

INTRODUCTION

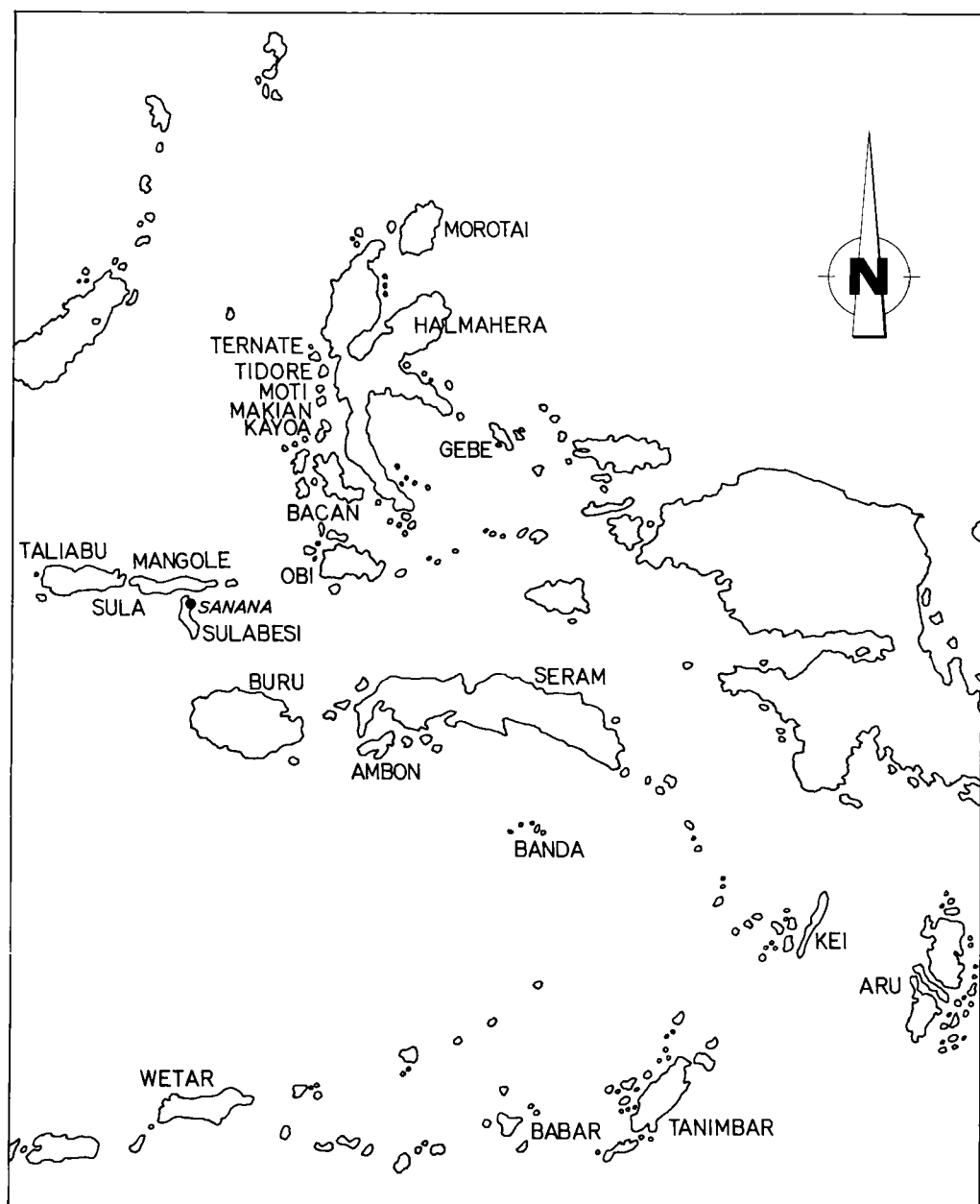
Aim and character of the bibliography

The aim of this bibliography is to list, as exhaustively as possible, the printed literature on the North Moluccas relevant to the social sciences and humanities which is available in Dutch libraries. Emphasis has been placed on the period from c. 1849 until 1940, as the accessibility of the material from this period is relatively poor. Besides, the majority of the literature concerned was published during this period. Older publications containing information on the North Moluccas are mentioned in the historical introduction to the literature by Ch.F. van Fraassen. It was not until after 1945 that specialized research in the social sciences and linguistics was begun. The most important publications from this period have also been included in the bibliography.

The literature processed is in Dutch, Indonesian, English, French, German and Japanese, Dutch publications forming the greater part. The material listed comprises monographs, parts of books, periodical articles and serial volumes. Archive material has not been included, with the exception of the *Memories van Overgave* (reports of outgoing government officials) from the collection of KIT/SWO, which we have been able to use by courtesy of the Koninklijk Instituut voor de Tropen (Royal Tropical Institute). These reports, in addition to one from the collection of the KITLV, have been included because they provide information on a period (c. 1920-1940) for which relatively little published material is available. Material such as statistical records from the *Koloniale Verslagen*, annual reports of government departments and newspaper articles have been excluded. No selection criteria have been applied with regard to content or quality of the material, except in the case of the numerous reports of Protestant missionaries. These have been abstracted only if they contained specific information on the population or local conditions. The first abstract of each missionary which has been included contains references to his other reports.

Bibliographical sources

The literature was selected from the bibliographical sources listed below and from the card-files of the KIT Central Library, the KIT/SWO Library, the UBL and the HKI, as well as from the card-index of J.H.F. Kohlbrugge, which is kept in the Anthropological Institute of the University of Utrecht.



Map 1 . The Moluccas

This card-index was discontinued c. 1950. Additional searching was carried out in the indexes and tables of content of several periodicals, such as *Adatrechtbundels* (in which reprinted articles were abstracted from the originals), *BKI*, *BUZ*, *GTNI*, *IG*, *ITR*, *KS*, *KT*, *MNZG*, *Ned.Zendingsblad*, *TBB*, *TBG* and *TNI*.

Arrangement of the bibliography

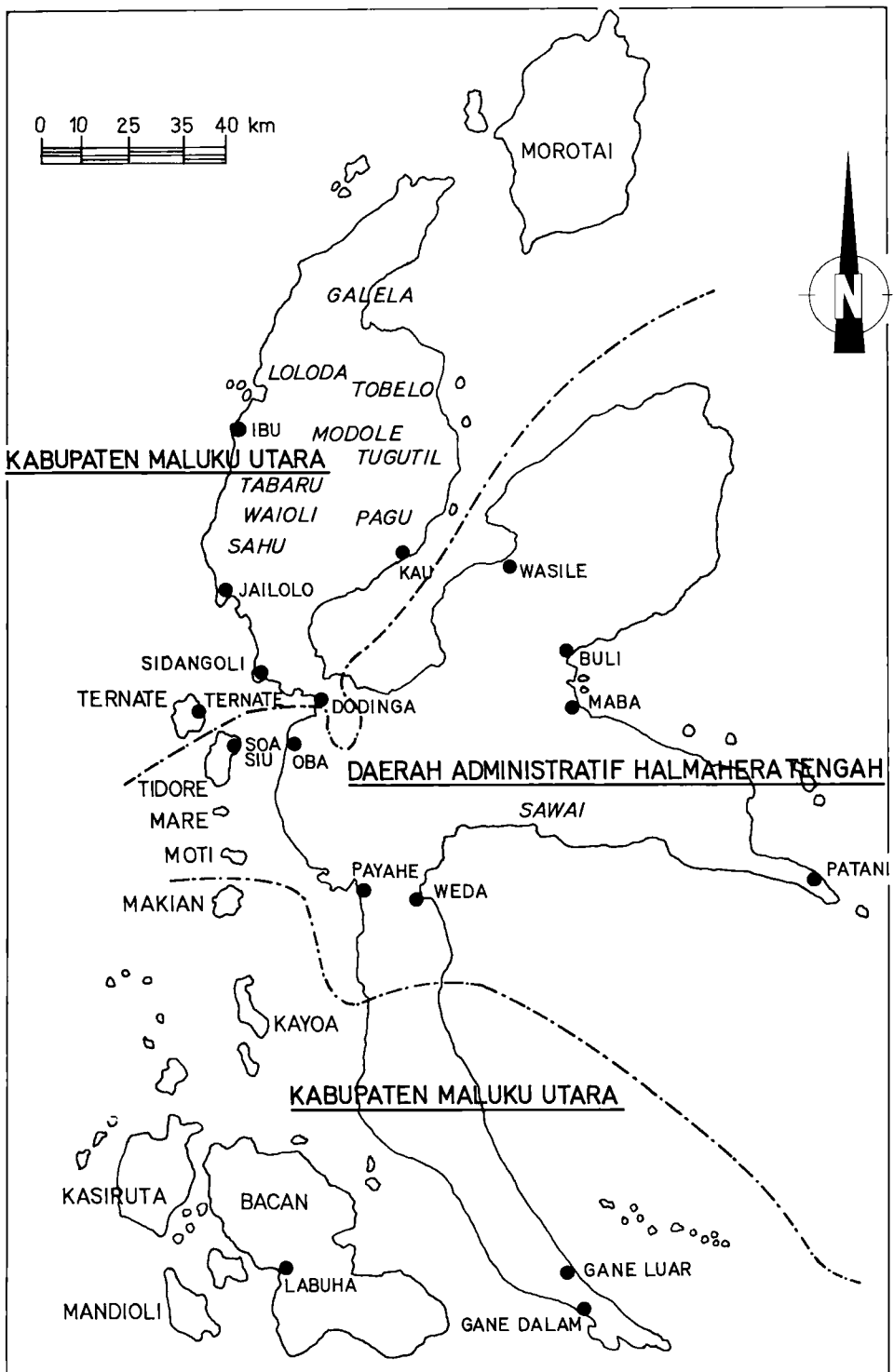
The bibliography proper is preceded by a historical introduction containing references to earlier literature. The arrangement of the main body of abstracts is according to broad subject categories, each category in turn being arranged chronologically. Reference to more narrowly circumscribed subjects is possibly by using the subject index.

As government reports, the *Memories van Overgave* have been placed under the main heading "Institutional Framework" although they usually possess more the character of general descriptions. Because of their broad scope, neither the *Memories* nor the general descriptions listed in Chapter Four have been entered in detail in the subject index. Mission reports can be found spread throughout the bibliography, as a large proportion of the literature on Halmahera has been written by Protestant missionaries. The abstracts are numbered consecutively; these abstract numbers are referred to in the author index and subject index.

The subject index contains descriptors, toponyms, names of ethnic groups, and period indications. The descriptors have been taken from or adapted to the *Macrothesaurus for information processing in the field of economic and social development* (Paris, 1978) and the *Alphabetical list of newly adopted terms for KITLV*. At the head of each abstract the holding library in which the publication concerned has been consulted is mentioned. Abbreviations of periodical titles are explained in the list of periodicals. In this list the holding libraries are indicated only where the periodical or volume concerned is not available for consultation in the KITLV library. The bibliographical descriptions of periodical articles list, after the abbreviated title, the volume, year, number(s), and pages consecutively.

Geographical and ethnic names

The North Moluccas form part of the Province of Maluku and consist of the *kabupaten* of Maluku Utara and the *Daerah Administratif* Halmahera Tengah (see map 1). Maluku Utara comprises the islands of Halmahera (the *kecamatan* of Jailolo, Sahu, Loloda, Ibu, Tobelo, Galela, Kau and Gane), Morotai, Ternate, Makian, Kayoa, Mare, Moti, and the Bacan, the Sula and the Obi Archipelagos. Halmahera Tengah, the former area of the Sultanate of Tidore, comprises the island of Tidore



Map 2 . Halmahera and surrounding islands

and Central Halmahera (the *kecamatan* of Wasile, Weda, Oba, Patani (including the island of Gebe), and Maba).

The ethnic groups of the North Moluccas can be divided, according to language, into an Austronesian and a non-Austronesian group. The former group comprises the Bulinese, the Mabarese, the Patanians, the Sawai and the Wedarese. As the term Sawai is also commonly used to indicate the Wedarese, Patanians and Mabarese, this term only has been entered for all four ethnic groups in the subject index. The non-Austronesian language-group comprises the ethnic groups of the Galelarese, Tobelorese, Lodarese, Tabaru, Modole, Tugutil, Pagu (Isam), Waioli, Ibu, Sahunese, Ternatans and Tidorese (see map 2). North Halmahera is further inhabited by Sangirese and Talaurese migrants, while there are Tomori migrants living on Bacan. The term Sangirese is used in the subject index as entry for both Sangirese and Talaurese. Other ethnic groups are not listed by name in the subject index because they are either described scarcely or not at all in the literature. The most important ethnic groups of the Sula Archipelago - i.e. the Soboyo, the Kadai and the Mangee - are mentioned in some abstracts however.

The spelling of geographical names, names of ethnic groups and personal names is adapted as far as possible to the spelling rules of 1972. Geographical terms which are not indicated on modern maps or which indicate places which possibly no longer exist, in particular names of villages, have been spelled as they are found in the literature.

Acknowledgements

I would like to thank here all the people who have contributed to the completion of this bibliography. In particular I wish to mention Ireen Farjon, documentalist with the Bureau of Indonesian Studies, for her assistance in every phase of the work, Dik Teljeur for his help in the search for relevant titles, Chris van Fraassen for his bibliographical introduction to the history of the North Moluccas, Rosemary Robson-Mc Killop for improving the English, and Vesta Jutting for typing out the manuscript.

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