

DUTCH RELATIONS WITH THE PHILIPPINES: A SURVEY OF SOURCES IN THE GENERAL STATE ARCHIVES, THE HAGUE, NETHERLANDS

M. P. H. ROESSINGH

Introduction

FEW ASIAN COUNTRIES CAN BOAST OF A SOURCE PUBLICATION comparable with *The Philippine Islands, 1493-1898*, as regards the wide scope of the work and the minuteness of its annotations.¹ Not only printed sources we find here in an English translation, but also a great number of documents selected from Spanish and other archives.

Vol. 53, "Bibliography", contains surveys of manuscripts, partly published in the foregoing volumes, and also an enumeration of the diverse archives and libraries which hold important documentary material. Dutch institutions have not been studied for this purpose, but there are some remarks about the location of material in the Netherlands. Under "Other European Collections" we read: "A letter from the Director of the Netherlands archives at the Hague reports that there is no distinctive section of the archives devoted to the Philippine MSS. Most of the papers are written in the Dutch language, and many treat of the Dutch expeditions to the Orient and the Dutch Oriental possessions. It is quite probable that many MSS of the East Indies contain references to the Philippines."² Indeed the archives of the United East Indies Company are very rich in documents relating to the Philippines, but these are hidden for the most part between papers treating the Dutch East Indies proper. For the period up to 1800 the collection of foreign maps is also interesting, whereas the archives of the Ministries of the Colonies and of Foreign Affairs from the period of the Kingdom of the Netherlands (1813- . . .) comprise some materials relating to the Sulu Archipelago.

This article is meant as an implement to facilitate investigation of these sources. The emphasis has been laid on an important part of the VOC-archives, viz. the huge series Letters and Appendices sent over from the

¹ E. H. Blair, J. A. Robertson and E. G. Bourne, ed. Cf. for full title the Bibliography, and for abbreviations the List, below.

² *Op cit.*, vol. LIII, p. 9.

Indies. The General Despatches from the Indies, included in this series, have been published in part, and some monographs were based on them to a large extent, therefore an annotated bibliography of these publications — as forming an important “entrance” to the archives—precedes the survey proper. For a survey of sources relating to the Philippines in other Dutch institutions I refer to my forthcoming *Guide to the sources in the Netherlands for the history of Latin America*, to be published under the auspices of the UNESCO and of the International Council on Archives. In the following lines I shall try to give an adequate summary of the nature and extent of Dutch-Philippine relations and of the organization of the Dutch East Indies Company.

At the end of the 16th century Dutch overseas enterprise turned to direct trade with the Far East, mainly to fetch the valuable spices. The revolt of the Netherlands against Spain resulted in Spanish and Portuguese ports being closed to Dutch shipping, and this, combined with the conquest of the international port of Antwerp in the Southern Netherlands, greatly stimulated trade, shipbuilding and investigation of new sea-routes in the Northern provinces. Between 1595 and 1601 fourteen fleets with a total of 65 ships were despatched to the Indies by several groups of merchants in cities like Amsterdam, Middelburg and Delft. One of these fleets, comprising four ships, stood under command of Olivier van Noort of Rotterdam. In April 1598 this fleet left the Netherlands; by way of the Strait of Magalhaes van Noort sailed to the Indies and arrived with two ships at the Ladrones in September, 1600. In November he cruised off Manila to prey upon the silver galleon from Acapulco and the richly laden Chinese junks. As appears from his journal, Van Noort saw very clearly the importance for Philippine economy of the silver imports from Acapulco on the one hand, and of the Chinese trade on the other: “These Islands in themselves do not possess any treasures, but the Chinese trade is most valuable; these Chinese sail to all places to perform their trade, and act very subtle in this business.”³

The position of the Dutch merchants trading in the Indies was strengthened considerably in 1602, when the several so-called Early Companies were amalgamated into a United East Indies Company with a charter granted by the States-General of the Dutch Republic. The central management, “Heren Zeventien” (Gentlemen Seventeen) was composed of representatives of the

³ Journal of Van Noort, ed. J. W. Ijzerman, 1st vol., p. 113. This edition forms vols. XXVII and XXVIII of the Works, published by the Linschoten Society. The aim of this society is the publication of the original and unabridged text of rare or unpublished Dutch travels by sea and land and geographical accounts. Vols. XLVII and LXV (see Bibliography: van SPILBERGEN and *Nassausche Vloot*) are also of importance for the Philippines. See for a descriptive index of the Society's editions: *Tresoor*, and for contemporary printed travel accounts the bibliographies by TIELE. The archives of the “Early Companies” from 1594-1603 (printed inventory by R. Bijlsma, The Hague, 1927) do not contain documents of importance for Philippine history.

six Chambers, the most important of which were those of Amsterdam and Middelburg. A Governor-General with his Council headed the government in the Indies. In 1619 the Governor-General Jan Pieterszoon Coen founded Batavia, the "general rendez-vous", from which place the various trading posts in Asia were run and communications with the home country were maintained.

Although the power of the VOC increased steadily during the 17th century, to reach its height around 1700, the organization both in the home country and in Asia was not altered fundamentally before the end of the Dutch Republic in 1795. In 1800 it was formally dissolved, its rights and properties were taken over by the state.

Especially during the first half of the 17th century the spice-growing regions were of paramount importance for the Dutch. Here they encountered the Portuguese and the Spanish, the latter being their neighbours on the small island of Ternate up to 1663. As a means to expel the Spanish an attack on their most important base in the Philippines lay at hand. A blockade of Manila, if possible combined with the capture of a silver galleon, thus served a threefold purpose: the weakening of the Spanish empire, reinforcement of the Company's commercial position with the indispensable silver and the diversion of the Chinese junks to the Dutch factories.

Between 1609 and 1648 — when the Treaty of Munster was concluded between Spain and the Netherlands—some twenty-five Company fleets were despatched to Philippine waters, either from Batavia, the Moluccan Islands, or from the Dutch factories in Formosa and Japan. They never succeeded in taking a silver-laden galleon from Acapulco, although several times it was a near miss (for instance in 1620). The capture of Chinese junks off Manila formed a part of the scheme to divert the Chinese trade to the Dutch factories. To this end, Chinese harbours (a.o. Macao) were also blockaded and in 1624 the factory in Formosa was set up. During the period 1624-1662 (in 1662 the fortress Zeelandia was lost to the Chinese rebel Chêng Ch'êng-kung) the Dutch attracted a considerable amount of Chinese imports and exports. That this had a startling effect on the authorities at Manila is proven by the fact that they occupied Ki-Lung at the Northern tip of Formosa and Tan-Sui on the East coast of 1626, just to check a further advance of their heretical enemies. Ki-Lung was taken by the Dutch in 1642, but in Philippine waters the VOC was less successful. After the fall of Malacca in 1641, the attention of the Batavian authorities was once more focused on the crippling of the Manila trade. To achieve this end, they tried it all at once: the interception of a galleon, the capture of as much junks as possible, the blockade of Manila and the performing of raids in different parts of the archipelago. This splitup of the Dutch forces

gave the Spanish an opportunity to deal with their enemy one by one, and although the Company was superior as regards the number of ships, it never scored a decisive victory during the five campaigns of 1644-1648. On the other hand, Spanish chroniclers and even modern Philippine historians⁴ exaggerated this failure because the Dutch did not conquer Manila even when the city was almost defenseless, but, apart from some occasional wishful thinking⁵ and highly theoretical "speculations"⁶ the occupation of Manila, let alone of the entire archipelago, was never seriously considered. On the contrary, Governor-General Anthonie van Diemen and his Council emphatically rejected such an undertaking.⁷

Although the 5th article of the Treaty of Munster (1648) stipulated that the Spanish should keep their trade relations in the East Indies without being allowed to extend them, and although the same article forbade the Dutch to frequent Spanish harbours, the Company nevertheless tried to get a hand in the Manila-Acapulco trade. The Directors in 1657 made a proposal to the Spanish ambassador about the trade relations between Manila and Batavia and even suggested to bring spices, etc. to America in Dutch ships. After some deliberation the Spanish government refused, just as English offers of this kind were turned down.⁸ Official regulations, however, are one thing, everyday practice is quite another. The Dutch soon learned that they could trade freely at Manila, provided that ships, crew, permits etc. were not discernible as being of Dutch origin. Moreover, they could attract Manila merchants to Batavia and Malacca to supply them with much-coveted Ceylon cinnamon, a monopoly product of the VOC. Apart from occasional interruptions, for instance during the War of the Spanish Succession, this trade continued until the end of the 18th century. For this reason the Directors did not press their point too much when they protested against the activities of the Royal Philippine Company in 1732 and again in 1765 and 1785. The Batavia-Manila trade must not be disturbed by this quarrel.⁹

⁴ Thus Gregorio F. Zaide, *Philippine Political and Cultural History*, I, p. 268.

⁵ Thus Governor-General Pieter Both in a General Despatch to Gentlemen Seventeen, 26th July 1612. *Generale Missiven* I, p. 17. P. Both thought that the Filipinos would welcome the Dutch as their liberators from the tyrannical Spaniards. From the same period dates the advice of Apollonius Schorte, a captain of the VOC in the Moluccas, who wanted to take strongholds in the Philippines, in order to cut off the supply lines of the Spanish forces in the Spice Islands. His "discours" was printed as an annex to the Journal of Van Spilbergen. (See above.)

⁶ Cf. Collection van Hoorn-vanRiebeeck, inv. nr. 42, below.

⁷ *Generale Missiven* II, p. 173. 12 December 1642. If the Company would occupy the Philippines, the cost would outgrow the profit, Van Diemen told the Directors.

⁸ Cf. S. D. Quason, *English Country Trade*, pp. 17-24.

⁹ Cf. W. L. S-hurz, *The Manila Galleon*, App. I: "The Royal Philippine Company", and Arch. VOC, inv.nrs. 4464/ij6 and ee4, below.

Before 1648 the VOC repeatedly tried to realize a cooperation between its forces and those of the diverse Mindanao princes against Spain, and also intervened between these rulers when internal disputes flared up on the island. Lack of necessary naval force thwarted a common action, and moreover the reliability of the most important ruler, residing near Simoay¹⁰, was doubted. At first the Dutch entertained high expectations of the trade in slaves, wax, gold and tortoise-shells that could be carried on with Mindanao. Yet no factory was founded here, because the successive Sultans continually rejected the proposals of the Company to this end. Although they welcomed both Dutch and English traders in their lands, at the time they feared to lose their independence when the VOC should settle at Mindanao, and also foresaw Spanish intervention. (For this reason — fear of Dutch expansion — the Sultan on the other hand encouraged the English to build a factory when the latter visited Mindanao in the 1680's; see QUIASON, p. 116-118.)

The princes of the Sangihe-Island were akin to the Mindanao rulers and possessed some portions of Southern Mindanao. Since 1677 these princes were vassals of the Company and in 1688 the King of Kandhar (N.-Sangihe Islands) yielded his possessions to the Dutch.¹¹ The actual situation did not change much by this, because the Company only held legal titles without exercising authority on the spot. (With the exception of Palmas, see below.)

In the 1680's several English ships visited the islands;¹² the Dutch feared that the English would use Mindanao as a base from whence they could ensconce themselves in the Spice Islands. Therefore, the Company repeatedly sent expeditions to Mindanao to thwart such efforts and to seek the Sultan's friendship. (Or, occasionally, threaten him: see OB 1691 XIX.) The governing principle of policy towards Mindanao in the following century was: to keep other nations out and to promote trade within certain limitations. Freeburghers¹³ of Ternate were permitted to engage in this trade, and likewise the inhabitants of Mindanao were attracted to Ternate to sell their merchandise, but the trade in spices was strictly forbidden. Correspondence between the native princes of Ternate and Mindanao was kept under close control and if the Dutch detected a violation of the rules, harsh measures were taken.¹⁴ The VOC also tried to check a possible Spanish advance: as the news about the foundation of the Royal Philippine Company arrived at Batavia in 1733, the "Bonneratte" went to the islands of Sarangani (at the Southern tip of Mindanao) to erect two stone pillars

¹⁰ Simoay lies at Illano Bay, 7° 20' N.Lat., 124° 10' E.Long.

¹¹ Cf. OB 1690 V, below.

¹² Cf. Quiason, *op cit.*, Chapter V: "The Early Trade Relations of the East India Company with Mindanao and Sulu".

¹³ Freeburghers mostly were former servants of the Company, who held a license for trade on a restricted number of ports in Asia.

¹⁴ Cf. OB 1722 XII, below.

with the company mark on it. This was to show that the territory belonged to the VOC according to the treaty with the King of Kandhar. During this expedition another Dutch ship, the "Langerak", was taken by the Spanish.¹⁵

Almost two centuries later, the treaty with the King of Kandhar again came to the foreground when a dispute arose between the United States of America and the Kingdom of the Netherlands respecting sovereignty over the small island of Palmas (Miangas), lying to the south of Mindanao. The Netherlands could prove that "this sovereignty arose out of conventions entered into with the native princes of the Islands of Sangi . . . establishing the sovereignty of the Netherlands over the territories of these princes, including Palmas (or Miangas)".¹⁶

The earliest relations with the Sulu Archipelago also appear in the light of the struggle against Spain. When Laurens Reael, the Dutch Governor of the Moluccas, attacked Panav and Cebu in 1614, the envoys of Sulu and Mindanao wanted to conclude a treaty with the Dutch against the common enemy. "Those of Solock are civil people, speaking the Malay language well", remarked Reael.¹⁷ An effective cooperation did not take place for the moment. In 1642, an envoy of the Sultan of Sulu visited Batavia with a request for help against the Spanish, but not until 1645 the VOC sent two yachts of the Moluccan fleet to N.E.-Borneo, to size up the situation. The auxiliary forces promised by the sultan did not show up and after bombarding the Spanish fort at Sulu for three days the ships sailed away to Batavia. In 1646, the Sultans of Sulu and Mindanao made peace with the Spanish. Relations with Sulu in the following years were only transitory. The Batavian authorities thought that it would be wiser to attract Su'unese ships to Makassar or Batavia and to obtain this way the pearls, tortoise-shells and other merchandise than to send Company ships to the islands: the long wait for sufficient cargo would make this an uneconomic procedure. The increased interest of the Dutch in the Sulu Islands after about 1760 was the result of the English presence in this area.¹⁸ Just like a century previously at Mindanao, the Company saw its monopoly position in danger and dispatched several missions to Sulu to investigate this matter. It also tried to establish a closer alliance with the Sultan or at least to induce him to take a neutral position.

The expanding piracy became a problem already in the 18th century and led to a Dutch punitive expedition in 1848, during which the capital of Sulu was bombarded. The strength of Sulu was in no way broken by this action. Although a second expedition was considered necessary, the

¹⁵ Cf. OB 1735 VI, 1736 III, 1737 III, below, and Godée Molsbergen.

¹⁶ *Arbitral Award*, p. 15, 41, 50; see also OB 1702 II, below.

¹⁷ Cited Van Dijk, p. 219.

Dutch government did not take this step but confined itself to the role of an observer during the military operations and diplomatic negotiations which led to the subjection of Sulu to Spain and the renunciation of the sovereignty over N.E. Borneo.

List of abbreviations

- BKI — Bijdragen van het Koninklijk Instituut voor Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde (Contributions of the Royal Institute for Linguistics, Geography and Ethnology).
- B & R — Blair & Robertson, *The Philippine Islands, 1493-1898*.
- GG — Gouverneur-Generaal (Governor-General at Batavia).
- GRR — Gouverneur-Generaal en Raden (van Indië).
(Governor-General and Councillors (of the Indies)).
- GPh — Governor of the Philippines.
- GTern — Governor of Ternate.
- K.A. . . . — Koloniaal Archief . . . (Colonial Archives . . .) The Signature preceding the numbers of items in the VOC-archives.
- OB — Uit Indië Overgekomen Brieven en Papieren (Letters and appendices sent over from the Indies).
- R.G.P. — Riïks Geschiedkundige Publicatiën (State Historical Publications).
- T.B.G. — Tijdschrift van het Koninklijk Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen (Review of the Royal Batavian Society of Arts and Sciences).
- VOC — Verenigde Oostindische Compagnie (United East Indies Company).
- VROA — Verslagen omtrent 's-Riïks Oude Archieven (Reports concerning the Old State Archives).

Bibliography

Arbitral award rendered in conformity with the special agreement concluded January 23rd, 1925, between the United States of America and the Netherlands, relating to the arbitration of differences respecting sovereignty over the islands of Palmas (or Miangas). April 4th, 1928. (The Hague, International Bureau of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, 1928).

BLAIR, Emma H., J. A. ROBERTSON & E. G. BOURNE, (ed.), *The Philippine Islands, 1493-1898. Explorations by early navigators . . . (etc.) . . . as related in contemporaneous books and manuscripts . . . (etc.) . . . to the close of the nineteenth century.* (55 vols., Cleveland, 1903-1909).

BUUMENTRITT, F., *Holländische Angriffe auf die Philippinen im XVI, XVII, und XVIII. Jahrhundert. Historische Skizze.* (Dutch attacks on the Philippine Islands in the XVI, XVII, and XVIIIth centuries. Historical sketches). (Leitmeritz, 1880).

N.B. A Spanish translation has also been published. (Madrid, 1882).
Based solely on Spanish sources, therefore a rather one-sided presentation.

Bouwstoffen—

TIELE, P. A., & J. E. HEERES, *Bouwstoffen voor de Geschiedenis der Nederlanders in den Maleischen Archipel* (Materials for the History of the Dutch in the Malay Archipelago). (3 vols., The Hague, 1886-1895).

N.B. Continuation of the Jonge's *Opkomst*; covers the period 1610-1649. With index of names and subjects.

Coen—

Jan Pietersz. Coen. *Bescheiden omtrent zijn berijf in Indië*. (Jan Pietersz. Coen. Documents concerning his stay in the East Indies). Edited by H. T. Colenbrander and W. Ph. Coolhaas. (7 vols., The Hague, 1919-1953).

N.B. J. P. Coen was Governor-General from 1619 to 1623 and from 1627 to 1629. This series covers the period 1614-1629. The letters, resolutions etc. published herein contain many data about the Dutch expeditions to the Philippines and about the blockade of Manila.

COOLHAAS, W. Ph., *A critical survey of studies on Dutch colonial history*. (The Hague, 1960).

N.B. Annotated bibliography.

Corpus Diplomaticum Neerlando-Indicum. Verzameling van politieke contracten en verdere verdragen door de Nederlanders in het Oosten gesloten, van privilegebrieven aan hen verleend, enz. (Corpus Diplomaticum Neerlando-Indicum. Collection of political contracts and other treaties concluded by the Dutch in the East, of letters of privilege given to them, etc.). Edited and annotated by J. E. Heeres and F. W. Stapel. (6 vols, The Hague, 1907-1955).

N.B. Publication of records in the General State Archives, The Hague (notably in the archives of the VOC) and in the former Landsarchief, Batavia (now Arsip Nasional, Djakarta). The collection covers the period 1596-1799. Cf. Vol. III, p. 470-471 "Moluccas-Mindanao, 1688 September 10"; = OB 1690 V, 324-325. Cf. Vol. VI, p. 592-595: "Moluccas-Mindanao, 1787 June 18(?); Treaty of friendship and commerce between the VOC and His Highness Kitchil Pandjala, King of Malurang and Saringani, also in the name of the Sultan of Mindanao. (from: Register of contracts, XI, No. 19, Arsip Negara, Djakarta. This treaty appeared to be a farce. *Corpus* VI, p. 592 refers to a secret dispatch from GR Ternate to GG, 1789 September 15, in this respect. See also OB 1790 XXXVI, No. 22, 1790 XLVI, 1-17. According to these sources, the treaty was concluded on July 9, 1787. Treaties with the Sangihe-islands can be found in all volumes. They deal, inter alia, with joint defense against Spanish intrusion and Mindanao or Sulu pirates.

Dagregisters van het Kasteel Batavia. (Daily Records of Batavia Castle). (31 vols., Batavia-The Hague, 1887-1931).

N.B. Publication of a part of the ms. daily records extant in the former Landsarchief, Batavia (now Arsip Nasional, Djakarta) and of the few volumes in the General State Archives, the Hague. The published series cover the period 1624-1682. Fourteen years are missing, viz. 1630, 1635, 1638-9, 1646, 1649-1652, 1654-5, 1658.

1660, 1662. These records are compilations of statements received from all parts of Asia. Many letters, reports, acts, etc. have been inserted. Annotations and indexing are very unequal, the later publications being the best in this respect.

DAM, Pieter van, *Beschrijvinge van de Oost-Indische Compagnie* (Description of the East Indies Company). Edited in the series *Rijks Geschiedkundige Publicatiën* (State Historical Publications) by F. W. Stapel and C. W. Th. Baron Boetzelaer van Asperen en Dubbeldam. (17 vols, The Hague, 1927-1954.)

N.B. Pieter van Dam, the Company's lawyer, wrote his description between 1693 and 1701 for the use of the Directors. The manuscript is deposited in the archives of the VOC. In the second book, part 2, Van Dam described the Moluccas with Mindanao (2nd chapter) and the Philippine Islands in general (22nd chapter). (R.G.P. nr. 74, pp. 46-51, 787-807). The material for this work was mainly derived from the Company's archives. Van Dam also used a Dutch translation of William Dampier's travels, and several Spanish authors.

DIJK, L. C. D. van, *Neêrland's vroegste betrekkingen met Borneo, den Solo-archipel, Cambodja, Siam en Cochîn-China*. (Earliest relations between the Netherlands and Borneo, the Sulu Archipelago, Camboja, Siam and Cochîn-China). Amsterdam, 1862.

N.B. Chapter IV (pp. 209-317): The relations of the VOC with Borneo (Brunei), the Sulu Archipelago, Mindanao, etc., 1600-1766. Based entirely on sources in the Company's archives, for some part by way of VALENTIÏJN's narrative.

Generale Missiven van Gouverneurs-Generaal en Raden aan Heren XVII der Verenigde Oost-Indische Compagnie. (General Despatches of Governors-General and Councillors to the Heren XVII, directors of the United East Indies Company). Edited by W. Ph. Coöhaas in the series *R.G.P.* Vol. I: 1610-1638 (The Hague, 1960). Vol II: 1639-1655 (The Hague, 1964).

N.B. The General Despatches (mss. in the VOC archives) provide a broad survey of information embodied in detail in the numerous reports and other documentary evidence that were sent over yearly from the Indies. Material already printed in the *Dagregisters* and other publications has been omitted in this series. However, there are references to these publications and with the help of several indexes many records concerning the Philippines can be located. This series will be complete in ten volumes.

GERHARD, P., "A Dutch Trade Mission to New Spain, 1746-1747", in: *Pacific Historical Review*, vol. 23 (1954) pp. 221-226.

N. B. Cf. QUIASON, p. 163 note 38: ". . . . entirely based on Spanish documents available at the Archivo General de Indias (Seville)". Cf. also GIJSBERTI HODENPIJL (1917) and OB 1745 IV, below.

GODÉE MOLSBERGEN, E. C., "De Nederlandsche Expeditie naar Manila in 1735", in: *Feestbundel uitgegeven door het Kon. Bataviaasch Genootschap, etc.* (The Dutch Expedition to Manila in 1735, in: Jubilee Volume of the Royal Batavian Society, etc.). (2 vols, Weltevreden, 1929). Vol. II, pp. 182-195.

N.B. Cf. OB 1735 VI, 1736 III, 1737 III, below.

GREGORY, F.A.A., "Aantekeningen en beschouwingen betrekkelijk de zeeroovers en hunne rooverijen in den Indischen Archipel, alsmede aangaande Magindanao en de Soelo-archipel" in: *Tijdschrift voor Nederlandsch Indië*. (Annotations and observations on the pirates and their piracy in the Indian Archipelago, also concerning Mindanao and the Sulu Archipelago in: Review for the Dutch Indies) VII, 2 (1845) pp. 300-337.

N.B. By the same author, in vol. VII, 4 (1845) p. 57: Annotations about Sulu and Borneo. Several anonymous contributions concerning Sulu and piracy can be found in vols XI, XII, XVI (1849, 1850, 1854).

GIJSPERTI HODENPIJL, A.K.A., "De mislukte pogingen van G.G. van Imhoff tot het aanknoopen van handelsbetrekkingen met Spaansch-Amerika in 1745 en 1746" (The abortive attempts of Governor-General van Imhoff to establish commercial relations with Spanish-America in 1745 and 1746) in: *B.K.I.*, 73 (1917) pp. 502-557.

N.B. Based a.o. on OB 1745 IV (see below). Also quotations from B. & R., vol. 47.

GIJSPERTI HODENPIJL, A.K.A., "Een merkwaardige zeereis van Manila naar Japan in 1704" (A remarkable sea voyage from Manila to Japan in 1704) in: T.B.G. (1922) pp. 519-600.

N.B. Based on OB 1705 IV (see below).

IRWIN, G., *Nineteenth-century Borneo. A study in diplomatic rivalry*. (The Hague, 1955).

N.B. Also contains a short survey of the Dutch relations with Sulu, and a "Note on the colonial MSS preserved at the Algemeen Rijks-archief".

JANSEN, A.J.F., "Aantekeningen omtrent Sollok en de Solloksche zeeroovers", (Annotations concerning Sulu and the Sulu pirates) in: T.B.G. VII (1858) pp. 211-243.

N.B. Dated "Menado, 15 Sept. 1856". Jansen was the Dutch resident at Menado (Celebes). In the same volume on pp. 350-378: "Berigten omtrent den zeeroof in den Nederlandsch-Indischen Archipel over 1856" (Report on the piracy in the Dutch East Indian Archipelago during 1856): Attestations given by native sailors, who were captured by Sulu pirates and subsequently were freed by Dutch warships, or escaped to Zamboanga (Mindanao).

MACLEOD, N., *De Oost-Indische Compagnie als zeemogendheid in Azië* (The East India Company as naval power in Asia.) (2 vols, with atlas, Rijswijk, 1927).

N.B. Covers the period 1602-1650. Based mainly on the General Despatches. Vol. I, pp. 80-84: Wittert to the Philippines, 1609-1610; pp. 169-174: Jan Dirksz. Lam in Philippine waters, 1616-1617; Vol. II, p. 359-363: Expeditions to the Philippines, 1646-1650.

MEILINK-ROELOFSZ, M.A.P., "Sources in the General State Archives in the Hague relating to the history of East Asia between c. 1600 and c. 1800", in: *Felicitation volumes of Southeast-Asian studies*. I (The Siam Society, Bangkok, 1965) p. 167-184. *Nassausche Vloot. De reis om de wereld van de* — (The voyage of the Nassau fleet around the world.) Edited by W. Voorbeijtel Cannenburg as vol. LXV of the Works, published by the Linschoten Society. (The Hague, 1964.)

N.B. The Nassau fleet was a joint venture of Prince Maurice of Nassau, the States General of the Dutch Republic and the Dutch East India Company. The purpose was the attack of the Spanish

empire in the Pacific. During 1623-1626 this fleet sailed around the world via South America, where, inter alia, Callao de Lima was besieged. The instruction for the commander Jacques l'Hermitte has fifteen annexes, including memoranda relating to the Philippines, 1614 and without date. These annexes have not been published.

Cf. Archives States General, below.

VAN NOORT. *De reis om de wereld door Olivier van Noort. 1598-1601.* (The voyage around the world by Olivier van Noort, 1598-1601.) Edited by J. W. Ijzerman as vols XXVII & XXVIII of the Works, published by the Linschoten Society. (2 vols, The Hague, 1926.)

Opkomst—.

JONGE, J.K.J. de, *De Opkomst van het Nederlandsch Gezag in Oost-Indië* (The rise of Dutch power in the East Indies). (3 vols, The Hague-Amsterdam, 1862-1865).

N.B. Publication of sources in the colonial archives, covering the period 1595-1610. With introduction and annotations, and index of names and subjects. Continued by TIELE's *Bouwstoffen* (see above).

QUIASON, S.D., *English "Country Trade" with the Philippines, 1644-1765.* (Quezon City, 1966).

QUIRINO, C. *Philippine Cartography (1320-1899).* (2nd rev. ed., Amsterdam, 1963).

N.B. Survey of printed maps (with the exception of some items in the so-called Secret Atlas of the East India Company, partly edited by F. C. WIEDER, see below).

Realia; register op de generale resolutiën van het kasteel Batavia, 1632-1805. (Realia; alphabetical subject index on the resolutions taken by the Governor-General and his Council at Batavia Castle). (3 vols in 1, Leyden-The Hague-Batavia, 1882-1886).

N.B. The resolutions themselves are extant in the Company Archives. Secret resolutions were kept apart, there are not indexed here. Together some 70 resolutions concerning the Philippines in one way or another can be found under headings as "Manilhas" (1664-1778); "Magindanao" (1695-1760); "Ternate" (1700-1792); "Meanges-islands" (1700); "Pepper" (1754-1775) and "Cinnamon" (1756-1760). See for secret resolutions the list of records, below.

ROBIDÉ van der AA, P.J.B.C., "De aanspraken van Solok op N.O Borneo. I. Betrekkingen der Spanjaarden en Nederlanders met Solok en Mindanau tot te Vrede van Munster", (The claims of Sulu on N.E. Borneo. I. Relations of the Spanish and the Dutch with Sulu and Mindanao up to the Treaty of Munster (1648) in: *De Indische Gids* (The Indian Guide) 1882. I pp. 501- .

SCHURZ, W.L., *The Manila Galleon.* (New York, 1939, 2nd ed. 1959).

SLOOS, D.A., *De Nederlanders in de Philippijnse wateren voor 1626.* (The Dutch in Philippine waters before 1626) (Amsterdam, 1898).

N.B. Based a.o. on TIELE, *Europeërs*; van Dijk, Blumentritt and the VOC-archives.

SPIJLBERGEN. *De Reis om de wereld van Joris van Spilbergen, 1614-1617.* (The journey around the world by Joris van Spilbergen). Edited by J.C.M. Warnsinck as

vol. XLVII, 1 & 2 (text and plates) of the Works, published by the Linschoten Society. (The Hague, 1943).

Tegenwoordige staet der keyzerrijken China en Japan, alsmede van de Ladrões, Filipijnsche en Molukkische eilanden, en van Makassar. (The present state of the empires of China and Japan, and also of the Ladrões, the Philippine and Moluccan Islands, and of Makassar). (Amsterdam, Isaac Tirion, 1731.) By Th. Salmon, translated from the English into Dutch and annotated by M. van Goch.

N.B. pp. 443-550 about the Ladrões and the Philippines. For his annotations Van Goch used Dampier and Valentijn.

TIELE, P.A., *Mémoire bibliographique sur les journaux des navigateurs néerlandais. . . et sur les anciennes éditions hollandaises des journaux de navigateurs étrangers. . . (etc.)*. (Amsterdam, 1867, repr. 1960).

N.B. Important bibliography, dealing with Dutch editions of journals of voyages over land and sea from 1583 (Van Linschoten) up to 1668 (Dutch ship "De Sperwer" at Korea). With indexes to persons and subjects and chronological table.

TIELE, P.A., *Geschiedenis der Europeërs in den Meleischen Archipel*. (History of the Europeans in the Malay Archipelago.) Nine instalments in *B.K.I.*, vol. 25 (1877)-vol. 36 (1887).

N.B. The author used a great number of Spanish, Portuguese, English, Dutch and other printed sources, (among which Antonio de Morga's *Sucesos de las Islas Filipinas*), and also records in the colonial archives, covering the period 1509-1623.

TIELE, P.A., *Nederlandsche Bibliographie van Land — en Volkenkunde*. (Netherlands bibliography of Geography and Ethnology.) (Amsterdam, 1884)

N.B. Deals with pre-1800 itineraries and topographies written in Dutch or translated into Dutch, arranged alphabetically according to author or title. With geographical index.

Tresoor der zee—en landreizen. (Treasury of journeys by sea and by land). Descriptive index to the first fifty Works, published by the Linschoten Society. (2 vols, The Hague, 1939, 1957).

VALENTIJN, F., *Oud en Nieuw Oost-Indiën* (The East Indies, old and new). (5 parts in 8 vols, Amsterdam-Leyden, 1724-1726).

N.B. Cf. COOLHAAS, *A critical survey*, p. 25: "This minister of the Dutch Reformed Church lived for many years on Amboyna and Java, and during this period he collected an enormous mass of information, . . . He obtained these data from prominent officials of the Company. . . both an extensive and reliable collection of material which also pays great attention to the history of the Asians themselves; . . . he is most detailed about the Spice Islands where he had lived so long. . ."

Vol. I, 1st section, p. 145-162: Dutch expeditions to the Philippines; history of the Philippines; description of the islands, with maps of the archipelago, the bay of Manila, and view of the town of Manila. These copper engravings are practically the same as the watercolours in the Vingboon-atlas (see map collection, below).

Vol. I, 2nd section, p. 4: relations Ternate-Sangihe Islands-Mindanao; pp. 25-27: Description of Mindanao; pp. 27-36: Relations

of the English and the Dutch with Mindanao, 1666-1701; pp. 342-344: Translation of a letter from the King of Ternate Kaitsjili Sibori ("King Amsterdam"), who revolted against the Dutch, to the King of Mindanao, 1681. The King of Ternate asked for help in the struggle against the Dutch.

WIEDER, F. C., *Monumenta Cartographica. Reproductions of unique and rare maps, plans, and views in the actual size of the originals; accompanied by cartographical monographs.* (5 parts in 1 vol., and portfolio with maps, the Hague, 1925-1933.)

ZAIDE, G. F., *Philippine Political and Cultural History.* (2 vols., Manila, 1949; vol. I repr. 1950, vol. II rev. ed. 1956).

List of Records

General State Archives. 1st section. (Records of the central government and of the trade companies, before 1795).

Archives of the States-General, 1576-1796.

Inventories in manuscript.

For resolutions, etc. concerning the Royal Philippine Company, see Archives of VOC, inv.nrs. 4464/ij6, 4464/ee4.

— Lokethas Admiralty, 41, 42: Papers relating to the journey of the Nassau fleet, 1623-1626. Cf. *Nassausche vloot* (bibl.).

— Inv.nr. 12454 (formerly nr. 3285): Register of instructions and memoranda; on fol. 13 et seq.: Instruction for the commander of the Nassau fleet, with annexes, a.o. memoranda relating to the Philippines. Fol. 63-64: Description of Manila, Mindanao, etc., by Joris Adriaenssen, who sailed with captain Anthonisz. van Culenborg in 1598, became a captive of the Spanish at Tidoire and was brought to Manila. Written at Rotterdam, 1614 July 28. Fol. 64-66 = Memoir about the location of-, and the relative distance between several places in the Philippines. No date. Fol. 88-96: Sailing directions from Brazil to Panama and from there to the Philippines. No date. A list of the annexes has been printed in van DAM, *R.G.P.* 68, p. 540 note 1, and in *Nassausche Vloot* p. 115-117. The same manuscripts are also found in Acquisitions 1st section General State Archives, 1866 A VIc.

Archives of the United East India Company, 1602-1796.

Inventory in manuscript, printed inventory in preparation.

For a survey of the archives as a whole, cf. MEILINK-ROELOFSZ. The archives of "Heren XVII" (the central management) and of the Chamber Amsterdam have been combined. This is the most important part. With respect to our subject, the following series may be mentioned briefly:

— Resolutions of the Gentlemen XVII, 1602-1796. With indexes.

— Id. Chamber Amsterdam.

— Registers of outgoing letters from the XVII and the Chamber Amsterdam to the Indies, 1614-1795. With indexes.

N.B. Detailed indexes. These letters are of interest especially to trace the Director's policy with regard to the VOC trade with Manila.

— Papers relating to the earliest voyages, 1602-1614, comprising the voyage under Pieter Willemsz. Verhoeff, 1607-1612; subsection: Papers relating to the squadron under command of vice-admiral Francois Wittert.

N.B. Francois Wittert was sent by Verhoeff from Bantam to Makassar and to Moluccas with four ships in Febr. 1609. In Sept. 1609

he sailed from Ternate to the Philippines. K.A. 961-17: Original letters from Francois Wittert to Gijsbert Gijsbertsz., captain, and Pieter Segersz., merchant, in the yacht "D Pauw", Februari 20 - 1610 April 8. 8 items. K.A. 961-18: Copies of letters from Pieter Segersz. to Francois Wittert and Victor Sprinckel, head of the VOC-factory at Patani. March 25 - 1610 May 18. 3 items.

— Resolutions of the Governor-General and Councillors of the Indies, 1613-1791. (Partly in CB). With indexes.

N.B. Cf. *Realia*.

— Secret resolutions of the same, 1756-179. With tables of contents.

N.B. Before 1756 secret resolutions were inserted in OB, and sometimes in the ordinary resolutions.

— Daily records of Batavia Castle.

N.B. Cf. *Dagregisters*.

— Batavian outgoing letterbook, 1621-1792: Copies of letters sent GRRR to Directors of outposts; instructions given to commanders of fleets, letters to foreign rulers, etc. With tables of contents, arranged according to the names of the outposts. Letters to Manila etc. can be found under the heading "Batavia".

— Letters and appendices sent over from the Indies to the "Heren XVII" and the Chamber Amsterdam, 1607-1795. 2908 vols. (Abbreviated as: "OB": Overgekomen Brieven en Papieren"). Cf. MEILINK-ROELOFSZ, pp. 173-4: "Although it was 1610 before a central authority was established in the Indies, during the 19th century the documents ranging from 1607 to 1614 ceased to be classified under the headings of the fleets and were arranged instead according to the offices in which they had originated. . . By this arrangement these documents link up with the series of letters and papers from the Indies beginning in 1614 compiled by the United Company's Amsterdam office from the papers which arrived there each from the Indies and were classified topographically within the course of that year. The records for any given year include, in the first place, one or more of the so-called "original general missives" from Governor-General and Council to Gentlemen Seventeen. The rest of the documents must be considered as annexes to these general reports. . . At the beginning of the 17th century the number worked out at about 3 or 4 volumes per annum, but in the 18th century it increased to some 30 or 40 volumes per annum. Lists of letters and other documents, partly compiled at the time, exist for both series (1607-1614 and 1614-1795). Since these lists are incomplete after 1661, new ones are now being compiled for the rest of the volumes — a labour which at the present day, has advanced as far as c. 1740. (In 1967: as far as c. 1750. M.P.H.R.). The lists alone already run into thousands of pages but they are, of course, the keys to this treasure house of source material." Cf. also *Bouwstoffen*; *Coen*; *Generale Missiven*; *Opkomst*.

The following list contains descriptions of documents in the OB, drawn up on the basis of the abovementioned lists of contents in each volume. Therefore many data which are hidden in letters and reports of a more general nature must have been overlooked. For this material, a possible investigator will have to check the indexes of the source publications and monographs mentioned in the bibliography. The records mentioned below may also serve as a starting-point for further research in correspondence, etc., close-

ly connected with it, for instance in letters from the Governor of Ternate to GGRR, following a report about Mindanao. To save printing-space, K.A.-numbers have been omitted. (In the new printed inventory these numbers will not be used anyhow.) Most volumes are paginated or foliated consecutively. If this is not the case, the heading under which the item may be found, is mentioned, e.g., "Batavia", "Taiwan" (Formosa), "Malacca", "Ternate". Thus, "1626 IV, Taiwan, 243-4" means: Letters etc. sent over from the Indies, *received in the Netherlands* in 1626, fourth volume, section Taiwan, folio (or page) 243 and 244.

If not mentioned otherwise, the records are copies, written in Dutch.

1607-1613 II Patani § 3 (not paginated): Resolution taken by the ship's council of "De Pauw", captain Gijsbert Gijsbertz. and merchant Pieter Segersz., concerning the voyage from the Philippines to Patani, 1610 April 25. 3 fols.

N.B. Cf. Papers relating to the earliest voyages, 1602-1614, mentioned above.

Letters from Pieter Segersz. to Jacques l'Hermite at Bantam, about Dutch successes in Philippine waters, June 18 and 1610 November 2. 8 fols.

1617 III, 8. Letter from Don Juan de Silva, GPh., to the King of Johor, dated "28 de Febrero 1616". Spanish.

1618 I, 143-144. Letter from Jan Dircksz. Lam, at the Bay of Manila, to GG Laurens Reael, in the Moluccas, 1617 February 11.

Id., 145-154. Resolutions taken by Lam during the expedition to the Philippines, 1616 September 23 - 1617 February 9.

Id., 155-162, 238-241. Propositions and statement by Don Juan de Silva, GPh., before the Audiencia at Manila, concerning the most advantageous use of the Spanish Armada against the Dutch, 1616 January 12. With critical remarks by Don Juan Alvareda Breca Monte, fiscal of the Spanish King. Printed Spanish text with Dutch ms. translation.

N.B. The Spanish text in SLOOS, Appendix II.

1618 II, 8-9. Letter from the vice-commander Claes Martensz. 't Hovelinck to the GG about the battle in Philippine waters under command of Jan Dircksz. Lam. (c. May 1617).

1618 III, 127-131. Cargo list of six Chinese junks, captured in Philippine waters in 1617 April, which were received by Jacques Specx, head of the Dutch factory at Hirado (Japan) on 1617 October 12.

Id., 213-214. Letter from C.M. 't Hovelinck to the GG, as 1618 III, 89.

Id., 283-289. Letter from J.D. Lam, at the Bay of Manila, to the GG, 1617 October 11.

Id., 290-291. Letter from J.D. Lam to the GG, as 1618 I, 143.4.

Id., 292-298. Resolutions taken by J.D. Lam and the ship's council during the expedition to the Philippines, April 14-15, April 24 - 1617 September 26.

Id., 299-314. Verdicts pronounced by the same, 1616 September 24-1617 October 8.

Id., 335-342. Proposition and statement as 1618 I, 155-162. Dutch translation. Clean copy.

1619 II, 353. List of Dutch prisoners at Manila, who were still alive on September 3rd, 1617.

1621 I, 211-212. Letter from Willem Jansen Roose, one of the Dutch prisoners at Manila, to the GG, 1619 December 8.

1621 II, 372. Report about the Spanish naval force in the Philippines, by Vincent Romeyn van Lieswijck, who left Manila 1st August (1620).

- 1622 I, 207. Resolutions taken by the combined English-Dutch Council of Defense about the resumption of the expeditions against the Philippines, 1621 June 30.
- Id., 233. Resolutions as above, in a different redaction but with the same contents.
- 1622 II, 186-197. Spanish-Dutch agreement about the prisoners of war on both sides; Spanish, two copies. Lists of Spanish prisoners in the Dutch Moluccas-Spanish, two copies — and of Dutch prisoners in Manila and in the galleys; Spanish and Dutch. 1621 July.
- 1623 I, 297-299. List of victuals aboard the "Swaen", equipped for an expedition to the Philippines. (1621-1622).
- Id., 300-301. Musterroll of the "Swaen", manned by a mixed English-Dutch crew. (Cf. 1622 I, 207).
- Id., 302-303. List of equipment destined to go aboard the "Swaen", delivered in Japan by the VOC and the English East India Company.
- Id., 317-325. Debentures and account of the money which the Spanish alleged to have advanced to the Dutch prisoners at Manila, 15th December 1621.
- Id., 360-361. Instruction for the uppermerchant Christiaan Fransz., destined to Mindanao with the ship "De Hont". 1621 September 22.
- 1624 II, 279-284. Letters from the Spanish Governor at Ternate and from the Dutch prisoners to the Dutch Governor at Ternate; List of Dutch and English prisoners, brought from Manila to Spanish Ternate; Letter from the Spanish Governor of Ternate to the King of Ternate; Letter from the old king of Ternate, at Manila, to his son and other noblemen at Ternate. 1623 May.
- 1626 IV, Taiwan, 243-4. Letter from the commander and uppermerchant Pieter Jansz. Muysen, in the ship "Het Wapen van Seelandt" off the West Coast of Luzon, to GG. 1625 May 22.
- Id., 247-249. Letter from Jan Pietersz. Reus, captain of the "Orange", off the West coast of Luzon, to the Governor of Taiwan Martinus Sonck, 1625 May 24.
- Id., 317-332. Logbook of the expedition from Taiwan to the Bay of Manila and the West coast of Luzon, with the ships "'t Wapen van Seelandt", "Noorthollant" and "Orange" and the yachts "Den Haen", "Fortuyn" and "Victoria", under command of P.J. Muysen, January 27 — 1625 May 22.
- Id., 357-359. Logbook of the voyage with the yacht "Victoria" from Taiwan to Manila during the absence of the fleet, January 27 — 1625 February 26.
- Id., 369-372. Verdicts pronounced by Pieter Muysen and his council, 1625 March 12-24.
- Id., 375-384. Letter from P.J. Muysen to the Governor of Taiwan, Martinus Sonck, 1625 May 22.
- 1630 II, 97-116. Report about the voyage to Mindanao by Daniel Ottens, fiscal at Ternate, 1628 August 30 — 1628 November 18. With sketch-maps between the text.
- N.B. To this report belongs the map nr. 298 (see Map Collection, below). A second copy of the report in this vol., fol. 454-476.
- 1632 I, 552-554. Report about the Spanish fortification at Ki-Lung (Taiwan), based on information supplied by escaped Filipinos. (no date).
- N.B. A second copy in 1632 II, 344-5.
- 1633 II, 165. Letter from the Sultan of Mindanao to GTern., (1632).
- N.B. The Sultan sends a "bhaar" (c. 375 pounds) of wax as a present, and asks for delivery of a piece of cannon with ammunition, sundry textiles and two pieces of tapestry, with quotation of prices.

1636 II, 514-524. Extract of the log-book held by captain Lambert Jeronumusz. of the yacht "Texel", bound for Cabo del Espiritu Santo and the Pescadores, May 1 - 1635 July 27.

1637 II, 790-791. Statement by a certain Bastiaan Leenwa. born at Manila, about the silver-galleons. (1636).

N.B. This Leenwa deserted to the Dutch at Ternate, after sailing on the Manila-Acapulco route for some years.

1639 II, 237-238. Letter from the Sultan of Mindanao to G.Tern., Jan van Broeckum. Received 1638 May 19.

N.B. The Sultan asks for help against the Spanish who have taken Zamboanga.

Id., 547-565. Papers deriving from the Danish yacht "Corsoer", from Tranquebar (India), bound for Manila, taken by the Dutch near Malacca. 1638.

1641 IV, 172-179. Report concerning the Chinese rebellion in the Philippines, 1639 November 20 - 1640 March 2.

Id., 180-181. Intercepted Portuguese and Spanish letters, a.o. from Jeronimo da Breu at Macao to Antonio Vaz Pinto at Malacca, 1640 October 17: "The Spanish at Manila are doing us more harm than the Dutch; they take our merchandise for a price that suits them best." Fray Diego de Santa Maria, at Manila, to the Prior, president of the convent of St. Paulo at Sevilla, 1640 May 10: "The Chinese rebellion put us in great peril. There were 40,000 rebels, of whom 30,000 were killed."

N.B. Cf. B. & R., XXIX, p. 249: between 22,000 and 24,000 Chinese were killed; ZAIDE, I, p. 281 note 56 cites diverse writers who gave different estimates of the Chinese losses.

1643 III, 396-435. Log-books of the yachts "Wijdenes", "Zantfoort", "Waterhont" en "Lillo", concerning the cruise near Cabo del Espiritu Santo and Manila, February-July 1642.

1644 III, *sequel*, 576-7. Cargo lists of two Chinese junks captured by the Dutch off the Luzon coast, 1643 June - July.

Id., 578. List of merchandise, loaded by the VOC-factory at Taiwan in the junk of a Chinese interpreter, who is leaving Cagayan (N.-Luzon) to trade in gold. 1643 May 26.

1645 I, 486-8, 491-5. Instruction for the chiefmate Symon Cornelisz. and the ship's council of the junks, cruising off Manila, with letters from Symon Cornelisz. to Maximiliaen le Maire, Governor of Taiwan, April 14, May 10, May 16, 1644.

1645 II, *sequel*, 715-718. Lists of merchandise captured off Manila by commander Marten Gerritsz. de Vries and uppermerchant Hendrik Steen, July 25, October 19, 1645.

Id., 750-751. Letter from Hendrik Steen to the Governor of Taiwan Francois Caron. 1645 May 12.

Id., 757-758. Letter from M.G. de Vries to the Governor of Taiwan, 1645 August 6.

1646 II, 206-208. Instruction for captain Lucas Albertsz., for a voyage to N.E.-Borneo with yachts "Venlo" and "Haring", to fight the Spanish in cooperation with the Sultan of Sulu. 1645 March 25.

1647, II, 182-6, 454-69, 470-9, 498-597, 617-23. Correspondence between Batavian authorities and the VOC-fleet in Philippine waters, resolutions taken by the ship's council, orders given to or issued by the commander M.G. de Vries. January - October, 1646.

1648 I, *sequel*, 385-9. Instructions for the yacht "Popkensburgh" and the fly.boat "Den Os", leaving Batavia for Manila 11th and 24th September 1647.

1648 II, *sequel*, 459-85, 488-93. Correspondence between Batavian authorities and the

VOC-fleet in Philippine waters under command of M.G. de Vries, 1647 June-October. 1649 II, *sequel*, 424-5. Instruction for the yacht "Waterhont", bound for Manila. 1647 November 15.

Id., 427-8. Letter to M.G. de Vries, sailing off Manila, 1647 November 15.

Id., 474-6. Letter from Abel Jansz. Tasman and his council, sailing off Albay (S.-Luzon) to Governor & Council of Taiwan. 1648 August.

1669 I, 904-905. Letter from GRR to Gentlemen XVII about the arrest of the GPh Don Diego de Salcedo by a party of malcontent Spanish at the instigations of the Inquisition. De Salcedo was accused of having maintained friendly relations with the Dutch. He asks the Company to deliver his letters to the Queen of Spain and to his brother Don Luis Salcedo at Brussels. GRR thought it proper to grant this request. 1669 February 28.

Id., 906-907. Extract from a letter from the Governor of Malacca to GRR, concerning Company's trade with Chinese junks between Malacca and Manila, and the fate of Don Diego de Salcedo. 1669 January 27.

Id., 908-9. Letter from the GPh Don Diego de Salcedo to GRR, 1669 January 7. In Latin.

1676 I, 331-2. Memoir about the private trade at Batavia, from – and to Macao, Quinam, Tonkin, Manila, etc., carried on by Batavian freeburghers, Chinese, Macao merchants etc., during 1675.

1680 VI, 309-310. Report by the freeburgher of Ternate Pieter Tiedes about his conversation on the 2nd December 1678 with Prince Maulana ("Radja Coudaj"), a brother of the Sultan of Mindanao Braghman Corolat. 1679 September 4.

1688 VII, 195. Instruction issued by GTern to the second mate Barend Brouwer regarding the mission to Mindanao with the sloop of the Amboinese freeburgher capt. Jo-hum Engel. 1687 October 9. (Recte: 1686).

Id., 196-7. Report by R. Brouwer about his voyage to Mindanao and about the English trade on that island. 1687 March 13.

Id., 197-8. Letter from the Sultan of Mindanao to the Sultan of Ternate. Translated from Malay into Dutch. 1686 January.

Id., 198-200. Letter from captain Ch. Swan, of the English ship "The Cygnet", to GTern., written at Mindanao, 1687 February 16/26.

Id., 200-202. Musterroll of the "Cygnet", Mindanao, 1687 February 14/24.

1690 V, 324-5. Deed of conveyance of certain regions on the Southern coast of Mindanao to the VOC by the King of Kandhar (Sangihe-Islands). 1688 September 10.

Id., 328-339. Letters from the Sultan of Mindanao to the late GTern., Joan Hendrick Tim, and to the Sultan of Ternate. Received 1689 August 18.

Id., 339-349. Report by the undersurgeon Pieter de Abreuw about his voyage to Mindanao, June 22 – 1689 August 18.

1691 XIX; Resolutions, instructions, reports, deeds, etc. marked K-Q, V-IJ, (together 350 pages) deriving from the Dutch factory at Ternate, about relations with Mindanao, the presence of the English on that island, the voyage of the English ship "The Cygnet" across the Pacific, (with letters from the crew of "The Cygnet") etc., partly in English. 1687-1689. With copies of some older records.

With copies of some older records.

"ro. 14" (2 pages). Letter from the late GTern. J.H.Thim to the Sultan of Mindanao, 1689 July 11.

N.B. "If the Sultan does not adhere to the contract concluded with the VOC some years ago, i.e. to exclude Europeans from Min-

danao, the Company will devastate his land," Thim warns. (About the existence of such a contract no other evidence has been found as yet.)

"no. 19". Deed of conveyance as in 1690 V, 3245.

1692 VIII, 397-9. Statement made by Johannes Eduarts, merchant of the VOC at Negapatnam (Coromandel Coast) about the (illicit) private trade carried on by Company officials from the Coromandel Coast to Manila during the past years. 1691 October 2.

1692 XI, 358-60. Letters from the Portuguese Francisco Da Silva Enriquez, at Manila, to GGRR. Dated 1689 November 15, received 1691 April 25.

N.B. Complaints about customs at the port of Malacca.

1692 XIII, 572-3. Statement, made October 27, 1691, by an Indian merchant about the quarrel at Banjer (S.-E. Sumatra) between 4 ships from Macao and one from Manila. Both parties demanded preference on the pepper market. The Macao ships drove their competitor away, but they on their turn were expelled by soldiers of the King of Palembang.

1693 III, 560-574. Two extracts from Ternatan daily records 1691 October 10, containing the interrogation of Chinese merchants about their visit of Mindanao in 1687 and about the English ship from Madras "The Mindanao Merchant". With interrogation at Batavia of two Indian sailors, former crewmembers of "The Mindanao Merchant", 1692 December 23.

1693 IV, 275-8. Letter from GPh Don Fausto Cruzat y Gongora to GGRR, 1693 January 31.

N.B. GPh sends a ship to Batavia to buy anchors and asks for delivery of a letter in Spain by way of the Company's return fleet.

1693 XVI, 501-504. Letter from the Sultan of Mindanao to the GG, received at Ternate July 22, 1691.

Id., 504-506. Four letters from the Sultan and court officials of Mindanao to the "Captain of the Malay" (? Possibly Capitanlaet = Admiral) at Ternate.

1694 XVI, Malacca, 155-6. Letter as 1693 IV, 275-8.

Id., 177-8. Papers about the Manila ship "Nostra Signora de Bonaviste" under command of Don Bernardo d'Andaya, bound for Bengal but sent back by the Dutch Governor of Malacca because Spanish traffic with the West of Asia is contrary to the 5th article of the Treaty of Munster, according to the Dutch.

N.B. Cf. Introduction, and OB 1755 I, 138-140.

1695 XII, 3rd part, "no. 11". (fol. 1-22). Instruction for the undermerchant Pieter Alsteijn and the ensign David Haak for a voyage to Mindanao, the Sangihe and Talaud Islands. (c. October 1693, copied 1694 July 26).

N.B. Another copy in OB 1695 XIV, 408-415.

Id., "no. 12" (fol. 1-27, 1-268). Log-book of this voyage, preceded by a register of marginal notes. 1693 October 21 - 1694 March 24.

Id., "no. 13" (fol. 1-123). Report concerning this voyage, 1693 October 21 - 1694 March 24.

N.B. Another copy in OB 1695 XIV, 415-481.

1696 IX, Malacca, 18-20, 79, 213-214. Correspondence between GPh, GGRR and the Governor of Malacca about the delivery of letters in Spain by the Company. 1694-1695.

1700 II, 1083-1102. Reports by the Councillors of the Indies Joannes Cops, the former GTern Cornelis van der Duijn, the captain Meijndert de Roij and the mer-

chant Jacob Claese, dealing with Mindanao and other islands in the Eastern provinces. 1700 January 26.

1701 X, 87-93. Letter from the Sultan of Mindanao to the GG, written at Simoay, 1699 November 16.

N.B. The Sultan gives notice of the death of his eldest brother on July 6, 1699, after which he succeeded in all the dignities.

Id., 96-126. Report by captain Cornelis Claesz. Silver concerning the intended voyage with the sloop "De Lastdrager" from Ternate to Menado (Celebes), the drifting away to Mindanao and his experiences there, May 2 - 1699 December 17.

Id., 207. Written advice by three captains concerning an intended voyage to Mindanao. 1700 May 19.

Id., 267-270. Letter from the GTern Salomon Lesage to the Sultan of Mindanao, 1700 June 15.

Id., 270-281. Instruction for captain Paulus de Brievinghs and ensign Jacob Cloeck, regarding their voyage from Ternate to Mindanao, 1700 June 15.

1702 II, 649-837. Log-book by De Brievinghs and Cloeck about the voyage from Ternate to Mindanao, the Talaud-islands and the "the Islands of Meangij" with the ships "De Bijje", "Larijcque" and "De Peer", 1700 June 15-1701 January 14. With annexes. To this Log-book belongs a map; see Map. Coll. nr. 299.

N.B. "Meangij" = Miangas (Palmas), cf. *Arbitral Award*, p. 50.

1702 VIII, 241-266. Instruction for the merchant David van Petersom and the under-merchant Jan Walraven de la Fontaine, regarding their voyage from Ternate to Mindanao, etc. 1701 August 29.

Id., 280-283. Letter from the GTern Roselaer to the Sultan of Mindanao, 1701 August 29.

1703 III, 241-628. Log-book by David van Peterson and Jan Walraven de la Fontaine about their voyage to Mindanao etc., 1701 August 30-1702 April 20.

1703 XII, Ternate, 175-6. Letter from the Sultan of Mindanao to the Sultan of Ternate, dated "20 Rabionlachir 1113", received at Ternate April 19, 1702.

Id., 321-323. Id., to the GG, received at Batavia September 21, 1702.

Id., 586-589. Extract from the daily record held at Ternate, 1702 June 29, containing a statement by captain Michiel Caspar Cornelis Bouka about his drifting away to Mindanao — together with the King of Tabukan (Sangihe-Islands) — and their stay on that island from 1701 July 9 - 1701 December 3.

1704 III, 1299-1304. Report containing the interrogation at Batavia of a Portuguese merchant from Macao and the crew of a Chinese junk, who arrived from Macao, about the state of affairs in the Philippines. 1704 January 18.

1704 VIII, Ternate, 163-165. Letters from the Sultan of Mindanao to the King of Tabukan (Sangihe-Islands) and to the native schoolmaster at Tabukan about the exchange of presents and the maintenance of friendly relations. 1703 March 28, received at Ternate June 11, 1703.

Id., 363-394. Instruction for the undermerchant Sebastiaen Keller and the bookkeeper Abraham Stuyt regarding their voyage from Ternate to Mindanao, the Talaud-Islands, etc. 1703 August 4.

Id., 394-401. Letter from the GTern Roselaer to the "young Emperor" Djamaludin at Mindanao, 1703 August 4.

1705 IV, 1932-2107. Diaries kept by Carel van der Hagen and five others who fled from Batavia to Manila and thence by canoe to Japan, 1699-1704. With a report about the situation in the Philippines and two maps of the bay and the town of Manila.

N.B. The maps in Map Collection nrs. 296-297.

1705 IX, Makassar, 414-415. Letter from the Sultan of Mindanao to the Governor of Makassar, Willem de Roo. Dated "27 Safhar 1115". Received October 16, 1704.

N.B. The Sultan sends a present for the maintenance of friendly relations.

1706 XIV, 1-2. Letter from the Sultan of Mindanao Djalaludin to the GG. Written in the court at Salangan, 1st May 1705, received at Batavia 1705 September 11. The Sultan asks for two pieces of cannon, calibre 8 pounds, to be paid with wax or Spanish reals.

Id., 2-4. Letter from the envoy of the Sultan, handed over September 17, 1705, about the change of government in 1702, when Sultan Mulana was succeeded by Sultan Djalaludin. The latter asks the VOC for help.

1707 XII, 269-443. Report by Lieut. Jacob Cloeck and assistant Nicolaas Ploos van Amstel about the mission to Mindanao, September 4 - 1705 December 8.

Id., 838-847. Letters from the Sultan of Mindanao, Jamaludin, his brother Prince Tubu Tubu and the sabandhar Mataram to GRtern., dated "10 Sabaan 1114", received at Ternate 1705 December 18.

1708 II, 783-784. Letter from GTern Jacob Claese to the Sultan of Mindanao, Jamaludin. 1707 May 14.

1708 VIII^a, 69-73, 306-311. Correspondence between the Sultan of Mindanao, Jamaludin, the "young King" Manameth and several Company officials. (1706-1707).

1709 IV, 1857-8. Extracts of resolutions taken by GGRR, February 13 and 15, 1709, about the sloop of the Portuguese Matheo Pereira from Manila, who drifted off to Batavia because of bad weather. After examination of the passport, issued by GPh. for the trade between Manila and Siam, M. Pereira got permission to sell his cargo—tobacco, leather, cowries and Spanish reals—in Batavia.

1709 X, 341-357. Letters from the Sultan of Mindanao, Jamaludin, and from the sabandhar of Mindanao to several Company officials. (1708).

1710 XI, fol. C-D. Letter from "Paduka Radja Mudah Djafarsadik" to the GG, dated "23 Tsafar 1109" (1119?), received at Batavia 1709 July 15.

1712 XI, Ternate, 1-5, 197-216. Three letters from the Sultan of Mindanao, Jamaludin, the Prince Sjah Bunga and the sabandhar Mataram, to GGRR; four letters, intercepted by the Dutch, from the Sultan of Mindanao to GPh., Don Pedro Gomo de Gorená; the Governor of Cavite, Don Francisco de Atienza Ibanes; and Don Joachim de Eginia. (1710).

N.B. The Sultan writes that his young brother, Radjah Mudah Mulana (Djafarsadik) has revolted against him.

1713 XIII, Ternate, 129-135. Letter from the "young King" Djafarsadik to GGRR, dated "27 Rabionlachir 1123", received 1712 September 28.

Id., 170-171. Letter from GTern to the sabandhar of Mindanao, 1712 August 23.

1715 IX, Ternate, 104-114, 189-192, 233-237. Papers concerning the yachts sent out from Ternate to intercept vessels from Mindanao which are carrying on illicit trade with Ternate. 1714 May-July.

1716 V, 2140-2141. Statement given at Batavia by the Portuguese captain Manuel Pereira Ramos about the state of affairs in the Philippines. 1716 January 12.

1716 X, Ternate II, 87-96. Reports about the visitation of vessels from Mindanao, 1714 October 4, May 13 and July 3, 1715.

Id., Ternate III, 1-2. Letter from the Sultan of Mindanao, Jamaludin, to GGRR, received August 22, 1715.

1717 V, 2472-2474. Report about the cargo brought from Manila to Batavia by the Portuguese captain Manuel Pereira Ramos, 1717 February 1.

N.B. With the ship of M.P.Ramos the son of the GPh, Don Joan de Torralba y Balcasar, arrived at Batavia. By way of exception he got permission to travel to Spain via the Netherlands with a VOC-ship. (Cf. resolution GRR February 2, 1717).

1717 XI, Ternate, 13-15. Report by the freeburgher of Ternate Reynier Breneur about his stay at Manila. 1717 January 31.

1718 IV, 1734-5. Letter from the GPh to the GG, about the mission of de Angulo (see below) and the delivery of letters in Spain by a VOC-ship. 1718 February 15.

1719 III, 865-867. Lists of merchandise, bought from—or sold to—the Manila ships at Batavia, a.o. anchors, ropes and ammunition sold to the Spanish general Don Fernando de Angulo. 1717-1718

N.B. Many volumes comprise lists of merchandise, bought from—or sold to—foreign traders at Batavia; these were not all checked, but may contain information about Manila trade.

1719 V, 1995-2000. Letters from the GPh, Don Fernando Manuel de Bustillo Bustamente y Rueda, and from the Governor of the castle S. Felipe and member of the Council of Justice at Cavite, Don Atanasio Ferz. de Guevara, to GRR, 1719 January 16. Spanish texts with Dutch translations.

N.B. The GPh requests that two Spanish soldiers be sent to Spain with VOC-ships, and if possible, will be allowed to return in the same way; also he sends letters to be delivered in Spain. De Guevara requests the remittance of 8000 reals to Spain.

Id., 1993-1994. Resolutions taken by GRR February 17 and 21, 1719: The above-mentioned requests are not granted. Only the letters will be delivered.

1720 II, 1033B. List of merchandise, bought from—or sold to—the Manila ships at Batavia, 1718-1719.

N.B. Cf. OB 1719 III, N.B.

1720 IV, 2089-2090. Letter from GPh Don Julian Ignacio de Velasco to GG, 1720 January 17. The GPh requests the delivery of a chest with papers in Spain. The papers relate to the fraud committed by the late GPh, Don Ferdinandino Bustamente. GRR grant this request.

1721 III, 1473-1480. Letter from the Sultan of Sulu, Muhammed Badrudin, at Batavia June 6, 1720. The Sultan wants to establish trade relations.

1722 XII, Ternate, 1-9. Copy of the preceding letter from Sulu.

Id., 238. Letter from native officials of Ternate to Prince Tubu Tubu of Mindanao, intercepted by the Sultan of Ternate and sent to the Dutch governor. (1720).

N.B. Concerns the smuggling of cloves to Ternate.

Id., 369. Report about the execution of three Ternatan noblemen by the Dutch, 1720 August 10.

1723 XIV, Ternate II, 1-6. Letter from the "young King" of Mindanao, Muda Mulana Djafarsadik, to the GG, dated "23 Radjab 1134", received at Batavia September 5, 1722; i.a. information about the relations with the Spanish at Zamboanga.

1725 XII, Ternate, 87-89. Letter from GTern to the King of Kandhar (Sangihe), 1724 March 30. GTern advises the King to cooperate with the other kings of the Singihe-Islands in the expulsion of the "Vultures of Damnation", the pirates of Mangindana (Sulu-archipelago).

Id., 90-92. Letter from GTern to the Sultan of Mindanao, Jamaludin, 1724 May 8. GTern thanks for information (see 144-149 below) that the vice-king Djafarsadik plots with the Spanish against the VOC and the Sangihe Kings.

Id., 144-149. Letter from the Sultan of Mindanao, Jamaludin, to GTern, dated "26 Djumadil Awa! 1134" or 1724 February 22.

1725 XII, Ternate I, 244-261. Letters from the Sultan of Sulu to GG, GRR and the sab-andhar of Batavia, dated "13 Radjah 1137", received at Batavia 1725 August 29 and September 3. The Sultan professes his friendship, sends presents and wants to buy guns and ammunition. GRR reply (Batavian Outgoing Letterbook K.A. 881, fol. 801-804, 1725 October 20) that the Company does not dispose of a type of cannon—of exceptional length—as ordered by the Sultan.

1727 XV, 564. Letter from the "young King" Djafarsadik to GTern, received at Batavia October 20, 1726. Djafarsadik reports that the Sultan Jamaludin cooperates with the Sultan of Sulu against the Spanish: Djafarsadik himself stays neutral, in accordance with the orders of the GG of 1725.

1728 IV, 2040-2044. Statement made by the Portuguese captain Jeronimo de Sousa at Batavia 1727 April 4, about economic affairs at Manila, the Acapulco trade, etc.

1728 XVI, 330-345. Three letters from the "young King" Djafarsadik to GRR, received in 1727 September. Djafarsadik professes his allegiance to the Company and reports about his struggle with Jamaludin, who is allied with the Sultan of Sulu.

1731 VII, 4622-6. Letter from the Dutch commander at Tabukan (Sangihe-Islands) to the GTern, 1730 May 29, about the visit of an envoy of the Sultan of Mindanao, asking for free trade; with resolution taken by the Council of Ternate and a letter to the commander of Tabukan, containing a negative reply to this request, 1730 August 4.

1733 XXXII, 921-5. Statements by two inhabitants of Mindanao, captured by a Dutch patrol at Tomacallang (Celebes). 1732 July 11.

Id., 938. Report about the present from the Sultan of Mindanao to the Company: 177 pounds of wax, 40 pounds of tortoise-shell, and 10 iron pots. 1732 August 20.

1735 VI, 3605-3623. Papers relating to the capture of the VOC-sloop "Langerak" by the Spanish near Simoay at Mindanao in 1733. February-March 1735.

N.B. Cf. GODÉE MOLSBERGEN, and OB 1736 III, V, OB 1737 III, below.

1736 II, 764. List of merchandise, bought from—or sold to—foreign traders at Batavia, i.a. from Manila. 1734 September 1-1735 August 31.

N.B. Cf. OB 1719 III, N.B.

1736 III, 1261-1311, 1370-1. Papers concerning the expedition to Manila under command of Hermanus de Vrij, to claim the damages caused by the Spanish in capturing the VOC-sloop "Langerak". 1735 February-October.

N.B. Cf. GODÉE MOLSBERGEN, and OB 1735 VI.

1736 V, 1866-1874, 2260-2263. The same, 1735 July-December.

1736 VIII, 3288-3290, 3308-3309. Letter from GPh Don Fernando Valdes Tamon to GG, 1736 February 4, about the wreckage of the galiot "De Uitvlucht" in Philippine waters, with some appendices.

1736 XX, 675. Letter from the native schoolmaster at Tabukan (Sangihe-Islands) about the capture of the "Langerak". 1734 February 11.

N.B. Cf. OB 1735 VI.

1736 XXII, Malacca, 1st part, 81-87. Report by Hans Knuts, former sailor of the "Lange.ak", about the capture of that sloop by the Spanish in October 1733, his captivity in the Philippines and his escape from Manila in February 1735. 1735 March 19. 1737 III, 1008-1016. Secret instruction issued by the G^Tern to Jan van Ingen, commander of the sloop "Langerak", about his mission to Mindanao. 1733 July 30.

Id., 1017-1019. Letter from GGRR to GPh Don Fernando Valdes Tamon, about the VOC-ships "Uitvlucht" and "Langerak". 1736 May 19.

1737 VIII, 3021-3025. Interrogation of a sailor of the sloop "t Wijnglas", which ship had been plundered by inhabitants of Mindanao. 1737 March 22.

Id., 3026-3028. Letter from GPh to GG about this affair. 1737 February 10.

1738 II, 1005-1006. List as OB 1736 II, 764. 1736 September 1-1737 August 31.

N.B. Cf. OB 1719 III, N.B.

1738 IV, 1947-1960. Report by the Director-General of the Trade, about the trade between Manila and Batavia, Bengal, Coromandel and Malakka. 1738 January 21. With annexes.

1738 V, 1961-2. Letter from the Governor of Malacca to the GG about the trade of Manila merchants at Malacca. 1737 December 12.

1739 XIX, Ternate, 375. Letter from the Sultan of Mindanao, Jamaludin, to GGRR, dated "Radjab 1149", received at Batavia June 12, 1738, about the capture of the VOC-sloop "Langerak" by the Spanish (cf. OB 1735 VI) and about the succession on the throne by his son Mohammed Amirudin.

1743 II, 1003-1004. Report drawn up at Batavia December 5, 1742 by the first mate Manuel Correa of the Ship "Nossa Sra. de Rosaire" from Manila, which ship was captured by the English ship "Duke of Dorset" in June 1741.

1744 I, 122-3. Letter from Don Juan de la Fuentes, at Manila, to the late Director-General of the Trade, Herman van Suchtelen, 1743 February 27. Spanish text with Dutch translation.

N.B. Concerns a consignment of patterns for "gorgoran" (a silk fabric with thick threads) to be made in Europe on behalf of De la Fuentes. To this end he remitted 3000 pesos to the VOC. The patterns sent in 1740 got lost.

1745 IV, 1581-1691. Papers concerning the mission of the merchant Jan Louis de Win to Manila, to inquire after the possibility of VOC-trade with Spanish America. 1744.

N.B. Cf. GERHARD, GIJSBERTI HODENPIJL (1917).

1746 IV, 1823-1830. Letters from GPh and from the marquess de la Salinas to the GG, G.W. van Imhoff, about Dutch efforts to trade with Spanish America (See OB 1745 IV). 1745 October-1746 February.

1750 XIV, 221-3, 232-6. Letters from the Sultan of Mindanao, Muhammed Shah Ami udin, to GGRR, dated "5 Djumadilachir 1160" and "21 Djumadilachit 1660" (recte: 1160), received at Batavia March 3 and December 15, 1749.

N.B. The Sultan informs GGRR that he succeeded his father Jamaludin and also the young Sultan Djafarsadik on the throne. He requests a mission of the VOC to Mindanao.

1751 XVII, 509-530. Papers concerning the mission from Ternate to Sarangani and Mindanao, 1750.

1755 I, 138-140. Statements made by three Armenian merchants at Batavia, 1754 September 29, about the traffic of English, Danish, French and Spanish ships—mainly with Armenian supercarga's—between Manila and various ports in India, which traffic

is thought by the Dutch to be incompatible with the 5th article of the Treaty of Munster concluded between Spain and the Netherlands in 1648.

N.B. Cf. Introduction, and OB 1694 XVI, 177-8.

1756 IV, 1268-1278. Extract from the so-called "boomboek" (port register) of Malakka with information about foreign ships that called at Malakka during their voyage from or to Manila, for the period January 1740-February 1755; with statements made by Armenian merchants about this traffic, Batavia 1755 July 17. (See OB 1755 I, 138-140).

N.B. In the period 1740-1755 some 55 Manila traders visited Malacca, mostly English and French ships from Madras or Pondicherry. In OB from c. 1695-1740 these registers (also called "saban-dhar (harbourmaster) books") of Malacca can be found, with detailed information about the shipping between Asian ports by way of Malacca. Many of them give particulars about trade with Manila. For the years before and after this period one has to consult the Malaccan daily records.

1758 IV, 1015-1038. Letter from GPh to GG, 1757 March 15, in reply to the letter from GG to GPh, 1755 August 22, about the trade between Manila and the West of Asia. Latin text with Dutch translation.

N.B. Cf. OB 1755 I, 138-140.

1759 VI, 1250-1261. Passport given by the GPh, Don Pedro Manuel de Arandia, to Don Joseph Maroto, Armenian captain of the sloop "Nostra Señora de la Soledad y San Francisco de las Lagrimas" for a voyage from Manila to Coromandel. 1759 January 31. Copy in Spanish, with Dutch translation. With musterroll of the sloop.

1762 VI, 1870-1873. Contracts concluded between Sultan Bantilan of Sulu and Alexander Dalrymple, acting on behalf of the English East India Company. 1761 January 28. Translations from English and Malay into Dutch.

1762 XXV, no. 2, 156-7. Resolution taken by GTern concerning two fishermen from "the hamlet of Bisaya" (N-Mindanao?) who landed on Ternate. GRtern decide that these men will be brought to Batavia.

1763 II, 667. Proclamation, issued by GGRR, prohibiting the Dutch to buy subjects of the Spanish King who have been enslaved by the inhabitants of Sulu and Mindanao. 1763 June 16.

1763 V, 1822-1826. Report about the surrender of Manila to the English in 1762. Dutch translation from the English.

N.B. Written below: "In accordance with the report received from Malacca."

1765 XXV, 34, 162, 220. Resolutions taken by GTern about the surrender of Manila and about the necessity to improve the relations with Mindanao. 1763 October 31, 1764 May-June.

1767 I, 328-330. Letter from GGRR to Don Joan de Casens, commander of the Spanish warship "Buen Consejo", being a protest against the presence of this ship in Indian waters. 1766 July 15.

N.B. Cf. SCHURZ, App. I: "The Royal Philippine Company", and the Introduction, above.

1767 VI, 2063-2095. Report by Fray Joseph Ascarate, "del sagrado Orden de Predicadores, Procurador General de su Provincia de el Santissimo Rosario en estas Islas", concerning an inquiry among a dozen government officials, priests, etc. about the use of the indigenous language, Tagalog, in the divine service and religious education.

All informants state that Tagalog is widely used for this purpose. Manila, February 14, 1767. Original Spanish text on stamped paper, 67 pages.

N.B. This report most probably has been addressed to the government in Spain and would be sent thither by way of the VOC-returnfleet (Cf. OB 1718 IV, 1719 V, 1720 IV). The ship that carried the papers, the "Vrouwe Elisabeth Dorothea", left Batavia on May 16th, 1767, and arrived at the Dutch coast near the hamlet of Petten on November 27th. During the night a violent gale arose from the northwest and the ship was smashed to pieces. Only six sailors survived this calamity, and most of the cargo was lost. Obviously the report in question—torn and waterstained, though yet readable—became separated from the other papers destined for Spain and the Directors without ado combined it with the few Dutch records salvaged from the wreck. (Particulars about the wreckage in K.A. 405, Resolutions Chamber Amsterdam, Sunday, November 29th, 1767, et seq.).

1769 VII, 3046-3051. Letter from Don Joan de Casens to GG, 1768 December 9. In Spanish, French and Dutch.

N.B. Cf. OB 1767 I.

1770 I, 282-4. Letter from de Casens to the harbourmaster of Batavia, 1769 January 17. With annexes.

1773 II, 786-794. Papers relating to the establishment of the English at Balambangan and their relations with neighbouring islands, i.a. the Sulu Archipelago. 1766-1773.

1775 XXIX, Ternate, fol. 93-102. Part of a secret letter from GTern to GGRR, 1774 May 17, about a mission to the Sulu Archipelago (see below) and about foreign intruders—mainly English and French—in the Spice area.

1776 XXII, Ternate, nr. 31. Report, log-book and secret log-book of the mission from Ternate to Sulu to investigate the extent of the English penetration in this area. September 18–November 24, 1774. 31 pages.

1777 XIX, Ternate, nr. 26. Log-book of the interrupted mission from Ternate to Sulu, September–December 1775. 40 pages

Id., nr. 27. Log-book of the mission from Ternate to the Sangihe- and Talaud-Islands i.a. to collect information about the relation of these islands with Mindanao. 1775 November–1776 March. 53 pages

1778 VI, 2060-2080. Papers relating to the arrival of the ship "Notre Dame de la Consolation" from Manila at Batavia, 1777 February 21. In French, Spanish and Dutch.

1779 V, 1835-6. Letter from the GG to the GPh, Don Pedro Sarrio, 1778 May 1. The GG expresses his gratitude for the return of two soldiers of the VOC from Ternate, who were captured by inhabitants of Mindanao and handed over to the Spanish.

1781 XXIII, Ternate (not paginated). Secret log-book of a mission as mentioned above OB 1777 XIX nr. 27. 1779 October–1780 March. 115 pages.

1790 XXXIX, Ternate, nr. 22. Letters from GTern to the Sultan of Mindanao and to the "King" of Malurang and Saringani, residing at Malurang. 1788 September 25. 6 pages. GTern write that there will be no further Dutch missions to Mindanao, and that the Company will take up arms against the pirates. The "King" of Malurang is reminded of the treaty of commerce and friendship, concluded July 9, 1787.

N.B. Cf. OB 1790 XLVI, below.

1790 XLVI, Ternate, 1-17. Secret resolutions taken by GTern on September 23, 1788, about letters from the Sultan of Mindanao to GTern January 11, 1788 and about the

Dutch mission to the "King" of Malurang and the sultan of Mindanao in 1788. GR Tern conclude that the Mindanao pirates continuously violate the treaty of 1787 and decide to write letters as mentioned above, OB 1790 XXXIX.

N.B. Cf. also *Corpus*, vol. VI, p. 592-5.

K.A. 1707 A-I. Papers deriving from the lawyer of the Company, Pieter van Dam, i.a. the manuscript of his "Beschrijvinge van de Oost-Indische Compagnie" (Description of the East Indies Company), 9 vols.

N.B. Cf. DAM, Pieter van.

K.A. 446 L-Q. Dutch translations of treaties concluded with Asian rulers, 1596-1791. 7 vols.

N.B. Cf. *Corpus*.

- Individual documents, i.a.

K.A. .4464 ij6, 4464 ee4: Papers on the relations between the VOC and Spain with regard to the founding of a Spanish Company to trade with the Philippines via the Cape of Good Hope. 1732-1786. 2 bundles.

N.B. The Dutch repeatedly protested against the actions of the Royal Philippine Company on the ground that by the 5th article of the Treaty of Munster this trade was forbidden. Cf. also OB 1755 I.

K.A. 4464 ee6: Letters from the Resident of the VOC at Riouw, D. Ruhdé, to the Governor of Malacca concerning the conquest of the island by Sulu pirates. 1787 1 folder.

N.B. With a note by Commissioner S.C. Nederburgh about the reconquest of Riouw by the VOC.

K.A. 4464 T11: Dutch translation of a Spanish memoir about the Dutch settlement at Formosa and about the necessity to build a Spanish fortification on the island with a view to the maintenance of the Chinese-Manila trade (c. 1624). 1 item.

Collection van Hoorn-van Riebeeck

Inventory in ms., suppl. inventory with introduction VROA 1925, pp. 74-79.

Papers deriving from the Governors-General Johan van Hoorn (1704-1709) and Abraham van Riebeeck (1709-1713).

Inv.nr. 42: "Speculatiën over de Philippinse eylanden" (Speculations on the Philippine Islands). Anonymous, c. 1705. 1 quire.

N.B. Memorandum on the possibility of capturing the Philippines and the consequent advantages. The arguments pro et contra are interlaced with various data about Philippine trade, economics, religious affairs, administration etc.

General State Archives, 2nd section

(Archives of the central state organs since the foundation of the unified state in 1795).

Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1813-1870

Inventories in VROA 1918, 1921, 1923 and in ms., with introductions and alphabetical registers.

Inv.nr 3258: Correspondence of the Minister of Foreign Affairs with the Ministers of Naval and Colonial Affairs, the British envoy and the Dutch envoy in Madrid about combatting piracy in the Sulu Archipelago. With annotation: "the rights claimed by Spain and England in connexion with the Sulu Islands and the matter of checking piracy", and with a survey of the transactions pertaining to the Sulu Islands and piracy. 1849-1860; 1862-1868. Partly in English. 1 bundle.

N.B. Cf. Introduction, and GREGORY, IRWIN, JANSEN, ROBIDÉ van der AA. This bundle contains a letter from captain J. Stanton—commander of an English surveying-vessel—to captain Becher R.N., Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, of September 27th, 1862, about "Illanoon piracy": "The Illanoon pirates are principally natives of the Solo Archipelago and Island of Mindanao". Stanton describes the pirate's vessels, the crews, their fighting tactics and the measures taken by English and Dutch patrol boats. (ad exh. 21 okt. 1862 nr. 4).

Netherlands Legation in Spain, inv.nr. 217: Correspondence about the government of the Philippine Islands. 1863. In Dutch, English, French and Spanish. 1 folder.

Archives of the Ministry of the Colonies, 1814-1900 First part: 1814-1849

Inventory in ms., There are detailed indexes to the various series of correspondence, departmental minutes etc. With regard to the Philippines, information can be found under the heading: "Zeeroverijen van inwoners van Magindanao en Solo" (Piracy of inhabitants of Mindanao and Sulu).

Inv.nrs. 1393, 2597, 2669, 2675, 2692, 2703, 2710, 4351: Papers relating to the combat of Mindanao and Sulu piracy, the missions of the Resident of Timor, van den Dungen Gronovius and Lieutenant-Captain van Braam Houckgeest, to the Sultan of Sulu, the declaration of war on Sulu (1848) and the Spanish claims on the Sulu Archipelago. 1839-1849. With copies of older records (VOC, 18th century).

General State Archives; Map Collections

The collection of maps of seas and countries pertaining to other continents was described by P.A.Leupe (1 vol., The Hague, 1867; index in ms.) and in a supplementary volume by S.P. l'Honoré Naber (The Hague, 1914; with index). With one exception (nr. 294) the maps described below are in manuscript; for printed atlases of Dutch origin, showing the Philippines on one or more maps of Asia—of which the General State Archives possess but a few—see QUIRINO. The collection of maps belonging to the Ministry of Naval Affairs, now in the General State Archives, contains a good many printed maps of the Philippines, drawn by the British Hydrographical Office during the nineteenth century (Inventory by P.A.Leupe; the Hague, 1872; with index). Since the calculation of Longitude was still very faulty during the 17th and 18th centuries, the maps only give information about the Latitude of the depicted area. In many instances the scale has been shown by a measuring-line with the inscription. "Duytsche meylen 15 voor een graadt": Fifteen German miles to a degree

(of Latitude). From this information I deduced an approximate scale expressed in a proportional number.

Several maps show the non-existent island of San Juan; cf. QUIRINO, p. 71: ". . . An imaginary island supposedly located northeast of Mindanao, first drawn by Herrera in 1601 and copied assiduously by Sanson, Tirion, Coronelli, Hondius, Janssonius, du Val, Dudley (1646), etc. . ."

Inv.nr. 288: Map of the Chinese Sea and a part of the Chinese Coast, from Japan to Borneo and from Siam to the Ladrões, 36 degr. N.Lat.-1 degr. S.Lat., scale c. 1:5.500.000, ms. on parchment, 75 x 94 cm. dated: 1687. Drawn by Joan Jansz. Blaeu, cartographer of the VOC, Chamber Amsterdam. 1673-1705.

Inv.nr. 289: As nr. 288, 36 degr. N.Lat.-2 degr. S.Lat., scale c. 1:5.500.000, ms. on parchment, 81 x 98 cm., no date, not signed. (c. 1690).

Inv.nr. 290: As nr. 288, 34 degr. N.Lat.-1 degr. N.Lat., scale c. 1: 7.400.000, ms. on paper with printed compass-lines, 51 x 72 cm., no date, not signed. (c. 1690).

Inv.nr. 291: Map of the Northern part of the Chinese Sea, and the coasts of South China, Indo-hina, etc., with Southern Formosa and Northern Luzon, 24 degr. N.Lat.-14 degr. N.Lat., scale c. 1:700.000. ms. on paper, 66,5 x 46 cm., 3 sheets. c. 1650.

Inv.nr. 292: Map of the northern part of the Indonesian Archipelago, from Sumatra up to Japan; showing the Philippines, Borneo, Celebes, etc. 37 degr. N.Lat.-2 degr. S.Lat., scale c. 1:5.500.000, ms. on parchment. 82 x 97 cm. 1717.

N.B. Incompletely drawn and faded; of the Philippines, only Luzon, Palawan and Mindanao are visible. Cf. *inv.nr.* 345.

Inv.nr. 293: Map of the islands to the north and northeast of Halmaheira, up to Japan, showing a part of the east coast of Mindanao, San Juan, Samar and Albay. 36 degr. N.Lat.-2 degr. N.Lat., scale c. 1:7.500.000, ms. on parchment, 52 x 63 cm., c. 1650.

Inv.nr. 294: Map of the southern part of the Philippine Islands, with a description of the islands in French. The routes followed by Magellan in 1521 and by the galleons sailing every year to Acapulco have been put in with comment in Spanish and French. 5 13 degr. N.Lat., 136-145 degr. E.Long., scale c. 1:2.000.000, copper engraving on paper, 47 x 54 cm. In the upper right hand corner: "No. II". 18th century.

N.B. This is the second sheet of a copy of Father Pedro Murillo Velarde's "Carta Hydrographica. . ." of 1734, probably the copy by G.H. Lowitz, published by J.B. Homan, Neurenberg, 1759-1760. Cf. QUIRINO, p. 91.

Inv.nr. 295: Map of the Bay of Manila. Copper engraving on paper, 29 x 37,5 cm. 18th century.

Inv.nr. 296: Map of the Bay of Manila, ms. on paper, 41 x 53 cm.
N.B. = OB 1705 IV, fol. 2106.

Inv.nr. 297: Ground-plan of the castle St. Jago and the town of Manila. Ms. on paper, 52,5 x 51, 5 cm.

N.B. = OB 1705 IV, fol. 2107.

Inv.nr. 298: Three maps of some bays at Mindanao, 5-7 degr. N.Lat. and 7-7 degr. 40 min. N.Lat. Mss on paper, by Daniel Ottensz., 1628, 16,5 x 17 cm. each.

N.B. = OB 1630 II, fols. 101, 103, 110.

Inv.nr. 299: Map of the Bay of Simoay, the "Bay of Soegoeroe" (= Polloc Bay) and "Varkenseiland" ("Pig's Island"; = Bongo Island). With views of Bongo Island. Ms. on paper, 47 x 65 cm.

N.B. = OB 1702 II, fol. 838, annex to log-book fol. 649-837.

Inv.nr. 343: Map of the Indonesian Archipelago, a part of the Chinese Sea, and the southern Philippines up to Panay and the Passage of Santa Clara. 11 degr. 50 min. N.Lat.—11 degr. S.Lat., scale c. 1:3.300.000, ms. on parchment, 83 x 97 cm., c. 1670.

Inv.nr. 345: Map of a part of the Indonesian Archipelago, from the Straits of Sunda to the Gulf of Siam, showing the islands to the east of Sumatra up to Halmaheira, and to the north, up to Mindanao. 11 degr. 40 min. N.Lat.—12 degr. S.Lat., scale c. 1:3.500.000, ms. on parchment, 82 x 97 cm.; 1717.

N.B. Incompletely drawn and faded; the coastlines of Mindanao are clearly visible. Place-names are faded. Cf. *inv.nr.* 292.

Inv.nr. 461: Map of the north coast and part of the east coast of Celebes, the Sangihe- and Talaud-Islands, the south coast of Mindanao, Ternate, Tidore, etc. 9 degr. 10 min. N.Lat.—0 degr. 20 min. S.Lat., scale c. 1:1.000.000, ms. on paper, 102 x 73 cm.; c. 1700.

Inv.nr. 462: As *inv.nr.* 461, scale c. 1:2.000.000, ms. on paper, 52 x 74 cm.; c. 1700

Suppl. inv.nr. 132: Map of the northern part of the Chinese Sea, showing the coast of South China, Indo China etc., the west coast of Formosa and the northwest coast of Luzon. Scale c. 1:735.000, ms. on parchment, 73 x 98 cm., signed "1658 J.N."

Suppl. inv.nr. 137: Map of the east coast of the Philippines, Halmaheira, the north coast of New Guinea and the Ladrões, drawn at Batavia 1644 September 1, signed Abel Tasman. With drawn and written sailing directions about the course to follow in case of interception of the galleons from Acapulco. Scale c. 1:2.780.000, ms. on paper, pasted on linen, 74 x 108 cm. Copy of a ms. map in the library of the University of Utrecht.

Suppl. inv.nr. 156: Atlas, "Ligtended Zeefakkel, off de geheele Oost-Indische Waterweerdelt" (Lighting Sea-Torch, or, the whole East Indian Water-World). Ms. on paper, two vols., by Gerrit de Haan, chief cartographer at Batavia from 1747 to 1769. The first volume is dated 1760.

Vol. I, map nr. 12: Map of the Pacific, with a portion of the China coast, Japan, Formosa, the Philippines, California and New Spain, to Acapulco southward. Scale c. 1:9.250.000, 66,5 x 156 cm.

Vol. I, map nr. 13: Map of the Philippines, with the Sangihe- and Talaud-Islands, scale c. 1:1.250.000, 100 x 140 cm. With inset: Manila Bay and Laguna de Bay, scale c. 1:300.000, 45 x 52 cm.

Vol. I, map nr. 14: Manila Bay. With colored drawings of buildings at Manila and Cavite, out of scale. Scale c. 1:75.000, 102 x 125 cm.

Suppl. inv. 619: Collection of 116 maps and views of the East and West Indies, for the most part water-colours dating from the second half of the 17th century; the so-called "Atlas-Vingboons". ("J. Vinckeboons" is mentioned as the engraver of nr. 32) Cf. WIEDER, p. 9-26; p. 9: "These maps, plans and views have been copied from originals in the archives of the East India Company. The originals are nearly all now lost."

nr. 9: Map of the Philippines. Scale c. 1:2.150.000, colored ms., similar to the map (copper engraving) in VALENTIJS I, p. 148. 47 x 69 cm. With soundings, anchorages and many Dutch place-names. Cylindrical projection. WIEDER, p. 11: "We are unable to indicate any Spanish map of that period or earlier showing such a de-

tailed and comparatively exact representation of the Philippine Islands". See also WIEDER, p. 12 and plate 7, and QUIRINO, p. 84 and plate 27.

nr. 40: View of the Castle at Cavite from the seaside. Colored ms., 29 x 40 cm. Cf. WIEDER, p. 23.

nr. 69: Bird's-eye view of Manila from the seaside. Colored ms., 45 x 64 cm. Similar to the view (copper engraving) in VALENTIJN, I p. 154; this engraving has been reproduced in B. & R. XXVI, p. 23, XLII, p. 147. See also WIEDER, p. 19 and plate 20, and QUIRINO, 84.

nr. 70: Map of Manila Bay, colored ms., without scale, 46 x 65 cm. Similar to the copper engraving in VALENTIJN, I, p. 152. Cf. WIEDER, p. 25, QUIRINO, p. 84.