

**The Harmonie Club in Batavia – Jakarta and much more
About colonial entertainment, an short impression of Batavia's
colonial social life
By Dirk Teeuwen MSc**

Account, sources of the pictures: at the end of this article.

1. Introduction



Collection Dirk Teeuwen, Holland

Hotel „Koningplein”

Weltevreden (Java)



*het Hotel ter plaatse
der Ned.-Indische Hotel-Vereeniging*

P.1 Advertisement Hotel “Koningplein” (King’s Square), Batavia – Jakarta 1927
Koningplein is now Medan Merdeka. Weltevreden is in Jakarta: Medan Merdeka as well as Lapangan Banteng and vicinity.

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The aim of this article is to give an impression of the development of the colonial Dutch Harmoni Square and vicinity as well as of the colonial Concordia Club along Lapangan Banteng (formerly Dutch Waterloo Square) and of more aspects of social life in old Batavia – Jakarta.

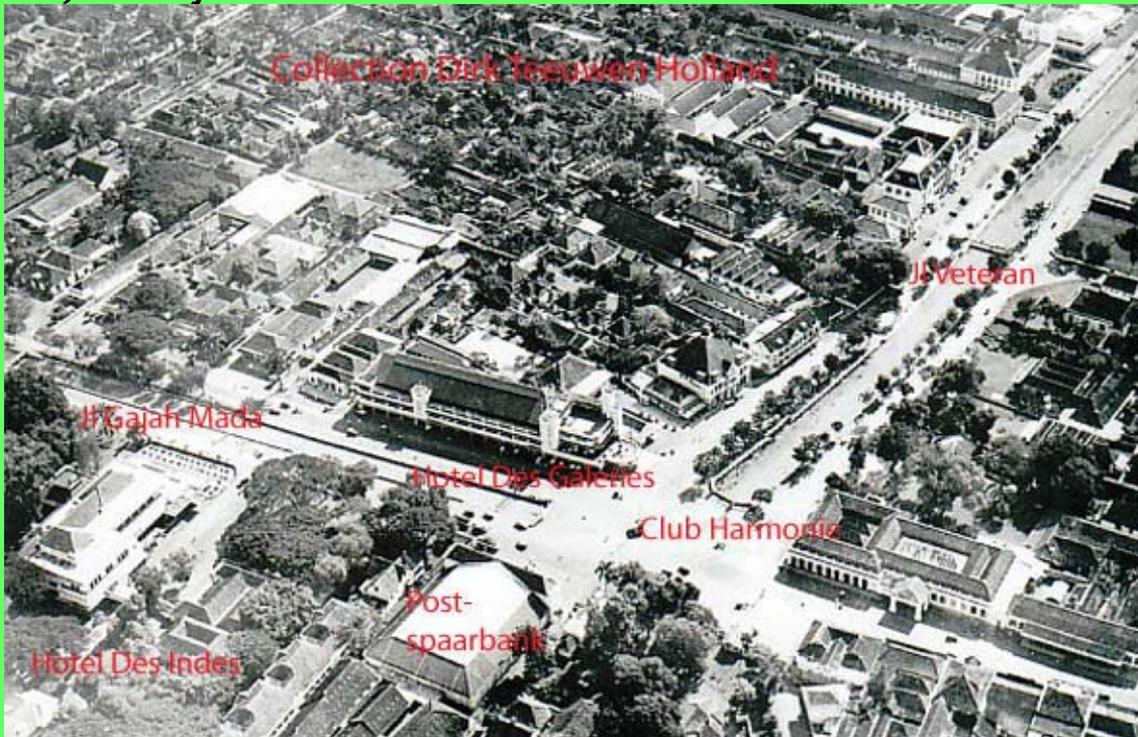
The author does so in the following order of chapters and paragraphs.

1. Introduction
2. Pride precedes disaster
 - 2.1 Introduction to the Harmonie Club at Harmoni Square
 - 2.2 A photographical impression of the Harmonie Club, Harmoni Square and Rijswijkse Straat / JI Majapahit
 - 2.3 A photographical impression of Noordwijk / JI Juanda West, Rijswijk / JI Veteran West and Molenvliet / JI Gajah Mada South
3. Social life in Batavia, never a dull moment
The Concordia Club, The Box Club and hotel activities
4. Money can buy happiness
Arts, theatres, movie theatres and more about colonial repose

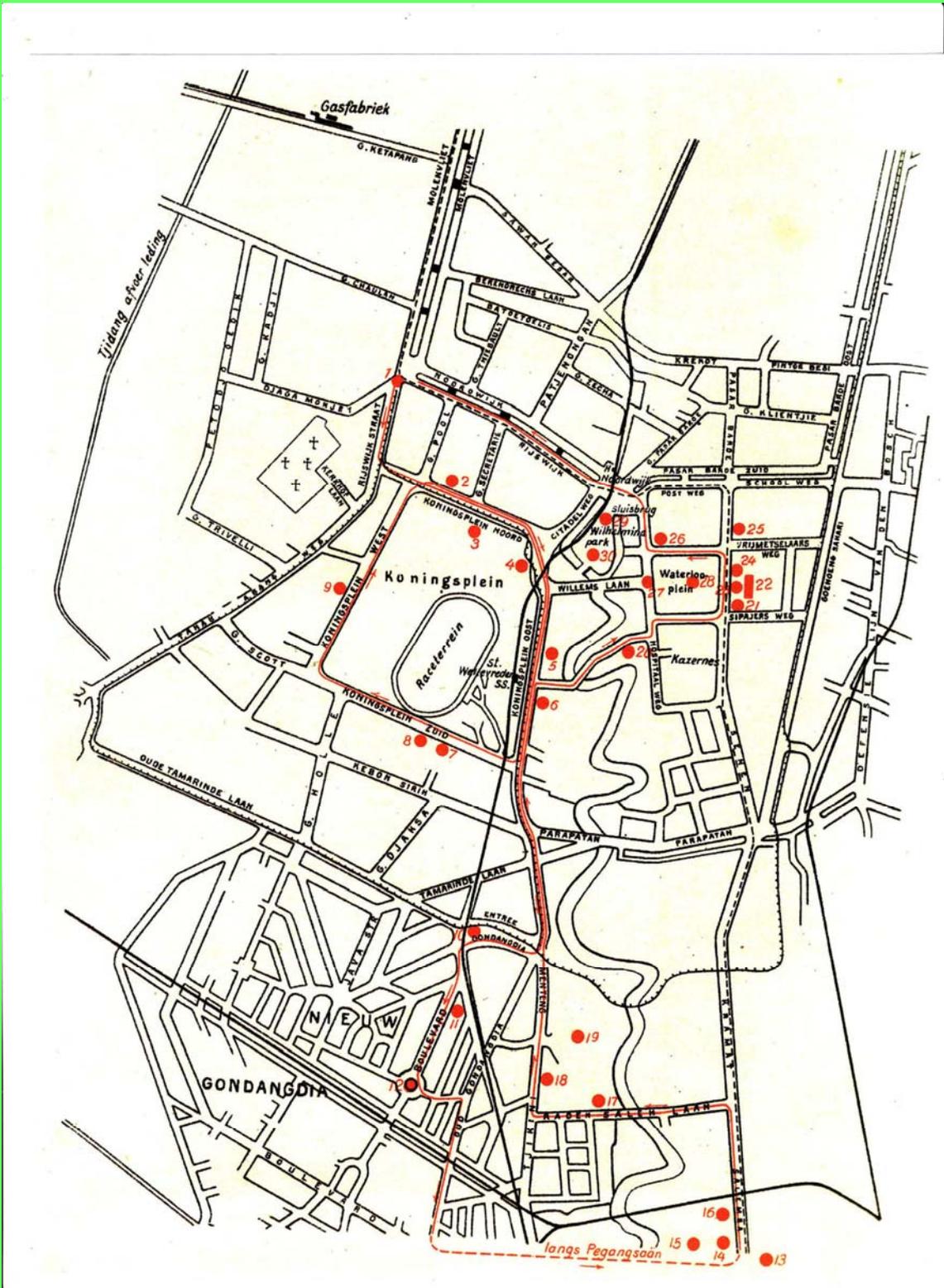
For a good understanding of this article the visitor must have (or tries to get) some familiarity with the local situation in Jakarta Centre. For better understanding I added a special photograph on this page, page 7, page 15. The visitor could find a colonial map on page 3.

Colonial map page 3: 1 Harmony Square, 21 Concordia Club, 26 Katedral Katolik.

Colonial map page 3: Koningsplein is now Medan Merdeka, Waterlooplein is Lapangan Banteng, Wilhelmina Park is Mosque Istiglal, Molenvliet (top, centre) is JI Gajah Mada.



P.2 Harmonieplein / Harmoni Square, Batavia – Jakarta 1935



P.3 Map Batavia – Jakarta Centre 1927
See page 2

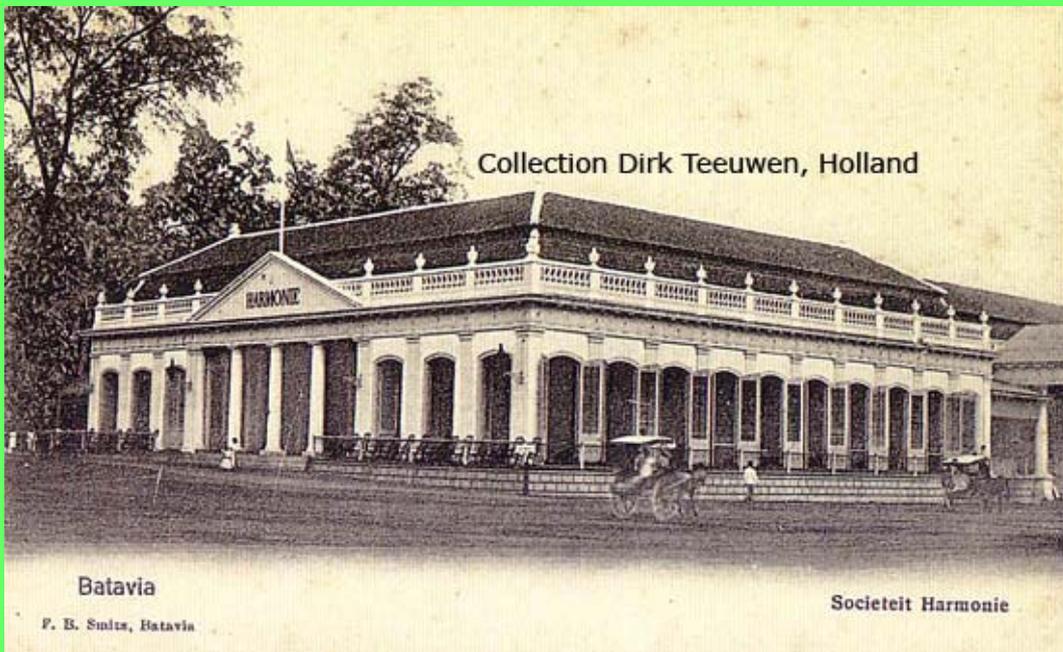
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P.4 Harmonieplein / Harmoni Square, Batavia – Jakarta 1870

This photo has been taken from the southern end of Molenvliet-West / JI Gajah Mada. Our visitor looks into Rijswijkse Straat / JI Majapahit. Left: Harmonie Club,. Right: Oger Frères, the gentlemen's fashion emporium in those Batavia days. The French brothers Oger started a fashion shop in 1835 on this location. The Oger management 'renovated' the building in 1924. The colonial columns disappeared and the complex got a close likeness to a box of blocks. In 1932 a travel agency took over. When I visited the spot for the last time in 2006 this box was still present in an, absolutely, characterless surrounding area. There the most ugly sky scrapers dominate and the traffic mess belches out its nasty odour.



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Batavia

F. B. Smits, Batavia

Societeit Harmonie

P.5 Harmonie Club, Batavia – Jakarta 1890

Corner Rijswijkse Straat / JI Majapahit and Rijswijk / JI Veteran (left).

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2. Pride precedes disaster

2.1 Introduction to the Harmonie Club at Harmoni Square

Until 1880 the Harmonie Club was one of the very few places of entertainment in Batavia - Jakarta. The Club owed its existence to the intervention by the Dutch Governor-General Daendels (1808-1811) and Sir Stamford Raffles, the governor-general during the English period (1811-1816). The Harmony Club dated from 1776 when governor-general De Klerk ordered to settle an exclusive clubhouse along the Buiten Nieuwpoortstraat / JI Pintu Besar Utara in the lower town of Batavia. The Club was located there until 1814. Then The Club moved into a new building in the uptown administrative centre of Batavia around Waterlooplein / Lapantang Banteng and Koningsplein / Medan Merdeka.

More than 150 years this Club – undoubtedly in those days one of the oldest European clubs in Asia - has been located at the southern end of Molenvliet West / JI Gajah Mada, on the corner of Rijswijk / JI Veteran and Rijswijk Street / JI Majapahit. It played an important role in the life of the European community at Batavia.

So as to convey an impression of Batavia's social life about 1840 and relieve the reader's mind in some measure I insert the description of a feast (*page 6*) given in the honour of the Dutch king's (Willem II) birthday in 1842.

Without feelings of historical responsibility the municipality of Jakarta ordered to demolish the clubhouse in 1985 to facilitate the traffic.

The description of this feast has been quoted from Van Rees: *Herinneringen van een Indisch officier* (Memoirs of a Dutch East-Indian Army officer); Rotterdam 1862, p. 198-210, library Dirk Teeuwen. This book has been published in Dutch only.

“There is a dance at the Harmonie Club. Two thousand invitations have been issued by the resident on behalf of the governor-general to all those who have any relations to the government. The façade of the club has been decorated with Chinese lanterns, the three or four communicating halls and arches and form almost one grand hall. The guests arrive in large numbers and take their ladies to the second dance hall. There, hundreds of beautiful ladies in three rows along the decorated walls; an enchanting sight! At the head of the hall are a few divans, destined and partly occupied by the wives of the highest government officers; a stately sight! The centre part is filled with brilliant uniforms and stiff, embroidered tunics; a dazzling sight! Everything shines, even the eyes of the people. The light and transparent costumes, the beautiful headdresses and fragrant flowers, the perfume whose odours mix with those of the flowers, makes the atmosphere heavy and intoxicates the senses.

The feast has not yet commenced but there is a movement along the masses; the conversation is interrupted and room is made. One hears the clatter of the cavalry, commands being issued, arms presented and finally the music of the army band which sets in the *Wilhelmus* (Dutch national anthem, DT). Now the “Tuan Besar” (governor-general, DT) and his consort appear, with his suit, with his glamour, with his prestige! All eyes are bathed in pure enjoyment of being allowed to admire the viceroy: the ladies appraise the costume of the vice-queen and begin to make their comments. Soon the march is played; it is the sign that the ball is opened.

The Great Ruler (governor-general, DT) offers his arm with a smile to the wife of the vice-president of the Counsel of Dutch East-India; the latter asks the vice-queen to permit him to have the honour of offering her his arm. All great men follow suit; everyone knows in advance which lady he must do or may have the honour to offer his arm, depending whether lady is the wife of a higher or lower government officer. It is an official occasion and everything proceeds along official lines. The places of the ladies, although not numbered, have each their destination and woe the lady who infringes on the rights of anyone else.

Now the procession starts moving stately, according to rank and age. How happy are those ladies at the head of the procession! What destructive glances do they throw around them, with their kind smiles. How benignly they look down on those who continue to sit along the walls and whom they almost bury with their dresses when they pass.

Because however large the hall may be, it is too small to make it possible for all to join in the procession. The wives of magistrates, clerks, captains, wives of less than 500 FL (Dutch guilders, DT) a month (the husband's salary, of course) to make a long story short, have therefore no opportunity as yet to display the beauty of their costume. Just wait a few years, promotion comes quickly in Dutch East-India. The dance is followed by a supper and again because of want of room, supper is served in groups. Because also the most humble government officers were invited the supper ended in a general attack of the latter on what has been left by the great men and not seldom, ultimately, with a great fight. "

With the march of years the character of the feasts changed; the government officers of inferior rank were not members of the club anymore and - although they are still attended by the most prominent citizens - the feasts lost their formal and rigid characters gradually.



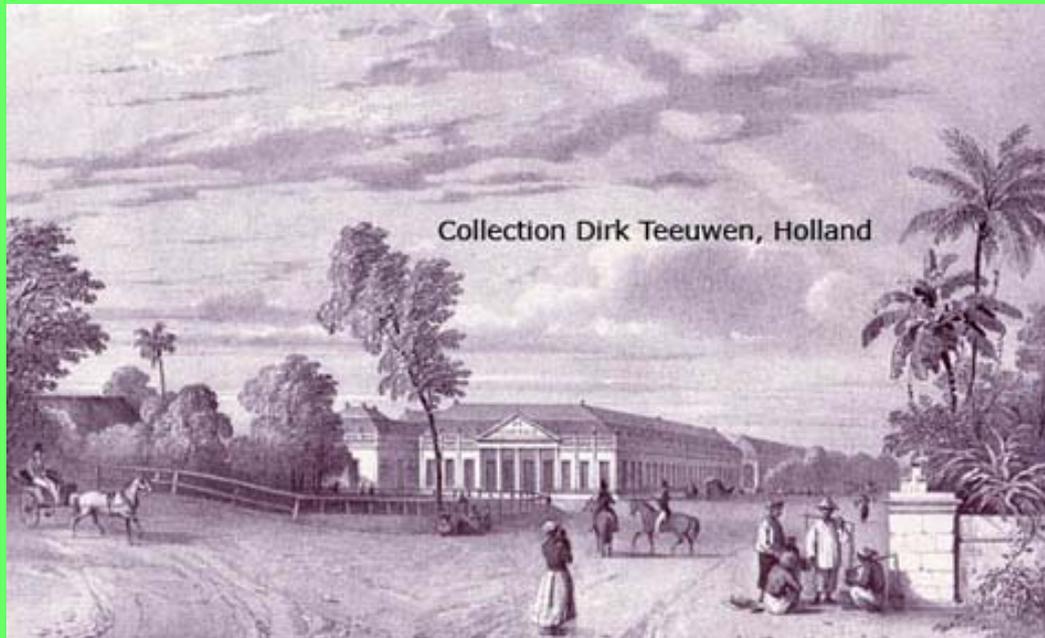
P.1 Rijswijkse Straat / Jl Majapahit, Batavia – Jakarta 1895
Left: the Harmonie Club. Right Oger Frères, the Batavia gentlemen's emporium!

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2.2 A photographical impression of the Harmonie Club, Harmoni Square and Rijswijkse Straat / Jl Majapahit

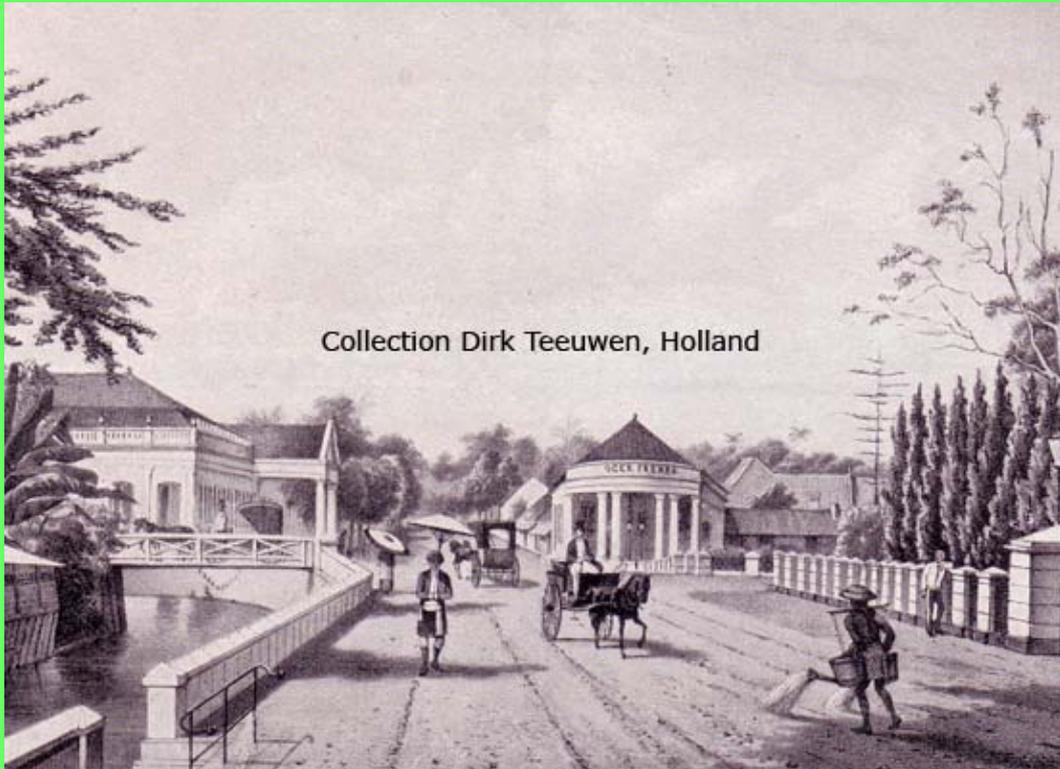


P.1 Harmoni Square, Batavia – Jakarta 1935



P.2 The Harmonie Club, Batavia – Jakarta 1830

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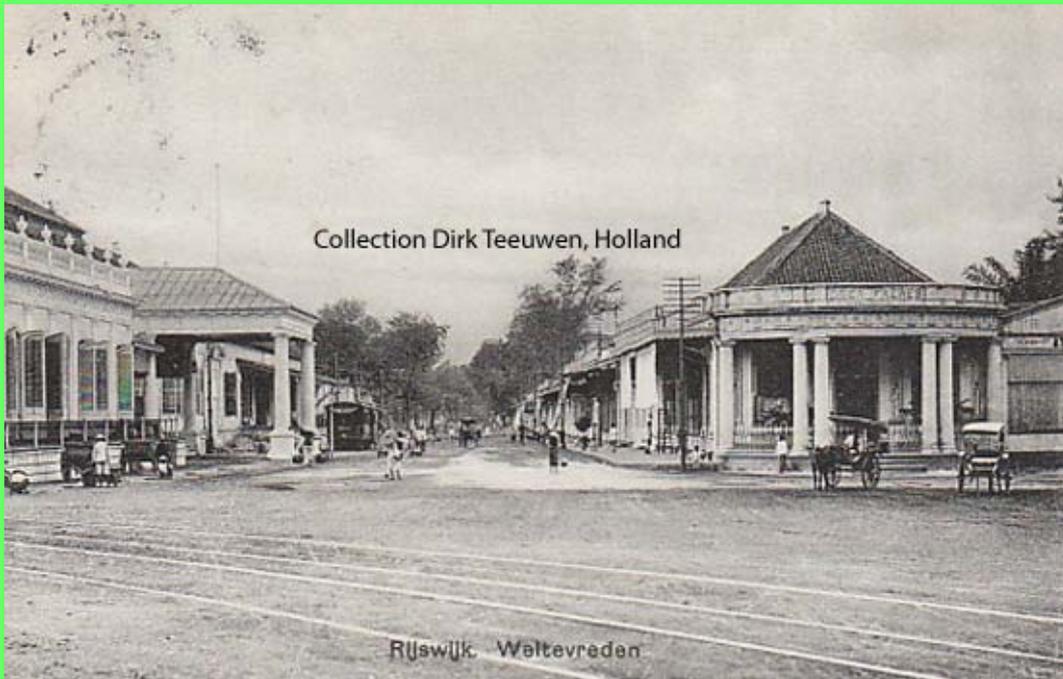


P.3 A look into Rijswijkse Straat / Jl Majapahit, Batavia – Jakarta 1850
Left: The Harmonie Club. Right: Oger Freres' shop: the Batavia gentlemen's fashion emporium.

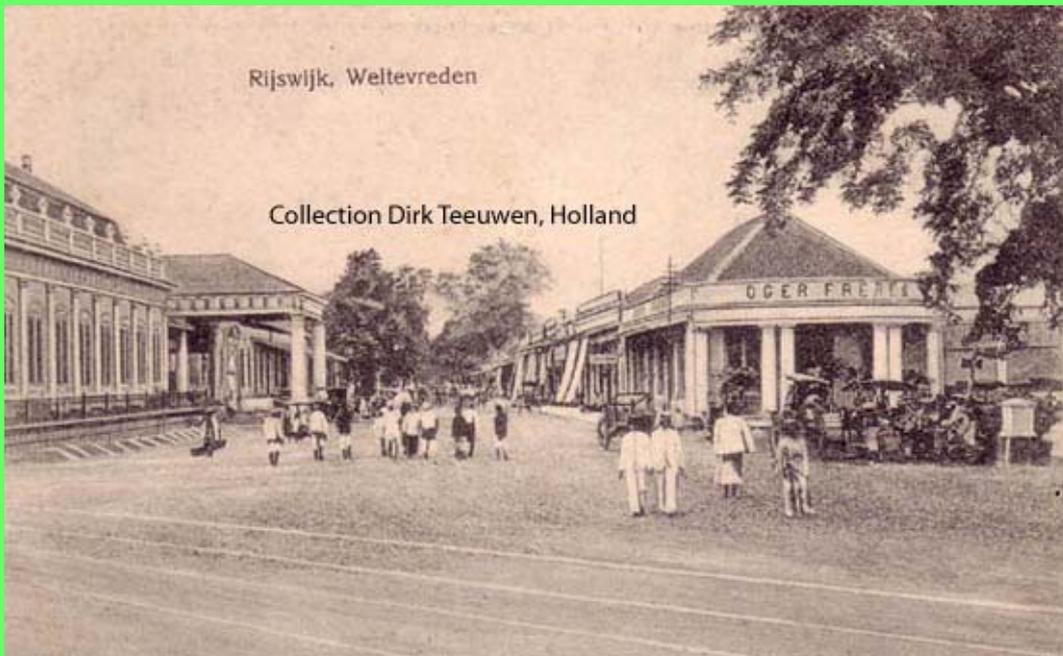


P.4 The Harmonie Club (left) at Rijswijkse Straat / Jl Majapahit, Batavia – Jakarta 1860

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P.5 The Harmonie Club (left), Rijswijkse Straat and right Oger Frères' shop, the gentlemen's fashion emporium, Batavia – Jakarta 1885



P.6 The Harmonie Club (left), Rijswijkse Straat and Oger Frères' shop, the gentlemen's fashion emporium, Batavia – Jakarta 1905

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OGER FRÈRES

Marchand Tailleurs

Maison du premier ordre fondée 1825

RIJSWIJKSTRAAT 2A

-

TELEFOON WL. 520

Specialiteiten in:

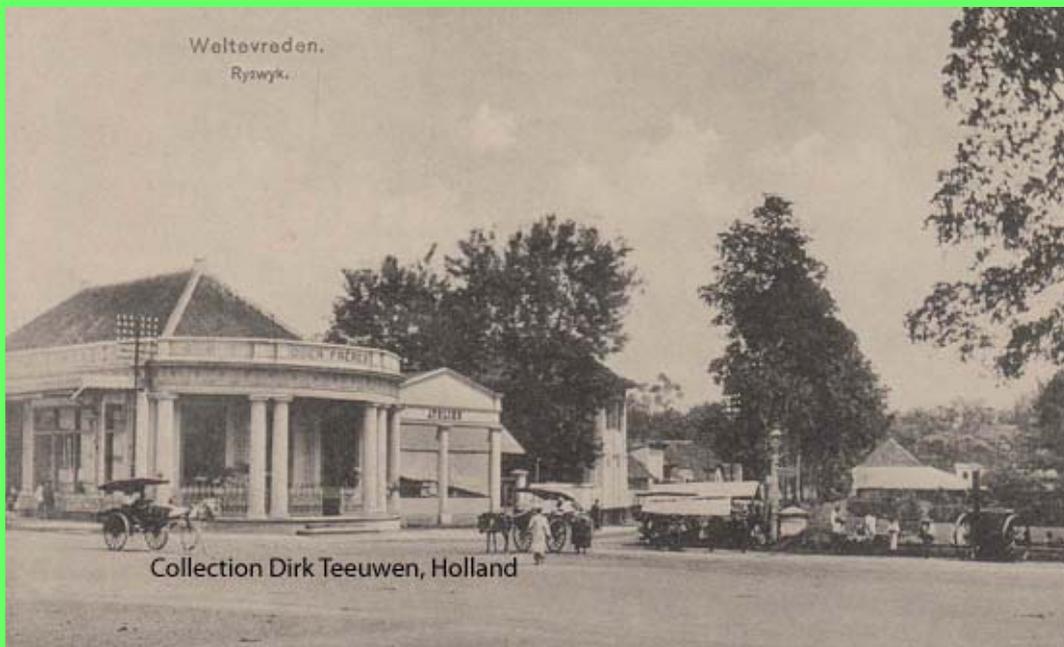
Gala- en Ambtskleeding

P.7 Advertisement Oger Frères, Batavia – Jakarta 1927

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P.8 Once on a time along Rijswijkse Straat / Jl Majapahit , Batavia – Jakarta 1912 City councillor Ruempol discussed at Batavia council meetings the slovenly sun shades along Rijswijkse Straat / Jl Majapahit. That explains the cartoon. He is visiting Rijswijkse Straat and orders militarily “Right...dress”. (Newspaper “Nieuws van de Dag” 1912) Ruempol is the guy with the big hat.



P.9 Oger Frères's shop, still the Batavia gentlemen's fashion emporium, Batavia – Jakarta 1905

We have a view of Djaga Monjet / Jl Pranoto just right from Oger Frères' atelier.

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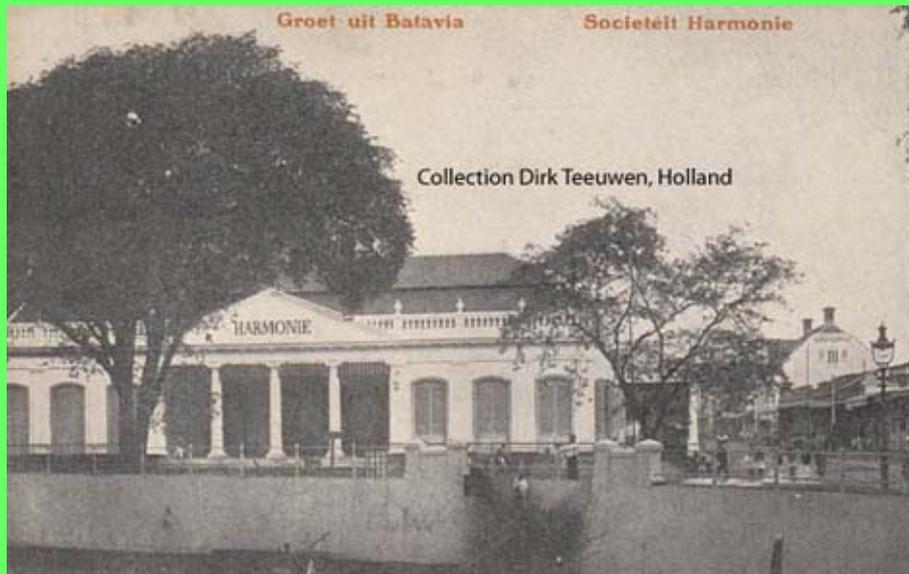


**P.10 Once the Oger Frères' shop location, Jakarta 2006
Corner Rijswijkse Straat / Jl Majapahit (left) and Djaga Monjet / Jl Pranoto (right)**



P.11 The Harmonie Club, Rijswijkse Straat and Oger Frères' shop, Batavia – Jakarta 1906

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P. 12 The Harmonie Club, Batavia – Jakarta 1915

Right: Rijswijkse Straat / Jl Majapahit. The old shops (right) are clearing the way on behalf of more modern buildings.



P. 13 The Harmonie Club and at the right the Oger Frères building, Batavia – Jakarta 1927
The typical Oger building with its colonial columns has gone. In 1932 a travel agency took over.



P. 14 The Harmonie Club, Rijswijkse Straat / Jl Majapahit, Oger Frères / Netherlands India Tourist Office, Batavia – Jakarta 1937

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P.15 A dance in Harmonie Club, Bayavia – Jakarta 1937



P.16 The Harmonie Club along Rijswijk / JI Veteran, Batavia – Jakarta 1910

Next page, P.17 Harmoni Square: The Harmonie Club has been demolished. The corner of Rijswijk / JI Veteran and Rijswijkse Straat / JI Majapahit, Jakarta 2006

The light of those times is away,
 never more a glorious day.
 No splendour again,
 my desires are in vain.
 (© Dirk Teeuwen)

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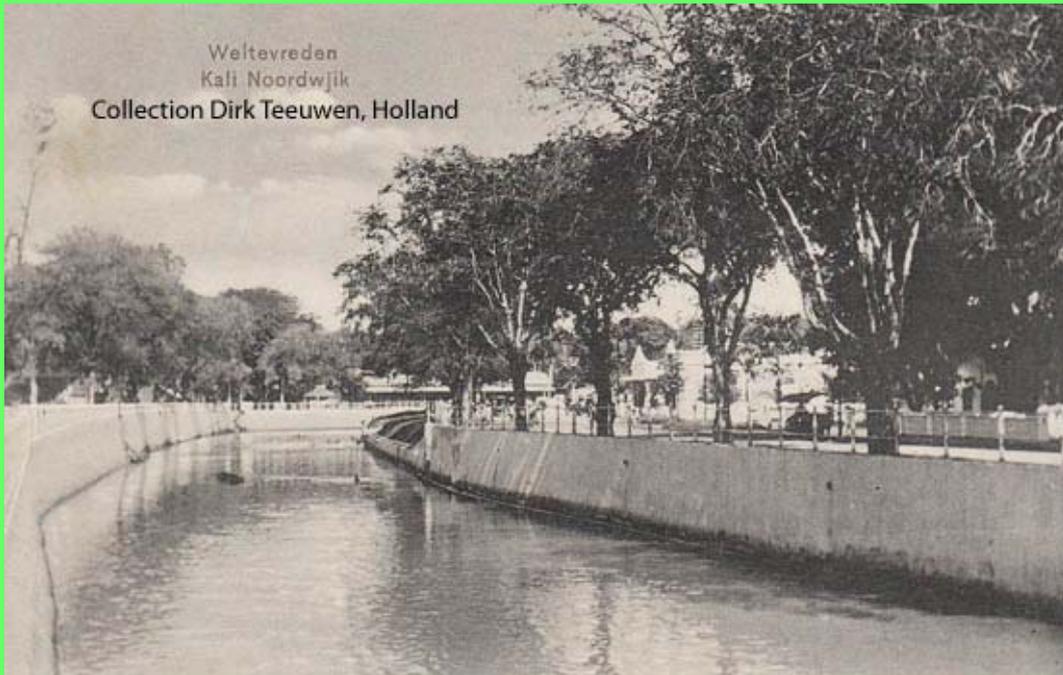
P. 17 Photo Dirk Teeuwen

2.3 A photographic impression of Noordwijk / Jl Juanda West, Rijswijk / Jl Veteran West and Molenvliet / Jl Gajah Mada South



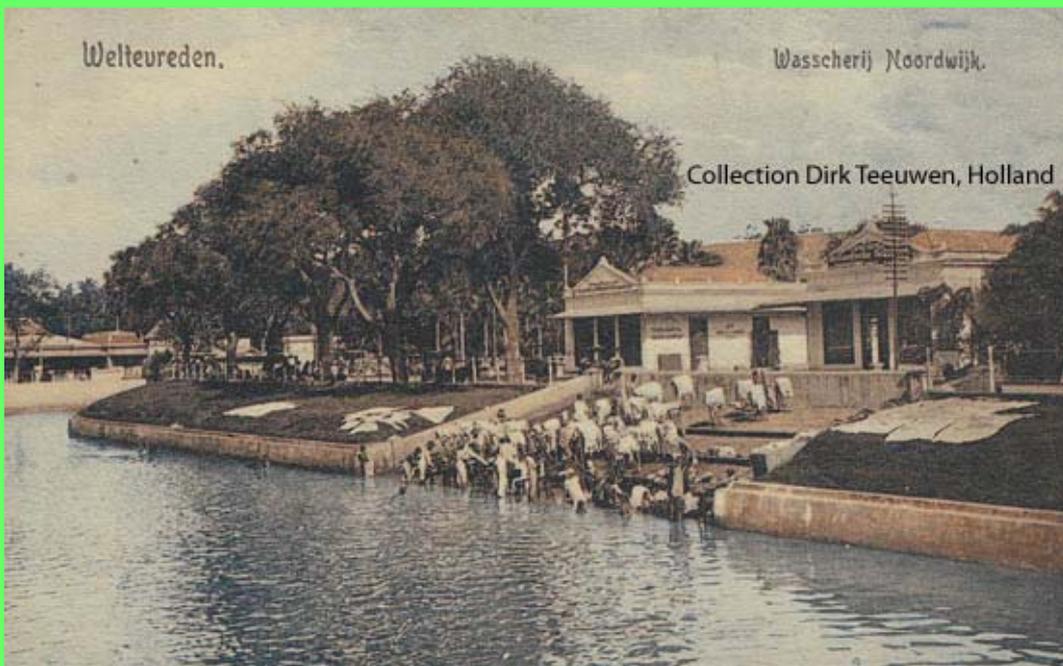
P. 1 Harmoni Square, Batavia – Jakarta 1935

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P.2 Noordwijk / Jl Juanda, Batavia – Jakarta 1905

To the west where the stream turns to the right: Harmoni Square! Left Rijswijk / Jl Veteran. Right: Noordwijk / Jl Juanda.

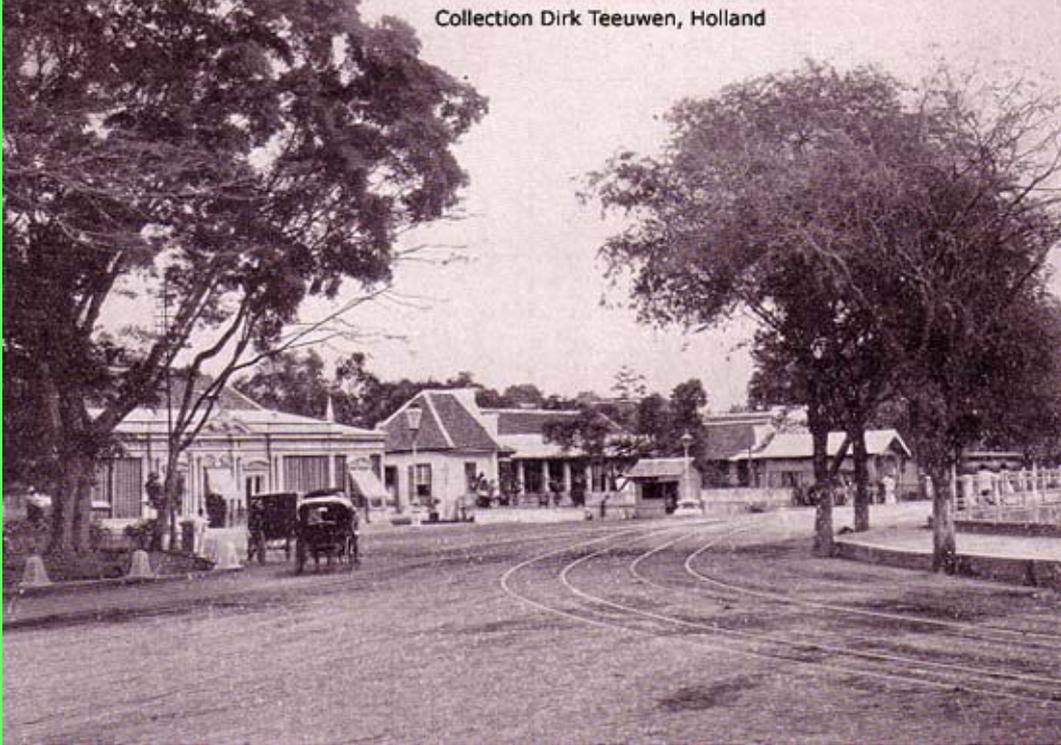


P.3 Laundry activities along Noordwijk / Jl Juanda opposite Harmony Club, Batavia – Jakarta 1905

Left, across the water, the southern end of Molenvliet West / Jl Gajah Mada. When we walk along Noordwijk to the left and when we walk around the corner, after that we arrive at Molenvliet East / Jl Hayam Wuruk. The water at Harmoni Square is not covered. The water of the Ciliwung (in front) flows free and open, without a road surface into the Molenvliet (around the corner to the right). There was a small bridge around the corner (400 meters to the right) to facilitate traffic. This bridge is here invisible. One could see the bridge on P.2, P.3 and P16 in this chapter.

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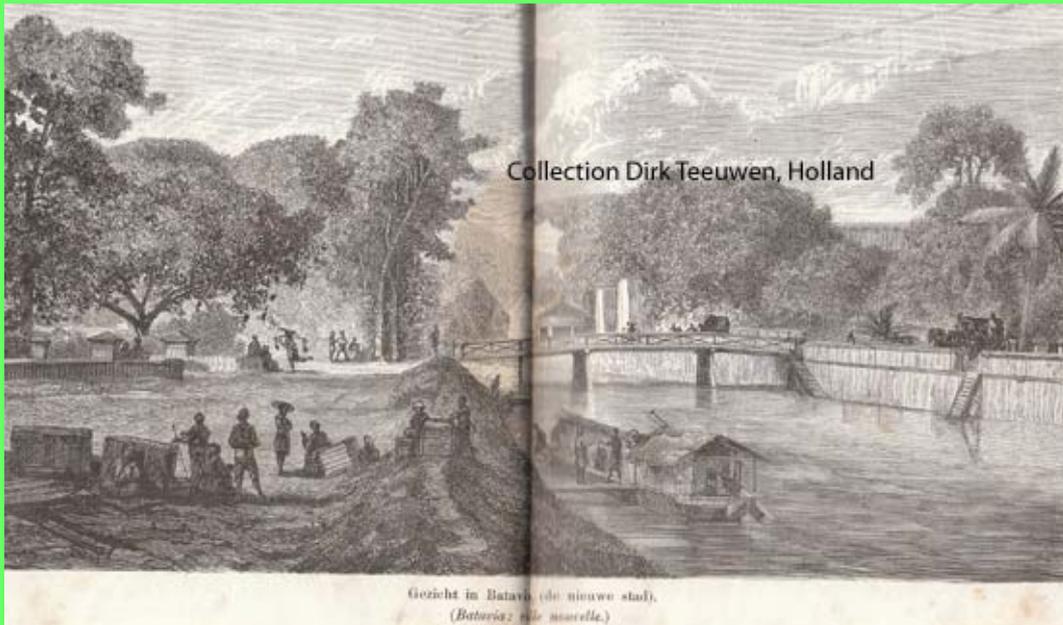
P.4 Southern end of Molenvliet West / Jl Gajah Mada, Batavia – Jakarta 1905
We are looking to the north and stand still with our back to Harmony Club and Rijswijkse Straat / Jl Majapahit.



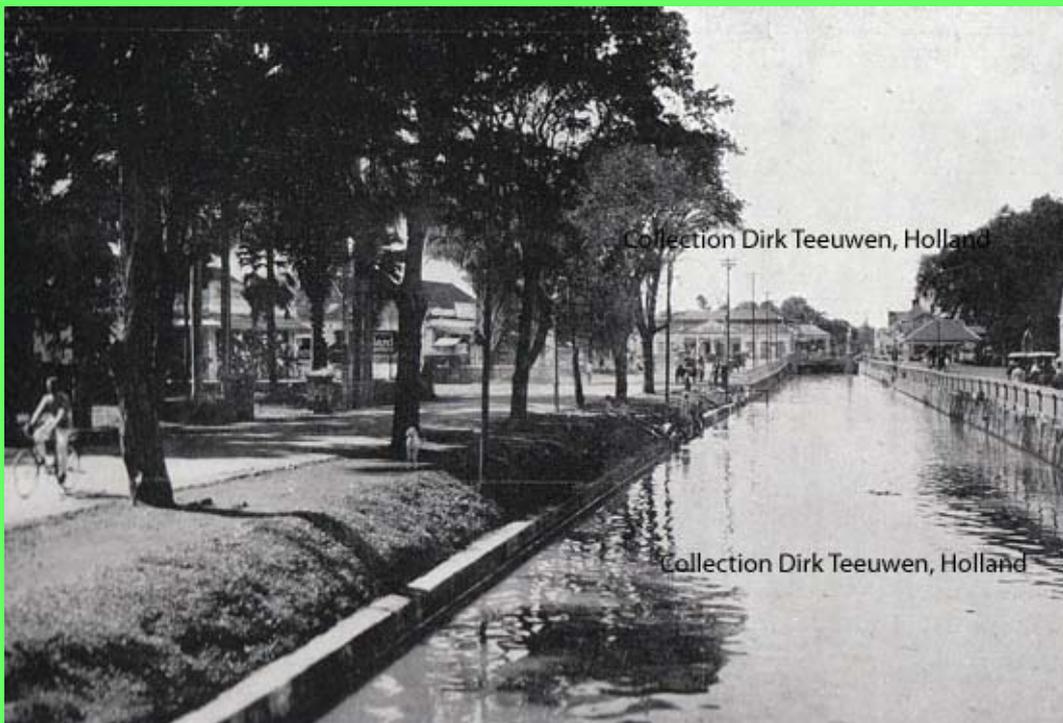
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P.5 From the same position! Southern end of Molenvliet West / Jl Gajah Mada to the north, Batavia – Jakarta 1770

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P.6 View from Molenvliet Oost / JI Hayam Wuruk to the south, Batavia-Jakarta 1860
 Our visitor could see a glimpse of the Oger Freres' gentlemen's fashion emporium along Rijswijkse Straat / JI Majapahit. (Behind the bridge, just right from the middle.) The bridge connected Molenvliet West / JI Gajah Mada and Molenvliet Oost as well as Noordwijk / JI Juanda. There was a bridge for centuries on this location until the covering on behalf of the traffic – now Harmoni Square – in 1918. Until 1918 the connection Molenvliet and Ciliwung was open.



P.7 A view from Molenvliet Canal (JI Hayam Wuruk, JI Gajah Mada) to Harmoni Square, Batavia Jakarta 1924
 The connection of Molenvliet and Ciliwung has been covered now.

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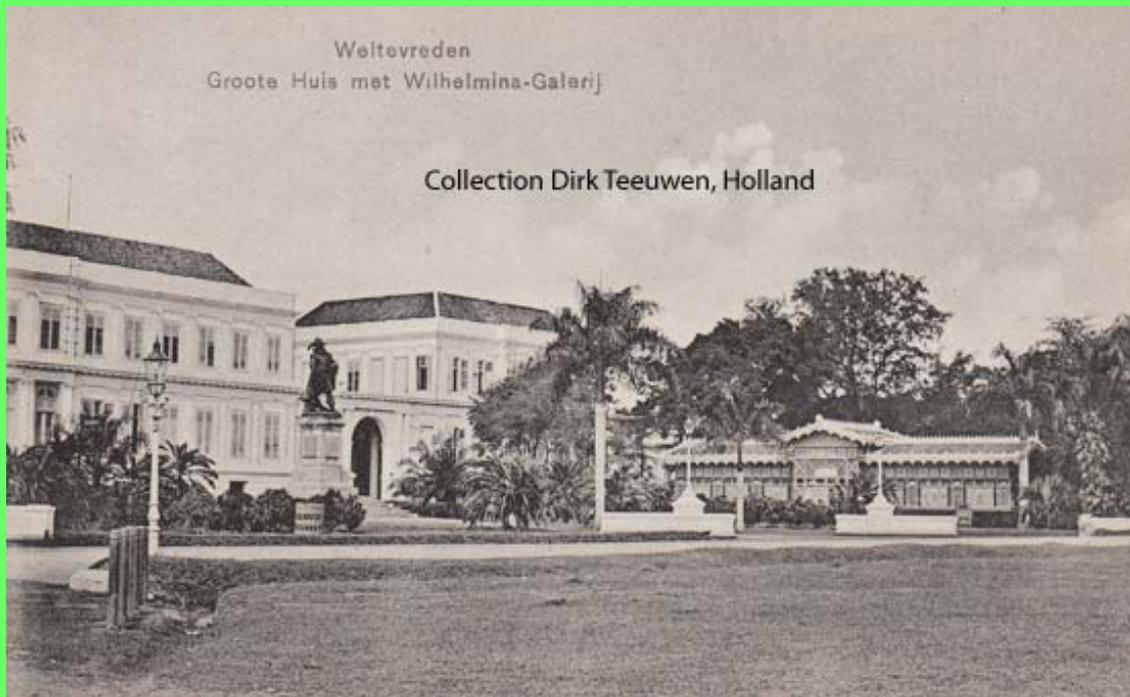
3. Social life in Batavia, never a dull moment The Concordia Club, The Box Club and hotel activities

One more club of a less remote date (1836) was the army and navy club, Concordia, of which not only army and naval officers could be members but also civilians. In 1890 a newly remodelled building was ready for use.

This club was also a centre of entertainment for its members. Concerts, plays and dances were given here regularly. The Concordia Club consisted of several very attractive buildings. Both clubs, the Harmonie and the Concordia, had excellent reading rooms with several Dutch and foreign newspapers and periodicals and a lending library for their members. Both clubs had good restaurants, cosy corners, billiard tables, facilities for bridge and a large choice of drinks.

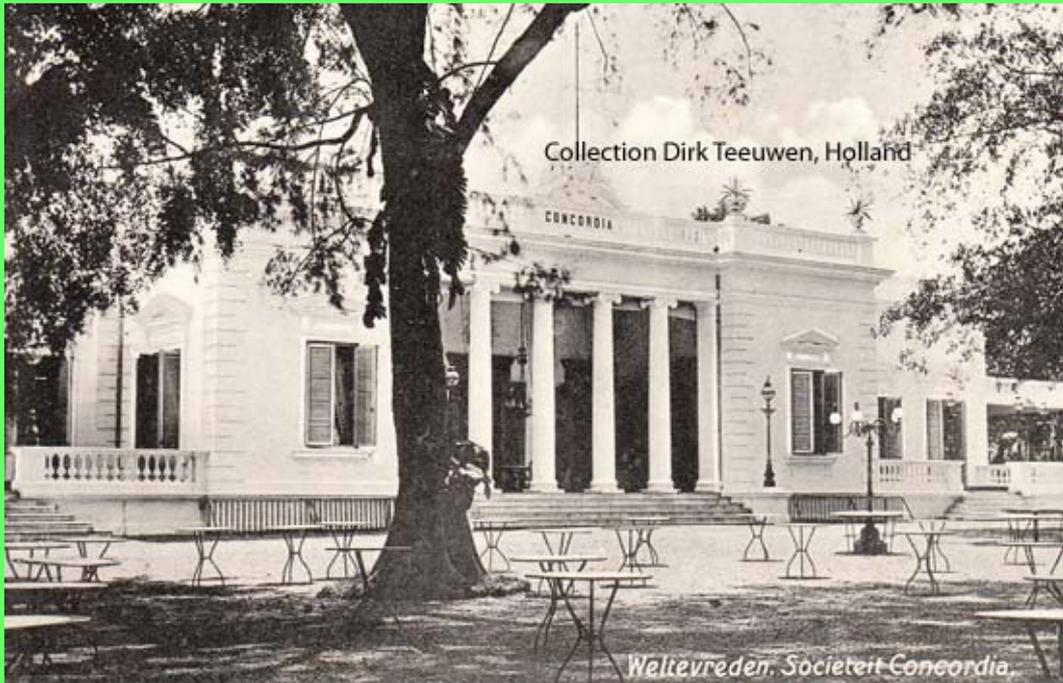
British and German colonies had their own club building, although many British and Germans were members of the Harmony Club. The English club "The Box" (photo in chapter 4) was situated in Menteng and had large sporting grounds.

About 1910 great improvement was effected in respect to the hotel business (photo's in chapter 4). The managements of the larger hotels turned their attention more and more to the organization of dances, concerts, dinner dances, fashion shows, bridge-drives, native singing and dancing, etc.



P.1 Waterlooplein / Lapantang. Banteng South-East, Batavia – Jakarta 1914
Left Witte Huis, construction started by governor-general Daendels. Construction was finished in 1822. The location of the Concordia Club is behind the Wilhelmina Exposition Pavilion (right).

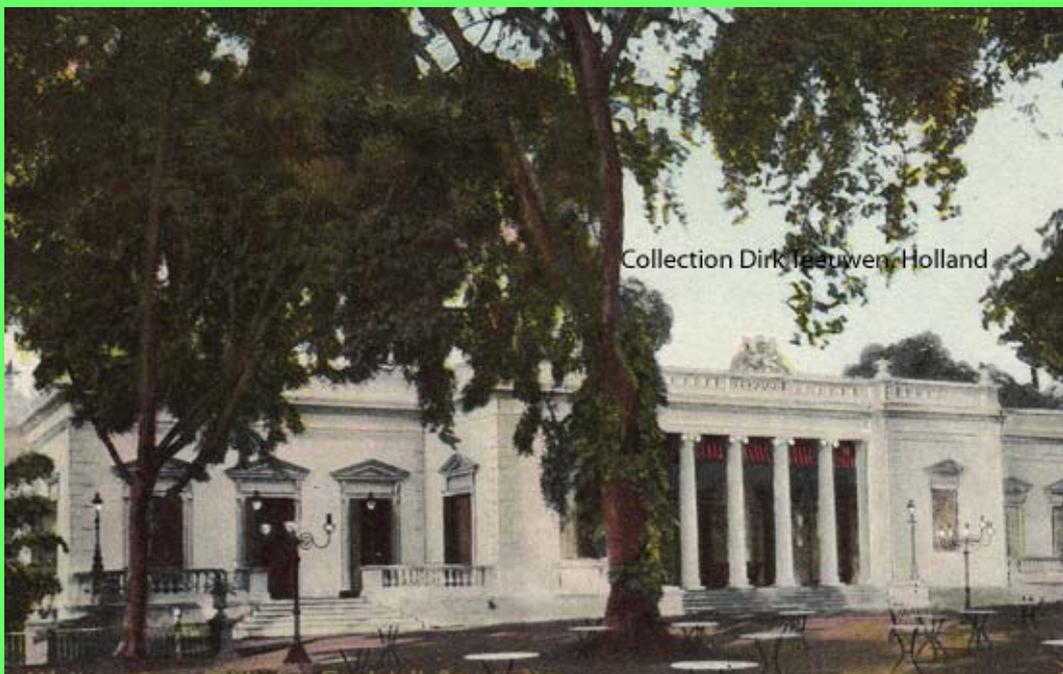
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Weltevreden. Societeit Concordia.

***P.2 Waterlooplein / Lapantang Banteng South-East, Batavia – Jakarta 1915
Concordia Club***



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***P.3 Waterlooplein / Lapantang Banteng South-East, Batavia – Jakarta 1915
Concordia Club***

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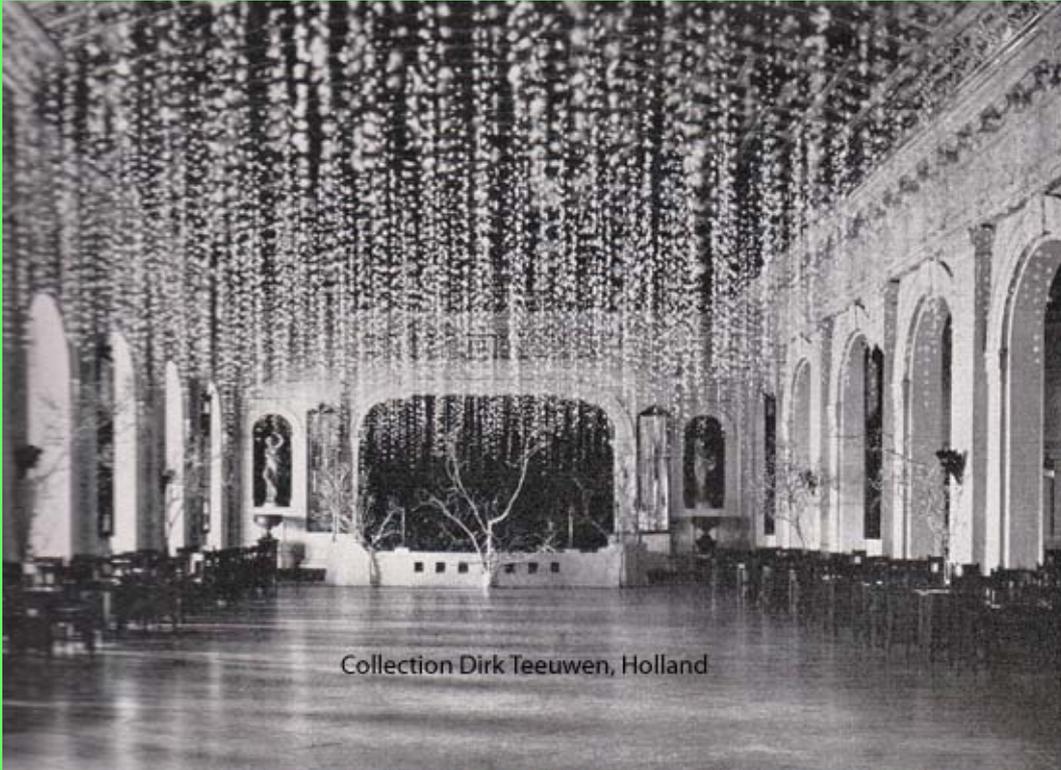


P.4 Waterlooplein / Lapantang Banteng South-East, Batavia – Jakarta 1915
Concordia Club



P.5 Waterlooplein / Lapantang Banteng South-East, Batavia – Jakarta 1924
Concordia Club

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P.6 Waterlooplein / Lapantang Banteng South-East, Batavia – Jakarta 1935
Interior of the Concordia Club



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P.7 Waterlooplein / Lapanatang Banteng South-East, Batavia – Jakarta 1935
Interior of the Concordia Club

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4. Money can buy happiness

Arts, theatres, movie theatres and more about colonial repose

HANDELSVENNOOTSCHAP VOORHEEN

W. BIEDERMANN & CO.

BATAVIA - SEMARANG - SOERABAIA

—

IMPORTEURS:

MANUFACTUREN, KRAMERIJEN, PROVISIËN EN DRANKEN.

—

EEENIGE IMPORTEURS:

—

KLOSTER

—



—

BIER

—

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WHISKY: JOHN BEGG
JENEVER: OUDE PIET D. M. HELLINGA. LEEUWARDEN
PORTWINE: D. OOLGAARD & ZOON, HARLINGEN
TABAK: HERM, OLDENKOTT & ZONEN
SIGAREN: DRESSELHUYS & NIEUWENHUYZEN
PARFUMERIËN EN ZEEPEN: YARDLEY & Co. LONDEN

P. 1 Advertisement of trade company W. Biedermann & Co, Batavia – Jakarta 1927

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In respect to Western art the Batavia Art Society was the leading organization. European artists and theatre companies were engaged and exhibitions of the works of European as well as Dutch East-Indian artist painters were held. The Society stimulated a lot of native arts, such as silverware and wood carving. Lectures on all sorts of subjects were delivered.

The Municipal Theatre was the main place of light entertainment as well as plays, concerts and Javanese wayang.

The Society "Planten- en Dierentuin" (Botanical and Zoological Garden Club) offered many activities to children specially. The circuses which visited Batavia at irregular times gave also children's morning performances. The deep sea aquarium at Pasar Ikan in the lower town (Old Batavia – Jakarta Kota), part of the laboratory for marine investigations, was open to the public.

Furthermore there were a sufficient number of modern film theatres at Batavia in which great attention had been paid to the interior decoration. In the upper town (around Koningsplein / Medan Merdeka and Meester Cornelis / Mester) there were nine such theatres whereas in the lower town and at Tanjung Priok another eight theatres which were frequented by Natives and Chinese mainly.

In addition to swimming, sailing and rowing the Batavia Yachtclub offered restaurant facilities and a terrace with sea view and dance nights. From Tanjung Priok enthusiasts could make a motor boat trip to one or more of the "thousand" islands in Batavia Bay.

Batavia had also cafes and lunchrooms, some with orchestra, the majority of which enjoyed a more or less large number of customers in the morning and in the early part of the evening whereas a few draw more customers at later hours.



P.2 Café-Restaurant "Eerste Bataviasche Bierhal" / "First Batavia Beer Hall", Noordwijk / Jl Juanda, Batavia – Jakarta 1927

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P.3 Hotel Des Indes, Molenvliet West / Jl Gajah Mada, Batavia – Jakarta 1934



P.4 Saturday night was dancing night, Hotel Des Indes, Batavia – Jakarta 1934

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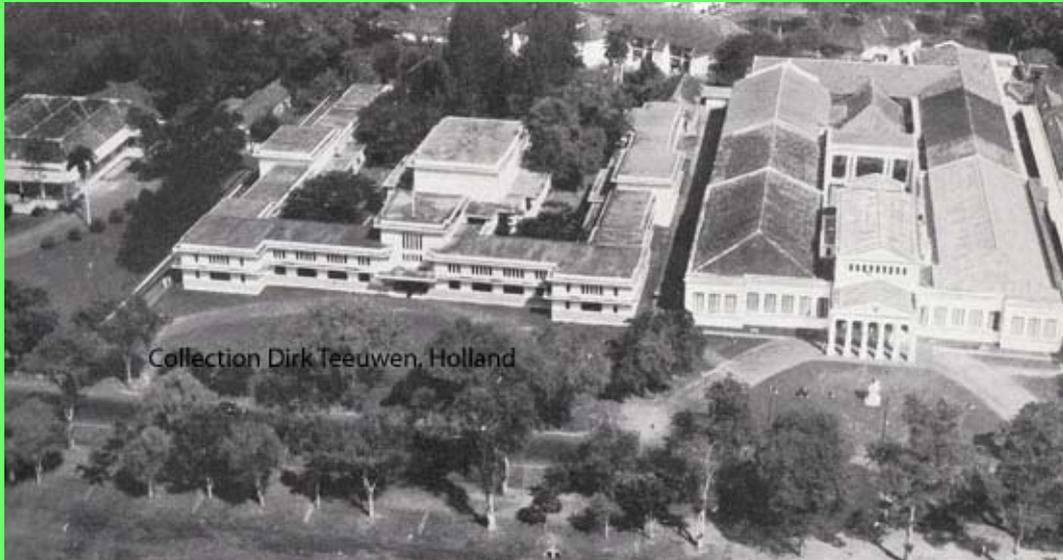


P.5 The Stadsschouwburg / Municipal Theatre near Pasar Baru, Batavia – Jakarta 1937



P.6 The Stadsschouwburg / Municipal Theatre near Pasar Baru, Batavia – Jakarta 1937

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***P.7 Museum and Library of the Royal Batavia Society for Arts and Sciences (right),
Batavia – Jakarta 1937***

A scientific centre, with left the Law College and right the Museum and Library of the Royal Batavia Society for Arts and Sciences situated on Koningsplein / Medan Merdeka West.



P.8 The Royal Museum, Jakarta 2006

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P.9 The clubhouse of the Batavia Golf Club, Batavia – Jakarta 1937

Next page

P.10 Koningsplein (King's Square) / Medan Merdeka, Batavia – Jakarta 1937

Main building of the Pasar Gambir. The Pasar Gambir was an annual fair held from late August until early September (12 days) on the King's Square. Every year the buildings showed a different style.

Its goal was in the first place the stimulation of Native industry, agriculture, cattle breeding, fisheries and commerce. The European and Chinese merchants, manufacturers and storekeepers showed their goods at the fair also.

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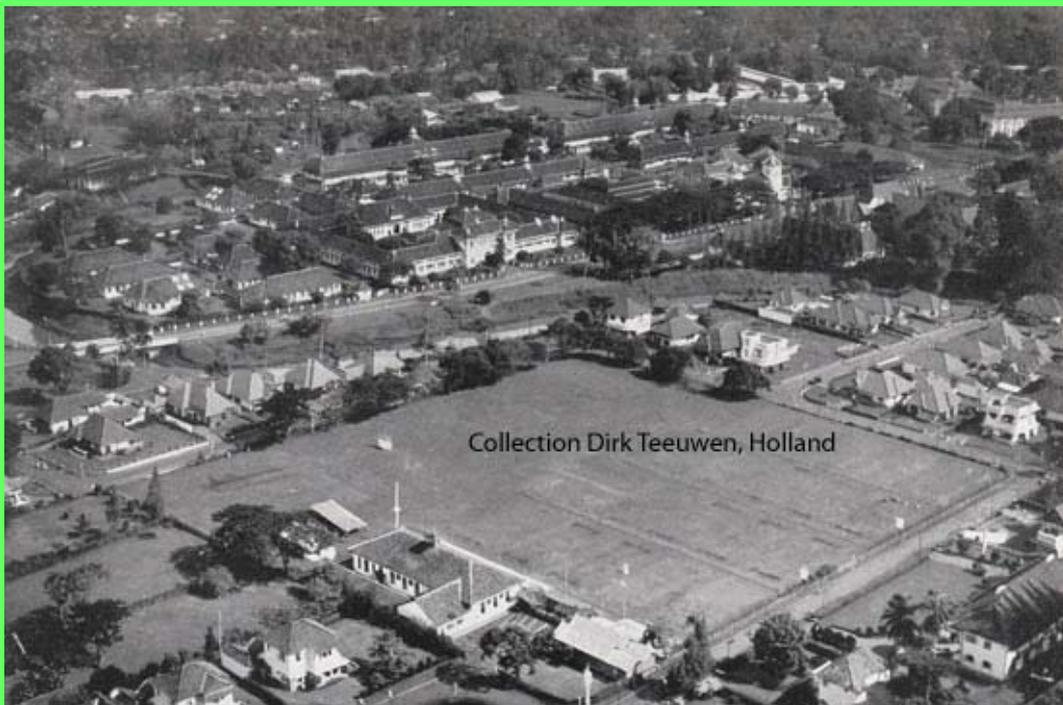


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P.11 The main restaurant at Pasar Gambir, Batavia – Jakarta 1927



Collection Dirk Teeuwen, Holland

P.12 The English Club, Menteng, Batavia – Jakarta 1937

In the foreground the English Club "The Box" with the adjoining sporting grounds.

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Collection Dirk Teeuwen, Holland

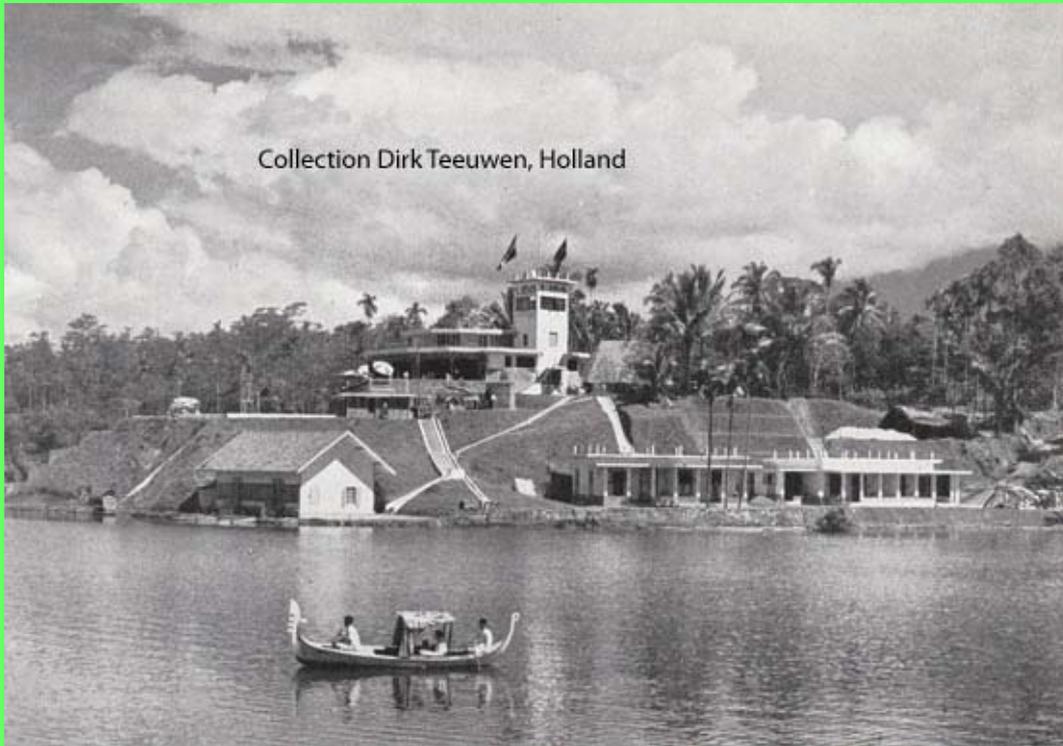
P.13 Sint Nicolaas has just arrived at Station Koningsplein / Stasiun Gambir. Batavia – Jakarta 1924

Explanation P.10

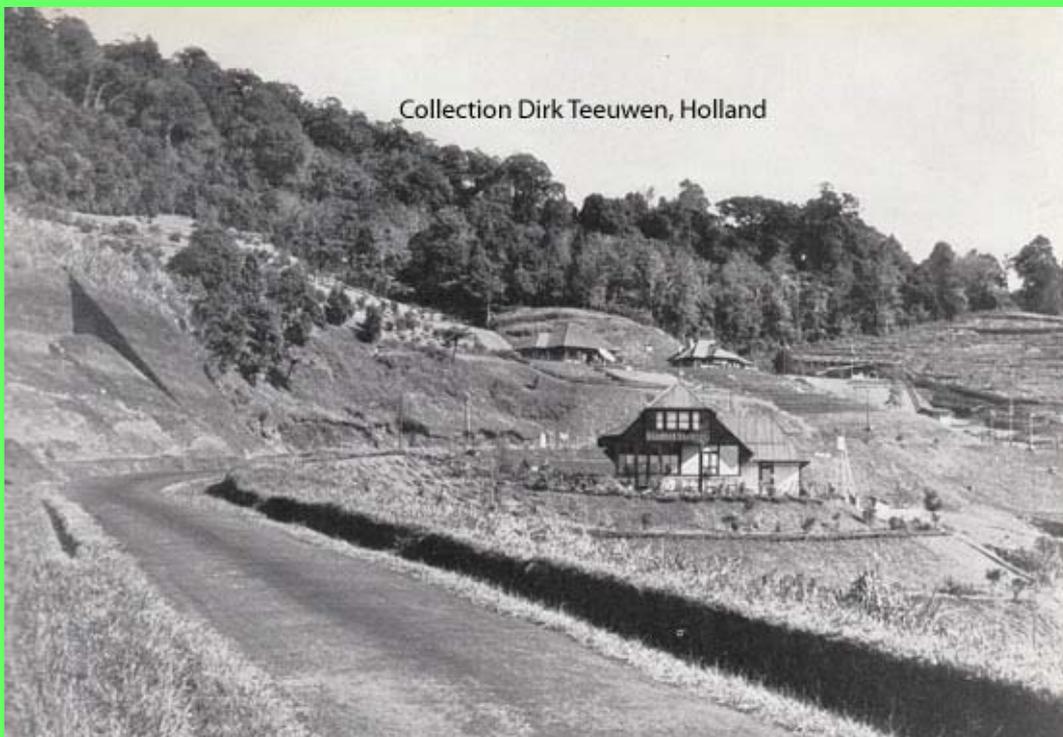
In the days leading up to 5 December (starting when Saint Nicholas has arrived in the Netherlands by steamboat in late November), young children in Holland put their shoes in front of the chimneys and sing Saint Nicolas songs. Often they put a carrot or some hay in the shoes, as a gift to Saint Nicholas' horse. The next morning they, except for the naughty ones, will find a small present in their shoes, ranging sweets to marbles or some other small toy. On the evening of five December, Saint Nicolas, in Protestant Dutch "Sinterklaas" shortly, brings presents to every child that has behaved itself well in the past year. In practice, just like with Santa Claus, all children receive gifts without distinction. This is often done by placing a bag filled with presents outside the house or living room, after which a neighbour or parent bangs the door or window, pretending to be Sinterklaas' assistant. Another option is to hire or ask someone to dress up as Sinterklaas and deliver the presents personally. Sinterklaas wears a bishop's robes including a red cape and mitre and is assisted by many mischievous helpers with black faces and colourful Moorish dress, dating back two centuries. These helpers are called "Zwarte Pieten" ("Black Petes"). The myth was, if a child had been naughty, the Zwarte Pieten put all the naughty children in sacks, and Sinterklaas took them to Spain. It is believed that Sinterklaas comes from Spain, where he returns after 5 December. Many Sinterklaas songs still allude to a watching Zwarte Piet and a judging Sinterklaas.

Santa Claus celebration is a poor American commercial substitute of the original Dutch Sinterklaas feast. The Dutch founded New York / New Amsterdam in the second half of the 17th century and Sinterklaas arrived there also. So to say.

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P.14 Holiday resort and hotel at Lake Tjigombong, 70 km from Batavia – Jakarta 1937



P.15 A few bungalows in the Puncak Pass, 50 km from Batavia – Jakarta 1937
Several of the more well-to-do Europeans spent the weekend in this pass at 1.500 meters above sea level.

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P.16 Theatre Deca Park at Koningsplein / Medan Merdeka, Batavia – Jakarta 1927
 During a performance of the well known Dutch cabaret “Trio Pisuise”.
 Deca Park was a most popular place of amusement in Batavia – Jakarta; pictures, dance evenings, soccer matches and nightly Sundanese ronggengs (female native dancers) were to be seen.



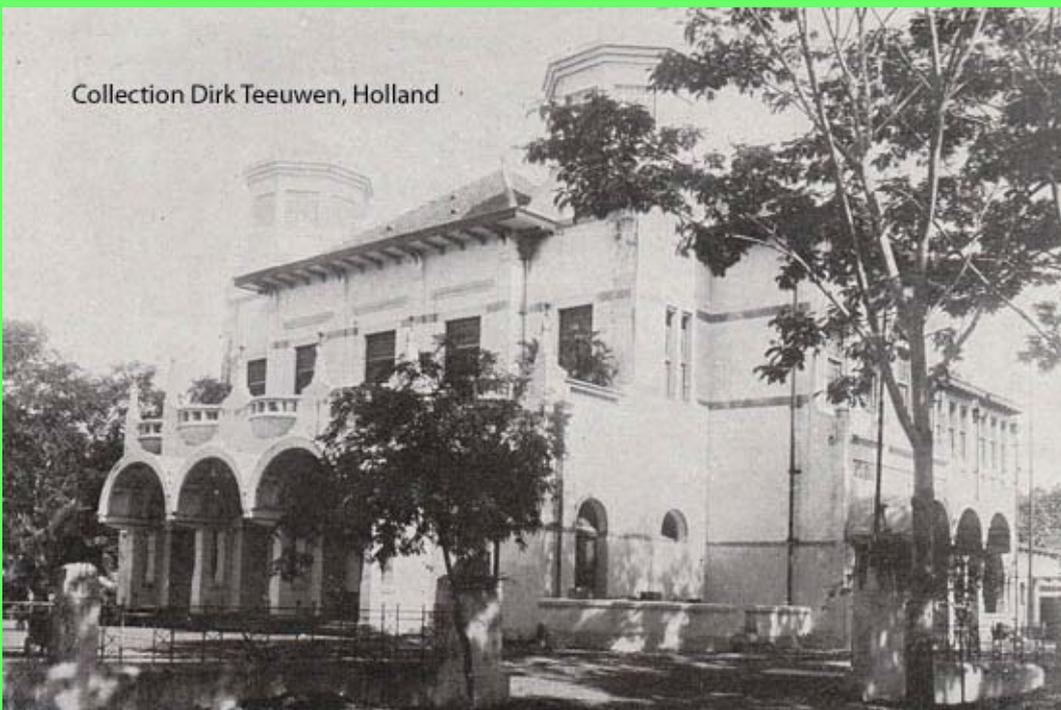
P.17 Sailing races organized by the Bataviasche Jachtclub at Tanjung Priok, Batavia - Jakarta 22-08-1924
 The clubhouse is visible in the centre at the far right.

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P. 18 A group Native scouts, near Batavia – Jakarta 1927

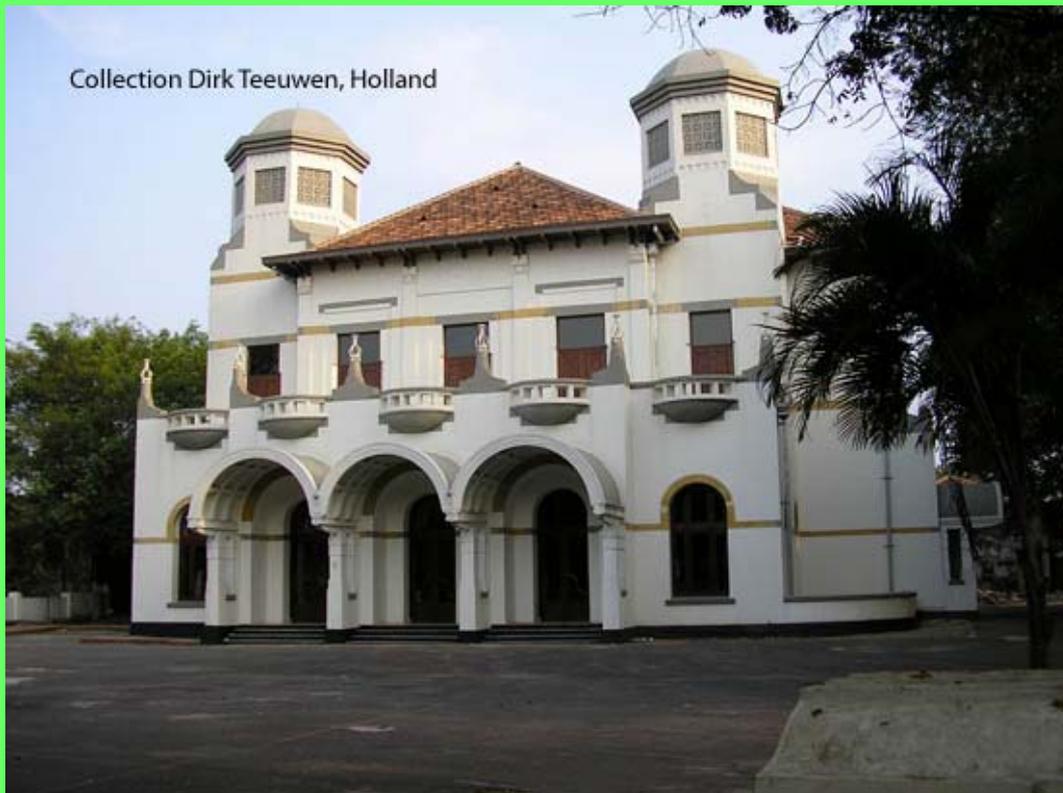


Collection Dirk Teeuwen, Holland

P. 19 Batavia Art Association, Batavia – Jakarta 1937

The building of the Batavia Art Association on Van Heutsz Boulevard / Jl Teuku Umar. European artists with a world's reputation gave performances here. Art exhibitions were also organized here.

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P.20 The Art Association Building, Jakarta 2006

Account, sources of the pictures

(private library, drs (MSc) Dirk Teeuwen, The Netherlands)

1. Introduction

- P.1 Vries, J. J. de: *Jaarboek van Batavia; Batavia – Weltevreden 1927*, p. 211
- P.2 Municipality of Batavia: *Batavia as a commercial, industrial and residential centre; Batavia – Weltevreden 1937*, p. 205
- p.3 Vries, J. J. de: *Jaarboek van Batavia; Batavia – Weltevreden 1927*, p. 43
- P.4 Colijn, H, ed.: *Neerlands Indië (book 1); Amsterdam 1911*, p. 62
- P.5 Collection of picture postcards, Dirk Teeuwen

2. Pride precedes disaster

2.1 Introduction to the Harmony Club

- P.1 Velde, C. W. M. van de: *Gezichten Neerlands Indië; Amsterdam 1844*, p. 11

2.2 A photographical impression of the Harmony Club, Harmony Square and Rijswijkse Straat / Jl Majapahit

- P.1 Municipality of Batavia: *Batavia as a commercial, industrial and residential centre; Batavia – Weltevreden 1937*, p. 72 and 73
- P.2 Collection of picture postcards, Dirk Teeuwen, Holland
- P.3 Vries, J. J. de: *Jaarboek van Batavia; Batavia – Weltevreden 1927*, p. 43
- P.4 Uildriks, F. J. van: *Beelden Nederlandsch Indië; Haarlem Holland 1893*, p. 10
- P.5 Collection of picture postcards, Dirk Teeuwen, Holland
- P.6 Collection of picture postcards, Dirk Teeuwen, Holland
- P.7 Vries, J. J. de: *Jaarboek van Batavia; Batavia – Weltevreden 1927*, p. 260

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- P.8 Newspaper archives Royal Library, The Hague Holland
- P.9 Collection of picture postcards, Dirk Teeuwen, Holland
- P.10 Photo Dirk Teeuwen Holland, 2006
- P.11 Collection of picture postcards, Dirk Teeuwen, Holland
- P.12 Collection of picture postcards, Dirk Teeuwen, Holland
- P.13 Vries, J. J. de: Jaarboek van Batavia; Batavia – Weltevreden, p. 200
- P.14 Municipality of Batavia: Batavia as a commercial, industrial and residential centre; Batavia – Weltevreden 1937, p. 77
- P.15 Municipality of Batavia: Batavia as a commercial, industrial and residential centre; Batavia – Weltevreden 1937, p. 60
- P.16 Collection of picture postcards, Dirk Teeuwen, Holland
- P.17 Photo Dirk Teeuwen, 2006

2.3 A photographic impression of Noordwijk / Ji Juanda West, Rijswijk / Ji Veteran West and Molenvliet / Ji Gajah Mada South

- P.1 Municipality of Batavia: Batavia as a commercial, industrial and residential centre; Batavia – Weltevreden 1937, p. 72 and 73
- p.2 Collection of picture postcards, Dirk Teeuwen, Holland
- p.3 Collection of picture postcards, Dirk Teeuwen, Holland
- P.4 Indië, Geïllustreerd weekblad voor Nederland en koloniën (Illustrated monthly magazine for The Netherlands and its colonies) volume 1917, p. 166
- p.5 Koninklijk Bataviasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen (Royal Batavia Society of Arts and Sciences): Johannes Rach en zijn werk; Batavia 1928, p. 29
- P.6 Uildriks, F. J. van: Beelden uit Nederlandsch Indië (pictures from The Dutch East-Indies); Haarlem Holland 1893, p. 12
- P.7 Zee, D. van der: Batavia, de Koningin van het Oosten (the Queen of the East); Rotterdam 1924, p. 29

3. Social life in Batavia, never a dull moment

The Concordia Club, The Box Club and hotel activities

- p.1 Collection of picture postcards, Dirk Teeuwen, Holland
- p.2 Collection of picture postcards, Dirk Teeuwen, Holland
- p.3 Collection of picture postcards, Dirk Teeuwen, Holland
- p.4 Collection of picture postcards, Dirk Teeuwen, Holland
- P.5 P.6 Vries, J. J. de: Jaarboek van Batavia; Batavia – Weltevreden 1927, p. 425
- p.7 Vries, J. J. de: Jaarboek van Batavia; Batavia – Weltevreden 1927, p. 425

4. Money can buy happiness

Arts, theatres, movie theatres and more about colonial repose

- p.1 Vries, J. J. de: Jaarboek van Batavia; Batavia – Weltevreden 1927, p. 380
- p.2 Vries, J. J. de: Jaarboek van Batavia; Batavia – Weltevreden 1927, p. 410
- p.3 Netherland India Tourist Bureau, 1934
- p.4 Netherland India Tourist Bureau, 1934
- p.5 Municipality of Batavia: Batavia as a commercial, industrial and residential centre; Batavia – Weltevreden 1937, p. 105
- p.6 Municipality of Batavia: Batavia as a commercial, industrial and residential centre; Batavia – Weltevreden 1937, p. 105

drs (MSc) D. Teeuwen

- p.7 Municipality of Batavia: Batavia as a commercial, industrial and residential centre; Batavia – Weltevreden 1937, p. 106
- P.8 Photo Dirk Teeuwen Holland, 2006
- p.9 Municipality of Batavia: Batavia as a commercial, industrial and residential centre; Batavia – Weltevreden 1937, p. 97
- p.10 Municipality of Batavia: Batavia as a commercial, industrial and residential centre; Batavia – Weltevreden 1937, p. 170
- p.11 Vries, J. J. de: Jaarboek van Batavia; Batavia – Weltevreden 1927, p. 437
- p.12 Municipality of Batavia: Batavia as a commercial, industrial and residential centre; Batavia – Weltevreden 1937, p. 103
- p.13 Vries, J. J. de: Jaarboek van Batavia; Batavia – Weltevreden 1927, p. 429
- p.14 Municipality of Batavia: Batavia as a commercial, industrial and residential centre; Batavia – Weltevreden 1937, p. 135
- p.15 Municipality of Batavia: Batavia as a commercial, industrial and residential centre; Batavia – Weltevreden 1937, p. 133
- p.16 Vries, J. J. de: Jaarboek van Batavia; Batavia – Weltevreden 1927, p. 428
- P.17 Vries, J. J. de: Jaarboek van Batavia; Batavia – Weltevreden 1927, p. 437
- P.18 Vries, J. J. de: Jaarboek van Batavia; Batavia – Weltevreden 1927, p. 203
- P.19 Municipality of Batavia: Batavia as a commercial, industrial and residential centre; Batavia – Weltevreden 1937, p. 104
- P.20 Photo Dirk Teeuwen Holland 2006

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End