

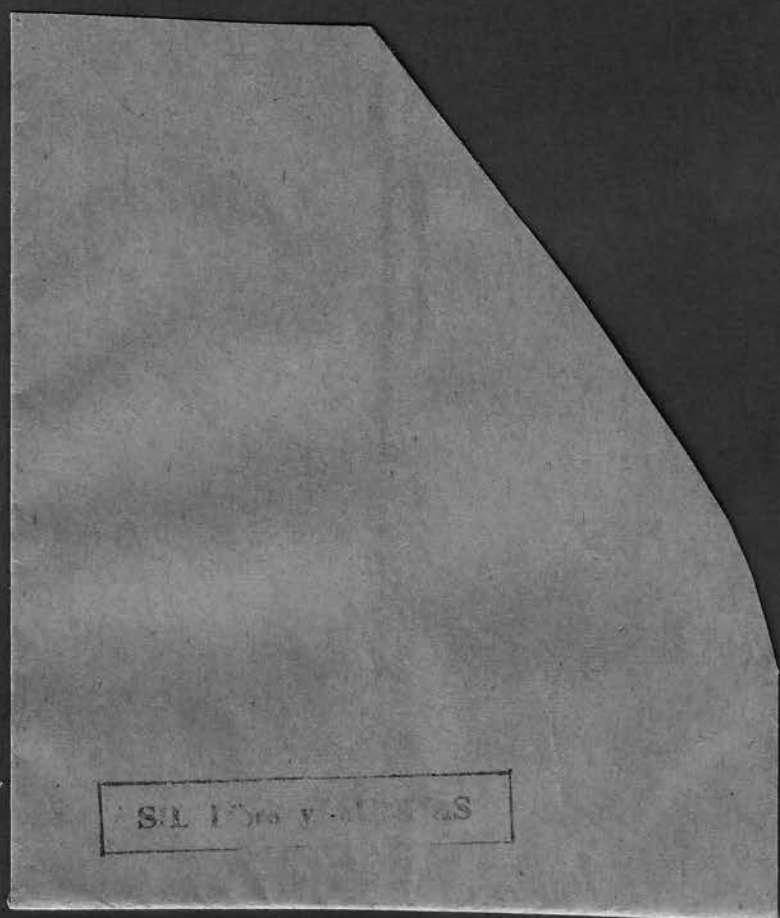
BARUGA

SULAWESI RESEARCH BULLETIN



N O. 4

M A Y 1989



BARUGA - Sulawesi Research Bulletin

The word 'baruga' is found in a number of Sulawesi languages with the common meaning of 'meeting-hall'.

Editorial note

With this fourth issue of Baruga and the addition of a new editor, Sirtjo Koolhof from Leiden, it seems that our Sulawesi newsletter has been spared the risk of an untimely death. Hopefully it will continue to serve the interests of Sulawesians for many years to come.

There are two practical points that have to be mentioned:

1. It would be very helpful if authors could inform us of their recent publications. We are afraid we miss out on a number of published materials that deserve to be included in our section 'Recent publications'.
2. Subscribers are still encouraged to contribute to production and postage costs. For the coming two years (four issues planned) we suggest Dfl. 10,-- (postal account 17232, KITLV-Leiden) or \$ 6 (cheque or international money order to KITLV, PO Box 9515, 2300 RA LEIDEN, The Netherlands; or by remitting it to account 24.66.25.872 of the KITLV's bank, Pierson, Heldring & Pierson, PO Box 188, 2513 AB Den Haag, The Netherlands). Please mention Baruga when you pay.

We hope you find this issue worthwhile.

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Please send changes of address etc. and contributions for Baruga 5 before October 15, 1989, to our new editor:

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THE NETHERLANDS

I. Seminars, meetings, workshops

a. Seminar Nasional Masyarakat Maritim, Ujung Pandang, 26 - 28 Sept., 1988

In Ujung Pandang, from 26 to 28 September, 1988, a seminar was held on maritime peoples in Indonesia, which was attended by about a hundred historians and anthropologists from all over Indonesia. Although four papers were presented by scholars from outside Sulawesi, discussing the topic of Indonesia's maritime peoples in a more general fashion, the Seminar itself focussed on South-Sulawesi.

This Seminar was organized by the Proyek Pengkajian Dan Pengembangan Masyarakat Pantai (P3MP), which is headed by dr. Muklis of Hasanuddin University, Ujung Pandang. This project originally resulted from an agreement between the Hasanuddin University (Ujung Pandang) and the Yayasan Ilmu-Ilmu Sosial (YIIS). P3MP started its activities in 1986, and the Seminar, like the one held last year, was organized to report on the progress since then made by the ten participating researchers, whose reports were discussed. These reports dealt with several aspects of the way of life, beliefs and adat-istiadat, and economics of maritime peoples, yaitu, those who earn their living primarily on or from the sea. During the next phase of the P3MP research scheme, which runs until the end of 1989, attention will be focussed on Social Movements in Indonesia.

Four papers were presented by scholars from outside South-Sulawesi:

Prof. dr. Selo Soemardjo (Ketua Yayasan Ilmu-Ilmu Sosial), *Kebhinnekaan Masyarakat Maritim*;

Dr. A.B. Lopian, *Sejarah Maritim Indonesia*;

Dr. Joko Suryo (Univ. Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta), *Pertumbuhan Kota-kota Pantai Nusantara*;

Prof. dr. I. Gusti Ngurah Bagus (Univ. Udayana, Bali), *Kehidupan Nelayan Bugis di Kabupaten Badung, Bali Selatan: Beberapa Catatan Awal*.

The P3MP papers that were presented were the following:

1. H.M. Yusrie Abady, *Spirit Agama di Masyarakat Nelayan Pancana, Kabupaten Barru*;

2. Muhammad Darwis, *Mistik bagi Kaum Nelayan di Desa Siddo*;

3. Achmad R. Hafidz, *Masyarakat Pulau Barrang Caddi. Sebuah Studi tentang Tata Kelakuan di Lingkungan Keluarga dan Masyarakat Nelayan*;

4. Bahaking Rama, *Profil Anak Nelayan. Studi tentang Keterlibatan Anak dalam Kegiatan Ekonomi Rumah Tangga di Desa Tarowang, Kecamatan Batang, Kabupaten Jeneponto*;

5. Farida Nurland, *Peranan Wanita Nelayan dalam Keluarga dan Rumah Tangga di Masyarakat Pantai Lappa, Sinjai Utara*;

6. Hammado Tantu, *Pegaram dan Kehidupannya*;

7. Darmawan Mas'ud Rahman, *Nener dan Benur di Teluk Mandar; Perubahan Sosiokultural di Desa Nelayan Buku*;

8. Nazaruddin LO, *Migrasi Musiman Orang Makassar. Studi Kasus Nelayan Desa Pajukukang*;
9. A. Syamsuddin Suryana, *Pola-pola Perilaku Manajerial Petani Tambak di Kabupaten Pengkep, Sulawesi Selatan*;
10. Zainiddin Bolong, *Partisipasi Politik Kaum Nelayan. Studi Kasus di Kelurahan Anrong Appaka, Kecamatan Pangkajene, Kabupaten Pangkajene dan Kepulauan*.

These ten studies have been published in one volume, entitled: *Dimensi Sosial Kawasan Pantai*, edited by dr. Mukhlis, Ujung Pandang, 1988.

Chris de Jong

b. Greg Acciaoli, ANU, reports:

At the recent American Anthropological Association Meetings in Phoenix, Arizona, 16-20 November, 1988, there appeared three papers concerning Sulawesi:

Nourse, Jennifer, "I Dreamt I Saw the Soldiers: Ritual as Political Critique" (Laoje, Central Sulawesi) in the panel *Subversion, Resistance, and Protest*.

Adams, Kathleen, "Conflict in the Commoditization of Culture: Tourism Development and Indigenous Values in Toraja (Indonesia)", (Toraja, South Sulawesi) in the panel *Socioeconomic Change and Conflict*.

Acciaoli, Greg, "Exposing Invulnerability: Knowledge, Competition, and Hierarchy among the Bugis of Sulawesi, Indonesia" (Bugis, South & Central Sulawesi) in the panel *The Cultural Construction of Speech and Silence*.

If anybody would like a copy of Greg's paper, he is happy to send it. You can write him at the: Department of Anthropology, Research School of Pacific Studies, The Australian National University, GPO Box 4 Canberra ACT 2601, Australia.

c) Comparative Linguistics Workshop

A workshop in comparative Sulawesi linguistics was held September 19-30, 1988 in Ujung Pandang as part of the working agreement between Hasanuddin University and the Summer Institute of Linguistics, Sulawesi Program. The chief discussion leader was James Sneddon of Griffith University in Brisbane, Australia. Dr. Sneddon is a noted Austronesian comparativist and recognized authority on North Sulawesi languages.

Participants included invited Indonesian staff members from Tadulako University (Palu) and Hasanuddin University (Ujung Pandang) and nineteen SIL field teams as well as observers from the ranks of the masters program (S-2) at Unhas.

Participation presupposed linguistic background, but required no training or experience in comparative linguistics. In two weeks Dr. Sneddon led participants through the basics of the comparative method, illustrating his points from a variety of languages, especially those of North Sulawesi. Michael Martens provided discussions on lexico-statistics.

One morning was given to discussing focus and ergativity in Austronesian languages with helpful input from Dr. Nikolaus Himmelmann from Cologne, Germany. Another session was given to fine-tuning the 488-item Sulawesi umbrella wordlist used for comparative purposes. Another discussion involved developing a Sulawesi 'sentence-list' for comparative morphology and syntax.

Timothy Friberg

II. Recent publications

- Bemmelen, S. van (1987) 'The marriage of Minahasa women in the period 1861-1933; views and changes' in: E. Locher-Scholten and A. Niehof (eds) Indonesian women in focus. Past and present notions. Dordrecht/Providence: Foris (VKI 127), pp. 181-204.
- Berg, J. van de (1987) 'Van de eerste tot de laatste etappe' (H.J. Friedericx 1900-1962). Indische Letteren 2: 1-6.
- Berg, R. van den (1989) A grammar of the Muna language. PhD-thesis, University of Leiden.
- Bergink, D. (1987) 'The Tolaki female gender in procreation and production', in: E. Locher-Scholten and A. Niehof (eds) Indonesian women in focus. Past and present notions. Dordrecht/Providence: Foris (VKI 127), pp. 152-165.
- Crystal, E. and S. Yamashita (1987) 'Power of Gods: Ma'bugi' ritual of the Sa'dan Toraja', in: Smith Kipp, R. and S. Rogers Indonesian religions in transition. Tucson: University of Arizona Press; pp. 48-70.
- Hamonis, G. (1988) 'La communauté bugis-makassar de Surabaya', Archipel 36: 59-76.
- Hekker, M.W.M. (1988) 'Vooroudercultus en Sjamanisme in de Minahasa: Syncretisme van de Minahassische Religie'. BKI 144: 64-83.
- Hollan, D. (1988a) 'Pockets full of mistakes: the personal consequences of religious change in a Toraja village'. Oceania 58: 275-289.
- Hollan, D. (1988b) 'Staying "cool" in Toraja: Informal strategies for the management of anger and hostility in a non-violent society'. Ethos 16/1: 52-72.
- Juhana, A. (1986) 'Nilai anak pada masyarakat berstrata: studi tentang pandangan orang tua terhadap anak masyarakat pedesaan'. Lontara 31: 48-60 (South Sulawesi).
- Kiem, C.G. (1988) 'Sozialer Wandel im Spiegel der Festkultur: das Beispiel der Minahasser auf Sulawesi'. Internationales Asienforum 19/1: 35-43.
- Kis-Jovak, J.I. et al. (1988) Banua Toraja. Changing patterns in architecture and symbolism among the Sa'dan Toraja. Sulawesi, Indonesia. Amsterdam: Royal Tropical Institute.
- Lalamentik, W.H.C.M. et al. (1986) Geografi dialek bahasa Tombulu. Jakarta: Depdikbud.
- Mattalitti, M.A. et al. (1986) Morfologi nomina bahasa Mandar. Ujung Pandang: Depdikbud.
- Mulya, A.K. et al. (1986) Morfologi dan sintaksis bahasa Mawasangka. Ujung Pandang: Depdikbud.
- Muthalib, A. et al. (1986) Kedudukan dan fungsi bahasa Mandar. Jakarta: Depdikbud.

- Muthalib, A. et al. (1987) Struktur morfologi dan sintaksis dialek Campalagian. Ujung Pandang: Depdikbud.
- Needham, R. (1988) 'Makasarese/Endehnese/Sumbanese', in: Moyer, D.S. and H.J.M. Claessen (eds) Time past, time present, time future. Essays in honour of P.E. de Josselin de Jong. Dordrecht/Providence: Foris (VKI 131), pp. 42-54.
- Noorduyn, J. and M. Salim (1988) 'Special Buginese characters in Luwu' manuscripts' BKI 144: 351-352.
- Rössler, M. (1987) Die soziale Realität des Rituals: Kontinuität und Wandel bei den Makassar von Goa (Süd-Sulawesi/Indonesien). Berlin: Reimer.
- Sande, J.S. et al. (1986) Morfologi dan sintaksis bahasa Wotu. Ujung Pandang: Depdikbud.
- Schefold, R. (1988) 'Hearthless house and painted concrete. Aspects of ethnicity among Sa'dan Toraja and Toba Batak (Indonesia)', in: Quarles van Ufford, P. and M. Schoffeleers (eds) Religion and Development. Amsterdam: Free University Press.
- Schouten, M. (1987) 'Transient legitimacy: village administration in the Minahasa' in: Ph. Quarles v. Ufford (ed) Local leadership and programme implementation in Indonesia. Amsterdam: Free University Press.
- Sikki, M. et al. (1986) Morfologi kata benda bahasa Bugis. Ujung Pandang: Depdikbud.
- Sikki, M. et al. (1986) Morfologi adjektiva bahasa Bugis. Ujung Pandang: Depdikbud.
- Tihami, M.A. (1986) 'Darul Islam di Massenrempulu: studi tentang perubahan sosial dan keagamaan di Malua'. Lontara 31: 3-14.
- Tol, R. (1987), 'Een bloedig voorspel: de controleur van Gowa, H.J. Friedericy als rapporteur'. Indische Letteren 2: 7-24.
- Tol, R. (1988) 'Catalogues of the manuscripts in Indonesian languages kept in the library of the University of Leiden, The Netherlands'. South East Asia Library Group Newsletter 32: 10-14. (among others Buginese, Macasarese).
- Usmar, A. et al. (1986) Morfologi adjektiva bahasa Makassar. Ujung Pandang: Depdikbud.
- Usmar, A. et al. (1986) Morfologi dan sintaksis bahasa Binongko. Ujung Pandang: Depdikbud.
- Volkman, T.A. (1987) 'Mortuary tourism in Tana Toraja', in: Smith Kipp, R. and S. Rogers Indonesian religions in transition. Tucson: University of Arizona Press; pp. 161-170.
- Watuseke, F.S. (1987) 'Tondano and not Toulour', BKI 143: 552-554.
- Wellenkamp, J.C. (1988a) 'Order and disorder in Toraja thought and ritual'. Ethnology 27/3: 311-326.
- Wellenkamp, J.C. (1988b) 'Notions of grief and catharsis among the Toraja'. American Ethnologist 15/3: 486-500.

III. Forthcoming publications

- b. Prof. dr. W. Makaliwe, Faculty of Economics, Hasanuddin University, Ujung Pandang, communicates a preview on two articles in a forthcoming book, *Development and Diversity in Indonesia*, which will be published by Oxford University Press on behalf of the Australian National University:

Central Sulawesi: Facing Communications and Erosion Problems, by J.A.A. Makaliwe, Willem H. Makaliwe (both from Faculty of Economics, UNHAS); Evert-Jan Schreuel (Erasmus University, Rotterdam).

As indicated by its name, Central Sulawesi occupies the center of Sulawesi (Celebes), connecting the island's four peninsulas. Before the Dutch effectively controlled the region from 1906, it was composed of a number of small, largely autonomous principalities, each ruled by a Mangau (king). Central Sulawesi formally became a separate administrative region in 1964, the year Sulawesi obtained its present division into four provinces.

The province's major characteristics include its ethnical diversity, remote location, sparse settlement, and rugged geography. Of its total population of 1.6 million in 1986 - less than 1 percent of Indonesia's total - apart from the masyarakat terasing (isolated farmers), most live along the coast. The local population includes some 60 tribes, speaking at least 17 different dialects. Of these, the Kaili (Donggala) and Pomona or Bare'e (Poso) constitute the largest groups. It is estimated that there are still about 28.000 people living as nomads, mainly along the borders of North and South Sulawesi. Among the migrants, the Bugis-Makassar group is the largest; in addition, people from Toraja, Manado, Java and Bali have settled in the province. 75 Per cent of the total population are Moslems, 10 per cent Christian and 5 per cent Hindu.

In spite of its strategic location, bordering in the west upon Makassar Strait and in the east facing the Maluku Archipelago, Central Sulawesi is a rather remote and isolated province possessing a weak infrastructure. It is mainly mountainous, although there are some tablelands and valleys, the most important of which is the Palu Valley. There is some volcanic activity and earthquakes occur frequently. The total land area is about 68.000 sq km, of which a very high figure (70 per cent) is under forest. Just 3 per cent of the land is planted with perennial tree (copra, cloves) and a further 2 per cent to farming lands and house compounds. Shifting cultivation by isolated farmers has caused heavy erosion. There is still plentiful unexploited land, although much of it is of poor quality and there are formidable transportation obstacles.

The population depends heavily on sea communications as land transportation is still poorly developed, particularly in the northern and northeastern district which until recently were not accessible over land. Central Sulawesi's social and economic indicators, compared to the rest of Indonesia, present a mixed picture. It consistently has had one of the lowest per capita GDP of any province. Development in Central Sulawesi has been geographically uneven, with concentration around the main towns of Palu, the new capital, and Donggala, the traditional harbour town, both in the western part of the province.

The province's high population growth is the result of high natural increase and substantial in-migration. The first transmigrants arrived in Kalawara (Kabupaten Donggala) in 1906. By mid 1986 the total number of migrants (mostly government sponsored) had risen to over 10 per cent of the province's population. Among the spontaneous migrants, requiring practically no government support, the Balinese have been particularly successful in cultivating land.

In addition to the traditional small scale and cottage industry, there are some coconut oil plants. Average employment per firm is low (not over two in textiles). As a result of large government expenditure and other support, the provision of education and health is now reasonably good. In isolated areas, religious groups have been particularly active. There are now a few tertiary higher educational institutions (Universities, Institutes and Academies) and about 15 hospitals as well as about 100 health centers.

Southeast Sulawesi: Isolation and Dispersed Settlement, by Willem H. Makaliwe, Kustiah Kristanto and Abdul Karim Saleh (All from the Faculty of Economics, UNHAS, Ujung Pandang).

Southeast Sulawesi, the third largest of the four Sulawesi (Celebes) provinces, occupies the southeast peninsula of the island as well as a number of smaller islands along the coastline. Prior to the coming of the Dutch, a number of independent kingdoms were known to exist in the area. These included the kingdom of Konawe on the peninsula and the better known Sultanate of Wolio (or Buton) on the islands of Buton and Muna. Around 1690 the Dutch East Indies Company established contacts with the Buton Sultanate, in view of its quite strategic location along the sea route to the Moluccas. The area of Southeast Sulawesi became a separate administrative unit in 1964, the year Sulawesi obtained its present division into four provinces. In the years 1952-1959 the area was affected by insurrections, which started in North Sulawesi and South Sulawesi and were related to regional development and the formation of an Islamic state. Since 1960, the area has experienced relative stability. The old capital in Buton was moved to Kendari on the east coast. The local population includes a number of tribes. Including the people from Buton, Moronene, Muna, Tolaki, Wakatobi, Bugis and Makassar, each with slightly different local customs and dialects.

Southeast Sulawesi has the third smallest population in Indonesia and a per capita GDP well below the national average. A large part of the population of the province live on the islands of Buton and Muna, which account for only 30 per cent of the total land area. By any indicator, the economy of Southeast Sulawesi is underdeveloped.

Several factors explain the rapid growth of sawah (wet rice) output, which rose almost three-fold over the decade 1975-1985. One is the transmigration program, which has brought experienced farmers to the area, and which has induced government investments in infrastructure, including irrigation facilities, e.g. the Wanotobi project. There are some estates, e.g. cotton and coconut. The small and cottage industry comprises a diverse range of activities, and numbers about 1.000 "enterprises". A rattan processing plant was opened in 1985. Mining plays an important role. The two major minerals are nickel, deposits of which are located at Pomalaa (near Kolaka) and on the island of Maniang off the west coast of the peninsula, and asphalt, found mainly on Buton. Reserves are extensive, and estimated at 100 and 250 years, respectively.

The population of Southeast Sulawesi was just 1.1 million in 1985; it has less than 10 per cent of Sulawesi's population, and about 0.7 per cent of the national total. Ethnically there are three components - the Buton and Muna people who live mainly on the islands, and the Tolaki, who live mainly in the Kabupaten Kendari and Kolakka on the peninsula. The province has traditionally been a rice-deficit area, and the rapidly growing population has led to rising imports.

With its long coastline, fisheries have considerable potential. It is estimated that as many as 50.000 local inhabitants have at least some employment in this industry. There are some 20.000 fishing vessels, mostly stationed in the islands. Of this total, a little over 1 per cent are reportedly motorized.

The picture from this small and isolated province is a mixed one. It has a history of neglect, dating back to colonial times when the region was administered from Ujung Pandang (then called Makassar). There are now more than 10 hospitals. In addition, there are now a few tertiary higher educational Institutions, both governmental and private (Universities and Academies).

IV. Fieldwork report

a) Jan Ridder from the Agricultural University of Wageningen reports on his fieldwork on confederated households and prahu trade in Indonesia, which was carried out in 1988:

1. As stated in the research proposal, there were three major research objectives:

- to describe the role of motorization in the recent developments of Buginese trading
- to examine the role of adat in Buginese trading compared to the efforts of the Indonesian government to control the trade with new rules
- to examine the importance of family relations in Buginese sailing and trade

In the past months the major part of the research was aimed at the first two objectives. First, the necessary research licenses were requested, and contacts were established with key informants and experts on the subjects concerned. Then, interviewing could start.

2. The people selected for interviews can be divided into three groups:

A. Government officials and other experts on prahu shipping. Government officials at the offices of the harbour authority and harbour master were interviewed, and gave essential data concerning the subjects on hand. Other experts on maritime matters in the planning authority, and at UNHAS University also presented interesting information.

B. Shipping companies. Visits were made to several shipping companies near Pelabuhan Hasanuddin, and in Paotere. These companies were major operators in the prahu trade. Interviews were made with directors and company people concerning prahu shipping and trade.

C. Prahu crews. Very interesting information was obtained in the interviews with the prahu sailors themselves. Sitting at the back deck of their ship, they explained the procedures of loading, sailing and handling of these ships. They also told about the ways of dividing the profits of shipping between crew and owners of the prahu.

3. The major methods of research were interviewing of several key informants and experts, and participant observation. A very worthy trip was made on board a prahu pinisi to Banjarmasin. Very useful information on ship building was gathered during an orientation trip to Bulukumba.

Preliminary results in summary

The motorization, which started after the government supplied extensive credit possibilities for that purpose, seems now to be almost complete. Most pinisi have smaller or larger diesel engines now, and usually have kept only one mast. In this way, they still are listed as sailing vessels (PLM or KLM), and so are licensed to trade outside the fixed routes, which motor vessels have to follow. However, the trade area for the bigger KLM (Kapal Layar Motor, 424.5 m³) is now divided into six rayons, centered around the major ports. A KLM based in one rayon is only permitted into the harbours in its own rayon, and the surrounding rayons. In this way, the new rule (1987) decreases differences between local shipping (Pelayar Lokal) using KM (Kapal Motor) with its fixed routes, and 'peoples shipping' using KLM (Pelayar Rakyat).

From government resources it became clear that the prahu trade is under increased government control. More extended safety rules are applied, and officers have to possess certain qualifications. The number of prahu seems to be decreasing, and according to several experts, the center of prahu trade appears to be moving from Ujung Pandang to Surabaya.

The information from the shipping companies tends to confirm the idea. Most companies now have their head office in Surabaya, and a 'cabang' (regional office) in Ujung Pandang. Here also there were signs that the trade was hampered. It has become more difficult to gather capital for prahu shipping and trade. In both areas, the influx of capital from sources not involving Buginese traders seems to be gaining in importance. Also a major part of the number of ships built in the recent period was financed with non Buginese capital.

This trend seems to have started when credit for motorization became more difficult to obtain, thus creating possibilities for outside financiers. Possibly, having entered the sector this way, they also became interested in financing prahu shipping and trading itself.

On the division of income, the suspected change to fixed wages seems not to have taken pace (yet). Crews explained the still working system of 'bagi hasil' (shared profits), in which every crew member receives a part of the net profit of one voyage. The officers obtain an extra bonus from the owner. In one case, the chief engineer received a fixed monthly wage.

- b) Nikolaus Himmelmann reports on linguistic fieldwork on the Tomini-Tolitoli languages.

The present research is primarily and foremost concerned with providing for an adequate documentation of the Tomini-Tolitoli Language Group. This is to be done by collecting extensive survey data for all of the languages. 'Extensive survey' means to visit several villages per language and to elicit lexical material of about 1300 words as well as the basic morphosyntactic patterns. The wordlist used is a mixture of the Holle List, SIL's Sulawesi Umbrella Wordlist and some items from the Intercontinental Dictionary Series Project.

In a first fieldtrip carried out from August 1988 to January 1989 I collected materials on the following languages/main dialects (alternative names given in brackets): Tialo (Tomini), Lauje, Pendau (Ndau), Dampelas, Dampal, Dondo, Boano (Bolano) and Totoli (Tolitoli). The material, however, is not of the same size and quality for all the languages mentioned. Since the focus was on the West Coast (five months were spent there), the material on the West Coast languages (Dampelas, Lauje, Dondo and Totoli) is most extensive, including some texts and songs. The Pendau material (a West Coast language as well) is rather scarce, since a SIL team just started to work on this language. For Dampal (probably just a dialect of Dampelas) it was very difficult to get material, since there are hardly any speakers anymore. For Tialo and Boano (East Coast 'counterparts' of Dondo and Totoli, respectively) only the wordlists have been compiled. There are two more languages belonging to the group, i.e. Tajio (Kasimbar) and Taje (Petapa), for which no material has been obtained yet.

For anybody interested in more details concerning this project the report written for LIPI is available from the author. It contains lots of non-linguistic information (geography, transportation and the like) and a somewhat detailed description of the language distribution on the West Coast.

It is planned to publish all the materials in form of a 'sourcebook' as soon as possible, but probably only after it has been checked and increased during a second stay. I further intend to compile a comprehensive descriptive grammar of one of the languages, probably Lauje or Totoli, but this will take some years.

Nikolaus Himmelmann
Institut für Sprachwissenschaft
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V. Inventory of Sulawesi maps at KITLV-Leiden (part two)

This the second part of the inventory, covering most of South-West Celebes (Sulawesi Selatan). In the next issue we hope to present the remaining areas (Central and Southeast Sulawesi).

The U.D.C. number stands for Universal Decimal Classification. The maps can be consulted and photocopied (provided they are in good shape) at the cartographic section of the KITLV, run by Lucienne van der Spree. She is also prepared to make photocopies on request, but unfortunately only A4 size copies (monochrome). When photocopied most maps will therefore consist of several loose sheets. Copies are made upon request (please give both name and number of the map), but they will only be sent off after the bill has been paid (Dfl. 0.35 per sheet plus postage).

If you are interested, write to:

Lucienne van der Spree
KITLV
PO Box 9515
2300 RA LEIDEN
The Netherlands

45. U.D.C.: 912.3 South-West-Celebes B55,199
 Map of South-Celebes . - scale [ca.1:4.000.000] . - [S.1.] : [s.n.], [s.a.] (Soerabaia : Fuhri & Co.) . - 1 map : in colour ; 70,5x53,5 cm . - text upperleft "Premie van de Locomotief"
46. U.D.C.: 912.3 South-West-Celebes B55,200
 Map of South-West-Celebes : [containing parts belonging to the government of Celebes en Onderhoorigheden] . - scale 1:500.000 . - Den Haag : Smulders & Co., [s.a.] . - 1 map : in colour ; 65,5x48,5 cm . - insets: plan of Makassar ; survey map of Celebes
47. U.D.C.: 912.3 South-West-Celebes B55,201
 Map of south-West-Celebes : [containing parts belonging to the government of Celebes en Onderhoorigheden] . - scale 1:500.000 . - [Batavia] : Topografische Inrichting, [s.a.] . - 1 map : in colour ; 67x46 cm . - insets: plan of Makassar ; survey of archipelago belonging to the Afdeeling Saleijer
48. U.D.C.: 912.3 South-West-Celebes B55,202
 Map of South-West-Celebes : [containing parts belonging to the government of Celebes en Onderhoorigheden] . - scale 1:500.000 . - [Batavia?] : [Topografische Inrichting?], [s.a.] . - 1 map : in colour ; 66,5x47,5 . - inset : archipelago belonging to the Afdeeling Saleijer
49. J.D.C.: 912.3 South-West-Celebes B55,203
 Map of rijk van Gowa . - scale 1:100.000 . - Batavia : Topografisch Bureau, 1903 . - 1 map : photolithographie, in colour ; 63x87 cm
50. U.D.C.: 912.3 South-West-Celebes B55,204
 Survey of the irrigation areas in the landscapes with self-government of South-West-Celebes . - scale 1:250.000 . - [S.1.] : [s.n.], [s.a.] . - 1 map : copy of a manuscriptmap, in colour ; 103,5x58 cm
51. U D.C.: 912.3 South-West-Celebes B55,205
 Sketch map of Watampone and environments . - scale 1:200.000 . - [S.1.] : [s.n.], [s.a.] . - 1 map : copy of a manuscript map ; 33,5x22 cm
52. U.D.C. . 912.3 South-West-Celebes B55,206
 Sulawesⁱ Selatan . - scale 1:625.000 . - [Jakarta] : Pembina, [s.a.] . - 1 map : in colour ; 100x65 cm
53. U D.C . 912.3 South-West-Celebes B55,207
 Sketchmap of South West-Celebes . - scale 1:500.000 [S.1.] . [s.n.], [s.a.] . - 1 map : in colour ; 82x43 cm

54. U.D.C.:912.3 South-West-Celebes B56,208
 Map of Celebes and Onderhoorigheden / compiled by F.G. Steck
 . - [scale indeterminable] . - [S.l.] : [s.n.], 1858 . -
 1 map : on tracing-paper, in colour ; 69x54,5 cm
55. U.D.C.: 912.3 South-West-Celebes B56,209
 Map of South-Celebes : with the exception of the Gowa empire
 . - scale 1:200.000 . - 's-Gravenhage : Topografische Inrichting,
 [1886] . - 1 map of 6 sheets : in colour ; 73x59 cm
56. U.D.C.: 912.3 South-West-Celebes B56,210
 Sketch of the journey of Pâre-Pâre to Palima : South-Celebes /
 by A. Wichmann . - scale 1:200.000 . - Leiden : Brill, 1889 . -
 1 map : lithographie, in colour ; 31,5x53,5 cm . - taken from:
 Tijdschrift van het Koninklijk Nederlandsch Aardrijkskundig
 Genootschap 1890 No. XII
57. U.D.C.: 912.3 South-West-Celebes B56,211
 Map of the Gowa plain . - scale 1:50.000 . - Batavia : Topografisch
 Bureau, 1900 . - 1 map : in colour ; 94x74,5 cm . - inset :
 survey map of the political division . - scale 1:250.000 ; 16,5x13,5 cm
58. U.D.C.: 912.3 South-West-Celebes B56,212
 Map of the former Gowa empire . - scale 1:100.000 . - Batavia :
 Topografisch Bureau, 1902 . - 1 map : in colour ; 69x95 cm . -
 with administrative grouping . - inset : distancetable of the
 former Gowa empire . - scale 1:500.000 ; 11x18 cm
59. U.D.C.: 912.3 South-West-Celebes B56,213
 Map of the Gowa empire . - scale 1:100.000 . - Batavia : Topografisch
 Bureau, 1903 . - 1 map : photolithographie, on linen, in colour ;
 65x92 cm . - with administrative grouping . - inset: distancetable
 of the Gowa empire . - scale 1:500.000 ; 11x18 cm
60. U.D.C.: 912.3 South-West-Celebes B56,214
 Sketch map of a part of South-West-Celebes . - scale 1:200.000
 . - Batavia : Top. Bureau, 1905 . - 1 map : in colour ; 89x68 cm
60. U.D.C.: 912.3 South-West-Celebes B56,215
 Sketch map of the Southern part of South-West-Celebes . - scale
 1:200.000 . - Batavia : Top. Bureau, 1905 . - 1 map : in colour ;
 43,5x75,5 cm
61. U.D.C.: 912.3 South-West-Celebes B56,216
 South-East Wadjo (Celebes) . - scale 1:100.000 . - [Batavia] :
 [Topografische Inrichting], [ca. 1910] . - 1 map ; black-and-white ;
 52,5x35,5 cm

62. U.D.C.: 912.3 South-West-Celebes

B56,217

Lake Tempe and environments (Celebes) . - scale 1:100.000
 . - [Batavia] : [Topografische Inrichting], [ca.1910] . -
 1 map : black-and-white ; 37,5x33,5 cm

63. U.D.C.: 912.3 South-West-Celebes

B56,218

Government Celebes en Onderho. (South) : provisional sketch map
 (emergency impression) . - scale 1:100.000 . - Batavia :
 Topografische Inrichting, 1918 . - 2 sheets : in colour ;
 50x43 cm . - (No.4 and No.12) . - sheets are part of a series

64. U.D.C.: 912.3 South-West-Celebes

B57,219

Government Groote oost. Res. Celebes en Onderh. (Central) :
 [South-West-Celebes] : scale 1:100.000 . - Batavia : Topografische
 dienst, 1918-1941 . - 1 series of 22 sheets : in colour ; sheet
 51x42 cm . - incomplete

1. Blad 72-73/XXVIII : Toebe
2. Blad 74/XXVIII : Malabo
3. Blad 75/XXVIII : Rembon
4. Blad 76/XXVIII : Makale
5. Blad 77/XXVIII : [Loewoe]
6. Blad 73/XXIX : [Madjene]
7. Blad 74/XXIX : [Mandar]
8. Blad 75/XXIX : Enrekang
9. Blad 76/XXIX : [B.Latimondjong]
10. Blad 77/XXIX : [Loewoe]
11. Blad 76/XXX : [Rapang]
12. Blad 77/XXX : [Afdeeling Bone]
13. Blad 75/XXXIII : [Pangkadjene] ontbreekt
14. Blad 76/XXXIII
15. Blad 74/XXXIV : [Makassar]
16. Blad 75/XXXIV ontbreekt
17. Blad 76/XXXIV ontbreekt
18. Blad 77/XXXIV ontbreekt
19. Blad 74/XXXV
20. Blad 75/XXXV-XXXVI
21. Blad 76/XXXV-XXXVI ontbreekt
22. Blad 77/XXXV ontbreekt

65. U.D.C.: 912.3 South-West-Celebes

B57,22 e.v.

[South-West-Celebes] . - scale 1:50.000 . - Batavia : Topografische
 dienst, 1922-1934 . - 1 series of 70 sheets : in colour ; different
 sizes

1. Blad 75/XXXA : [Afdeeling Parepare], onderafd.
 Pinrang] . - 1 blad ; 51x50 cm
2. Blad 75/XXXB : [Afdeeling Parepare, onderafd.
 Masenrempoeloe, onderafd. Adjataparang] . -
 1 blad ; 51x42 cm
3. Blad 75/XXXC : [Afdeeling Parepare, onderafd.
 Adjataparang] . - 1 blad ; 51x42 cm
4. Blad 75/XXXD : [Afdeeling Parepare, onderafd.
 Adjataparang] . - 1 blad ; 50,5x42 cm
5. Blad 76/XXXC : [Afdeeling Parepare, Afdeeling Bone]
 . - 1 blad ; 51x42,5 cm
6. Blad 76/XXXD : [Afdeeling Parepare, Afdeeling Bone]
 . - 1 blad ; 51x42 cm

65. Continuation

7. Blad 77/XXXC : [Afdeeling Bone] . - 1 blad ;
51x42 cm
8. Blad 75/XXXIA : [Afdeeling Parepare, onderafd.
Adjataparang] . - 1 blad ; 51x42 cm
9. Blad 75/XXXIB : [Afdeeling Parepare, Afdeeling
Bone] . - 1 blad ; 51x42 cm
10. Blad 76/XXXIA : [Afdeeling Parepare, Afdeeling
Bone] . - 1 blad ; 51x42 cm
11. Blad 76/XXXIB : [Afdeeling Bone] . - 1 blad ;
51x42 cm
12. Blad 77/XXXIA : [Afdeeling Bone] . - 1 blad ;
51x42 cm
13. Blad 77/XXXIB : [Afdeeling Bone] . - 1 blad ;
51x42 cm
14. Blad 75/XXXIC : [Afdeeling Parepare, Afdeeling Bone]
. - 1 blad ; 51x42 cm
15. Blad 75/XXXID : [Afdeeling Parepare, Afdeeling Bone]
. - 1 blad ; 51x42 cm
16. Blad 76/XXXIC : [Afdeeling Bone, onderafd.
Soppeng, onderafd. Wadjo] . - 1 blad ;
51x42 cm
17. Blad 76/XXXID : [Afdeeling Bone, onderafd.
Wadjo, onderafd. Soppeng, onderafd. Bone]
. - 1 blad ; 51x42 cm
18. Blad 77/XXXIC : [Afdeeling Bone, onderafd.
Wadjo] . - 1 blad ; 51x42 cm
19. Blad 77/XXXID : [Afdeeling Bone, onderafd.
Wadjo, onderafd. Noord-Bone] . - 1 blad ;
51x42 cm
20. Blad XXXII-75A : [Afdeeling Bone, onderafd.
Soppeng] . - 1 blad ; 51x42 cm
21. Blad 75/XXXIB : [Afdeeling Parepare, Afdeeling
Bone] . - 1 blad ; 51x42 cm
22. Blad 76/XXXIIA : [Afdeeling Bone, onderafd.
Soppeng] . - 1 blad ; 51x42 cm
23. Blad 76/XXXIIB : [Afdeeling Bone] . - 1 blad ;
51x42 cm
24. Blad 77/XXXIIA : [Afdeeling Bone] . - 1 blad ;
51x42 cm
25. Blad 77/XXXIIB : [Afdeeling Bone] . - 1 blad ;
51x42 cm
26. Blad XXXII 75-C : [Afdeeling Parepare, Afdeeling
Makassar] . - 1 blad ; 51x42 cm
27. Blad 75/XXXIID : [Afdeeling Makassar, Afdeeling
Parepare, Afdeeling Bone] . - 1 blad ; 51x42 cm
28. Blad 76/XXXIIC : [Afdeeling Bone] . - 1 blad ;
51x42 cm
29. Blad XXXII-76-D : [Afdeeling Bone] . - 1 blad ;
51x42 cm
30. Blad XXXII-77C : [Afdeeling Bone] . - 1 blad ;
51x42 cm
31. Blad 310 (Alg.No. XXXII-77D) : [Watampone] . -
1 blad ; 51x42 cm
32. Blad XXXIII-75A en XXXIII-74B : [Afdeeling
Makassar] . - 1 blad ; 51x50 cm

65. Continuation

33. Blad 75/XXXIIIB : [Afdeeling Makassar, Afdeeling Bone, Afdeeling Parepare] . - 1 blad ; 51x42 cm
34. Blad 23A (Alg.No.XXXIII-77A) : [Afdeeling Bone] . - 1 blad ; 51x42 cm
35. Blad XXXIII-77B en D : [Marek] . - 1 blad ; 59x42 cm
36. Blad 21C (Alg.No.XXXIII-75C) : [Pangkadjene] . - 1 blad ; 51,5x42,5cm
37. Blad 75/XXXIIID : [Afdeeling Makassar] . - 1 blad ; 51x42 cm
38. Blad 23C (Alg.No. XXXIII-77C) : [Afdeeling Bone] . - 1 blad ; 51x42 cm
39. Blad 12B : [Makassar] . - 1 blad ; 51x42 cm
40. Blad 13A (Alg.No. XXXIV-75A) : [Maros] . - 1 blad ; 51x42 cm
41. Blad 13B (Alg.No.XXXIV-75B) : [Afdeeling Makassar] . - 1 blad ; 51x42 cm
42. Blad 76/XXXIVA : [Afdeeling Makassar, Afdeeling Bone, Afdeeling Bonthain] . - 1 blad ; 51x42 cm
43. Blad 14B (Alg.No. XXXIV-76B) : [Afdeeling Bone, Afdeeling Bonthain] . - 1 blad ; 51x42 cm
44. Blad 15A (Alg.No. XXXIV-77A) : [Afdeeling Bone, Afdeeling Bonthain] . - 1 blad ; 51x42 cm
45. Blad 12D : [Soenggoeminasa] . - 1 blad ; 51x42 cm
46. Blad 13C : [Afdeeling Soenggoeminasa] . - 1 blad ; 51x42 cm
47. Blad 13D : [Afdeeling Makassar, Afdeeling Soenggoeminasa] . - 1 blad ; 51x42 cm
48. Blad XXXIV-76C : [Afdeeling Makassar, Afdeeling Soenggoeminasa, Afdeeling Bonthain] . - 1 blad ; 51x42 cm
49. Blad 14D (Alg.No. XXXIV-76D) : [Afdeeling Bonthain] . - 1 blad ; 51x42 cm
50. Blad 15C (Alg.No. XXXIV-77C) : [Afdeeling Bonthain] . - 1 blad ; 51x42 cm
51. Blad 15D : [Afdeeling Bantaëng] . - 1 blad ; 51x42 cm
52. Blad 4B : [Takalar] . - 1 blad ; 51x42 cm
53. Blad 5A : [Afdeeling Soenggoeminasa] . - 1 blad ; 51x42 cm
54. Blad 5B : [Afdeeling Soenggoeminasa] . - 1 blad ; 51x42 cm
55. Blad 6A (Alg.No. XXXV-76A) : [Afdeeling Soenggoeminasa, Afdeeling Bonthain] . - 1 blad ; 51x42 cm
56. Blad 6B (Alg.No. XXXV-76B) : [Afdeeling Bonthain] . - 1 blad ; 51x42 cm
57. Blad 7A : [Afdeeling Bantaëng] . - 1 blad ; 51x42 cm
58. Blad XXXV-77B : [Afdeeling Bantaëng] . - 1 blad ; 51x42 cm
59. Blad 4D : [Afdeeling Soenggoeminasa] . - 1 blad ; 51x42 cm
60. Blad 5C : [Afdeeling Soenggoeminasa] . - 1 blad ; 60,5x42 cm

65. Continuation

61. Blad 5D : [Soenggoeminasa] . - 1 blad ;
60,5x42 cm
62. Blad 6C : [Bantaèng] . - 1 blad ; 60,5x42 cm
63. Blad 6D : [Bantaèng] . - 1 blad ; 51x42 cm
64. Blad 7C : [Afdeeling Bantaèng] . - 1 blad ;
51x42 cm
65. Blad 7D : [Afdeeling Bantaèng] . - 1 blad ;
51x42 cm
66. Blad 3AenB : [Afdeeling Bantaèng] . - 1 blad ;
51x49,5 cm
67. Blad 3C en D : [Afdeeling Bantaèng] . - 1 blad ;
51x49 cm
68. Blad 2A en B : [Afdeeling Bantaèng] . - 1 blad ;
51x49 cm
69. Blad 2C en D : (Alg.No. XXXVII-77C en 78D) :
[Afdeeling bonthain] . - 1 blad ; 51x49 cm
70. Blad 1A en B (Alg.No. XXXVIII-77A en 78B) :
[Afdeeling Bonthain] . - 1 blad ; 51x49 cm

66. U.D.C.: 912.3 South-West-Celebes Cl,1

Distancetable of roads in South-Celebes in KM. / Th.
Paltrusch . - [S.l.] : L. Werken, 1929 . - 1 sheet with
different tables : blueprint, on linen ; 59,5x30 cm

67. U.D.C.: 912.3 South-West-Celebes Cl,2

Government Celebes en Onderh. (Southwest) . - scale 1:25.000
 . - Weltevreden : Topografische dienst, 1921-1922, 1930-1931
 . - 1 series of 27 sheets : in colour ; sheet 51x42 cm

1. Blad 76/XXXn : [Afdeeling Parepare, afdeeling Bone]
. - 1 blad
2. Blad 76/XXXo : [Afdeeling Parepare, afdeeling Bone]
. - 1 blad . - met Japans stempel
3. Blad 76/XXXp : [Afdeeling Parepare, afdeeling Bone]
. - 1 blad
4. Blad 76/XXXIa : [Afdeeling Parepare, afdeeling Bone]
. - 1 blad
5. Blad 76/XXXIb : [Afdeeling Parepare, afdeeling Bone]
. - 1 blad . - met Japans stempel
6. Blad 76/XXXIc : [Afdeeling Bone, onderafd. Wadjo] . -
1 blad . - met Japans stempel
7. Blad 76/XXXIe : [Afdeeling Parepare, afdeeling Bone]
. - 1 blad
8. Blad 76/XXXIf : [Afdeeling Parepare, afdeeling Bone,
Tempe/meer] . - 1 blad . - met Japans stempel
9. Blad 76/XXXIg : [Afdeeling Bone] . - 1 blad
10. Blad 76/XXXIi : [Afdeeling Bone] . - 1 blad . -
met Japans stempel
11. Blad 76/XXXIk : [Afdeeling Bone, onderafd. Soppeng,
onderafd. Wadjo] . - 1 blad
12. Blad 76/XXXIl : [Afdeeling Bone, onderafd. Wadjo]
. - 1 blad
13. Blad 76/XXXIn : [Afdeeling Bone, onderafd. Soppeng]
. - 1 blad
14. Blad 76/XXXIo : [Afdeeling Bone, onderafd. Soppeng,
onderafd. Wadjo] . - 1 blad . - met Japans stempel
15. Blad 76/XXXIp : [Afdeeling Bone, onderafd. Wadjo,
onderafd. soppeng] . - 1 blad

67. Continuation

16. Blad 76/XXXIIb : [Afdeeling Bone] . - 1 blad
17. Blad 76/XXXIIc : [Afdeeling Bone] . - 1 blad . -
met Japans stempel
18. Blad 12h : [Makassar] . - 1 blad . - met Japans stempel
19. Blad 12 l en n : [Afdeeling Makassar] . - 1 blad ;
48x50 cm . - met Japans stempel
20. Blad 13i : [Afdeeling Soenggoeminasa] . - 1 blad
21. Blad 12p : [Afdeeling soenggoeminasa] . - 1 blad
22. Blad 12q : [Afdeeling Soenggoeminasa] . - 1 blad
23. Blad 13n : [Afdeeling Soenggoeminasa] . - 1 blad
24. Blad 4c : [Afdeeling Soenggoeminasa] . - 1 blad
25. Blad 4d : [Afdeeling Soenggoeminasa] . - 1 blad
26. Blad 4g : [Afdeeling soenggoeminasa] . - 1 blad
27. Blad 4h : [Afdeeling Soenggoeminasa, Takalar] . -
1 blad

68. U.D.C.: 912.3 South-West-Celebes

C2,3

Southern Celebes 1:125.000 . - scale 1:125.000 ; polyconic
projection . - Washington D.C. : Army Map Service, 1943-1944
. - 1 series of 19 sheets : in colour ; different sizes

1. sheet 15 : Totolisi (Z30°00'-Z30°30'/0118°30'-0119°00')
. - 1 blad ; 60,5x51 cm
2. sheet 16 : Malabo (Z3°00'-Z3°30'/0119°00'-0119°30')
. - 1 blad ; 61x51 cm
3. sheet 17 : Makale (Z3°00'-Z3°30'/0119°30'-0120°00')
. - 1 blad ; 61x51 cm
4. sheet 18 : Songka (Z3°00'-Z3°30'/0120°00'-0120°30')
. - 1 blad ; 61x51 cm
5. sheet 23 : Madjene (Z3°30'-Z4°00'/0118°30'-0119°00')
. - 1 blad ; 61x51 cm
6. sheet 24 : Paria (Z3°30'-Z4°00'/0119°00'-0119°30')
. - 1 blad ; 61x51 cm
7. sheet 25 : Rapang (Z3°30'-Z4°00'/0119°30'-0120°00')
. - 1 blad ; 61x51 cm
8. sheet 26 : Siwa (Z3°30'-Z4°00'/0120°00'-0120°30')
. - 1 blad ; 61x51 cm
9. sheet 33 : Parepare (Z4°00'-Z4°30'/0119°30'-0120°00')
. - 1 blad ; 61x51 cm
10. sheet 34 : Singkang (Z4°00'-Z4°30'/0120°00'-0120°30')
. - 1 blad ; 61x51 cm
11. sheet 39 : Pangkadjene (Z4°30'-Z5°00'/0119°25'-0120°00')
. - 1 blad ; 61x61 cm
12. sheet 40 : Marek (Z4°30'-Z5°00'/0120°00'-0120°30')
. - 1 blad ; 61x51 cm
13. sheet 46 : Makassar (Z5°00'-Z5°30'/0119°00'-0119°30')
. - 1 blad ; 61x51 cm
14. sheet 47 : Makoering (Z5°00'-Z5°30'/0119°00'-0119°30')
. - 1 blad ; 61x56 cm
15. sheet 48 : Sindjai (Z5°00'-Z5°30'/0120°00'-0120°30')
. - 1 blad ; 61x51 cm
16. sheet 54 : Silibick (Z5°30'-Z6°00'/0119°00'-0119°30')
. - 1 blad ; 61x51 cm

68. Continuation

- 17. sheet 55 : Djeneponto (Z5°30'-Z6°00'/0119°30'-0120°00')
 . - 1 blad ; 61x51 cm
- 18. sheet 56 : Boeloekoemba (5°30'-Z6°00'/0120°00'-0120°30')
 . - 1 blad ; 51x61 cm
- 19. sheet 60 : Benteng (Z6°00'-Z6°30'/0120°15'-0120°45')
 . - 1 blad ; 61x51 cm

69. U.D.C.: 912.3 South-West-Celebes

C2,4

Southern Celebes 1:125.000 / prepared under the direction of the chief of engineers U.S. Army, by the Army Map Service, Indianapolis Unit, compiled from Netherlands Topographic Service Maps of Celebes en Onderh. - scale 1:125.000 . - [S.1.] : ALFSEA, 1946 . - 1 series of 18 sheets : in colour ; sheet 62x49,5 cm

- 1. sheet 15 : Totolisi (Z3°00'-Z3°30'/0118°30'-0119°00')
 . - 1 blad
- 2. sheet 16 : Malabo (Z3°00'-Z3°30'/0119°00'-0119°30')
 . - 1 blad
- 3. sheet 18 : Songka (Z3°00'-Z3°30'/0120°00'-0120°30')
 . - 1 blad
- 4. sheet 23 : Madjene (Z3°30'-Z4°00'/0118°30'-0119°00')
 . - 1 blad
- 5. sheet 24 : Paria (Z3°30'-Z4°00'/0119°00'-0119°30')
 . - 1 blad
- 6. sheet 25 : Rapang (Z3°30'-Z4°00'/0119°30'-0120°00')
 . - 1 blad
- 7. sheet 26 : Siwa (Z3°30'-Z4°00'/0120°00'-0120°30')
 . - 1 blad
- 8. sheet 33 : Parepare (Z4°00'-Z4°30'/0119°30'-0120°00')
 . - 1 blad
- 9. sheet 34 : Singkang (Z4°00'-Z4°30'/0120°00'-0120°30')
 . - 1 blad
- 10. sheet 39 : Pangkadjene (Z4°30'-Z5°00'/0119°25'-0120°00')
 . - 1 blad ; 63x63 cm
- 11. sheet 40 : Marek (4°30'-Z5°00'/0120°00'-0120°30')
 . - 1 blad
- 12. sheet 46 : Makassar (Z5°00'-Z5°30'/0119°00'-0119°30')
 . - 1 blad
- 13. sheet 47 : Makoering (Z5°00'-Z5°30'/0119°30'-0120°00')
 . - 1 blad
- 14. sheet 48 : Sindjai (Z5°00'-Z5°30'/0120°00'-0120°30')
 . - 1 blad
- 15. sheet 54 : Silibick (Z5°30'-Z6°00'/0119°00'-0119°30')
 . - 1 blad
- 16. sheet 55 : Djeneponto (Z5°30'-Z6°00'/0119°30'-0120°00')
 . - 1 blad
- 17. sheet 56 : Boeloekoemba (Z5°30'-Z6°00'/0120°00'-0120°35')
 . - 1 blad ; 63x63 cm
- 18. sheet 60 : Benteng (Z6°00'-Z6°30'/0120°15'-0120°45')
 . - 1 blad

This scan omits the list of subscribers and their addresses (part three) which appeared on pages 19 and 20.

