

## INTRODUCTION

This book comprises two separate annotated bibliographies, one on Minahasa and the other on Bolaangmongondow. They have been combined in the one volume for a number of reasons. From an early period political relations existed between the two regions, while the populations of these areas are also related linguistically and culturally. The settlements of Bantik and Tontemboan people in Bolaangmongondow, whose heartlands are in Minahasa, date from the 19th century and earlier. Lastly, much of the published literature deals with both regions simultaneously, because they have always been united in one administrative division.

Although Minahasa was located in a rather isolated area, far from the central government in Java, the literature dating from the colonial period is abundant and richly varied. This stands in marked contrast to the few titles that were to be found on Bolaangmongondow.

The material processed in these regional bibliographies was mainly published in the period between ca. 1820 and 1942. The entries included here refer solely to items forming part of Dutch library collections.

The criteria of selection have not been confined to social and cultural anthropological themes. The literature listed in this volume deals with the physical environment, health conditions, government and politics, social and economic conditions, agriculture, history, religion, education, language and literature as well. Generally, the emphasis has remained on relevance for the social sciences and the humanities.

The material covered consists of books, parts of books, periodical articles, serial volumes and a limited quantity of archive material. The latter comprises the so-called *memories van overgave* (reports of outgoing governors, district officers or other government officials) kept in the record collection of the Department of Social Research of the Royal Institute of the Tropics (*Afdeling voor Sociaal-wetenschappelijk Onderzoek van het Koninklijk Instituut voor de Tropen*, SWO KIT). These archive documents have been included because they stem from a period (1921-1939) with relatively few printed records. Users should realize that the political sections of all the *memories* in this archive have been censored. However, as regards Minahasa and Bolaang-

mongondow, the texts have remained generally readable. Uncensored copies are kept in the *Algemeen Rijksarchief*.

Statistical records from the *Koloniale Verslagen (Bijlagen tot de Handelingen der Staten-Generaal)* and in the annual reports of the departmental offices of the central government are excluded, as are newspaper articles, with the exception of reprints and excerpts and summaries that were regularly published in the important periodicals of the time. Readers interested in local and regional newspapers are referred to Tairas (1974), who lists 36 periodicals and newspapers from pre-war Celebes and Minahasa. Most probably they form part of the collections of the Library of the *Museum Nasional* in Jakarta.

#### *Sources*

Titles were selected from the printed Catalogue of the Library of the Royal Institute for Anthropology and Linguistics (*Koninklijk Instituut voor Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde, KITLV*) and its Supplements. The card indexes of the Central Library and SWO of the KIT were checked under the heading "Celebes". The card index of the Library of the *Hendrik Kraemer Instituut*, the institute for the training of Protestant missionaries, in Oegstgeest was searched through under the headings "Land- en volkenkunde: Celebes" and "Jonge kerken: Celebes (recente geschiedenis)". Material in the archive library of the *Missiehuis* of the Missionaries of the Sacred Heart in Tilburg was selected under the heading "Apostolische Prefectuur van Celebes". At the Anthropological Institute of the University of Utrecht is still kept the systematic card index once started by J.H.F. Kohlbrugge. The index, discontinued in ca. 1950, was searched through under the heading "Celebes" and its various sub-headings. The little additional material stems from the collection of H.Th. Fischer, one of the editors of Kennedy (1974).

Titles were also selected from volumes of the *Repertorium* covering periodical articles and miscellaneous publications between 1595 and 1932. Gaps and omissions were filled in by searching through the indexes and/or tables of contents of *Adatrechtbundels*, *Annalen Missiehuis Tilburg*, *Berichten St. Claverbond*, *BKI*, *Bolaang-Mongondow*, *GPNI*, *IG*, *ITR*, *KS*, *KT*, *Maandberichten NZG*, *MNZG*, *TBB*, *TBG* and *TNI*. Volumes of *Bolaang-Mongondow* (1914-1917, incomplete; 1918-1937) and *Tjahaja Sijang* (1870-1874, 1879-1883, 1890-1917) were only recently rediscovered in the archive of the *Zendingbureau* of the *Nederlands-Hervormde Kerk* in Oegstgeest. The latter has not been processed.

The period between ca. 1930 and 1942 was for the greater part also covered by using Van Naerssen (1937 and 1938),

Van Meurs (1939 and 1940), Landheer (1945) and Kennedy (1974).

Taulu's bibliography is not available in The Netherlands. Titles from it are partly included in Tairas's regional bibliography (1974), partly separately listed in the Appendix to the latter.

The *Catalogus van literatuur en ambtelijke gegevens betreffende het gewest Manado* and its two Supplements (1938, 1939 and 1940) list the items of the collections of printed material and unpublished government reports once kept at the *Adriani-Kruyt-Instituut* and in a number of libraries of regional government institutions. These libraries have been destroyed, most likely during the air raids on Manado in 1945.

In the preface to his bibliography Tairas mentions that to the present day regional libraries in Minahasa still include few if any of the older publications. At the same time, post-war regional publications are to be found only rarely in the *Museum Nasional*. Tairas estimates that he was able to trace only about half of his list of 472 titles of books and periodical articles in the collections of the Library of the *Museum Nasional*.

These problems of the inaccessibility of existing library collections and more particularly, of the absence of much of the relevant material for Indonesian regional studies, as is described by Tairas, constitute another *raison d'être* for the present bibliographies. It is hoped, therefore, that these bibliographies may also function as a source for a future library acquisition policy in Indonesia, in particular for Minahasa.

#### *Access*

Both bibliographies in this volume are preceded by a guide referring to the most important source material, including post-war publications. These "Notes" are by the compiler, M. Schouten.

The Minahasa bibliography includes a separate "List of literature of minor importance", mostly consisting of popular literature and out-dated compilations.

In both bibliographies the material is arranged first according to subject and then chronologically. Literature on North Celebes that deals with Minahasa, Bolaangmongondow, Sangihetalaud and Gorontalo simultaneously is listed in the bibliography for Minahasa.

All main entries are numbered. The holding library is noted above the title-description. The abstracts at the very least contain data concerning the origin of the document, the subjects dealt with, and the relevant region or

district, ethnic group and period. There are separate author and subject indexes for both regions.

#### *Subject indexes*

The subject indexes contain geographical names, names of persons, frequently used terms from Minahasan languages (mostly with cross-references to English descriptors), names of institutions, organizations and enterprises and their abbreviations, names of ethnic groups, and descriptors and a periodization.

Descriptors are derived from or adapted to the *Macrothesaurus* (Jean Viet, *Macrothesaurus, new English edition*. Paris, 1978) and the *Alphabetic list of new accepted terms of the KITLV*.

Neither the material from the "List of minor importance" nor the literature that may be found without any difficulty under the relevant headings, such as regional missionary reports and annual school reports, has been entered in these subject indexes.

#### *Geographical entries*

For the toponymy of the region the reader is referred to the three maps included in this volume.

The former Residency of Manado comprised the present provinces of Sulawesi Utara (sub-divided into the *kabupaten* Bolaangmongondow, Limboto (formerly Gorontalo), Minahasa and Sangihetalaud) and Sulawesi Tengah (now sub-divided into the *kabupaten* Banggai, Buol, Donggala and Poso).

The names of Minahasan districts, towns, villages and islands, as indicated in the map, may all figure separately in the subject index.

The present *kabupaten* of Bolaangmongondow comprises the territories of the former principalities of Bolaangmongondow, Bintauna, Bolaangitang, Bolaanguki and Kaidipan. Bolaangmongondow (principality) in its turn was divided into the sub-districts of Bolaang, Kotabunan, Lolayan (of which Dumoga forms part) and Pasi. These geographical entries for Bolaangmongondow may also figure in the subject index of the Minahasan bibliography.

#### *Ethnic groups*

In the subject indexes the names of ethnic groups are used mainly to indicate differences in language and culture. In other instances use is made of the relevant geographical entries.

The distribution of the Minahasan ethnic groups of the Bantik, Bentenan, Ponosakan, Tombulu, Tonsawang, Tonsea, Tontemboan and Toulour over the districts is indicated in

the map of Minahasa. The Bantik and Tontemboan also figure in the subject index of the Bolaangmongondow bibliography.

Mongondow, the name of the only indigenous group in Bolaangmongondow, also figures in the subject index of the Minahasa bibliography. Other names of ethnic groups entered in the subject indexes are those of the Arabs, Bajo, *burgers*, Chinese, Europeans, Gorontaloese, Javanese and Sangirese.

### *Spelling*

The Indonesian names of authors and other persons are standardized according to the rules followed by J.N.B. Tairas in his *Pedoman tajuk nama-nama pengarang Indonesia* (Jakarta, 1973) and are, moreover, adapted to the spelling rules of 1972 (*Pedoman umum ejaan Bahasa Indonesia yang disempurnakan*. Jakarta, 1975). The name between square brackets in the title-description represents the standardized version used in the author indexes and for the names of persons in the subject indexes.

Except for the Tonsea word *waruga* and the Tombulu words *mapalus* and *pahasini*, the local terms occurring in the abstracts are Tontemboan. Their spelling is based on that of the dictionary of J.A.T. Schwarz and N. Adriani (Leiden, 1908). Mongondow terms are derived from the dictionary of W. Dunnebier ('s-Gravenhage, 1951). The spelling of geographical entries is based on the map of Sulawesi published by *Pembina* (Jakarta, 1978) and on the *Peta Kabupaten Minahasa* (Manado, 1978).

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