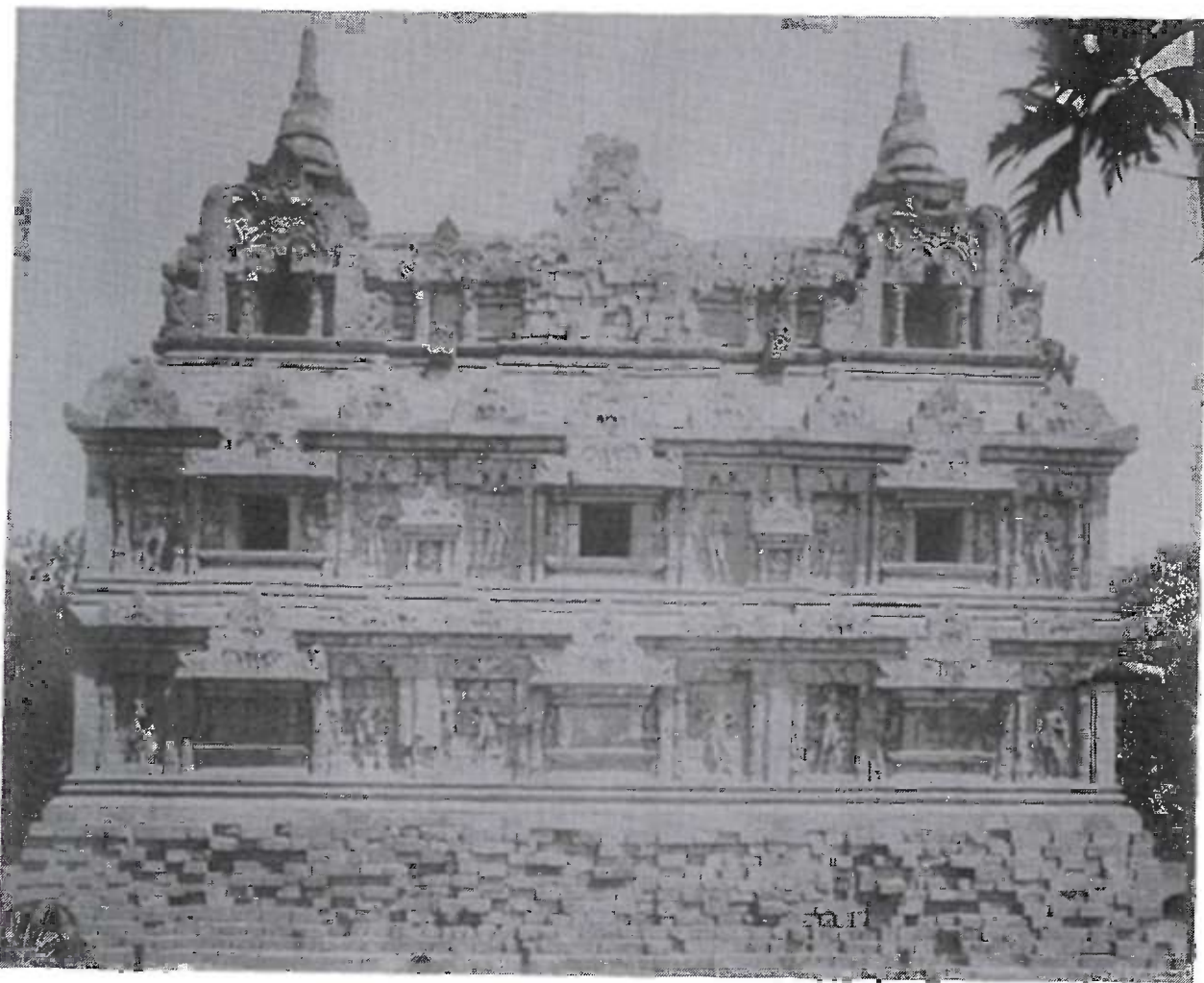


# Indonesian Archaeological Photographs

Photo collection on microfiche of the National Research Centre  
of Archaeology of the Republic of Indonesia 1901-1956  
at the Kern Institute, University of Leiden



Foreword by: Prof. J.G. de Casparis, University of Leiden, The Netherlands

# Indonesian Art and Architecture

The Photo Collection of the Kern Institute, Leiden

The Kern Institute of Indology in the University of Leiden, named after the great Dutch Indologist Hendrik Kern (1835-1917), was founded in 1925 as a teaching and research centre for the history and culture of South and South-East Asia. The intention was to provide facilities for both students and scholars, in particular a specialized library as well as collections of photographs, slides, and the like. The founder and first director of the Institute, Prof. J.Ph. Vogel, enjoyed excellent relations with important personalities in the then Imperial Government of India, the government of the then Netherlands Indies, and with a number of Indian maharajas, all of whom gave generous financial assistance. These resources and the cooperation of numerous scholars in Asia and Europe enabled the Institute to publish the *Annual Bibliography of Indian Archaeology*, the first issue of which appeared in 1926.

One of the most valuable assets of the Institute is its large collection of about 27,000 photographs of ancient monuments and other antiquities of Indonesia. This collection, which is unique in Europe and indeed anywhere in the world outside Indonesia, developed from the photographic documentation prepared by the Archaeological Commission of the Netherlands East Indies at the beginning of this century. It also included some earlier collections, in particular that of Van Kinsbergen. After this Commission was replaced by the Archaeological Service of the (then) Netherlands East Indies in 1914, considerable numbers of photographs were taken every year, some as illustrations for and supplements to the Inventory of Archaeological Monuments, others in connection with the restoration of some of these monuments. For example, the reconstruction of the great Shiwa temple at Prambanan, completed more than thirty years ago, entailed the preparation of over a thousand photographs which not only cover all important details of the monument but also provide us with a record of and a justification for the reconstruction. Copies of such photographs were regularly sent to the Kern Institute. To a considerable extent, these efforts and arrangements were continued after the foundation of the Republic of Indonesia, so that the Institute is now in possession of invaluable photographic archives for the study of Indonesian archaeology. As could be expected, the collection reflects the particular research interests of three generations of archaeologists working in Indonesia. This accounts for the preponderance of "Indo-Javanese" art and archaeology. This collection has therefore become indispensable for the study of the great

monuments of the classical period of central and eastern Java. In addition to the numerous architectural and iconographic details of the individual monuments, it gives us a clear impression of the progress of excavation, conservation, and the various stages in the reconstruction of these monuments.

For ancient Bali the systematic survey of monuments started later than for Java, but subsequently became even more detailed. On the other hand, the collection is much more limited in scope for ancient Sumatra, Kalimantan, and the other islands.

In addition to photographs of monuments there are numerous illustrations of objects of archaeological, historical, or artistic interest in museums or private collections. The photographs of ancient inscriptions on stone and bronze constitute a basic source for the study of early Indonesian history.

While the materials concerning early history (before A.D. 1500) constitute the core of the collection, there are also a few thousand photographs pertaining to later periods and illustrating early Muslim monuments and tombs as well as Portuguese, Dutch, and Chinese antiquities.

Serious study of Indonesian prehistory started relatively late but has gradually received increasing emphasis, as is reflected by the more recent photographs of this collection.

Finally, it should be mentioned that this microfiche edition consists of 17,606 photographs. As soon as the remaining photographs are indexed, they will be added to the present collection of microfiches.

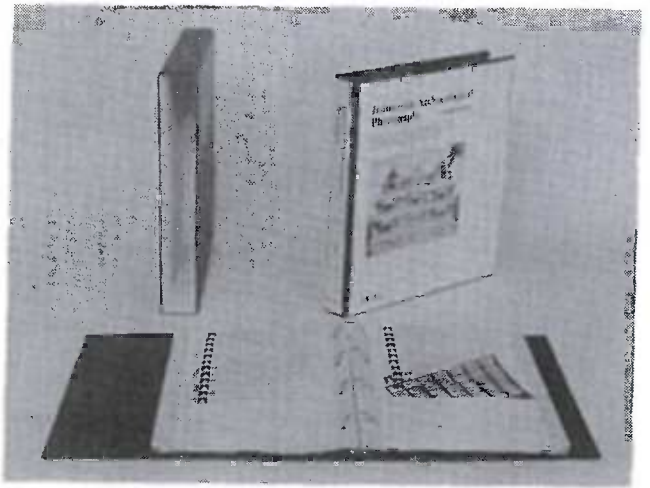
J.G. de Casparis

Cover illustration:  
Chandi Sari (west side), near Kalasan, Central Java c. A.D. 800.

# General information

(including catalogue on microfiche and two binders)

Scope	17,606 photographs
Number of fiches	282 (267 concerning photographs and 15 bearing finding aids)
Size of fiches	105 x 148 mm
Film type	Positive silver halide
Internal finding aids	Eye-legible headers with the numbers of the photographs
External finding aids	A catalogue on microfiche with information about each photograph
Order number	KSE-20,200/1



## Attractive binders for storage

The fiches with the photographs and catalogue are supplied in two sturdy plastic binders with dust cover.



Relief from Chandi Kedaton, Kraksaan, East Java c. A.D. 1370.



Bronze Buddha from the west coast of Celebes c. A.D. 600.