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**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 IV. The History of Magindano.

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## CHAPTER IV.

*The History of Magindano.*

NOTHING of the history of this island is on record, before the Moors, or rather the Arabs, came to it, about three hundred years ago. The country was perhaps then in the same state as that part now, which is inhabited by the Haraforas.

1775.  
May.

The following short account of the history of Magindano, is drawn from original records, in the possession of Fakymolano, elder brother to Paharadine the present Sultan, and father to Kybad Zachariel, the present Rajah Moodo; they are wrote in the Magindano tongue, and Arabic character. I took it down from Fakymolano's own mouth, who dictated in Malay.

Before the arrival of Serif Alli,\* the first Mahometan prince who came from Mecca to Magindano, the latter had kings of her own. For the towns of Magindano, Selangan, Catibtuan, and Semayanan had, or assumed, the right of taking from the banks of the Dano, that portion of earth, on which the sovereigns were to be consecrated: a ceremony already hinted in the geography of Magindano.

\* Combes in his account of Magindano, written in Spanish about the year 1667, says little or nothing of the princes of the island; only that they were of the false religion.



1775.  
May.

The towns of Malampyan and Lufuden, are said to have been the first who joined Serif Alli: the other four soon acceded. Serif married a daughter of the last king of the royal line, and on this marriage founded his title to the crown.\*

His son was Mahomet Kabanfuan, whose son was Makallan, the father of Bankaio.

Bankaio had two sons, Buiſſan, surnamed Captain Laut, who succeeded him; and Salicola.

About the time that Kabanfuan son of Serif Alli reigned, a person named Budiman, was Pangaran of Sooloo. Budiman had a grandson, who became his successor; his name was Bonfoo, and he was related to the family that governed at Borneo: which family came also from Mecca, and the head of it was brother to Serif Alli.

Bonfoo had two children; a daughter, Potely, by a wife; and a son, Bakliol, by a sandle or concubine.

Bakliol, the bastard, robbed his sister Potely of her right, threw off his dependance on Magindano, and assumed the title of Sultan, his forefathers having been only Pangarans † of Sooloo.

Solicola married Bakliol's sister, Potely (a word which signifies princess, or lawful daughter to a man of great quality) and had issue, one

\* Plate XXII.

† Pangaran, a title much used on Sumatra, and inferior to Sultan or Rajah.

daughter,



daughter, named Panianamby. Panianamby married Kudarat, son to Buiffan, the Captain Laut already mentioned, who was her first cousin.

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Kudarat had issue, Tidoly and Dolidy. Tidoly succeeded his father, and had two sons, Abdaraman and Kuddy.

Abdaraman married Sembasin, the daughter of Maholanding, an Illano prince's son: Maholanding had married Timbang-Sa-Riboo (weigh a thousand) daughter of the king of Sangir.

Abdaraman had several sons. Seid Moffat succeeded him; but, being an infant, Kuddy his uncle usurped the government, and went to Semoy, carrying with him the effects of the deceased Sultan. Thence he invited the Sooloos to support him against the lawful heir.

The Sooloos, using smaller prows or vessels than the Magindano people, easily got into Semoy river, where the bar is smooth, though shallow. Finding Kuddy there, with only a small force, they cut him off, and plundered his camp; and, as they were carrying away some pieces of cloth, they said scoffingly to his attendants, Surely you won't grudge these to cover the body of your dead king. By this treacherous act, the Sooloos possessed themselves of a great many pieces of heavy cannon, which Kuddy had transported from Magindano to Semoy.

The Sooloos being returned home with their booty, Seid Moffat's party got the ascendant; but, the civil war had so distracted the state, that he never had domestic peace. The Sooloos, conscious of their ini-



1775.  
May.

quity, and fearful of the resentment of Magindano, who, should she have exerted her force against their small island, would again have brought it into subjection, took pains to foment her disturbances. Sahaboodine and Badaroodine, brothers and sons of Bakliol, and Bantillan, Sahaboodine's son, then governed the councils of Sooloo.

Annuel, younger brother to Seid Moffat, was supported by the Sooloo party against him; and, after many skirmishes, where both sides were much weakened, Seid Moffat was assassinated by Molenu, the son of Annuel.

Seid Moffat left two sons, Fakymolano,\* father to Kybad Zachariel, the present Rajah Moodo, and Paharadine, the present Sultan.

Fakymolano and his brother were obliged to leave Magindano, and to retire a few miles to the banks of the Tamantakka,. The country then suffered much. The great palace at the town was first plundered, and then burnt. In the conflagration, many of the houses of Magindano were destroyed; also great part of the town of Selangan. The groves of coco nut trees were also mostly destroyed; as being convenient, and at hand, to make palisades for temporary forts.

After a tedious desultory war, of several years continuance, Molenu being worsted, fled up the Pelangy to Boyan. Fakymolano then got

\* I have seen a letter from the King of Spain, directed to Fakymolano, King of Tamantakka, desiring him, amongst other things, to permit the preaching of the Christian Faith. His Catholic Majesty avoids giving the title of *Sultan of Mindano*.

possession

possession of all the lands about Magindano, and peace was made soon after, about thirty years ago. Molenu died a natural death, leaving by concubines, two sons, Topang and Uku, also a natural daughter Myong.

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May.

Fakymolano had about this time given up the Sultanship to his younger brother Paharadine, on condition that Kybad Zachariel, his own son, should be elected Rajah Moodo.

Topang and Uku, for some time after the peace, visited Fakymolano and his son; but, afterwards, on Paharadine's marriage with Myong, their sister, they grew shy, as the Sultan took them greatly into his favour. Topang had from his father large possessions, which made him formidable to Rajah Moodo; he was also closely connected with the Sooloos, and had married Gulaludine's daughter of Bantillan, once Sultan of Sooloo.

By this time Rajah Moodo had got himself well fortified at Coto-Intang,\* which is within musket shot of the Sultan's palace, and within cannon shot of the strong wooden castle of Topang; both of which lie on the south side of the Pelangy.

The Sultan Paharadine has no children by his consort Myong; but had by a concubine, a son named Chartow, now arrived at maturity. Whether Myong, who is said to have entirely governed the Sultan, favoured Chartow, or her elder brother Topang, is uncertain; but

\* Diamond Fort.

the



1775.  
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she was believed the cause of the coolness that prevailed between the Sultan and Rajah Moodo; who, though duly elected, and acknowledged lawful successor, yet, when I came to Magindano, in May, 1775, had not visited his uncle for above a year. Fakymolano, Rajah Moodo's father, lived, at that time, just without the gate of his son's fort.\*

CHAP.

