

HENDRIK ADRIAAN VAN REEDE
TOT DRAKENSTEIN (1636-1691)
AND HORTUS MALABARICUS

*A CONTRIBUTION TO THE HISTORY
OF DUTCH COLONIAL BOTANY*

by

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A.A.BALKEMA/ROTTERDAM/BOSTON/1986

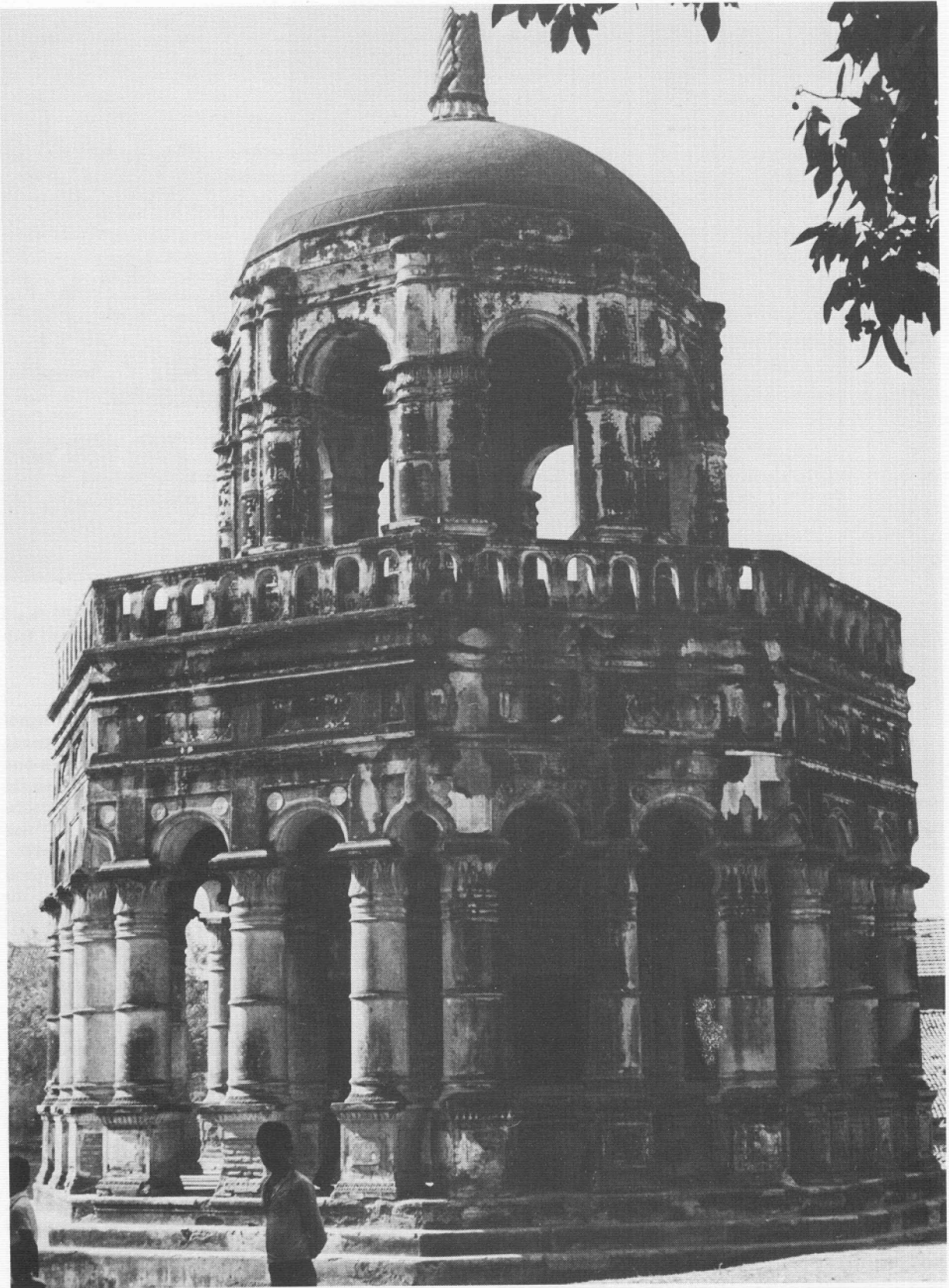


Figure 17. Mausoleum of Hendrik Adriaan van Reede tot Drakenstein at Surat. Photograph by L.C. Rookmaker.

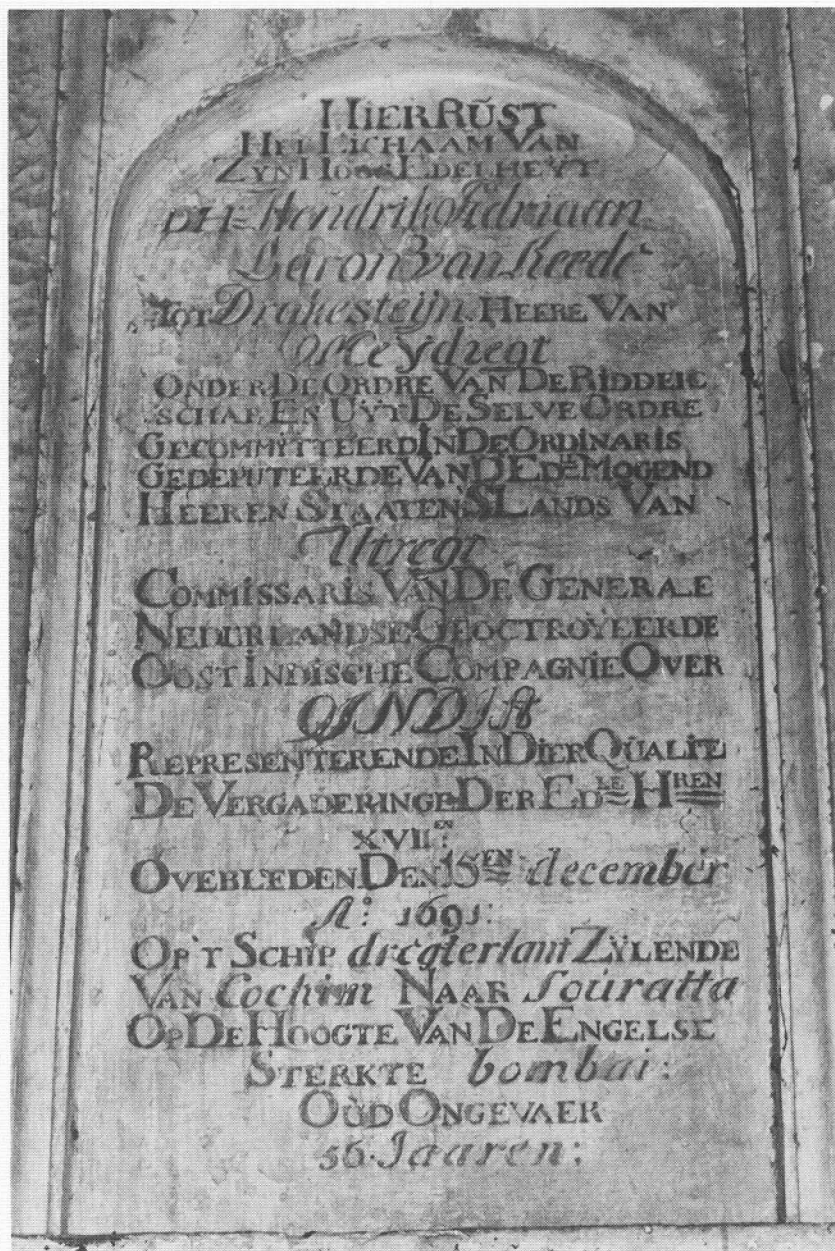


Figure 18. Epitaph of Hendrik Adriaan van Reede tot Drakenstein in his mausoleum at Surat. Photograph by L.C. Rookmaker.

MALABAR 1691

From Tuticorin Van Reede went to Malabar. He appeared there on the roads of Cochin on 10 February 1691¹¹⁹, and landed on 18 February¹²⁰. A good deal had changed in Malabar since Van Reede had left this commandment in 1677. His friend, rāja Vira Kērala Varma, had died in 1687¹²¹. His successor Rāma Varma, rāja from 1687 to 1693, had been involved in difficulties since 1690, both with the Company and with Van Reede's former opponent, the Vettatu prince Gōda Varma. This so-called Vettattu revolt raged in the northern part of Malabar. Van

Reede spent five months of his stay in Malabar in suppressing the revolt by force. In this period he issued the previously discussed instruction of 5 March 1691 on the collection of plants in the Western Quarters¹²².

During the war, however, Van Reede fell ill, and from 14 October 1691 the commander of Malabar, Isaac van Dielen, had to take over the command of the campaign from him¹²³. He suffered from an intestinal complaint¹²⁴ and did not have at hand, as Van Dielen had two years previously, the medical assistance of an experienced medical practitioner such as Kaempfer¹²⁵.

Van Reede probably anticipated that he would no