Mobilizing Labour for the Global Coffee Market

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Regional map of Priangan regencies in the early twentieth century  I
Source: F. de Haan – Priangan, vl. 1

Map from 1778 of the Priangan highlands under direct control of the VOC. The eastern regencies Sumedang and Surakarta were still claimed by the princely state of Cirebon on the north coast.  II
Source: NA

Marriage procession in the Salak valley. Painting by A. Salm (1872). Colour lithograph by J.C. Greive Jr.  III
Source: KITLV Collection

Moonlit landscape near Sumedang. Painting by A. Salm (1872). Colour lithograph by J.C. Greive Jr.  IV
Source: KITLV Collection

Posthumous portrait of H.W. Daendels by Saleh (1838). The Governor-General is pointing on a map to the Great Trunk Road, near Megamemdung mountain in the Priangan regencies. The construction of this Jalan Pos led to the deaths of many thousands of forced corvee labourers. P. Engelhard noted that laying the section across this mountain alone cost the lives of 500 men recruited from a nearby regency.  V
Source: Rijksmuseum Amsterdam

Two drawings of the village on Java. The first shows the unregulated lay-out, as was commonly found, and the second the planned 'barrack' design. The blueprint of the model village was designed by Van Sevenhoven a few years after the introduction of the cultivation system.  VI and VII
Source: NA

Portrait of O. van Rees as Governor-General (1884-88)  VIII
Source: KITLV Collection
Other illustrations

*Gaga* (slash-and-burn) field of a nomadic cultivator in Jampang in the early twentieth century. The felled trees are laid out over the terrain to prevent erosion of the top soil and to terrace the hillside.
Source: F. de Haan – Priangan, vl. 1, p. 376

*Sawah* (irrigated rice field) in Sukabumi in the early twentieth century
Source: F. de Haan – Priangan, vl. I, p. 368

The regent of Indramaju, accompanied by a *haji* (drawing by Rach 1770). According to colonial archivist F. de Haan, this is the only known portrait of a regent from the VOC period. De Haan noted that the native nobility were eager to imitate the dress style of VOC officials – the regent is wearing knee-breeches and a cocked hat. He failed to mention, however, that colonial civil servants also adopted native codes of distinction, such as *payungs* and the palanquin.
Source: Perpustakaan Nasional Indonesia Collection, Jakarta

Change of horses and *pasangrahan* (accommodation for travelling officials) at Cimanggis on the road from Batavia to Bogor (drawing by Rach ca. 1770-72). Behind the bushes in the left foreground, the district head of Cimanggis can be seen walking, followed by two servants who are carrying the attributes of dignity to which their master is entitled. The main figure is in the centre foreground: the high-ranking VOC Commissioner [D.J. Smith], with *payung* being held above his head. He is a young man, who owes his lucrative office to his uncle G.G. Van der Parra.
Source: Perpustakaan Nasional Indonesia Collection, Jakarta

G.G. Van der Parra, seated in a palanquin on a visit to Sukahati or Heart’s Desire, the corralled residence of Bogor’s *temanggung* (drawing by Rach 1772). The buildings to the left are most probably sheds for storing coffee beans.
Source: Perpustakaan Nasional Indonesia Collection, Jakarta

View of Buitenzorg (Bogor) in the early 19th century
Source: J. Crawfurd, vl. 1, 1820
Pedati. From the beginning of the 19th century, these unwieldy and heavy peasant carts facilitated the transport of coffee from the hinterland to the Company’s warehouses on the coast. The introduction of the pedati brought to an end the use of pack animals, mainly buffalo, for this purpose.

Source: F. de Haan – Priangan, vl. 1, p. 165

The Great Trunk Road with change of horses near Cianjur (photo pre-1880)

Source: KITLV Collection

The Great Trunk Road at Puncak (1875). Buffalo teams stood by to help carts on the steep sections.

Source: F. de Haan – Priangan, vl. 1, p. 485

Coffee warehouse on the Citarum river. The boats waiting to be loaded are owned by a private company contracted for shipping the coffee beans to the coast (photo pre-1880).

Source: KITLV Collection

Kraton of the regent in Cianjur. His residence-cum-office was destroyed by an earthquake in 1879.

Source: KITLV Collection

Office of the Resident in Bandung. The seat of the Dutch colonial bureaucracy in the Priangan Regencies was initially in the Cianjur foothills but was relocated here in 1864. The building had, of course, to exceed the kraton of the regent of Bandung in magnitude and splendor (photo pre-1880).

Source: KITLV Collection

The district head of Banjaran surrounded by his retinue of servants and officials. [Banjaran lies to the south of Bandung, at the foot of the Malabar mountain.] A payung is held above the wedana’s head to demonstrate his authority (photo pre-1880).

Source: KITLV Collection
Ferry on the Citarum river near Cianjur. A Dutch civil servant is waiting with his carriage for the crossing. He is accompanied by a panghulu, a high-ranking religious official who is in charge of the district mosque (photo pre-1880).
Source: KITLV Collection

A gardu (watchhouse) alongside the road on the outskirts of Batavia. Since the time of Daendel’s authoritarian rule, each village in Java had to be guarded at night by watchmen to ward off danger and raise the alarm by beating the drum hanging at the entrance (photo pre-1880).
Source: KITLV Collection

Wasada tea estate in the hills above Garut, owned by K.F. Holle (photo pre-1874)
Source: KITLV Collection