The PHILIPPINE ISLANDS 1493-1803

Explorations by Early Navigators, Descriptions of the Islands and their Peoples, their History and Records of the Catholic Missions, as related in contemporaneous Books and Manuscripts, showing the Political, Economic, Commercial and Religious Conditions of those Islands from their earliest relations with European Nations to the beginning of the Nineteenth Century

TRANSLATED FROM THE ORIGINALS

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ysla de calamianes. La vuelta de Burney saliendo de la ciudad de manilla Doce leguas de la ysla de Elin estan las ysles qe dicen de los calamianes qe por estar a tras mano se tiene poCa noticia dellas, digo de la gente qe tienen porqo solamente se an visto algunos pueblos de las playas a donde se a ydo a cobrar tributo, los naturales qe habitan en las playas son pintados los de las serranias son negros cojen grandisima cantidad de cera, a cuyo Rescate acuden casi de todas las ysles, son faltos de Comida y de Ropa la principal de las ysles se llama paraguan qe tiene ciento y cinquenta leguas de box, las otras son ysles pequenas qe son las que ay pobladas. Taniando binorboran cabanga bangaan caramian y por otro nombre linapacan dipayan, coron. En todas estas ysles no se Cebra sino tributo de trexientos yndios y ansi no se puede tener mucha noticia dellos, estas ysles son todas jurisdicion del alcalde mayor de mindoro [y pagan tributos: crossed out in MS.] y estan en la corona Real.

CAPITULO 60

Qe trata de la gente de la ysles de los Pintados y sus condiciones.

La gente de las ysles de los Pintados es gte qe no es muy morena es gte bien hecha y bien agedada ansi hombres como mugeres las cuales algunas son blancas, traen hombres y mugeres el cauello largo Rebuldo a la coronilla de la caueca qe les agrecia mucho pintanse los barones todo El cuerpo de vnas labores

island of Elin, we find the islands of the Calamianes. These islands being somewhat out of the way, very little is known about them — that is, about their inhabitants, for only a few villages along the coast have been seen, where the tribute is collected. The natives of these coast-towns are Pintados; those who live in the mountains are blacks. A very large quantity of wax is collected there, which is an article of barter for nearly all the other islands. They lack provisions and clothing. The most important of the Calamianes islands is Paraguan, which has a circuit of one hundred and fifty leagues. The other islands are small, and only the following are inhabited: Tanianao, Binorboran, Cabanga, Bangaan, Caramian (which is also called by another name, Linapacan), Dipayan, and Coron. In all these islands, only three hundred Indians pay tribute; therefore very little is known about them. These islands are all under the jurisdiction of the alcalde-mayor of Mindoro, [and pay tribute: crossed out in MS.] and belong to the royal crown.

CHAPTER SIXTH

Of the inhabitants of the Pintados Islands and their mode of life

The natives of the Pintados Islands are not very dark. Both men and women are well formed and have regular features. Some of the women are white. Both men and women wear their hair long, and fastened in a knot on the crown of the head, which is very becoming. The men tattoo their entire bodies with very beautiful figures, using therefor small
muy galanas con Vnas herreñuelos pequeños mojados en tinta qe yncorporados con la sangre queda la pintura perpetua, es gente qe Viue sana porq la consteraccion de la tierra es buena porq casi no se alla ningun hombre contraçho ni manco de naturaleza ni mudo ni sordo ni ningun endemoniado ni loco y ansi Viuen sanos hasta muy Viejos, es gente briosa y martista, andavan siempre en guerras por mar y por tierra, ponense muy galanas joyas en las orejas qe las tienen oradadas por dos partes y en la garganta y en los brazos. El Vestido es galano y honesto, su vestires algodon o medriñaque y tambien usan seda, trayda de la china y de otras partes. es gente muy dada Al vino qe lo hacen de aRoz y de palmas y es bueno rrarras Veçes estan furiosos estando borrarçhos porq con dormirse las pasa la borrarçhara o en gracias, quieren mucho a sus mugeres porq ellos pagan El dote cuando se casan, y ansi aunq les cometen adulterio nunca proceden contra ellas sino contra los adulteros. tienen Vna cosa muy abominable qe tienen oradado El miembro genital y por el agujero se meten un cañuto de estaño y sobre aquel se ponen vna Rodaja a manera de espuela qe tiene Vn gran palmo de rruedo qe pesan algunas dellas mas de media libra de estaño, ponenlas de veinte suertes ques cosa deshonesta tratarlo con estas se juntan con sus mugeres pero no vstan dellas los serranos aunq todos generalmente se Retajan, pero dicen que lo hacen por su salud y limpieza, no Reparan jamas quando se casan en si la muger esta dencella o no.

pieces of iron dipped in ink. This ink incorporates itself with the blood, and the marks are indelible. They are healthy people, for the climate of that land is good. Among them are found no crippled, maimed, deaf, or dumb persons. No one of them has ever been possessed by evil spirits, or has become insane. Therefore they reach an advanced age in perfect health. The Pintados are a courageous and warlike race; they have continually waged war on both land and sea. They bore their ears in two places and wear beautiful ornaments, not only in their ears, but also around their necks and arms. Their dress is neat and modest, made generally of cotton, medriñaque, or silk (which they get from China and other places). They are greatly addicted to the use of a kind of wine which they make from rice and from the palm-tree, and which is good. Very rarely do they become angry when drunk, for their drunkenness passes off in jests or in sleep.

The men are very fond of their wives, for it is the men who give the dowry at marriage. And even if their wives commit adultery, action is never taken against the woman, but against the adulterer. An abominable custom among the men is to bore a hole through the genital organ, placing within this opening a tin tube, to which they fasten a wheel like that of a spur, a full palm in circumference. These are made of tin, and some of them weigh more than half a pound. They use twenty kinds of these wheels; but modesty forbids us to speak of them. By means of these they have intercourse with their wives.\(^{12}\) The

\(^{12}\) Cf. the descriptions of this custom in Morga's *Philippine Islands* (Hakluyt Society, London, 1868), p. 304; and in account of Thomas Candish's voyage, in Hakluyt's *Voyages* (Goldsmit ed.) XVI, p. 42.
Las mujeres son hermosas aunq de honestas no se les da nada de cometer adulterio porq nunca las Castigan ellos por ello andan bien adreçadas y honestamente porq traen todas las carnes cubiertas. son muy linpios y muy amigas de olores en grande estremo. Afrentanse de tener muchos hijos por qe dizan que auiéndose de Repartir la hacienda entre todos qe quedaran todos pobres qe mas vale qe aya ouo y ese Rico, tienen grande punto en sus casamientos porq no se casara nadie sino es con su semejante y ansi jamas se casan Principales, sino es con mujeres principales, solían tener cada Vno las mugeres qe podían comprarr y sostentar, son ellas grandissimas alcaugetas y de sus propias hijas y ansi ninguna cosa se les da de ser Ruynés delante de las madres porq por esto no se les da ningun castigo aunq los varones, no son tan alcaugetes como los moros, quieren los hombres tanto a sus mugeres qe si tienen guerras Vnos con otros el marido se acuesta y ayuda a la parentela de la muger aunq sea contra su propio padre y hermos.

Inhabitants of the mountains do not follow this custom; all, however, circumcise themselves, saying that they do it for their health and for cleanliness. When they marry, they are not concerned whether their wives are virgins or not.

The women are beautiful, but unchaste. They do not hesitate to commit adultery, because they receive no punishment for it. They are well and modestly dressed, in that they cover all the private parts; they are very clean, and are very fond of perfumes. It is considered a disgrace among them to have many children; for they say that when the property is to be divided among all the children, they will all be poor, and that it is better to have one child, and leave him wealthy. The Pintados are very strict as to whom they marry; for no one marries below his station. Therefore chiefs will never marry any but women of rank. All the men are accustomed to have as many wives as they can buy and support. The women are extremely lewd, and they even encourage their own daughters to a life of unchastity; so that there is nothing so vile for the latter that they cannot do it before their mothers, since they incur no punishment. The men, however, are not so vile as the Moros. The Pintados love their wives so dearly, that, in case of a quarrel they take sides with their wives' relatives, even against their own fathers and brothers.