

The Paget Collection: Works on the Netherlands Indies

A bibliography of works on the Netherlands Indies, arranged alphabetically by author name. A physical description and a summary of the work is included in each entry.

QX PAGET/1-4

Aa, A.J. van der.

Nederlands Oost-Indië; of Beschrijving der Nederlandsche Bezittingen in Oost-Indië.

(1) Eerste Deel. Amsterdam, J.F. Schleijsjer, 1846.

i, 428 p.

(2) Tweede Deel. 1849.

383 p.

(3) Derde Deel. 1851.

iii, 472 p.

(4) Vierde Deel. Breda, Broese & Comp., 1857.

iv, 624 p.

A typical example of mid-nineteenth century colonial writing, this work gives a 'description of the Dutch possessions in the East Indies'. The first volume gives an overview of the history of the colony up to the middle of the nineteenth century followed by a general introduction to the geography, ethnography, agriculture and administrative structure of the colony. Although the title suggests that it deals with the entire Netherlands-Indies, the second, third and fourth volumes focus largely on Java which was the main focus of Dutch activity in the nineteenth century. The volumes contain detailed descriptions following a standard format of the administrative subdivisions of Java, including the city of Batavia. This work contains a fold-out map of the Indonesian archipelago and many prints illustrating the text.

QX PAGET/5-7

Adriani, N.

Verzamelde Geschriften.

(5) Deel 1. Haarlem, De Erven F. Bohn N.V. 1932.

vii, 415 p., map.

(6) Deel 2.

vii, 412 p.

(7) Deel 3,

412 p.

The renowned linguist Nicholaus Adriani and the equally well-known missionary A. C. Kruyt who settled in Central Sulawesi in 1891 and 1895 respectively were the first Europeans to live in this area. They traveled extensively throughout Central and Southeast Sulawesi establishing contacts with various chiefs in the years preceding the introduction of direct colonial rule in 1905. Adriani's remarkable accounts of the political situation and ethnography of these populations complements A. C. Kruyt's ethnography on Central Sulawesi. It contains ethnographic essays as well as ones on various aspects of their missionary activities.

QX PAGET/8

Alkema, B., Bezemer, T.J.,

Beknopt Handboek der Volkenkunde van Nederlandsch-Indië,

Haarlem, H.F. Tjeenk Willink & Zoon, 1927.

v, 583 p., illustrations.

Intended as a textbook for students and for those who wished to inform themselves more in depth, this work gives a detailed summary of ethnographic research. It deals in separate chapters with e.g. language, culture, primitive religion, hinduisation, Islam, art and material culture. The authors dismiss the view that 'primitive peoples' live in a desirable pre-modern paradise, while at the same time pointing out that ethnography might humble those who pride themselves on the achievements of western civilisation. The motto 'unity in diversity' that underlies this expose of cultures in the Indonesian archipelago is demonstrated by the authors' comparative thematic approach.

QX PAGET/9-10

Angoulvant, G.

Les Indes Neerlandaises, Leur Role dans l'Economie Internationale.

(9) Tome Premier. Paris, Le Monde Nouveau, 42 Boulevard Raspail 1926.

vii, 330 p.

(10) Tome Deuxieme
331-842p.

This work was meant to inform the French public about the Dutch colonies that faced problems similar to those of French colonies. The first volume discusses the history; geography; administrative structure; education and colonial healthcare, while also charting 'indigenous movements' or the rise of political conscious indigenous elites. This forms the background for the second volume that focusses on largely on European agriculture and industry, such as plantations and mining. An extensive section discusses Surinam and Curacao. The volume concludes with brief descriptions of a number of important large companies active in the Netherlands-Indies. A map is included of routes of the archipelago wide shipping company the KPM (Koninklijke Paketvaart Maatschappij) as well as a many photographs illustrating the text.

QB 14 BOX 1 PAGET/11

Bijdragen van het Koninklijk Instituut der Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde, 1943.

This is a single volume of the important Bijdragen (Contributions) of the Institute Linguistics and Anthropology. It contains eight articles:

J. Gonda, 'Indonesische Lasvormen';

J. van Kan, 'Uit de Ceilonsche Rechtsgeschiedenis';

Ph. S. van Ronkel, 'Raniri's Maleische Geschrift: Expose* der Religies';

M.A. Bouman, 'De Aloreesche Dansplaats';

J. Gonda, 'Indonesische Relativa';

R.A. Kern, 'Joartan Wedergevonden?';

J.J.Dormeier, 'Geschiedkundige Aanteekeningen betreffende Banggai en Gapi';

W.Ph.Coolhaas, 'Een Kind van Jan Pietersz. Coen terecht gebracht'.

Gonda's articles deal with Indonesian linguistics. Van Kan writes on some aspects of the history of law in Ceylon. Van Ronkel discusses Raniri's Malay text on religion. Bouman examines the symbolic meaning of the dance floor in Alor culture. Kern traces the history of the place name Joartan. Dormeier summarises the written sources on the Banggai archipelago, and finally Coolhaas discloses hitherto unknown details about Jan Pietersz Coen.

QX PAGET/12

Van Blankenstein, M.

Indonesië Nu, Nieuwe Indrukken. 's-Gravenhage-Bandung, W. van Hoeve, 1953.

pag??

In 1951 Van Blankenstein visits the newly established republic of Indonesia to explore the changes that had come about since his long study trip in the late 1920s in a series of articles originally published in the Dutch newspaper 'Het Parool'. He discusses the changed relationship between Dutch and Indonesians, the colonial heritage, and the problems facing the young government such as insufficient inexperienced people, a rapidly expanding population, internal power struggles, corruptions, abuse power by government and army and militant islamic leaders. His evaluation of Indonesia's situation is primarily one of concern.

QX PAGET/13-14

Blink, Dr. H.,

Nederland Oost- en West-Indië Geographisch, Ethnographisch en Economisch Beschreven.

(13)Eerste Deel. Leiden: E. J. Brill, 1905.

v, 576 p.

(14)Tweede Deel. Boekhandel en Drukkerij voorheen E.J. Brill, Leiden, 1907.

v, 586 p.

The author's intention is to give an up to date overview of the political and economic situation in the colonies for those who intend to work there. The first volume is a general introduction to the archipelago discussing geographic and climatic conditions, flora and fauna, ethnography, and the colonial government. The second volume examines each island separately, with lengthy descriptions of ethnic groups, their social structure and economic activities, bearing a close resemblance in tone and structure to contemporary government reports.

QX PAGET 15

Blumberger,

De Communistische Beweging in Nederlandsch-Indië.

Uitgave van den den Nationalen Bond tegen Revolutie.

Haarlem: H.D. Tjeenk Willink & Zoon, 1928.

Written by a former colonial official and published by the 'National Foundation (bond) against Revolution', this book discusses the history and background of the communist movement in the Netherlands-Indies from when the movement started to take hold in the first decade of the twentieth century up to 1928. It describes local protests as part of an international movement but also places them in their local context. The colonial response to these movements consisted of mass deportation of their leaders and many of their members to New Guinea and a series of stifling laws designed to protect 'law and order'.

QX PAGET 16

Boeke, J.H.

Inleiding tot de economie der inheemsche samenleving in Nederlandsch-Indië. Tweede Druk.

Amsterdam-Leiden, H.E.Stenfert Kroese's-Mij N.V., 1936.

105 p.

This seminal work was an early attempt to analyse the interaction between 'traditional', pre-modern village economies and the international capitalist sector. Values in village societies such as communalism and reciprocity, attitudes towards labour, landownership and money and are radically different from those underpinning the international market economy. This places indigenous communities at a disadvantage when dealing with groups more experienced with a money-economy. With this in mind Boeke discusses the colonial labour-market, landownership, price-fluctuations and how European entrepreneurship with its wage labour was causing indigenous industries to decline.

QB 14 BOX 1 PAGET/17

Bontekoe, Willem IJsbrandsz.

Journal ofte Beschrijvinge van de Avontuerlijke Reyse van Willem IJsbrantsz. Bontekoe van Hoorn.

Amsterdam, Gillis Joosten Saeghman. n.d.

1-60. Illustrations.

The account of Bontekoe's disastrous voyage to Asia (1618-1625) became the most popular travelogue of the seventeenth century. It rendered him and his fictionalised crew members so well known as literary heroes that a monument was dedicated to them. The first edition was printed in 1646 and by 1670 there were already twenty-five editions from many different publishers. The undated copy in this collection is undoubtedly one of the many pirated copies that appeared in this period. Bontekoe was the captain of a large VOC ship on its first voyage to Java. Towards the end of a relatively succesful journey, a fire caused an explosion that destroyed the ship and killed most of the crew. Bontekoe, who eventually reached Batavia with other survivors, continued to work for the VOC on the Asian trade routes. The attack on Macao in an attempt to wrest the China trade away from the Portuguese forms another exciting episode in his journey. The account is written in the form of a journal, and was probably edited by Deutel, the first publisher. It is printed in Gothic script which was common in the seventeenth century in the Netherlands.

QX PAGET/18

Booms, A.S.H.

Neerlands Krijgsroem in Insulinde

's-Gravenhage, W.P. van Stockum & Zoon, 1902.

Eerste Deel. 369 p.

Tweede Deel. 332 p.

The author, who was a colonel during the Aceh war, feels that the 'brilliant deeds, courage, loyalty and self-sacrifice' of the colonial army has hitherto been neglected by his compatriots in the Netherlands. He describes the major military operations during the nineteenth century, highlighting the heroic roles of individual men and the difficult circumstances under which they worked.

QX PAGET/19

Bree, de L.

Nederlandsch-Indië in de Twintigste Eeuw; Schets van den vooruitgang en de Beteekenis van Ned.-Indië in de jaren 1900-1913.

Batavia, G. Kolf & Co., 1916

484 p.

The financial importance of the tropical colonies for the Netherlands had become evident during the first World War. Yet, information on developments in the Netherlands-Indies was difficult to come by, and even prominent politicians were rarely informed. The author attempts to address this imbalance by

providing a systematic introduction to the colony's major agricultural industries, e.g. sugar, tea, rubber, copra, rice, tobacco, indigo, essential oils, sago, but also petroleum, gold and silver.

QX PAGET/20

Broersma, R.

Handel en Bedrijf in Zuid- en Oost-Borneo.

's-Gravenhage, G.Naeff, 1927.

iii, 247 p., map.

In the first quarter of the twentieth century South and East Borneo were transformed from a backwater known for its exotic inland populations and independent European adventurers to a booming economic frontier. The discovery of oil, coal, gold, diamonds and iron ore drew European investment to the area and led to large-scale exploitation. Indigenous trade and agriculture are discussed, as well as the important role of Javanese, Bugis, Chinese and Arabs.

QX PAGET/21

Brom, Gerard.

Java in Onze Kunst.

Rotterdam, W.L. & J. Brusse, N.V. 1930.

v, 254 p.

Brom provides a critical and detailed discussion of the image of Java in Dutch art and literature, starting from the VOC to the 1930s. Max Havelaar's Multatuli is presented as a watershed in the way Dutch authors and artists perceived Java, because of placing indigenous characters at the centre of his work and taking a critical view of the impact of colonialism on Javanese society. Female writers such Melati van Java are also emphasised because of their descriptions of domestic life in the colonies, which the author considers to be the source of strength for Dutch colonisers.

QB 14 BOX 1 PAGET/22

Brouwer, K. J., Geurtjens, H.

Zending en Missie in Indië.

Uitgeverij W. van Hoeve-Deventer, n.d.

92 p.

Written from a strong Christian perspective, this work gives an overview of the Protestant and Catholic missions in the Netherlands Indies around 1940. The authors discuss the sensitive position of Christianity in an increasingly nationalistic and anti-Dutch environment. They argue that while the colonial government came to extract riches, the introduction of Christianity was a way of repaying this debt. While being well aware of the fact that colonial policy did much to undermine traditional belief systems, they ultimately see it in a positive light because it opened the way for conversion to Christianity.

QX PAGET/23

Brown, J. Macmillan.

The Dutch East; Sketches and Pictures.

London, Kegan Paul Trench, Tru*bnner & Co, Ltd. 1914.

v, 222 p., illustrations.

Brown is a journalist from New Zealand who writes about his travels to Java, Bali, Borneo, Sulawesi, New Guinea and the Moluccas. He describes his experiences while also reflecting on topics such as the devastation caused by piracy, the importance of copra, opium and Chinese pawnshops, Birds of Paradise and sago. His work is illustrated with black and white photographs.

QB 14 BOX 1 PAGET/24

Brugmans, I. J.

Geschiedenis van het Onderwijs in Nederlandsch-Indië.

Batavia J. Wolters' Uitgever's Maatschappij N.V., Groningen, 1938.

vii, 370 p.

This history of education in the Netherlands-Indies focuses on the development of different types of education in the course of the nineteenth century. Liberal education policies in 1848 led to the idea of providing education for inlanders or 'natives' as well as to different groups of Europeans and Eurasians. Extensive chapters examine government policy on education, training of teachers, the languages used

in education and education reforms in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

QX PAGET/25-26

Buddingh Dr. S. A.

Neerlands-Oost-Indië; gedaan gedurende het tijdvak 1852-1859.

Rotterdam, M. Wijt & Zonen,

(25) Eerste Deel. 1859.

415 p.

(26) Tweede Deel. 1861.

445 p.

The report on Buddingh's extensive travels throughout the archipelago between 1852 and 1857 found their way into three large volume of which unfortunately the second one is missing. This still leaves us with his writings on Java, the west coast of Sumatra, Timor and the west coast of Borneo. Having formerly carried out an inspection of education and the Protestant churches, he pays special attention to these aspects of colonial life. His travels range from the large urban centres on Java to the tin mines of Banka and an anti-piracy expedition in Timor.

QX PAGET/27

Buiskool, Dr. J. A. E..

De Verkrijging van de Onafhankelijkheid der Philipijnen.

Amsterdam, H.J.Paris, 1935.

174 p.

The Philippines was ceded to the United States of America in 1898 as a result of the Spanish-American war. From the beginning there were two views regarding colonial policy: the Democrats advocating immediate independence of the Philippines and the republicans in favour of a more gradual development towards independence. The book concentrates on the changing constitutional position of the Philippines in relation to the United States of America, and argues that despite the differences between Democrats and Republicans there is a gradual movement towards greater autonomy of the Philippines.

QX PAGET/28

Chijs, Mr. J. A. van der.

De Vestiging van het Nederlandsch Gezag over de Banda-eilanden 1599-1621. Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen, Batavia: Albrecht & Co. 1886.

184 p., map.

This is an historical account of the first twenty-three years of Dutch contact with Banda (Maluku) which was renowned as one of the bloodiest episodes in Dutch colonial history. Drawing on original sources, such as Coen's accounts, Van der Chijs gives a blow-by-blow account of how the VOC established its supremacy over Banda and displaced the entire population, either by killing or deportation.

QX PAGET/29

Chung Hwa Hui (ed.), (Chineesche Vereniging in Nederland).

Mr. P. H. Fromberg; Verspreide Geschriften.

Leidsche Uitgeversmaatschappij, Leiden. 1926.

ix, 815 p.

During his legal career in the Netherlands-Indies from 1885-1906 and then from 1911-1923, Fromberg became known as a specialist in Chinese family law and the legal position of Chinese in the colony. After retiring to the Netherlands he became the patron of Chinese students studying there, who compiled this collection of his writings after his death in 1924. His writings deal with technical legal issues as well as with broader issues to do with ownership and land tenure. An important topic is also the legal position of Chinese and other vreemde oosterlingen or 'foreign Asians' and the implications it could have for relations with China and Japan.

QB 14 BOX 1 PAGET/30

Cleef, De Gebroeders van.

De Toekoe Oemar-Politiek; Inleiding en Wording.

's-Gravenhage, G. Kolff en Co. te Batavia

112 p.

Toekoe Oemar was the most prominent Acehnese chief who showed inclinations to cooperate with the Dutch during the drawn out Dutch-Aceh war in the last quarter of the nineteenth century. The emphasis

in this account is on the shifting alliance among Acehnese chiefs and with the Dutch. The Dutch were particularly worried about this becoming an international issue. Pulau Pinang played an important role in prolonging the war because of its community of Acehnese refugees and because of the economic ties between European firms who suffered from the Dutch ban on trade with Aceh.

QY PAGET/31-36

Colenbrander, H. T.

Jan Pietersz Coen; Bescheiden Omtrent Zijn Bedrijf in Indië.

's-Gravenhage, Martinus Nijhoff

(31) Eerste Deel; 1919. vii, 854 p.

(32) Tweede Deel; 1920. v, 815 p.

(33) Derde Deel; 1921. v, 1062 p.

(34) Vierde Deel; 1922. v, 781 p.

(35) Vijfde Deel; 1923. v, 895.

Jan Pietersz Coen; Levensbeschrijving.

(36) Zesde Deel; 1925. vii, 513 p.

The first five volumes containing the papers of the first governor-General Jan Pietersz Coen were published by the KITLV (Royal Institute of Linguistics and Anthropology) with financial aid from the Ministry of Colonies as part of the commemoration of the 300th anniversary of the Dutch conquest of Jacatra (later Batavia). The text is in the original language, and includes comprehensive indices allowing one to search for ships, persons and topographic names. The sixth volume is a biography of Coen in which his crucial role in the early years of the VOC is portrayed.

QX PAGET/37-39

Colenbrander, Dr. H.T.

Koloniale Geschiedenis.

's-Gravenhage, Martinus Nijhoff.

(37) Eerste Deel. Algemeene Koloniale Geschiedenis. 1925.

vii, 513 p.

(38) Tweede Deel. Nederland: de West, de Oost tot 1816. 1925.

333 p.

(39) Derde Deel. Nederland; de Oost sinds 1816. 1926.

286 p. maps.

This systematic overview of Dutch colonial history was written as a textbook for indologen, those specialising in the studies of the Netherlands-Indies. The first volume deals with the endeavors of all colonising powers, thus placing Dutch colonial history in a global context. The second and third volumes concentrate on the nineteenth and twentieth century history of the Netherlands-Indies.

QX PAGET/40

Colenbrander, H.T.; Stokvis, J.E.

Leven en Arbeid van Mr. C. Th. van Deventer

Amsterdam, P.N. van Kampen & Zonen [1916]

Eerste Deel: Leven van Mr. C Th. Van Deventer.

vi, 433 p.

Volume Two: Van Deventer's Voornaamste Artikelen.

vi, 444 p.

Volume Three: Van Deventer's Kleinere Artikelen en zijne Redevoeringen.

vi, 488 p.

(three volumes in one).

Mr. C. Th van Deventer was the author of the influential article 'The Debt of Honour' (1899) (reproduced in this volume) in which he takes issue with the Dutch government for exploiting the Netherlands-Indies without providing any facilities for the population such as education and an infra-structure that is not solely geared towards Dutch interests. This article heralded the beginning of the Ethical Policy in which the task of the government was to develop the country and provide facilities for the population rather than just exploit it for its own benefit. The first volume is a biography of van Deventer. The second and third volumes are reprints of his articles and lectures on a wide range of topics including education, law reform and Islam.

QX PAGET/41-42

Colijn, H.
Koloniale Vraagstukken van Heden en Morgen.
Amsterdam; N.V. Dagblad en Drukkerij de Standaard, 1928.
(two editions)
(41)x, 145. (hard cover)

(42) Tweede Druk (second edition); 1928 (paperback).

The conservative Calvinist politician Hendrik Colijn who was president of the Netherlands from 1925-1926 started his career in the Indies. In 1927 he returns to evaluate the changes that had taken place in the intervening years. He finds the indigenous political movements and more critical attitude of urban Indonesians towards the Dutch disturbing. In his view indigenous representation in the Volksraad or People's Council will inevitably lead to the disastrous loss of the colonies.

QY PAGET/43-44

Colijn, H.

Neerlands Indië: Land en Volk, Geschiedenis en Bestuur, Bedrijf en Samenleving.

Onder leiding van H. Colijn, preface by J. B. Van Heutsz., former Governor-General of the Netherlands-Indies.

(43) Volume One, 1911, 1-378. (44) Volume Two 1912

These two attractive and easy to read volumes were compiled to inform a wide audience about colonial issues at a time when the Dutch government had completed its military expansion and introduced direct rule. The mix of exotic pictures and ethnographic descriptions with sections on industry and infrastructure are intended to demonstrate that colonial efforts were not solely oriented towards expansion and subordination of indigenous peoples but that the government was taking responsibility for development and modernisation of people who would otherwise be left behind by modern developments.

QX PAGET/45

The Colonial Problem; A Report by a Study Group of Members of the Royal Institute of International Affairs.

Issued under the auspices of the Royal Institute of International Affairs.

Oxford University Press, London, New York, Toronto, 1937.

xii, 448 p., maps.

Drawing on the specialised knowledge of a multitude of scholars, this study was intended to provide an up to date review of the colonial problem for the lay person as well as specialists. It is divided into three main sections covering respectively the history of colonialism and the importance of colonies to ruling countries; the different forms of colonial administration; and finally economic aspects of colonisation such as creating a labour force, trade and finance. The controversy surrounding colonialism at this time filters through in the texts. The authors do not take colonial domination for granted, but do not advocate a particular solution to the 'colonial problem'. Their aim is to demonstrate the complexity of the issues that arise when indigenous societies are brought into contact with the global economy and change becomes inevitable. For the contemporary reader this study is of interest because it shows the historical roots of the vexing problems encountered in developing countries today.

QX PAGET/46

Coolsma, S.

De Zendingseeuw voor Nederlandsch Oost-Indië.

Utrecht; C.H.E. Breijer; 1901.

First edition.

xii, 892, [2].

The author felt a need to make hitherto scattered knowledge of the missionary efforts in the nineteenth century accessible to mission boards, missionaries and ministers. He starts with a summary of the Catholic missions in the sixteenth century before the advent of the Dutch. The nineteenth century is the main focus of this study. The background and course of events in each part of the archipelago are treated systematically, in the case of Java and Sumatra he uses separate subheading for each missionary society. This work summarises a vast amount of information from archival and printed sources not easily found elsewhere.

QB 14 BOX 1 PAGET/47

Dam, W. P. van.

Inlandsche Gemeente en Indonesisch Dorp; Herstel van Sociale Regeeringsvormen in Nederlandsch-

Indië.

H. Veenman & Zonen, Wageningen. n.d. [appr. 1937]

137 p.

The focus of this study is the indigenous 'Indonesian village' and how it was influenced by colonialism and the incorporation into a monetarised, capitalist economy. The author first attempts to determine what constituted a traditional village by looking at territorial units, kinship relations and customary reciprocity. He distinguishes between the historical 'Indonesian village' which he calls stamgroep or origin group and the artificial administrative unit created by the colonial government and concludes that the semblance of a single administrative village masks dual or multiple groups under different informal leaders. The initial intention of the colonial government in the first two decades of the twentieth century was to change the structure of the village along western-democratic lines and simplify administration by merging traditional villages. This approach was abandoned in the late 1920s in favour of searching for a way of incorporating traditional adat structures as the lowest rung in the colonial bureaucracy.

QB 14 BOX 1 PAGET/48

Deventer, M.L. van.

Geschiedenis der Nederlanders op Java

Haarlem, H.D. Tjeenk Willink.

Eerste Deel. n.d.

iii, 330 p.

Tweede Deel. 1887.

330 p.

The history of the Dutch on Java deals with the rise of the VOC in the early seventeenth century to its decline in the late seventeenth century. After a chapter on the early history of Java before the Dutch, the author gives an account of how the VOC established itself on Java; the struggle with the English; the evolution of the administration of the VOC and its involvement in Javanese wars and rebellions. Finally factors that led to the downfall of the VOC are discussed such as secrecy, corruption and abuse of power of its administrators.

QB 14 BOX 1 PAGET/49-51

Deventer, S. van J.S.Z.

Bijdragen tot de Kennis van het Landelijk Stelsel op Java; op Last van Zijn Excellentie den Minister van Koloniën J. D. Fransen van de Putte.

Zalt-Bommel, bij Joh. Noman en Zoon.

(49)Eerste Deel; De Wording van het Stelsel. 1865.

vii, 425 p.

(50)Tweede Deel; De Werking van het Stelsel 1819-1836. 1866.

xvi, 777 p.

(51)Derde Deel; De Werking van het Stelsel. Na 1836. 1866.

x, 338 p.

These three volumes discuss in great detail the greatest source of revenue for the colonial state in the first half of the nineteenth century, the land-tax system. Land-tax became closely linked to the cultuurstelsel or cultivation system that forced Javanese peasant to grow cash-crops for the colonial government in return for money but at the expense of food crops. The first volume discusses various reports compiled in the early years of setting up a new tax-system that was based on ownership of land. In these years a great deal of information was collected on landownership and on existing taxes on produce and trade that was collected by Chinese on behalf of the government. The main quest was how to make the colony profitable for the mother-country. The second volume discusses the introduction of cash-crops and the registration and measurement of land. Even though the title suggests that there was a single system for land-tax, the diversity from one area to another as detailed in these three volumes shows that there was a great variety due to differing crops, social factors and types of landownership.

QB 14 BOX 1 PAGET/52

Djawa; Tijdschrift van het Java-Instituut.

Djajadiningrat, Hoesein; Kats, J.; Koperberg, S., Soeradiradja, M.: Galestein, P.

17e Jaargang No. 5 and 7, September-December 1937.

Secretariaat van het Java Instituut, Museum, Aloon2 Lor, Jogjakarta, Java, N.O.I.

This edition of the journal published by the Java Institute is a compilation of eighteen articles on Balinese culture by a variety of authors including Gregory Bateson and Walter Spies, of which three are

written in English. The topics of the articles include dance, theatre, music, Balinese children's drawings, the Pura Besakih, masks and illness, the relation between village and temple on Nusa Penida, a description of Puri Agung in Gianjar and two short articles on the Balinese part of Lombok.

QB 14 BOX 1 PAGET/53

Djojohadikoesoemo, Raden Mas Soemitro.

Het Volkscredietwezen in de Depressie; Proefschrift, Nederlandsche Economische Hogeschool te Rotterdam.

Haarlem, De Erven F Bohn N.V. 1943.

Includes leaflet with accompanying stellingen or statements related to the topic of research.

[9], 209 p.

In 1929 an unusually long drought coincided with severe depression of world market prices, sending the economic situation of the Netherlands-Indies into chaos. The monetarisation of the economy and the reliance on export of agricultural products exacerbated the impact of the depression particularly on low-income groups. This study traces the history of myriad of small credit banks in the Outer Islands and in Java during the depression.

QB 14 BOX 1 PAGET/54

Edelman, C.H.

Studiën over de Bodemkunde van Nederlandsch-Indië; Publicatie van de Stichting "Fonds Landbouw Export Bureau 1916-1918"; Wageningen; Publicatie No. 24.

H. Veenman & Zonen, Wageningen, 1941.

cover missing, 416 p.

This study grew out of a study trip in 1936 of Edelman and a group of students from the University of Wageningen to Sumatra and Java and is a summary of what was known about Indonesian soils at the time. There are chapters discussing the soil-composition in different parts of the archipelago, factors that affect soil-composition and fertility of the soil. Then the suitability of soil types in relation to specific crops is discussed, such as rice, sugarcane, tobacco, coffee, tea, cacao, rubber and quinine. In the last chapters commercial forestry, erosion, irrigation and their impact on soils is examined. The more than 100-page bibliography lists works from 1843 up to the date of publication.

QX PAGET/55

Eerde, J.C. van;

Inleiding tot de Volkenkunde van Nederlandsch-Indië.

Haarlem; De Erven F. Bohn, 1920

232 p., maps.

This booklet is an introduction to the ethnography of the Netherlands-Indies written for a wide audience by director of the Colonial Institute in Amsterdam. The author subscribed to the motto 'unity in diversity', implying that underlying the diversity of cultures in the archipelago there was a shared cultural substratum. In this light he discusses languages, inheritance law, adat or customary law communities, material culture, architecture while quoting examples from many different areas. The author shares views held by most colonial administrators at the time, for instance that cultural factors such as communalism and expensive communal rituals should be discouraged because they drain financial resources of the population and hamper economic development.

QX PAGET/56

Engelbrecht, W.A.

Kitab2 Undang2, Undang2 dan peraturan2 serta Undang2 Dasar 1945, Republik Indonesia. (De Wetboeken, Wetten en Verordeningen benevens de Grondwet van 1945 van de Republiek Indonesië.) Uitgegeven door W.A. Engelbrecht, bewerkt door E.M.L. Engelbrecht.

Les Editions A. Manteau S.A.- Bruxelles, A.W. Sijthoff's Uitgeversmaatschappij N.V., Leiden, Importe par P.T. Soeroengan, Djakarta, 1960.

xciii, 3120 p.

This is a complete edition of the law codes, laws and decrees, and the 1945 constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. Some sections are in Indonesian, such as the 1945 constitution, but the bulk of the text is still in Dutch and remained to be so for several more decades, as the translation of this important document turned out to be a more onerous task than expected.

QX PAGET/57

Engelbrecht, W.A.

De Nederlandsch-Indische Wetboeken; benevens de Grondwet voor het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden, en de belangrijkste in Nederlandsch-Indië geldende Algemeene Verordeningen en Besluiten; met Verwijzing naar de op elk Artikel Betrekking hebbende Nederlandsch-Indische, Nederlandsche en eenige Fransche Wetsbepalingen.

QB 14 BOX 1 QX PAGET/58

Van Eerde, J. C.

De volken van Nederlandsch Indie : in monographieën / uitgegeven onder leiding von J. C. van Eerde. Elsevier, Amsterdam, 1920-1921.

2v. 319, 317p : ill., maps (some col.), ports.; 29cm.

- Library Holds v.1 Only

This volume is part one of a series, dealing with the ethnographic description of the various peoples inhabiting the Netherlands. The work(s) are published under the direction of Prof. J. C. van Eerde, the manager of the ethnographic departments of the "Colonial Institute". At the time of publication (1920) the Dutch were becoming aware of the aspirations of the East-Indies people and peoples with regards to independence of the colonial powers as well as the cultural differences between colonizers and the native peoples. Prof. van Eerde states that knowledge of the peoples of the Netherlands-Indies as presented in this book is necessary to assist the "western education" of these millions of people.

QX PAGET/59

Epp, F.

Schilderungen aus Hollandisch-Ostindien

Heidelberg, 1852. Akademische Verlagshandlung von C. F. Winter.

vi, 488 p.

The author of this travelogue is one of many Germans who traveled and worked in the Netherlands-Indies. His intention is to alert Germany to the importance of overseas colonies and to the desirability of a closer alliance with their Dutch neighbours. The first trip undertaken in 1835 concentrates on the island of Bangka; the various ethnic groups living there including the Chinese, and a description of its tin mines. He returns to Europe in 1839 and undertakes a second trip from 1842-1846, this time to the Moluccas, where his observations focus on illness and indigenous methods of curing. The second leg of his journey takes him to Tegal, Pekalongan, the Dieng plateau, Central Java and Banjuwangi.

QY PAGET/60

Faber, G. H. von.

Oud Soerabaia; De Geschiedenis van Indië's Eerste Koopstad van de Oudste Tijden tot de instelling van den Gemeenteraad (1906).

Uitgegeven door de Gemeente Soerbaia ter gelegenheid van haar Zilveren Jubileum op 1 April 1931.

424 p., illustrations and maps.

This volume on 'old Surabaya' was published by the municipal council of Surabaya on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of its existence. The goal was to provide a history of the city up to the formation of the municipal council in 1906. Nine out of ten chapters deal with the development of urban life and institutions in the nineteenth century, such as administration, police, trade, transportation, communication, health care, education, religion, art and entertainment. The large number of photographs include local notables and entrepreneurs with their families, buildings and cityscapes.

QX PAGET/61

Fahrenfort, J. J.

Dynamisme en Logies Denken bij Natuurvolken; Bijdrage tot de Psychologie der Primitieven.

J.B. Wolters' Uitgevers-Maatschappij N.V., Groningen, Den Haag, Batavia, 1933.

179 p.

This work is a contribution towards resolving the question whether the differences between western and 'primitive' cultures arise from fundamentally different natures or from ignorance and lack of experience on the part of the non-western peoples. The answer to this question could have a large impact on colonial policies. The author explores topics such as awareness of self versus communalism; logical

thinking and 'dynamism' or the belief in invisible forces. Examples from many non-western cultures as well as from Europe lead him to his conclusion that the differences between the two is not as great as is often assumed.

QX PAGET/62

Fahrenfort, J.J.

Het Hoogste Wezen der Primitieven; Studie over het "Oermonotheisme" bij enkele der Laagste Volken" J.B. Wolters' U. M., Groningen, Den Haag, 1927.

viii, 311 p.

The author's goal is to test the theory of primitive monotheism against a wide range of ethnographic studies, drawing on literature on Central Africa, Southeast Asia and Australia. He concludes that in all the cases examined in this study monotheism was absent, though in some cases there was a highest deity which led some authors to defend the position of a primitive monotheism, so that evolutionism remains the most plausible hypothesis for clarifying the development of religion.

QX PAGET/63

Fruin-Mees, W.

Geschiedenis van Java; met een inleidend woord van Raden Hoesein Djajadiningrat.

Deel 1. Het Hindoetijdperk.

Uitgave van [Publication by] Commissie voor de Volkslectuur, Weltevreden, 1919. Ruygrok & Co., Batavia.

vi, 110 p., 30 plates, 3 maps.

The short chapters and large number of photographs make this overview of early Javanese history accessible to a non-academic audience. This work consists of twenty-three chapters starting from the earliest known episodes in Javanese history up to the last kings of Majapahit. Most of the chapters deal with specific rulers or events in Java's dynastic history.

QB 14 BOX 1 PAGET/64

Geelkerken, Nicolaas Gerardus

Preferentiele Rechten in de Koloniale Handelspolitiek.

Academisch Proefschrift.

N.V. Noord-Hollandsche Uitgeversmaatschappij, Amsterdam 1932.

192 p.

Preferential rights refer to reduced duties on certain imports because of their special nature or because of their country of origin. This work is particularly concerned with the policy of colonising countries with regard to duties on products imported to the colonies from the metropolitan centre. The author compares the policies of France, England and the Netherlands and then discusses the Dutch imports in the Netherlands-Indies.

QB 14 BOX 1 PAGET/65

Gerretson, C.

Indië onder Dictatuur; de ondergang van het koninkrijk uit de beginselen verklaard.

Elsevier, Amsterdam-Brussel, 1946.

152 p.

'In less than three months the work of more than three centuries is destroyed'. The author is expressing his despair about the independence of the Netherlands-Indies that 'overshadowed the joy of liberation' from the Germans after the war. In this flaming polemic, written while Dutch troops were fighting revolutionary forces in the Indies, Gerretson argues that the independence of the Indies was not forced by circumstances but was the outcome of a gradual undermining of confidence in the colonial government, the result of secretive intrigues behind the scenes rather than democratic processes. The influential professor of customary law in the Indies, van Vollenhoven, is pointed out as one of the culprits because of his systematic criticism of colonial policies.

QB 14 BOX 1 PAGET/66

Gerritzen, J.

De Welvaart van Indië; Voordrachten over Indische Economie, gehouden te Leiden. Met een Voorwoord van Prof. M.r. M.W.F.Treub.

Verzorgd, naar Stenographische Opname, door het Nationaal Persinstituut te 's-Gravenhage.

Haarlem, H.D.Tjeenk Willink & Zoon. 1926.

vii, 182 p.

The author of this series of lectures on the economy of the Netherlands-Indies spent many years in the Netherlands-Indies in the capacity of the director of the Java Bank. He deals with a number of important issues related to economic growth such as the rapidly expanding population in Java; promoting growth of industry in the outer islands by facilitating contract labour; moving away from dependence on rice imports; the financial policy of the colonial government and the relationship between government owned businesses and private enterprise.

QX PAGET/67

Gevers Deynoot, W.T

Herinneringen eener Reis naar Nederlandsch Indië in 1862.

's-Gravenhage, Martinus Nijhoff. 1864.

234 p.

The recollections of the author's journey to the Netherlands-Indies were written from memory because his notes were lost in a shipwreck. As travel literature goes this work is rather bland; the trip was short, not very adventurous and the author refrains from political analysis or commentary. His descriptions concern primarily port cities, landscapes and anecdotes during his travels. He visits Batavia, Buitenzorg, the courts of Surakarta and Yogyakarta, Makassar, Minahassa, Maluku, Timor, the Padang highlands, Singapore, Calcutta, Madras and Ceylon.

QX PAGET/68

Goslings, B. M.

De Wajang op Java en op Bali in het Verleden en het Heden; Beschouwingen in verband met het vraagstuk van het ontstaan der Javaansche wajang.

J.M.Meulenhoff, Uitgever, Amsterdam. [1938]

103 p.

This work is a polemic treatise on the origin of Javanese wayang and its ritual meaning. The author discounts Rasser who argues that there are links between Javanese wayang or shadow-play and rituals found in West-Papua and among Australian aboriginals because it does not relate to the unique form of shadow-play that in his view was obviously adapted from Hindu influences.

QB 14 BOX 1 PAGET/69

Graaff, S. de.

Parlementaire Geschiedenis van de Wet op de Staatsinrichting van Nederlandsch-Indië, 1925 (Indische Staatsregeling).

's-Gravenhage, Martinus Nijhoff, 1938.

xvi, 467 p.

This parliamentary history of the Netherlands-Indies was written by a former minister of colonies who was directly involved in the process that resulted the revision of the constitutional position of the Netherlands-Indies in 1925. The process of change started in the 1910's when the possibility of greater independence of the colonies in financial matters was first proposed. A controversial element was the institution of the Volksraad, an advisory council in which a minority of Indonesians were included. The appendices include the debates and exchange of views that led to the revision of the position of the colonies.

QB 14 BOX 1-2 PAGET/70-71

Graafland, N.

De Minahassa. Haar Verleden en haar Tegenwoordige Toestand.

Batavia. G. Kolff & Co. 1898.

(BOX 2(70))Eerste Deel.

xvi, 544 p.

(BOX 1(71))Tweede Deel.

viii, 424, cxxxix p., maps.

The northern tip of the island Celebes or Sulawesi that became known as the Minahassa is one of the few areas that where protestant missions succeeded in the nineteenth century. This comprehensive study of the Minahassa was compiled during Graafland's forty-five year stay there as a missionary and teacher. Twenty-two chapters discuss each region of the Minahassa, as well as notes on agriculture, ritual, customs, history, illness and healing. This updated version of an earlier version incorporates changes that had taken place as a result of the progressing Christianisation in Minahassan society.

QX PAGET/72-73

Gramberg, J.S.G.

Madjapahit; Historisch-Romantisch Tafereel uit de Geschiedenis van Java.

's-Gravenhage, Leiden, Arnhem, M. Nijhoff, A.W. Sijthoff, D.A. Thieme, 1868.

Eerste Deel

xiv, 304 p., illustrated.

Tweede Deel

254 p., illustrated.

This historical novel on the downfall of Majapahit has a very clear political agenda. The author is convinced that the colonial government is unaware of the dangers of Islam that he sees spreading in the Netherlands-Indies as a result of the government's lenient attitude towards Arabs and Islamic teachers and by facilitating pilgrimage to Mekka. By bringing the readers' attention to the end Majapahit, that was undermined by Islamic forces, he intends to show the destructive intentions of Islam towards European rule. Haji, those who returned from the pilgrimage to Mecca, receive special attention as active and dangerous propagators of Islam with a strong political agenda.

QB 14 BOX 2 PAGET/75

Haga, Bauke Jan.

Indonesische en Indische Democratie

Proefschrift, Rijksuniversiteit Leiden.

N.V.Handelsdrukkerij "De Ster", Den Haag, 1924.

[8], 286 p.

pages 209-256 missing.

After nine years of experience as a government official, the author embarks on an academic study of indigenous forms of democracy, a side of Indonesian society that is beyond the view of most Europeans in the colony. This study fits into the general interest in customary law in the Netherlands at the time but is more pragmatic in nature since it considers what the possibilities are of incorporating indigenous structures into colonial bureaucracy without losing their original democratic nature. Though the image of the despotic Asian ruler is debunked as a fantastic stereotype, the author points out that despite the democratic nature of village councils there is a strong tendency of a local aristocracy to hold influential positions.

QB 14 BOX 2 PAGET/76

Hatta, Mohammad.

Krisis Ekonomi dan Kapitalisme.

Penerbit Soetan Lembaq Toeah & Fa. Batavia-C. 1935

x, 90.

In a period when most people's lives were affected by the economic crisis, Hatta sets out to explain to his compatriots what has happened. He lays out the different stages of economic development and concludes that in Indonesia several stages are occurring simultaneously; pre-capitalist modes of production which are largely agricultural exist side by side with an export economy. He concludes that being too dependent on export markets makes the economy vulnerable in times of global monetary crisis, and argues that agriculture and small enterprises should be encouraged to prevent this from occurring again.

QX PAGET/77

Heldring, E.

Oost-Azië en Indië; Beschouwingen en Schetsen.

Amsterdam, J. H. De Bussy, 1899.

pagination...

The author of this work is concerned with the political and economic situation of the Netherlands-Indies in relation to east Asia towards at the end of the nineteenth century. He is optimistic and self-satisfied about the results of colonial rule and missionisation, which in his view promote prosperity, peace and health among the local population. The main focus of his interest are European endeavors in the colonies; the conquest and development of Aceh, the plantations in Sumatra; the sugar industry in Java and the Christian missions.

QX PAGET/78

Hogendorp, C.S.W. de.

Coup d'Oeil sur l'Ile de Java et les autre Possessions Neerlandaises dans l'Archipel des Indes.

Bruxelles, C.J. De Mat, imprimeur-Libraire, Edituer, 1830.

xii, 422., map.

Van Hogendorp wishes to write a work reflecting his own experiences with the most recent period in Javanese history, just as his father and uncle did in the late eighteenth century. French was chosen to make it accessible to a wider audience outside the Netherlands. Most of this work is, as the title suggests on Java; its trade and agriculture, customs and culture of Java, colonial administration, revenue and land tax system, Batavia and surrounding area, and other residencies of Java. He reflects on the current war situation in Java and ends with an overview of the history of the Netherlands-Indies since the VOC.

QB 14 BOX 2 PAGET/79

Idema; H.A.

Leerboek van het Landraad-Strafprocesrecht in Zaken van Misdrijf

Leiden, E.J. Brill, 1938.

282 p.

Intended as a textbook for law students, this work discusses the historical development of each of the main components of criminal law such as persecution, the role of the jaksa, the authority of the police.

The development of criminal law in the Netherlands-Indies has to be seen in the context of colonial policy, the indigenous population and its relation with the Netherlands. The existence of the culture-system prevented the development of an independent judicial system in the nineteenth century, and led to a system in which the police had a much greater role than in the Netherlands. Idema is in favour of the Dutch-French system used in the Netherlands, though adapted to the situation in the Netherlands-Indies.

QX PAGET/80

Idema, H.A.

Parlementaire Geschiedenis van Nederlandsch-Indië 1891-1918.

's-Gravenhage, Martinus Nijhoff, 1924.

vii, 380 p.

The succession of eight Minister of Colonies between 1891 and 1918 and their policies provide the structure to this very detailed account of the parliamentary debates on colonial issues. This study gives insight into the way in which colonial policy was interwoven with domestic politics in the Netherlands. The author documents the transition from the period of the cultivation system and territorial expansion to the ethical period during which there was a greater awareness and involvement of the Dutch government in colonial affairs.

QB 14 BOX 2 PAGET/81

Indisch Verslag 1937. II, Statistisch Jaaroverzicht van Nederlandsch-Indië over het jaar 1936.

Netherlands Indian Report 1937, II, Statistical Abstract for the Year 1936.

Samengesteld door het Centraal Kantoor voor de Statistiek van het Departement van Economische Zaken.

Landsdrukkerij, 1938, Batavia.

v, 493 p.

This bilingual (Dutch/English) statistical report is a true testimony to the expansion of the colonial bureaucracy in the first decades of the twentieth century during which the administration became more concerned with figures and categories. A single volume in such a series has more curiosity value than research value, though some of the tables include figures for the preceding three or four years for comparative purposes. The figures are split out according to administrative units, on topics ranging from the number of infants that can not yet walk to the amount of interest on life insurance policies.

QX PAGET/82

Jacobs, Julius

Eenigen Tijd onder de Baliërs, eene Reisbeschrijving, met Aanteekeningen betreffende Hygiene, Land- en Volkenkunde van de Eilanden Bali en Lombok.

Batavia, G. Kolff & Co. 1883.
v, 253 p., map.

Jacobs was medical officer in Banjuwangi (Java's east coast) from where he made many trips to Bali and Lombok to administer vaccines. He travels throughout Bali reporting on customs, local history, ritual, local markets, personal impressions of Balinese individuals and culture. Because of his work as a medical official, he has a special interest in health and collected information on beliefs and practices to do with illness and their treatment and Balinese attitudes toward western medicine.

QX PAGET/83

Jansz, P.

Practisch Javaansch-Nederlandsch Woordenboek; met Latijnse Karakters.

Tweede, verbeterde en veel vermeerderde Uitgave.

Semarang, Soerabaia, Den Haag, G.C.T. van Dorp & Co. 1913.

xxiv, 1204.

A much expanded second edition of the Javanese-Dutch Dictionary in Latin script with 20,000 entries, including words that only occur in certain parts of Java.

QX PAGET/84

Jonkers, J.E.

Het Nederlandsch-Indische Strafstelsel.

Drukkerij en Uitgevers-Mij v.h. Kemink en Zoon N.V., Utrecht [1942]

112 p.

The colonial situation gave rise to a dualistic legal system with separate sets of laws that applied to the respectively the European population and to the indigenous population. This situation changed with regard to criminal law when a revised, unified law code was created that applied to all groups in the population dating from January 1918. Nevertheless there are deviations from Dutch law because of circumstances specific to the Netherlands-Indies. An example of this are laws relating to psychiatric disorders that were not yet developed due to a lack of sufficient data. Another difference is that capital punishment, abolished in the Netherlands in 1870, is still included in the new law code of 1918 in the Netherlands Indies. The justification was the greater danger of civil unrest among the ethnically diverse population of the colonies and insufficient policing.

QX PAGET/85

Jonkers, J.E.

Vrouwe Justitia in de Tropen (Strafrecht)

Uitgegeven onder Auspiciën van de Vereeniging "Oost en West".

Uitgeverij W. van Hoeve, Deventer [1942].

90 p.

Jonkers' lively discussion of law in the Netherlands-Indies is intended to introduce non-experts to the problems and dilemmas that the colonial situation raises in administering justice. The two separate criminal codes for Europeans and non-Europeans were replaced by a unified law code in 1918 that applies to all subjects. The outcome of criminal processes, however, is still largely determined by race for the simple reason that there are still two separate family law codes, one based on European law and one drawing on local customary law which naturally has implications for criminal law. Drawing on many years of experience, his anecdotes demonstrate the dilemmas of accommodating social and cultural practices that are so different from those that shaped European law in a colonial state composed of diverse population groups.

QB 14 BOX 2 PAGET/86 - Missing 19/6/2002

Groneman, J.

Uit en over Midden-Java. Onuitgegeven en uitgegeven Brieven over Opiumpacht, Chineezzen Woeker, en ander Javaansche Belangen.

Zutphen, W.J.Thieme & Cie. 1891.

319 p.

This volume is a compilation of forty-eight letters, some of which had been published previously in colonial newspapers. The main topics addressed are the devastating effects of the opium trade; the role of the Chinese in Java and the potentially explosive situation with regard to Islam. The control of Chinese over trade and over the indigenous population through debt is of particular concern to the letter writers.

QB 14 BOX 2 PAGET/87 - Missing 19/6/2002

Geer, Willem van.

De Opkomst van het Nederlandsch Gezag over Ceilon.

Academisch Proefschrift, Rijksuniversiteit te Leiden.

Leiden. A. W. Sijthoff, 1895.

Eerste Gedeelte.

153 p.

Bijlagen. Onuitgegeven Stukken uit het Rijks-Archief te 's Gravenhage.

100 p.

Van Geer's academic thesis is a straightforward historical account of the struggle between the Portugese and the Dutch and the eventual success of the latter in establishing themselves in Ceylon. He limited himself to VOC sources, of which he published thirty-nine segments as appendices.

QB 14 BOX 2 PAGET/88-90

De Kat Angelino, A.D.A.

Staatkundig Beleid en Bestuurszorg in Nederlandsch-Indië.

(88)Eerste Deel; Grondslagen en Richtlijnen van Koloniaal Beleid.

's-Gravenhage, Martinus Nijhoff 1931.

3e Uitgave Juli 1931.

viii, 644.

(89)Eerste Deel; Grondslagen en Richtlijnen van Koloniaal Beleid, Tweede Gedeelte.

viii, 645-1395.

3e Uitgave, Juli 1931.

(90)Tweede Deel; De Overheidszorg in Nederlandsch-Indië.

xii, 765.

3e Uitgave, Aug. 1931.

In the first part of this monumental work the author lays out the 'foundations and guidelines for colonial policy', which in his view is part of a civilisation process that will culminate in a synthesis of eastern and western cultures. Western (colonising) nations have the roles of initiators and catalysts of this process. He draws on a range of interpretations to come to an understanding of the historical meaning of the meeting of eastern and western cultures in the context of colonialism. He advocates a strongly paternalistic colonial government that gradually exposes indigenous cultures to the modern world in a benign way as to cause the least amount of disruption and to guide them to a higher synthesis of cultures. The second part of this study is concerned with policy areas such as the judicial system, education, labour legislation, agricultural legislation and the tax system.

QY PAGET/91

Kerchman, F.W.M.

Vijfentwintig Jaren Decentralisatie in Nederlandsch-Indië, 1905-1930.

Uitgegeven door de Vereniging voor Locale Belangen te Semarang.

524 p.

The initial steps towards decentralisation colonial government based on the law of 1903 led to the formation of the first municipal councils. This process was accelerated by government reforms that took place in 1922, when decentralisation became imperative for the entirety of the Netherlands-Indies. Municipalities and numerous regional councils were formed such as the Minahassa and Ambon Councils. Each of the municipalities and councils are discusses as well as the way in which local finances, urban planning, education, health care and legislation were organised.

QB 14 BOX 2 PAGET/92

Kiers, Luc.

Coen op Banda; de Conqueste getoetst aan het Recht van den Tijd.

Utrecht, N.V. Oosthoek's Uitgevers-Maatschappij, 1943.

352 p., map.

Jan Pietersz. Coen, the famous founding father of the VOC, received an ambiguous press among Dutch historians such as Tiele and Van der Chijs because of his bloody conquest of Banda and the elimination of the Bandanese population. Van der Chijs in particular, who evocation of the ghosts of the murdered Bandanese lingers in the historical imagination led to an image of Coen which the author of this study questions. He argues that Coen had no choice under the circumstances but to be harsh and that he had to obey his superiors. Coen is presented as a man of great integrity, strong and yet modest, acting

not to enrich himself but to defend the right of the VOC and his country, a national archetype that should be held up as an example to his compatriots.

QB 14 BOX 2 PAGET/93

Kleijntjens S.J., Geschier, F.M.

Navigatie en Negotie; Geschiedenis der Bestaansmiddelen in den Loop der Eeuwen.

H.J. Dieben, Wassenaar, Leiden. n.d.

313 p.

This is an introduction to economic history of world trade in twenty-eight short chapters starting with the Greek and Romans and ending with the world crisis in the 1930s. The discovery and colonisation of Asia by European powers is treated as part of a much wider history of trade that retains a Eurocentric perspective. This work provides useful overviews of colonial history and how it relates to the ups and downs of European powers at the time.

QB 14 BOX 2 PAGET/94

Kleiweg de Zwaan, J.P.

Anthropologische Untersuchungen u*ber die Niasser.

Haag, Martinus Nijhoff, 1914.

viii, 283 p.

The main focus of this work is a detailed description of the physical characteristics of the population of Nias, a small island off the north-west coast of Sumatra. One hundred and eighteen photographs and twenty six tables with the results of his measurements support the text. The author complains that this particularly primitive race has no understanding of his intentions and that many of them were reluctant to be measured because they did not like being equated to a pig, whose value is determined by its dimensions. The introductory chapters contain more ethnographic information such as the differences between north and south Nias regarding language, customs and marriage practices.

QB 14 BOX 2 PAGET/95

Kleiweg de Zwaan, J.P.

Die Heilkunde der Niasser.

Den Haag, Martinus Nijhoff, 1913.

vii, 292 p.; fold-out map, illustrations.

This study is the 'healing arts of the Niassers' is a mix of ethnographic and medical information. The author discusses for instance beliefs about the spirit world as a source of both illness and healing as well as reporting on hygienic conditions that contribute to poor health conditions. In ten chapters the author discusses lung disease, bone fractures, pregnancy, birth, mother and infant health, venereal diseases, death and the interpretation of dreams.

QB 14 BOX 3 PAGET/96

Overzeesche Bezittingen, 1889.

Four items bound in one volume:

Kleyn, Rudolf Hubert.

Het Gewestelijk Bestuur op Java.

Proefschrift, Rijksuniversiteit Leiden.

Leiden, P. Somerwil, 1889.

280 p.

The focus of Kleyn's thesis is the regional administration of Java, particularly after 1854 when the system of indirect rule was formally instituted. The indigenous population remained under its own chiefs who in turn were ruled by the European colonial government. The colonial government divided Java into regencies and appointed local aristocratic families as the local rulers. The author details the administrative procedures and regulations during this period regarding local finances, tax, police and heerendiensten (unpaid services performed by the population for the government). This system enabled the Dutch to rule extensive areas with only a small number of European administrators and a small army.

QX PAGET/97

Kol, H. van.

Nederlandsch-Indië in de Staten-Generaal van 1897 tot 1909; een Bijdrage tot de Geschiedenis der Koloniale Politiek in Nederland.

's-Gravenhage, Martinus Nijhoff, 1911.

xi, 368 p.

Van Kol's reference work on the history was written to provide information on the main issues in colonial politics during the preceding twelve years during which far-reaching changes had taken place in the colonies. The information is drawn from government documents and is organised into short articles on topics that are ordered alphabetically. The topics discussed range from policy issues, geographic names and ethnic groups to topics in the economic sector.

QB 14 BOX 3 PAGET/98

Kol, H. van.

Uit onze Koloniën, Uitvoerig Reisverhaal.

1903, A.W. Sijthoff, Leiden.

826 p., illustrations and maps.

Van Kol undertook an extensive journey through the archipelago in order to get first hand information on current political issues. The first half of the book is on the Outer Islands: Sumatra, Sulawesi, Maluku, Bali and Lombok. In Aceh, not quite pacified, he travels with an armed escort and reports on the course of the armed conflict. In Bali he discusses the political situation in each of the kingdoms, discusses irrigation and landownership. In east Sumatra he discusses at length the controversial legislation regarding enforced indentured labour. The second half of the book deals with Java. Besides coffee, sugar and tobacco, he reports on charities, hospitals, irrigation works, bridges and displays great enthusiasm for continuing to improve the lot of ordinary people.

QX PAGET/99

Kolff, D.H.

Voyages of the Dutch Brig of War Dourga, through the southern and little-known Parts of the Moluccan Archipelago, and along the previously unknown southern Coast of New Guinea performed during the Years 1825 & 1826.

Translated from the Dutch by George Windsor Earl, Author of the 'Eastern Seas'.

London, James Madden & Co., Leadenhall Street, Late Parbury & Vo, 1840.

xvi, 365 p.

The goal of Kolff's trip was to 'renew friendly relations with the natives and to invite them to visit Banda for the purpose of trading'. His account was translated into English because of the British interest in the remote islands to the north of Australia. Kolff visits Portugese Timor, the Aru Islands, Ceram, several of small islands such as Key, and the south coast of New Guinea. The translator, Earl, who travelled extensively in eastern Indonesia, suspects that the reason to send Kolff on this exploration was the establishment of the British post in Melville Island. In the first half of the nineteenth century colonial boundaries were not yet clearly defined and the Dutch government is anxious about intrusions of other European powers in to what they considered to be Dutch possessions.

QX PAGET/100

Korn, V.E.

De Dorpsrepubliek Tnganan Pagringsingan.

Uitgeverij C.A. Mees, Santpoort, 1933.

vi, 355 p.

This is a study of the 'village republic' Tnganan Pagringsingan in the Karangasem kingdom in the southwest corner of Bali that focusses on adatrecht (customary law) and religion. In the section on customary law, Korn discusses different overlapping adat communities, administration, police, family law, land and water rights, debts and sanctions and development of adat law. The section on religion discusses the divine origin of adat law, ways of securing the soul, and the ritual calendar. The last section contains original texts and translations of documents from the village archive pertaining to village regulation and jurisprudence.

QX PAGET/101

Krom, N.J.

Hindoe-Javaanse Geschiedenis.

's-Gravenhage, Martinus Nijhoff, 1931.

Second revised edition.

505 p., two maps.

Krom's history of Hindu-Java is a comprehensive overview of early Javanese history. He starts with a discussion of the sources that consist of inscriptions in stone and copper, temples dating from the early period, Chinese and Arabic sources as well as Javanese-Balinese manuscripts such as the

Negarakerlagama, only published after it was found in a temple during the Lombok expedition in 1894. He summarises historical and linguistic research done up to that point and the main debates about a period for which there are only fragmentary sources. He looks to other parts of the archipelago that underwent Hindu influence as well, because inscriptions there reflect back on Java. A reconstruction of pre-Hindu Java leads on to the early Hindu dynasties: Sailendra, Mataram, Sindok, the ruler Airlangga, Kediri and Singasari. He ends with the rise of Majapahit and the decline of the Hindu-Javanese cultures.

QX PAGET/102

Krom, N.J.

De Levensgeschiedenis van den Buddha op Barabudur.

's-Gravenhage, Martinus Nijhoff, 1926.

vii, 143, 60 unnumbered with illustrations.

The Barabudur (or Borobudur as it is now usually referred to), built in the Sailendra period (750-860), was by far the most important holy place of Mahayana Buddhism in Java. It was built as a stupa, which is usually a memorial for a relic, but the Borobudur was itself worshipped as a symbol of Buddhist sacred teachings. The reliefs were inspired by the Lalitawistara, an authoritative sacred text in Mahayana Buddhism, and follow it so closely that it can be read in conjunction with the images. Korn discusses the reliefs one by one in conjunction with this text. 120 photographs of the reliefs illustrate the text.

QB 14 BOX 3 PAGET/103

Krom, N.J.

Het Oude Java en zijn Kunst.

Haarlem. De Erven F. Bohn, N.V., 1943.

215, 8 unnumbered pages with illustrations.

Second Revised Edition.

Hindu-Javanese is the rather inaccurate adjective used to refer to the early civilisations of Java that absorbed both Hindu and Buddhist influences, yet is distinct from Indian culture from where these influences originated. The author discusses the rise Hindu-Javanese civilisation and the foreign influences; the oldest Hindu-Javanese art; the development of Hindu-Javanese culture; Central and East Javanese art and finally the end of the Hindu-Javanese civilisation. It is a condensed version of the much more elaborate work Hindoe-Javaansche Geschiedenis (see above).

QX PAGET/104

Kruyt, Alb. C.

Het Animisme in den Indischen Archipel.

Uitgegeven voor Rekening van het Kon. Instituut voor Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde in Ned.-Indië.

's-Gravenhage, Martinus Nijhoff, 1906

ix, 541 p.

Kruyt's work on animism in the Indonesian archipelago became as well known as Wilken's work on the same topic, which is sought to complement and update (see Wilken in this collection). Kruyt posits that descriptions of animism so far were inaccurate because they lacked the notion of zielstof or soulstuff that pervades all living creatures and objects. Soulstuff, which can be both personal and impersonal, needs to be distinguished from the individual soul that leaves the body after death and also from spirits and deities. He divides his study into three sections. The first one deals with animism: impersonal and personal soulstuff of humans, animals, plants and objects. The second one deals with the relation between the living and the dead, with shamanism and priesthood. The final section deals with 'demonology' or the deities. His ideas on this subject were formed by the decades he spent in Central Sulawesi, but for the purpose of this study he traveled to many other parts in order to obtain comparative material.

QB 14 BOX 3 PAGET/105

Kunst, J.

Een en ander over de Javaansche Wajang

Koninklijke Vereeniging "Koloniaal Instituut", Mededeeling No. LIII, Afd. Volkenkunde No. 16. Amsterdam 1940.

12 p., illustrations.

This booklet was written to cater for a growing interest in Indonesian culture among the Dutch public. It provides a brief description of different genres of wayang and explanation of associated terms.

QB 14 BOX 3 PAGET/106

Kussendrager, R.J.L.

Natuur- en Aardrijkskundige Beschrijving van het Eiland Java.

Uitgave ten voordeele van de noodlijdenden door de waterramp op Midden-Java in 1861.

Amsterdam, Weytingh & Brave. [1861]

xvi, 327 p. map.

This 'natural and geographical description of Java' was published for the benefit of the victims of a severe flood in Central Java in 1861. The book consists of three separate sections on West, Central and East Java, which in turn are subdivided according to administrative districts. The author reports on the amount of cultivated land, the main crops, trade, the condition of roads, sea connections, historical notes, earthquakes and other natural disasters.

QX PAGET/107

Lekkerkerker, C.

Land en Volk van Sumatra.

N.V. Boekhandel en Drukkerij voorheen E.J. Brill, Leiden, 1916.

x, 368 p. map, 32 plates.

This report on Sumatra follows the structure of government reports with paragraphs on subjects such as soil conditions, rivers, mountains, roads, for each part of the island. The author then continues with a number of thematic chapters on religion, social structure of ethnic groups, the plantation belt and other various European and indigenous industries. The Minangkabau receive special attention because of their extensive outmigration to other parts of Sumatra and Malaya and because of their matriarchal kinship system. The historical chapter discusses the fraught history of Dutch rule in Sumatra, including the Padri War in West Sumatra and its aftermath (1821-1837) and the protracted Aceh war in the last quarter of the nineteenth century.

QB 14 BOX 3 PAGET/108

Linden, M.L.M. van der.

(108)De Grondverhuring door Inlanders aan Niet-Inlanders op Java en Madoera; Vastgesteld bij de Ordonnantie van 27 Augustus 1900 (Staatbl. No. 240).

Rotterdam, Masereeuw & Bouten, 1907.

335 p.

The new law on land lease of indigenes to non-indigenes was designed to curb the exploitative practices of entrepreneurs who forced indigenous populations to lease their land without proper compensation. This study consists primarily of the text of the new law, edited and annotated by above mentioned author. The protection afforded to the population is seen as the direct outcome of a change in policy towards the end of the nineteenth century where the colony was no longer there to service the debts of the Netherlands. It also stands in marked contrast to the cultivation system that operated for most of the nineteenth century that entailed forced cultivation of crops that were then sold to the government. The law contains the Dutch and Malay text of land-lease agreements, as well as a comparative overview of the land lease regulations of 1871, 1895 and 1900 in order to clarify where changes occurred.

QB 14 BOX 3 PAGET/109-110

Lith, P.A. van der.

Nederlandsch Oost-Indië; beschreven voor het Nederlandsche Volk.

Leiden. E.J. Brill, 1893.

Second revised edition.

(109)First Volume

viii, 548 p.

(110)Second Volume. 1894.

vi, 544 p.

Alphabetical register(insert): 1895. 50 p.

This two volume work was written as a general introduction to the Netherlands-Indies for the Dutch people. The first volume consists of two sections. The first is an introduction to the entire archipelago concentrating on landscapes, on how to travel and where to stay. The second part is an overview of the history of the Netherlands-Indies, starting with a summary of early Javanese history, and then the rise and decline of the VOC. The second volume continues with the history of the Netherlands-Indies during the nineteenth century including the expansionist wars, a section on the diversity of ethnic groups and a short section on indigenous and European agriculture and industry.

QB 14 BOX 3 PAGET/111

Lith, P.A. van der; Spanjaard, J.
De Staatsinstellingen van Nederlandsch-Indië.
's-Gravenhage, Gebroeders Belinfante, 1871.
xi, 335 p, viii.

This work was intended as an up to date reference work on laws and regulations in the Netherlands-Indies for colonial officials and for those involved in formulating colonial policies in the Netherlands. Among the many topics dealt with is an overview of the administrative structure of the colonial government, tax laws and specific taxes that apply only in certain parts of the archipelago, law as it applies to different categories of the colonial population, all the rules pertaining to European and indigenous colonial officials, public works, industry, and transport. Useful as a quick reference for researchers in need of concise and yet detailed information on the colonial government.

QX PAGET/112

Meinsma, J.J.
Geschiedenis van de Nederlandsche Oost-Indische Bezittingen.
Delft, Joh. IJkema, 1872.
Volume 1: 258, xvi.
Volume 2: 169

The work was written as a history textbook for colonial officials in training. The elaborate table of content doubles as a summary and quick reference table. Meinsma follows the standard division of colonial history into to large periods 1605-1800 (rise and decline of the VOC) and 1800-1872 (establishment of colonial government up to the present). An appendix contains information on the negotiations between the Dutch and the British regarding Sumatra in 1824 and 1871 and the implications for Aceh. It ends with a report on the beginning of the Aceh War.

QX PAGET/113

Metz, Th.
Java - Sumatra - Bali; U*ber Kolonialpolitik im tropischen Holland.
Leipzig, 1932, Deutsche Wissenschaftliche Buchhandlung.
78 p., illustrated.

Metz's reflections on Dutch colonial policy were the result of a study trip of several months to the Netherlands-Indies. The result is a rather superficial account containing many stereotypes and not much original information. He discusses the relations between Dutch and Indonesians, the position of Germans in the Netherlands-Indies, agricultural politics, education, Dutch companies and transportation. The foundation for the relatively succesful colonial policy is, in his view, the servile attitude and lack of willpower on the part of the Javanese combined with the strong will and logic of the Dutch.

QY PAGET/114

Moojen, P.A.J.
Kunst op Bali; Inleidende Studie tot de Bouwkunst.
Adi Poestaka, 1926, Den Haag.
i-vii, 187, CVI, ix-xix., illustrated, map.

Moojen's study of Balinese architecture is permeated with a heavily romanticised view of Bali as a magical place that on the one hand is a fossile of Hindu-Javanese history that at the same time reflects aspects of the European past that have been long lost. He deals with its cultural history; the religious foundations of Balinese art; village plans and communal buildings; architecture and floorplans of houses, palaces and temples; and finally eroticism and `obscenity' in Balinese art. He singles out Klungkung as a cultural centre for the rest of Bali. Bali receives special attention because of its architecture that differs from the rest of Bali because of its use of bricks.

QX PAGET/115

Nederlandsch Indië onder het Regentschap van Koningin Emma, 1890-1898.
Batavia, G. Kolff & Co., 1898.
viii, 338 p.

Queen Emma ruled the Netherlands after the death of King William III in 1890 until the inauguration of her daughter Wilhelmina in 1898. This memorial volume to Queen Emma is a summary of Dutch achievements in the Netherlands-Indies during her rule. Sixteen authors contributed their knowledge on various aspects of colonial rule such as the army, the navy, public works, finances and banking, opium policy, education, ethnography, archeology, mining and missions. The peace on Lombok and the gradual ending of the Aceh war were seen as auspicious signs at the beginning of the young queen's rule.

QX PAGET/116-117

Nieuwenhuis, A.W.

In Centraal Borneo. Reis van Pontianak naar Samarinda.

Uitgegeven door de Maatschappij ter Bevordering van het Natuurkundig Onderzoek der Nederlandsche Koloniën.

Boekhandel en Drukkerij voorheen E.J. Brill, Leiden, 1900.

(116) Volume One: vii, 308 p.

(117) Volume Two: viii, 369, i-xvi.

Sponsored by the Society for the Advancement of Natural Research in the Dutch Colonies, Nieuwenhuis embarks on a journey to the little known interior of Borneo. He travels inland from Pontianak and reemerges at Samarinda. The first volume is largely devoted to the Mendalam Kayan who live in the hinterland of Pontianak. He devotes separate chapters to their religious beliefs, clothing, healing rituals and medicinal plants, social stratification, agriculture, fishing and hunting. The second volume describes his experiences in Long Tepai; his visit to the Pnihing and the Kenyah; the history and trade of the upper reaches of the Mahakam, and his journey to the east coast ending with his reception by the Sultan of Kutai. Interesting photographs of people and landscapes add to the value of the written text.

QY PAGET/118

Nieuwenkamp, W.O.J.

Zwerftocht door Timor en Onderhorigheden.

Uitg. Maatsch. Elsevier, Amsterdam, 1925.

176 p. illustrated, maps.

This large and beautifully produced volume contains Nieuwenkamp's impressionistic account of his journey in Timor and Dependencies in 1917 and 1918. As the text follows his diary closely, it contains many details about his trip that started in Kupang, and went on sometimes with great difficulty to Kisar, Wetar, Liran, Alor, Leti, Roma, Dili, Roti, Sumba. The author provides more in depth information on the island of Alor and weaving on Sumba. The abundant illustrations of anything that drew his attention might be of more interest than the text. They include portraits, drawing of locals in traditional costumes, traditional architecture, carved boats, motifs used in weaving, handcrafted objects, landscapes, graves, and hand drawn maps.

QY PAGET/119

Nieuwenkamp, W.O.J.

Zwerftochten op Bali

Uitg. Maatsch. Elsevier, Amsterdam, 1910.

240, vi.

In the same series as his volume on Bali, is this account of the author's much earlier visit to Bali, that is focused on Balinese arts with some notes on Bali's history and many of his own drawings. He wanted to demonstrate the beauty of the Netherlands-Indies to those who lived there and were unable to see it, particularly to artists who believed that this part of the world had nothing to offer them. He visits Bubunan, Munduk, Jembrana, Tabanan, Gianjar, Pejeng, Klungkung and Karangasem.

QB 14 BOX 3 PAGET/120

Ostmeier, J.J.B.

Punten en Problemen; een en ander over het Javaansche volk.

Semarang Drukkerij en Boekhandel H.A. Benjamins, [1914].

176 p.

Ostmeier's introduction to Java and its culture that addresses European stereotypes starts with a chapter titled: 'is our mistrust towards the Javanese justified?'. The author writes from the assumption that there are different levels of evolution. He concludes that the main problem in relations between the Javanese and the Dutch is that the latter want to rush the development of the former. He argues that a

better psychological understanding of the Javanese based on ethnographic research should replace the use of force and will lead to an improvement of government policies.

QX PAGET/121

Overbeck, Hans.

Malaiische Weisheit und Geschichte; Einfuhrung in die Malaiische Literatur, die Krone aller Fu*rsten die Chronik der Malaien.

Jena, 1927, Verlegt bei Eugen Diederichs.

iii, 273 p.

Overbeck provides a short introduction to classic Malay literature, outlining the main genres and characteristic features of Malay texts. Then he introduces the German readers to two classic works from the Malay literature. The first is 'Makota Segala Raja' (Crown of all Kings) which scholars consider one of the best works in Malay literature in terms of style, content and language. The amount of translated quotes from Islamic Arabic and Persian works as well as from the Koran indicate the importance of this Islamic literature in Malay courts in the early seventeenth century. The text contains advice for rulers, and for those who take it to heart, the text will become their true crown. The second text is the 'Sejarah Melayu', a text of great significance that was found throughout the Malay world. It narrates the history of the Malay world from the famous ruler Iskander to the fall of Malaka at the hands of the Portuguese, and is estimated to have been written between 1610 and 1621.

QB 14 BOX 3 PAGET/122

Penyelesaian Persengketaan Irian-Barat; jaitu Rentjana Pendirian Komisi-Gabungan Irian-Barat Bagian Komisi Indonesia, diangkat Negara-Peserta Uni Indonesia-Belanda oleh Pemerintah Republik Indonesia Serikat 1950.

Djakarta, Pertjetakan Negara, [1950].

272 p., folded leaf of plates; ill, maps.

After Indonesian independence the Dutch did not want to surrender West-Irian, their reason being that it was ethnically distinct from Indonesia and therefore should remain separate. This report written by the Indonesian committee on West Irian, argues against this point using ethnographic, geological and zoological literature to demonstrate that West-Irian is part of the Indonesian archipelago and that its population share the same fundamental cultural traits.

QX PAGET/123

Pierson, N.G.

Koloniale Politiek

Amsterdam, P.N.van Kampen & Zoon, 1877.

xi, 348 p.; illustrations.

Colonial policy in the nineteenth century revolved around land tax, the cultivation system and labour. Pierson traces the evolution of land tax from its introduction during Raffles' rule through the period of the cultivation system, up to the 1870 when a new legislation was put into place. Van den Bosch (appointed Governor General in 1828) introduced the cultivation system, which Pierson views as a system of coercion that has a negative impact on the food supply. He finds it dangerous and untenable that the Netherlands relies on the cultivation system in the Netherlands Indies to balance its budget ('batig slot politiek'). The closely related issues of landownership and free labour in Java are also treated at length.

QB 14 BOX 3 PAGET/124

Ploegsma, Nicolaas Dirk.

Oorspronkelijkheid en Economic Aspect van het Dorp op Java en Madoera

Proefschrift, Rijksuniversiteit Leiden, 1936.

Universiteitsboekhandel en Antiquariaat J. Ginsberg, Leiden.

188 p.

Rather than defining a village simply as a number of houses in physical proximity to each other, Ploegsma is concerned with the sense of community in villages and how this impacts on production. Based on his examination of production in villages in Java and Madura, he concludes that these areas are still largely in the pre-capitalist phase with some signs of possible capitalist development. The characteristics he bases this judgement on are: 1. the organic nature of production, meaning that it is oriented towards local needs rather than a market economy; 2. traditionalism i.e producing according to methods that were handed down by previous generations; and finally 3. the absence of a calculating

attitude towards production.

QB 14 BOX 3 PAGET/125

Porte, G. Andre* de la.

Recht en Rechtsbedeeling in Nederlandsch-Indië; Handleiding bij de Beoefening van het Nederlandsch-Indische Privaat- en Strafrecht.

Second, revised edition, updated to 1 August 1932.

Uitgegeven door de N.V. Boekandel v.h. Gebr. Bellinfante, te 's-Gravenhage, 1933.

vii, 168 (last pages missing).

This work is a brief introduction to various aspects of the complex world of family and criminal law as it operates in the Netherlands-Indies. Even though the Netherlands-Indies was legally part of the Netherlands it had a greater degree of independence than a province. The main difference with the Dutch legal system is that in the Netherlands Indies two separate sets of laws operate simultaneously for different groups of the population. European law obviously finds its source in Dutch or Roman law whereas indigenous law is based on customary law of the area and often Islamic law, particularly for inheritance.

QX PAGET/126

Praag, S. van.

Sexualiteit en Huwelijk bij de Volkeren er Aarde; Indonesië.

Uitgegeven te Amsterdam door de N.V. Uitgevers-Maatschappij "De Gulden Ster".

1933.

537 p., illustrations.

Van Praag compiled a comparative overview of sexuality and marriage among ethnic groups in the Netherlands Indies drawing on existing ethnographic literature. The areas discussed are Aceh, Minangkabau, Rejang, islands of Sumatra (Nias), Java, other smaller groups on Java (Badui), the lesser Sunda's, Borneo, Sulawesi and some of the small islands near Sulawesi. Topics discussed are courting, marriage, elopement, bride-price, menstruation fertility, abortion, birth, life cycle rituals and healing practices.

QX PAGET/127

Pygmeeën en Papoea's; Kunst en Culture in Nieuw-Guinea.

Uitgegeven onder Auspiciën van het Koloniaal Instituut, Afdeeling Volkenkunde. Van Loghum Slaterus' Uitgeversmaatschappij N.V., Arnhem. 1940.

59 p., illustrations.

Papua's, the inhabitants of West Papua or Irian Jaya, are by no means a uniform group with the same social structure and culture. What they share is that in terms of material culture and technology they are still in the stone age. This brief introduction discusses among others the complexity of marriage customs; the trying rituals of passage for young men; clan organisation; headhunting and how this is logical within primitive thought.

QX PAGET/128-129

Raffles, Thomas Stamford.

The History of Java.

Second Edition.

London, John Murray, Albemarle-Street, 1830

(128) Volume One: xlv, 536 p.

(129) Volume Two: iv, 332, clxxix p.

During the French occupation of the Netherlands, the British took over the Dutch colonial possessions. Raffles was a key figure in this episode and was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Java and its dependencies. This two volume work was the first attempt at a comprehensive study of the history of Java. Some of the themes dealt with are the importance of agriculture in Java, crafts, commerce in Java, the character of its inhabitants, the differences with other ethnic groups, court ceremonies, language and culture, the introduction of Islam and the early history of Java. The appendices contain statistics on population figures in Java, the line of Islamic rulers in Java, accounts of the islands of Celebes and Bali, and word lists of various Indonesian languages.

QB 14 BOX 3 PAGET/130

Rutten, L.M.R. (ed.).

Science in the Netherlands East Indies.

Amsterdam, Koninklijke Academie van Wetenschappen

viii, 482 p., maps, illustrations,

These proceedings were compiled after the Fourth Pacific Science Congress held in 1927. It was intended to give the readers a scientific survey of the Netherlands Indies as well as inform them of the results of scientific research in the archipelago. Authors from a variety of disciplines contributed chapters on climatology, hydrology, oceanography, volcanic science, earthquakes, chemistry, archeology, medical science, language and literature, ethnography and demography, jurisprudence and a survey of institutions carrying out scientific research.

QX PAGET/131

Scidmore, Eliza Ruhamah.

Java, the Garden of the East

London, T. Fisher Unwin, 1898.

339 p., illustrated.

This is an account of Java seen through the eyes of a British woman. It is entertaining and contains a great deal more delightful details on ordinary life of Javanese than most travelogues. Her impressions of the scenery and the people are mixed with discussions of the cultivation system and other contentious issues. In which she makes frequent comparisons with India.

QB 14 BOX 3 PAGET/132

Schrieke, B.

Bataks, Dajaks en Toradja's.

Uitgegeven onder Auspiciën van het Koloniaal Instituut, Afdeling Volkenkunde. Van Loghum Slaterus' Uitgevensmaatschappij N.V., Arnhem. 1940.

59 p., illustrations.

Schrieke hopes that series will introduces the art of people from Asia and Africa to a wider public in the Netherlands, that in recent years changed its attitudes towards exotic art from disdain to fascination. The attraction of this art lies in its authenticity, its vitality and connection with 'eternal forces'. The central role of ancestor worship in societies discussed in this volume is reflected in their art, and reflects the close connection between art and culture. The author does not limit himself to the three ethnic groups mentioned but chooses examples from many different ethnic groups.

QB 14 BOX 3 PAGET/133

Schuh, Gotthard.

Eilanden der Goden. Java, Sumatra, Bali.

N.V. Uitgeversmaatschappij "Elsevier", Amsterdam. 1941.

213 p., illustrated.

The Swiss photographer Gotthard Schuh spent a year in the Netherlands-Indies only a few years before the Japanese occupation. Stunning black and white images fill most of the pages of this book. Though there are some photographs of Dutch and Indo-European people, his main focus is the common Indonesian people such as tea pickers and coolies in Sumatra, market vendors and children. In Bali dances, rituals and European tourists naturally receive a lot of attention.

QX PAGET/134

Sjahrazad.

Indonesische Overpeinzingen.

De Bezige Bij, Amsterdam, 1945.

182 p.

Sjahrazad, pseudonym for Sutan Syahrir, was a political leader of the P.N.I. (Pendidikan Nasional Indonesia, a democratic people's party in Java) until he and his fellow party leaders were arrested in 1934 and sent first to Dutch New Guinea to the notorious prison camp in Boven-Digoel and then to

Banda. 'Indonesian Reflections' are the notes he took during his internment, and reflect both his European education and his self-conscious Indonesian nationalism. The interest in this work in the Netherlands was fueled by the mounting tension with the newly proclaimed Indonesian Republic. The publishers were aware of the cords he would touch by wondering how it was possible that Dutch Calvinists who had shed so much blood to free themselves from Spanish tyranny, now imposed an authoritarian system on their colonies.

QX PAGET/135

Selberg, Eduard.

Reis naar Java.

Translated from German by W.L. de Sturler, 1846 (title page missing)

378 p., folding leaf with map.

Selburg's travelogue contains interesting descriptions of Batavia and Surabaya, folk customs on Java Madura and Bali, the position of Chinese and Arabs, Javanese and Malay literature, Dutch administration, the role of the aristocracy and slavery. His medical background makes him more inclined to take note of health conditions he encounters. He is more critical of the benefits of European civilisation than most of his contemporaries.

QX PAGET/136

Smits, M.B.

Over den Landbouw in Nederlandsch-Indië

J.B. Wolters' Uitgevers-Maatschappij N.V., Groningen - Den Haag - Weltevreden, 1929.

270 p., maps.

This study is an overview of indigenous and European agriculture in the Netherlands Indies written to educate future colonial officials. The first section is a general introduction to agriculture, including economic and social aspects. The second section deals with agriculture in the Netherlands Indies, both indigenous and European, and the final section discusses way of advance agriculture through credit organisations, cooperations and government policies.

QX PAGET/137

Snouck Hurgronje, C.

Het Gajoland en zijne bewoners.

Uitgegeven op Last van de Regeering.

Batavia, Landsdrukkerij, 1903.

xx, 452 p., map, illustrations.

Gayo, the hinterland of Aceh, supported anti-Dutch troops and allowed them to take shelter in their villages. As Aceh was pacified, Dutch control over Gayo became inevitable. Snouck's primary method of research was interviewing Gayo people who were in Aceh. He had three main informants but interviewed many more to double check the information he received. He also learned to speak the Gayo language. The first chapter is a general description of the highlands and the roads leading there. The second, third and fourth chapters are ethnographic and include introductory sections on customary law, social structure, religious beliefs and their relationship with Aceh. The last chapter examines agriculture, hunting, trade and crafts.

QX PAGET/138

Soest, Ems I.H. van.

De Hollandsche Vrouw in Indië.

Uitgeverij W. van Hoeve, Deventer, n.d.

128 p.

Lotte is the main character in a novel situated in the pre-war Netherlands-Indies. She is a young, educated Dutch woman who moved to the Indies on her own to work. Though the perspective remains that of Lotte, the author focuses on other women as well: a Eurasian woman who struggles with her status and prejudices against her and the uneducated servants. The novel ends with the marriage of Lotte to her Dutch fiancé. They are both filled with a sense of paternalistic duty towards the Netherlands-Indies and feel that this country it will never be lost to them or the Netherlands.

QX PAGET/139

Sjahrir, Soetan.

Onze Strijd.

Uitgegeven onder Auspiciën van de "Perhimpunan Indonesia" door Uitgeverij "Vrij Nederland",

Amsterdam. [1946].

35 p.

Before Sjahrir took up a position in the cabinet of independent Indonesia, he wrote this short brochure called "Our Struggle" in which he explains the importance of the nationalist struggle against colonialism and fascism. His demand of people's sovereignty was directed primarily against the feudal bureaucracy of the Dutch, whose colonialism he sees as one of the early occurrences of fascism in the world. While at the same time stressing the importance of a healthy patriotism, he warns strongly against the lingering influence of Japanese propaganda that encouraged blind following of directions and xenophobia. He fears that attacks on minorities such as Indo-Europeans, Chinese, Ambonese and Menadonese will damage the international reputation of the Indonesian republic.

QY PAGET/140-144

Stapel, F.W. (ed.)

Geschiedenis van Nederlandsch-Indië

N.V. Uitgeversmaatschappij "Joost van den Vondel", Amsterdam 1938.

(140)Volume 1: Thomassen a Thuessink van der Hoop, A., Krom, N.J.; Kern, R.A.

380 p.

(141)Volume 2: Berg, C.C.; Wessels S.J., C.; Terpstra, H.

489 p.

(142)Volume 3: Stapel, F.W.

535 p.

(143)Volume 4: Godee Molsbergen, E.C.

406 p.

(144)Volume 5: Stapel, F.W.

393 p., maps, illustrations.

Because of the timespan and the wish to include the latest research eight authors were sought out to contribute to this comprehensive history of the Netherlands Indies. The evaluation of the early activities in the Indies is relatively free of patriotism. In good Dutch fashion, Stapel judges the early Governor-Generals not only by their political achievements but also by their personal integrity and honesty. The first volume gives an overview of archeological findings in the Indies, the early Javanese kingdoms, Majapahit and then the expansion of Islam starting from Majapahit and Malaka up to the present. The second volume deals with indigenous kingship, the magical power of books and writing, the Portuguese and Spanish and the conquest of Malaka, the Molucca's, the French and English voyages, and finally a long section on the Dutch and their voyages preceding the formation of the VOC. The third volume deals with the foundation and early years of the VOC, the Governor-Generals Jan Pieterszoon Coen, Anthony van Diemen, Maetsuycker, Van Goens and Speelman, and the consolidation of the VOC. Volume four focuses on the activities of the 'Heeren Zeventien', the governing board of the VOC in the Netherlands and the increasing political involvement of the VOC in Java, Ceylon, the Cape and finally the decline of the VOC. The fifth volume starts with the Indies in the nineteenth century; the British interregnum, the Java War, the Cultivation system, the growing resistance against the cultivation system and its decline, the outer islands and finally the Aceh war.

QB 14 BOX 3 PAGET/145

Stapel, F.W.; Martin, Hans; Hoogenbeek, H.

Indië schrijft zijn eigen Geschiedenis.

N.V. Uitgevers-Maatschappij "Elsevier", Amsterdam, 1943.

274 p.

This introduction to colonial history was targeted primarily at inhabitants of the Netherlands Indies who were frequently ignorant how the modern country they know had grown out of early Dutch endeavors. The treatment of the seventeenth to the nineteenth century is a condensed version of the five volume work discussed above. The chapter on the twentieth century up to 1941 revolves around the change of policy towards the colonies, emphasising the moral integrity of the new approach: that the colony should have equal rights to the mother country. The term Indonesia, that had been adopted by nationalists, has according to the authors no historical validity, since the only coherence among the different cultures of the archipelago was brought about by Dutch rule.

QB 14 BOX 3 PAGET/146

Statuten en Reglement van de Societeit Atjeh-club te Koeta-Radja. Goedgekeurd bij besluit van den Gouverneur-Generaal van Nederlandsch-Indië ddo. 21 Juni 1891, Staatsblad No. 112.

Typ. Atjeh-Drukkerij, Koeta-Radja, 1929.

16 p.

The main goal of the Atjeh Club, founded in 1891, while the Aceh war was still in progress, was to promote pleasant socialising, apparently exclusively among Europeans. The statutes lay down the rules of the club, such as how to become a member, how to settle accounts and what administrative procedures exist.

QB 14 BOX 4 PAGET/147

Stuers, F.V.A. de.

Me*moires sur la Guerre de l'île de Java de 1825-1830.

Leiden, S. & J. Luchtmans, 1833.

226 p., illustrations, map.

This French account of the Java war was written by a former Dutch military man who lived in the Netherlands-Indies for 9 years and was decorated for his bravery during the Java War. In six chapters he relates the course of events during the war, focussing on battles and military strategies against Diponegoro, the leader of the Javanese rebellion who was proclaimed sultan of Mataram in 1828. An interesting detail in this account is the use of indigenous troops from Tidore, Ternate, Buton and in particular those from Halmahera, who were good fighters and whose savage appearance frightened the Javanese.

QX PAGET/148

Stuers, H.J.J.L.

De Vestiging en Uitbreiding der Nederlanders ter Westkust van Sumatra.

Uitgegeven door P.J. Veth.

First Volume.

Amsterdam, P.N. van Kampen, 1849.

cx, 262 p., illustrations, maps.

Second Volume (same book)

1850

ii, 262 p. illustrations, maps.

De Stuers, a commander in the colonial army who served in West Sumatra during the Padri war (1821-1838), writes a critical account of the expansion of Dutch influence in this area. He does not agree with the accepted view that the Padri war was unavoidable nor does he accept the negative image of the Padri movement that was used to justify the colonial army's cruel acts. Veth, a professor in Amsterdam, wrote an extensive introduction supporting De Stuers account, claiming that it is better documented than that of his opponent General Michiels. The bulk of this work deals with the recent of history of in the 1820s and 1830s. The author deplores the fact that Sumatra had been neglected and left to ruthless traders. He claims that the Dutch army repeatedly provoked a peace-loving population to hostilities, and then, refusing to learn from the past, forced them to conform to a system that benefitted only the Dutch.

QY PAGET/149-150

Stutterheim, Willem von.

Rama-Legenden und Rama-Reliefs in Indonesien

Der Indische Kulturkreis in Einzeldarstellungen hergegeben von Karl Do*hring.

Georg Mu*ller Verlag, Mu*nchen, 1925.

(149)Textband

xx, 333 p.

(150)Tafelband

230 plates (no pagination).

The theme of these two volumes is the depiction of the legendary figure Rama in Indonesian art. The author compares the Indian versions of Rama with the Malay and Javanese one and traces the origin of the Indonesian derivations. At the centre of this work is a detailed comparative discussion of the content and style of Rama reliefs in various central and east Javanese temples. The second volume contains photographs of the images discussed in the text.

QX PAGET/151

Stolk, A.A.H.

Organisatie der Rijkseenheid; Koloniale Raad, Raad Overzee, Imperiale Raad.

Utrechtsche Bijdragen tot de Geschiedenis, het Staatsrecht en de Economie van Nederlandsch-Indië,

XVII.

N.V. A.Oosthoek's Uitgevers Maatschappij, Utrecht, 1939.

title page missing, 313 p.

Stolk explores the historical development of the constitutional relation between the Netherlands and its colonies which had been a contentious issue for more than a century. The political and economic implications of each of the options that the author discusses are examined as well the stances of various political parties within the Netherlands. The possibility of the Netherlands-Indies being independent is discussed at length, but is seen as a possibility only in the remote future.

QX PAGET/152-154

Temminck, C.J.

Possessions Neerlandaises dan l'Inde Archipe*lagique

(152)Volume One

Leide, A.Arnz & Comp., 1846.

xxii, 379 p.

(153)Volume Two

1847, viii, 471 p.

(154)Volume Three

1849, viii, 418p.

The first volume of this account of the Netherlands-Indies presents the 'modern history' of Java; Surakarta and Yogyakarta since the partition of Mataram, the current colonial administration and finances, customs of the Javanese people, geography, flora and fauna. The second and third volumes explore the outer Islands; Sumatra, Borneo, Celebes and the Moluccas. In the case of Borneo, the author includes summaries of a report dating from 1824 on the kingdom of Sukadana on the east coast, Mu*ller's 1834 report on the interior of Borneo and notes on the suppression of piracy. The third volume contains accounts of his visits to Celebes and the Moluccas.

QB 14 BOX 4 PAGET/155-156

Tillema, H.F.

Kromoblanda, Over 't vraagstuk van "het wonen" in Kromo's groote land.

1915-1916.

(155)Volume I: 185 p., illustrations, maps.

(156)Volume II: 264., illustrations, maps.

The first volume is concerned with water supplies in the Indies and its crucial importance for health and hygiene. The author documents indigenous ways of collecting and distributing water and examples of urban planning where water supplies have been brought up to European standard. There are maps of various cities indicating how the urban water supply works. The second volume concentrates on health. The link between floods and epidemics is examined as well as infant mortality, disposal of waste water and the devastation caused by cholera.

QB 14 BOX 4 PAGET/157

Tjan Tjoe Siem.

Hoe Koeroepati zich zijn Vrouw Verwerft; Javaans Lakon in het Nederlandsch vertaald en van Aantekeningen voorzien.

Proefschrift, Rijksuniversiteit Leiden, 1938.

Drukkerij 'Luctor et Emergo', Leiden.

ix, 264 p.

Kurupati is a lakon carangan, a Javanese play with characters taken from existing myths and folktales but with an invented plot. Kurupati is one of six lakon that had already been published. In this study, the author translates it into Dutch and adds annotations. The plot of the story is about the ruler Kurupati who wishes to marry Banuwati, the daughter of king Mandraka and eventually, after overcoming many obstacles succeeds in doing so.

QX PAGET/158

Treub, M.W.F.

Het Gist in Indië; een Analyse der Hedendaagsche Inlandsche Beweging.

Haarlem. H.D Tjeenk Willink & Zoon, 1927.

87 p.

'The Indies are fermenting' is the title of an analysis of contemporary indigenous movements. The author warns against an emerging coalition of heterogeneous elements that are combining forces with

the single goal of overthrowing the government in the Netherlands-Indië. The Javanese are discounted as a source of unrest because of their docile and servile attitude. The Ambonese, Manadonese and Acehese on the other hand are seen as the primary groups behind indigenous political aspirations. The three main movements of communism, nationalism and politicised Islam are discussed as well as 'the Chinese issue'. The author concludes with a warning that unless the government takes measures soon, the fermenting will turn into a serious threat to Dutch authority.

QX PAGET/159

Treub, M.W.F.

Nederland in de Oost; Reisindrukken.

Haarlem, H.D. Tjeenk Willink & Zoon, 1923.

413 p., illustrations.

After a two casually written chapters on his sea voyage and first impressions of the Indies, the author brings the reader's attention to the main goal of his journey which is large-scale European agriculture. Chapter four to seven discuss various aspects of plantations in Java, Sumatra and Borneo. He discusses among other things rubber, sugar, quinine and tea plantations and labour relations within European companies. The concluding chapter titled 'the beautiful Indies' is filled with anecdotes about colonial social life and his travels through the archipelago.

QX PAGET/160

Tuinzing, A.J.P.

Koloniale Macht; de Blanke Wereldheerschappij in Gevaar?

1936, Amsterdam, P.N.van Kampen & Zoon N.V., Semarang, G.C.T.van Dorp & Co. N.V.

200 p.

Tuinzing is an unapologetic supporter of the continuation of white domination of the world and writes this book to warn that it is in danger of being undermined. He claims that his views were formed by twenty-five years in the tropics and were not inspired by hate towards 'darker races'. He dismisses European idealists, because in his view their illusions are unrealistic and result from western decadence. He claims that we must not be led by illusion but must be willing to see reality as it truly is, and acknowledging the importance of retaining the colonies for western powers. This would not only benefit Europeans but would also be the only way to halt the danger of Japan.

QY PAGET/161

Twentieth Century Impressions of Netherlands India.

Lloyd's Greater Britain Publishing Company Ltd, 1909.

606 p., maps, illustrations.

After a quick excursion to Javanese antiquity and early colonial history, the reader is quickly immersed in the early twentieth century, which is brought to life by a large amount of striking photographs of businesses, city-scapes, European, Arabic and Chinese businessmen, government officials, markets, vendors, indigenous and European residences etc. The text is informative and contains a great deal of detail and figures. Some of the topics discussed are the colonial constitution, imports and exports, the population, the army, means of communication, health care, the press, and modern industry: mining, tobacco, coffee, sugar, quinine, rubber, tea and indigenous crafts and agriculture.

QB 14 BOX 4 PAGET/162

Veer, W. van der.

Chineezzen onder Hollandsche Vlag; eene niet uitsluitend Koloniale Quaestie populair behandel, in verband met China's Heden en Verleden en de Eigenaardigheden van den Chinees in het Algemeen.

Amsterdam, Scheltema & Holkema, 1908.

396 p. (cover and title page missing)

This work was prompted by the spread of Chinese nationalism to the Chinese community in the Netherlands Indies and the opening of Chinese schools in which English, but no Dutch was taught. This in conjunction with the interest expressed by the Chinese government in its overseas subjects raised questions about what approach the colonial government should take. The first chapter deals with the position and grievances of Chinese in the Netherlands-Indies. The second chapter gives an overview of the history of Chinese migration. The third chapter is a general introduction to Chinese religion, kinship, ancestor worship and Chinese government, and the concluding chapter is on the meeting of China and the West.

QB 14 BOX 4 PAGET/163

Het Verre Oosten
Weekblad voor Nederland en Nederlandsch-Indië en hunne Belangen in den
Pacific.

Chief Editor: Wijk, D.F.van.

Second run, No. 38, December 1937-3rd year No. 52, 25 March 1939.

pp. 637-876, 1-832.

'Het Verre Oosten' or 'The Far East' is a weekly for the Netherlands and Netherlands-Indies and deals with Dutch interests in the Pacific. It contains translations of articles from the Far Eastern Economic Review and National Geographic, political commentaries on the rising tension in Asia and Europe and many small newsitems. Some of the topics raised are tension between the British and Japanese, opening up a Dutch airline route to Manila, a discussion of British interests in China, build up of Japanese troops near China and migration to Australia.

QB 14 BOX 4 PAGET/164-165

Verslag van de Commissie tot Bestudeering van Staatsrechtelijke Hervormingen. Brief ter Aanbieding van het Verslag aan zijne Excellentie den Gouverneur-Generaal en Deel 1, Indië's Ontwikkeling tusschen den eersten en den tweeden Wereldoorlog.

Second Edition.

Landsdrukkerij, 1941, Batavia, reprinted in New York, 1944.

(164) Volume 1: xviii, 156 p.

(165) Volume 2:

As the first volume was being published, Japanese troops were closing in on the Netherlands-Indies. The second volume is the last work ever to be printed by the state press before Japanese occupation. All copies that were sent out by ship were lost except one that arrived in Washington. The occupation of the Netherlands in 1940 gave rise to the need for radical change of the constitution. A committee convened for this purpose, that was half Dutch and half Indonesian, including among others Soepomo and Wertheim. This report is an overview of 'the desires of the Indies' with regard to the Netherlands on the eve of the Japanese occupation. It was reprinted by the Dutch minister of Colonies to be dispersed in the Netherlands and in the Indies after the war. The committee expressed the need for an indigenous majority in the Volksraad or People's Council, decentralisation of regional government, a federal structure of administration and autonomy from the Netherlands.

QB 14 BOX 4 PAGET/166-167

(166) Verslag van den Economischen Toestand der Inlandsche Bevolking. 1924.

(167) Tweede Deel.

Derde Afdeeling; Bijzondere Onderwerpen van Plaatselijken Aard. Java en Madoera.

311 p.

This is a government report on the economic condition of the population for the year 1924 with comparative figures from previous years. There are statistics on imports and exports, agricultural production, and a section on taxation of the population of the outer islands. Unfortunately, the Paget collection only has the second volume of this work. The areas discussed are: South Bantam, North Krawang, the Cihea plateau, Cirebon, Banyumas, Vorstenlanden or the princely domains in Central Java, Surakarta, Rembang (including many subdivisions), Lampung, Aceh and dependencies, Palembang, Bengkulu, Jambi, Sumatra's west and east coasts, Tapanuli, Aceh and dependencies, Riau and dependencies, Banka and dependencies, West Borneo, South and East Borneo, Celebes and dependencies, Ambon, Bali and Lombok.

QX PAGET/168

Versluys, Jan Derk Nicolaas.

Vormen en Soorten van Loon in den Indischen Landbouw.

Proefschrift, University of Leiden, 1938.

N.V. Batteljee & Terpstra, Leiden.

236 p.

The focus of this study is labour and wages in indigenous and European agriculture in the Netherlands Indies. Indigenous agriculture is based on the family unit and labour from others is only requested when necessary. The author examines different types of labour such as: communal labour, mutual assistance, assistance by relatives and labour as a form of tax. The social aspect of labour exchange is explored as well. Wages are rewarded with money, labour, a share of the harvest, or by providing food and board. In European agricultural businesses wages are paid in money, though sometimes services are provided as well.

QX PAGET/169-171

Veth, P.J.

Java; Geographisch, Ethnologisch, Historisch.

Haarlem, De Erven F. Bohn, 1896.

Second Edition

(169)First Volume: Oude Geschiedenis

vii, 396 p., 3 folding leafs with maps.

(170)Second Volume: Nieuwe Geschiedenis

Haarlem, De Erven F. Bohn, 1898.

438 p., folding leaf with map of rainfall in Java

(Third volume missing)

(171)Fourth Volume: Ethnographie.

Haarlem, De Erven F. Bohn, 1907.

vii, 579 p.

The first volume focusses on the early history of Java, from the earliest sources on Java up to the period of Mataram under Sultan Agung. The revisions in the second edition were largely in this volume because of the greatly expanded knowledge on Javanese antiquity in last decades of the nineteenth century. This volume contains three maps of historical Java. The second volume deals with what was then known as 'new history'; the revolt of Truno Joyo, the subordination of Bantam and Cirebon to the VOC, the revolt of Surapati, the revolt of the Chinese, the fragmentation of the kingdom of Mataram, Java in the last days of the Company, the transitional period and finally the introduction of the new system of government. The fourth volume focuses on the diverse population of Java. It discusses the Badui, Tenggerese, Kalang, Pinggir and Gajah Mati, vreemde oosterlingen or foreign Asians (Chinese, Indians, Arabs), religion and law, language and literature, arts, domestic and social life, economic means of existence.

QB 14 BOX 4 PAGET/172

Vleming Jr., J.L.

Het Chineesche Zakenleven in Nederlandsch-Indië.

Belasting-Accountantdienst in Nederlandsch-Indië onder leiding van J.L.Vleming.

Uitgave Volkslectuur. [1925]

(cover missing)

xi, 287 p.

This publication on Chinese business in the Netherlands Indies was compiled by the tax department. It is geared towards formulating tax policy and provides general background information to increase the understanding of Chinese culture and business. After a brief history of Chinese migration, various aspects of Chinese business are explained: the use of personal and brand names, stamps, the Chinese calendar, Chinese language and scripts, types of business: kongsi and vennootschappen, Chinese accounting, Chinese credit organisations, speculation and the use of family funds. The final section gives an overview of Chinese business throughout the archipelago.

QB 14 BOX 4 PAGET/173

Visser MSC, B.J.J.

Onder de Compagnie, Geschiedenis der Katholieke Missie van Nederl.-Indië 1606-1800.

Uitgave G. Kolff & Co., Batavia-C.

The history of the Catholic missions during the VOC period invites the reader to take a different perspective than most histories of the archipelago. Rather than starting with Java, this work starts in eastern Indonesia (the Molucca's, North and South Sulawesi) where the first Catholic missions initially established themselves. The early missions were inextricably linked to the political struggle between the Spanish and the Dutch for control over the the Molucca's. Conversion had political consequences: converts to Catholicism were placed under Spanish protection. The earliest missions to Borneo were carried out from the Philippines and were unsuccessful. The position of the missions was precarious during in the early period of the VOC because of the Dutch antagonism against Catholic Spain. This work also contains a section on the early Catholic mission in Japan.

QB 14 BOX 4 PAGET/174

Vogel, J. Ph.

The Relation Between the Art of India & Java, (a Chapter from "The Influences of Indian Art").

The India Society, 3 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 [1925].

54 p., illustrations.

Vogel gives an overview of the history of early art of Java in relation to Indian art. Summarising other scholars on the subject, he concludes that although southern Indian influences can be clearly established, Indo-Javanese art is in no way a slavish imitation of Indian art. The clearest example of this is the Borobudur of which the style is uniquely Javanese. Its elaborate depiction of the life of the Buddha is unequalled in India. Though following Buddhist sacred writings closely, the wealth of detail in the depiction of aspects of everyday life such as animals, plants, houses and clothing, was inspired by the Javanese environment. During the Majapahit period, the difference in style with Hindu art in India is so great that one can speak of a truly Indonesian style.

QB 14 BOX 4 PAGET/175

Vollenhoven, C. van.

De Indonesiër en zijn Grond.

Leiden, Boekandel en Drukkerij v/h E.J.Brill, 1932.

Unaltered reprint of first edition.

129 p.

Van Vollenhoven's treatise on 'The Indonesian and his Land' is directed at the colonial government's agricultural policy with regard to land ownership and in particular the proposed law that would codify practices that had so far in his view only led to failure. In a chapter titled 'a century of injustice' he states that if the same degree of alienation of landrights that occurred in Java had befallen Dutch peasants, the entire government would have risen in protest. Van Vollenhoven argues that indigenous practices regarding the ownership and use of land must be taken into account by the government if it truly intends to design practical and just policies.

QB 14 BOX 5 PAGET/176

Vollenhoven, C. van.

Staatsrecht Overzee.

H.E.Stenfert Kroese's Uitgevers-Maatschappij N.V., Leiden, Amsterdam, 1934.

This study is concerned with the application of Dutch law in the overseas possessions and how Dutch constitutional law relates to indigenous customary law. The author also examines the way in which certain features of the Dutch legal system apply in the colonies, such as the separation of powers, the accountability of the parliament, administration of justice, administration of local government. The decentralisation of the Netherlands Indies government since 1903 is discussed relative to the formation of local councils based on customary law.

QX PAGET/177-179

Vollenhoven, C. van.

Verspreide Geschriften

H.D. Tjeenk Willink & Zoon N.V., Haarlem, Martinus Nijhoff, 's-Gravenhage, 1934.

(177)Eerste Deel: Omtrek en Methode der Rechtswetenschap, Leiden, "Historische Schetsen", Grotius, Thorbecke.

ix, 643 p.

(178)Tweede Deel: Internationaal Recht.

vii, 711 p.

(179)Derde Deel: De Indiën, Herdenkingen, Overige Geschriften, Registers.

viii, 934 p.

The three volumes of Van Vollenhoven's writings show that his interest was much broader than adat or customary law in the Indies. The first volume is divided into sections on methodology, comparative and historical studies in law; his lectures and speeches in Leiden and a collection of short biographical outlines of important characters in the history of Dutch law, such as Hugo de Groot and Thorbecke, both greatly admired by van Vollenhoven. The second volume contains a large number of shorter pieces on diverse topics related to international law, mostly to do with the European situation at the time. The third volume contains his collection of writing on the Indies, including the West Indies. They include polemic writings on the reorganisation of the colonial government structure, reprints of articles on the gradual crystallisation of the borders of the Netherlands Indies, and some miscellaneous writings. The elaborate index makes this collection more accessible.

QX PAGET/180

Vries, G. de.

Bij de Berg-afvoeren of West-Seran; Zeden, Gewoonten en Mythologie van een Oervolk

Zutphen, W.J.Thieme & Cie, 1927.
xi, 304 p., maps, illustrations.

Alfur or alifuru was the derogatory term used by coastal, Islamic and Christian peoples in the Maluku to refer to pagan hill-people who were considered to be uncivilised and ignorant. The alfurs of West Ceram were feared in South Ceram because of their headhunting expeditions and known by the Dutch for their armed resistance in 1860, 1866, 1905-1906 and 1906-1908. De Vries was a lieutenant who lived for some time in area of Wemale with the capital of Honitetu in West Ceram directly after their pacification. The first section is an introduction to the area and to the culture of the Wemale and Alune. It discusses early migration, their daily lives, religious beliefs, illness and healing, dress, singing and dance, life cycle rituals, customary law and sanctions and the meaning of topographic names. The second part of the book is on mythology of the 'mountain alfurs'.

QX PAGET/181

Waal, E. de.

Koloniale Politiek der Grondwet en hare Toepassing tot 1 Februarij 1862; een historisch Handboek, met eenige Opmerkingen

's-Gravenhage, Martinus Nijhoff, 1863

Intended as a 'historical handbook', this work provides a systematic treatment of the clauses in the constitution regarding the legal and political position of the colonies, information that previously could only be gleaned from supplements of the *Nederlandsche Staatscourant*. The author concludes that the according to the constitution, the colonies do not form an integral part of the mother-state, but are legally separate entities subordinate to the mother-state and therefore subject to the Dutch constitution. The Dutch king is the highest authority exerts his power through a number of accountable ministers. The degree to which the Staten-General should exert influence over colonial affairs, a controversial issue, is in fact not clearly defined in the constitution.

QX PAGET/182

Waal, E. de.

Nederlandsch Indië in de Staten-Generaal sedert de Grondwet van 1814. Eene Bijdrage tot de Geschiedenis der Koloniale Politiek in Nederland.

Eerste Deel, bevattende de Vergaderingen onder de Grondwetten van 1814 en 1815, tot de feitelijke Afscheiding van België.

's-Gravenhage, Martinus Nijhoff. 1860.

843 p.

The influence of the Staten-Generaal on colonial affairs was a much debated issue. This chronological account in three volumes traces the position of the colonies in the constitution and the influence that the Dutch government could exert over its policies. Its length is justified by the inclusion of historical documentation. The first volume starts with the Dutch constitution of 1814 and 1815 and ends with the secession of Belgium in 1830. The second volume discusses the period up to the revision of 1840. An important theme in this period is how the financial surplus from the colonies compensated for the debts of the Dutch government (batig slot politiek). The third and longest volume covers the period between 1840 and 1848 when the need for government reforms was increasingly felt, particularly with regard to the use of financial resources from the Netherlands Indies.

QX PAGET/183-186

Wilken, G.A.

Verspreide Geschriften

verzameld door F.D.E. van Ossenbruggen.

(183)Deel 1.

Levensbericht. Monographie over de Alfoeren van Boeroe. Geschriften op het gebied van vergelijkende rechtswetenschap.

G.C.T. van Dorp & Co., Semarang, Soerabaja, 's-Gravenhage. 1912.

xvii, 628 p.

(184)Deel II.

Geschriften op het gebied van vergelijkende rechtswetenschap.

xiii, 521 p.

(185)Deel III.

Geschriften over animisme en daarmee verband houdende geloofsuitingen.

ix, 579 p.

(186)Deel IV.

Geschriften over animistische geloofsuitingen, andere ethnologische onderwerpen, en geographische pathologie. Korte boekbeoordeelingen. Aanhangsel. Registers.

The four volumes of Wilkens' writings were published after his death because of continuing interest in his work, particularly on adat law. He was born in Manado (North Sulawesi) of mixed parents, his father a German missionary and his mother from an established Indo-European family in Ambon. After a short career as a colonial official, he studied in Leiden where he eventually became a professor in philosophy 1884. Most of his writings are comparative and attempt to synthesise information from different parts of the archipelago. He hoped that the study of customary law would enable colonial officials to reconcile the European legal system with customary law to the benefit of local peoples. The first volume contains his first ethnographic work on the Alfurs or indigenous inhabitants of Buru (Maluku), where he served his first term in the colonial service. It also contains his first writings on comparative law: the origin of the family and forms of primitive marriage, kinship and inheritance law. The second volume continues with writings on adat law though not limited to the Netherlands Indies: matriarchy among ancient Arabs; matriarchy and inheritance in South Sumatra; landownership in the Minahasa (north Sulawesi) and criminal law. The third volume contains his frequently quoted work on animism and related beliefs among the Malay peoples; writings on beliefs on the relations between humans, animals and plants; phallid worship and ancestor worship; shamanism; hair sacrifice and other funerary rituals and the Samson legend. The fourth volume is more ethnographic in content: the mutilation of teeth; the veneration of human skulls; the Papua's of Geelvink Bay; Malayo-Polynesian beliefs about lizards; a new theory on the origin of sacrifice; circumcision; counting the nights among Malayo-Polynesians and finally on albinos.

QX PAGET/187

Wit, de Augusta.

Java, Facts and Fancies.

The Hague, W.P. Van Stockum & Son, 1912.

321 p., illustrations.

De Wit's predilection towards the mystical so clear in her novels, is also noticeable in her travel account of Java. She tries to reconcile her image of mystical Java where 'natives' repeat centuries old stories to each other about mythical beings and haunted places with the mundane and sometimes harsh routine of colonial life; busy ports, sugar factories and sweating coolies. She delights in the details of daily life such as taking baths in the river, swimming children and food vendors, but accepts the fact that even though she is familiar with the outward appearance of the Javanese, their inner life remains hidden from her.

QX PAGET/188

Worsfold, W. Basil.

A Visit to Java, with an account of the founding of Singapore.

London, Richard Bentley and Son, Publishers in Ordinary to Her Majesty the Queen. 1893.

x, 283 p., illustrations.

Worsfold's travel account of Java was intended to provide other travelers with useful information and to inform the English-speaking world about the little known Dutch colonies. The author blends his own personal observations with information obtained from books and other sources. He visits Batavia, Buitenzorg, a coffee plantation, Hindu temples and the Botanical gardens. He also introduces the reader to the Dutch government system, the cultivation system and Javanese literature and architecture.

QB 14 BOX 5 PAGET/189

Wouden, F.A.E. van.

Sociale Structuurtypen in de Groote Oost.

Universiteitsboekhandel en Antiquariaat J. Ginsberg - Leiden. 1935.

176 p.

Van Wouden's study of social structure in eastern Indonesia is one of the better known works by Dutch structuralists. The criteria by which he determines his area of study, which comprises most of southeastern Indonesia, is the presence of a more or less intact clan structure and the prominence of cross-cousin marriages which produces a particular pattern of alliances within these societies. The social structure does not stand on its own, but forms part of the totality of culture in which kinship and mythology are inextricably linked.

QB 14 BOX 5 PAGET/190

Zeilinger, F.A.

Kapitaal en Kapitaalvorming in de Inheemsche Maatschapij van Nederlandsch-Indië. Proefschrift, Nederlandsche Handelshoogeschool, Rotterdam.

H.Veenman & Zonen - Wageningen (Holland) - 1933.

172 p.

This thesis first defines the meaning of capital accumulation in the context of indigenous societies of the Netherlands Indies where land is the main asset and then investigates the level of capital accumulation among most of the larger ethnic groups of the archipelago. The author discerns a tendency to invest surplus capital in land rather than in enterprises so that the overall productivity of an area remains the same. The author concludes that the expansion of cultivated dry lands between 1883 and 1903 is consistent with the population growth. Between 1905 and 1920 sawahs or wet-rice fields have expanded, the amount per capita is, however, smaller than before. In the outer islands the amount of cultivated land expanded rapidly the second decade of the twentieth century, but after 1928 much was abandoned because of low market prices. He concludes by stating that the accumulation of capital among Indonesians is often a negative social phenomenon because it is usually associated with usury. Only a very small percentage of the indigenous population has capital of any significance.

QX PAGET/191

Zoete, Beryl de; Spies, Walter.

Dance and Drama in Bali.

Faber and Faber Limited, 24 Russel Square London [1938].

xx, 342 p., illustrations.

De Zoete spent fifteen months on Bali collecting information on Balinese dances, assisted by the legendary artist and Bali connoisseur Walter Spies who contributed a collection of superb black and white photographs. This work claims only to be an introduction, since one book is insufficient to document the tremendous variety and wealth of information on dance Bali. All dancing in Bali has a religious background. It is used as an offering, a prayer or an exorcism, and often a combination of all three. As each dance is introduced, the social and religious significance is also explained. Additional notes include descriptions of individual ceremonies, rituals and the texts of plays.

QB 14 BOX 5 PAGET/192

Zoetmulder, P.J.

Pantheïsme en Monïsme in de Javaansche Soeloek-Litteratuur.

Proefschrift, Rijksuniversiteit Leiden,

1935, Uitgeverij J.J. Berkhout, Nijmegen.

430 p.

The suluk literature is the chief source of information on Javanese religion. The object of this thesis is to determine to what extent pantheism and monism underlie suluk literature. The different forms of pantheism and monism expressed in suluk literature are discussed in relation to parallel ideas found in Hinduism, Islam and Christianity.

QB 14 BOX 5 PAGET/193

(Title page missing) Possibly:

Ned-Indië en het Huis van Oranje-Nassau

1923 (?)

571 p. 261 photographs.

This volume was published on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the rule of Queen Wilhelmina. It gives an overview of many aspects of colonial government such as education, healthcare, the army, trade, infrastructure and the boasts of the government's achievements during the period of the Ethical Policy. The large selection of black and white photographs includes Dutch buildings and monuments, landscapes, and many Indonesians of various ethnic affiliations.

QB 14 BOX 5 PAGET/194

Soepomo, R.

Het adatprivaatrecht van West-Java/door Soepomo; [voorwoord van B. ter Haar Bzn.]; uitgeg. Vanwege het Departement van Justitie.

1933, Departement van Justitie: Batavia

ix, 327p.

In the 1930's the government of the Netherlands decided that to simply apply Dutch private law to the inhabitants of the east-Indies would not make sense to the local population. Instead, it was decided that

the customary, habitual(adat) local law of civil procedure be applied. This book contains the results of investigations by the author, R. Soepomo, throughout a variety of West-Javanese locations. The author's observations of customary private law were to be used by judges as the basis for their deliberations when applying the law in civil procedure.

QB 14 BOX 5 PAGET/195

De Graeff, A. C. D.

Van vriend tot vijand : de betrekkingen tusschen Nederlandsch-Indie en Japan/samengesteld onder toezicht van A. C. D. de Graeff door M. Boerstra...[et al.]; met een nawoord van P. J. Gerke.

1945, Elsevier, Amsterdam.

382p. 4p. of plates : maps.

This work deals with the changing relationship between the Netherlands and Jpan over the centuries, focusing on japan's aspirations regarding the "Dutch East Indies". A variety of co-authors deal with the development of relationships between Japan and the Netherlands from their particular perspectives which include governmental, historical, military and trade. The aim of this book, as stated in the prologue by a former Governer-General of the Dutch-East Indies, is to convince the population of the Netherlands of the necessity for the dutch to take part in the liberation of the east-indies from Japanese occupation. This would aid the Netherlands to resume its historical calling regarding this part of its territory.

QB 14 BOX 5 PAGET/196

Sastro-Darmo, Arjo, Raden.

Beschrijving van Batavia, naar eigen aanschouwing door Raden Arjo Sastro-Darmo, uitgegevenop last der regeering. Eerste stuk, met vijf plannen.

1867, Landsdrukkerij, Batavia.

2 volumes in 1. illustrations, map.

Description of Batavia (Jakarta) as observed by the author. Published on orders of the government.

QB 14 BOX 7 PAGET/224-226

Tourism in Netherland India

Batavia-Centrum : Traveller's Official Information Bureau,

Began in 1926?

(224) Vol.9, no.1 (1934)-v. 10, no. 6 (1935) : ill. ; 29 cm.

(225) Vol.11, no.1 (1937)-v. 12, no. 6 (1937) : ill. ; 29 cm.

(226) Vol.13, no.1-6 (1938) : ill. ; 29 cm.

3 bound volumes of issues of the serial. Vol. 13 in loose-leaf binder

Published bi-monthly

From v. 13, no. 1 (1938)- titled: Tourism in the Netherlands Indies

Subject(s): Indonesia: Description and travel

Language : English

Each issue has a separate topic, covering regions, landforms, transportation, flora and fauna, etc.

QB 14 BOX 7 PAGET/227

Penjelesaian persengketaan Irian-Barat

Permerintah Republik Indonesia Serikat, [1950?]

v ; 31 cm.

Annual

Subject(s): West Irian

Language : Indonesian

Typescript leaves in looseleaf binder, with photos and maps tipped in, of the 1950 annual serial publication

QZ PAGET/229-233

Lukisan2 dan patung2 koleksi Presiden Sukarno dari Republik Indonesia = Paintings and statues from the collection of President Sukarno of the Republic of Indonesia / [disusun oleh Lee Man-Fong]

Tokyo : Toppan, 1964.

(229-233)5 v. : chiefly col. ill., facsim. ; 39 cm.

De Luxe ed., vols. about 6 cm. thick, in slip-cases; with mounted plates.

Text in Indonesian, Japanese and English.

Subjects: Sukarno, 1901-1970 -- Art collections -- Catalogs. Art objects -- Indonesia -- Private

collections. Painting – Indonesia. Sculpture – Indonesia
Additional author: Lee, Man Fong