Appendix 3

Concise inventory of collections, photographs and documents

1 Contemporary collections of human remains:
   The Netherlands East Indies / Dutch New Guinea (Papua) / Dutch New Guinea (Papua), Second World War / China / Africa / America / The Netherlands

2 Archaeological collections of human remains

3 Objects made from or with human remains

4 Photographs:
   Photographs relating to objects of physical anthropology / Collectors as photographers / Other photographs and negatives

5 Physical anthropological publications / The Departmental Library

1 Contemporary collections of human remains

Not every skull or bone is listed here. Most of the small acquisitions, comprising only a few items, come from the East Indies and were donated by people now only remembered by name. The following list contains what we believe to be the largest and most important anthropological series. It is divided into contemporary and archaeological collections. The contemporary collections are subdivided into geographical regions, since a chronological system, based on the date of registration for example, would only be useful if it would shed light on recognisable developments in the physical anthropology department, such as a subsequent systematic acquisition of objects from areas other than the Dutch colonies. No such development appears to have taken place. Human remains were acquired over a period of 50 years entirely at random. Where relevant, information about photographs has been included, as well as relevant photographs that do not relate to other objects.

The Netherlands East Indies

H-3077. Haarlem collection, June 1919
West Sumatra: ‘Skull of a Malay’.

_The first skull from the Netherlands East Indies to be part of the collection. Donated by Dr. M.Th. Reiche in 1910 to Kleiveg de Zwaan. Dr. Reiche, a military surgeon, was head of the military medical service in the Netherlands East Indies (1870-1873), later director of the Dokter Djawa School in Batavia, which preceded STOVIA._
Series 47. Given by J.F.K. Hansen, February 1917
Mentawai archipelago, Siberut Island: eight human skulls, one painted deer skull with antlers, two animal shoulder blades with magical drawings and a wooden warrior's shield.
This is one of the few acquisitions comprising anthropological and ethnological objects. The skulls appear to bear no relation to the artefacts.
Also: Kleiweg de Zwaan, J.P., 'Bijdrage tot de anthropologie der Mentaweiers'. In: Tijdschrift Koninklijk Aardrijkskundig Genootschap, tweede serie, deel XXIV 1917, No. 6.

Series 120. Given by Dr. J.W. Poser, February 1921
Timor: nine complete skulls and five skull fragments.
Summary record, no other information.
Photograph collection: collection of interesting photographs about measured people. Collected in a map but not yet available in the digitized photograph database.

Series 269. Given by Prof. Dr. E.R.K. Rodenwaldt, September 1925
Sumba: 50 incomplete skulls, mostly crowns of skulls.
According to the record, 'excavated'. The skulls are in extremely poor condition. Most were originally fragments glued together, many with a kind of tape, on the inside. They also appear to have been coated with a thin layer of lacquer.

Series 295. Given by Dr. E.J. Bok, Semarang, May 1926
Java: specimens of children and foetuses preserved in alcohol.
According to the record: 'Two large jars containing the bodies of two Javanese children preserved in alcohol, as well as those of the incomplete foetus of twins at six months and three foetuses, one of three months still in its membrane, one of four months with placenta and one of between three and four months, all from Java.'
Photograph collection: album 1801 with photographs concerning types of Australoids, Negroids, Weddoids, Mongoloids, Ariodists. Also with this album three books with negatives of the same photographs.

Series 382 and 384. Given by Dr. E.J. Bok, Semarang, 1927
Java: 2 x 4 jars containing fully grown children.
No further details.

Series 511. Given by Military Medical Laboratory, Weltevreden, January, 1929
Netherlands East Indies: children, embryos and foetuses preserved in alcohol.
According to the record: 'Anthropological study material consisting of nine embryos, foetuses and neonates (newborn babies), contained in two Cologne jars with formalin'.

Series 551. Given by Dr. H.W. Lubberhuizen, December 1929
Java: 42 pairs of collar-bones from Javanese men and 13 pairs from Javanese women.
No details given. These remains were grouped for an unknown reason with the above specimens in the same series.

Series 652. Given by Zoological Museum of Amsterdam, 1930
Flores and Banda: Three skulls, bones and hair samples from children of Flores.
No details given in the record.
Series 762. Exchange given by H.W. Lubberhuizen, July 1931
Java: Two complete skeletons of Javanese men.
No details. Exchanged for two plaster busts of a Javanese man and woman.
Series 793. Exchange given by H.W. Lubberhuizen, July 1932
Java: Two complete skeletons of Javanese women.
No details given.

Series 844. Given by Dr. Th.G. van Vogelpoel, November 1933
Java: 110 sacra (lower spine), 21 lumber vertebrae, 33 pelvises and pelvis segments, three foetuses in alcohol and a stillborn baby.
Mixed series, including sacra from the Netherlands. See below, series 844. No further details.

Series 1379. Given by Dr. J.A. van Beukering, Mentawai, July 1940
Mentawai archipelago, North Pagai Island: five skulls without lower jaw.
Brief description of poor condition, no further details.
Photograph collection: there is mention of an album about Mentawai donated to the photograph collection by Poser. Yet to be found.

Series 1723. Exchange given by E. Sitsen-Bürnbach, January 1946
Java, Surabaya: 57 complete skulls.
These skulls were collected by Dr. A.E. Sitsen, director from 1913 to 1927 of the Netherlands East Indies Medical School. All the skulls were anatomically examined in Surabaya, the crowsns were sawn open with a circular incision and rejoined with glue, which has since turned yellow. The collection arrived with 15 boxes of x-ray photographs, autopsy reports and lists of measurements by Dr. Sitsen, catalogued as series 1781, which have yet to be located. The record of the skulls notes: 'one disadvantage is that this material comes from a harbour town (Surabaya) and is therefore presumably extremely mixed. The accompanying information about the skulls provides no anthropological clarification derived from the racial characteristics of the deceased or cadavers'.

Dutch New Guinea (Papua)

Papuan bodily remains are well represented. They comprise remains collected for anthropological purposes (although this is not always clear), much ethnographical (expeditionary) material (ancestral skulls and heads of captives), excavation finds and trophies confiscated by the Dutch authorities.

A-6493. Given by Artis
South New Guinea: one skull without lower jaw.
The first skull from Dutch New Guinea in the collection. Acquired by Artis Museum in December 1906. Original collector no longer known.

Series 66. Given by W.K.H. Feuilletelde de Bruyn, February 1919
Schouten Islands and Biak, Geelvink Bay (Teluk Cenderawasih): 16 skulls.
The record gives only the normal measurements. No further details.
Photograph collection: a donation is mentioned in 1938 but the photographs were sent back to the donor, possibly because of their inferior quality.

Series 141. Given by Dr. H.J.T. Bijlmer, January 1922
Pioneer bivouac, Mamberamo river basin: 13 skulls.
A combined series of 22 skulls, 13 of which from Dutch New Guinea, seven from Lombèn and one from Timor, both Lesser Sunda Islands (Nusa Tenegara). The record of the skulls lists the provenance as villages and river basins. The collection is of historical importance because it was obtained during the Dutch Scientific Central
New Guinea Expedition of 1920, in which Bijlmer took part. The anthropological research was published in Nova Guinea, Vol. VII: Ethnography, Livraison 4. The skulls are in random order: numbers 141-6 and 7 remained in the museum depot as ethnographica and were not part of the loan to Museum Vrolik.

Objects: series 253-1/10 were collected during this expedition.


Series 163. Given by Dr. L.F. de Beaufort, October 1922
Northern coast of New Guinea: four cases containing hair samples for microscopic research.
According to the record the hair was collected during the Dutch North New Guinea expedition in 1903, led by Prof. Wichmann. The specimens were made up at Prof. R. Martin’s laboratory in Zurich. Martin was considered one of the leading figures in his field.


Series 216. Given by the Committee for Scientific Research in the Netherlands East Indies at Batavia, July 1924
Humboldt Bay: 89 skulls.
Collected by Paul Wirz during his fieldwork in North New Guinea. The record notes: ‘89 skulls of Papuans from North New Guinea (Humboldt Bay), taken from a ravine (spiritual home of a Papuan hill tribe) where the bodies were deposited. Collected there by Dr. P. Wirz and his wife’. No further details concerning the skulls. No measurements. Nothing is known regarding Paul Wirz’s connection to the committee making the gift.

Series 383. Given by Dr. A. Kalthofen, July 1927
South coast, Merauke district: ten Marind skulls without lower jaw and three separate lower jaws bound together with reed fibres ‘as a kind of trophy’. Ethnographical objects.
No further details and no measurements. Most probably Marind or Yei-anim.

Photograph collection: see De Beaufort (series 163).

Series 779. Given by Dr. H.J.T. Bijlmer, September 1932
South New Guinea: 21 skulls.
Expeditionary material. (Expedition to the Upper Digul). The record provides places of origin in greater detail, for example ‘from the charnel house at Erambe’ or ‘found murdered in 1931 in Tanah Merah’, upper Digul river.
The series, probably including many heads of captives, is more ethnological than anthropological. The skulls are scattered throughout the collection: numbers 779-1, 2, 3, 4, 7 and 9 remained in the museum depot and were not part of the loan to Museum Vrolik.

Photograph collection: no photographs of this expedition.

Series 1153. Given by Dr. H.J.T. Bijlmer, September 1937
South New Guinea, Erna Bay: eight skulls.
No further details, no measurements.

Objects: series 1024-1/89 were probably collected during the Mimika Expedition.

Photograph collection: A good collection of photographs from the Mimika Expedition.

Series 1398. Given by Royal Dutch Geographical Society (KNAG), July 1940
Central mountain range: one almost complete skeleton of a Dani and 18 skulls of mountain Papuans and inhabitants of the Mimika coast.
Important historical ethnological expeditionary material, attached to original labels of the Central New Guinea Expedition, KNAG 1939. With detailed information about where they were originally discovered. The Mimika skulls are ancestral skulls from men's houses.

Series 2132. Given by Dr. J. van Baal, Hollandia, February 1952
New Guinea general: 14 skulls.
The records mention only 'one skull', no further details. Ethnographical, not anthropological material. Probably heads of captives from the southern coast region, confiscated by officials of the Civil Affairs department, which Van Baal headed. Head-hunting was rife here until the 1950s. The skulls are in random order: numbers 2132-4 and 12 remained in the museum depot as ethnographica and were not part of the loan to Museum Vrolik.

Series 2296. Given by Dr. J.A. van der Hoeven, Biak, December 1953
North coast, Wari: 1,225 skulls, bones and bone fragments.
Excavated 'old Papuan cemetery', with various objects, such as pottery fragments, porcelain and an armband along with the human remains. The record offers a long list of the items, no further details. Some of the objects in this collection are numbered, others not.
Photograph collection: 15 photographs in the collection New Guinea + lists received in 1957.

Series 2468. Given by Ministry of Overseas Possessions, December 1955
New Guinea general: 44 skulls.
The records note that the remains come from the Population Office at Hollandia. These are presumably confiscated trophies, each labelled simply 'one skull'. Ethnographical, rather than anthropological material. The skulls are in random order. Numbers 2468-31, 32, 33, 35, 37 to 44 remained in the museum depot as ethnographica and were not part of the loan to Museum Vrolik.

Series 2600. Given by Ministry of Overseas Possessions, March 1957
New Guinea general: 58 skulls.
See series 2468, however here with occasional details about origins, e.g. Jamsap, Amjirer, Amsehbereb. Probably all from the Asmat region. Some skulls were decorated with dried strips of palm leaf. Five of this series of skulls remained in the museum depot and were not part of the loan to Museum Vrolik.

**Dutch New Guinea (Papua), Second World War**

A report is preserved in the KIT archives of a conversation held in The Hague on 25 September 1950, between the President of the Board of KIT and the governor of Dutch New Guinea, S.L.J. van Waardenburg, which notes that the governor was asked during his previous visit to the Netherlands by Prof. Bergman to supply Japanese skulls (sic.): 'Meanwhile, skulls have been found at Manokwari of persons who died in Japanese uniform. Of course they may have been Korean, Formosan or Heiho. With this proviso the governor would be glad to have the skulls sent over. In the absence of Prof. Bergman, Mw. Van Bork responded that this would be greatly appreciated. It was arranged that Prof. Bergman would write to the governor on the matter this week'. The anthropological department received five packets of remains of soldiers who died in Japanese uniform.

Series 2077. Given by Dr. S. Franken, Kota Baru, New Guinea, May 1951.
Biak: skull of a Japanese
The record provides a technical anatomical description of the skull. It mentions the presence of two Japanese army shoes and an underwear button. The shoes have not yet been found, only the remains of leather leg guards.
Series 2122. Given by Dr. J.A. van der Hoeven, December 1951
North coast of New Guinea, Sarmi: almost complete Japanese skeleton, comprising 153 fragments.
_Brief technical record. A piece of iron accompanies the skeleton._

Series 2213. Given by Dr. J.A. van der Hoeven, Biak, New Guinea, December 1952
New Guinea general: 244 skeletal remains, probably of Japanese soldiers.
_The record offers brief technical summary of the skeletal segments, including skull fragments and lower jaws. The presence is noted of remains of three leather shoes still containing phalanx bones, entirely overgrown with plant roots. Also a mother-of-pearl button with four holes, a thin iron helmet, a flattened piece of metal and a metal splinter. None of these have been found._

Series 2286. Given by Dr. L.D. Brongersma, November 1953
New Guinea general: four Japanese skulls and two bones, six Papuan skulls, two skull crowns and 14 other remains.
_The records merely summarise the remains, no further details are given._

Series 2815. Given by P.J. van Oosterhout, doctor, Amsterdam, August 1959
New Guinea general: broken skull and parts of a Japanese skeleton.
_The record offers only a summary of the fragments. It mentions the presence of one mother-of-pearl button with two holes, as used on the underwear worn by Japanese soldiers._

**China**

Series 675. Given by Prof. Joseph Shellshear, Hongkong, March 1931
China: 30 preserved brains of Chinese persons of both genders and varying ages.

**Africa**

The collection should contain three human remains from Africa, however, not all have been traced.
They are:

H-3078. Haarlem Collection, June 1919
Africa: 'skull of an African'.
_Given by Dr. M.Th. Reiche in 1919 to Kleweg de Zwaan._

Series 2215. Loaned by Mr. L. van Gasteren, December 1952
Sahara: an almost complete skeleton.
_Dozen of bone fragments. Only the lower jaw of the skull remains. Surface find. Discovered and taken by Van Gasteren while working as a cineast on three films about the Sahara, on cacao and on the harbour of Accra, sponsored by Van Houten Chocolates._

Series 3028. Given by Dr. J.A. van Beukering. Bloemfontein, June 1961
Republic of South Africa: skull of a Bantu woman.
Technical description of the dolichocephalic skull of a somewhat elderly woman. From a letter of thanks sent by Van Bork-Felkamp to Van Beukering, kept in the KIT archives (no. 7485), the skull was acquired through the good offices of the Dutch embassy at Cape Town. What was special about the skull, which is referred to in the letter as an important gift and was apparently requested by the department, is now no longer known. Two strings of beads accompanied the skull. The skull is not yet traced in the collection, the beads are found. Photograph collection: a small collection of photographs from South Africa, only pottery.

America

Series 1693. Given by Dr. A.B. Droogleever Fortuyn, September 1947
Suriname: Wayana Native Americans: an envelope containing 27 hair samples.
No further details. The record mentions the publication of these samples by the donor: Droogleever Fortuyn, A.B., Some Data on the Physical Anthropology of Oajana Indians (Koninklijke Vereeniging Indisch Instituut, Med. LXIX: Med. Afdeling Volkenkunde 22), Amsterdam, 1946.

Series 1809. Given by Dr. D.G. Geijskes, Paramaribo, 1948
Suriname, Wajana Native Americans: three skulls.
According to a note by the donor mentioned in the record, the skulls were collected from an old grave in a deserted village by Loë Creek (Litani), August 1939.
Photograph collection: 51 negatives from Suriname with a list received in 1956.

The Netherlands

Series 36a. Legacy of Dr. J. Sasse, 1916
The Netherlands: 12 Cologne pots and jars containing around 130 preserved brains.
Already designated for disposal.

Series 764. Given by W.A. Engel, January 1928
Wormerveer: seven skulls and 74 skeletal fragments.
According to the record: ‘Found around 15 October 1928 at Wormerveer, within the dyke, opposite the Zaan bridge, along with Spanish coins and a dagger, the presence of which may indicate the age of the skeletal remains.’

Series 770. Given by Prof. Dr. Kleiweg de Zwaan, July 1932
Amsterdam: three bones, excavated in Amsterdam.
No details given.
Photograph collection: a reasonable collection of photographs from K. de Z. with skulls and types from Bali, Lombok, Nias (1916, 1918, 1939, 1940).

Series 844. Given by Dr. Th. G. van Vogelpoel, November 1933
The Netherlands: 91 sacra (lower spine) of men, women and children.
Mixed series, including sacra, other remains and specimens in alcohol from Java. See Netherlands East Indies, series 844.

Series 2636. Given by Prof. Dr. G.J. Kloosterman, College of Midwifery, Amsterdam, July 1957
Netherlands: five jars containing five foetuses.
No details mentioned.
Archaeological collections of human remains

Series 877. Purchased from Dr. W.G.N. van der Sleen, February 1934
Peru: four artificially deformed Pre-Columbian skulls.
The skulls are in random order. Numbers 877-3 and 4 remained in the museum depot and were not part of the loan to Museum Vrolik.
Photograph collection: collection of negatives of several of Van der Sleen’s journeys: Indonesia (two journeys) and South America (two journeys). The second South American journey in particular has links with the Pre-Columbian skulls.

Series 961. Given by Dr. W.G.N. van der Sleen, April 1935
Peru: 13 Pre-Columbian skulls and skull fragments from Peru and Chile.
The skulls, including various deformed examples, are marked in ink with the period, e.g. Chiu-Chiu, Pachacamac, Calama, Tambo de More.

Series 1168. Given by Artis Zoological Museum, October 1937
Aruba: jar containing the remains of a newborn child.
According to the record, the remains were found in an urn dug up at Sabaneta.

Series 1728. Loan from Ir Schols and Dr. D.G. Geijskes, Paramaribo, 1947
Suriname: one skull and around ten skeletal fragments.
No details mentioned.
Photograph collection: see Geijskes, section 4 Photographs.

Series 1728. Loan from Dr. D.G. Geijskes, Paramaribo 1947
Suriname: 14 numbered boxes containing bones and bone fragments.
The individual remains are not numbered, many are small fragments. They come from the Pre-Columbian Kwatta Culture (c. 800-1400 BC). The material was collected by Geijskes, though not always excavated by him.
Information from Ad Verbeek, February 2005.
Photograph collection: see Geijskes, section 4 Photographs.

Series 2040. Given by Dr. H. Feriz, November 1950
Pre-Columbian America, Peru: seven skulls, skull fragments and a piece of wood.
One of the skulls remained in the museum depot and was not part of the loan to Museum Vrolik.
Photograph collection: there is a collection connected with Feriz. Not yet available.

Series 2114. Given by Dr. H. Feriz, November 1951
Pre-Columbian America: 64 skulls, skull fragments and mummified parts of bodies.
Objects numbered 2114-63 and 64 remained in the museum depot and were not part of the loan to Museum Vrolik.

Series 2214. Given by Dr. H. Feriz, December 1952
Northwest America: various archaeological (?) bones.
The record lists only 'human bones' without mentioning quantity or measurements.
Series 2344. Given by Dr. H. Feriz, June 1954
Pre-Columbian America: 352 archaeological objects and burial finds, including 19 extended and trepanned skulls.
*The skulls are in random order. Two remained in the museum depot and were not part of the loan to Museum Vroliek. The records of the skulls provide no details, stating simply 'skull'.*

Series 2584. Given by Dr. D.G. Geijskens, Paramaribo, February 1957
Suriname: 112 skeletal fragments.
*No details given.*

Series 2727. Given by Dr. H. Feriz, September 1958
Pre-Columbian Panama and Bonaire: 308 archaeological objects, including bundles containing human bones.
*Burial finds, small bone fragments numbered 2727-118, -121, -127 and 145, remained in the museum depot and were not part of the loan to Museum Vroliek.*

Series 3842. Given by Dr. H. Feriz, September 1969
Pre-Columbian America, mainly from Peru: 1,433 archaeological objects, including eight human remains, such as bone fragments, teeth and a mummified hand.
*Burial finds. Objects numbered 3842-722, an artificially deformed coronal bone of a child, and 3842-1366, a mummified hand, remained in the museum depot and were not part of the loan to Museum Vroliek.*

### 3 Objects made from or with human remains

This list would not be complete without mentioning a small number of utensils and ritual objects made in most cases of human bone and currently in the museum's artefact collection. These items were not listed under anthropology since the human remains were considered by the museum to be merely the basic material from which the object was made, much as wood or cotton.

These objects include:
- Various daggers made of human bone, from the southern coast of Dutch New Guinea (Papua).
- Various ancestral figures with human skulls (Korwars) from northern Dutch New Guinea.
- Decorated individual ancestral skulls, some modelled with clay, from Dutch New Guinea, Papua New Guinea, and Borneo.
- Trophies of head-hunters from Dutch New Guinea, and South America: skulls and shrunken heads.
- Warrior shields from Kalimantan with tufts of human hair.
- A necklace with human teeth from Kalimantan.
- Ceremonial objects from Tibet, such as a flute made of a long bone, a crown of a skull as a drinking beaker and a priestly costume with an appliqué containing pieces of human bone.
- An antique specimen preserved in alcohol of a Native American foetus from Suriname, known as the 'Little Indian in spirits'. The foetus is clothed in a headdress, shoes and jewellery; it is an exhibit from the days of cabinets of curiosities.