

1: Jan Huyghen van Linschoten | Dutch explorer and propagandist | www.enganchecubano.com

Jan Huyghen van Linschoten (- 8 February) was a Dutch merchant, trader and historian. An alternative (modern Dutch) spelling of his second name is Huijgen.. He travelled extensively along the East Indies' regions under Portuguese influence and served as the Portuguese Viceroy's secretary in Goa between and

Jan Huyghen van Linschoten (- 8 February) was a Dutch merchant, trader and historian. An alternative modern Dutch spelling of his second name is Huijgen. He is credited with publishing in Europe important classified information about Asian trade and navigation that was hidden by the Portuguese. During his stay in Goa, abusing the trust put in him by the Viceroy, Jan Huyghens meticulously copied the top-secret charts page-by-page. Even more crucially, Jan Huyghens provided nautical data like currents, deeps, islands and sandbanks, which was absolutely vital for safe navigation, along with coastal depictions to guide the way. The publication of the navigational routes enabled the passage to the East Indies to be opened to trading by the Dutch, French and the English. Origins Jan Huyghen was born in Haarlem in Holland , the son of a public notary and his wife. The family moved to the town of Enkhuizen when he was young. The addition of van Linschoten could indicate that his family had origins in the Utrecht village of the same name. He learned Spanish and worked there until , when he got a job in Lisbon , Portugal, working with another merchant. A downturn in trade led him to seek alternatives. With the help of Willem, who was acquainted with the newly appointed Archbishop of the Portuguese colony of Goa , Dominican Vicente da Fonseca, the younger Huyghen was appointed Secretary to the Archbishop. Goa Fusta with Portuguese pavilion from a book by Jan Huygen van Linschoten While in Goa, Jan Huygen kept a diary of his observations of the Portuguese-ruled city, amassing information about the Europeans, Indians, and other Asians who lived there. He also had access to maps and other privileged information about commerce and Portuguese navigation in southeast Asia and used his cartographic and drawing skills in order to copy and draw new maps, reproducing a considerable amount of nautical and mercantile information. Several of the nautical charts that he copied had been meticulously kept secret by the Portuguese for more than a century. Later after returning to Enkhuizen, he collected accounts from other travelers, such as Dirck "China" Gerritsz, a fellow resident of Enkhuizen who earned his nickname from his travels in the Far East. Jan Huygen made note of the trading conditions among different countries, and the sea routes for travelling between them. This information later helped both the Dutch and the English to challenge the Portuguese monopoly on East Indian trade. He set sail for Lisbon in January , passing by the Portuguese supply depot at St. Helena Island in May The voyage was interrupted by English piracy which forced a shipwreck. Huyghen spent two years in the Azores. He did not reach Lisbon until , returning to his home city of Enkhuizen. The fleet of three ships was to enter the Kara Sea , with the hopes of finding the Northeast passage above Siberia. They managed to bring it on board, but the bear rampaged and was killed. Barentsz reached the west coast of Novaya Zemlya and followed it northward, before being forced to turn back in the face of large icebergs. The following year they sailed again in a new expedition of six ships, loaded with merchant wares that they hoped to trade with China. Linschoten was one of the two crew members to publish journals about the Barentsz expedition. In , with assistance from Amsterdam publisher Cornelis Claesz, who specialised in shipping, geography and travels, Jan Huyghens wrote *Reys-gheschrift vande navigatien der Portugaloyzers in Orienten* Travel Accounts of Portuguese Navigation in the Orient. This work contains numerous sailing directions, not only for shipping between Portugal and the East Indies colonies, but also between India, China and Japan. The aforesaid warme water is made with the powder of a certaine hearbe called Chaa, which is much esteemed, and is well accounted among them. She was "already four months pregnant by her intended second husband At the time of her courtship Reynu Seymens was thirty-one and a mother of three. A German edition was printed the same year. Considered very significant, it was published in Latin in Frankfurt, ; another Latin translation in Amsterdam, ; and in French in He suggested traders approach the East Indies from the south of Sumatra through the Sunda Strait , thereby minimizing the risk of Portuguese intervention. Linschoten died in Enkhuizen where he had acted as Treasurer to the town. It is based in the 21st century at the Amsterdam Ship Museum. In it was

VOYAGE OF HUYGHEN VAN LINSCHOTEN TO THE EAST INDIES pdf

awarded to the Netherlands-based creative firm OMA for its success in entering and maintaining business in emerging markets such as China, Kazakhstan, and the United Arab Emirates. The minor planet van Linschoten is named after him. In other editions, the 2nd and 3rd books are often switched around. Reprint of only the First Book of translation vol.

2: Jan Huyghen van Linschoten - Wikipedia

*The Voyage of John Huyghen van Linschoten to the East Indies: The first book, containing his description of the East. Volume 1 [Jan Huygen van Linschoten] on www.enganchecubano.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers.*

Origins[edit] Jan Huyghen was born in Haarlem in Holland , the son of a public notary and his wife. The family moved to the town of Enkhuizen when he was young. The addition of van Linschoten could indicate that his family had origins in the Utrecht village of the same name. He learned Spanish and worked there until , when he got a job in Lisbon , Portugal, working with another merchant. A downturn in trade led him to seek alternatives. With the help of Willem, who was acquainted with the newly appointed Archbishop of the Portuguese colony of Goa , Dominican Vicente da Fonseca, the younger Huyghen was appointed Secretary to the Archbishop. Goa[edit] Fusta with Portuguese pavilion from a book by Jan Huygen van Linschoten While in Goa, Jan Huygen kept a diary of his observations of the Portuguese-ruled city, amassing information about the Europeans, Indians, and other Asians who lived there. He also had access to maps and other privileged information about commerce and Portuguese navigation in southeast Asia and used his cartographic and drawing skills in order to copy and draw new maps, reproducing a considerable amount of nautical and mercantile information. Several of the nautical charts that he copied had been meticulously kept secret by the Portuguese for more than a century. Later after returning to Enkhuizen, he collected accounts from other travelers, such as Dirck "China" Gerritsz, a fellow resident of Enkhuizen who earned his nickname from his travels in the Far East. Jan Huygen made note of the trading conditions among different countries, and the sea routes for travelling between them. This information later helped both the Dutch and the English to challenge the Portuguese monopoly on East Indian trade. He set sail for Lisbon in January , passing by the Portuguese supply depot at St. Helena Island in May Back in Holland[edit] The island of Terceira , Azores , in a hand-colored engraving in the Itinerario. The voyage was interrupted by English piracy which forced a shipwreck. Huyghen spent two years in the Azores. He did not reach Lisbon until , returning to his home city of Enkhuizen. The fleet of three ships was to enter the Kara Sea , with the hopes of finding the Northeast passage above Siberia. Barentsz reached the west coast of Novaya Zemlya and followed it northward, before being forced to turn back in the face of large icebergs. The following year they sailed again in a new expedition of six ships, loaded with merchant wares that they hoped to trade with China. Linschoten was one of the two crew members to publish journals about the Barentsz expedition. In , with assistance from Amsterdam publisher Cornelis Claesz, who specialised in shipping, geography and travels, Jan Huyghens wrote Reys-gheschrift vande navigatien der Portugaloyzers in Orienten Travel Accounts of Portuguese Navigation in the Orient. This work contains numerous sailing directions, not only for shipping between Portugal and the East Indies colonies, but also between India, China and Japan. The aforesaid warme water is made with the powder of a certaine hearbe called Chaa, which is much esteemed, and is well accounted among them. She was "already four months pregnant by her intended second husband At the time of her courtship Reynu Seymens was thirty-one and a mother of three. A German edition was printed the same year. Considered very significant, it was published in Latin in Frankfurt, ; another Latin translation in Amsterdam, ; and in French in He suggested traders approach the East Indies from the south of Sumatra through the Sunda Strait , thereby minimizing the risk of Portuguese intervention. Linschoten died in Enkhuizen where he had acted as Treasurer to the town. It is based in the 21st century at the Amsterdam Ship Museum. In it was awarded to the Netherlands-based creative firm OMA for its success in entering and maintaining business in emerging markets such as China, Kazakhstan, and the United Arab Emirates. The minor planet van Linschoten is named after him. In other editions, the 2nd and 3rd books are often switched around.

3: Staff View: The voyage of John Huyghen van Linschoten to the East Indies

The voyage of John Huyghen van Linschoten to the East Indies: from the old English translation of the first book, containing his description of the East.

Of the elephant; Of the abadas or rhinoceros; Of the fishes and other beasts in the sea of India; Of all fruits, trees, plants, and common hearbs in India; Of iaqua, or iaacca; Of other fruites in India; Of the Indian figges; Of the palm tree; Of the duryoens, a fruit of Malacca; Of the tree arbor de rays and the bambus; Of the tree called arbor triste; Of the bettele leaves and the fruit arecca; Of the herbe dutroa; Of spices, drugges, plants, and stuffles for physitions; Of mace, folie, or flowers of nutmegges; Of lacke, or hard wax; Of annil or indigo; Of frankincense and mirre; Of manna and rhubarbe; Of the wood called sanders; Of palo de cobra, or snakewood; Of the wood calamba, or lignum aloes; Of the root China; Of amfion, alias opium; Of other spice and hearbes in India; Of all sorts of pearles; Of rubies, espinelles, granades, emeralds, and other precious stones; Of the bezar stones; A briefe instruction how to know and find out the right diamantes, rubies, emeralds, perals, and other precious stones; Of the oriental and old emeralds; Of oriental pearles; Of certaine memorable things, passed in India during my residence there; Of my voyage and departure from India to Portingale; A briefe description of the iland Saint Helena; Of the iland called the Ascention; A briefe description of the islands of Canaria; Of the description of the islands of Acores; Of the ilands of Corvo and Flores; Of certain notable and memorable accidents that happened during my continuance in Tercera.

4: Catalog Record: The voyage of John Huyghen van Linschoten to | Hathi Trust Digital Library

The First Book, Containing His Description Of The East ; Issues Of Works Issued By The Hakluyt Society; The Voyage Of John Huyghen Van Linschoten To The East Indies: From The Old English Translation Of

The beginning of my voyage into the East of Portingall Indies; 3. The manner and order used in the ships in their Indian voyages; 4. The description of Mossambique; 5. The description of the coast of Arabia felix, or the red Sea, to the iland and fortress of Ormus; 6. Of the iland and towne of Ormus; 7. Of the coast of Ormus, to the towne and iland named Diu; 8. Of the towne, fortresse and island of Diu; 9. Of the kingdome and land of Cambaia; Of the coast of India; Of the coast of India, that is from Goa to the Cape de Comoriin; The description of the kings, the division of the land and coast of Malabar; Of the islands called Maldyva; Of the iland of Seylon; Of the coast of Choramandel; Of the kingdom of Bengalen, and the river Ganges; Of the coasts and lands of Aracan, Pegu and Sian; Of the towne and fort of Malacca; Of the iland of Sumatra; Of the iland of Java Major; Of the ilands of Maluco; From the Cape Singapura to the towne of Sian; Of the great fruitfull kingdom of China; Of the provinces, townes, and other things in the kingdome of China; Of the town and iland of Machau; Of the iland of Japan; A short relation of the land lying behind Goa; Of the towne and iland of Goa; Of the customs of the Portingales, and such as are issued from them; Of the Portingalles and Mesticos; Of the maner and customes of Portingale and Mesticos women in India; Of the viceroy of Portingall; Of the heathens, Indians, and other strangers dwelling in Goa; Of the times of the yeare in India; Of the money, waight and measure of India and Goa; Of the Indians called Bramenes; Of the Gusurates and Banianes of Cambaia; Of the Canaras and Decanijns; Of the Canarijns and Corumbijns of India; Of the Arabians and Abexiins dwelling in India; Of the black people of Mosambique; Of the Malabares and Nayros in India; Of the Moores and Jews in India; Of the pagodes and Indian idols; Of all the kinds of beastes, cattell, and foules in India.

5: Jan Huygen van Linschoten (Author of The Voyage Of John Huyghen Van Linschoten To The East Indies)

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6: The Voyage of John Huyghen Van Linschoten to the East Indies

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7: Jan Huyghen van Linschoten | Revolv

The voyage of John Huyghen van Linschoten to the East Indies: from the old English translation of the first book, containing his description of the East / edited, the first volume by the late Arthur Coke Burnell ; the second volume by Mr. P.A. Tiele., vol. 2 (no. 71 of overall series).

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