

BARUGA

SULAWESI RESEARCH BULLETIN



NO. 6

M A Y 1990

[illegible]

BARUGA - Sulawesi Research Bulletin

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

Editorial note

Apparently many of our readers were not very happy with the very thin last issue of Baruga, because we received a lot of contributions for the current edition: thanks to all the contributors. We hope our readers will continue sending in communications that may be of interest to other Sulawesians. In particular contributions that refer to regions other than South Sulawesi are welcomed, for as you will notice the bias is still towards this part of the island.

About the finances: subscribers are still encouraged to contribute to production and postage costs. For the coming two years (four issues planned) we suggest Dfl. 10 (postal account 17232, KITLV-Leiden) or \$ 6 (cheque or international money order to KITLV, P.O. Box 9515, 2300 RA LEIDEN, The Netherlands; or by remitting it to account 24.66.25.872 of the KITLV's bank, Pierson, Heldring & Pierson, P.O. Box 188, 2315 AB Den Haag, The Netherlands). Please mention Baruga when you pay.

Contents

I.	Work in progress	p. 2
II.	Conference reports	p. 6
III.	Recent publications	p. 7
IV.	Fieldwork report	p. 8
V.	Upcoming fieldwork	p. 11
VI.	Faculty of Graduate Studies	p. 13
VII.	Book reports	p. 16
VIII.	Bibliographical sources on Sulawesi	p. 17
IX.	Inventory of Sulawesi maps (part four)	p. 17

Editors

Dr. Chris de Jong
STT-Intim
PO Box 419
Ujung Pandang 90001
INDONESIA

Dr. René van den Berg
SIL
Kotak Pos 164
Ujung Pandang 90001
INDONESIA

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

Please send changes of address etc. and contributions for BARUGA 7 before October

15, 1990 to: Sirtjo Koolhof
Southeast Asia Dept.
University of Leiden
PO Box 9515
2300 RA Leiden
THE NETHERLANDS

I. Work in progress

K.A. Adelaar is lecturer in Austronesian comparative linguistics at the State University of Leiden (Netherlands). He is currently attached to the Research School of Pacific Studies (ANU) in Canberra, where he is working on the classification of the languages of West Kalimantan and on the history of Malay. One of the language groups studied by him is Tamanic. This group consists of Embaloh (Maloh), Taman, Kalis, Palin, which are languages/dialects spoken in the northeastern part of West Kalimantan Province. According to Adelaar, an extensive corpus of phonological, morpho-syntactic and lexical data shows that the Tamanic group is closely related to the South Sulawesi languages. He presented the results of his research at a seminar on contact-induced language change in the Austronesian area, which was held in Canberra in August 1989. The contributions to this seminar will be published later this year by Mouton de Gruyter (Berlin) in a volume edited by T. Dutton and D. Tryon.

Lynn Clayton B.A. reports that she is currently conducting post-graduate research on the *babirusa* in North Sulawesi. Her work will focus on the ecology and behaviour of this species, while she will also be looking at the economic value of a wide range of wildlife species: bats, rats, pigs, maleo eggs etc.

Miss Clayton can be contacted at this address:

Kotak Pos 169
Manado
Sulawesi Utara
INDONESIA

A report by Ian Caldwell on his research on the history of South Sulawesi:

I have recently begun work on a book on the history of South Sulawesi from A.D. 1300 to 1600, based on my Ph.D. research. The study is centred on ten Bugis texts from Luwu', Soppeng and Sidenreng, but will be linked to a number of related manuscript sources as well as published chronicles and recent archeological research. As the book will take some time to write, I thought that readers might be interested in a brief outline of some of the findings and conclusions reached so far.

My first conclusion concerns the date of the development of writing in South Sulawesi. Nowhere in my research have I found evidence of writing before A.D. 1400. But from 1400 onwards, there is ample evidence of writing in the form of large, complex genealogies, quite different in structure from oral genealogies, such as those of Roti (Fox 1971). The conclusion must be that writing developed in South Sulawesi around the year 1400. Initially I favoured an Old Javanese script as the model for the Bugis-Makasar scripts, due to the trade links between Java and Sulawesi indicated in the Nagarakertagama and reflected in the large quantities of South-East Asian and Chinese ceramics dating from the 10th-16th century found in South Sulawesi. But the Bugis-Makasar and the Old Makasar scripts show greater similarity of form to the 10th century Javanese scripts than they do to 14th century scripts (Holle 1882), and I am now inclined to agree with H. Kern's identification of a South Sumatran script as the immediate ancestor of the Bugis-Makasar writing systems.

The earliest use of writing for which we have evidence was the recording of genealogies. These go back to about 1400, often with a short oral tradition of three or four generations attached at their beginning. Originally these must have been written on palm leaves, perhaps joined together in a continuous strip as can be seen in museum examples in Ujung Pandang. These early genealogies are remarkably detailed and provide not just the names, and often the relationships, of those recorded, but also the places at which they married. In my thesis I interpreted these genealogies as 'maps of

status', but I have since come to regard them as records of marriage strategies of the ruling families of the kingdoms, strategies aimed at maintaining and enhancing the ruler's control of important political centres within the kingdoms. The level of detail that can be extracted from a study of the various versions of these genealogies is remarkable. When properly analysed they should provide the most detailed record yet of marital politics in pre-European-contact Indonesian societies.

Among my textual discoveries are two versions of a previously unknown chronicle of Sidenreng in a private collection in Ujung Pandang. The section to 1600 is not a record of events, but a collection of four pericopes (a pericope is a self-contained unit of oral tradition) which use the names of what appear to be several pre-16th century rulers, in order to set out political hierarchies and royal prerogatives within Sidenreng. One of the pericopes is concerned with the relationship of Sidenreng to its neighbouring kingdom of Rappang: in the pericope the ruler of Rappang promises that what happens in the morning in Sidenreng will happen in the afternoon in Rappang. The chronicle also contains an origin legend of Sidenreng, which traces the founding of the kingdom and its ruling family, not to the usual *tomanurung*, but to eight brothers of the ruler of Sanggala', a Toraja kingdom north-east of Sidenreng. The oral origin of this legend is evident; the four pericopes correspond closely with the structure and 'internal logic' of first century Koine Greek traditions assembled in written form between A.D. 70-150 to form the first four books of the New Testament (Nineham 1963:27-8).

I was also able to identify Matthes' 'lijst der afstammeling van Simpoeroesiya, den eerste uit den Hemel gedaalden vorst van Loewoe' (Matthes 1875:34) as a genealogy of an unknown political unit located in the upper reaches of the Cenrana valley. The central 'line' of the genealogy corresponds to the traditional list of Cina's twenty or twenty-two rulers (Abidin 1983:219) But this is not the kingdom of Cina of the I La Galigo, which was probably located on the lower reaches of the Cenrana river (see below). It is just possible that this unknown political unit in the upper Cenrana valley also called itself Cina, but the two should not be confused. Of the Cina of the I La Galigo nothing is known; the kingdom appears to have vanished before the development of writing and by at least the early sixteenth century the lower reaches of the Cenrana were part of Luwu's domain.

Perhaps the most 'disappointing' of the ten Bugis works examined is the king list of Luwu' (Matthes 1864:529-30). This work appears to provide a list of Luwu's rulers stretching back to before 1400; versions of this work can be seen on the walls of various government and museum offices in South Sulawesi, providing an impressive pedigree for Luwu's rulers. But comparison of the list with related genealogies shows it to be a corruption of a sixteenth-century genealogy, preceded by two brief oral traditions containing between them the names of seven rulers (?) of Luwu'. Nor is the history (*oudste geschiedenis*) of Luwu' (Matthes 1875:51) able to shed much light on this ancient kingdom. The work in question is simply an assembly of three short stories about the legendary founder of the ruling family of Luwu', Simpurusia, his son Anakaji and grandson La Malalaé, whose names begin the king list of Luwu'. The function of the three stories (most versions contain only two stories) is to link Luwu's ruling lineage with the three great rulers of the pre-Islamic Bugis cosmos: the ruler of the heavens, Patoto'é, the ruler of the middle world (the Batara Majapahit!) and the ruler of the underworld (unnamed). Extant versions of this work can be dated to the eighteenth century, though the legend is probably much older. It appears to belong to a complex of legends, of which I have identified certain parts.

One of the most important historical sources on pre-Islamic Luwu' is the Luwu' vassal list (Matthes 1875:37). This work links fifteen identified settlements between Pangkajéné on the south-west coast and Tanatoa on the south-west coast, with the kingdom of Luwu', which it locates not in the Wotu-Malili region (see Dr. Sirk's reference to this region in *Baruga* 2), but at Ware', near Palopo. Yet the chronicle of Goa-Tallo' tells us that the south coast of the peninsula came under Goa's control in the sixteenth century, during the reigns of Tumapa'risi' Kallonna (c. 1512-c.1548) and Tunipalangga (c.1548-c.1566). The conclusion must be that the close political relationship indicated by the vassal list dates back to at least the fifteenth century and reflects the

extent of Luwu's former greatness recorded by Blok (1817:3-4) and other early European writers.

Chapter four of my thesis examined the picture of state and society which can be developed from Bugis and Makasar historical records. The main findings of this chapter, it is hoped, appear in the forthcoming KITLV volume on South Sulawesi and may be briefly summarized here. The pre-Islamic Bugis kingdoms were segmentary states, each comprised of dozens of semi-independent chiefdoms controlling their own territories, focused on an eponymous central chiefdom. Little evidence of Indianization can be found in any kingdom other than Luwu, where Javanese-Sanskrit names were used to enhance the status of the ruling elite. Bugis, and probably Makasar, society before A.D. 1600 may be described as late-Austronesian; which is to say that the cosmological beliefs that underlay the pre-Islamic political and social structures of the kingdoms had developed out of the region's prehistoric Austronesian culture, and were essentially untouched by Indian ideas. The pre-Islamic political system was based in large part upon a close functional relationship between ascriptive status and power; there is little evidence of the Javanese-Indic notions of power outlined by Anderson (1972).

I also intend to examine the political history of pre-Islamic South Sulawesi, though the fragmentary nature of the sources dictate a topical rather than narrative treatment. Among the kingdoms I shall look at is the Cina of the I La Galigo, which appears only in the legendary sections of the chronicles and other historical sources. This ancient kingdom is usually located in the upper Cenrana valley (Rachmah and others 1976:1; Zainal Abidin 1983:220); textual evidence points to the lower reaches of the Cenrana river, where I have identified a probable site. I hope to visit this site with Indonesian archaeologists to see whether trade-ware ceramic deposits similar to those found at the pre-Islamic capital of Soppeng (Bahru Kallupa and others 1989) can be found, and if so, what sort of occupation period is suggested. The survey will be as unobtrusive as possible, with any ceramics and other artefacts identified *in situ*.

Other related projects I hope to complete in the not-too-distant future include a review of Shelly Errington's recent book, *Meaning and power in a Southeast Asian realm* (Princeton University Press, 1989), and a study of the idea of power in South Sulawesi historical texts.

References

- Anderson, B., 1972, 'The idea of power in Javanese culture' in: Holt, C. et al.(eds.), *Culture and politics in Indonesia*, Ithaca, New York: Cornell University Press
- Bahru Kallupa et al., 1989, *Survey pusat kerajaan Soppeng 1100-1986* [Final report to the Australian Myer Foundation], Canberra: the authors
- Blok, R., 1817, *History of the Island of Celebes*, Calcutta: Calcutta Gazette Press [Originally written in Dutch in 1759]
- Fox, J.J., 1971, 'A Rotinese dynastic genealogy; Structure and event' in: Biedelman, T.O. (ed.), *The translation of culture*, London: Tavistock
- Holle, K.F., 1882, *Tabel van oud- en nieuw-Indische alphabetten*, Batavia/Den Haag: Bruining'en Nijhoff
- Matthes, B.F., 1864, *Boegineesche Chrestomathie*, Amsterdam: Nederlandsch Bijbelgenootschap
- , 1875, *Kort verslag aangaande alle mij in Europa bekende Makasaarsche en Boegineesche handschriften, vooral die van het Nederlandsch Bijbelgenootschap te Amsterdam*, Amsterdam: Nederlandsch Bijbelgenootschap
- Nineham, D.E. (ed.), 1963, *Saint Mark*, Harmondsworth: Penguin
- Rachmah et al., 1976, *Peristiwa tahun-tahun bersejarah di Sulawesi Selatan dari abad ke XIV s.d. abad ke XIX*, Ujung Pandang: Kantor Cabang II Lembaga Sejarah dan Antropologi
- Zainal Abidin, 1983, 'The emergence of early kingdoms in Sulawesi' in: Zainal Abidin, *Persepsi orang Bugis, Makasar tentang hukum, negara dan dunia luar*, Bandung: Penerbit Alumni

The Summer Institute of Linguistics – Sulawesi programme

In 1979 a cooperative agreement was reached between SIL and Universitas Hasanuddin in Ujung Pandang, as part of a larger umbrella agreement between SIL and the Ministry of Education and Culture. SIL's task would be to assist the university in teaching English and linguistics, while at the same time carrying out linguistic fieldwork and developing materials in the local languages. For a number of years only three teams were active in Sulawesi, but since the middle of the 80's there has been fast growth. Language teams (married couples or two singles) have now been assigned to 18 different languages, while other members of the programme fulfill roles in teaching and administration. Although the members of SIL are Christians, the organization is non-sectarian and not engaged in any missionary activity. It does provide service to the churches by helping with the translation of parts of the Bible into the regional languages of Sulawesi.

In the area of teaching SIL has made an important contribution by helping to organize and run part of the S2 (MA) programme in linguistics at UNHAS. All language teams are expected to spend one semester in two years teaching at UNHAS. Just recently, the first S3 (PhD) candidates have started their training. In addition, English is taught at various levels and all through the year workshops are held in the areas of linguistics, translation practice, survey etc.

A lot of time and energy has been devoted to language surveying in order to determine language and dialect boundaries, patterns of language use and bilingualism, but to date there are still a few areas (such as the Buton archipelago and parts of Northern Sulawesi) where more survey is needed. In general, however, the language map of Sulawesi is now much clearer than 15 years ago. The actual amount of published linguistic material on the local languages is still not very high, but it should be remembered that quite a few teams have only been allocated recently and have had limited time in their allocation because of teaching obligations at UNHAS. Also, while still in the field people keep updating their dictionaries, aiming for a dictionary as complete as possible. A lot of material is therefore on file or on disk, to be published in the next few years. Currently work is going on in the following 18 languages in three provinces:

- 1) Central Sulawesi: Uma, Daa, Balantak, Ledo, Padoe, Pendau, Napu.
- 2) South Sulawesi: Konjo, Seko, Bambang (Pitu Ulunna Salu), Duri, Rampi, Mamuju, Mamasa, Tae' (Rongkong), Aralle-Tabulahan.
- 3) Southeast Sulawesi: Muna, Tolaki.

The most important publications can be found in the following books and journals:

- D. Barr, S. Barr & C. Salombe, 1979, *Languages of Central Sulawesi*. Checklist, preliminary classification, language maps, wordlists.
- Charles E. Grimes & Barbara D. Grimes, 1987, *Languages of South Sulawesi*. Pacific Linguistics, D-78 (Materials in languages of Indonesia, no. 38, W.A.L. Stokhof, Series editor)
- T. Friberg (ed.), 1988, *Unhas-SIL South Sulawesi Sociolinguistics Surveys 1983-1987*. Workpapers in Indonesian Languages and Cultures 5. The Summer Institute of Linguistics in cooperation with the Department of Education and Culture. [This is a collection of surveys in the following areas: Rampi, Pitu Ulunna Salu, Seko, Mandar, Mamuju, Toraja]
- H. Steinhauer (ed.), 1988, *Papers in Western Austronesian Linguistics No. 4*. Pacific Linguistics, A-79. [Contains several articles on Uma and Daa and a Bugis dialect survey]
- Lontara*. Majalah Universitas Hasanuddin No. 28, 1985, and No. 34, 1987. [Contains Indonesian articles on Uma, Daa, Balantak and Muna and some survey work]

A forthcoming issue of *NUSA*, edited by James Sneddon, also contains several articles on Sulawesi languages.

Publications can be grouped under the following headings with short indications of the contents. A full bibliography is available from the SIL-office in Ujung Pandang. Unpublished papers are not included.

A. Linguistic descriptions:

Daa: phonology, reduplication, verbal affixes and clitics, focus and mood.

Uma: phonology, the status of the glottal, pronoun sets, conversational clitics, function of the perfective affix, focus in discourse, notes on verbs.

Balantak: marking focus.

Pitu Ulunna Salu: aspects of grammar (typological approach)

Konjo: ergativity and focus.

Muna: grammar.

B. Anthropological descriptions

Daa: Kinship and marriage

In the area of vernacular publications teams have produced conversation books (usually vernacular-Indonesian-English), such as in Daa, Uma, Balantak, Konjo, Duri and Ledo. Other vernacular publications include folktale books, alphabet books, riddle books and various how-to books. In the area of Scripture translation, several gospels have been published.

Efforts in historical-comparative linguistics have mainly been limited to Martens' monograph on Proto-Kaili-Pamona phonology. When it appears, this will be a very important contribution to Sulawesi linguistics.

The future of SIL in Indonesia is uncertain. The present contract with the Ministry of Education and Culture expires in April, 1991. Other possible arrangements are being explored for further research and community development after that time.

For further information, write to SIL Academic Coordinator, Kotak Pos 164, Ujung Pandang 90001, Indonesia.

Rene van den Berg

II. Conference Reports

At the American Anthropological Association meeting in Washington, D.C., November 15-19, 1989, a panel was presented on 'Culture and Emotions in Indonesia', which included three papers on South Sulawesi:

George, Kenneth (Anthropology Dept., University of South Carolina, Columbia), *Headhunters as Playwrights of Violence*

Hollan, Douglas (Anthropology Dept., University of California, Los Angeles), *Emotion Work and the Value of Emotional Equanimity Among the Toraja*

Wellenkamp, Jane (Anthropology Dept., University of California, Los Angeles), *Love Magic and Depression: A Case Study from Toraja*

Jane Wellenkamp

At the International Seminar on Islamic Civilization in the Malay World, held at Bandar Seri Begawan on 1-5 June 1989, Dr. Mukhlis delivered a paper entitled *The manurung structure of state in the Buginese world*.

On the 11th August 1989 Dr. Ian Caldwell gave a talk in the Department of Geography, National University of Singapore, entitled *Power and Landscape in pre-Islamic South Sulawesi*.

Dr. Christian Pelras gave a talk in the Department of Malay Studies, National University of Singapore, on the 12th of December, 1989, entitled *Cooking to Cosmology: Reflections on Research on the Bugis of South Sulawesi, 1968-1988*.

Ian Caldwell

III. Recent Publications

- Abustam, M.J.**, 1989, 'Perilaku gerak penduduk, perubahan sosial dan pembangunan: kajian pada komunitas padi sawah Sulawesi Selatan', *Prisma* 18/3:64-75
- Acciaoli, G.L.**, 1989, *Searching for good fortune: the making of a Bugis Shore Community at Lake Lindu, Central Sulawesi, S.I.: s.n.* [diss. ANU, Canberra]
- Basang, D.**, 1988, *Sinrilikna I Manakkuk*, Jakarta: Depdikbud
- Caro, P.**, 1988, *Phinisi Nusantara, mengarungi lautan 11.000 mil Jakarta-Vancouver*, Jakarta: Krishna Press [Bulukumba/shipbuilding]
- Coville, E.**, 1989, 'Centripetal Ritual in a Decentered World: Changing Maro Performances in Tana Toraja', in: Russell, Susan D. and Clark E. Cunningham, *Changing Lives, Changing Rites: Ritual and Social Dynamics in Philippine and Indonesian Uplands*, S.I.: s.n. (Michigan Studies of South and Southeast Asia, number 1)
- Hamid, P.**, 1987, *Pau paunna Sawerigading, dikisahkan kembali oleh Andi Abdullah*, Ujung Pandang: Balai Kajian Sejarah dan Nilai Tradisional
- Henley, David**, 1989, *The idea of Celebes in history*, Melbourne: Monash University Centre of Southeast Asian Studies [Working Paper 59]
- Hollan, Douglas**, 1989, 'The Personal Use of Dream Beliefs in the Toraja Highlands' *Ethos* 17:166-186
- Holmgren, R.J. and A.E. Spertus**, 1989, *Early Indonesian textiles from three island cultures: Sumba, Toraja, Lampung*, New York: Metropolitan Museum of Art
- Jansen, R.**, 1989, 'De economische ontwikkeling van Celebes 1900-1938', *Jambatan* 7/2:65-81
- Kadir, H. et al.**, 1987, *Teknologi pembuatan minyak kelapa secara tradisional di Daerah Majene dan Selayar*, Ujung Pandang: Depdikbud
- Kaseng, S. et al.**, 1987, *Lontarak Bilang Raja Gowa dan Tallok (naskah Makassar): transliterasi dan terjemahan*, Ujung Pandang: Depdikbud
- Kobong, Th.**, 1989, *Evangelium und Tongkonan: eine Untersuchung über die Begegnung zwischen christlicher Botschaft und der Kultur der Toraja*, Ammersbek b. Hamburg: Verlag an der Lottbek (Perspektiven der Weltmission, Bd. 7)
- Kristanto Kustiah, Tajuddin Parenta and Neil Sturges**, 1989, 'South Sulawesi: New Directions in Agriculture', in: Hal Hill (ed.), *Unity and Diversity. Regional Development in Indonesia since 1970*, Singapore: Oxford University Press
- Kristanto Kustiah, Willem H. Makaliwe and Abdul Karim Saleh**, 1989, 'South-east Sulawesi: Isolation and Dispersed Settlement', in: Hal Hill (ed.), *Unity and Diversity. Regional Development in Indonesia since 1970*, Singapore: Oxford University Press
- Lapian, A.B.**, 1987, *Orang laut - bajak laut - raja laut: sejarah kawasan laut Sulawesi abad ke-19*, S.I.: s.n. [diss. Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta]
- Makaliwe-Watupongoh J.A.A., Willem H. Makaliwe and Evert-J. Schreuel**, 1989, 'Central Sulawesi: Facing Communications and Erosion Prob-

- lems', in: Hal Hill (ed.), *Unity and Diversity. Regional Development in Indonesia since 1970*, Singapore: Oxford University Press
- Narianto, B., 1988, *Asal usul suku Bajau: cerita rakyat Sulawesi*, Bandung: Pionir Jaya
- Rössler, Martin and B. Röttger-Rössler, 1988, 'Sprache und soziale Wertschätzung: Soziolinguistische Aspekte des Makassarischen' in: Pampus, K.H. and B. Nothofer (eds.), *Die deutsche Malaiologie*, pp.169-196, Heidelberg: Groos
- Röttger-Rössler, Birgitt, 1989, *Rang und Ansehen bei den Makassar van Gowa (Süd-Sulawesi/Indonesien)*, Berlin: D. Reimer
- Saleh, M., 1987, *Kakakku menikah di Gorontalo: tiga tahap pranikah*, Jakarta: Pradnya Paramita
- Sondakh, L. and G. Jones, 1989, 'North Sulawesi: Unexploited Potential', in: Hal Hill (ed.), *Unity and Diversity. Regional Development in Indonesia since 1970*, Singapore: Oxford University Press
- Sugarjito, J. et al., 1989, 'Population Survey of Macaques in Northern Sulawesi', in: *American Journal of Primatology* 18:285-301
- Tangdilintin, L.T., 1987, *Singgih: hasil sastra lisan adat istiadat Toraja*, Ujung Pandang: Depdikbud
- Waterson, Roxana, 1989, 'Hornbill, Naga and Cock in Sa'dan Toraja Woodcarving Motifs', *Archipel* 38:53-75
- Waterson, Roxana, 1990, *The Living House: An Anthropology of Architecture in South-East Asia*, Kuala Lumpur: Oxford University Press
- Zainal Abidin Farid, A., 1987, *Lontarak Pabbura: suatu kajian tentang sistem medis orang Bugis di Sulawesi Selatan*, Ujung Pandang: Depdikbud
- Zanen, M., 1989, *Een roeping in Indië: het echtpaar Kooy-van Zeggelen in Zuid-Celebes 1905-1907*, 's-Gravenhage: Museon [Bone/colonial history]

IV. Fieldwork Report

Ian Caldwell reports about archaeological work carried out in Soppeng, and David Bulbeck responds to a question addressed to archaeologists by Dr. Sirk from Moscow in *Baruga* 2:

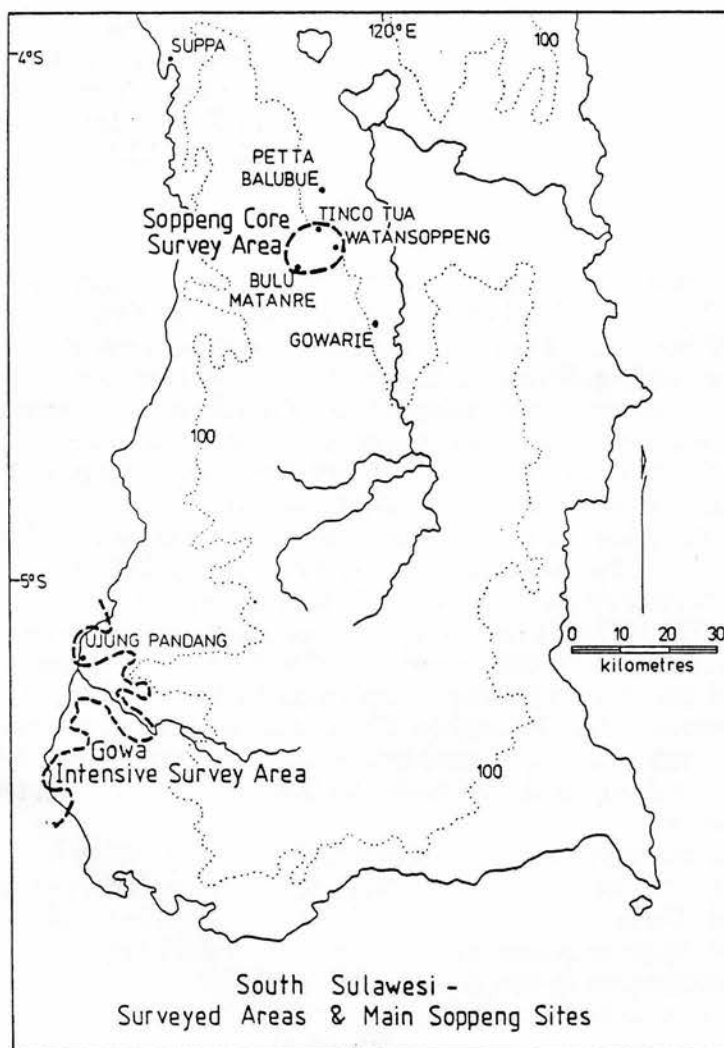
B. Kallupa, D. Bulbeck, I. Caldwell, I. Sumantri and K. Demmanari, 1989, *Survey Pusat Kerajaan Soppeng 1100-1986. Final report to the Australian Myer Foundation*. II+105 pp., parallel Indonesian and English texts, 28 line ill., 24 photographic ill.

Copies with colour photocopies of the plates are available for A\$ 25.00, or A\$15.00 for copies with black and white photocopies of the plates (both prices include postage).

Distributed by: David Bulbeck
Prehistory and Anthropology Department
The Faculties
Australian National University
GPO Box 4
Canberra ACT 2601
AUSTRALIA

In November 1987 a team of Indonesian and Australian historians and archaeologists carried out a survey of the heartland area of the kingdom of Soppeng. The team was led by Bahru Kallupa of Suaka Peninggalan Sejarah dan Purbakala Sulawesi Selatan, and consisted of David Bulbeck and Ian Caldwell of the Australian National University, Iwan Sumantri of Hasanuddin University and Karaeng Demmanari of Suaka. The fieldwork expenses were funded by a grant from the Australian Myer Foundation.

The survey was based on a Bugis text, the *attoriolonna Soppeng*, which tells of the origin of the Soppeng kingdom, and which served as a guide for the archaeological survey. The results of the survey can fairly be described as remarkable. The team identified the former capital of West-Soppeng (one of the two principalities into which Soppeng was originally divided), and also recorded the remains of a fortified hill chiefdom on the 1000 metre summit of Bulu Matanre. More importantly, the team was able to reconstruct a tellingly detailed picture of the development of Soppeng's heartland from c. 1200 to the present day.



One of the major discoveries was the close correspondence between textual and archaeological evidence. Bugis chronicles and diaries dating from the 17th century are well known for their matter-of-fact recording of the past. But the pre-Islamic sources have commanded less attention, largely due to a lack of corresponding European records. These pre-Islamic sources turned out to contain reliable information dating back to about 1300, covering some 300 years of Soppeng's pre-Islamic history. Not only was the *attoriolonna Soppeng* able to guide the team to several important early sites, often now abandoned, but also the picture which it drew of a powerful kingdom located close to present-day Watansoppeng, by A.D. 1300 already controlling the important west coast port of Suppa and trading rice (and possibly forest produce and gold) with other regions of the archipelago, was strongly supported by the ceramic evidence. At West Soppeng's former capital of Tinco Tua, no less than 2000 sherds of imported Chinese and Southeast Asian tradewares were identified and classified according to place and date of manufacture. From statistical analysis of these data it was pos-

sible to trace the development and florescence of the capital from the 12th and 13th centuries through to its decline and abandonment in the 17th and 18th centuries.

A similar technique was used at 14 other sites, ranging from the asphalted streets of Watansoppeng, to the pre-Islamic jar burial sites of Petta Balubue and Gowarie where the *tomanurung* of Soppeng are supposed to have appeared. The results enable us to draw a detailed picture of the core region of Soppeng, and point the way to other co-operative ventures between historians and archaeologists combining textual interpretation with landscape archaeology.

Ian Caldwell
Department of Malay Studies
National University of Singapore
10 Kent Ridge Crescent
SINGAPORE 0511

In this context I would like to respond to Dr. Sirk's question addressed to archaeologists (*Baruga* 2:12 [May 1988]). I can only agree that archaeological work in the area between Wotu and Malili, not to mention the coastal belts of Luwu generally, would be potentially very rewarding. However, it should be recognized that ill considered and desultory archaeological work tends to create only the affectation of knowledge. Unless archaeological data are collected in a systematic manner so as to develop and test specific hypotheses, the data can be used to 'support' any interpretation of the past, negating the whole point of referring to the archaeological record.

The level of discipline required can be illustrated by the survey of the Gowa area near Ujung Pandang (to be documented in my forthcoming PhD thesis, *Kingdoms of the Delta. The Historical Archaeology of the Makassar State of Gowa, South Sulawesi, Indonesia*, Australian National University) as well as by the Soppeng project. In the case of the Gowa survey, six months were allotted to the archaeological survey, and the documentation of the main sites was complemented by recording all of the burial grounds dating between the 13th and the 17th centuries within the surveyed area (see *Baruga* 1:3-4 [December 1987]). A much briefer time was available for the fieldwork in Soppeng but here we disciplined the enquiry by focussing on the main toponyms cited by the historical sources.

Both projects employed the same survey methodology which can be briefly described as follows. The sites almost invariably occurred in well drained places still under active land use. These places typically contained numerous discrete land use units – houseyards, fields, bamboo groves and the like – which we mapped and treated as our survey units. The tradeware sherds within those units forms the basis of the archaeological analysis but other surface artefactual remains were recorded as they occurred. I cite some aggregate figures to indicate the density of archaeological information potentially available. The 152 sites documented during the Gowa survey involved the detailed mapping of 2,061,272 square metres (two square kilometres) and the identification of 37,629 tradeware sherds, 80,204 earthenware sherds, 1,811 flaked stone artefacts, plus smaller quantities of bronze (four pieces), iron (22 slag lumps or fragments from tools), coins (18), and ground stone artefacts (seven). During the fieldwork in Soppeng we mapped 91,959 square metres distributed over 15 sites and recorded 5,351 tradeware sherds, 28,953 earthenware sherds, and smaller quantities of bronze (six pieces), iron (four fragments), coins (three), and flaked stone artefacts (four).

The scale of the archaeological data base documented in the Gowa and Soppeng surveys enables positive contributions towards reconstructing the local culture history and the associated settlement patterns. The greater time available for the work near Ujung Pandang may have allowed a fuller archaeological documentation, but the involvement of specialist historians in the Soppeng project ensured the efficient targeting of the most important sites. In both cases the archaeological work achieved two main goals: the reconstruction of site histories which could be used to test the varying inter-

pretations arising from the texts, and the development of a perspective on the local human geography both enriched by and enriching the analysis of the historical data.

David Bulbeck

V.Upcoming Fieldwork

Martin Rössler reports about a research project which he intends to carry through in South Sulawesi from August 1990.

Prospects of Research on the Socio-Economic Organization in Rural South Sulawesi

Various research projects have meanwhile been carried through in Bugis and Makassar coastal villages. This focus of research obviously results from the fact that the fishing economy of coastal communities, or the economic organization of seafaring traders in South Sulawesi is significant on more than a regional level. On the other hand, anthropological studies that focus on the socio-economic organization of South Sulawesi (especially Bugis and Makassar) hinterland communities on a micro level are almost completely lacking. This is especially interesting if it is considered that many of these communities differ from Javanese villages (where various anthropological projects with an emphasis on economic systems have been carried through), at least with regard to demographic and macro-economic factors. The agricultural sector in the eastern highlands of kabupaten Gowa, where Birgitt Röttger-Rössler and I did fieldwork in 1984/85, is still largely based upon traditional principles of production, distribution, and consumption, although recently, governmental efforts aiming at an increase of wet-rice production by the introduction of new varieties of rice, fertilizers, herbicides, and pesticides, have provoked considerable changes within this domain.

Additional changes can be observed as regards the general local attitudes toward 'economy' as a complex of cultural knowledge in the widest sense, which involves such factors as the increasing significance of income sources other than those which were part of traditional economy. This factor is in various ways connected to the declining significance of traditional social ties (which are in the main based upon membership in bilateral descent groups), since today, economic efforts and success of individuals seem to become more and more important criteria for the evaluation of social rank and esteem. Concerning these items, recent developments in terms of improved school education, temporary labour migration to Ujung Pandang, and better inter-village communication facilities all over the region, must be regarded as factors that account for continuous changes within the socio-economic organization.

Another feature which in this context should be taken into consideration are the basic norms and values underlying social organization on the one hand, and economic organization on the other, since both complexes of norms and values seem to be contradictory in some respects. Local oral traditions as well as data from adjacent regions (e.g. Kajang) indicate that the economic organization in highland village communities had originally been based upon egalitarian principles, a phenomenon which is still apparent with regard to the levels of income in the village households, since with a few exceptions there are but little differences between households as regards their economic standing. While subtle differences in social rank and esteem (which are mainly based upon such factors as descent, personal attributes, extraordinary qualifications, knowledge or related features) have for centuries accounted for the maintenance of a complex system of social stratification in Makassar society, including the hinterland communities, there is at the same time a strong ideology pertaining to egalitarianism in the economic as well as in the religious domain. Even though these discrepancies obviously indicate that thoughts and actions governing social life and communication differ considerably from those referring to economic activities and religious life, some of the data collected in 1984/85 suggest that in fact distinct ties do provide multiple connections between the social, economic, as well as religious organization, in that patterns of kin-

ship, religious affiliation, and economic transactions are supposed to overlap, thus contrasting with the conditions in Javanese communities, which in recent studies were found to be 'loosely structured' to a great extent.

Hence, further research should shed some light upon the question, in how far basic features of the social and religious organization exercise an influence upon economic relations and transactions. Furthermore it will be analytically significant to examine the effects of recent changes, which took place in all cultural domains, upon those multiple ties which are supposed to exist between the social, economic, and religious organization. The major topics of the research project which I intend to commence in August 1990 can be summarized as follows:

- 1) Examining the general principles of production, distribution, and consumption as constituent parts of the economic organization in a village community. These items will also include research on the patterns of landownership, distribution of property (especially concerning inheritance), as well as general labour allocation.
- 2) Analyzing the relations between the features listed under 1) and the socio-political organization, which will include such factors as kinship, stratification, factionalism, and leadership, all of which have undergone considerable changes during the last years or decades.
- 3) Taking into account the factor of religious affiliation, which has recently – due to the growing influence of Islam – become an important means of defining social relations, and of determining strategies in social conflict.
- 4) Examining the cognitive aspects of the items cited above, with a particular focus on personal attitudes toward economic transactions, property, labour, wealth, and all kinds of change that has recently affected the socio-economic organization of the village community. This last point also involves an analysis of indigenous concepts of 'economy', or, respectively, of the relations between economy, social organization, and religion in general.

Particular stress will be laid upon these last mentioned features, that is to say, upon the cognitive aspects of the socio economic organization, since few studies have been carried out so far which deal with the interrelationship between those features of the socio-economic organization that lie 'above the surface', namely in the minds of individuals.

A tentative hypothesis illustrating this last point concerns some possible results of the modifications within the social and economic domains in the local society, namely an increasing range of economic inequality that will probably develop in the near future. According to such a hypothesis, the declining significance of traditional social ties, an increasing rate of labour migration, as well as a simultaneously growing interest in additional sources of income, which are fundamentally different from indigenous sources, will result in asymmetrical socio-economic relations that will replace the traditional ideology of reciprocity and equality in the economic domain. In such a case, the economic structure would seemingly be adapted to the prevailing principles of social stratification (though possibly contradicting the hierarchy of social rank in some instances), but on the other hand this process could also call forth severe cleavages within the society, because an important principle that has since long accounted for a certain social balance would then have vanished. This could mean that social conflict, which hitherto has often resulted from the implications of social differentiation, would then also be articulated in terms of economic differences, a sort of argumentation which today is still very rare. The rise of pervasive factionalism that has recently come to dominate village politics could thus increasingly refer to the economic domain, as is already apparent in some cases, where wealthy individuals (i.e. persons with an economic standing that is far above average) withdraw from many community-wide activities, while exercising considerable socio-political control below the surface. In this respect,

the conditions of regional or even nation-wide tendencies of socio-economic development must probably be considered for an evaluation of the local mechanisms of change. However, as has been indicated above, a major focus of this research project shall be the analysis of how such processes are experienced by the individual, how modifications of the social system, of religious life, and – most importantly – of the village economy shape personal attitudes toward 'economy', 'property', 'labour', or 'making one's living' in general, how individual cognition deals with recent processes within the socio-economic organization.

In conclusion, this study is intended to focus on the major principles of socio-economic organization from a cognitive point of view, as well as on the effects of recent changes in all cultural domains on individual cognition, with particular emphasis on economic features. I would appreciate it if some readers of *Baruga* could provide additional information on these topics.

Dr. Martin Rössler
Institut für Völkerkunde
Theaterplatz 15
D-3400 Göttingen

VI. Faculty of Graduate Studies in South Sulawesi

Introduction

At present Indonesian national development in all sectors is progressing, and this includes development in higher education. However, the Indonesian government is aware that there exist differences in the levels of development between the western and the eastern parts of Indonesia, including development resources. Generally speaking, the eastern part of Indonesia lags behind the western part. This is due not only to the fact that the central government and a majority of the population are found in the western part, but also due to geographical factors. The eastern part of Indonesia consists of thousands of islands lacking adequate infrastructure. Development in all sectors including education is hindered by the factors mentioned above. All levels of education, especially higher education, together form a crucial factor in the acceleration of national development. It is therefore necessary to give a high priority to the development of universities in the eastern part of Indonesia in order that this region may catch up to the western part.

One of the important elements in the development of universities is improvement in the quality of the academic staff. This can be done by providing training facilities in the form of in country graduate study opportunities as well as by providing opportunities for graduate study overseas.

In the western part of Indonesia there are nine universities that offer graduate studies, all of which were formally inaugurated by presidential decree in 1982. But in the eastern part of Indonesia only Hasanuddin University has a faculty of graduate studies, which was officially inaugurated in 1986.

President Soeharto himself stated in January, 1990, that development of the eastern part of Indonesia has not kept pace with that in the western part, and therefore should be accelerated. The president's statement produced a flurry of meetings, seminars, and reports in the media, but there has been little effective follow-up. What is important at this stage is the implementation of practical development efforts, with the full support of the government and the public, and, where needed, with assistance from abroad.

Based on the current situation, the Graduate Studies Faculty of Hasanuddin University recommends an expansion in the field of higher education, particularly in order to provide opportunities for more university teaching staff and government officials to

pursue Masters and Doctoral degrees. These people will then be better equipped to assist in accelerating the development of the eastern part of Indonesia.

Hasanuddin University

Hasanuddin University is a government university located in Ujung Pandang, the capital of South Sulawesi province. It was established in 1956 and officially opened by former Indonesian Vice-President Drs. Moh. Hatta. Educational activities started with three faculties, namely Economics, Law, and Medicine with 912 students and 103 lecturers. In early 1990 there are now fourteen faculties: Economics, Law, Sociology and Political Science, Letters, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Engineering, Science, Medicine, Dentistry, Public Health, Diploma Programs in Social Science and in Technology, and a Graduate Studies Faculty. In addition, there are two Polytechnical programs, Technology and Marine Aquaculture; a Research Institute; and Institute of Extension Services; and a Language Center.

Today the activities of Hasanuddin University are located on a new campus, 'Kampus Tamalanrea', where about 1500 teaching staff and 1300 administrative staff serve 19,000 students.

As mentioned above, one of the faculties is the Faculty of Graduate Studies. It is the youngest one at Hasanuddin University, and is also the youngest among the ten Faculties of Graduate Studies in all of Indonesia.

Faculty of Graduate Studies of Hasanuddin University

In Indonesia, formal faculties of graduate studies were established at nine institutions in 1982: University of Indonesia, IKIP (Institute of Teacher Training) Jakarta, Bogor Institute of Agriculture, Padjadjaran University, IKIP Bandung, Bandung Institute of Technology, Gadjah Mada University, Airlangga University, and IKIP Malang. All these faculties are located on Java. In December, 1986, the Faculty of Graduate Studies of Hasanuddin University was officially opened by the Indonesian Minister of Education and Culture, Prof. Dr. Fuad Hassan. This faculty is the only one located outside of Java, and the only one in the entire eastern part of Indonesia. From September, 1982, until December, 1986, Hasanuddin University offered graduate courses in conjunction with the Bogor Institute of Agriculture which then granted the graduate degrees.

Study Programs

Study programs of the Faculty of Graduate Studies are as follows:

[the programs marked with * are under preparation]

1. Regional Studies: [1] Regional Planning, [2] Regional Development, [3] Pacific Studies*, [4] Urban Planning*
2. Resource Economics: [1] Natural Resource Economics, [2] Economy and Planning, [3] Agribusiness.
3. Development Studies: [1] Administration of Development, [2] Agrarian Studies, [3] Sociology*, [4] Policy Analysis*.
4. Environmental Studies: [1] Conservation of Nature and Environment, [2] Environmental Planning and Administration, [3] Environmental Health and Pollution, [4] Demography, [5] Shallow Marine and Coastal Management*.
5. Farming Systems: [1] Agronomy, [2] Forestry Industrial Forest, [3] Animal Husbandry (Cattle Production), [4] Fishery (Coastal Breeding), [5] Plant Nutrition and Land Development in the Tropics*, [6] Plant Pathology and Pesticide Studies*.
6. Language Studies: [1] Indonesian Language*, [2] English, [3] Linguistics.

7. Health Science: [1] Specialist Doctor: Surgery, Ophthalmology, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Internal Medicine, Pediatrics, Otorhinolaryngology, Dermatology, General Pathology, Clinical Pathology, Radiology, Psychiatry, Neurology; [2] Public Health*.
8. Science and Technology*: [1] Chemistry, [2] Pharmacy, [3] Electronics for Industry, [4] Energy Conversion, [5] Sea Transportation and Shipbuilding, [6] Transportation and Technique.

Students and Alumni

The total number of students currently enrolled as of December 31, 1989 were 553 persons. Since the program's inception in 1986 there have been 527 persons enrolled in Masters-level programs. Of the latter, 144 had graduated, 329 were still registered as students, and 54 had dropped out.

The General Practitioner Specialists Program had enrolled 188 persons of whom 50 had graduated, 136 were still studying and two had dropped out. Doctorate Programs (namely S3 Transition) have registered 25 persons of whom 14 had graduated and 11 were still listed as students. The Doctorate Sandwich Program which was just begun in 1987 had 77 persons. Most of the students are from Kalimantan, Bali, and from provinces eastwards to Irian Jaya. Several students come from Java, Sumatra, Japan, Holland and the United States of America. Most of the students hold teaching appointments at government or private universities (58%), while others come from government departments at regional provincial, and local levels, and the private sector (42%).

The expenses of the students enrolled in the graduate studies program are underwritten by funds from various sources. The students thus can be divided into two general categories:

- a. Those who receive a scholarship from the Doctorate Program Management Team, Directorate General of Higher Education.
- b. Those who receive a scholarship from their government department, from the Regional Government Foundation, or from private enterprise; and those who must pay all their expenses from personal funds.

Graduates

As mentioned above the graduates until 31 December 1989 were 208 persons, among them are 14 doctorate degrees. Their names, title of dissertations and field of studies as well as the year of finishing are as follows:

1. Sabelle Naba Rewa: Effects of Immunosuppressive Drugs upon Marine Immune System; Medicine, 1987
2. H.M. Rusli Ngatimin: Effort to create Healthy Communities in Rural Areas; Medicine, 1987
3. Rahardjo Adisasmita: The Theory of the Distribution Service Knot through Trade Orientation (Case Study of South Sulawesi Province); Economics, 1987
4. Musyi Amal Pagiling: Resettlement (Spontaneous Transmigration) and Social Changes. A Rural Sociological Study; Sociology, 1987
5. La Ode Abd. Rauf: The Role of the Elites in Modernization Process. A case study in Muna; Sociology, 1988
6. H. Umar Syihab: Islamic Inheritance Law and its Realization in Wajo; Law, 1988
7. J.M.C. Pellupessy: Profile of some Coronary Risk Factors in Primary Schoolchildren in Ujung Pandang; Medicine, 1988
8. Arifuddin Ressang: Calculation of Thermal Load of the Main Engine and the Central Heat Exchanger as a Function of Time of an Accelerated Ship; Engineering, 1988

9. John B. Manga: Optimization of the Engine Room Design and the Central Cooling Water System for an Interinsular Cargo Ship in Indonesia; Engineering, 1988
10. Darmawan Mas'ud Rachman: Puang and Daeng: A Study of the Cultural Value System of Balanipa Mandar people; Anthropology, 1988
11. La Tanro: The Buginese Entrepreneur. An analytical description; Economics, 1988
12. Arief Djamaluddin: The Use of input-output Model in regional Economic Development Planning of Southeast Sulawesi; Economics, 1988
13. Baharuddin Abidin: Evaluation of Design of Marine Transport System for Indonesian Inter-island Liner Shipping; Engineering, 1989
14. Ramli Cambari Saka: Rural Electrification Development Case Study South Sulawesi; Engineering, 1989.

For further information on the South Sulawesi Graduate Studies Program, please write to:

UNHAS
Faculty of Graduate Studies
PO Box 289
Ujung Pandang 90001
INDONESIA

Hardjoeno
Dean of the Faculty of Graduate
Studies, Hasanuddin University

VII. Book Reports

Waterson, Roxana, 1990, *The Living House: An Anthropology of Architecture in South-East Asia*, Kuala Lumpur: Oxford University Press

Though this book is not exclusively about Sulawesi, it grew out of the author's field research with the Sa'dan Toraja. The book deals with a number of aspects of vernacular architectures (origins, symbolism and cosmology, materials and technology, uses of space, ideas of the house as an animate entity, current change and its implications for surviving domestic architectures), but one of its main concerns is to trace the relation between houses and kinship systems in Indonesian societies. The manner in which Sa'dan Toraja people relate to each other by tracing links between houses is compared with various other Indonesian groups where the house is also a prominent focus of kinship organization. It is suggested that Levi-Strauss's concept of 'House Societies' can provide a useful framework for the analysis of these systems. The book is illustrated with 200 black-and-white and 24 colour photographs.

Hal Hill (ed.), 1989, *Unity and Diversity. Regional Development in Indonesia since 1970*, Singapore: Oxford University Press

This book contains four articles relating to Sulawesi, two of which were previewed by Prof. Dr. Makaliwe in *Baruga* 4, May 1989, pp. 5-7.

The articles are:

Lucky Sondakh, Gavin Jones, 'North Sulawesi: Unexploited Potential', pp. 365-385

Kustiah Kristanto, Tajuddin Parenta, Neil Sturges, 'South Sulawesi: New Directions in Agriculture', pp. 387-407

J.A.A. Makaliwe-Watupongoh, Willem H. Makaliwe, Evert-J. Schreuel, 'Central Sulawesi: Facing Communications and Erosion Problems', pp. 511-527 [preview in *Baruga* 4]

Kustiah Kristanto, Willem H. Makaliwe, Abdul Karim Saleh, 'South-east Sulawesi: Isolation and Dispersed Settlement', pp. 567-583. [preview in *Baruga* 4]

VIII. Bibliographical sources on Sulawesi

Baruga is planning to publish in one (or more) of its next issues a list of bibliographical sources on the island of Sulawesi. As most of the readers will know the number of 'real' bibliographies relating to Sulawesi is very small, and so we are thinking of compiling a list of works with extensive bibliographies, general bibliographies with parts relating to Sulawesi, library catalogues etc.

In order to make this list of bibliographies as complete as possible we want to ask our readers to send us suggestions for works which should be included. Please add some information about language of the work, annotations, and other data which may be relevant.

IX. Inventory of Sulawesi maps at KITLV-Leiden (part four)

This is the fourth, and also last, part of the inventory of Sulawesi maps at the KITLV. Presented are a few remaining maps of South Sulawesi and the maps of Central Sulawesi.

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 section of the KITLV, run by Lucienne van der Spree. She is also prepared to make photocopies, but unfortunately only A4 size copies (monochrome). When photocopied most maps will therefore consist of several loose sheets. Copies are made on 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
P.O. Box 9515
2300 RA LEIDEN
The Netherlands

87. U.D.C.: 912.32 Sungguminasa C4,22
- Map of Bangkala and Laikang / edited by J.C. van Hasselt
 . - scale 1:100.000 . - Amsterdam : Brinkman ; Utrecht :
 Beijers, [ca.1880] . - 1 map : black-and-white ; 36,5x40,5 cm
 coming from: Tijdschrift van het Aardrijkskundig Genootschap
 part IV, map no. 10
88. U.D.C.: 912.33 Bonthain C4,23
- villageborders in the subdepartment Bonthain . - scale
 1:100.000 . - [S.l. : s.n.], [s.a.] . - 1 map : in colour ;
 sheet 81,5x43,5 cm , map 37x33,5 cm
89. U.D.C.: 912.33 Bonthain C4,24
- Bantaèng and environments . - scale 1:10.000 . - Batavia :
 Topografische Inrichting, 1924 . - 1 map : in colour ;
 35x38 cm
90. U.D.C.: 912.4 Central Celebes C4,25
- Map of the area of the Christian Toradjachurch in Western
 Central Celebes : missionary area of the Gereformeerde
 Zendingsbond in de Ned. Herv. Kerk en de Chr. Geref. Kerken
 in the Netherlands . - scale [ca. 1:400.000] . - Leiden :
 de Bink, [s.a.] . - 1 map : in colour ; 54x80 cm
91. U.D.C.: 912.4 Central Celebes C4,26
- Central Celebes / by J.G.F. Riedel . - scale [ca. 1:500.000]
 . - [S.l. : s.n.], [ca.1886] . - 1 map : in colour ; 26x35 cm
 from: B.K.I. rks. V, dl. 1(1886) [Dl. 35] page 88-89
92. U.D.C.: 912.4 Central Celebes C5,27
- Sketchmap of Central Celebes . - scale 1:500.000 . -
 Batavia : Topografische Inrichting, 1907 . - 1 map :
 in colour, on linen ; 101,5x92,5 cm
93. Sketchmap of Central Celebes / by Alb. C. Kruyt . - scale
 1:200.000 . - [S.l. : s.n.], [ca. 1916] . - 1 map of 4 sheets :
 in colour ; sheet 71,5x71,5 cm
94. U.D.C.: 912.4 Central Celebes C5,29
- Expédition de la Célèbes centrale : voyages géologiques
 et géographiques a travers la Célèbes centrale 1909-1910 /
 par E.C. Abendanon ; avec la collaboration des topographes
 J.J. Lefèvre...[et al] . - échelle 1:100.000 . - Den Haag :
 Smulders & Co., 1916 . - 1 atlas with 17 maps : in colour ;
 several sizes
1. Le bassin fluviatile de la rivière Djenemaèdja =
 het stroomgebied van de Djenemaèdja . - 1 blad ;
 59,5x54 cm
 2. La chaîne du Latimodjong = Het Latimodjong-gebergte
 . - 1 blad ; 60x83 cm
 3. Le haut Saädang = de boven Saädang-rivier . - 1 blad ;
 78,5x47,5 cm
 4. Rante Pao-paloppo . - 1 blad ; 45,5x57,5 cm

94. vervolg

5. La rivière Masoepoe = De Masoepoe-rivier . - 1 blad ;
45x84 cm
6. La rivière Mamasa = De Mamasa-rivier . - 1 blad ;
64x70,5 cm
7. Le bas Saädang = de beneden Saädang-rivier . - 1 blad ;
46,5x61 cm
8. Le bassin hydrographique de la rivière Malili = Het
stroomgebied van de Malili-rivier . - 1 blad ; 82x104,5 cm
9. Esquisse géologique de la Célèbes centrale = geologische
schetskaart van Midden-Celebes . - 1 blad ; 57x57 cm
10. La dépression de poso = de Poso-inzinking . - 107,5x46,5 cm
11. Le bassin hydrographique de la Posso et une partie
de celui de la Laa . - 1 blad ; 89x68,5 cm
- 12A. La rivière Tawaëlia -koro-lariang = De Tawaëlia -
koro-lariang-rivier . - 1 blad ; 73x69 cm
- 12B. La rivière Tawaëlia-koro-lariang = De Tawaëlia-
koro-larinag-rivier . - 1 blad ; 57x65 cm
13. Le fossé des Sarasin = De slenk der Sarasin's
. - 1 blad ; 107x55 cm
14. vue panoramique sur 360° du sommet du Boeloe Palakka
à l'hauteur de 3320 M au dessus de la mer, 17 mai-3 juin
1909 = Panoramisch overzicht over 360° van den top van
den Boeloe Palakka 3320 M boven zee, 17 mai-3 juin 1909
. - 1 blad ; 26,5x315,5 cm
15. feuille des profils = profielenblad . - 1 blad ;
84x104,5 cm
16. feuille des profils = profielenblad . - 1 blad ;
82x107 cm

95. U.D.C.: 912.4 Central Celebes C6,30

Sketch map of Middle Celebes 1:200.000 / by Alb. C. Kruyt
scale 1:200.000 . - Washington D.C. : Army Map Service,
1942 . - 1 series of 4 sheets : black-and-white ; sheet
81,5x76 cm

96. U.D.C.: 912.4 Central Celebes C6,31

Central Celebes / Dep. pekerjaan umum dan tenaga listrik,
Dit. Jen. Cipta karya, Direktorat tata kota dan daerah
. - scale 1:500.000 . - [Djakarta : s.n.], 1972 . - 1 map :
copy ; 121,5x83,5 cm

97. U.D.C.: 912.44 Posomeer C6,32

- I. Figuratieve schets of beter : kopie van de in 1864
door de inlandsche hoofden Lakosa Mangge en Taarua
met houtskool of sirihkalk op een plank of met den
stok op den grond getrokken lijnen . - schaal niet
vastgesteld . - [S.l.] : [s.n.], [s.a.] . - 1 kaart :
zwart-wit ; 26,5x15 cm
- II. Kaart van W.G.M. Michielsens die de Rano-Poso in 1869
heeft bezocht / W.G.M. Michielsens . - schaal 1:750.000
. - [S.l.] : [s.n.], [s.a.] . - 1 kaart : zwart-wit ;
26,5x12,5 cm
- III. Kaart van G.W.W. Baron van Hoëvell / G.W.W. van Hoëvell
. - schaal niet vastgesteld . - [S.l.] : [s.n.], 1893
. - 1 kaart : zwart-wit ; 26,5x12,5 cm . - uit: Tijd-
schrift Koninklijk Aardrijkskundig Genootschap 1893
- IV. Kaart van Alb. C. Kruijt die de Rano-Poso heeft bezocht /
Alb. C. Kruijt . - schaal 1:560.000 . - [S.l.] : [s.n.],
1894 . - 1 kaart : zwart-wit ; 26,5x15 cm . - Mededeel:
Ned: Zendel: Genootschap 1894

98. U.D.C.: 912.44 Posomeer C6,33
- the inhabited costal area of the region Todjo / by Kranendonk . - scale 1:300.000 . - Batavia : Topografische Inrichting, 1912 . - 1 map : in colour ; 36 x 44 cm . - belongs to: N. Adriani and Alb. C. Kruijt, De Bare'e-sprekende Toradja's van Midden-Celebes
99. U.D.C.: 912.44 Posomeer C6,34
- Sketch map of the basin of the Posso and a part of the basin of the Laa . - scale 1:100.000 . - Batavia : Topografische Inrichting, 1912 . - 1 map of 2 sheets : in colour ; 64,5 x 86 cm, 51 x 86 cm . - belongs to: N. Adriani en Alb. C. Kruijt, De Bare'e-sprekende Toradja's van Midden-Celebes
100. U.D.C.: 912.5 Zuid-oost-Celebes C6,35
- General map showing military operations at the Eastcoast of Celebes / by de Stuers . - scale 1:100.000 . - [S.l. : s.n.], 1856 . - 1 map : in colour ; 50 x 44,5 cm
101. U.D.C.: 912.5 Zuid-Oost-Celebes C6,36
- Sketch map of Southeast-Celebes . - scale 1:500.000 . - Batavia : Topografische Inrichting, 1924 . - 1 map : in colour ; 63 x 71 cm
102. U.D.C.: 912.5 Zuid-Oost-Celebes C6,37
- Sketch map no. 1 : Laiwoei in 1906 ; Sketch map no. 2 Laiwoei in 1925 / [H.W. vonk?] . - scale indeterminable . - [S.l. : s.n.], [1928] . - 2 maps : black-and-white ; 33 x 42 cm . - belongs to Memorie van landschap Laiwui, Zuid-Celebes van de kontroleur van Kendari, H.W. Vonk . - from Korn collection Or. 435(74)
103. U.D.C.: 912.5 Zuid-Oost-Celebes C6,38
- Sulawesi Tengg. / Dep. pekerjaan umum & Tenaga listrik direktorat jenderal cipta karya, direktorat tata kota & daerah . - scale 1:500.000 . - [S.l. : s.n.], [ca. 1971] . - 1 map : copy ; 128 x 90 cm
104. U.D.C.: 912.52 Lelewau C6,39
- General map of the Dutch Indies : Gouvt. Celebes en Onderhoorigheden en Manado / compiled by Topografische Dienst . - scale 1:100.000 . - Batavia : topografische Dienst, 1940 . - 1 series of 4 sheets : brown-and-white ; several sizes
1. Blad 79-80/XXVI : Matanomeer . - 1 blad ; 50x56 cm
 2. Blad 81/XXVI : Mahalonameer . - 1 blad ; 50x40 cm
 3. Blad 79-80/XVII : Larona . - 1 blad ; 50x59,5 cm
 4. Blad 81/XXVII : Towoeti-meer . - 1 blad ; 50,5x40 cm

105. U.D.C.: 912.57 Pulau Buton C7,40

Sketch map of the region Boeton / compiled by
G.J.J. de Jongh . - scale 1:250.000 . - Boeton :
[s.n.], 1916 . - 1 map : in colour ; 74 x 95 cm

106. U.D.C.: 912.57 Pulau Buton C7,41

Sketch map of the region Boeton / compiled by
G.J.J. de Jongh . - scale 1:400.000 . - Boeton :
[s.n.], 1916 . - 1 map : in colour ; 56,5 x 72,5 cm

107. U.D.C.: 912.58 Tukangbesi-eilanden C7,42

Toekang Besi Eilanden : (region Boeton) / compiled
by G.J.J. de jongh . - scale 1:250.000 . - [S.l. :
s.n.], [s.a.] . - 1 map : in colour ; 40,5 x 52,5 cm



