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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**

A Voyage To New Guinea. Book I.

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“ Having good authority from the experience and opinion of Mr.

“ Dalrymple, to be assured that cinnamon, cloves, nutmeg, pepper

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“ into Borneo, as some of these articles are produced in the

“ Spice Islands, and others in the adjacent islands, as the islands

“ of India, mentioned in the preceding paragraph, will show: the

“ acquisition and cultivation of these valuable articles, will be there-

“ ally recommended to the most diligent attention of the British

“ East India Company, which will be the more necessary, as it

“ is a very desirable trade on our part, on its being made appear to

“ us that there are no other islands for that purpose have been discovered

“ and advantageously situated. Their trade, if obtained, will be particularly

“ desirable, as it will be made part of our commerce to the East Indies.

“ The East India Company, therefore, has been desirous to

“ send a ship to discover the islands, and to settle in some of them.

“ About the year 1769, the Hon. East India Company, by their

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B O O K I

C H A P T E R I.

*Intention of the Voyage—Sailing Orders—Reasons for undertaking it in a small Vessel—Description of the Tartar Galley—and List of the Crew.*

**T**HE intention of the voyage I am about to relate, was to forward what the Honourable East India Company had recommended by the ship Britannia, that went from England, to settle Balamangan,\* an island situated near the north promontory of Borneo. The following is an extract from their general letter, dated June the 12th 1771, to the Chief and Council of that place.

\* See Dalrymple's plan for extending the commerce of the East India Company, 1769.

B “ Having





“ Having good authority from the experience and inquiries of Mr. Dalrymple, to be assured that cinnamon, cloves, nutmegs, pepper and clove bark, may with proper management be easily introduced into Balambangan, as some of those articles are produced in the Sooloo districts, and others in the adjacent islands, as the inclosed paper of inquiry, mentioned in a preceding paragraph, will show: the acquisition and cultivation of these valuable articles, must be specially recommended to the most diligent attention of the Chief and Council, as an object of the highest importance, with promises of a very favourable notice on our part, on its being made apparent to us, that their endeavours for that purpose have been effectually and advantageously executed. These articles, if obtained, we particularly direct, shall be made part of our consignment to the China Council, until we see occasion to signify our further pleasure therein.”

About the latter end of August 1774, Ambassadors came from the heir apparent of the Sultan of Mindanao, to Balambangan, in whose train was an inhabitant of the Molucca's, called Ishmael Tuan Hadjee, who having been long employed there by the Dutch, had gained an accurate knowledge of the Molucca islands; and having also been to the eastward of them, beyond Pitt's Straits, as far as the coast of New Guinea, called Papua, had seen, and consequently reported that nutmegs grew there.

Mr. Herbert, the chief, had frequent conferences with this man; and, desirous to profit from his intelligence, in the scheme which he had in view, of forwarding the honourable court's injunctions by the Britannia, as above related, to endeavour to obtain spices from parts  
which



which had no connexion with the Dutch settlements, he was pleased to consult me on the occasion. As I had, from other accounts, found that there was great probability in the relation of Tuan Hadjee, I offered to go, accompanied by him, on a voyage to New Guinea, if Mr. Herbert thought proper, in order to ascertain the truth of his assertion, and proposed to attempt it in a small country embarkation.—This was approved by Mr. Herbert and his Council, and they left the management of it entirely to my direction.

*Instructions from the Chief and Council of Balambangan, to Captain  
Thomas Forrest.*

SIR,

The knowledge you have acquired from experience of all the departments of marine business in general, to which you was trained from your earliest years, together with a competent share of commercial transactions in this quarter of the world, were sufficient inducements for the chief to accept of your offer to attend him on the expedition to Balambangan. From the small number of servants, most of whom were unexperienced, he knew there would be sufficient field to display your talents, abstracted from the official business of those brought up in the regular line of the service.

He perfectly knew your attachment and turn for discovery; and though nothing has been undertaken hitherto in the pursuit thereof, we would not have you imagine that we have thought lightly of such matters; or, that the chief has taken in bad part the several anecdotes and remarks you have at various times furnished him with.

B 2

We





We have just received a copy of a paragraph of a letter from Bombay, wrote by the Honourable Court to that Presidency, which seems to imply very strongly, that it is their intention, to keep affairs in this quarter in as circumscribed and narrow limits as possible. A favourable opportunity however offering, without incurring heavy expences, we are unwilling to let it slip; as it is an object of the first consequence, and may, if accomplished, turn out extremely beneficial, not only to our honourable employers in particular, but also to the British nation in general.

You must be sensible, as we are, how important the monopoly of spices is to the Dutch company, and the States of Holland; and equally so, how incompatible it is, as well with the dignity of our company, as their advantage, to carry on a trade in these articles surreptitiously obtained, as they annually are, from the Dutch territories, and transported to Bencoolen, Rhio, and other places in the Straits of Malacca. The Molucca's being generally understood in Europe to be solely subject to the Dutch, joined to the invariable commands of our superiors, not to interfere where any other European nation is engaged, are motives sufficient for us to reject the application that has been made, or any other that we may receive hereafter, which we may esteem to have the least tendency towards creating a controversy between the two companies.

We have thought it necessary to premise thus much, that our intentions, and our conduct may appear as clear to you, as they will to the world, should the public be led ever to investigate the one or the other.

From



T O N E W G U I N E A.

From the many conversations we have had here with Tuan Hadjee Cutchil, we are confirmed in opinion that cloves and nutmegs are produced in many places which the Dutch are, or affect to be, strangers to; where the inhabitants are not subject to any prince or potentate in alliance with, or tributary to them; and on islands, even where there are no people. As he has very readily consented to embark with you in a small country vessel (a Sooloo Prow) and his accounts and representations give us a latitude to hope for some favourable discoveries; we think we should not deserve the appellation of faithful servants, if we delayed our researches into an object of the first magnitude, when it can be prosecuted with no heavy charge, and wears the prospect of terminating to the greatest national good.

It would be absurd to lay restrictions, or to pretend to impose rules in a business of this nature. It is an undertaking that requires prudence, discretion, and perseverance; therefore, we have thought it best to leave it to yourself.

Under this cover come some information and remarks, to which you are no stranger; likewise some extracts from Mr. Dalrymple's Memoirs, which we recommend to your perusal.

If the object in expectation fails of the wished-for success, yet your voyage may have a very good effect towards the improvement of navigation. You must therefore be as accurate as possible, in laying down all shoals, &c. as well as explicit in your remarks and observations. Charts and drawings thereof must be taken, minutely marking every thing





thing that may conduce to the above purpose. We wish you a good voyage, and remain,

Your affectionate friends,

and humble servants,

BALAMBANGAN,

12th October, 1774.

JOHN HERBERT,

EDWARD COLES,

THOMAS PALMER.

The Dutch seem to claim a right to all the Molucca islands, more from the forbearance of other European nations, than from any just title. I am not certain whether the islands of Waygiou, Mysol, Bantanta and Salwattay, may not also be claimed by them; but I resolved, from Tuan Hadjee's report, and what I had learned of others, to go beyond those islands, as far as the coast of New Guinea, where surely the Dutch can have no <sup>exclusive</sup> pretensions.

Sensible of the jealousy and watchfulness of the Dutch in the Molucca islands, near which it was necessary for me to pass on my way to New Guinea, no less than of the danger of navigating in narrow seas, in a vessel that drew much water, I preferred a small one of ten tons burden.

In a large vessel we must have been cautious of coming near land. The crew I had (Malays chiefly) make bad sailors in square rigged vessels; and, having never been accustomed to lie in an open road, or be in a harbour, without the indulgence of going on shore, they would not have had patience to remain on board, which even in a sloop of thirty tons, would have been necessary: and, in a vessel no larger than thirty tons, with such a crew, I must have frequently run  
the



the risk of being wrecked, had I made free with the shore. This I was enabled to do boldly, in a boat of small burden, that rowed, and drew little water; and, when she touched the ground, which often happened, part of the crew, by jumping overboard, could push her off again; and, when in harbour, every body had free access to the shore.

In a large vessel, I must have carried with me a stock of provisions, which the settlement we fitted out from, could not well afford; besides, when at places that afforded provisions, in a vessel of any size at anchor, I must have sent my boat ashore, which would be liable to insult. I have known many such things befall ships boats in Malay countries, where designing people entice the crew or commanding officers to be off their guard, by a treacherous show of civility. Commodore Watson, in the *Revenge*, lost his boat going through some straits, by the island *Salwatty*. Many voyages have failed, many trading country vessels have been cut off, and some wrecked, from unexpected accidents of this kind.

The vessel I had, and which shall be hereafter described, was perfectly suited, in her construction and manner of working, to the crew, who were mostly Malays, or natives of those islands that lie east of *Atcheen Head*: several were *Bisayans*, that is, natives of the *Philippines*, and were christians; some were *Magindano* and *Molucca Mahometans*, vassals and slaves to *Tuan Hadjee*; two were from *Bencoolen* and *Pulo Nays*, and three were *Indostan* sailors (lascars.)

Fearing, that, if I carried many Europeans with me, quarrels might arise between them and the Malays, who cannot (unless indeed properly





properly trained) be supposed subject to discipline, according to our ideas of it; I therefore engaged only two white men to go with me, who were plain good seamen, David Baxter, mate, and Laurence Lound, gunner. They knew not a word of the Malay tongue, at least for many months after they embarked; consequently, could not well quarrel with their Mahometan shipmates. However, they soon learnt to speak Malays, and at the same time they learnt how to behave towards them, that is, never to hurry or abuse them. To ensure sobriety, I carried with me very little wine, or strong liquor: my Malay crew never required any, and my two Europeans soon reconciled themselves to tea and coffee.

I had one person of rank, education, and good behaviour with me, Tuan Hadjee. He had several of his own country with him, his slaves and vassals, for whom he drew pay; and who often took liberties, against which I found it imprudent to remonstrate. This person had made a pilgrimage to Mecca. He was a relation of the Sultan of Bat-chian, and was well rewarded before he came on board, by Mr. Herbert, who made him a captain of Buggeffes, having besides great expectations. I knew I could depend on his fidelity; and that he would be of great service in the voyage, having formerly been at Dory harbour, on the coast of New Guinea. Without such a person I should have been in danger from a Malay crew; especially as I had property on board to bear the expence of the voyage, victualling, &c. I made my account from the beginning, that wherever I found people, I should there find provisions; and, I thank God, we were not disappointed.

The vessel, in which I made the voyage, was called the Tartar-Galley. She was a Sooloo boat, or prow, about ten tons burthen. Her keel  
was



was twenty-five feet long, and she had a kind of gallery built on each side, from stem to stern, projecting about thirty inches over each gunnel. Here sat the rowers, sometimes twenty in number. She overhung so much forward and abaft, that she was forty feet long. Her draft of water was generally three foot and a half. We had four swivel guns, two blunderbusses, ten muskets, and six pistols, beside lances, bows and arrows.

She had for a mast an artillery triangle \* (gin or tripod) made of three stout bamboos, which could be struck with the greatest ease by three men. On this was hoisted a large four cornered sail, called by the Malays, lyre tanjong (pointed sail), because the upper corner appears sharp or pointed. I fixed to her a foremast close forward, and a bowsprit; and gave her a lateen, or three cornered foresail. I also gave her a lateen mizen; but, when it blew fresh, I took down the lyre tanjong from the tripod mast, as it was a very large sail, and put in its place a lateen sail. The sails then resembled those of the galleys in the Mediterranean. One very great advantage attends the lyre tanjong, which is this; that when the wind freshens, it can, without lowering, be instantly diminished or made smaller, by easing or slacking the sheet, and at the same time winding up the sail, by two men turning the cross bar or winch that is fixed to the inner end of the boom, and which spreads the lower part of the sail. By

\* A great improvement might be made in navigation by means of the tripod mast. It would be a very good substitute for a mizen mast to cruizers; because, when struck, they would appear at a distance like brigs, and deceive an enemy. Lash two London wherries together, and give this double vessel the tripod mast and lyre tanjong, it will beat the fast sailing boats, at least three to two.

C

this





this means, the sail may be entirely rolled up until the boom touches the yard ; the sail being always in this compact manner, as seamen call it, *taken in*. In the same manner, it may be set again instantly, or let out, by turning the winch back the other way ; or half set, according to the weather. The galley steered with two commoodies (rudders), a sort of broad paddle ; but one generally served.

She was covered almost entirely with the leaves of a certain Palm tree, called Nipa, such as the natives cover houses with on the south-west coast of Sumatra, and in almost all Malay countries ; it being a light kind of thatch, which keeps off sunshine and rain. One small part abaft was covered with boards ; and this made a little apartment, called, by the Malays, Koran. \*

At Tomoguy, one of the Molucca islands, I hauled her ashore to clean her bottom ; and there I raised her one streak or plank, about fifteen inches high, as I found her rather too low to proceed down the coast of New Guinea, she being apt to ship water in bad weather. I also new roofed or thatched her there.—At Magindano, (as I had leisure) I decked her, and turned her into a schooner.

\* The reason why the Malays, who are Mahometans, call it the Koran, is, that they seldom travel by sea without the Alcoran ; which they always deposit in the best and safest place, from that custom terming the cabin, Koran.



*List of the Crew of the Tartar Galley.*

Captain THOMAS FORREST,	Commander.
David Baxter,	Mate.
Laurence Lound,	Gunner.
William Hunt,	Passenger to Sooloo. Left at Sooloo.
5 Ishmael Tuan Hadjee,	Pilot.
Tuan Imum,	} Helmsmen.
Ishmael Jerrybatoo,	
Matthew,	Steward.
Jaffier,	Serang.
10 Saban,	} Seamen.
Marudo,	
Abdaraman,	
Dya,	
Andrew,	
15 George,	
Mungary,	
Diego,	
Jacob,	
Rum Johny,	
20 Gibalu,	} Cook. *
Panjang,	
Strap,	Boy.

\* He died at Magindano—being the only person I lost during the voyage.





## CHAPTER II.

*Departure from Balambangan—Touched at the Islands of Cagayan Sooloo, and Pangatarran—Arrived at Sooloo, where we found a Molucca Prow loaded with Nutmegs.—Touched at the Island Tonkyl—Left it unexpectedly—Saw the Island Sangir—Passed Karakita, Palla, and Siao—Passed the Islands Ternate and Tidore—Arrived at Malaleo Harbour, in the Straits of Latalatta—Sailed thence, and arrived at Biffory Harbour—Tuan Hadjee visits the Sultan of Batchian.*

1774.  
November.

ON *Wednesday* the 9th of *November*, in the morning, I rowed out of the north-east harbour of Balambangan with the aforementioned crew; saluting the settlement with five guns, and having three returned. About noon we had rain and calms; then light southerly winds. Towards evening we anchored in four and a half fathom water, muddy ground, close to the Island of Banguay; the ships at Balambangan being still in sight. Here we sent ashore our canoe, which brought some water out of a small river on the island Banguay. In the evening we weighed, and rowed on. We soon got a fresh breeze at south-west, and about midnight anchored; but, finding the current set to the eastward, weighed again.

On *Thursday* the 10th, at sunrise, we had calms and light breezes from the north-west. We then had passed the islands called the Salenfingers, but



but just saw them. At seven we rowed with fourteen oars, and continued so most part of the day, slackening at times when it was very hot. In the night we had a squall from the north-east, with thunder, lightning, and rain. The night was dark and gloomy; but this, being common in low latitudes, little affects those who are accustomed to it, as it seldom does harm: and, had our vessel been tight overhead, we might have passed the night tolerably; for during these tornado's, it is the custom of Malays to lie to at sea, as they are generally accompanied with uncertain gusts of wind. This we did for several hours, dropping a wooden anchor from the weather-bow, which kept the vessel's head to the sea, and made her lie easy. But the rain beat through the Palm leaves with which the vessel was covered, so violently, that we Europeans found it very uncomfortable: the crew did not much mind it.

1774.  
November.

*Friday* the 11th, at sunrise, we saw the Island of Cagayan Sooloo, bearing east, distant about eight leagues. It is of middling height, and covered with trees; but not quite so much as Malay Islands generally are; some spots upon it appearing from sea clear of wood, and cultivated. A fresh wind springing up from the south-west, and increasing, we fixed the lateen mizen for a foresail. At three P. M. I discovered in the road, or harbour, a prow, with many people on board, and canoes going backwards and forwards to her from the shore. At four, I anchored pretty near this vessel, and found her to be a Mangaio prow, or armed vessel that goes a cruising, generally amongst the Philippine islands, called Bifaya. She was not above four tons burthen, looked very smart, having a gallery fore and  
aft





1774.  
November.

ast for the rowers to sit on, as we had; having also the tripod mast and lyre tanjong, and mounting four brass swivel guns, called Rantakers, carrying each a four ounce ball. She belonged to the Rajah of the island; and I apprehend from the hurry they were in, when we first appeared, that they were a little afraid.

When we were at anchor, the westernmost part of the island bore W. by S. two miles distant, and the easternmost part of a reef, that lay off the said west part of the island, bore S. by W. one mile distant. This formed a good road, if not a harbour; being shut in from the eastern swell, by a reef of rocks: two small islands bearing at the same time, E. by S. three leagues distant, called the Mambalu islands, in Mr. Dalrymple's maps. Early in the morning of the 12th, I went on shore, and waited on the Rajah, who spoke good Malays. I enquired the destination of his privateer; he answered, *Dio Pigy Mangaio, de Nigri Bifaya*: "She is going a cruize amongst the Philippines." I carried with me a tea kettle, some tea and sugar candy—and he drank tea with me, furnishing tea pot and cups. I told him, tea was (*English punio Ciry*) English Beetle, alluding to the beetle leaf, which all East Indians chew. He laughed, and said it was very good Ciry.

The Rajah who was very civil and facetious—asked after Tuan Hadjee, who he had heard was on board. I told him, he would pay his respects to him that afternoon. I was accompanied by Tuan Imum, one of my helmsmen, a kind of a Musselman priest, and a great favourite with Tuan Hadjee, who deferred his visit, as we did not choose

to





to be both out of the vessel together, for my two Europeans did not as yet know a word of Malays.

1774.  
November.

The Rajah ordered a very good fowl to be dressed in a curry, of which Tuan Imum and I partook, after walking about and bathing in a fine pool of fresh water.

I presented him with a pocket compass, two pieces of course chintz, and a little tea and sugar candy, which Malays are generally fond of; and of which I had laid in a pretty good stock at Balambangan. In return, he gave me a goat, some fowls, fruits, &c. and, immediately after dinner, I returned on board.

About two in the afternoon, Tuan Hadjee, who was very well pleased to hear of the civil treatment I had received from the Rajah, went on shore. He returned at six, with fowls, fruits, &c. which the Rajah had given him, in return for some presents he had made. During our short stay here, I repaired, and made at least water tight, the leaky roof of the vessel.

In the cool of the evening, I sounded the harbour, and found the most water in it six fathom, the least three, with three fathom on the bar at half flood. The tide rises six feet on the springs, and a rising and setting moon makes high water. The bar is coral rocks, about thirty yards in width, and ten yards across, or over: within and without the bar is clean sand, free from rocks; and it will admit with safety, vessels drawing fifteen feet water.

Cagayan





1774.  
November.

Cagayan Sooloo is a pleasant looking island; the soil is rich, and the vegetation is so luxuriant, that I found every where the grass called (Lallang) Couch Grass, grown to the height, even of six feet; the soil being black mold. The Rajah told me there was another harbour on the east coast of the island; which is about twenty miles round, lies in the latitude of  $7^{\circ}$  N. and longitude  $116^{\circ} 45'$ , and its distance from Balambangan is 100 miles E. by S.

The island is dependent on Sooloo, the Rajah being a Dattoo\* there, and is much frequented by Mangaio Prows in general. Even the small Mangaio Prows, of the Oran Tedong (men of Tedong) a barbarous piratical people, who live up certain rivers, on the north-east part of Borneo, are admitted here, as the Rajah is, I suppose, too weak to dare to refuse them. These Oran Tedong, are not Mahometans: this circumstance, and their country being under the dominion of Sooloo, may be the reason why the Sooloos will not permit them to come into any of their ports on that island, as they discountenance their piracies. Something more of the Oran Tedong will be said hereafter.

On *Sunday* the 13th, we rowed out of Cagayan harbour, early in the morning, and found a strong current set to the southward. At sun set, Cagayan bore north, five leagues distant, we having been retarded by calms. A fresh breeze springing up soon after from the N. N. W. steered E. by N. some islands that lie to the northward of Cagayan being in sight; and the Mambalu islands to the southward

\* Dattoo, signifies baron—nobleman.

bearing





T O N E W G U I N E A.

17

bearing S. S. W. seven leagues. Our latitude, observed at noon, was 6° 40' N.

1774.  
November.

On the 14th, at sunrise, we had a fine breeze from the northward: at ten it shifted to the westward, and blew fresh; hoisted our mizen for a foresail, and set a lug main sail. At the same time, our canoe broke loose; and, as it blew very fresh, we could not recover her. At noon, it being more moderate, we set our proper sails. At 4 P. M. there being little wind, we rowed with all our oars, being eighteen in number; and, at three in the morning, we had some severe squalls, followed by heavy rain. Our course to day was E. by N. It being cloudy, we had no observation.

On the 15th, at three P. M. we saw the island of Pangatarran.\* At sunset, we were within three leagues of it, and kept rowing and sailing all night; we struck all our sails in a squall, within a cable's length of the shore, but had no soundings. At midnight anchored, in two fathoms water, sandy ground, abreast of an old ruined fort; but saw no people.

On *Wednesday* the 16th, finding nobody here, I weighed and rowed more to the northward. I then saw some people belonging to the island, and some Sooloo people. From those I learnt, that there

\* Pangatarran, a long flat island, has no fresh water; nor is any good anchoring near, except in some few places. It abounds in Coco nuts, and a fruit called Guava. Tappool, Seafce and Pangatarran, are the only islands of the Sooloo Archipelago to which the Spaniards have preserved a title, by consent of the Sooloos. Tappool and Seafce are of middling height, well cultivated and inhabited.

D

were





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were two Molucca Prows at Sooloo, loaded with nutmegs and mace; and, at Tuan Hadjee's suggestion, I resolv'd to go thither, as it was not out of our way, to endeavour to persuade the Noquedahs (commanders) to carry their nutmegs to Balambangan. I therefore immediately got under way, rowed and sail'd towards Sooloo. At midnight could see lights ashore, in the town of Bowang, which is the chief town of Sooloo. As Pangatarran abounds in Coco nuts, I laid in a good stock.

On *Thursday* the 17th, I anchored in Sooloo road, just before sunrise. I found riding here the Antelope, Captain Smith, a ship belonging to the Honourable Company, and only one Molucca Prow, beside many small prows and vessels belonging to the Sooloos. As I anchored close to the Molucca prow, the Noquedah came on board, and inform'd me, that the other prow, after disposing of her cargoe, had sail'd; he likewise told us, that he had sold, or at least bargained for his nutmegs with the Sultan: therefore he declined going to Balambangan. He was very glad to see Tuan Hadjee.

As I was anxious to see this eastern vessel, I went on board; I found her about thirty tons burthen, high built, and fitted with the tripod mast, and lyre tanjong. I bought from one of the crew, about twenty pounds of very good mace for a red handkerchief: I also bought some sago cakes. The people belonging to this prow were exceeding civil, and lent me their canoe (sampan) to fetch water.

Captain Smith perceiving I was without a boat, very politely sent his to attend me; in which, after visiting him, Tuan Hadjee and I went on shore, and paid our respects to Mr. Corbet, the English resident,



dent, who received me with great civility, and entertained me at his house. I then went and paid my respects to the Sultan, whose name was Israel: he was son to the old Sultan Amiralmoomine, and had his education at Manilla, where his father and he had long been prisoners, and were relieved last war from their captivity, by the arms of the English. Amiralmoomine being old, had given up the reins of government to his son Israel.

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After dining with Mr. Corbet, in company with captain Smith and his officers, I went and paid my respects to Dato Alamoordine, who was intended to succeed Sultan Israel, as he had no children. I also visited the Datoos Almilbahar the admiral, and Almilbadar the general. I found the Sultan, and all these gentlemen, concluded I was going to Magindano;\* nor did I deceive them.

In the cool of the evening, I had the pleasure of seeing the Sultan's niece Potely (princess) Diamelen, and the general's daughter Fatima, ride on horseback, accompanied by several Datoos and others. Their manner is, to ride backwards and forwards, the length of a long broad street, upon sandy ground, forcing their horses on a quick trot, and checking them when they attempt to gallop. The horses accustomed to this, trot very fast.

These two ladies were remarkably handsome, and were reckoned fair; which they certainly were by comparison. They wore waistcoats of fine muslin, close fitted to their bodies; their necks to the upper parts of the breast being bare. From the waist downwards, they wore a loose robe, girt with an embroidered zone or belt about the

\* The English used to call it Mindano, and I shall often call it so.





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middle, with a large clasp of gold, and a precious stone. This loose robe like a petticoat, came over their drawers, and reached to the middle of the leg; the drawers of fine muslin, reaching to the ankle. They rode across with very short stirrups, and wore their hair clubbed, atop, Chinese fashion. Before the exercise was over, Diamelen's hair fell loose, and hung in black shining ringlets, most gracefully down her back, as far as the saddle. They often put sweet oils on their hair, which gives it a gloss. The ladies fat their horses remarkably well; and this is an exercise women of fashion indulge all over the island. Their saddles have in the middle a vacancy, which must make it easy for the horse, like those recommended for troopers, by marshal Saxe in his Reveries.

Here I got excellent refreshment: Oranges full as good as those in China, and all kinds of the best tropical fruits—very good beef, fowls, &c.

On *Friday* the 18th, we had squally weather, the winds at S. W. At noon we parted from our grapnel, and let go another, by which we held fast. Captain Smith assisted me in the evening very readily with his boat and people, to sweep for the lost grapnel, to no purpose, the ground where it happened to be dropt being rocky. I had from Mr. Corbet a stout bamboo for a foremast, also two English ensigns. I should have stayed here longer, at least until I had got a canoe; but, the road being exposed to the north west wind and swell, tho' sheltered from all other winds, and this being the time of the shifting of the monsoon, I thought proper to be gone.

On



On *Saturday* the 19th, I sailed from Sooloo road, with the wind at N. W. blowing fresh, and steered N. E. At noon we saw the two islands of Duoblod; the northermost is the smaller. At four in the morning we saw the island of Basilan. It is an island belonging to Sooloo, and about the same size; the west end of it bore E. by N. distant six leagues. Here I found the ebb tide set very strong to the eastward, much stronger than the flood tide sets to the westward: this is the case during the S. W. monsoon, and the current had not yet changed.

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*Sunday* the 20th. Next to Duoblod, in an east direction, is an island with a large hummoc or hillock upon it; it is called Tantar in Mr. Dalrymple's map. As the weather threatened, I attempted, but in vain, to get to it, the current and tide setting strong to the eastward, between it and two very small islands called Dippool, which lie south of it, and are shaped like sugar loaves; the one much larger than the other. I therefore bore away for a low island, lying farther east. At eight A. M. I reached it, and found it surrounded with coral rocks, yet I came to amongst them, with a wooden anchor, in three fathom water, the weather looking very unsettled, and the wind blowing fresh at N. N. W.

On *Monday* the 21st, about noon, I spoke with a small fishing boat, or prow, with only one Sooloo man in her; who told us, that further on, was a harbour, into which we might go; and informed me that the island was called Tonkyl. I accordingly weighed, but observing that it was a dry harbour, I did not chuse to go into it. However, I anchored in three fathom water, on a small spot of sand, just





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just without the harbour. Here I bought some very good fish, exceeding cheap, of some of the natives who were out in their boats. Notwithstanding I lay under the lee of the island, close to the shore, yet I gave a reward to some of the natives for bringing fire wood on board, not chusing to trust my people on shore to cut it, as I perceived many armed men, of whom I was suspicious; and who calling out, endeavoured to persuade me, but to no purpose, to go into the harbour.

The weather still having a very unsettled aspect, I was unwilling to put to sea, to continue our voyage, but thought of going over to the island Basilan, which was then in sight, and where I was told by Tuan Hadjee's people, there was choice of good harbours;—at the same time, the fisherman, of whom I had bought the fish, offered to come early next morning, and conduct me to a very good harbour on that island: I accordingly engaged him.

About eleven at night the wind came from the eastward, along shore, and blew fresh. We got up our grapnel, but the vessel casting wrong, touched upon the rocks. As she forged on without any fail, I instantly took out the piece of wood which secured the fore bamboo of the tripod mast, near the stem, and let the mast fall. Luckily it fell aslant against the mizen mast, which broke its fall, and saved it. We then, with poles, set the vessel's head round, got up the mast, and made sail to the S. E. with the wind at E. N. E. I was apprehensive that had I been cast away upon this island, the Sooloos might at least have plundered us.

In the morning the weather was more moderate. We found one of the flocks of the grapnel straightened a little, probably by having caught  
caught





caught hold of a rock. At noon we were in latitude  $5^{\circ} 30'$  N. having run forty-eight miles on a S. E. by E. course since morning. The sea was now smoother, and ran in a more even manner than it did, when we left the land; it being then very irregular, and the vessel making water.

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On *Tuesday* the 22d, we had moderate weather, and ran eighty-two miles on an E. S. E. course: and at noon, we were in the latitude of  $5^{\circ} 3'$  N.

To day Tuan Hadjee told me, that it was highly imprudent to go to the coast of New Guinea, whither we were bound, being only one vessel; and that we ran the risk of being cut off by the Papuas. He said nothing of this at Balambangan. We had there proposed to go to the northward of Morty (which island lies near the north part of the island Gilolo or Halamahera, the largest of the Moluccas) in the vessel we had; and now for the first time he started objections. I considered it imprudent to do any thing absolutely opposite to his opinion or advice, therefore agreed to go between the island Gilolo and Celebes, in order to purchase, and fit up a Corocoro\*,

\* A corocoro is a vessel generally fitted with out-riggers, with a high arched stem and stern, like the point of a half moon. They are used by the inhabitants of the Molucca islands chiefly, and the Dutch have fleets of them at Amboyna, which they employ as guarda costas. They have them from a very small size, to above ten tons burden; and on the cross pieces which support the out-riggers, there are often put fore and aft planks, on which the people sit and paddle, beside those who sit in the vessel on each gunnel. In smooth water they can be paddled very fast, as many hands may be employed in different ranks or rows. They are steered with two commoodies, (broad paddles) and not with a rudder. When they are high out of the water, they use oars; but, on the out-riggers, they always use paddles. Frequent mention is made of corocoros in the history of Amboyna.

at





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at some convenient place thereabouts, that we might be two vessels in company. This pleased him much. I found he had a strong inclination to visit Batchian, the Sultan of which was his near relation.

On *Wednesday* the 23d, we had moderate weather, and westerly winds; steered S. E. by E. seventy miles. At noon we were in the latitude of  $4^{\circ} 34'$ , and one hundred and fifty miles east of the meridian of Tonkyl. This day we had many rippings of currents, which I imputed to the monsoon's changing.

On *Thursday* the 24th, we had fair weather; steered S. E. eighty miles: at noon our latitude was  $3^{\circ} 55' N$ .

On *Friday* the 25th, we had westerly winds and squally weather. Ran under a foul weather mainfail, and steered as best suited the vessel's ease, between the south and east, as she laboured much, and shipped water. Kept baling, as we had no pump, every half hour. Many of the rattan lashings were also found broke.\*

In the morning we saw the island of Sangir, appearing large and high; the body of it, bearing about north-east, was covered with clouds. We steered to the northward of a cluster of five islands, which lie to the southward of Sangir; the two principal are called Karakita and Palla, as I was informed by Abdaraman, one of Tuan Hadjee's people, who had been there. Each of these two islands may be about five or six miles round. They are about three miles asunder,

\* The ends of the beams went through, or pierced the vessel's sides; the beams were tied to handles on the planks, which were nailed to the timbers.

bearing





bearing N. N. E. and S. S. W. of one another; Karakita being to the northward, and are both cultivated; Palla, rather the largest, has a table land upon it. In passing Karakita, we saw a small canoe about two miles from us, which shunned us, paddling away very fast. On the north-west side of Karakita there is a bay, perhaps a harbour. Abdaraman could not particularly inform me about it. Opposite to the mouth of the bay there appears a beautiful row of coco nut trees on the ridge of a hill, as in the view.

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Abdaraman told me there was a harbour at Pulo Siao; which island we saw bearing south from Karakita about ten leagues, and was partly wrapped in clouds, it being very high. To the westward of Karakita, and north-west of Palla, are three islands, one of them not above one mile round, which appeared like a gunner's coin or wedge. The other two are something larger. To the southward of Sangir, and near it, are also three small islands.

A small rocky island, with a few coco nut trees upon it, and many rocks, like sugar loaves, around it, bore E. S. E. from Karakita four miles, which, from its shape, we called the Rabbit. We passed to the westward of it within half a mile, the current setting to the southward. Karakita lies in the latitude of  $3^{\circ} 16'$  N. and longitude  $122^{\circ} 20'$  E. In my run from Tonkyl to Karakita, it was impossible for me to be certain of my course and distances, as I steered so many different courses to keep the vessel easy. I expected to make Sangir sooner than I did. The currents at the beginning of the north-east monsoon are uncertain, and sometimes very strong here, as they also are in the China seas and Bay of Bengal at this season of the year. I had the

E greatest





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greatest reason to think I was set to the westward; and have, from my remarks when I returned, chiefly, placed the island of Sangir  $2^{\circ} 40'$  E. of the meridian of Tonkyl; although, by my run, I made it to be much more.

On *Saturday* the 26th, we had moderate weather, with calms towards midnight. We then rowed a good deal, cheering up the rowers with a dish of tea, which refreshed them, and they were fond of it, having no idea of spirituous liquors; neither did any of them smoke opium, which Malays often do, thereby rendering themselves unfit for duty. In the morning the high land of Siao bore N. W. half N. and at noon we were in the latitude of  $2^{\circ} 16'$  N. To day, expect to see Myo and Tyfory, two small islands near Ternate, as we sometimes rowed three knots an hour.

Early in the morning of *Sunday* the 27th, by the light of the moon we saw the island Myo, which is of middling height. Presently after we saw the island Tyfory, just open with its south end, bearing west; Ternate Hill bearing at the same time south-east, distant about ten leagues. Myo lies in latitude  $1^{\circ} 23'$  N. and longitude  $122^{\circ} 50'$  E. Tyfory is a flat island, not so large as Myo, and lies about W. by S. from it, five or six miles distant.\* There is said to be a good road on the coast of Myo, and that many wild goats are upon it. It was formerly inhabited, when the Spaniards had the Mo-

\* Myo and Tyfory, in former days, furnished four hundred men as militia to the Sultan of Ternate. At Myo there is a harbour; and it produces cloves.

HISTOIRE GENERALE DE L'ASIE PAR D'AVITY. p. 904.

lucas;





lucas; but the Dutch will not now permit any body to live there, lest it should be convenient for the smuggling of spices. Tuan Hadjee told me he has been assured that some few spice trees grow upon it, which the Dutch know nothing of, being persuaded they have long ago been rooted out.

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On *Monday* the 28th, we had moderate weather, and in the night we rowed a good deal. I found Tuan Hadjee in high spirits, cheering up the rowers with a certain Tactic song, to which a man beat time with two brass timbrels. This song was in the Mindano tongue, and is much used by Mangaio boats, not only to amuse and cheer up the mind, but to give vigour to their motions in rowing. This I encouraged, that we might soon get past the Dutch settlements of Ternate and Tidore. I also gave each man a red handkerchief for their encouragement. The current was much in our favour. To day we passed Ternate and Tidore, and at four P. M. were abreast of Macquian, having moderate weather, with northerly winds. At sunset we passed Macquian, and sailed within three miles of the westernmost of the five Giaritchas, lying in latitude  $00^{\circ} 25' N$ . The Giaritchas are a cluster of five small islands, lying about six leagues S. S. W. of Macquian. They are of middling height, with many bare rocks, intermixed with green spots and trees. When the southernmost bears S. by E. about ten miles distant, there appears a small rock to the westward.

On *Tuesday* the 29th, having passed the Giaritchas, we steered south for the straits of Latalatta. At ten at night we got into a little harbour, called Malaleo, which is on the north-west part of the island





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Tappa; and off the said north-west part of Tappa, are three small isles, or large rocks, about twenty-five feet high, with some bushes upon them. I was told that those rocks have some caves in them which produce birds nests. \* I therefore call them the Bird-Nest islands, as none of Tuan Hadjee's people could give me their proper names.

To sail into Malaleo harbour, steer for these islands, if you come from the northward, and leave them on the right hand. The harbour, which is a kind of cove, will soon shew itself; and in going into it, you must keep the right-hand shore on board, to avoid a shoal on which the sea breaks, that is on the left hand, at the entrance of the harbour. A ship may lie in this cove in four fathom water perfectly

\* Edible birds nests, built by certain birds like swallows in caves close to the sea, and into which the sea flows. I have taken them from the face of a perpendicular rock, to which they strongly adhered, in rows like semi-cups, the one touching the other. Captain Tattam at Tappanooly, told me, he has watched those birds, and that they rob other birds of their eggs, part of which (the white perhaps) they mix up with something else; and of this they form their nests. The best are white and pellucid, worth five or six dollars per pound. There is another kind got in caves in land: they are dark coloured, full of feathers, and of very little value. Great quantities of the white kind are carried from all Malay countries to China, where they are in great esteem, very deservedly, as when stewed, they are exceeding delicate and nutritious. The Chinese have a trick of moistening them, to make them heavy for sale.

It is very probable the birds use that glutinous sea plant called Agal Agal, in making their nests, as Mr. Dalrymple, in his account of the Sooloo curiosities, says the natives reported to him.

I have seen on small islands, in the Sooloo Archipelago, under overhanging rocks at the sea side, a glutinous substance sticking to the rock, yellow and pellucid, and of an insipid taste. The fishermen (Badjoos), that frequent those islands in covered boats, told me, the birds used it in building their nests.

land-



land-locked, within twelve yards of the shore, to which it would be proper to have a hawser carried and made fast to a tree. Here we found a very fragrant smell come from the woods. The latitude of Malaleo is  $00^{\circ} 06' N.$  and longitude  $123^{\circ} 35' E.$

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On *Wednesday* the 30th, at sunrise, we weighed and rowed out of this snug small harbour; we turned to the right, and entered the straits of Lalalatta, which divide the island Lalalatta from the island Tappa. These straits are about one mile and a half in length, and in some places not above forty yards broad, with good soundings in them. At the end there is a little island like an ordinary dwelling-house in size. Opposite to it, and not fifty yards from it, across the channel, on the island Tappa, we found a charming pool of fresh water, where, after filling our jars, we all bathed: we then weighed, left it on the right hand, and suddenly came out of the narrow straits, already mentioned, into the wide straits between Latalatta and the island of Mandioly, which may be eight miles across. We lay to part of the night, and at daylight passed a rock within thirty yards of the island Mandioly, like a pidgeon house in size and shape, with a bush or two atop. We left it on the left hand, as we steered into the harbour of Biffory. When the said pidgeon-house rock bears north, or even long before that, the peninsula of Biffory, which forms the harbour, will show itself as in the view. Look out for the reef that lies off the peninsula to seaward, and giving it a reasonable birth, you may steer in eighteen, sixteen, and fourteen fathom muddy ground into the harbour. There you lie perfectly smooth in twelve fathom water: fresh water is to be got in a small river, the bar of which is smooth.





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smooth. The harbour of Biffory lies in latitude  $00^{\circ} 18'$  south, and longitude  $123^{\circ} 40'$  east. About ten miles south of the Pidgeon-House Rock, there is another rock, nearly of the same size, and as near to the land. I call it, from its shape, the Obtuse Cone. It has also a bush or two atop.

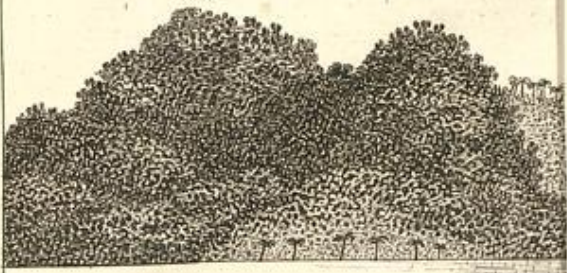
On the 31st, we had fair weather and westerly winds; we saw no boats, nor any people all day long. Tuan Hadjee prepared to go to visit his relation, the Sultan of Batchian, accompanied by my servant Matthew. They had about fifteen miles to walk.

C H A P.



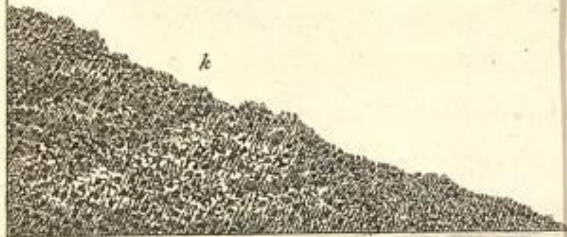


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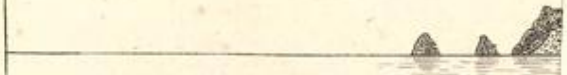


n. S. W.

Bar



k . Karakita S. S. E. 6'



Tho: Forrest delin<sup>r</sup>

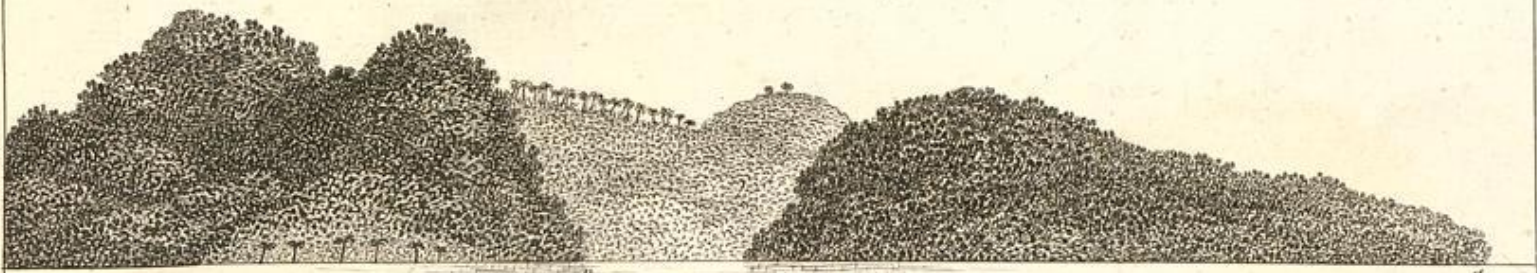
Published by Cap

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n. S. & W.

Bay

in

Karakita

s. S. & W. & W.



k. Karakita S. S. E. 6'

p. Palla 12'

s. Siao 12 L.

g. Grave I. S. & W. & W. S. L.



Rabbit I. E. S. E. 6'

Tho: Forrest delin: t

Tho: Vware: Sculp: t

Published by Capt<sup>n</sup>. Tho: Forrest as the Act directs, Jan<sup>y</sup>. 30<sup>th</sup>. 1779.





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## CHAPTER III.

*Account of the Island of Gilolo, from the Information of Ishmael Tuan Hadjee and others—Of the Sago Tree, and the Method of baking the Sago Bread, with a Comparison between the Sago, and Bread Fruit Trees.*

I Can say nothing of the island of Gilolo\* from my own experience, <sup>1774-  
November.</sup> having never been upon it. But the following account I learnt from Tuan Hadjee, at leizure hours during the voyage; and I have thought proper to introduce it in this place.

The great island of Gilolo, or Halamahera, which seems to divide the Indian ocean to the eastward from the great south sea, extends from the latitude of 3° 10' north, to 00° 50' south; the island Morty extending northward of it, to 3° 35' north latitude.

Gilolo was once under one sovereign, Serif, who came from Mecca, and who was brother to the Sultan of Magindano, as also to the Sultan of Borneo.

On the west side of this island, lie the small islands of Ternate and Tidore, which give title to two princes, in strict alliance with the Dutch.

\* The Chinese are said to have possessed the Moluccas first, then the Javans, Buggeffes, and Malays, then the Arabs.

BARTHOLOMEW D'ARGINSOLA's Conquest of the Moluccas.

On





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On Ternate the Dutch have a strong stone castle, with a garrison of three hundred and fifty Europeans; and on the island resides the Sultan, who lives in great state.

The Dutch, in order to compensate their allowing the Sultan no power to interfere with their plan of curbing all kind of free and open trade (not only with Magindano and other more distant parts, but with any adjacent country) show him great attention and respect, because, if this were not closely watched, and put under severe restrictions, it would soon affect their monopoly of the clove and nutmeg, the former of which they permit to be cultivated at Amboyna, and the latter at Banda only.

In order to effect this, or rather to approximate towards it, the Dutch, with great wisdom, discourage the inhabitants of Gilolo from trading with Celebes, Bouru, Ooby, Ceram, Mysol, Salwatty, and other parts. Such prows or vessels, as clear out regularly for those islands, with grain, sago, or other articles permitted, must have a pass, which is not only expensive, but got with difficulty, and must be renewed every voyage. This strictness is to prevent their trading in spices, growing in abundance, in many retired spots of the large and woody island of Gilolo. They are generally cut down in places of easy access, and near the sea; but what may be thus destroyed, is not, perhaps, the hundredth part of the trees, producing this precious fruit.

The parties sent out on such business, consist generally of a military officer, or some civil servant belonging to the Dutch, with three or  
four



four European attendants, and perhaps twenty or thirty Buggefs soldiers, with their officer. They generally make it a party of pleasure; and the Buggefs officer (while the chief is regaling himself in the heat of the day) sets off to the woods with some of his men, where he executes his commission just as it suits his convenience; taking care to bring back plenty of branches, to show his assiduity, when, perhaps, they are all from one tree.

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Sometimes a serjeant at an out-post, to get into favour with his chief, sends an account of his having discovered on a certain spot, a parcel of spice trees; with news, perhaps, at the same time, that he has destroyed them all—this gets him into favour. Possibly the chief's domestics might inform him of many more such spots at hand; but they are too wise to say much on so delicate a subject.

A Dutch governor of Ternate, once travelling on the main of Gilolo, stopped at a Malay village, where he saw a long notched stick made of the clove tree.\* The inhabitants (whose houses, as in other Malay countries, are built on stilts or posts, about five or six foot from the ground) use such notched sticks as ladders to ascend by, about the bigness of a man's leg. Unfortunately, however, for the poor people of the village, this stick or ladder was longer than sufficient to mount to any of their houses; and being of the clove tree, they were deemed guilty of having some how dealt in that forbidden fruit. The Dutch are severe upon those occasions. Tuan Hadjee told me, the Sultan of Batchian applies frequently to the governor of Ternate for spices, to show his zeal, though they grow in abundance near his house; spices being regularly sent to Ternate by the annual ship from Batavia.

\* The clove tree I never saw: but on the island Tappa I saw a nutmeg tree, and gathered the unripe fruit, which exactly resembles our peach. The thick unripe coat that covers the mace, we stewed in our dishes.





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The dominions of the Sultan of Ternate, \* comprehend the greatest part of the north of Gilolo, which, for a Malay country, is pretty well inhabited. Under his dominion, is also a great part of the north east quarter of Celebes, where are the Dutch settlements of Manado and Gorontalu, which they maintain for two reasons; first, as frontiers to Gilolo, on the west and north west; and secondly, as producing much gold, which the Dutch receive in exchange for the cotton cloths of Indostan, and opium from Bengal, whilst the Sultan has only certain revenues from the lands. To him also belongs the island of Sangir, with the adjacent islands of Siao, Karakita, Tagulanda, Banka, and Tellufyang, of which more will be said hereafter.

\* The kingdom of Ternate drew militia from the following countries and islands under its dominion in former times:

From the sixteen burghs of Ternate	3000
Island Motir	300
Gazia	300
Xula	4000
Bouro	4000
Veranulla near Amboyna	15,000
Buana and Manipa	3000
Myo and Tyfory	400
Bao and Jaquita on Gilolo	1000
Bata China on ditto	10,000
The north east part of Celebes gave from Tetoli and Bohol	6000
Kydipan	7000
Gorontalu and Ilboto	10,000
Tomine	12,000
Dondo	700
Labaque	1000
Japua	10,000
Island Sangir or Sanguir	3000
	90,700

The fort of Ternate was taken from the Portuguese in 1606. There were found in it forty pieces of brass cannon.

DESCRIPTION GENERALE DE L'ASIE PAR BEAUCOURT, p. 904.

The





quian E.N.E. 5 L.

Northernmost of the Giaritchas E. 2 L.



b.S.b.E.3 1/2 L.

l.Latalatta

t.Tappa 12 L.

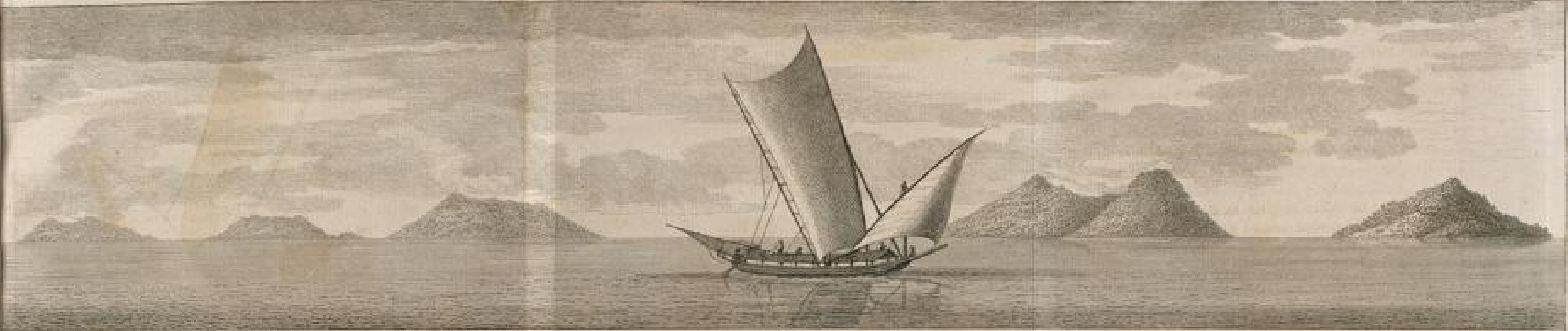
t. The Islands called Giaritchas bore as above.

Thomas Vivares Sculp<sup>t</sup>

That as the Act directs, Jan<sup>y</sup> 30<sup>th</sup> 1779.







*Tivide N. E. & R. 1/2 L.*

*Tuler N. E. & N. 1/2 L.*

*Mehr N. E. 7/8 L.*

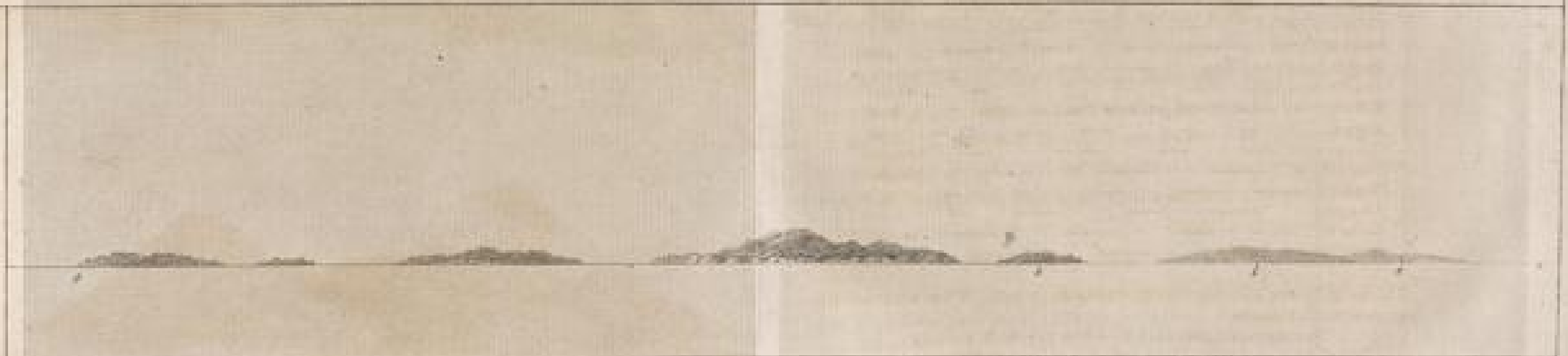
*Tartar Galley*

*Maquian E. N. E. 5/8 L.*

*Northernmost of the Garitchas E. 2/3 L.*



*Maquian R. S. S. W. 1/2 S. Longue*



*S. S. S. S. S. S. S.*

*S. S. S. S. S. S.*

*I. Katscheta*

*I. Toppa 1/2 L.*

*At the time Maquian bore E. S. S. S. S. S. distant. The Islands called Garitchas bore as above.*

*Thomas Tivard. Sculp.*

*Published by Capt. The Parrot in the Art-Street, Jan. 30<sup>th</sup> 1779.*

*The Parrot done.*









The island Morty belongs also to the Sultan of Ternate; it is very poorly inhabited, and is said to have many groves of the libby or sago tree, amongst its woods. Parties go often thither from Gilolo, for no other purpose, than to cut them down for the flour or pith. Morty looks very pleasant from the sea, gently rising from the beach. The Dutch strictly guard the straits between Morty and Gilolo, with Panchallangs (vessels of one mast, and the lyre tanjong) and with Corocoros; but, the guarda costas of Gilolo, are chiefly panchallangs and sloops. Twelve panchallangs are kept at Ternate. The guarda costas of Amboyna and Ceram, are chiefly Corocoros, and at Banda, sloops. Prows often go a trading from Sooloo to Ternate; they carry many Chinese articles, and bring back rice, swallo or sea slug, shark fins, tortoise-shell, a great many loories, and some small pearls; but no spices, except perhaps a very few by stealth. Buggefs prows (called paduakans, fitted with the tripod mast) go also to Gilolo; but they must have a Dutch pass: and I have been told, that notwithstanding the protection of this pass, sometimes a rapacious Dutch cruiser meets them, trumps up a story against them, and makes prize of them.

If the Sultan of Ternate or Tidore fits out a prow of any size, and it is suspected she is going to some distance; the Dutch will expect to know the place of her destination: and, if the Sultan says it is to the Buggefs country, or to any distant place, for cloth or such merchandise, the reply will be, that the Company's warehouses contain every thing of that kind he can want, and all is at his service. If he still persists, and says, I am an independant prince, and will send my vessel whither I please; the governor at last sends him per-

1774  
November.





1747.  
November.

haps, a valuable present of various calicoes, such as he knows will be acceptable to his women, who, may at the very same time, be secretly bribed to divert the Sultan from his purpose: so cautious are they of bringing matters to extremity, and they generally succeed, or at the worst, have leave to send an officer in the vessel.

The Sultans of Ternate and Tidore\* have often had bloody wars with each other; and the Dutch have known how to profit by them.

On the island of Ternate, are three Missigys (mosques) served by two Caliphas and four Imums, and many other inferior clergy, called Katibes, Modams and Mifimis. There is one church for the Dutch, but none for the Portugese, of whom many remain on the island, but they are grown as black as the natives.

The country is divided into five nigris, (a certain district) over which are five Synagees, as they pronounce, † a kind of chief. There is also a Captain Laut, who commands the Sultan's prowess; and a Gogo, an officer who superintends the police: amongst other parts of his duty, it is his business to see that the inhabitants keep the fences of their gardens in repair, against the wild hogs and deer; and that houses be provided with pots of sand to extinguish fire. This regulation, well intended, is badly executed amongst the natives; while the Dutch economy within, and near their fort, is admirably exerted in this, and in every other part of India.

\* The present Sultan of Ternate is named Mahutajine Jillil Woodine—The Sultan of Tidore is Immel Loodine—and the Sultan of Batchian is Mahmood Sahowdine.

† Sangiac, possibly from Senchaque, which signifies, in the Turkish language, commander. BARTHOLOMEW ARGENSOLA, CONQUEST OF THE MOLLUCCAS, p. 15.

The





The Dutch have a civil governor and council, besides a sabandar and fiscal, whose power is often severely felt, not only by natives, but also by Europeans, who are prohibited trade with all foreign parts, but Batavia.

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No Chinese junk or vessel is allowed to come to Ternate from China; but Chinese junks trade from China to Macassar, which may be considered as the west frontier to the Moluccas: in short, the Dutch contrive to make Ternate as dependent as possible on Batavia, for what they want; and although, as I have said, the Sooloos send vessels to Ternate, no Dutch burgher, or Chinese inhabitant, can send a vessel to Soeloo.

Neither can any Dutch burgher trade to the coast of New Guinea for Missoy bark, the powder of which is much used by the Javans for rubbing their bodies, as the Gentoos on Coromandel use sandal wood—the discreet Chinese only having access to New Guinea.

The island of Tidore is but two or three leagues from Ternate; being very populous, it has no fewer than twenty-five mosques. The capital mosque is at the Sultan's, and is served by one Caliph, and four Imams. The Sultan possesses great part of Gilolo, to the south and east; the chief towns there are called Maba,\* and Weda, and Patany.† On Patany hook or point, is a very strong and capacious natural fort or fastness, accessible only by means of ladders, up the face of a perpendicular rock. The top is flat ground, containing many houses,

\* The French are said to have got cloves from Maba.

† The people of Patany supplied with clove plants, the French; who went no further east than the island of Gibby. Voyage à la nouvelle Guinée.

gardens,





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gardens, &c. the whole being about three miles in circumference. The Sultan of Tidore, besides his proportion of Gilolo, claims the islands of Waygiou, Myfol, and Batanta. Salwatty is governed by its own Rajab, who at present is at variance with the Dutch: his predecessor was banished to the Cape of Good Hope.

The Sultan of Batchian is the least dependant of the three Gilolo princes, for he will not trust himself in the power of the Dutch, ever since they sent a great force to his town, on the island Mandioly, to surprize him in the night. A captain of Buggeses having apprised him of it in time, the Sultan got off in small canoes with his family and most portable effects, through creeks, and narrow arms of the sea, with which his country is divided into many islands. Next morning the Dutch wreaked their vengeance on his house and furniture. This happened ten or twelve years ago; since then, matters have been so far made up, that he admits eight or ten Dutch soldiers about his person, at his house, which is not far from Fort Barnevelt, in the straits of Batiang or Labuhat.

The Sultan of Batchian once offered to search for gold in his country, where it certainly abounds: but, the Dutch signifying to him that they expected the monopoly of what he should find, in exchange for calicoes, iron, &c. which he might want, and that he should not send to other parts for those necessaries, he declined encouraging his people to make the search he had proposed.

The Sultan of Batchian is sovereign not only of the island so called, but of the islands Ooby, Ceram, and Goram—Goram has thirteen Mosques.

I have





I have been told that on the islands of Ternate and Tidore, but on Ternate especially, European garden stuff grows in as great perfection as at Batavia. Both these islands are exceedingly well watered, by streams from their respective peaks, which are generally covered with clouds, and the peak of Ternate sometimes emits fire. On the island Motir was lately a great eruption, attended with an earthquake. I had an account of it from a Buggefs, who, during the eruption at Motir, set off in his prow, into which he assured me some hot stones fell.

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The island Gilolo\* abounds with bullocks and buffalos, goats and deer, also wild hogs; there are but few sheep, and no wild beasts. The wild hogs frequent the places where sago trees have lately been cut down, and the flour or pith has been taken out. They there feast and fatten on the remains, and those who have seen them, have described them to me, as appearing with their young black pigs, like flies upon a table.

The sago or libby tree, has, like the coco nut tree, no distinct bark that peels off, and may be defined a long tube of hard wood, about two inches thick, containing a pulp or pith mixed with many longitudinal fibres. The tree being felled, it is cut into lengths of about five or six feet. A part of the hard wood is than sliced off, and the workman, coming to the pith, cuts across (generally with an adze

\* The Dutch forbid the manufacturing of cloth on the island Gilolo; notwithstanding which, the natives do it, getting a great deal of cotton yarn from the island Bally, and the Buggefs country. The Buggefs make exceeding good chequered cloth, very strong.

made





1774.  
November.

made of hard wood called aneebong) the longitudinal fibres and the pith together; leaving a part at each end uncut; so that, when it is excavated, there remains a trough, into which the pulp is again put, mixed with water, and beat with a piece of wood; then the fibres separated from the pulp, float atop, and the flour subsides. After being cleared in this manner by several waters, the pulp is put into cylindrical baskets, made of the leaves of the tree; and, if it is to be kept some time, those baskets are generally sunk in fresh water.

One tree will produce from two to four hundred weight of flour. I have often found large pieces of the sago tree on the sea shore, drifts from other countries. The sago, thus steeped in the salt water, had always a sour disagreeable smell; and in this state, I dare say, the wild hogs would not taste it. The leaf of the sago tree makes the best covering for houses, of all the palm\* kind: it will last seven years. Coverings of the nipa or common attop, such as they use on the south west coast of Sumatra, will not last half the time. When sago trees are cut down, fresh ones sprout up from the roots.

We seldom or never see sago in Europe, but in a granulated state. To bring it into this state from the flour, it must be first moistened, and passed through a sieve into an iron pot (very shallow) held over a fire, which enables it to assume a globular form.

\* Those trees of the palm kind, have all got a heart like what is called the cabbage tree; even the head of the common rattan has a small cabbage, of which I have eat.

Thus,





Thus, all our grained fago is half baked, and will keep long. The pulp or powder, of which this is made, will also keep long, if preserved from the air; but, if exposed, it presently turns sour.

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The Papua oven, for this flour, is made of earthen ware. It is generally nine inches square, and about four deep: it is divided into two equal parts, by a partition parallel to its sides. Each of those parts is subdivided into eight or nine, about an inch broad; so the whole contains two rows of cells, about eight or nine in a row. When the cell is broad, the fago cake is not likely to be well baked. I think the best sized cell is such as would contain an ordinary octavo volume upon its edge. When they are of such a size, the cakes will be properly baked, in the following manner.

The oven is supposed to have at its bottom, a round handle, by which the baker turns the cells downward upon the fire. When sufficiently heated, it is turned with the mouths of the cells up; and then rests upon the handle (which is now become the bottom) as on a stand.

Whilst the oven is heating, the baker is supposed to have prepared his flour, by breaking the lumps small; moistening it with water, if too dry, and passing it once or twice through a sieve, at the same time rejecting any parts that look black or smell sour. This done, he fills the cells with the flour, lays a bit of clean leaf over, and with his finger presses the flour down into the cell, then covers all up with leaves, and puts a stone or piece of wood atop, to keep in the heat. In about ten or twelve minutes, the cakes will be sufficiently baked.

G

according





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November.

according to their thickness; and bread thus baked, will keep, I am told, several years. I have kept it twelve months, nor did vermin destroy it in that time. It may not be amiss to mix a little salt with the flour.

The sago bread, fresh from the oven, eats just like hot rolls. I grew very fond of it, as did both my officers. If the baker hits his time, the cakes will be nicely browned on each side. If the heat be too great, the corners of the cakes will melt into a jelly, which, when kept, becomes hard and horny; and, if eat fresh, proves insipid. When properly baked, it is in a kind of middle state, between raw and jellied.

A sago cake, when hard, requires to be soaked in water, before it be eaten, it then softens and swells into a curd, like biscuit soaked; but, if eat without soaking (unless fresh from the oven) it feels disagreeable, like sand in the mouth.

No wonder then, if agriculture be neglected in a country, where the labour of five men, in felling sago trees, beating the flour, and instantly baking the bread, will maintain a hundred. I must own my crew would have preferred rice; and, when my small stock of rice, which I carried from Balambangan, was near expended, I have heard them grumble, and say, *nanti makan roti Papua*, "we must soon eat Papua bread." But, as I took all opportunities of baking it fresh, being almost continually in port, they were very well contented.

The sago bread intended for immediate use, need not be kept so long in the oven as what is intended for sea use, which may be said to resemble biscuit.

I have





I have often reflected how well Dampier, Funnel, Roggewein, and many other circumnavigators might have fared, when passing this way in distress for provisions, had they known where to find the groves of sago trees, with which most islands here in low latitudes abound; Morty, near Gilolo especially. Fresh bread made of sago flour, and the kima (a large shell fish like a cockle) would have been no bad support among the Moluccas. The kima is found in abundance, of all sizes, at low water, during spring tides, on the reefs of coral rocks. From experience, I equal the fresh baked sago bread to our wheat-bread; and the kima stewed, is as good as most fish, nor does one tire of it; but it must be stewed some time, or it will not be tender. Its row will sometimes weigh six pounds; the fish altogether, when cleared of the shell, weighing twenty or thirty pounds.

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November.

Neither is the kima cockle\* the worse for being large. Sometimes the kima in the shell may endanger staving a small canoe, getting it in. The best way is to put a stick under water, into the gaping shell, which then closes and holds fast; then drag, or lift it towards the shore, and stab it with a cutlass; it dies immediately, and can be taken out. Small kimas, about the size of a man's head, are very good: they will keep long alive if wetted frequently with salt water.

Large ships, navigating in those seas, must naturally dread the reefs of rocks, which might produce so much good to them, if in distress for provisions: but to profit from them, they must hit the time of low water spring-tides. The vast fleets of Mangaio boats that set out from

\* Dampier mentions in his voyage to New Britain, his having got a cockle shell 27 $\frac{3}{4}$  lb. weight, on the west coast of New Guinea. Harris's collection, p. 124.





1774.  
November.

Sooloo and Mindano, to cruize among the Philippine islands, against the Spaniards, trust to the reefs of rocks, which may be said to surround all those islands, producing them fish for their subsistence; as they only lay in rice, or sago bread.

The account I have given of the sago tree, shews how easily the inhabitants of those countries may find subsistence. They have also all over the Moluccas, and on New Guinea, the rima, or bread fruit, which is the chief food of the inhabitants of Otaheitee, in the South Sea, where (according to doctor Forster's\* curious computation) ten or twelve persons live eight months upon the produce of an acre, planted with this tree. I shall therefore endeavour to show how many persons may live on an acre, planted with sago trees, which, growing more upright, and the roots not spreading so much, will consequently take up much less room than the rima tree.

I shall allow a sago tree to take up the room of 10 feet squared, or 100 square feet. Now, the contents of an acre are 43,500 square feet, which being divided by a hundred, allow 435 trees to grow within that space. But, to give ample room, I shall say 300 trees only; and supposing that, one with another, they give 300 weight of flour; then three trees, or 900 weight may maintain one man for a year, and an acre to be cut down, would maintain 100 men for the same time. Now as sago trees are 7 years a growing, I divide 100 by 7, which will then allow 14 men to be maintained for a year, on the produce of one seventh part of an acre, immediately; or, on the produce of a whole

\* Observations in a voyage round the world, p. 220.

acre,





acre, progressively cut, one seventh part at a time, allowing fresh trees to sprout up.

1774.  
November.

So far the inhabitants of the globe, in low latitudes, may be justly considered as happily situated; something like what is said of the golden age, they may live almost without labour. But certain evils, in a great measure, counterbalance this seeming happiness: the faculties of the mind are blunted, and the body is so enervated by indolence, that these petty states are subject to be overcome, by what Europeans would call a very despicable enemy, as they know nothing of the polity of great societies.

The inhabitants of the Moluccas in particular, not being able to maintain their independence against Europeans, (whatever they did before history gives an account of them) have had their country continually in a state of war, as the monopoly of the clove and nutmeg has been successively a subject of contention between the Portuguese, Spaniards, and Dutch.

I choose to draw a veil over that part of history, which informs us that our own country ever had any share in that trade.





## C H A P T E R IV.

*Tuan Hadjee returns on Board with a Messenger from the Sultan of Batchian—Sailed from Biffory Harbour—Had an accidental Interview with the Sultan of Batchian, on the Island Bally—Sailed thence for Tomoguy—Put into Selang Harbour—Description of it—Sailed thence, and put into a Harbour on the Island Gag—Description of it—Sailed thence, and arrived at Tomoguy, where we narrowly escaped Shipwreck—Hauled the Vessel ashore to repair.*

1774.  
December.

ON *Thursday* the first of *December*, a fishing boat came on board. She was the only embarkation I had seen since we left Tonkyl, excepting the small canoe off Karakita. At night, I lay off in twelve fathom water, muddy ground; but, in the day I hauled close to the peninsula: I was then hid from the sea. This I did to avoid being seen by any Dutch cruiser in the offing, that might be passing this way. A large ship might lie close to the peninsula, in five fathom water, muddy ground, and heave down conveniently, as it is steep.

On *Friday* the 2d, it blew very fresh from the N. W. saw nobody all day—gathered, near the sea shore, some ripe limes from the tree.

On *Saturday* the 3d, about noon, Tuan Hadjee returned by sea; he came in a small prow or canoe, mounted with outriggers, and had three prows besides with him. He was accompanied by a messenger  
from



from the Sultan of Batchian, with a present of fowls, fruit, rice, &c. and about twenty pounds of cloves in a basket. The messenger's name was Tuan Bobo. In return, I presented him with a whole piece of English scarlet broad cloth, for the Sultan; and two pieces of gingham for himself. I observed Tuan Hadjee sent most of the fine goods he had got from Mr. Herbert, at Balambangan, ashore at this place, by Tuan Bobo.

1774.  
December.

At four in the afternoon we rowed out of Biffory Harbour, and stood to the southward: at midnight, we anchored behind a small isle, called Pulo Bally, in two fathom water, sandy ground.

On *Sunday* the 4th, in the morning, we had a hard squall of wind from the N. W. with rain. About ten in the forenoon, came on board in a canoe three persons, who said they were Rajahs on the island Ceram. After Tuan Hadjee and I had a little conversation with them, concerning that island, and other matters, in which they told me that cloves certainly grew on many parts of it, they went ashore to the island Bally. We then weighed, and got under sail, intending to touch at the island of Waygiou, or somewhere near it, in order, as I had agreed with Tuan Hadjee, to purchase, and fit up a corocora, to enable us to prosecute our voyage to New Guinea; for we thought Batchian was too near Ternate to do that business there.

Presently after we saw a boat standing towards us, with a white flag. Tuan Hadjee told me it was the Sultan of Batchian. As it then blew fresh, and the wind came round from the N. W. to the west, and W. by S. I put back to regain the island. I found the vessel work  
very





1774.  
December.

very ill, being hard to veer; and I regained the anchorage with difficulty. The Sultan had many small prows attending him; one of them came very opportunely to tow us in behind the island.

I then went ashore with Tuan Hadjee, to pay my respects to the Sultan of Batchian. He sat under the shade of a covered canoe, that was hauled up, upon some boards laid across the gunnel; and, when I came within ten or twelve yards of him, he ran forwards and embraced me.

After being seated in the canoe, I told him in Malays, which he spoke very well, that I was going to Tanna Papua, (New Guinea) and asked the favour of him to assist me with a linguist. He very readily consented to my request, and desired me to go to the island Tomoguy, near the large island Waygiou, where he would give direction, that one captain Mareca should accompany me to New Guinea, and be my linguist. In the conversation I had with the Sultan, I told him the English wished him very well, but, would have nothing to say to the Molucca islands; and I advised him to keep on good terms with the Dutch. When I had staid with him about an hour, I took my leave. I found I was the first Englishman he had ever seen.

The Sultan is a handsome man, about forty-four years of age. Tuan Hadjee, whilst we were with the Sultan, sat on the ground, and every time he spoke to the Sultan, nay almost at every word, lifted his hands close together to his head, it being the Molucca custom to do it frequently, and much oftener than in Indostan.

Pulo





1774.  
December.

Pulo Bally\* is an island about two miles round, and lies in the latitude of  $00^{\circ} 30' S.$  There is good anchorage to the eastward of it in twelve and thirteen fathom water, muddy ground. It has abundance of wood and fresh water; and as I went behind it from the S. W. I believe there is no danger that way. A small island, called Siao, lies near it. About three leagues S. W. of Bally are some dangerous breakers, which I saw very high, as it was stormy this morning. About two in the afternoon, we weighed and stood on to the southward, the weather being moderate: but we found a large swell from the westward, and passed within the shoal which has been mentioned. The breakers were exceedingly high upon it. The channel between it and the opposite shore of Batchian is about five miles wide. About ten at night it fell calm, during which I found a great swell again from the westward, and the sea broke several times; owing, I suppose, to a strong current. On the south-west point of Batchian is a long low point, which I call Flat Point. We passed it in the night, about three miles off, and had no soundings with seventy fathoms of line. It lies in latitude  $00^{\circ} 38' S.$  and longitude  $123^{\circ} 38' E.$

On *Monday* the 5th, in the morning, Flat Point † bore N. W. by N. and the high hill of Labuhat, on the east side of the straits that divide Batchian from it, bore E. by S. At the same time we could see the island Ooby very plain, and Pulo Tappa bore S. S. E. Had no ground within half a mile of the shore. About noon we were abreast of the straits above mentioned: they are called sometimes the straits of Betyang; and we could see within the straits a hill with a flat top, like what is called the frustum of a cone. The Dutch fort Barnavel is said to be at the foot of it.

\* Plate III.

† Plate III, and IV.





1774.  
December.

At noon we were in the latitude of  $00^{\circ} 45'$  S. Labuhat Hill bearing E. half N.

Conversing with Tuan Hadjee about Batchian, he informed me, that a great deal of cloves might be had from thence, and from Gilolo also, if any ship should think of trading that way; the Dutch being much off their guard to what they were formerly. He also told me, pearls were to be had amongst the Moluccas.

On *Tuesday* the 6th, we had squally and rainy weather, with W. and W. N. W. winds; steered east. About ten in the morning, the wind coming to the S. E. ran into the harbour of Selang. \*

In steering along-shore, the island Selang, that makes the harbour, may be easily perceived. It is not flat and low, neither is it very high; but the east part slopes down to where it seems to join the main land of Batchian; the straits there being narrow, and not five foot deep. The island forms two harbours with the main land; an outer and an inner harbour. There is no danger in running into either, but what is plainly seen. I would advise to keep near the island. In going into the inner harbour, keep still near the island, and you will pass between two reefs, both of which may be seen even at high water, as they will then be only covered with three foot and a half water, and the coral rocks show themselves very plain under water in so small a depth. The width between the reefs is about 100 fathom, and the depth 12 fathom, soft muddy ground; the inner harbour being about two miles broad and three long, and the general depth ten fathom. The latitude of Selang harbour is  $00^{\circ} 50'$  S. and its longitude  $124^{\circ} 10'$  E.

\* Plate V.





T O N E W G U I N E A .

51

In the evening we rowed out of the harbour ; but the wind coming to the eastward, we put back, and anchored behind the second point, in the outer harbour.

1774.  
December.

On *Wednesday* the 7th, in order to compleat our water, as I did not immediately find any on the island, we rowed behind a reef of rocks, in the outer harbour, and anchored in seven fathom good holding ground, close to the main land of Batchian.

Here I found fresh water very accessible ; a reef of coral rocks sheltering this little harbour from the S. and S. W. swell, the point of Labuhat (the extreme to the westward) being then shut in with what I call Attop Point, as many nipa or attop trees grow there. To day it blew very fresh from the westward. Between this and the straits of Labuhat, or Bytyang, which we have passed, lies, as Tuan Hadjee told me, a most commodious harbour, called Wyoua ; but we did not go into it.

Hitherto we saw no boats, houses, or people. Sent a little way into the woods in search of clove trees, but none were found. The people, however, discovered many nutmeg trees very tall. There was no fruit visible on the branches ; but many old nutmegs were lying on the ground, and most of them had sprouted.

Here all hands bathed, which we generally did when fresh water was accessible. We also got on Attop Point many kima, which made excellent curry.

H 2

On





1774  
December.

On *Thursday* the 8th, we weighed in the morning, and sailed out of the harbour of Selang with a first land wind: it then fell calm. About ten A. M. the wind came fresh from the south-west; steered S. E. Passed a spot of coral rocks with five fathom water on some parts of it, lying S. E. by S. from the east point of Selang island, and about two miles distant from it. I was told by some of Tuan Hadjee's people, that there was a passage for ships within it, and I found upon it a great rippling of a tide or current. At four P. M. we saw the islands that are said to lie to the southward of Pulo Dammer, and are called Gorongo. They bore east. In the night we steered S. E. to avoid some rocks, which Tuan Hadjee said lay to the eastward of us.

In the morning of the 9th, we could see Pulo Pisang \* bearing east about eight leagues; it is covered with trees; and two islands called Liliola and Tapiola, covered also with trees; the islands Gorongo, that lie south of Pulo Dammer, (mentioned yesterday) bearing north. They lie in  $1^{\circ} 10'$  S. latitude; Pulo Pisang lies in latitude  $1^{\circ} 30'$  S. and longitude  $125^{\circ} 40'$  E. At sunset Pulo Pisang bore S. by E. half E. We could then see the high land of Ceram very distant: hauled up N. E.

On *Saturday* the 10th, in the morning we could see the islands of Bo, bearing S. S. E. At the same time Pulo Pisang bore S. W. by S. We had very smooth water, with the wind at N. W. and N. W. by W. steering N. E. I had no observation at noon, Pulo Pisang then bore S. W. 16 leagues. Pulo Bo, bore south, and Pulo Popo south east; could also see an island called Gag, of middling height, bearing north east. There was little wind, sometimes it was calm.

\* Plate VI. N<sup>o</sup> 4.

*Sunday*





*Sunday* the 11th. All night we steered north east, with the wind at west, and rowed a good deal. In the morning, several small islands, flat and low, bore from E. by N. to E. S. E. they were about four in number; one in particular, called Piamis, had a pointed peak, might be three or four hundred feet high. At noon, Pulo Gag\* bore N. N. E. five or six leagues. We were then in the latitude of  $00^{\circ} 35'$  south.

1774.  
December.

At one P. M. Pulo Gag bore from N. half E. to N. E. by N. about four leagues distant. Another island, in appearance, as high as Gag, bore N. W. by N. half N. about ten leagues distant: this we found afterwards to be Gibby.† Two small islands, one of them with a hum-moc upon it, lay S. by W. from Gag; they are named Doif. Some high land appeared to the eastward, which I was told to be the island Waygiou.

At sun set, a boat with three Papua men came on board; I hired them to tow us into a fine bay on the south east quarter of Pulo Gag. Here we anchored in eight fathom water, muddy ground, within fifty yards of the strand.

At eight in the evening, Tuan Hadjee went to Tomoguy, whither we had been directed, (a place near Gibby Monpine, on the west coast of the island Waygiou) in the same boat, leaving her owner, who was a Papua man, and spoke good Malays, on board of the galley.

On *Monday* the 12th, in the morning, I went ashore upon Gag, and found a small clear rivulet, where we watered. We also supplied ourselves with wood, then weighed and rowed out, intending to proceed

\* Plate II. and VII.

† Plate VII.

to





1774.  
December.

to the island of Tomoguy; as we expected Tuan Hadjee, by this time, had been there.

At the mouth of the harbour we met a boat with four Papua men, and two women, which I hired to tow us out, there being little wind, and we therefore rowing at the same time. I observed the two women plied their paddles more than the men: their hire was a red handkerchief. Having got out of the bay, we found a tide or current set strong to the northward: so we continued all night steering north east, thinking the tide set then to the southward. At noon we were in the latitude of  $00^{\circ} 10'$  south.

The 13th was calm in the morning; a little before noon, we saw a boat standing towards us. At noon, Pulo Gag bore from W. by S. to S. W. by W. six leagues; and the south part of Gibby, bore west, half north; our latitude was then  $00^{\circ} 10'$  south. A high island called Ruib, at the same time, bore N. by E. half E. and part of Waygiou, which remarkably figures a cock's comb,\* being a long indented ridge of a hill, with some white chalky spots upon it, bore E. N. E. At this time, we were within sight of the beach of a long flat island, called Yew, which bore from E. by N. to E. by S. And we saw ten small low islands to the southward. But, before I go farther, I must say something of the island Gag, and then return to Tuan Hadjee, who came on board a little after noon, in the same boat wherein the night before he had left that island.

Pulo Gag, in latitude  $00^{\circ} 18'$  south, and longitude  $126^{\circ} 40'$  east, is an island of middling height. When plainly seen, it looks very like

\* Plate VIII. N<sup>o</sup> 2, 5, and 6.

land





land of Europe, not being loaded with wood, as islands in Malay countries generally are. From this circumstance, I judge it to be rather barren in general; tho' the valley where I landed, and which appears in the view, had a rich soil, with a most luxuriant vegetation; and that part of the island, on the north side of the bay, is covered with tall timber trees; whereas, the trees on those other parts that appear in the view, to the south west, are rather dwarfish. I was told that a good many sago trees grew upon it. This island is not inhabited, tho' travellers by water, in their way from Patany-hook, on the island Gilolo, and from the island Gibby to Waygiou, often put into the bay where I did, to pass the night, and sometimes stay there a fishing for several days; the Island Gag being about half way betwixt Gibby and Waygiou, and almost in the track. To go into the bay, send first a boat to lie upon the spots of coral rocks, that are on each hand in the entrance, which is sufficiently broad. These rocks show themselves by their bright colour under water; but never above water, even at the lowest. Off Pulo Gag lie several banks, with ten and twenty fathom depth, sandy ground: on those banks is good fishing.

1774.  
December.

A little after noon, as I have said, Tuan Hadjee returned on board in the same boat that carried him from Gag; he brought captain Mareca along with him, who was to be our linguist to New Guinea. We therefore immediately bore away for the island of Tomoguy, where Captain Mareca lived, and which was not yet seen, it being hid by the larger islands of Batang Pally.

We





1774.  
December.

We passed to the southward of Batang Pally, \* by the north side of a small low island, not half a mile round, covered with trees, leaving it on the right hand, and still steering round Batang Pally. After sunset, we arrived at Tomoguy island, and passing southward, anchored to the eastward of it, in eighteen fathoms muddy ground, pretty close to shore: it was then near eight o'clock, and very dark. On the Papua man's going ashore, I rewarded him handsomely for the use of his boat.

On *Wednesday* the 14th, in the morning it began to blow at north east; being a lee shore and very steep, we rode for some time in great danger. We dragged our grapnel from the mud soundings, but it luckily hooked the coral rocks, and held fast, while the sea broke under our stern. I could not but be vexed Captain Mareca had brought us to an anchor in so bad a place, when many safe harbours were near; and the darkness, when we anchored the night before, prevented my seeing the badness of our berth. About noon, when the gale had moderated a little, Captain Mareca came to us in a corocoro, with ten men and paddles. They presently carried out a wooden anchor, and rattan cable, which by floating, made an excellent warp; they also towed us, and we got out of our danger.

I immediately made sail for a place called Manafuin, about two leagues from Tomoguy; and there I anchored in a smooth bay, in twelve fathom water, clean sandy ground. The people, who assisted us so opportunely, were rewarded to their wish.

\* Plate VIII. N° 2.

On





*Thursday* the 15th. In this bay, I passed the night very happy with the thoughts of having just escaped shipwreck. Tuan Hadjee and I had agreed to haul the vessel ashore at Tomoguy, or some where near it, not only to clean, as I feared the worms had got into her bottom, but to raise her one streak or plank, as I found her, in crossing from Tonkyl to the Moluccas, rather too low, the sea often coming over her gunnel, which was no higher than her gallery beams, and getting into the hold through the thatch. I had not been ashore at Tomoguy; and, from the danger I had experienced near it, I imagined we could not there do our business with safety. I therefore proposed to haul ashore, where we were. To this Tuan Hadjee objected, as did most of the people that belonged to him: so I did not insist upon it.

1774.  
December.

About noon, Captain Mareca came on board in the corocoro that had so greatly assisted us yesterday. He said, we might haul ashore at high water, close to his house, the vessel being previously lightened, to enable her to float over the coral rocks. To this I consented: so we weighed, and rowed back to Tomoguy, Captain Mareca's corocoro towing us at the same time. We anchored in fifteen fathom, opposite his house, until the tide served; and having taken up some of the coral rocks, as well as lightened the vessel, we hauled her ashore at a village, consisting only of Captain Mareca's house, the house of the Papua man, whose boat carried Tuan Hadjee from Pulo Gag, and three more little habitations.

Tomoguy is an island about two miles round, shaped like a horse shoe; the hollow being that bay, where I had lately made so narrow an escape. On the island rises a hill, which takes up about three fourths

I

of





1774  
December.

of its compass; and on the side of this hill, which may be a hundred and fifty foot high, are plantations of tropical fruits and roots. The hill towards the west, is rather steep, the Horse Shoe bay lying to the eastward. From the hill I could see, to the southward, many low islands, of which I took some notice the day before I came to Tomoguy. I could also see distant land to the southward; they called it Batanta and Famiay. The island Tomoguy lies in latitude 00° 15' S. and longitude 127° 4' E.

CHAP-  
had to greatly assist us yesterday. He said, we might haul ashore at high water, close to his house, the vessel being previously lightened, to enable her to float over the coral rocks. To this I consented: so we weighed, and towed back to Tomoguy, Captain Mares's consort towing us at the same time. We anchored in fifteen fathoms, opposite his house, until the tide served; and having taken up some of the coral rocks, as well as lightened the vessel, we hauled her ashore at a village, consisting only of Captain Mares's house, the house of the Portuguese man, whose boat carried Tuan Haje from Palo Gag, and three more little habitations.  
Tomoguy is an island about two miles round, shaped like a horse shoe; the hollow being that bay, where I had lately made so narrow an escape. On the island rises a hill, which takes up about three fourths of





1.2



l. *Latalatta* 3'      s. *Straits S.*      t. *Tappa Island*      x. *Entrance into the*



s. *Skirt of Tappa N.W. 1/2 mile*      b. b. b. *Birds Nest Islands* 2'

<p><i>PART</i> of</p> <p><i>TAPPA ISLAND</i></p>	<p><b>Malaleo Harbour</b></p> <p><i>Lat<sup>d</sup> 00.6' N.</i></p> <p><i>Long<sup>d</sup> 123.35' E.</i></p>	<p><b>Harbour of Gag</b></p> <p><i>Look out for the Sa</i></p>
	<p><i>r. River's mouth</i></p>	

*r. River's mouth*

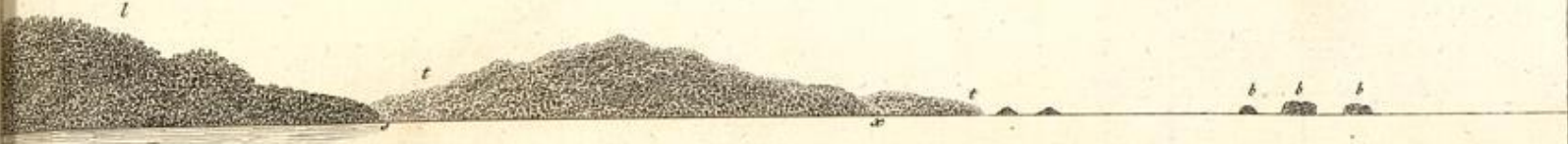
*o. Othwe Cone S.W. 12'*

*ished by Capt<sup>o</sup> Tho<sup>s</sup> Forrest as the Act directs, Jan<sup>y</sup> 30<sup>th</sup> 1779.*

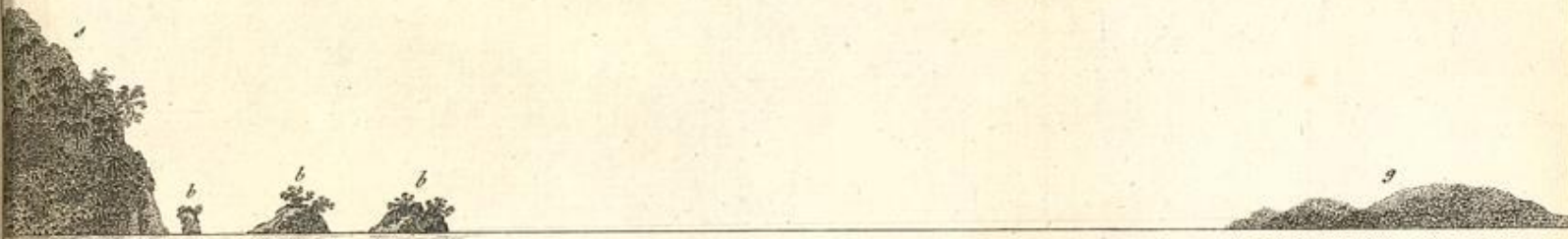
*Tho<sup>s</sup> Vavros Sculp<sup>t</sup>*



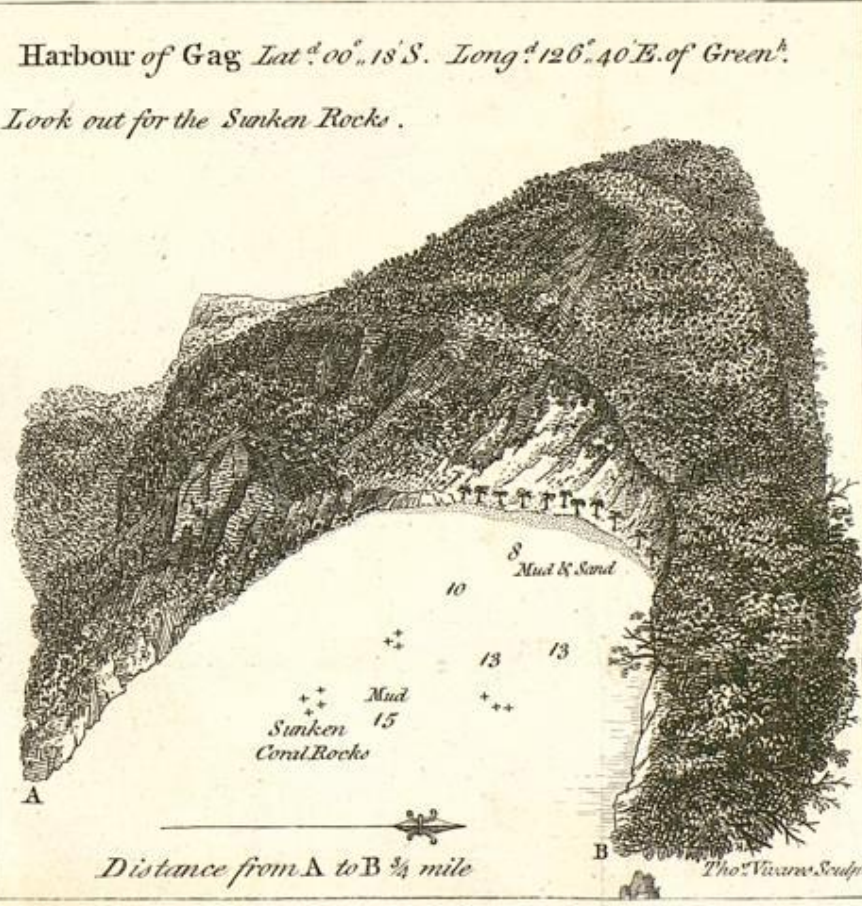
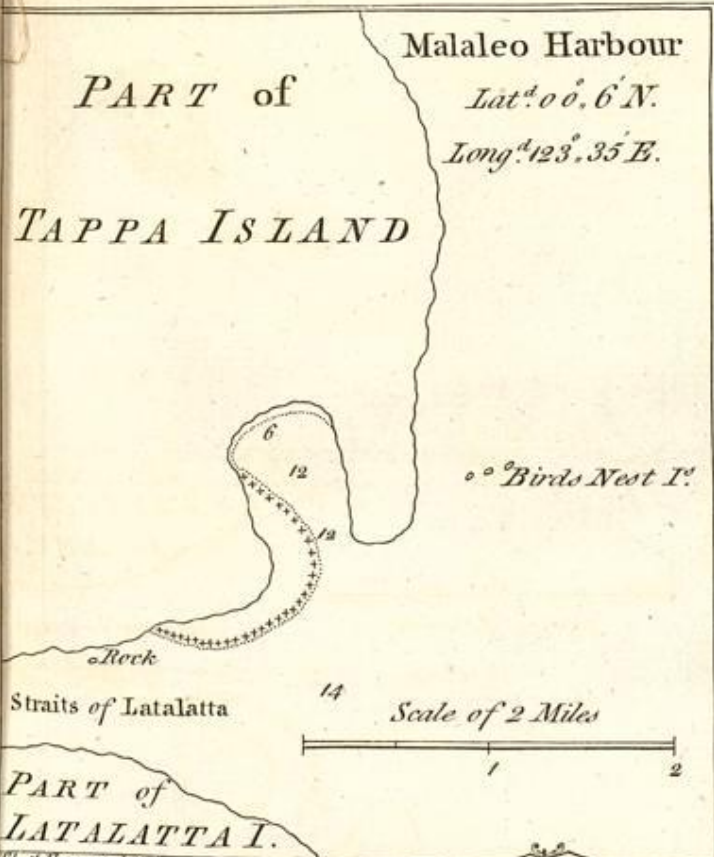




l. Latalatta 3'      s. Straits S.      t. t. Tappa Island      x. Entrance into the Harbour of Malaleo      b. b. b. Birds Nest I. S.S.W. 5'



s. Skirt of Tappa N.W. b.W. 1/2 mile      b. b. b. Birds Nest Islands 2'      g. Giaritcha N. 8 L.

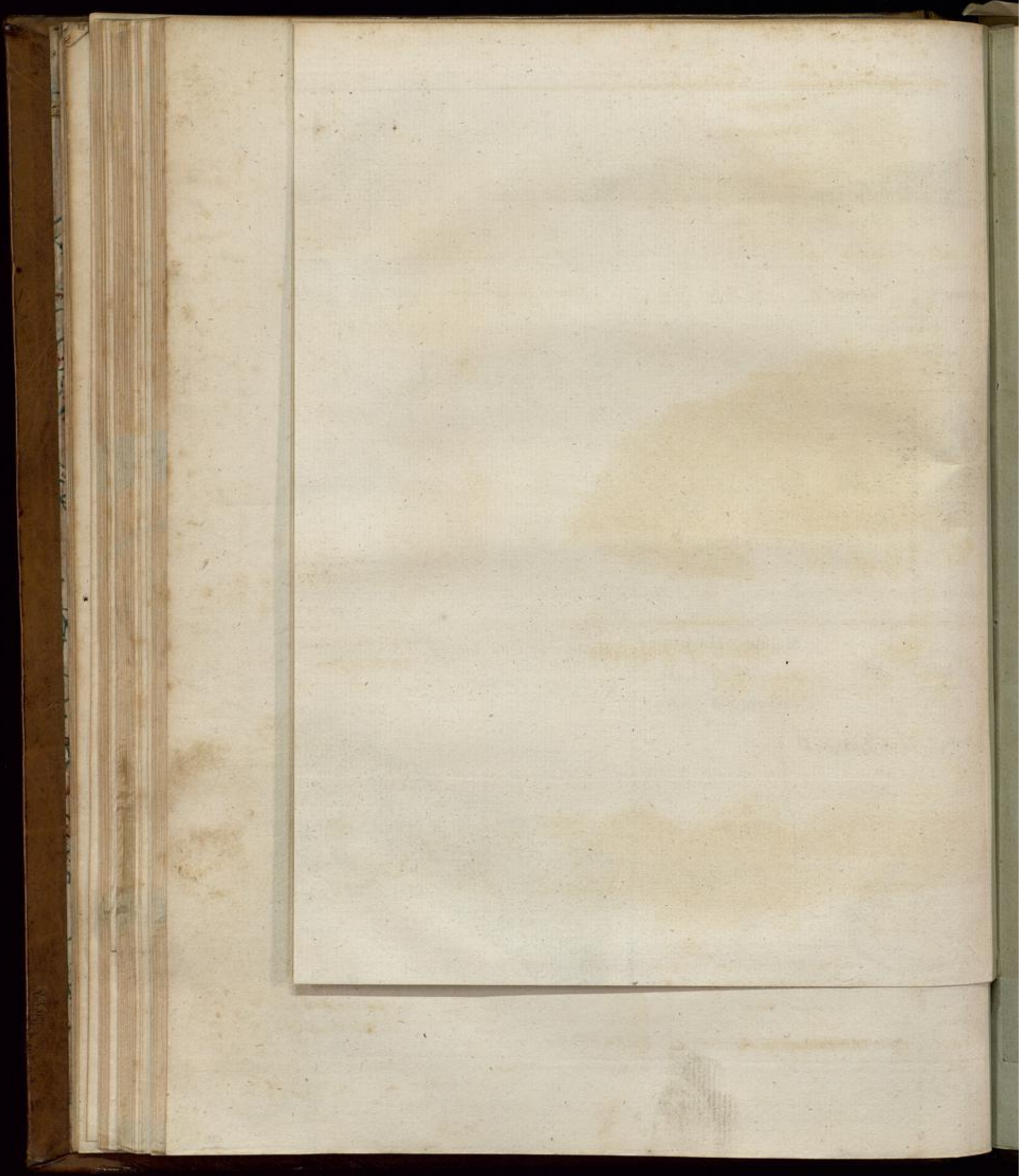


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*Published by Capt. Tho. Fortest as the Act directs. Jan. 30<sup>th</sup> 1779.*

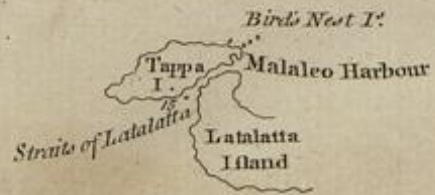
*Tho. Vivianus Sculp.*











View on entering the Straits of Latalatta

b.b.b. Birds Nest Islands  
n.N.W. 2 W. 50 Yards



View of the Entrance into Bistory Harbour

r. River's mouth

o. Obuse Cone S.W. 12'

Tho. Vivares Sculp.

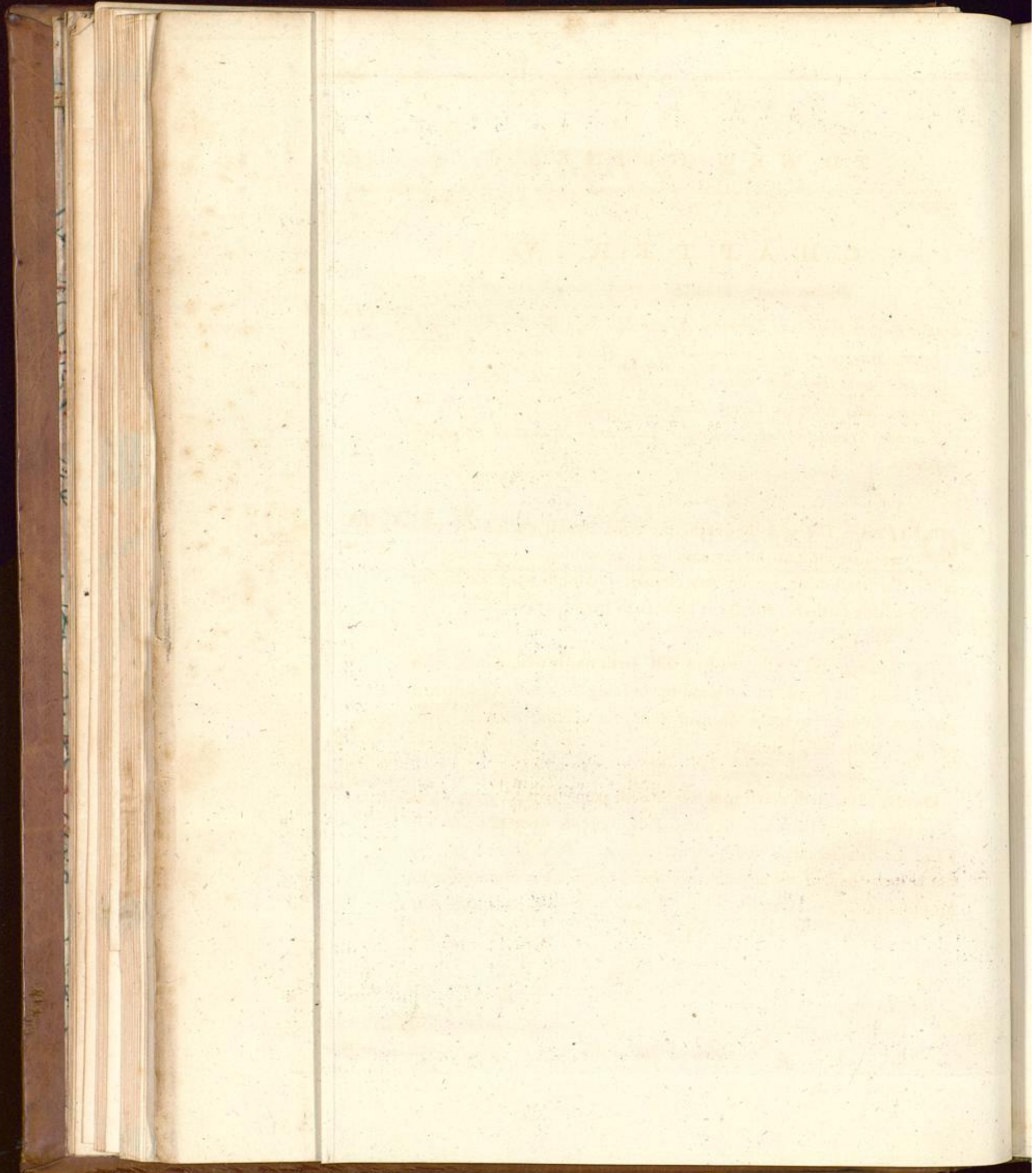
ished by Capt<sup>o</sup> Tho<sup>s</sup> Forrest as the Act directs, Jan<sup>y</sup> 30<sup>th</sup> 1779.













## CHAPTER V.

*Sent a Boat to the Island Salwatty, to purchase Sago Bread—Was visited by the Synagees of the Country—Had my House robbed—A Corocoro arrives from Batchian with Tuan Bobo on Board, and another Officer, who bring a Letter from the Sultan to Tuan Hadjee—Farther Transactions there—Prepare to depart—Account of the Inhabitants.*

ON Friday, December the 16th, the vessel hauled up and secured, we were most of the day employed in washing and cleaning her inside, for Mussulmen are not very cleanly. At high water we hauled her up a little farther. All day it blew fresh from north west.

1774.  
December.

On Saturday the 17th, we had still fresh north west winds, with rain. Sent the people to cut wood for burning the coral rocks we had gathered, in order to make chenam (lime) for mixing with oil to be put upon the vessel's bottom.

On the 18th, fresh north west winds with rain. Hired a corocoro to go to the island of Salwatty, to purchase sago bread. For this purpose, I sent red handkerchiefs and various calicoes. Tuan Hadjee writ by the boat to some of his acquaintance there, to assist the commander in his business.





1774.  
December.

On *Monday* the 19th, we had for the first part of the day moderate weather, with calms. Afternoon brought hard gales from the N. W. with thunder, lightning, and rain; a swell came also in, which made the vessel lie uneasy, and thump.

On *Tuesday* the 20th, with variable winds and rain, came to visit me, some persons, who Tuan Hadjee said were Synagees (certain chiefs) of the country. They wore long hair, were Mahometans, and held their title from the Sultan of Tidore. They behaved civilly, in expectation of presents, which I made them; Tuan Hadjee, to whom they paid great respect, telling me it was necessary. Two boats arriving, I bought from Papua men, who were in them, sago flour, put up in Cylindrical baskets, made of the leaves of the tree. These Papua men had their frizzled black locks sticking out a great way from their heads, and were as black as African Coffres.

On *Wednesday* the 21st, easterly winds and calms. This is the first fair day we have had since our arrival.

To day, came in from Gibby several small prows or corocoros; for they call them by either name. I found it was expected I should make the masters small presents, which I thought prudent to do. Tuan Hadjee was much respected by them, and loved to do things genteelly, to which I was not averse.

On *Thursday* the 22d, the weather was moderate, but we had at times, several very hard squalls from the N. W. In the night several, not all, of the Gibby prows failed. To day we made a new lateen mainfail,





mainfail, and breamed the vessel's bottom, into which I found the worm had just entered. I purchased also a corocoro, which we set about fitting up, to assist us in our intended voyage.

1774.  
December.

On *Friday* the 23d, had westerly winds, with heavy squalls and rain in the night.

As I wanted to expedite our business, and get afloat, I embraced an opportunity when it was fair, to calk the starboard side of the galley, above water. In the night my house was robbed of some shirts, and other wearing apparel. My servant Matthew pursued the thief with a cutlass; but I was not displeas'd he did not catch him: Matthew being a lad of spirit, there might have been bloodshed.

On *Saturday* the 24th, we had N. W. winds, with frequent showers; towards the evening it was calm. While we lay here, we were accommodated with fish (bonettas) and greens, from Captain Mareca's garden; whence we were supplied with pumpkin sprouts, the tops of the sweet potatoe, and brinjals.\*

On *Sunday* the 25th, the winds at W. and W. N. W. employed ourselves in covering the vessel with sago leaves.

On *Monday* the 26th, we had westerly winds and rain. To day the boat returned from Salwatty, with three thousand cakes of sago bread, all in excellent order. Fixed two gunnel planks, fifteen inches broad,

\* A fruit, which parboiled, and then roasted, eats like an artichoak.

the





1774.  
December.

the whole length of the vessel. Captain Mareca, who had contracted to do it, cut the planks out of a tree. To day, the thief that robbed me was taken, and brought to Captain Mareca's house; but none of the stolen goods were brought with him. They asked how I would have him punished; I replied, as the robbery was committed ashore, they might punish him their own way. The fellow, who was a Papua Coffre, did not seem much ashamed. I suspected a trick at the bottom, which made me aware of indulging resentment. I was told they did nothing to him.

On the 27th, the former part of the day we had variable winds, with rain; the latter part easterly winds. About noon arrived a corocoro from Batchian, with two officers, one of them (Tuan Bobo) the person sent to me by the Sultan of Batchian, at Biffory harbour, as has been related; the other called Tuan Assahan. I saluted them on their landing, with three swivel guns. They brought a letter from the Sultan to Tuan Hadjee; but none to me. However, they brought me, with the Sultan's compliments, six baskets, about fifteen pound each, of excellent sago bread, of a reddish colour, and six baskets of fine rice. The officers told me they had orders from the Sultan of Batchian, to accompany me, whithersoever I thought proper to go, to assist me with every thing in their power, and afterwards to proceed with me back to Balambangan. I kept them to drink tea with me in the evening. The vessel had eighteen men, besides the two officers, with two brass swivel guns, and many bows and arrows.

On *Wednesday* the 28th, we had easterly winds, during the former, and north west winds, the latter part of the day. The Batchian people assisted me in repairing the vessel.

On





On *Thursday* the 29th, north west winds began, and easterly winds ended the day. Employed in finishing the gunnel planks. Observed the sun's amplitude ashore, and found the variation of the compass to be one degree east.

1774.  
December.

On *Friday* the 30th, we had, for the former part, easterly winds, during the latter, had winds from the N. N. W. with fresh gales. Employed as yesterday. To day several Patany prows arrived. About sunset, I went to the top of the hill, and took the bearings off Piamis Peak, as well as of the low flat islands adjacent. From the hill I could see to the southward, the distant land of Famiay and Batanta.

To day, I employed a Papua man to make a wooden anchor; and advanced him a new Pulicat handkerchief, which was to be its price. About an hour after dark, several Patany men, lately from Gibby, which island lies in their way from Patany to Tomoguy, assembled at my house, and, in a very bold manner, asked me for Betel money. I got Tuan Hadjee, and Tuan Buffora, a man I had engaged to go with me to Tanna Papua, to assure them, that I intended to make them handsome presents, they being Synagees of Patany Hook, on Gilolo, and of the island Gibby; that I had made presents to some persons of rank, of Gibby-Monpine, on the island Waygiou, who had honoured me with a visit; and, that if they would come next day, I should be glad to see them. I kept, however, a good watch all night, not much liking the company I had got amongst.

Next day, *Saturday* the 31st, about seven in the morning, I saw the wooden anchor, I had employed the Papua man to make for me,  
lying





1774.  
December.

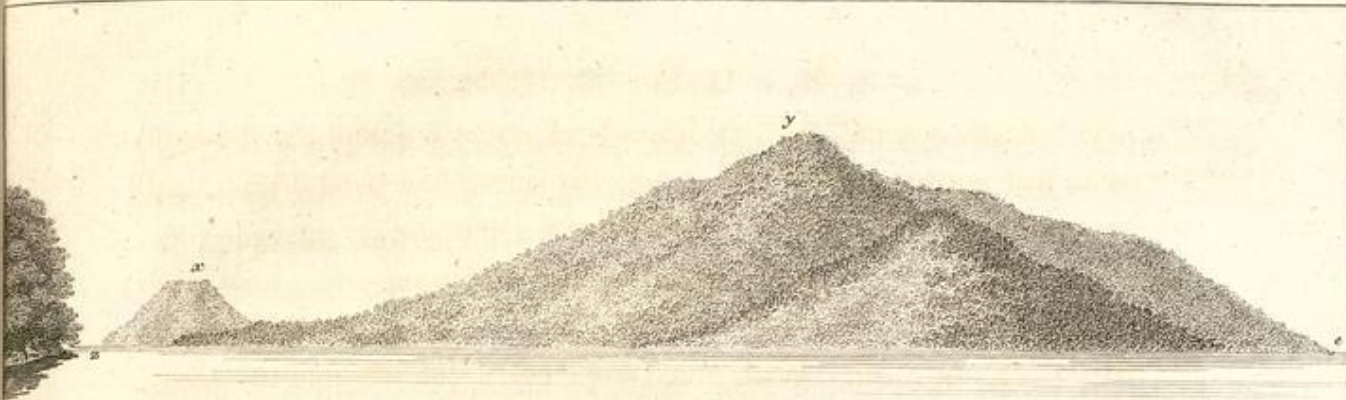
lying on the ground, cut and defaced. I instantly found out the man, who had got his shield in his hand, his lance, bows and arrows, and was preparing to set off in his boat, as on a journey; at the same time, he seemed to be very much displeas'd, and spoke angrily. I took him by the hand, and, pointing to the mangled anchor, laugh'd, saying, it would do very well. With much difficulty, I got him into my house, where I appeas'd his wrath, and gave him about ten times its value. Immediately after this, finding the Batchian officers did not come to breakfast as usual, I went to them. They look'd very grave, and had all their people ready as if to lanch their corocoro, that was hauled up, on hearing the anchor carpenter make a noise, which they left me to allay. A little while after this, they came to my house to breakfast. Some days before, I had presented the carpenter's father, whose boat carried Tuan Hadjee from Gag to Tomoguy, with a half worn scarlet waistcoat, and a fathom of new scarlet broad cloth. The father contributed much to appease his son's wrath; but, though I never could learn the truth, I suspected the man set on to impose, or perhaps to pick a quarrel: all that day, therefore, I went with loaded pistols, and kept others armed also.

About eleven, A. M. the Patany and Gibby men came to wait on me. I treated them with a dish of tea, and gave each some tea and sugar candy, put up in paper; which they accepted with a good grace. I then presented each of them (about eight in number) with two pieces of Surat, and various other calicoe goods, to the amount of sixty dollars, with which they were satisfi'd.

To





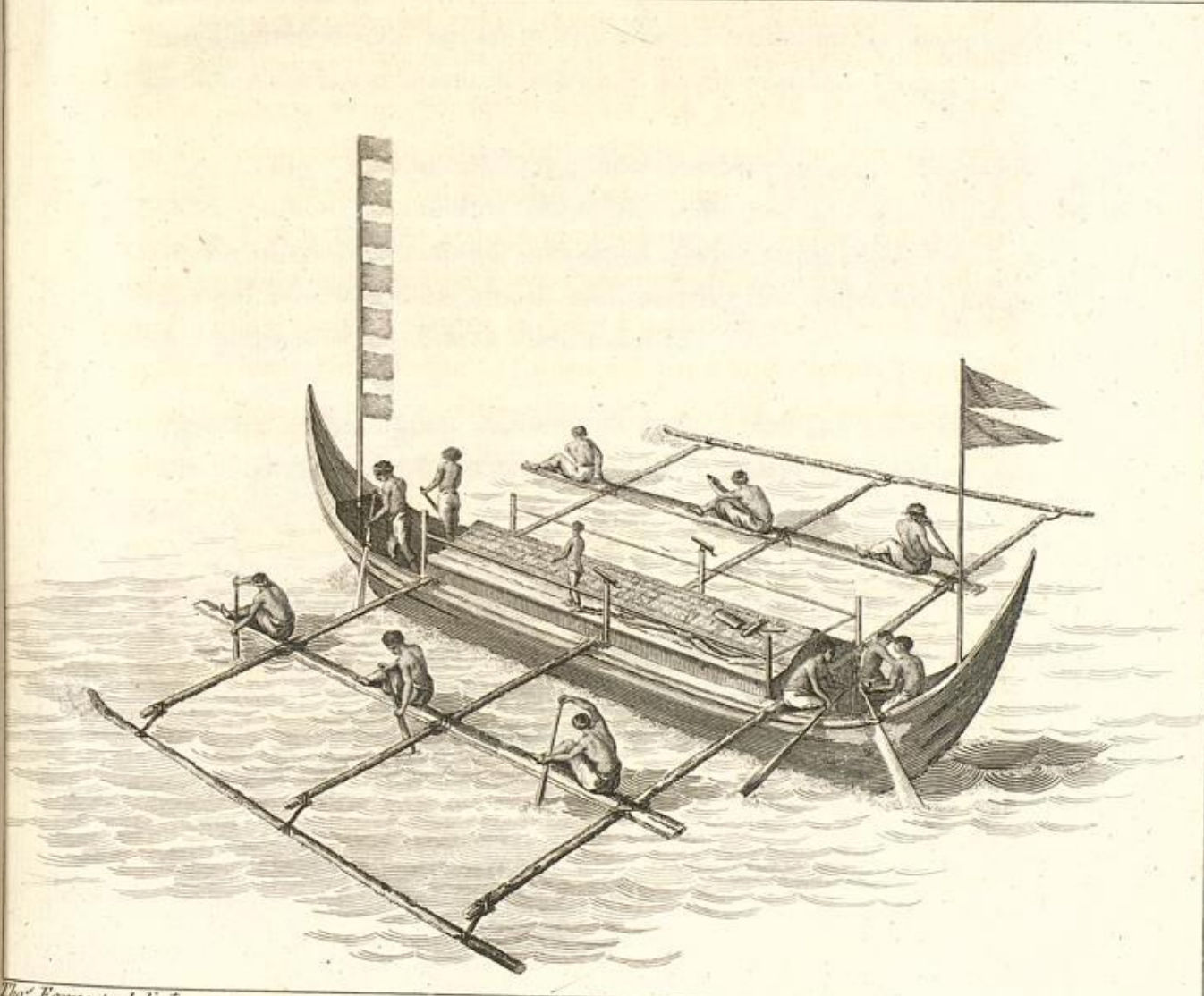


Manga Point  
N.E. & N. 1

x. Gunung Senapy near Fort Barnevelt

y. Labuhat Hill E.N.E. 5 L.

e. E. b. N.



Tho. Forrest delin<sup>r</sup>

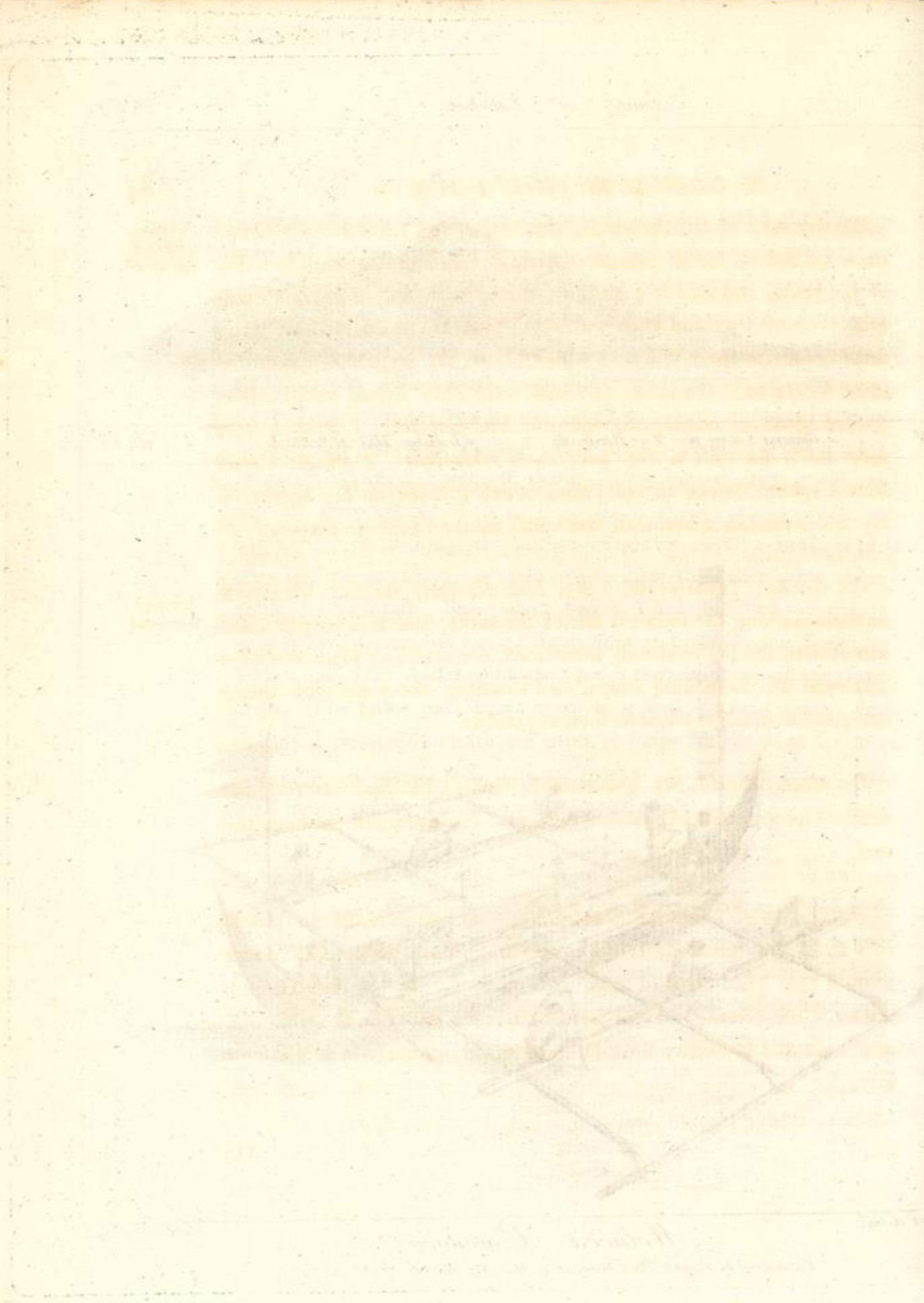
Caldwell Sculp<sup>r</sup>

Molucca Corocoro

Published by Capt<sup>n</sup> Tho. Forrest as the Act directs Jan<sup>y</sup>. 30<sup>th</sup> 1779.









T O N E W G U I N E A .

65

To day we had easterly winds, the former and latter parts. About noon we had N. N. W. winds and rain. Finished the starboard side of the vessel, and paid it with lime, mixed with water, in which certain leaves of trees had been steeped. This afternoon, arrived many small corocoros from Warjow, which lies on the north east part of the island Waygiou. On board of them were only Papua people, who seemed afraid of coming amongst the Mahometans. I bought from them thirty-six rolls of sago flour, very reasonable. I also purchased from Captain Mareca an old prow, which I broke up for boards, to lay across the lower beams of the vessel for the people to sleep on.

1774.  
December.

On *Sunday*, *January* 1st, 1775, had northerly winds. To day I finished caulking the larboard side of the vessel, and paid it with lime, mixed with the liquid already mentioned, our oil being done. We were employed also in making attops, and covering the vessel with them, being resolved to get afloat as soon as possible.

1775.  
January.

On *Monday* the 2d, we had variable winds. Finished covering the vessel. At three P. M. hauled off, and anchored just without the reef.

*Tuesday* the 3d. Got our stores, &c. very expeditiously on board, in a small new corocoro, I had bought from Tuan Bussora the Molucca man, whom I had engaged to go with me to the coast of New Guinea. At six in the evening, hauled farther off, then rowed on about a mile, and anchored in twenty three fathom, muddy ground, in Horse Shoe Bay.

K

On





1775.  
January.

On *Wednesday* the 4th, we had light variable winds, with so heavy rain, as penetrated the new roof of the vessel, it being too flat. To remedy this uncomfortable circumstance, I raised the middle of it, by driving a few wedges below.

Not liking our road in Horse Shoe Bay, I rowed on to a land lockt harbour in the eastermost of the two islands that are called Batang Pally. It has no particular name, but lies about two miles from Tomoguy. The two Batchian officers came on board, and went back to Tomoguy in the evening, to look after their corocoro. There came also to pay me a visit a Molucca man, named Abdul Wahead; who gave me some information about New Guinea; telling me, he had often gone thither a trading for slaves, and that the people were not so barbarous as he understood they had been represented to me. I made him a present; upon which he said, that he would have told me so before, but never had a fair opportunity, as Tuan Hadjee and and the Batchian officers were constantly with me; and he found by their conversation, which he had overheard, that they wanted to persuade me not to go thither. This was really the case: The Batchian officers especially, prompted, I suppose, by Tuan Hadjee, were continually telling me, that the people of New Guinea were fierce and hostile in their manners, and even said there were cannibals among them.

On *Thursday* the 5th, we had fair weather. The carpenter's father, who helped to make up the quarrel I was near having with his son at Tomoguy, came on board. He presented me with a Loorequet of beautiful plumage, mostly green and yellow. Captain Mareca came also



also with two of his sons and three servants; one of them a female cook. Likewise came Tuan Buffora. We were pretty much crowded. Tuan Hadjee joined, in a corocoro of eighteen feet keel, and eight foot beam, which I had purchased and fitted up to assist us in our intended voyage. She was manned with fourteen people.

1775.  
January.

Tuan Hadjee, for his encouragement, had one half of her; and she was taken into the Company's service. Such Batchians as chose to go in her, had pay: some other failors were shipped by me. The two Batchian officers came along in their corocoro, with about twelve people.

We rowed from the land lockt harbour on Little Batang Pally to Manafouin Bay, where we had once lain, and where I had wished to haul ashore. It lies in latitude  $0^{\circ} 12' S.$  and longitude  $127^{\circ} 0' E.$  We lay afloat close to the beach without any danger, and employed ourselves in cutting rattans, which we found at hand, to fix the outriggers of the corocoros; the fixtures of these embarkations being mostly made with rattans; but their timbers are tied to a kind of handle made in their plank, with a black strong cord, called Gumaty, which a certain palm tree produces, as the coco nut tree produces coir. Of this they also make good ropes. At Malacca they manufacture cables of it. At night, a son of Captain Mareca's, after I had made him some presents to engage him to go the voyage, went ashore, and I never saw him more.

*Friday* the 6th. I named the corocoro, on board of which Tuan Hadjee chose to remain, (for I durst not order him on board the gal-





1775.  
January.

ley), the Banguay; and the Batchian corocoro, the Borneo. Employed in getting them both ready for sea.

The inhabitants of the small part of the Molucca islands, I had hitherto seen, were of two sorts, viz. the long hair'd Moors, of a copper colour, like Malays in every respect; and the mopheaded Papuas. These Papuas inhabit not only New Guinea, but the inland parts of most of the Moluccas; and those we saw at Tomoguy came mostly from the island Waygiou, which lay near it. The Moors had generally in their boats a few Papuas as slaves.

The sago bread already mentioned, and which they make delicately at Batchian, is called by those who speak Malays, Roti Papua (Papua Bread). They say the Papuas introduced the art of baking it amongst the Mahometans, who came to the Moluccas from parts farther west. Many of the Papuas turn Musfulmen, and then cut off their bushy locks, or at least comb them down as straight as they can. The person who carried Tuan Hadjee from Gag to Tomoguy was a profelyte of this kind, and was called Hujamat, a very civil man. His son the carpenter was a savage indeed, and wore his bushy locks.

Many of those Synagees who visited me, were no better than sturdy beggars, and paid great respect to Tuan Hadjee, on account of the pilgrimage he had made. He seemed to court this respect, and I was careful always to support him in it, as we lived on the best terms. He had his own servants to cook for him, and attend him at Captain Mareca's, whilst I lived in an opposite house. We generally drank tea or coffee once a day in company; though we seldom eat together: and,  
upon





T O N E W G U I N E A .

upon the whole, I found him (whatever he might be in his heart) perfectly well bred, and a most agreeable companion.

1775.  
January.

From the respect shewn Tuan Hadjee, whose ancestors were of the Serifs that came from Mecca, and gave kings to those parts, I could not help remarking the advantage Mussulmen priests have over others, as descendants from their great prophet (Nabbi) Mahomet. There is something striking, especially to the vulgar, in the certainty of a very noble extraction; and so far east Hadjees were seldom seen. It is perhaps remarkable, that I never met with any Roman missionary in Malay countries.

CHAP-





## CHAPTER VI.

*The Batchian Officers refuse to proceed to New Guinea—Sailed without them, but immediately put back—Conversation with Tuan Hadjee on the Subject; who agrees to go to the Islands off the Coast of New Guinea, but not to the Main Land—Account of the West Coast of Waygiou, and of the Straits of Batang Pally—Sailed for the Islands of Yowl—Passed Ruib and Pulo Een—Arrived at Offak Harbour, on the North Coast of Waygiou.*

1775  
January.

**B**EING all ready for sea, in the evening of the 6th of *January*, Tuan Affahan came on board, and asked me whither I was going; I told him, to Tanna Papua, and thence to Balambangan. He said, very seriously, as that was the case, he could not go with me. I told him, he might do as he pleased; but that he should not have promised to go. We then parted.

*Saturday* the 7th. In the morning I fired a gun as a signal for sailing. When I had got under way, the other corocoro being left at anchor, the Banguay approached, and one Mapalla, (son to a head man of Ceram) who belonged to her, cried out, that if the Batchian officers did not go with me, he would not. This man had been spared to me by those officers, and was upon wages. By way of answer to what he said, I asked, where his commander Tuan Hadjee was, as I did



did not see him? Mapalla answered, he was sick. On this I said no more, but immediately suspected him of being the secret cause of what had happened, as also of the defection of the Batchian officers related yesterday. I therefore instantly put about, being only half a mile from our former berth, and anchored close to the Borneo corocoro, on board of which the two Batchian officers had remained.

1775.  
January.

When we had got to an anchor, Tuan Hadjee came on board and breakfasted with me. Whilst at breakfast, I slightly mentioned the Batchian officers having failed in their promise; but I was very cautious of touching upon what had happened that morning, waving whatever might be imputed to him, and rather laying it on the Batchian officers, to whom, I said, we were certainly obliged, for so far assisting us in repairing our vessel; but, as for going with us to New Guinea, it was what I had no right to expect. The contents of the Sultan of Batchian's letter to him, he always told me, were, that his officers and corocoro should accompany me whithersoever I went, and that he (Tuan Hadjee) was to enforce these orders. But, replied he, what can I do, if they will not obey? Soon after he sent a boat alongside, as if to put on board his baggage; but his servant carried her back towards the shore; where afterwards seeing that servant, I bid him ask his master, if he intended to put his baggage on board; to which the man gave me no answer.

I really expected, from the reluctance Tuan Hadjee and the Batchian officers had lately shewn of proceeding to New Guinea, that matters would turn out as they did: I was therefore on my guard, and that afternoon had a long conversation with Tuan Hadjee about our voyage,  
in





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January.

in order to sound him. The seeming indifference which I put on at what had happened, led him, I believe, to imagine he might have every thing his own way; and, on his hinting that we had come a great distance, and, were we to return, it might not be amiss; at the same time, politely acknowledging, that I was commander, &c. I said, that I dropt all thoughts of going to Tanna Papua, but begged of him to accompany me to some of the islands that lie to the N. E. of Waygiou, near which we were, and about which he had talked so much at Balambangan; in order that we might have at least something to say on our return. This pleased him, and he consented with a good grace. But before I proceed, it may not be improper to say something of the islands on the west side of Waygiou.

On the west side of Waygiou \* is a pretty deep bay, before which lie many small low islands called Ranfawar, Efnowan, Binsi, Gopi, Kubbon, Waftib, Wafwa, Wafagy, Tapopo, and Piapis. These are low flat, and covered with trees to the water's edge, as most Malay islands are, Ranfawar and Piapis excepted. The largest of them may not be above a mile and a half, some only half a mile round. I have already said Tomoguy has a hill about a hundred and fifty feet high. On an island three miles E. N. E. of Tomoguy, called Ranfawar, already mentioned, is a hill rather higher. These islands keeping off the westward swell, must make smooth water within them, on the coast of Waygiou, where I am told are some harbours; but I did not visit them, nor quit the island Tomoguy, whilst repairing there, above half an hour at a time, and that only twice. Therefore I can give no account of these harbours, and have laid down in the chart, only the

\* Plate VII.

bearings





bearings of the islands, from Tomoguy hill, with their computed distances.

1775.  
January.

Tomoguy lies near the two islands of Batang Pally, which are of middling height, and about eighteen miles in compass, reckoning round them both. They form the strait, in which is the harbour of Manafuin, where we lay. The strait may be called one continued harbour, four miles long, with mud soundings throughout. Here are some spots of coral rocks; but they give fair warning, showing themselves by their bright colour at high water, and at low water being dry.

On the northern extremity of the westernmost Batang Pally, is a flat table-land. Near the other Batang Pally lies the small flat island of Waglol;\* between which and the larger island is a safe and short passage, with good soundings. At Waglol, lives a Synagee, who honoured me with a visit, while the vessel was repairing at Tomoguy, and begged a present like the rest. One half of his coat and long drawers was clouded red, white, and yellow; the other half blue, white, and green clouded also, not unlike the whimsical dresses of masquerades; his turban, made of coarse white calico, was pinked. The Mahometan inhabitants of the Molucca islands, are much given to cloud the Indostan calicoes with many colours. Several Molucca men having touched at Tomoguy, I observed, not only their turbans, but even their coats, clouded and pinked in this manner.

I was told that, east of Gilolo, were no horses, no horned cattle or sheep; I saw only a very few goats at Tomoguy. On the adjacent

\* Plate VII.

L

islands





1775.  
January.

islands are many wild hogs, of which the Papua people who sold me sago, brought me at times, some pieces dry roasted at a slow fire. On these also are some deer. At Tomoguy I bought three of the large crowned pigeons, very well represented by Dampier. The Molucca people call them Mulusu, and the Papuas Manipi. My pigeons grew tame, and eat Indian corn, called Jaggon. They strike hard with their wings, on which is a kind of horn. One of the three escaped at Dory harbour, the other two I carried to Mindano, where they died. Some Papua people brought me land crabs, shaped like lobsters; their claws exactly the same, but much stronger; and their bodies not so large; they are called Oodang. I was told they climb trees, and eat the fruit.

Whilst I lay at Tomoguy, Captain Mareca was breaking sugar canes, by putting them in a press, and driving wedges. The juice thus extracted is boiled into a syrup for use. I filled a liquor case with the juice, which in a little time became good vinegar. The Mahometans here, live mostly upon fish and sago bread. Sometimes they mix a coco nut rasped down, with the sago flour; and, putting this into a thin Chinese iron pan, they keep stirring the mixture on the fire, and eat it warm. I have also seen, not only the Mahometans, but Papua men, eat the ordinary white swallo (Biche de Mer) which is found almost every where in the sand at low water. They eat it raw, cut up small, and mixed with salt and lime juice.

I saw here a peculiar way of drawing blood; they put the rough side of a certain leaf, about as large as a man's hand, on that part whence they want to extract blood; then, with the tongue, they lick the



the upper side of the leaf, and the under side is presently all over  
 bloody.

1775.  
 January.

Here grows a particular kind of green fruit, which they eat with  
 the aiska nut, as they do the betel leaf in Indostan: it is as long as  
 the hollow part of a quill, and almost as small: they call it, as  
 the Malays call the betel leaf, Ciry. This fruit is very good in  
 a curry or stew, having a fine aromatic flavour. Tomoguy lies in  
 latitude  $00^{\circ} 20' S.$  and longitude  $127^{\circ} 10' E.$  But to return to our  
 voyage.

After I had, as before related, agreed with Tuan Hadjee, that I  
 would not proceed to New Guinea, and that, after visiting the islands  
 of Aiou and Fan, (which I understood lay to the N. E. of Waygiou,  
 the former in sight of it) I would return to Balambangan, the two  
 Batchian officers came very frankly to sup with me, and said they  
 would go very willingly to the islands that lie off New Guinea, but  
 not to the main land. I told them I did not mean to go to the conti-  
 nent; on which we parted, they promising to have every thing ready  
 to sail in the morning.

*Saturday* the 8th. At break of day, fired a gun, as a signal for sail-  
 ing; got under way, and rowed through the strait between Batang  
 Pally and Waglol, where we found good foundings. This strait is  
 about half a mile broad at the narrowest part. We had light and vari-  
 able winds from the south and south east, steering north east, along the  
 north west part of Waygiou. About noon came on board a canoe  
 with six people, who had long hair, were dressed like Malays,

L 2

and





1775.  
January.

and all spoke the Malay tongue. They belonged to a Dutch Chinese sloop, then in harbour, at a place called Ilkalio; where is a deep strait (I was told) that divides the island of Waygiou: the houses of Ilkalio being visible with a glass. They conversed much with Captain Mareca; and at going away left him some Cocoya mats, as a present. I suspected they were very curious and inquisitive with him, though they asked me no questions. I showed them, however, all manner of civility: but, to intimate that I was not alone, the Banguay corocoro, in which Tuan Hadjee was, being then about a league to windward, I made a signal to speak with her; which she instantly observed, by bearing down. Tuan Hadjee had then some little conversation with the people in the canoe.

We left to the northward the island Ruib,\* which consists of one high hill, not peaked, and is higher than the cock's comb of Gibby Monpine. The distance of Ruib from Waygiou, may be about six leagues. Ten small islands, five pretty high, and five shaped like buttons, lie in the straits: I left them to the northward. In passing those straits, between Waygiou and Ruib, I could get no soundings. We saw also an island, with a table land upon it, bearing about N. N. E. it is called Pulo Een, or Fish Island; and lies to the eastward of Ruib. Every island in those straits seemed to be steep. I kept some times within half a league of the island Waygiou, and found strong tides, with a great swell: the coast of Waygiou appeared likewise to be bold. Ruib lies in latitude  $00^{\circ} 15' N.$  longitude  $127^{\circ} 10' E.$  In the different views I have given of Ruib and Pulo Een,† they cannot but be known. At sunset, the extreme part of the coast of Waygiou bore E. by S.

\* Plate VIII. N<sup>o</sup> 1, 3, 4, 5, 6.

† Plate IX. N<sup>o</sup> 2.

On





On *Monday* the 9th, had but little wind all night; the current set us to the eastward. In the morning Ruib bore west half south, seven leagues: found we had passed, in the night, several islands shaped like buttons, near the coast of Waygiou.

1775.  
January.

In the morning we saw an island of middling height, flat atop; or rather like the flat of a plate turned bottom up.\* It bore east by north, half north. We also saw a remarkable peak, like a buffalo's horn, upon the island Waygiou, about a league in land.

In the evening we had the mouth of a good looking harbour open: it is called Offak.† The peak or horn above mentioned, then bore S. S. E. The wind immediately came round to the eastward, and it looked very gloomy to the northward; which, however, came to nothing.

On *Tuesday* the 10th, lay to most part of the night; fired a gun, and showed several lights for the corocoros. In the morning, saw them both to the westward; stood on to the eastward, all three in company, until P. M. The wind coming then from the east and north east, we bore away for the harbour Offak, and got into it by five o'clock; about sunset had a great deal of rain. I am of opinion there is much rain on this island; for the hills are not exceeding high, but are above what may be called middling height; and the clouds, as they pass, often break, and dissolve into rain.

*Wednesday* the 11th. Employed in fitting our commodies, which did not move well; also compleated our water. We sent our boat to

Manouaran, Plate IX. N° 1.

† Ibid. N° 1, 3, 4.

fish





1775.  
January.

fish at the mouth of the harbour. She soon returned with nine Bonettas. The people seemed all very well contented. Among the Batchian people, were four persons, whom I called Manteries, by way of civility and distinction: they belonged to certain head men on the island Ceram, who really had the title of Mantery; and Ceram was under Batchian. I thought proper to keep those persons in good humour, as well as Tuan Bobo and Tuan Assahan; therefore, I promised each of them a coat of Europe broad cloth.

In the evening we had the mouth of a good looking harbour open: it is called Olik. The peak or horn above mentioned, then bore S. S. E. The wind immediately came round to the eastward, and it looked very gloomy to the northward; which, however, came to nothing.

On Tuesday the 10th, lay to most part of the night, and a gun, and showed several lights for the corcoror. In the morning, lay to until P. M. The wind coming then from the east and north east, we put away for the harbour Olik, and got into it by five o'clock, about sunset had a great deal of rain. I am of opinion there is much rain on this island, for the hills are not exceeding high, but are above what may be called middling height, and the clouds, as they pass, often break, and dissolve into rain.

CHAPTER

Wednesday the 11th. Employed in fixing our commodities, which did not move well. Also completed our water.

Thursday the 12th. Employed in fixing our commodities, which did not move well. Also completed our water.





## C H A P T E R VII.

*Description of the North Coast of Waygiou, and of the Harbour of Offak—  
Passed Manouaran—Arrived at the Islands of Yowl—Account of them—  
Sailed for the Islands of Fan—A Gale, in which we were separated  
from the two Corocoros—Obliged to bear away—Arrived at Dory Har-  
bour on the Coast of New Guinea—Some Account of the Papuas there  
—Directions to get into the Harbour—Conjectures about Schouten's  
Island.*

AS I had the satisfaction of finding all the people contented and  
in good humour, I took the opportunity of visiting and fur-  
veying part of this spacious harbour, whilst others were occupied, as  
I have said, in fixing our rudders. At the same time I employed four  
ovens on shore, in baking bread from the sago flour, which I had  
bought at Tomoguy, in order to save our sea stock, consisting of three  
thousand biscuits, which I had got from Salwatty. These biscuits  
were hard, being well baked; and few from that store had been used.  
The view of some of the hills on the left hand, going into Offak\* har-  
bour, is not only picturesque from without, but from within the har-  
bour, as they are not overloaded with wood. On the contrary, there  
were many clear spots covered with grass; and some appearing barren,  
even gave pleasure, as they promised ease in travelling that way: for  
it is almost universally the case in Malay countries, that too much wood,  
or too much long grass, called Lalang, and sometimes tall reeds, &c.

\* Plate X. N° 1.

1775.  
January.

disapp. int





1775.  
January

disappoint the traveller: he cannot walk on, far less gain a summit, not very distant, or so much as the brow of a hill, which, seen from on board his vessel, perhaps appears close by. Several groves pointed out to me, were, I was told, sago trees: but, as I staid only one day, I had not time to make any excursion. I was also told that the Papua inhabitants hereabouts, often lurked in secret places, and shot arrows at the unwary traveller; but, this my people possibly said to indulge their own laziness, or perhaps their timidity.

The north coast of the island Waygiou is about fifteen leagues in length, from that small island on the north west extremity, and just under the line, to Rawak island and harbour, on the north east part of the island. The hill on Gibby Monpine, (a particular quarter of Waygiou) which I call the Cock's Comb, from its shape, may be seen about twenty leagues off, and is not quite so high as Ruib. Some white spots appear on it, as has been said. Going along the coast, abreast of, and near to Piapis harbour, (which shall be hereafter described) we perceived a remarkable hill;\* I call it the First Peak; and, considering it as a cone, the angle at its vertex is a right angle. Farther on, about five leagues, is just such another hill: the angle of its top is also nearly a right angle; and it is the same in shape, which is that of a sugar loaf, though somewhat higher than the First Peak: I call this last the Second Peak. It is abreast of a small island, which, from its shape, I name the Shoe. Onward, in an east direction about three leagues, rises a very remarkable peak, which I call the Third Peak, or Buffalo's Horn. In some attitudes its top is blunt and rounding;

\* Plate IX. N<sup>o</sup> 3.



in others, sharp and pointed: yet it is mostly covered with trees, and is very steep.

1775.  
January.

Coming from the northward, the voyager must descry one of these three peeks. The middle one, as I have said, is higher than the first; it is also somewhat higher than the third, and may be seen above twenty leagues off.

To go into Offak harbour, from the eastward, you pass a pyramidal naked rock,\* within half a mile of the entrance on the left. The entrance is bold, and half a mile wide, with twenty fathom mud soundings in mid channel. In the entrance, you leave on the left, two islets, each no larger than a house: the larger has bushes atop, and around both are breakers. A little farther is another islet, that joins visibly to the main, by a reef of rocks. It will be necessary to give all these a reasonable berth, as well as the point on the left. When you have passed this point, on which is three fathom water, you find a sandy bay still on the left, with a stream of fresh water, where you may anchor in twelve fathom sand. From the entrance into the harbour, the third peak, or buffalo's horn, bears south half west, about three miles in land.

Opposite to, or almost south from the entrance, are two little islands, one shaped like a sugar loaf, the other with a hillock on it. At the bottom of this hillock is a pond of fresh water, and behind, or close to the islet, is water five or six fathom deep. This would be a good

\* Plate IX. N<sup>o</sup> 1.

M

place





1775.  
January.

place for a ship to heave down. The two islands are joined by a reef of coral rocks dry at low water.

On the east and west, the harbour goes far into the island of Waygiou; but, as I have been told, the west bay goes farther. At the bottom of it, is said to be a small neck, or carrying place, over which canoes may be easily transported into a large lake,\* where are many islands. On the largest resides a great Rajah: all over it are foundings, and it communicates with the sea at the south part of the island. Captain Mareca told me there were about 100,000 inhabitants upon the island, that they were continually at war with one another, and that it might be about forty leagues round. Offak lies in latitude  $00^{\circ} 10' N.$  longitude  $127^{\circ} 44'.$

*Thursday* the 12th. Got under way before dawn, having first fired a gun, as a signal to the two corocoros, which did not immediately follow: at seven in the morning, being then a good way from the harbour's mouth, we saw them in shore. About noon had very fresh gales at N. N. W. steered E. N. E. and passed Manouaran,† an island of middling height. We soon after discovered the highest and largest of the islands Aiou. It is called by way of distinction, I suppose, Aiou Baba, ‡ Father Aiou; and bears from Manouaran, N. E. by N. eight leagues.

We had fine weather all night. The Borneo Corocoro kept far ahead.

\* This may be the deep bay, that in the charts is laid down on the south side of the island.

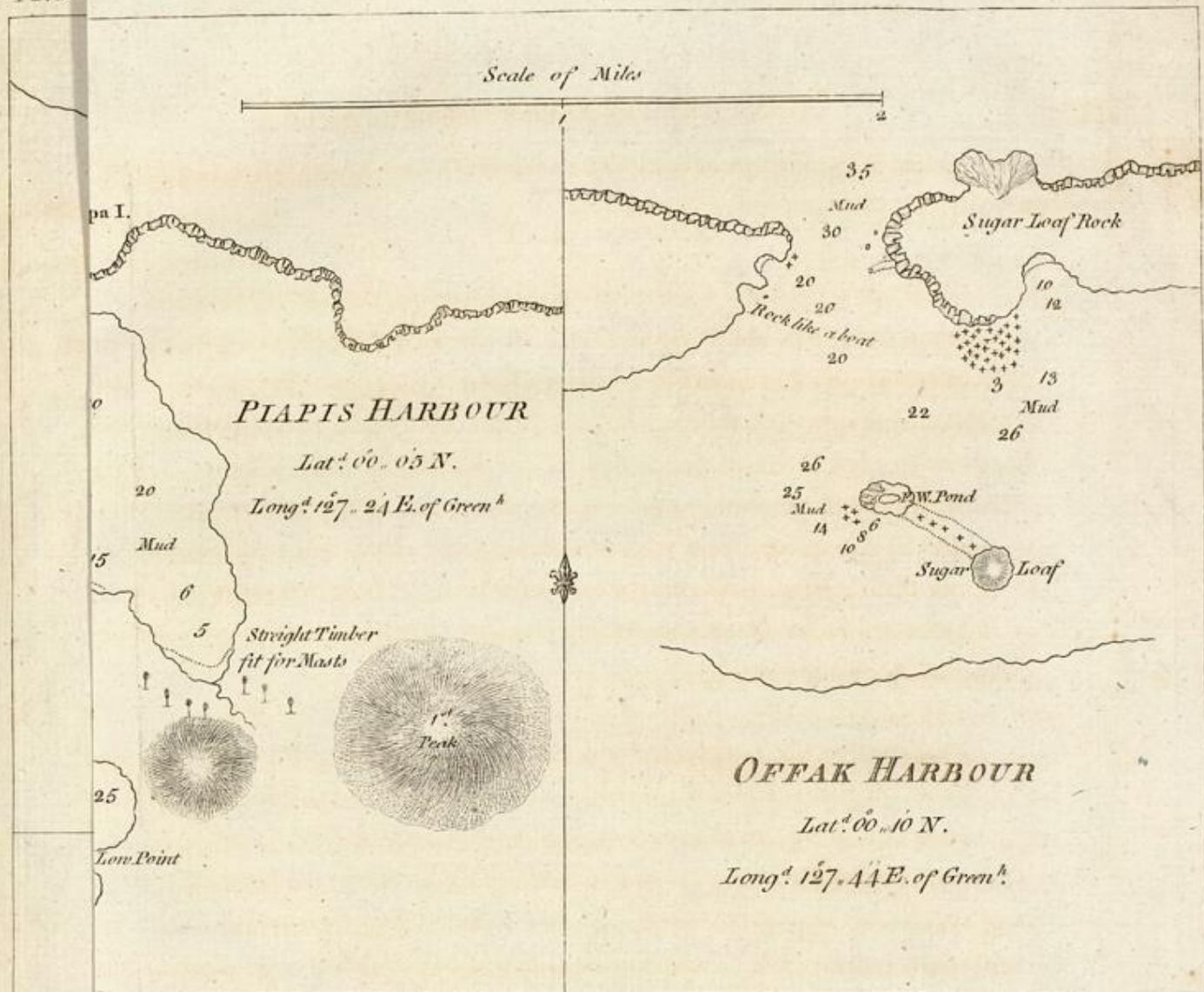
† Plate XI. N<sup>o</sup> 2.

‡ Plate IX. N<sup>o</sup> 4 and 6.

*Friday*







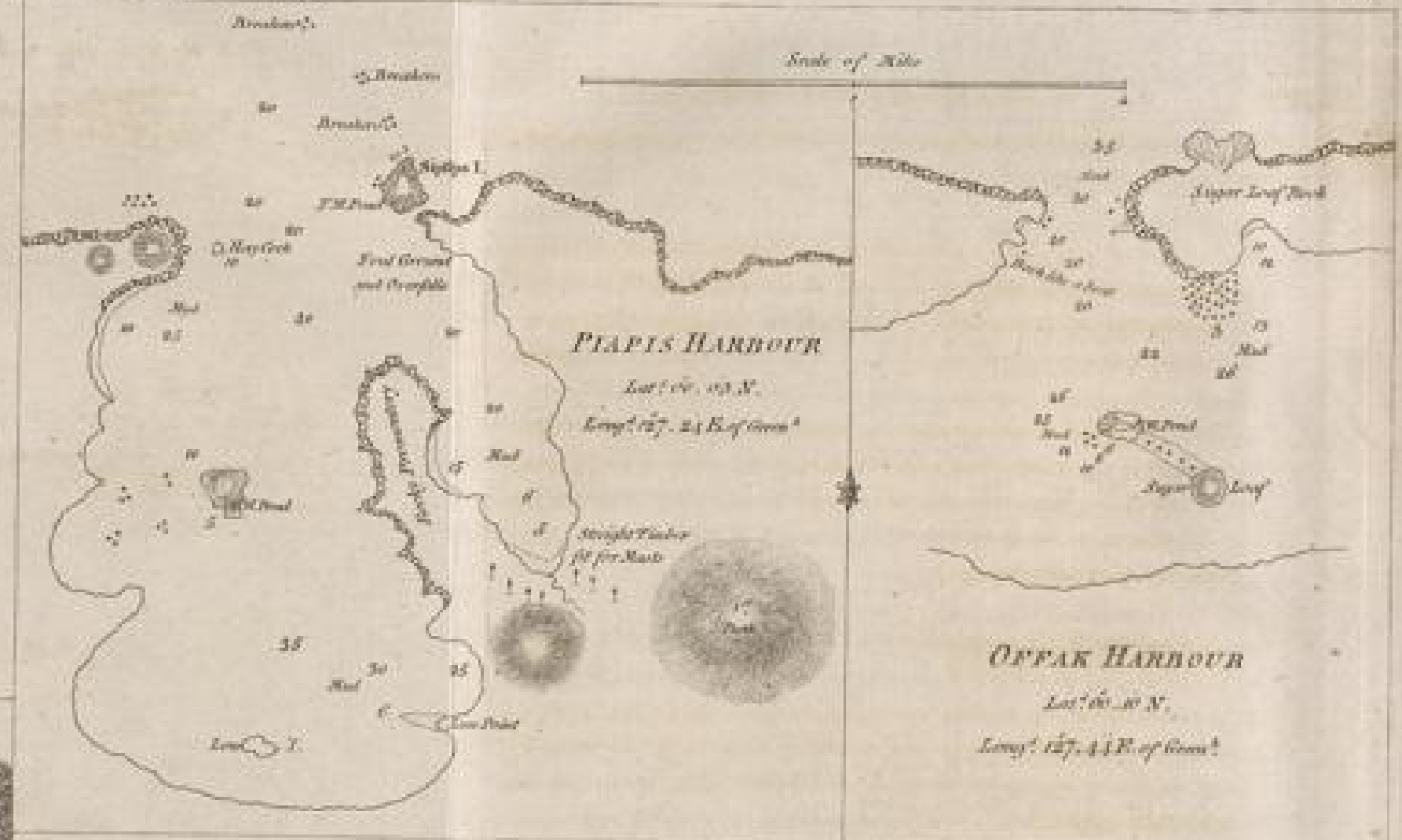
The Fort

Pulo Siquia at the Entrance of Piapis Harbour 1/2 mile

The Vivaro Sculpt.







View from the Point of Selang

Labelled Hill and the Strait of Selang Island lying between the STRAIT

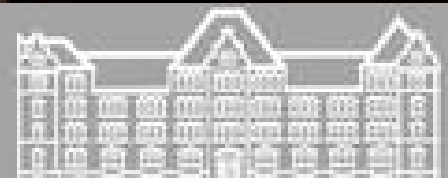
the Malacca Current



All these parts of Batchian seen at low Water

Part of the Bay of Piapis Harbour

View from the Point





Faint, illegible text on a lined page from an old book. The page shows signs of age, including discoloration and a large tear along the left edge near the binding.





*Friday* the 13th, at sunrise, could see the high mountains of New Guinea: I inclined much to steer for them; but durst not, as I knew Tuan Hadjee would not consent.

1775.  
January.

We had fine weather until about eight A. M. it then began to rain, and the wind came to the eastward. Steering for the largest of the Aious, I found a reef run west of it six or seven miles.

The Borneo corocoro, in which was one of the Batchian officers, got over the reef, and sent us a boat with eight Coffres and a pilot, who was also a Papua Coffre. After lying by, until the tide served, he carried us over the edge of the reef, in one and a half fathom coral rocks; and then we had barely one fathom. Immediately we came into a large found of five, four, three, and two fathom clear sand, with spots of rocks here and there. Anchored in one and a half fathom, at low water (clean sand) within a short mile of the shore. Beside the pilot boat, came two others to tow us in, the wind being against us: for we went over the edge of the reef at least four miles to the westward of Aiou Baba.

*Saturday* the 14th. Had in the morning much rain; notwithstanding which, the three head men of those islands, stiled the Moodo, the Synagee and the Kymalaha, came on board about eight, in a large corocoro, with six banks of paddles, three banks of a side. They were Papua men, and presented me with several birds of paradise, which they had got from New Guinea: in return, I gave each some calicoes. I saluted them, when they went away, with one gun, which they returned.





1775.  
January.

A fisherman, amongst various fish, brought me two, of which the heads were remarkable, by a horn that projected from between their eyes. The horn was about four inches long, equal in length to the head. Altogether, the head was that of a unicorn; the people called it Ecn Raw, that is, the fish Raw. The skin was black, and the body might be twenty inches long: its tail was armed with two strong scythes on each side, with their points forward.\*

On *Sunday* the 15th, went round Aiou Baba in the pilot's boat, and found it about five miles in compass. Coming back, I went to the little harbour, where the Moodo, the Synagee, and Kymalaha lived; finding it very snug for vessels of six foot water, I chose, however, to lie in the smooth road without. To day Tuan Hadjee visited the Moodo. On my return from the circuit of the island, I found him finely dressed with a number of attendants. Perceiving he had been on a visit of ceremony, I regretted he had not signified his intention, that I might have given orders for the proper salute on his going ashore, which he took in very good part.

*Monday* the 16th, fair weather for the first part of the day, but much rain in the afternoon. About breakfast time the Moodo paid me a visit, accompanied by two of his wives, who, I learned, had been taken at Amblou, a Dutch settlement, on an island near Amboyna,

\* Mr. Banks found the same kind of fish on the coast of New Holland, of which he did me the favour to show me a print—I preserved the heads of my two fish; they are now in the Museum of Charles Boddam, Esquire.

by



by the Papua people. Both had long black hair, and were of the Malay colour; whereas every one I saw here, men and women, were Coffres. By one of these female captives, the Moodo had a little boy, who came along with them. The corocoro that brought them on board, was not near so large as that in which the Moodo came to make his first visit. The mother of the boy had a settled melancholy in her countenance; she spoke good Malays, and was cheared by the sight of Europeans. The other captive seemed more reconciled to her condition. I treated them with tea, and gave them a little to carry ashore with them; also some sugar candy, for which they were very thankful. I made them likewise presents of calicoes.

1775.  
January.

In the evening, my mate, being ill of an intermitting fever, went ashore to the Moodo's house: the Serang\* being sick, had been the day before conveyed thither. To day I sent to the woods, whence I had a new foremast, and made a wooden anchor.

I was curious to enquire how such a person as the Moodo, who was under the king of Tidore, and had little power of his own, durst venture to purchase the subjects of the Dutch. I was answered that here people did not mind the Dutch, as they were far away; but, whenever the Dutch threatened vengeance to any Papua chiefs, and sent to take off their heads, they, on such occasions, to represent the chief, drest up a slave, who, being really executed, so far deceived the governor of Ternate.

\* Serang, boatswain.





1775.  
January.

On *Tuesday* the 17th, westerly winds with some rain, until afternoon; then N. E. winds, with much rain. Notwithstanding it blew fresh, I lay smooth: for the huge sea, without, broke its violence on the edge of the reef, with which this cluster of islands is surrounded. However, I became sensible when it was high water, by the vessel's pitching a little: at low water the sea was perfectly smooth, the depth nine foot. A rising and setting moon makes high water, and the spring tides rise five foot.

The Papua people, in their boats, continued to bring us abundance of excellent fish; also turtle, which my Mahometans would not eat; but they ate the eggs. The natives had a way of stuffing the guts of the turtle, with the yolks of its eggs. So filled, they rolled it up in a spiral form, and roasted it, or rather dried it over a slow fire; it proved then a long sausage. They also brought us limes, and small lemons. We found near the Moodo's house, the green, called by the Malays *Affimum*. It is about an inch and half long, and a quarter of an inch broad; it breaks short, being thick; and has a salt taste, when ate raw. It becomes very palatable with oil and vinegar, proving also very good boiled. This green springs abundant in the Sooloo Archipelago, on small islands, at high water mark.

*Wednesday* the 18th. Fine weather: our people in the boat caught much fine fish in the night.

On *Thursday* the 19th, went to the island of *Abdon*,\* accompanied by the Moodo and the Synagee: found it lie in  $00^{\circ} 36'$  north latitude:

\* Plate IX. N<sup>o</sup> 7.





Pl. 5



W. Hamilton del.

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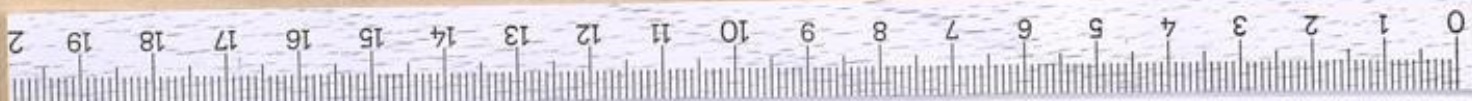


W. Hamilton del.

J. Caldwell sculp.

In Testimony of Esteem & Regard, for his many amiable Qualities;  
 To William Aldersey Esq. President of the Board of Trade in Bengall,  
 This VIEW of the ISLAND of OUBY, from Freshwater Bay, on BATCHIAN;  
 Is inscribed by his most affectionate Cousins & humble Serv<sup>ts</sup>. Tho<sup>s</sup> Forrest.

Printed as the Act directs Jan<sup>y</sup> 30. 1779. by Capt. T. Forrest.





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we returned at night. Abdon I discovered to be about three miles round, and about two hundred foot high. Konibar may be about the same height, and size: it lies north of Abdon. The rest of the sixteen islands, that form this cluster, are flat and low, except Aiou Baba, near which we lay, and which rises about five hundred foot. On Konibar, are said to be plantations of yams, potatoes, sugar canes, and other tropical productions. On the island Abdon, I was in a rude plantation of papa trees, lime trees, and chili or cayenne pepper: the soil was rich, as it is also on Aiou Baba. Near the little harbour, where the Moodo's house stands, the soil is sandy and low; and about two hundred yards from his house, is a pond of fresh water. But the three islands of Aiou Baba, Abdon, and Konibar, are too thinly inhabited to produce much, though almost every thing would grow upon them. The Papua inhabitants have fish and turtle in such abundance, that they neglect agriculture. When they want bread, they carry live turtle, and sausages made of their eggs, dried fish, &c. to Waygiou, where, in the harbours of Rawak, Offak, Warjow, &c. they truck for sago, either baked or raw; nay, perhaps go to the woods and provide themselves, by cutting down the trees. On these voyages, they often carry their wives and families. They bring tortoise shell and swallo, to sell to the Chinese, who trade here in sloops, that must always be furnished with Dutch passes, many Chinese being settled at Ternate and Amboyna.

*Friday* the 20th. Fresh gales at N. W. until the afternoon: then variable winds, and more moderate weather. Went in the boat to find the nearest passage out, it being the easternmost, and within two miles of Aiou Baba. I found it much better than the channel, by  
which





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which we entered; fixed a pole in the sand as a beacon. In the night we had fresh gales and squalls from the N. E. quarter.

*Saturday* the 21st, much rain. The pilot came on board, but, as the weather looked bad, and I did not choose to move, he went ashore again. In the night the wind was at N. W. with frequent squalls.

*Sunday* the 22d, moderate weather. The pilot returned on board; also Mr. Baxter, and the Serang, who had been kindly treated ashore, for some trifling presents to the Moodo. The Kymalaha came likewise, and assisted us very readily with a boat, and people, in towing the vessel over the reef, at the near, or small passage. I gave out that I was going in search of the islands of Fan, which I was informed lay about twelve hours sail to the N. E. of where we were. I dismissed Captain Mareca, and his three servants: he seemed very glad to get back to his family, especially as I rewarded him with ten bars of iron, and various piece goods. The reason I parted with him was, I had bought from the Moodo, a Mulatto, who spoke Malay and the Papua tongue: he was called Mapia. I suspected also a jealousy between Mareca and Tuan Hadjee, who, immediately on the captain's leaving the galley, came on board with his baggage. About half an hour past eight in the morning, we got over the reef; and found twenty-five fathom water, sandy ground, not above half a cable's length from it. At parting, I presented to the Moodo a pocket compass, with three bars of iron, and one to the Kymalaha. I gave another pocket compass to the pilot, and one bar of iron. When I told the Moodo and others, that I was bound for the islands Fan, they surmised (as I was told)



told), that we were going thither in the view of catching certain yellow coloured people with long hair, who resort frequently to Fan from other islands farther north for turtle, possibly from the islands named Palaos, \* in 30° N. latitude; amongst ourselves we called them Mapia, which signifies good, in the Magindano tongue.

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The reef that surrounds these islands is about fifty miles in compass, divided by a deep strait one mile broad, and about five long, into two parts. The smaller part incloses the island of Aiou Baba, which is the largest of them all, and is high, with the small islands Popy and Mof. The larger reef incloses the islands of Abdon and Konibar, which are pretty high, and the low islands of Musbeka, Sebemuky, Capamuky, Rutny, Rainy, Popy, Cafoly, Yowry, † and three small islands called Wirisoy. A deep sound is said to be on the N. W. side of the larger reef. Visiting Abdon, I passed over smooth water in this sound eight and ten fathom deep; and from this sound the Moodo, who accompanied me when I visited it, assured me, there was a good egress to the open sea; but I had no opportunity of examining it, and went only where the depth is marked. Amidst these soundings, I frequently found little spots of coral rocks, steep, even with the water's edge. From a little height upon Abdon, ‡ I could not see the farthest islands called Wirisoy: so they are put down only by report: all the other islands I saw. Aiou Baba lies in latitude 00° 32' N. longitude 128° 25'.

If it be true that there is an entrance into this sound, which, as I have said, has a good depth, ships might lie there very secure, and

\* Harris's Voyages, vol. i. p. 691.

† Plate VII.

‡ Plate IX. N° 7.





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the situation must be healthy. They would find plenty of turtle and fish, and some tropical fruits. Water is also to be got, I am told, by digging even on the low islands: but Waygiou being so near, where are many good harbours, it would perhaps be more eligible to go thither; though, in point of health, Waygiou, being subject to frequent rains, cannot compare with the islands Aiou.

Having got over the reef, and taken leave of our Papua friends, who had behaved exceeding civilly, I steered along the south edge of it. About noon, the Banguay corocoro keeping rather too near the reef, I fired a gun, and made her signal. We then proceeded all three together, steering N. N. E. wind at W. N. W. At sunset, the island Abdon bore west, five or six leagues; the current set eastward. Lay to best part of the night, seeing neither of the corocoros. It blew hard from N. W. which caused a great sea.

*Monday* the 23d. In the morning Pulo Waygiou bore S. S. W. and the islands of Aiou were out of sight. About eight in the morning, the Borneo corocoro (in which was Tuan Bobo, one of the Batcherian officers, the other Tuan Affahan, being on board the galley) made, by firing a gun, a signal of distress. I found she had carried away her commoody or rudder. Luckily provided with two, a large and a small, I spared her the latter, and with difficulty got it conveyed by a rope, as there was a great sea. At noon, I found myself in the latitude of  $00^{\circ} 52' N$ .

On observing the distress of one of the corocoros, I had put about and steered S. W. with the wind at N. W. willing, if possible, to regain



regain Waygiou; which, however, I did not expect: though Tuan Hadjee, seeing it right ahead, thought otherwise. At six P. M. it blowing very fresh, the vessel sprang a leak, and near three foot water got into her hold, before we could gain on her. We started water, and hove overboard whatever came to hand; sago, firewood, and our cooking place; also a great many iron hoops: in doing of which, I cut my right hand, being in a hurry, while the black people stood aghast. My two Europeans were incessantly employed in baling over each gunnel, and both the corocoros were in sight, and near us. At last, in about an hour and a half, we began to gain; but kept one man constantly baling all night, as the vessel continued leaky. So I kept her sometimes before the sea, and sometimes lay to, as suited best her ease.

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*Tuesday* the 24th. In the morning the gale had much abated, but, to my great concern, had driven out of sight both corocoros. I could see Waygiou bearing west, about fourteen leagues: at the same time, I could discover the high mountains of New Guinea.

I told Tuan Hadjee, there was an absolute necessity to bear away for Dory harbour on the coast of New Guinea; to which he made no objection. So we steered S. E. and E. S. E. for the island of Myfory,\* to the southward of which, Tuan Hadjee told me, the harbour of Dory lay. At noon we could just see Waygiou, from which I reckoned myself above one degree east. We could also see the Cape of Good Hope: it bore E. S. E. about twelve leagues from us, then in  $00^{\circ} 13' N.$  latitude, which lays the Cape nearly under the line.

\* Which, by Tuan Hadjee's description, I took to be Schouten's island.





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At sunset, the Cape bore E. S. E. four leagues. We were then about seven miles from the nearest shore, and it clearing up westward, I had sight of two flat islands, which Tuan Hadjee told me were called Mispalu: they bore west, and were about five leagues distant. During the night the weather was moderate, with the wind a little off shore. This part of the coast of New Guinea, joining on the west the Cape of Good Hope, consists of two, sometimes three, ranges of very high hills, one behind the other. About midnight we doubled the Cape.

*Wednesday* the 25th. In the morning the Cape of Good Hope bore W. N. W. half N. seven leagues, being then about seven miles off shore. I perceived many clear spots on the hills which were nearest the shore, with ascending smoke. Tuan Hadjee told me, these were the plantations of the Haraforas.\* At three in the afternoon, we could discern the Cape of Good Hope to the westward, bearing W. by N. half N. and a certain bluff land to the eastward, bearing on the opposite point of the compass E. by S. half S. we happening at that instant to be exactly on the rhumb line that went between them. I then took the Cape to be ten leagues, and the Bluff Land seven leagues distant. Immediately after, I saw land of middling height appear like an island, bearing E. by S. † I concluded this was Schouten's island. Tuan Hadjee asserting that it was, and that to gain Dory harbour, we must steer round the forementioned Bluff Land; but, luckily, before night, I perceived the land I took to be Schouten's island, to be part of the main land of New Guinea; that the Bluff Head already mentioned was a hill resembling a bee-hive, and that it joined to the land

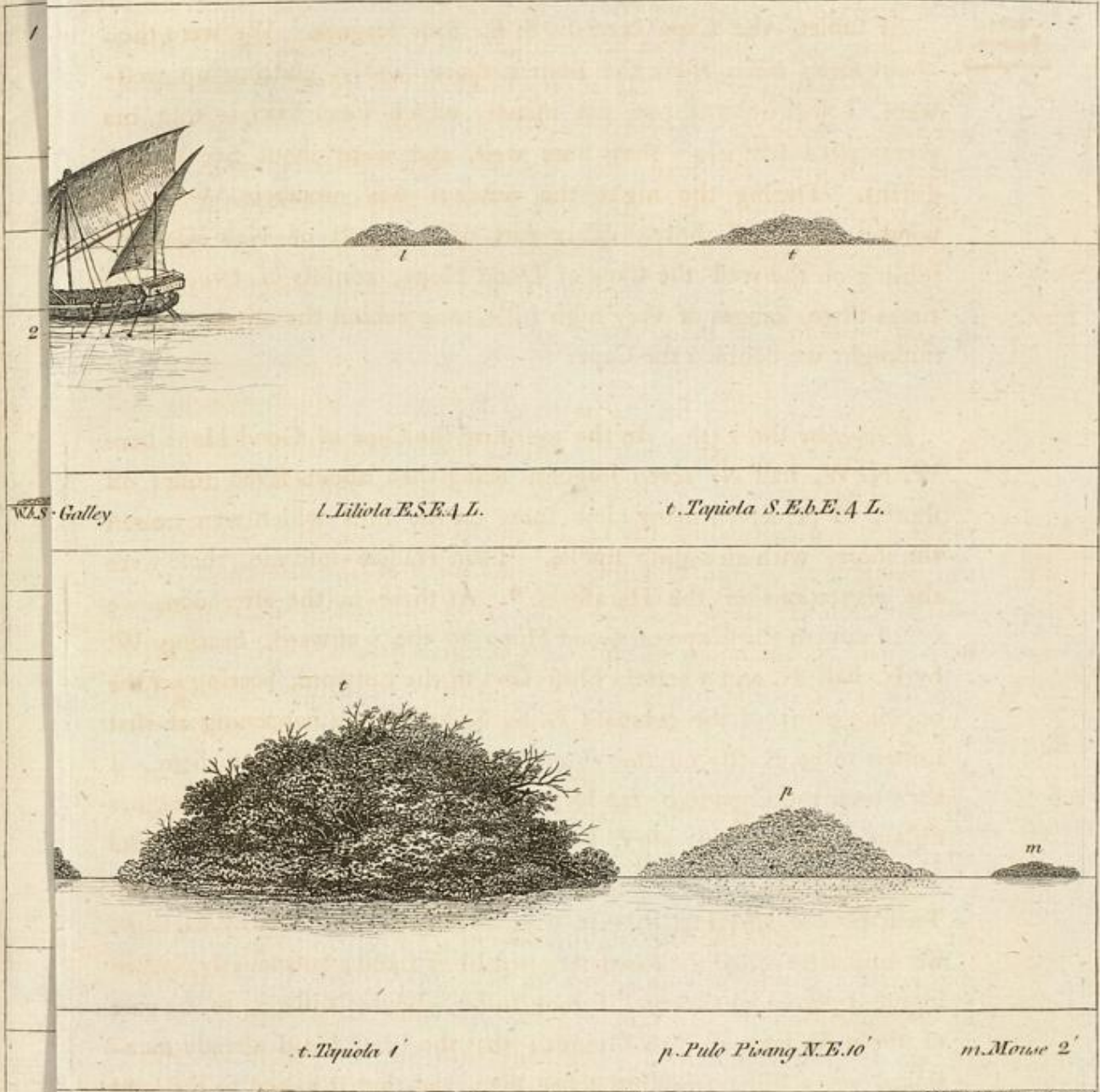
\* Plate XII. N<sup>o</sup> 1. People who live in land, and cultivate the ground.

† Plate XI. N<sup>o</sup> 1.

I have







W.A.S. Galley

*l. Liliola E.S.E. 4 L.*

*t. Tiquola S.E.b.E. 4 L.*

*t. Tiquola 1*

*p. Pulo Pisang N.E. 10*

*m. Mouse 2*

ed by Capt<sup>o</sup> Tho<sup>o</sup> Forrest as the Act directs, Jan<sup>y</sup>. 30<sup>th</sup> 1779.

Tho<sup>o</sup> Vivare Sculp<sup>t</sup>











I have erroneously called Schouten's island, by a low neck covered with trees of equal height, excepting one clump in the middle of the neck, which is higher than the rest. This low neck not being seen when the land without it first appeared, made me the rather believe it to be Schouten's island, and so far confirmed the mistake: but, on finding it, I hauled off. The wind then freshening, I lay to some hours, lest I should overshoot the harbour of Dory. Many years had passed since Tuan Hadjee had been there: I was therefore not surpris'd at his having been mistaken.

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In the morning, saw a flat point of land bearing S. E. six leagues. Found the extremity of the land mentioned yesterday as Schouten's island, but which was the land of Dory, \* to bear E. by N. half N. from the hill I have called the Beehive: so that the neck of land, with the low trees and the clump of trees upon it, already mentioned, form a bay. Steered E. S. E. for a little low island like a bonnet, close to the shore. About noon, it blowing hard, and there being a great sea, when we had run about twelve leagues from morning, we hauled in round this island, leaving it to the right. When it bore S. S. W. within less than pistol shot, we had fourteen fathom water, sandy ground. It is called Yowry. We anchored behind it in three and a half fathom water, with a wooden anchor, and made a rope fast to the shore of the island. We lay pretty smooth. At night, let go our iron grapnel, and soon after parted from our wooden anchor, the cable being cut by the rocks.

I believe this to be a very good harbour farther in; but I had no opportunity to examine, as, it blowing very fresh, I did not go ashore.

\* Plate XI. N° 1. Plate XII. N° 1.

I observed





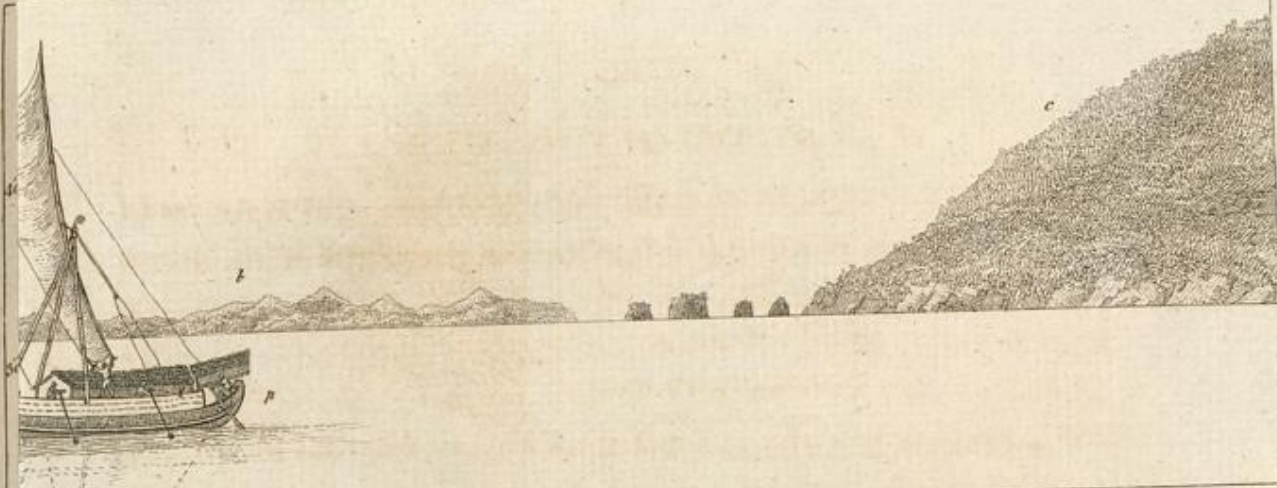
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I observed a reef of rocks from the main land, projected so far, as to overlap (if I may so say) the passage to the north west of the island Yowry; and no swell came in that way, except a little at high water.

Tuan Hadjee, Tuan Buffora, and Tuan Affahan, went directly ashore; the first was extremely affected with the bad weather, and said very little. Tuan Affahan was a smart seaman, and had been very useful in the late gale. Coming along this coast, within four miles of the shore, I would have often foundered; but durst not bring the vessel to. In rolling before the sea, I found the projecting gallery of great use; for, when it took the water, it buoyed the vessel up like an outrigger. We shipped water over the gunnel several times. On this little island Tuan Buffora found a nutmeg tree, which, however, had no fruit. The island Yowry may be about three quarters of a mile in compass. Latitude  $00^{\circ} 15' S.$  longitude  $130^{\circ} 45' E.$

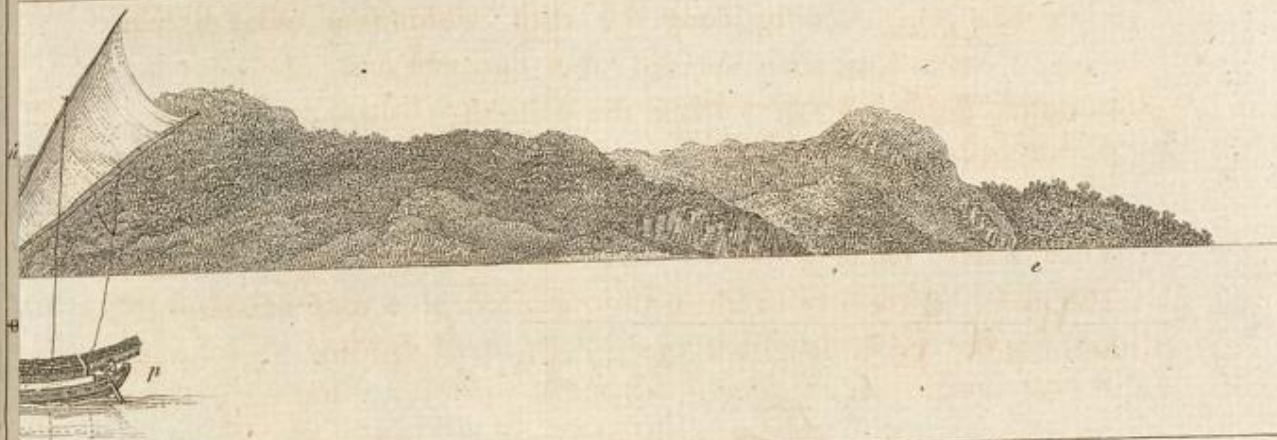
*Friday the 27th.* At eight in the morning weighed, and stood along shore, about E. by S. the coast lying nearly E. S. E. the wind still at N. W. blowing fresh. A flat point, like that mentioned yesterday, lies about six or seven leagues from the island Yowry, in an E. S. E. direction: when we got abreast of it, I found the bay of Dory open; and another flat point bore from it S. by E. about five leagues, the bay being between. Here the wind moderated a little. The vessel got into what I imagined to be a ground swell, and the sea had like to have pooped us; but we presently got out of it, hauling round into the bay. About noon came to an anchor, in a sandy bay, close to the land, well sheltered from the north west and north. The wind (drawn by  
the





b. Balabalak 5 L.

c. Part of Ruib NNW. 5 L.



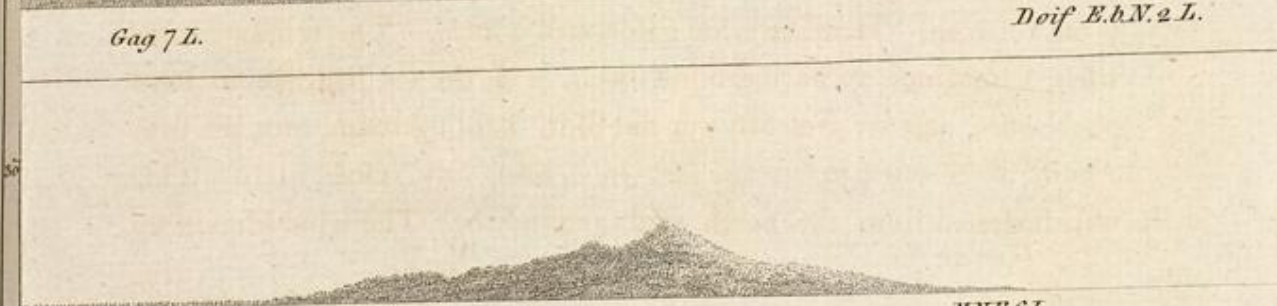
nd of Gag

e. Entrance into the Harbour  
p. p. Buggesi Paoluakan



Gag 7 L.

Doif E. b. N. 2 L.



NNE. 6 L.

of Gibby

Tho: Vintres Sculp.

had by Capt: Tho: Forrest as the Act directs, Jan: 30<sup>th</sup> 1779.





Hombaba  
 Abden  
 Kambur  
 } Of middling height the rest Flat.

ISLANDS of Airoo or Fowz  
 30 feet  
 From Airoobah, that  
 may be just seen.



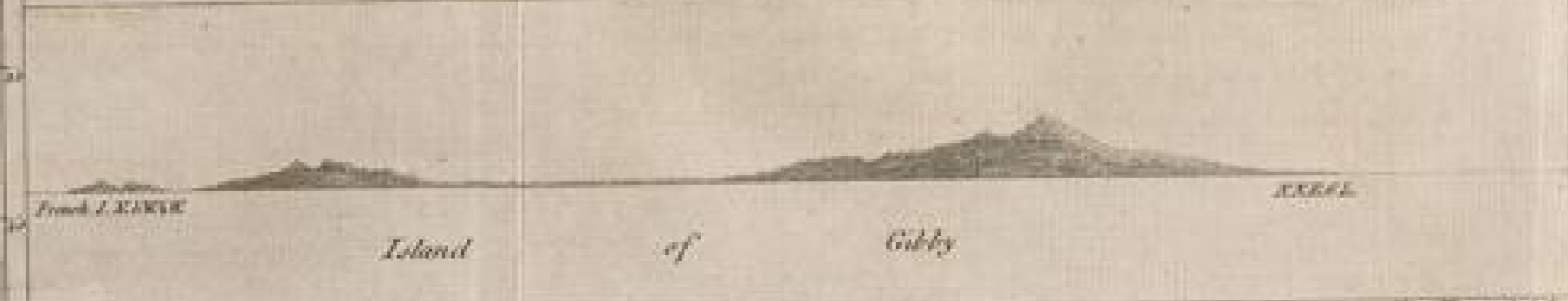
1. View of Bay of Waigiou  
 2. Hombaba I.  
 3. Part of Bay of Waigiou



4. View of Bay of Waigiou  
 Island of Gog  
 5. Entrance into the Harbour  
 of Gog

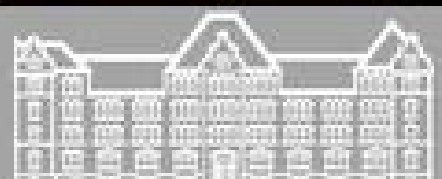


6. View of Bay of Waigiou  
 Gog I.  
 7. Bay of Waigiou

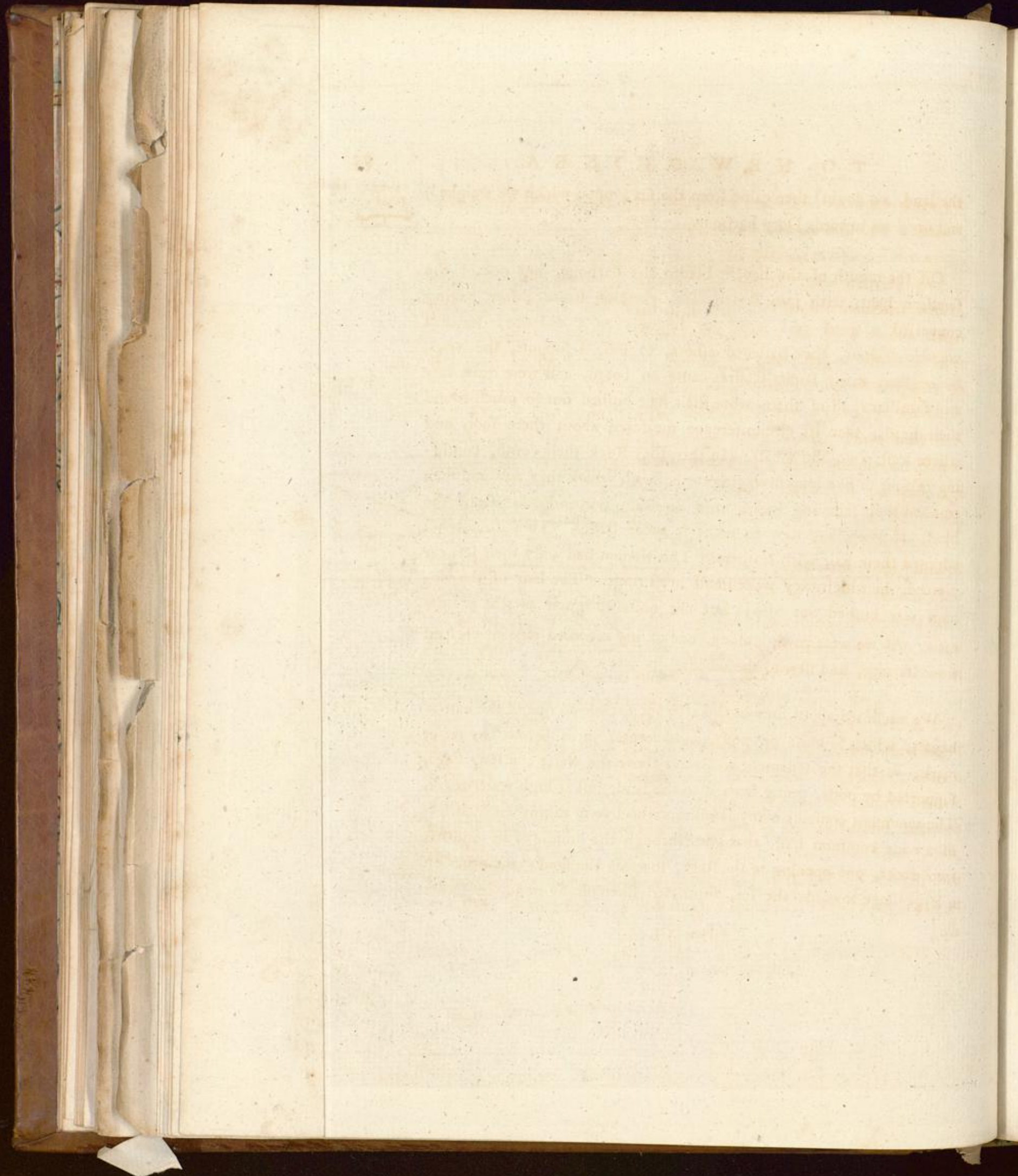


8. View of Bay of Waigiou  
 Island of Gog  
 9. View of Bay of Waigiou

Published by Capt. Thos. Broughton in the East India Company's Ship, the Porpoise, July 20th 1779.









the land, no doubt) then came from the sea; upon which we weighed, and stood on towards Dory harbour.

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Off the mouth of the bay,\* before the harbour, but out of the swell, a boat, with two Papua men, came on board, after having conversed a good deal with our linguists at a distance: satisfied we were friends, they hastened ashore, to tell, I suppose, the news. Soon after, many Papua Coffres came on board, and were quite easy and familiar: all of them wore their hair bushed out so much round their heads, that its circumference measured about three foot, and where least, two and a half. In this they stuck their comb, consisting of four or five long diverging teeth, with which they now and then combed their frizzling locks, in a direction perpendicular from the head, as with a design to make it more bulky. They sometimes adorned their hair with feathers. The women had only their left ear pierced, in which they wore small brass rings. The hair of the women was bushed out also; but not quite so much as that of the men. As we were rowing along, one of my crowned pigeons escaped from its cage, and flew to the woods.

We anchored about four in the afternoon, close to one of their great houses, which is built on posts, fixed several yards below low water mark; so that the tenement is always above the water: a long stage, supported by posts, going from it to the land, just at high water mark. The tenement contains many families, who live in cabins on each side of a wide common hall, that goes through the middle of it, and has two doors, one opening to the stage, towards the land; the other on a large stage towards the sea, supported likewise by posts, in rather

\* Plate XII.

deeper





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deeper water than those that support the tenement. On this stage the canoes are hauled up; and from this the boats are ready for a launch, at any time of tide, if the Haraforas attack from the land; if they attack by sea, the Papuas take to the woods. The married people, unmarried women, and children, live in these large tenements, which, as I have said, have two doors; the one to the long narrow stage, that leads to the land; the other to the broad stage, which is over the sea, and on which they keep their boats, having outriggers on each side. A few yards from this sea stage, if I may so call it, are built, in still deeper water, and on stronger posts, houses where only batchelors live. This is like the custom of the Batta people on Sumatra, and the Idaan or Moroots on Borneo, where, I am told, the batchelors are separated from the young women and the married people.

At Dory were two large tenements of this kind, about four hundred yards from each other, and each had a house for the batchelors, close by it: in one of the tenements were fourteen cabins, seven on a side; in the other, twelve, or six on a side. In the common hall, I saw the women sometimes making mats, at other times forming pieces of clay into earthen pots; with a pebble in one hand, to put into it, whilst they held in the other hand also a pebble, with which they knocked, to enlarge and smooth it. The pots so formed, they burnt with dry grass, or light brushwood. The men, in general, wore a thin stuff, that comes from the coco nut tree, and resembles a coarse kind of cloth, tied forward round the middle, and up behind, between the thighs. The women wore, in general, coarse blue Surat bastas, round their middle, not as a petticoat, but tucked up behind, like the men; so that the body and thigh were almost naked: as boys and girls



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girls go entirely. I have often observed the women with an ax or chopping knife, fixing posts for the stages, whilst the men were fauntering about idle. Early in a morning I have seen the men setting out in their boats, with two or three fox looking dogs,\* for certain places to hunt the wild hog, which they call Ben: a dog they call Naf. I have frequently bought of them pieces of wild hog; which, however, I avoided carrying on board the galley, but dressed and eat it ashore, unwilling to give offence to the crew.

At anchor, I fired some swivel guns: the grown people did not regard this, or seem frightened, while the boys and girls ran along the stages, into the woods.

*Saturday* the 28th. Fresh winds, with squalls, but no rain. The clouds seemed to gather, and settle over the mountains of Arfak, which lie south of this harbour: they are exceeding high; higher than any of the mountains we had hitherto seen, to the westward, on this coast.

After passing the Cape of Good Hope, the promontory of Dory, from a large ship's deck, may be seen fifteen or sixteen leagues off, disjunct from New Guinea, and like an island. To get into Dory harbour, coast it along, at a reasonable distance: the flat points and the island Yowry will appear very plain. Having got beyond the last Flat Point, which is near the eastermost part of the promontory, you suddenly perceive an island (Manafwary): this must be kept on the

\* Among small islands, the wild hogs often swim in a string, from one island to another, the hog behind leaning his snout on the rump of the one before. The hunters then kill them with ease.





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left. Steer mid channel, in fourteen and fifteen fathom water, sandy ground. Farther in, and to the westward of Manafwary,\* is a smaller island, called Mafmapy; which must also be left on the same hand. When abreast of the island Mafmapy, that is, when the body of it bears about south, you will have fourteen fathom water, sandy ground: then look out for a sunk shoal of coral rocks, two foot deep, at low water, and at high water six: it is bold to. Keep it also on the left, and steer into the inner harbour, which will hold any number of ships, in soundings from twelve to five fathom water, muddy ground. Fresh water may be had in many places; wood every where. Dory harbour lies in latitude  $00^{\circ} 21' S.$  longitude  $131^{\circ} E.$

Schouten's island, as laid down by Dampier, bears E. S. E. from the Cape of Good Hope, and has its south coast undetermined by a dotted line.† The coast of New Guinea opposite to it is undetermined also.—As the promontory of Dory bears from the Cape in the same direction, and I can find no voyager has gone to the south of Schouten's island, I am apt to think it is the same land, which time alone will show.

Having opened the hold, about which we lately had been in great pain, we found our provisions greatly damaged. A tight chest saved many of my piece goods. The damaged I washed directly in fresh water, and was lucky in getting them well dried. It often threatened to rain, but did not; unlike the climate of Waygiou, where, as has been said, the clouds often break, and fall in rain unexpectedly.

\* Plate XIII. † Plate XIV.



## C H A P T E R VIII.

*Arrival of the Banguey Corocoro—Fate of the Borneo—Arrival of a Corocoro from Tidore—Molucca Method of fishing—Arrival of a Boat from an Island called Myfory—Harbour of Mansingham—Apprehensions of the Inhabitants of Offy Village—Farther Account of the Papuas—Strictness of the Dutch—Search for the Nutmeg Tree, to no Purpose; find it at last, on the Island of Manaswary—Account of the Haroforas—Give up to the People of Dory the Debt they have contracted—Account of Dory—Account of the Coast of New Guinea, East of Dory Harbour, and of the Islands near the Coast—Also of the Places on the Coast, West of Dory Harbour.*

WE had hitherto been very uneasy about the two corocoros, with which we parted company the twenty-fourth; but, just after sunset, news was brought, to our very great joy, that one of them had arrived. Tuan Hadjee immediately set off, in our boat; and returned with the Banguey, at seven in the evening. They informed us, that the Borneo had foundered in the bad weather, the next day after she parted with us; but, that the Banguey, by keeping near her, had saved the people, who were twelve: they lost, however, all their cloaths, and a basket of cloves belonging to the Sultan of Batchian.

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The Banguay corocoro had then twenty-five people: they hove overboard a cask of water, and many cakes of sago. By what I could learn, the Borneo carried too much sail, just before she foundered; and took in a sea forward, which water-logged her. The Serang being sick, I, at his request, sent him ashore, to the house of a Papua man, who, for some Surat blue cloth, took great care of him. A boy brought me for sale, a small brown pig, which made me expect to find a breed of hogs; but I was disappointed, this being a very young pig caught in the woods, and so tamed, that it eat sago flour.

*Saturday* the 29th. Had still north west winds, with some rain; shifted our berth from the lower Papua tenement to the upper, and moored in two fathom sand, with a rope to the post of the tenement. Presented to each of the Batchian Manteries, as well as the two officers, a scarlet coat, and gave each private man a frock and long drawers of chintz. I enquired much about nutmegs among the Papua people: one man said, he would fetch some nutmegs from Mandamy, a place to the eastward. I made him a small present; but saw no more of him.

*Monday* the 30th. Fair weather, with winds at north west; got out our sago bread to dry; sounded part of the harbour. The Jerry Bassa (linguist) of Mansingham came on board, and was very talkative with Mapia, the linguist I had purchased at Yowl. The name of the former was Mambeway; and he spoke a little broken Malay.

*Tuesday*



*Tuesday* the 31st. Variable winds at three P. M. We saw a large corocoro coming in, with Dutch colours flying. This put us on our guard; I found she came from Tidore: I then mustered fifty people, mostly armed with bows and arrows.

On *Wednesday* the 1st of *February*. The Noquedah (commander) of the Tidore corocoro, made me a visit. I treated him civilly, and presented him with a pocket compass and a palampore or counterpane.

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*Thursday* the 2d. Moderate weather: went a fishing in company with the Tidore Noquedah. We tied coco nut leaves to a stone, about a pound weight, then hooked to it the false flying fish. This being let down fourteen, fifteen, or more fathoms, in deep water, the line is suddenly pulled up with a jerk, to sever it from the leaf. The stone goes to the bottom, while the false flying fish, rising quickly to the top, is snapped at by albecores, bonettas, &c. However, we caught nothing. A boat, with outriggers, came pretty near us to day. Of the four men in her, two had, each about his neck, a ratan collar, to which, hung backwards, by the top, a log of wood, shaped like a sugar loaf, and of about five or six pound weight. They were slaves, offered to me for sale. I might have had them very cheap; but, being crouded, I did not choose to purchase them. If I had, Tuan Hadjee and others would have expected the same indulgence. These objects of traffic had the gristle between the nostrils pierced with a bit of tortoiseshell, and were natives of New Guinea, a good way farther east.

*Friday*





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*Friday* the 3d. South from Dory, is another harbour, called Man-  
fingham; willing to visit it, went to day in our boat; the Tidore No-  
quedah went with us. I found it a very good harbour, but the entrance  
rather narrow; and altogether, it is not of so bold and safe access as  
Dory harbour. Returning, we put ashore, at a village called Offy,  
on a small fresh water river, about five miles from where the galley  
lay. The houses were built as Malay houses generally are: the great  
Papua tenements, already described, being erected only on the strand,  
where is no river. I observed the people of this village were shy of  
us, most of them running away. When we had breakfasted, we em-  
barked.

In the night a Papua corocoro came near us, and alarmed the large  
Papua tenement opposite which we lay: the strangers being in search of  
their wives and children, who had taken to the woods, from the village of  
Offy, when we were there, and after we had left it, afraid, not  
only of us, but of the Tidore people. In the boat were about twenty  
persons. Tuan Hadjee wanted me to fire upon them, which I would  
by no means do: in the morning the mistake was cleared up, and they  
went away satisfied. I believe the Papuas did not like the Tidore men,  
who, I often observed, make free with the coco nuts from the trees.  
To day we shifted our berth from a rocky spot, on which we had driven,  
to a spot of clear sand.

On *Saturday* the 4th, variable winds, and fair weather; at noon the  
Tidore corocoro sailed. The commander said he was going farther  
east, to the islands of Sao and Saba to trade. This being the first day  
that



that the Papua people saw the new moon, they sang, and played on a fort of drum, the best part of the night.

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*Sunday* the 5th, winds at N. W. with fair weather; to day a swell from the sea, having brought our grapnel home, we carried it out again. Several Papua people ashore, offered to go amongst the Haraforas in order to purchase provisions; but wanted goods to be advanced for that purpose. I therefore advanced them ten pieces of Surat blue cloth, and one bar of iron.

*Monday* the 6th, fine weather, no swell, the winds mostly from the N. W. From Mansingham came a boat with fifteen Papua men, some of them jabbered a little Malay. Issued twenty pieces more, blue Surat bastas for provisions.

On *Tuesday* the 7th, fine weather: built a shed house ashore, and railed it in. Sowed a quantity of mustard seed.

Near to where we built our shed house, was an old tree, of which, lest it should fall, I thought proper to cut the roots; and fixed a rope to it, to pull it down. In falling, it took a direction quite opposite to the one intended, and smashed the skeleton of the house. Tuan Hadjee, unlike a Fatalist or Predestinarian, which Mahometans generally are, said it was ominous, and desired me not to build there; but I persisted.

To day I saw many of the Papua men set off in their canoes to fetch provision, as I was told. Part were those, to whom I had advanced

cloth:





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cloth: they left their wives and children, under the care of some of the old men. In each boat was generally a small fox looking dog.

*Wednesday* the 8th, fair weather, and southerly winds. Arrived to day, a corocoro from the island Myfory; with a person who said he came from the Rajah of Munsury, a portion of that island. It seems he had heard of a strange vessel's being at Dory. The corocoro went back in the evening, after promise to return. I presented the master with one piece of bastas for himself, and a bar of iron for the Rajah. Tuan Hadjee had informed me of the island Myfory's abounding with kalavanfas, (beans) but having no rice; also of its being populous; which was now confirmed by the master of this boat. They told me it lay towards the N. E. one day's sail.

Loft out of our house, last night, a china jar: on my complaining to a Papua man, about the theft, it was next day put into its place.

On *Thursday* the 9th, fine weather, and southerly winds. Two small boats returned from a place they called Wobur, with sago, plantains, &c. for their families: they were therefore unwilling to dispose of any. They also brought some birds of Paradise, which I purchased from them. To day I repaired to the large tenement, near which the vessel lay. I found the women in the common hall, making cocoya mats as usual; also kneading (if I may so term it) the clay, of which others formed the pots, with two pebble stones, as before described. Two of them were humming a tune, on which I took out a german flute, and played; they were exceedingly attentive, all work stopping instantly when I began. I then asked one of the women to sing, which she did.

The



The air she sung was very melodious, and of a species much superior to Malay airs in general, which dwell long on a few notes, with little variety of rise or fall. Giving her a fathom of blue bastas, I asked another to sing: she was bashful, and refused; therefore I gave her nothing: her looks spoke her vexed, as if disappointed. Presently, she brought a large bunch of plantains, and gave it me with a smile. I then presented her with the remaining fathom of bastas, having had but two pieces with me. There being many boys and girls about us, as we sat at that part of the common hall, that goes upon the outer stage of the tenement, I separated some of the plantains from the bunch, and distributed to the children. When I had thus given away about one half, they would not permit me to part with any more; so the remainder I carried on board. I could not help taking notice that the children did not snatch, or seem too eager to receive, but waited patiently, and modestly accepted of what I offered, lifting their hands to their heads. The batchelors, if courting, come freely to the common hall, and sit down by their sweethearts. The old ones at a distance, are then said often to call out, well, are you agreed? If they agree before witnesses, they kill a cock, which is procured with difficulty, and then it is a marriage. Their cabins are miserably furnished; a mat or two, a fire place, an earthen pot, with perhaps a china plate or basin, and some sago flour. As they cook in each cabin, and have no chimney, the smoke issues at every part of the roof: at a distance the whole roof seems to smoke. They are fond of glafs, or china beads of all colours; both sexes wear them about the wrist, but the women only at the left ear.\*

\* I saw no gold ornaments worn by the Papua people; but in the hills, pointing towards them, they declared that buloan, meaning gold, was to be found

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They are exceeding good archers, and some of their arrows are six feet long; the bow is generally of bamboo, and the string of split ratan. They purchase their iron tools, chopping knives, and axes, blue and red baftaes, china beads, plates, basons, &c. from the Chinese. The Chinese carry back Misoy bark, which they get to the eastward of Dory, at a place called Warmasine, or Warapine; it is worth 30 dollars, a pecul<sup>(133 lb.)</sup> on Java. They trade also in slaves, ambergrease, swallo, or sea slug, tortoiseshell, small pearls, black loories, large red loories, birds of Paradise, and many kinds of dead birds, which the Papua men have a particular way of drying.

The Dutch permit no burgher of Ternate, or Tidore, to send a vessel to the coast of New Guinea. They are not willing to trust those burghers, while they put a just confidence in the Chinese; that they will not deal in nutmegs, as formerly mentioned. The Chinese have a pass from the Sultan of Tidore, and wear Dutch colours. To day I found our mustard well sprouted.

On *Friday* the 10th, fine weather, and southerly wind; went to Manafwary island, which I have sometimes called Long Island. There was a good party of us, and we searched for the nutmeg tree, as some Papua men said it grew there. We returned about sunset, without finding it.

*Saturday* the 11th. Had still fair weather, and easterly winds; went again to Long Island, in quest of the nutmeg tree. I promised a reward, to whoever should find it. Found some trees, that the Bat-chian officers said were nutmeg trees; but they had no fruit. The  
weather



weather being dry, saw on the hills many fires and smokes, which I was told were made by the Haraforas, for purposes of agriculture. Found on the island, close by the beach, a Papua burial place, rudely built of coral rock. On it was laid the wooden figure of a child, about eight years old, represented completely clothed. A real scull was put into the upper part, on which ears were cut in the wood.

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*Sunday* the 12th, fine weather, and S. E. winds; went round Manafwary island. To day found the variation of the compass, by the medium of several amplitudes taken ashore, to be  $01^{\circ} 30'$  E.

*Monday* the 13th, all day long cloudy weather, with variable winds. This being the first day of the Mahometan year, Tuan Hadjee and all the Mahometans had prayers ashore. In compliment to them, I fired twelve guns, six ashore, and six on board. After prayers, they amused themselves in throwing the lance, and performing the whole exercise of the sword and target. Tuan Buffora was the most distinguished for alertness.

On *Tuesday* the 14th, fine weather, and S. E. winds; went to Manafwary island, with a numerous party; landed on different parts, and made the tour of it a second time. We saw no wild hogs, but by the prints of their feet, perceived plainly where they had been: within the island, about a quarter of a mile from where we landed, we reached a rising ground. The island is about five miles in compass, everywhere full of trees, among which is good walking, there being no underwood.





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On *Wednesday* the 15th, fine weather, with S. E. winds; went again to Manafwary. About a mile from where we landed, found a nutmeg tree; we eagerly cut it down, and gathered about thirty or forty nuts: there were many upon it, but they were not ripe. Tuan Hadjee and all the Molucca people assured me it was the true nutmeg, but of the long kind, called Warong; the round nutmeg, which is cultivated at Banda, being called Keyan. I presently found many more nutmeg trees, and many young ones growing under their shade. I picked above one hundred plants, which I put up in baskets, with earth round them; intending to carry them to Balambangan, whither I now proposed to return as fast as possible. Gave the reward I had promised for finding the nutmeg tree, being five pieces of baftas.

On *Thursday* the 16th, the fair weather continued, with easterly winds: saw many great fires on the mountains of Arfak. As the Papua people had not yet returned with the provisions stipulated, and I was unwilling to lose the fair winds, that had blown some time from the eastward, being also afraid of N. W. winds returning; against which it were imprudent to attempt, and impossible to work up the coast to Waygiou; I therefore gave up to the Dory people, the debt of thirty pieces of Surat cloth, and a bar of iron, with which I had trusted them: this rejoiced the old men.

On *Friday* the 17th, had still easterly winds, with fine weather. To day some of the people found a nutmeg tree not a hundred yards from our Shed House. We cut it down, but the fruit was not ripe; it was just such a tree as I had found and cut down at Manafwary; and the people of Dory said there were many such trees



trees about the country; at the same time, they did not seem to know that it was an object of consequence, and regarded it no more than any wild kind of fruit, that is of no general use: whereas on the Plantain, the coco nut, the pine apple, and the bread fruit of two sorts, they set a proper value. They allowed that to the eastward, at a place called Omerpon and Mandamy, were many nutmegs gathered, but I could not learn what was done with them, or to whom they were sold. Sometime before this, I had asked Tuan Hadjee and Tuan Buffora, what they thought of going farther down the coast. They both objected to it, as they likewise did to making any inland incursion, to visit the Haraforas houses. The Papua people also did not seem willing that we should have any intercourse with the Haraforas, who, I believe, are some how kept under, or at least kept in ignorance by the Papuas. When I asked any of the men of Dory, why they had no gardens of plantains and kalavanfas, which two articles they were continually bringing from the Haraforas; I learnt, after many interrogatories, that the Haraforas supply them with these articles, and that the Papua people do not give goods for these necessaries every time they fetch them; but that an ax or a chopping knife given once to a Harafora man, makes his lands or his labour subject to an eternal tax, of something or other for its use. Such is the value of iron; and a little way farther east, I was told they often used stone axes, having no iron at all. If a Harafora loses the instrument so advanced to him, he is still subject to the tax; but, if he breaks it, or wears it to the back, the Papua man is obliged to give him a new one, or the tax ceases.

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Tuan Hadjee, when before at Dory, had gone among the Haraforas. He said many had long hair; but that most of them were Coffres,





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res, as the Papua men are. He also told me they built generally on trees, their houses, to which they ascended with great agility, by a long notched stick, and often pulled their ladder after them, to prevent followers. The Papua men not inclining I should have any knowledge of the Harasoras, put me in mind of the Malays at Nattal and Tappanooly, on Sumatra, not wishing to let Europeans have intercourse with the Batta people, where the gum benjamin and camphire grow.

Being ready to go from Dory over to the island of Manaswary, where I proposed to stay a day before I sailed for good, and the people of the village, close to which I had lain, seeing our motions, I suddenly perceived, what I imagined, to be a distrust of us, as few children were to be seen about the Papua tenement that day: whereas, heretofore, they used to come every day on board of us, with fruit, fish, &c. to sell. About noon, when we sailed, not a man accompanied us over to Manaswary island. Some time after, two men came over, one of them a kind of linguist. I caused to be fully explained to him, the nature of my giving up the debt, and that no body would ever call upon the men of Dory for it. At the same time, I made him a Capitano, by giving him a frock and drawers of chintz, and firing off three guns, this being the Dutch ceremony. He returned to Dory very well pleased, and very vain of his dress.

*Saturday* the 18th. Employed in getting ready for sea. Took up a good many nutmeg plants, and felled another nutmeg tree; the fruit was such as we had got before. Tuan Hadjee said it would be a month or six weeks ere the fruit would be fully ripe. He and the rest talked

fo





so much about its being of the right sort, tho' it was long, and not round, like the Dutch nutmeg, that I no longer doubted it.

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About noon, our Capitano linguist returned. With him came many boys and women, and two men from Dory, who brought us fish, plantains, kalavanfas, &c. which were purchased from them as usual; all jealousies being removed last night.

The promontory of Dory, the sea coast of which extends about fourteen leagues, is of middling height: the grounds every where ascend gradually. It may be said, like Malay countries in general, to be covered with wood; but it differs in one respect: there being no underwood, it is very easy travelling under the shade of lofty trees. The country abounds with small fresh water rivulets; here and there is very good grass, but in no large tracts, that I saw. It is very temperate, being so near the high mountains of Arfak, where the clouds seem always to settle, so that it is by far the best country hitherto visited on the voyage.

What I shall now say of the coast of New Guinea, to the eastward of Dory, and of the islands off the coast, is from the information not only of the Moodo of Aiou, but of some of the old men at Dory.

From Dory I could not see Schoutens island, which I was told lay to the northward, consequently there must be a wide passage between it and the main; a passage however not very obvious in the map of this coast, accompanying Dampier's voyage in the Roebuck, in 1699.\* Captain Dampier saw Schoutens island, and coasted its north side,

\* Plate XIV.

which





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which, as I have said, abounds with kalavanfas, and is full of inhabitants. In sight of Myfory, which possibly may be Schoutens island, lie, as I was told, the islands Saba and Sao, in an east direction. Saba, by the Moodo of Aiou's account, is about as large as Gibby. From Saba and Sao are brought large red loories, also black ones.

Farther, in a south east direction, lies the island of Padado, as large as Aiou Baba; also, the island of Awak, each under its particular Rajah. Still farther is Unfus,\* an island about the size of Gibby, it is four days sail from Sao, and near it are the smaller islands of Bony and Yop.

Along the coast of New Guinea eastward, are the countries of Oranfuary, one day's distance by water from Dory; Wariapy two days; Warmaffine four days; Yopine five days; Mandamy six days. Over against Wariapy, lies the island of Omberpone, behind which is a harbour. Beyond Mandamy, are places on the coast called Wopimy, Yowry, Manfuary, Morry, then Waropine, the residence of a powerful Rajah. Opposite Morry, spreads a number of small islands, abounding in coco nuts and kalavanfas. Beyond Waropine appears the island Krudo, where iron is almost unknown; and here prevails the custom of boring the nose: the inhabitants are sometimes called Komambo. Krudo is five days sail from Sao. At Krudo, and the islands near it, may be got much tortoiseshell, as indeed every where on this coast; but it requires time to collect a quantity, and the merchant must ad-

\* Unfus, possibly Meansu, mentioned by Mr. Dalrymple, in his collection of voyages, p. 39.





vance the commodities of barter. This the Chinese do, and are seldom cheated by the Papuas.

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From Waropine, above mentioned, is said to be a long land stretch to the head of a river, or a branch of the sea, which comes from the south coast of New Guinea. I have been told that the inhabitants of Ceram carry iron and other goods up this inlet, and trade with the inhabitants of the north coast, for Missoy bark. They are deemed also to speak different languages: but I could learn nothing of the coast east of Waropine.

As to the character of the inhabitants of those places, east of where we lay, I have the greatest reason to think it was fierce and hostile, that they are numerous, and have a vast many prows: at the same time, they are said to deal honestly with the Chinese, who trade with them, and advance them goods for several months before the returns are made. They trim and adorn their hair, but bore the nose, and wear earrings like the mop headed people of Dory.

The places on the north coast of New Guinea, west of Dory, are, Toweris, which is reported to have a harbour; Warpaffary and War-morifwary, near the Mispalu islands, behind which is said to be good anchoring. I saw them both: they are flat low islands. Beyond Mispalu, that is, farther west, is Worang; also Pulo Womy, which was represented to me at Dory, as an island, a little bigger than Masimapy, and to have a harbour behind it. Then comes Pulo Ramay, and next to it Salwatty, which bounds Pitt's Strait on the south, and on its south side, with New Guinea, forms the strait of Golowa.

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The above intelligence is the best I could procure. Those who gave it, not having the true idea of a harbour, and sometimes thinking that place deserving the name, into which a boat of theirs could go, excuse me from depending on their accounts. In the names and distances, reckoning by days, they could not so well be mistaken; and I have the greatest reason to believe, they answered my questions, not only with sincerity, but as well as they could. During my stay here, Tuan Buffora daily supplied us with small fish, like sprats, he being very expert in casting the net: which fish broiled, with fresh baked sago bread, and a dish of tea, were our breakfast. We seldom ate in the middle of the day; but had always, about noon, a dish of tea, coffee, or chocolate, and sometimes a young coco nut. At sunset we regularly boiled the pot, stewing whatever we had; sometimes greens and roots only, but always mixed with the emulsion or milk of a full grown coco nut, rasped down. This the Malays call guly (curry): and, thank God, we were all in good health; but we failed not to bathe daily, nor was there want of pleasant brooks.

C H A P.





## C H A P T E R IX.

*Departure from Dory Harbour—Put into Rawak Harbour for Provisions—Description of it—Anchor at Manouaran Island—Put into Piapis Harbour—Description of it—Leave it, and row to windward, intending to anchor at Pulo Een—Find it every where rocky and steep—Bear away, in order to go to the Southward of Gilolo—Pass between the Islands of Gag and Gibby—Pass between the Islands of Bo and Popo—Description of them.*

I WAS very glad to find, before we sailed, that the people of Dory had an opportunity of being convinced, we intended them no harm; and that, by giving up the debt above mentioned, I did not mean to entrap them, or carry them off, as is sometimes done by the Mahometans of the Moluccas, who, I was told by Tuan Hadjee, fit out vessels with no other design. I sailed in the evening, and found, when I got out of the bay, that the current set strong to the westward, against the wind, which, from a favourable S. E. gale, had shifted to the westward.

*Saturday* the 19th. We had squally, thick, and rainy weather, with westerly winds. The vessel was so uneasy, and pitched so much by a short sea, occasioned by the windward current, that she made a good deal of water. I wished to get into port again; but the current set us strongly to windward. To my great satisfaction, however, came

Q 2

fair

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fair weather in the afternoon; and we had a light breeze at N. E. the current favouring us. At sunset, we were past the promontory of Dory, and the Beehive bore south; the Cape of Good Hope bore at the same time west, fifteen leagues. During the bad weather, I had the misfortune to have many papers wet, as the rain got almost every where.

*Monday* the 20th. At dawn the promontory of Dory, appearing like an island, \* was but just seen. We had variable winds all day, with sultry weather before noon. At noon it was cloudy, and we had no observation. At sunset the Cape of Good Hope bore S. S. W. In the evening we had fresh land wind at south; steered N. W. the current being in our favour.

In the morning of the 21st, found ourselves about five leagues off shore, and the Cape of Good Hope bearing S. E. by S. Our latitude at noon was  $00^{\circ} 40'$  N. the Cape then bore S. E. about sixteen leagues distant; the wind was N. E. and we steered N. W. by W. The night being pleasant, and the water smooth, we rowed most part of it, the people singing as usual.

On *Wednesday* the 22d, in the morning the high land of New Guinea was very conspicuous, although twenty leagues distant; at the same time we could see Waygiou, bearing from S. W. to W.

In consequence of the loss of the Borneo corocoro, we had five of the Batchian people upon wages, and maintained in all twenty-nine

\* Plate XII. N<sup>o</sup> 1.

persons





persons aboard the galley, beside the crew of the Banguay corocoro, which amounted to nineteen. I became, therefore, afraid of running short of sago bread, now our only diet, except a very small quantity of fish. Dory afforded us neither fowl nor goat. A little wild hog, which I got there now and then, and which I eat ashore, was all the refreshment I could procure, except fish, greens, and fruits. I was told, that on New Guinea were no four footed animals, except hogs, dogs, and wild cats; I saw no domestic ones. This being our situation, Tuan Hadjee represented to me, it was hard to proceed in the attempt of weathering Morty, with so small a stock of provisions; and it was dangerous to put in any where on the east of Gilolo, where Dutch panchallangs and corocoros were constantly cruising, as, no doubt, they had heard of us; and that Morty, where sago grew in abundance, had few, if any, inhabitants. He, therefore, advised me to put into Rawak harbour, on the N. E. part of Waygiou, where provisions were certainly to be had. At the same time he said, I was very lucky in getting off the coast of New Guinea, from Dory harbour, which he had always considered as a dangerous navigation for a small vessel. Being fully sensible of the justness of what Tuan Hadjee said, I immediately bore away for Rawak harbour, steering S. W. with the wind at E. N. E. and at noon we were in  $00^{\circ} 10'$  N. latitude. Early in the afternoon we got sight of Rawak island, it bearing west eight leagues. At the same time saw from the deck, Abdon, one of the Aiou islands; \* rowed and sailed all night for the harbour of Rawak; the people kept singing, as usual, their Mangaio song, and were refreshed with a dish of tea.

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\* Plate IX. N<sup>o</sup> 7.

Or





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On *Thursday* the 23d, we got in about five in the morning, and found here the Moodo of Aiou, who had with him only one of his wives, with her little boy, besides servants. We soon filled our water jars, and bought some sago bread, from boats that came from a village called Kabory, the houses of which were plainly to be seen, bearing S. E. by E. from where we lay. To day the winds have been mostly north east.

*Friday* the 24th. Had the winds at N. W. with fine weather. In the morning, the Moodo of Yowl, and one of the King of Tidore's officers, who was then in a boat trading for swallo, came on board, to make me a visit. I gave each a piece of coarse calicoe. Afternoon, many boats from Kabory, and from Wargow, which lies beyond it, came with sago bread, which I bought: I bought also some raw sago from the Moodo, ashore, where I saw many of my Aiou acquaintances. In the evening I founded all about the harbour, went in the boat through the narrow, but bold strait, that divides the island Rawak from the main; and landed at a pleasant small river on the main land of Waygiou, where our people had filled water. The watering place on the island of Rawak is a pond, not very clean, just behind the few houses that are there: the houses on the land were built low; a few built on posts, in the water, were higher.

The island of Rawak,\* which makes the harbour, lies on the N. E. part of the island Waygiou, about five miles E. S. E. from Manou-aran; which island has been already mentioned. Rawak is of a singular figure, the south part projecting towards Waygiou, in a narrow promontory, somewhat lower than the northern part of the island, which

\* Plate X.



is high, and has a remarkable hill, covered with the aneebong tree, the heart of which is an excellent cabbage. The east part of the island is also a narrow promontory, which I call the Dolphin's Nose, from its shape. A ship from the eastward must keep closer to it, than to the opposite shore, off which runs a reef of rocks. The channel is there above a mile broad, with good mud soundings, from fifteen to ten fathom. A little beyond the Dolphin's Nose, is a good road; and still farther, in five fathom, the water is very smooth; but even there, a vessel lies open from the E. by S. half S. to the E. by N. Should too great a sea come in thence, a ship might run out by the strait, keeping close to the island, which is bold, and anchor behind the island, in sandy ground.

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While I staid here, I bought about two thousand cakes of fago, each weighing a pound, or a pound and a quarter; some smaller, weighing three quarters of a pound; but it was all hard baked, and kept well. We bought also some fish, and several turtle. Some of my people, who were not Mahometans, and eat turtle, cut the meat up small, and stewed it in green bamboos. No goats or fowls could we find. Rawak island lies in latitude  $00^{\circ} 13' N.$  longitude  $128^{\circ} E.$

*Saturday* the 25th. Early in the morning, being ready to sail, I found Mapia missing, whom I had bought of the Moodo, at Aiou: I sent ashore, to enquire about him; but to no purpose. I suppose he had met with some old acquaintance, who had seduced him to leave me.

We





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We weighed at nine in the morning, with the wind about N. E. by E. and went out between the islands of Rawak and the main. About noon I anchored close to Manouaran, and sent the boat on shore. They filled some jars with very good water, from a kind of pond or dead river, hard by the beach, whilst I lay in seven fathom, sandy ground. In that position, the extreme to the westward, which I call Shoe island, was just open with the west point of Manouaran, \* and the land abreast (the highest on Waygiou) concealed the Third Peak, or Buffalo's Horn, while the entry into Offak harbour appeared towards the west. Rawak island, bearing S. E. is also very conspicuous. That part of Manouaran, which is next to the island, and where I anchored, is low, and very easy of access. The west part is steep and rocky; above that steep part, is grass, with shaggy trees intermixed. † This kind of ground extends to the summit, which is almost flat. The whole island looks at a distance like a saucer, bottom up. Afternoon we weighed, wind at N. E. During the night we lay up N. W. but made only a W. by N. course, as the current set to leeward.

On *Sunday* the 26th, had rainy squally weather, with variable winds: found the current set strong to the westward; and, when we had an offing, it set to the S. W. We made several tacks to little purpose; at last, we bore away for Piapis harbour, which I was just abreast of. ‡ At that time, Pulo Een bore N. W. and I was at noon in the latitude of  $00^{\circ} 18' N.$  About two P. M. I got into the harbour of Piapis; and anchored in two fathoms, sandy ground, close to the high rocky island of Sipsipa. We found lying here a boat bound to Gibby; but neither house nor inhabitant.

\* Plate X.

† Plate XI.

‡ Plate IX. N<sup>o</sup> 3. Plate V.

On



TO NEW GUINEA.

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*Monday* the 27th, fair weather, with northerly winds: weighed, and rowed up to the south east bay, and anchored at the mouth of a pleasant fresh water river. Tuan Buffora was very lucky in fishing with the cast net.

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On *Tuesday* the 28th, the wind at N. N. E. with fair weather: filled all our water jars, and got ready for sea.

On *Wednesday* the 29th, weighed in the morning, and rowed out of the S. E. bay, but the wind blowing fresh at the harbour's mouth, we rounded the rocky promontory, and anchored in the south bay. It being about the change of the moon, the weather was very squally, and unfettled.

*Thursday, March* the 1st, wind at N. N. E. The boat I mentioned, bound to Gibby, failed. I made the Noquedah a present, as he knew our vessel was the same that had been repaired at Tomoguy. After he failed, I visited the mouth of the harbour, where I found irregular soundings, and overfalls.

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On *Friday* the 2d, hauled the corocoro ashore, on an island in the S. bay, on which was a pond of fresh water. Had all day long variable winds, and a good deal of rain; it being the time of spring tides, we got, at low water, much kima on the coral reefs, of which we made very good curry; stewing it with the heart of the aneebong, or cabbage tree, which we found abundant in the woods. But I come to the description of Piapis harbour.

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On





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March.

On the N. coast of Waygiou, lies an island, remarkable for a pretty high table land, called Pulo Een, or Fish Island, already mentioned. It bears N. N. W. from the mouth of Piapis harbour, fifteen miles; some rocky islands, with low trees and bushes upon them, and some islands like buttons lying between. By keeping the said island in the above direction N. N. W. you cannot miss the entrance of the harbour.

The hill, \* which in the description of the N. E. coast of Waygiou, I have called the first peak, may be seen far beyond Pulo Een: it is also a good object to steer for, as it is near the harbour's mouth. A perpendicular rock named Sipsipa, making the mouth of the harbour to the eastward, has some ragged rocks contiguous, on which are some withered trees and bushes. Off the rock of Sipsipa, are three spots of breakers, even with the water's edge, one without another. The sea generally breaks upon them; but in very fine weather, at high water, they may possibly not show themselves: it will be necessary to give them a berth.

In steering for this vast harbour, which has two capacious bays, keep rather towards the west shore, on account of the said three spots of breakers, near which is a remarkable sugar loaf rock, about the bulk of a pidgeon house, or hay cock. Within pistol shot, is ten fathom water. Having past it, you may, with a westerly wind, anchor in a bay just within it; or, proceed up what I call the south bay, if the wind favour. But, if the wind is scant, you may round a certain rocky promontory, into a commodious bay, which I call the S. E. bay, at the top of which is good fresh water, and a great deal of tall straight timber, fit for masts.

\* Plate IX. N° 3.

In



In either bay are good mud soundings; on Sipsipa island, is a pond of fresh water; the island in the south bay, upon which I hauled the corocoro ashore to clean, has also a pond; and some young fago trees grew close to it. In going up the south harbour, leave this island on the right. Piapis harbour lies in latitude  $00^{\circ} 05' N.$  longitude  $127^{\circ} 24'.$

1775.  
March.

On *Saturday* the 3d, we rowed early out of the harbour; just without it we had soundings thirty-five fathom, muddy ground. Made sail, lying up N. N. W. wind at N. E. but made only a W. N. W. course. We then struck our mast, and, as the wind was moderate, rowed to windward, thinking to anchor at Pulo Een.\* I gave to each rower, a red handkerchief for encouragement. About five in the afternoon we came up with Pulo Een, and saw many aneebong or cabbage trees growing on the island that lies west of it. Found the bottom every where rocky, and so steep that we durst not anchor. We, therefore, put off again, rowing and failing all night. We lay up north, but made only a N. W. course, the current setting us strong to the southward. Finding it impossible to get the northward of Gilolo, without going near Patany Hook, where the Dutch have constant cruisers, either sloops, panchallangs, or corocoros, I bore away in the night.

*Sunday* the 4th. In the morning we had the passage between Gag and Gibby open, the wind being at N. N. E. Had an observation at noon, but it was not to be trusted: Gag bore then S. E. three leagues, and Gibby N. W. five. Got our swivel guns loaded, and our small arms in order.

\* Plate VIII. N<sup>o</sup> 3.

R 2

Gibby





1775.  
March.

Gibby\* is a much larger island than Gag; it is also higher, appearing as two hills, and has many inhabitants.

On *Monday* the 5th, we steered S. W. part of the night, then W. S. W. I expected to find the current set to the westward, but was mistaken. In the morning I found the current had set us to the southward, and that we had shot in between the islands Bo and Popo. I immediately hauled as much as I could to the westward, but could not get to the northward of Bo. At noon were in  $01^{\circ} 10'$  S. latitude.

The Banguy corocoro went to a smooth landing place, and picked up a great many excellent kimas (cockles) about the bigness of a man's head; nor failed to give us our share. At sunset we anchored in thirteen fathom water, sandy ground, close to a small island, with coco nut trees on it.† When we were at anchor, an island, pretty large, the top of which is like the back of a hog, bore N. W.

Presently came on board several boats: in one of them was the Papua man, whose boat had formerly carried Tuan Hadjee from Gag to Tomoguy, and with whose son I had like to have there had a quarrel about a wooden anchor.

Bought a great quantity of dried fish, which came very seasonably, as we were badly off for any provisions, but sago bread, and a very few spoiled fish. By the assistance of the country people, we this evening

\* Plate VII.

† Plate VIII, N<sup>o</sup> 7.

filled



filled most of our water jars, intending to put immediately to sea, as the wind was fair.

1775.  
March.

Here I was informed that the Dutch had got notice of our having repaired at Tomoguy.

The two clusters of islands, Bo and Popo,\* lie nearly in the same parallel of latitude,  $01^{\circ} 17'$  S. the longitude of Bo is  $126^{\circ} 10'$ ; of Popo,  $126^{\circ} 25'$ . They are about five leagues asunder. Bo consists of six or seven islands. When lying close to the southernmost part of the small island, near to which we anchored, the islands of Popo (almost shut in) bore about E. by N.

Coming from the westward, the first of the islands of Bo, that you meet with, is a low flat island, about four or five miles round; the second is an island somewhat higher, with a table land, it being flat atop. The next, and largest, is also highest; and has been already mentioned: its outline, when bearing N. W. resembles a hog's back, or the roof of a long hayrick. You may anchor in fifteen fathom, sandy ground, close to a small sandy island, which has some coco nut trees upon it. Farther eastward, are two or three small islands, hard by that which is easternmost in the view. † Off the easternmost point, is a coral bank, with two fathom water, about two miles from the shore.

These islands, which have a good many inhabitants, can supply plenty of coco nuts, salt, and dried fish. Had I staid till next day,

\* General Map:

† Plate VIII. N<sup>o</sup> 7.

we





1775.  
March.

we might have got some goats; but the wind being fair, I was unwilling to lose it.

The islands of Popo I passed at some distance: they are higher than the islands of Bo. To the westward of the cluster, but almost contiguous to it, are about nine or ten low small islands: to the eastward, on two islands, are two hills, which, at a distance, look like two tea cups, bottom up. These islands are also said to be well inhabited; and here resides a Rajah.

CHAP.





*Pulo Ben N.E. 6 L.*



*Fancy*

*Piamis S.E. b.S. 14'*



*Straits of Ikalio and the Cocks Comb beyond them, on Wagiau I.*



*Cocks Comb*

*N.E. b.B.  
Batangpally 5 L.*



*Islands of Bo, the highest 1' Dist. lying in 13 F. Sand*

*Popo E. b.N.*

*Capt. Tho: Forrest as the Act directs, Jan. 30<sup>th</sup> 1779.*

*Tho: Vuaras Sculp.*







Pale Head W.W.C.E.L.

Pale Head S.W.C.E.L.



Pale Head and the Cocks Crag of Sibley Mountain beyond.

Botany Bay

Low Flat Islands S.W. of Douglas

Point

Point S.W.C.E.L.



N

Pale Head

S.W.



Pale Head S.W.C.E.L.

Point of Sibley and the Cocks Crag beyond them, on Western E.



Delahedid S.W.C.E.L.

Head N.W.C.E.L.

The 7th March 1779



Delahedid

Head S.W.C.E.L.

Cocks Crag

Botany Bay S.E.



Table

N.W.C.E.L.

Islands of the the highest 1st. being in 1779.

Point S.W.

Published by Order of the Board of Admiralty, June 20th 1779.

The Viewers Copy





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1

*Mancuaram E.L.*

2

*Wyag*

3

*Mancuaram 10 L.*

*Shoe E.L.*

4



*Skirt of*

5

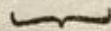
*S & W 10 L.*

*Tho. Forrest a*

127

1775  
March

1775  
March.







Manouaran E.A.S.5 L. Ravak Entrance (S.E. & S.) of Offak Harbour e. Buffalo's Horn



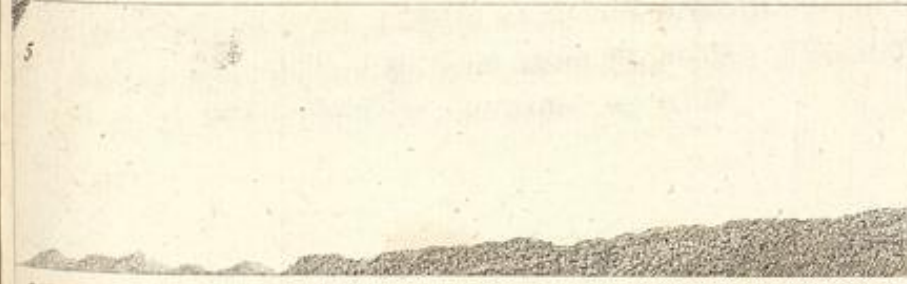
Wyag W.N.W. Seen from the mouth of Papis Harbour Pulo Een N.N.W.



Shoe E. & N. 5 L. a. 1<sup>st</sup> Peak b. 2<sup>d</sup> Peak c. 3<sup>d</sup> Peak or Buffalo's Horn Entrance of Papis Harbour, on Waygiou I. S. Sipsya Rock. II. Rock like a Haycock keep close to it.



Skirt of Aioubaba I' Manouaran 8 L.S.W. & S. and Waygiou behind



S.W. & L. Part of Waygiou I.



Aioubaba N.E. 5 L.



Abdon N.W. 4 L.

The Forrest delin<sup>t</sup> Published by Capt<sup>o</sup> Tho<sup>s</sup> Forrest as the Act directs, Jan<sup>y</sup> 30<sup>th</sup> 1779. Tho<sup>s</sup> Vicars Sculp<sup>t</sup>









## C H A P T E R 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 Canary 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 Corocero 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.

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 rippings 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.





1775.  
March.

*Thursday* the 8th. In the morning saw Ouby, bearing west, and Pulo Pifang N. by E. about six leagues distant. At noon we observed the latitude to be  $01^{\circ} 48' S$ . At sunset Pulo Pifang 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 Pifang 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 Pifang 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 Pifang; 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<sup>o</sup> 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 Canary islands, near Myfol, 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, Myfol, and the Canary 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 Canary 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 Canary islands, which lies to the westward of it. We then anchored in seven fathom, sandy ground.

Plate XV. N<sup>o</sup>. 1, 2.

S

The





1775.  
March.

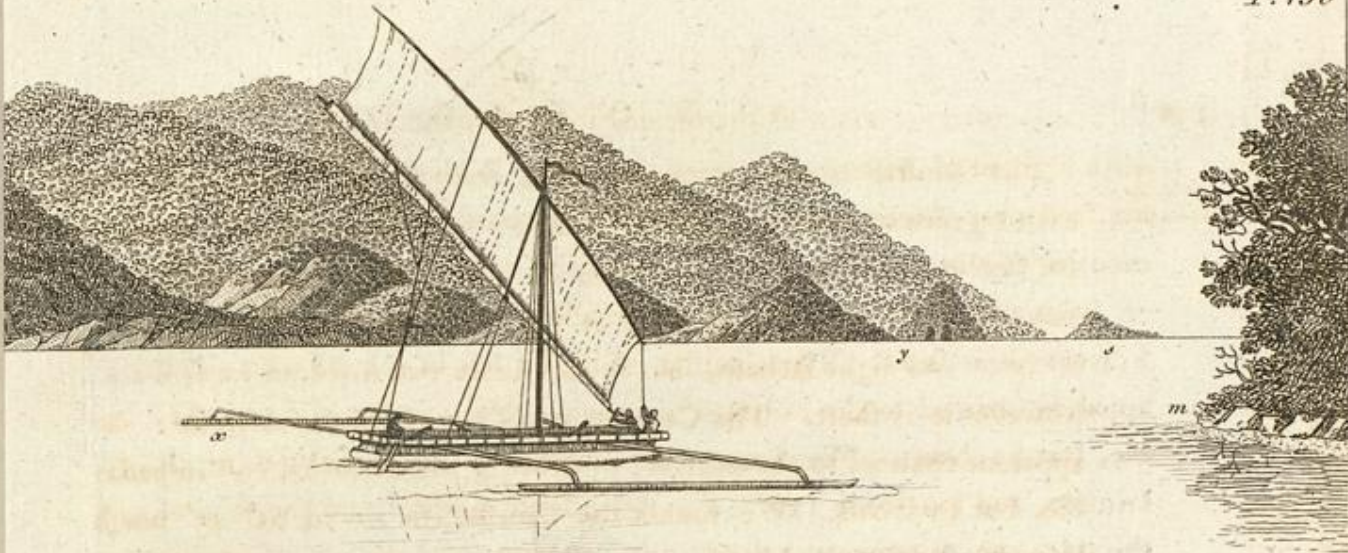
The Canister is about a quarter of a mile round, entirely covered with a grove of bastard pine trees, called by Malays, Arrow, such as are seen near Atcheen, and on the S. W. coast of Sumatra, at the mouths of rivers. The channel is very safe, having good soundings of seven and eight fathom, but is not 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  $01^{\circ} 45'$  north latitude, and longitude  $126^{\circ} 40'$ ; 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 Canary 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 Canary 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





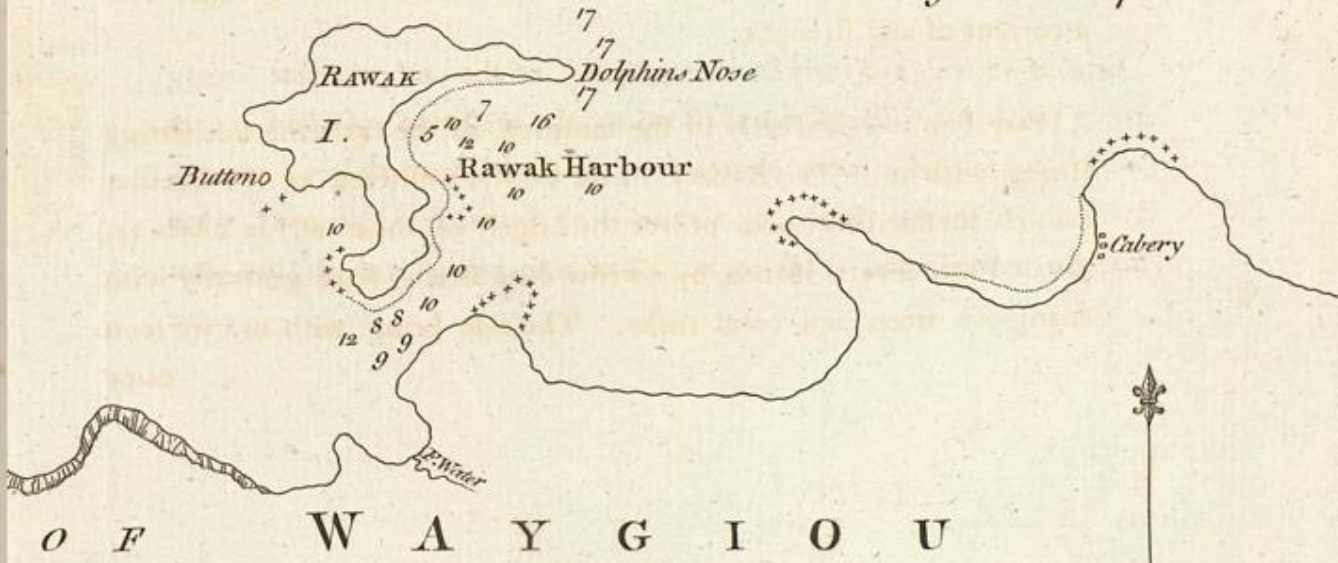
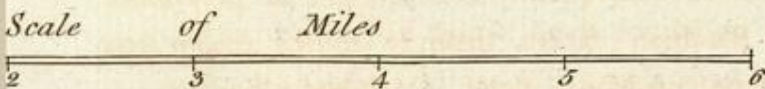
*The Buffalo's Horn is hid behind the high land.  
y. Entrance into Offak Harbour.*

*s. Shoë W. b. S 15  
m. Skirt of Manouarun W. 4 Mile*

**RAWAK ISLAND  
near  
WAYGIU**

*Lat.<sup>d</sup> 00°. 13' N.*

*Long.<sup>d</sup> 00°. 128' E. of Green.<sup>h</sup>*



*The Vnares Sculp.<sup>d</sup>*







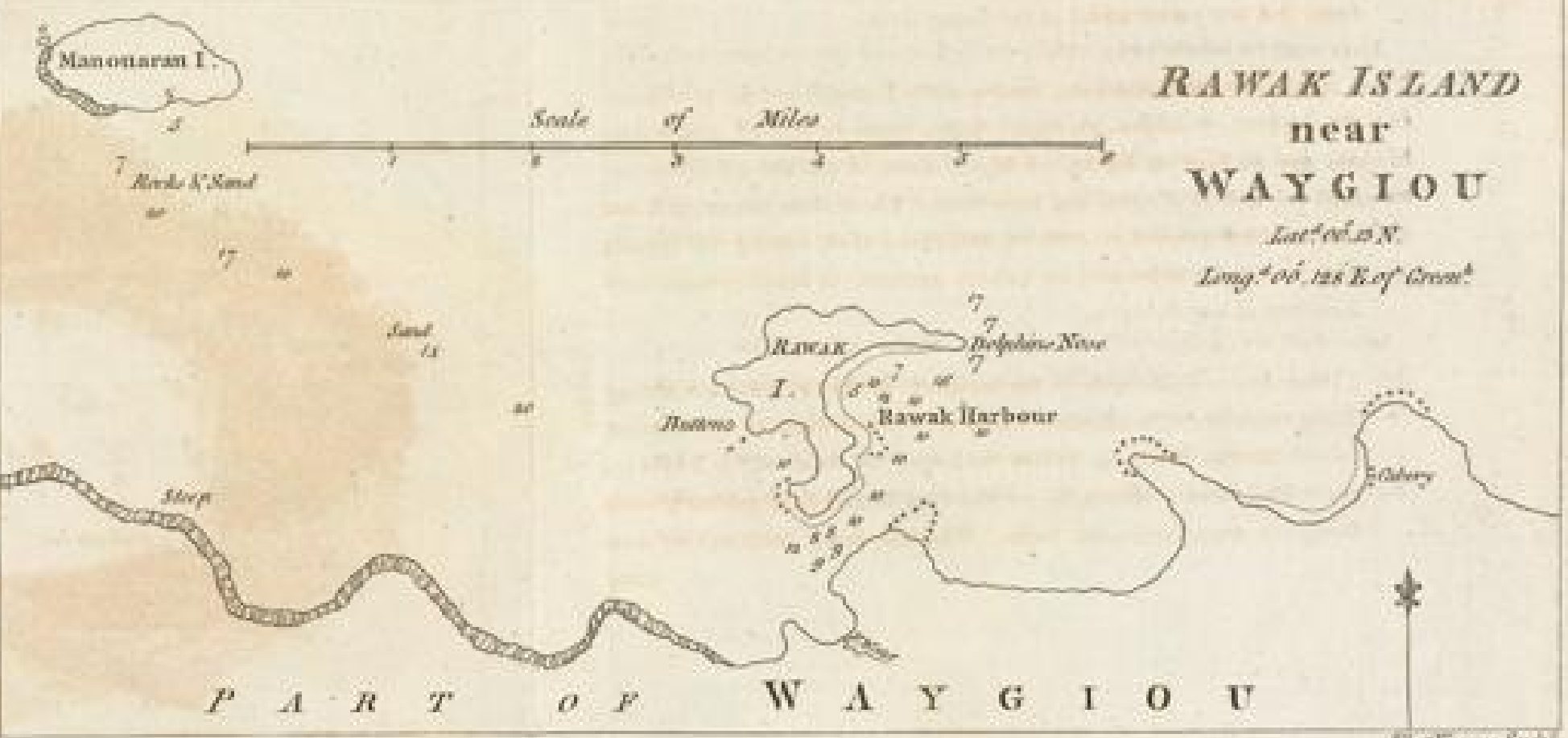
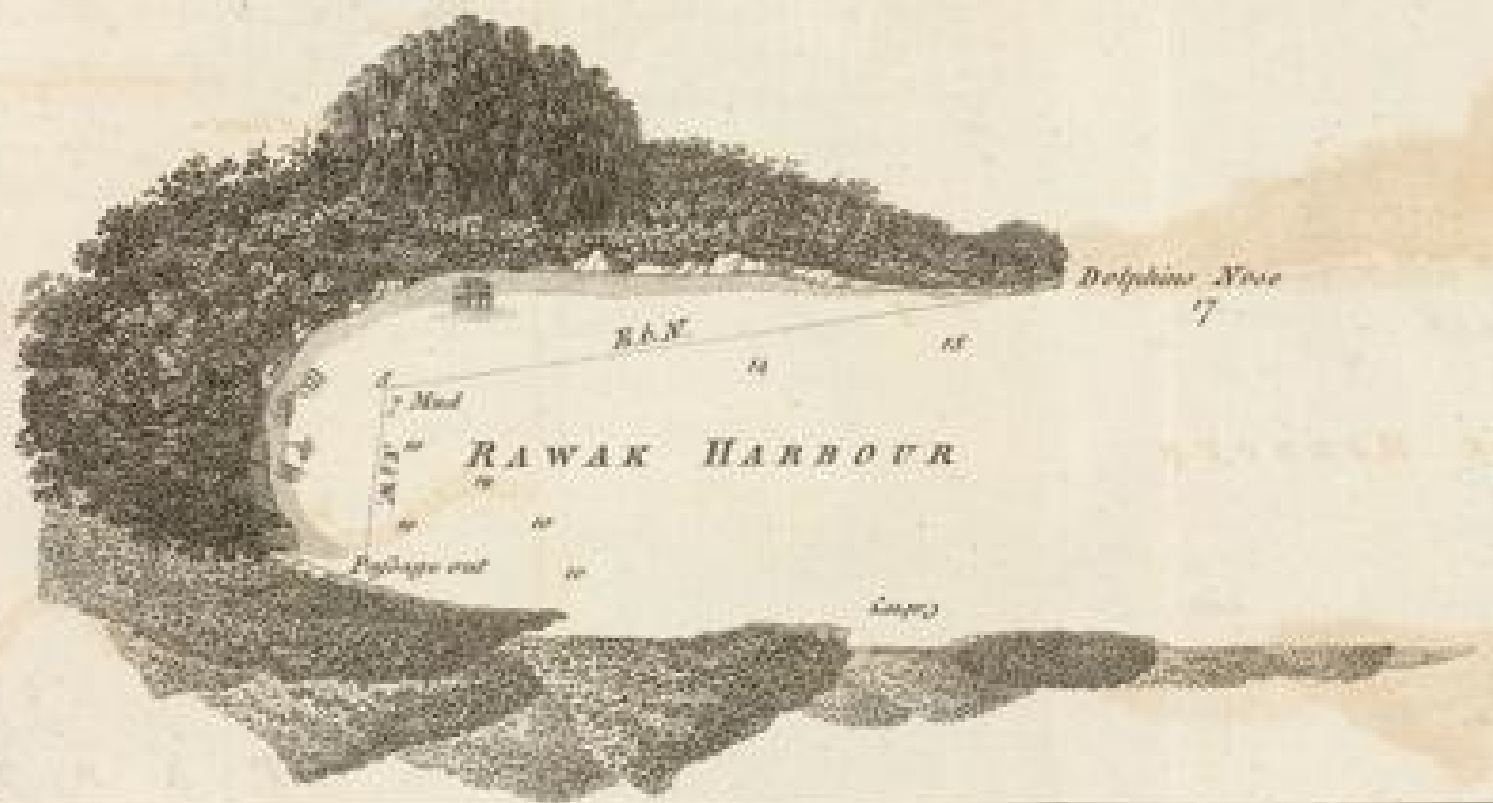
a. Short of Manouaram E. & N. 1 Mile  
c. Rawak Island

p. Pylops  
a. a. Moby Island

View of Waygiou from Manouaram.

The Buffalo Horn is hid behind the high land.  
y. Entrance into Offish Harbour.

a. Short of Manouaram W. 1 Mile



Cart. Forrest delin!

Published by Capt. The Hon. B. Stewart as the Act directs. Jan. 30<sup>th</sup> 1779.

The Hon. B. Stewart Sculp!





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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.

1775.  
March.

\* Plate XV. N° 4.

S 2

Thursday





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 fago 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 Buffora 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 Myfol, 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 Buffora. 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.—Briff. 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 Magelbaens*, 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:

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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 chefnut. 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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March.

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.

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 chestnut 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

T bird

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March.

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 *Sbag* or *Sbague*: *Samaleik* is the name given it by the people on *East Ceram*; and in the island *Sergbile*, in *New Guinea*, its name is *Tsbakke*. Formerly this bird was thought to be found on *Gilolo* or *Halambaba*, 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 *Sergbile* (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 *Tsbampedæb* 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.

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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-kakotoo*—the black bird of Paradise. *Serghile* is the northernmost part of New Guinea, tapering to a point, immediately behind, or to the east-

T 2

ward





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ward of *Gilolo*, and the Papua islands; so that the point trends north-  
erly.

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 *Waygeboo*:\* called also *Wadjoo* or *Wardjoo*. Others are of opinion, that it is brought thither from *Sergbile*, 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 Myfol, 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



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.

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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





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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 sits solitary from bush to bush, wherever he sees red berries, without ever getting on tall trees.

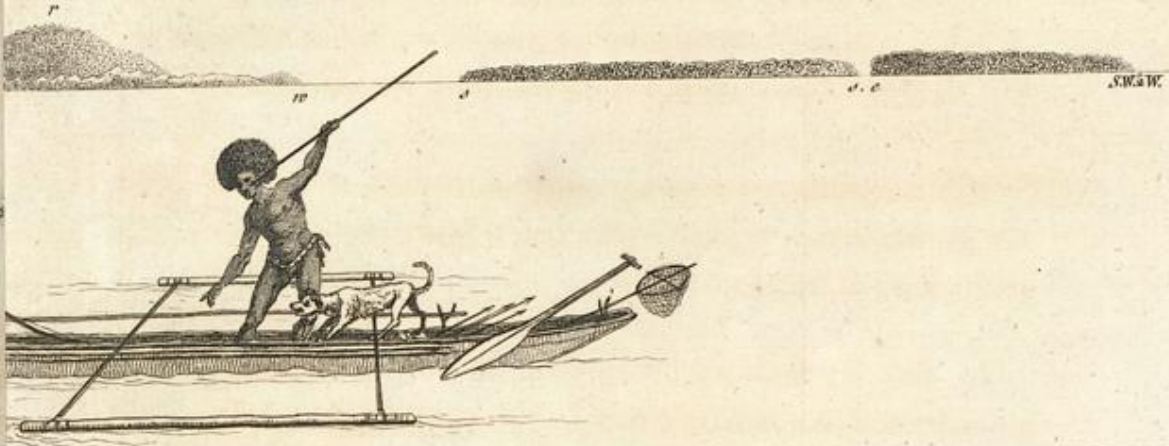
At Aroo the bird is called *Wowi, Wowi*; in the Papua islands *Sopclo-o*; and by the Dutch *King's Bird*. It is chiefly brought from *Aroo Sopclo-o*; and especially from *Wodjir*, a well known village there.

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 flings 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 Montbeillard, gives an account of six birds of paradise in his *Histoire Naturelle 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 Nouvelle Guinée. The first named *l'Oiseau de Paradis*, is the same which



Pl. II



r. Ruib S. h. E. 2. E. 1. 2. L.      s. s. Syang 3 L.      e. Eye 2 L.



of Morty near Gilolo  
 Men in their Canoes Hunting wild Hogs.

The Nwara Sculpt.

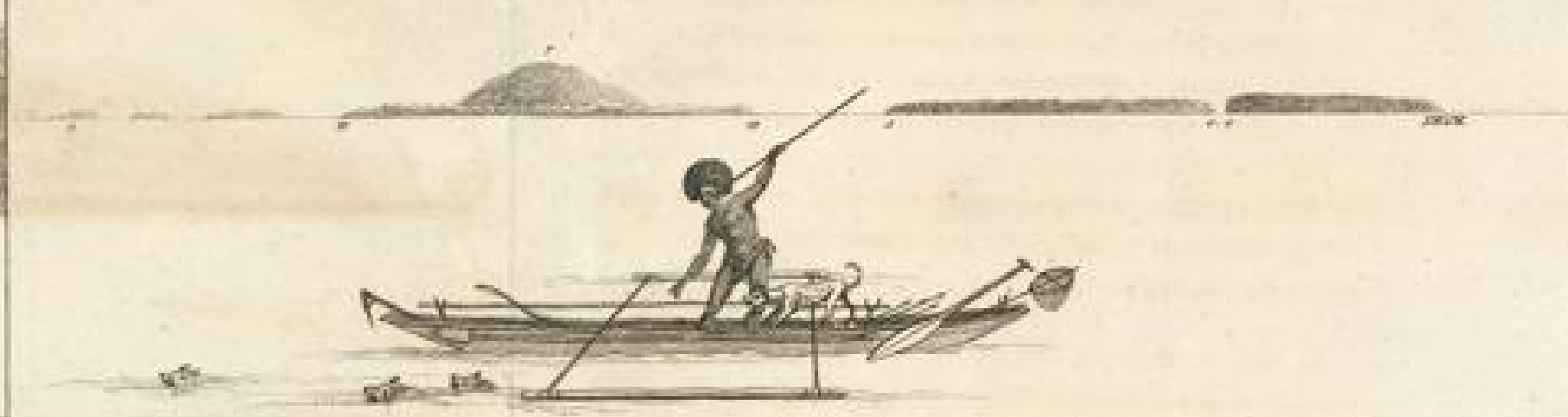
The d by Capt<sup>n</sup> Tho<sup>s</sup> Forrest as the Act directs, Jan<sup>y</sup> 30<sup>th</sup> 1779.



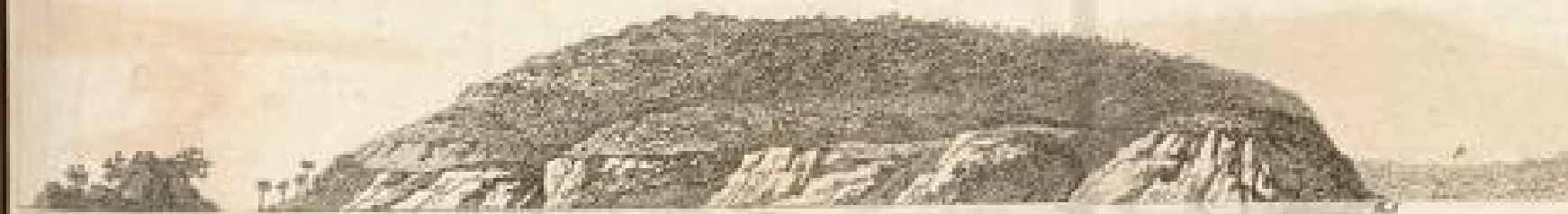




*Mountains of Arfab Land of Dory and the Boshes on the Coast of New Guinea*



*• Palo Ben S.K.K. 19.L.    • Woy S.L.    • Bosh S.K.K. & P. 12.L.    • • Nyang S.L.    • Hye S.L.*



*Island of Mawmawm    • Part of Mopine I.*



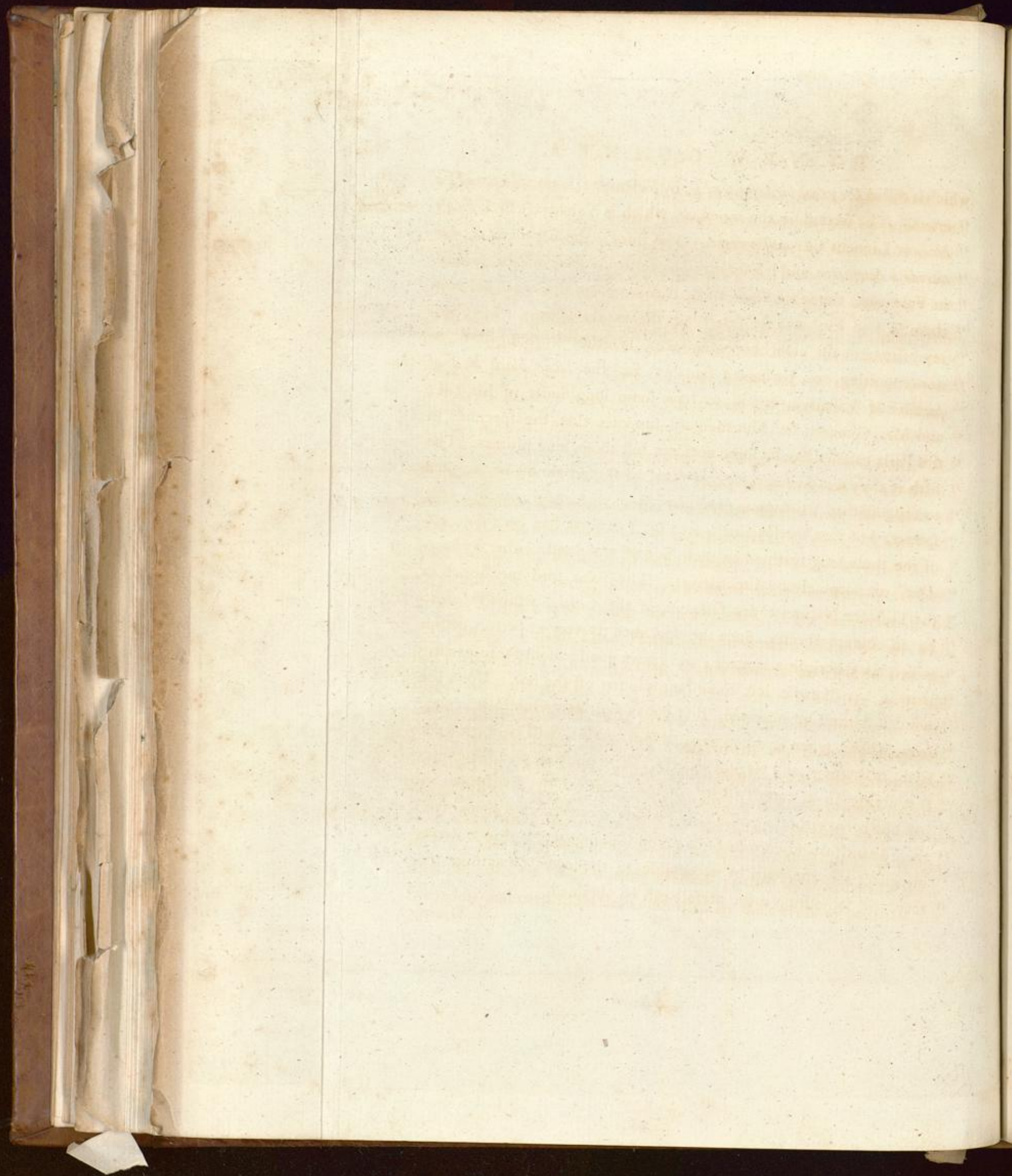
*Island of Mopine near Gilete  
Tapan Men in their Canoes Hunting wild Ducks*

*The Vicereine's Ship?*

*Published by Capt. Theobald, in the Art Street, Jan 7 1800*









which is called *the great bird of paradise*, by Valentyn: Linneus's *paradisæa apoda*. The second is the *manucode*, which is Valentyn's *little king's bird*, or Linneus's *paradisæa regia*. The third is the *magnifique* or *manucode 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 *ffilet* 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 accident, 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 countries, which, when searched by an able naturalist, will enrich science with many new and elegant objects. The birds of paradise therefore 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 history, till something more perfect can be obtained."

During

1775.  
March.





1770.  
March.

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 Buggefs 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.

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*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 Myfol 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 Myfol 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.

U

*Sunday*





1775.  
March.

*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 Kincoob,\* 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 Buffora 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.

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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 Myfol, 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 falla (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



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 Afs, Effi, 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.

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March.

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 Lufurajah: 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





1775.  
March.

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 Buggeses, 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.*

*Tho: Vwares Sculp.*

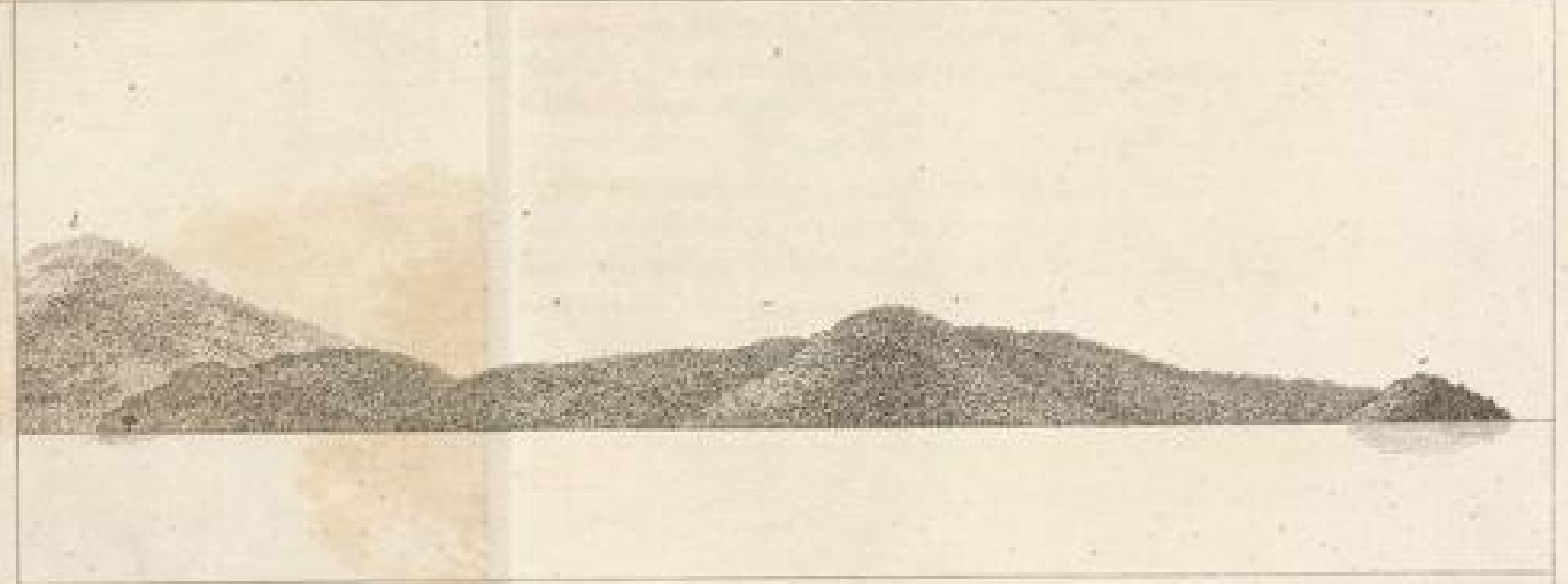
*Drawn by Capt: Tho: Forrest as the Act directs, Jan: 30<sup>th</sup> 1779.*







*View on the Coast of New - Guinea*  
*Part of Dory B.S.E.W.E. Turur Galley b. Boahire S.E. & S. c. Cape of Good Hope W.S. & S. to E. Corcora*



*View of the Entrance of Dory Harbour*  
*Part of Mananary S.S.W. 1/2 mile m. Mananary n. Mananary l. Dory Point n.N.E. & S.*

*View on the South Coast of Batavia*  
*l. Labohat Hill NW. s. Selang Island B.S.S. & E.*

*Published by Capt. Thos. Forrest on the Act stands, Jan. 20<sup>th</sup> 1779. The Engraver Sculpit*









## C H A P T E R XI.

*Departure from Ef-be Harbour—Stop at the Canary Islands—Account of Round Harbour—Searched for Nutmegs—Leave the Canary Islands—Pass between the Islands Bo and Popo—Pass Gibby—Tuan Buffora goes off in the Night, with Tuan Hadjee's Corocoro—Anchored near the Islands Syang and Eye, and got fresh Water—Departure thence—Saw the Island Gilolo—Saw the Island Morty—Saw the Islands of Kabruang, Salibabo, and Tulour—Arrive in Leron Harbour on Salibabo—Transactions there.*

**B**EING all ready to sail, about ten A. M. of the 31st, as has been said, we rowed out of Ef-be harbour. We presently saw a large corocoro, coming from towards the island Ceram. This put us on our guard; but she steered another way. In the evening we were got abreast of the Beehive, which lies about five miles W. N. W. from Ef-be harbour. Sounded thirty-three fathom muddy ground.

On *Saturday, April* the 1st, calms, with rain in the night; had a current in our favour, setting west. The morning being very clear, we could see Ceram, which appeared not above twelve leagues off. By noon, the westernmost Canary island, which is the largest, bore N. N. W. about four leagues, we being then in latitude  $2^{\circ} 10'$  S. afternoon we lost ground with the ebb tide.

1775.  
April.

Oh





1775.  
April.

On *Sunday* the 2d, gained in the night, with the flood tide; rowed a good deal in the morning, and got to the eastward of the great Kanary, where we anchored in five fathom clear sand, within musket shot of the shore, the Dolphin's nose bearing S. E. by S. five leagues. The boat's crew found a good watering place in a pond, at the south end of the great Kanary. While we stopped here, Tuan Hadjee fitted up the small corocoro, which had been presented him by the consort of the Rajah of Salwatty: much as I disliked the equipment, I complied with it, finding he was resolved. Got a great many Kanary nuts, the kernels of which (generally two or three, but always in three cells) are full of oil, and as big as a small almond; but more luscious.

*Monday* the 3d. Weighed about ten, A. M. and stood over to Long Island,\* where we anchored, within a land locked harbour, in seven fathom, muddy ground. To day we had the wind at west. The small harbour lies on the left hand, as you pass from the southward, between Long Island and Turtle Island. The strait is about a mile broad, with good soundings, eighteen and twenty fathoms.

The passage into the harbour, which is a circle of about eighty fathom diameter, is bold, and a musket shot across. In the middle of the harbour is a round coral rock, dry at low water, and bold all round. A first rate might lay her side to it, lying in six fathom water, muddy ground. Table Island, as in the view, appears higher than Long Island. To the eastward of Turtle Island, are many small low islets covered with trees.

\* Plate XV.

*Tuesday*



*Tuesday* the 4th. Wind at west. Rowed northward into a creek, where we lay close to the shore, and had a clear spot to land upon; whereas, in the harbour before mentioned, which I shall call Round Harbour, it was every where very muddy and swampy in landing. From this creek we went into the woods, and cut a new foremast and bowsprit of bintangle wood, which is light, yet strong, and of a colour like fir. Found abundance of ratans, many of which we cut for our use. We also searched for nutmegs and cloves, but found none. Sultry weather. To day, four of our people amusing themselves in the boat, which could carry ten, overfet her on purpose, and turned her bottom up: having afterwards righted her, all four laid hold of one end, and, by suddenly striking out their feet behind, and forcing the boat forward, a deal of water ran out of her, over their heads. She being thus lightened a little, one man went in, and baled her dry. I have often observed one of my people free a sampan, (canoe) by (being in the water) pulling her suddenly backwards and forwards, making the water splash out. Thus they cannot be drowned, if overfet.

1775.  
April.

*Wednesday* the 5th. Wind still at west: went a sounding about Turtle Island, where we had gathered many turtle eggs.

*Thursday* the 6th. Variable winds and calm: founded about Clump Island. Tuan Hadjee and Tuan Buffora seemed much afraid of meeting with the Dutch.

*Friday* the 7th. Variable winds and calms, with thunder and lightning to the southward. Caught quantities of fish in Round Harbour, whither we sent the boat at night. The people burnt torches,





1775  
April.

and struck the fish with lances, from the boat, in shallow water. We got more turtle eggs; but were not so lucky as to catch a turtle, tho' we saw many prints of their fins. During our stay here we found the islands unfrequented; nor had they ever seen Britons before.

*Saturday* the 8th. Much rain and calms. Caught some fish in Round Harbour, but not so many as yesterday. To day, Mr. Baxter, my mate, having struck Capez, a person belonging to Tuan Hadjee, it had like to have made an uproar among the people, several looking angry and seizing their arrows; but, immediately on his, at my request, making an apology to Tuan Hadjee, the affair was made up.

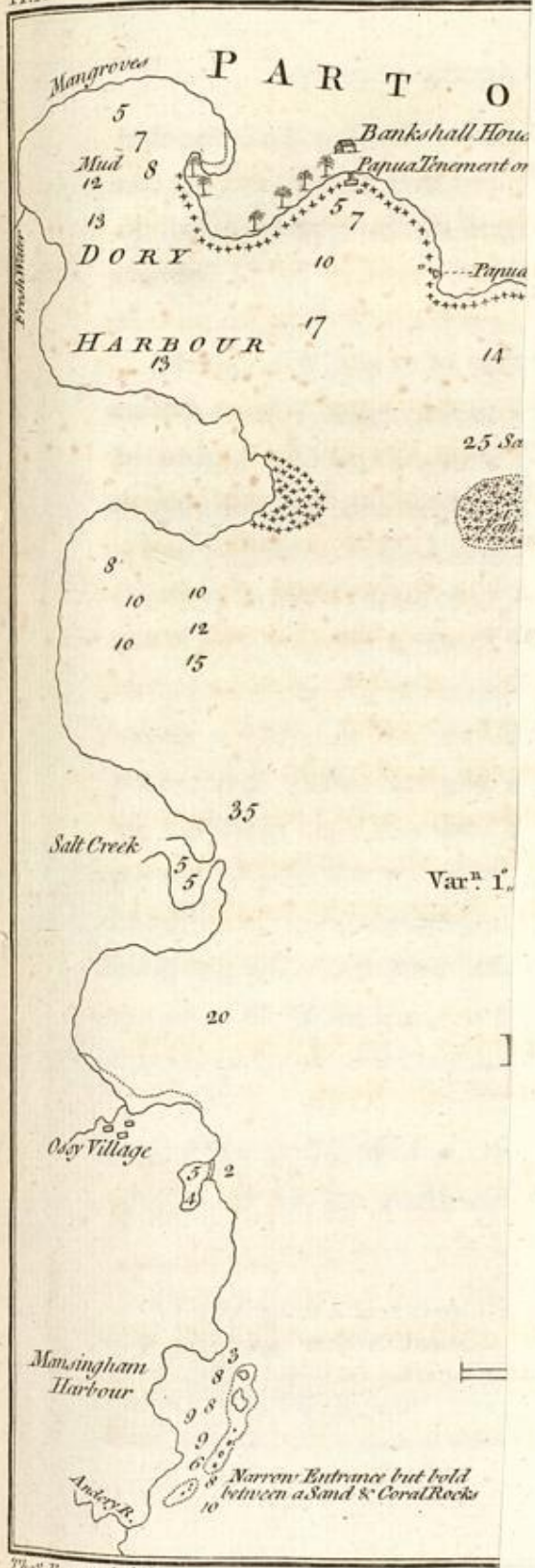
*Sunday* the 9th. Calm most part of the night, with a fine clear morning; sailed at ten, Wind S. W. steered N. W. resolving to go round Morty. Having a severe head-ake, I could not observe. We found the current set to the northward. About sunset we passed between the islands of Bo and Popo.

*Monday* the 10th. In the morning could see Gag, bearing N. N. E. also Pulo Pifang, Bo, and Popo, all at the same time.

At noon we were in  $00^{\circ} 50'$  S. latitude. We then saw Gibby bearing from N. by E. to N. E. by N.

*Tuesday* the 11th. In the night passed between Gibby and the two low islands of Yo and Utu, that lie to the eastward of it. Of them, the island nearer to Gibby, is about two miles round. At the south point





The<sup>r</sup>. Forrest delin<sup>t</sup>.

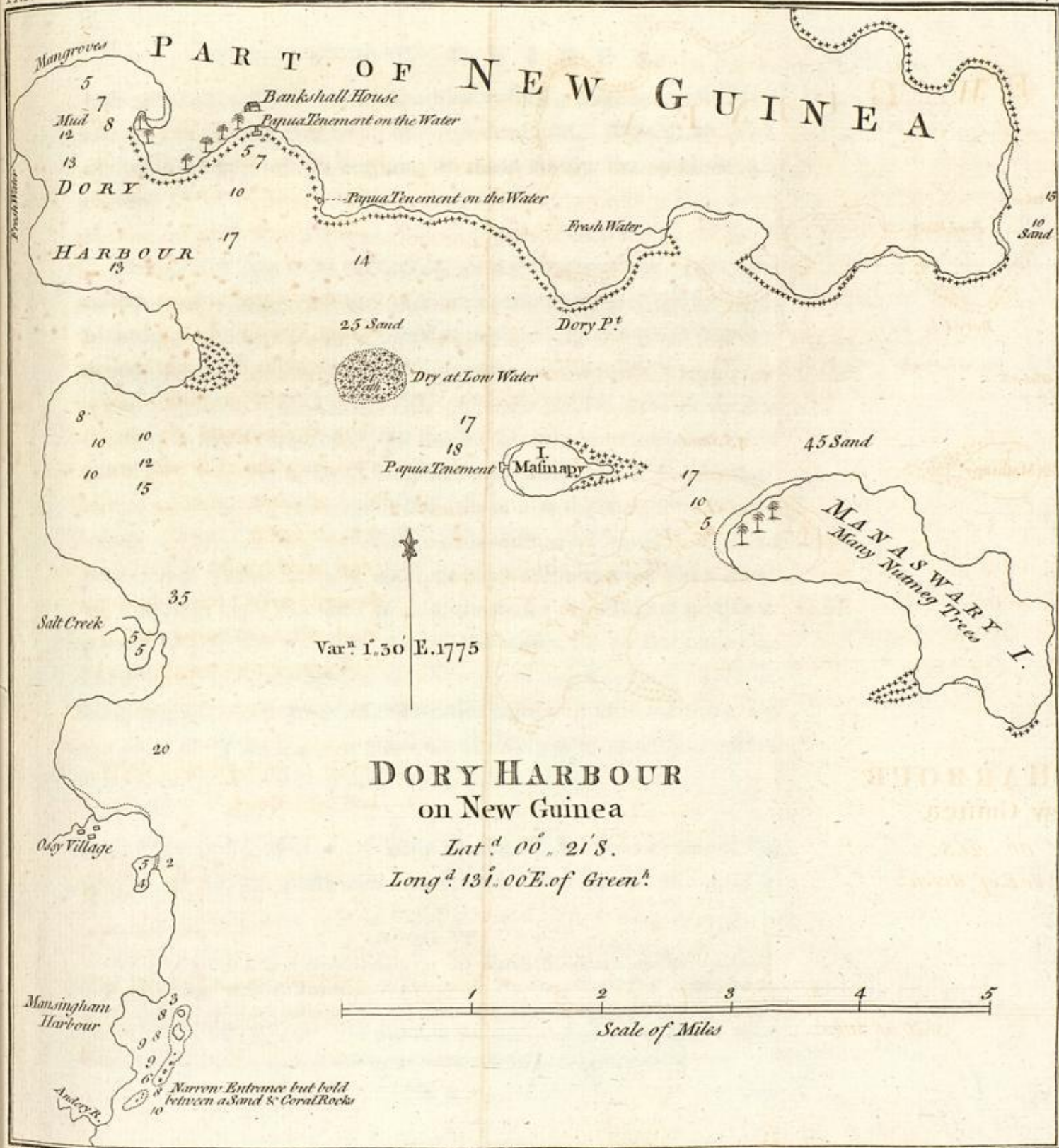
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April.







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Published by Capt<sup>r</sup> Tho<sup>s</sup> Forrest as the Act directs Jan<sup>r</sup> 30<sup>th</sup> 1779.

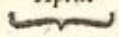
F. Vivares Sculp<sup>t</sup>





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April.



*[Faint, illegible handwriting, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]*





point of the larger is said to be a harbour. The passage between Gibby and the two islands may be about five miles broad. The N. W. point of Gibby bearing west six leagues, we could not see Patany Hook, on Gilolo.

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April.

I imagine Gibby to be about four or five leagues long, and about twelve round; being narrow, and divided into two hills, with a low neck between. \* From the more northerly hill, a long low point stretches toward Gilolo; and in the said hill appears a remarkable gap or cut, when it bears about N. half W. Off this N. W. end of Gibby, from the southward, appears also an island; behind which, as I was told by Tuan Buffora, whose family lived at Gibby, some French ships had lately lain, and got from Patany many nutmeg and clove plants, which they carried to their islands of Bourbon and Mauritius. † This person went off in the night, with the small corocoro that Tuan Hadjee had fitted up. I cannot help imagining he expected to be able to get ashore, and afterwards to overtake the vessel, as he left a slave on board, and his wearing apparel. Neither of my Europeans knew of his going off, until some little time after he was gone; and I did not choose to lie to for him, as the wind was then fresh and fair; besides that, hereabouts were said to be many Dutch cruifers.

At eight A. M. we saw low land, bearing N. E. Towards noon the wind came to the northward, with which I stood N. W. finding

\* Plate VII.

† The French have since carried them to the islands Mahe or Sechelles; and some were even sent to the West Indies.

Tuan Buffora had, in conversation, informed me, that the east coast of Gilolo was better inhabited than the west. The west coast being more immediately under the eye of Dutch severity, the inhabitants possibly get to the eastward, to enjoy more freedom.





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the current set N. E. for we fast approached the low land we had discerned at eight in the morning. Still approaching the low land in the afternoon, I wished much to get to it; but, in the night, the wind coming thence, I steered to an opposite quarter, N. N. W. and N. W. Towards morning I put about, and stood N. E. right for the land, the wind coming from the N. N. W.

*Wednesday* the 12th. At day light I saw again the land mentioned yesterday. There were two islands, low and flat: the more northerly was the smaller. As I expected anchorage near them, and did not like to keep the sea with uncertain winds, in the track of Dutch cruisers, I promised a reward to twenty rowers, if I reached them. This made them exert themselves, and at ten A. M. I got within four miles of the islands: the wind then coming fair, I stood on; at noon had no observation; P. M. anchored on a bank of great extent, depth ten fathom, sand and long weeds. Towards evening, the wind dying away, we rowed back towards the two low islands. Sent the boat to the smaller, named Pulo Eye, for water; but, it being late, there was not time to dig. Anchored in the strait between the islands, the tide running three knots: caught fourteen fish in the night, each weighing seven or eight pounds.\*

*Thursday* the 13th. In the morning I went ashore to the larger island, called Syang. On cutting an arrow plant, (a species of pine) I found fresh water drop from it; I then dug, and got good water. The weather threatening, I hastened on board, and rowed behind a low sandy islet, not above an acre in content. It had a few bushes on it; and, by the fresh prints of turtle fins, we were guided to some of their

\* Plate XI. N° 3.

eggs.





eggs. This islet lies on the west side of the island Syang, with two fathom water, sandy ground, behind it in some places: in other places it is rocky. We touched upon the rocks; but, the water being smooth, we got no hurt. P. M. it was squally to the N. W. which, however, came to nothing. Had it come to blow at N. W. we lay very snug behind the small island, where no squall could affect us. Dug for water: some rain water, which was sweet, ran off the surface into our wells.

1775.  
April.

*Friday* the 14th. This morning we found the water in our wells brackish: weighed about two P. M. rowed from behind the little sandy island, and anchored in seven fathom abreast of where we had first dug for water, being the northermost part of the larger island. Had much rain, with winds at S. E.

On *Saturday* the 15th, weighed at one A. M. there being appearance of fine weather. We were immediately carried to the eastward, entirely out of our course, by a tide or current. We therefore rowed and sailed back to Pulo Eye, and anchored at seven P. M. in five fathom rocky ground, two miles from the shore, its south extreme bearing E. S. E. We had hard squalls from the eastward, with rain: struck our mast.

*Sunday* the 16th. Weighed, and ran behind Pulo Syang, and anchored in seven fathom sand and rocks, opposite the watering place, it bearing E. by N. three miles distant. The trees there appeared green, but low; some tall timber trees, stripped of their bark, being behind them. We sent our boat ashore, and filled our jars with





1775.  
April.

with good water at the well we had first dug. In attempting to weigh our anchor from this place, there being a great sea and a fresh gale at E. N. E. we parted our cable, and then steered N. N. W. the vessel making much water.

On *Monday* the 17th, moderate weather, wind at E. and S. E. By noon we had run from Pulo Syang eighty-four miles on a N. W. by N. course, and were in the latitude of  $01^{\circ} 55'$  N. We could then see some high land, bearing W. N. W. it was part of the great island Gilolo. Steered north, the wind at S. E. by E. The sea being smooth, we did not make so much water as before. At sunset we saw plainly the land: it appeared in two bluff points, bearing from W. by N. half N. to W. S. W. We saw also a point of low land bearing N. W. Steered N. N. E. when the wind permitted, not choosing to keep near the land.

*Tuesday* the 18th. Calms, rain, and variable winds. By an indifferent observation at noon, we were in  $02^{\circ} 39'$  N. the N. E. point of Gilolo bearing W. N. W. where an almost table land jets out, and promises a bay to its southward. At one P. M. saw the island Morty bearing N. N. W. Rowed a good deal in the night, and rewarded the rowers. I remarked the north east promontory of Gilolo to be rugged land.

*Wednesday* the 19th. Light airs and calms. At three A. M. a fresh breeze from the S. W. by S. Steered N. E. and N. N. E. Towards noon it was dead calm: we then rowed a little while in latitude  $03^{\circ} 29'$  the north part of the island Morty bearing N. W. five leagues;

the





the south part of it S. W. half S. six leagues. Could see, at the same time, the north east promontory of Gilolo bearing S. by W. very distant. I reckon the north part of Morty to lie in  $03^{\circ} 40' N$ . It was calm some part of the night.

1775.  
April.

*Thursday* the 20th. Having rowed a good deal all night, in the morning found the current set us to the N. W. Morty then bore from S. S. W. to S. S. E. the north part of Gilolo bearing S. W. very distant. At noon we were in latitude  $04^{\circ} 05' N$ .

Morty, \* to the east, north, and north west, sloping gently to the sea, and terminating in low points, bids fair for good anchoring ground. The island is pretty high, but rises no where suddenly: the outline, taken on the whole, is not uneven, though some portions are. At sunset Morty bore from S. E. by E. to S. S. E. ten leagues.

On *Friday* the 21st, rowed and sailed in the night, it being fine weather. We steered N. W. and N. W. by W. as the wind permitted. About ten in the morning, saw land bearing W. N. W. ten leagues distant. At noon, were in the latitude of  $04^{\circ} 41' N$ . then discerned other land, bearing from N. W. to W. N. W. forming in saddles and hummocs. The land first seen was the island of Kambuung, † which makes like a peaked hill. Salibabo, close to it, has a table land; and the land appearing in hummocs is Tulour, or Tanna Labu, which Valentine ‡ calls Karkalang. At sunset we lay to, fear-

\* Plate XI.

† Plate VI. N<sup>o</sup> 2.

‡ Since my being in England, I have seen Valentine's map of Leron harbour, and found it very exact.

ing





1775  
April.

ing the current might drive us past Salibabo, where was (one of Tuan Hadjee's people told me) a good harbour at a place called Leron, and whither we proposed to go for provisions.

*Saturday* the 22d. At two in the morning, made sail, and ran between the islands Kabruang and Salibabo, into the harbour of Leron.\* Anchored in ten fathoms muddy ground, having the sea open only from S. by E. half E. to S. E. by E. We had since morning hoisted Dutch colours, and sent the boat ashore as a Dutch one. Immediately after we had anchored, came on board to question us, a blind Chinese, who spoke very good Malay. I presented him with a fathom of coarse chintz. In the afternoon I went on shore in the corocoro with Tuan Hadjee, and the two Batchian officers, to visit the two Rajahs, so many being on Salibabo. I gave each a piece of Tappies, and they permitted the people of the village to sell us provisions. I found that the people of this island were at war with the inhabitants of Kabruang, the island opposite, and distant only five or six miles. I was shocked at landing, to see a man's head, lately cut off, hanging by the hair from a branch of a tree, under which we passed; the blood yet dropping from it on the sand.

*Sunday* the 23d. Fresh northerly winds; got into the inner harbour, and anchored in three and a half fathom water, muddy ground. Here I found we lay much smoother, than where we lay yesterday in ten fathom. To day many small canoes came on board; we bought kalavanfas, potatoes, some rice, and two goats, all very reasonable in their price, which we paid in coarse calicoes, red handkerchiefs, &c. These islands being well cultivated, abound with inhabitants and provisions.

\* Plate XVII.

To





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avaka; the fruit of which is bitter, and full of black seeds. They had many hogs, but I bought none.

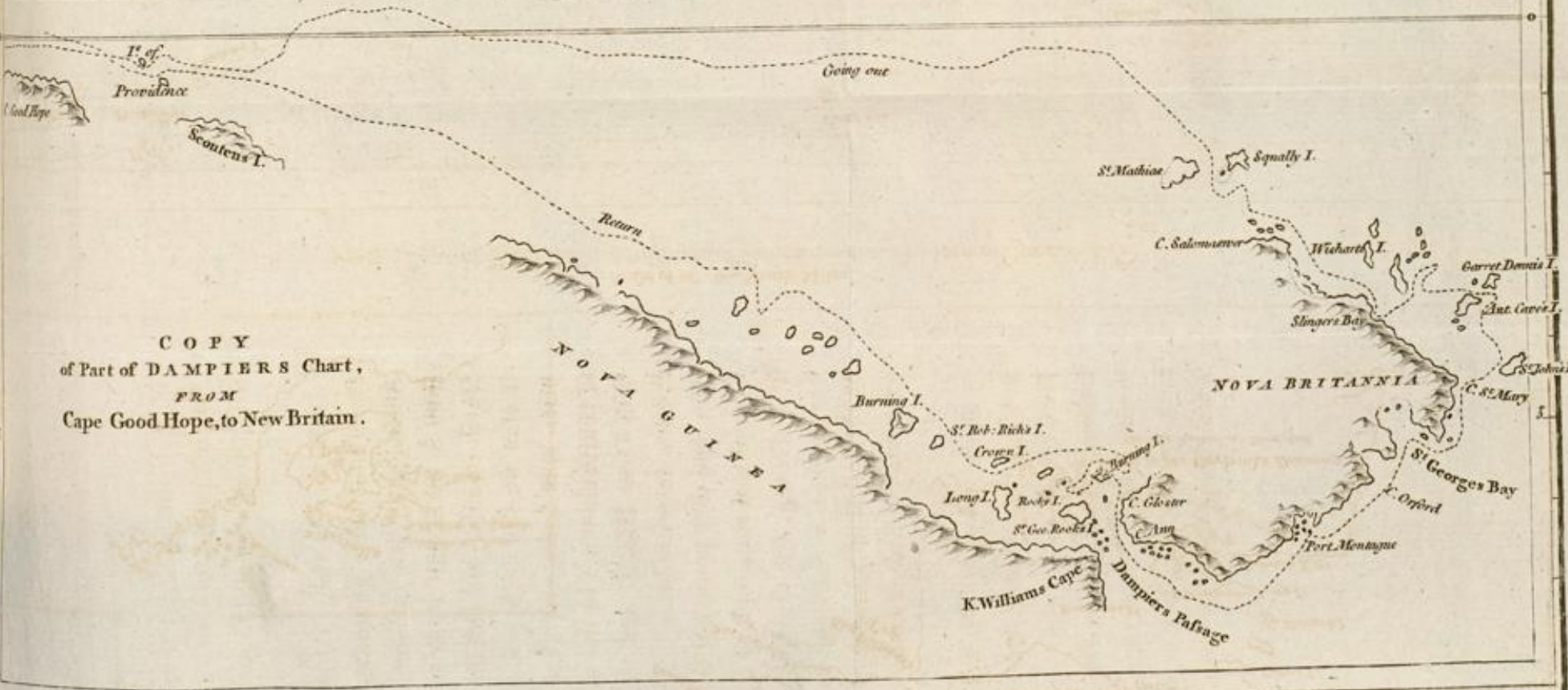
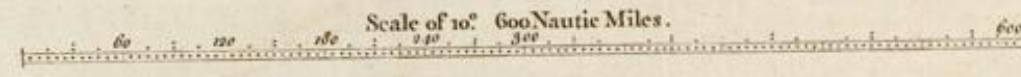
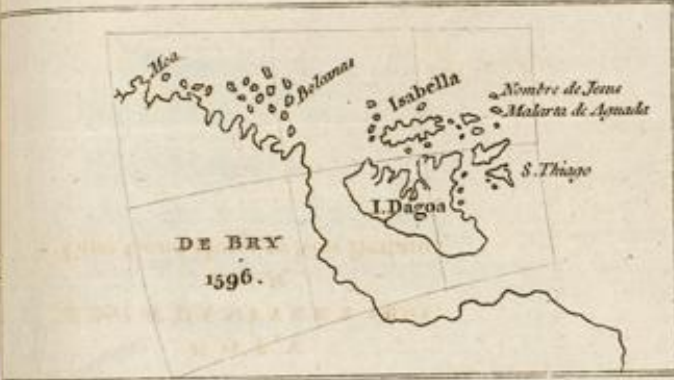
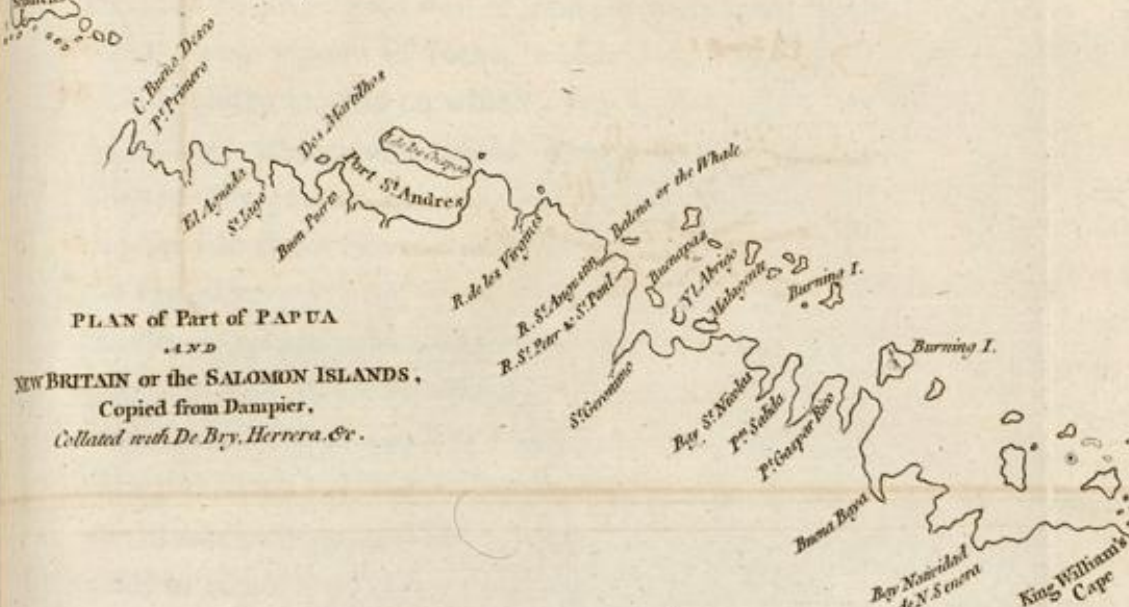
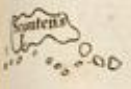
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price, which we paid in coarse calicoes, red handkerchiefs, &c. These islands being well cultivated, abound with inhabitants and provisions.

• Plate XVII.

To





To day we had a good deal of rain; a great swell without, made high breakers on a point of rocks, which forms the harbour on the right hand coming in, and on which a few bushes grow. We observed great rejoicings ashore, and several Dutch ensigns displayed. Sent Mr. Lound the gunner about ten A. M. to examine a prow or boat that lay for sale about two miles off, to the N. W. of Leron; such seeming an expedient purchase, as the galley was very leaky. I found some difficulty in agreeing about the terms that afternoon, because she wanted some repairs; so in the evening, when we went on board, consulting with Tuan Hadjee and the Batchian officers, we resolved to have nothing to say to her, and to be gone immediately in our own vessel; for we dreaded a rupture with the people of Leron, who began (we were told) to suspect our galley a Mindano piratical cruiser.

1775.  
April.

*Monday* the 24th. At break of day, a small canoe with only one man came from Kabruang, to see who we were. Of this though we did not inform him, he seemed in haste to return, without landing on Leron, the two islands being at war. Leron is a very good harbour; but, in going into it, it would be proper to send a boat ahead, and examine the entrance.

The people of these islands are of the Malay colour, with long hair. They are under Sangir, which is subject to Ternate. They are much oppressed by their Kolanos, or chiefs; and, for trifling offences, sold for slaves. Their arms are, lance, sword, target, and dagger. They manufacture a coarse kind of cloth, made of the wild plantan tree, called Abaka; the fruit of which is bitter, and full of black seeds. They had many hogs, but I bought none.

Y

C H A P-





## CHAPTER XII.

*Departure from Leron—Passed by several small Islands—Saw the Islands Belk and Serangani—Passed the Harbour of Batulakki, on Magindano—Also, the great Bay of Sugud Boyan—Stopt at a Sandy Island—Got Sight of the Island of Bunwoot—Passed Timoko Hill, and entered the River of Magindano—Remarks on the Monsoons in the Eastern Parts of India, in low Latitudes.*

1775.  
April.

HAVING therefore resolved to continue in our own vessel, leaky as she was, rather than run any hazard in changing her for another, which was neither lanch'd nor fitted, I weigh'd at sunrise, with a scant wind at N. E. Going out we made much water, as there was a head sea, and I was oblig'd to carry fail, to clear the island Salibabo. Mr. Baxter having yesterday purchas'd a boy about fifteen, for an old scarlet coat, the latter in the night jump'd overboard and swam ashore, leaving the purchaser to boast of his bargain. Being now clear of the strait between Kabruang and Salibabo, we stood on N. W. by N. with the wind at N. E. by E. towards night had much rain, with a chopping sea; made much water: lay to till morning.

*Tuesday 25.* Fair weather, after a very bad night, from many causes; at eleven A. M. saw a small island with a hummoc, bearing N. W. eight miles; at noon, were in latitude  $05^{\circ} 00'$  north, lying up N. W. wind at N. E. the corocoro far astern. At the same time, a very high  
hill



hill bore S. W. by S. half S. I take it to be the north part of Sangir.

1775.  
April.

P. M. saw four other small islands at different times to the northward; one, rocky, made like buttons; one was flat; one made like an obtuse cone; and one had a treble hill.

On *Wednesday* the 26th, at midnight, could see the island, with a hummoc mentioned yesterday, bearing S. E. at noon were in  $05^{\circ} 13'$  by an indifferent observation; it was then almost calm. The weather being very cloudy to the northward, over Magindano, and the wind at north, some part of the night we lay to: I suspect the current set to the westward.

*Thursday* the 27th. It looking very gloomy to the northward, with much rain, stowed all our sails, and lay to until morning; had no observation. The wind in the afternoon chopped about to the W. and W. N. W. We thought we saw land bearing N. E. steered for it; saw a butterfly: at night thunder and lightning over the land.

On *Friday* the 28th, wind at N. W. steered N. N. E. and N. E. made much water; at day light discovered Pulo Serangani, bearing E. by N. at the distance of about twelve leagues. It appeared like a blunt sugar loaf; at the same time, we could see other land to the northward of it, being part of Magindano. Wind at W. S. W. steered N. and N. N. E. had much rain, thunder and lightning, with a chopping sea. Lay to some part of the night.





1775.  
April.

On *Saturday* the 29th, steered N. N. E. and N. E. under our lateen mizen bent as a foresail, having rent our proper foresail. In the morning, the island of Serangani bore S. E. we steered directly thither, and anchored near it about ten A. M.

There are two islands; the more westerly is very high, making a sugar loaf; \* its north coast is bold. A spot of sand runs off its N. E. point, which we doubled, and anchored in seven fathom, muddy ground mixed with sand; a certain flat table point bearing west, half a league off, and the straits mouth between the easter and wester island being shut in. Tuan Hadjee went ashore, and, in about an hour, returned with a pilot, who carried us farther into the strait, that separates the islands, steering S. E. and brought us into nine foot water among rocks; however, we lay in a clean spot of sand, about thirty fathom wide, and got out two wooden anchors, which we fixed between the coral rocks, it blowing fresh at N. W. but in the evening it softened a little.

Several canoes came on board, from the more westerly island, with coco nuts and fowls; they proffered also for sale, some pieces of yellow wax, which I am told abounds in those parts. That island is partly cultivated, and is properly called Belk. The eastern has not near so good an appearance, neither are there any coco nut trees to be seen, which are so numerous on the western island.

Next morning, the 30th, I went ashore on a little islet, hard by the western Serangani, (called Moleron) where we found many lemon

\* Plate XVII.

trees,



trees, and gathered a good deal of the fruit, which was, however, very small; on this island, we found also many Mahometan graves. Trees were planted, as if to shade the graves. They had few leaves, but bore white flowers, tinged with yellow inside, about an inch long, which yielded a most fragrant smell: Malays call it Bunga Mellora. We filled our water on the western island, near Moleron: this day the winds have mostly been from the N. W.

1775.  
April.

*Monday, May 1st.* Fine weather, with the wind at south; weighed and got from amongst the rocks and shoals, with which we were almost surrounded. At noon we approached the coast of Magindano, which we found to be twelve miles distant from the islands of Serangani: at three P. M. we were abreast of the harbour of Batulakki,\* which may be known by a remarkable rock, about the size of a large dwelling house. It is of a pipe clay colour, with a few bushes atop. This large rock, and a small rock contiguous, which appears like a boat bottom up, must be kept on the left, going into the harbour. Between the large rock and the main, is a reef of rocks, over which, boats may pass at high water. In the harbour is ten fathom water, as I was told. A little way to the northward of it, are two cleared spots on the hills of a conical shape: off the harbour, I sounded thirty-three fathom water, muddy ground.

May 1st.

*Tuesday the 2d.* Fine weather. To the northward of this harbour, is the entrance of the great bay of Sugud Boyan, or harbour of Boyan. North of Sugud Boyan, and close to the sea, is high land, of a pretty even outline, its slope to the sea terminating in a fair beach. I was assured there was anchoring ground; but it is near the shore.

\* Plate XVII.

Tuan





1775.  
May.

Tuan Hadjee informed me, that the Dutch had some years ago endeavoured to settle at Batulakki, having sent thither a ship, and a number of Panchallangs from Ternate; but, that they were drove off by the people of Mindano, who carried away a stone they had left with their mark upon it.

*Wednesday* the 3d. Fine weather, with the tide or current in our favour, still sailing along a smooth sandy beach, to the northward of the entrance off the bay of Sugud Boyan. At noon, the weather being cloudy, we had no observation. At sun set, Serangani was just out of sight, bearing S. E. by S. Came on board several boats, from a place called Tugis; they hoisted small white flags. The Mindano people in those boats, paid great respect to Tuan Hadjee, whom they had known before. At his desire, I made them some small presents. In the night we passed a bluff head land, about a league N. W. of Tugis. On either side this head land, the natives said there was good anchorage. They informed me withall, that the same head land being in one, with a sugar loaf hill just within it, leads at sea to a shoal, on which is only three fathom water, upon sand and rocks.

On *Thursday* the 4th, saw a spot of sand close to the shore, and near a flat point. I approached it in the boat, and found many sunk rocks about it. I then returned on board, soon after the tide setting S. E. with the wind at N. W. I stood off, and lay to, not choosing to go near this spot of sand, (which might be about an acre) on account of the many rocks about it. In the evening, the wind coming off the land, we lay up along shore.

*Thursday*





T O N E W G U I N E A.

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*Friday* the 5th. Fine weather: about sunrise, the land wind veered to the northward, and we lay up no better than west. The wind then shifted to S. W soon after to W. N. W. About ten A. M. we unexpectedly saw the sandy island mentioned yesterday. Finding the tide had driven us a good deal to the southward, I ran behind it, leaving it on the left, and anchored in five fathoms clear sand. I then sent to the main land, and got water. We weighed at sunset, and sailed between the main and the sandy island, where we found overfalls, from twenty to two fathoms, and then to thirty-five fathoms rocky ground, about two miles from the beach. All night we had a fine land wind at N. E. with a new moon.

1775-  
May.

In the morning of *Saturday* the 6th, saw a small island with a hummock, bearing north, near the main land. Steered N. N. W. with the wind at S. W. by S. At nine A. M. we perceived the low trees of a bay, lying to the N. E. of the said island. At night the tide was in our favour, and we had a fine land breeze, steering N. and N. by W. The sun being to the northward these several days, we had no observation.

*Sunday* the 7th. Fine weather, and a favourable gale at E. and S. E. Before day light we passed the north part of the bay observed yesterday: at seven A. M. we discovered the island of Bunwood, bearing N. N. E. Part of it appeared like what seamen call a gunner's coin or wedge. Dark and cloudy was the weather, till near noon; it then cleared up, and Tapian point bore N. N. E. three leagues. It is rather low, but not flat; and lies in latitude  $7^{\circ} 15' N$ . Afternoon we had a fresh gale at south, and passed Tapian point about three. At  
half





1775.  
May.

half past four we were abreast of Timoko hill : we left it on the right ; as we did a hill, inland a little way, which is clear from wood atop, being entirely covered with grass ; and is called Kablallang. About five I entered the river Pelangy, commonly called Magindano river, and had barely two fathom water on the bar.

Having so far prosecuted the voyage, before I conclude this chapter, I could wish to say something of the nature of the winds and currents in low latitudes, east of Atcheen Head ; which may be termed in general as far as the Moluccas, a Malay region—The Malay tongue, soft and easily learnt, being understood and spoken all along the coast of the islands, which in the map occupy this vast space.

The winds, which blow from the south and west, in the bay of Bengall, and in the China seas, commonly called the S. W. Monsoon, blow N. W. on that part of Sumatra, north of the line ; as the hills there alter the direction of the wind, which at Atcheen Head is S. W. and follows the situation of the coast, which is N. W. Again, south of the line, the S. W. monsoon coincides with the perpetual trade wind, and becomes S. E.

Between Borneo and Celebes, between Celebes and Gilolo, and without Java and Sumatra, the monsoons, that in the China seas are S. W. and N. E. may, with propriety, be called N. and S. or rather N. W. and S. E.

Captain Wilson, of the Pitt, Indiaman, in this idea, prosecuted and made good his passage from Batavia to China, against the monsoon.

In





In evidence of so great merit, that track is often kept. When the ships get past Pitt's Strait, into the south sea, near the islands Palaos,\* they find the current set strong to the northward at full and change. The pursuers of this track, I would advise to steer without Java, rather than within, or to the northward of it; unless, indeed, the ship has business at Batavia. On the south coast of Java, during the N. E. monsoon, the winds are strong from the N. W. and W. the current setting the same way, and in this track, the road of Carang Assen, on the island of Bally, affords most excellent refreshments. Being there on board the Bonetta ketch, in the year 1763, I found plenty of bullocks, at two dollars, and hogs at one dollar each: ducks also in great quantities. I left Banditten Island on the left, steered for Bally Peak or Hill, and anchored in ten fathom, sandy ground, out of the tide, about half a mile from the shore. As there are no soundings, or at least, very deep water, just without where I anchored, I would recommend to the navigator to steer boldly for the houses of Carang Assen, and anchor as I did, keeping the peak about N. by E. This I choose to be more particular in mentioning, as the India Directory, from wrong information, says, there is no anchorage hereabouts. The ship Experiment was also here, some years after me. When I anchored, the natives, who are Gentoos, came on board, in little canoes, with outriggers on each side. On the edges of the canoe, for the bottom was too narrow, I put a gang cask, with which the owner paddled into a fresh water river, and, within twenty minutes, brought it full of water; for which service I paid ten or twelve China cash, with a hole in each, of which I bought four hundred for a Spanish dollar.

\* Of this circumstance I was informed by Captain Affleck, of his Majesty's ship Argo, who made the passage in 1764.

Z

This

1775.  
May.



1775.  
May.

This agreeable officiousness of the natives prevented my risking our boat on shore. Afternoon the Rajah of Carang Assiem did me the honour of a visit. He sung as he came on board, in a small boat, with one attendant. His nails were remarkably long. In the road lay several prows, loaded with rice, from the adjacent island Lomboc, which is also inhabited by Gentoos; and on the sides of the hills of Lomboc are, I am informed, large pools or tanks of water, for the purpose of watering their rice fields, after the manner of the Gentoos of Indostan, from whom they are certainly descended.

The island Bally, on the south side, is well cultivated, and many of the grounds are inclosed; it is full of inhabitants, who spin a great deal of cotton yarn, which the Chinese chiefly export to Bencoolen, and other parts, as well as checkered cloths, like Bengal Lungys made of it. The Chinese carry also in sloops and prows, from Bally to Fort Marlbro, pickled pork and dried (jerked) beef, which Malays call ding-ding. If a ship refreshes here, and the captain has a little patience, he will come off remarkably cheap. Iron, cutlery, and opium, are the articles of trade; but no quantity can be sold, as silver and gold are scarce. They have cotton exceeding cheap; but they do not pack it well; putting it in baskets, like those called at Batavia, canisters. The natives are rather of a better character than the Mahometan Malays; but I did not trust myself ashore.

Here, not only women often kill themselves, or burn with their deceased husbands; but men also burn in honour of their deceased masters. Those who determine on this, are not limited to time: they name, perhaps, a distant day; and, in the mean while, their intention





tention being made known, there is no honour the natives can think of, but they pay to this devotee. He is venerated and cared for wherever he goes. On the fatal day, by the side of a great fire, a loose stage of boards is erected; on this he dances, working himself up to a fit; he then skips to the end of a plank, which tilting, he falls headlong into the flames. This I learnt from one of my men, Ishmael Jerrybatoo, a man of veracity, who had seen it.

1775.  
May.

A ship having refreshed at this most eligible place, may continue her voyage, leaving Bally to the west, and after making the Pater-nosters, haul up for what is called the Bugeroons, or the Strait of Salayer. By no means go to the southward of Salayer, which is full of shoals. The track then is, to leave Bouton on the left, and Ceram on the right; but I question whether it were not preferable to haul up to the northward of the Kanary islands; leaving them and Myfol on the right, lest the ship should fall to leeward.

Some ships go through the Strait of Golowa, some through Pitt's Strait, and some through a strait still farther north, called, in certain maps, Augusta's Strait, which has the island Waygiou on the north side of it.

I cannot find any ships have gone north of Waygiou, into the South Sea, coasting the north side of that island, where I found three good harbours, Piapis, Offak, and Rawak. All the charts I have seen, leave the north coast of Waygiou undetermined by a dotted line.





1775.  
May.

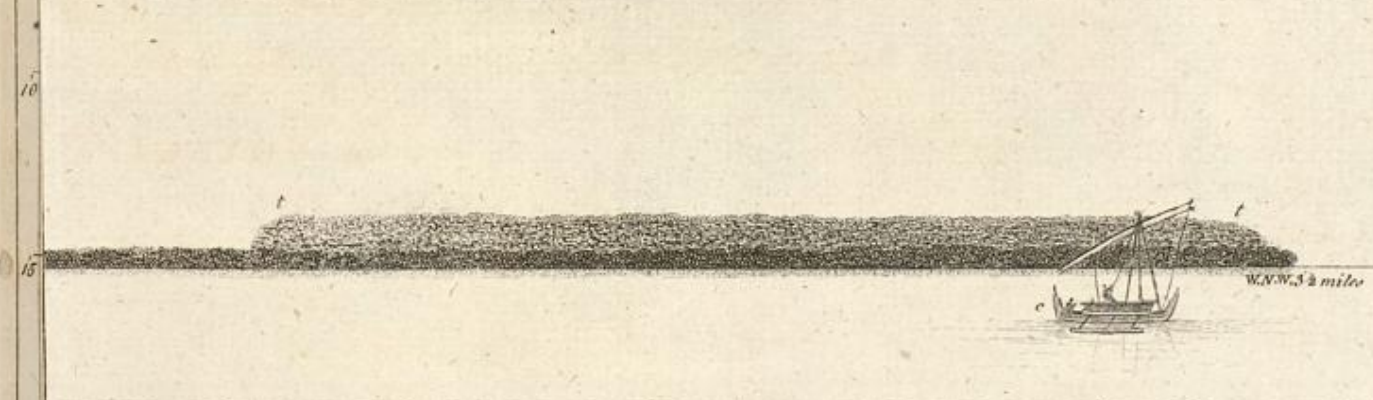
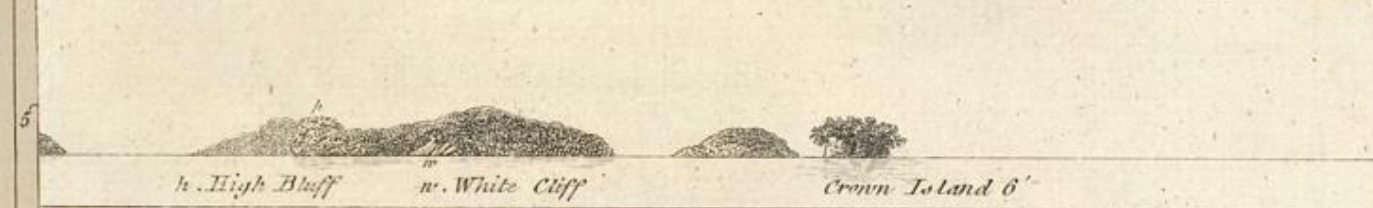
However desirable it may be to put into these harbours, yet I would not advise a ship to go into the south sea, by the north of Waygiou; as, so far north, she may meet the wind at N. E. whereas, farther south, in Augusta's, Pitt's, or Golowa strait, the wind, *during the N. E. monsoon*, is more likely to blow from the westward, according to the general rule. Nor do I doubt but on each side of these straits there may be very good harbours and inhabitants. Salwatty may be better inhabited than Waygiou; for I sent to the former, whilst I lay near Waygiou, for a stock of sago biscuit, which was presently purchased, as has been told.

## A VOYAGE





2 Crest Mark to go into Esbe Harbour keep the Island x shut in with y and borrow upon Esbe Island. c Crown Island W.N.3



Entrance of Round Harbour on Long Island t.t. Table Island c. Corocoro



ing making in 2 Hummocks here W. 2 S. Tho: Viures Sculp!

hed by Capt. Tho: Forrest as the Act directs, Jan. 30<sup>th</sup> 1779.







Note. The Canary Islands are Uninhabited; They are so called from the Fruit Canary, that grows in great Plenty on the Largest.

Middle Islands  
Dolphin's Nose  
Red Spot

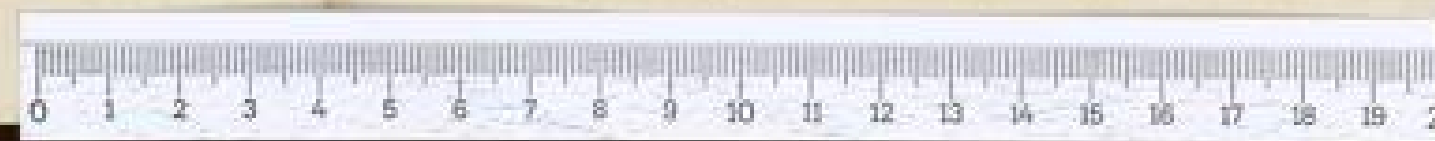
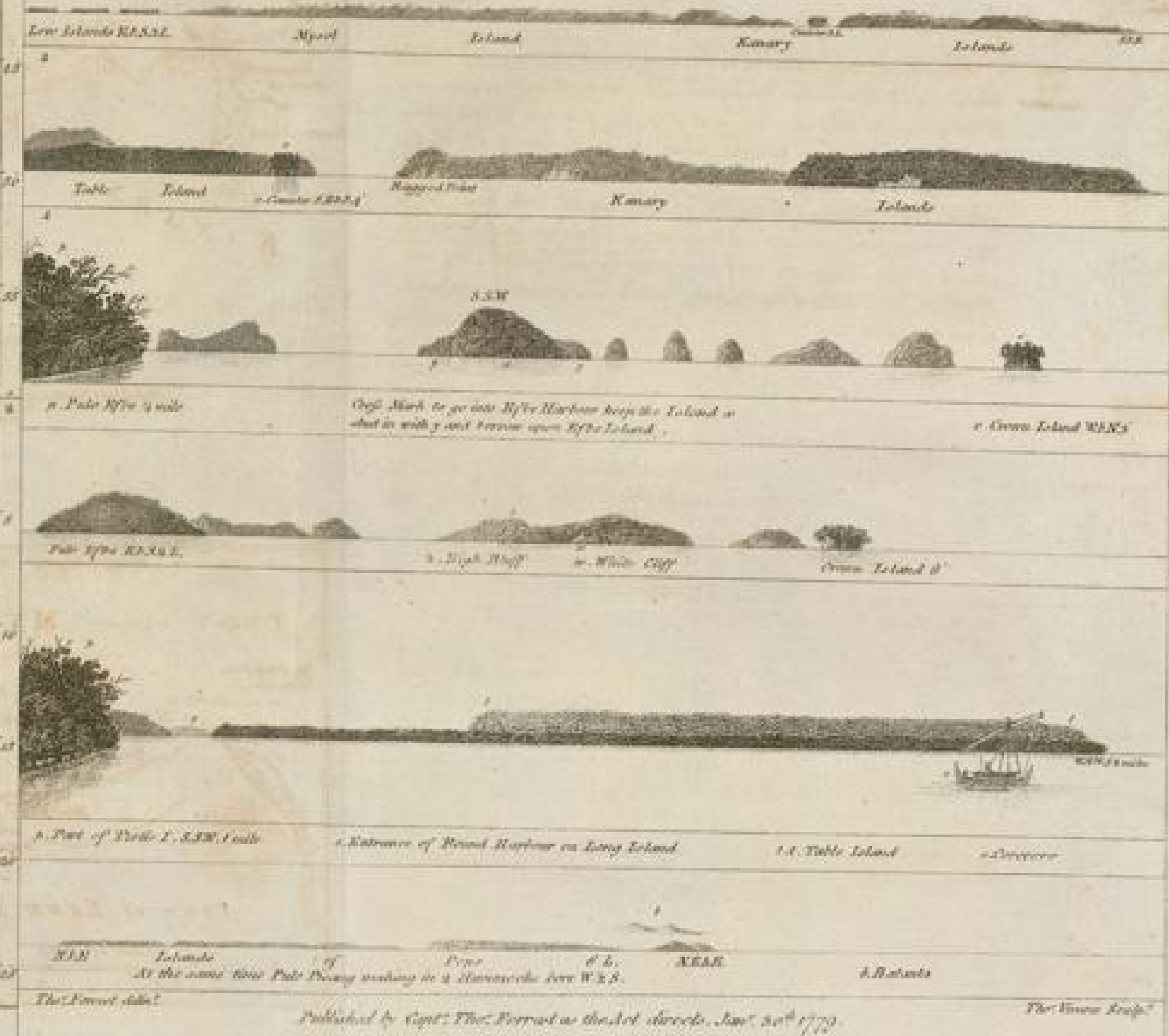
PART

OF

MYSOL ISLAND



Epbe Harbour  
Lat<sup>o</sup> 42. 10 S.  
Long<sup>o</sup> 127. 00 E. of Lond<sup>o</sup>.







*Faint, illegible text, possibly a title or description, written in a cursive script.*





*People of Moa of New Guinea and their Boats.*

*A. Volpelt sculp.*





People of Moo Janna, and other adjacent Islands, together with one of their Boats.



People of New Guinea and their Boats.

