

BARUGA

SULAWESI RESEARCH BULLETIN



N O. 3

N O V E M B E R 1988

BARUGA - Sulawesi Research Bulletin

The word 'baruga' is found in a number of Sulawesi languages with the common meaning of 'meeting-hall'.

Editorial note

We got some good reactions to the second Baruga from Sulawesianists strewn around the globe. This issue is even thicker than the previous one, mainly because of the list of Sulawesi maps, which we hope you will find interesting and valuable.

As for the papers of the South Sulawesi conference that was reported in Baruga 2, several people asked for information on getting copies. Eventually a choice of papers will be published, but this may well take some time. In the meantime, the simplest way to obtain a copy of any of the papers is to write directly to the author.

After three issues it is about time to state our financial policy. We will charge no subscription rate, but subscribers are encouraged to contribute to production and postage costs. For the coming two years (four issues planned) we suggest Dfl. 10.-- (postal account 17232, KITLV-Den Haag) or \$ 6 (cheque or international money order to KITLV, PO Box 9515, 2300 RA LEIDEN, The Netherlands; or by remitting it to account 24.66.25.872 of the KITLV bank Pierson, Heldring & Pierson, PO Box 188, 2513 AB Den Haag, The Netherlands). Please mention Baruga when you pay.

We still welcome all sorts of communications on Sulawesi for the next issue. Please send us dissertation abstracts, notes on upcoming fieldwork, interesting queries, conference reports, recent publications and anything else that interests Sulawesianists.

Contents

I. Recent publications	p.2
II. Work in progress	
a. Gorontalo dictionary project	p.3
b. Sulawesi Regional Development Project	p.4
III. Book review: <u>The ecology of Sulawesi</u>	p.8
IV. Fieldwork report: barkcloth production	p.8
V. Request	p.11
VI. Inventory of Sulawesi maps at KITLV-Leiden (part one)	p.11
VII. List of subscribers (part two)	p.19

Editors

Dr. Chris de Jong
S.T.T.-Intim
PO Box 419
Ujung Pandang
INDONESIA

Drs. René van den Berg
Southeast Asia Dept.
University of Leiden
PO Box 9515
2300 RA LEIDEN
The Netherlands

Dr. Anton Lucas
Flinders University
Dept. of Asian Studies
Bedford Park
SOUTH AUSTRALIA 5042

Please send contributions for the next Baruga to Chris de Jong.

I. Recent publications

- Anceaux, J.C. (1987) Wolio dictionary (Wolio-English-Indonesian) / Kamus Bahasa Wolio (Wolio-Inggeris-Indonesia). Dordrecht: Foris.
- Anceaux, J.C. (1988²) The Wolio language. Outline of grammatical description and texts. Dordrecht: Foris. [Verhandelingen KITLV 11; first edition 1952].
- Burch, C.A. (1986) A Structure for Resilience: Subsistence Strategies of the To Maki Toraja (Indonesia). DAI 47, no.5: 1789-A; UM 8616392. [1984 PhD-thesis University of Hawaii].
- Delforce, J.C. and T.G. MacAulay (1987) 'Use of tractors in South-Sulawesi: a case-study approach'. Bulletin of Indonesian Economic Studies 23/2: 101-117.
- Djirong Basang et al. (1986) Lontarak Bilang Raja Gowa dan Tallok: naskah Makassar. Ujung Pandang: Depdikbud.
- Effendi, D. (1986) Laporan hasil penelitian tentang dampak sosial dari perkembangan pemikiran dan pemahaman keagamaan di Indonesia: otonomi versus etatisme: studi kasus sejarah lahirnya kerapatan Gereja Protestan Minahasa. Jakarta: Departemen Agama.
- Elbaar, L. et al. (1987) Struktur bahasa Baru. Jakarta: Depdikbud.
- Kaseng, S. et al. (1987) Kata tugas bahasa Bugis. Jakarta: Depdikbud.
- Kirk, M. (1986) That greater freedom. Singapore: Overseas Missionary Fellowship.
- Kulla Lagausi et al. (1986) Pappasena to maccae ri Luwuq sibawa kajao laliqdong ri Bone. Ujung Pandang: Depdikbud.
- Lakebo, B. et al. (1986) Arsitektur tradisional daerah Sulawesi Tenggara. Jakarta: Depdikbud.
- Langeveld, H. (1986) Sulawesi: rencontres fortuites et provoguees. Genève: Olizane.
- Mahmud, Z. et al. (1986) Arsitektur tradisional daerah Sulawesi Tengah. Jakarta: Depdikbud.
- Mbiyo Saleh (1987) Kakakku menikah di Gorontalo: tiga tahap pranikah. Jakarta: Pradnya Paramita.
- Muis Ba'dulu, A. (1986) Pappasang dan Kalindaqdaq: naskah lontar Mandar. Ujung Pandang: Depdikbud.
- Nooy-Palm, C.H.M. (1986) The Sa'dan-Toraja: A study of their social life and religion; vol.2: Rituals of the West. Dordrecht: Foris. [Verhandelingen of the KITLV no. 118]
- Ramli Sahala et al. (1986) Sistem kepemimpinan dalam masyarakat pedesaan daerah Sulawesi Tengah. Jakarta: Depdikbud.
- Roessingh, M.P.H. (1986) 'A pretender on Gowa's throne: the war of Batara Gowa 1. Singkilang in south west Celebes, 1776-c.1790' in: All of one company: The V.O.C. in biographical perspective. Essays in honour of Prof. M.A.P. Meilink-Roelofs / under the auspices of the Centre for the History of European Expansion, Rijksuniversiteit Leiden. Utrecht: HES. pp. 151-177.
- Sande, J.S. et al. (1986) Gelong Sangpulo Dua: hasil sastra lisan Toraja. Ujung Pandang: Depdikbud.
- Siregar, J. et al. (1985) Arsitektur tradisional daerah Sulawesi Selatan. Jakarta: Depdikbud.
- Tol, R. (1988) 'A happy marriage: Menrurana within Bugis literature'. Tenggara 21/22:111-130.
- Usup, H.T. (1986) Rekonstruksi Protobahasa Gorontalo-Mongondow. PhD-thesis, Universitas Indonesia.
- Volkman, T.A. and C. Zerner (1987) 'Tourism and architectural design in the Toraja highlands'. Mimar 25:20-25.

II. Work in progress

- a) A report by A.J. Little on the Gorontalo - English dictionary project (A.J. Little, Hamzah Machmoed and Asma Djafar Mustafa)

The Gorontalo language is spoken by more than 500,000 people in the western half of North Sulawesi, Indonesia. About one-eighth of the material to be included in the dictionary was gathered by A.J. Little during twelve months of dissertation research (1968-69) in the Kotamadya Gorontalo.

Work on the actual compilation of the dictionary was begun in June, 1971, on a small grant from the Cornell University Research Committee. This grant covered only the Summer of 1971. A grant from the Research Committee of The Graduate School, The University of Wisconsin, Madison, and another from the East Asian Area Studies Committee of the university, made it possible to resume work on the dictionary in September, 1972. Further grants from these two committees, and one from the new Committee for South-East Asian Studies of The University of Wisconsin, provided support for the project in 1973-74 and 1974-75.

The projected dictionary will include complete indexes, one Indonesian to Gorontalo, the other English to Gorontalo. All grammatical function words appearing in the dictionary and the majority of the content words, will be accompanied by sentences illustrating their uses. The dictionary will be keyed to Little's grammar of Gorontalo in such a way that every grammatical function word, together with nearly all the morphological classes and syntactic constructions, can be easily located in the grammar.

A particular effort has been made to include the names of all common plants, animals, fishes, birds, insects, and diseases of humans, together with their scientific names, where the latter can be determined.

Words that are archaic or obsolete will appear in the dictionary, with cross-references to the roots under which the current forms will be given. A significant number of sentence examples illustrating folk beliefs and folk remedies are among the material to be included.

Approximately 13,000 roots, and many, many more derivative words, together with about 15,000 illustrative sentences, have been collected and typed on cards. Also, about three hundred pages of textual material are in hand, complete with literal and free translations. All texts have been recorded on cassettes.

In 1978, Little and Machmoed were able to return to the field for three months and more of intensive gathering of specialised vocabulary, thanks to the generous support of The Ford Foundation and The Language Centre, Griffith University, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia, and the sponsorship of the Indonesian Centre for Language Research and Development as well as the Indonesian National Institute for Scientific Research (LIPI).

It should be mentioned here that there are extant two works on the Gorontalo lexicon: E.E.W.G. Schröder, Gorontalosche Woordenlijst ('s-Gravenhage: Martinus Nijhoff, 1908), 171 pages (alphabetical arrangement of the Dutch glosses, with glosses also in Malay and Bunda, a language on the eastern border of the Gorontalo region); and Mansoer Pateda, Kamus Gorontalo-Indonesia (Jakarta: Pusat Pembinaan dan Pengembangan Bahasa, 1978), 338 pages.

While each of these books has proved to be a most valuable resource, the first, as its title indicates, is mainly a list of forms. The work by Pateda contains sentence examples for nearly every entry and sub-entry. It is, however, to be regretted that the compiler felt it necessary to exclude from his dictionary thousands of inflected and derived verb-forms (most noticeably,

those with the infix -um-/-in-; Aspect and Aktionsart forms; Causatives; and Reflexives), as well as the great majority of derived nouns.

Hamzah Machmoed
Universitas Hasanuddin
Ujung Pandang

A.J. Little
The University of Kentucky

Mailing address:
WUAE Project
Jl. Padang Selasa No. 524
Bukit Besar, Palembang
Sumsel 30139
Indonesia

- b) A lengthy contribution from Tim Babcock and Judy Beange on The Sulawesi Regional Development Project.

A considerable, and ever-increasing, quantity of development-linked research is being carried out in connection with the Sulawesi Regional Development Project (SRDP) of the Indonesian Directorate-General of Regional Development, with assistance from the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). This brief report aims to make some of this known to a wider audience.

First, some background. The University of British Columbia, under contract to CIDA, carried out a multisector regional development study of the four Sulawesi provinces in the years 1976-78 (UBC 1979). During the course of this study, household socio-economic surveys (among other types of information gathering) were carried out in a number of districts across the island. While never completely analyzed and written up, the raw data was summarized and used in future planning exercises, and is still available at the Department of Public Works, Information and Documentation Center (PUSIDO) at Km 16, Ujung Pandang.

Between 1980 and 1984, CIDA also funded small teams of short-term consultants to analyze in somewhat greater depth particular development problems in the region, and to prepare reports on such topics as small-scale fisheries, cooperatives, secondary food crop (palawija) development, kecamatan-level planning systems (Unit Daerah Kerja Pembangunan - UDKP), and land resource information. In addition, more detailed studies were made of four small areas, one in each of the four provinces, chosen to be the location of Integrated Area Development (IAD) projects in subsequent years (Sanrego, kabupaten Bone, Sulawesi Selatan; Gu-Mawasangka, kab. Buton, Sulawesi Tenggara; Tinombo-Tomini-Moutong, kab. Donggala, Sulawesi Tengah; Lolak-Sang Tombolang, kab. Bolaang Mongondow, Sulawesi Utara). All these studies were made available in English and Indonesian versions, and particularly the IAD studies contain a wealth of detailed information about conditions in the chosen areas.

Since September 1984, the University of Guelph has been contracted by CIDA to provide technical assistance to a new phase of development support to Sulawesi, known as the Sulawesi Regional Development Project (Proyek Pengembangan Wilayah Sulawesi). The main aim of this project is to strengthen the capabilities of national, provincial, district, sub-district and village planning and implementation agencies, in aid of the government's decentralization and local-level planning policies. Canadian long-term advisors and Indonesian long-term and short-term consultants are stationed in Jakarta and South and Southeast Sulawesi (at provincial levels and in the kabupaten of Bone and Buton) to provide this technical assistance. Grant funds are also

available under the project to supplement Indonesian government funds for the implementation of field-level project. Planning is currently underway to expand the current package of assistance to North and Central Sulawesi as well.

Research to support the project has been largely carried out in one of two ways, by consultants specially hired to look into particular development issues, and by Master's level graduate students from the University of Guelph, mainly from the University School of Rural Planning and Development, the part of the University most closely connected with the Sulawesi project. Other project-related individuals, both Canadian team members and Indonesian agency staff, have also been involved in research, mainly database development for planning purposes.

Project-sponsored Research

1. Topic: the role of women in the development of IAD areas
 Researcher: Dr. Aida Vitayala S.H., Department of Sociology, Institut Pertanian Bogor
 Major report: Peranan Sosial Ekonomi Kaum Wanita di Dua Area Pengembangan Wilayah Sulawesi, Sanrego dan Gu-Mawasangka (an English translation with appear shortly)
 Field location: Sanrego and Gu-Mawasangka areas
 Research dates: May to August 1986

2. Topic: land resources information for Sulawesi
 Researchers: Ir. Mahmud Raimadoya, Department of Soils, Institut Pertanian Bogor, and Dr. Michael Moss, Department of Geography, University of Guelph.
 Major report: Land Resource Bibliography: Provinces of South and South-east Sulawesi with Emphasis on the Sanrego and Gu-Mas Pilot Areas. A computerized bibliography of all available land resource studies and maps relating to Sulawesi, with locations of material (updated in 1986) is also available on floppy disks.
 Field location: South and Southeast Sulawesi and central government agencies
 Research dates: 1985 - present

3. Topic: human relations with the environment
 Researcher: David Coyle
 Major Report: Sanrego Environmental Programme - Design Phase
 Field location: Sanrego area
 Research dates: February, May 1986

4. Topic: decentralization
 Researcher: Judy Beange, Research Associate, SRDP, Univesity of Guelph
 Major Report: The Sulawesi Regional Development Project: Support for Decentralization of the Rural Development System. Guelph, 1987.
 Field location: Sulawesi provincial and district Project locations and Jakarta agencies
 Research dates: November - December 1986

5. Topic: drinking water resources and systems planning
 Researchers: M.S. Zulkarnaen and Sentanu Hindrakusuma, Yayasan Mandiri, Bandung
 Major report: Penyusunan Alternatif Penyediaan Air Bersih untuk Pengembangan Masyarakat Pedesaan Kecamatan Gu dan Mawasangka, Kabupaten Buton, Sulawesi Tenggara. 1987 (supplemented by reports on data gathered)
 Field location: Gu-Mawasangka area
 Research dates: January - April 1987

In addition to the above, a number of socio-economic baseline surveys have been carried out in connection with the Project, though little of this has been published, and more rigorous baseline data collection is currently being designed. The Research Associate is also currently preparing reports on her examination of the introduction and utilization of microcomputers in local planning agencies in Sulawesi, and on the role of advisors in the development process.

Graduate Student Research

1. Topic: rural health delivery systems
 Researcher: Judy Halladay
 Department: Rural Extension Studies
 Thesis title: A Study of Maternal and Child Health Care Information Sources
 Field location: Sanrego area
 Research dates: March - December 1985
2. Topic: mechanisms for monitoring rural development projects
 Researcher: Ron Martens
 Department: University School of Rural Planning and Development
 Thesis title: in preparation
 Field location: Sanrego and Gu-Mawasangka areas
 Research dates: January - May 1986
3. Topic: women's labor in rice agriculture systems
 Researcher: Fiona MacPhail
 Department: University School of Rural Planning and Development
 Thesis title: The Impact of Irrigation on Women: A Case Study of Technical Change in South Sulawesi, Indonesia. University of Guelph, 1987.
 Field location: Sanrego Area
 Research dates: March - November 1986
4. Topic: cooperatives development in cashew-producing areas
 Researcher: Stefan Wodicka
 Department: University School of Rural Planning and Development
 Thesis title: A Case Study of the Cashew Small-Farmer Sector in Southeast Sulawesi: The Organization of Cooperatives for Rural Development. University of Guelph, 1988. [See also Stefan's report in Baruga 1, ed.]
 Field location: Kecamatan Gu, Kabupaten Buton, Sulawesi Tenggara
 Research dates: May 1986 to January 1987

5. Topic: women's participation in social forestry programs
 Researcher: Jennifer Leith
 Department: University School of Rural Planning and Development
 Field location: Kabupaten Tana Toraja, Sulawesi Selatan
 Research dates: mid to end 1987

6. Topic: training needs for PKK (Family Welfare Movement) members to broaden women's participation in development
 Researcher: Janet Sillifant
 Department: University School of Rural Planning and Development
 Field location: Gu-Mawasangka area (tentative)
 Research dates: planned for 8 months from March 1988

7. Topic: effectiveness of extension services
 Researcher: Alec Drysdale
 Department: Department of Rural Extension Studies
 Field location: Snarego area
 Research dates: planned for 8 months from February 1988

8. Topic: protection of mangrove ecosystems and planning for coastal communities
 Researcher: Erik Davies
 Department: University School of Rural Planning and Development
 Field location: Sanrengo area (tentative)
 Research dates: from mid 1988

In addition, the Sulawesi Regional Development project publishes an occasional newsletter concerning Project activities, entitled Sulawesi Report. At the University of Guelph, a graduate seminar has been taught for the last three years on integrated rural development, using the Sulawesi Project as the major case study (in the Winter 1988 semester, this seminar was given by Tim Babcock).

further information on any of the above-mentioned research can be obtained via the following addresses (project advisors are also located in Ujung Pandang, Kendari and Bau-Bau):

Judy Beange	Univ. of Guelph Project Office
Sulawesi Project	P.O. Box 4653
Johnston Hall	Jakarta 10001
University of Guelph	Indonesia
Guelph, Ontario	Location: Jln. Kramat Raya 132,
Canada N1G 2W1	Jakarta Pusat, tel. 365526.

Corrigendum

Baruga 2 (May 1988), page 11, line 12 down: the Layolo-Wolio percentage should be 67 instead of 76. Apologies to Dr. Sirk.

III. Book review

WHITTEN, Anthony J., MUSTAFA, Muslimin and HENDERSON, Gregory S. (1987)
The Ecology of Sulawesi. Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada University Press. xxii + 777 pp.

This is the second in an ambitious series of ecological monographs intended eventually to provide coverage of the whole of Indonesia. Like its predecessor The Ecology of Sumatra (Whitten, A.J. et al., Yogyakarta, Gadjah Mada, 1984), the book aims to remedy a dearth of readily accessible ecological information available to development planners and students of and in Indonesia. An Indonesian version is also published with this practical goal in mind.

The authors have adopted a thematic rather than a regional method of presentation. The whole island is treated essentially as a biotic unit comprising a number of key ecosystem types. The bulk of the chapters each treat one of these major classes: seashores, freshwater ecosystems, lowland forests, mountains, caves, and urban areas. Two other chapters deal more shortly with a number of specialized ecosystems including coral reefs, estuaries, seagrass meadows, peat swamps, freshwater, riverine, and monsoon forests, and forests adapted to ultrabasic and limestone soils. In each case the major characteristics and dynamics of the ecosystem are outlined, its distribution within Sulawesi indicated, and its major or typical flora and fauna described, often with the aid of figures and of monochrome and colour plates. Most chapters conclude with some consideration of the effects of human disturbance, with the accent upon inappropriate or excessive exploitation. The conservationist theme is repeated in the final chapter 'Resources and the Future', which includes a critical survey of current transmigration and forestry in Sulawesi but ends on a cautiously optimistic note.

Limited specific coverage of Sulawesi's agricultural ecology is provided by a chapter on 'Agroecosystems', which includes sketches of modern coconut, clove and cotton cultivation, as well as the more traditional foodcrop arrangements. In keeping with the rationale behind the book, man-land relationships are treated with contemporary and planning relevance in mind; the historical dimension of those relationships is less well developed, and the brief historical orientation supplied in the introductory chapter is unreliable.

The ecosystem descriptions are refreshingly comprehensible to the non-specialist. Technical terms and concepts are mostly explained on the spot, often with additional referrals to a bibliography which includes useful general texts as well as a very extensive resource of post-war material for regional ecological study, plus a limited number of relevant older Sulawesi titles. The opening chapter includes a concise summary of Sulawesi's geological, climatic, pedological and biogeographical background which should be of use to students of many disciplines interested in the island.

David Henley.

IV. Fieldwork report

Lorraine V. Aragon reports about her fieldwork on barkcloth production in Central Sulawesi.

Since 1986 I have been doing fieldwork on a study of cosmological and social changes in Christianized regions of interior highland Central Sulawesi. During

this period I have made an historical and ethnographic study of barkcloth production, a traditional technology which has vanished from all but a few remote mountain regions. The following is an excerpt from a longer work-in-progress detailing the specific barkcloth production process and other social aspects of its history.

At the turn of this century, when Dutch colonial officials, European explorers, and missionaries first began to penetrate the mountainous jungles of Central Sulawesi, it was found that the indigenous people wore clothing made from tree bark. Not having discovered the technology of thread-spinning, and having little or no contact with outside civilizations, the interior swidden farming and hunting groups relied on locally produced barkcloth for warmth and decorative apparel.

A variety of fabrics were manufactured by stripping off the inner bark of certain forest trees, then cooking and fermenting the strips for several days. The softened bark strips were then washed and pounded together on a wood board with a graded size set of wood and grooved stone beaters. The felted cloth thereby produced in one or two weeks' time was usually treated with a preservative fluid, then often further dyed or painted. The beaten barkcloth (usually termed tapa in the Polynesian literature and fuya in the Indonesian literature) was fashioned into warm tube-shaped blankets, or cut and sewn into regionally distinctive clothing, storage bags, or ritual objects.

According to Ling and Ling (1963:35), Chinese documents dating as early as the sixth century B.C. refer to the use of barkcloth in China. Endeavors to produce cloth by beating the bark of the paper mulberry tree are recorded in the third century A.D. Using additional evidence suggested by Merrill (1954:342-343), Kooijman (1972:1) suggests that the paper mulberry tree, which makes the finest barkcloth, may have been introduced to Indonesia and Oceania by migrants from Indochina, Thailand, or Burma. Whether the technology of barkcloth manufacture was introduced at the same time is not specified by the available evidence. The speculation that the paper mulberry tree was originally brought to Indonesian islands from the Chinese mainland runs contrary to the conclusions of Heyne (1913-1917:37). This early Dutch botanist stated that *Broussonetia papyrifera* or paper mulberry was found in such remote regions of Sumatra, Sulawesi, and Ceram that he found the idea of its early importation improbable.

The subsequent manufacture of barkcloth for use as either clothing or writing paper has been documented historically in the Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Sulawesi, the Philippines, New Guinea, the small islands of East Indonesia, as well as for Polynesia and Melanesia (Adriani and Kruyt 1905, Kennedy 1934, Kooijman 1972). Kennedy (1934:243) compared Central Sulawesi and East Polynesian felting procedures, and found a partial overlap in local terminology and virtual identity of method. Although today the interior Central Sulawesi groups are no longer renowned for either their artistry or technical skills, their nineteenth century barkcloth manufacture stands out as among the most refined barkcloth production systems ever developed.

Islamicized coastal groups in Indonesia had learned weaving technologies centuries earlier from Indian and Arabian traders. Only the isolated interior tribes still remained dependent on barkcloth into the twentieth century. However, in the 1910s, 1920s and 1930s, the Dutch government in conjunction with Protestant missions began to assume a more active presence in the Central Sulawesi region. Thus contact increased with outsiders, including Indonesians of other ethnic groups, and woven fabrics were introduced into the mountainous areas. The introduction of woven cloth to the interior quickly led to a marked preference for clothing of the new fabric. Only during periods of textile

scarcity such as in World War II and the Khahar Mudzakkar rebellion (disturbing various regions of Sulawesi for brief periods between 1950 and 1965) was indigenous barkcloth production vigorously revived through necessity.

In assessing the demise of barkcloth manufacture in Polynesia, Kooijman (1972:420) suggests that not only the introduction of foreign textiles but also the introduction of foreign religion propelled the collapse in production. Similarly in Indonesia, particularly Central Sulawesi, not only were imported textiles more practical, but the ritual occasions associated with specific painted barkcloth apparel and sacred objects were eliminated with the increasing Islamicization of the coasts and Christianization of the interior.

After over two years of travel and inquiry in Central Sulawesi, I have found barkcloth to be regularly manufactured and used (now primarily for blankets and room dividers) only in remote interior regions of the Lore valley, such as Bada and Besoa, and in the Uma-speaking areas south of Kulawi valley such as Pipikoro and Tobaku. Formerly it was also manufactured regularly in the homelands of Mori, Poso, Wana, Napu, Sigi-Palolo, Pekawa or Da'a Kaili, Kulawi, and Lindu peoples. However, these groups now find the available cotton/synthetic cloth to be more supple, colorful, practical and modern, i.e. in keeping with development goals. What are still to be seen in some regions, however, are the traditional barkcloth clothing design styles reworked with cotton/synthetic cloth.

Comments or further information on barkcloth production (trees used, associated rites etc.) in other regions of Sulawesi would be much appreciated.

A longer article with photographs, 'Barkcloth Production in Central Sulawesi: A Vanishing Technology', is scheduled to be published in 1989 by Expedition magazine, the journal of the University Museum, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, USA.

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Lorraine V. Aragon
Dept. of Anthropology
Univ. of Illinois
USA

Mailing address:
Jalan Ganaga no.7
Palu 94223
Sulawesi Tengah
Indonesia

V. Request

Roxana Waterson asks for information on 'real' barugas:

I should be interested in hearing from anyone who can shed light on the distribution and meanings of the word baruga, either within Sulawesi or beyond. Any references to descriptions of the buildings thus named would be gratefully received. I have been researching on traditional architecture of Indonesia and South-East Asia, and am interested in establishing the relationship between different types of structure in different societies, and their functions. I am also concerned to trace Austronesian linkages through the Archipelago. So far I have encountered Manadonese waruga (used for house-shaped stone sarcophagi), and Sasak berugaq (an open pavilion). I should be delighted to hear from anyone with further information.

Roxana Waterson
National University of Singapore
Department of Sociology
10 Kent Ridge Crescent
Singapore 0511

VI. Inventory of Sulawesi maps at KITLV-Leiden (part one)

The Royal Institute of Linguistics and Anthropology (KITLV) in Leiden holds, among many other things, an important collection of maps, both ancient and modern, of many areas in the world, including Sulawesi. In order to make these maps more accessible to the international community, the editors came up with the idea of presenting the catalogue information of the Sulawesi maps in Baruga. Because of its size the collection is presented in several parts, this issue covering Sulawesi-general and North Sulawesi (Minahasa and Sangir-Talaud). The U.D.C. number stands for Universal Decimal Classification. The maps can be consulted and photocopied (provided they are in good shape) at the cartographic department of the KITLV, headed by Lucienne van der Spree. She is also prepared to make photocopies on request, but unfortunately only A4 size copies (monochrome). When photocopied most maps will therefore consist of several loose sheets. Copies are made upon request (please give both name and number of the map), but they will only be sent off after the bill has been paid (Dfl. 0.35 per sheet plus postage).

If you are interested, write to:

Lucienne van der Spree
KITLV
PO Box 9515
2300 RA LEIDEN
The Netherlands

U.D.C.: 912 Celebes

No.: B51,158

1. Sketch-map of motor roads in the landscapes with self-government of Celebes . - scale ca. 1.650.000 . - [S.l.] : [s.n.], [s.a.]
 . - 1 map : on linen, blueprint ; 100,5x48,5 cm

U.D.C.: 912 Celebes

No.: B51,159

2. Sulawesi . - scale 1:2.500.000 . - [S.l.] : [s.n.], [s.a.]
 . - 1 map : copy ; 53x39,5 cm . - on the map are only the names of D. Tondano, D. Poso, D. Matana, D. Towuti and D. Tempe mentioned

U.D.C.: 912 Celebes

No.: J29,516 (temporary number)

3. Celebes . - scale 1:3.000.000 . - [S.l.] : [s.n.], [s.a.] . -
 1 map : drawing ; 42x27 cm . - belongs to the collection of A.N.J. Thomassen à Thuessink van der Hoop

U.D.C.: 912 Celebes

No.: B51,160

4. Celebes / Koninklijke Nederlandsch Indische Motorclub . -
 scale [ca. 1:4.500.000] . - Semarang : Koninklijke Nederlandsch Indische Motorclub, [s.a.] . - 1 map : black-and-white ; 23x29,5 cm

U.D.C.: 912 Celebes

No.: B51,161

5. The island Celebes and the Lesser Sunda islands / E. de Geest, lith.
 . - scale 1:4.200.000 . - Amsterdam : Seyffardt, 1862 . - 1 map :
 in colour ; 42,5x34,5 cm

U.D.C.: 912 Celebes

No. B36,80

6. [Army map of the Northern part of the Netherlands East Indies] /
 Topographic Bureau of the Generale Staf . - scale 1:4.000.000 . -
 Batavia : Topografisch Bureau, 1877 . - 1 map : black-and-white ;
 34x79 cm . - map shows the positions of the various troops and
 army divisions

U.D.C.: 912 Celebes

No.: B51,162

7. Sketch-language map of Celebes / K.F. Holle ; in cooperation with
 J.L.A. Brandes, J.C.G. Jonker, Topografisch Bureau . - scale 1:2.000.000
 . - [Batavia] : [Topografisch Bureau], 1894 . - 1 map : in colour ;
 74x53,5 cm . - belongs to the Koloniaal Verslag of 1894

U.D.C.: 912 Celebes

No.: B51,163

8. Sketch map of Central & South Celebes . - scale 1:1.000.000 . -
 Batavia : Topografische Inrichting, 1906 . - 1 map : in colour ;
 79,5x45 cm

U.D.C.: 912

No. B51,164

9. Survey map of the island Celebes : with indication of the political
 division, the organisation of the government, the existing and planned
 motorways and of the big cultural and industrial centres . - scale
 1:250.000 . - Batavia : Topografische Inrichting, 1909 . - 1 map :
 in colour ; 94,5x73 cm . - compiled on the orders of the N. I. Government

U.D.C.: 912 Celebes

No.: B51,165

10. Survey map of the island Celebes : with indication of the political division, the organisation of the government, the existing and planned motorways and of the big cultural and industrial centres . - scale 1:250.000 . - Batavia : topografische Inrichting, 1909 . - 1 map : on linen, in colour ; 91x71 cm . - compiled on the orders of the N.I. Government

U.D.C.: 912 Celebes

No.: B51,166

11. Sketch-language map of Celebes . - scale 1:250.000 . - Batavia : Top. Inr., 1913 . - 1 map : in colour ; 75,5x55,5 cm . - belongs to: "De Bareé sprekende Toradja's van Midden-Celebes" deel III, door N. Adriani en Alb. C. Kruijt e/168 . - Verhandelingen der Koninklijke Nederlandse Akademie van Wetenschappen, ad. Letterkunde . - Nieuwe Reeks, Dl.LVI, No.1

U.D.C.: 912 Celebes

No. B51,167

12. Celebes . - scale 1:2.000.000 . - Batavia : Top. Inr., 1915 . - 1 map : in colour ; 52x43,5 cm . - indicating the number of institutions on Native Education as on december 31st 1913

U.D.C.: 912 Celebes

No.: B51,168

13. Celebes . - scale 1:2.000.000 . - Batavai : Top. Inr., 1916 . - 1 map : in colour ; 52x45 cm . - indicating the number of institutions on Native Education as on december 31st 1914

U.D.C.: 912 Celebes

No.: B51,169

14. Survey map pf the island Celebes : with indication of the political division, the organisation of the government, the existing and planned motorways and of the big cultural and industrial centres . - scale 1:250.000 . - Batavai : Topografische Inrichting, 1918 . - 1 map : in colour ; 94x71,5 cm . - compiled on the orders of the N.I. Government

U.D.C.: 912 Celebes

No.: B51,170

15. Sketch map pf a part of North and Central Celebes . - scale 1:500.000 . - Batavia : Topografische Inrichting, 1919 . - 1 map in 2 sheets : in colour ; 72x98,5 cm, 80x98,5 cm . - with explanation

U.D.C.: 912 Celebes

No.: B51,171

16. Survey map of the island Celebes . - scale 1:250.000 . - Weltevreden : Topografische dienst, 1927 . - 1 map : in colour ; 99,5x78 cm

U.D.C.: 912 Celebes

NO.: B51,172

17. Road map of North Celebes / compiled and published by the Koninklijke Vereeniging Java Motor Club . - scale 1:1.000.000 . - Batavia : Koninklijke Vereeniging Java Motor Club, 1930 (Batavia : Kolff & Co.) . - 1 map : on linen, in colour ; 61x83 cm . - with distance table

18. Road map of South Celebes / compiled and published by the Koninklijke Vereeniging Java Motor Club . - scale 1:1.000.000 . - Batavia: Koninklijke Vereeniging Java Motor Club, [1930] (Batavia : Kolff & Co.) . - 1 map : on linen, in colour ; 67x58 cm . - with distance table

U.D.C.: 912 Celebes

No.: B51,174

19. [Map belonging to the little roadbook of Celebes] . - scale [ca.1:1.300.000] . - [Departement van Verkeer en Waterstaat] : [Landsdrukkerij], [1936] . - 1 map : drawing, in colour ; sheet 38x50 cm . - Legend separate . - only the parts with the different types of roads which are indicated through colours, are copied from the original

U.D.C.: 912 Celebes

No.: J29,517 (temporary no.)

20. [Celebes] / [by A.N.J. Thomassen à Thuessink van der Hoop] . - scale [ca. 1:2.000.000] . - [S.l.] : [s.n.], [1938] . - 1 map : drawing, in colour ; 60,5x39 cm . - map is drawn on tracing-paper . - copied out of Atlas van Tropisch Nederland / uitgegeven door het Koninklijk Nederlandsch Aardrijkskundig Genootschap in samenwerking met den Topografischen dienst in Nederlandsch Indië . - 's-Gravenhage : Nijhoff, 1938 . - 1 atlas met 31 bladen : kleurendruk ; 44 cm

U.D.C.: 912 Celebes

No. B52,175

21. General sketch map of the Dutch Indies . - scale 1:200.000 . - Batavia : Topografische dienst, 1940 . - 1 map series of 30 sheets ; different sizes . - incomplete

1. Blad 76-77/XV-XVI : Dondo-baai ; 51x41,5 cm
2. Blad 78-79/XV-XVI : Tolitoli ; 52x40 cm
3. Blad 80-81/XV-XVI : Leok ; 51,5x42 cm
4. Blad 82-83/XV-XVI : Paleleh ; 51,5x42 cm
5. Blad 84-85/XVI-XVII : Gorotalo ; 52x42 cm
6. Blad 76-77/XVII-XVIII : Ranau Dampelas ; 58x46 cm
 . - legenda in Japans
7. Blad 78-79/XVII-XVIII : Tomini ; 51x41 cm
8. Blad 80-81/XVII-XVIII : Moëetong ; 51,5x42 cm
9. Blad 82-83/XVII-XVIII : Tilamoeta ; 51,5x42 cm
10. Blad 75-76/XIX-XX : Boeloe sidole ; 52,5x42 cm
11. Blad 80-81/XX-XXI : Dondo ; 53x41 cm
12. Blad 82-83/XX-XXI : Togian-eilanden ; 60,5x41 cm
13. Blad 84-85/XX-XXI : Loewoek ; 52,5x41 cm
14. Blad 86-87/XX-XXI : Balantak ; 52x41 cm
15. Blad 74-75/XXI-XXII : Donggala-Zuid ; 52x42 cm
16. Blad 76-77/XXI-XXII : Paloe ; 52,5x42 cm
17. Blad 78-79/XXII-XXIII : Poso ; 51,5x42 cm
18. Blad 80-81/XXII-XXIII : Salo Bongka ; 53,5x41 cm
19. Blad 82-83/XXII-XXIII : Boeaboeang ; 52,5x41 cm
20. Blad 84-85/XXII-XXIII : Straat Peleng ; 52,5x41 cm
21. Blad 86-87/XXII-XXIII : Banggai ; 53,5x41 cm
22. Blad 76-77/XXIII-XXIV : Koelawi ; 52,5x42 cm
23. Blad 78-79/XXIV-XXV : Posomeer ; 51,5x42 cm
24. Blad 80-81/XXIV-XXV : Kolonodale ; 54,5x58 cm
 . - legenda in Japans
25. Blad 82-83/XXVI-XXVII : Boengkoe ; 51x42 cm
26. Blad 80-81/XXX-XXXI : Kolaka ; 58x52 cm . - legenda in Japans
27. Blad 82-83/XXX-XXXI : Wawotobi ; 58x46 cm . - legenda in Japans
28. Blad 84-85/XXX-XXXI : Kendari ; 74,5x52 cm . - legenda in Japans
29. Blad 82-83/XXXII-XXXIII : Straat Tiworo ; 58x46 cm
 . - legenda in Japans
30. Blad 82-83/XXXIV-XXXV f Kabaena ; 50x46,5 cm

U.D.C.: 912 Celebes

No.: e 71

22. Atlas gouvernement Celebes : proeve eener monologie dl.I /
door L. van Vuuren . - Weltevreden : Encyclopaedisch Bureau,
1920 . - collection of 25 maps : in colour ; different sizes
. - at the library of the K.I.T.L.V. no.: e71

U.D.C.: 912 Celebes

No.: B52,177

23. Sulawesi . - scale 1:1.220.000 ; Mercator projection . -
Jakarta ; Surabaya : Pembina, 1973-1974 . - 1 map : in colour ;
122,5x87 cm

U.D.C.: 912 Celebes

No.: B52,178

24. Sulawesi . - scale 1:1.000.000 . - Jakarta : Starnico, 1979
. - 1 map : in colour ; 124x88 cm . - with administrative grouping
. - KITLV-journaalnummer 2924 1984

U.D.C.: 912.2 North-Celebes

No. B52,179

25. Sulawesi Utara / digambar Mardjuni . - scale 1:500.000 . -
[Jakarta] : Departemen pekerjaan umum dan tenaga listrik;
Direktorat jenderal cipta karya; direktorat tata kota dan daerah,
1972 . - 1 map : drawn ; 87x120,5 cm

U.D.C.: 912.2 North-Celebes

No.: B52,180

26. Sulawesi Utara . - scale 1:400.000 . - Jakarta : Starnico,
1982-1983 . - 1 map : in colour ; 81x123,5 cm

U.D.C.: 912.2 North-Celebes

No.: B53,181

27. Netherlands East Indies 1:200.000 / prepared under the direction of
the chief of engineers, U.S.Army . - scale 1:200.000 . - Washington D.C. :
Army Map Service, 1942 . - 1 series of 10 sheets ; different sizes
. - copied from a Dutch map compiled in 1939 by the Army Map Service
. - incomplete

1. Talaud Islands (019°40'-020°20'/N4°00'-N4°40') ;
56x44,5 cm
2. Sangihe Island (018°20'-019°00'/N3°20'-N4°40') ;
62x50 cm
3. Liroeng (019°40'-020°20'/N3°20'-N4°00') ;
62x50 cm
4. Siao Island (018°20'-019°00'/N2°40'-N3°20') ;
62,5x49,5 cm
5. Taloelandang Island (018°20'-019°00'/N2°00'-N2°40') ;
62,5x50 cm
6. Menado (017°40'-018°29'/N1°20'-N2°00') ;
54,5x56,5 cm
7. Bintaena (016°20'-017°00'/0°20'-N1°00') ; 62,5x49,5 cm
8. Kotamobagoe (017°00'-017°40'/N0°40'-N1°20') ;
62,5x49,5 cm
9. Amoerang (017°40'-018°20'/N0°40'-N1°20') ;
55,5x48 cm
10. Kompot (017°00'-017°46'/0°00'-N0°40') ;
62,5x50cm

U.D.C.: 912.21 Minahassa No.: B53,182

28. Map of the Minahassa / by N. Graafland . - scale [ca.1:140.000]
 . - Rotterdam : Wijt & Zn., [s.a.] (Leiden : Trap) . - 1 map
 of 2 sheets : lithography, on linen ; sheet 51x91,5 cm

U.D.C.: 912.21 Minahassa No.: B53,183

29. Survey road map of the Minahassa . - scale 1:500.000 . -
 [S.l.] : [s.n.], [s.a.] . - 1 map : on tracing-paper ; 28x30 cm

U.D.C.: 912.21 Minahassa No.: B53,184

30. Map of the Minahassa / S.C.J.W. van Musschenbroek . - scale
 1:100.000 . - 's-Gravenhage : Topografische Inrichting, 1878 . -
 1 map of 2 sheets : lithography, in colour ; sheet 79x127 cm . -
 uit de metingen en opnamen in 1851-52 van de heeren S.H. en G.A.
 de Lange, geografische ingenieurs, die van den heer Paepke Bulow
 landmeter van Manado, en uit eigen metingen en opnamen ontworpen
 en zamengesteld door S.C.J.W. van Musschenbroek resident van
 Manado 1875-76

U.D.C.: 912.21 Minahassa No.: B53,185

31. Language map of the Minahassa / [by J. Brandes] . - scale 1:375.000
 . - [Batavia] : [s.n.], [1900] . - 1 map : in colour ; 52x49 cm

U.D.C.: 912.21 Minahassa No.: B53,186

32. Map of the Minahassa / by E.G.A. Taenzer . - scale 1:100.000 . -
 [Den Haag] : [s.n.], [1915] . - 1 map of 6 sheets : in colour ;
 sheet 53,5x66 cm

33. U.D.C.: 912.21 Minahassa No.: B53,187

Sketch map of the Minahassa / compiled by the dienst van opname van
 staatsspoor en tramwegen, als bijlage van het verslag der spoorweg-
 verkenning in de Minahassa . - schaal 1:200.000 . - [Batavia] :
 [Topografisch dienst], 1921 . - 1 map : in colour ; 71,5x63 cm
 . - edited by the Encyclopaedisch Bureau

U.D.C.: 912.21 Minahassa No.: B53,188

34. General sketch map of the Dutch Indies / compiled by the Topografischen
 dienst (kartogr. afd.) . - 2nd ed. - scale 1:100.000 . - Batavia :
 Topografische dienst, 1941 . - 1 series of 7 sheets ; different sizes
 1. sheet 90-91-92/XIII : Likoepong ; 50,5x57,5 cm
 2. sheet 90/XIV : Tanahwangho ; 50,5x42 cm
 3. sheet 91/XIV : Manado ; 53x44,5 cm . - legend in Japanese
 4. sheet 92/XIV : P. Lembah ; 51,5x42 cm
 5. sheet 89/XV : G. Lolomboelan ; 52,5x44,5 cm . - legend in Japanese
 6. sheet 90/XV : Amoerang ; 51x42 cm
 7. sheet 91/XV-XVI : Tondano ; 59x44,5 cm

U.D.C.: 912.21 Minahassa No.: B54,189

35. Minahassa . - scale 1:200.000 . - [S.l.] : [s.n.], [ca.1970]
 . - 1 map : drawn, in colour ; 86x61 cm

U.D.C.: 912.211 Menado No.: B54,190

36. Sketch of Bolaäng-Mongondow / [by F.S.A. de Clerq] . - scale [ca.1:400.000] . - Amsterdam : Brinkman ; Utrecht : Beijers, [1883] . - 1 map ; 39,5x41,5 cm . - (Map no. 5) . - uit: Tijdschrift van het Aardrijkskundig Genootschap deel VII, blz. 116-125

U.D.C.: 912.211 Menado No.: B54,191

37. The Goldcoast of Northern Celebes 120° tot 123°40' O.L. v. Greenwich . - scale 1:500.000 . - Batavia : Kolff & Co., 1897 . - 1 map : lithography ; 60,5x92,5 cm

U.D.C.: 912.211 Menado No.: B54,192

38. [sketchmap of the landscapes with self-government of the residentie Menado] / compiled by the Encyclopaedisch Bureau, department Bestuurszaken Buitenbezittingen of the department of Binnenlands Bestuur . - scale 1:1.000.000 . - [S.l.] : [s.n.], 1912 . - 1 map : in colour ; 57x89,5 cm . - (map no. III) . - 2^{de} aflevering "Mededelingen" E.B. 1912

U.D.C.: 912.211 Menado No. B54,193

39. Map of the residentie Menado : or of the North coast of the island Celebes . - scale [ca. 1:400.000] . - [S.l.] : [s.n.], [s.a.] . - (Rotterdam : Ledenmatenhuis) . - 1 map : lithography, in colour ; 60x64 cm

U.D.C.: 912.25 Sangihe- and Talaud-islands No. B54,194

40. [Sketch map of the Sangihe and Talaud islands] . - [scale indeterminate] . - [S.l.] : [s.n.], [s.a.] . - 1 map : drawn, in colour ; 30x21 cm . - donation of Th. G. Th. Pigeaud

U.D.C.: 912.25 Sangihe- and Talaud-islands No. B54,195

41. Sketch map of the Sangi and Talaud islands : according to Valentijn "Beschrijving der Moluccos" 1st part (1724) De landvoogdy der Moluccos met de aangrenzende eilanden . - scale [ca. 1:1.000.000] . - [S.l.] : [s.n.], 1724 . - 1 map ; 73x29,5 cm . - (map no. I) . - 2^{de} aflevering "Mededelingen" E.B. 1912

U.D.C.: 912.25 Sangihe- and Talaud-islands No. B54,196

42. Sketch map of the Sangihe- and Talaud-islands : belonging to Nota Sangi- en Talaud-eilanden / compiled by the Encyclopaedisch Bureau of the department Bestuurszaken der Buitenbezittingen of the department of Binnenlandsch Bestuur . - scale 1:500.000 . - Batavia : [s.n.], 1911 . - 1 map : in colour ; 84x57 cm . - (map no. II) . - 2^{de} aflevering "Mededelingen" E.B. 1912

U.D.C.: 912.25 Sangihe- and Talaud-islands No.: B54,197

43. Provisional map / War department corps of engineers U.S. Army
 . - scale 1:63.360 . - [S.l.] : [s.n.], 1944 . - 1 series of
 3 sheets : in colour ; sheet 57x51 cm . - incomplete
1. Beo raod : Karekalang Island : Talaud Islands
 (0126°40'-0126°55'/N4°05'-N4°20')
 2. Sale Baboe Island : Talaud Islands (0126°35'-0126°50'/
 N3°50'-N4°05')
 3. Kaboeroeang Island : Talaud Islands (0126°40'-0126°55'/
 N3°35'-N3°50')

U.D.C.: 912.25 Sangihe- and Talaud-Islands No.: B55,198

44. Special map : [Talaud Islands] / war department corps of engineers
 U.S. Army . - scale 1:20.000 . - [S.l.] : [s.n.], 1944 . -
 1 series of 12 sheets : in colour ; sheet 57x51 cm . - reverse:
 on every sheet an aerial photograph of the area shown at the front
1. Niampak : Karakelong Island (0126°40'-0126°45'/
 N4°03'-N4°08')
 2. Mt. Piapi : Karakelong Island (0126°45'-0126°50'/
 N4°03'-N4°08')
 3. Mt. Niaro : Salebaboe Island (0126°35'-0126°40'/
 N3°58'-N4°03')
 4. Kiama : Karakelong Island (0126°40'-0126°45'/
 N3°58'-N4°03')
 5. Toeie : Karakelong Island (0126°45'-0126°50'/
 N3°58'-N4°03')
 6. West Salebaboe : Salebaboe Island (0126°34'-0126°39'/
 N3°53'-N3°58')
 7. Cape Sampo : Salebaboe Island (0126°39'-0126°44'/
 N3°53'-N3°58')
 8. Cape Toade : Salebaboe Island (0126°39'-0126°44'/
 N3°48'-N3°53')
 9. Cape pelet : Kaboeroeang Island (0126°44'-0126°49'/
 N3°48'-N3°53')
 10. Cape Panaii : Kaboereang Island (0126°44'-0126°49'/
 N3°43'-N3°48')
 11. Cape Tampida : Kaboereang Island (0126°49'-0126°54'/
 N3°43'-N3°48')
 12. Kawio Islands (124°00'-0127°00'/N4°00'-N7°00')

400

400

2