

Guide & Concordance

to

TJAJAJA SIJANG:
KARTAS CHABAR MINAHASSA
(THE LIGHT OF DAY)
1869-1925

on microfiche

Moran Micropublications, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

in cooperation with

Perpustakaan Nasional Indonesia,
Library of the KITLV/Royal Netherlands Institute
of Southeast Asian and Caribbean Studies

Specifications

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Location: The original newspaper is held by the Perpustakaan Nasional Indonesia in Jakarta. A positive duplicate microfilm made in Jakarta and now held by the Library of the KITLV/Royal Netherlands Institute of Southeast Asian and Caribbean Studies in Leiden was used to make the microfiches. See page 6 below.

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Moran Micropublications

Singel 357

1012 WK Amsterdam

The Netherlands

Tel + 31 20 528 6139

Fax + 31 20 623 9358

E-mail: info@moranmicropublications.nl

Website: www.moranmicropublications.nl

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CONTENTS/INHOUD

Publisher's Preface	5
Technical Note on the Microfiches	6
Introduction: “ <i>Tjahaja Sjang</i> (The Light of Day), its Significance for the History of the Indonesian Local Press”, by A.B. Lopian.....	7
Contents of the Microfiches with Annotations	15

PUBLISHER PREFACE

Background

In cooperation with the Perpustakaan Nasional Indonesia and the Library of the Royal Netherlands Institute of Southeast Asian and Caribbean Studies (KITLV), Moran Micropublications has made an edition on microfiche of the very rare twice monthly newspaper *Tjahaja Sijang* (The Light of Day), which was published in Manado in the Minahasa region of northern Sulawesi between 1869 and 1925. It is one of the oldest Malay-language newspapers of the Netherlands East Indies and the first, and for five decades, only one published in the Minahasa. It is of great importance for the history of the local and regional press in Indonesia.

Founder and goals

It was founded by Nicolaas Graafland, a missionary of the Protestant Nederlandsche Zendelinggenootschap, with the goal of fostering the development of the indigenous people of the Minahasa, not only in a religious sense, but also socially, intellectually and morally through reading and education. Graafland himself had been sent to the East Indies to help set up teacher-training schools and viewed the paper as an extension of such work. In this regard the paper was part of a current of colonial thinking promoting the uplifting of the people through education that would crystallize into the "Ethical Policy" around 1900. The choice of name is no accident. Its task was to bring light to the population, not only the light of the Gospel, but also that of western civilization, banishing the dark age of tradition and superstition that had prevailed until then. Newspapers with names in which light played a role sprang up in other parts of the archipelago in this period.

To accomplish its ends *Tjahaja Sijang* published articles and editorials on a great variety of subjects, both secular and religious, ranging from traditional versus Christian conceptions of marriage to economic and social issues such as systems of money and exchange and the use of forced labor. Although founded by, edited and written for by Dutch missionaries, *Tjahaja Sijang* attracted more and more Indonesian contributors, such as district and village heads, assistants from coffee plantations, school teachers and doctors. The many letters to the editor it published provide an invaluable primary source for probing the thinking of the local population. Increasingly the paper also published news from other regions and countries, thus exposing the people to the wider world. By the end of the period, the newspaper was entirely in Indonesian hands and had shed much of its missionary trappings. It had also grown more political, although never as radical as the nationalist press emerging elsewhere in the islands in the 1920s.

Malay

The use of the Malay language as spoken in the Minahasa also makes *Tjahaja Sijang* interesting from a linguistic point of view. Malay was the obvious choice for publication because it had long been the lingua franca of the region and was in use in education and by the colonial administration. Its use in turn by the paper during more than 50 years no doubt helped form the local variant of the language and promote its adoption by the people of the Minahasa. This linguistic link to the wider Malay-speaking world initiated by Dutch missionaries may then, albeit unintended, have acted as a factor in the process of national integration that was starting to unfold during these years.

Source: "*Tjahaja Sijang* (The Light of Day), its significance for the History of the Indonesian Local Press," by A.B. Lopian in *Proceedings: Seventh IAHA Conference 22-26 August 1977*. Bangkok: Chulalongkorn University Press 1979. Vol. 2, pp. 910-923. This important but hard to find article is reprinted here below with our thanks to the author. All rights reserved.

TECHNICAL NOTE ON THE MICROFICHES

The microfiches published here were made for Moran Micropublications by reformatting 35mm microfilms of *Tjahaja Sijang*, originally made by the Perpustakaan Nasional Indonesia (National Library of Indonesia), lent to us by the Library of the Royal Netherlands Institute of Southeast Asian and Caribbean Studies (KITLV) in Leiden, the Netherlands. The state of the original documents themselves was probably none too good. There are some tears and holes in the paper and here and there the type has faded. Some issues or parts of issues are lacking. The year 1881 is lacking entirely. Judging by stamps that appear in the microfilms the copy of *Tjahaja Sijang* that was filmed originally belonged to the Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen (Batavian Society of Arts and Sciences) whose book collection forms the core of the present National Library.

The films seem to have been made decades ago in Indonesia under technically less than optimal conditions and were of only fair to, at times, quite poor quality. Among the problems encountered were both over- and underexposure leading respectively to images that were too light or too dark. Some images also displayed a sort of staining or shading that probably originated when the films were developed. At times as well small black or white spots obscure one or two words. A further problem, particularly on the first reel of the ten input reels, was that pages, sometimes whole issues, of the periodical were filmed two or more times. It is not clear how or why this occurred, but it is fortunately largely confined to the first years of *Tjahaja Sijang*. Such duplicate pages are pointed out in the concordance that follows below.

During the process of reformatting the films to microfiches in a specialized laboratory in the Netherlands an effort was made to achieve better quality images by making adjustments in the exposures. Five microfiches (numbers 1, 9, 208, 224 and 259) that featured both very light and very dark portions were even duplicated at two different exposures to compensate for this problem. By and large the results of the conversion were satisfactory and it is no problem to read the text. Some instances of text that is too light or too dark to be read easily do, however, remain, but even in such cases the text can be recovered and read with the use of a good microfiche reader with higher magnification. In the concordance below such instances are referred to with annotations such as "light", "very light" or "dark", "very dark", etc. Other minor problems, inconsistencies and anomalies in the fiches or in the periodical itself are also mentioned. There are only a handful of pages (or parts of pages) that proved completely intractable and could not be enhanced. These are listed as "illegible" in the concordance.

Given that *Tjahaja Sijang* is very hard to find and of great importance for the history of the local press in Indonesia, as historian A.B. Lopian emphasizes in the article reprinted on pp. 7-13 below, the publisher felt justified in making use of these old microfilms in spite of their imperfections to create the current microfiche publication, thus making this newspaper more widely available for research.

“TJAHAJA SIJANG” (THE LIGHT OF DAY), ITS SIGNIFICANCE FOR THE HISTORY OF THE INDONESIAN LOCAL PRESS

A.B. Lopian

Leknas-Lipi, Jakarta

From *Proceedings: Seventh IAHA Conference 22-26 August 1977*. Bangkok: Chulalongkorn University Press 1979. Vol. 2, pp. 910-923.

The introduction of the printing press in Indonesia did not have immediate effects for the peoples of the archipelago. The Dutch East India Company (VOC) had imported a printing machine here as early as the seventeenth century, mainly to serve the Company's administrative needs. A strict censorship was imposed: according to a *Resolutie* of 17 July 1668

“to prevent the newly established printing machine here from publishing immoral, infamous, scandalous or other sacrilegious works, it has been agreed to appoint Censor the Honourable Fiscal Pieter Pau, without whose prior consent nothing shall be published or printed.”¹

Throughout the Company's history her main concern was encroachments on what she regarded as her monopolistic rights. As a rule no newsprint was allowed to appear in the Company's settlements, although in Holland the first printed newspapers had been circulating since 1618.

There have been exceptions, however, such as the short lived *Bataviasche Nouvelles* published by Jan Erdman Jordens from 1744 to 1746. A better fate was allotted to *Vendue-Nieuws*, which started publication in 1776 and lasted until 1809. As the title indicates, the paper consisted mainly of announcements by departing Company personnel who wanted to sell their furniture and other goods.

When Herman Willem Daendels was Governor General (1808-1811) he ordered the publication of the *Bataviasche Koloniale Courant*, replacing the old paper, which he thought to be “less interesting”. The Courant was to publish government regulations and other announcements besides providing the colonial community with incoming news from Europe. The English authorities who ruled over Java from 1811-1816 issued the *Java Government Gazette*, and later when the government of the Netherlands East Indies took over a *Bataviasche Courant* was published, afterwards renamed *Javasche Courant*. The first private newspaper, after Jordens' unsuccessful attempt in the eighteenth century, appeared in 1835 in Surabaya, and in 1845 another was published in Semarang. Jakarta received its first private paper only in 1851, perhaps because people in the capital had easier access to the government *Javasche Courant*. It goes without saying that the public was limited to the Dutch community only and the few, if any, Dutch-speaking native Indonesians and “foreign orientals” (*Vreemde Oosterlingen*).

For the Indonesians the first newsprint came out during the latter half of the nineteenth century. In 1855 the Javanese-language newspaper *Bromartani* (The Messenger) appeared, but later also papers in Malay, viz. *Soerat Chabar Betawie* (Batavian Newspaper) in 1858, *Soerat Kabar Melaijoe* (Malay Newspaper) of Surabaya in 1859, followed by others during the 1860's and after. Like their early Dutch counterparts most of them were for commercial purposes: information on sales, advertisements, and other trade announcements.

The first newspapers in the so-called Outer Provinces also appeared during this period, viz. the *Bintang Timoer* (Star of the East) of Padang, West Sumatra, in 1865, and the *Tjahaja Sijang* (The Light of Day) of Manado, North Sulawesi, in 1869. Both were Dutch enterprises, as were also those which were being published in Java at the time. The one from Manado, however, was, unlike the others, not interested in trade. Its sponsor was the *Nederlandsche*

Zendingenootschap (Dutch Missionary Society) and it was set up and managed by Dutch missionaries in the Minahasa, North Sulawesi (Celebes).

Various arguments can be advanced about the importance of a study of a certain newspaper. With regard to the *Tjahaja Sijang* the considerations are many. Being the first newspaper in the region of North Sulawesi, it should certainly be of historical interest. Moreover it was the only paper for the community for about five decades. After its establishment in 1869 it appeared regularly (twice a month) until 1927.² Only in 1920 did two other papers come out, *Het Manado Bulletin* and *Keng Hwa Poo*, in Dutch and Malay respectively. Thus for fifty years the *Tjahaja Sijang* was more or less the only source of information for the local people. A few citizens might have had access to other publications from Java and even from the Netherlands. But on the whole the *Tjahaja Sijang* was the only mass media for the region at the time. The use of Malay as vehicle of communication made it more than just of local significance. It helped bring the community closer to the bigger world of Malay-speaking Indonesians. The articles and news items show the range of topics the public was exposed to, and the letters to the editor and contributions from indigenous readers reflect what the people were thinking and serve as indicators of the changing values of a rapidly growing community.

In the nineteenth century the Minahasa region was developing very fast. Lying in the extreme northeastern tip of the northern peninsula of Sulawesi with an area of about 5500 square kilometres, the population was, according to estimates, in 1825 about 73,000, in 1850 about 99,500, and in 1894 it had reached a total of 162,500.³ (Today, according to the 1971 census, the total population is 786,562, including 169,684 people in the capital city of Manado).

An agreement between the chiefs of the various tribes and the VOC of 10 January 1679 allowed the Dutch to build a fort at Manado in return for protection against other foreign incursions, mainly from the Spaniards. Since the beginning of the nineteenth century, especially after the British withdrawal of 1817, the government of the Netherlands Indies included the area among her directly ruled territories. The interior, which formerly had to deliver rice to the Company's settlements in the eastern part of the archipelago, became a producer of coffee during the operation of the Cultivation System. A network of roads was built to facilitate transportation of coffee to the coastal towns for further shipment, and to enable colonial administrators to visit the mountain districts.

Dutch penetration, however, also took place through the work of Protestant missionaries who arrived here to spread the Gospel. Thus as a coffee plantation and a pasturage for missionaries the Minahasa became more than ever exposed to the influences of Western civilization. In 1850 the area had 12 elementary schools established by the central government, but in addition there were 20 schools run by the local government and 80 more set up by the Dutch Missionary Society.⁴

In 1851 a missionary, Nicolaas Graafland, arrived with the special task of opening a teachers' school to train qualified personnel for the schools. More than a decade later he began to consider plans to publish a newspaper for the Minahasa which should "...look after the social, intellectual, moral, and religious development of the people." He pointed out that in many countries, America in particular, the habit of reading among the people was enhanced by circulation of newspapers. Books were less read than dailies, weeklies, or monthlies, he argued, as the latter provide the reader with a variety of subjects not found in a single book. Moreover, he continued, "...the people when leaving school are not making much use of the very few means which exist to help them to further development and that I do not know of a more convenient way to lead them to further thinking and inquiry than by informing them occasionally about matters which must inspire their interest."⁵

The Society supported his ideas and after 1864 steps were taken to realize the plan. Another missionary, H. Bettink, was specially trained in Holland to manage the personnel and operate the printing machine, which was bought by a fund donated by friends of the Society. Finally in September 1868 a specimen copy was published, and in January 1869 the newspaper came out, initially as a monthly, but very soon a supplement edition was issued every month, which later became an ordinary publication.

The choice of the name is very revealing. *Tjahaja Sijang* (The Light of Day),⁶ with the subtitle of *Kartas Chabar Minahasa* (Newspaper for the Minahasa). By light was meant here not only light in the religious sense, but as was more generally understood in Europe in the wake of the Enlightenment after the so-called Dark Ages. It ran parallel to a new colonial concept which was gaining ground among the Dutch society and which at the turn of the century would take shape as the Ethical Policy. Western civilization was the key to progress and education in the European sense should be brought to those who have not seen the light of day. It was in this context also that Abendanon compiled the letters of R.A. Kartini, edited and published them in 1911 under the title *Door duisternis tot licht* (Through darkness to light). Many newspapers took up the cue and chose names like *Tjahaja Timoer* (The Light of the East), Malang, 1914-1942; *Tjahaja India* (Light of the Indies), Ujung Pandang, 1914-1919; *Lentera* (Lantern), Pematang Siantar, 1931, etc.,⁷ of course, each with its own interpretation of the kind of light brought to the people.

The *Tjahaja Sijang* then should be seen in this perspective. Its role as an extension of school education, at least in the early decades, was very outspoken. The editor himself was explicit about it. He referred to the publication program of his paper as a curriculum (*leerplan*). In the first issue (20 January 1869) Graafland told the teachers how they should use the newspaper (“Pado menjatakan gunanja kartas chabar ini pada segala guru”). In the first place, he said, the paper would serve all those who want to improve on their knowledge, especially all the teachers “...who must increase their knowledge at all times so that they can give guidance to the people and the children, and spread more light among the society.” Beside, the paper could be used in the classroom as reading matter for dictation lessons and exercises for spelling.

A glance through the “curriculum” of the first two years of publication will give a picture of the kind of subjects read by the community.⁸ Editorials focussed on topics such as: the origin and advantages of living in villages (since many still preferred to live in the traditional way, i.e. separately in their respective farms); the planting of shade trees in coffee plantations; the usefulness of signatures; the mail system and the new regulations about it in the Minahasa; marriage customs, traditional vs. Christian ideas of marriage, its sacrosanct character, divorce; commercially profitable products of the country, tobacco and coconut, trade and export; school attendance, causes of decline, misconceptions about it, etc. Other articles dealt with problems like the use and various forms of fertilizers; the origin of trade, buying and selling, supply and demand, money as means of exchange, markets; vaccination; population figures in the Minahasa for 1867-68; Malay proverbs and expressions; uses of historical tales (from the writings of Abdullah), etc. Fellow missionaries wrote about the ancient history of Assyria, Babylonia, Phoenicia, Egypt, etc.; population density in the Minahasa as compared to other countries; harvesting of coffee; why horseshoes are necessary; results of education in various countries; medicine against coughs and glanders among horses, etc. They also helped the editor with articles for the special issue, *Tambahan* (Supplement), which appeared every month after February 1869. This supplement carried articles of a more religious character: texts of sermons, exegetical columns, church news, etc.

Most interesting, of course, are the articles written by the people themselves. Indeed the major part of letters to the editor and other contributions were from the indigenous sector. This part increased in the course of time, and finally the whole editorial management was in Indonesian

hands. The printing passed from H. Bettink to J. van der Roest Jr. in 1899, and in 1920 to a Chinese firm, Liem Oei Tiong & Co. As the Indonesian editors were not connected with missionary circles, it can be concluded that the paper during the last decade of its existence must have ceased to be a missionary undertaking.

It is not easy to identify all of the Indonesian contributors, but for the early years Graafland reported that among them there were two district heads (*hukum besar*, the equivalent of today's *camat*), three assistant district heads (*hukum kedua*), four assistants at the coffee plantations, about ten school teachers, one village head (*hukum tua*), and one *doctor dja wa*.⁹

At this stage it should not surprise us that in tone the articles were faithful echoes of their missionary teachers' writings. A sample of the headings will serve as illustration: "Contentment a great treasure", "A miraculous rescue", "A child who endured unjust treatment by his father", "From the darkness to the light", "About adultery", "Precious legacy", "a good education", "Superstitions", etc. Next to moralistic messages of this kind there were also informative reports such as on "The teachers' meetings", "Entrance examination to the (chiefs') school in Tondano", "The situation in the Minahasa in the old days", "How the Minahasa has changed", "How monkeys were caught", etc.

Of course, a study about these articles should bear in mind that they do not give a total picture of the situation, the state of thinking, and the command of Malay among the reading public in the Minahasa. We do not know and, most probably, we shall never know the nature and quality of the rejected-articles—whether they were excluded because of poor writing and bad knowledge of Malay, or because the tone and style of writing were incompatible with the mission and beliefs of the editors. Nevertheless the letters are primary source material, perhaps the only sources we have about local indigenous thinking of the second generation of pupils who attended colonial schools of the area. The adoption of values and attitudes, positive as well as negative, as transmitted by their missionary teachers are clearly reflected in their writings. A curious example is the condescending tone of an indigenous teacher in his short article commenting on the happy occasion when the first native of Central Sulawesi (Poso) graduated from the teachers' school. As one of those who had seen the light earlier he observed that "...it is now clear that the people of Poso can acquire knowledge although their position in the civilized world is low." He hoped that the new graduate would be "...like a torch light to his people who will lead them to knowledge and civilization." (*Tjahaja Sijang*, 1 July 1909).

Graafland held the editorship for thirteen years after which it went to fellow missionaries like H.C. Kruyt, J. Louwerier, E.W.G. Graafland (the founder's son), and J. ten Hove—names which have left their imprint on the educational and missionary history of the region. But in 1920 the editor was H.W. Soemolang, a native of the Minahasa and agent of the Dutch shipping company KPM in Amurang, a coastal town south from the capital. In 1921 he died at the age of 48 and was succeeded by A.A. Maramis, another indigenous editor, who lived in Manado.

The newspaper now had a very different character. Although traces of the old missionary style and spirit were still discernible, the articles were more political. Certainly they were not as radical as were the nationalistic papers which were emerging elsewhere in the archipelago in the late twenties. Yet they could be critical about local conditions. A good example is the editorial of the issue of 1 January 1920. Hailing the new year, the editor also reviewed the most important events in the Minahasa of 1919. First and foremost, the visit of the Governor General and his wife, the countess Van Limburg Stirum, who were warmly received by the people as they were representatives of "Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands whom the people of the Minahasa regard and recognize as their own Queen." The editor's italicisation subtly indicated that she was, in fact, not their queen. Another pleasant fact of the past year was the raise in salaries of

both civil servants and missionaries. Hence, the editorial went on, the people could expect a “better service in matters of the world and the soul.” The public must have been familiar with these kinds of gibes between the lines.

However, the past year was also a bad one, said the same editorial, as prices, especially food prices, had gone up. To improve conditions in the area the editor hoped that the colonial government, as well as other social organizations, including the missionary society, would make all efforts in order that, among others:

“Trial procedures by the magistrate and district heads become more refined so that complaints of the people that innocents were being convicted become fewer,— Food prices will go down so that the situation of the poor people will not become more critical,— Salaries of teachers at the missionary schools be equally improved,— Taxes on copra will not be continued,— The obligation to perform *corvée* labour (*heerendiensten*) be abolished,— Gambling be totally prohibited,— Schools where the Dutch language was taught to be opened to anybody who can pay the required fee, not only to those who, according to the school committee, belong to the so-called notables,— Discrimination be abolished,— In short, that the situation and well-being of the people in high- and low places be raised.”

In the twenties more open criticism was voiced by the readers, for example, an article by Temei Boelonga blaming the Dutch assistant resident of Gorontalo for being an “oppressor, crook, but shrewd” (*Tjahaja Sijang* 15 January 1920). Another native reader who returned to his home town after having been away for four years in Berau, East Kalimantan, wrote an article with the title “Harder and heavier are the trials and tribulations of the people of the Minahasa.” So many things were there to complain of that he could not mention everything, he wrote, but if life went on like it was, the people would eventually “fall into the ditch of misery.” He noticed the increased need of money more than before. He expressed concern for the sale of land by the villagers, which was becoming widespread. Roads being ruined by automobiles of the wealthy had to be repaired by *corvée* labourers. He also pointed out that the indigenous government officials were only thinking of themselves instead of helping the people. Taxes and forced labour had been doubled several times, and “...all difficulties the Government was facing had to be borne by the people...” Therefore, he concluded, the people should elect a leader who would represent them at the Minahasa Council and who would take their complaints to heart.

These quotations show that the newspaper had turned from a missionary agent for enlightening the people with its paternalistic and moralistic messages into an organ of the community through which its worries and concerns were being voiced. At this stage the *Tjahaja Sijang* was no longer the only newspaper published in the area. And other papers from Java and elsewhere were also circulating. However, for half a century it had been the only reading matter for the majority of the people.

Studies about the press in Indonesia tend to overlook the existence of papers such as the *Tjahaja Sijang*, perhaps since in the beginning period it was in Dutch missionary hands and meant as a means of extracurricular education. Because of its significance, however, as the first mass medium in the area that gave the local people access to information about the outside world and as the only place for five decades where the community tried to and did express its opinions and comments in public, the *Tjahaja Sijang* should not be ignored as a source for further research. It was only through this newspaper that the local inhabitants were for the first time exposed to world events such as the Franco-Prussian war of 1870, the Spanish-American war in 1898 and the fight of the Filipinos against the USA, which resulted in their defeat, or in the very words of the missionary editors, “enslavement” (*perhambaan*) of Aguinaldo. The people were also informed about the arms race between Great Britain and Germany prior to the First World War.

And in 1909 they were told of the heavy rains that had flooded the mines in South Africa (Transvaal) in which about 320 gold diggers were entrapped. To some missionaries at the time the digging of gold was apparently tantamount to working with the devil, so the editor of *Tjahaja Sijang* “wished all of them dead.”¹⁰ The Polynesian sculptures shown at the exhibition in Paris of 1867 were condemned as “ugly” idolatrous creations.

By providing the reader with foreign as well as home news the people’s horizon was considerably widened. But then by home news was meant not only news about this part of North Sulawesi, but the whole island world within the boundaries of the Netherlands East Indies. Thus the paper unconsciously led the people into identifying themselves as partners, or for that matter, rivals of the other islanders, subjects of the same colonial government.

The use of the Malay language as medium of communication should not be minimized. The choice of Malay by the editors was an obvious one since the publication was meant as an aid to school education. In both government and missionary schools instruction was given in Malay. And the Gospel was also spread through the Malay language as it was not possible to select one of the vernaculars (there are at least six) spoken in the area. A group of young missionaries had advocated the use of Dutch, but this idea was dropped as the teaching of the language would consume so much of the curriculum’s time, it was argued.

The Malay dialect as spoken in the Minahasa, introduced by traders probably as early as the fifteenth century, was a mixture of many languages (Ternatan, Portuguese, Spanish and Dutch) with a Malay base. The language of instruction and of the newspaper was a kind of compromise between classical and *pasar* Malay. This provoked criticism by Dutch linguists in Java who contended that insufficient knowledge of the language on the part of Dutch writers of Malay books and articles had produced the printing of “jabber-Malay” (*brabbelmaleisch*) and “cacography”.¹¹ To which the editor of *Tjahaja Sijang* replied that in the Minahasa nobody knew and spoke pure Malay. “This is true for the people, and also for their leaders. No missionary, this writer included, is capable of writing pure Malay, and I do not believe that someone has come to the fore with such pretensions.”¹² The curious thing is, therefore, that the language as spread by *Tjahaja Sijang* was the kind of language the editors thought to be the “proper” one. As they has monopolized the mass media for about fifty years they must have shaped the kind of Malay spoken by the local people. Much of what is now regarded as typical local variations of Malay might well have been innovations introduced by Dutch teachers and missionaries.

All in all, the use of Malay as vehicle of the press accelerated the spread of the language throughout the archipelago that had begun centuries ago. In the Minahasa it was the *Tjahaja Sijang* that first used it and thus unquestionably became an influential agent in bringing the people into the wider community of Malay-speaking peoples. And as it has developed into the national language of Indonesia, it proved to be, though unintentionally, one of the integrative factors in the process of Indonesian unification.

Notes

1. J. Erkelens, *Krant in Indonesië. Verslag van een onderzoek in Nederland naar de opkomst van het Indonesische nieuwsblad*. Unpub. M.A. thesis, Amsterdam: Vrije Universiteit 1971, p. 10.

2. G.W.J. Drewes, 'De strijd om de persvrijheid en de oudste inlandsche couranten,' *Koloniale Studiën* 28 (1934), p. 26. The newspaper collection of the library of the Central Museum in Jakarta, however, stops at 1925.
Publisher's note: The library of the Central Museum housed the collections of the Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen and now forms the core of the present Perpustakaan Nasional.
3. H. Kroeskamp, *Early school masters in a developing country. A history of experiments in school education in 19th century Indonesia*. Assen: Van Gorcum 1974, p. 99. The census figures are from Indonesia, *Sensus Penduduk 1971. Angka sementara*. Jakarta: Biro Pusat Statistik 1972. Serie B, no. 1, p. 94.
4. H. Kroeskamp, op. cit., pp. 119-120.
5. S. N. Graafland, "De Tjahaja Sijang (de glans van het daglicht). Maandblad voor de Minahassa", *Mededeelingen van wege het Nederlandsche Zendelinggenootschap* (abbrev. *MNZG*) 13 (1869), pp. 369-370.
6. The spelling changed several times. In 1899 the name was written *Tjehaja-Sijang, surat chabar Minahassa*, in 1909 *Tjehaja-Sijang, soerat chabar Minahassa*. The edition of 1920 omitted the attribute "newspaper for the Minahasa", instead it announced that the paper was published twice a month. The spelling then was *Tjahaja Siang, dikeloearkan doea kali seboelan*. For the sake of consistency the spelling used in this article follows the first edition as is also used in the catalogues of the library of the Central Museum Jakarta. Graafland himself translated *Tjahaja Sijang* as "*De glans van het daglicht*" (The gleam of daylight).
7. For more similar names, see *Katalogus surat-kabar, koleksi Perpustakaan Museum Pusat 1810-1973*. Jakarta 1973.
8. See also the description by Graafland in *MNZG* 13 (1869), pp. 367-401, and another article by the same author, "Onze eischen (De Tjahaja Sijang)", *MNZG* 16 (1872), pp. 1-26.
9. *MNZG* 13 (1869), p. 395.
10. *Tjahaja Sijang*, 1 March 1909.
11. Letter of A.B. Cohen Stuart, 26 November 1868. to the Batavian Society for Arts and Science, *Notulen, Koninklijk Bataviaasch Genootschap voor Kunsten en Wetenschappen* 7 (1869), pp. lxiv-lxvi.
12. N. Graafland, "De Tjahaja Sijang...", *MNZG* 13 (1869), pp. 397-398.

CONTENTS OF THE MICROFICHES WITH ANNOTATIONS

Note: The newspaper appeared twice monthly with the first issue of the month being numbered 1 to 12. The second issue was called Tambahan (supplement) and was unnumbered. Starting in 1882 the issues were numbered 1 to 24, but the second issue each month continued to be called Tambahan for some time afterwards. See p. 9 above. Dates are given day/month/year.

Fiche 1 *No. 08/1/9/1868*
(duplicated at two exposures to compensate for very light and very dark patches)
1/9/1868, pp. 4-5 double

Note: According to Lapien, this was a specimen copy. Regular publication commenced 1869.

Fiche 2 *No. 02/1869 - No. 05/1869*
[no. 1 lacking]
12/02/ no. 2
27/02/ Tambahan, some pages double
18/03/ no. 3
25/03/ Tambahan
18/04 no. 4
27/04 Tambahan
14/05 no. 5

Fiche 3 *No. 05/1869 - No. 07/1869*
25/05 Tambahan
15/06 no. 6
28/06 Tambahan, pp. 1-2 double
14/07 no. 7
16/08 no. 8
26/07 Tambahan

Fiche 4 *No. 07/1869 - No. 10/1869*
25/8 Tambahan
16/8 no. 8
26/7 Tambahan, double
25/8 Tambahan
9/9 no. 9, double
9/10 no. 10
23/9 Tambahan
25/10 Tambahan
9/10 no. 10, double

Fiche 5 *No. 10/1869 - No. 12/1869*
1/9/1868, double
25/10 Tambahan (also on fiche 4)
4/11 no. 11
10/12 no. 12, pp. 1-2 illegible
16/11 Tambahan, pp. 4-5 double
23/12 Tambahan
10/12 no. 12, p. 8 illegible, out of focus
16/11 Tambahan, p.1

Fiche 6 *No. 12/1869 - No. 12/1869*
p. 4?
23/12 Tambahan, double

Fiche 7 *No. 01/1870 - No. 03/1870*

p. 4?

14/1 no. 1, p. 1 poor, torn?, pp. 4-5 double, hand filmed in frame!

25/1 Tambahan, pp. 1, 8

25/1 Tambahan, pp. 1-4

14/2 no. 2, poor here and there

24/2 Tambahan

12/3 no. 3, poor here and there

24/3 Tambahan, p.1

Fiche 8 *No. 03/1870 - No. 06/1870*

24/3, pp. 2-4

11/4 no. 4

21/4 Tambahan

9/5 no. 5, pp. 2-3, 4-5 double

19/5 Tambahan

9/6 no. 6, pp. 2-3 double

Fiche 9 *No. 06/1870 - No. 09/1870*

(duplicated at two exposures)

9/6, p. 8

19/6 Tambahan badly overexposed

7/7 no. 7

18/7 Tambahan 1, 8?, 1-2, 1-4 very poor, partially illegible

8/8 no.8, pp. 6-7 double

18/8 Tambahan

8/9 no. 9, pp. 1-7

Note: Starting in November 1870 a four-page appendix to the supplement "Tambahan" called "Inilah Sapotong Kartas Chabar" begins to appear on a regular basis. Denoted below as "Sapotong". It was often inserted in the Tambahan and filmed where it was so that frequently the first pages of the Tambahan are followed by the Sapotong and then the final pages of Tambahan.

Fiche 10 *No. 09/1870 - No. 12/1870*

8/9, p. 8

12/12 no.12, pp. 2-3 double

19/12 Tambahan, pp. 1-4, Sapotong, pp.1-4

Fiche 11 *No. 01/1870 - No. 04/1870*

(very dark in parts but legible)

14/1 no. 1

25/1 Tambahan

14/2 no. 2

24/2 Tambahan

12/3 no. 3, pp. 6-7 double

24/3 Tambahan

11/4 no. 4, p. 1

Fiche 12 *No. 04/1870 - No. 07/1870*

11/4, pp. 2-8

21/4 Tambahan, pp. 2-3 double

9/5 no. 5

19/5 Tambahan

9/6 no. 6

19/6 Tambahan

7/7 no. 7, pp. 1-3

Fiche 13 *No. 07/1870 - No. 09/1870*

7/7, pp. 4-8

18/7 Tambahan

8/8 no. 8

18/8 Tambahan

8/9 no. 9

18/9 Tambahan, poor, stained

Fiche 14 *No. 09/1870 - No. 11/1870*

18/9, pp. 2-4 double, very dirty

28/11 Tambahan, pp. 1, 4 dirty

8/10 no. 10, pp. 1, 4, dirty

8/10, pp. 1-4

8/10, pp. 1-8, better

21/10 Tambahan

8/11 no. 11, 8/11 Sapotong, pp. 1-2,

28/11 Sapotong, pp. 1-4

28/11 Tambahan p. 1

Fiche 15 *No. 11/1870 - No. 12/1870*

4?, 28/11 Tambahan, pp. 1-4 dirty, 28/11 Sapotong, pp. 1-4 dirty

8/10 no. 10, pp. 1, 4 dirty, double

28/11 Tambahan, pp. 1-4 clean

12/12 no. 12 clean

19/12 Tambahan, pp. 1, 8

19/12 Tambahan, pp. 1-4

19/12 Sapotong, pp. 1-4

Fiche 16 *No. 01/1871 - No. 03/1871*

6/1 no. 1

6/1 Sapotong, pp. 1-3

20/1 Tambahan

20/1 Sapotong, pp. 1-4

10/2 no. 2

23/2 Tambahan, pp. 1, 8

23/2 Tambahan, pp. 1-4

23/2 Sapotong, pp. 1-4

10/3 no. 3, p. 1

Fiche 17 *No. 03/1871 - No. 05/1871*

10/3, pp. 2-8
10/3 Sapotong, pp. 1-4
10/4 no. 4
27/4 Tambahan, pp. 1, 8, 1-4
9/5 no. 5
27/5 Tambahan, pp. 1-4
27/5 Sapotong, pp. 1-3

Fiche 18 *No. 05/1871 - No. 07/1871*

27/5 Sapotong, p. 4
10/6 no. 6
10/6 Sapotong, pp. 1-4
6/7 no. 7, pp. 1, 8
22/6 Tambahan, pp. 1-4
22/7 Tambahan, pp. 1, 4
6/7 no. 7, pp. 1-8
22/6 Tambahan, p. 1

Fiche 19 *No. 07/1871 - No. 09[10]/1871*

[p. 1 of no. 8 August probably lacking, followed by pp. 2-8 of no. 8?]
17/8 Tambahan
17/8 Sapotong
4/9 no. 9
18/9 Tambahan
18/9 Sapotong, pp. 1-3
2/10 no. 10
23/10 Tambahan, p. 1

Fiche 20 *No. 09[10]/1871 - No. 12/1871*

23/10, pp. 2-4, p. 2 top poor
23/10 Sapotong, pp. 1-4
11/11 no. 11
23/11 Tambahan
23/11 Sapotong, pp. 1-4, 4, 3-4?
4/12 no. 12
28/12 Tambahan, pp. 1-2, ? Sapotong, pp. 2-3 torn

Fiche 21 *No. 01/11/01/1872 - No. 02/15/02/1872*

11/1 no. 1, pp. 2-3, 6-7 double
15/2 no. 2, pp. 2-3 double, partially covered
26/2 Tambahan, pp. 1-2, Sapotong, pp. 2-3, 4, 3, 4?
27/2/1873! p. 1, 8?
11/3 no. 3, pp. 1-7

Fiche 22 *No. 02/1872 - No. 05/1872*

11/3, p. 8
11/4 no. 4, pp. 1, 8
25/3 Tambahan, pp. 1, 2, Sapotong, pp. 1-4, 3?, 4
25/4 Tambahan, pp. 1, 8
11/4 no. 4, pp. 1-8
25/3 Tambahan, pp. 1, 4
25/4 Tambahan, pp. 1-2, Sapotong, pp. 1-4, 3-4
9/5 no. 5
20/5 Tambahan, p. 1

Fiche 23 *No. 05/1872 - No. 07/1872*

20/5, pp. 2-4

20/5 Sapotong, pp. 1-4

10/6 no. 6

24/6 Tambahan, pp.1-4, Sapotong, pp.1, 4, 1-3, 2-4?

8/7 no. 7, 1-3

Fiche 24 *No. 07/1872 - No. 09/1872*

8/7, pp. 4, 3-4?

12/8 no. 8, pp. 4-5 double

22/8 Tambahan

12/9 no. 9

30/9 Tambahan, pp. 1-2, Sapotong, pp. 1-4, 3-4

10/10 no. 10, pp. 1-7

Fiche 25 *No. 09/1872 - No. 12/1872*

10/10, p. 8

31/10 Tambahan, pp. 1-2, Sapotong 1-4, Tambahan, pp.3-4

18/11 no. 11

28/11 Tambahan, pp. 1-3, 2-4, Sapotong, pp. 1-4

9/12 no. 12

15/12 Tambahan, pp. 1-2, Sapotong, p. 1

Fiche 26 *No. 12/1872 - No. 12/1872*

15/12 Sapotong, pp. 2-4, Tambahan, pp. 3-4?

Fiche 27 *No. 01/1873 - No. 03/1873*

16/1 no. 1

27/1 Tambahan, Sapotong

10/2 no. 2

27/2 Tambahan, pp. 1-8

10/3 no. 3, pp. 1-5

Fiche 28 *No. 03/1873 - No. 06/1873*

10/3, pp. 6-8

27/3 Tambahan, Sapotong

10/4 no. 4

21/4 Tambahan, Sapotong

8/5 no. 5

26/5 Tambahan, Sapotong, p. 1

Fiche 29 *No. 06/1873 - No. 08/1873*

26/5 Sapotong, pp. 2-4

12/6 no. 6

26/6 Tambahan, Sapotong

10/7 no. 7

24/7 Tambahan, Sapotong

11/8 no. 8, pp. 1-5

Fiche 30 *No. 08/1873 - No. 10/1873*

11/8, pp. 6-8
21/8 Tambahan, Sapotong
8/9 no. 9, pp. 2-3 double
22/9 Tambahan, Sapotong
9/10 no. 10
27/10 Tambahan, pp. 1-3

Fiche 31 *No. 10/1873 - No. 12/1873*

(underexposed, dark)
27/10, p. 4, Sapotong
10/11 no. 11, dark
24/11 Tambahan, Sapotong
11/12 no. 12
20/12 Tambahan

Fiche 32 *No. 01/1874 - No. 02/1874*

8/1 no. 1
22/1 Tambahan, Sapotong
9/2 no. 2
26/2 Tambahan, Sapotong
16/3 no. 3, pp. 1-7

Fiche 33 *No. 02/1874 - No. 04[05]/1874*

16/3, p. 8
26/3 Tambahan, Sapotong
13/4 no. 4
27/4 Tambahan, Sapotong
13/5 no. 5 (4, *sic*)
28/5 Tambahan, Sapotong, pp. 1-3

Fiche 34 *No. 04/1874 - No. 07/1874*

28/5 Sapotong, p. 4
13/6 no. 6
29/6 Tambahan, pp. 1-8
11/7 no. 7
30/7 Tambahan, Sapotong
13/8 no. 8

Fiche 35 *No. 07/1874 - No. 10/1874*

24/8 Tambahan, pp. 1-8
14/9 no. 9
28/9 Tambahan, pp.1-4, Tambahan hb?, pp. 1-4
12/10 no. 10, pp. 4-5 double
26/10 Tambahan, pp.1-4, Sapotong, p. 1

Fiche 36 *No. 10/1874 - No. 12/1874*

26/10 Sapotong, pp. 2-4
12/11 no. 11
30/11 Tambahan, Sapotong
10/12 no. 12
21/12 Tambahan, Sapotong

Fiche 37 *No. 01/1875 - No. 02/1875*

11/1 no. 1
28/1 Tambahan, Sapotong
15/2 no. 2
25/2 Tambahan, Sapotong
11/3 no. 3, pp. 1-7

Fiche 38 *No. 02/1875 - No. 05/1875*

11/3, p. 8
29/3 Tambahan, Sapotong
15/4 no. 4, pp. 1, 4 double
29/4 Tambahan, pp. 1-8
13/5 no. 5
27/5 Tambahan, Sapotong

Fiche 39 *No. 05/1875 - No. 08/1875*

27/5 Sapotong, pp. 2-4
15/6 no. 6
28/6 Tambahan, Sapotong
15/7 no. 7 (reads 6, *sic*), p. 8 out of focus?
29/7 Tambahan, Sapotong
12/8 no. 8, pp. 1-5

Fiche 40 *No. 08/1875 - No. 10/1875*

12/8, pp. 6-8
23/8 Tambahan (p. 4 out of focus), Sapotong (p. 1 out of focus)
9/9 no. 9
27/9 Tambahan, Sapotong, some doubles
11/10 no. 10
25/10 Tambahan, p. 1

Fiche 41 *No. 10/1875 - No. 12/1875*

25/10 Tambahan, pp. 2-4, Sapotong
11/11 no. 11
25/11 Tambahan, Sapotong, pp. 1-3, 2-4, 1-4
16/12 no. 12
30/12 Tambahan

Fiche 42 *No. 01/1876 - No. 03/1876*

17/1 no. 1
31/1 Tambahan, Sapotong
17/2 no. 2, pp. 4-5 double
24/2 Tambahan, Sapotong, pp. 1-3, 2-4, 1-4
16/3 no. 3, pp. 1-3

Fiche 43 *No. 03/1876 - No. 05/1876*

16/3, pp. 4-8
30/3 Tambahan, Sapotong
13/4 no. 4
27/5 Tambahan, Sapotong
18/5 no. 5
31/5 Tambahan, pp. 1-3

Fiche 44 *No. 05/1876 - No. 07/1876*

18/5 Tambahan, p. 4, Sapotong
17/6 no. 6
29/6 Tambahan, Sapotong, some double pages
10/7 no. 7, p. 6 out of focus
24/7 Tambahan, pp. 1-7

Fiche 45 *No. 07/1876 - No. 10/1876*

24/7, p. 8
10/8 no. 8, pp. 1-5, 2-4?, Sapotong 28/8?, pp. 1-4
11/9 no. 9
28/9 Tambahan, pp. 1-4, Sapotong, pp. 1-3, 2-4
16/10 no. 10, pp. 1-7, p. 1 double

Fiche 46 *No. 10/1876 - No. 12/1876*

16/10, p. 8
23/10 Tambahan, Sapotong
9/11 no. 11, p. 8 out of focus
30/11 Tambahan, pp. 1-3, 2-4, Sapotong, pp. 1-3, 2-4
14/12 no. 12
28/12 Tambahan, pp. 1-3

Fiche 47 *No. 12/1876 - No. 12/1876*

28/12 Tambahan, p. 4, Sapotong, pp. 1-4, p. 1 double

Fiche 48 *No. 01/1877 - No. 03/1877*

15/1 no. 1, pp. 6-7 triple
29/1 Tambahan, Sapotong
12/2 no. 2
26/2 Tambahan, Sapotong
12/3 no. 3, pp. 1-3

Fiche 49 *No. 03/1877 - No. 05/1877*

12/3, pp. 4-8
29/3 Tambahan, Sapotong
16/4 no. 4
23/4 Tambahan, pp. 1-8
9/5 no. 5
28/5 Tambahan, p. 1

Fiche 50 *No. 05/1877 - No. 08/1877*

28/5 Tambahan, pp. 2-4, Sapotong, pp. 1-4
14/6 no. 6
28/6 Tambahan, Sapotong
12/7 no. 7
30/7 Tambahan, Sapotong
13/8 no. 8, p. 1

Fiche 51 *No. 08/1877 - No. 10/1877*

13/8, pp. 2-8
30/8 Tambahan, Sapotong
13/9 no. 9
27/9 Tambahan, Sapotong
10/10 no. 10, pp. 1-7

Fiche 52 *No. 10/1877 - No. 12/1877*

10/10, p. 8
29/10 Tambahan, Sapotong
15/11 no. 11
29/11 Tambahan, Sapotong
17/12 no. 12, pp. 2-3 double
31/12 Tambahan, Sapotong, p. 1

Fiche 53 *No. 12/1877 - No. 12/1877*

31/12 Sapotong, pp. 2-4

Fiche 54 *No. 01/1878 - No. 03[05]/1878*

14/1 no. 1, pp. 2-3 double
28/1 Tambahan, Sapotong
14/2 no. 2
25/2 Tambahan, pp. 2-3 double, Sapotong
11/3 no. 3, pp. 1-3

Fiche 55 *No. 03[05]/1878 - No. 05/1878*

11/3, pp. 4-8
28/3 Tambahan, Sapotong, p. 2 double, first out of focus
15/4 no. 4
29/4 Tambahan, Sapotong
13/5 no. 5
30/5 Tambahan, p. 1

Fiche 56 *No. 05/1878 - No. 08/1878*

30/5 Tambahan, pp. 2-4, Sapotong
13/6 no. 6, p. 6 out of focus
24/6 Tambahan, Sapotong
11/7 no. 7
29/7 Tambahan, pp. 1-8
12/8 no. 8, p. 1

Fiche 57 *No. 08/1878 - No. 10/1878*

12/8, pp. 2-8
26/8 Tambahan, Sapotong
12/9 no. 9
26/9 Tambahan, Sapotong
14/10 no. 10
28/10 Tambahan, p. 1

Fiche 58 *No. 10/1878 - No. 12/1878*

28/10 Tambahan, pp. 2-4, Sapotong
11/11 no. 11
28/11 Tambahan, Sapotong
19/12 no. 12
30/12 Tambahan, Sapotong

Fiche 59 *No. 01/1879 - No. 03/1879*

13/1 no. 1, pages torn, p. 1 triple
27/1 Tambahan, Sapotong pages interleaved, some double pages
13/2 no. 2
27/2 Tambahan, Sapotong interleaved
13/3 no. 3

Fiche 60 *No. 03/1879 - No. 05/1879*

13/3, pp. 4-8
27/3 Tambahan, Sapotong interleaved, some double, dark
10/4 no. 4
24/4 Tambahan, Sapotong
12/5 no. 5, pp. 1-5, 2-3 double

Fiche 61 *No. 05/1879 - No. 07/1879*

(dark)
12/5, pp. 6-8
26/5 Tambahan, Sapotong interleaved
16/6 no. 6
26/6 Tambahan, Sapotong interleaved
14/7 no. 7
28/7 Tambahan, Sapotong, p. 1

Fiche 62 *No. 07/1879 - No. 10/1879*

28/7, pp. 2-4
11/8 no. 8
28/8 Tambahan, pp. 1-8, 4-5 double
10/9 no. 9
24/9 Tambahan, Sapotong
13/10 no. 10, pp. 1-3

Fiche 63 *No. 10/1879 - No. 12/1879*

13/10, pp. 4-8
27/10 Tambahan, p. 1 double, Sapotong
13/11 no. 11
27/11 Tambahan, p. 1 double, very dark, pp. 2-4 dark, Sapotong, parts over- and underexposed
13/12 no. 12, pp. 1-3, p. 1 double

Fiche 64 *No. 12/1879 - No. 12/1879*

13/12, pp. 4-8
29/12 Tambahan, Sapotong

Fiche 65 *No. 01/1880 - No. 04/1880*

10/1 no. 1
12/2 no. 2
26/2 Tambahan, Sapotong
8/3 no. 3
12/4 no. 4, p. 1 only, out of sequence?
20/3 Tambahan, Sapotong, p. 1

Fiche 66 *No. 04/1880 - No. 06/1880*

20/3, pp. 2-4
26/4, p. 1 only, out of sequence
12/4 no. 4
20/3, p. 1, double
26/4 Tambahan, Sapotong
12/5 no. 5
27/5 Tambahan, Sapotong
10/6 no. 6, p. 1

Tjahaja Sijang: *Contents of the Microfiches with Annotations*

Fiche 67 *No. 06/1880 - No. 08/1880*

10/6, pp. 2-8
24/6 Tambahan, Sapotong
9/7 no. 7
26/7 Tambahan, Sapotong
12/8 no. 8
26/8 Tambahan, p. 1

Fiche 68 *No. 08/1880 - No. 12/1880*

26/8 Tambahan, Sapotong
9/9 no. 9
27/9 Tambahan, Sapotong
[no. 10 + supplement lacking, no. 11 lacking]
25/11 Tambahan, Sapotong
13/12 no. 12, 1-7, p. 6 out of focus

Fiche 69 *No. 12/1880 - No. 12/1880*

13/12, p. 8
23/12 Tambahan, Sapotong, some torn pages, stain

[year 1881 lacking]

Note: Starting 1882 the issues are numbered 1-24. The second issue of each month (even-numbered issues) is the supplement.

Fiche 70 *No. 01/1882 - No. 05/1882*

(whole fiche badly overexposed, stain, on originals, original faded?)
9/1, pp. 1-7 first row, mostly illegible, p. 8 better
30/1
11/2, p. 1 double, poor but mostly legible
25/2
13/3, row 4 poor but mostly legible

Fiche 71 *No. 05/1882 - No. 10/1882*

(first two rows very light, improves from middle of second row)
13/3, pp. 4-8
25/3
13/4, some torn pages
27/4, some torn pages
11/5
27/5

Fiche 72 *No. 10/1882 - No. 14/1882*

27/5
12/6, p. 8 out of focus
26/6, pp. 2-3 double, fist time out of focus, some torn pages
6/7, some torn pages
27/7, some double pages

Tjahaja Sijang: *Contents of the Microfiches with Annotations*

Fiche 73 *No. 14/1882 - No. 19/1882*

27/7

10/8

24/8, p. 2 of Sapotong out of focus

11/9

25/9

12/10, pp. 2-3 double

Fiche 74 *No. 19/1882 - No. 23/1882*

12/10

28/10

11/11

27/11

11/12

Fiche 75 *No. 23/1882 - No. 24/1882*

[fiche header mistakenly says 23]

11/12

21/12

Fiche 76 *No. 01/1883 - No. 05/1883*

11/1

29/1

15/2

26/2

12/3

Fiche 77 *No. 05/1883 - No. 10/1883*

12/3

29/3, some double pages, some lacking pages

16/4

10/5

24/5

Fiche 78 *No. 10/1883 - No. 15/1883*

11/6

25/6, p. 1 of Tambahan double

12/7

20/7

13/8

Fiche 79 *No. 15/1883 - No. 20/1883*

13/8

30/8

13/9

27/9

15/10

29/10

Fiche 80 *No. 20/1883 - No. 24/1883*

29/10

12/11

29/11

13/12

27/12, p. 1 of Sapotong double

Fiche 81 *No. 01/1884 - No. 05/1884*

[fiche header mistakenly reads No. 04]

17/1, p. 1 double

31/1

14/2

28/2

17/3, pp. 2-3 double

Fiche 82 *No. 05/1884 - No. 10/1884*

[fiche header mistakenly reads No. 04]

17/3

31/3

17/4

28/4

15/5

29/5

Fiche 83 *No. 10/1884 - No. 15/1884*

29/5

12/6

26/6

14/7

28/7

14/8

Fiche 84 *No. 15/1884 - No. 20/1884*

28/8

15/9

29/9

16/10, p. 4 double, one out of focus

30/10

Fiche 85 *No. 20/1884 - No. 24/1884*

30/10

17/11

27/11

15/12

29/12

Fiche 86 *No. 01/1885 - No. 05/1885*

15/1, pp. 6-7 double

29/1

12/2, pp. 2-3, 6-7 double

26/2

12/3

Note: Starting 23 April 1885, the Tambahan consists of 8 pages and Sapotong discontinues.

Fiche 87 *No. 05/1885 - No. 09/1885*

12/3

23/3, pp. 2-3 double

10/4

23/4

11/5, p. 1 double

Fiche 88 *No. 09/1885 - No. 14/1885*

11/5, pp. 6-7 double

21/5

8/6

22/6

16/7

27/7

Fiche 89 *No. 14/1885 - No. 19/1885*

27/7

10/8, p. 6 out of focus

24/8

10/9

24/9, pp. 6-7 double

12/10

Fiche 90 *No. 19/1885 - No. 24/1885*

12/10

26/10

13/11

26/11

21/12, numbered 23-24

Fiche 91 *No. 01/1886 - No. 05/1886*

14/1

25/1

10/2

25/2

10/3

Fiche 92 *No. 05/1886 - No. 10/1886*

10/3

25/3

12/4

29/4

10/5

24/5

Fiche 93 *No. 10/1886 - No. 15/1886*

24/5

10/6

28/6

12/7

26/7, p. 1 double

12/8

Fiche 94 *No. 15/1886 - No. 20/1886*

12/8

23/8

9/9

23/9

12/10

25/10

Tjahaja Sijang: *Contents of the Microfiches with Annotations*

Fiche 95 *No. 20/1886 - No. 24/1886*
25/10
11/11, pp. 6-7 double
25/11
11/12
24/12

Fiche 96 *No. 24/1886 - No. 24/1886*
24/12, p. 8

Fiche 97 *No. 01/1887 - No. 05/1887*
13/1, pp. 2-3 double
24/1
12/2
22/2
10/3

Fiche 98 *No. 05/1887 - No. 10/1887*
10/3
24/3
11/4
25/4
12/5
23/5

Fiche 99 *No. 10/1887 - No. 15/1887*
(spots and stains but legible)
23/5
13/6
23/6
11/7
21/7
11/8

Fiche 100 *No. 15/1887 - No. 20/1887*
(spots and stains but legible)
11/8
22/8
10/9
22/9
10/10
24/10

Fiche 101 *No. 20/1887 - No. 24/1887*
(spots and stains but legible)
24/10
10/11
21/11
8/12
22/12

Fiche 102 *No. 01/1888 - No. 04/1888*

(stain and scratches; irregular publication schedule, only 19 issues published?)

12/1, some badly overexposed patches

26/1, p. 1 double

23/2, p. 1 only

[no 5 early March lacking?]

20/3, pp. 1-2 only, subtitle missing

23/2, complete

10/5, subtitle changes to “*Surat Chabar Minahassa*”

Fiche 103 *No. 04/1888 - No. 09/1888*

10/5

24/5

11/6

23/6

9/7

23/7

Fiche 104 *No. 09/1888 - No. 14/1888*

23/7

9/8

23/8

10/9

24/9

11/10

Fiche 105 *No. 14/1888 - No. 19/1888*

11/10

22/10

12/11

21/11, p. 1 very light

11/12, p. 3 light

20/12, p. 5 very light

Fiche 106 *No. 19/1888 - No. 19/1888*

20/12, pp. 6-8

Fiche 107 *No. 01/1889 - No. 05/1889*

10/1, p. 1 torn

24/1

7/2

21/2

7/3

Fiche 108 *No. 05/1889 - No. 10/1889*

7/3

21/3, pp. 4-5 double

8/4, pp. 6-7 double

23/4, p. 8 out of focus

9/5

21/5, light patches

Fiche 109 *No. 10/1889 - No. 13/1889*

[fiche header mistakenly reads No. 15]

21/5

6/6, poor

17/6, p. 5 very light

11/7, pp. 1-7

[p. 8 of no. 13 and all of no. 14 lacking?]

Fiche 110 *No. 15/1889 - No. 23/1889*

pp. 2-8 of no. 15?, pp. 6-7 double, poor

22/8, poor

16/9, some poor pages

26/9, p. 5 very light

[nos. 19-22 lacking?]

9/12, pp. 1-7, p. 7 very light

Fiche 111 *No. 23/1889 - No. 24/1889*

9/12, pp. 6-8

20/12

Fiche 112 *No. 01/1890 - No. 05/1890*

9/1, pp. 2-3 double

24/1

10/2, pp. 6-7 double

22/2

10/3

Fiche 113 *No. 05/1890 - No. 09/1890*

10/3, pp. 4-5 double

24/3

10/4

24/4

8/5

Fiche 114 *No. 09/1890 - No. 14/1890*

8/5

22/5

7/6

23/6

7/7

21/7

Fiche 115 *No. 14/1890 - No. 19/1890*

21/7

7/8

25/8, p. 1 light patches

10/9

25/9

7/10

Tjahaja Sijang: *Contents of the Microfiches with Annotations*

Fiche 116 *No. 19/1890 - No. 24/1890*

7/10

23/10

10/11

24/11, p. 3 very light

9/12, p. 5 very light

22/12, pp. 2-3 double, stain, redone?, p. 5 lower right very light, partly illegible

Fiche 117 *No. 24/1890 - No. 24/1890*

22/12, pp. 6-8

Fiche 118 *No. 01/1891 - No. 05/1891*

8/1, p. 7 faded patches

22/1

9/2, pp. 2-3 double

21/2

9/3

Fiche 119 *No. 05/1891 - No. 10/1891*

9/3

23/3

7/4, pp. 4-5 double

22/4

7/5

21/5

Fiche 120 *No. 10/1891 - No. 15/1891*

21/5

8/6

22/6, p. 5 very light patches

7/7

22/7

6/8

Fiche 121 *No. 15/1891 - No. 20/1891*

6/8

22/8

7/9

24/9

9/10

20/10

Fiche 122 *No. 20/1891 - No. 24/1891*

20/10

7/11

24/11, p. 5 light patch

5/12, p. 7 light patch

18/12

Fiche 123 *No. 24/1891 - No. 24/1891*

18/12, p. 8

Fiche 124 *No. 01/1892 - No. 05/1892*

7/1
22/1
8/2
20/2
7/3

Fiche 125 *No. 05/1892 - No. 09/1892*

7/3
22/3, pp. 4-5 double, p. 7 light patch
8/4
22/4, pp. 2-3, 4-5 double
9/5, pp. 6-7 double

Fiche 126 *No. 09/1892 - No. 14/1892*

9/5
23/5
7/6, pp. 4-8 very light
23/6, p. 1 very light
7/7, p. 2 very light
21/7

Fiche 127 *No. 14/1892 - No. 19/1892*

21/7, p. 8 very light
11/8, p. 6 out of focus
23/8, pp. 2-3 very light
8/9, p. 6 out of focus
26/9, p. 4 out of focus, p. 6 light
7/10, p. 2 partly out of focus, p. 6 out of focus

Fiche 128 *No. 19/1892 - No. 24/1892*

7/10, p. 8 light patch
24/10
7/11, pp. 4-5 double, second better
24/11
7/12
19/12, pp. 2-3 double

Fiche 129 *No. 24/1892 - No. 24/1892*

19/12, pp. 6-8 light patches

Fiche 130 *No. 01/1893 - No. 05/1893*

9/1, pp. 2-3 very light
21/1
7/2, p. 2 very light
20/2
7/3

Fiche 131 *No. 05/1893 - No. 10/1893*

7/3
23/3, pp. 2, 4, 6, 8 very light
8/4, p. 2 very light
21/4, pp. 6, 8 very light, out of focus
8/5, p. 2 very light, out of focus, pp. 6-7 double, one better
22/5, p. 2 very light

Fiche 132 *No. 10/1893 - No. 15/1893*

22/5, very poor, esp. p. 8
7/6, pp. 2, 6, 8 very light
22/6
10/7, pp. 2, 8 very light
22/7, pp. 2, 6 very light, out of focus
7/8, p. 2 very light patch

Fiche 133 *No. 15/1893 - No. 20/1893*

7/8
21/8
11/9
25/9
9/10
23/10

Fiche 134 *No. 20/1893 - No. 24/1893*

23/10, pp. 6-8 very light
6/11, spelling changes to *Tjehaja*, whole issue very poor
23/11, p. 4 partially out of focus
5/12
21/12, pp. 2, 8 very light patches

Fiche 135 *No. 01/1894 - No. 05/1894*

8/1, light patches
22/1, p. 5 very light
8/2
22/2, pp. 1, 6-7 double, 2-3, 8 very light patches
8/3

Fiche 136 *No. 05/1894 - No. 10/1894*

8/3
22/3, pp. 2-3 very light
9/4
23/4
7/5
21/5

Fiche 137 *No. 10/1894 - No. 15/1894*

21/5, pp. 2-3 very light
7/6, pp. 2-3 very light
21/6
7/7, pp. 2-3 very light
21/7, p. 2 very light
6/8

Fiche 138 *No. 15/1894 - No. 19/1894*

6/8, pp. 2-3 double, poor passim, esp. p. 8
23/8
8/9
22/9
6/10

Fiche 139 *No. 19/1894 - No. 24/1894*

6/10, p. 8 poor

20/10, p. 1 very light

7/11

19/11

6/12

20/12

Fiche 140 *No. 24/1894 - No. 24/1894*

20/12, p. 8

Fiche 141 *No. 01/1895 - No. 05/1895*

7/1, p. 1 stained but legible

21/1

7/2

21/2

7/3

Fiche 142 *No. 05/1895 - No. 10/1895*

7/3

21/3

6/4

22/4

6/5

21/5

Fiche 143 *No. 10/1895 - No. 13/1895*

21/5

6/6

20/6

6/7, p. 1 double

20/7

6/8

Fiche 144 *No. 13/1895 - No. 20/1895*

6/8

22/8, pp. 2-3 double

6/9

23/9

7/10

21/10

Fiche 145 *No. 20/1895 - No. 24/1895*

21/10, pp. 4, 8 partially out of focus

7/11

21/11

6/12

20/12, p. 8 very light

Fiche 146 *No. 01/1896 - No. 05/1896*

8/1

20/1

7/2

21/2

6/3

Fiche 147 *No. 05/1896 - No. 10/1896*

6/3

23/3, pp. 2-3 double

8/4

22/4

7/5

21/5

Fiche 148 *No. 10/1896 - No. 15/1896*

21/5

8/6

22/6

8/7

22/7

7/8

Fiche 149 *No. 15/1896 - No. 20/1896*

7/8

22/8, pp. 2-3 double, second with white spot

7/9

21/9

7/10

22/10

Fiche 150 *No. 20/1896 - No. 24/1896*

22/10

7/11, pp. 2-3, 5 light

20/11

7/12

21/12

Fiche 151 *No. 01/1897 - No. 05/1897*

8/1

21/1, pp. 2-3 triple (first time with stain), 6-7 double

8/2

22/2

8/3

Fiche 152 *No. 05/1897 - No. 09/1897*

8/3

22/3

8/4, pp. 2-3 double (second with stain)

22/4

6/5

Fiche 153 *No. 09/1897 - No. 14/1897*

6/5

22/5

7/6

21/6

8/7

22/7

Tjahaja Sijang: *Contents of the Microfiches with Annotations*

Fiche 154 *No. 14/1897 - No. 19/1897*
22/7
9/8, p. 1 double
20/8
9/9
22/9
7/10

Fiche 155 *No. 19/1897 - No. 24/1897*
7/10
21/10
8/11
22/11
7/12
20/12

Fiche 156 *No. 24/1897 - No. 24/1897*
20/12, pp. 6-8

Fiche 157 *No. 01/1898 - No. 05/1898*
7/1
22/1
7/2
17/2
7/3

Fiche 158 *No. 05/1898 - No. 11/1898*
7/3
21/3
7/4
21/4
9/5
[lacking 9/5, pp. 4-8 and no. 10]
6/6 no. 11

Fiche 159 *No. 11/1898 - No. 16/1898*
6/6
22/6
7/7
21/7
8/8
22/8

Fiche 160 *No. 16/1898 - No. 21/1898*
22/8
12/9, pp. 6-7 double
22/9
10/10
27/10
10/11

Tjahaja Sijang: *Contents of the Microfiches with Annotations*

Fiche 161 *No. 21/1898 - No. 24/1898*

10/11
24/11
8/12
22/12

Fiche 162 *No. 01/1899 - No. 04/1899*

(dirty but legible)

9/1
23/1
7/2
22/2

Fiche 163 *No. 04/1899 - No. 09/1899*

(dirty but legible)

22/2
8/3
22/3
7/4
20/4
8/5

Fiche 164 *No. 09/1899 - No. 14/1899*

(dirty or shaded but better than previous)

8/5
22/5
6/6
16/6
6/7
24/7

Fiche 165 *No. 14/1899 - No. 19/1899*

(better but still dark)

22/7
7/8
21/8, p. 1 double
7/9
21/9
9/10

Fiche 166 *No. 19/1899 - No. 24/1899*

9/10
23/10, p. 3 white spot obscures two words [such spots recur here and there]
9/11
23/11
7/12, p. 1 right side light
21/12

Fiche 167 *No. 24/1899 - No. 24/1899*

21/12, pp. 4-8, 7-8 damaged, torn, text missing

Tjahaja Sijang: *Contents of the Microfiches with Annotations*

Fiche 168 *No. 01/1900 - No. 05/1900*

8/1
22/1
12/2
22/2, pp. 2-3 double
8/3

Fiche 169 *No. 05/1900 - No. 10/1900*

8/3
22 /3
9/4
23/4, pp. 6-7 double
7/5
22/5

Fiche 170 *No. 10/1900 - No. 14/1900*

22/5
7/6
21/6
5/7, pp. 4-5 double
23/7

Fiche 171 *No. 14/1900 - No. 19/1900*

23/7
9/8
23/8
10/9
27/9
8/10

Fiche 172 *No. 19/1900 - No. 24/1900*

8/10
22/10
8/11
19/11, p. 3 right side light
10/12, p. 5 right side light
24/12, p. 7 right side light

Fiche 173 *No. 24/1900 - No. 24/1900*

24/12, pp. 6-8, p. 7 much better here

Note: Starting 1901 the paper changes format, four large pages (not paginated) with small print per issue

Fiche 174 *No. 01/1901 - No. 10/1901*

10/1, whole issue very poor, very light, illegible
25/1, very light
26/2, quality improves
11/3
21/3
9/4
23/4
7/5
21/5

Fiche 175 *No. 10/1901 - No. 16/1901*

21/5

4/6

25/6, word Tambahan dropped

12/7

12/7, only p. 1

13/8, mistakenly numbered 14 = 15, "Surat" now spelled "Soerat"

26/7

23/8

13/8, only p. 1

10/9 (followed by no. 16, p. 1?)

Fiche 176 *No. 16/1901 - No. 24/1901*

(first page of previous issue repeated after each number)

20/9

4/10

18/10

1/11

15/11

29/11

13/12, p. 3 right side very light

Fiche 177 *No. 24/1901 - No. 24/1901*

13/12, p. 4

[p. 1 of no. 1, 1902]

Fiche 178 *No. 02/1902 - No. 11/1902*

[pp. 2-4 of no. 1 lacking]

15/1

1/2, p. 3 very light

21/2

11/3

18/3

1/4

18/4, pp. 2-3 poor patches

1/5

20/5

1/6

Fiche 179 *No. 11/1902 - No. 21/1902*

1/6

20/6

4/7

18/7

1/8

15/8

5/9

19/9

3/10

17/10

1/11

Tjahaja Sijang: *Contents of the Microfiches with Annotations*

Fiche 180 *No. 21/1902 - No. 24/1902*

1/11
15/11
1/12
15/12

Fiche 181 *No. 01/1903 - No. 10/1903*

2/1
15/1
2/2
16/2
2/3
16/3
1/4
16/4
1/5
15/5

Fiche 182 *No. 10/1903 - No. 18[19]/1903*

15/5
1/6
15/6
1/7
15/7
1/8
15/8
1/9
18/9

Note: starting in no. 18, 18/9, a small-format supplement included called "Soerat Perhoeboengan deri Tjahaja Sijang No. 18" begins to appear incidently; it becomes regular in the period 1911-1917

[no. 19 partly lacking?, p. 1]

Fiche 183 *No. 20/1903 - No. 24/1903*

[header mistakenly reads No. 18]

15/10
1/11
17/11
1/12 (n.b. 5 pp.)
15/12

Fiche 184 *No. 01/1904 - No. 09/1904*

1/1
15/1
1/2
15/2
1/3
15/3
1/4
15/4
1/5

Tjahaja Sijang: *Contents of the Microfiches with Annotations*

Fiche 185 *No. 09/1904 - No. 16/1904*

1/5, pp. 4-5

15/5, 5 pp.

1/6

15/6

1/7, 5 pp.

15/7, 5 pp. "Soerat" (see fiche 182)

1/8, 5 pp.

15/8, 5 pp.

Fiche 186 *No. 16/1904 - No. 23/1904*

15/8, p. 6

1/9, 6 pp. incl. "Soerat"

15/9, p. 1 double

1/10, 6 pp.

15/10, 6 pp.

1/11, p. 3 right side light

15/11, 6 pp.

1/12, p. 3 light

Fiche 187 *No. 23/1904 - No. 23/1904*

1/12, pp. 4-6

[no. 24 lacking?]

Fiche 188 *No. 01/1905 - No. 10/1905*

1/1, p. 3 light

15/1

1/2

15/2

1/3

15/3

1/4

15/4

1/5

15/5

Fiche 189 *No. 10/1905 - No. 19/1905*

15/5

1/6

15/6

1/7

15/7

1/8, with 3 inserts

15/8

1/9

15/9

1/10

Fiche 190 *No. 19/1905 - No. 24/1905*

15/10

1/11

15/11

1/12

15/12

Fiche 191 *No. 01/1906 - No. 10/1906*

(right side of right-hand pages occasionally light)

1/1
15/1
1/2
15/2
1/3
15/3
1/4
15/4
1/5
15/5

Fiche 192 *No. 10/1906 - No. 20/1906*

(right side of right-hand pages occasionally light)

15/5
1/6
15/6
1/7
15/7
1/8
15/8
1/9
15/9
1/10
15/10

Fiche 193 *No. 20/1906 - No. 24/1906*

(light here and there)

15/10
1/11
15/11
1/12
15/12

Fiche 194 *No. 01/1907 - No. 10/1907*

(light here and there)

1/1
15/1
1/2
15/2
1/3
15/3
1/4
15/4
1/5
15/5

Fiche 195 *No. 10/1907 - No. 20/1907*

15/5
1/6
15/6
1/7
15/7
1/8

15/8
1/9
15/9
1/10
15/10

Fiche 196 *No. 20/1907 - No. 24/1907*

15/10
1/11
15/11
1/12, p. 1 staining lower right, very poor
15/12, pp. 2-3 partially illegible

Fiche 197 *No. 01/1908 - No. 10/1908*

(first two rows very dark, staining, legible with difficulty)

1/1
15/1
1/2
15/2
1/3
15/3
1/4
15/4
1/5
15/5

Fiche 198 *No. 10/1908 - No. 20/1908*

15/5
1/6
15/6
1/7
15/7
1/8
15/8
1/9
15/9
1/10
15/10, p. 1 very light

Fiche 199 *No. 20/1908 - No. 24/1908*

15/10
1/11
15/11
1/12
15/12

Fiche 200 *No. 01/1909 - No. 10/1909*

1/1
15/1
1/2
15/2
1/3
15/3
1/4
15/4

1/5

15/5, p. 1 lower right very light

Fiche 201 *No. 10/1909 - No. 19/1909*

15/5

1/6

15/6, p. 1 double

1/7

15/7, 5 pp., followed by Singer Sewing ad

1/8

15/8

1/9

15/9

1/10, p. 1 lower right very light

Fiche 202 *No. 19/1909 - No. 24/1909*

15/10

1/11

15/11

1/12

15/12, p. 1 very light

Fiche 203 *No. 01/1910 - No. 10/1910*

1/1

15/1

1/2

15/2

1/3

15/3

1/4

15/4

1/5

15/5

Fiche 204 *No. 10/1910 - No. 21/1910*

15/5

1/6

15/6

1/7

15/7

1/8

15/8

[1/9, no. 17 lacking]

15/9

1/10

1/11, p. 1 very light

Fiche 205 *No. 21/1910 - No. 24/191*

1/11

15/11

1/12

15/12

Note: Starting in 1911 supplement "Soerat perhoeboengan..." in booklet format becomes a regular feature

Fiche 206 No. 01/1911 - No. 03/1911

1/1, p. 1 partially obscured

15/1

1/2

Fiche 207 No. 03/1911 - No. 05/1911

1/2

15/2

1/3

Fiche 208 No. 05/1911 - No. 07/1911

(duplicated at two exposures)

1/3

15/3

1/4, p. 1 very light

Fiche 209 No. 07/1911 - No. 10/1911

1/4

15/4, underexposed dark, first two pages of supplement mostly illegible

1/5, very dark but legible, page in supplement upside down

15/5, very dark but legible

Fiche 210 No. 10/1911 - No. 13/1911

15/5

1/6, pp. 2-3 very dark

15/6, dark, better than previous

1/7, p. 1 dark

Fiche 211 No. 13/1911 - No. 16/1911

1/7, p. 4 very light

15/7

1/8

15/8, dark but legible

Fiche 212 No. 16/1911 - No. 18/1911

15/8, p. 4 light

1/9, dark, some pages in supplement crosswise

15/9, dark

Fiche 213 No. 18/1911 - No. 19/1911

15/9, some pages in supplement crosswise, very poor

1/10, dark, supplement better

Fiche 214 No. 19/1911 - No. 21/1911

1/10

15/10, dark staining, supplement better

1/11, dark

Fiche 215 No. 21/1911 - No. 23/1911

1/11

15/11, dark, poor

1/12, better than previous

Fiche 216 *No. 23/1911 - No. 24/1911*

1/12

15/12, dark, very poor, supplement better

Fiche 217 *No. 01/1912 - No. 04/1912*

1/1, very poor, partially illegible, supplement good

15/1

1/2, dark, poor

15/2

Fiche 218 *No. 04/1912 - No. 07/1912*

15/2, poor

1/3, poor

15/3, better

1/4, better

Fiche 219 *No. 07/1912 - No. 10/1912*

1/4

15/4

1/5, poor

15/5, light

Fiche 220 *No. 10/1912 - No. 13/1912*

15/5

1/6, dark, esp. p. 1

15/6, dark, poor

1/7, dark, poor to ok

Fiche 221 *No. 13/1912 - No. 16/1912*

15/7, dark, poor

1/8, dark, poor

15/8, dark, poor

Fiche 222 *No. 16/1912 - No. 19/1912*

(poor to ok)

1/9

15/9

1/10

Fiche 223 *No. 20/1912 - No. 23/1912*

(poor to ok)

15/10

1/11

15/11

1/12, light patches

Fiche 224 *No. 23/1912 - No. 24/191*

(duplicated at two exposures, very poor)

1/12

15/12

Fiche 225 *No. 01/1913 - No. 05/1913*

1/1, p. 1 staining, very poor, improves thereafter

15/1

1/2

15/2

1/3

Fiche 226 *No. 05/1913 - No. 08/1913*

1/3

15/3

1/4

15/4

Fiche 227 *No. 08/1913 - No. 11/1913*

15/4

1/5

15/5

1/6

Fiche 228 *No. 11/1913 - No. 14/1913*

1/6

15/6

1/7

15/7

Fiche 229 *No. 14/1913 - No. 18/1913*

15/7

1/8

15/8

1/9

15/9

Fiche 230 *No. 18/1913 - No. 21/1913*

15/9

1/10

15/10

1/11

Fiche 231 *No. 21/1913 - No. 24/1913*

1/11

15/11

1/12

15/12

Fiche 232 *No. 01/1914 - No. 09/1914*

(no supplement this volume, dark, improves from no. 2)

1/1, pp. 2-3 double

15/1

1/2

15/2

1/3

15/3

1/4

15/4

1/5

Fiche 233 *No. 09/1914 - No. 19/1914*

1/5
15/5
1/6
15/6
1/7
15/7
1/8
15/8
1/9
15/9
1/10

Fiche 234 *No. 19/1914 - No. 24/1914*

1/10
15/10
1/11
15/11, pp. 2-3 double
1/12
15/12, pp. 2-3 double

Fiche 235 *No. 01/1915 - No. 10/1915*

(no supplement)

1/1
15/1
1/2
15/2
1/3
15/3
1/4
15/4
1/5
15/5

Fiche 236 *No. 10/1915 - No. 20/1915*

15/5
1/6
15/6
1/7
15/7
1/8
15/8
1/9
15/9
1/10
15/10

Fiche 237 *No. 20/1915 - No. 24/1915*

15/10
1/11
15/11
1/12
15/12

Fiche 238 *No. 01/1916 - No. 03/1916*
(supplement resumes)

1/1
15/1
1/2

Fiche 239 *No. 03/1916 - No. 07/1916*

1/2
15/2
1/3
15/3
1/4

Fiche 240 *No. 07/1916 - No. 10/1916*

1/4
15/4
1/5
15/5

Fiche 241 *No. 10/1916 - No. 12/1916*

15/5
1/6
15/6

Fiche 242 *No. 12/1916 - No. 16/1916*

15/6
1/7, some double pages in supplement
15/7, pp. 2-3 lacking
1/8, pp. 2-3 lacking
15/8

Fiche 243 *No. 16/1916 - No. 19/1916*

15/8
1/9
15/9
1/10, p. 1 double

Fiche 244 *No. 19/1916 - No. 23/1916*

1/10
15/10
1/11
15/11
1/12

Fiche 245 *No. 23/1916 - No. 24/1916*

1/12
15/12

Fiche 246 *No. 01/1917 - No. 05/1917*

1/1
15/1, supplement lacking
1/2
15/2, supplement lacking
1/3

Fiche 247 *No. 05/1917 - No. 10/1917*

1/3

15/3, supplement lacking

1/4

15/4, supplement lacking

1/5

15/5

Fiche 248 *No. 10/1917 - No. 16/1917*

15/5, supplement lacking

1/6, supplement lacking

15/6, supplement lacking

1/7, p. 4 double

15/7, supplement lacking

1/8

15/8

Fiche 249 *No. 16/1917 - No. 23/1917*

(supplements lacking except for 1/9 no. 17)

15/8

1/9

15/9

1/10

15/10

1/11

15/11

1/12

Fiche 250 *No. 23/1917 - No. 24/1917*

(supplements lacking)

1/12

15/12

Fiche 251 *No. 01/1918 - No. 09/1918*

(no supplements from here on)

1/1

15/1

1/2

15/2

1/3

15/3

1/4, spelling changes to *Tjahaja Sijang*

15/4

1/5

Fiche 252 *No. 09/1918 - No. 19/1918*

15/5

1/6

15/6

1/7

15/7

1/8

15/8
1/9
15/9
1/10

Fiche 253 *No. 19/1918 - No. 24/1918*

1/10
15/10
1/11
15/11
1/12
15/12

Fiche 254 *No. 19/1919 - No. 23/1919*

[nos. 1-18 lacking]
1/10, p. 2 light in parts
[15/10 no. 20 lacking]
1/11, pp. 1-2 light
15/11
1/12, p. 2, very light, poor
[15/12 no. 24 lacking]

Fiche 255 *No. 01/1920 - No. 10/1920*

1/1, dark, very poor
15/1, dark, very poor
1/2, dark, very poor
15/2, dark, very poor
1/3, p. 1 very light
15/3, better
1/4, p. 3 very light
15/4, very light here and there
1/5, very light here and there
15/5, very light here and there

Fiche 256 *No. 10/1920 - No. 19/1920*

(whole fiche poor to very poor, light but legible)

15/5
1/6
15/6
1/7
15/7
1/8
15/8
1/9
15/9
1/10

Fiche 257 *No. 19/1920 - No. 24/1920*

(very poor, illegible in parts)

1/10
15/10
1/11
15/11
1/12
15/12

Fiche 258 *No. 01/1921 - No. 10/1921*

(fiche poor but legible)

1/1
15/1
1/2
15/2
1/3
15/3
1/4
15/4
1/5
25/5

Fiche 259 *No. 10/1921 -No. 20/1921*

(duplicated at two exposures, both poor but legible)

25/5
1/6
19/6
5/7
21/7
3/8
24/8
6/9
15/9
1/10
15/10

Fiche 260 *No. 20/1921 - No. 24/1921*

(very poor in parts, light)

15/10
1/11
15/11
1/12
15/12

Fiche 261 *No. 01/1922 - No. 10/1922*

(light, very poor in parts)

1/1
15/1
1/2, p. 1 very poor
15/2
1/3, p. 3 very poor
15/3
1/4, pp. 2-3 very poor
15/4
1/5
15/5

Fiche 262 *No. 10/1922 - No. 20/1922*

15/5
7/6, p. 1 very light
16/6
4/7
15/7
1/8

16/8
2/9
16/9, p. 1 very light in parts, pp. 2-3 very poor
3/10
17/10

Fiche 263 *No. 20/1922 - No. 24/1922*

17/10
1/11
17/11
4/12, p. 1 lower right very poor
16/12

Fiche 264 *No. 02/1923 - No. 18/1923*

[1/1 no. 1 lacking]
17/1, dark, staining but legible
1/2, very poor, p. 4 partly illegible
20/2, lower right very poor
2/3
[no. 6 lacking]
7/4, p. 1 double
[nos. 8-12 lacking]
3/7
[no. 14 lacking]
4/8
18/8
8/9
19/9, p. 1 staining, scratches, lower right very poor

Fiche 265 *No. 18/1923 - No. 23/1923*

(light, scratches)
19/9
9/10, p. 3 very light
20/10, p. 3 right side very light
10/11
14/12
27/12, p. 1 very light

Fiche 266 *No. 01/1924 - No. 10/1924*

(scratches, no. 1 very poor, improves thereafter)
4/2
3/3
12/3
22/3
[no. 5 lacking]
24/4
5/5
24/5
7/6
14/6

Fiche 267 *No. 10/1924 - No. 20/1924*

(scratches)
14/6, pp. 2-3 text obscured
24/6

Tjahaja Sijang: *Contents of the Microfiches with Annotations*

25/7
16/8
27/8
12/9
22/9
29/10
12/11, some staining but legible
29/11
10/12, p. 1 very poor

Fiche 268 *No. 20/1924 - No. 21/1924*

10/12, staining

22/12

[last frame, no. 22 dated 8/1/1925, p. 1]

Fiche 269 *No. [22]23/1925 - No. 4/1925*

8/1 no. 22

4/2 no. 23

26/2 no. 24

7/3 no. 1

19/3 no. 2

3/4 no. 3

25/4 no.4

Note: According to the article by Lopian reprinted in this guide, the newspaper did not cease publication until 1927, but the newspaper collection from which these films seem to have been made ends in 1925. See p. 8 and p. 13, note 2 above.