

H. H. JUYNBOLL—N. J. KROM—
WILLEM F. STUTTERHEIM

THE recent death of H. H. Juynboll in the United States, and the deaths of N. J. Krom in the Netherlands, and Willem F. Stutterheim in Java during the war years, will be felt as a severe loss by all those who are interested in the cultures and history of Indonesia.

HENDRIK HERMAN JUYNBOLL was born in Delft, Holland, in 1867. He studied classical and oriental philology at the University of Leyden, where he took his Doctorate in 1893. His thesis dealt with the Old-Javanese version of the Sanskrit epic Mahābhārata. In 1899 he joined the staff of the Ethnographical Museum in Leyden. In 1909 he was appointed the Museum's Director, a position which he held until his retirement in 1932. He spent his last years in the home of his daughter, Mrs. T. W. L. Scheltema, at Bethesda, Md., where he died on October 25, 1945.

Dr. Juynboll's work dealt mainly with the language and literature of ancient Java, and he edited a number of important Javanese texts. In 1902 he published a glossary of the Old-Javanese version of the Hindu epic, Rāmāyana, a poem which he later translated from Kawi into Dutch. His *Oudjavaansch-Nederlandsch woordenlijst* (1923) was the first and is, so far, the only comprehensive dictionary of the Old-Javanese Kawi language ever to be published.

However, Dr. Juynboll's interest was not restricted to the ancient culture of Java. As Director of the Ethnographical Museum of Leyden, he published, during the years from 1909 to 1932, a Catalogue of the Museum's collections from Indonesia and from the Philippines. This Catalogue, comprising twenty-three volumes, richly illustrated and lavishly annotated with bibliographical references, is unique in its way, no other ethnographical museum ever having published its collections with similar completeness and minuteness of detail. Any ethnologist or archeologist interested in the region will find it a mine of valuable information.

NICOLAAS JOHANNES KROM, born at 's-Hertogenbosch in the Netherlands in 1883, studied classical philology and archeology at the University of Leyden. After having taken his Doctorate in 1908, he turned to oriental studies, and in 1910 joined the staff of the Archeological Service of the Netherlands Indies in Batavia. He was Director of this Service from 1913 to

1916 and returned to Europe in 1917. In 1919, he was appointed Professor of Colonial History and of Archeology and Ancient History of the Netherlands Indies at the University of Leyden, a position which he held until his death in March 1945. As permanent secretary to the Senate of the University, he was adamant in opposing German demands for the collaboration of that ancient institution.

Krom contributed a large number of books and articles towards the history and archeology of the Netherlands Indies, all of them distinguished by enormous erudition and soundness of method. Among his outstanding works may be mentioned: his truly monumental book on the Borobodur (The Hague, 1920), of which an English translation, *Barabudur, archaeological description*, was published in 1927; *Inleiding tot de Hindoe-Javaansche kunst* (2d ed., in three volumes, 1923), the standard work on the history of ancient Javanese art; *Het oude Java en zijn kunst* (1923), an excellent popular little book on ancient Java; *L'Art javanais dans les musées de Hollande et de Java* (Paris, 1926); *The life of the Buddha on the stūpa of Barabudur* (The Hague, 1926); *Hindoe-Javaansche geschiedenis* (2nd ed., The Hague, 1931), the standard work on the history of Indonesia during the Hindu-Buddhist period, of which an English translation would be highly desirable; further, his contribution on the history of the same period to Stapel's history of the Netherlands Indies (*Geschiedenis van Nederlandsch-Indië*, vol. 1, *Het Hindoe-Tijdperk*, Amsterdam, 1938).

WILLEM FREDERICK STUTTERHEIM was born in Rotterdam in 1892. He studied first, history and the Germanic languages at the University of Utrecht, but his studies were soon interrupted by the First World War, when he had to join the armed forces of the Netherlands. After having been discharged from the army, he took up Arabic, Sanskrit, Indonesian languages, and the study of the ancient cultures of India and the East Indies at the University of Leyden. He took his Doctorate in 1924 and became a member of the staff of the Archeological Service of the Netherlands Indies in the same year. In 1926, he was appointed Director of the Oriental division of a junior college in Central Java, i.e. a school in which special emphasis was laid on the study of oriental languages, literatures, and cultures. He kept this position until his appointment as Director of the Archeological Service in 1936. After the occupation of the Indies by the Japanese he was immediately interned. However, he was released in August, 1942, in order to take care of the Borobodur, the Japanese Commander in Chief having been shocked by the sight of head-less Buddha statues on this monument. A few weeks later, he became seriously ill and died in Bandoeng on September 11th, 1942.

Stutterheim was a truly brilliant scholar and had the rare gift of combining enormous knowledge with deep insight into the mentality of oriental peoples. In his writings, even apparently insignificant and hitherto neglected details suddenly took on new and unexpected importance, and even the most technical subject became full of life and of more than purely specialist interest. All his works are pervaded by his love of Indonesian culture and his genuine friendship for the Indonesian peoples.

After a few early articles, which already gave proof of the author's breadth of interest, Stutterheim made a magnificent start with his book on the different variants of the Rāma-legend and on its representations in the arts of India and Southeast Asia (*Rāma-legenden und Rāma-reliefs in Indonesien*, 2 vols., Munich, 1925). The number of his contributions towards the knowledge of the ancient cultures of Java and Bali is exceedingly large. One of his most interesting articles, "The meaning of the Hindu-Javanese candi," was published in the *Journal of the American Oriental society*. His book on the Borobudur (*Tjandi Baraboeoer*, Batavia, 1929) gave a completely new interpretation of the meaning and the origins of that great Buddhist monument. It is one of those Dutch books which should most certainly be translated into English. That applies also to his textbook on the history of civilization in the East Indies (*Leerboek der Indische cultuurgeschiedenis*, 3 vols., Batavia, 1932). His *Pictorial history of civilization in Java* offers a rich collection of photographs illustrating the whole history of that island from prehistoric times to the present. Two of Stutterheim's books deal more specifically with the island of Bali, one with its antiquities (*Oudheden van Bali*, 2 vols., Singaradja, Bali, 1929–30), and one with *Indian influences in old-Balinese art* (London: India Society, 1935).

Stutterheim was also a Conservator of the Archeological Section of the Museum of Batavia, a member of the Board of Directors of the Royal Batavian Society, a Corresponding Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences in Amsterdam, and of the India Society in London. When the East Indies Institute of America (now Southeast Asia Institute) was founded in 1941, it elected him as its first Corresponding Member.

ROBERT HEINE-GELDERN