



P.1 Infantry in the bush 1926.

The Dutch East-Indian Army originated from the sending of Dutch forces to the colony in 1815 / 1816 after the withdrawal British administration of The East Indies (1811-1814). The British rule was only an intermezzo during the Dutch period in Indonesia (1619-1950). The withdrawal was the result of the Treaty of London (13th August (1814) between British and Dutch.

After 1830 - the year in which the so-called Java War between the followers of prince Diponegoro and the Dutch came to an end - these forces acquired more and more the characteristics of an efficacious colonial East-Indian Army. After 1900 there was a professional education for officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers in The Netherlands and in Dutch East-India as well.

The aim of the training of military personal was to keep law and order in the colony itself and to support a flexible colonial rule. Patrolling in the areas without political order was an important task. After 1930 the financial means were insufficient to solve the problems of a (very urgent) modernization. This was also a problem for the Americans in the Philippines and for the British in Singapore. Americans, British, the Dutch East-Indian Army surrendered to the Japanese in 1941 / 1942 within a very short time.

The Dutch East-Indian Army fought against the Indonesian republicans after the Second World War and was abolished by Dutch law in 1950. A part of the army made a transfer into the Indonesian forces. A number of soldiers (among them many Moluccans) travelled one way to Holland. A remarkable military Dutch know-how about operations in the tropics and about jungle fighting faded away.



P.2 The office of colonial department of war, Taman Lalulintas / Insulindepark in Bandung / Bandoeng 1926. The department was subordinate to the Ministry of Colonial Affairs in The Hague. Before 1915 the offices on P.2 and P.3 were located in Jakarta / Batavia

P.3 The residence of the commander of the Dutch East Indian Army, Taman Laulintas / Insulindepark Bandoeng 1926.



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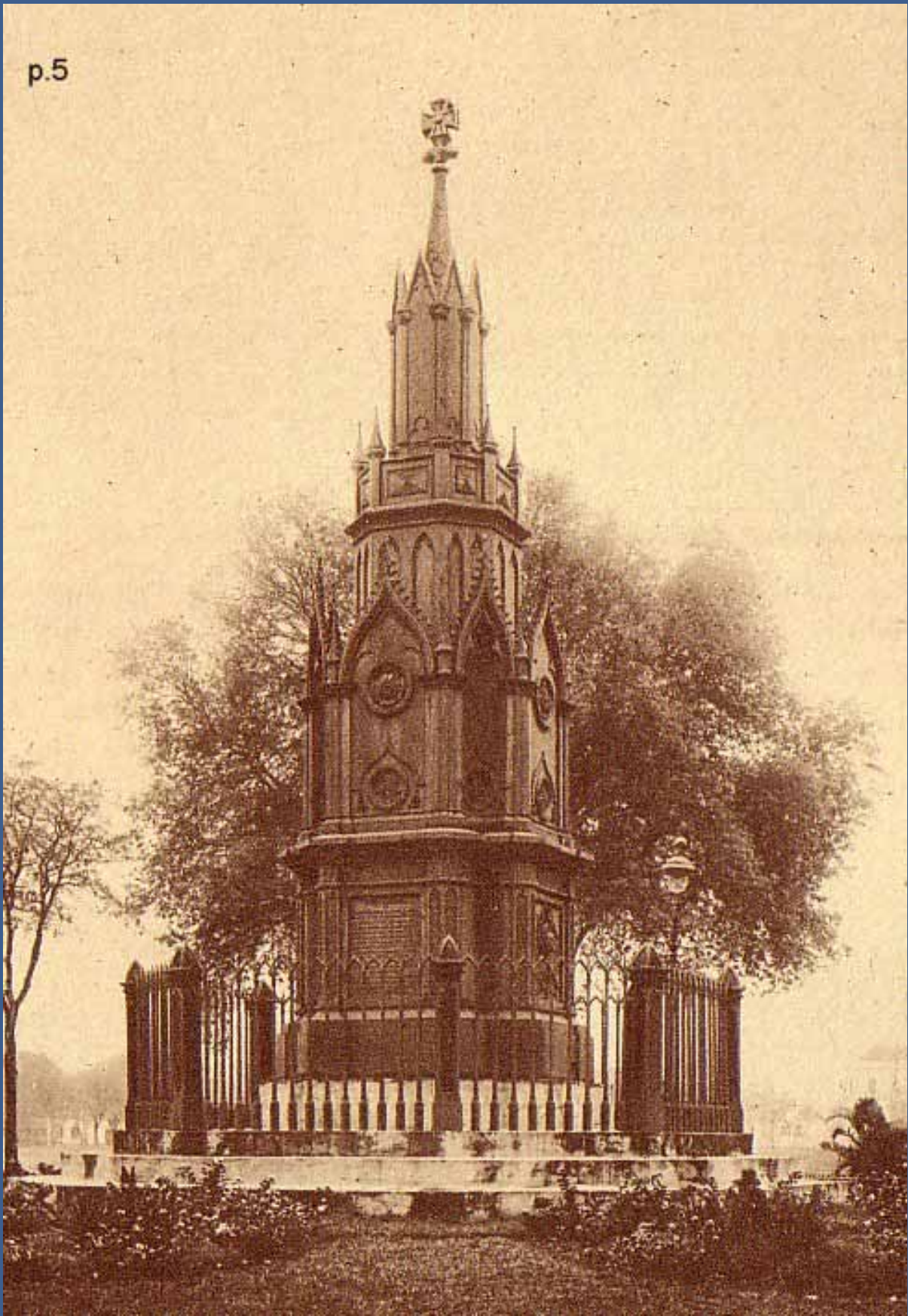
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P.4 shows the former Aceh War Memorial on the area of Mosque Istiqlal / Wilhelminapark, Jakarta / Batavia 1926.

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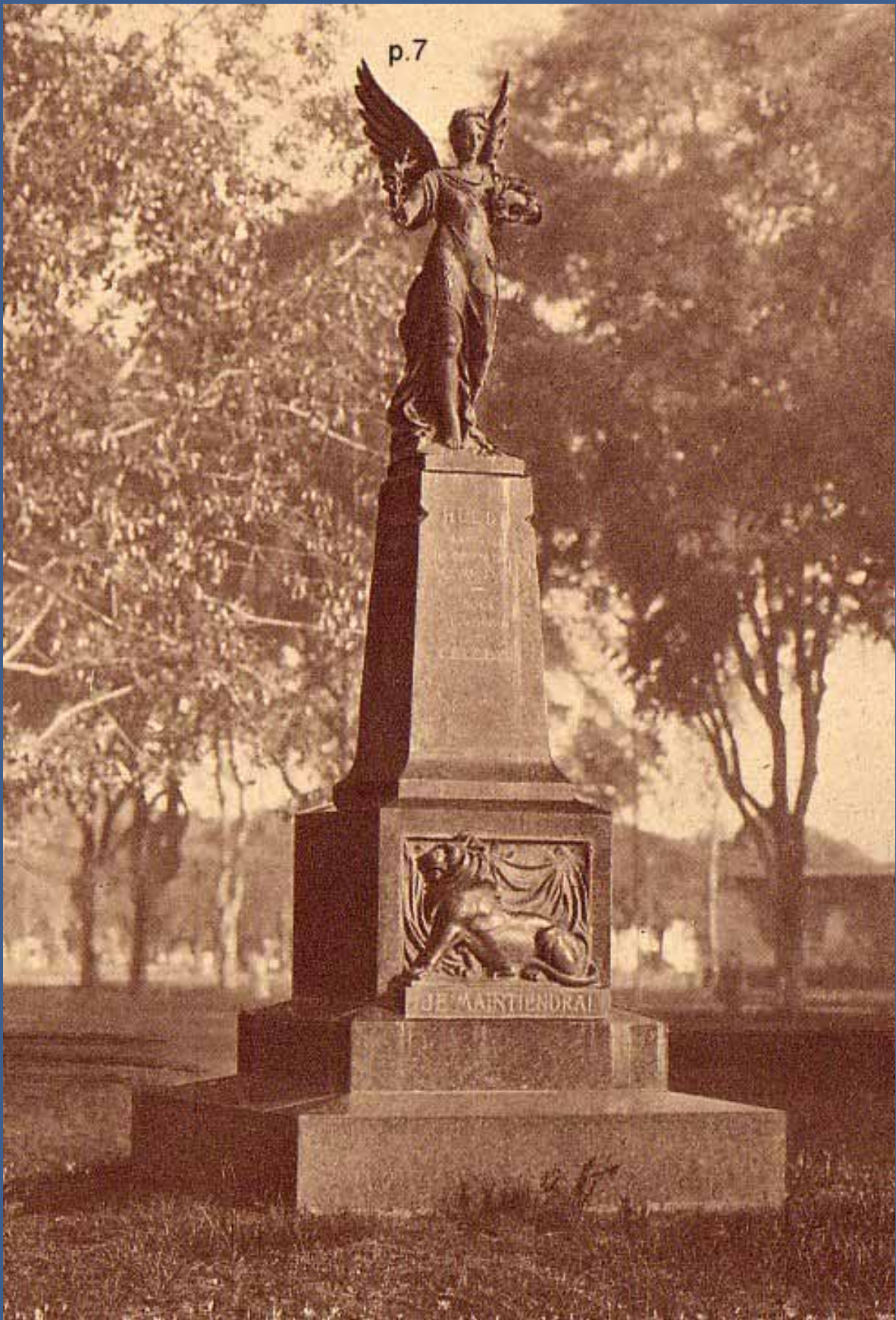


P.5 The former Michielsmonument at Lapangan Banteng / Waterlooplein, Jakarta / Batavia 1926. See our article about Taman Pejambon and vicinity in the "Photo Gallery" of this site.

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P.6 The former Lombokmonument in Mataram, Lombok, 1926. This was a war memorial regarding the Dutch military expedition in 1894 against the Balinese occupation of Lombok to free the Sasaks (local people) from oppression and to increase Dutch influence.



P.7 The former Celebes(Sulawesi-)monument in Ujung Pandang / Makassar, South Sulawesi 1926. In commemoration of the military killed in battles on Sulawesi.

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P.8 Taman Lalulintas / Insulindepark, Bandung / Bandoeng 1926

At left the commander's residence, in the middle the department of war. At right the grammar school



P.9 Fort Vredenburg near Jl Marlboro and the Kraton, Yogyakarta / Djokjakarta 1926

The officers posing in front. The men have come to attention, hardly visible, left from the gate. Nowadays Fort Vredenburg is beautifully restored and serves as a museum. The vicinity of Fort Vredenburg is famous because of the many remains of Dutch colonial architecture. The officers are dressed to go on leave.

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P.10 Fort Victoria on Ambon (Ambon City) in 1926

Fort Victoria, Ambon, was built in the seventeenth century and is located near the beach. It was the residence of the military commander of the Moluccas. Fort Victoria houses military until today.



P.11 Decorated Ambonese veterans at another gate of Fort Victoria, Ambon 1926

Fort Victoria again. Veterans are in full dress. Ambonese soldiers were very loyal to their commanding officers and followed their superiors with contempt for death. The Netherlands owe them a lot.

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P.12 The Military School in Jatiningra / Meester Cornelis, Jakarta / Batavia 1926



P.13 Military on jungle patrol in 1926

The men on this picture are military of the Korps Marechaussee. Korps Marechaussee is Dutch and it means literally Corps Military Constabulary. But they were not only a military police corps. The Korps consisted of special forces trained to survive in the jungle.

Before the four soldiers at the left one can see two men with Indonesian (cocked) hats carrying baggage. They are sentenced criminals forced to serve in the army.

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P.14 Military camp in the jungle in 1926

The soldier on the left stands on guard. He follows strictly the instructions: the carbine under the left arm and his klewang (a short sword, sharp as a razor) in his right hand against his shoulder.



P.15 A military train on Java in 1926

The baggage train of an infantry company. From left to the right: two field-kitchens, a filter wagon on behalf of fresh water, and three baggage-wagons.



P.16 Cavalry near Salatiga in 1926

Cavalry was not suited for fighting on difficult terrain. The corps was meant for official duties, guarding and intimidation. The Dutch East-Indian Army was well-known because of its excellent horsemen.



P.17 A detachment of field artillery somewhere on Java, 1926

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P.18 Motorized artillery in open terrain, 1926



P.19 Military hospital in Jakarta / Batavia near Jl Kwini 1 / Mendjanganweg, 1926
In the 17th and 18th century this was the location of the country estate "Weltevreden".

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