

A HANDBOOK AND CHART OF
SOUTH-EAST ASIAN HISTORY

JAN M. PLUVIER

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OF SOUTH-EAST ASIAN
HISTORY

KUALA LUMPUR
OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS
HONG KONG TOKYO
1967

Oxford University Press, Ely House, London W.1.

GLASGOW NEW YORK TORONTO MELBOURNE WELLINGTON
CAPE TOWN SALISBURY IBADAN NAIROBI LUSAKA ADDIS ABABA
BOMBAY CALCUTTA MADRAS KARACHI LAHORE DACCA
KUALA LUMPUR HONG KONG TOKYO

Bangunan Loke Yew, Kuala Lumpur

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959.00302

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GOETHE-INSTITUTE
KUALA LUMPUR

Hadiah 719101

PRINTED BY ART PRINTING WORKS KUALA LUMPUR

- 7 APR 1994

Pustaka Negara
Malaysia

CONTENTS

MAPS	ix
INTRODUCTION	xi
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	xii
I BURMA	I
i. Kings of the Konbaung Dynasty	
ii. Chief Commissioners (-1897), Lieutenant-Governors (-1923) and Governors	
iii. Chief of State (Adipati) of 'Independent' Burma, 1943-5	
iv. Presidents, Union of Burma	
v. Prime Ministers	
II SIAM-THAILAND	3
i. Kings of the Čhakkri Dynasty	
ii. Prime Ministers since 1932	
III LAOS	5
i. Kings of Vientiane	
ii. Kings of Luang Prabang (since 1946 Kings of Laos)	
iii. Prime Ministers of Laos	
IV CAMBODIA	7
i. Kings of Cambodia	
ii. Prime Ministers of Cambodia	
V VIETNAM	9
i. Emperors of the Lê Dynasty	
ii. Ruler of the Trịnh family	

- iii. T'ây-son rulers
- iv. Emperors of the Nguyễn Dynasty
 - v. President of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam
- vi. Head of State and Presidents of the State/Republic of Vietnam
- vii. Prime Ministers of the two Vietnams

VI FRENCH INDOCHINA 12

- i. Governors of Cochin China
- ii. Governors-General of the Indochinese Union
- iii. High Commissioners of the Indochinese Federation

VII MALAYA 15

- i. Governors of the Straits Settlements and (since 1896 at the same time) High Commissioners for the Malay States
- ii. Governor of the Malayan Union (-1948) and High Commissioners of the Federation of Malaya
- iii. Kings (Yang di-Pertuan Agong) of Malaya/Malaysia
- iv. Prime Minister of Malaya/Malaysia
- v. Governors of Singapore (1946-63)
- vi. Chief/Prime Ministers of Singapore, since 1955
- vii. Johore-Riau Empire, afterwards Sultanate of Johore
- viii. Sultanate of Kedah
- ix. Sultanate of Kelantan
- x. Negri Sembilan
- xi. Sultanate of Pahang
- xii. Sultanate of Perak
- xiii. Sultanate of Selangor
- xiv. Sultanate of Trengganu

VIII NORTHERN BORNEO 21

- i. Rajahs of Sarawak
- ii. Governors of Sarawak
- iii. Governors of North Borneo (and Labuan 1890-1906) for the British (Chartered) North Borneo Company

- iv. Governors of North Borneo for the Crown
- v. Sultanate of Brunei

IX THE NETHERLANDS INDIES—INDONESIA

23

- i. Governors-General of the East India Company
- ii. Governors-General for the 'Batave Republic' and the Kingdom of Holland
- iii. Lieutenant-Governors of the English East India Company
- iv. Governors-General for the Kingdom of the Netherlands
- v. High Representatives of the Crown
- vi. Governors of Netherlands New Guinea
- vii. President of Indonesia
- viii. Prime Ministers until 1959
- ix. First Deputy Prime Ministers of the Presidential Cabinets

A SUMATRA

- i. Sultanate of Asahan
- ii. Sultanate of Atjèh (Achin)
- iii. Sultanate of Deli
- iv. Sultanate of Djambi
- v. Sultanate of Langkat
- vi. Sultanate of Palembang
- vii. Sultanate of Riau-Lingga
- viii. Sultanate of Siak Sri Indrapura

B JAVA

- i. Rulers (Susuhunan) of Surakarta
- ii. Sultanate of Jogjakarta
- iii. Sultanate of Banten (Bantam)

C BORNEO

- i. Sultanate of Bandjarmasin
- ii. Sultanate of Kutai
- iii. Sultanate of Matan/Sukadana
- iv. Sultanate of Pasir
- v. Sultanate of Pontianak
- vi. Sultanate of Sambas

D	CELEBES	
E	THE LESSER SUNDA ISLANDS	
F	THE MOLUCCAS	
G	NEW GUINEA—IRIAN	
X	PORTUGUESE TIMOR	39
XI	THE PHILIPPINES	40
	i. Spanish Governors and Captains-General	
	ii. First Philippine Republic	
	iii. U.S. Governors and (since 1905) Governors-General	
	iv. The Commonwealth of the Philippines	
	v. Republic of the Philippines (during the Japanese Occupation)	
	vi. Republic of the Philippines	
	vii. Sultanate of Sulu	
XII	HOME AUTHORITIES	44
	A BRITAIN AND BRITISH INDIA	
	i. Secretaries of State, administering Colonial Affairs	
	ii. Secretaries of State for War and the Colonies	
	iii. Secretaries of State for the Colonies	
	iv. Secretaries of State for India (1858-1937), for India and Burma (1937-47), and for Burma (1947-8)	
	v. Governors-General and (1858-1935) Viceroys of India	
	B FRANCE	
	i. Ministers or Undersecretaries of State, administering Colonial Affairs	
	ii. Colonial Ministers	
	iii. Secretaries of State for the Colonies and for the Navy and the Colonies of the Vichy Government	
	iv. National Commissioner for (among other things) Colonial Affairs in the Free French Committee	
	v. Colonial Ministers	

- vi. Ministers for Overseas France (La France d'Outre-Mer)
- vii. Ministers of State and Secretaries of State for the Associated States

C NETHERLANDS

- i. Ministers, administering Colonial Affairs
- ii. Colonial Ministers
- iii. Ministers for Overseas Territories and Overseas Affairs

D SPAIN

- i. Viceroys of New Spain (Mexico) until 1822
- ii. Ministers of Overseas Territories (Ministros de Ultramar) 1863-99

E UNITED STATES

- i. Presidents of the United States
- ii. Secretaries of War

XIII JAPANESE AUTHORITIES

58

- i. Ministers of War and Marine
- ii. Ministers for Greater East Asia
- iii. Commander-in-Chief of the Southern Area Armies

MAPS

MALAYA AND SUMATRA	14
BORNEO	30
CELEBES AND THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO	34

INTRODUCTION

THE purpose of this chart and the handbook is to provide a graphic survey of territorial developments in South-East Asia from 1782 (represented by the top horizontal line of the chart) to the present day. Vertical columns indicate the different countries and colonial territories or, in the case of 'native' principalities of very limited size, several of these states grouped together. Black lines, either vertical or horizontal, represent *territorial* changes during the colonial period. Blue lines indicate, when vertically drawn, boundaries between independent countries and, horizontally, *territorial* changes in these countries as well as *administrative* changes in the status of colonial territories. Administrative divisions within European colonies are shown by vertical lines in red; these lines also indicate the boundaries between the larger Indonesian islands or island groups. Thus the blue horizontal line in Burma, 1937, shows the separation of Burma from British India; the red vertical lines in British Malaya show the several administrative units (S.S., F.M.S., U.M.S.) in this country.

In order to bring about a clear contrast between independent states (both pre-colonial and post-colonial) and colonial territories, the latter are shown in colours. No distinction has been made between colonial territories under direct and those under indirect rule, because this would have given the chart an even more confusing appearance. Shading of colours has been applied only in a few cases.

For each territory the colonial period is considered to have

^a ctually begun at the date either of European conquest or of a treaty which established effective European authority.

The survey starts with the year 1782. From a historical point of view this date is quite arbitrarily chosen, but the period before 1782 is so confusing in terms of territorial changes that it cannot possibly be depicted clearly in a manner like this.

The dates in the chart are explained in the following chapters, which also contain lists of rulers and colonial governors.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Grateful acknowledgement is made to the following persons and institutions for the helpful way in which they have lent their co-operation to the compiling of the lists of rulers for this handbook: Ambassade de France en Malaisie, Kuala Lumpur; Archives Nationales, section Outre-Mer, Paris; Archivo Histórico Nacional, Madrid; Département de l'Information, Royaume de Cambodge, Phnom Penh; Department of Broadcasting and Information, Brunei; Department of Information Sabah, Jesselton; Don Julio Gómez de Salazar, Madrid; Mr. E.G. Groeneveld, Amsterdam; Indische Collectie, Ryks-instituut voor Oorlogsdocumentatie, Amsterdam; Professor K.G. Tregonning, University of Singapore; Dr. (Mrs.) E.E. van Tricht-Keesing, Amsterdam; Dr. F.R.J. Verhoeven, Amsterdam.

I BURMA

BURMA, since 1752 ruled by the Konbaung dynasty, annexed Arakan in 1784.

After two wars with the British East India Company it was forced to cede Arakan and Tenasserim (1826) and Pegu (1852). These three territories became a single administrative unit (Lower Burma) in 1862. The third Anglo-Burmese war resulted in the annexation of Upper Burma and the abolition of the Burmese monarchy (1886).

In 1897 Burma was detached from the Presidency of Bengal and made a separate province of British India, until 1937 when it became a separate crown colony. From 1942 to 1945 Burma was occupied by the Japanese.

In 1948 the country became independent.

i. Kings of the Konbaung dynasty

1781-1819	Bodawpaya
1819-37	Bagyidaw
1837-46	Tharrawaddy
1846-53	Pagan Min
1853-78	Mindon Min
1878-85	Thibaw

ii. Chief Commissioners (-1897), Lieutenant-Governors (-1923) and Governors

1862-7	Arthur Phayre
1867-71	Albert Fytche
1871-5	Ashley Eden
1875-8	Rivers Thompson
1878-80	Charles Aitchison
1880-7	Charles Bernard

1887-90	Charles Crosthwaite
1890-4	Alexander Mackenzie
1895-1903	Frederick Fryer
1903-5	Hugh Barnes
1905-10	Hubert White
1910-15	Harvey Adamson
1915-17	Harcourt Butler
1917-22	Reginald Craddock
1923-7	Harcourt Butler, 2
1927-30	Charles Innes
1930-1	Maung Gyi
1931-2	Charles Innes, 2
1932-6	Hugh L. Stephenson
1936-41	Archibald Cochrane
1941-6	Reginald Dorman Smith
1946-8	Hubert Rance

iii. Chief of State (Adipati) of 'independent' Burma, 1943-5

1943-5	Ba Maw
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iv. Presidents, Union of Burma

1948-52	Sao Shwe Taik
1952-7	Ba U
1957-62	Win Maung
1962-	Ne Win

v. Prime Ministers

1937-9	Ba Maw
1939-40	Pu
1940-1	Saw
1941-2	Paw Tun
1946-7	Aung San
1947-56	Nu
1956-7	Ba Swe
1957-8	Nu, 2
1958-60	Ne Win
1960-2	Nu, 3
1962-	Ne Win, 2

II SIAM - THAILAND

SIAM came under the Čhakkri dynasty in 1782. In 1795 and 1814 it annexed several provinces of Cambodia. In 1821 Siam invaded the Malay state of Kedah which remained under its control by the Anglo-Siamese (Burney) treaty of 1826. In 1828 Vientiane, until then a kingdom under Siamese suzerainty, was annexed, but in 1893 Siam was compelled to cede all Laotian territories east of the Mekhong to French Indochina. In 1904-7 France annexed some territories west of the Mekhong and forced Siam to restore to Cambodia the Khmer provinces which it had taken in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century. In 1909 Britain obtained from Siam the cession of four Malay states. During the Second World War Thailand acquired a large slice of Cambodian territory, but had to give it back in 1945/6.

i. Kings of the Čhakkri dynasty

1782-1809	Řama Thibodi
1809-24	Isara Sunthorn
1824-51	Nang Klao
1851-68	Mongkut
1868-1910	Čhulalongkorn
1910-25	Vajiravudh
1925-35	Prajadhipok
1935-46	Ananda Mahidol
1946-	Phumiphon Adunyadet

ii. Prime Ministers since 1932

1932-3	Manopakorn
1933-8	Phahon Phonphayuhasena
1938-44	Pibun Songkhram

1944-5	Khuang Aphaiwong
1945-6	Seni Pramoj
1946	Khuang Aphaiwong, 2
1946	Pridi Phanomyong
1946-7	Thamrong Nawasawat
1947-8	Khuang Aphaiwong, 3
1948-57	Pibun Songkhram, 2
1957-8	Phot Sarasin
1958-9	Thanom Kitthikhachorn
1959-63	Sarit Thanarat
1963-	Thanom Kitthikhachorn, 2

III LAOS

THE country now known as Laos was at the end of the eighteenth century divided between the kingdoms of Vientiane and Luang Prabang and the principality of Champassak, all three under Siamese suzerainty. In 1828 the Siamese abolished the Vientiane monarchy and placed this territory under direct rule. In 1893 France forced Siam to cede all areas east of the Mekhong to Indochina, of which union Laos now became a component 'country'. In 1904-7 it was enlarged by some territories west of the Mekhong.

In 1945 Japan eliminated French rule over Indochina and declared Laos 'independent'. After the Japanese surrender French rule was restored, however, and by the Franco-Laotian treaty of 1946 the whole of Laos became a united kingdom under the king of Luang Prabang. After some years of existence as an 'Associated State' within the French Union Laos became finally independent in 1953/4.

i. Kings of Vientiane

1782-92	Chao Nan
1792-1805	Chao In
1805-28	Chao Anou

ii. Kings of Luang Prabang (since 1946 Kings of Laos)

1781-7	Tiao Vong
1791-1817	Anourouth
1817-36	Mantha Thourath
1836-50	Souka Seum
1851-69	Tiantha Koumane
1872-87	Oun Kham
1894-1904	Zakarine

1904-59 Sisavang Vong
1959- Savang Vatthana

iii. Prime Ministers of Laos

1945 Pethsarath
1945-6 Phaya Khammao
1947-8 Souvannarath
1948-50 Boun Oum na Champassak
1950-1 Phoui Sananikone
1951-4 Souvanna Phouma
1954-6 Katay Sasorith
1956-8 Souvanna Phouma, 2
1958-9 Phoui Sananikone, 2
1960 Kou Abhay
1960 Tiao Somsanith
1960 Souvanna Phouma, 3
1960-2 Boun Oum na Champassak, 2
1962- Souvanna Phouma, 4

IV CAMBODIA

CAMBODIA's independence was constantly threatened by Siam and Vietnam in the eighteenth and early nineteenth century. The former took several provinces in 1795 and 1814; the latter occupied and ruled the whole country through a puppet king from 1834-41. In 1863 Cambodia became a French protectorate and after 1887 it was part of the Indochinese Union.

Under French protection it regained from Siam several of its former provinces (1904-7). During the Second World War, however, France was compelled to cede a large slice of Khmer territory to Thailand (1941), which the latter had to return in 1945-6.

French rule was eliminated early in 1945, but restored later in the same year. For several years the country was an 'Associated State' within the French Union, until it became fully independent in 1953.

i. Kings of Cambodia

1779-96	Ang Eng
1806-34	Ang Chan
1834-41	Ang Mey
1841-59	Ang Duong
1860-1904	Norodom
1904-27	Sisovath
1927-41	Monivong
1941-55	Norodom Sihanouk
1955-60	Norodom Suramarit
1960-	<i>Head of State:</i> Prince Norodom Sihanouk

ii. Prime Ministers of Cambodia

1945	King Norodom Sihanouk
1945	Son Ngoc Thanh
1945-6	Prince Sisowath
1946-7	Prince Youtevong
1947-8	Prince Watchhayavong
1948	Chheam Vam
1948-9	Penn Nouth
1949	Yem Sambaur
1949	Ieu Koeus
1949-50	Yem Sambaur, 2
1950	King Norodom Sihanouk, 2
1950-1	Prince Monipong
1951	Oum Chheang Sun
1951-2	Huy Kanthoul
1952-3	King Norodom Sihanouk, 3
1953-4	Chan Nak
1954	King Norodom Sihanouk, 4
1954-5	Penn Nouth, 2
1955	Leng Ngeth
1955-6	Prince Norodom Sihanouk, 5
1956	Oum Chheang Sun, 2
1956	Prince Norodom Sihanouk, 6
1956	Khim Tit
1956	Prince Norodom Sihanouk, 7
1956-7	San Yun
1957	Prince Norodom Sihanouk, 8
1957-8	Sim Var
1958	Penn Nouth, 3
1958	Sim Var, 2
1958-60	Prince Norodom Sihanouk, 9
1960-1	Pho Proeung
1961-2	Prince Norodom Sihanouk, 10
1962	Chau Sen Cocsal
1962-6	Prince Norodom Kantol
1966-7	Lon Nol
1967-	Prince Norodom Sihanouk, 11

V VIETNAM

IN 1782 the territory of Vietnam, although formally under the Lê dynasty, was divided between the Trinh family, which held the North, and the Tây-son brothers who had just eliminated the rule of the Nguyễn in the South. In 1786 the Tây-son put an end to the domination of the Trinh; it was, however, not they but the last survivor of the Nguyễn who ultimately restored the unity of Vietnam under a new imperial dynasty (1802).

In 1862-7 Cochin China was occupied and made a colony by the French. In 1883 France placed Tonkin under its protection and limited the authority of the Nguyễn emperor to Annam, which also became a French protectorate. In 1887 Vietnam, administratively divided into three 'countries', was made a part of the Indochinese Union.

French rule was eliminated by the Japanese early in 1945. After the Japanese surrender the last Nguyễn emperor abdicated and an independent republic was proclaimed by Ho Chi Minh. The French attempt to restore their rule led to the Vietnam War (1945/6-54). They detached Cochin China from Vietnam in 1946 but they were forced to recognize the territorial unity of Vietnam when they, in 1949, set up the 'State' of Vietnam as a counterweight to Ho Chi Minh's Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

In 1954 Vietnam was partitioned along the 17th parallel. Tonkin and North Annam fell to the Democratic Republic of Vietnam; South Annam and Cochin China came under the State of Vietnam, which a few months earlier had become fully independent. South Vietnam became a Republic in 1955.

i. Emperors of the Lê dynasty

- 1740-86 Lê Hiến Tông
1786-93 Lê Chiêu Thống

ii. Ruler of the Trịnh family

- 1782-6 Trịnh Khải

iii. Tây-son rulers

- 1778-93 Nguyễn Văn Nhạc
1778-92 Nguyễn Văn Huệ
(as Emperor since 1788: Quang Trung)
1792-1802 Quang Toản

iv. Emperors of the Nguyễn dynasty

- 1792-1820 Nguyễn Anh
(as Emperor since 1802: Gia Long)
1820-41 Minh Mạng
1841-7 Thiệu Trị
1847-83 Tu Đức
1883 Đức Đức
1883-4 Hiệp Hòa
1884-5 Kiên Phúc
1885-6 Hàm Nghi
1886-8 Đông Khánh
1888-1907 Thanh Thái
1907-16 Duy Thành
1916-25 Khải Định
1925-45 Vinh Tuy (Bảo Đại)

v. President of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam

- 1945- Hồ Chí Minh

vi. 'State', since 1955 Republic of Vietnam

- 1949-55 Bảo Đại (Head of State)
1955-63 Ngô Đình Diệm (President)
1963-4 Dương Văn Minh
1964-5 Phan Khắc Sửu
1965- Nguyễn Văn Thiệu

vii. *Prime Ministers of the two Vietnams*

a) (DEMOCRATIC) REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

1945-55 Ho Chi Minh
1955- Pham Van Dong

b) 'STATE'/REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

1949-50 Nguyễn Văn Long
1950-2 Trần Văn Hữu
1952-4 Nguyễn Văn Tâm
1954 Bửu Lộc
1954-5 Ngô Đình Diệm
1964 Nguyễn Khánh
1964-5 Trần Văn Hương
1965 Phan Huy Quát
1965- Nguyễn Cao Kỳ

VI FRENCH INDOCHINA

THE Indochinese Union came into being when the three parts of the former Vietnam Empire and the protectorate of Cambodia were united for administrative purposes in 1887. In 1893 Laos was included.

French rule was liquidated by the Japanese early in 1945. After the Japanese surrender the French tried to form an Indochinese Federation (as distinct from the pre-war Union), consisting of three 'associated states' within the French Union and quasi-independent. Real independence was granted to Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos in 1953-4.

i. Governors of Cochin China

1862-3	Louis Adolphe Bonard
1863-5	Pierre Paul Marie de la Grandière
1865	Baron Pierre Gustave Roze
1865-8	Pierre Paul Marie de la Grandière, 2
1868-9	Gustave Hector Marie Ohier
1869-70	Joseph Faron
1870-1	Alphonse Jean Cl.R.Th. de Cornulier-Lucinière
1871-4	Marie Jules Dupré
1874	Jules François Emile Krantz
1874-6	Victor Auguste Duperré
1876	Henri Gaëtan Ernest Bossant
1876-7	Victor Auguste Duperré, 2
1877-9	Count Louis Charles G. J. Lafont
1879-82	Charles Marie Le Myre de Vilers
1883-5	Charles Antoine Francis Thomson
1885-6	Charles Auguste F. Begin
1886-7	Ange Michel Filippini

ii. Governors-General of the Indochinese Union

1887-8	Jean Antoine Ernest Constans
1888-9	Etienne Antoine G. Richaud
1889-91	Georges Jules Piquet
1891-4	Jean Marie Antoine de Lanessan
1894	François Pierre Rodier
1894-5	Paul Armand Rousseau
1895-7	Julien Auguste Fourès
1897-1902	Paul Doumer
1902-7	Jean Baptiste Paul Beau
1907-8	Louis Alphonse Bonhoure
1908-10	Antony Wladislas Klobukowsky
1910-11	Albert Jean G.M.L. Piquié
1911	Paul Louis Luce
1911-14	Albert Sarraut
1914-15	Joost Van Vollenhoven
1915-16	Ernest Nestor Roume
1916-17	Jean Eugène Charles
1917-19	Albert Sarraut, 2
1919-20	Maurice Antoine Fr. Monguillot
1920-2	Maurice Long
1922	François Baudouin
1922-5	Martial Henry Merlin
1925	Maurice Antoine Fr. Monguillot, 2
1925-8	Alexandre Varennes
1928	Maurice Antoine Fr. Monguillot, 3
1928-34	Pierre Pasquier
1934-6	Eugène Jean L.R. Robin
1936-9	Jules Brévié
1939-40	Georges Catroux
1940-5	Jean Decoux

iii. High Commissioners of the Indochinese Federation

1945-7	Georges Thierry d'Argenlieu
1947-8	Emile Bollaert
1948-50	Léon Pignon
1950-2	Jean de Lattre de Tassigny
1952-3	Jean Letourneau



Malaya and Sumatra

VII MALAYA

By the end of the eighteenth century Malaya consisted of several Malay states. Some of these were under vague Siamese suzerainty. The southern part of the peninsula was under the sway of the crumbling Riau-Johore Empire. Malacca—Portuguese since 1511, Dutch since 1641—fell to the British in 1795. It was restored to the Dutch in 1816, but ceded to Britain in 1824. The British acquired Penang in 1786, Province Wellesley in 1800, Singapore in 1819. By the Anglo-Dutch treaty of 1824 Malaya fell within the British sphere of influence; the Riau-Johore Empire was consequently partitioned. In 1826 Britain recognized Siamese overlordship over Kedah and, though less explicitly understood, over Kelantan and Trengganu.

The territories under direct British rule, the Straits Settlements, were part of British India until 1867 when they became a separate crown colony.

British intervention in the Malay states started in 1874. The four states brought under British protection by 1896 (Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan, Pahang) were administratively federated in that year (F.M.S.). In 1909 Siam was forced to cede the four northern states (Kelantan, Trengganu, Perlis, Kedah) and in 1914 Johore accepted a British adviser. These states did not enter the federation.

After the Japanese occupation the British liquidated the colony of the Straits Settlements in 1946. Singapore became a separate crown colony. The other territories were united with the Malay states to form a Malayan Union. This Union was replaced by the Federation of Malaya in 1948, which obtained its independence in 1957. In 1963 Singapore joined

the federation which, by the inclusion of Sarawak and North Borneo was enlarged to the Federation of Malaysia. In 1965 Singapore seceded from the federation and became an independent state.

i. Governors of the Straits Settlements and (since 1896 at the same time) High Commissioners for the Malay States

1826-8	Robert Fullerton
1828-33	Robert Ibbetson
1833-7	Kenneth Murchison
1837-43	Samuel G. Bonham
1843-55	William J. Butterworth
1855-9	Edmund A. Blundell
1859-67	Orfeur Cavenagh
1867-73	Harry St. G. Ord
1873-5	Andrew Clarke
1875-7	William F.D. Jervois
1877-9	William C.F. Robinson
1879-80	Archibald E. Anson
1880-7	Frederick A. Weld
1887-93	Cecil Clementi Smith
1893-4	W.A. Maxwell,
1894-9	Charles B.H. Mitchell
1899-1901	James A. Swettenham
1901-4	Frank A. Swettenham
1904-11	John Anderson
1911-19	Arthur H. Young
1919-27	Laurence Guillemard
1927-9	Hugh Clifford
1930-4	Cecil Clementi
1934-42	Shenton Thomas

ii. Governor of the Malayan Union (-1948) and High Commissioners of the Federation of Malaya

1946-8	Edward Gent
1948-51	Henry Gurney
1952-4	Gerald Templer
1954-7	Donald McGillivray

iii. *Kings (Yang di-Pertuan Agong) of Malaya/Malaysia*

1957-60	Tuanku Abdul Rahman
1960	Tuanku Hisamuddin Alam Shah
1960-5	Tuanku Syed Putra
1965-	Ismail Nasiruddin

iv. *Prime Minister of Malaya/Malaysia*

1955-	Tunku Abdul Rahman
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v. *Governors of Singapore (1946-63)*

1946-52	Franklin Gimson
1952-5	John Nicoll
1955-7	Robert Black
1957-9	William Goode
1959-	Yusuf bin Ishak, as Yang di-Pertuan Negara, who remained in office after the 'Merger' with Malaya in 1963, as well as (with the title of President) after the separation in 1965.

vi. *Chief/Prime Ministers of Singapore, since 1955*

1955-6	David Marshall
1956-9	Lim Yew Hock
1959-	Lee Kuan Yew

vii. *The Johore-Riau Empire, afterwards Sultanate of Johore*

1755-1811	Mahmud
1811-30	Abdul Rahman, from 1819/24 Sultan of Riau-Lingga only
1819-35	Husain, Sultan of Singapore
(1806-25	Abdul Rahman, Temenggong of Johore
1825-62	Ibrahim, Temenggong)
1862-95	Abubakar, after 1885 Sultan of Johore
1895-1959	Ibrahim
1959-	Ismail

viii. *Sultanate of Kedah*

1760-97	Abdullah Mukarram
1797-1843	Ahmad Tajuddin

1843-53	Zainal Rashid I
1853-78	Ahmad Tajuddin
1878-81	Zainal Rashid II
1881-1943	Abdul Hamid Halim Shah
1943-58	Badlishah
1958-	Abdul Hamid Muazzam Shah

ix. Sultanate of Kelantan

1763-98	Long Yunus
1798-1835	Muhammad I
1837-86	Muhammad II
1886-9	Ahmad
1889-90	Muhammad III
1890-9	Mansur
1899-1920	Muhammad IV
1920-44	Ismail
1944-60	Ibrahim
1960-	Yahya Petra

x. Negri Sembilan

came into being in its present form in 1895	
until 1933	Tuanku Muhammad, Yang di-Pertuan Besar
1933-60	Tuanku Abdul Rahman
1960-7	Tuanku Munawir
1967-	Tuanku Ja'afar

xi. Sultanate of Pahang

ruled by Bendaharas, since 1882 by Sultans	
1863-1914	Wan Ahmad
1914-17	Mahmud
1917-32	Abdullah
1932-	Abubakar

xii. Sultanate of Perak

1796-1806	Ahmadin Shah
1806-25	Abdul Malik Mansur Shah
1825-30	Abdullah Muazzam Shah
1831-51	Shahbuddin
1851-7	Abdullah Muhammad Shah

1857-65	Ja'afar
1865-71	Ali
1871-4	Ismail
1874-6	Abdullah Muhammad Shah
1877-87	Yusuf
1887-1916	Idris
1916-18	Abdul Jalil
1918-38	Iskandar Shah
1938-48	Abdul Aziz
1948-63	Yusuf
1963-	Idris

xiii. Sultanate of Selangor

-1826	Ibrahimi
1826-57	Muhammad
1857-98	Abdul Samad
1898-1938	Sulaiman
1938-42	Hishamuddin
1942-5	Musauddin
1945-60	Hishamuddin, 2
1960-	Salahuddin

xiv. Sultanate of Trengganu

1740-93	Mansur Shah
1793-1808	Zainal Abidin II
1808-26	Ahmad Shah
1826-31	Abdul Rahman
1831	Daud
1831-6	Mansur Shah II
1836-9	Muhammad Shah
1839-76	Omar
1876-81	Ahmad II
1881-1918	Zainal Abidin III
1918-20	Muhammad
1920-42	Sulaiman
1942-5	Ali
1945-	Ismail Nasiruddin

VIII NORTHERN BORNEO

THE territories of Northern Borneo which now form part of the Federation of Malaysia, were held by Brunei and Sulu at the end of the eighteenth century. In 1841 James Brooke was installed Rajah of Sarawak. He and his successor successfully enlarged their fief at the expense of Brunei until, in 1890, it had reached its present size. In 1846 the East India Company acquired the island of Labuan. A large area of North Borneo was ceded by Brunei and Sulu to a party of private traders in 1878; in 1881 the British North Borneo Company was formed to administer this territory. Labuan was a crown colony, but was part of North Borneo from 1890 to 1906.

Sarawak, North Borneo and what was left of the Sultanate of Brunei were placed under British protection in 1888. From 1942 to 1945 the three territories were occupied by Japanese troops. In 1946 the British Crown took over Sarawak and North Borneo from the Rajah and the British North Borneo Company respectively. Both territories joined the Federation of Malaysia in 1963.

Brunei remained a British protectorate.

i. Rajahs of Sarawak

1841-68	James Brooke
1868-1917	Charles Brooke
1917-46	Charles Vyner Brooke

ii. Governors of Sarawak

1946-9	Charles Arden-Clarke
1949	Duncan Stewart
1950-60	Anthony Abell
1960-3	Alexander Waddell

iii. *Governors of North Borneo (and Labuan 1890-1906) for the British (Chartered) North Borneo Company*

1881-7	William H. Treacher
1887-8	W.M. Crocker
1888-95	Charles V. Creagh
1895-1900	Leicester P. Beaufort
1900-1	Hugh Clifford
1901-3	Ernest W. Birch
1904-11	Edward P. Gucritz
1911-12	Francis R. Ellis
1912-13	James Scott Mason
1913-15	Cecil W.Ch. Parr
1915-22	Aylmer C. Pearson
1922-5	William H. Rycroff
1925-6	Aylmer C. Pearson, 2
1926-9	John L. Humphreys
1930-3	Arthur F. Richards
1934-7	Douglas J. Jardine
1937-42	Charles R. Smith

iv. *Governors of North Borneo for the Crown*

1947-50	Edward Twining
1950-4	Ralph Hone
1954-9	Roland Turnbull
1959-63	William Goode

v. *Sultanate of Brunei*

until 1795	Omar Ali Saifuddin
1795-6	Mohamed Tajuddin
1796	Jemal ul-Alam
1796-1809	Mohamed Tajuddin, 2
1809-28	Khanzul Alam
1828	Mohamed Alam
1828-52	Omar Ali Saifuddin
1852-85	Abdul Munim
1885-1906	Hashim Jallal
1906-24	Muhammad Jallaluddin
1924-50	Ahmad Tajuddin
1950-	Omar Ali Saifuddin

IX THE NETHERLANDS INDIES—INDONESIA

THE Dutch territories in the East Indies were ruled by the East India Company until 1799 and by the State ('Batave Republic', Kingdom of Holland, Kingdom of the Netherlands respectively) since 1800. Until 1870 Dutch attention was primarily focussed on Java; it was only in the period 1870-1910 that the 'Outer Islands' were brought under effective control. Although the name Netherlands Indies (or -India) was used throughout the nineteenth century, the actual Netherlands Indies as they were known by 1940 did not come into being until the first decade of this century.

In 1942 the colony was occupied by the Japanese, who eliminated Dutch rule. After the Japanese surrender an Indonesian Republic was proclaimed by Sukarno (1945). This republic was recognized by the Dutch as the *de facto* authority in Java and Sumatra (1947) and as a component state of a federation, the United States of Indonesia, which they intended to set up. Under Dutch auspices several states came into being in those territories where the Dutch had managed to restore their rule after 1945. As a result the territory of the Republic of Indonesia was greatly reduced in size.

In 1949 the United States of Indonesia became independent, but in 1950, after a rapid take over of the Dutch sponsored states by the original republic, Indonesia became a unitary state. New Guinea remained a Dutch colony from 1949 to 1962. In the latter year this territory came temporarily under the United Nations; in 1963 it was incorporated into the Indonesian Republic.

i. Governors-General of the East India Company

- 1780-96 Willem A. Alting
1792-9 Sebastiaan C. Nederburgh, Commissioner-General
1792-9 Simon H. Frijkenius, Commissioner-General
1793-9 Johannes Siberg, Commissioner-General
1796-1801 Pieter G. van Overstraten

ii. Governors-General for the 'Batave Republic' and the Kingdom of Holland

- 1801-5 Johannes Siberg
1805-8 Albertus H. Wiese
1805-6 Charles H. van Grasveld, Commissioner-General
1805-6 Cornelis Th. Elout, Commissioner-General
1808-11 Herman W. Daendels
1811 Jan W. Janssens

iii. Lieutenant-Governors of the English East India Company

- 1811-16 Thomas Stamford Raffles
1816 John Fendall

iv. Governors-General for the Kingdom of the Netherlands

- 1816-26 Godert A. Baron van der Capellen
1816-18 Cornelis Th. Elout, Commissioner-General
1816-18 Arnold A. Buyskes, Commissioner-General
1826-30 Hendrik Merkus de Kock, Lieutenant-Governor-General
1826-30 Leonard P. Viscount Du Bus de Ghisignies, Commissioner-General
1830-3 Johannes Count van den Bosch
1833-6 Jean Chr. Baud
1836-40 Dominique J. de Erens
1840-1 Carel S.W. Count van Hogendorp

- 1841-4 Pieter Merkus
 1844-5 Joan C. Reijnst
 1845-51 Jacob Rochussen
 1851-6 Albertus J. Duymaer van Twist
 1856-61 Charles F. Pahud
 1861 Arij Prins
 1861-6 Ludolf A. J.W. Baron Sloet van de Beele
 1866 Arij Prins, 2
 1866-72 Pieter Mijer
 1872-5 James Loudon
 1875-81 Johan W. van Lansberge
 1881-4 Frederik s'Jacob
 1884-8 Otto van Rees
 1888-93 Cornelis Pijnacker Hordijk
 1893-9 Carel H.A. van der Wijck
 1899-1904 Willem Rooseboom
 1904-9 Joannes B. van Heutsz
 1909-16 Alexander W.F. Idenburg
 1916-21 Joan P. Count van Limburg Stirum
 1921-6 Dirk Fock
 1926-31 Andries C.D. de Graeff
 1931-6 Bonifacius C. de Jonge
 1936-45 Alidius W.L. Tjarda van Starkenborgh Stachouwer
 1942-8 Hubertus J. van Mook, Lieutenant-Governor-General
 1946-8 Willem Schermerhorn, Commissioner-General
 1946-8 Max van Poll, Commissioner-General
 1946-8 Feike de Boer, Commissioner-General

v. High Representatives of the Crown

- 1948-9 Louis J.M. Beel
 1949 Antonius H. Lovink

vi. Governors of Netherlands New Guinea

- 1950-3 Simon L. van Waardenburg
 1953-8 Jan van Baal
 1958-62 Pieter J. Platteel

vii. *Presidents of Indonesia*

- 1945-67 Sukarno
1967- Suharto (acting)

viii. *Prime Ministers until 1959*

- 1945 Sukarno
1945-7 Sutan Sjahrir
1947-8 Amir Sjarifuddin
1948 Mohammed Hatta
1948-9 Sjafruddin Prawiranegara
1949 Mohammed Hatta (restored)
1949-50 Mohammed Hatta (P.M. of the United States of Indonesia)
1950-1 Mohammed Natsir (P.M. of the Republic of Indonesia)
1951-2 Sukiman Wirjosandjojo
1952-3 Wilopo
1953-5 Ali Sastroamidjojo
1955-6 Burhanuddin Harahap
1956-7 Ali Sastroamidjojo, 2
1957-9 Djuanda

ix. *First Deputy Prime Ministers of the Presidential Cabinets*

- 1959-63 Djuanda
1963-6 Subandrio
1966 Johannes Leimena
1966- Suharto

A SUMATRA

By the end of the eighteenth century the island of Sumatra was politically divided among several states. The north was dominated by the Sultanate of Atjèh (Achin). The territories of the 'Oostkust' were ruled by Malay sultans who owed allegiance to the Sultanate of Siak. Indragiri and the Riau-Lingga islands formed part of the Riau-Johore Empire until 1824 and after that date they belonged to the Riau Sultanate. Further to the South were the Sultanates of Djambi and Palembang, the

latter comprising the islands of Bangka and Billiton. The West Javanese state of Banten (Bantam) formally dominated the so-called Lampung Districts in South Sumatra, but its real power there was almost nil. The Padang Highlands and the coastal areas of this region were under several Minangkabau rulers. South of this, along the coast, lay the state of Indrapura. The area around Lake Toba and the region which was known as Tapanuli were Batak territories.

At that time there was hardly any European penetration in Sumatra. The Dutch had held Padang since 1659; it was taken by the British in 1795 and restored to the Dutch in 1816. The British had possessed Bencoolen (Bangkahulu) since 1685; as a result of the Anglo-Dutch treaty of 1824 it was ceded to the Dutch. In 1806 the Dutch obtained Bangka and Billiton; from 1812 to 1816 both islands were held by the British. In 1824 Sumatra south of Atjèh was recognized as lying within the Dutch sphere of influence. A few years earlier the Dutch had liquidated the Palembang Sultanate. In 1834 they took over the Lampung Districts. After the Padri War the Dutch extended their control over the Minangkabau territories (1837) and in 1838 they obtained Indragiri. Siak proper was forced to accept Dutch overlordship in 1857; so, between 1862 and 1865, were the Malay states of the 'Oostkust' region (Asahan, Deli, etc.). Djambi was forced to recognize Dutch suzerainty in 1858.

The first Batak territories fell to the Dutch in 1832 (Angkota and Mandailing). Tapanuli followed in 1840-1, Silindung in 1859. The Dutch subdued the Toba-Batak in 1869, but the Karo-, Pakpak- and Dairi-Batak territories only between 1904 and 1907. It was also not until the first decade of the twentieth century that Dutch control could be firmly established over the interior of Djambi and the islands in the Indian ocean (Siberut, 1905; Nias, 1906). The longest war the Dutch had to fight was the one against the Atjèh Sultanate. It started in 1873 and led to the conquest of Sumatra's northernmost tip in 1874, but the whole of Atjèh proper was not subdued until

1903-4 and its former dependencies, the Gajo-Alas areas, were brought under Dutch control only in 1907. By 1911 finally, when Riau was annexed, the whole of Sumatra and adjoining islands had come under Dutch domination.

i. Sultanate of Asahan

- 1763-ca.1800 Raja Dewa Shah
ca.1800-3 Raja Musa
ca.1803-13 Raja Ali
1813-54 Raja Husein Shah
1854-65 Ahmad Shah
1885-8 Ahmad Shah, 2
1888-1915 Muhammad Husein Shah
1915-46 Tungku Saibun

Since the Indonesian Revolution the Sultans have had no secular authority.

ii. Sultanate of Atjèh (Achin)

- 1781-95 Alauddin Muhammad
1795-1815 Alauddin Jauhar Alam I
1815-18 Sharif Said
1818-24 Jauhar Alam II
1824-38 Muhammad Shah
1838-74 Mansur Shah
1874-1903 Alauddin Muhammad Daud Shah
Sultanate abolished by the Dutch

iii. Sultanate of Deli

- 1814- Tunku Amal Mangedar Alam Shah
-1855 Osman
1858-73 Mahmud
1873-1924 Maämun al-Rashid
1924-47 Amaluddin Sani

Since the Indonesian Revolution the Sultans have had no secular authority.

iv. Sultanate of Djambi

- ca.1770 Ahmad Zainuddin (Sultan Anom Sri Ingologo)
ca.1790 Ratu Sri Ingologo

ca.1812 Agung Sri Ingologo
 ca.1833-
 41 Muhammad Fakhruddin
 1841-55 Abdul Rahman Nasiruddin
 1855-8 Ratu Taha Saifuddin
 1858-81 Ratu Ahmad Nasiruddin
 1881-5 Muhammad Mahiluddin
 1885-99 Ahmad Zainuddin
 Annexed by the Dutch

v. *Sultanate of Langkat*

-ca.1818 Kedjuruan Tuwa Hitam
 1818-ca.1840 Raja Amat
 1840-93 Tunku Ngah
 1894-1927 Abdul Aziz
 1927-48 Mahmud
 Since the Indonesian Revolution the Sultans have had no secular authority.

vi. *Sultanate of Palembang*

1775-1803 Muhammad Bahauddin
 1803-12 Mahmud Badruddin
 1812-18 Ahmad Nazimuddin
 1818-22 Mahmud Badruddin, 2
 Annexed by the Dutch

vii. *Sultanate of Riau-Lingga*

(until 1811 Sultans of Johore-Riau)
 1811-32 Abdul Rahman
 (after 1819 Sultans of Riau only)
 1832-42 Muhammad Shah
 1842-57 Mahmud Muzafar Shah
 1857-83 Suleiman
 1885-1911 Abdul Rahman
 Annexed by the Dutch

viii. *Sultanate of Siak Sri Indrapura*

1781-91 Yahya
 1791-1810 Abdul Jalil Saifuddin
 1810-27 Ibrahim

1827-64	Ismail
1864-89	Kasim
1889-1908	Hashim
1908-	Sharif Kasim, Yang di-Pertuan Besar, Sultan in 1917, probably murdered in 1946

Since the Indonesian Revolution the rulers of the East Coast states have had no secular authority.

B JAVA

CONTRARY to the situation in Sumatra Dutch influence in Java had been predominant since the seventeenth century. In 1619 Batavia had been founded and from this stronghold the Dutch conducted successive campaigns in which they secured for themselves large slices of territory in West and East Java and along the north coast as well as the whole of Madura. During these centuries the Javanese Empire of Mataram disintegrated: in 1755 it broke up into two states, Surakarta and Jogjakarta which between them held Central Java. In 1811 the British took over the Dutch possessions in Java and Madura. Raffles deprived the two central Javanese states of some provinces in 1812 and the next year he liquidated the Banten Sultanate. The Dutch returned in 1816 and after the Java War the whole island was brought under their domination (1830): Surakarta and Jogjakarta, greatly diminished in size, were permitted to survive as 'princely states', but Dutch rule was indirect only in name.

i. Rulers (Susuhunan) of Surakarta

1749-88	Paku Buwana III Swarga
1788-1820	Paku Buwana IV Bagus
1820-3	Paku Buwana V Sugih
1823-30	Paku Buwana VI Bangun Tapa
1830-58	Paku Buwana VII Purbaja
1858-61	Paku Buwana VIII Angabehi
1861-93	Paku Buwana IX Bangun Kadaton



Borneo

- 1893-1939 Paku Buwana X Witjaksana
 1939-45 Paku Buwana XI
 1945-6 Paku Buwana XII

ii. Sultanate of Jogjakarta

- 1755-92 Amangku Buwana I (Mangkubumi)
 1792-1810 Amangku Buwana II Sepuh
 1810-11 Amangku Buwana III Radja
 1811-12 Amangku Buwana II Sepuh, 2
 1812-14 Amangku Buwana III Radja, 2
 1814-22 Amangku Buwana IV Seda Pesijar
 1822-6 Amangku Buwana V Menol
 1826-8 Amangku Buwana II Sepuh, 3
 1828-55 Amangku Buwana V Menol, 2
 1855-77 Amangku Buwana VI
 1877-1921 Amangku Buwana VII Angabchi
 1921-39 Amangku Buwana VIII
 1939- Amangku Buwana IX

iii. Sultanate of Banten (Bantam)

- 1777-1802 Abul Mufakhir Muhammad Alauddin I
 1802-8 Abul Fath
 1808-10 Abul Mufakhir Muhammad Alauddin II
 1810-13 Muhammad

Sultanate abolished by the British

C BORNEO

THE many states in Borneo were almost all situated in or near the coastal area and only a few of them wielded actual power inland. The huge interior of the island was for the greater part tribal territory.

Most of the Bornean principalities were to be found along the west coast and the Kapuas river. Compared with these states the Sultanate of Bandjarmasin was the largest empire of the island (after Brunei); it dominated the south coast from Kotawaringin to Pasir and, according to its own claims at least, it extended into the Dayak territories as far as the Mua-

ratewe region. The greater part of the east coast and of the territories along the Mahakam was held by Kutai. Further to the north were the succession states of the former Berau Empire.

On the basis of several treaties with some of these states the Dutch could formally claim overlordship over West Borneo. The East India Company was also able to exercise some actual influence in the coastal regions. By the end of the eighteenth century there was, however, no effective Dutch authority in any place on Bornean soil.

After 1816 the Dutch attempted to extend their influence. They concluded fresh treaties with several West Bornean states, all between 1816 and 1823. These treaties did not all lead to the establishment of real authority: during the 1840's and 1850's expeditions had to be sent out against the Chinese *kongsis* in Sambas and Monterado, which were finally subdued in 1853. In 1846 Sintang came under Dutch control, followed by Semitau in 1858 and Melawi in 1864. The tribal areas of the Semitau region were annexed in 1916.

Kotawaringin, which had been ceded by Bandjarmasin to the Company in 1787, came under real control in 1824. Bandjarmasin itself was formally a vassal state, but it was not until after the Bandjar War (1861-5) that it was actually reduced to submission. The Sultanate was liquidated in 1859. The Dutch reached the Muaratewe region only in 1905.

Along the east coast the Dutch started to extend their influence in the 1840's after the Englishman Murray had attempted to repeat in Kutai James Brooke's exploits in Sarawak. In 1844 Pasir and Kutai were forced to accept Dutch suzerainty: the Upper Mahakam and Upper Pasir regions were annexed in 1906-8. The north-eastern states of Gunung Tabur, Sambaliung and Bulungan were still recognized as independent in 1844, but in 1906 they had to sign the declaration which reduced them to vassal-states. Not until 1911 did the Dutch penetrate into the interior of Apokajan.

i. Sultanate of Bandjarmasin

As there is no certainty as to the correct names and dates of the eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century rulers, the list runs

<i>either</i>	until 1785	Tahmid Illah
	1785-1808	Sultan Nata
	1808-25	Suleiman Saidullah
<i>or</i>	1761-1801	Sultan Nata
	1801-25	Suleiman Saidullah
	1825-57	Adam
	1857-9	Tamjid Illah

Sultanate annexed by the Dutch

ii. Sultanate of Kutai

ca.1787	Muhammad Muslihuddin
ca.1825	Muhammad Salihuddin
ca.1850-99	Muhammad Suleiman
1899-1910	Muhammad Alimuddin

In 1902 this sultan signed a new contract

iii. Sultanate of Matan/Sukadana

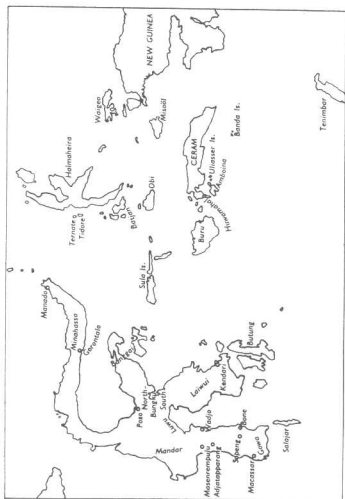
ca.1770-90	Ahmad Kamaluddin, Sultan of Sukadana
1790-1829	Muhammad Jamaluddin, Sultan of Matan
	Matan since 1829 ruled by panembahans
1827-49	Raja Akil, Abdul Jalil Shah, Sultan of Sukadana

Sukadana since 1849 ruled by panembahans

iv. Sultanate of Pasir

	Sepuh
	Suleiman
	Mahmud
ca.1844	Adam
ca.1850	Ibrahim
ca.1862-6	Muhmud Khan
1866-86	Sepuh Adil Khalifatul Muminin
1886-96	Muhammad Ali
1896-8	Abdul Rahman
1900-8	Ibrahim Khatiluddin

Sultanate annexed by the Dutch



Celebes and the Eastern Archipelago

v. *Sultanate of Pontianak*

1772-1808	Abdul Rahman Alkadri
1808-22	Sharif Kasim
1822-55	Osman
1855-72	Hamid I
1872-95	Sharif Yusuf
1895-1944	Sharif Muhammad
1946-50	Hamid II

vi. *Sultanate of Sambas*

ca.1760-90	Omar Akamuddin
ca.1790-1814	Abubakar Kamaluddin
1815-28	Muhammad Ali Tsafiuddin
1828-31	Osman Kamaluddin
1831-46	Omar Akamuddin
1846-54	Abubakar Tajuddin
1854-66	Omar Kamaluddin
1866-1922	Muhammad Tsafiuddin
1922-7	Muhammad Ali Tsafiuddin
1927-44	Muhammad Ibrahim Tsafiuddin

D CELEBES

By the end of the eighteenth century the Dutch controlled in Celebes only Manado and Gorontalo in the north (since 1679 1681) and Macassar (since the Bongaya treaty of 1667) in the south. In the southern peninsula there were several small states and confederacies, which admittedly had adhered to the Bongaya treaty, but which were none the less completely independent. The same is true for the larger states in the interior of the island and for those on the eastern peninsulas, although the latter were formally part of the Ternate Sultanate and as such tributaries of the Company. The State of Butung had been an ally of the Dutch since the seventeenth century. The Company held the island of Salajar since 1675.

Between 1810 and 1816 Manado and Macassar were in the hands of the British.

The Dutch started to establish their authority over Celebes later than over the other greater Sunda Islands. It was only in 1860-1 that they compelled Sopeng, Bone and Luwu to accept Dutch suzerainty and in 1888 treaties to this effect were signed with Wadjo and Poso. These treaties did not mean, however, that Dutch authority was effective, and between 1905 and 1907 the Dutch waged several wars against Bone, Gowa, Luwu, and the Mandar-, Masenrempulu- and Adjattapparang-confederacies.

After 1907, when Banggai, Laiwui-Kendari and the two Bungkus were ceded to the Dutch by Ternate, the Celebes was completely under Dutch control.

E THE LESSER SUNDA ISLANDS

ALTHOUGH several treaties existed between the Dutch East India Company and some of the numerous rulers of the Lesser Sunda Islands and although the Portuguese claimed suzerainty over some islands too, actual European power was to be found only in and around Timor, where the Portuguese had been present since the sixteenth century and the Dutch since the seventeenth. Dutch Kupang was held by the British from 1811 to 1816.

For the rest the islands were under their own rulers who in most cases were hardly more than local chieftains, although some of them ruled over larger areas, even if indirectly. Thus there were eight rajahs in Bali, but one of them was suzerain over the whole of Lombok. Likewise the Sultan of Bima (in Sumbawa) was the overlord of Sumba island.

During the nineteenth century the Dutch neglected the islands. They occasionally sent out expeditions and signed treaties; in 1855-6 they brought the northern half of Bali under their control and in 1859 they forced Larantuka to acknowledge their overlordship, but effective Dutch control was not established until the end of the nineteenth and the first decade of the twentieth century. In 1894 Lombok was con-

quered. Between 1905 and 1908 Flores, Sumba, Sumbawa and Timor were brought under control. In 1906 and 1908 the Dutch broke the last resistance of the Balinese rajahs of Badung and Klungkung.

F THE MOLUCCAS

THE once powerful though top-heavy Sultanates of Ternate and Tidore were but a shadow of their former self by the end of the eighteenth century. The size of both states was still rather impressive but with their capitals in Dutch hands the Sultans had no authority whatsoever. Both had acknowledged the suzerainty of the Dutch East India Company as far back as 1657 (Tidore) and 1683 (Ternate). The smaller Batjan Sultanate had been a vassal state of the Company since 1667.

By 1782 the Dutch exercised direct control over the islands of Ternate and Tidore, Obi, Amboina and the Uliasser group the Huwamahal peninsula of Ceram and the Banda islands. Halmahera, formally under Ternate and Tidore, was in fact under strong Dutch influence.

In 1796 the British conquered Amboina and Banda, in 1799 Ternate; they restored these islands to the Dutch in 1802 but retook them between 1809 and 1811. The Dutch finally returned in 1816-17.

Although the Moluccas were formally Dutch and Dutch influence was great, effective control over the interior of the larger islands was established only in the early twentieth century. Ceram was subdued in 1905, Buru in 1907.

The Kai, Aru and Tenimbar islands, properly speaking not part of the Moluccas, were brought under control during the same period.

G NEW GUINEA—IRIAN

THE Onin peninsula of New Guinea and the coastal areas of the so-called Bird's-head formally belonged to the Tidore Sul-

tanate, as did the nearby islands of Waigeo, Misoöl, Salawati, Batanta and the Radja IV group. As such these territories were, again formally, under Dutch suzerainty since Tidore had become a vassal state of the East India Company.

The rest of New Guinea proper lay outside any Dutch interest, although the island was proclaimed Dutch territory in 1828 and the eastern boundary was fixed in a treaty with Britain in 1895. In 1900 Tidore ceded its rights on New Guinea to the Dutch.

The first real Dutch occupation took place in 1898 at Fak-fak and Manokwari, in 1902 at Merauke and 1910 at Hollandia. In 1916 the island of Biak was occupied and in 1921 effective authority was established over Waigeo and Misoöl. In spite of the fact that several scientific expeditions were made into the interior, the Dutch had no real power beyond the coastal areas and the Digul region. Some parts of the interior, the Baliem Valley for example, had not even been discovered by 1940.

X PORTUGUESE TIMOR

THE eastern half of Timor and the Oikusi enclave were acknowledged as Portuguese territory in a treaty with the Dutch in 1859. Both territories have remained Portuguese ever since.

XI THE PHILIPPINES

THE Philippines had been ruled by Spain since the sixteenth century, but the Sultanate of Sulu resisted the Spaniards successfully until the end of the nineteenth century. It was only in 1876 that the capital fell into Spanish hands; effective rule over all the Sulu territories could not, however, be established,

Spanish domination was liquidated during the war with the United States; by the treaty of Paris (1898) Spain had to cede the islands. In 1899 a Philippine Republic was inaugurated at Malolos, but it was destroyed by the Americans who had taken over responsibility for the Philippines. Muslim resistance in the Sulu territories did not end until 1915-17.

In 1935 the Commonwealth of the Philippines was introduced with substantial self-government. After the Japanese occupation during the Second World War the country became an independent republic in 1946.

i. Spanish Governors and Captains-General

1778-87	José Basco y Vargas
1787-8	Pedro de Sarrío
1788-93	Félix Berenguer de Marquina
1793-1806	Rafael Maria de Aguilar y Ponce de Leon
1806-10	Mariano Fernandez de Folgueras
1810-13	Manuel Gonzalez de Aguilar
1813-16	José Gardoqui Jaraveitia
1816-22	Mariano Fernandez de Folgueras, 2
1822-5	Juan Antonio Martinez
1825-30	Mariano Ricafort Palacín y Ararca
1830-5	Pascual Enrile y Alcedo
1835	Gabriel de Torres
1835	Juan de Cráme

- 1835-7 Pedro Antonio Salazar Castillo y Varona
 1837-8 Andrés García Camba
 1838-41 Luis Lardizábal
 1841-3 Marcellino de Oráa Lecumberri
 1843-4 Francisco de Paula Alcalá de la Torre
 1844-9 Narciso Clavería y Zaldúa
 1849-50 Antonio Maria Blanco
 1850-3 Antonio de Urbiztondo y Equía
 1853-4 Ramon Montero y Blandino
 1854 Manuel Pavía y Lay, Marquess de Novaliches
 1854 Ramon Montero y Blandino, 2
 1854-6 Manuel Crespo y Cebrián
 1856-7 Ramon Montero y Blandino, 3
 1857-60 Fernando Norzagaray y Escudero
 1860 Ramon Maria Solano y Llanderal
 1860-1 Juan Herrera Dávila
 1861-2 José Lemery é Ibarrola Ney y González
 1862 Salvador Valdés
 1862-5 Rafael de Echague y Bermingham
 1865 Joaquín del Solar é Ibáñez
 1865-6 Juan de Lara é Irigoyen
 1866 José Laureano de Sanz y Posse
 1866 Antonio Osorio
 1866 Joaquín del Solar é Ibáñez, 2
 1866-9 José de la Gándara y Navarro
 1869 Manuel Maldonado
 1869-71 Carlos María de la Torre y Nava Cerrada
 1871-3 Rafael de Izquierdo y Gutierrez
 1873 Manuel Mac-Crohon
 1873-4 Juan Alaminos y de Vivar
 1874 Manuel Blanco Valderrama
 1874-7 José Malcampo y Monje
 1877-80 Domingo Moriones y Murillo
 1880 Rafael Rodríguez Arias
 1880-3 Fernando Primo de Rivera
 1883 Emilio Molins
 1883-5 Joaquín Jovellar
 1885-8 Emilio Terrero y Perinat
 1888 Antonio Molto
 1888 Federico Lobaton

1888-91	Valeriano Wéyler
1891-3	Eulogio Despujol
1893	Federico Ochando
1893-6	Rámon Blanco
1896-7	Camillo Polavieja
1897	José de Lachambre
1897-8	Fernando Primo de Rivera, 2
1898	Basilio Augustin
1898	Fermín Jáudenes
1898	Diego de los Ríos

ii. First Philippine Republic

1899-1901	Emilio Aguinaldo
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iii. U.S. Governors and (after 1905) Governors-General

1898	William Merritt
1898-1900	Elwell S. Otis
1900-1	Arthur McArthur
1901-3	William Howard Taft
1904-6	Luke E. White
1906	Henry C. Ide
1906-9	James F. Smith
1909-13	W. Cameron Forbes
1913-21	Francis Burton Harrison
1921-7	Leonard Wood
1928-9	Henry L. Stimson
1929-32	Dwight F. Davis
1932-3	Theodore Roosevelt, Jr
1933-5	Frank Murphy

iv. The Commonwealth of the Philippines

1935-44	Manuel Quezon
1944-6	Sergio Osmena

v. Republic of the Philippines (during the Japanese Occupation)

1943-5	Jose Laurel
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vi. Republic of the Philippines

- 1946-8 Manuel Roxas
1948-53 Elpidio Quirino
1953-7 Ramon Magsaysay
1957-61 Carlos Garcia
1961-5 Diosdado Macapagal
1966- Ferdinand Marcos

vii. Sultanate of Sulu

- 1778-89 Alimuddin II
1789- Sharapuddin
Alimuddin III
-1808 Aliyuddin
1808-23 Sharikul Lah
1823-44 Jamalul Kiram I
1844-62 Mohammed Pulalun
1862-81 Jamalul Alam
1881-4 Badaruddin II
1886-94 Harun
1894-1915 Jamalul Kiram II

XII HOME AUTHORITIES

A BRITAIN AND BRITISH INDIA

i. Secretaries of State, administering Colonial Affairs

- 1782 Welbore Ellis
1782 William Petty, Marquess of Lansdowne
1782-3 Thomas Townshend (afterwards Viscount Sydney)
1783 Lord Frederick North
1783-9 Thomas Townshend, Viscount Sydney, 2
1789-91 William Wyndham Grenville
1791-4 Henry Dundas
1794 William Henry Cavendish-Bentinck, Duke of Portland

ii. Secretaries of State for War and the Colonies

- 1794-1801 Henry Dundas, 2
1801-4 Lord Robert Hobart
1804-5 John J. Pratt, Earl Camden
1805-6 Robert Stewart, Viscount Castlereagh
1806-7 William Windham
1807-9 Robert Stewart, Viscount Castlereagh, 2
1809-12 Robert B. Jenkinson, Earl of Liverpool
1812-27 Henry, Earl Bathurst
1827 Frederick J. Robinson, Viscount Goderich
1827-8 William Huskisson
1828-30 George Murray
1830-3 Frederick J. Robinson, Viscount Goderich, 2
1833-4 Edward G. Stanley (afterwards Lord Stanley)
1834 Thomas Spring Rice
1834-5 George H. Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen
1835-9 Charles Grant, Lord Glenelg

- 1839 Constantine Phipps, Marquess of Normanby
 1839-41 Lord John Russell
 1841-5 Edward G. Stanley, Lord Stanley, 2
 1845-6 William E. Gladstone
 1846-52 Henry George, Earl Grey
 1852 John S. Pakington
 1852-4 Henry Pelham, Duke of Newcastle

iii. Secretaries of State for the Colonies

- 1854-5 George Grey
 1855 Sidney Herbert
 1855 Lord John Russell, 2
 1855 William Molesworth
 1855-8 Henry Labouchere
 1858 Edward H. Stanley, Lord Stanley (afterwards Earl of Derby)
 1858-9 Edward Bulwer-Lytton
 1859-64 Henry Pelham, Duke of Newcastle, 2
 1864-6 Edward Cardwell
 1866-7 Henry H.M. Herbert, Earl of Carnarvon
 1867-8 Richard Grenville, Duke of Buckingham and Chandos
 1868-70 Granville G. Leveson-Gower, Earl Granville
 1870-4 John Wodehouse, Earl of Kimberley
 1874-8 Henry H.M. Herbert, Earl of Carnarvon, 2
 1878-80 Michael E. Hicks Beach
 1880-2 John Wodehouse, Earl of Kimberley, 2
 1882-5 Edward H. Stanley, Earl of Derby, 2
 1885-6 Frederick A. Stanley
 1886 Granville G. Leveson-Gower, Earl Granville, 2
 1886-7 Edward Stanhope
 1887-92 Henry Thurston Holland
 1892-5 George F.S. Robinson, Marquess of Ripon
 1895-1903 Joseph Chamberlain
 1903-5 Alfred Lyttelton
 1905-8 Victor A. Bruce, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine
 1908-10 Robert Crewe-Milnes, Marquess of Crewe
 1910-15 Lewis Harcourt

1915-16	Andrew Bonar Law
1916-19	Walter H. Long
1919-21	Alfred, Viscount Milner
1921-2	Winston S. Churchill
1922-4	Victor Cavendish, Duke of Devonshire
1924	James H. Thomas
1924-9	Leopold S. Amery
1929-31	Sydney J. Webb, Baron Passfield
1931	James H. Thomas, 2
1931-5	Philip Cunliffe-Lister
1935	Malcolm MacDonald
1935-6	James H. Thomas, 3
1936-8	William G.A. Ormsby-Gore
1938-40	Malcolm MacDonald, 2
1940-1	George Ambrose, Baron Lloyd
1941-2	Walter Guinness, Baron Moyne
1942	Robert A.J. Gascoyne-Cecil, Viscount Cranborne
1942-5	Oliver F.G. Stanley
1945-6	George H. Hall
1946-50	Arthur Creech Jones
1950-1	James Griffith
1951-4	Oliver Lyttelton
1954-9	Alan T. Lennox-Boyd
1959-61	Iain Macleod
1961-62	Reginald Maudling
1962-4	Duncan Sandys
1964-	Anthony Greenwood

iv. Secretaries of State for India (1858-1937), for India and Burma (1937-47) and for Burma (1947-48)

1858-9	Edward Henry Stanley, Lord Stanley
1859-66	Charles Wood
1866	George Robinson, Earl de Grey
1866-7	Robert A.T. Gascoyne-Cecil, Viscount Cranborne (afterwards Marquess of Salisbury)
1867-8	Stafford Northcote
1868-74	George D. Campbell, Duke of Argyll

- 1874-8 Robert A.T. Gascoyne-Cecil, Marquess of Salisbury, 2
- 1878-80 Gathorne Gathorne-Hardy, Viscount Cranbrook
- 1880-2 Spencer C. Cavendish, Marquess of Hartington
- 1882-5 John Wodehouse, Earl of Kimberley
- 1885-6 Lord Randolph H. Spencer Churchill
- 1886 John Wodehouse, Earl of Kimberley, 2
- 1886-92 Richard Assheton, Viscount Cross
- 1892-4 John Wodehouse, Earl of Kimberley, 3
- 1894-5 Henry Fowler
- 1895-1903 Lord George Francis Hamilton
- 1903-5 William St. John Brodrick
- 1905-10 John Morley
- 1910-11 Robert Crewe-Milnes, Marquess of Crewe
- 1911 John Morley, Viscount Morley of Blackburn, 2
- 1911-15 Robert Crewe-Milnes, Marquess of Crewe, 2
- 1915-17 Austen Chamberlain
- 1917-23 Edwin Samuel Montagu
- 1923-4 William Wellesley, Viscount Peel
- 1924 Sydney Haldane, Baron Olivier
- 1924-8 Frederick Smith, Earl of Birkenhead
- 1928-9 William Wellesley, Viscount Peel, 2
- 1929-31 William Wedgwood Benn
- 1931-5 Samuel Hoare
- 1935-40 Lawrence J.L. Dundas, Marquess of Zetland
- 1940-5 Leopold S. Amery
- 1945-7 Frederick William, Baron Pethick-Lawrence
- 1947-8 William F. Hare, Earl of Listowel

v. *Governors-General and (1858-1943) Viceroy of India* covering the British-conquered Dutch territories in Indonesia (until 1816), the Straits Settlements (until 1867) and Burma (until 1937).

- 1807-13 Gilbert Elliot, Earl of Minto
- 1813-23 Francis Rawdon-Hastings, Earl of Moira
- 1823 John Adam

1823-8	William Pitt, Earl Amherst of Arracan
1828	William Butterworth Bayley
1828-35	Lord William Cavendish Bentinck
1835-6	Charles Theophilus, Baron Metcalfe
1836-42	George Eden, Earl of Auckland
1842-4	Edward Law, Earl of Ellenborough
1844	William Wilberforce Bird
1844-8	Henry, Viscount Hardinge of Lahore
1848-56	James A. Broun Ramsay, Marquess of Dalhousie
1856-62	Charles John, Earl Canning
1862-3	James Bruce, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine
1863	Robert C. Napier
1863-4	William Th. Denison
1864-9	John Laird Mair, Baron Lawrence
1869-72	Richard S. Bourke, Earl of Mayo
1872	John Strachey
1872	Francis, Baron Napier of Merchistoun
1872-6	Thomas G. Baring, Earl of Northbrook
1876-80	Edward R. Bulwer-Lytton, Earl of Lytton
1880-4	Frederick J. Robinson, Marquess of Ripon
1884-8	Frederick Temple, Marquess of Dufferin and Ava
1888-94	Henry Petty-Fitzmaurice, Marquess of Lansdowne
1894-9	Victor A. Bruce, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine
1899-1904	George Nathaniel, Baron Curzon of Kedleston
1904	Arthur O.V. Russell, Baron Amphill
1904-5	George Nathaniel, Marquess Curzon of Kedleston, 2
1905-10	Gilbert J. Elliot, Earl of Minto
1910-16	Charles, Baron Hardinge of Penshurst
1916-21	Frederick J.N. Thesiger, Viscount Chelmsford
1921-5	Rufus D. Isaacs, Marquess of Reading
1925-6	Victor A. Lytton, Earl of Lytton
1926-31	Edward F. Lindley Wood, Baron Irwin
1931-4	Freeman Freeman-Thomas, Marquess of Willingdon

- 1934-6 George Stanley
 1936-43 Victor A.J. Hope, Marquess of Linlithgow

B FRANCE

i. Ministers or Undersecretaries of State, administering Colonial Affairs

- (a) Minister for Algeria and the Colonies
 (b) Minister for the Navy and the Colonies
 (c) Minister for Commerce and the Colonies
 (d) Undersecretary of State for the Colonies
 (e) Director of Colonies
- 1858-9 Prince Napoléon-Jérôme (a)
 1859 Eugène Rouher (a)
 1859-67 Justin Napoléon Samuel Prosper, Count de Chasseloup-Laubat (a), after 1860 (b)
 1867-70 Charles Rigault de Genouilly (b)
 1870-1 Martin Fourichon (b)
 1871-3 Louis-Pierre Pothuau (b)
 1873-4 Charles M.A. de Dompierre d'Hornoy (b)
 1874-6 Louis Raymond, Marquess de Montaignac Chauvance (b)
 1876-7 Martin Fourichon (b), 2
 1877 Albert Gicquel des Touches (b)
 1877 Albert Roussin (b)
 1877-9 Louis-Pierre Pothuau (b), 2
 1879-80 Jean Bernard Jaureguiberry (b)
 1880-1 Georges Charles Clouc (b)
 1881-2 Maurice Rouvier (c)
 1882 Albert Ernest Raymond Berlet (d)
 1882-3 Paul Dislere (e)
 1883-5 Félix Faure (d)
 1885 Armand Rousseau (d)
 1885-6 Edouard Adolphe Portier (e)
 1886-7 Amédée de La Porte (d)
 1887-8 Eugène Etienne (d)
 1888 Félix Faure (d), 2
 1888-9 Amédée de La Porte (d), 2

- 1889-92 Eugène Etienne (d), 2
 1892-3 Emile Jamais (d)
 1893 Théophile Delcassé (d)
 1893-4 Maurice Lebon (d)

ii. Colonial Ministers

- 1894 Ernest Boulanger
 1894-5 Théophile Delcassé
 1895 Emile Chautemps
 1895-6 Paul Guieysse
 1896-8 André Lebon
 1898 Georges Trouillot
 1898-9 Florent-Antoine Guillain
 1899-1902 Albert Pierre Louis Decrais
 1902-5 Gaston Doumergue
 1905-6 Etienne Clementel
 1906 Georges Leygues
 1906-9 Raphaël Milliès-Lacroix
 1909-10 Georges Trouillot, 2
 1910-11 Jean Morel
 1911 Adolphe Messimy
 1911-13 Albert Lebrun
 1913 René Besnard
 1913 Jean Morel, 2
 1913-14 Albert Lebrun, 2
 1914 Maurice Maunoury
 1914 Maurice Raynaud
 1914-17 Gaston Doumergue, 2
 1917 André Maginot
 1917 René Besnard, 2
 1917-20 Henry Simon
 1920-1 Gaston Doumergue, 3
 1921-4 Albert Sarraut
 1924 Jean Fabry
 1924-5 Edouard Daladier
 1925 André Hesse
 1925-6 Léon Perrier
 1926 Adrien Dariac
 1926-8 Léon Perrier, 2

1928-9	André Maginot, 2
1929-30	François Piétri
1930	Lucien Lamoureux
1930	François Piétri, 2
1930-1	Théodore Steeg
1931-2	Paul Reynaud
1932	Louis, Viscount de Chappedelaine
1932-3	Albert Sarraut, 2
1933	Albert Dalimier
1933	François Piétri, 3
1933-4	Albert Dalimier, 2
1934	Lucien Lamoureux, 2
1934	Henri de Jouvencel
1934	Pierre Laval
1934-6	Louis Rollin
1936	Jacques Stern
1936-8	Marius Moutet
1938	Théodore Steeg, 2
1938	Marius Moutet, 2
1938-40	Georges Mandel
1940	Louis Rollin, 2
1940	Albert Rivière
1940	Henri Lémery

iii. Secretaries of State for the Colonies (a) and for the Navy and the Colonies (b) of the Vichy Government

1940-2	Charles Jean Guillaume Platon (a)
1942-3	Jules Brévié (a)
1943-4	Henri Paul Arsène Bléhaut (b)

iv. National Commissioner for (among other things) Colonial Affairs in the Free French Committee

1941-4	René Pléven
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v. Colonial Ministers

1944	René Pléven
1944-5	Paul Giacobbi
1945-6	Jacques Soustelle

vi. *Ministers for Overseas France (La France d'Outre-Mer)*

1946-7	Marius Moutet
1947	Paul Béchard
1947-9	Paul Coste-Floret
1949-50	Jean Lctourneau

vii. *Ministers of State (a) and Secretaries of State (b) for the Associated States*

1950	Paul Reynaud (a)
1950-3	Jean Lctourneau (a)
1953-4	Marc Jacquet (b)
1954	Raymond Schmittlein (b)
1954	Frédéric Dupont (a)
1954-5	Guy La Chambre (a)
1955	Henri Laforest (b)

C NETHERLANDS

i. *Ministers administering Colonial Affairs*

1806-10	Paulus van der Heim
1810-13	(the General Intendant in Paris)
1814-15	Godert A.G.Ph., Baron van der Capellen
1815-8	Johannes Goldberg
1818-24	Anton Falck
1824-9	Cornelis Th. Elout
1829-30	Jacques J. Quarles van Ufford
1830	Pierre J.S.L. van Gobbelschroy
1830-4	Gerard G. Clifford
1834	Arnoldus Brocx
1834-40	Johannes, Count van den Bosch
1840-8	Jean Chr. Baud
1848	Jules C. Rijk

ii. *Colonial Ministers*

1848-9	Guillaume L. Baud
1849	Engelbertus B. van den Bosch
1849-56	Charles F. Pahud
1856-8	Pieter Mijer

- 1858-61 Jacob J. Rochussen
 1861 Johan P. Cornets de Groot van Kraaienburg
 1861-2 James Loudon
 1862-3 Gerard H. Uhlenbeck
 1863-6 Isaïc D. Fransen van de Putte
 1866 Pieter Mijer, 2
 1866-7 Nicolaas Trakranen
 1867-8 Johannes J. Hasselman
 1868-70 Engelbertus de Waal
 1870-1 Lodewijk G. Brocx
 1871-2 Peter Ph. van Bosse
 1872-4 Isaïc D. Fransen van de Putte, 2
 1874-6 Willem, Baron van Goltstein
 1876-7 Fokko Alting Mees
 1877-9 Peter Ph. van Bosse, 2
 1879 Otto van Rees
 1879-82 Willem, Baron van Goltstein, 2
 1882-3 Willem M. de Brauw
 1883 Willem F. van Erp Taalman Kip
 1883 François G. van Bloemen Waanders
 1883-4 August W.P. Weitzel
 1884-8 Jacobus P. Sprenger van Eyk
 1888-90 Levinus W. Chr. Keuchenius
 1890-1 Aeneas, Baron Mackay
 1891-4 Willem K., Baron van Dedem van
 Vosbergen
 1894-7 Jacob H. Bergsma
 1897-1901 Jacob Th. Cremer
 1901-2 Titus A.J. van Asch van Wijck
 1902-5 Alexander W.F. Idenburg,
 Dirk Fock
 1905-8 Theodorus Heemskerk
 1908 Alexander W.F. Idenburg, 2
 1908-9 Jan H. de Waal Malefijt
 1909-13 Thomas B. Pleijte
 1913-18 Alexander W.F. Idenburg, 3
 1918-19 Simon de Graaff
 1919-25 Hendrikus Colijn
 1925 Charles J.I.M. Welter
 1925-6

- 1926-9 Jacob Chr. Koningsberger
 1929-33 Simon de Graaff, 2
 1933-7 Hendrikus Colijn, 2
 1937-41 Charles J.I.M. Welter, 2
 1942-5 Hubertus J. van Mook

iii. Ministers for Overseas Territories and Overseas Affairs

- 1945-6 Johann H.A. Logemann
 1946-7 Jan A. Jonkman
 1947-8 Louis J.M. Beel
 1948-9 Emmanuel M.J.A. Sassen
 1949-51 Johannes H. van Maarseveen
 1951-2 Leonard A.H. Peters
 1952-6 Willem J.A. Kernkamp
 1956-7 Cornelis Staf
 1957-9 Gerardus Ph. Helders
 In 1959 the post was abolished

D SPAIN

i. Viceroys of New Spain (Mexico) until 1822

- 1779-83 Martín de Mayorga
 1783-4 Matías de Gálvez
 1785-6 Bernardo de Gálvez
 1787 Alonso Núñez de Haro y Peralta, Archbishop
 of Mexico
 1787-9 Manuel Antonio Flores
 1789-94 Juan Vicente de Güemes Pacheco de Padilla,
 Count de Revillagigedo
 1794-8 Miguel de la Grúa Talamanca y Branciforte,
 Marquess de Branciforte
 1798-1800 Miguel José de Azanza
 1800-3 Felix Berenguer de Marquina
 1803-8 José de Iturrigaray
 1809 Ventura Garibay
 1809 Francisco Javier de Lizana
 1810-13 Francisco Javier Venegas
 1813-15 Felix María Calleja del Rey

- 1815-21 Juan Ruiz de Apodaca (Captain-General)
 1821-2 Juan O'Donojú

*ii. Ministers of Overseas Territories (Ministros de Ultramar),
 1863-99*

- 1863 José de la Concha
 1863 Francisco Permanyer
 1863-4 José de la Concha, 2
 1864 Alejandro de Castro
 1864 Diego López Ballesteros
 1864-5 Manuel de Seijas Lozano
 1865-6 Antonio Cánovas del Castillo
 1866-7 Alejandro de Castro, 2
 1867-8 Carlos Marfori
 1868 Tomás Rodríguez Rubí
 1868-9 Adelardo López de Ayala
 1869 Juan Bautista Topete
 1869-70 Manuel Becerra
 1870 Segismundo Moret
 1870-1 Adelardo López de Ayala, 2
 1871 Tomás María Mosquera
 1871 Victor Balaguer
 1871-2 Juan Bautista Topete, 2
 1872 Cristobal Martín de Herrero
 1872 Adelardo López de Ayala, 3
 1872-3 Eduardo Gasset y Artime
 1873 Francisco Salmerón
 1873 José Cristobal Sorni
 1873 Francisco Suñer y Capdevilla
 1873 Eduardo Palanca
 1873-4 Santiago Soler y Plá
 1874 Joaquín Gil Vergés
 1874 Victor Balaguer, 2
 1874-5 Antonio Romero Ortíz
 1875-6 Adelardo López de Ayala, 4
 1876-8 Cristobal Martín de Herrero, 2
 1878-9 Antonio Cánovas del Castillo, 2
 1879-80 José Elduayen
 1880-1 Cayetano Sanchez Bustillo

1881-3	Fernando de León y Castillo
1883	Gaspar Núñez de Arce
1883-4	Estanislao Suárez Inclán
1884-5	Manuel Aguirre de Tejada
1885-6	Germán Gamazo
1886-8	Victor Balaguer, 3
1888	Trinitario Ruiz de Capdepón
1888-90	Manuel Becerra, 2
1890-1	Antonio María Fabié
1891-2	Francisco Romero Robledo
1892-4	Antonio Maura y Montaner
1894	Manuel Becerra, 3
1894-5	Buenaventura Abarzuza
1895-7	Tomás Castellanos
1897-8	Segismundo Moret, 2
1898-9	Vicente Romero Girón

E UNITED STATES

i. Presidents of the United States

1897-1901	William McKinley
1901-9	Theodore Roosevelt
1909-13	William H. Taft
1913-21	Woodrow Wilson
1921-3	Warren G. Harding
1923-9	Calvin Coolidge
1929-33	Herbert C. Hoover
1933-45	Franklin D. Roosevelt
1945-53	Harry S. Truman

ii. Secretaries of War

1897-9	Russell A. Alger
1899-1904	Elihu Root
1904-8	William H. Taft
1908-9	Luke E. Wright
1909-11	Jacob M. Dickinson
1911-13	Henry L. Stimson
1913-16	Lindley M. Garrison

1916-21	Newton D. Baker
1921-5	John W. Weeks
1925-9	Dwight F. Davis
1929	James W. Good
1929-33	Patrick J. Hurley
1933-6	George H. Dern
1936-40	Harry H. Woodring
1940-5	Henry L. Stimson, 2
1945-7	Robert P. Patterson

XIII JAPANESE AUTHORITIES

i. Ministers of War and Marine

a. War

1941-4	Hideki Tojo
1944-5	Hajemei Sugiyama
1945	Korechika Anami
1945	Sadamu Shinomura

b. Marine

1941-4	Shigetaro Shimada
1944	Naokuni Nomura
1944-5	Mitsumasa Yonai

ii. Ministers for Greater East Asia

1942-4	Kazuo Aoki
1944-5	Mamoru Shigemitsu
1945	Shigenori Togo

iii. Commander-in-Chief of the Southern Area Armies

1941-5	Count Hisaichi Terauchi
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