

ceded ( " nitipaken " ) his kingdom to the Dutch. The Dutch had to fight a long and destructive war to put P.B. II's son ( P.B. III ) on the throne, and their position was made the more difficult in that there was a serious revolt in Banten in 1650/1 which ~~necessitated~~ necessitated the involvement of VOC troops. ( see de Graaf pp. 269-71 ).

Fighting went on until 1755. During this time there was a rather complicated and shifting pattern of alliances, and the Dutch were ~~xxxx~~ able to a certain extent to isolate / separate the rebel leaders ( check ). In 1755 the Dutch had established control of the sit. such that they were able to partition Mataram ( treaty of Gianti 13 Feb 1755 ). It was divided into 2 main principalities, one w. its capital still at Surakarta, under P.B. III, and one w. its capital at Jogjakarta, ruled by Mangkubumi ( title now Sultan Mangkubuwana - Hamengkubuwana ). Both states acknowledged VOC suzerainty. In addition , in 1757 a 3rd small principality ( of 4,000 cacahs - dependent on Surakarta ) was created for Mas Said. Called the " Mangkunegaran " principality after the title of its rulers. The territory of ea. principality was not in a single block, but fragmented / into small tracts and ~~scattered~~ scattered among tracts of land belonging to the other principalities, an arrangement made by the Dutch to prevent dangerous concentrations of power. These 3 princely houses ( and a 4th, the Pakualaman, created as a fief of Yogya by Raffles ) are still in existence.

The last major Dutch campaign on Java was the conquest of the so-called " Oosthoek ", which took place between 1767 and 1777. The pol. apparatus here centred on Balambangan, the last H. kdom on Java, belonging to the <sup>B</sup>alinese cultural sphere rather than the Jav. Area became a refuge for anti-Dutch elements: sons of Surapati, Chinese who had fled there after the 1740 troubles, Buginese, Makassarese, Madurese ( check last three ). One curious cultural result of the Dutch conquest was that the Dutch actually enforced a change in the state religion from Hinduism to Islam, to break Balambangan's ties w. Bali.

So by 1777 the ~~Dutch~~ VOC had in fact extinguished or subjugated all rivals on Java. But it did not survive long to extract ~~the~~ profit from its expanded domain, being dissolved on 31 Dec. 1799, thus providing a neat periodization for Dutch colonial history. What was the reason for its being wound up? Van Leur: ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ <sup>developments</sup> in Europ. politics. These devts. were

1). American War of Independence - Dutch took American side, and therefore ~~xxxxxxxx~~ sustained English attacks in SEA: English managed to conquer the VOC's possessions in India and most of Sumatra. Of gt. importance was the superiority, by this period of time, of English shipping: could prevent the VOC getting products from Indonesia to their European markets. 1784: Treaty of Paris compelled the Dutch to give the English the right to trade in their territories, breaking the VOC monopoly.

2). French REV. Repercussions in Holland: 1795 a republican govt. ( the Batavian Repub. ) was set up. Sheltered by the French Revolutionary armies, and the Dutch ruler, Wm. V, fled to England. From London issued instructions to VOC governors not to obstruct the entry of British forces as part of the anti-French strategy. British promised to give back the Dutch possessions after the war successfully completed and Wm. restored. So British took the Cape of G.H., Ceylon, all the Dutch posts in India and on the west coast of Sumatra, and also Malacca. Did not attempt to take Java - interesting to know what wld. have happened if they had, since the Dutch G-G at Batavia and other officials were apparently prepared to disregard Wm's instructions and resist.

The Batavian Repub. apparently regarded the VOC as ~~an~~ a pillar of the ancien régime, and ~~xxxx~~ decided to take over its territorial possessions ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ on 31 Dec. 1799. Also took over its debts: 134m guilders. Seems an enormous sum compared w. its initial capital of 6.5m. ( cf. de Graaf, p. 354: encumbrances of ~~126~~ 126m, profits/ assets of 10m ). ( van Leur does not comment on <sup>figures of</sup> balance-sheet as at winding-up )

18th. cent. in retrospect is seen as a century of almost continual warfare for the VOC: 1st 3/4 with Javanese powers and remainder with European enemies. However, a societies capacities seldom seem to be entirely taken up by warfare, and the Dutch on Java did have other preoccupations. What were they like? One mistake one must avoid is to identify with the Dutch: to assume that because they were Europeans, they must somehow be like us, as opposed to Asians, whom we know to be different. Europeans of this period were also v. diff. from us, and in some ways had more in common with Asians of the same period. It is very hard for us to sympathize with Coen, for instance, when he has a 13-year-old girl put to death because she had allowed herself to be seduced by her fiancé ( see Boxer, Dutch Sea-Borne Emp. p. <sup>232</sup> ) or to regard with anything but revulsion the fates that those convicted of homosexuality or witchcraft met ( torn with red-hot pincers and so on ). Dutch not particularly bad, just typical. Dutch are sometimes portrayed, in contrast to the Portuguese, as primarily hard-headed businessmen, not much interested in religion. But they were also children of the age, and it was an age which though instinctively in religious categories - see e.g. Batavia prohibitions against the sale of firearms to natives who are not Christians.

to follow: Batavia ( lecture VII, 1971 pp. 3-4 and lecture on Batavia )  
 - impact of Dutch on Indon. civ. ( lecture VII, 1971 pp. 6-8,  
 and material on 18th cent. Jav. civ. - Yasadipura I and II  
 of Surakarta; Ranggawarsita, 1803 - 1873 ).

See Pigeaud. Lit. of Java vol. I