

COLONIAL COLLECTIONS COMMITTEE

RECOMMENDATION

Objects	Puputan Badung collection/war loot from South Bali, consisting of 282 objects held by the Dutch State (Appendix A)
Current owner	State of the Netherlands
Custodian	Wereldmuseum Leiden (National Museum of World Cultures)
Application for restitution from	The Republic of Indonesia represented by the <i>Tim Repatriasi Koleksi Asal Indonesia di Belanda</i> team ¹
Date of application for restitution	20 September 2023
Recommendation number	ID-2023-7
Date of recommendation	28 June 2024
The Colonial Collections Committee ² consisting of	Lilian Gonçalves-Ho Kang You (chair), Laura van Broekhoven, Remco Raben, Alicia Schrikker (members)
Secretariat	Jona Mooren, Meehea Park

1. The application

On 20 September 2023 the Republic of Indonesia submitted an application to the Dutch State Secretary for Culture and Media for restitution of the ‘Collection Puputan Badung’ in the ‘Collection NMVW’³.

2. The objects and scope of the recommendation

The provenance report by the Wereldmuseum describes the collection as ‘war loot from South Bali (1906)’. The collection comprises objects such as weapons, coins, jewellery and textiles which ended up in the collection of the Wereldmuseum as a result of acts of war against the kingdoms of Badung and Tabanan in South Bali in 1906. Appendix A lists the 348 objects that the Committee is advising on; 282 of these are held by the Dutch State and 66 by the Municipality of Rotterdam. This recommendation pertains to the 282 objects held by the Dutch State. A separate procedure pertains to the objects held by the Municipality of Rotterdam.

¹ The *Tim Repatriasi Koleksi Asal Indonesia di Belanda* team consists of Nadiem Anwar Makarim, Retno Marsudi (directors), Hilmar Farid (person responsible), I Gusti Agung Wesaka Puja (chair), Bonnie Triyana (secretariat), Oman Faturrahman, Sri Margana, Junus Satrio Atmodjo, Ninie Susanti Tedjowasono, Gabriel Roosmargo Lono Lastoro Simatupang, Irmawati Marwoto, Bondan Kanumoyoso (members), Sadiah Boonstra (external adviser).

² The *Advisory Committee on the Restitution of Cultural Objects from a Colonial Context* (in short: Colonial Collections Committee) was established on 6 September 2022 by the Dutch State Secretary for Education, Culture and Science

³ The National Museum of World Cultures (NMVW), comprising the former Museum Volkenkunde in Leiden, the Tropenmuseum in Amsterdam, the Afrikamuseum in Berg en Dal and the Wereldmuseum in Rotterdam, changed its name to Wereldmuseum in October 2023.

3. The policy framework

The assessment in this recommendation was made within the framework of the *Policy vision on collections from a colonial context* of the Dutch Minister of Education, Culture and Science.⁴ The policy vision is based on the Council for Culture report *Colonial Collection, a Recognition of Injustice*.⁵ Applications for restitution of a cultural object may be made by states where the Netherlands exercised colonial rule for an extensive period of time.

The assessment framework set out in the Policy vision can be summarised as follows:

First the Committee determines whether the provenance research is satisfactory.

Then the Committee establishes whether involuntary loss of possession occurred. To this end it assesses whether it can be established with a reasonable degree of certainty that possession of the cultural object whose restitution is requested was involuntarily lost in a country where the Netherlands exercised colonial rule for an extensive period of time. If it is established that this the case, the Committee will recommend unconditional restitution of the cultural object.

If it cannot be established from the provenance history whether involuntary loss of possession occurred, and to the extent that the cultural objects in question are of particular cultural, historical or religious significance for the country of origin, then the Committee will consider the interests involved, whereby the importance of restitution for the country of origin shall be weighed against other relevant interests based on reasonableness and fairness.

Relevant interests may include the cultural importance of the cultural object to the country of origin, the communities involved both in the countries of origin and in the Netherlands, the significance to the Netherlands Collection, future storage conditions and public access. Objects may be significant for national and regional traditions as well as for the identity of a country, people, community or individual. A colonial cultural object will often be of different importance to the Netherlands than to the country of origin. Colonial cultural objects in Dutch museums may also be of special significance to Dutch citizens with roots in the countries of origin.

If the object whose restitution is requested originates from a country that was colonised by another power then the Committee will similarly consider the interests involved, thereby weighing the importance of restitution for the country of origin against other relevant interests based on reasonableness and fairness. Rectifying injustice must, however, be the basic premise in this assessment. In this case, whilst the Netherlands did not cause the injustice, as the current holder of the objects it is the only party that can rectify that injustice.

If the Committee recommends restitution to the applicant state then the transfer of title procedure for public collections shall be observed – in accordance with the Dutch Heritage Act and the *Policy vision on collections from a colonial context* of the State Secretary for Culture and Media – and the Committee's recommendation shall also be regarded as a recommendation on the indispensability and irreplaceability of the object in the sense of article 4.18 of the Dutch Heritage Act.

⁴ Policy vision, 29 January 2021,

<https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/documenten/kamerstukken/2021/01/29/rapportbeleidsvisie-collecties-uit-een-koloniale-context>

⁵ Report of 7 October 2020, <https://www.raadvoorcultuur.nl/documenten/adviezen/2021/01/22/colonial-collection-and-a-recognition-of-injustice>

4. The procedure

On 20 September 2023 the Republic of Indonesia submitted an application to the Dutch State Secretary for Culture and Media for the restitution of the ‘Collection Puputan Badung’ from the ‘Collection NMVW’. On 7 November 2023 the State Secretary requested the Colonial Collections Committee (hereinafter referred to as: ‘the Committee’) to advise on the restitution application. The custodian of the objects, the Wereldmuseum, conducted research into the provenance of the objects and issued a report with its findings on 22 January 2024. An English translation of the provenance research report was shared with the Tim Repatriasi Koleksi Asal Indonesia di Belanda (hereinafter referred to as: the Indonesian Repatriation Committee) on 16 February 2024.

The Committee discussed the provenance report at its meeting of 23 February 2024. On that occasion the Committee sought advice from Mirjam Hoijtink, head of research and collections at the Wereldmuseum, requesting clarification on the relationship between the provenance report and the accompanying list of objects. The Wereldmuseum subsequently provided further appendices and explanatory notes. These documents were shared with the Indonesian Repatriation Committee on 30 April 2024. On 3 May 2024 the Indonesian Repatriation Committee communicated that it had no additional questions regarding the provenance report.

On 17 May 2024 and 28 June 2024 the Committee discussed the restitution application and resolved to recommend as stated below.

5. The provenance research

The provenance research was carried out by Caroline Drieënhuizen at the request of the Wereldmuseum. The research report is attached as an appendix to this recommendation (Appendix 1). The report itself includes five appendices and a reader’s guide (Appendices 1.1 to 1.6).

The provenance report is an integral part of this recommendation.

The provenance research into the objects drew on museum inventories, colonial government records, scientific publications and ego documents. The report contains the following findings.

The provenance report first discusses the events which took place in South Bali in 1906. After a Chinese ship sailing under the Dutch flag was raided off the coast of the kingdom of Badung in May 1904 the colonial authorities responded with force. Units of the Royal Netherlands East Indies Army (KNIL) landed at Sanur beach in September 1906.⁶ This was followed by days of bombardments and military attacks on various locations in the kingdom of Badung, including Kesiman, Denpasar and Pemecutan, and in Wongaya Gede in the kingdom of Tabanan. Jewellery, weapons and other valuables were seized at all of these places, and cultural objects were looted and destroyed by Dutch soldiers, forced labourers conscripted by the KNIL and private individuals.⁷

At Denpasar, the heart of the kingdom of Badung, the military operation of 20 September 1906 ended in a *puputan* [mass ritual suicide] of the king of Badung and several hundred courtiers. The chief of staff of the expedition described this ‘war to the death’ as follows:

“Vrouwen met wapens in de hand, lans of kris, en kinderen op den arm, liepen onvervaard op de troepen in en zochten den dood. (...) Herhaaldelijk werden de overlevenden gesommeerd, om de wapens neer te leggen en zich over te geven, doch te vergeef. Van elke vuurpauze maakten de niet gekwetsten gebruik om de gewonden te krissen, en daarna stormden zij opnieuw met het blanke

⁶ Appendix 1, p. 2

⁷ Appendix 1, pp. 3-7

*wapen op den troep af. (...) In korten tijd was dit drama afgespeeld, en waren de vorst met zijne familieleden en vrouwen, alsmede eenige kinderen, gesneuveld”*⁸

[“Women carrying weapons, a lance or kris, and children, bravely ran towards the troops and certain death. (...) The survivors were repeatedly ordered to lay down their weapons and surrender, but to no avail. During each pause in the firing, the unharmed took the opportunity to stab and kill the injured, and then stormed the troops again, brandishing their weapons. (...) The drama was quickly over, and the king along with his relatives and wives, as well as several children, all perished.”]

Over a thousand Balinese lost their lives during the attack; the Dutch lost four men.⁹

When the KNIL forces arrived in Pemecutan later that same day, the king and his followers took their own lives before the eyes of the Dutch soldiers while the royal palace burned to the ground.¹⁰

The KNIL’s final target was the kingdom of Tabanan, an ally of Badung. The king and crown prince of Tabanan committed suicide following their arrest by the Dutch forces and the remaining members of the royal family were exiled to Lombok. The KNIL forces dismantled the Tabanan royal palace and transformed it into an army camp. The king’s possessions were sold at an auction arranged by the colonial authorities, with the government’s intention being to use the proceeds to support the royal family in exile in Lombok.¹¹ At the auction the Dutch authorities bought up any items from which local rulers could derive power to prevent these from falling into Balinese hands.¹²

The Dutch attacks met with resistance by Balinese troops led by the king of Tabanan’s younger sister from the mountain village Wongaya Gede. Thirty-three Balinese were killed during this resistance and the fighters’ weapons confiscated by the KNIL.¹³

The provenance report divides the objects from the Wereldmuseum collection that can be linked to the aforementioned events in South Bali in 1906 into four categories¹⁴:

1. *The official loot, objects taken from Badung by the KNIL (Appendix 1.1)*¹⁵
2. *Coins confiscated by the KNIL (Appendix 1.2)*
3. *Weapons confiscated from Wongaya Gede (Appendix 1.3)*
4. *Objects from the collection of the artist Wijnand Nieuwenkamp which can be linked to the 1906 conquests and lootings in South Bali (Appendix 1.4)*

The objects in these four categories ended up in the Wereldmuseum via different routes.

1. The official loot, objects taken from Badung by the KNIL (Appendix 1.1)

The KNIL’s official loot included the possessions of the Balinese kings as well as all ‘unattended goods found on the battlefield’.¹⁶ After the *puputan* of the king of Badung and his followers in Denpasar the dead were identified by their krisses, which were subsequently taken by the KNIL. The *Algemeen Handelsblad* newspaper of 23 October 1906 reported of ‘*talrijke krissen met prachtige grepen, ter waarde van wel duizend gulden en meer*’ [numerous krisses with magnificent handles, worth a

⁸ Appendix 1, p. 5

⁹ Appendix 1, p. 6

¹⁰ Appendix 1, p. 7

¹¹ Appendix 1, pp. 6, 7

¹² Appendix 1, pp. 7, 8

¹³ Appendix 1, p. 8

¹⁴ Appendix 1, p. 8

¹⁵ The objects held by the Municipality of Rotterdam all belong to this category.

¹⁶ Appendix 1, p. 8

thousand guilders or more]. Gilded spearheads were removed from the mass of bodies and taken by soldiers.¹⁷ The KNIL also seized objects in Kesiman and Pemecutan.

The KNIL catalogued the loot in September and October 1906. A total of 292 objects including weapons, jewellery and precious textiles ended up in what is now the Wereldmuseum.¹⁸ The director of the National Museum of Ethnology, a forerunner of today's Wereldmuseum, asked the governor-general to keep the museum's interests in mind when dividing up the loot.¹⁹ In the summer of 1907 the National Museum of Ethnology organised the '*Tentoonstelling van ethnographische voorwerpen van Bali en Celebes*' [Exhibition of ethnographic objects from Bali and Celebes] at which various objects deriving from the military operations were on display.²⁰

2. Coins confiscated by the KNIL (Appendix 1.2)

Coins were taken from Denpasar. These were exchanged for guilders and deposited in the quartermaster's funds at the garrison. Coins which were thought to be of antiquarian value were earmarked for museum collections; eighteen of these are still in the Wereldmuseum collection today.²¹

3. Weapons confiscated from Wongaya Gede (Appendix 1.3)

At the mountain village of Wongaya Gede (Tabanan) the KNIL confiscated seven lances and one kris that were among the weapons that the Balinese resistance fighters were armed with. The weapons are believed to have come from important temples and were valuable to the people there. The seven lances and the kris ended up at the Wereldmuseum and were identified during the research.²²

The provenance report states that the above three categories are referred to in colonial archives as 'loot', 'war loot' and 'official loot' – terms which according to Drieënhuizen are in line with "*de in het Westen geldende opvatting van 'oorlogsroof'*"²³ [the view of 'loot' prevalent in the West].

4. Objects from the collection of the artist Wijnand Nieuwenkamp which can be linked to the 1906 conquests and lootings in South Bali (Appendix 1.4)

In addition to the above objects confiscated by the army there were also objects from South Bali that ended up in the Wereldmuseum collection via the artist Wijnand Otto Jan Nieuwenkamp (1874-1950). Nieuwenkamp had permission from the colonial authorities to be present at the events in South Bali and acquired various items on behalf of the National Museum of Ethnology in Leiden.²⁴ He gave an account of the events in the newspaper, in books and in his journal.²⁵ It is clear from these sources that Nieuwenkamp purchased various objects from Dutch soldiers and from local residents, objects which had come from the destroyed palaces in Badung and Tabanan. Other objects were gifted to him and he also had permission from government commissioner Frederik Alfred Liefrinck to collect 'individual items' from the palace. Nieuwenkamp furthermore purchased objects at the public auction of the king of Tabanan's possessions arranged by the colonial authorities.²⁶

¹⁷ Appendix 1, p. 6

¹⁸ 226 of these 292 objects are held by the Dutch State. 66 objects are held by the Municipality of Rotterdam.

¹⁹ Appendix 1, p. 9

²⁰ Appendix 1, p. 9

²¹ Appendix 1, pp. 11, 12

²² Appendix 1, p. 12

²³ Appendix 1, p. 3

²⁴ Appendix 1, pp. 2-3.

²⁵ Appendix 1, pp. 12, 13

²⁶ Appendix 1, p. 7.

According to the provenance report 30 objects from Nieuwenkamp's collection can be linked to the KNIL's violent actions, based on his own records as well as museum documentation: "*Hij bracht dus met zorg voor behoud, op verzoek en doelgericht objecten bijeen, maar dit 'verzamelen' kon in de vorstendommen Badung en Tabanan enkel plaatsvinden als direct gevolg van koloniale oorlogshandelingen en binnen gewelddadige, ongelijke machtsrelaties*"²⁷ [He therefore collected objects for their preservation, on request and in a targeted way, but he was able to 'collect' in the kingdoms of Badung and Tabanan only as a direct result of colonial acts of war and in the context of unequal power relationships involving the use of force]. To date it has not been possible to link objects that Nieuwenkamp acquired elsewhere in Bali to the violent events of 1906 in Badung and Tabanan but the provenance report does not rule out that more in-depth research could lead to this conclusion.²⁸

6. Assessment of the restitution application

The application for restitution was submitted by a state where the Netherlands exercised colonial rule for an extensive period of time and is therefore subject to the *Policy vision on collections from a colonial context*.

The Committee is of the opinion that the provenance research was conducted properly and provides a satisfactory basis for issuing a recommendation. Thorough source research was undertaken and a critical evaluation was made of the existing knowledge. The report provides sufficient information regarding the origins of the objects, their removal and their transfer to the Netherlands.

Next, the Committee examined whether involuntary loss of possession occurred in the sense set out in the policy framework. To establish this, the Committee considered as follows.

It is important to establish who owned the objects and whether permission was given for the objects to be taken or removed.

The provenance research shows that in September 1906 the KNIL sent an invasion force to Bali and carried out military attacks at various locations in and around the kingdoms of Badung and Tabanan. During the capture of the royal residence jewellery, weapons and other valuables were looted by Dutch soldiers, forced labourers conscripted by the KNIL and private individuals.

Firstly there are objects designated as 'war loot'.²⁹ These include the 292 possessions of the Balinese kings as well as objects found on the battlefield and seized by the KNIL forces. During the violent events in Wongaya Gede (Tabanan) on 28 November 1906 the KNIL captured seven lances and a kris. Silver and gold coins were looted in Denpasar; eighteen of the coins which were thought to be of antiquarian value ended up in the Wereldmuseum.

In addition there are objects that were acquired by the Dutch artist Wijnand Otto Jan Nieuwenkamp, who purchased objects which were taken from the destroyed palaces in Badung and Tabanan by Dutch soldiers or local residents. Other objects were gifted to him. He was also given permission by government commissioner Frederik Alfred Liefvink to collect '*losse voorwerpen*' [individual items] from the palace.

²⁷ Appendix 1, p. 13

²⁸ Appendix 1, p. 13

²⁹ Appendix 1, p. 3

Nieuwenkamp furthermore purchased objects at the public auction of the king of Tabanan's possessions arranged by the colonial authorities.³⁰

According to the provenance report 30 objects in the Wereldmuseum that came from Nieuwenkamp's collection can be linked to the KNIL's violent actions in South Bali: "*Hij bracht dus met zorg voor behoud, op verzoek en doelgericht objecten bijeen, maar dit 'verzamelen' kon in de vorstendommen Badung en Tabanan enkel plaatsvinden als direct gevolg van koloniale oorlogshandelingen en binnen gewelddadige, ongelijke machtsrelaties*"³¹ [He therefore collected objects for their preservation, on request and in a targeted way, but he was able to 'collect' in the kingdoms of Badung and Tabanan only as a direct result of colonial acts of war and in the context of unequal power relationships involving the use of force].

A total of 348 objects are concerned. The objects ended up in the Wereldmuseum via different routes; 282 of the objects are held by the Dutch State and 66 by the Municipality of Rotterdam. As stated under point 1, the scope of this recommendation concerns only the 282 objects held by the Dutch State.

All these objects ended up in Dutch hands as a result of military action by the colonial regime in South Bali in 1906. The objects considered to be official war loot were captured by the KNIL forces and some were shipped to the Netherlands and forerunners of the Wereldmuseum.

The objects listed in appendix 1.4 which were acquired by the artist Nieuwenkamp also left the possession of their original owners as a result of the military action; these include the objects purchased at the public auction. The fact that the auction proceeds were intended to be used to support members of the king's family who were exiled to Lombok does not affect the involuntary nature of the loss of possession. The same applies to objects from the kingdoms of Tabanan and Badung that were purchased by Nieuwenkamp or gifted to him; according to the provenance report these objects can also be linked to the violent actions of the KNIL in South Bali. While the objects may have been sold or gifted voluntarily to Nieuwenkamp by soldiers or local residents, the loss of possession by their original owners was nevertheless involuntary.

Based on the above grounds, which are set out in the provenance report, the Committee is of the opinion that it has been demonstrated with a reasonable degree of certainty that the cultural objects whose restitution is requested were involuntarily lost in a country where the Netherlands exercised colonial rule for an extensive period of time.

In view of the foregoing the Committee recommends unconditional restitution of the objects on the grounds of involuntary loss of possession.

The Committee was asked to advise on the application of article 4.18 of the Dutch Heritage Act in the event its recommendation is in favour of restitution of the requested objects. It is the opinion of the Committee that rectification of past injustice prevails in this case, meaning that article 4.18 of the Heritage Act is not applicable.

³⁰ Appendix 1, p. 7.

³¹ Appendix 1, p. 13

7. The recommendation

The Committee has assessed the application for restitution and recommends the unconditional restitution by the Minister of the war loot from South Bali (1906) residing in the collection of the Wereldmuseum, as specified in Appendix A, to the Republic of Indonesia.

This recommendation was adopted by the Colonial Collections Committee on 28 June 2024.

Chair

Secretariat

Lilian Gonçalves-Ho Kang You

Jona Mooren and Meehea Park

Appendices

Appendix A: List of objects belonging to the collection 'spoils of war from South Bali (1906)'

Appendix 1: Provenance report regarding war loot from South Bali (Caroline Drieënhuizen, 22 January 2024)

Appendix 1.1: Bali 1906 – objects from Badung

Appendix 1.2: Bali 1906 – coins from Badung

Appendix 1.3: Bali 1906 – weapons from Tabanan

Appendix 1.4: Bali 1906 – collection of W.O.J. Nieuwenkamp from Badung and Tabanan

Appendix 1.5: Bali 1906 – objects not found

Appendix 1.6: Reader's guide

Appendix A

List of objects belonging to the collection 'spoils of war from South Bali (1906)'

Objects listed in Appendix 1.1

RV-1602-0-1, RV-1602-3, RV-1602-4, RV-1602-5, RV-1602-6, RV-1602-7, RV-1602-8, RV-1602-9, RV-1602-10, RV-1602-11, RV-1602-12, RV-1602-13, RV-1602-14, RV-1602-15, RV-1602-15a, RV-1602-17, RV-1602-18, RV-1602-19, RV-1602-20, RV-1602-21, RV-1602-23, RV-1602-24, RV-1602-25, RV-1602-27, RV-1602-28, RV-1602-30, RV-1602-32, RV-1602-33, RV-1602-34, RV-1602-35, RV-1602-36, RV-1602-37, RV-1602-38, RV-1602-39, RV-1602-40, RV-1602-41, RV-1602-43, RV-1602-46, RV-1602-47, RV-1602-50, RV-1602-52, RV-1602-53, RV-1602-54, RV-1602-55, RV-1602-56, RV-1602-57, RV-1602-58, RV-1602-59, RV-1602-60, RV-1602-61, RV-1602-62, RV-1602-63, RV-1602-64, RV-1602-65, RV-1602-65a, RV-1602-66a, RV-1602-67, RV-1602-68, RV-1602-69, RV-1602-70, RV-1602-71, RV-1602-72, RV-1602-73, RV-1602-74a, RV-1602-74b, RV-1602-74c, RV-1602-75, RV-1602-76, RV-1602-77, RV-1602-78, RV-1602-79, RV-1602-80, RV-1602-81a, RV-1602-81b, RV-1602-81c, RV-1602-81d, RV-1602-81e, RV-1602-81f, RV-1602-82, RV-1602-83a, RV-1602-83b, RV-1602-84, RV-1602-86, RV-1602-87, RV-1602-88a, RV-1602-88b, RV-1602-89a, RV-1602-89b, RV-1602-90, RV-1602-92, RV-1602-95, RV-1602-96, RV-1602-97, RV-1602-102, RV-1602-103, RV-1602-104, RV-1602-105, RV-1602-106, RV-1602-107, RV-1602-108, RV-1602-109, RV-1602-111a, RV-1602-111b, RV-1602-112, RV-1602-113, RV-1602-114, RV-1602-115, RV-1602-116, RV-1602-117, RV-1602-118, RV-1602-119, RV-1602-119a, RV-1602-120, RV-1602-121, RV-1602-122, RV-1602-123, RV-1602-124, RV-1602-125, RV-1602-126, RV-1602-127, RV-1602-128, RV-1602-129, RV-1602-130, RV-1602-131, RV-1602-132, RV-1602-133, RV-1602-133a, RV-1602-134, RV-1602-135, RV-1602-136, RV-1602-137, RV-1602-138, RV-1602-138a, RV-1602-139, RV-1602-139a, RV-1602-140, RV-1602-140a, RV-1602-141, RV-1602-142, RV-1602-142a, RV-1602-143, RV-1602-144, RV-1602-144a, RV-1602-145, RV-1602-146, RV-1602-147, RV-1602-148, RV-1602-149, RV-1602-150, RV-1602-150a, RV-1602-151, RV-1602-151a, RV-1602-152, RV-1602-153, RV-1602-154, RV-1602-155, RV-1602-155a, RV-1602-156, RV-1602-160, RV-1602-161, RV-1602-162, RV-1602-163, RV-1602-164, RV-1602-165, RV-1602-166, RV-1602-167, RV-1602-168, RV-1602-169, RV-1602-170a, RV-1602-170b, RV-1602-171a, RV-1602-171b, RV-1602-172, RV-1602-173, RV-1602-174, RV-1602-175, RV-1602-176, RV-1602-177, RV-1602-178, RV-1602-179, RV-1602-180, RV-1602-181, RV-1602-182, RV-1602-183, RV-1602-184, RV-1602-185, TM-H-15, TM-H-16, TM-H-17, TM-H-18a, TM-H-18b, TM-H-23, TM-H-24, TM-H-25, TM-H-26, TM-H-27, TM-H-28, TM-H-70, TM-H-851, TM-H-853, TM-H-854, TM-H-855, TM-H-856, TM-H-857, TM-H-858, TM-H-862, TM-H-864, TM-H-868, TM-H-879, TM-H-880, TM-H-881, TM-H-882, TM-H-883, TM-H-884a, TM-H-884b, TM-H-885, TM-H-886a, TM-H-886b, TM-H-888, TM-H-889a, TM-H-889b, TM-H-906b, TM-H-915, TM-H-916, TM-H-917, TM-H-973 (226 inventory numbers)

Objects listed in Appendix 1.2

RV-1631-1, RV-1631-2, RV-1631-3, RV-1631-4, RV-1631-5, RV-1631-6, RV-1631-7, RV-1631-8, RV-1631-9, RV-1631-10, RV-1631-11, RV-1631-12, RV-1631-13, RV-1631-14, RV-1631-15, RV-1631-16, RV-1631-17, RV-1631-18 (18 inventory numbers)

Objects listed in Appendix 1.3

RV-1644-1, RV-1644-2, RV-1644-3, RV-1644-4, RV-1644-5, RV-1644-6, RV-1644-7, RV-1644-8 (8 inventory numbers)

Objects listed in Appendix 1.4

RV-1586-2, RV-1586-3a, RV-1586-3b, RV-1586-31, RV-1586-32, RV-1586-33, RV-1586-34, RV-1586-

35, RV-1586-36, RV-1586-37, RV-1586-38, RV-1586-39, RV-1586-83, RV-1586-101, RV-1586-102, RV-1586-103, RV-1586-104, RV-1586-105, RV-1586-106, RV-1586-108, RV-1586-112, RV-1586-113, RV-1586-114, RV-1586-115, RV-1586-121, RV-1586-124, RV-1586-126, RV-1586-133, RV-1586-134, RV-1586-138 (30 inventory numbers)

The recommendation does not pertain to the objects listed in Appendix 1.5 – objects not found.

Insofar as possible the objects listed in the provenance report under ‘Table II – Irregularities’ have been included in the recommendation.

Some inventory numbers comprise more than one object. To aid readability, where numbers of objects are stated these refer to the number of inventory numbers.

Rotterdam:

The recommendation does not pertain to objects held by the Municipality of Rotterdam. A separate procedure pertains to these objects.

Objects listed in Appendix 1.1

WM-12907, WM-12908, WM-12909, WM-12910, WM-12911, WM-12912, WM-12913, WM-12914, WM-12915, WM-12916, WM-12917, WM-12918, WM-12919, WM-12920, WM-12921, WM-12922, WM-12923, WM-12924, WM-12925, WM-12926, WM-12928, WM-12929, WM-12930, WM-12931, WM-12932, WM-12933, WM-12934, WM-12935, WM-12936, WM-12937, WM-12938, WM-12939, WM-12940, WM-12941, WM-12942, WM-12943, WM-12944, WM-12945, WM-12946, WM-12947, WM-12948, WM-12949, WM-12950, WM-12951, WM-12952, WM-12953, WM-12954, WM-12955, WM-12956, WM-12957, WM-12958, WM-12959, WM-12960, WM-12961, WM-12963, WM-12964, WM-12965, WM-12966, WM-12968, WM-12969, WM-12970, WM-12971, WM-12972, WM-12973, WM-12974, WM-12975 (66 inventory numbers)

Research report

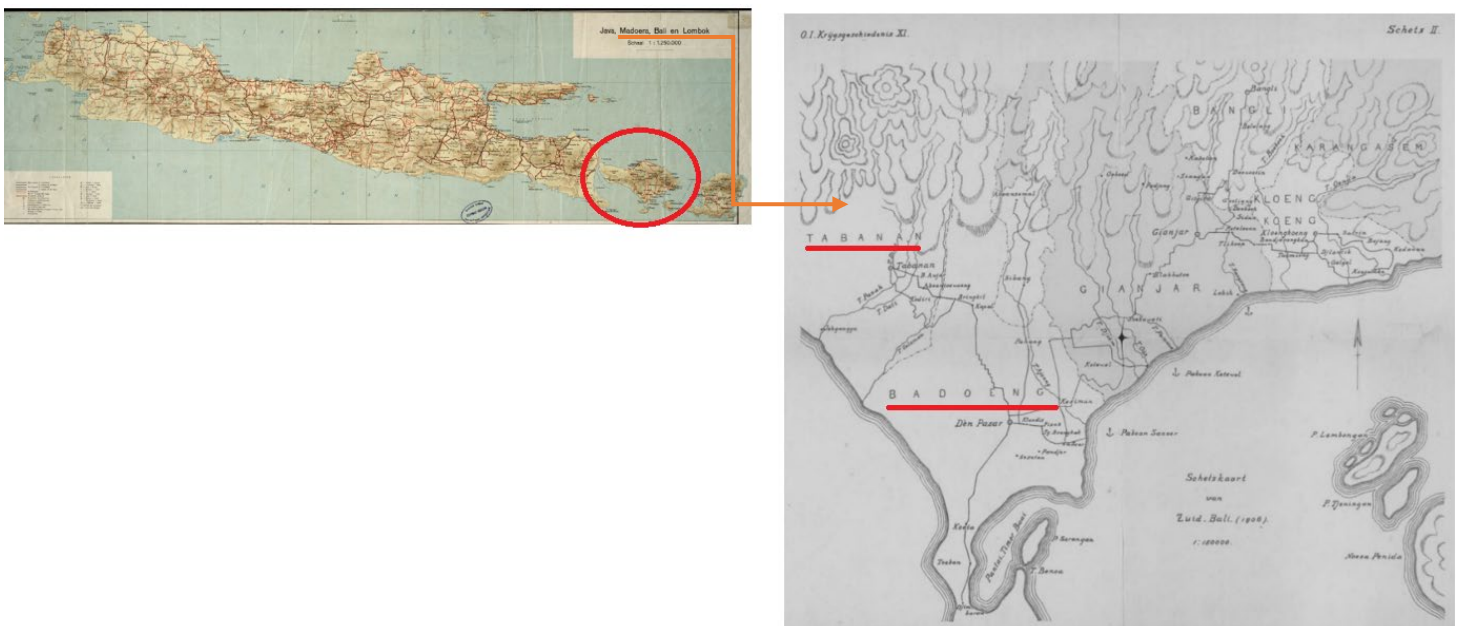
Subject: War loot from South Bali (1906) in the collections of the Wereldmuseum
Date: 22 January 2024
Author: Caroline Drieënhuizen

Summary of research results

In response to the request submitted by the Indonesian government on 22 September 2023 for the restitution of the 'puputan Badung' collection, the Wereldmuseum has investigated the provenance of objects within this collection.

The official loot in the Netherlands from the military action in South Bali in 1906 (comprising objects from Badung, coins from Badung and Tabanan, and lances and krisses from Wongaya Gede, Tabanan) can be traced almost in its entirety to the collections of the National Museum of World Cultures (NMVW). They include the collections of the former Colonial Museum in Haarlem, which was transferred to the Colonial Institute in Amsterdam, and the Wereldmuseum in Rotterdam. A significant proportion of the collection from South Bali can be traced to the former National Museum of Ethnology in Leiden, which for many years was known as Museum Volkenkunde. The public name of the NMVW was recently changed to 'Wereldmuseum'.

The collection formed by artist W.O.J. Nieuwenkamp in Bali over the same period in 1906 is not



Figuur 1. Overzichtskaart van Java, Madura, Bali en Lombok en Zuid-Bali, met Tabanan en Badung, in detail. Historische overzichtskaart, 1930 (UB Leiden) en kaart van Bali uit A.A.G. Feuilletau de Bruijn, De expeditie naar Bali in 1906 (Breda 1925) bijlage II.

regarded as part of the official Dutch 'spoils of war'. The objects he acquired in places where the fighting occurred can be regarded as involuntary loss of property as a result of war.

Given the large scale of looting from Balinese temples and palaces, it is likely that more war loot from Bali found its way into museum collections in the Netherlands through private individuals. However,

no actual evidence of this has been found (as yet) in the collections of the Wereldmuseum, partly as a result of the sometimes incomplete and incomprehensible collection management system.

390 objects in the collections of the Wereldmuseum can be connected to the acts of war in Bali 1906. These 390 objects are registered under 378 inventory numbers in TMS, the collection management system. Among them 30 objects - registered under 30 inventory numbers - were not found (missing or stolen). In this report we speak of 'inventory numbers' or 'registration numbers' instead of 'numbers of objects'. The reason for this is that some inventory numbers are used for multiple objects, and because objects in some cases consist of multiple parts, all of which have received a separate number.

Table I – Overview of objects acts of war from Bali 1906		
Name	Amount of Object registration numbers	Totally amount of Objects
1.1.Objects Badung	292	301
1.2. Coins Badung	18	21
1.3.Weapons Tabanan	8	8
1.4.Collection W.O.J. Nieuwenkamp (Badung and Tabanan)	30	30
Sub total inventory numbers / objects at present	348	360
1.5. Not found objects	30	30
Total amount of inventory numbers and objects that can be connected to the acts of war	378	390
<i>(The names of the collection types correspond to the names of appendices: see the reading instruction that comes with this)</i>		

Introduction

After years of growing colonial political interference, the Dutch colonial state took over South Bali between 1906 and 1908.¹ The military actions in 1906 against the Balinese kingdoms of Badung and Tabanan, and the objects stolen as a result, are the focus of this report.

In May 1904 a Chinese vessel sailing under the Dutch flag was raided off the coast of the kingdom of Badung. In contrast to previous incidents, the colonial authorities responded forcefully to this incident. Governor-general J.B. van Heutsz wanted to demonstrate to I Gusti Ngurah Made Agung, the king of Badung, that the Dutch colonial administration held political and military power in Bali. Inspired by the imperialistic ethical discourse of the time, Van Heutsz emphasised the need for military action to bring economic prosperity to the local population.²

The Koninklijk Nederlandsch-Indisch Leger (Royal Netherlands East Indies Army, KNIL) landed on the beach at Sanur, Bali on 14 September 1906. Artist W.O.J. Nieuwenkamp (1874-1950) had been authorised by the colonial authorities to be present, and reported the events of that day in the

¹ Henk Schulte Nordholt, *The Spell of Power. A History of Balinese Politics, 1650-1940* (Leiden 1996) 13; Piet Hagen, *Koloniale oorlogen in Indonesië. Vijf eeuwen verzet tegen vreemde overheersing* (Amsterdam 2018) 374-376; Ewald Vanvugt, *Zwartboek van Nederland overzee. Wat iedere Nederlander moet weten* (Amsterdam 2002) 271-280.

² Schulte Nordholt, *The Spell*, 212.

newspaper, his journal, and books published at a later date. He also acquired objects for himself, and on behalf of the National Museum of Ethnology in Leiden.³

The centre of power in the kingdom of Badung was bombarded for days before colonial troops launched a final attack on 19 and 20 September 1906. From their base in the village of Kesiman, they advanced on Den Pasar, the centre of power in Badung, and then moved on to Pemecutan, before proceeding towards the kingdom of Tabanan, an ally of Badung. Two months later, towards the end of November 1906, they encountered resistance led by Sagung Wah, the king of Tabanan's younger sister in Wongaya Gede, in the mountains of Tabanan.⁴

Objects were taken from each of these places by both private individuals and the KNIL. Details of what was taken from each place and how are given below. The official KNIL loot that ended up in the Netherlands was initially registered at the National Museum of Ethnology under series number 1602 and at the Colonial Museum in Haarlem and the Museum for Geography and Cultural Anthropology in Rotterdam under inventory numbers H-15 to 28, H-70, H-851 to H-868, H-879 to H-889b, H-906b, H-915 to H-917 and H-973 and WM-12907 to 12975 respectively. The official treasure arrived in Leiden under series number 1631. The museum in Leiden also housed Nieuwenkamp's collection, under series number 1586 and the official loot from Wongaya Gede under series number 1644.

Provenance research conducted in November and December 2023 investigated in detail the circumstances in which the above items were acquired and looted. The current status of the objects in the above series was then ascertained using TMS (The Museum System), the Wereldmuseum's collection management system. The objects were compared with the earliest known inventory, drawn up by the Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen (Batavian Society of Arts and Sciences) in Batavia in 1906,⁵ the statement drawn up by the Bataviaasch Genootschap concerning the items from Wongaya Gede, and Nieuwenkamp's journal, in which he kept an account of what he acquired and where. Finally, any missing items and irregularities in the current collection were noted.

First, a note about use of language. The colonial archives use the term 'loot' for the objects taken by the KNIL. This is in line with the view of loot prevalent in the West, namely that it is the 'spoils of war', taken from the enemy and used by the victorious party to defray the cost of the war. I have adopted this term in this report.

The term 'collecting' is used in this report to refer to the acquisition and grouping of items as a hobby or for academic purposes. The term does not however properly reflect the ambiguous situations that tend to arise in the unequal power relationships typical of the colonial context. In some cases, for example, objects may have been collected out of genuine interest (as in the case of artist W.O.J. Nieuwenkamp in this report), but they were obtained through, or as a result of, violence, and thus in a context of unequal power relations involving the use of force. I have made clear that this is the case wherever possible.

³ W.O.J. Nieuwenkamp, 'Brieven uit Bali' in *Algemeen Handelsblad* in 1906, unpublished journal of W.O.J. Nieuwenkamp, W.O.J. Nieuwenkamp, *Zwerftochten op Bali* (Amsterdam 1910) and *Bali en Lombok* (Edam 1906-1910).

⁴ Francine Brinkgreve and David Stuart-Fox, 'Collections After Colonial Conflict. Badung and Tabanan, 1906-2006', in: Pieter ter Keurs, ed., *Colonial Collections Revisited* (Leiden 2007) 145-185, *ibidem* 153.

⁵ The list is in: National Archives, The Hague (NA), 2.10.36.04. Archive of the Ministry of the Colonies: Public Record, 1901-1953. Inv.no. 458. There is believed to be an older list drawn up by Major Bryan in Bali, but this has yet to be found in the archives.

The more neutral terms ‘acquire’ and ‘obtain’ have mostly been used for the collection of objects in this report. The positive connotation of curiosity free of any vested interest attached to ‘collect’ is not associated with ‘acquire’ or ‘obtain’.

Manner of acquisition

Kesiman

On 19 September 1906 the colonial troops left Sanur for the Puri Kesiman (palace) of the local ruler Gusti Ngurah Gde Kesiman, subordinate to Badung. When they arrived at the puri, the troops found that it was empty. The ruler had already been killed by one of his religious leaders, and his body had been taken to the puri in Den Pasar. The rest of the courtiers had fled to Sanur.⁶ As a result of their hasty departure, many objects had been left behind at the puri.⁷

Photographer H.M. van Weede described walking through the puri and the Pamerajan,⁸ the royal family’s most sacred place (referred to in colonial sources as the ‘magnificent house temple’⁹) and finding numerous weapons, including VOC ships’ cannons and ‘beautifully finished Portuguese and Arabic sabres’, as well as many domestic items left behind in the haste of their departure.¹⁰ Artist Nieuwenkamp reported that many items were stolen from this palace by the Balinese locals themselves. Francine Brinkgreve, curator of the Maritime Southeast Asia at the Wereldmuseum from 2009 to 2023, suggested that many such objects were later sold to European collectors like J.W. van Dapperen, who said he had many items from the puri in Den Pasar.¹¹ Further research into Van Dapperen’s collection at the Wereldmuseum did not however reveal any such objects.¹² Nieuwenkamp in fact maintained that the puri at Kesiman ‘was stripped bare’:

‘Even the hundreds of plates embedded in the walls of the house temple of the Radja as decoration were removed by all and sundry, only those that were broken in the attempt being left in place. The stone plinths of the 13 sanctuaries of the gods were partially demolished in order to seize the gold pieces in the pots embedded in them’.¹³

Such plates appear to have been removed everywhere, including by colonial troops. Nieuwenkamp reported the removal of plates near to the operational base of the colonial army in Pabean Sanur.¹⁴ The original caption to a contemporary photograph of a soldier standing beside plates such as these reads: ‘Den Pasar. The soldiers attempted to remove Ming plates from pagodas, house temples etc.,

⁶ I Gusti Putu Djlantik, *Pri-hal kejadian perang Badoeng pada tahoen 1906; Indisch Militair Tijdschrift*, extra supplements, 1 January 1911, 50.

⁷ H.M. van Weede, *Indische reisherinneringen* (Haarlem 1908) 452.

⁸ Sanggah Pamerajan, <https://www.babadbali.com/pura/plan/merajan.htm> (accessed on 15 December 2023).

⁹ ‘De expeditie naar Bali. II’, *De Telegraaf*, 15 September 1906.

¹⁰ Van Weede, *Indische*, 452.

¹¹ Brinkgreve and Stuart-Fox, ‘Collections After’, 151.

¹² J.W. van Dapperen donated a collection of rice knives from various islands in the Indonesian archipelago in 1930: TM-592-1 to TM-592-21.

¹³ [W.O.J. Nieuwenkamp], ‘Brieven uit Bali, Gitgit 1906’, *Algemeen Handelsblad*, 24 December 1906.

¹⁴ Unpublished journal of W.O.J. Nieuwenkamp, entry for Sunday 16 September, page 126.

but were mostly unsuccessful. As a result, many beautiful specimens were broken.¹⁵



Figure 2 Soldier with plates removed from one of the puri. Bronbeek Collection 1971.07.13-1-16

Den Pasar

The next morning (20 September 1906) the troops moved on to Den Pasar, the heart of the kingdom of Badung. There, the king of Badung, accompanied by several hundred men and women dressed in white and carrying krisses and lances, awaited the troops to engage in 'puputan'.

Puputan can be seen as an ultimate act of resistance, of mass, ritual 'war to the death', as a choice to die in defence of the truth rather than surrender to the enemy.¹⁶ The Balinese women were dressed in their finest clothes and wore costly jewellery.¹⁷ Although the colonial authorities had foreseen such an act, the drama that unfolded exceeded all expectations.¹⁸ Men, women and children threw themselves into the gunfire of the troops and stabbed others as the puri burnt.¹⁹

'Women carrying weapons, a lance or kriss, and children, bravely ran towards the troops and certain death. (...) The survivors were repeatedly ordered to lay down their weapons and surrender, to no avail. During each pause in the firing, the unharmed took the opportunity to stab and kill the injured, and then stormed the troops again, brandishing their weapons. People who had initially fled our fire returned, apparently ashamed of their hesitation, to face certain death. The drama was quickly over, and the king and his family and women, as well as some children, all perished.'²⁰

¹⁵ <http://museumbronbeek.nl/#39ecf3f3-4542-4234-9f99-a201d519db31> > (accessed on 29 December 2023).

¹⁶ I Gde Parimartha, 'Aktualisasi nilai-nilai 'Puputan' dalam pembangunan karakter bangsa', *Jurnal Kajian Bali* 1, no. 2 (2011) 123-139, ibidem 124.

¹⁷ Van Weede, *Indische*, 470.

¹⁸ Schulte Nordholt, *The Spell*, 213.

¹⁹ NA 2.10.52.01. Archive of the Ministry of the Colonies. Political reports and dispatches from the Outlying Islands, 1898-1940. Inv.no. 1516. Journal of the Chief of Staff of the expedition to Bali from 19 September to 23 September 1906; 'Onze Oost. Fransche mail. Batavia, 3 en 4 Oct. Bali', *Algemeen Handelsblad*, 31 October 1906; *Algemeen Handelsblad*, via the *Javabode* of 28 September 1906, 23 October 1906.

²⁰ NA, 2.10.52.01. Archive of the Ministry of the Colonies. Political reports and dispatches from the Outlying Islands, 1898-1940. Inv.no.1516. Journal of the Chief of Staff of the expedition to Bali from 19 September to 23 September 1906.

After the king of Badung had been killed, his remaining followers fled. Afterwards, large numbers of bodies lay in piles.²¹ The colonial authorities estimated the Balinese losses at 400²² or 600²³, whereas Nieuwenkamp estimated them to be 1000 or 1800.²⁴ Nowadays, it is assumed that there more than a thousand people were killed.²⁵ The Dutch lost four men.²⁶

After the puputan, the *punggawa* of Buleleng, I Gusti Putu Djelantik, accompanied by the assistant resident of Badung, H.J.E.F. Schwartz, identified the dead by the *krisses* belonging to them.²⁷ As many weapons as possible were taken.²⁸ Newspapers carried accounts from those who had been at the scene, stating that ‘numerous *krisses* with magnificent handles, worth a thousand guilders or more’ fell into Dutch hands.²⁹ Gilded spearheads were removed from the mass of bodies.³⁰ Some colonial soldiers kept lance points as a memento. One soldier kept the broken spearhead of the lance that had pierced his belt.³¹

In the meantime, the burning *puri* was plundered by Balinese people, some of whom are said to have come from as far as Sanur.³² The *Sumatra Bode* newspaper reported that only Balinese people had stolen from the *puri*, maintaining that there was ‘literally nothing of value’ left, and that the local population even removed ‘entire doors and roof trusses’ from the *puri* of Den Pasar.³³ Unofficial reports in Dutch newspapers also stated that Dutch soldiers engaged in theft, however. Soldiers were for example discovered in a room full of treasures in the *puri* that had previously been guarded by officers. ‘Theft’ (meaning that objects were taken by individuals and were not therefore part of the official loot of the KNIL) was impossible to prevent, the newspaper argued.³⁴

Nieuwenkamp confirms this version of events in his journal, noting that he received a temple ornament from the bivouac commander in Den Pasar and bought a bell from a soldier (see page 7) – objects that were not part of the official loot.³⁵ Nieuwenkamp also reports that the soldiers deliberately destroyed stone statues and wood carvings.³⁶

Pemecutan

The same day, 20 September, the KNIL proceeded to Pemecutan. The old king Gusti Ngurah Pemecutan had himself carried out on his litter. He and his followers then stabbed themselves to death outside the *puri*, which had been set on fire.³⁷ As the *puri* burned, the military authorities

²¹ ‘Brieven uit Bali van pastoor H. Fisscher’, in: *Berichten uit Nederlandsch Oost-Indië voor de leden van den Sint-Claverbond* (’s-Gravenhage 1907) 11.

²² Schulte Nordholt, *The Spell*, 214, n. 64.

²³ NA, 2.10.52.01. Archive of the Ministry of the Colonies. Political reports and dispatches from the Outlying Islands, 1898-1940. Inv.no.1516. Journal of the Chief of Staff of the expedition to Bali from 19 September to 23 September 1906.

²⁴ Unpublished journal of W.O.J. Nieuwenkamp, entry for Thursday 20 September, page 130.

²⁵ Schulte Nordholt, *The Spell*, 214, Djlantik, *Pri-hal*.

²⁶ Hagen, *Koloniale oorlogen*, 376; *Berichten uit Nederlandsch Oost-Indië voor de leden van den Sint-Claverbond* (’s-Gravenhage 1907), ‘Brieven uit Bali van pastoor H. Fisscher’, 13; Unpublished journal of W.O.J. Nieuwenkamp, entry for Thursday 20 September, page 130.

²⁷ *Algemeen Handelsblad*, via the *Javabode* of 28 September 1906, 23 October 1906.

²⁸ NA, 2.10.52.01. Archive of the Ministry of the Colonies. Political reports and dispatches from the Outlying Islands, 1898-1940. Inv.no.1516. Journal of the Chief of Staff of the expedition to Bali from 19 September to 23 September 1906.

²⁹ *Algemeen Handelsblad*, via the *Javabode* of 28 September 1906, 23 October 1906.

³⁰ Van Weede, *Indische*, 466.

³¹ Van Weede, *Indische*, 458-459.

³² NA, 2.10.52.01. Archive of the Ministry of the Colonies. Political reports and dispatches from the Outlying Islands, 1898-1940. Inv.no.1516. Journal of the Chief of Staff of the expedition to Bali from 19 September to 23 September 1906.

³³ ‘De expeditie naar Bali’, *Sumatra Bode*, 18 October 1906.

³⁴ ‘Onze Oost. Fransche mail. Batavia, 3 en 4 Oct. Bali’, *Algemeen Handelsblad*, 31 October 1906.

³⁵ Unpublished journal of W.O.J. Nieuwenkamp, entry for Wednesday 26 September 1906, page 136.

³⁶ Nieuwenkamp, *Bali en Lombok*, 175.

³⁷ Djlantik, ‘Pri-hal’, Van Weede, *Indische*, 473.

found gold and silver objects. There was also a report of forced labourers, part of the KNIL, stealing objects from the puri and attempting to sell them. Other forced labourers handed jewellery in to the authorities.³⁸ The king's litter was looted by the army.³⁹ Army documents referred again to the puri being plundered by Balinese people.⁴⁰ It is therefore curious that Captain A.A.G. Feuilletau de Bruijn stated in his published account of the military actions that no official loot could be taken in Pemecutan.⁴¹

The journal of the military staff describes the official loot of 20 September as consisting of muzzle-loading rifles, two breech-loading rifles, many axes and daggers ('including very costly specimens'), several cannon (lelas), chests of Chinese money ('kepeng'), seven hundred guilders' worth of rijksdaalders in the puri at Den Pasar, a large amount of gunpowder and lead, and 'a considerable quantity of jewellery and goods'.⁴²

Tabanan

The KNIL then moved on to the other kingdom, Tabanan, arriving there on 27 September. Tabanan was the KNIL's final target, as it was an ally of Badung.⁴³ In Tabanan the KNIL encountered king I Gusti Ngurah Agung with several hundred unarmed men. He surrendered immediately.⁴⁴ W.O.J. Nieuwenkamp secretly visited the king after his arrest (he wrote that he could not reveal how this had been possible), in the night of 27 September.⁴⁵ That same night, the old king and the crown prince committed suicide. The rest of the family were exiled to Lombok.

The puri at Tabanan had remained intact and was not set alight like the puris in the kingdom of Badung, but it was completely dismantled by the KNIL and, like the other puri, transformed into an army camp. The king's possessions were sold at a public auction arranged by the colonial authorities. The proceedings were intended to support the royal family in exile in Lombok.⁴⁶ At the public sale, the Dutch made sure that things they regarded as 'pusaka' – items from which local rulers derived their power and legitimacy – did not fall into the hands of the Balinese.⁴⁷ Such objects, like the king's kris (bearing the name I Ganja Iras), were bought by the Dutch authorities.⁴⁸

³⁸ NA, 2.10.52.01. Archive of the Ministry of the Colonies. Political reports and dispatches from the Outlying Islands, 1898-1940. Inv.no. 1516. Journal of the Chief of Staff of the expedition to Bali from 19 September to 23 September 1906;

³⁹ Brinkgreve and Stuart-Fox, 'Collections After', 150. The litter is housed at the Museum Nasional Indonesia, under inventory number 13180.

⁴⁰ NA, 2.10.52.01. Archive of the Ministry of the Colonies. Political reports and dispatches from the Outlying Islands, 1898-1940. Inv.no. 1516. Journal of the Chief of Staff of the expedition to Bali on 23 September 1906.

⁴¹ A.A.G. Feuilletau de Bruijn, *De expeditie naar Bali in 1906* (Breda 1925) 45.

⁴² NA, 2.10.52.01. Archive of the Ministry of the Colonies. Political reports and dispatches from the Outlying Islands, 1898-1940. Inv.no. 1516. Journal of the Chief of Staff of the expedition to Bali from 19 September to 23 September 1906;

⁴³ Francine Brinkgreve, 'Vorsten van Bali en koloniaal gezag', in: Endang Sri Hardiati and Pieter ter Keurs, eds., *Indonesia. De ontdekking van het verleden* (Amsterdam 2005) 128.

⁴⁴ Djlantik, 'Pri-hal'.

⁴⁵ Nieuwenkamp, *Bali en Lombok*, 173; Brinkgreve, 'Vorsten', 133, Brinkgreve and Stuart-Fox, 'Collections After', 153; Ewald Vanvugt, *De verovering van Bali. Documentaire reisroman* (Haarlem 2006) 320-321.

⁴⁶ R. Goris, 'Nota over de wenschelijkheid of noodzakelijkheid van het teruggeven aan de herstellende Zelfbestuurders op Bali van voorwerpen, voorheen als krijgsbuit door onze regeering verworven', ([n.p.] 1937) 38; W.O.J. Nieuwenkamp, *Bali en Lombok* (Edam 1906-1910) 187.

⁴⁷ Nowadays 'pusaka' has a more general meaning in Indonesia, referring to objects of particular value, similar to the concept of 'heritage'.

⁴⁸ *Minutes of the General and Board meetings of the Batavian Society of Arts and Sciences*. Volume 46 1908 (Batavia / The Hague 1908). Minutes of the meeting of 17 February 1908, 16; Brinkgreve and Stuart-Fox, 'Collections After', 154-155.

At this auction, the artist Nieuwenkamp bought some wooden doors from the puri of Tabanan, silver items like pots, cups and rings, musical instruments, lances, headboards and swords, more of which below.⁴⁹

Wongaya Gede (Tabanan)

In late November 1906, Sagung Wah, the king of Tabanan's younger sister, attacked the occupying Dutch, leading the resistance in the village of Tuakilang from the mountain village of Wongaya Gede.⁵⁰ Thirty three Balinese people were killed.⁵¹

The lances and krisses with which the Balinese were armed were confiscated by the KNIL.⁵² The krisses are believed to have come from important temples, and were valuable to the people there.⁵³

The South Bali 1906 collection at today's Wereldmuseum

The collection at today's Wereldmuseum that can be linked to the events in South Bali in 1906 consists of:

- 1) The official loot, objects taken from Badung by the KNIL (see app. 1.1 and 1.5);
- 2) The coins confiscated by the KNIL (see app. 1.2);
- 3) The weapons confiscated from Wongaya Gede, Tabanan (see app.1.3);
- 4) The items which Nieuwenkamp purchased at the auction in Tabanan, objects he took from the ruins of the various puri (such as the doors from Den Pasar), items he was given by and bought from Dutch soldiers (such as an ornament made of kepengs which he received from the bivouac commander and a bell he purchased from a soldier⁵⁴) and items bought from the local people in the former centres of power (such as a kris featuring a lion purchased in Pemecutan⁵⁵). Private individuals will also have donated objects to Dutch museums that are now part of the Wereldmuseum, though an initial investigation has not produced any concrete evidence of this (see app. 1.4).
- 5) Objects that are missing: this concerns 30 registered under an equal amount of inventory numbers. 29 objects are from Badung and 1 object is from Tabanan. (see app.1.5)

The official loot from Badung (app. 1.1, 1.2, and 1.5 - except RV-1586-119 is from Tabanan)

The colonial authorities generally regarded private property as inviolable, and regarded only the property of the Balinese kings, the 'symbols of office, gifts and honours from the Government (...)' also the war material, not including ornamental weapons' as state property.⁵⁶ But given the fact that all 'unattended goods found on the battlefield' were also regarded as 'loot', it was apparently seen as legitimate to deem personal jewellery and dress krisses as Dutch property. Some of the objects

⁴⁹ Unpublished journal of W.O.J. Nieuwenkamp, entries for Sunday 6 January 1907, 238 and Friday 18 January, 250.

⁵⁰ Brinkgreve and Stuart-Fox, 'Collections After', 153.

⁵¹ Djlantik, *Pri-hal*.

⁵² *Minutes of the General and Board meetings of the Batavian Society of Arts and Sciences*. Volume 45 1907 (Batavia / The Hague 1908). Minutes of the meeting of 17 February 1907, 17.

⁵³ Brinkgreve and Stuart-Fox, 'Collections After', 159.

⁵⁴ Unpublished journal of W.O.J. Nieuwenkamp, entry for Wednesday 26 September 1906, 136.

⁵⁵ *Ibidem*, Tuesday 2 October 1906, 142.

⁵⁶ Wereldmuseum archive. Inv.no. NL-LdnRMV_A01_063_00072. Letter from the first government secretary (signed) Hulshoff Pol to the commander of the KNIL and head of the department of war in the Netherlands East Indies, Buitenzorg, 26 January 1907.

looted by the KNIL on the 'battlefield' were intended for museums in Batavia and the Netherlands, because of their cultural and ethnological value, while others were sold and the proceeds given to the Dutch treasury.⁵⁷

This official loot, some of the krisses still stained with blood,⁵⁸ was catalogued by the KNIL in Bali between 20 September and 9 October 1906. The army left the puri in Den Pasar in early October, and the loot was transferred to Sanur on 9 October.⁵⁹ The following week, at the request of director Schmeltz, the Ministry of the Interior asked the governor-general to bear in mind the interests of the National Museum of Ethnology in Leiden when dividing the loot.⁶⁰ Meanwhile, the collection waited in Bali for the arrival of a ship bound direct for Batavia to transport it there. This took place in early November.

On 5 November, a day after the ship bearing the treasures had docked in Tandjong Priok in Batavia, C.M. Pleyte took receipt of the goods on behalf of the Bataviaasch Genootschap. The inventory was immediately found to be inaccurate. Only nine of the eight crates in the inventory drawn up by Major J. Bryan in Bali had been shipped.⁶¹ A new inventory was then drawn up, and to this day remains the oldest available inventory.⁶² Items were selected for sale ('worthless pieces and fragments'⁶³) and a proposal made for the distribution of the items among the Bataviaasch Genootschap's museum in Batavia and the Colonial Museum in Haarlem, the National Museum of Ethnology in Leiden and the Museum for Geography and Cultural Anthropology in Rotterdam.⁶⁴

The proposed distribution was not however approved by the president, F.A. Lieftrinck. He felt that the museums in Rotterdam (Museum for Geography and Cultural Anthropology) and Haarlem (Colonial Museum) had been treated as poor relations. The committee then decided that the ministry in the Netherlands, rather than the society, should decide what went where. The ministry did so, and the Museum for Geography and Cultural Anthropology called for the interests of the Rotterdam museum to be borne in mind.⁶⁵ The National Museum of Ethnology had made a similar plea both to the national government and the colonial government while the military actions were still underway.⁶⁶

The selection was eventually made at the National Museum of Ethnology in Leiden in summer 1907, with the help of two external experts (ethnologist A.W. Nieuwenhuis and collector W.W.C. Baron van

⁵⁷ See part C ('Staat van voorwerpen, buitgemaakt op het eiland Bali gedurende de expeditie van 1906, welke voor rekening van den Lande in het openbaar zullen worden verkocht') of the inventory drawn up by the Batavian Society of Arts and Sciences. It is not known what the proceeds were. NA, 2.10.36.04. Archive of the Ministry of the Colonies: Public Record, 1901-1953. Inv.no. 458.

⁵⁸ The handle of the kris with the current inventory number RV-1602-14 was still smeared with blood when it was exhibited in Leiden. H.H. Juynboll, *Bali en Lombok*. Catalogue of the National Museum of Ethnology volume 7 (Leiden 1912) 76.

⁵⁹ NA, 2.10.52.01. Archive of the Ministry of the Colonies. Political reports and dispatches from the Outlying Islands, 1898-1940. Inv.no. 1516. Copy of the journal of the Chief of Staff (Van Rietschoten) of the expedition to Bali from 3 October 1906 to 6 October 1906; inv.no. 1644. Copy of the journal of the Chief of Staff (Van Rietschoten) of the expedition to Bali from 13 October 1906 to 17 October 1906.

⁶⁰ NA, 2.10.36.04. Archive of the Ministry of the Colonies: Public Record, 1901-1953. Inv.no. 414. Letter from the Ministry of the Interior of 17 October 1906; Wereldmuseum archives. Inv.no. NL-LdnRMV_A01_053_00139. Letter from the Department of the Colonies to the Minister of the Colonies, 3 November 1906.

⁶¹ *Minutes of the General and Board meetings of the Batavian Society of Arts and Sciences*. Volume 44 (Batavia / The Hague 1907). Minutes of the meeting of 26 November 1906, 119; Brinkgreve and Stuart-Fox, 'Collections After', 160.

⁶² The inventory compiled by Major Bryan in Bali has yet to be found.

⁶³ *Minutes of the General and Board meetings of the Batavian Society of Arts and Sciences*. Volume 44 (Batavia / 's-Gravenhage 1907). Minutes of the meeting of 26 November 1906, 119.

⁶⁴ Idem; Wereldmuseum archive. Inv.no. NL-LdnRMV_A01_063_00070 and NL-LdnRMV_A01_063_00071. Copy of a letter from the president of the Bataviaasch Genootschap F.A. Lieftrinck to the first government secretary, 6 December 1906.

⁶⁵ NA, 2.10.36.04. Archive of the Ministry of the Colonies: Public Record, 1901-1953. Inv.no. 440.

⁶⁶ Wereldmuseum archive. Inv.no. NL-LdnRMV_A01_217_00252. Letter from J. Schmeltz to W.O.J. Nieuwenkamp, Leiden, 21 September 1906.

Hoëvell, former governor of Sulawesi G). The selection would be based on the presence of ‘doublets’, regarded at that time as objects that were generally deemed to be ‘the same’ (as expressions of a culture, in this case), but which nowadays would no longer be regarded as identical. Given the fact that there were few Balinese objects in the collection of the National Museum of Ethnology, director J.D.E. Schmeltz believed the proportion of doublets as very small.⁶⁷ Eventually, therefore, the National Museum of Ethnology had first choice. Following a well-attended exhibition of the loot in Batavia over Easter, in summer 1907 the collection was shown at the National Museum of Ethnology, along with the objects that Nieuwenkamp had acquired for this and other museums.⁶⁸

Depending on how and when the items were counted,⁶⁹ some 186 objects from the official loot ended up in Leiden (inventory numbers RV-1602-1 to RV-1602-185). The Colonial Museum in Haarlem received 35 objects in September 1907 and Rotterdam received 59 objects (see appendices 1.1, 1.2, and 1.5). One kris found its way to the collection of the Museum of Industry in Haarlem.⁷⁰

The earliest inventory reflects the numbering and composition of the current collection under the Leiden series number 1602 and the objects that went to Haarlem and Rotterdam. The objects catalogued in 1906 can be matched virtually one for one with the objects at today’s Wereldmuseum.

Changes have however occurred in the collection, some of which cannot be explained. A number of objects were stolen in 1914 and others have gone missing between 1906 and 2023 (see table I). In addition, the descriptions of the krisses in the earliest catalogue of the collection at the National Museum of Ethnology in Leiden, written by H.H. Juynboll⁷¹ differ in some cases from the current descriptions, and there are other inexplicable irregularities (see table II).

Table II - Irregularities	
Inventory number:	Remarks:
<i>Collection of National Museum of Ethnology, Leiden:</i>	
RV-1602-0-1	Unclear inventory number without documentation. First appeared in 1998.
RV-1602-3	This was said to have been stolen, but a kris and sheath are present.
RV-1602-8	This should be only a sheath, but it is a kris.
RV-1602-15 and RV-1602-15a	According to Juynboll’s catalogue, RV-1602-15 is a sheath, but later (after something(?) went missing in 1947) RV-1602-15a was added (a sheath and wrangka).
RV-1602-10	The length and curves given do not correspond to Juynboll’s catalogue (1912) and there should be a sheath which is no longer present.

⁶⁷ NA, 2.10.36.04. Archive of the Ministry of the Colonies: Public Record, 1901-1953. Inv.no. 484. Copy of letter from the director of the National Museum of Ethnology, J. Schmeltz, to the curators of the University of Leiden, 6 August 1907.

⁶⁸ ‘Tentoonstelling van ethnographische voorwerpen van Bali en Celebes’, *Soerabaijasch Handelsblad*, 21 October 1907.

⁶⁹ Currently, serial number 1602 comprises 187 object numbers. The object with inventory number RV-1602-0-1 was added in 1998. It is also good to note that objects that were combined on the original 1906 list were separated when they were added to the museum’s collection (this applies, for example, to the ‘silver flower holders, three items’ on the 1906 list, which presumably became RV-1602-88a, RV-1602-88b and TM-H-855). In a few cases, items became separated later due to circumstances (such as a kris and sheath, inv.nos. RV-1602-15 and RV-1602-15a).

⁷⁰ NA, 2.10.36.04. Archive of the Ministry of the Colonies: Public Record, 1901-1953. Inv.no. 484. Copy of letter from the director of the National Museum of Ethnology, J. Schmeltz, to the curators of the University of Leiden, 6 August 1907.

⁷¹ Juynboll, *Bali en Lombok*.

RV-1602-20	There should be a sheath with the kris, but this is no longer present.
RV-1602-21	Only the sheath is at present. The kris is missing.
RV-1602-25	Does the sheath correspond to the description in Juynboll?
<i>Collection of the Colonial Museum in Haarlem, later transferred to Tropenmuseum Amsterdam:</i>	
The original inventory mentions three krisses and a sheath added to a kris, but the current collection has five krisses.	
Only one ring in current collection, rather than the two mentioned in the original 1907 list.	
Unclear what the 'part of a bed hanging' is that is listed in the original inventory.	
There were 14 pieces of fabric (textile) in the original inventory, but 15 are now listed in the current collection.	
<i>Collection in Rotterdam:</i>	
The original list includes two pieces of painted gold leaf; there is now only one (WM-12928).	
One of the two 'garnished rings' in the original list might now be listed as a 'rifle strap' (WM12961)? The other 'garnished ring' does not appear on the current list.	
The original list included 23 pieces of fabric + a piece of bed hanging; the current collection has 26 pieces of fabric and 1 piece of bed hanging (WM-12955).	
The coconut shell beaker and 'red earth' kendi, a water jug, cannot be found.	
WM-12965 : only the kris is at present	
WM-12968: only the kris is at present	
<i>General:</i>	
The original inventory lists 77 textile objects; all the collections together currently include more than this.	

The nature of the Wereldmuseum's collection reflects its origins as war loot: numerous weapons (krisses, lances and several muzzle-loading rifles), lots of jewellery and costly textiles worn mainly by the women during the puputan, and valuable or unusual domestic items (offering bowls, dishes, betel nut cutters, a bed hanging, a temple ornament).

Coins (Appendice 1.2)

The 'kepengs' to the value of 523.35 guilders found at the puri of Den Pasar had been exchanged for guilders and, along with the sum of 829.40 guilders in confiscated Dutch coins, deposited in the quartermaster's funds at the garrison. The coins which the colonial authorities believed to be of archaeological interest were kept.⁷² These 112 silver and three small, thin gold coins in a money bag were sent in a tin chest to the local army commander in Surabaya. The consignment also included American dollars that could be exchanged.⁷³

In spring 1907 the Bataviaasch Genootschap received three gold and 52 silver coins. Sixty silver coins were sent to the Dutch Ministry of the Interior in June that year, to be divided among cultural

⁷² NA, 2.10.52.01. Archive of the Ministry of the Colonies. Political reports and dispatches from the Outlying Islands, 1898-1940. Inv.no. 1644. Copy of the journal of the Chief of Staff (Van Rietschoten) of the expedition to Bali from 13 October 1906 to 17 October 1906.

⁷³ NA, 2.10.36.04. Archive of the Ministry of the Colonies: Public Record, 1901-1953. Inv.no. 483. Copy of a letter from the troop commander in Bali, Major Bryan, Den Pasar, 26 January 1907.

institutions or sold.⁷⁴ Some or all of them ended up at the Royal Coin Cabinet in The Hague. In October 1907 the Coin Cabinet sent 22 silver coins to the National Museum of Ethnology, where they were registered under series number 1631.⁷⁵ Twenty-one coins are still in the current collection but registered under 18 inventory numbers (RV-1631-1 to RV-1631-18). RV-1631-19 (a Yen) was reported missing in 1994.

Wongaya Gede, Tabanan (Appendice 1.3)

The lances and spears confiscated by the KNIL in Wongaya Gede (Tabanan) on 28 November 1906 were divided among the Bataviaasch Genootschap and Leiden. Batavia received 19 lances and four krisses in February 1908, while the National Museum of Ethnology in Leiden received seven lances and one kris in March 1908.⁷⁶ They are all still in the collection, under series number 1644.

The inventory numbers for the lances are RV-1644-1 to 7 (it should be noted that RV-1644-6 is a broken fragment of the shaft of a lance). RV-1644-8 is the kris.

Nieuwenkamp collection (Appendice 1.4)

The sources to reconstruct the provenance of the collection Nieuwenkamp in the Wereldmuseum, were the unpublished diary of this artist- of which the pages of his time in Bali are copied and kept in the museums archive; the correspondence between Nieuwenkamp en the National Ethnographical Museum in the Wereldmuseum's archive and two by Nieuwenkamp written and published books *Bali en Lombok* (Edam 1906-1910) en *Zwerftochten op Bali* (Amsterdam 1910).

In voorjaar van 1906 reisde W.O.J. Nieuwenkamp als kunstenaar naar Bali en kreeg hij toestemming om die herfst met het KNIL mee te reizen tijdens de oorlog. Nieuwenkamp vroeg directeur Schmeltz van het Rijks Ethnographisch Museum of hij voor rekening van het museum voorwerpen mocht verzamelen.⁷⁷

In Spring 1906 the artist W.O.J. Nieuwenkamp travelled to Bali and was given permission to accompany the KNIL during the war that autumn. Nieuwenkamp asked director Schmeltz of the National Museum of Ethnology whether he could collect objects for the museum.⁷⁸ Schmeltz's approval of the request did not arrive until 29 November 1906, more than two months after the field campaign. Nieuwenkamp complained that, by then, 'a huge amount was destroyed', chopped up, burnt in field kitchens, or even stolen.⁷⁹

Nevertheless, Nieuwenkamp's journal reveals that he had managed to acquire some objects much earlier, just after the puputan, when they were offered to him for sale (via Dutch soldiers or local residents) or as gifts (e.g. via a Dutch commander who had presumably obtained some objects

⁷⁴ NA, 2.10.36.04. Archive of the Ministry of the Colonies: Public Record, 1901-1953. Inv.no. 483. Letter from F.A. Liefcrinck to the Director of Onderwijs, Eeredienst en Nijverheid, Batavia, 25 March 1907.

⁷⁵ Wereldmuseum archive. Inv.no. NL-LdnRMV_A01_063_00185. Letter from the Royal Coin Cabinet to J. Schmeltz, director of the National Museum of Ethnology in Leiden, The Hague, 10 October 1907.

⁷⁶ *Minutes of the General and Board meetings of the Batavian Society of Arts and Sciences*. Volume 46 1908 (Batavia / The Hague 1908). Minutes of the meeting of 17 February 1908, 17; Wereldmuseum archive. Inv.no. NL-LdnRMV_A01_064_00156. Letter from the legal secretary to the Head of the Cabinet of the Ministry of the Colonies to J. Schmeltz, director of the National Museum of Ethnology Leiden, 19 March 1908.

⁷⁷ Brinkgreve, 'Vorsten', 131-132.

⁷⁸ Brinkgreve, 'Vorsten', 131-132.

⁷⁹ Brinkgreve, 'Vorsten', 131-132.

himself).⁸⁰ In the week after the puputan he had also received permission from government commissioner F.A. Liefrinck to collect 'individual items' from the puri of Den Pasar.⁸¹

After the arrival of Schmeltz's letter, in January 1907 Nieuwenkamp received permission from the military authorities to take remaining items from the destroyed puri in Badung and Tabanan. The best-known set of items he obtained then is the 'beautiful pair' of doors from Den Pasar, which the KNIL planned to use to construct a bridge over a water pipe (RV-1586-31). He attended the public auction of the property of the king of Tabanan on 6 January, where he mainly bought 'lots of silver'.⁸²

Nieuwenkamp saw collecting as a way of saving objects that would otherwise be lost forever. He described how he had managed to 'rescue' the 'two beautiful doors from the large gateway' 'with considerable difficulty'⁸³ (RV-1586-31) and also used words like 'preserving' and 'spared'.⁸⁴

Nieuwenkamp also acquired objects with the permission of the National Museum of Ethnology, preserving this culture as a matter of public interest.⁸⁵

Besides visiting the kingdoms of Badung and Tabanan Nieuwenkamp also travelled to other areas of Bali not yet impacted by war, where he bought, was given or ordered objects. He made sure to acquire objects he regarded as interesting or attractive in every place, and he regularly sought information from Balinese people, some of whom he mentions by name.⁸⁶ He therefore collected objects for their preservation, on request and in a targeted way, but he was able to 'collect' in the kingdoms of Badung and Tabanan only as a direct result of colonial acts of war, and in the context of unequal power relationships involving the use of force. Of the 193 inventory numbers from Nieuwenkamp's collection at the National Museum of Ethnology, 32 objects can be traced to the sites of conflict. 27 objects have been traced to Tabanan (probably the auction there) and 5 objects to Den Pasar and/or Badung (see table app. 1.4). From both sites 1 object is missing. (RV-1586-67 en RV-1586-119, see app. 1.5) The other objects were acquired elsewhere in Bali. This however doesn't exclude the connection to the scene of war in Badung in 1906. More in depth research should be done to further proof, but I haven't found any indications for this so far.

Nieuwenkamp noted his purchases in his journal.⁸⁷ As a result, part of the collection can easily be linked to the consequences of the war. This applies, for example, to the dulang (RV-1586-2 – there is a dulang on Nieuwenkamp's list of purchases at the auction in Tabanan, and a dulang from Singaraja is mentioned in a letter from Nieuwenkamp to Schmeltz, but the origin of the dulang in the museum collection is given as Den Pasar⁸⁸), the palace doors from Den Pasar and Tabanan (RV-1586-31 en 32), the painted headboards from Tabanan (RV-1586-34) and the silver offering bowl bought for 2.30 guilders (the only silver offering bowl in the Nieuwenkamp collection at the museum is RV-1586-83).

On Wednesday 26 September 1906 he received an ornament of kepengs 'used for offerings' in Den Pasar.⁸⁹ This might have been the temple hanging made of kepengs (RV-1586-67 - missing). On 2

⁸⁰ This is apparent from financial records which state that the objects were intended for 'Edam', the town where Nieuwenkamp lived. See Unpublished journal of W.O.J. Nieuwenkamp.

⁸¹ Unpublished journal of W.O.J. Nieuwenkamp, entry for Saturday 29 September 1908, 139.

⁸² Unpublished journal of W.O.J. Nieuwenkamp, entry for Tabanan, 6 January 1907, 238.

⁸³ Nieuwenkamp, *Zwerftochten*, 134.

⁸⁴ Nieuwenkamp, *Bali en Lombok*, 174, 175.

⁸⁵ Brinkgreve and Stuart-Fox, 'Collections After', 150.

⁸⁶ Unpublished journal of W.O.J. Nieuwenkamp. See for example entry for Wednesday 16 January, 248 and Nieuwenkamp, *Zwerftochten*, 63 where he names Ida Bagus as a person who gave him a lot of assistance.

⁸⁷ Unpublished journal of W.O.J. Nieuwenkamp.

⁸⁸ Unpublished journal of W.O.J. Nieuwenkamp, notes p. 409; Letter from W.O.J. Nieuwenkamp to J. Schmeltz, Singajara, 1 January 1907. Wereldmuseum archive. Inv.no. NL-LdnRMV_A01_058_00281.

⁸⁹ Unpublished journal of W.O.J. Nieuwenkamp, entry for Wednesday 26 September 1906, 136.

October 1906 Nieuwenkamp bought a kris with a lion on it for 1.50 guilders in Pamecutan.⁹⁰ This might be kris RV-1586-37, which has an image of a seated lion with wings and crown on the blade.

Nieuwenkamp also wrote of buying four rings, four sets of earrings and four dress swords at the auction in Tabanan. These presumably included RV-1586-114 and 115 and the two pairs of earrings made for members of the Tabanan court - RV-1586-112 and 113. This assumption is based on the fact that these objects almost all have 'Tabanan' as their specific origin, though Nieuwenkamp's own documentation offers no greater certainty. The museum collection includes five 'dress swords' acquired by Nieuwenkamp, including RV-1586-36, believed to have been the property of I Gusti Ngurah Agung, the last king of Tabanan. Nieuwenkamp wrote to director Schmeltz of four 'dress weapons' that were carried before the king of Tabanan.⁹¹ It is not however clear which four specific weapons he was referring to.

Nieuwenkamp described other objects he bought at the auction in such general terms ('small silver pot', 'silver cup', 'lance with gold') that they cannot be linked with certainty to items in the museum collection, though they might well be RV-1586-108 (silver pot with lid), RV-1586-121 (silver cup) and RV-1586-138 (lance made of wood, gold and iron). When he writes of buying 'two knives and a stick with feathers for burial' from 'a Chinese' person for 3.50 guilders, only the 'stick with feathers' can be linked with any certainty to RV-1586-106 (an 'aspergillum' used at Balinese funerals).

In conclusion, we can say that, despite Nieuwenkamp's extensive documentation, not all of the objects he acquired can be linked to specific objects in the Nieuwenkamp collection at the museum, though all objects which, according to the museum documentation, come from 'South Bali', 'Tabanan' or 'Den Pasar' are likely to be related to the war. This applies to 46 of the 193 objects in the Nieuwenkamp collection. The other objects cannot be linked directly to the violence of war, but it cannot be excluded either.

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⁹⁰ Unpublished journal of W.O.J. Nieuwenkamp, entry for Tuesday 2 October 1906, 142.

⁹¹ Brinkgreve, 'Vorsten', 132. Letter from W.O.J. Nieuwenkamp to the director of the National Museum of Ethnology, J. Schmeltz, 18 January 1907.

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1.1 Biilage Bali 1906 - voorwerpen Badung

RV-1602-0-1: Krisversiering?

Krisversiering?

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen:
Herkomst: Zuidoost-Azië: Insulair
Badung (regentschap)



RV-1602-3: Staatsiekris ; schede

Staatsiekris en schede

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: L 37 cm ; L lemmet 26 cm ; L schede 27,5 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-4: Kris

Kris

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: L 56 cm ; L lemmet 43
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-5: Kris

Kris

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: L 53 cm ; L lemmet 41,5 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-6: Kris ; schede

Kris en schede

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: L 64 cm ; L lemmet 45 cm ; L schede 52,5 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



Objectlijst met foto

1.1 Biilae Bali 1906 - voorwerpen Baduna

RV-1602-7: Schede van staatsiekris

Schede van een staatsiekris

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: L 53 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-8: Staatsiekris

Staatsiekris

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: L 57 cm ; L lemmet 44 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-9: Staatsiekris

Staatsiekris

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: L 53,5 cm ; L lemmet 43 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-10: Staatsiekris ; schede

Staatsiekris en schede

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: L 58 cm ; L lemmet 38,5 cm ; L schede 53 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-11: Kris ; schede

Kris en schede

Datering: 1800-1906
Afmetingen: 72,5 x 21 x 4,5cm (dicht)
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-12: Kris ; schede

Kris en schede

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 3 x 21 x 59 cm (Schede)
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



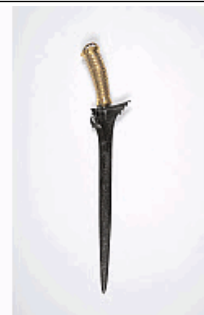
Objectlijst met foto

1.1 Biilae Bali 1906 - voorwerpen Baduna

RV-1602-13: Kris

Kris

Datering: 1800-1906
Afmetingen: 56 × 9,5 × 4cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-14: Kris

Kris

Datering: 1800-1906
Afmetingen: 58 × 10,5 × 4cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-15: Staatsiekris ; schede

Staatsiekris en schede

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: L 47 cm ; L lemmet 36,5 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-15a: Schede van kris

Schede van een kris

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: L schede 46 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-17: Kris ; schede

Kris en schede

Datering: 1800-1906
Afmetingen: 62 × 17 × 4,5cm (dicht)
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-18: Kris ; schede

Kris en schede

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: L 67 cm ; L lemmet 53,5 cm ; L schede 58 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



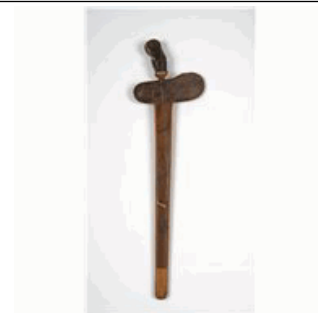
Objectlijst met foto

1.1 Biilae Bali 1906 - voorwerpen Baduna

RV-1602-19: Kris ; schede

Kris en schede

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: L 67,5 cm ; L lemmet 39 cm ; L schede 56,5 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-20: Kris ; schede

Kris

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: L 69,5 cm ; L lemmet 40,5 cm ; L schede 55,5 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-21: Kris ; schede

Kris en schede

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: L 65 cm ; L lemmet 38,5 cm ; L schede 54 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-23: Kris

Kris

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: L 54 cm ; L lemmet 43 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-24: Kris

Kris

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: L 52,5 cm ; L lemmet 40,5 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-25: Kris ; schede

Kris en schede

Datering: 1800-1906
Afmetingen: 48,5 x 9 x 3cm (kris - kan niet in schede)
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



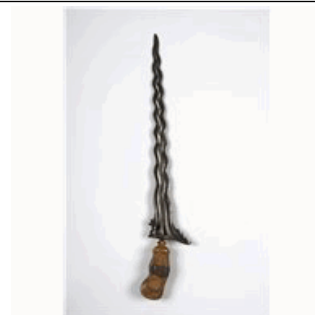
Objectlijst met foto

1.1 Biilae Bali 1906 - voorwerpen Baduna

RV-1602-27: Kris

Kris

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: L 58 cm ; L lemmet 46 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-28: Schede van kris

Schede van een kris

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: L 50 cm ; B 6 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-30: Lanspunt

Lanspunt

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 31,4 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-32: Staatsielans

Staatsielans

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 304 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-33: Staatsielans

Staatsielans

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 302 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-34: Staatsielans

Staatsielans

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 298 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



Objectlijst met foto

1.1 Biilae Bali 1906 - voorwerpen Badung

RV-1602-35: Blaasroer

Blaasroer

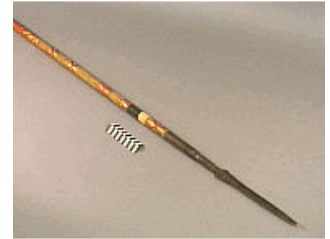
Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 236 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-36: Staatsielans

Staatsielans

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 265 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-37: Staatsielans

Staatsielans

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 287 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-38: Staatsielans

Staatsielans

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 244 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-39: Staatsielans

Staatsielans

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 213,5 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-40: Lanspunt / staatsielans (onderdeel)

Lanspunt, staatsiewapen van de laatste vorst van Badung

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 60,7 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



Objectlijst met foto

1.1 Biilae Bali 1906 - voorwerpen Baduna

RV-1602-41: Musket / voorlader met vuursteenslot

Musket - voorlader met vuursteenslot

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: L 193 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-43: Haarsieraad

Haarsieraad

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: L 10,9 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-46: Vingerring

Vingerring

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 3 x 3 x 2 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-47: Vingerring

Vingerring

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 2,5 x 1,5 x 2,3 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-50: Vingerring

Vingerring

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: Dm 2 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-52: Kam

Kam

Datering: 1850-1900
Afmetingen: 26,4 x 12,5 x 1,3cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



Objectlijst met foto

1.1 Biilae Bali 1906 - voorwerpen Baduna

RV-1602-53: Armband

Armband

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 6 x 1,2 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-54: Oorsieraad

Oorsieraad

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: L 7 cm ; Dm 3,2 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-55: Offerschaal

Offerschaal

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 6,9 x 26,5 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-56: Offerschaal

Offerschaal

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 6,9 x 26,5 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-57: Offerschaal

Offerschaal

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 6,9 x 26,5 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-58: Offerschaal

Offerschaal

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 6,9 x 26,5 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



Objectlijst met foto

1.1 Biilae Bali 1906 - voorwerpen Baduna

RV-1602-59: Offerschaal

Offerschaal

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen:
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-60: Offerschaal

Offerschaal

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen:
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-61: Offerschaal

Offerschaal

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 7,8 x 31,5 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-62: Offerschaal

Offerschaal

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 7 x 24,5 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-63: Vaas

Vaas

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 18 x 15,8 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-64: Wijwatervat

Wijwatervat

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 18,5 x 19,5 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



Objectlijst met foto

1.1 Biilae Bali 1906 - voorwerpen Baduna

RV-1602-65: Wijwatervat

Wijwatervat

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 8,5 x 9 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-65a: Deksel / sirih-pot (onderdeel)

Deksel van een sirih-pot

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen:
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-66a: Sirih-pot (onderdeel)

Sirih-pot (onderdeel)

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 7,4 x 9 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-67: Deksel

Deksel

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 7,5 x 16 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-68: Kam

Kam

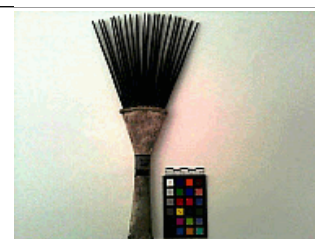
Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 5,5 x 17 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-69: Kam

Kam

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 6 x 30 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



Objectlijst met foto

1.1 Biilae Bali 1906 - voorwerpen Baduna

RV-1602-70: Sirih-doos

Sirih-doos

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 9,9 x 22 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-71: Gambir-doos

Gambir-doos

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 2,9 x 8,5 cm ; 7,2 x 7,2 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-72: Sirih-vaas

Sirih-vaas

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 20 x 9,6 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-73: Tabaksdoos / sirih-stel (onderdeel)

Tabaksdoos van sirih-stel

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: L 8,5 cm ; B 4,5 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-74a: Sirih-pot

Sirih-pot

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: H 5,5-7,4 cm ; DM 6,2-9 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-74b: Sirih-pot

Sirih-pot

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: L cm ; B cm ; H 5,5-7,4 cm ; DM 6,2-9 cm ; D cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



Objectlijst met foto

1.1 Biilae Bali 1906 - voorwerpen Baduna

RV-1602-74c: Sirih-pot

Sirih-pot

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: H 5,5-7,4 cm ; Dm 6,2-9 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-75: Sirih-pot

Sirih-pot

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: L cm ; B cm ; H 1,5-4 cm ; DM 4,1-7,5 cm ; D cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-76: Sirih-pot

Sirih-pot

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: H 1,5-4 cm ; Dm 4,1-7,5 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-77: Sirih-pot

Sirih-pot

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 3 x 3 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-78: Pinang-schaar

Pinang-schaar

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 21,5 x 6 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-79: Pinang-schaar

Pinang-schaar

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 19,2 x 6,3 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



Objectlijst met foto

1.1 Biilae Bali 1906 - voorwerpen Baduna

RV-1602-80: Sirih-tang

Sirih-tang

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: L 17,8 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-81a: Kalklepel?

Kalklepel?

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: L 10,7-17,1 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-81b: Kalklepel?

Kalklepel?

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: L 10,7-17,1 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-81c: Kalklepel?

Kalklepel?

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: L 10,7-17,1 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-81d: Kalklepel?

Kalklepel?

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: L 10,7-17,1 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-81e: Kalklepel?

Kalklepel?

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: L 10,7-17,1 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



Objectlijst met foto

1.1 Biilae Bali 1906 - voorwerpen Baduna

RV-1602-81f: Kalklepel?

Kalklepel?

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: L 10,7-17,1 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-82: Kalklepel?

Kalklepel?

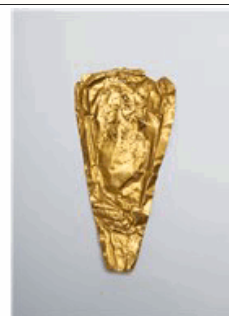
Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: L 10,7-17,1 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-83a: Bladgoud

Bladgoud met godengezicht

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 7,8 x 3,7 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-83b: Bladgoud

Bladgoud met godengezicht

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 7,7 x 3,0 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-84: Geweerband (set)

Vier geweerbanden

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: Dm 3,4-4 cm ; L 5,4-6,5 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-86: Haarsieraad

Haarsieraad

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 23 x 20 x 6 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



Objectlijst met foto

1.1 Biilae Bali 1906 - voorwerpen Baduna

RV-1602-87: Haarsieraad

Haarsieraad

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: L 23 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-88a: Offerhouder

Offerhouder

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: L 16,5 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-88b: Offerhouder

Offerhouder

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: L 16,5 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-89a: Haarsieraad

Haarsieraad

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: L 12,3 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-89b: Haarsieraad

Haarsieraad

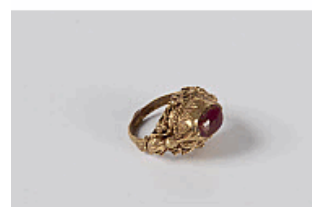
Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: L 12,3 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-90: Vingerring

Vingerring

Datering: 1800-1906
Afmetingen: 2 x 1,8 x 1,2cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



Objectlijst met foto

1.1 Biilae Bali 1906 - voorwerpen Baduna

RV-1602-92: Vingerring

Vingerring

Datering: 1800-1906
Afmetingen: 2,5 x 1,4cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-95: Gambir-doos

Gambir-doos

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 5,3 x 6,6 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-96: Achterhoofdversiering

Achterhoofdversiering

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 20 x 16,5 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-97: Bovenkleding / jak

Jak

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 18 x 36 cm (diepte ca. 12cm zoals hij nu ligt, MR)
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-102: Wijwaterbeker

Wijwaterbeker

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 10 x 12 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-103: Sirih-vaas

Sirih-vaas

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 17,5 x 11,2 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



Objectlijst met foto

1.1 Biilae Bali 1906 - voorwerpen Baduna

RV-1602-104: Sirih-doos

Sirih-doos

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 8,0 x 12,2 x 25,3 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-105: Sirih-doos

Sirih-doos

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: L 24 cm ; B 11 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-106: Gambir-doos

Gambir-doos

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 4,4 x 6,4 cm ; 7,6 x 9,3 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-107: Pinang-schaar

Pinang-schaar

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 16,2 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-108: Pinang-schaar

Pinang-schaar

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen:
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-109: Mes

Mes

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: L 19,5 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



Objectlijst met foto

1.1 Biilae Bali 1906 - voorwerpen Baduna

RV-1602-111a: Enkelband

Enkelband

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: Dm 7,5 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-111b: Enkelband

Enkelband

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: Dm 7,5 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-112: Heupbedekking

Heupbedekking

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 163 × 147,5cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-113: Heupbedekking

Heupbedekking

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 155,5 × 163cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-114: Heupbedekking

Heupbedekking

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 77 × 306cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-115: Heupbedekking

Heupbedekking

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 221,1 × 82,5cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



Objectlijst met foto

1.1 Biilae Bali 1906 - voorwerpen Badung

RV-1602-116: Heupbedekking

Heupbedekking

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 123,5 × 149,6cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-117: Heupbedekking

Heupbedekking

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 112,9 × 48,1cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-118: Heupbedekking

Heupbedekking

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 154,9 × 148,3cm
Herkomst: Zuidoost-Azië: Insulair
Badung (regentschap)



RV-1602-119: Heupbedekking

Heupbedekking

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 162 × 66cm
Herkomst: Zuidoost-Azië: Insulair
Badung (regentschap)



RV-1602-119a: Heupbedekking

Heupbedekking

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 134 × 65,9cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-120: Heupbedekking

Heupbedekking

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 161 × 126cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



Objectlijst met foto

1.1 Biilae Bali 1906 - voorwerpen Baduna

RV-1602-121: Heupbedekking

Heupbedekking

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 162 × 130,5cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-122: Gordijn

Gordijn

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 205 × 227cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-123: Bovenkleding / jak

Jak, gedragen als danskleding of tijdens toneelvoorstellingen

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 36 × 38,5cm (Hesje uitgevouwen.)
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-124: Gordel

Gordel

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 772 × 6cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-125: Gordel

Gordel

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 288 × 13,1cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-126: Gordel

Gordel

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 10,3 × 272cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



Objectlijst met foto

1.1 Biilae Bali 1906 - voorwerpen Baduna

RV-1602-127: Gordel

Gordel

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 9,8 × 223cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-128: Gordel

Gordel

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 550 × 6cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-129: Heupbedekking

Heupbedekking

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 168,4 × 152cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-130: Heupbedekking

Heupbedekking

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 154,2 × 185cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-131: Heupbedekking

Heupbedekking

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 185 × 150,2cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-132: Heupbedekking

Heupbedekking

Datering: Ca. 1900
Afmetingen: 165 × 147cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



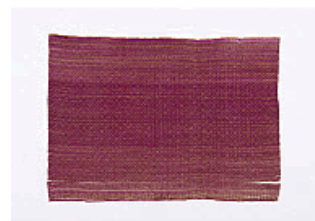
Objectlijst met foto

1.1 Biilae Bali 1906 - voorwerpen Baduna

RV-1602-133: Heupbedekking

Heupbedekking

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 66 × 47,3cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-133a: Heupbedekking

Heupbedekking

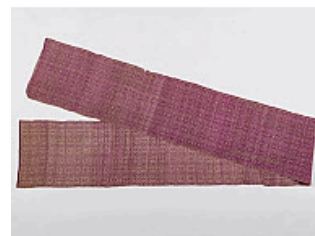
Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 66,5 × 37,3cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-134: Gordel

Gordel

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 290 × 32,5cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-135: Heupbedekking

Heupbedekking

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 161 × 134,5cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-136: Heupbedekking

Heupbedekking

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 192 × 131cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-137: Heupbedekking

Heupbedekking

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 145 × 201cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



Objectlijst met foto

1.1 Biilae Bali 1906 - voorwerpen Baduna

RV-1602-138: Heupbedekking

Heupbedekking

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 129,2 × 64,4cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-138a: Heupbedekking

Heupbedekking

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 130 × 64,5cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-139: Heupbedekking

Heupbedekking

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 166 × 68,1cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-139a: Heupbedekking

Heupbedekking

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 164,2 × 68,2cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-140: Heupbedekking

Heupbedekking

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 164 × 66,8cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-140a: Heupbedekking

Heupbedekking

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 159,7 × 67,2cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



Objectlijst met foto

1.1 Biilae Bali 1906 - voorwerpen Baduna

RV-1602-141: Heupbedekking

Heupbedekking

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 159 × 127,5cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-142: Heupbedekking

Heupbedekking

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 150,5 × 63cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-142a: Heupbedekking

Heupbedekking

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 149,2 × 63,1cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-143: Heupbedekking

Heupbedekking

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 156 × 137,5cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-144: Heupbedekking

Heupbedekking

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 156,2 × 63,5cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-144a: Heupbedekking

Heupbedekking

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 156 × 63cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



Objectlijst met foto

1.1 Biilae Bali 1906 - voorwerpen Baduna

RV-1602-145: Heupbedekking

Heupbedekking

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 126,7 × 149cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-146: Heupbedekking

Heupbedekking

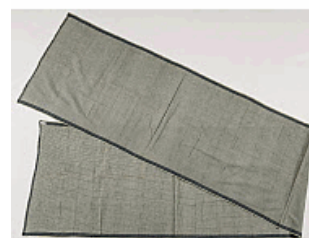
Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 390,2 × 51,2cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-147: Heupbedekking

Heupbedekking

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 378 × 73cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-148: Heupbedekking

Heupbedekking

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 232 × 63,6cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-149: Gordel

Gordel

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 287 × 28cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-150: Heupbedekking

Heupbedekking

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 1526 × 64,6cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



1.1 Biilae Bali 1906 - voorwerpen Baduna

RV-1602-150a: Heupbedekking

Heupbedekking

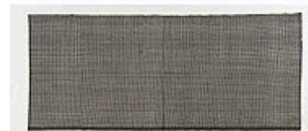
Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 151,8 × 64,6cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-151: Heupbedekking

Heupbedekking

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 149,9 × 67cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-151a: Heupbedekking

Heupbedekking

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 153,8 × 66,7cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-152: Heupbedekking

Heupbedekking

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 150 × 124,3cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-153: Heupbedekking

Heupbedekking

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 174,4 × 138,4cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-154: Heupbedekking

Heupbedekking

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 288 × 60cm (Cat. REM)
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



Objectlijst met foto

1.1 Biilae Bali 1906 - voorwerpen Baduna

RV-1602-155: Heupbedekking

Heupbedekking

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 156,2 × 70,1cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-155a: Heupbedekking

Heupbedekking

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 162,2 × 70,6cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-156: Heupbedekking

Heupbedekking

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 295,3 × 53,2cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-160: Heupbedekking

Heupbedekking

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 80 × 239cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-161: Heupbedekking

Heupbedekking

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 152 × 154cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-162: Heupbedekking

Heupbedekking

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 138 × 51,6cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



Objectlijst met foto

1.1 Biilae Bali 1906 - voorwerpen Badung

RV-1602-163: Heupbedekking

Heupbedekking

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 169 × 133cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-164: Heupbedekking

Heupbedekking

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 165 × 129,6cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-165: Heupbedekking

Heupbedekking

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 156 × 137,6cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-166: Heupbedekking

Heupbedekking

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 182 × 140cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-167: Gordel

Gordel

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 248 × 27,5cm
Herkomst: Sulawesi
Badung (regentschap)



RV-1602-168: Heupbedekking

Heupbedekking

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 405 × 51,9cm
Herkomst: Sulawesi
Badung (regentschap)



Objectlijst met foto

1.1 Biilae Bali 1906 - voorwerpen Baduna

RV-1602-169: Opbergdoos ; hanengevechtmesjes

Opbergdoos met hanengevechtmesjes

Datering: 1800-1906
Afmetingen: 18,8 × 7,6cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-170a: Beker

Beker

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 11 x 8 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-170b: Beker

Beker

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 11 x 8 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-171a: Beker

Beker

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: H 10,8 cm ; Dm 7,9 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-171b: Beker

Beker

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: H 10,8 cm ; Dm 7,9 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-172: Fles

Fles

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 14,5 x 12,8 cm
Herkomst: India



Objectlijst met foto

1.1 Biilae Bali 1906 - voorwerpen Baduna

RV-1602-173: Kwispedoor

Kwispedoor

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 13 x 13,9 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-174: Hoofddoek

Hoofddoek

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 58,6 x 44,7cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-175: Doek

Doek

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 28 x 40cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-176: Kleed

Kleed

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 28,5 x 42,5cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-177: Kleed

Kleed

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 36,5 x 70,5cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-178: Kleed

Kleed

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 18,5 x 23cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



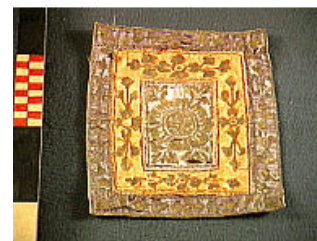
Objectlijst met foto

1.1 Biilae Bali 1906 - voorwerpen Baduna

RV-1602-179: Kleed

Kleed

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 25 x 21,2 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-180: Kleed

Kleed

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 19 x 26,5cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-181: Waterkruik

Waterkruik

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: H 40 cm ; Dm 12,9 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-182: Tempelhanger

Tempelhanger

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: L 67 cm ; B cm ; H cm ; DM 10 cm ; D cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-183: Rand van gordijn

Rand van een gordijn

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 40 x 2095cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-184: Schouderdoek?

Schouderdoek?

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 49 x 159cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



Objectlijst met foto

1.1 Biilae Bali 1906 - voorwerpen Badung

RV-1602-185: Krisstandaard

Krisstandaard in de vorm van Rawana

Datering: 1850-1906
Afmetingen: 88 x 27 x 24 cm
Herkomst: Badung (regentschap)



TM-H-15: Kris

Kris

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: circa 31cm (12 3/16in.)
Herkomst: Badung (regentschap)



TM-H-16: Kris ; schede

Kris en schede

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: circa 53cm (20 7/8in.)
Herkomst: Badung (regentschap)



TM-H-17: Kris

Kris

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: circa 40cm (15 3/4in.)
Herkomst: Badung (regentschap)



TM-H-18a: Kris

Kris

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 57,1 x 3,8 x 9,6cm (22 1/2 x 1 1/2 x 3 3/4in.)
Herkomst: Badung (regentschap)



TM-H-18b: Krisschede

Schede van kris TM-H-18a

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 51,3 x 18,3 x 3,1cm (20 3/16 x 7 3/16 x 1 1/4in.)
Herkomst: Badung (regentschap)



Objectlijst met foto

1.1 Biilae Bali 1906 - voorwerpen Badung

TM-H-23: Kam

Kam

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: circa 4cm (1 9/16in.)
Herkomst: Badung (regentschap)



TM-H-24: Offerschaal

Offerschaal

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: circa 5 x 21 x 21cm (1 15/16 x 8 1/4 x 8 1/4in.)
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



TM-H-25: Offerschaal

Offerschaal

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: circa 5 x 26 x 26cm, 26kg (1 15/16 x 10 1/4 x 10 1/4in., 57,32lb.)
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



TM-H-26: Offerschaal

Offerschaal

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: circa 5 x 26 x 26cm (1 15/16 x 10 1/4 x 10 1/4in.)
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



TM-H-27: Offerschaal

Offerschaal

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: circa 5,5 x 26 x 26cm (2 3/16 x 10 1/4 x 10 1/4in.)
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



TM-H-28: Offerschaal

Offerschaal

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: circa 5,5 x 25,5cm (2 3/16 x 10 1/16in.)
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



Objectlijst met foto

1.1 Biilae Bali 1906 - voorwerpen Badung

TM-H-70: Doek

Doek

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: circa 136 x 63cm (53 9/16 x 24 13/16in.)
Herkomst: Badung (regentschap)



TM-H-851: Pinang-schaar

Pinang-schaar

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen:
Herkomst: Badung (regentschap)



TM-H-853: Haarsieraad

Haarsieraad

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen:
Herkomst: Badung (regentschap)



TM-H-854: Haarsieraad

Haarsieraad

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen:
Herkomst: Badung (regentschap)



TM-H-855: Offerhouder

Offerhouder

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen:
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



TM-H-856: Offerhouder

Offerhouder

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 14,5 x 3,7 x 1,3cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



Objectlijst met foto

1.1 Biilae Bali 1906 - voorwerpen Badung

TM-H-857: Haarsieraad

Haarsieraad

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen:
Herkomst: Badung (regentschap)



TM-H-858: Kam

Kam

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: circa 3,5cm (1 3/8in.)
Herkomst: Badung (regentschap)



TM-H-862: Borstdoek

Borstdoek

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen:
Herkomst: Badung (regentschap)



TM-H-864: Gordel

Gordel

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: circa 11 x 312cm (4 5/16 x 122 13/16in.)
Herkomst: Badung (regentschap)



TM-H-868: Voorhang (onderdeel) / bed (onderdeel)

Gedeelte van een bedvoorhang met Chinese kepengs

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: circa 218cm (85 13/16in.)
Herkomst: Badung (regentschap)



TM-H-879: Doek

Doek

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: circa 126 x 164cm (49 5/8 x 64 9/16in.)
Herkomst: Badung (regentschap)



Objectlijst met foto

1.1 Biilae Bali 1906 - voorwerpen Baduna

TM-H-880: Doek

Doek

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: circa 125 x 152cm (49 3/16 x 59 13/16in.)
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



TM-H-881: Doek

Doek

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: circa 135 x 163cm (53 1/8 x 64 3/16in.)
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



TM-H-882: Doek

Doek

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: circa 66 x 125cm (26 x 49 3/16in.)
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



TM-H-883: Doek

Doek

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: circa 130 x 145cm (51 3/16 x 57 1/16in.)
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



TM-H-884a: Doek

Doek

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: circa 72 x 153cm (28 3/8 x 60 1/4in.)
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



TM-H-884b: Doek

Doek

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: circa 72 x 153cm (28 3/8 x 60 1/4in.)
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



Objectlijst met foto

1.1 Biilae Bali 1906 - voorwerpen Badung

TM-H-885: Doek

Doek

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: circa 140 x 147cm (55 1/8 x 57 7/8in.)
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



TM-H-886a: Doek

Doek

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: circa 69 x 165cm (27 3/16 x 64 15/16in.)
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



TM-H-886b: Doek

Doek

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: circa 69 x 165cm (27 3/16 x 64 15/16in.)
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



TM-H-888: Doek

Doek

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: circa 133 x 128cm (52 3/8 x 50 3/8in.)
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



TM-H-889a: Bladgoud

Bladgoud met godengezicht

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen:
Herkomst: Badung (regentschap)



TM-H-889b: Bladgoud

Bladgoud met godengezicht

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen:
Herkomst: Badung (regentschap)



Objectlijst met foto

1.1 Biilae Bali 1906 - voorwerpen Badung

TM-H-906b: Geweerband

Geweerband

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: circa 3 x 3cm (1 3/16 x 1 3/16in.)
Herkomst: Badung (regentschap)



TM-H-915: Lanspunt

Lanspunt met het afgebroken deel van de lansstok

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: circa 27 x 3,5cm (10 5/8 x 1 3/8in.)
Herkomst: Badung (regentschap)



TM-H-916: Lanspunt

Lanspunt met het afgebroken deel van de lansstok

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: circa 27cm (10 5/8in.)
Herkomst: Badung (regentschap)



TM-H-917: Lans

Lans

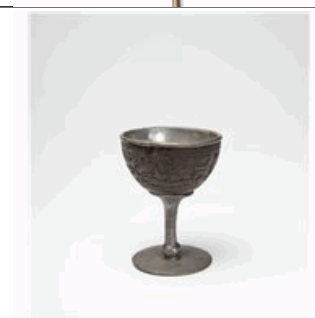
Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: circa 242 x 3cm (95 1/4 x 1 3/16in.)
Herkomst: Badung (regentschap)



TM-H-973: Beker

Beker

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: circa 10,5 x 8 x 8cm (4 1/8 x 3 1/8 x 3 1/8in.)
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



WM-12907: Offerschaal

Offerschaal

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: h 6,8 x diam 24,9 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



Objectlijst met foto

1.1 Biilae Bali 1906 - voorwerpen Badung

WM-12908: Offerschaal

Offerschaal

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: h 6,7 x diam 25 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



WM-12909: Offerschaal

Offerschaal

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: h 6,7 x diam 25,8 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



WM-12910: Offerschaal

Offerschaal

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: h 6,3 x diam 25,2 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



WM-12911: Offerschaal

Offerschaal

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: h 7,4 x diam 27,6 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar



WM-12912: Gambir-doos

Gambir-doos

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen:
Herkomst: Badung (regentschap)



WM-12913: Pinang-schaar

Pinang-schaar

Datering: Ca. 1850
Afmetingen: l 18,3 x br 6,5 cm
Herkomst: Badung (regentschap)



Objectlijst met foto

1.1 Biilae Bali 1906 - voorwerpen Badung

WM-12914: Pinang-schaar

Pinang-schaar

Datering: 1850 (of eerder)
Afmetingen: l 18,5 x br 7,4 cm
Herkomst: Badung (regentschap)



WM-12915: Sieraad

Sieraad

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen:
Herkomst: Badung (regentschap)



WM-12916: Haarsieraad

Haarsieraad

Datering: 1850-1906
Afmetingen: 13,5 x 12 x 5cm
Herkomst: Denpasar



WM-12917: Haarsieraad

Haarsieraad

Datering: 1850-1906
Afmetingen: 13,5 x 15 x 5cm
Herkomst: Denpasar



WM-12918: Haarsieraad

Haarsieraad

Datering: 1850-1906
Afmetingen: 19 x 18 x 5cm
Herkomst: Denpasar



WM-12919: Haarsieraad

Haarsieraad

Datering: 1850-1906
Afmetingen: 23 x 7 x 5,5cm
Herkomst: Denpasar



Objectlijst met foto

1.1 Biilae Bali 1906 - voorwerpen Badung

WM-12920: Offerhouder

Offerhouder

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen:
Herkomst: Badung (regentschap)



WM-12921: Offerhouder

Offerhouder

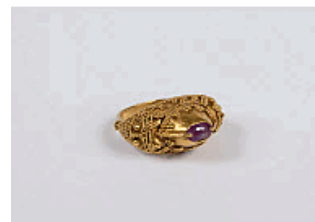
Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen:
Herkomst: Badung (regentschap)



WM-12922: Vingerring

Vingerring

Datering: 1800-1906
Afmetingen: 2,5 × 2 × 1cm
Herkomst: Denpasar



WM-12923: Vingerring

Vingerring

Datering: 1800-1906
Afmetingen: 2,5 × 2 × 1,2cm
Herkomst: Denpasar



WM-12924: Kam

Kam

Datering: 1800-1906
Afmetingen: 14,2 × 5,3 × 1,9cm
Herkomst: Denpasar



WM-12925: Kam

Kam

Datering: 1800-1906
Afmetingen: 23 × 13 × 1cm
Herkomst: Denpasar



Objectlijst met foto

1.1 Biilae Bali 1906 - voorwerpen Badung

WM-12926: Kam

Kam

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen:
Herkomst: Badung (regentschap)



WM-12928: Bladgoud

Bladgoud

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen:
Herkomst: Badung (regentschap)



WM-12929: Gordel

Gordel

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: L 423 x B 8,5 cm (ca)
Herkomst: Badung (regentschap)



WM-12930: Gordel

Gordel

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: L 380 x B 8,5 cm
Herkomst: Badung (regentschap)



WM-12931: Doek

Doek

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: L 156 x B 66 cm
Herkomst: Badung (regentschap)



WM-12932: Doek (set)

Twee doeken

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: L 156 x B 68 cm
Herkomst: Badung (regentschap)



Objectlijst met foto

1.1 Biilae Bali 1906 - voorwerpen Badung

WM-12933: Doek

Doek

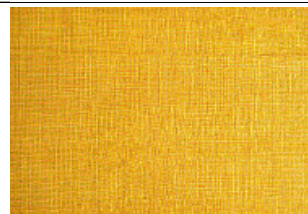
Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: L 153 x B 135 cm
Herkomst: Badung (regentschap)



WM-12934: Doek

Doek

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen:
Herkomst: Badung (regentschap)



WM-12935: Doek (set)

Twee doeken

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: L 152 x B 67 cm (2x)
Herkomst: Badung (regentschap)



WM-12936: Doek

Doek

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: L 132 x B 126 cm
Herkomst: Badung (regentschap)



WM-12937: Doek

Doek

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: L 160 x B 138 cm
Herkomst: Badung (regentschap)



WM-12938: Doek

Doek

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: L 148 x B 126 cm
Herkomst: Badung (regentschap)



Objectlijst met foto

1.1 Biilae Bali 1906 - voorwerpen Badung

WM-12939: Doek

Doek

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: L 156 x B 68 cm
Herkomst: Badung (regentschap)



WM-12940: Doek

Doek

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: L 150 x B 68 cm
Herkomst: Badung (regentschap)



WM-12941: Doek

Doek

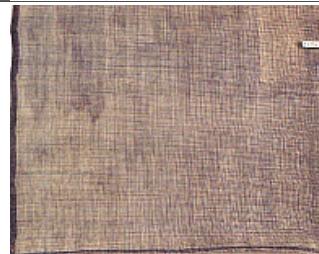
Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: L 148 x B 68 cm
Herkomst: Badung (regentschap)



WM-12942: Doek

Doek

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: L 158 x B 68 cm
Herkomst: Badung (regentschap)



WM-12943: Doek

Doek

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: L 164 x B 70 cm
Herkomst: Badung (regentschap)



WM-12944: Doek

Doek

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: L 163 x B 71 cm
Herkomst: Badung (regentschap)



Objectlijst met foto

1.1 Biilae Bali 1906 - voorwerpen Badung

WM-12945: Doek

Doek

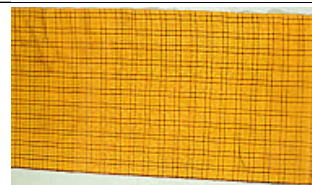
Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: L 150 x B 72 cm
Herkomst: Badung (regentschap)



WM-12946: Doek

Doek

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: L 150 x B 72 cm
Herkomst: Badung (regentschap)



WM-12947: Hoofddoek?

Hoofddoek?

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: L 58 x B 72 cm
Herkomst: Badung (regentschap)



WM-12948: Doek

Doek

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: L 143 x B 66 cm
Herkomst: Badung (regentschap)



WM-12949: Doek

Doek

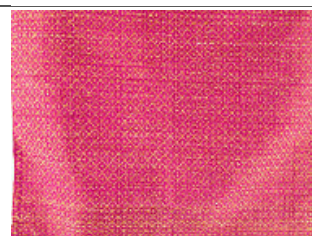
Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: L 66 x B 31,5 cm
Herkomst: Badung (regentschap)



WM-12950: Doek

Doek

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: L 177 x B 65 cm
Herkomst: Badung (regentschap)



Objectlijst met foto

1.1 Biilae Bali 1906 - voorwerpen Badung

WM-12951: Doek

Doek

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: L 65 x B 36 cm
Herkomst: Badung (regentschap)



WM-12952: Doek

Doek

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: L 132 x B 72 cm
Herkomst: Badung (regentschap)



WM-12953: Borstdoek?

Borstdoek?

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: L 27 x B 22 cm
Herkomst: Badung (regentschap)



WM-12954: Borstdoek

Borstdoek

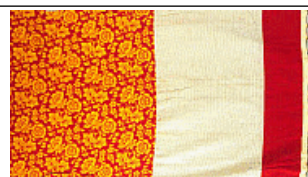
Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: L 37 x B 21 cm
Herkomst: Badung (regentschap)



WM-12955: Bedgordijn (fragment)

Fragment van een bedgordijn

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: L 191 x B 173 cm
Herkomst: Badung (regentschap)



WM-12956: Lans

Lans

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: l 295 cm x diam 8 cm
Herkomst: Badung (regentschap)



Objectlijst met foto

1.1 Biilae Bali 1906 - voorwerpen Badung

WM-12957: Lanspunt

Lanspunt

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen:
Herkomst: Badung (regentschap)



WM-12958: Lanspunt

Lanspunt

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen:
Herkomst: Badung (regentschap)



WM-12959: Lansbeslag

Lansbeslag

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen:
Herkomst: Badung (regentschap)



WM-12960: Lansbeslag

Lansbeslag

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen:
Herkomst: Badung (regentschap)



WM-12961: Geweerband

Geweerband

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen:
Herkomst: Badung (regentschap)



WM-12963: Kris ; schede

Kris en schede

Datering: 1800-1906
Afmetingen: 37,5 × 14 × 3,5cm (dicht)
Herkomst: Denpasar



Objectlijst met foto

1.1 Biilae Bali 1906 - voorwerpen Badung

WM-12964: Kris ; schede

Kris en schede

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen:
Herkomst: Badung (regentschap)



WM-12965: Kris

Kris

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen:
Herkomst: Badung (regentschap)



WM-12966: Kris

Kris

Datering: 19e eeuw
Afmetingen: 58 × 10 × 5cm
Herkomst: Badung (regentschap)



WM-12968: Kris

Kris

Datering: 1800-1906
Afmetingen: 45 × 7,5 × 4cm
Herkomst: Badung (regentschap)



WM-12969: Kris ; schede

Kris en schede

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen:
Herkomst: Badung (regentschap)



WM-12970: Kris ; schede

Kris en schede

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen:
Herkomst: Badung (regentschap)



Objectlijst met foto

1.1 Biilae Bali 1906 - voorwerpen Badung

WM-12971: Kris

Kris

Datering: 1800-1906
Afmetingen: 51 × 10 × 2,5cm
Herkomst: Badung (regentschap)



WM-12972: Schede van kris

Schede van een kris

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: l 51 x br 6 cm
Herkomst: Badung (regentschap)



WM-12973: Schede van kris

Schede van een kris

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen:
Herkomst: Badung (regentschap)



WM-12974: Mes

Mes

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen:
Herkomst: Badung (regentschap)



WM-12975: Tempelsieraad

Tempelsieraad

Datering: 1850-1900
Afmetingen: 81 × 13cm
Herkomst: Badung (regentschap)



1.2 Biilae Bali 1906 - munten Baduna

RV-1631-1: Munt / dollar

Dollar

Datering: 1759
Afmetingen:
Herkomst: Mexico



RV-1631-2: Munt / piaster

Piaster

Datering: 1760
Afmetingen:
Herkomst: Spanje



RV-1631-3: Munt / piaster

Piaster

Datering: 1763
Afmetingen:
Herkomst: Spanje



RV-1631-4: Munt / piaster

Piaster

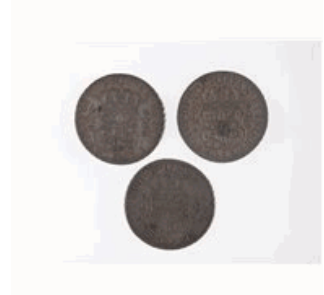
Datering: 1766
Afmetingen:
Herkomst: Spanje



RV-1631-5: Munt (set) / piaster (set)

Drie piasters

Datering: 1771
Afmetingen:
Herkomst: Spanje



Objectlijst met foto

1.2 Biilae Bali 1906 - munten Badung

RV-1631-6: Munt / piaster

Piaster

Datering: 1791
Afmetingen:
Herkomst: Spanje



RV-1631-7: Munt / piaster

Piaster

Datering: 1794
Afmetingen:
Herkomst: Spanje



RV-1631-8: Munt / piaster

Piaster

Datering: 1795
Afmetingen:
Herkomst: Spanje



RV-1631-9: Munt / piaster

Piaster

Datering: 1798
Afmetingen:
Herkomst: Spanje



RV-1631-10: Munt / piaster

Piaster

Datering: 1801
Afmetingen:
Herkomst: Spanje



RV-1631-11: Munt / piaster

Piaster

Datering: 1803
Afmetingen:
Herkomst: Spanje



Objectlijst met foto

1.2 Biilae Bali 1906 - munten Badung

RV-1631-12: Munt / piaster

Piaster

Datering: 1804
Afmetingen:
Herkomst: Spanje



RV-1631-13: Munt (set) / piaster (set)

Twee piasters

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen:
Herkomst: Bali



RV-1631-14: Munt / piaster

Piaster

Datering: 1808
Afmetingen:
Herkomst: Spanje



RV-1631-15: Munt / piaster

Piaster

Datering: 1816
Afmetingen:
Herkomst: Spanje



RV-1631-16: Munt / piaster

Piaster

Datering: 1791
Afmetingen:
Herkomst: Nederland



RV-1631-17: Munt / drieguldenstuk

Drieguldenstuk

Datering: 1794
Afmetingen:
Herkomst:



1.2 Biilae Bali 1906 - munten Badung

RV-1631-18: Munt / ducaton

Ducaton

Datering: 1791

Afmetingen:

Herkomst:

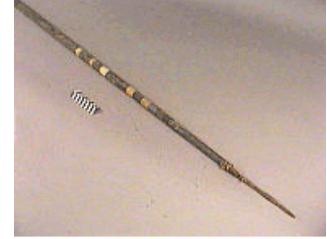


1.3 Biilage Bali 1906 - wapens Tabanan

RV-1644-1: Staatsielans

Staatsielans

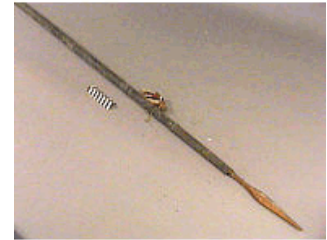
Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: L 420 cm ; Dm 3,8 cm ; L punt 24 cm ; B 1,8 cm
Herkomst: Tabanan (regentschap)



RV-1644-2: Staatsielans

Staatsielans

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 435 x 4 cm ; punt 26,5 x 2,8 cm
Herkomst: Tabanan (regentschap)



RV-1644-3: Staatsielans

Staatsielans

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 438 x 4 cm ; punt 28 x 3,9 cm
Herkomst: Tabanan (regentschap)



RV-1644-4: Staatsielans

Staatsielans

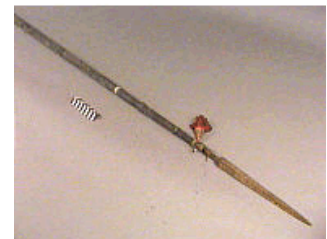
Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 434 x 4 cm ; punt 22 x 6,4 cm
Herkomst: Tabanan (regentschap)



RV-1644-5: Staatsielans

Staatsielans

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 438 x 4 cm ; punt 36,5 x 3,5 cm
Herkomst: Tabanan (regentschap)



Objectlijst met foto

1.3 Biilace Bali 1906 - wapens Tabanan

RV-1644-6: Staatsielans

Staatsielans

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 439 x 4 cm ; punt 33 x 4 cm
Herkomst: Tabanan (regentschap)



RV-1644-7: Staatsielans

Staatsielans

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 430 x 4 cm ; punt 34 x 3 cm
Herkomst: Tabanan (regentschap)



RV-1644-8: Kris ; schede

Kris en schede

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: L 48,5 cm ; L lemmet 36,3 cm ; Dm greep 3,3 cm ; L schede 43,9
Herkomst: Lombok (eiland)



1.4 Biilage Bali 1906 - coll. W.O.J. Nieuwenkamp Badung en Tabanan

RV-1586-2: Bak

Bak

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: H 25,5 cm ; Dm 48,3 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1586-3a: Rek

Rek

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: H 32 cm ; L 24,5 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1586-3b: Rek

Rek

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: H 33,5 cm ; L 28 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1586-31: Paleisdeur (paar)

Paleisdeuren

Datering: 1850-1900
Afmetingen: 437 x 146 x 7 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1586-32: Paleisdeur (paar)

Paleisdeuren

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 260 x 45 x 9 cm
Herkomst: Tabanan (regentschap)



RV-1586-33: Schildering / hoofdeinde van slaapplaats
Hoofdeinde van een bed, uit het voormalig paleis van Tabanan

Datering: 1850-1900
Afmetingen: 159 x 148 x 5 cm
Herkomst: Tabanan (regentschap)



RV-1586-34: Schildering / hoofdeinde van slaapplaats
Hoofdeinde van een bed, uit het voormalig paleis van Tabanan

Datering: 1800-1906
Afmetingen: 146,1 x 148,2 x 5 cm (incl. 'voeten' aan onderkant 150,5cm)
Herkomst: Tabanan (regentschap)



RV-1586-35: Staatsiezzaard
Staatsiezzaard

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: L 133 cm
Herkomst: Tabanan (regentschap)



RV-1586-36: Staatsiezzaard
Staatsiezzaard

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: L 133 cm
Herkomst: Tabanan (regentschap)



RV-1586-37: Staatsiezzaard
Staatsiezzaard

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: L 107 cm ; L lemmet 91,5 cm
Herkomst: Tabanan (regentschap)



RV-1586-38: Staatsiezzaard
Staatsiezzaard

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: L 75 cm ; L lemmet 68 cm
Herkomst: Tabanan (regentschap)



Objectlijst met foto

1.4 Biilae Bali 1906 - coll. W.O.J. Nieuwenkamp Badung en Tabanan

RV-1586-39: Staatsiezzaard

Staatsiezzaard

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: L 75 cm ; L lemmet 68 cm
Herkomst: Tabanan (regentschap)



RV-1586-83: Offerschaal

Offerschaal

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen:
Herkomst: Tabanan (regentschap)



RV-1586-101: Waterschepper

Waterschepper

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 8 x 45 x 5,5cm
Herkomst: Tabanan (regentschap)



RV-1586-102: Lanspunt ; schede

Lanspunt met schede

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 46,4 x 3 cm ; schede 40,7 cm
Herkomst: Tabanan (regentschap)



RV-1586-103: Lanspunt ; schede

Lanspunt met schede

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 49,5 x 4 cm ; schede 43,8 cm
Herkomst: Tabanan (regentschap)



RV-1586-104: Hakmes

Hakmes

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 44,2 cm
Herkomst: Tabanan (regentschap)



Objectlijst met foto

1.4 Biilae Bali 1906 - coll. W.O.J. Nieuwenkamp Badung en Tabanan

RV-1586-105: Bijl

Bijl

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: L 54 cm
Herkomst: Tabanan (regentschap)



RV-1586-106: Wijwaterkwast

Wijwaterkwast

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 74,5 cm
Herkomst: Tabanan (regentschap)



RV-1586-108: Pot met deksel

Pot met deksel

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 7,5 x 7,8 cm
Herkomst: Tabanan (regentschap)



RV-1586-112: Oorknop (paar)

Paar oorknoppen

Datering: voor 1907
Afmetingen: 7,5 x 6 cm
Herkomst: Tabanan (regentschap)



RV-1586-113: Oorhangers (paar)

Paar oorhangers

Datering: 1850-1900
Afmetingen: 6,1 x 3,3 x 1 cm
Herkomst: Tabanan (regentschap)



RV-1586-114: Vingerring

Vingerring

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 3 x 3 x 1,7 cm
Herkomst: Tabanan (regentschap)



Objectlijst met foto

1.4 Biilae Bali 1906 - coll. W.O.J. Nieuwenkamp Badung en Tabanan

RV-1586-115: Vingerring

Vingerring

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: Dm 2,2 cm
Herkomst: Tabanan (regentschap)



RV-1586-121: Wijwaterbeker

Wijwaterbeker

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: H 10 cm ; Dm 10,3 cm
Herkomst: Tabanan (regentschap)



RV-1586-124: Doek

Doek

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 41,4 x 41,4cm (zonder kwastjes)
Herkomst: Tabanan (regentschap)



RV-1586-126: Ketel

Ketel

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 14 x 14,3 cm
Herkomst: Tabanan (regentschap)



RV-1586-133: Waterkruik

Waterkruik

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 32 x 24 x 18,8cm
Herkomst: Tabanan (regentschap)



RV-1586-134: Waterschepper

Waterschepper

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: L 62 cm
Herkomst: Tabanan (regentschap)



Objectlijst met foto

1.4 Biilade Bali 1906 - coll. W.O.J. Nieuwenkamp Badung en Tabanan

RV-1586-138: Lans

Lans

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 182 cm
Herkomst: Tabanan (regentschap)



1.5 Biilae Bali 1906 - niet aangetroffen voorwerpen

RV-1586-67: Tempelhanger
Tempelhanger

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: L 75 cm
Herkomst: Badung (regentschap)



RV-1586-119: Kam
Kam

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: 28 x 4 cm
Herkomst: Tabanan (regentschap)



RV-1602-1: Kris
Kris

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: L 56,5 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-2: Staatsiekris
Staatsiekris

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: L 56,5 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-8a: Schede / kris (onderdeel)
Schede van een kris

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: L 49,5 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



1.5 Biilae Bali 1906 - niet aangetroffen voorwerpen

RV-1602-16: Kris

Kris

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: L 56,6 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-22: Kris

Kris

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: L 52,8 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-26: Lemmet / kris (onderdeel)

Lemmet van een kris

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: L 48,8 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-29: Overtrek / krisschede (onderdeel)

Overtrek van krisschede

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: L 48,8 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)

RV-1602-31: Lanspunt

Lanspunt

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: L 44 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-42: Geweer

Geweer

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: L 142,5 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



Objectlijst met foto

1.5 Biilae Bali 1906 - niet aangetroffen voorwerpen

RV-1602-44: Ring

Ring

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: Dm 2,8 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-45: Vingerring

Vingerring

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: Dm 2,5 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-48: Ring

Ring

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: Dm 3,6 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-49: Ring

Ring

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: Dm 2,4 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-51: Kam

Kam

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: Dm 2,4 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-66b: Sirih-pot

Sirih-pot

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: H 5,5-7,4 cm ; DM 6,2-9 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



Objectlijst met foto

1.5 Biilae Bali 1906 - niet aangetroffen voorwerpen

RV-1602-66c: Sirih-pot

Sirih-pot

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: H 5,5-7,4 cm ; DM 6,2-9 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-85: Haarspeld

Haarspeld

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: L ca. 23 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-91: Ring

Ring

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: DM 3 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-93: Vingerring

Vingerring

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: DM 2,3 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-94: Vingerring

Vingerring

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: DM 1,9 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-98: Sirih-schaal

Sirih-schaal

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen:
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



Objectlijst met foto

1.5 Biilaae Bali 1906 - niet aangetroffen voorwerpen

RV-1602-99: Staatsiepet

Staatsiepet

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen:
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-100: Doos

Doos

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen:
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)



RV-1602-101: Beker

Beker

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen:
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)

RV-1602-110: Mes

Mes

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen: L 19,5 cm
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)

RV-1602-186: Vuurwaaier

Vuurwaaier

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen:
Herkomst: Denpasar (stadsgemeente)

RV-1631-19: Yen

Yen

Datering: Voor of in 1906
Afmetingen:
Herkomst: Japan

1.5 Biilae Bali 1906 - niet aangetroffen voorwerpen

WM-12967: Kris

Kris

Datering: Voor of in 1906

Afmetingen:

Herkomst: Bali

Reader's guide to the appendices to the research report

War loot from South Bali (1906) in the collections of the Wereldmuseum

**In response to the restitution request from Indonesia, 20 September 2023, ad.7)
'Puputan Badung'.**

Inventory numbers

The lists of objects with corresponding inventory numbers were generated by the TMS collection management system. The lists were sorted by inventory number, with the oldest first. They were then sorted by collection, in the order Wereldmuseum Leiden (RV), Amsterdam (TM) and Rotterdam (WM). The abbreviations in brackets refer to the former names of these museums:

RV: Rijksmuseum Volkenkunde (National Museum of Ethnology), now Wereldmuseum Leiden

TM: Tropenmuseum, now Wereldmuseum Amsterdam

TM-H: Koloniaal Museum Haarlem (Colonial Museum Haarlem), later amalgamated with the Koloniaal Instituut (Colonial Institute) in Amsterdam, later known as the Tropenmuseum, and now Wereldmuseum Amsterdam

WM: Wereldmuseum Rotterdam

Counting of objects

Page 2 of the research report presents a list detailing the total number of objects whose restitution has been requested: 390.

Over the years, objects have not been numbered consistently, with further differences between the individual museums. We therefore made the following choices when counting the objects:

- objects that logically consist of two parts (a pair of ear ornaments, a set of double palace doors, a kris and its sheath), and therefore have only one inventory number have been counted as one object;
- some objects have been registered as a 'set', even though there is no functional connection between them. In such cases, we have counted the objects separately. For example: three coins registered under one inventory number have been counted as three objects.

1.1 Appendix to Bali 1906 – Badung objects

This list consists of 301 objects (registered under 292 inventory numbers) that were taken as official war loot from Badung after the military action on 19 and 20 September 1906. The objects came from puri Den Pasar, puri Kesiman and puri Pemecutan. They were divided among the institutions that were the forerunners of the three museums which today comprise the National Museum of World Cultures:

Wereldmuseum Leiden: series RV-1602

Wereldmuseum Amsterdam: series TM-H

Wereldmuseum: series WM-12907 to 12975

1.2 Appendix to Bali 1906 – Badung coins

This list consists of 21 coins (registered under 18 inventory numbers) looted from Badung after the military action on 27 September 1906. The coins were from puri Den Pasar. They became part of the collection of Wereldmuseum Leiden: series RV-1631

1.3 Appendix to Bali 1906 – Tabanan weapons

This list consists of eight weapons looted from Tabanan after the military action in late November. They were taken from Balinese fighters who planned to attack the puri occupied by the Dutch from the

mountain village of Wongaya Gede. The weapons became part of the collection of Wereldmuseum Leiden: series RV-1644

1.4 Appendix to Bali 1906 – W.O.J. Nieuwenkamp collection: Badung and Tabanan

This list comprises 30 objects which W.O.J. Nieuwenkamp acquired in Badung and at an auction in Tabanan after 29 November 1906 on behalf of the Rijks Etnographisch Museum (now Wereldmuseum Leiden), bought from Royal Netherlands East Indies Army (KNIL) soldiers and local residents. The objects became part of the collection of Wereldmuseum Leiden: series RV-1586

1.5 Stolen and missing objects

This list consists of 30 objects that were not found in the repositories of the Wereldmuseum:

26 objects (series RV-1602, official war loot)

Two objects were acquired by W.O.J. Nieuwenkamp (RV-1586-67 and RV-1586-119; the latter came from Tabanan).

One object is from the Royal Coin Cabinet (RV-1631-19).

One object is from the Wereldmuseum (WM-12967); its provenance is unknown.

Ten objects were registered as missing prior to the implementation of the Deltaplan (a major museum registration project) in the 1990s. A further 17 objects were not found during the count performed as part of the Deltaplan. As regards the other three objects, the inventory cards show that one was destroyed by fire at the Colonial Exhibition in Paris in 1931 (RV-1602-186); one (RV-1602-1) was exchanged with a dealer named Groeneveld in 1929, though it is not clear which object it was exchanged for. The third and final object (WM-12967) was in the collection of Wereldmuseum Rotterdam, but no further information is available.