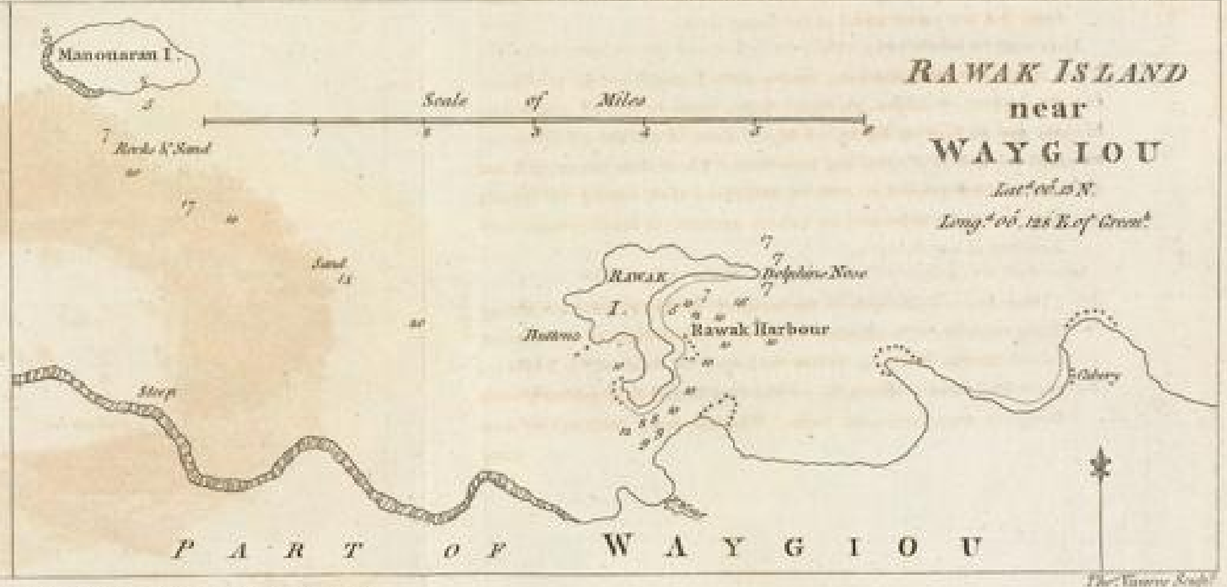


O F W A Y G I O U

Tho.s Vivares Sculp.t

a. Shore of Manowaren E. x N. 1 Mile
c. Rawak Island
p. Passage
o. o. Moby Islands
View of Waygiou from Manowaren.
The Buffaloe Horn is hid behind the high land.
y. Entrance into Offak Harbour.
s. Shoe W. b. S. 15
m. Shore of Manowaren W. 1 Mile





RAWAK ISLAND
near
WAYGIOU
Lat.d 00.20 N.
Long.d 00. 128 E. of Green.d

Thos. Forrest delin.t

Published by Capt.n Thos. Forrest as the Act directs, Jan.y 30th 1779.

Thos. Vivares Sculp.t

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came to the weſt point of Myſol, which from its ſhape I name the Dolphin's Noſe. It lies in latitude of 2° ſouth, and about fifteen miles S. S. E. of the Caniſter. Here the iſland Myſol is of middling height, with a pretty bold coaſt; farther down towards Ef-be iſland, near the ſhore, are ſome rocks and ſmall iſlands, without which one muſt ſteer. To one parcel of thoſe rocks I have given the name of Cat and Kittens. Another ſingle rock I have called the Sloop Rock, being like a ſloop under ſail. Onward, about four miles ſhort of Ef-be Iſland, is a hill, which I call from like reaſon, the Beehive: it is but a little way from the ſea ſide. The iſland Ef-be cannot well be paſſed unperceived, by the pictureſque views of certain iſlets that lie oppoſite. The moſt particular is a ſmall iſland I call the Crown, which muſt be kept on the right hand, and bears from the weſt part of Ef-be, where is the entrance into the harbour, W. by S. four miles: keep the iſlands X and Y * in one, which is the leading croſs mark direction into the harbour. Entering, you leave in the paſſage, a ſhaggy ſmall iſland on the left, with a reef that runs off it. Borrow upon Ef-be iſland, keeping the lead a going: at the entrance the channel is about a quarter of a mile broad, with twelve and fourteen fathom water. About noon, in running down the coaſt of Myſol, it blew ſo hard, that I was once obliged to lie to, for a couple of hours, with a fair wind. Juſt before it was dark, we got into Ef-be harbour, and found a very hollow ground ſwell in the paſſage in twelve fathom; but it did not break. We had not ſeen the corocoro ſince the twelfth, which made us imagine ſhe had ſtopt ſomewhere, to get turtle eggs.

* Plate XV. N° 4.

1775. March.

Thursday the 16th. In the morning I fired three guns, as a compliment to Tuan Hadjee and the Batchian officers.—I knew the more honour I paid them, I ſhould be the more regarded by the country people; and I underſtood that many here had intercourſe with Ceram, and poſſibly with Amboyna. Willing to ſee Ef-be, I went aſhore with a few people, and ſoon returned. I found it to contain twelve houſes. P. M. we had violent ſqualls and much rain, with the wind at W. N. W. I could perceive a great ſea at the entrance of the harbour.

Friday the 17th. To day early, moved nigher Ef-be village, and anchored cloſe to a ſmall iſlet. About nine A. M. came on board a perſon, who called himſelf the ſecretaris,* and two others, ſeemingly men of rank; each came in a ſeparate boat, tho' all arrived on board together. They drank tea, and ſtaid about an hour. They told me that the governor of Banda had ſent two months before to Linty (from which place they came, it being about four miles off) deſiring news of the Engliſh veſſels which he underſtood to be in thoſe ſeas; but that they could give him little ſatisfaction, having only heard it rumoured that ſome Engliſh veſſels were near Tomoguy and Waygiou. Yet they added, what is not unlikely, that many Engliſh ſhips coaſt the north of Ceram, ſteering eaſt for Pitt's Strait, I ſuppoſe; and that ſeveral had put into a place called Savay, on the north coaſt of Ceram, to get water. I made them all preſents, and ſaluted them with three guns at their departure. In the night, we had hard ſqualls and much rain.

* He had been employed by the Dutch as a jerrytulis or writer.

Saturday

Saturday the 18th. After a very bad night, very fine weather. Dried our ſago bread, part of which had ſuffered from the rain. 1775. March.

On the 19th, fine weather, and very little wind. Tuan Hadjee went aſhore to Ef-be; ſaluted him with three guns: he ſoon returned on board.

Monday the 20th. Fair weather and little wind: went to Linty about four miles off, with Tuan Hadjee and Tuan Bobo; Tuan Buſſora and the other Batchian officer being in the corocoro. Linty is a village conſiſting of about thirteen houſes, many of them built on poſts in the water. We dined with the gentlemen who had viſited us on the 16th. They entertained us very genteelly. After dinner I went up a riſing ground to a Mahometan tomb, built of ſtone and mortar, and whitewaſhed; whence I ſaw many rocky iſlands that lie on this part of the coaſt of Myſol, abreaſt of Ef-be harbour, and extending to abreaſt of this village of Linty; the fartheſt about eight or ten miles off. They are not low flat iſlands, but ſteep and rocky, ſome with bold forelands, others with hummocs,* as in the view, there being twelve or fourteen in all, and (ſeemingly) paſſages between them. Tuan Hadjee being with his friends (to whom he was liberal in making preſents of broad cloth, &c. which I had advanced him on account of pay for his † people) choſe to ſtay all night, as did alſo Tuan Bobo and Tuan Buſſora. I returned on board in the evening, with a black loory (the only one I ever ſaw) which I had purchaſed; alſo ſome dead

* Plate XV.

† My mind was more at eaſe than it had been for ſome time, when I had parted with various piece goods to Tuan Hadjee. The crew, if ill diſpoſed, had leſs temptation.

birds

1775. March. birds of paradiſe with their feet on. The black loory ſoon died. At Linty, I learnt from the gentlemen who had entertained us, that the birds of paradiſe come at certain ſeaſons, in flocks, from the eaſtward, or from New Guinea; that, ſettling upon trees, they are caught with bird lime, then their bodies are dried with the feathers on, as we ſee them in Europe.

Here follows Valentine's account of the birds of paradiſe.* The Portugueſe firſt found theſe birds on the iſland of Gilolo, the Papua iſlands, and on New Guinea; and they were known by the name of *paſſaros da ſol*, i. e. birds of the ſun. The inhabitants of Ternate call them *manuco dewata*, the bird of God, whence the name of *manuco diata* is derived, uſed by ſome naturaliſts, (Edwards f. 110.—Margrav. Braſil. 207—Rai. Syn. av. 21. n. 7.—Briſſ. av. 2. p. 130. ſeq. and Mr. de Buffon himſelf adopts the name of *manucode*). Fabulous accounts mentioned that this bird had no legs; and was conſtantly on the wing, in the air, on which it lived: in confirmation of which, the legs of theſe birds were cut off, when offered to ſale. But the inhabitants of Aroo, who reſort yearly to Banda, undeceived the Dutch, and freed them from theſe prejudices. Another reaſon for cutting off the legs is, that the birds are found to be more eaſily preſerved without them; beſide, that the Moors wanted the birds without legs, in order to put them in their mock fights, on their helmets, as ornaments. The inhabitants of *Aroo*, however, have brought the birds with legs theſe ſeventy or eighty years; and *Pigafetta*, ſhipmate of *Ferdinand Magelhaens*, proved about the year 1525, an eye witneſs, that they were not without legs. However, the peculiar

* Vol. III. p. 306, 313.

length

length and ſtructure of their ſcapular feathers, hinders them from ſettling in high winds, on trees; and, when they are thrown on the ground by thoſe winds, they cannot, of themſelves, get again on the wing. If taken by the natives, they are immediately killed, as their food is not known, and as they defend themſelves with amazing courage and formidable bills. There are about ſix ſpecies of birds of Paradiſe, namely:

1. The great bird of Paradiſe from Aroo.
2. The little bird of Paradiſe from Papua.
3, 4. Two different birds of Paradiſe, which are black.
5. The white bird of Paradiſe.
6. The unknown black bird of Paradiſe.
7. And the little king's bird, which may rank among them.

1. The largeſt bird of Paradiſe, is commonly two foot four inches in length. The head is ſmall, the bill hard and long, of a pale colour. The head, and back of the neck, is lemon coloured, about its little eyes black; about the neck the bird is of the brighteſt gloſſy emerald green, and ſoft like velvet; as is the breaſt, which is black, or wolf-coloured, (gris de loup, wolfs-geel). The wings are large and cheſnut. The back part of the body is covered with long, ſtraight, narrow feathers, of a pale brown colour, ſimilar to the plumes of the oſtrich. Theſe feathers are ſpread, when the bird is on the wing; which is the cauſe, that he can keep very long in the air. On both ſides of the belly are two tufts of ſtiff and ſhorter feathers, of a golden yellow, and ſhining. From the rump, proceed two long ſtiff ſhafts, which are feathered on their extremities. Several other birds of

theſe

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theſe countries have thoſe long feathers, for inſtance, the Amboyna arrow tail (Pylſtaart), the king fiſher, or Sariwak, and one ſort of the perrokeets from Papua. Its ſize is not much above that of a blackbird. The legs are low, with four ſtrong toes. The Ternate people call them *Burong Papua* or *Papua birds*, ſometimes *Manuco dewata*, and likewiſe *Soffu* or *Sioffu*. The Amboyna natives call them *Manu-key-aroo*, the bird of the iſlands, Key and Aroo; becauſe the natives of the two laſt iſlands bring them for ſale to Banda and Amboyna. At Aroo the people call them *Fanaan*. Properly theſe birds are not found in *Key*, which is fifty Dutch miles eaſt of Banda; but they are found at the *Aroo* iſlands, (lying fifteen Dutch miles farther eaſt than Key) during the weſterly or dry monſoon; and they return to New Guinea, as ſoon as the eaſterly or wet monſoon ſets in. They come always in a flock of thirty or forty, and are led by a bird, which the inhabitants of Aroo call the King, diſtinct from the little kings bird. This leader is black, with red ſpots, and conſtantly flies higher than the reſt of the flock, which never forſake him, but ſettle as ſoon as he ſettles: a circumſtance which becomes their ruin, when their king lights on the ground; whence they are not able to riſe, on account of the ſingular ſtructure and diſpoſition of their plumage. They are likewiſe unable to fly with the wind, which would ruin their looſe plumage; but take their flight conſtantly againſt it, cautious not to venture out in hard blowing weather, a ſtrong gale frequently obliging them to come to the ground. During their flight, they cry like ſtarlings. Their note, however, approaches more to the croaking of ravens; which is heard very plainly when they are in diſtreſs, from a freſh gale blowing in the back of their plumage. In Aroo, theſe birds ſettle on the higheſt trees; eſpecially on a ſpecies of ſmall

leaved

leaved Waringa trees, that bear red berries, on which they chiefly live. (Ficus Benjamina? Hort. Malab. III. f. 55. Rumph. Amboin. III. f. 90.) The natives catch them with birdlime, and in nooses, or shoot them with blunt arrows; but, though some are still alive, when they fall into their hands, the catchers kill them immediately; and often cut their legs off, draw the entrails, dry and fumigate them with sulphur or smoke only, and sell them at Banda for half a rix-dollar; whereas, at Aroo, one of these birds may be bought for a spike nail, or a piece of old iron. The Dutch ships, voyaging between New Guinea and Aroo, (which are at the distance of eighteen or twenty Dutch miles) frequently see flocks of birds of Paradise flying from the one land to the other, against the wind. In case the birds find the wind become too powerful, they fly straight up into the air, till they reach the region, where the effects of the wind are not so strongly felt; and then continue their flight. The Moors use these birds as ornamental crests on their helmets, in war, and in their various mock fights. Sometimes they tie a bird, or part of it, to their swords. During the east monsoon, the tails of the birds are moulted; and, for four months of the western monsoon, they have tails, according to the testimony of the people of Aroo.

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2. The smaller bird of Paradise from Papua, is about twenty inches long. His beak is lead coloured, and paler at the point. The eyes small, and enclosed in black about the neck: he is green like an emerald. The head and back of the neck are of a dirty yellow, the back of a greyish yellow; the breast and belly of a dusky colour; the wings small, and chesnut coloured. The long plumage is about a foot in length, and paler than in the larger species; as in general the colours of this small

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bird are leſs bright. The two long feathers of the tail are conſtantly thrown away by the natives. This is in all other reſpects like the greater ſort: they follow likewiſe a king or leader; who is, however, blacker, with a purpliſh caſt, and finer in colour than the reſt; though this bird is alſo different from the 3d and 4th black ſpecies. The *Papuas* of *Meſſowal* relate, that theſe birds do not migrate, but make their neſts on the higheſt trees, where they are found by the Alfoories. The neck and bill are longer in the male, than in the female. In Ternate and Tidore, this bird is called *Toffu* or *Boorong Papuwa*, the bird of Papua: the Papuas call it *Shag* or *Shague*: *Samaleik* is the name given it by the people on Eaſt Ceram; and in the iſland *Serghile*, in New Guinea, its name is *Tſhakke*. Formerly this bird was thought to be found on *Gilolo* or *Halamahera*, and the neighbouring iſlands, to the ſouth and S. E. but at this day it is known to be found only on the Papua iſlands. Theſe iſlands extend from the ſouth end of Gilolo, and the north coaſt of Ceram, to the weſt end of New Guinea. The largeſt of them are, the iſland of *Meſſowal* (which lies to the north of Ceram), and *Salawatti* or *Salawat*, whoſe ſituation is neareſt to *Serghile* (an iſland or diſtrict of New Guinea) which, in the old Portugueſe charts, is wrongly called Ceram, and ſeparated from New Guinea. They rooſt on the higheſt trees of the mountainous part, whence they are killed with blunt arrows, by the natives of *Meſſowal*. Others ſay, the natives infect with *cocculi indici* the water which the birds are to drink; and that, ſo ſtupefied, they are caught with the hand. The birds love to feed on the fruit of the *Tſhampedæh* tree, which they pierce with their bills, and out of which they extract the kernel. Some ſay, theſe birds finding themſelves weak through age, ſoar ſtraight towards the ſun, till they

they are tired, and fall dead to the ground. The natives draw the entrails, ſear the birds with a hot iron, and put them in a tube of bamboo for preſervation. 1775. March.

3. and 4. The large black bird of paradiſe is brought without wings or legs for ſale; ſo that of this ſpecies it is difficult to give an exact deſcription. Its figure, when ſtuffed, is narrow and round, but ſtretched in length to the extent of four ſpans. The plumage on the neck, head, and belly, is black and velvet like, with a hue of purple and gold, which appears very ſtrong. The bill is blackiſh, and one inch in length. On both ſides are two bunches of feathers, which have the appearance of wings, although they be very different; the wings being cut off by the natives. This plumage is ſoft, broad, ſimilar to peacocks feathers, with a glorious gloſs, and greeniſh hue, and all bent upwards; which Valentyn thinks occaſioned by the birds being kept in hollow bamboo reeds. The feathers of the tail are of unequal length; thoſe next to the belly are narrow, like hair; the two uppermoſt are much longer, and pointed; thoſe immediately under them, are above a ſpan and a half longer than the upper ones: they are ſtiff, on both ſides fringed with a plumage, like hair; black above, but gloſſy below. Birds of this kind are brought from no other place, than that part of New Guinea called *Serghile*; its inhabitants carrying them to *Salawat*, in hollow tubes of bamboo, dried upon a round long ſtick, in the ſmoke, and ſelling them for ſmall hatchets or coarſe cloth. The Papuas call this ſpecies *Shag-awa*, and likewiſe the birds of Paradiſe of Serghile: in Ternate and Tidore it is known by the name of *Soffoo-kokotoo*—the black bird of Paradiſe. *Serghile* is the northermoſt part of New Guinea, tapering to a point, immediately behind, or to the eaſt-

1775. March. ward of *Gilolo*, and the Papua islands; so that the point trends northerly.

4. Besides the large black bird of Paradise, there is still another sort, whose plumage is equal in length, but thinner in body, black above, and without any remarkable gloss; not having those shining peacock feathers, which are found on the greater species. This wants likewise the three long pointed feathers of the tail, belonging to the larger black species of the bird of Paradise. The Alfoories, or inhabitants of the mountains in *Messowal*, shoot those birds, and sell them to the people of Tidore.

5. The white bird of Paradise is the most rare, having two species; one quite white, and the other black and white. The first sort is very rare, and in form like the bird of Paradise from Papua.

The second has the forepart black, and the back part white; with twelve crooked wiry shafts, which are almost naked, though in some places covered with hairs. This species is very scarce, and only got by means of the people of Tidore, since it is found on the Papua islands; especially on *Waygehoo*:* called also *Wadjoo* or *Wardjoo*. Others are of opinion, that it is brought thither from *Serghile*, on New Guinea.

6. In the year 1689, a new species of the black bird of Paradise was seen in Amboyna, carried hither from *Messowal*, only one foot in length, with a fine purple hue, a small head, and straight bill. As on the other birds of Paradise, on its back, near the wings, are feathers of

* Waygiou.——On Mysol, besides the common bird of paradise with feet, I got a black bird, with a very long tail, and without wings; also, some small birds, with wiry shafts in their tails, and a most beautiful plumage: they are in the Museum of Lady James.

a purple

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a purple and blue colour; but under the wings and over all the belly, they are yellow coloured, as in the common ſort: on the back of the neck they are mouſe coloured, mixed with green. It is remarkable in this ſpecies, that there are before the wings two roundiſh tufts of feathers, which are green edged, and may be moved at pleaſure, by the bird, like wings. Inſtead of tail, he has twelve or thirteen black naked wirelike ſhafts, hanging promiſcuouſly like feathers. His ſtrong legs have ſharp claws: his head is remarkably ſmall; the eyes are likewiſe ſmall, and ſurrounded by black.

7. The laſt ſpecies is the *King's Bird*; ſome reckon it among the birds of paradiſe; but, according to Valentyn, it is entirely different. The late Linneus, as well as Count Buffon, reckon the King's bird among the birds of paradiſe; as it has, in general, all the characters of the bill, and the plumage common to all the kind, known by the name of the bird of paradiſe.

This bird is about ſeven inches long, and ſomewhat larger than a tit-mouſe. Its head and eyes are ſmall, the bill ſtraight, the eyes included in circles of black plumage; the crown of the head is fire coloured, the back of the neck blood coloured, the neck and breaſt of a cheſnut colour, with a dark ring of the brighteſt emerald green. Its wings are in proportion ſtrong, and the quill feathers dark; with red ſhining plumes, ſpots, and ſtripes. The tail is ſtraight, ſhort, and brown. Two long, naked, black ſhafts project from the rump, at leaſt, a hand breadth beyond the tail; having at their extremities, ſemilunar, twiſted plumage, of the moſt glaring green colour above, and duſky below. The belly is white and green

ſprinkled

1775. March. ſprinkled, and on each ſide is a tuft of long plumage, feathered with a broad margin; being on one ſide green, and on the other duſky. The back is blood red and brown, ſhining like ſilk. The legs are in ſize like thoſe of a lark; having three fore toes, and one back toe.

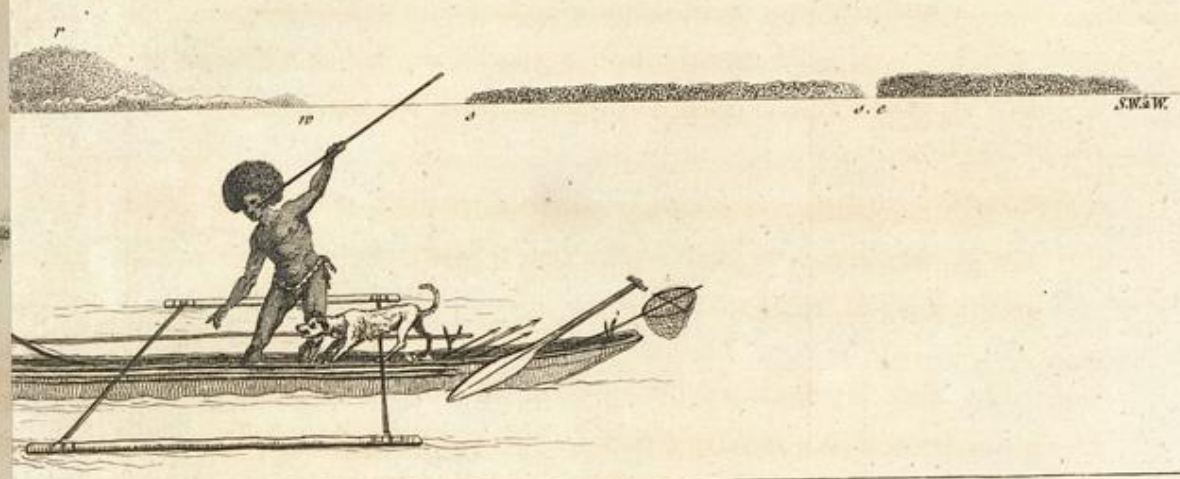
This bird aſſociates not with any other of the birds of paradiſe; but flits ſolitary from buſh to buſh, wherever he ſees red berries, without ever getting on tall trees.

At Aroo the bird is called *Wowi, Wowi*; in the Papua iſlands *Sopclo-o*; and by the Dutch *King's Bird*. It is chiefly brought from *Aroo Sopclo-o*; and eſpecially from *Wodjir*, a well known village there.

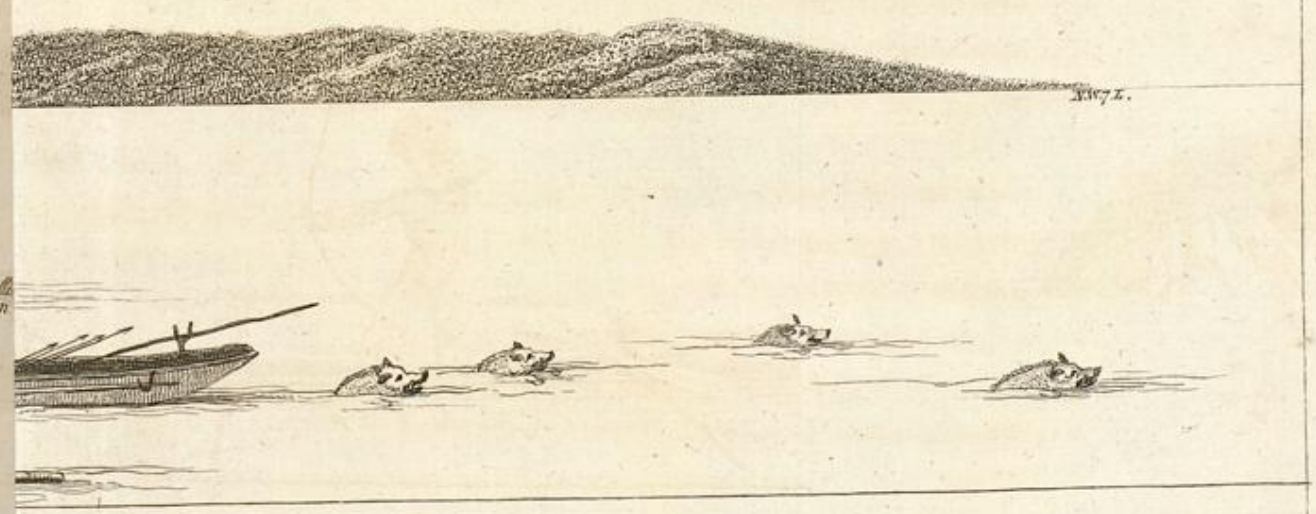
The people of Aroo do not know its neſt; but ſuppoſe it to come over from *New Guinea*, where it breeds; and ſtays at Aroo only during the weſtern or dry monſoon. It is taken in ſlings of *gumatty*; or, with birdlime, prepared from the juice of *ſukkom* (bread fruit, *artocarpus communis*. Forſt. Nov. Gen.) then cleared and dried; and ſold at Banda. It is uſed alſo as ornament by the natives of Aroo, on their helmets, in their mock fights, or games of *Tobakalil*. *Thus far Valentyn*, as tranſlated by Dr. Forſter; who favored me alſo with the following remarks:

" Mr. de Buffon, or rather his friend Mr. Gueneau de Montbeil-
" lard, gives an account of ſix birds of paradiſe in his Hiſtoire Natu-
" relle des Oiſeaux. tom. III. édit. in 4to. tom. v. p. 207---238. tab.
" xii and xiii, and in the planches enluminées, n. 254. 496. 631,
" 632, 633, 634; as does Mr. Sonnerat, in his voyage à la Nou-
" velle Guinée. The firſt named *l'Oiſeau de Paradis*, is the ſame which

Pl. II



ag 8 L. r. Ruib S.b.E ½ E 12 L. s.s. Syang 3 L. e. Eye 2 L.

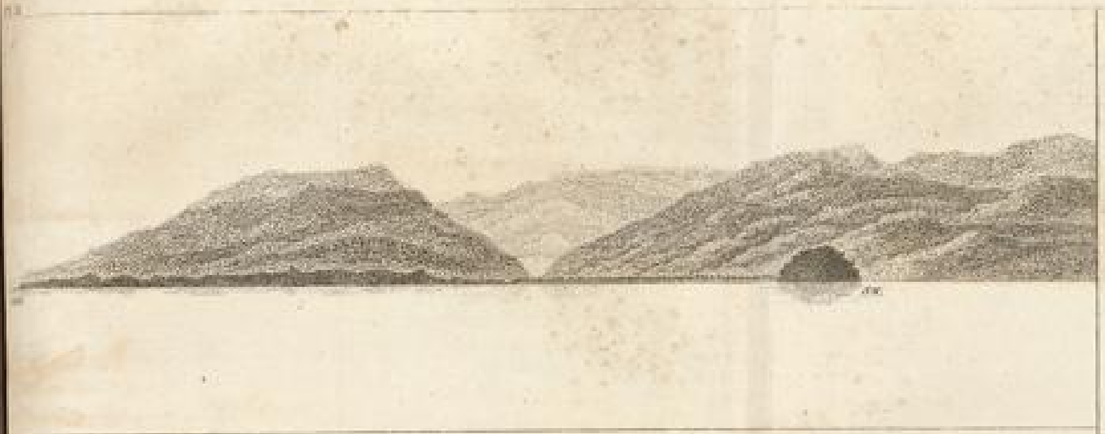


of Morty near Gilolo

Men in their Canoes Hunting wild Hogs.

Thos. Vivares Sculpt.

d by Capt.n Thos. Forrest as the Act directs, Jan.y 30.th 1779.

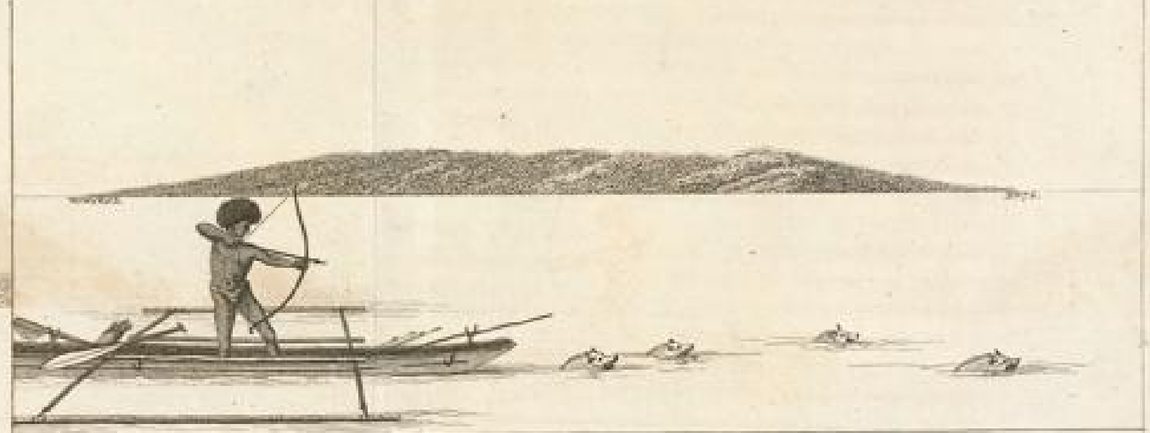


Mountains of Arfak Land of Dory and the Rokaw on the Coast of New Guinea

c. Pulo Ron S.K.W. & E. 19 L. m.n. Wyay S.L. e. Rush S.S.E. & E. 12 L. o.o. Ryang S.L. e. Rye W.L.

c. S.S.E. & E. 3 Island of Mawemarim p. Point of Wayjiou S.

Tho.s Vivares delt.



Island of Morty near Gilolo

Papua Men in their Canoes Hunting with Bows.

Tho.s Vivares Sculp.t

Published by Capt.n Tho.s Forrest as the Act directs. Jan.y 30th 1779.

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which is called *the great bird of paradise*, by Valentyn: Linneus's *paradisea* " *apoda*. The second is the *manucode*, which is Valentyn's *little king's* " *bird*, or Linneus's *paradisea regia*. The third is the *magnifique* or *ma-* " *nucode à bouquets*; and has some reference to the *little* bird of *paradise* " in Valentyn, though I think there is still a great difference between " them. The fourth is the *superbe* or the *manucode noir*. The bird " represented in the planches enluminées, is either a young bird, or " one moulting, or perhaps a female: for the *large black bird of* " *paradise* of Valentyn, is said to have some long shafts in his tail; " and Mr. Gueneau de Montbeillard supposes that the specimen in " the Paris cabinet has by some accident lost those long plumes. The " fifth is the *sifilet* ou *manucode e six fileto*. I should almost be tempted " to suppose that Valentyn's *small black bird of paradise*, is this very " species, but that the specimens seen by Valentyn, had been deprived " of the three long feathers on each side of the head, either by acci- " dent, or purposely by the natives. The sixth bird mentioned in " the Histoire Naturelle des Oiseaux, is the *Calybe*, which seems to " be an obscure species, since the specimen is very imperfect, from " which the description is made; and I have good reasons for suspecting " that it has likewise lost some long plumes off the tail. Upon the " whole, it must be observed, that Papua and New Guinea are coun- " tries, which, when searched by an able naturalist, will enrich science " with many new and elegant objects. The birds of paradise there- " fore living in a country very little frequented by Europeans, it " has not been hitherto possible to procure more accurate accounts of " those beautiful and curious birds; and it is hoped that this however " imperfect account, will be acceptable to the lovers of natural his- " tory, till something more perfect can be obtained."

During

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During my ſtay at Myſol, it was natural for me to aſk about the clove and nutmeg. I was aſſured that neither was produced on that iſland; but that cloves grew on ſome part of Ceram, the high mountains of which were to day plainly to be ſeen; that the clove grew alſo on the iſland of Ouby, which we had more than once been in ſight of; and that on Ouby lived many runaway ſlaves and others, from Ternate, and elſewhere, who would have no communication with ſtrangers, except ſome Buggeſs prows whom they could truſt, and to whom they were ſaid to ſell cloves, the produce of the iſland.

This account of Ouby agreed with that I had received from Tuan Hadjee and the Batchian officers; Ouby being claimed by Batchian: but the Sultan makes no farther uſe of it, than fiſhing for pearls on its coaſts, where no doubt any ſtranger may do the ſame. The Dutch have a ſmall fort on the weſt ſide of Ouby, and keep there faſt ſailing corocoros always ready, to carry advice of whatever happens remarkable. When I was plying for many days, as has been related, off Pulo Piſang, I aſked Tuan Hadjee's opinion about ſtanding on with our ſtarboard tacks, and fetching Ouby, where, under the lee of the iſland, we could row up along ſhore. His anſwer was, that we ſhould certainly be diſcovered, that advice would be inſtantly ſent to Amboyna, and the iſland Bouro, by ſmall prows, and then we ſhould be way-laid by armed corocoros, of which Amboyna always keeps many in readineſs. Here, in Ef-be harbour, we were not above fifty leagues from Amboyna; but we truſted to the fidelity of thoſe we were amongſt, that no advice of us would be ſent to the Dutch, to whom they did not ſeem to be warmly affected, as they informed us of many ſeverities, and even robberies committed by their cruiſing panchallangs

and

and corocoros; nor concealed the Papua people offending in their turn, with their bows and arrows. In March and April, the Papuas of New Guinea and Salwatty, are apt to aſſemble in great numbers; and make war on Gilolo, Ceram, Amboyna, Amblou, and as far as Xulla Beſſy. About the year 1765, the Papuas plundered the iſland of Amblou, near Bouro, and carried off many of the inhabitants. 1775. March.

Tueſday the 21ſt. Southerly winds; Tuan Hadjee not yet returned.

Wedneſday the 22d. In the morning Tuan Hadjee came on board; we ſailed this afternoon, and met juſt without the harbour's mouth, the Banguey corocoro, with whom we had parted company; put back, hauled her aſhore, and breamed her bottom that night.

Thurſday the 23d. Fine weather; ſent to the mainland of Myſol for ratans to the corocoro; ſhe wanting ſome repairs in her outriggers, &c.

Friday the 24th. Rainy weather, and weſterly winds; a corocoro appeared in the evening with one of the Rajahs of Myſol on board. Next day,

Saturday the 25th, In the morning I ſaluted the Rajah with three guns, and preſented him with a fathom of ſcarlet cloth, and two Tappies; * preſented likewiſe two Tappies to each of his Manteries. The Rajah came from the north ſide of the iſland. Rain in the night, and ſqualls from the S. E.

* Surat cloth.

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Sunday the 26th. Came on board, in a corocoro, the ſon of the deceaſed Rajah of Ef-be. As he was quite a youth, the uncle governed. I ſaluted the young Rajah with one gun, and preſented him with a piece of Kincob,* and two Tappies.

Monday the 27th. Fine weather in the evening. Came into the harbour a large corocoro from Tidore, belonging to the Sultan. She had an Alfrez (Enſign) on board, and two Malay ſoldiers; the enſign being alſo a Malay. She entered the harbour, paddling with many hands; which put us on our guard.

Next morning, *Tueſday* the 28th, I received the Enſign on ſhore, near to which we lay, and ſaluted him with three guns. The Enſign told me the Dutch had ſent to Gilolo a ſloop with Europeans, in queſt of us.

Wedneſday the 29th. The Gogo (an officer ſo called) came on board in a corocoro. I ſaluted him with one gun, and made him a preſent. Theſe two days, the wind has been ſoutherly, with ſqually weather and rain.

Thurſday the 30th. Having repaired the corocoro, we launched her. The two Batchian officers and Tuan Buſſora have now been three days amuſing themſelves at Linty. Eaſterly winds: which made me willing to be gone.

* Another manufacture of Surat.

Friday

Friday the 31ſt. The Tidore enſign, who yeſterday had gone to Linty, returned. I preſented him with a Palampore and a hundred flints; nor failed to ſend by him a handſome preſent to his maſter. 1775. March.

About ten in the forenoon we were all ready to ſail. This morning Tuan Hadjee was viſited by the conſort of the Rajah of Salwatty, whoſe huſband had lately been circumvented by the Dutch, and ſent to the Cape of Good Hope. I alſo paid my reſpects to the lady, and made her a preſent. She was a well-looking woman, and had three female attendants. She preſented Tuan Hadjee with a ſmall corocoro; and from him I learnt the following account of her lord.

Some time about the year 1770, a number of Papua boats from New Guinea, the iſlands Aroo, Salwatty, and Myſol, near the time of the vernal equinox, when the ſeas are generally ſmooth, aſſembled, to the number of more than a hundred, and ſailed up the ſtrait of Patientia, which divides Batchian from Gilolo. They committed no hoſtilities; but the Dutch, apprehenſive of what they might do, ſent to them, and made the chiefs preſents of cloth, &c. upon which they diſperſed; and, after fiſhing a few days, and hunting in the woods, they went home. However, the Rajah of Salwatty ſtaid behind; but neither he, nor any of his people, did any miſchief.

The Dutch, willing to get the Rajah into their power, fell on the following ſtratagem. They ſent a meſſenger to him with a paper, ſigned and ſealed by the governor of Ternate, telling him, it was a pardon and remiſſion of his ſalla (offence) for having come with an armed force into the Dutch territories; and that he, in particular,

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was more lucky than the other Papua chiefs, who had returned home without such a formal absolution. At the same time, he was invited to come and see Ternate, where the governor would do him all kind of honour suitable to his rank; and in case he should fancy any thing in the Company's warehouses, he had a bag of dollars presented him. This was the bait. The Coffre chief, sensible the dollars could buy him nothing in his own country, whither he certainly might have carried them, and having heard of the fine things to be bought from the Dutch at Ternate, could not resist the temptation of laying out money, got unexpectedly, and for nothing. He therefore consenting, went, accompanied by ten or twelve people into the fort, and waited on the governor, who showed him civility and respect. He then laid out his dollars.

Presently a guard was turned out; and they thought themselves so sure of their prisoner, that they did not even shut the gates. When it was announced to him he must surrender, he whispered his people, (who were ready to mangamo (*run a muck*) upon the occasion, to save their master, or sell their lives dear), not to stir in his defence, but to save themselves; which, while the Rajah was delivering up his cress, (dagger) they immediately did; and, running out of the fort, got on board their corocoro, and escaped. The Rajah is now prisoner at the Cape. Possibly the Dutch allowed his people to get away.

Before I leave the harbour, it may not be amiss to give an account of what I could learn of the west coast of New Guinea from the best information.

The

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The iſland of Goram is ſaid to have thirteen moſques, and is ſituated about a day's ſail E. by N. of Banda. Contiguous is a ſmall iſland called Salwak, between which and Goram is ſaid to be a harbour. N. E. of Goram, one day's ſail, is Wonim. In Keytz's voyage to Auſtralaſia, mention is made of Onin, which I take to be Wonim, being twenty leagues N. E. of Goram. There is alſo mention made of places called Aſs, Eſſi, Kubiay, Adi, Caras. Keytz procured a linguiſt at Goram. In Venk's voyage, of the year 1663, Onin is miſtaken for a man's name. Venk names, right or wrong, a place called Kumaky, on the weſt coaſt of New Guinea. The ſtrait, between New Guinea and Salwatty, is called Golowa.

The people at Ef-be told me, that a day's ſail ſouth of Wonim, a gulph ſtretched far into the land of New Guinea, where the tides run very ſtrong; that at the top of this gulph, lay two places, one called Buntunan, the other Luſurajah: from the latter, they ſaid a road croſſed New Guinea, to the oppoſite, or north ſhore, whence Miſſoy bark * was tranſported.

Near the mouth of this gulph, is a harbour, named Bury. Beyond it, or to the ſouthward of it, is Kabſay, Leſkayay, Warandamo, Lakamaro, and beyond that Habſy, where are ſaid to be people who wear large turbans, and wide ſleeves. †

* This does not agree with the ſuppoſition, that New Guinea is divided into iſlands, as in many charts it appears.

† It is not impoſſible that a colony of Arabs may have ſailed this way, in former days, and that theſe may be their poſterity.

Commodore

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Commodore Watſon, in the Revenge frigate, not many years ago, ſailed along the weſt coaſt of New Guinea. Near Wonim, are two iſlands, Balamafully, and Galapy.

The harbour of Ef-be, lies in latitude of 2. 12′ S. and longitude 127°, it is perfectly land locked. Freſh water is very acceſſible on the iſland, or may be had in a little river on the main land of Myſol, where I found, two miles up, ſeveral ſmall canoes, belonging probably to the Haraforas: for I ſaw neither houſes nor people.

I was informed at Linty, that not long ago, the Dutch ſent an armed force to ſubdue Goram: it conſiſted of Buggeſſes, who were beat off by the inhabitants.

CHAP.

inea

c. Cape of Good Hope W.b.S. ½ S. 12 L. Corocoro

the South Coast of Batchian

s. Selang Island E.b.S. 2 L.

Thos. Vivares Sculpt.

d by Captn. Thos. Forrest as the Act directs, Janv. 30th 1779.

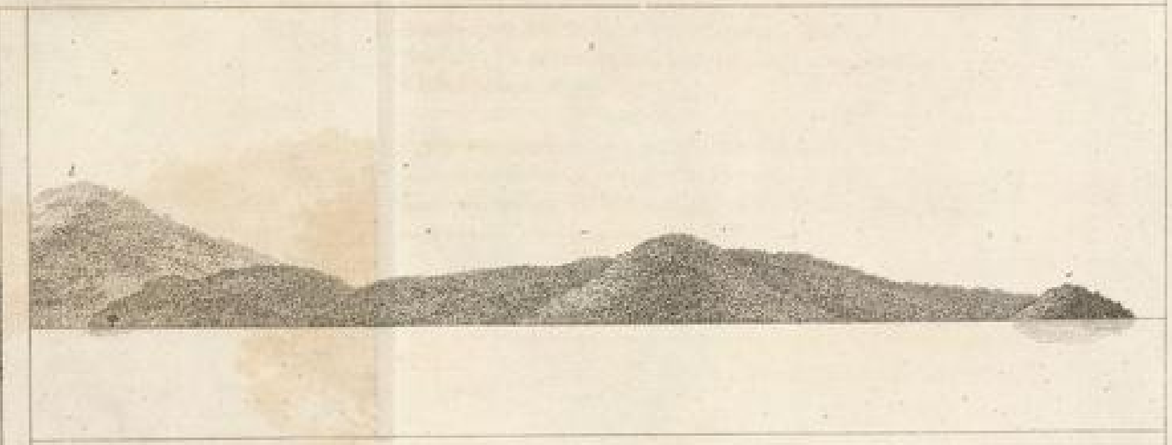
View on the Coast of New - Guinea

Part of Dory E.S.E. 10 L. — Tartar Galley — b. Bochure S.E. ½ S. — c. Cape of Good Hope W.b.S. ½ S. 12 L. — Canoe

View of the Entrance of Dory Harbour

Part of Manawarary S.S.W. ¼ mile — m. Mansanghan — n. Maremapy 1' — d. Dory Point — e. N.N.E. 2'

The Terrace Sculp.



View on the South Coast of Batchian

f. Labuhat Hill N.W. — g. Selang Lolomd. E.b.S. 2 L.

The Vivares Sculp.

Published by Capt. Thos. Forrest on the Act directs. Jan. 30th 1779.