DUTCH TIMOR
AND THE LESSER
SUNDA ISLANDS

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DUTCH TIMOR
AND THE ISSER
SUNDAY ISLANDS

n. of n.
DEC 17 1920
EDITORIAL NOTE

In the spring of 1917 the Foreign Office, in connexion with the preparation which they were making for the work of the Peace Conference, established a special section whose duty it should be to provide the British Delegates to the Peace Conference with information in the most convenient form—geographical, economic, historical, social, religious, and political—respecting the different countries, districts, islands, &c., with which they might have to deal. In addition, volumes were prepared on certain general subjects, mostly of an historical nature, concerning which it appeared that a special study would be useful.

The historical information was compiled by trained writers on historical subjects, who (in most cases) gave their services without any remuneration. For the geographical sections valuable assistance was given by the Intelligence Division (Naval Staff) of the Admiralty; and for the economic sections, by the War Trade Intelligence Department, which had been established by the Foreign Office. Of the maps accompanying the series, some were prepared by the above-mentioned department of the Admiralty, but the bulk of them were the work of the Geographical Section of the General Staff (Military Intelligence Division) of the War Office.

Now that the Conference has nearly completed its task, the Foreign Office, in response to numerous inquiries and requests, has decided to issue the books for public use, believing that they will be useful to students of history, politics, economics, and foreign affairs, to publicists generally and to business men and travellers. It is hardly necessary to say that some of the subjects dealt with in the series have not in fact come under discussion at the Peace Conference; but, as the books treating of them contain valuable information, it has been thought advisable to include them.
It must be understood that, although the series of volumes was prepared under the authority, and is now issued with the sanction, of the Foreign Office, that Office is not to be regarded as guaranteeing the accuracy of every statement which they contain or as identifying itself with all the opinions expressed in the several volumes; the books were not prepared in the Foreign Office itself, but are in the nature of information provided for the Foreign Office and the British Delegation.

The books are now published, with a few exceptions, substantially as they were issued for the use of the Delegates. No attempt has been made to bring them up to date, for, in the first place, such a process would have entailed a great loss of time and a prohibitive expense; and, in the second, the political and other conditions of a great part of Europe and of the Nearer and Middle East are still unsettled and in such a state of flux that any attempt to describe them would have been incorrect or misleading. The books are therefore to be taken as describing, in general, ante-bellum conditions, though in a few cases, where it seemed specially desirable, the account has been brought down to a later date.

G. W. PROTHERO,

General Editor and formerly
Director of the Historical Section.

January 1920.
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I. GEOGRAPHY PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

TIMOR, divided between Portugal and the Netherlands, and the other smaller Sunda Islands 1 lie east of Java between 114° 25' and 127° 20' (the Dutch territory not extending beyond 125° 15') east longitude and between 8° and 11° south latitude. Bali and Lombok form one Residency, Sumbawa and western Flores belong to the Residency of Celebes and Dependencies, while the Residency of Timor and Dependencies includes the rest of Flores and the small islands as far east as Alor, together with Sumba, the Savu Islands, and Rotti (Rotti). The south-western islands (Wetar, &c.), east of Alor, belong to the Residency of Amboina and are treated in Dutch New Guinea and the Molucca Islands, No. 87 of this series.

DUTCH TIMOR

(1) Position and Frontiers

Timor is the easternmost of the Sunda Islands. The Dutch portion consists of the western half of the island, with the exception of the Ocussi enclave in the

1 ‘Sunda Islands’ is the designation which, owing to Portuguese influence, has often been given loosely to the whole of the Dutch East Indies, and Marsden (History of Sumatra, London, 1784) and Raffles (History of Java, London, 1817) both use the term in this sense. The islands between Timor in the east and Java in the west, comprising Alor, Adumara, Lomblen, Pantar, Savu, Rotti, the Solor Islands, Flores, Sumba, Sumbawa, Lombok, and Bali, are now called the ‘Lesser Sunda Islands’, to distinguish them from the four greater ones, Java, Sumatra, Borneo, and Celebes; but modern Dutch geographers prefer to divide the archipelago simply into ‘Java and Madura’, and the ‘Outer Possessions’.
northern part, which belongs to the Portuguese. The island of Kambing is also Portuguese. The boundary between the main areas of the respective territories is a line running across the waist of the island, with a large loop to the eastward at about the middle, and ending in the mouths of the Biku and the Talas, on the north and south coasts respectively (see Portuguese Timor, No. 80 of this series).

These frontiers, which largely follow natural features, and at the same time are supposed to coincide with the territorial confines of the native states (rijkjes, reinos), are determined chiefly by the Convention of October 1904, but in part by M. Lardy’s Sentence Arbitrale of June 1914. Dutch Timor occupies an area of about 6,000 square miles.

(2) Surface, Coast, and River System

Surface

Timor differs considerably in physical characteristics from the rest of the Lesser Sunda group, but information about the interior is generally deficient.

The island as a whole is traversed by a series of parallel mountain chains, whose outlying spurs, especially on the north coast, in many places approach the sea. The mountains of Dutch Timor are in general somewhat lower than those of the Portuguese part of the island, but otherwise resemble them in their steep irregular outlines. It is not now believed that there are any volcanoes, but there are numerous mud geyser, perhaps the sign of former volcanic activity.

The fertility of the soil and the cultivable area are discussed on pp. 26, 27. (See also Portuguese Timor, No. 80 of this series.)
Coast

The coast of Dutch Timor is about 450 miles in length, but about one-third of the north coast is taken up by the seaboard of the Portuguese Ocussi enclave. The north and west coasts are deeply indented and generally steep; the south coast is flat in its eastern part, and backed by lagoons and mangrove swamps, but towards the west is steep and rocky, with no noteworthy indentations except that of Noi Mina Bay. The most considerable inlet in all Timor is Kupang Bay on the west coast, which is 12–15 miles long, and contains some small islands. There are coral reefs in many places along the coasts. Apart from the ports of call of the Dutch steamers, Kupang and Atapupu, there are a good many places on the west and north coasts where anchorage may be found at certain seasons. Kupang itself is dangerous for ships in the north-west monsoon.

River System

Owing to the configuration of the country and the porous character of the soil, the rivers, which generally flow north and south with short courses and a rapid change of level straight to the sea, are unimportant. A few of them are navigable for small native boats at their mouths. Only one or two, chiefly on the south, have a constant supply of water.

(3) Climate

Two seasons may be distinguished, that of the south-east monsoon, lasting from May to November, and that of the north-west monsoon, from December to April. There are short periods of transition between

1 Spelt Koepang by the Dutch, in whose language oe is used to indicate the long u sound.
the two, with variable winds. During the south-east monsoon practically no rain falls on the north side of the mountains, but the north-west monsoon is accompanied by violent squalls and downpours. The heaviest rainfall occurs from December to February, the total amount being some 40–60 inches (1,020–1,525 mm.) a year. About 37 per cent. of this falls in January and February.

The mean temperature does not vary much between the two seasons, but the daily variation is considerable, being especially marked at the beginning of the south-east monsoon. The hottest regions are the plains and coasts, where the highest temperature varies between about 80° F. and 100° F. (26.6° C. and 37.7° C.), temperatures over 100° F. being exceptional. The western end of the island seems, from the figures at present available, to be somewhat hotter than the east. The interior, owing to its elevation, is cooler than the coast.

(4) Sanitary Conditions

No details are known as to health conditions in Dutch Timor. The coast is malarial, but the interior in general seems to be not unhealthy. Skin diseases are common in central Timor.

(5) Race and Language

The population of the whole island is composed of Malay, Papuan, and Polynesian elements, and is usually divided into the Belonese in the centre and east and the Timorese in the west, although this classification is far from being generally accepted. The Belonese are said to have affinities with the Papsans; the Timorese are said by some authorities to be connected with the Malays, but these facts are denied by others.
In the extreme west dwell the Kupangs, who also inhabit Semaoe (Samaoe). These may be Timorese crossed with the population of neighbouring islands, and are distinguished as a group by their noticeably lighter colour, slenderer build, and wavy hair. In the west there are also found native colonists from Rotti and Savu.

Besides the natives there are a few Dutch, and there are also a fair number of Chinese and Arabs who are occupied in commerce.

The commonest languages are Dawan in the west and Tetum in the east of the colony, but many other dialects and languages are known (e.g. Marai, Helon), the relations of which to each other and to Malay and Papuan are still obscure. In addition Malay (introduced by the Dutch) is spoken by foreign colonists in Kupang.

(6) Population

The estimated total of the native population for the whole Residency (which includes the eastern part of Flores, the Alor and Solor Islands, and others) was about 950,000 in 1912, so that it is not probable that Dutch Timor can claim more than 350,000 to 380,000 inhabitants. An estimate dated 1901 makes the number about 500,000, but this appears to be a mere guess.

The only considerable town is Kupang, at the western end of the island. Otherwise the natives mostly live in settlements of not more than ten houses, which are usually situated in places difficult of access, owing to the general feeling of insecurity.
LESSE SUNDAY ISLANDS

(1) POSITION AND EXTENT
The Lesser Sunda Islands comprise the following: Bali, Lombok, Sumbawa, Flores, Solor, Adunara, Lomblen, Pantar, Alor, Sumba (Tyendana, or Sandalwood Island), Savu, and Rotti (Roti), with the smaller islands dependent on them.

With the exception of Sumba and the two small islands of Savu and Rotti, these islands form a chain running east and west, about 700 miles in length. The islands of Sumba, Savu, and Rotti, together with Timor, constitute a separate southern line at the eastern end of the main chain.

The main chain falls roughly between 6° and 9° south latitude, while Sumba, Savu, and Rotti fall between 9° and 11° south latitude. The islands lie between the islands of Sumatra, Borneo, and Celebes and the continent of Australia; the northern shores of the chain are washed by the Sunda or Flores Sea, while the southern coast-line borders on the Indian Ocean. On the west the chain is separated from Java by the Bali Strait, and on the east from Timor by the Ombai or Alor Strait.

The areas of the islands are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Island</th>
<th>Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bali</td>
<td>2,242 sq mi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lombok</td>
<td>2,187 sq mi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sumbawa</td>
<td>(about) 5,300 sq mi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flores</td>
<td>5,511 sq mi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solor</td>
<td>figures not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adunara</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lomblen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pantar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sumba</td>
<td>5,290 sq mi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Savu</td>
<td>239 sq mi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rotti</td>
<td>651 sq mi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Of the islands for which no area is given, Alor is the largest, and is about half the size of Lombok. The combined areas of the islands are said to be about half that of Java.

(2) Surface, Coasts, and Rivers

**Surface**

The predominant physical feature of the Lesser Sunda Islands is a line of volcanic mountains running through the main chain from end to end. The mountains are highest at the western end, the greatest height being the isolated peak Renjani in Lombok (about 12,300 ft.). Several other peaks attain to heights between 7,000 ft. and 10,000 ft. The general trend of the mountain chain is from east to west, but there are local variations in the different islands.

Throughout the chain the volcanic mountains form the dominating feature. Sumba, Savu, and Rotti, however, are off the main volcanic line, and, though the fact is not definitely established, it is probable that there are no volcanoes and no high peaks in any of them.

In some of the islands, notably in Bali, Lombok, and, it is thought, in Sumbawa, there appears a parallel ridge to the south, of much lower altitude than the main mountain chain. All the islands of the main chain are in general mountainous, with plateaux between the mountain peaks, and alluvial strips at intervals along the coasts.

In Bali there are several active volcanoes, including Batur, which was in eruption in 1905. An eruption of Tambora in Sumbawa caused immense damage in 1815, besides reducing the height of the peak from 13,000 ft. to 9,000 ft.
Coasts

In the Lesser Sunda Islands the volcanic mountains approach very near to the coasts, and on both the northern and southern sides the sea reaches a great depth.

The northern coasts of Bali and Lombok are straight and regular, and contain no inlets. In the next island to the eastward, Sumbawa, Saleh Bay penetrates inland for 51 miles, with an average width of 11½ miles. In the same island on the east side of Mount Tambora is the Bay of Dompo or Sanggar, and farther east still is the land-locked Bay of Bima. Its shore is generally precipitous, but at the port of Bima becomes flat and marshy. The north coast of Flores varies considerably; generally it rises abruptly to a high hilly country, but in Maumere Bay and Lapeh Bay it is low.

The north coast of Sumba is low and sandy, with hilly country rising in flat terraces behind. There are many capes and bays and good harbours, the best being Nangamesi Bay.

The southern side of the chain contains fewer bays, the only one of importance being Tjempi (Chempí) Bay on the south coast of Sumbawa. In the same island, a little farther east, is Waworada Bay. The south coast of Flores is fairly regular and steep, the chief bay being that of Endeh, with an island of the same name in the middle of it. In Sumba also the south coast is generally precipitous.

Of the straits between the islands of the chain, the following only are of importance. Bali Strait, between Java and Bali, is only 3 miles wide at the northern end, but widens to the south. The Strait of Lombok is both wide and deep, and the chief inlet, Labuan-Tering (or Labuan Tjerik) Bay, is situated on the
Lombok side. Between Lombok and Sumbawa is the Alas Strait, with one small but secure harbour at Piju, on the Lombok side.

**Rivers**

The rivers of the Lesser Sunda Islands are unimportant. Many of them during the north-west monsoon are mountain torrents rushing down to the sea through deep ravines, but during the south-east monsoon many dry up. None of them is of use for navigation, although there are a few, such as the Kambera in Sumba and the Reo in Flores, which are navigable for small craft a mile or so inland. Others, such as those in northern Lombok, are of great use for cultivation.

(3) **Climate**

The mean annual temperature is high, being 78°–80° F. (25.5°–26.6° C.). There is a very small monthly range and a small daily range, which increases as one progresses eastwards along the islands. There are no figures for the Lesser Sundas, but the temperature probably approximates to that of the eastern peninsula of Java, where the mean temperature for Pasuruan is 80° F. (26.6° C.) and for Assembagus (near the north coast) 79° F. (26 C.). Kupang in Timor at the eastern end of the Lesser Sundas has much the same mean temperature as Assembagus.

During the north-west monsoon Bali and Lombok have the greatest rainfall, while Flores is the driest region. During the south-east monsoon Bali is wettest with a very small rainfall, while in Sumba in July there is no rain. The average amount of rainfall in the Lesser Sundas during the north-west monsoon is only 35.5 in. (90.5 cm.), and during the south-east monsoon the figure sinks to 6.5 in. (16.5 cm.).
There is an average amount of 16 in. (40-6 cm.) evenly divided between the two transitional periods. A fresh sea wind blows all day and is succeeded at night by a light land breeze. There are no cyclones.

(4) Sanitary Conditions

Malaria in its various forms is very prevalent, and occasionally there are violent outbreaks lasting for several years in various localities, from which the local form of the disease often takes its name. Other endemic diseases, such as cholera, beri-beri, and dysentery, also occur occasionally in a severe form. Small-pox is less common since the introduction of vaccination, but the lack of cleanliness among the pig-keeping natives of Bali has occasioned epidemics there, and a serious outbreak of the kind occurred in 1913.

(5) Race and Language

The chief peoples inhabiting the Lesser Sunda Islands are the Balinese and the Sassaks.

Balinese.—Bali and western Lombok are inhabited by descendants of the Hindu Javanese, who call themselves Wong Majapahit, to distinguish themselves from the Bali-Aga, who are thought to be descendants of the ancient indigenous population and live in villages in Sangsit, Sembira, southern and western Lombok, and Krobokan. In physique they are a little slighter than the Javanese, but strong. The Balinese in Bali number about 800,000, and their language is very like Javanese.

Sassaks.—These people mainly inhabit eastern Lombok, though they are found in other parts of the island, and also in the western peninsula of Sumbawa. Some years ago their numbers were estimated at 320,000 in Lombok, but in Sumbawa their numbers are unknown,
although they probably do not amount to more than one-eighth of those in Lombok.

The language of the Lombok Sassaks is very different from that of the Balinese, although it contains many Malay and Javanese words.

In the Sumbawa peninsula there is also a large admixture of Macassars, Buginese, Chinese, and Arabs, together with a few Europeans.

Natives of Sumbawa, Flores, Solor, Lomblen, Adunara, Alor, and Pantar.—Little is known of the peoples inhabiting the islands to the eastward of Lombok. While the natives of the three remaining districts of Sumbawa are of a homogeneous Malay type, the islands of Flores, Solor, Lomblen, and Adunara farther east constitute a zone in which the Malay merges into the Papuan.

Malay, which is the lingua franca of the Dutch East Indies, is understood everywhere along the coasts, but among the natives of the interior there are many different languages and dialects spoken in various though not widely separate localities, e.g. in Alor there are twenty.

(6) Population

Distribution

According to the estimate of 1912 the islands of Bali and Lombok, which constitute a separate Residency, had a population of approximately 1,207,000, which is more than five times as dense as that in the other islands of the group. In 1905 there were in Bali and Lombok 1,807 Chinese, 704 Arabs, 143 other Oriental foreigners, and 119 Europeans. The populations of some of the islands have been roughly estimated as follows: Sumbawa, 100,000; Sumba, 200,000, the western part of the island being the most thickly
populated; Flores, 300,000; Solor and Lomblen, 32,000; Adunara, 25,000; Alor, 50,000; Pantar, 1,900; Rotti, 60,000. One estimate puts the population of Savu at 26,000, and another at 15,000.

Towns

The chief towns of the Lesser Sundas are on the north coasts of the islands. Singa Raja in Bali had in 1905 a population of about 9,000, of which nearly 1,000 were Chinese. Negara, a little way inland on the Bali side of the southern entrance of the Bali Strait, had in 1905 a population of 6,651.

Except Mataram, the capital of western Lombok, which has a population of only 300, no other town in Lombok is given in the official tables, but it is probable that Ampenan on the west coast has a considerably larger population.

Bima on Bima Bay on the north coast of Sumbawa has a population roughly estimated at 10,000.

In Flores, Larantuka, on the peninsula at the eastern end, had, in 1905, a population of 4,663, almost entirely composed of natives.

Waingapu in Sumba and Baâ in Rotti had each about 1,000 inhabitants.
II. POLITICAL HISTORY

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY

1597. First Dutch relations with Bali.
1613. First Dutch relations with Timor.
1618. First Dutch relations with the Solor Islands.
1646. Dutch authority recognized in the Solor Islands.
1667. Dutch authority recognized in Flores.
1674. First Dutch relations with Lombok.
1692. Lombok conquered by Bali.
1749. Portuguese influence in western Timor finally overcome.
1756. Alliance made by Dutch with native rulers of Timor and other islands.
1778. 13,000 Balinese slaves officially reported at Batavia.
1811–16. Dutch part of Timor and Bali under British rule. Abolition of slave-trade.
1816. Dutch Timor restored to the Netherlands.
1839. Treaty acknowledging Dutch sovereignty in Bali.
1843. Acknowledgement of Dutch sovereignty in Lombok, subsequently repudiated.
1851. Dutch hold on Flores and Solor Islands consolidated.
1854. Timor boundary treaty between Netherlands and Portugal.
1859. Portuguese claims in Flores, Solor, and Alor groups ceded to the Netherlands.
1882. Bali and Lombok form a separate Residency.
1890. Punitive measures in Flores.
1894. Natives of Lombok invoke Dutch aid against Balinese.
1899. Revision of Timor boundary treaty.
1904. Punitive expeditions to Bali to put down piracy.
1905. Revision of Timor boundaries.
1908. Strong punitive measures in Flores.
1914. Military withdrawn from Bali.

TIMOR

The Dutch first came to Timor in 1613, but found, as elsewhere, powerful rivals in the Portuguese, who were already established there, and whose influence in
the western portion of the island was not finally overcome until 1749; in 1756 new alliances were contracted by the Dutch with fifteen native rulers in western Timor, but the eastern portion continues Portuguese to this day.

During the British occupation of Java the Dutch portion of Timor also surrendered to England—to be restored to the Netherlands after the fall of Napoleon. In 1854 a treaty was concluded, but ratified only in 1859, determining the boundary between the Dutch and Portuguese territories; differences concerning the unsatisfactory position of certain enclaves led to a revision that was ratified in 1905, but the retention by the Portuguese of the Ocussi enclave still causes acute friction.

There was serious trouble in Portuguese Timor in 1912, owing to the Portuguese, it was alleged, giving arms to the natives to assert their claim to a few square miles of land on the eastern border of the Portuguese enclave in the Dutch part of Timor. There was a widespread revolt in the interior of Portuguese Timor. The capital, Dili, was believed to be in danger; and the Governor went on board a warship that had come from Macao, while a great number of refugees fled from Portuguese Timor into Dutch Timor. Eventually the matter was referred to the Hague Arbitration Court, and was settled for the time being by the Sentence Arbitrale of M. Lardy in June 1914.

**BALI**

The earliest relations of the Dutch with Bali date back to 1597; but they never obtained a firm footing there till quite modern times. Contracts were indeed

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1 F. Fokkens, *De nieuwe regeling der grenzen tussen Nederlandsch en Portugeesch Timor*. The Hague, 1914.
made by the Dutch East India Company with the native rulers; but they related chiefly to the supply of slaves, an official return compiled at Batavia in 1778 showing that not fewer than 13,000 Balinese were then in bondage in and around that town. This trade was abolished during the period of British rule in Java (1811–16). After the restoration of the colonies to the Dutch, the latter were long regarded with distrust in Bali, and only in 1839 was an agreement concluded whereby Dutch sovereignty was acknowledged by all the native rulers. But before two years had elapsed this agreement was violated, and three expeditions had to be sent to Bali before Dutch rule was firmly established in 1849. In 1882 Bali, which had since 1849 been administered from Java, was raised, together with Lombok, to the status of a separate Residency.

An act of piracy committed in 1904 upon a stranded schooner owned by a Chinaman, and the consequent demand for indemnity made by the Dutch, resulted in a series of risings that enabled the Netherlands, after punitive expeditions, to gain a still firmer hold over the various native rulers in the south of the island.

Reforms were gradually introduced into the internal administration. Slavery was restricted with a view to its speedy total suppression, and the opium trade was brought under Government control. By 1914 the military evacuation of the island was made possible by the substitution of a service of armed police.

The whole of Bali and Lombok have been tranquil recently, but so late as May 1917 there was a riot in the district of Karangassem in Bali owing to about 125 natives having been imprisoned for refusing to perform statutory labour. The troops fired upon the mob, with the result that 5 rioters were killed and 7 wounded.
LOMBOK

The Dutch East India Company had its first intercourse with Lombok in 1674, a treaty being made with the native rulers in 1675, but no effective footing was established, and the island, falling to Bali as a conquest in 1692, remained vassal until 1843; in that year a contract was signed by the ruler of Mataram, a small state then paramount in the island, acknowledging the sovereignty of the Netherlands; but this was repudiated a few years later.

Little progress in extending their authority was made by the Dutch for the next half-century; but in 1894 they took advantage of the often-repeated appeals of the Sassaks—a feeble race, natives of Lombok, long held in subjection by their Bali conquerors—and sent an expedition that after severe fighting succeeded in conquering the Balinese resistance. The island was thereupon incorporated as a division of the Residency of Bali and Lombok, to which it had nominally belonged since 1882. Since their conquest the Sassaks have given the Dutch Government more trouble than the defeated Balinese; the latter have proved peace-abiding subjects, but the former have attempted to take undue advantage of the privileges accorded them.

SUMBAWA

Sumbawa was one of the dependencies of Macassar that refused to sign the contract forced upon the Sultan of that State by Speelman in 1667; force had therefore to be employed, and an agreement was signed, and a Dutch post established, in 1674. The post was, however, abandoned in the following year.

For nearly a century Sumbawa, which became an ally of the Dutch East India Company by virtue of the 1674 agreement, gave that body much trouble by reason
of the wars which it waged with neighbouring islands, but in 1765 an entirely new agreement was entered into; this has since been twice revised—in 1858 and 1875.

**SUMBA OR SANDALWOOD ISLAND**

Already in the middle of the seventeenth century the Dutch were shipping sandalwood from this island; but it was not until 1756 that contracts were made with various rulers of Timor and other neighbouring islands. A Government report upon the resources of Sumba, issued in 1759, spoke of the possibility of obtaining annually 'a cargo of sandalwood and a good quantity of slaves'. But troubles with the natives led the company to abandon relations with the island.

Fresh agreements were made early in the nineteenth century and renewed in 1860. In 1866 Dutch officials were first appointed to reside in the island; owing, however, to the constant internecine quarrels of the natives, their functions remained for a long time restricted to the purchase of horses for the Government.

**FLORES AND THE SOLOR ISLANDS**

A treaty was made in 1618, and renewed in 1646, by which Dutch rule was recognized in the Solor Islands. Speelman in 1667 appears to have been the first to conclude a permanent treaty with the ruler of Macassar that acknowledged the company's authority over Flores, and a Dutch post-holder was soon after placed in Ende Bay. But the influence of Portugal remained very strong both in Flores and the Solor Islands, even well into the nineteenth century, Larantuka being officially acknowledged a Portuguese possession by the Dutch in 1818. A Dutch maritime expedition in 1838 led to the submission of many native rulers in the following year. In 1859 an agreement was made with Portugal, by
which that country formally ceded all its claims in Flores; its entire possessions there and in the Solor Islands had actually been in Dutch hands since 1851.

From 1859 down to the first decade of the present century the Dutch authorities in Flores and the Solor Islands have had to contend uninterrupted with rebellion; in 1890 and again in 1908 the military operations assumed important dimensions, and even to-day conditions cannot be regarded as entirely peaceful, though on the whole the political outlook is favourable.
III. SOCIAL AND POLITICAL CONDITIONS

DUTCH TIMOR

(1) Religious

The natives are mostly heathens. In some parts, notably in the west, there is a fair number of professing Protestants; in others, especially to the east, a leaven of professing Catholics. At bottom nearly the whole population is pagan, and consists of worshippers of ghosts and fetishes, the Belonese being apparently less fanatical than the Timorese.

(2) Educational

In the Residency of Timor and Dependencies in 1913 there were 21 Government schools for natives with 2,704 pupils, and 136 schools classed as ‘private’ with 7,551 pupils. (See also Sumatra, No. 83 of this series.)

LESSEr Sunda Islands

(1) Religious

The religion of the Balinese is Hindu, and is much mixed up with animistic beliefs, the Brahmanism being tempered with Buddhism; Siva is worshipped, and Krishna and Vishnu, with innumerable other gods besides. Neither Mohammedanism nor Christianity make much headway. Of the four castes, Brahmins, Ksatua, Wesja, and Sudra, the three first comprise the nobility and the Sudra common people. The last class is not despised, and the nobility can marry into it.
The Sassaks of eastern Lombok are nominally Mohammedans, and in certain particulars adhere strictly to the observances of their faith, being otherwise influenced by animistic beliefs. Efforts to convert them are generally unsuccessful, and intermarriage between the Balinese and Sassaks is only occasional. In the islands of Flores, Solor, Lomblen, and Adunara the majority of the natives are pagans, the chief observances being connected with worship of the dead. The Mohammedans are found chiefly on the coasts where colonists from Celebes and other parts of the archipelago have established themselves, after first driving the original population into the interior. In Endeh there are a few surviving Roman Catholic practices, relics of Portuguese missionary activities.

(2) **Educational**

In Bali and Lombok in 1913 there were 14 Government schools for natives with 2,382 pupils, and 5 'private' schools with 307 pupils. The instruction in the Government schools is always secular. (See also Sumatra, No. 83 of this series.)

In June 1916 the Government arranged for 13 pupils from Sumbawa to be sent to Macassar to the training school for native teachers, and among those chosen were the eldest son of the ruler of Sumbawa and the brother of the Sultan of Bima.
IV. ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

DUTCH TIMOR

(A) MEANS OF COMMUNICATION

(1) INTERNAL

(a) Roads

Since 1914 the Dutch East Indian Government is believed to have given considerable attention to the development of inland communication in Timor, but precise information as to what has been accomplished is not yet obtainable. When, about 1905, particulars of all the roads and bridges in the Outer Possessions were tabulated, the roads kept up by the Government in Dutch Timor were less than 4 miles in length. There were two plate-girder and lattice-girder bridges, each with a length of 115 ft. Small culverts numbered 36. Ten bridges were erected or renewed between 1896 and 1903.

Communications with the interior of Dutch Timor, at any rate till quite recently, were limited to native tracks. No roads worthy of the name exist anywhere except around the port of Kupang. Statute labour is requisitioned for road-building, and some progress has been made with the construction of a road from Kupang to Atapupu.

There are no railways or tramways in Dutch Timor.

(b) Rivers

Though there are many rivers which are navigable by native vessels near their estuaries, there is no stream in Dutch Timor which does not dry up almost completely between May and November, during the
period of the south-east monsoon. During the north-west monsoon the streams become raging torrents. The little River Kupang, which runs through the capital of Dutch Timor, has been dammed in order to provide washing water.

(c) Posts and Telegraphs

Since the interior of Dutch Timor is largely composed of steep mountains and occupied by savage and turbulent tribes, there is no regular postal service, except in the immediate neighbourhood of Kupang and Atapupu. Military telegraphic communication is maintained whenever possible with Kupang. There were 1\(\frac{1}{4}\) miles of permanent telegraph wires in Timor at the end of 1914. Statute labour can be exacted, if necessary, for the conveyance of official correspondence.

(2) External

(a) Ports

The only recognized ports are Kupang and Atapupu. Kupang lies on the south side of Kupang Bay. The roadstead is good, but the port is considered in some respects inferior to Dili in Portuguese Timor. The north-eastern part of the bay is very shallow, but there is excellent anchorage close to the shore at Kupang, with a minimum depth of 4 fathoms. During the north-west monsoon, vessels must often seek refuge in the Strait of Samau, on the eastern side of the island of that name, opposite Kupang. It is then necessary for passengers to embark and disembark at Tenau, about 2\(\frac{1}{2}\) miles from Kupang. Kupang is the seat of the Residency of Timor and Dependencies, and the Dutch East Indian Government maintains a garrison at Fort Concordia. The Rajah of Kupang lives on the island of Samau.
Atapupu, near the Portuguese frontier, has a natural harbour with a good depth of water. A representative of the Government is stationed there, and the little town contains many Chinese traders and a Catholic mission.

Except in Noi Mina Bay, the south coast, which is stormy, offers no shelter to vessels, and is generally avoided, especially during the south-east monsoon.

No statistics of the tonnage of shipping visiting the ports of Dutch Timor are available. Exports go mainly to Java and Celebes, but small quantities of produce go to Japan, China, and Australia.

(b) Shipping Lines

The Koninklijke Paketvaart Maatschappij, which was founded in 1890 and is subsidized by the Government, is bound to maintain regular services between Java and specified ports in the Outer Possessions, including Kupang and Atapupu. Between Kupang and Java there is a regular monthly service, and there are also services to Macassar and Surabaya. The company is under an obligation to carry mails free of charge and to transport servants of the Crown and Government property according to a fixed tariff. It maintains a steamer service connecting the Dutch East Indies with Singapore and Australia; it is prepared to increase its service to and from Kupang or any other port as required.

It is only since 1912 that ships of all nationalities have been permitted to take part in the coasting trade.

(c) Wireless Communication

The newly erected wireless telegraph station at Kupang, opened to the public in August 1913, is an immense boon to the island, which has never been in cable communication with the outer world.
(B) INDUSTRY

(1) Labour

Certain portions of Timor, round Kupang and Atapupu, are under direct Government administration. In these areas statute labour can be exacted for the construction, repair, and maintenance of roads, for the construction and guarding of Government buildings, such as travellers’ shelters and watch-houses, and for other purposes,\(^1\) up to a limit of 36 days’ service in the year. In 1915 there were 6,317 persons liable to statute labour, and they gave an aggregate of 115,000 days’ service.

The Timorese are not a race trained to habits of industry during centuries of subjection, like the Javanese or the natives of Bali and Lombok. They cannot be induced to work hard for any reward that Europeans can offer. Their wants are limited and are so bountifully supplied by nature that they are apt to sink deeper and deeper into sloth and self-indulgence, while even such incentive to activity as was afforded by intertribal warfare has become greatly restricted under the Dutch Government.

The native Rajahs are in theory pledged to foster agriculture and industry. They nominally accept the overlordship of the Dutch East Indian Government, but most of them show little sense of their obligations. They take toll of the agricultural produce and wax, &c., obtained by their subjects, but pay no taxes to the Government, either in money or in kind. Such a system as this is not likely to stimulate industry, and the profits of a few individuals bring no advantage to the community as a whole.

The differences between the Portuguese and Dutch

\(^1\) See Sumatra, No. 83 of this series.
Governments, which have continued for more than three centuries in Timor, and which have not been finally settled even by the frontier delimitation of 1915, have militated against settled government in the island, and consequently against systematic industry.

(2) **Agriculture**

(a) **Products of Commercial Value**

*Vegetable Products.*—Agriculture among the natives is practically limited to the cultivation of maize, which is the staple food of the villagers, and of a little rice, which is regarded by them more as a luxury than a necessity. In 1913 Timor imported 2,037 metric tons of rice and exported only 1,078 metric tons. Wheat and millet have been successfully grown. Plentiful supplies of food are obtained from the sago-palm, coconut palm, and others. In 1913 Timor and Dependencies exported 6,617 tons of copra. The lontar-palm furnishes a palm-wine, called *laru*, and its leaves are used for making mats, baskets, and hats. The bamboo is also much used for building and plaiting.

Dutch planters have made extensive experiments with coffee, and Timor coffee is of excellent quality; the exports are steadily increasing. Experiments have also been made with tea, sugar-cane, cocoa, and tobacco. The natives have for a long time past cultivated tobacco in a casual way for their own use. Vegetables and fruit flourish. The onions of Timor are highly esteemed in Java and Celebes. A quantity of fruit is exported. The vine does well. So far as is known, cultivation is much less advanced in the west than in the east of the island.

*Live-stock.*—Timor has a breed of small horses, which are regularly exported. They are hardy, but until recently no attempt has been made to maintain
or improve the quality of the breed. The natives turn them out to fend for themselves. Every horse is tattooed with the family mark of its owner, like the owner himself, and every Timorese family owns at least one horse. Buffaloes are numerous.

The following figures show the imports and exports of live stock to and from Timor and Dependencies, excluding Sumbawa:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Imports</th>
<th>1913</th>
<th>1914</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stallions</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mares</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Bulls</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cows</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goats</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigs</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exports</th>
<th>1913</th>
<th>1914</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stallions</td>
<td>2,005</td>
<td>4,795</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mares</td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffaloes</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goats</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>539</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigs</td>
<td></td>
<td>804</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Honey and wax are collected from the wild bees of the island.

(b) Methods of Cultivation

There are many sterile tracts in Timor, but there is also plenty of fertile soil, on which excellent crops can be raised. Particularly favourable reports have been given on a plain in Belu, south of Atapupu. The diluvial 'black soil' of Timor is celebrated for its fertility.

The natives are by no means capable of making the best of the opportunities that the character of the soil affords them. Their methods of cultivation are primitive, and in many areas they have not yet learnt to
plough. Where they practise the wet system of rice cultivation, they simply turn buffaloes on to the land to trample and break up the earth, then plant rice haphazard, and finally flood the surface so recklessly that many of the young plants are carried away.

The most advanced methods of cultivation, however, are employed by experienced Dutch planters in their experiments with tea, sugar, &c., on the rich lands near Kupang. These planters also use proper methods of irrigation for the rice, which they cultivate on the wet system. Irrigation on scientific principles in Timor will always present serious difficulties, for from May to November, during the south-east monsoon, scarcely any rain falls. The earth becomes hard, and native cultivation is at a standstill. Drought affects the south of Dutch Timor more than the north and centre, where in some districts two crops can be obtained in a year. In the south it is often difficult to obtain even one crop in a year, but scientific irrigation might remedy this.

(c) Forestry

The sandalwood tree furnishes one of the chief exports of Timor, and this industry is now skilfully exploited. All felling of trees without a permit has been prohibited, but the control of the Government over the native tribes is very slight. The eucalyptus tree is common. The forests of Timor are scanty, owing to the long rainless season, but rosewood, teak, and bamboo are widely found.

(3) Fisheries

The natives have no bent for seafaring, and in consequence the resources of the fisheries are little developed. Pearl-shells and trepang (bèche-de-mer) are exported extensively. Concessions have been
granted to Europeans by the native rulers to fish for shells and trepang, in return for a share of the produce. The coral reefs which surround the island hamper net-fishing. Turtles are esteemed by the natives for their flesh. A Norwegian syndicate has announced its intention of fishing for whales in the seas around Timor.

(4) MINERALS

There is no doubt that Timor possesses mineral wealth, but the Government does not yet appear to have granted any concessions for mining. Alluvial gold, ores of copper, manganese, and chrome iron, and gypsum exist, and the island was formerly reputed to be very rich in copper. There is petroleum both on Timor and on Samau. Inferior asbestos has been found in western Timor. Marble is found in Dutch Timor, but it is said to be of soft quality.

There are mud geysers on Samau, though no signs of recent volcanic activity appear on Timor. Springs containing large quantities of alkali and iodine exist near Vassa.

(5) MANUFACTURES

A certain amount of plaiting and weaving is done by the women, who make sarongs, straw mats, and ropes. The natives manufacture silver bracelets which are artistically worked, earrings and rings, and also musical instruments, such as gongs, drums, and wooden tambourines, and an instrument called the sasando, provided with copper strings. Salt is obtained by evaporation on the shore of Kupang Bay. At Kupang there is an ice factory, which in 1915 employed ten persons.
COMMERCE

Precise information regarding the various branches of trade at the present time appears to be unobtainable. Both the foreign and domestic trade of Dutch Timor are almost entirely in the hands of the Chinese and Arabs, and are confined to Kupang and Atapupu.

The exports of Kupang include sandalwood, coffee, maize, rubber, native horses, fruit, oil-bearing seeds, bees-wax, copra, buffalo-hides, and pearl-shells, and also delicacies for the Chinese market, such as sharks’ fins, trepang, and swallows’ nests. (For the trade in live-stock see above, p. 25.)

GENERAL REMARKS

The areas in Dutch Timor under direct Government control are a strip of land about 50 miles long and 6 to 9 miles broad around Kupang Bay, and the valley of Atapupu.

The future of the colony depends entirely upon the successful pacification of the native tribes or ‘kingdoms’. Of these there are about forty, usually in a state of enmity with each other. There are a certain number of nominal Christians among the natives, but the bulk of both the Timorese, in the south-west of the island, and the Belonese, in the centre, are pagans, and most of them are dangerous and vindictive savages. The most troublesome people on the island are the black Christians, descendants of Portuguese half-breeds: they are proud, treacherous, and cruel. The mountainous interior is not likely to be law-abiding for many years to come. The natives hate strangers, and mostly live in small hill kampongs of a dozen huts.

The numerous Rajahs are constantly fighting amongst themselves, and, although most of them are pledged not to buy or sell slaves and to refrain from torturing
and mutilating their subjects, such pledges are in most cases unfulfilled. These Rajahs are nearly all blood-thirsty tyrants. Even the tractable Rajah of Kupang claims to be closely related to the crocodiles in Kupang Bay, and till a few years ago virgins used to be flung to them, so that the family ties might be maintained.

Timor has suffered from the division of control between Dutch and Portuguese. The latter still retain more than half the island, including the Ocussi enclave, in the middle of the northern part of Dutch Timor, with about one-third of the northern coast-line of Dutch Timor (cf. above, p. 13).

Lying on the most direct route between Port Darwin and Batavia, the port of Kupang has a promise of prosperity, in spite of Timor’s long annual drought. The island has the reputation of being unhealthy for Europeans, at any rate along the coasts, but Baun in Amarasi, at an altitude of about 4,000 ft., is regarded at Kupang as a satisfactory sanatorium. Dutch Timor, with an area nearly half that of the Netherlands, might support a far larger population. As has been pointed out already (see above, p. 25), the cultivation of coffee, cocoa, tobacco, sugar-cane, tea, and vines has been successful; fruit and vegetables flourish, and there is much fertile soil.

**LESSER SUNDA ISLANDS**

**GENERAL DESCRIPTION**

The Lesser Sunda Islands are geographically associated with Java, but from the economic point of view they belong to the Outer Possessions, and are thus classified in all Dutch Government statistics.

Flores, Sumbawa, and Sumba are the largest islands, but Bali and Lombok, though less than half their size, are economically more important.
None of these islands have railways, and most of them have not even good roads. The rivers are useless as means of communication, being torrents from December to March, after which they begin to dry up for the rest of the year. They might be extensively employed for irrigation, and are already used for that purpose in Bali and Lombok. The River Reo in Flores is navigable for some distance above its bar in all seasons.

The principal ports of all the islands are included in subsidized steamer services of the Koninklijke Paketvaart Maatschappij, which is under contract to send a steamer every four weeks to Ampenan, Sumbawa town, Waingapu, Ende, Bima, Kupang, and other places.

All the principal islands possess horses, stunted and ugly, but hardy, and the Government is taking energetic measures to improve the breed. Wherever there are limestone cliffs, notably in Bali and Sumbawa, birds' nests are collected for export to China. The most easterly of the islands are, on the whole, the least fertile. Government opium is one of the principal imports; the demand for piece goods is increasing. There is a great deal of bartering in native trade, especially in the more easterly islands.

Probably the cultivation of the coco-nut palm, in order to obtain copra, will be the chief factor in the future economic prosperity of most of the Lesser Sunda Islands. The slave-trade, which the Dutch have now almost succeeded in suppressing, formerly depopulated and harassed the more easterly islands. The mineral wealth has been little explored. In 1909 and 1913 investigations were made by the Government in Bali and Lombok, but there is no information available as to the result.

The total European population, including half-breeds, does not exceed 400.
Bali

Bali, known as 'Little Java,' is divided from Java by the Strait of Bali, which is only three miles wide at the north-western corner of Bali. A great part of the surface of the island is mountainous and there are several active volcanoes. The Balinese, obstinate in their adherence to Hinduism, are warlike, and cost the Dutch a bloody campaign of repression in 1908, and may at any time cause further trouble. But, with the Javanese, they are considered the most methodical husbandmen in the Dutch East Indies; they are also excellent craftsmen in metal and wood. Physically they are one of the finest races in the archipelago. Their only meat is pork, for their Hinduism makes them abstain from beef and buffalo-meat.

The climate is healthy in the interior, but the swampy south coast is fever-ridden, and the island has often been ravaged by cholera epidemics. There are teak trees (jati) in Bali, and the island is rich in coco-nut palms and lontar-palms, the copra and oil of which are largely exported. The larger forest trees, however, are scarcer than in Java. Rice is grown in large quantities, and the native farmers generally grow cotton in rotation with it. Several large lakes are utilized for the irrigation of crops. There was a cocoa estate at Negara in 1915, of which 10 bouws (17½ acres) were planted with cocoa alone. The other chief products cultivated are coco-nuts, coffee, and tobacco. There is also an abundance of fruit-trees. Cattle and pigs are bred and horses are exported.

There are good roads across Bali, connecting Badong, Kusambe, Negara, and Karangassem (Karang Asem) with the capital at Singa Raja. Pabean Buleleng, two miles from Singa Raja, is a busy port, in direct communication by cable with Landangan in Java and with
Macassar in Celebes. On Bali Island there were 45 miles of telegraph wires at the end of 1914.

In 1915 there were eighteen factories in the Residency of Bali and Lombok employing five or more persons. They were classified as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factories</th>
<th>Employees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brick and tile works</td>
<td>4 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetable oil factory</td>
<td>1 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice mills</td>
<td>5 74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soap-works</td>
<td>1 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smithies</td>
<td>4 28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture factories</td>
<td>3 23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Full particulars of exports and imports are not available, the official returns referring in some cases to a single port, and in others to the Residency of Bali and Lombok, which includes both islands. Bali takes first place among the Outer Possessions in the export of rice and ground-nuts. In 1913 its export of rice amounted to 11,500 metric tons, value fls. 1,680,000, while 2,400 metric tons were imported, value fls. 248,000, so that there was a balance to the good of fls. 1,432,000. The export of ground-nuts from Pabean Buleleng in 1914 was 1,566 tons. The export of coffee from the whole Residency was 1,280 tons in 1915. Formerly all coffee from Bali and Lombok used to be sent to Singapore to be prepared for the European market, but in 1915 marketing at Surabaya began. The export of copra from Pabean Buleleng in 1914 was 5,480 tons, and in 1915 2,473 tons. The total export of tobacco from Bali and Lombok in 1915 was 195 tons, of which 154 tons went to Holland and the rest to Singapore. Hides, fibres, oil-seeds, kapok, and some raw cotton are also exported.

**LOMBOK**

This island, like Bali, is mountainous, and Renjani, or the Peak of Lombok, 12,290 ft. high, is the loftiest
summit in the Dutch East Indies. The Sassaks, who inhabit Lombok and the western part of Sumbawa, are nominally Mohammedans; they are less enterprising and energetic than the Balinese, who dominated them during a long period (cf. above, p. 16). A Balinese Rajah of western Lombok rules over Karangassem in Bali. The Dutch supremacy is, however, firmly established now in both Bali and Lombok.

The chief crops grown on Lombok are rice, coffee, and maize. Some cotton is grown; official experiments with foreign cottons have not had much success, but are being continued. The ginning of the raw product has not yet been introduced in Bali and Lombok.

The capital of the island is Mataram, but it preserves only a remnant of its former splendour. Ampenan, on the deep Lombok Strait, opposite Bali, is the chief port. It is connected with Mataram, a few miles away, and with the east coast, by a good road. There were 45½ miles of telegraph wires in Lombok at the end of 1914.

The exports include copra, rice, tobacco, cotton, ground-nuts, hides, and coffee. The export of rice from Ampenan amounted in 1915 to only 154 tons, but in 1912 it had been as high as 1,788 tons. In 1915 17 tons of hides were exported. No separate figures for the export of coffee and tobacco are available besides those for the whole Residency already given under Bali.

The imports into Ampenan in 1915 included textiles, value fls. 101,228, earthenware and china, value fls. 6,514, iron and steel, value fls. 3,943, and haberdashery, value fls. 1,896. Wheat-meal imported amounted to 5,014 kilograms, and matches to 16,900 gross boxes.
SUMBAWA

Much of the soil of Sumbawa is very fertile. Rice, teak, sapan-wood, tobacco, and bees-wax are exported. In the west of the island cinchona is grown. There are large exports of live stock: in 1913 there were exported 3,818 horses and 4,660 buffaloes. A fair number of goats and some sheep were also exported. Sulphur, arsenic, and petroleum are found in the island.

The Bay of Bima in western Sumbawa is one of the finest natural harbours in the whole of the Dutch East Indies. It penetrates inland in an almost southerly direction for 16 miles, with a minimum width of a little over a quarter of a mile. The port of Bima (population probably about 2,000) is the largest town. It is growing fast, and is likely in a few years to become very important. Sumbawa town (called Sumbawa-besar), in western Sumbawa, is increasing its trade; it is the seat of an Assistant Resident. Maumere is also a growing port. All three places have a steady trade with Java and Celebes.

FLORES

The chief occupation of the people of Flores is agriculture, and the system of communal land-holding by the tribe is fairly widespread. If left to themselves the natives would grow little but sago and maize, the latter being their staple food. But sugar and cocoa are also cultivated, and a little rice is grown near the coasts. Experiments in cotton-growing have been made; in 1913 only about 25 tons were exported, but there might be a future for cotton cultivation in the island, especially if cotton of a longer staple were grown. The cultivation of the indigenous type (kapas) here and in other islands tends to diminish as European cotton yarns become more easily obtain-
able. The exports include sandalwood, sapan-wood, cinnamon, and bees-wax. Natives report the existence of large deposits of tin in the interior. Iron, sulphur, saltpetre, and pumice-stone are also found.

In 1913 a military officer was appointed to make plans for roads in Flores, to connect Manggarai on the west with Maumere, Endeh, and Larantuka. The last-named town, in the east of the island, has a population of about 5,000; it has two anchorages with a depth of some 20 fathoms. The vessels of the Koninklijke Paketvaart Maatschappij call there and at Endeh. Larantuka has a considerable trade with Celebes, to which it sends fish, tortoise-shell, and cinnamon in return for manufactured goods.

SUMBA

The natives of Sumba or Sandalwood Island are idle and pleasure-loving. Maize is the staple food, and rice, tobacco, indigo, and cotton are also grown; sago is exported. The sandalwood trees, for which the island was once famous, have now disappeared from the coasts owing to reckless felling, but there are still a good many in the interior. The horses of Sumba are noted as the largest and strongest in the Dutch East Indies. The island was formerly a centre of slave-trading.

The chief town is Waingapu; it has a population of over a thousand.

ROTTI

This island, which lies close to Timor, is fertile, and watered by many streams; its highest point is about 800 ft. The natives are fairly industrious, when not too much addicted to sagoweer (sagueir), and cultivate rice, barley, maize, and some sugar. Lontar sugar is their main food. Some of them go to Timor to work.
Cyrus Bay, in the south-east of the island, is a sheltered and fairly spacious anchorage. Namudale (or Baâ) has a population of about a thousand, and exports fish, wood, and wax.

SAVU

This island forms with Rotti a division of the Residency of Timor. Streams are lacking, and drinking-water is obtained from wells. Lontar sugar is the main food of the people. There are good horses in the island. The capital is Seba. The scarcity of means of subsistence causes considerable emigration to Rotti.

SOLOR, ADUNARA, LOMBLEN, PANTAR, AND ALOR ISLANDS

These islands are the least civilized of the Lesser Sundas. Pearl-fishing is an industry, and shells are a medium of exchange, coined money being little used. The natives do not share the repugnance felt by those of Sumba, Savu, and Rotti to seafaring pursuits. Adunara is the most fertile of these islands.
AUTHORITIES

HISTORICAL

A full list of Historical Authorities is given in Java, No. 82 of this series.

ECONOMIC


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