

International Seminar

„Trade and Finance in the Malay World. Historical and Cultural Perspectives”

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**Bifurcation of indigenous commercial tradition
in West Indonesia, 1850–1930,
as reflected in contemporaneous Malay print publishing**



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Part 1

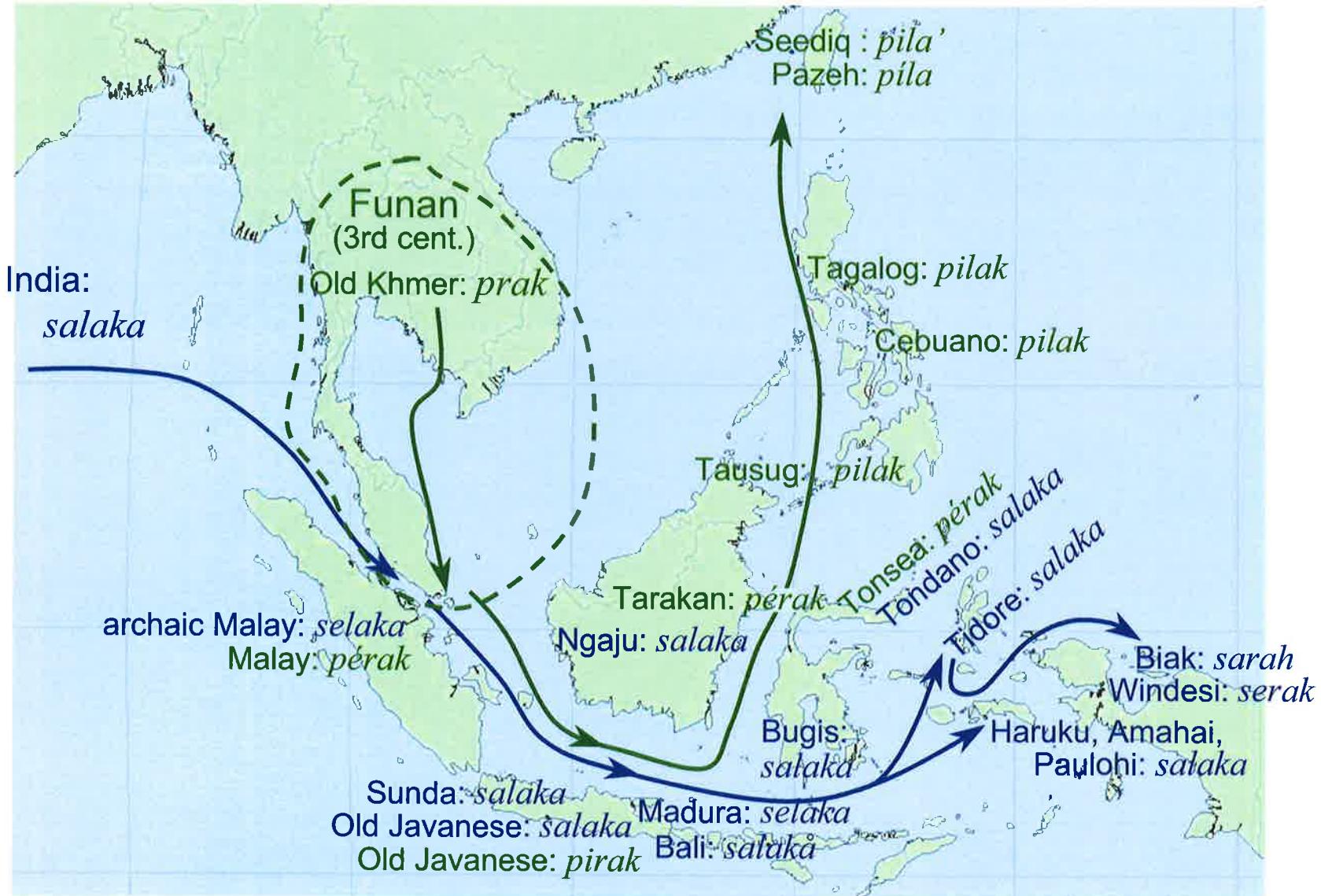
A Chronological Sketch of Indigenous Commercial Tradition in the Malayo-Indonesian Archipelago

High-sea navigation is known to have been part of Austronesian tradition since the beginnings of the dispersal into the Malayan Archipelago as of c. 4500 B.P. This preliminary section is designed to trace the subsequent development of a commercial tradition amongst Malayo-Polynesians and early Malays up to the period of substantial interactions with industrial-age economic organization after dissolution of the Dutch East-India Company (VOC) at the close of 1799 C.E.

Distribution of reflexes of the Malayo-Polynesian protoform *beli “buy”



In Malay, the word for ‘money, silver’ changed from *salaka* to *pérak* c. 300 CE. Distribution of loaned forms allow dating Malay navigation on various routes.



Reliefs on the Borobudur temple, Central Java, c. 800 CE



a shopkeeper



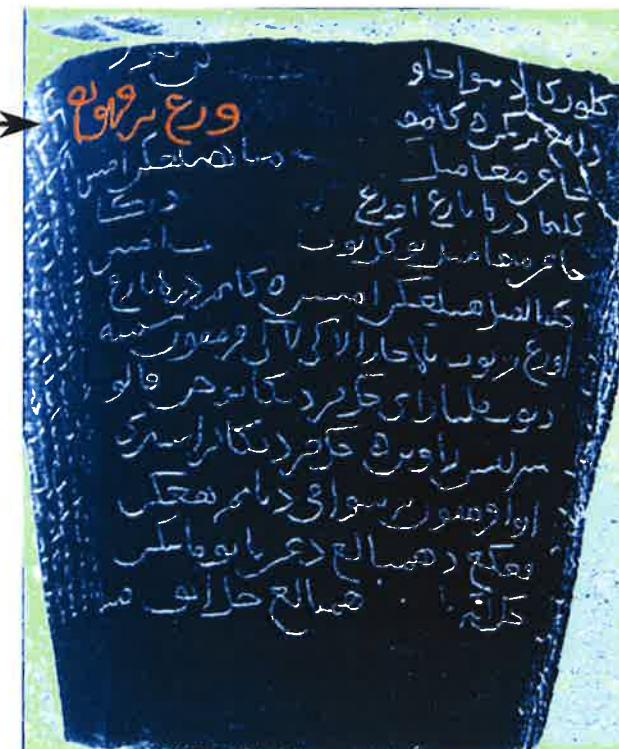
a market scene

(Bernet Kempers 1976:249-250)

the Trengganu inscription
(c. 1304 CE)
face B

orang berpihitang
'a moneylender'

(Paterson 1924:255-257)



Undang-undang Melaka (The Laws of Malacca)

(15th century)

Fasal yang ketiga puluh tiga pada menyatakan hukum peri memberi **modal** kepada seseorang
'The thirty-third paragraph for stating the law on providing **capital** to someone'

Bawa berkata yang memberi emas itu kepada yang disuruhnya itu: "Ambil olehmu dinar emas atau pérak, perniagakan oléhmu, **labanya** akan kita, akan engkau sekian **labanya**", hendaklah ditentukan **laba** perniagaan harta itu. Antara itu binasa atau **rugi**, tiadalah dapat menyilih perniagaan itu atau hilang harta itu tiada dengan taqsirnya.

Bermula tiada harus berjanjinya akan membayar **hutang** itu di benua lain atau lebih ia membayar daripada asalnya. Jika mengutang tiada dengan berjanji, kemudian dibayarnya [ter]-lebih, iaitu tiada mengapa, jikalau ada perniagaan itu dengan **labanya**.

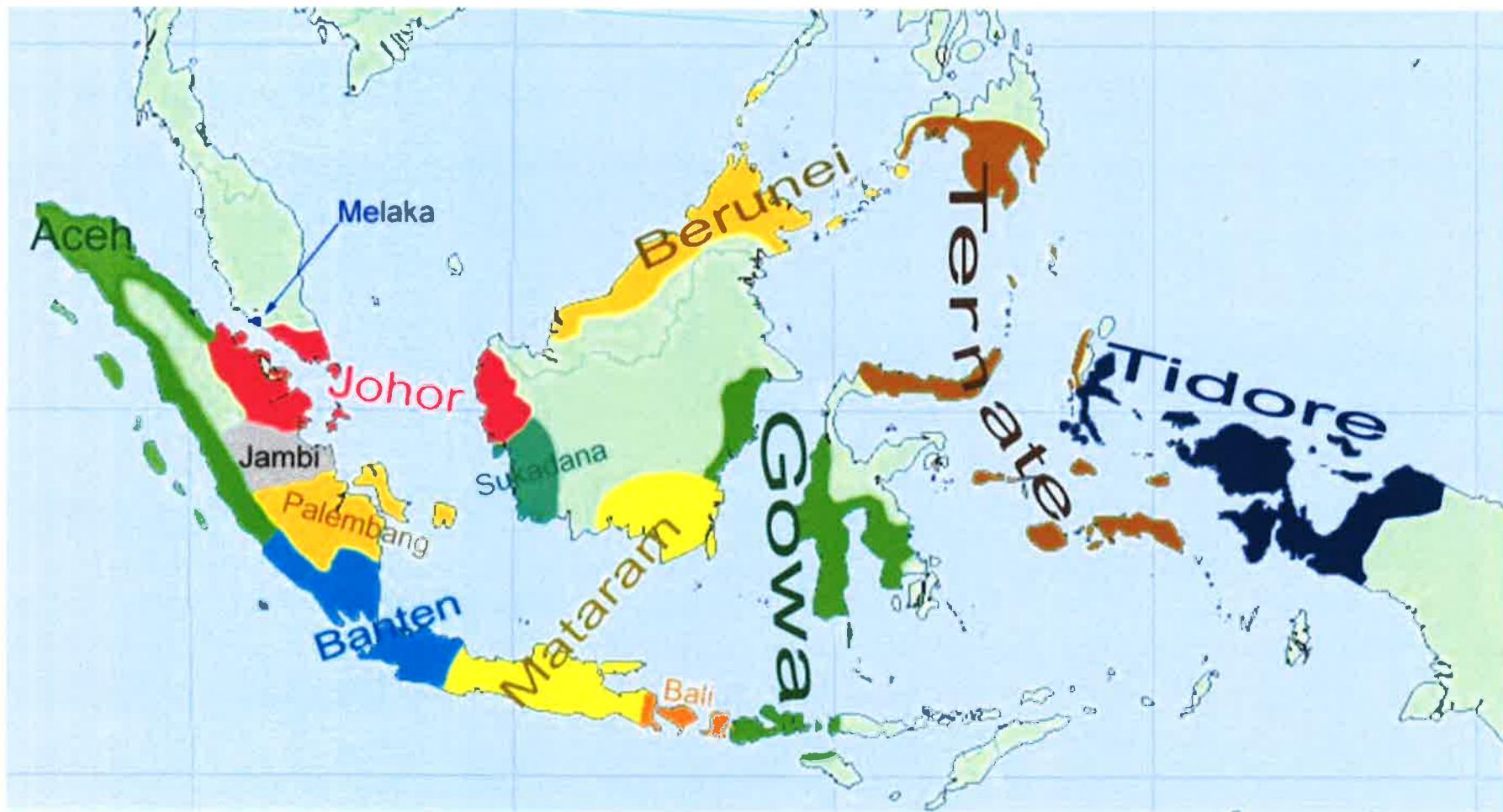
'The one who provides the gold says to the one he orders: "Take the *dinars[.]* gold or silver, do business with it, the **profit** for us, [and] the **profit** for you is so much", let the **profit** from business with the property be set. Upon destruction or **financial loss**, [he] should not compensate the business or lost property [when] not by his negligence.'

'Beforehand he must not vouch to pay back the **debt** in another country or to pay back more than the original. If he took the **debt** without vouching, and afterwards pays back more, that is of no matter, if the business is with a **profit**.'

(cf. Liaw 1976:146–147)

Malayo-Indonesia in the second half of the 16th century

(after Portuguese 1511 conquest of Malacca; before the 1619 erection of fort Batavia at Jakarta)



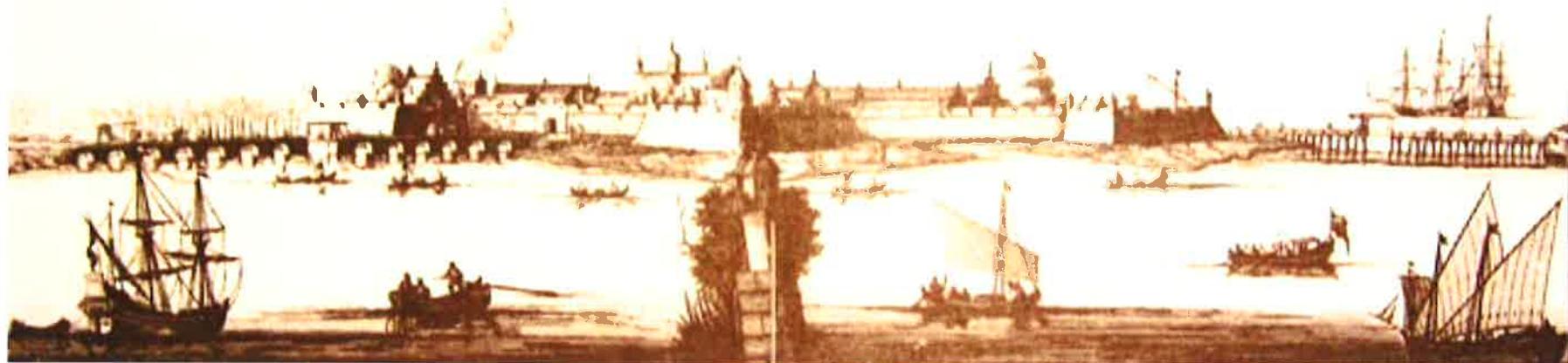
Indigenous shipping avoids Malacca by sailing before the Sumatran westcoast, raising the position of Aceh and Banten, but leading to the downfall of Demak. To the east, the seaways were under the control of Gowa, Ternate and Tidore.

In the 17th century, the VOC gained control of major parts of the spice trade in the Archipelago, to gradually impose its monopoly on that trade.

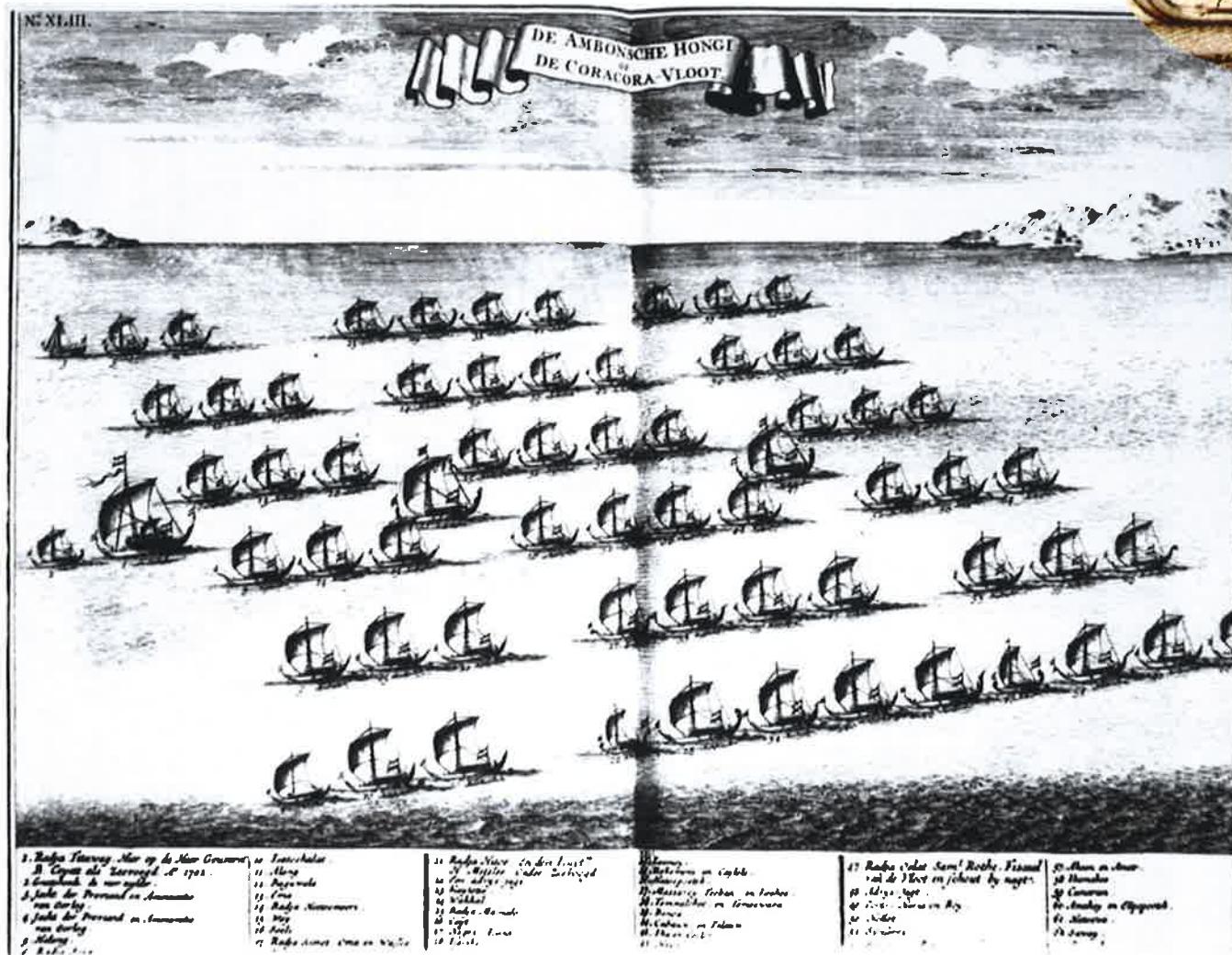
But indigenous shipping not only persists in the numerous free spaces left unoccupied by the VOC, but indigenous watercraft are also massively used by the VOC.

ANDELAU
E CASTELLO
E BALAIK

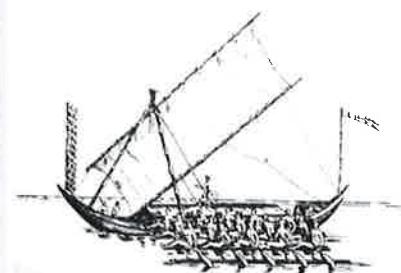
(engraving - Nieuhof 1665)



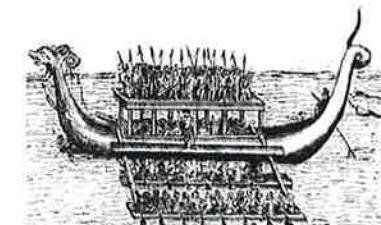
The VOC *hongi*-fleet of coracoras in François Valentyn's
Uitvoerige Beschryving Der Vyf Moluccos
 (Amsterdam/Dordrecht: 1724)



Other depictions of
coracoras
(with publication year)

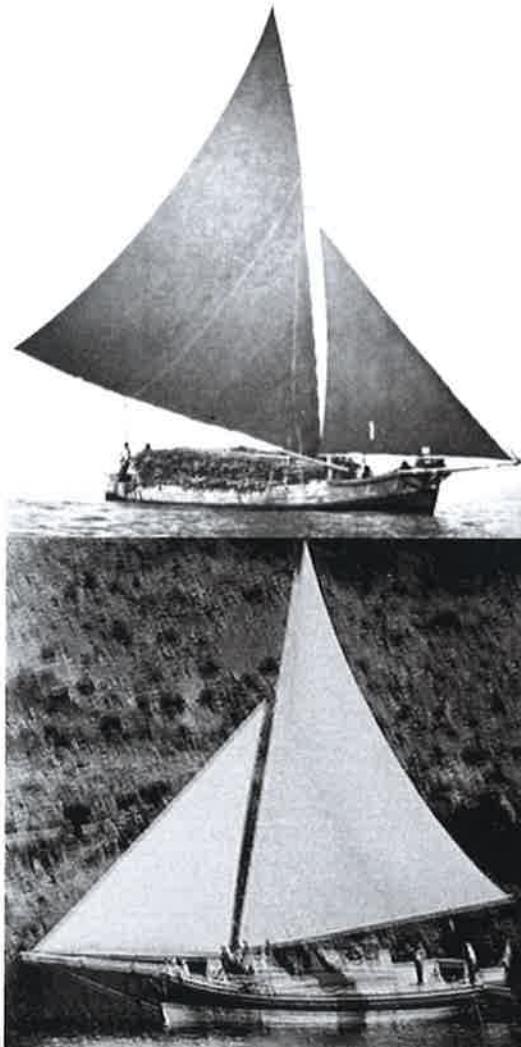


1798



1601

Other types of indigenous sailing vessels were likewise frequently used by the VOC, even if not as systematically as the coracora.



Modern (c. 1980) *lambo* sloops, that developed from the *perahu setup* (Dutch *chaloup*), used by the VOC in the 17th-18th centuries.



A Javanese *pencilang* of the type that took part in the 1705 Dutch expedition to “New Holland” (North Australia)

Part 2

Traditional Indigenous Commerce and Shipping in the post-VOC period

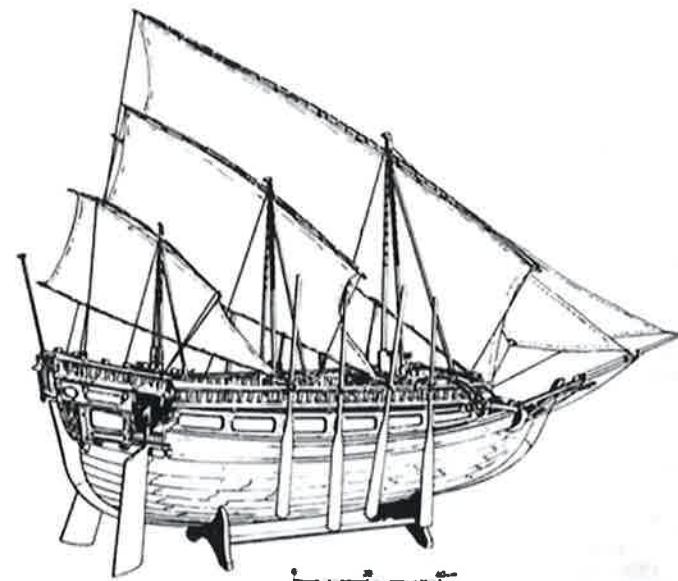
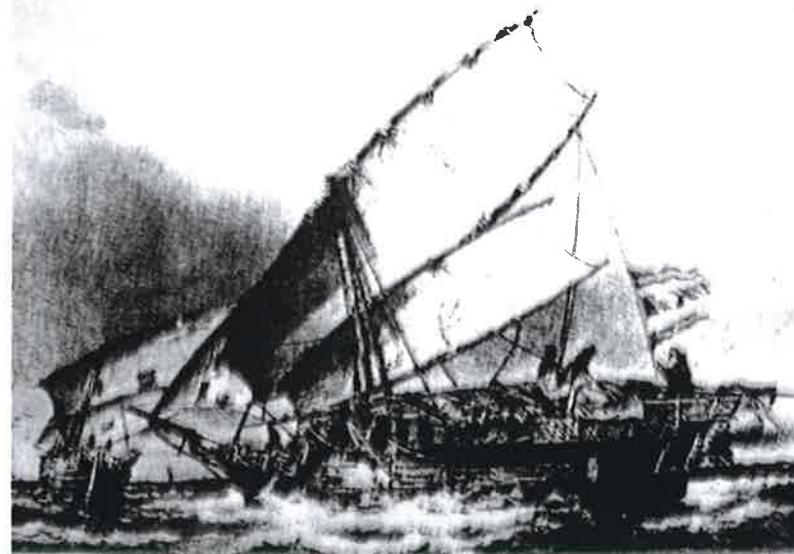
Up to 1800 C.E., European influence on indigenous commercial tradition remained negligible. This changed as a result of the economic reforms of the 19th century.

Commercial tradition, however, adapted to the reformed situation much slower than other economic and culture spheres of indigenous tradition.

A particular place was occupied by shipping and shipbuilding, that continued to interact closely with the European administrative and economic sectors while not only retaining its quite distinct traditional identity, but sometimes operating almost unobserved by the colonial administration.

With such ships, the Makassarese sailed to the Australian north coast to gather *tripang* (sea cucumbers) for export to China.

A Madurese trader as painted by Thomas Baines in 1856.



1860 model of a Javanese *padewakang*

Handelingen der Staten-Generaal 1909-1910

KOLONIAAL VERSLAG 1909. — I. NEDERLANDSCH (OOST-) INDIE.

Bijlage YY. Number of registered port arrivals of ships on domestic routes

I. SCHEEPVAARTBEWEGING over 1908 (voor zooveel de jaarlijksche algemeene handelsstatistiek van Nederlandsch-Indië die doet kennen). a)

I^a. Aantal aangekomen en vertrokken schepen.

HAVENS.	Inklaeringen bij aankomst van en uitklaeringen bij vertrek naar buiten Nederlandsch-Indië.			Kustvaart. b)					
	Aantal stoom-schepen.	Aantal schepen getuigd op Europeesche wijze.	Aantal schepen getuigd op inlandse wijze.	Aantal stoom-schepen.	Aantal sailing ships getuigd op Europeesche wijze.	Aantal sailing ships getuigd op inlandse wijze.			
			Te zamen.			Te zamen.			
A. Aangekomen schepen.									
Banten	—	—	—	—	10	145	155		
Anyar	Anjer	—	4	—	4	112	—	489	505
Batavia	Batavin	825	10	—	935	427	95	102	624
Cirebon	Cheribon	4	1	—	5	5	1	15	21
Semarang	Semarang	45	—	—	45	30	18	172	230
Surabaya	Soerabaja	278	—	1	279	291	5	104	375
Gresik	Grizee	—	2	—	2	—	12	232	284
Padang	Padang	68	2	—	65	98	—	72	108
Bengkulu	Benkoelen	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	14
Telukbetung	Telokbetong	—	—	—	—	216	—	175	391
Palembang	Palembang	147	—	—	147	228	61	971	656
Jambi	Djambi	51	—	—	51	81	—	8	84
Banjarmasin	Bandjermasjin	89	—	—	80	48	92	260	400
Makassar	Makasser	80	—	4	84	188	—	828	611
Ambon	Ambina	—	—	—	—	60	—	18	78

Like coracoras in VOC *hongi*-fleets, use of indigenous ships continued

Staatsblad van Nederlands Indië 1821, No. 37

(Nº. 37.) *Besluit van den Secretaris van Staat, Gouverneur Generaal van Nederlandsch Indië, van den 11den October 1821, n°. 2, houdende bepaling, dat een aantal snelle, gewapende Inlandsche vaartuigen langs de kusten van Java zullen worden gestationeerd, tot beteren tegengang der zeerooverij*

'Decree of the State Secretary, Governor General of Netherlands Indies, of October the 11th, 1821, n°. 2, containing the directive that a number of fast, armed indigenous vessels be stationed along the coasts of Java to better counteract sea-rovery'

Indigenous crews of each proa
(and their monthly pay):

1 chief (20 guilders);
1 helmsman (12 gld.);
22 sailors (@ 8 gld.).

Number of proas stationed at each port

<i>Het getal dier kruisprauwen zal zijn als volgt:</i>			
<i>Voor de residentie</i>	<i>Bantam</i>	<i>.</i>	<i>3</i>
»	<i>Batavia</i>	<i>.</i>	<i>2</i>
»	<i>Kraiwang</i>	<i>.</i>	<i>3</i>
»	<i>Cheribon</i>	<i>.</i>	<i>1</i>
»	<i>Tagal</i>	<i>.</i>	<i>2</i>
»	<i>Pekalongang</i>	<i>.</i>	<i>2</i>
»	<i>Samarang</i>	<i>.</i>	<i>2</i>
»	<i>Japara en Joana</i>	<i>.</i>	<i>3</i>
»	<i>Rembang</i>	<i>.</i>	<i>3</i>
»	<i>Grissée</i>	<i>.</i>	<i>3</i>
»	<i>Madura en Sumanap</i>	<i>2</i>	
»	<i>Passarouang</i>	<i>.</i>	<i>2</i>
»	<i>Bezoekie</i>	<i>.</i>	<i>4</i>
»	<i>Ranjoewangie</i>	<i>.</i>	<i>2</i>

of te zamen 34

4º. De kruisprauwen zullen worden bemann, elk met een Inlandsch hoofd, een Joeroemoedi, en twee en twintig Inlandsche zeevarenden.

5º. De bezoldiging dier bemanning zal zijn als volgt:
Voor de Hoofden der kruisprauwen / 20,- 's maands

<i>»</i>	<i>Joeroemoedies</i>	<i>.</i>	<i>12,-</i>	<i>"</i>
<i>»</i>	<i>Matrozen</i>	<i>.</i>	<i>8,-</i>	<i>"</i>

Indigenous vessels were also systematically used
in considerable number by private companies

Photos of cargo proas of the *Bataviaasch Praauen Veer* company

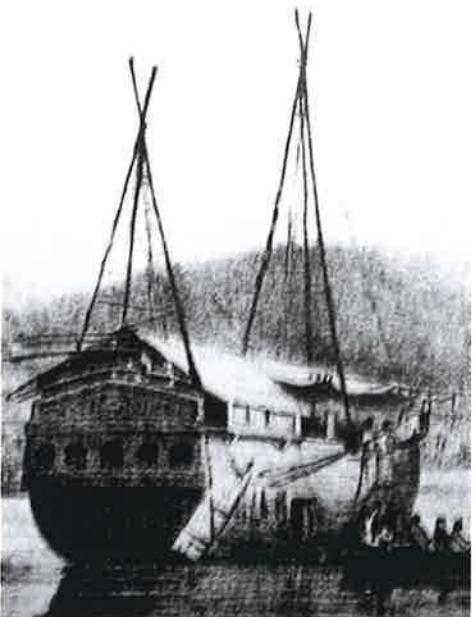


coffee transport along the Citarum
between plantations and the warehouse



cargo transport between the city and
ships on the roadstead

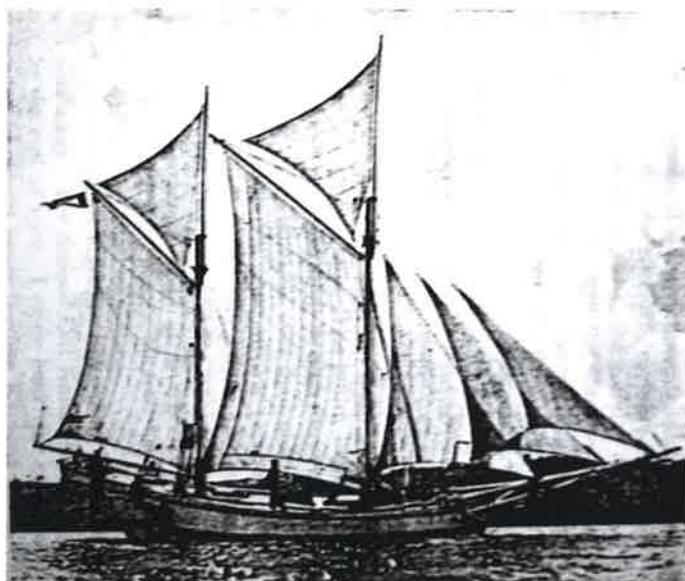
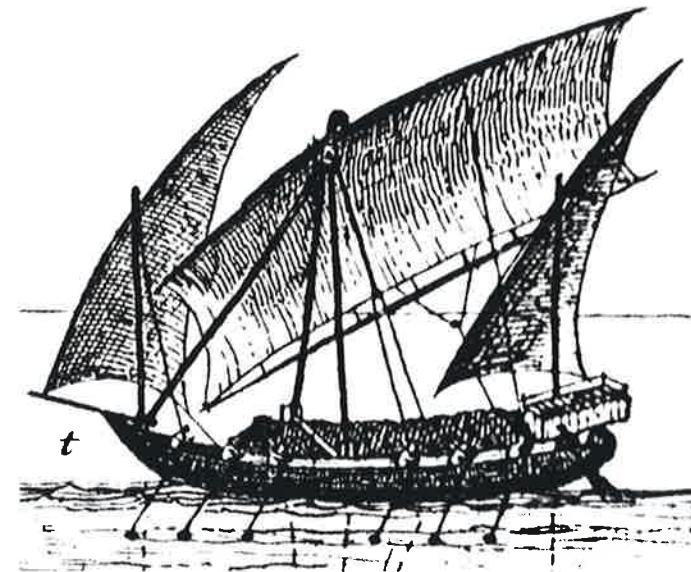
(Wachlin 1994:40, 78)



... and also individually for expeditions or by private persons.

The “Experiment” 1821
used for the expedition
of C.G.C. Reinwardt,
here from a painting by
J.Th. Bik

(Brommer 1979:96)



The Buginese *palari* “Mula-Mulai” on
which George E.P. Collins sailed from
Makassar to the Aru Islands.

(Collins 1937)



Pictures from a book for children (Batavia: G. Kolff, 1865)

Indigenous retail trade, urban food stalls and street vendors continued to retain traditional forms till well through the 20th century, as photo-documentation on the next page shows.

In finance too, traditional modes persisted for very long, but I have not found adequate illustrations to present here.



Coffee venders,
Batavia c. 1910



Venders of *saté* brochettes,
Central Java c. 1900



A cooked-food stall c. 1910
(djawatempodoeloe.multiply.com)



Marketplace in Garut, c. 1923-1925
(Collectie Tropenmuseum: TMnr 60050077)



Indigenous *warung*, Jatinegara, c. 1900
(djawatempodoeloe.multiply.com)

Part 3

The “Post-Traditional” Development in Indigenous Trade and Finance

One can generally define two developments reflecting European influence on local tradition:

- (1) adaptions of traditional trades to colonial administration and contact with industrial-age economic production;
- (2) actual adoption of industrial-age forms in trade and finance.

Independent farmers near European plantations raise their production to deliver to plantations and factories



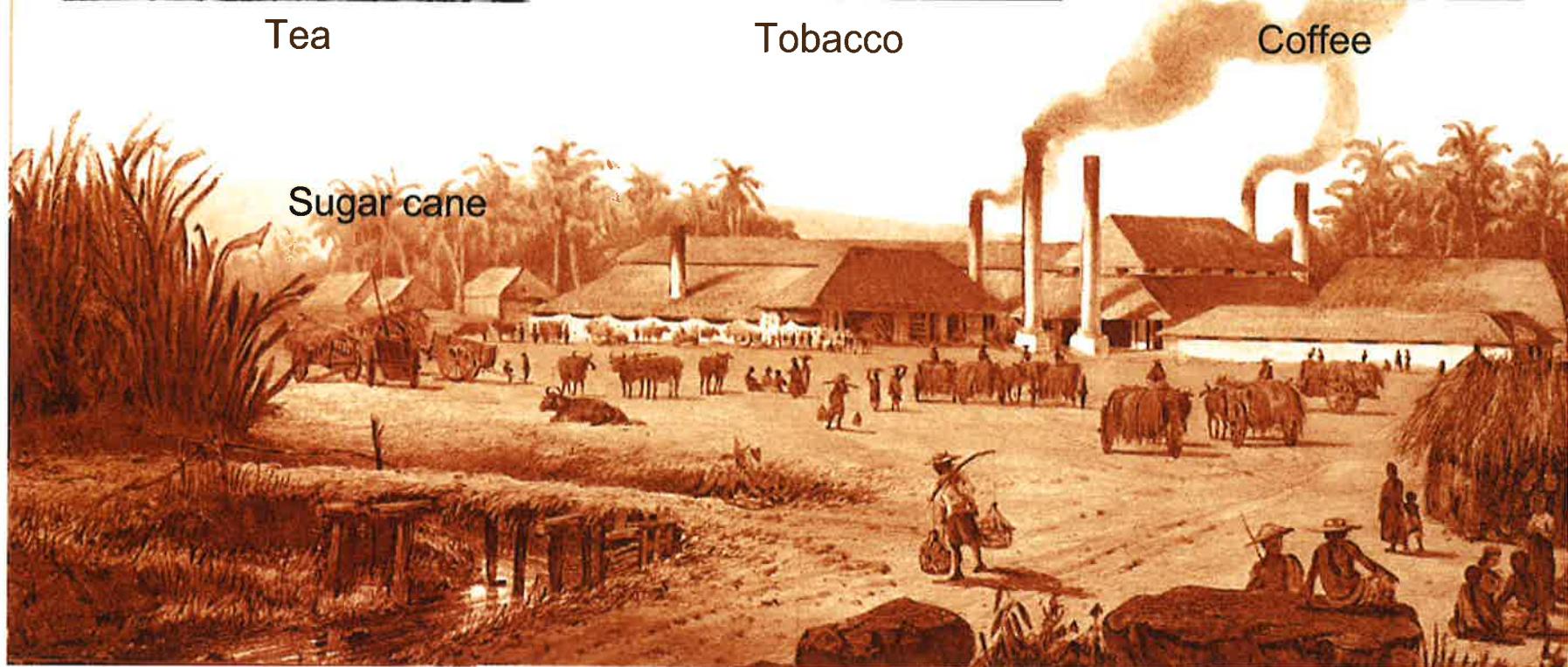
Tea



Tobacco



Coffee



Traditional trade must comply to the laws of the colonial administration

**ATOERAN
TANAH MARDIKA DISEBELAH KOELON
Kali Tjimanoek**

Ja itoe tanah-tanah jang ada didalem residentie
Banten, Betawi, Krawang dan Priangan.

STAATSBLAD TAHON 1836 NO. 19.

DENGAN

ATOERAN PASAR ATAS ITOE TANAH-TANAH MARDIKA
STAATSBLAD TAHON 1854 NO. 1.

DAN

Atoeran pasar mardika
STAATSBLAD TAHON 1827 NO. 111.

Sebagaimana soedah dirobah dan ditambah sampe
sekarang int.

DIPESERTAKAN DENGAN

Bebberapa salinan yornnes dalam perlura-perlura
tanah mardika.

Terlahirken di bandar Betawi,
Uwe. Regensburg.
1888.

Malay translation of laws on use
of lands for market places:

'Rules for free lands south of the
River Cimanuk'

(*StbNI 1836* no. 19);

'Rules for markets on the free
lands' (*StbNI 1854* no. 1);

'Rules for free markets'

(*StbNI 1827* no. 111);

and some court rulings on
the same subject.

published in 1888

After 1855, there appeared a Dutch-edited Malay-language press

Angka 4.

Pada 8 hari Boelan April.

1857.

BINTANG OETARA.



Soerat Chabar Bâroe
TÀOEN JANG KADOEÀ.

PÉRDJARDJIAN. Hargaja tien lima / 5. — piso, di hujjé dudu kapoe totor LANGE & Co. di Bandar, jang tarina landas kagun, serta mem- biar orang pun.	DJOERHO MENGKARANG: W.A.P. ROORDAVAN EYSINGA.	PEMBRIAN TÀOÉ. Hargaja almarah lima 25 Denit dia lagi 50 Denit hujjé tiga pada hampir kali.
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SELOMPRET — MALAJOE,

Soerat kabar bahasa Malajoe rendah.

Mloewar Saben Hari Septoe.

Nº. 2.

HARI SEPTOE 13 JANUARIJ

A°. 1866.

Di Samarang ini Soerat Kabar arganja 4 Roepiah di
daleu sa-teungah taoen. Di lain lain Negri 5 Roepiah,
franco de pos. Bajrauua di minta lebich doeloe saben
sa-teungah taoen sekali. Orang boleh dapat beli sama G.
C. T. van Dorp, di Samarang, Gebr. Gimberg, en Co. di
Soerabaja, H. M. van Dorp, di Batwi, P. W. Hornung,
di Reubung, J. Lapré, di Banjoemas.

ARGANJA ADPERTENTIE NJANG LIMA
Perkataan 50 Cent LAIN BAJARANNJA
TJAP GOUVERNEMEN (Zegel) ADPERTENTIE
MISTI KIRIM HARI DJOEMAAT.

Tahun 1871.

Hari SAPTOE 7 Januarij.

Nº. 2.

BINTANG-BARAT.

KALOEAR DI BETAWI SABAN HARI REBO DAN SAPTOE.

BANDARU BETAWI NAMNA
di negri Batavia, ber janting Besar dan 100-mu
de kota di bila kerja yang ada
dipimpin oleh Sultan atau Sultanate.

Om spesial dan dua barbershops, mitra koperasi OGILVIE & CO.
Sekretariat koperasi di berasur, di kota kerja besar bisa yang membeli OGILVIE.

GORENGAN KALIAT ADVERTISING
Dua j pernah di kota kerja besar bisa yang membeli OGILVIE.
OGILVIE koperasi di berasur, di kota kerja besar bisa yang membeli OGILVIE.

TAHON 1858

Nommer 1.

سورت حبر بتاوي

ناهن ۱۸۵۸
نومر ۱

SOERAT CHABAR BATAWIE.

BATAWIE, pada hari Sapoe, hari 3 boelan April.

بتاوي نه هاري سفتو هاري ۳ بول افريل

هرگان د بتاوي دان د گلنيقين تاهه جار دان
وله، بلعن جندی بيدرنند دالم سندق تاهه، روپونه
سوان فميريان يه د مسوکي د ايرن سورا خبر
هرگان ۱۰ دويست تيقه ه فرگنان دفن اونش
تفيقه ليم فرگنان ۲۰ دويست ۴۰ دنگي در اونج
چه کهنه.



Nº. 52.

Hari KEMIS 30 December.

Tahun 1869.

BIANG LALA.



Soerat Kabar di Betawi.

Kaloewari saben hari Kemis.

Agent BIANG-LALA: Teowoo G. C. T. VAN DORP & Co. di Samarang dan teowoo THIEME & Co. di Soerabaja.

KARSANJA INI SOERAT KABAR:
Bukti anggi datu kooling Tessa Ipwe dia
lak tempat / 5. — rupia perak tighe takuh
Di Lien Jaa trimi dari Post Avela.
Ballaranja tel Soerat Kabar di minta lebich doeloe.

DI Uitkom dan di Jantuwurutan munc
toewuu II. S. VAN DORP.
Soerat Soerat alane ian kabir kebera holib
kirieng dengan franco post sama teowoo
Relasie di Parapatian.

OKESMAN HARGA ADVERTISING:
Post 5 prikatan 50 Cent, lisa dari buaga Zegel
Osebatrac.
Sapa jang makuk muncuk terciasice bolib kirieng
pagi djepe pekak 8 saupé pekak 12
gale kesi Kemis.

Nº. 234

Hari Septoe tanggal 5 November 1887

Ka XXVII Tahoonuju.

BINTANG SOERABAJA.

TOEKAT DAN GEEST DI PERTABANNA
GEBR. GIMBERG & CO.
BINTANG SOERABAJA
P. G. & BOUSQUET.

SOERAT KABAR DI SOERABAJA.

Almanar saken hari, melainken hari Minggu dan hari Hoor.
Argento soerat kabar ini boewat negri Prasman dan anggi Belgic, ya Hee K. ELIAHAUL, Rue St. Quentin No. 6,
Paris dan agente di Probolinggo, Beacock dan Loomadijeng Kwee Ilap Tik dan Han Kiem Hwai, di Domak Sie Khing Wan.

Indigenous persons began advertising in the Dutch and Malay press

1880

a Dutch-edited daily for Dutch readers

A: 1860 N: 203

Dinsdag 31 Augustus

XXXVI Jánoskápolná

HET INDISCH VADERLAND

(SAMARANGSCHE COURANT).

© 2010 Pearson Education, Inc.

The newspaper was in Dutch, but earliest indigenous commercial entries, although addressed to Dutch readers, were in Malay

Roemah

di Kongseng-Street, siapa maseh SEWA
dateng sama saya
2298 SALIH ALBABSI
di Kampong Melayu

and sometimes offered post-traditional services

Mas Sastrodiredjo

DIE KAMPOENG PETOLONGAN.

Steen-Graveur,

bikin letter kerkhof, salvo letter 80 cent
1228

1904

an indigenously edited weekly in Malay

No. 1

Bart Wijggoe 7 Februari 1904.

Taoen Ka II.

SOENDA BERITA.

Dit terbitken saban hari winggoe.
Redacteur Administrateur R. M. TIRTO ADHI SOERJO.

Soerat-Soerat dan wang boeat ini Koran soepaja di kirim pada
RADEN MAS TIRTO ADHI SOERJO — *Tjilandjoer*.

BAJARAN DI MOEKA.

Harga abonnement f 7.50 staen, f 4.— stenga tacon, f 2.50 tiga boelan, f 0.80 saboelan
f 0.20 salambor.
advertentie lijst lab daftar tarief.

in the 20th century, advertisements began to also address indigenous readers, often even offering traditional products or services.

Sale-Pisang

Jang sangat rapi pembikinja, bagoes roepanja dan ledzad rasanja, apa lagi kalau di minoem dengan THEE Priangan roepa-roepa merk, bolib dapat bli arga 1 kati / 0,25 lain onkos kirim bli banjak dapat moerahan 20 pCt.

8

HANAPI PASIRHAJAM.

Advertisements in newspapers also became a feature of formal legal discourse, even in carrying out traditional transactions.

In the Dutch-edited Malay-language Batavia newspaper "Biang Lala" of December 30, 1867:

 Koetika di hari Selasa pada tanggal 30 November 1869, djani poekoel 12 tengah hari
RASIDI BESAR,
di Kampong BLANDONGAN, Betawi telah,
poelang Krohmatoellah Ta-ala di negri jang Bako (mati) dan barang-barang siapa jang handa minta oetang ataoe membajar oe-tang kapada RASIDI BESAR dan boleh datang minta ataoe bajar kapada ABDUL ADJIET, di Kampong Blandongan, anak-nya jang berkoewasa dari pada itoe boedel RASIDI BESAR.

ABDUL ADJIET.



An appeal to former business associates of a deceased person to resolve credits or debts to the deceased (a routine custom in traditional Muslim society).

A traditional handicraft with post-traditional materials and instruments



"De Expres"

Thu., 8 Jan. 1914

editors:

E.F.E. Douwes Dekker,
Tjipto Mangoenkoesoemo.

White drill suit
1st quality khaki drill
Russian linen

H. ABDUL RACHMAN,
Kleermaker van Batavia.
Bandoeng. — Residentsweg 28.
Stieds in voorraad keurige stoffen, als
Drills, Linnen, Tricots, enz. enz.
Ged es vlag werk.

Concurreerende prijzen
Wit Drill Costumes van af f 7.50 tot f 5.50
Khaki Drill te kwaliteit: .. f 5.50.
Russisch Linnen No. 1 .. 17.50.

No 22

Hari Selasa 23 Februari 1915 = 10 Tja-twee 2466 tahoen 6

W.R.A.M. BAGINDA Redacteur
L.I.L. KHO SOOI Male Redacteur

報星華中東把臘答門蘇

GELUKKIN
ADMINISTRATEUR

BINTANG-TIONG HOA

KANTOOR BAGINDA en ADMINISTRATIE PONDOK PADANG.
Telegram Adres "BINTANG"

DIRECTEUR
PHOA LENG Padang-Padang

Soeara boeat segala bangsa.

Terbit setiap hari Selasa, Chamsia dan Saptoe dikeluarkan dan di titik oleh "TIONG HOA IKN SUM KICK PADANG".

Tarif per lembar

Ind. per. 9 Raboei Acht 1833



Boleh dapat sewa Automobiel jang baroe dan bagoe.

Katrangau boleh dapat pada
LIM LIANG IE.

Chineescheek Straat Padang,
357 TELEPOON No 146

Automobiles for hire
at a Chinese agent

Metal beds at an indigenous shop

A Chinese-run
newspaper appearing in
Padang, West Sumatra.

Baroe Terima Lagi
Tempat fidoer besi boeatan Ingles (England)
Jang soedah masjhoer koeatnya serta ondul' boeatannya.
Lekas beli soepata djangun sumpe kehabisan.



No 820 A. 1 ph.
Pandjang 2 M. Lebar 1.10
Harga Yurong. Tempatku pakec buangs ber
wana dan pakec air mina. Pekongku tempatku
pala dan kaki pakec buangs kuat kelingking

No 804 A. 1 ph.
Pandjang 2 mtr. Tempatku pakec buangs ber
wana dan pakec air mina. Stengku pakec buangs
ngan bagus.

No 816 A. 1 ph.
Pandjang 2 M. Lebar 1.10
berat 2 orang. Tempatku pakec buangs ber
wana dan pakec air mina. Stengku pakec buangs
ngan bagus.

Lain dari ini ada diengke corpatupre komplek tiwer buat. Petelen dikirim atau kelembutan dan seprangku dari harga produksi barang ill. Klim
ditambah bahan smerek pelemuan.

Dengan hormat
Toko Daed
 Padang Kampoeng Djawa B.W.X.

More post-traditional products and services offered in various 1916 issues of the same Chinese-run Padang newspaper (renamed “Sri Sumatra”):

Roemah Obat.

West Sumatra Apotheek K. DJAWA.

Adà sedià segala roepa obat-obat njang paling Mandjoer.
Obat² patent Duitsch, Hollandsch, Fransch, Engelsch, Amerikaansch
Abdijsiroop, sabotol f 1,85
Hematogen Sanatogen Somatose
Obat seriewan sabotol f 2,75, Nivosa creme (bléka haloes (meekanja). O. tjeetji porrot
Simi [o. kaloewarkan djeriawat] Terpentijn roepa roepa
Woods Pepermunt cure.
ASPIRINE BAYER.
Obat obat kami boleh dapat belt

Fort de Kock: Datoek Sampono Sati, Padang-Panjang: Lie Hwee Soen Pajacumbo Tan Te Hong. Rembours dengan harga patoet di negeri Hindia di mana-mana sueka.

Drugstore chain represented in:

Bukittinggi:

Datoek Sampono Sati;

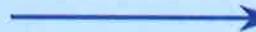
Padang Panjang:

Lie Hwee Soen;

Payakumbuh:

Tan Te Hong.

Hollywood
pirate film
at the cinema
with
buffet service



Cinema Theater

Pondok Telcooon No. 178. **Padang**
Ada sedià buffet oceat kesena ngan icean-icean penorot!
Tiap² malam dia kaai perxoendjoekan, d'cega malam Mirgroe. Skalianna gambar pilihan
Ini malam! Ini malam! Ini malam!
Pertoendjoekan besar! Pertoendjoekan besar!

Dibawah Bandera Itam

3 Bagian besar

Tjerita Badjuk laoet dan peprangan dilaoet
Harga tempat mencoret biasa.

Automobiel



Model baroe dan bagoes

Boleh dapat sewah peda

Toko IBRAHIM bin Kassim

Kampoeng Kling-Padang

Telefoon No. 4

Car-hire service by an
Indian (above) and a
Chinese representative

Baroe Terima Automobiel

model baroe
merk

Overland Overland
model

Jang paling bagoes tahoen 1015



Boleh dapat sewa kapada LIE SIOE KENG =
Handels merk S. KENG Pondok Padang tele-
foon no 184.

Dan djoega durt sewanja di rekan pantas.
Djoega boleh b tjara pada: KHO GOAN HOK
Kampoeng-Tjina dan pada: Buffet TAN PENG
KOAN Emmahaven.

408

A post-traditional service form in providing lodgings for travelers

Two 1916 hotel ads in a Chinese-edited Malay newspaper in Padang



Tue., 15 Feb. 1916

Awás

Inget djangan loepa pada
Hotel Melajoe kampoeng Pjuroljok
Sibolga

Ada sejia tempat lieder dan laju dengan
teras siflaekneprja, siperompang dengan herae-
nang hafi, enkoe, dan soebat, kalau ada soekja
menginap kami terima dengan hormat, dari suga
la onkoes, hafih herdamai.

Saja berantti dengan hormat

Noerdin
OELAK SOETAN MURIAETS
LED S. J.

a Sumatran hotelier



A 1923 hotel ad in the Dutch-language paper "Pengharapan Banten"

Sat., 1 Dec. 1923

HOTEL SPOOR

Serang :- Bantam

Zindelijke, nette kamers
W.C. met stroomend water
Bij bestelling smakelijk be-
reid eten verkrijgbaar.

BILLIJKE PRIJZEN

Beleefd aanbevelend
de Eigenaar, S. Padmawidjaja

7

a Bantenese hotelier

Fri., 4 Aug. 1916

Awás

Djangan loepa pada Hotel (Lommen
d/)

Moeara - Sipongi Djalianan Padang Nibolga
Teritorer dengan rapi, Tempat lieder, Makau-
nan, Kimar-mandi, serta dengan Kakounja, di-
terima penoempang dari segala Bunga, Tong, Liawlesianseng, Hoedjin, Ankoo, dan Sobat,
kalau ada soekja menginap, kami terima dengan
hormat dari hal onkosinju direkan sedorhan.

Saja berantti dengan hormat
Mochamad Joesoep
PERAHAKAN KLING

46

an Indian hotelier



"Pewarta-Deli" 22 May 1912

AGENT KOEMISI

relaunja berlangganan dengan soedagar-soedagar
PADANG, MEDAN DELI, ASAHAN.

DJANGAN SOEPA YEMESAN BARANG-BARANG
BATIK PEKALONGAN, SOLO DAN DJOCJA, POERWOREDOJO,
batik dan kain, SAROENG, TJELANA, KAIN PANDJANG, dan min-min BATIK, repot Hadij
Abdulmadjid, wong Mandailing yang duduk di PEKALONGAN telegram adres:
ABDULMAJJID. Pakalongan,
soedagar berpada wong mendidihkan pokoknya dijdi AGENT KOEMISI di Pakalongan dengan nombor
16 person di reken terlaloë enteng.
HADJI ABDUL MADJID.

"De Padanger" 17 Feb. 1928

490

Telegram adres:

„HAROEN.”

Dinsdag 17 Februari 1928

DE PADANGER.

Nieuws- en Advertentieblad

De Abonnementen zijn per Aantal bedreigd:
Per stuk 10 cent. Per Jaar 100 cent.
Per Jaar 100 cent. Per Jaar 100 cent.
Per Jaar 100 cent. Per Jaar 100 cent.
Per Jaar 100 cent. Per Jaar 100 cent.

Drukker en Uitgever
J. V. HOLYDAY & CO.

Post van Amsterdam

Bureau der Rechten en Administratie: Postkantoor, Leidsestraat 11
Amsterdam | Tel. 1444444 | Postkantoor, Leidsestraat 11 | Tel. 1444444

Attentie Attentie
Indien U mooie, tevens goedkoope
Sarongs wilt bezitten of daarin handel
drijven, bestelt ze bij

A. DAHRIE bin HASAN & Co.

Samarinda (Borneo)

In voorraad alle mogelijke soorten Sarongs tegen de
prijzen van f 17.50, f 18.50, f 20, f 25, f 30, f 35, f 40,
f 45,- en f 50- per stuk.

Op aanvraag worden, kosteloos, prijscouranten gezonden

Beleefd aanbevolen

Indigenous participation in post-traditional banking and corporate shareholding began late and only abandoned communal aspects in favor of a more private business attitude very hesitatingly.

NOMOR 10

KEMIS 6 MEI 1913

TAHOEN 1

Hindia Serikat

Soeara boeat baugsa boemi poetera di Hindia-Nederland.
Terbit di Bandoeng saben hari Kemis.

*Hofdichter - Uitgever:
Abdoel Moeis.
Remoes soeral, postwissel, minta ber-
mengansu, kerangsan, d. l. i. minta ber-
di alamatkan: Jl. Drie Abdoel Moeis,
Bandoeng.
R.M. Soewardhiyah Pang Soerianingrat
Bandoeng.
St. P. Noerhami - Tegal.*

*Judicatrix.
R.A. Soewardiyah Iman P. Soerianingrat
Djedjakarta.
Pir. P. Therese binti Radja Sabarodin
Wulrevren.
L. Wigandusstra - Bandoeng-
Zoekbalih - Fort de Kock.*

HARGA LANGGANAN:	
boeat 3 boelan	/ 1.50
6	/ 3.-
1 tahun	/ 3.-
Berlangganan sekuerangga 3 boelan.	
Bijjaran lebih dahoeloe.	

*HARGA ADVERTENTIE:
1—5 baris / 1.— keatas sebaris
/ 0.10 terhitioeng satow kolom
(setengah kajje).
Kalau berlangganan ada
potonganju.*

editors: Abdoel Moeis,
Soewardi Soerianingrat
(Ki Hadjar Dewantoro).

VEREENIGING

„Goena Perniagaän”.

BANDOENG.

Simpem dan oetangkan wang kepada lid-lid
1 simpenan tiap-tiap boelan à f 2.50.

Pada taon 1913, berkapitaal f 20.000.—

Minta keterangan pada

Directie GOENA PERNIAGA-AN.

Trade association for money saving
and borrowing for members

media voice of the
Sarékat (Dagang) Islam

N.V. CULTUUR EN HANDELMAATSCHAPPIJ

„Krido-Mardi-Kismo”

perhimpunan tani dan dagangan Boemipoetera
di BANDOENG.

MODALNJA f 50.000.—

satoe aandeel harga f 10.10 dengen ongkos aan-
geteekend f 10.80.

Ini aandeel boleh ditditjil, seboelan paling se-
dikit saben aandeel f 1.—.

Katrangan jang lebih djaoeh boleh minta di
Bandoeng pada DIRECTIE.

An incorporated agricultural and
trade company for indigenous
shareholders

KOLONIAAL VERSLAG 1913. — I. NEDERLANDSCH (OOST-) INDIE.

List of limited companies in Netherlands East-Indies

Bijlage E.

First indigenous companies limited by shares retained a socially beneficial character

Mardi Kismo

Ati Boediman

Sarikat Boedi Oetomo

1. Lijst van naamloze vennootschappen in 1912 in Nederlandsch-Indië en in Nederland opgericht
(deze laatsten alleen voor zooveel hun werkkring zich tot Nederlandsch-Indië uitstrekkt).

A. IN NEDERLANDSCH-INDIE OPGERICHT.

Volgnummer.	Naam der vennootschap.	Zotol.	Datum en nummer van het gouw. besluit.	Datum en nummer van de Jav. Courant.	Duur.	Maatschappelijk kapitaal.	Grootte der aandelen.	Bedrag waarvoor is goedgekond.	In 1912 te storten bedrag.
1	Mantschappij tot exploitatie van vaste goederen Kampong Melajoe.	Batavia.	5 Jan. 1912 n°. 44	2 Febr. 1912 n°. 10	50 jaren.	f 25 000	f 1 000	f 25 000	f 25 000
2	Authorische oliën-fabriek Tjiseda.	Tjiseda (Preanger-Regentenschappen).	5 n. n. n. 45	2 n. n. n. 10	50 n.	100 000	5 000	55 000	55 000
3	Amsterdam Dell Brand- en zocassurantie-maatschappij.	Medan.	5 n. n. n. 46	10 n. n. n. 14	75 n.	1 000 000	10 000	1 000 000	1 000 000
4	Handelmaatschappij Ban Tjin Hin.	Batavia.	5 n. n. n. 47	10 n. n. n. 14	75 n.	120 000	100	80 000	80 000
17	Cultuurmaatschappij Mardi Kismo.	Djokjakarta.	10 n. n. n. 53	5 Maart n. n. 10	20 n.	60 000	40 000	45 000	16 000
18	Handelmaatschappij Yoe Hiang Kong-bio.	Soerabaja.	10 n. n. n. 54	16 Febr. n. n. 14	75 n.	50 000	100	20 000	20 000
19	Nieuw Binnen Prauwenvoor.	Batavia.	27 n. n. n. 70	28 n. n. n. 16	75 n.	50 000	1 000	20 000	20 000
33	Cultuurmaatschappij Pasir Langkap.	Soekaboemi (Preanger).	14 Febr. 1912 n°. 64	22 Maart n. n. 24	75 jaren.	f 800 000	f 2 500	f 200 000	f 200 000
34	Inlandse Handelmaatschappij Ati Boediman.	Batavia.	14 n. n. n. 65	12 n. n. n. 21	75 n.	5 000	25	1 250	1 250
35	Handel- en Cultuurmaatschappij Tlong Hoa.	Soekaboemi (Preanger).	14 n. n. n. 66	20 n. n. n. 25	75 n.	200 000	500	500 000	20 000
172	Bibit-onderneming Soemberpoetjoeng.	Malang (Pasoeroean).	5 n. n. n. 86	15 n. n. n. 92	75 n.	200 000	1 000	200 000	200 000
173	Handelmaatschappij Ilwa Tjiang.	Soerabaja.	5 n. n. n. 87	10 Dek. n. n. 00	75 n.	40 000	50	10 000	10 000
174	Klapperonderneming Belang Belung.	Id.	5 n. n. n. 88	20 Nov. n. n. 08	75 n.	84 000	50	49 000	14 000
228	Malungsch Automobiel-atelier.	Malang (Pasoeroean).	14 n. n. n. 90	4 Febr. n. n. 18	25 n.	f 50 000	f 500	f 26 000	f 26 000
229	Mantschappij tot exploitatie van de tulig- en zadelmakerij voorheen C. C. Butteweg en Co.	Soerabaja.	10 n. n. n. 91	14 Jan. n. n. 4	75 n.	50 000	100	80 000	80 000
230	Handelmaatschappij Sarikat Boedi Oetomo.	Batavia.	23 n. n. n. 49	14 n. n. n. 4	75 n.	6 000	25	1 450	1 450

A similar socially beneficial declared mission was also characteristic of earliest indigenous participation in “post-traditional” style banking.

Raden Bei Patih Aria Wirjaatmadja
founded the
Hulp- en Spaarbank der Inlandsche Bestuurs Ambtenaren
'help and savings bank for indigenous civil servants'
In **1895** in Purwokerto, Central Java

N.V. Bank Nasional Indonesia
was set up by the
Indonesische Studie Club
in **1929** in Surabaya

A more purely business-like attitude in post-traditional indigenous finance only developed in the period after 1930.

If

1848-1850 marked first isolate emergence of **post-traditional** modes in indigenous commerce,

then

1928-1930 saw arrival of the post-traditional sector of indigenous society at an altogether new state of **national** consciousness.

INDONESIA RAJA KONGRÉS

Kongrés ini soedah menarik perhatian dari Atjéh sampai kepoelau-poelau Maloekoe, dari kota-kota sampai kegoenoeng-genoeng. Tidak sadja menarik perhatian, melainkan soedah dapat menginjeksi orang dari sege-



Pendopo gedoeng nasional jang telah tijkoep besara, tetapi terjata maalib keketjinaan bagi Kongrés Indonesia Raja.

rap pendjoeroe kepoeluan iugong djoega dinamakan orang dengan bahasa asli kita Nossantara. Dari tanah Seberang, dari tanah Selébés dan soedah tentoe dari segenap tempat dipoelee Djawa orang datang berdoejoen-doejoen menghadiri kongrés tersebut, akan melihat Ir. Soekarno dan akan mendengarkan apa jang akan direntjanakan oleh pemimpin¹ jang berkoempoel kekota Soerabaja Itoe.

Begitoealah penoeliis „oléh-oléh dari Soerabaja“ ini soedah dapat mempersakian kegembiraan riboean orang banjak, poeloean orang jang badis pada satoe, doea dan tiga Januari berkoempoel siang dan djoega malamaja dalam pendopo gedoeng nasional dalam kota tersebut.

Tahoen baroe dimoelaï orang di Soerabaja dengan semangat baroe.

Dalam soerat² kabae harian tentoe orang soedah dapat membuat serba sedikit zegala perjalanan kongrés tersebut, akan tetapi bagi soerat berkala seperti Pandji ini ada perlot dimoate satungan dari segala pengalaman dan segala verslag Kongrés Indonesia Raja Itoe. Djadi apa jang ditoliksan dibawah iot boekannia sebagai potret dari kongrés jang di Soerabaja, iot, melaikeun sebagai film jang mengandoeing akstididalemja.

Orang soedah semoea tabao serie kesatu dari film Kongrés Indonesia Raja Itoe. Dengan sekali samboet sajja kita berikan pemandangan pertama dari permoelan permainan jang hébat Itoe. Pertama Ir. Soekarno keluar dari soemah toetoepan Soekamiskin dan disambut oleh berpoeloeh-poeloeh auto. Lezingja di Bandung soedah menggemparkan soerat-soerat kabar

Belanda dan Melajoe. Berangkatna ke Soerabaja dengan eendaagsche. Perhatian orang didjalan kepada pemimpin Itoe ada loear bisa sekali, sebab beloem pernah seorang pemimpin dapat membanggakan dirinya soedah ditoenggoe oléh beratoes ja beriboe orang ditengah djalan dan beloem pernah asja libat seorang pemimpin begiton ramai disambut orang seperti disetasioen Goebeng, Soerabaja. Segala kartje perrou di Djokja dan di Soerabaja babis terdjoel dan banjak jang menjerodok kebawih pagat setasioen akan melihat pemimpin tersebut.

Kedjadian Itoe adalah satoe kedjadian jang ts' dapat dilewatkan begitoe sadja oléh seorang djoernalis dan mestil ditjatajola sebagai satoe tanda semangat baroe dari kacem pergerakan. Kita libat Ir. Soekarno

ditating orang kentan dan dirak bermai-ramai dengan penoeh kegembiraan kelebar setasiaoen.

Habis bagian permoelaan dari film serie kesatue Itoe. Serie kedua diboeke dengan pemandalan digedoeng nasional Boeboetan, Soerabaja. Disebelah gedoeng nasional Itoe ada pendopo besar. Poekoei setengah toedjoeh pendopo jang besar Itoe soedah penoeh sesak sebab pada malam Itoe Kongrés Indonesia Raja diboeke dan Ir. Soekarno akan bermoeila bijjara kepada ra'jat Soerabaja.

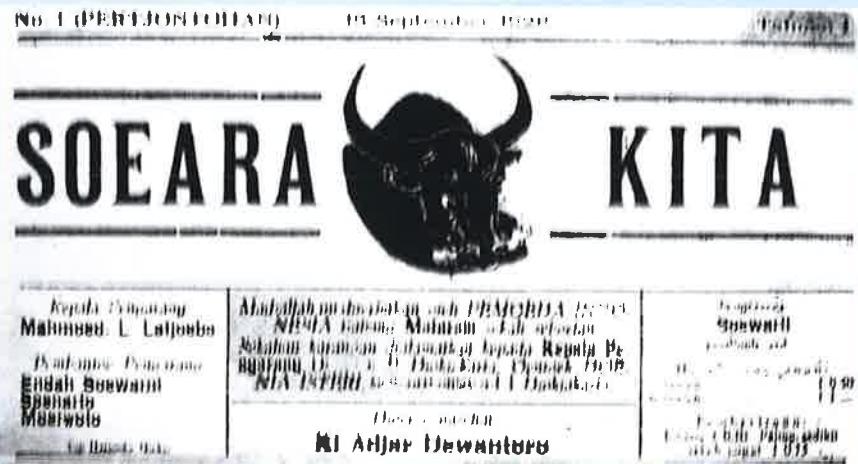
Jang pertama sekali blijara pada malam Itoe Dr. Soekomo, seorang pemimpin jang wempoenaï tenaga loear bisa sekali menilih kepada pekerjaan jang soedah dapat didjalankanna dalam waktue sedikit tempoh di Soerabaja.



Ir. Soekarno jang tidak sedikit membantos meramaikan Kongrés Indonesia Raja.

Report on the “Indonésia Raja Kongrés” by Adinegoro in *Pandji Poestaka* 10, p. 59 (1932)

Advertisements began to appeal directly to patriotic feelings of potential indigenous customers



The “Soeara Kita” of Sept. 15, 1928
(chief editor: Ki Hadjar Dewantoro)

Advertisement of a batik saleswoman:

‘Have in supply **Mataram** (Yogyakarta) batik cloths, fine and fitting, suitable and sweet when worn by daughters and sons of **Indonesia**, so too the flower colors and dyes do not need to be praised, because their quality is renowned over all **Indonesia**.’

ADVERTENTIE. ZOEHRIJAH

Batikkery en Batik Handelaarsten
Djagalan Bedji P.A. MATARAM
(Djokjakarta).

Sedia segala macam batik **MATARAM** (Djokjakarta) haloes dan sedang, juga panas dan manus dipakai oleh Poeni-poeti dan poetta-poetta **INDONESIA**, begitu juga hal kembang warna dan bahanannya tidak perlu dipuji, karena kebaikannya telah tersoehoz di seloerach **INDONESIA**.

Mencaagogoe dengan hormat,
ZOEHRIJAH.

Indonesian nationalists, let your clothes be made at an enterprise of your own nationality

PENOENTOETAN KE-EMPAT PEMIMPIN P.N.I.

DR. SOEKARNO,
GATOT MANGKOPRADJA,
MANIKORN
DAN
SOERIPADINATA
OEGI
LANDRAAD BANDOENG



DJELLED I
TJIKTAKAN KR II
(VERHINDERAAN PADA DIREKTEUR SOEKARNO, GATOT MANGKOPRADJA, MANIKORN DAN SOERIPADINATA DI BANDUNG)

DRGO.
PENGETAHUAN
PERMAPOEDAN INDONESIA
JACATRA.

Jacatra: Persatoean Indonesia
1930

The advancement of an enterprise of your nationality means a big triumph for your Mother Indonesia. Support this enterprise of truly your nationality, that is:

**KLEERMAKERIJ
„JACATRA“**
Struiswijkstraat 57 - Welt.

AWAS!

Kuom Nasionalis Indonesia. bikintah pakian pada perusahaan dari bangsawoe sendiri, begitupoven Fundoe' djangan loepi paue' adres: duita.

**„KANTAAUTMACA“
HELMHOEDEN FABRIEK**
Gg. Kenari 1. No. 15A. Welt.

Meningggo pesanan spesial topi heim model London. Kwaliteit Nr. 1. Kam roepa-roepa malijen. Harga per bidji f 3.50.

Pesan reuui dan ..., di oezijn dapat korting 15%. Djoea commissie nampu bisa buet: dikota Jacatra, dapat 20%.

PENGOUERDES

**ELECTRISCHE DRUKKERIJ
„KENANGA“**

Senen 46-143-166 - Telefoon 3210 Welt.

Ada adres jang paleg beli bosem segala perntakatan, dengan di perkeut kephien sama masin-masin jang modern.

Pekerjaan di tanggueng tipep dan tipep, harga poeu di reken druker res-dab.

Stokken Tusen ambil perntakalan
Menoedjikun dengan horner.

BANGSAKOB INDONESIA

Madjoenga satoe perusahaan bangsawoe bearti mendapat satoe kemenginan besar bagi ilboemoe Indonesia. Madjoenga buah perusahaan bangsawoe sedjati ini jaitoe:

Gendissam

Midoemai selamaan
by Dr. Tjiap Bola
Sewa begini na
rote dan sedar
rasaan.

Hargaa: paing
moraat f 1.15
Bessaraat f 1.25
t. A.

**TJAP
BOLA**

TENTEGENWORDENS
DISTRICT Z.L.: WEITE VREDEN

Djimali dimandu tempa doza wondan
agen TjaP Bola. Wengku daga rason
(putungan janji saudara bocor) dia amper
nangka agenten.

Tentu kita harar-pasu cooperatie bang
sakob wopapi menjokong kemajutanana dia
poeni perntakalan ta deuge dijasa me
djadi langganan TjaP Bola

BATJALAH:

a. k. boelanae

„SEDA B“

madjelist der perhimpunan
„Metri Sedari“

jeng haluwanaan sentiasa diresik
ngingat das menveruet kudru-k
dijasas barot.

Harga langganan f 1.25
boest tjaP Bola 6 boeste.

Administratore „Sedari“
Tjikapoendoengweg 62
Bandoeng

Part 4

In lieu of an

Epilog

Post-traditional economy had not emerged as a development of the traditional, but as a parallel feature.

One consequence was a strong tendency to consider modern industrial-age business culture as opposed to genuine national identity (*kepribadian nasional*).

A particular manifestation of the disparity between traditional and post-traditional economic culture was contradicting views on work ethics.

Only in the last decades has the traditional and post-traditional integrated into a national whole.

A concise formulation of the traditionalist perspective was once given by Mohammad Hatta:

(Hatta 1936:2-3)

Orang Barat sangat mengemoekakan hasil. Hasil ditaroknja dimoeka, laloe ia berichtiar mentjapai hasil jang sebesar-besarnja jang dikehendakinja itoe dengan membanting tenaganja jang ada. [...]

Orang Timoer mengemoekakan tenaga. Tenaga ditaroknja dimoeka,

dan dengan tenaga jang paling sedikit terpakai hendak ditjapainja hasil jang sebesar-besarnja. Ia sedikit mempergoenakan tenaga, sebab itoe hasil jang moengkin ditjapainja dengan tenaga jang sedikit itoe sedikit poela djoemlahnja. [...] njatalah, bahwa perbedaan sikap bekerja antara orang Timoer dengan orang Barat, jang sering dikemoekakan itoe, tidak bersangkoet dengan ada atau tidaknya motif ekonomi.

'A westerner gives priority to result. He places result first, and strives to achieve the greatest result that he aims for by exerting all the strength that he has. [...] The oriental gives priority to energy. He places energy first, and with a minimum of energy he wishes to achieve the greatest possible result. But as he uses little energy, the result that he could possibly achieve with that little energy is little as well. [...] it is thus evident, that the difference in attitude to work between orientals and westerners, that is often brought forward, is not connected with whether there is economic motivation or not.'

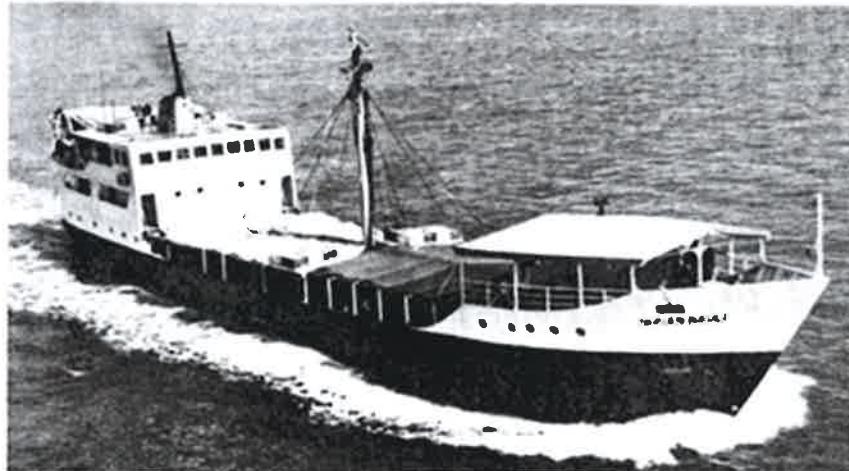
National independence demanded the establishment of a modern financial infrastructure.

The
Bank Negara Indonesia
was set up as central bank on July 7, 1946

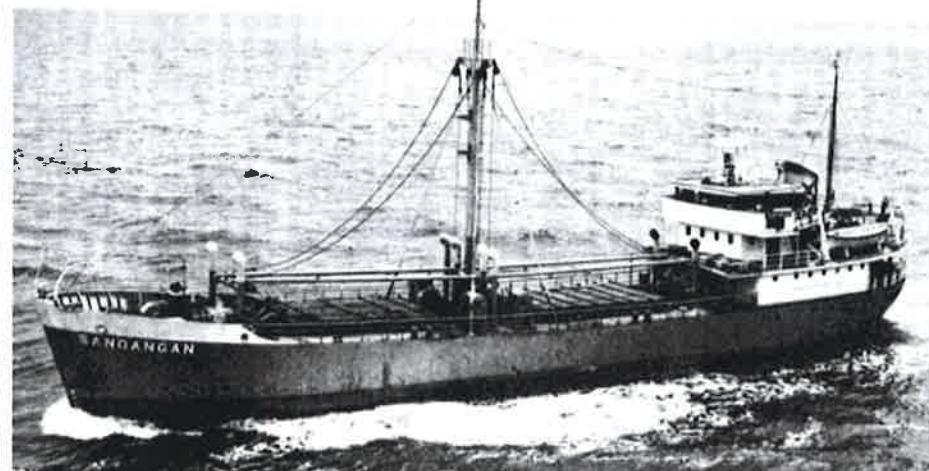
The colonial central bank: *N.V De Javasche Bank*
was nationalized in 1951,
and as new central bank, it was renamed
Bank Indonesia
in 1953



In shipbuilding too, modern steel motor ships were built on domestic shipbuilding docks, besides also being imported.



the "Tapian Nauli"
built 1972
(Dick 1987:24-25)



the "Sandangan"
built 1958

But as in earlier periods, traditional shipping continued to thrive over the entire Archipelago

These photographs only give a partial picture of the role of traditional shipping



perahu nadé



léti-léti & lambo



léti-léti

(Horridge 1986: betw. pp. 40-41)



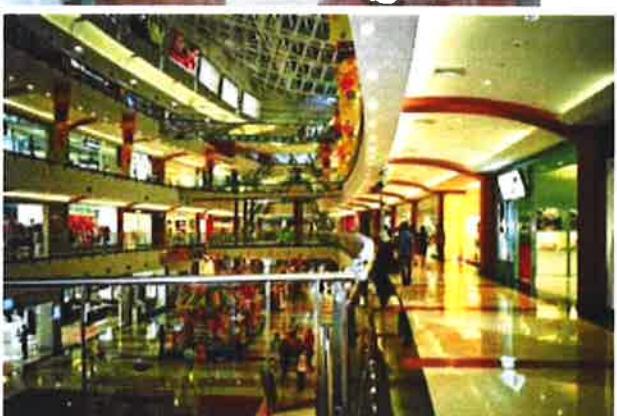
pinisi



(Hollander & Mertes 1983:228-230)



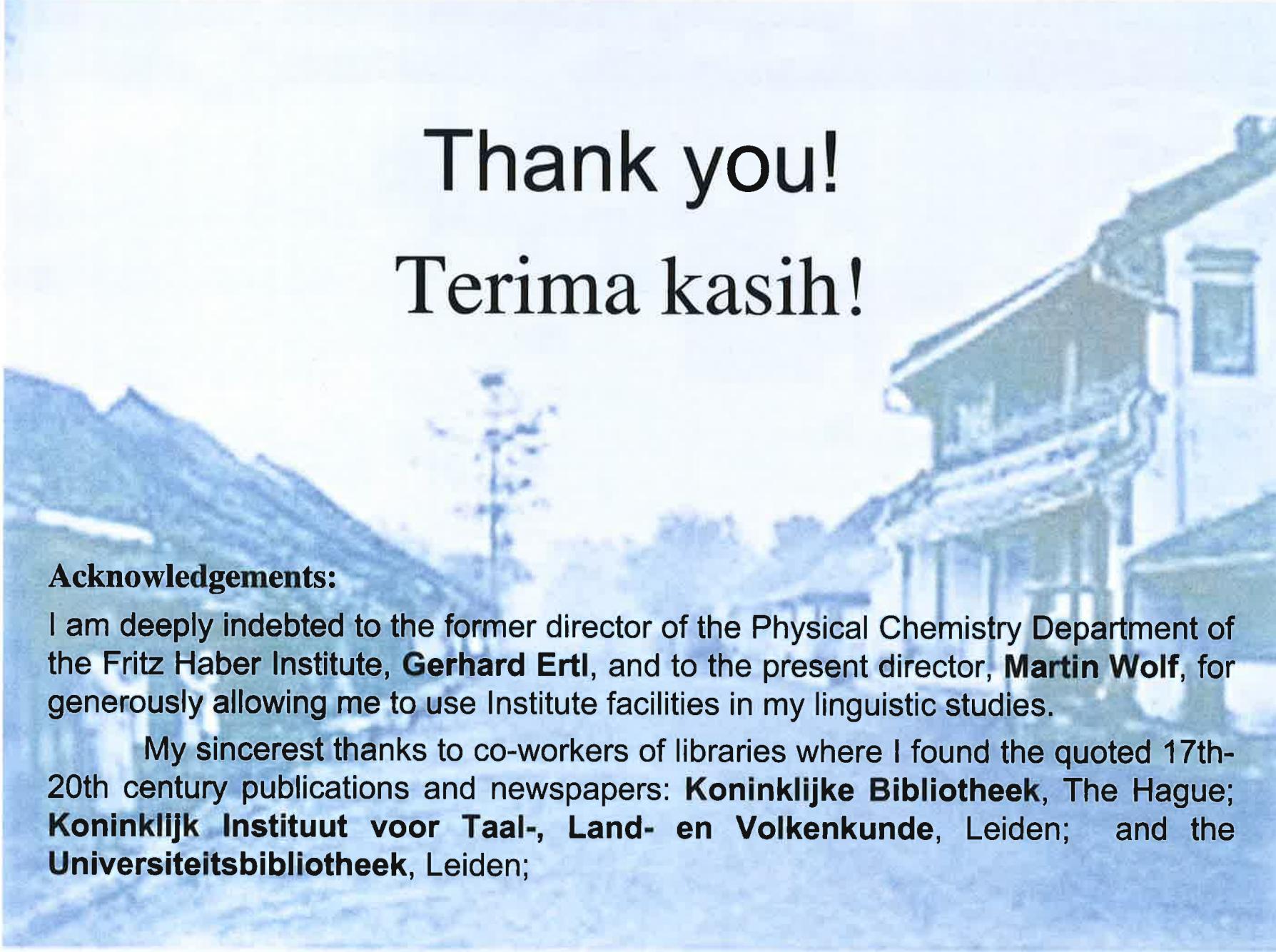
In retail trade, the gap between the traditional and post-traditional has been bridged completely



Even after almost 65 years of independence, traditional forms in trade and finance still exist despite meanwhile established “post-traditional” business culture.

This modern aspect in the national economy has gained precedence, while traditional features have increasingly adapted to modern forms, and merely still appear as a kind of “ethnic” or “nationality-specific” aspect of an integrated cultural whole, as Indonesia traverses the threshold towards a developed country.





Thank you!

Terima kasih!

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