

Guide

Music and Dance in Surinam

*A comprehensive collection of source literature
extracted from over 4,000 publications*

Editors: Claartje Gieben and Jan IJzermans

University of Amsterdam, Ethnomusicological Centre 'Jaap Kunst'



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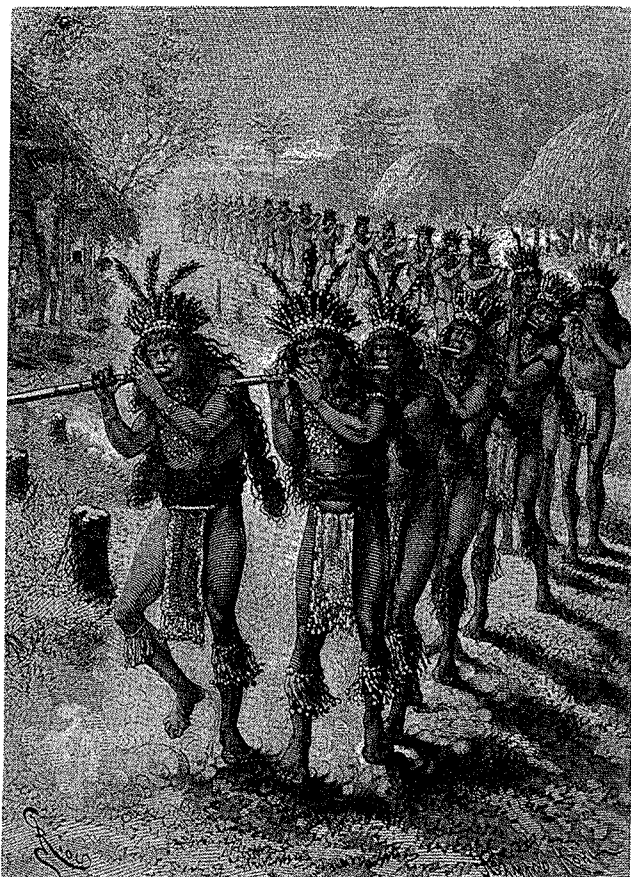
There is a tendency to equate Surinamese music with *kaseko*, which is indeed the best known and most popular kind of music in this country situated on the northeast coast of South America. But Surinam has innumerable kinds of music, which is hardly surprising in a country inhabited by so many different ethnic groups.

The original inhabitants, the Indians, form a small group numbering about 10,000 people in a total population of about 375,000. They live in small scattered communities in the interior. The region along the upper reaches of the large rivers - the Marowijne, the Tapanahoni, the Suriname, and the Saramacca - is inhabited by the descendants of African slaves who escaped from the plantations and settled even further away from the coast, in impenetrable jungle. These Bush negroes are estimated to number 30,000. Between the sixteenth century, when European colonists began to reach the New World, and the abolition of slavery in 1863, hundreds of thousands of slaves were imported to work for the white owners of the plantations. The abolition of slavery led to a shortage of labour on the plantations, because many of the liberated slaves left the plantations to settle in Paramaribo, the capital. This problem was solved by hiring Hindustanis from what was then British India (now India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh) to serve as contract labourers. The same method brought Javanese and Chinese from Hong Kong to Surinam. The Creoles and Hindustanis form the largest population groups (120,000 and 140,000 respectively).

Each of these ethnic groups has its own musical culture, and some of the many kinds of music, for example the ritual music and dance of the Bush negroes, still show a strong resemblance to the music of the region in Africa from which the population group they belong to originally came. Other kinds of music, such as the already-mentioned *kaseko*, have developed under the influence of the music of other groups around them into a national Surinam music.

The microfiche project

Because written sources on this subject are scarce and so widely dispersed that they are extremely difficult to locate in a wide variety of often ephemeral publications issued over a period of several centuries, the present editors set out to



Dance of the Roucouyennes indians (1883)

design a project to facilitate access to these sources by identifying and collecting all of the material on music and dance in sources on Surinam up to 1960, the earliest known account dating from 1599. In the process they examined more than 4,000 publications, and all relevant passages were photocopied and filed alphabetically according to author. The subjects treated in these passages, most of them in the English language, were coded on the basis of indexes to make the material accessible. This gave 6,000 pages of text and 369 illustrations deriving from 481 publications. Sixty of these publications, or parts of them, had music or dance as explicit subject; the others touched on music or dance tangentially or in passing, i.e. works on ethnography, descriptions of the country and its peoples, accounts of journeys and expeditions, novels, catalogues, book of photographs, almanacs, missionaries' reports, and publications and archival material in the field of history, the social sciences, and economics.

Introduction

Much of the published information about the music and dance of Surinam is 'hidden' in general discussions about the country or in books on a specific subject unrelated to either music or dance. The purpose of the present project was to find this information and make it accessible. All passages on music or dance were photocopied and then coded. A number of indexes based on these codes or combinations of them make it possible to find specific or general information rapidly. These indexes and their use can be briefly described as follows.

Indexes

In this booklet

1. Glossary: List of concepts and terms for instruments, genres, dances and the like. Cross-references to author, publication number (microfiche number), number of pages, and illustrations are given.
2. Catchword index: List of key words with the relevant code and type of code.
3. Code list: List of codes with interpretation

On microfiche

Single indexes: List of codes related to the three types of code (principal subjects). Each of such code numbers is followed by a list referring to authors and publication numbers (microfiche numbers) with page numbers and illustrations.

- A. Index of social-group codes
- B. Index of occasion codes
- C. Index of subject codes

Combined indexes: Indexes of two combined codes related to two types of code (principal subjects). Each listing (combination of two codes) is followed by the same references as for single codes, i.e. to passages or illustrations conveying information about the subjects covered by those codes.

- D. List of combinations of social-group and occasion codes
- E. List of combinations of social-group and subject codes
- F. List of combinations of occasion and subject codes

Procedure

This booklet contains the short lists which will usually be consulted first. A number of extensive code lists providing references to the passage being sought are given on microfiche. The following procedures are generally the most suitable.

If the subject you want information about can be named (an instrument, genre, or the like), consult the

Glossary given here, which will refer you to relevant passages (microfiches). If not, consult the List of Key Words and note the code and code type accompanying each word you think might pertain to your subject. Look up these codes in the appropriate indexes on microfiche (Indexes A-F), where they are followed by references to the microfiches carrying the passages and illustrations that may be useful to you.

N.B.:

1. Page references in the List of Key Words (Index 1) are approximate. The name in question may occur again on the next pages.
2. If reference is made to a number of successive pages, e.g. Denis (?) 1823: 132-139, the subject may occur more than once there.

Examples

1. Sought: As much information as possible about the *Apinti*. (Bush Negro and Creole drums).
 - a. Start by checking all of the passages mentioned after the name *Apinti* on the List of Key Words (Index 1 here)
 - b. If you want more information, e.g. descriptions of the *Apinti* where that name is not mentioned or of comparable drums, look up *Apinti* in the Glossary (Index 2 here), where you will find population-group codes B1-8, and C1-6 as well as subject codes 28, 30, and 31. In Index E, on microfiche, you will find under the combined codes B1-28, B1-30 and soon until C0-30 and C0-31, all of the passages dealing with Bush Negro and Creole drums, from which you can select the material you want, taking into consideration the information you have already collected from the passages where the *Apinti* was mentioned specifically.
2. Sought: Information about the texts of the songs formerly or still sung at the beer feasts of the Caribs.
 - a. Look up Caribs on the List of Key Words: D2 (population group code), beer feasts: 13 (occasion code) and song texts: 51 (subject code). Note the references in Index D under D2-51 and in Index F under 13-51; references occurring under both probably deal with your subject. (On such pages, however, the subjects may be discussed separately without reference to each other). If more information is needed, look under D1-13-51. D1 is used when the passage concerns the (Lowland) Indians in general, and may thus contain information about the Caribs.

Bibliography

On microfiche

- a. Author index. Alphabetical list of sources containing the applied codes for each publication
- b. Bibliographical material.
 1. Bibliographic data on the publications, arranged in alphabetical order by author
 2. Alphabetical list of consulted periodicals
- c. Publications not located

List of abbreviations of Libraries

UBA	- Universiteitsbibliotheek Amsterdam
KB	- Koninklijke Bibliotheek, Den Haag
KIT	- Koninklijk Instituut voor de Tropen, Amsterdam
KITLV	- Koninklijk Instituut voor Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde, Leiden
KUN	- Katholieke Universiteit Nijmegen
OB	- Openbare Bibliotheek, Amsterdam
UBL	- Universiteitsbibliotheek Leiden
UBU	- Universiteitsbibliotheek Utrecht

Organisation of the microfiche collection

Indexes

Singel indexes:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|
| A. Index of social-group codes | mf. 1 |
| B. Index of occasion codes | mf. 2 |
| C. Index of subject codes | mf. 3 |

Combined indexes:

- | | |
|--|----------|
| D. List of combinations of social group and occasion codes | mf. 4 |
| E. List of combinations of social group and subject codes | mf. 5-7 |
| F. List of combinations of occasion and subject codes | mf. 8-10 |

Bibliographies

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| a. Author index | mf. 11-12 |
| b.1. Bibliographic data on the publications, in alphabetical order by author | mf. 13-14 |
| b.2. Alphabetical list of consulted periodicals | mf. 15 |
| c. Publications not located | mf. 16 |

Texts mf. 17-113

Photographs mf. 114-116

1. Glossary

ACOMEU = Wayana dans/Wayana dance

Coudreau 1893 (135) 174f; Tripot 1910 (444) 68;

ADIJO = Bosneger-muziek/Bush negro music

Duurvoort 1969 (154) II-3, 3; Herskovits 1934 (223) 211f; Neer 1948 (334) 88;

ADJON-KORRO-WINTI = Bosneger-wintidans/Bush negro religious (winti) dance

Anoniem 1914/17 (29) 750;

ADUNKE = Saramakkaans (kinder)lied/dans/Saramaccan (children's) song/-dance

Price & Price 1977 (372) 2; Price & Price 1980 (374) 171, 175;

AGBADO = Bosneger-pluriarch/Bush negro pluriarch

Price & Price 1977 (372) 2; Price & Price 1980 (374) 171 Price;
Zie ook: (Golu)-Benta

AGIDA = Bosneger en Creolen-trom/Bush negro and Creole drum

Agerkop 1980 (59) 375; Anoniem 1914/17 (29) 497; Bex 1926 (85) XII-3e; Bonaparte 1884 (94) 140 (ag.); Coster 1866 (134) 26; Dark 1953/1973 (144) 19; Focke & Duroidt 1855 (169) 2; Gilbert 1940 (181) 11f; Goeje 1908 (186) 989f; Goines 1975 (197) 42; Herskovits 1934 (223) 16, 243, 346; Herskovits 1936 (224) 87f, 423, 521f; Hoog 1958 (230) 30; Howard 1967 (232) 166; Kahn 1939 (251) 212; Leeuw 1937 (83) 134; Lichtveld 1947 (297a) 87; Lichtveld 1977c (303) 361; Lier 1940 (309) 246; Price & Price 1980 (374) 179f:221; Schoonheym 1980 (413) 81:146; Wooding 1972 (481) 260; F13; F131; F14; F15; F154; F155; F16; F90; F92;

AGUIA = Creools dans(drama)/Creole dance(drama)

Tripot 1910 (444) 41;

AITIDE = Creoolse en Karaibisch rouw-ceremonie/Creole and Carib mourning ceremony

Anoniem 1960a (43) 6; Brana-Shute 1979 (103) 64f; Buschkens 1977 (112) 275; Herskovits 1934 (223) 332; Kloos 1971 (268) 147 (I3);

AJAINI = wintipre/dans/Religious (winti) dance

Benoit 1839 (81) 64; Lindblom 1924 (311) 94;

AKAI_KARA = Indiaanse fluit (D8)/Amerindian flute

Roth 1924 (391) 455;

AKANTASI = Creoolse wintisoort/Creole possession type

Wooding 1972 (481) 342;

AKEIMA = Djuka trom/Dyuka drum

Anoniem 1914/17 (29) 160;

AKINA = Wayana blaasinstrument/Wayana wind-instrument

Goeje 1941 (192) 115;

AKOELI-POETPEU = Wayana dans/Wayana dance

Anoniem 1914/17 (29) 173;

AKRIMA = Creoolse trom/Creole drum

Herskovits 1936 (224) 179;

AKUILI = Trio dansidiofoon/Trio dance idiophone

Goeje 1906 (185) 78;

ALADA = Bosneger-dans/Bush negro dance

Herskovits 1936 (224) 596; Lichtveld 1977c (303) 363; Lier 1919 (306) 101 (alawa);

ALAGISA = Saramakkaanse kinder-dans/Saramaccan children's dance

Donicie 1948 (150) 179; Neer 1948 (334) 76;

ALELE = Saramakkaanse dans/Saramaccan dance

Price & Price 1977 (372) 2; Price & Price 1980 (374) 174;

ALEMI = Karaibische shamaanliederen/Carib shaman's songs

Kiban 1966 (264) 9f (oremi); Kloos 1975 (269) 95; Kloos 1975b (270) 3; Kloos 1977 (272) 349f; Penard & Penard 1925/26 (365) 2;
Zie ook: Elemi

- ALEMI-APLOLEMUKON** = Shamaan zangmeesters/Shaman, master of song
 Penard & Penard 1925/26 (365) 8;
- ALEMI-PJOKONO** = Shamaan zanger/Shaman, singer
 Penard & Penard 1925/26 (365) 8;
- ALESINGO** = Saramakkaanse dans/Saramaccan dance
 Price & Price 1980 (374) 171;
- ALLEMANDE** = Europese dans/European dance
 Anoniem 1788/89 (3) 2;
- ANDE ANDE LUMUT** = Javaanse dramatische dans/Javanese dance drama
 Wengen 1975 (468) 41;
- ANGGUK** = Javaanse religieuze dans/Javanese religious dance
 Lichtveld 1977c (303) 377; Wengen 1975 (468) 47;
- ANGKLUNG** = Javaanse schudbamboes/Javanese bamboo idiophone
 Wengen 1975 (468) 36;
- ANSOKKO-BANIA** = Creoolse xylofoon/Creole xylofoon
 Anoniem 1914/17 (29) 497; Stedman 1799 (432) 275;
- APINTI** = Bosneger en Creoolse trom/Bush negro and Creole drum
 Agerkop 1980 (59) 375; Anoniem 1916 (31) II; Anoniem 1961 (45) 50; Anoniem 1914/17 (29) 33, 497; Bex 1926 (85) XII-3e (ap; Bonaparte 1884 (94) 140 (apien; Comvalius ca. 1949 (131) 3; Coster 1866 (134) 26; Dark 1953/1973 (144) 19; Duurvoort 1972 (158) 1; Gaander 1952 (177) 4; Gilbert 1940 (181) 11; Goines 1975 (197) 42; Groot 1953 (207) 130; Herskovits 1934 (223) 4, 16, 171, 269, 285, 332f, 347; Herskovits 1936 (224) 87f, 521f, 743; Hoog 1958 (230) 30; Howard 1967 (232) 165; Hurault 1968 (236) 3f; Hurault 1970 (237) 219; Jozefzoon 1959 (243) 35; Junker 1924/25 (244) 78; Junker 1925/26 (245) 88; Junker 1932/33b (247) 335; Kahn 1929 (249) 488; Kahn 1931 (250) afb.; Lichtveld 1947 (297a) 87; Lichtveld 1977a (301) 186; Lichtveld 1977c (303) 361; Lier 1921/23 (308) 14, 16; Lier 1940 (309) 205f, 246, 273f; Muntslag 1979 (330) 25; Neer 1948 (334) 75; Neumann 1967 (337) afb. 21; Panhuys 1909 (348) 521f; Panhuys 1934 (352) 118; Penard & Penard 1913 (364) 173; Price & Price 1977 (372) 6f; Price & Price 1980 (374) 178f, 220f;
- Renselaar 1966 (380) 1; Schoonheym 1980 (413) 93, 146; Wooding 1972 (481) 264; F1; F111; F114; F115; F12; F131; F132; F133; F134; F135; F156; F326; F5; F6; F7; F8; F86; F9; F90; F91; F92; F93; F94;
- APUKU** = Bosneger-wintidans/Bush negro religious (winti) dance
 Anoniem 1914/17 (29) 750; Dark 1953/1973 (144) 20; Goines 1975 (197) 43; Herskovits 1934 (223) 16, 243, 346; Herskovits 1936 (224) 401f; Kahn 1931 (250) 59; Penard & Penard 1913 (364) 178; Wooding 1972 (481) 342;
- APUKU-DOON** = Saramakkaanse trom/Saramaccan drum
 Price & Price 1980 (374) 180; F90;
- APUTU** = Karaibisch krijgsdans/Carib wardance
 Penard & Penard 1907 (363) 66;
- ARCHIEWA(N) KE NAATJ** = Hindoestaanse dans/-Hindustani dance
 Biharie 1971 (86) 199; Duurvoort 1969 (154) 4; Sprangers 1973 (427) 182;
- ARUMUNICA** = Indiaanse harmonica-achtige/Amerindian accordeon
 Ahlbrinck 1931 (62) 105:507;
- ARU-HOBO** = Warrau dans/Warrau dance
 Roth 1924 (391) 471; Williams 1928 (475) 249;
- ASANKEMBU** = Saramakkaanse eenvellige trom/Saramaccan single-headed drum
 Agerkop 1980 (59) 375;
- ASANTE-KWOGBA:ASJANTI-KWOGBA** = Djuka-trom (=apinti)/Dyuka drum (=apinti)
 Panhuys 1934 (352) 118;
- ATUWENAKANO** = Indiaanse shamaaninitiatie/-Amerindian shaman's initiation
 Kloos 1975 (269) 96;
- AWASA** = Bosneger-dans/Bush negro dance
 Agerkop 1980 (59) 375; Dark 1953/1973 (144) 20; Franson 1969 (173) 4; Goines 1975 (197) 43; Groot 1953 (207) 130; Herskovits 1934 (223) 328, 347; Herskovits 1936 (224) 523, 590; Hurault 1968 (236) 2; Hurault 1970 (237) 219; Jozefzoon 1959 (243) 35; Kahn 1931 (250) 58, 191; Lichtveld 1977c (303) 362f; Lier 1940 (309) 230; Neer 1948 (334) 80; Price & Price 1980 (374) 171; F116; F62;

AWESE = Bosneger en Creoolse winti/Bush negro and Creole possession type

Anoniem 1914/17 (29) 750;

BABOENJE = Djuka- en Boni-dans/Dyuka and Boni dance

Anoniem 1914/17 (29) 163; Lier 1940 (309) 231; Panhuys 1930 (350) 210;

BABOULA = Creoolse en Djuka-trom/Creole and Dyuka drum

Anoniem 1914/17 (29) 497; Focke & Duroidt 1855 (169) 94; Gilbert 1940 (181) 11; Hartsinck 1770 (210) 98; Howard 1967 (232) 165; Kahn 1931 (250) 53; Leeuw 1937 (83) 105; Lindblom 1924 (311) 65;

BACH COTTO = Creoolse dans/Creole dance

Denis 1823 (146) 131;

BAGI = Creoolse dans, langzame kaseko/Creole dance, slow kaseko

Godoro ca. 1973 (184) 1; Renselaar 1966 (380) 5;

BAITHAK KE GANA = Hindoestaanse zang/Hindustani song

Biharie 1971 (86) 194; Duurvoort 1977 (157) 391;

BAKAFOETOE BANJA = Creoolse dans/Creole dance

Duurvoort 1969 (154) II-1, 1; Herskovits 1936 (224) 113; Lichtveld 1977c (303) 365; Lier (304) 1983:46; Voorhoeve & Lichtveld 1975 (458) 17; Wooding 1972 (481) 273; Zie ook: Lakoe

BALDATU = Indiaanse dwarsfluit/Amerindian side-blown flute

Anoniem 1914/17 (29) 495; Coll 1903 (124) 499; Penard & Penard 1907 (363) 171;

BALEDAKORO = Arawakse fluit/Arawak flute

Renselaar & Voorhoeve 1962 (382) 344;

BANDAMBA = Bosneger-dans/Bush negro dance

Dark 1953/1973 (144) 20; Franson 1969 (173) 4; Goines 1975 (197) 43; Herskovits 1934 (223) 29, 98, 218, 327, 347; Herskovits 1936 (224) 340; Kahn 1929 (249) 485; Kahn 1931 (250) 56; Price & Price 1977 (372) 6; Price & Price 1980 (374) 174, 178;

BANGSAWAN = Javaans muziektheater/Javanese music theatre

Wengen 1975 (468) 43;

BANJA = Bosneger en Creools ritueel/feest/Bush negro and Creole ritual/feast

Agerkop 1980 (59) 375; Anoniem 1914/17 (29) 496; Blom 1787 (91) 334; Boekhoudt 1874 (92) 98; Bonaparte 1884 (94) 140; Coster 1866 (134) 27; Denis 1823 (146) 133; Dijk ca. 1783 (148) 107; Fermin 1770 (165) 129; Focke & Duroidt 1855 (169) 8; Hartsinck 1770 (210) 907; Herskovits 1936 (224) 13, 91, 259, 596f, 744; Price & Price 1980 (374) 221; Schiltkamp & Smidt 1669-1816 (405) nos 485, 553, 591; Sedoc 1979 (419) 4, 26; Stedman 1799 (432) 277; F119; F120; F338; F40; F41; F42;

BANJA DROM (langa drom) = Creoolse trom/-Creole drum

Breugel 1842 (106) 63; Renselaar 1968 (381) 146; Teenstra 1835 (440) 191; Zie ook: Langa-dron

BAR MASKE = Creoolse soort wintidans/Creole (winti) rituel

Sedoc 1979 (419) 20; Voorhoeve & Lichtveld 1975 (458) 53;

BAZUINKOOR = Creools ensemble/Creole musical ensemble

Leeuwin 1964 (286) 99; Lichtveld 1977c (303) 371; Schoonheym 1980 (413) 83, 91, 147; Sedoc 1979 (419) 23;

BEDUG = Javaanse trom/Javanese drum

Wengen 1975 (468) 45;

BENTA = Bosneger lamellafoon/muziekboog/Bush negro lamellophone and musical bow

Anoniem 1914/17 (29) 163, 496; Denis 1823 (146) 134 (Bamta; Duurvoort 1977 (157) 389; Focke 1858 (168) 97; Focke & Duroidt 1855 (169) 10; Hoog 1958 (230) 30; Jozefzoon 1959 (243) 35; Lindblom 1924 (311) 69; Panhuys 1899 (346) 77; Panhuys 1912 (349) 33; Penard & Penard 1913 (364) 173; Price & Price 1977 (372) 3; Price & Price 1980 (374) 182, 221; Stedman 1799 (432) 276, 277(!); Wooding 1972 (481) 266; F150; F32; F33; F36; F37; F38; F39; F98;

BHADJAN = Hindoestaanse zang/Hindustani song

Agerkop 1980 (59) 376; Biharie 1971 (86) 194; Klerk 1951 (266) 25; Lichtveld 1977c (303) 73; Steinberg 1933 (433) 284;

BHAGAVAD (Bhagwat) = Hindoestaanse religieuze ceremonie/Hindustani religious ceremony

Agerkop 1980 (59) 376;

- BIGI POKOE** = Creoolse stadsmuziek/Creole town music
Biharie 1971 (86) 194 Duurvo; Duurvoort 1972 (158) 1;
- BIMMITIK** = Arawakse dans/Arawak dance
Goeje 1943 (194) 86;
- BOFRU-SUSA** = Creools jachtritueel/Creole hunting ritual
Wooding 1972 (481) 120;
- BOTOSIENGI** = Creoolse roeliedereren/Creole rowing song
Cappelle 1916 (118) 247f; Cappelle 1903 (152) 39, 217;
- BOUFOUIDAN** = Arawakse fluit/Arawak flute
Crevaux 1882 (138) 69;
- BROKO DEI** = Bosneger rouwopheffing/Bush negro closing of mourning period
Kahn 1931 (250) 137; Kahn 1939 (251) 113; Lenoir 1973 (296) 170; Lichtveld 1977a (301) 186; Lier 1940 (309) 284; Wooding 1972 (481) 121, 275, 363;
- BULBUL** = Hindoestaans ensemble/Hindustani musical ensemble
Duurvoort 1977 (157) 391;
- BURE-AKWA** = Warrau fluit (ocarina)/Warrau flute (ocarina)
Roth 1924 (391) 458; Williams 1928 (475) 250;
- CAPAOU TOULE** = Wayana fluit/Wayana flute
Crevaux 1882 (138) 9;
- CHACHA** = Creoolse rammelaar/Creole rattle
Tripot 1910 (444) 41;
- CHAKA** = Saramaccaanse dansbewe-
ging/Saramaccan dance movement
Herskovits 1934 (223) 163, 348;
- CHAOIN** = Indiaanse dans/Amerindian dance
Benoit 1839 (81) 56;
- CHOWTAL** = Hindoestaans lied/Hindustani song
Agerkop 1980 (59) 376;
- CONGO MINUET** = Creoolse dans/Creole dance
Dance 1881 (143) 52;
- CONTREDANS** = Europese dans/European dance
Anoniem 1788/89 (3) 2; Lennep Coster 1836 (294) 87;
- COUAI** = Wayana enkelrammelaars/Wayana anket-shaken idiophone
Ahlbrinck 1931 (62) 213; Crevaux 1882 (138) 10; Goeje 1906 (185) 94; Goeje 1908 (186) 1089; Hurault 1968 (236) 5 (Kaway); Tripot 1910 (444) 68;
- DAGOWE** = Bosneger wintidans/Bush negro religious (winti) dance
Anoniem 1914/17 (29) 750; Hurault 1968 (236) 2; Hurault 1970 (237) 219; Lier 1940 (309) 194, 217; Penard & Penard 1913 (364) 175;
Zie ook: Papa
- DALANG** = Javaans poppenspeler/Javanese puppet player
Agerkop 1980 (59) 376; F306;
- DANDTAAL** = Hindoestaanse metalen idiofoon/Hindustani metal idiophone
Agerkop 1980 (59) 376; Biharie 1971 (86) 95; Duurvoort 1969 (154) 3; F283; F284;
- DANSIE-DANSIE** = Creools verenigingsfeest/Creole association's feast
Bonne-Webster 1927 (96) 136; Diepraam 1975 (147) 211; Focke & Duroidt 1855 (169) 20;
- DAWRAL** = Creoolse en Bosneger ijzeren idiofoon/-
Creole and Bush negro iron idiophone
Focke & Duroidt 1855 (169) 21; Price & Price 1980 (374) 221 (daul; Renselaar 1968 (381) 146; Schoonheym 1980 (413) 139; Schuchardt 1914 (415) XXXV; Wooding 1972 (481) 265;
Zie ook: Gan
- DEBEJUKA** = Arawakse dwarsfluit/Arawak side-blown flute
Penard & Penard 1907/08 (363) 171;
- DEDE HOSO** = Bosneger dodenwake/Bush negro deathwatch
Anoniem 1914/17 (29) 495 Brana-; Buschkens 1977 (112) 268f; Goeje 1908 (186) 969; Helman 1977b (217) 95; Panhuys 1898 (344) 29; Samuels 1904/24 (403) 38; Schoonheym 1980 (413) 85; Staal 1923/26 (428) 533; Stahel 1926/27 (431) 588;

- DEINDEIN** = Bosneger trom/Bush negro drum
Price & Price 1977 (372) 6; F90; F92;
- DENUNG** = Javaanse metallofoon/Javanese metallophone
Agerkop 1980 (59) 376; Gillis 1977 (183) 1; Lichtveld 1977c (303) 374; Wengen 1975 (468) 31;
- DHOOL** = Hindoestaanse tweevellige trom/-Hindustani double-headed drum
Agerkop 1980 (59) 376; Biharie 1971 (86) 195; Duurvoort 1969 (154) 3 (dholak); Duurvoort 1977 (157) 390; Lichtveld 1977c (303) 372; Sukul 1974 (437) 11; F282; F283; F284;
- DIVALI** = Hindoestaans feest/Hindustani feast
Biswamitre 1977 (88) 208;
- DJADJA** = Bosneger wintidans/Bush negro religious (winti) dance
Herskovits 1934 (223) 329, 335;
- DJARAN KEPANG** = Javaanse bezetenheidsdansen/Javanese possession dances
Agerkop 1980 (59) 376; Diepraam 1975 (147) 163f; Gillis 1977 (183) 1; Heins 1982 (214) 503; Helman 1977a (216) 313; Kross 1975 (274) 1d:2; Lichtveld 1977c (303) 376; Wengen 1975 (468) 23, 34f; F312; F314;
Zie ook: Koeda kepong
- DJEDOR** = Javaanse trom/Javanese drum
Wengen 1975 (468) 45f;
- DJENDJEN** = Creoolse klok, bel/Creole bell
Wooding 1972 (481) 265;
- DJHAADJH** = Hindoestaanse bekkens/Hindustani cymbals
Biharie 1971 (86) 195; Lichtveld 1977c (303) 372; Sukul 1974 (437) 11;
- DJOMBO SEKETI** = Saramakkaanse solodans/-Saramaccan solo dance
Price & Price 1980 (374) 180;
- DOBLE** = Creoolse dans/Creole dance
Wooding 1972 (481) 289;
Zie ook: Susa
- DOE** = Creools theater/feest/Creole theatre
See population code C, occasion code 13
- DOLA-YATRA** = Hindoestaans feest/Hindustani feast
Drimmelen 1914 (153) 7;
- DYENDYE** = Saramakkaanse bel/klok/Saramaccan bell
Daeleman 1972 (142) 16;
Zie ook: Genge
- EHPA** = Wayana dansplank/Wayana dance board
Hurault 1968b (236) 100f;
- ELEMI** = Indiaanse geesteszang (Karaïbisch)/-Amerindian spiritual songs (shaman)
Agerkop 1980 (59) 375 (oremi); Findlay 1971 (166) 20f; Goeje 1941 (192) 94f; Penard & Penard 1925/26 (365) 3;
Zie ook: Alemi
- ELEMI POKO WANO** = Karaïbische dodendans/Carib dance of death
Ahlbrinck 1931 (62) 489;
- ELEPU** = Wayana dwarsfluit/Wayana side-blown flute
Hurault 1968 (236) 68;
- ENEP** = Wayana dansstok/Wayana dancing stick
Hurault 1968 (236) 85, 89f;
- EPEKODONO** = Karaïbische trompet/Carib trumpet
Kloos 1971 (268) 147; Kloos 1975a (269) 76; Kloos 1975b (270) 7; Kloos 1977 (272) 351;
- ERE NPATO** = Trio jacht-ritueel/Trio hunting ritual
Findlay 1971 (166) 20;
- ESEMOI** = Warrau fluit/Warrau flute
Williams 1928 (475) 216, 249;
- FELU KE FELU** = Creoolse ijzeren idiofoon/Creole iron idiophone
Herskovits 1936 (224) 522;
- FERJARI OSO** = Creools dansfeest/Creole anniversary
Groot 1953 (207) 23; Helman 1977 (216) t.o.417; Lichtveld 1977c (303) 371; Schoonheym 1980 (413) 83, 90;

- FESA = Creools en Bosneger second funeral/Creole and Bush negro second funeral**
Focke & Duroidt 1855 (169) 31;
- FIENJOLO = Creoolse luitachtige/Creole lute-type instrument**
Cappelle 1916 (118) 300; Focke & Duroidt 1855 (169) 31; Schumann 1778 (416) 65, 112;
- FLOITI / FROITI = Creoolse fluit/Creole flute**
Focke & Duroidt 1855 (169) 18, 33;
- GADO-DANSI (GADO-PRE) = Bosneger wintidans/Bush negro religious (winti) dance**
Goeje 1908 (186) 991; Lier 1940 (309) 205f;
- GADO-SIENGI = Bosneger obiazang/Bush negro spiritual song**
Goeje 1908 (186) 1001; Lier 1940 (309) 205f;
- GAMBANG = Javaanse xylofoon/Javanese xylophone**
Agerkop 1980 (59) 376;
- GAMELAN = Indonesisch ensemble/Javanese orchestra**
Agerkop 1980 (59) 376; Duurvoort 1977 (157) 391; Gillis 1977 (183) 1; Gouka 1948 (201) 13; Heins 1982 (214) 503; Lichtveld 1977c (303) 374; Nelom 1973 (336) 192; Wengen 1963 (467) 108, 116, 18f; Wengen 1975 (468) 23, 30f; F302; F303; F304; F305;
- GAN = Saramakkaanse ijzeren idiofoon/-Saramaccan iron idiophone**
Price & Price 1980 (374) 221;
- GANGA-SNAN = Hindoestaans ritueel baden/-Hindustani ritual bathing**
Nelom 1973 (336) 191;
- GANKOI = Bosneger dans/Bush negro dance**
Groot 1953 (207) 131;
- GENDER = Javaanse idiofoon/Javanese idiophone**
Gillis 1977 (183) 1; Heins 1982 (214) 503; Lichtveld 1977c (303) 375; Wengen 1975 (468) 32;
- GENDRING = Javaanse tamboerijn/Javanese tambourine**
Wengen 1975 (468) 45;
- GENGE = Saramakkaans bel/klok/Saramaccan bell**
Daeleman 1972 (142) 16; Focke & Duroidt 1855 (169) 37; Schumann 1778 (416) 66;
Zie ook: Gren-gren
- GHANTI = Hindoestaanse gong/Hindustani gong**
Agerkop 1980 (59) 376;
- GIN-TIN = Bosneger trom/Bush negro drum**
Muntslag 1979 (330) 82;
- GODO = Bosneger rammelaar/Bush negro rattle**
Coll 1886 (123) 21; Coll 1903 (124) 570, 523f; Wooding 1972 (481) 266;
- GOLU-BENTA = Bosneger pluriarch/Bush negro pluriarch**
Price & Price 1977 (372) 3; Price & Price 1980 (374) 182, 221;
Zie ook: Agbado
- GOMBI = Saramakkanse rasp/Saramaccan rasp**
Price & Price 1980 (374) 182; Wooding 1972 (481) 530;
Zie ook: Kumbi
- GONG = Javaanse idiofoon/Javanese idiophone**
Gillis 1977 (183) 1; Lichtveld 1977c (303) 375; Wengen 1975 (468) 32, 34;
- GOPICHAND = Hindoestaans dansdrama/-Hindustani dance drama**
Biswamitre 1929 (87) 100, 101;
- GREN-GREN = Creoolse bel (ijzeren idiofoon)/-Creole iron idiophone**
Focke & Duroidt 1855 (169) 37, 40;
- GRUMI = Creoolse rasp/Creole rasp**
Wooding 1972 (481) 266;
- GUARA = Warrau zither/Warrau cither**
Williams 1928/29 (475) 216, 250;
- GUNGHROW = Hindoestaanse enkelbelletjes/Hindustani anklet-shaken metal idiophones**
Duurvoort 1977 (157) 391;
- GURYURI = Indiaanse fluit/Amerindian flute**
Findlay 1971 (166) 270;

- GWADO** = Bosneger pluriarch/Bush negro pluriarch
Anoniem 1914/17 (29) 163; Panhuys 1899 (346) 77;
Panhuys 1912 (349) 33; Panhuys 1930 (350) 209;
- HABANERA** = Creoolse dans/Creole dance
Saavedra 1909 (393) 134;
- HABI-HABI** = Warrau dans/Warrau dance
Williams 1928 (475) 249;
- HAEPU-MASARO** = Warrau rammelaar/Warrau rattle
Schomburgk 1847 (412) 170; Williams 1928 (475) 249;
- HANORA** = Arawakse dans/Arawak dance
Goeje 1943 (194) 86; Thurn 1901 (442) 144;
- HARMONIKA** = Djuka dans/Dyuka dance
Lier 1940 (309) 230;
- HARMONIUM** = Hindoestaanse aerofoon/-
Hindustani aerophone
Biharie 1971 (86) 196; Duurvoort 1969 (154) 3; F168;
F283; F284;
- HARRI-HARRI** = Warrau fluit/Warrau flute
Roth 1924 (391) 455; Williams 1928 (475) 249;
- HARUDUSINGI** = Creoolse houthak-
kersliederen/Creole treefelling song
Renselaar 1963a (378) 1;
- HAUYARI** = Arawakse begrafenisdans (vrouwen)/-
Arawak women's funeral dance
Goeje 1943 (194) 86; Roth 1924 (391) 644;
- HICURIH** = Arawakse dans/Arawak dance
Goeje 1943 (194) 86;
- HIWA** = Arawakse fluit/Arawak flute
Anoniem 1914/17 (29) 495; Penard & Penard 1907
(363) 171;
- HOLI-PAGWA** = Hindoestaans nieuw-
jaarsfeest/Hindustani New Year's feast
Adhin 1978 (57) a.p.; Agerkop 1980 (59) 376;
Biswamitre 1977 (88) 207; Drimmelen 1914 (153) 7;
Lichtveld 1977c (303) 373; Sukul 1974 (437) a.p.;
Zie ook: Phagwa
- HORESEMO-I** = Warrau trompet of fluit/Warrau
trumpet or flute
Roth 1924 (391) 454; Williams 1928/29 (475) 249;
- HORNPIJP** = Europese dans/European dance
Anoniem 1788/89 (3) 2;
- HOUWERWINTI** = Creoolse wintidans/Creole reli-
gious (winti)dance
Bex 1926 (85) VIII, 2; Lier 1940 (309) 195; Penard &
Penard 1913 (364) 177, foto 12;
- ID** = Mohammedaans nieuwjaar/Mohammedan New
Year's Day
Helman 1977a (216) 311;
- IENGI-WINTI** = Creoolse wintidans/Creole religious
(winti)dance
Bex 1926 (85) VIII-3; Lier 1920 (307) 36; Lier 1940
(309) 189; Penard & Penard 1913 (364) 177;
Schoonheym 1980 (413) 91, 139; Wooding 1972 (481)
337f, 364;
- INGIPOKOE** = Creoolse dans/Creole dance
Sedoc 1979 (419) 20;
- INGI-KAWNA** = Creoolse religieuze muziek/Creole
religious music
Renselaar 1966 (380) 3; Schoonheym 1980 (413) 91
(Ingi-p, 120);
- ISRI NANGA ISRI** = Creoolse ijzeren idiofoon/-
Creole iron idiophone
Herskovits 1936 (224) 87;
- IWANO** = Akurio-zang/Akuriy song
Boer 1970 (93) 257;
- JADU-TONA** = Hindoestaans lied/Hindustani song
Nelom 1973 (336) 192;
- JANKABWARI** = Arawakse rechte fluit/Arawak end-
blown flute
Anoniem 1914/17 (29) 495; Coll 1903 (124) 490;
Penard & Penard 1907 (363) 71; Renselaar &
Voorhoeve 1962 (382) 344;
- JATRA** = Hindoestaans toneel/Hindustani theatre
Drimmelen 1914 (153) 12;

- JHARRA = Mohammedaanse dans/Mohammedan dance**
Helman 1977a (216) 312;
- JHUMAR = Hindoestaans lied/Hindustani song**
Adhin 1978 (57) 22;
- JORIGA = Hindoestaans lied/Hindustani song**
Adhin 1978 (57) 22;
- JORKA = Creoolse trom/Creole drum**
Wooding 1972 (481) 271;
- JORO-JORO = Creoolse rammelsnoer/Creole string of rattles**
Anoniem 1914/17 (29) 33, 260, 393; Boekhoudt 1874 (92) 98; Breugel 1842 (106) 63; Coll 1903 (124) 57c; Comvalius 1922 (126) 21; Comvalius 1935/36 (127) 215; Comvalius ca. 1949 (131) 8; Focke & Duroidt 1855 (169) 94, 51; Kuhn 1828 (277) 2; Lammens 1816/22 (282) 180; Leeuw 1937 (83) 143; Panhuys 1898 (344) 29; Penard & Penard 1913 (364) 172; Saavedra 1909 (393) 134; Schaick 1866 (404) 134; Teenstra 1835 (440) 191f;
- JURUPARI = Indiaanse houten trompet, feest/-Amerindian feast and wooden trumpet**
Roth 1924 (391) 453;
- KABADARO = Arawakse dans/Arawak dance**
Smith 1941 (421) 301;
- KABIR = Hindoestaanse solozang/Hindustani solo song**
Adhin 1978 (57) 22; Lichtveld 1977c (303) 373; Sukul 1974 (437) 6;
- KABRATAFA = Creools feest/Creole feast**
Sedoc 1979 (419) 4;
- KADRIRI = Creoolse dans/Creole dance**
Focke & Duroidt 1855 (169) 52; Samuels 1904 (403) 10; Wesenhagen 1896 (469) 28;
- KAHABASSA = Warrau muziekinstrument/Warrau musical instrument**
Williams 1928 (475) 250;
- KALAHOE = Wayana dans/Wayana dance**
Findlay 1971 (166) 197f;
- KALAU = Wayana zang/Wayana song**
Agerkop 1980 (59) 375; Hurault 1968 (236) 5, 76, 87f, 122f;
- KALAWARI-LIEDEREN (Waleli) = Karaibische rouwliederen/Carib mourning songs**
Agerkop 1980 (59) 375; Kiban 1966 (264) 10f; Kloos 1971 (268) 144f, 276; Kloos 1977 (272) 349f;
- KAMALAMA = Creoolse kawinasoort/Creole kawina type**
Duurvoort 1972 (158) 1;
- KAMUATTA = Warrau en Karaibische fluit/Warrau and Carib flute**
Ahlbrinck 1931 (62) 259; Williams 1928 (475) 249;
Zie ook: Wannisemo-i
- KAM-KAM = Djuka dans/spel/Dyuka game/dance**
Cappelle 1902 (114) 378;
- KANAWA = Wayana dans- en liedsoort/Wayana song and dance**
Agerkop 1980 (59) 375; Hurault 1968a (235) 5; Hurault 1968b (236) 76, 89f;
- KANDAN = Hindoestaans zangduel/Hindustani singing duel**
Agerkop 1980 (59) 376;
- KANGA = Creoolse en Bosneger-dans/Creole and Bush negro dance**
Comvalius 1946 (130) 97f; Comvalius ca. 1949 (131) 5; Duurvoort 1969 (154) II-1; Lichtveld 1977c (303) 371; Panhuys 1934 (352) 117; Panhuys 1934/35b (353) 27; Renselaar 1963a (378) 1; Renselaar 1966 (380) 3; Schoonheym 1980 (413) 82; Wooding 1972 (481) 270, 280;
- KANOJI = Warrau fluit/Warrau flute**
Williams 1928 (475) 250;
- KANTABRA-AISALIED = Creools winti-lied/Creole religious (winti)song**
Sedoc 1979 (419) 11;
- KANTABRA-PRE = Creools winti-onderdeel/Part of Creole religious (winti) ritual**
Sedoc 1979 (419) 5f;
- KAPAO Y-ETPO = Wayana fluit/Wayana flute**
Goeje 1906 (185) 94;

KARAWASSI = Indiaanse rammelaar/Amerindian rattle

Ahlbrinck 1931 (62) 210, 419, 486f; Cappelle 1902 (114) 320; Goeje 1906 (185) 45 (beenba; Kiban 1966 (264) 7; Kloos 1971 (268) 144 (kalaw, 147; Kloos 1975a (269) 74; Kloos 1975b (270) 3f; Kloos 1977 (272) 394f; Penard 1926 (359) 82, 4; F209; F210; F223; F362;

KARTAAL = Hindoestaanse idiofoon/Hindustani idiophone

Biharie 1971 (86) 197; Lichtveld 1977c (303) 372;

KASEKA WINTI = Bosneger dans, interlude tijdens wintipre/Bush negro dance

Herskovits 1936 (224) 95, 431, 744;

KASEKO = Creoolse en Bosneger (dans)muziek/- Creole and Bush negro dance music

Agerkop 1980 (59) 375; Duurvoort 1969 (154) II-1; Duurvoort 1977 (157) 390; Entes 1978 (163) 1f; Godoro ca. 1973 (184) 1; Jozefzoon 1959 (243) 35; Nelom 1973 (336) 190; Renselaar 1963a (378) 1; Renselaar 1966 (380) 4; Tripot 1910 (444) 42; Voorhoeve & Lichtveld 1975 (458) 54;

KASHADWAKOLI = Arawakse dans/Arawak dance

Roth 1924 (391) 481;

KATOETATSJE = Indiaanse dans/Amerindian dance

Ahlbrinck 1956 (65) 67;

KAUWALI = Hindoestaanse zang/Hindustani song

Biharie 1971 (86) 194; Duurvoort 1969 (154) 3; Duurvoort 1977 (157) 390; Lichtveld 1977c (303) 373;

KAWINA = Creoolse en Bosneger (dans)muziek/- Creole and Bush negro (dance) music

Agerkop 1980 (59) 375; Comvalius 1922 (126) 16; Comvalius ca. 1949 (131) 2; Duurvoort 1969 (154) II-1; Duurvoort 1977 (157) 390; Duurvoort 1972 (158) 1; Entes 1978 (163) 1f; Focke & Duroidt 1855 (169) 56; Fointaine 1891 (171) 616(?); Gilbert 1940 (181) 8; Herskovits 1936 (224) 10, 143, 746; Lichtveld 1977c (303) 368; Lier 1983 (305) 45 (winti-; Nelom 1973 (336) 189; Price & Price 1980 (374) 170; Ramon y Rivera 1968 (377) 303; Renselaar 1963 (378) 1; Renselaar 1966 (380) 2; Schoonheym 1980 (413) a.p.; Sedoc 1979 (419) 3; Vervuurt 1957 (450) 93; Voorhoeve & Lichtveld 1975 (458) 54; Walle 1956 (462) 261;

KAWINADRON = Bosneger en Creoolse trom/Bush negro and Creole drum

Agerkop 1980 (59) 375; Duurvoort 1972 (158) 1; Entes 1978 (163) 2; Gilbert 1940 (181) ; Herskovits

1936 (224) 11, 746; Howard 1967 (232) 166; Jozefzoon 1959 (243) 35; Lichtveld 1977c (303) 368; Neer 1948 (334) 49; Renselaar 1966 (380) 3; Schoonheym 1980 (413) 138, 149; Wooding 1972 (481) 264; F326;

KAWINA-PRE = Creools religieus feest/Creole religious ritual

Schoonheym 1980 (413) 149;

KAYAKO = Trio fluit/Trio flute

Goeje 1906 (185) 78; Kayser 1912 (248a) 512;

KEMPUL = Javaanse idiofoon/Javanese idiophone

Lichtveld 1977c (303) 375; Wengen 1975 (468) 32;

KENAIINOU = Arawaks lied/Arawak song

Coll 1907 (125) 687f;

KENDANG = Javaanse trom/Javanese drum

Agerkop 1980 (59) 376; Gillis 1977 (183) 1; Heins 1982 (214) 503; Lichtveld 1977c (303) 375; Wengen 1975 (468) 32, 34, 48;

KENONG = Javaanse gong/Javanese gong

Agerkop 1980 (59) 376;

KETIPUNG = Javaanse trom/Javanese drum

Gillis 1977 (183) 1;

KETO KENONG = Javaans ensemble/Javanese musical ensemble

Gillis 1977 (183) 1;

KHADJARI = Hindoestaanse tamboerijn/Hindustani tambourine

Biharie 1971 (86) 198; Lichtveld 1977c (303) 372;

KIEMBA TUTU = Creoolse fluit/Creole flute

Lindblom 1924 (311) 63; Stedman 1799 (432) 275;

KIR-MU = Indiaanse fluit (D8)/Amerindian flute

Roth 1924 (391) 455;

KOBA BISSIAN KAMMA = Djuka trom/Dyuka drum

Anoniem 1914/17 (29) 160;

KOEDA KEPANG = /Javanese religious dance

F316; F317;
Zie ook: Djarang kepeng

KOGBWA = Saramakkaanse trom/Saramaccan drum

Herskovits 1934 (223) 164;

KOKO = Karaibische fluit/Carib flute

Ahlbrinck 1931 (62) 221; F201; F202;

KOKRO WINTI = Creoolse wintidans/Creole religious (winti) dance

Penard & Penard 1913 (364) 178;

KOMFO SINGI = Saramakkaanse liederen/-Saramaccan songs

Herskovits 1934 (223) 307;

KOT SINGI = Creools onderbrekingslied bij verhalen/Creole songs

Comvalius 1922 (126) 34; Comvalius 1939 (129) 357; Entes 1978 (163) 3; Herskovits 1936 (224) 142; Penard 1927 (360) 1f;

KOTEKAN = Javaanse rijststamp-muziek/Javanese rice pounding music

Lichtveld 1977c (303) 375; Wengen 1975 (468) 402;

KRAWAAI = Bosneger enkelrammelaar/Bush negro anket-shaken idiophone

Haaren 1932 (208) 25; Hurault 1968 (236) 85; Price & Price 1980 (374) 174;

KRIORO DRON = Creoolse gedeelte van Banja/-Creole part of Banya

Focke 1858 (168) 96; Focke & Duroidt 1855 (169) 28, 66; Stedman 1799 (432) 275; Teenstra 1835 (440) 193; Voorhoeve & Lichtveld 1975 (458) 18;

KROESOU-DANS = Creoolse dans/Creole dance

Anoniem 1914/17 (29) 261;

KROMANTI = Bosneger wintidans/Bush negro religious (winti) dance

Anoniem 1914/17 (29) 751; Bex 1926 (85) VIII-2; Dark 1953/1973 (144) 20; Franson 1969 (173) 3; Gilbert 1940 (181) 8; Goeje 1908 (186) 991; Herskovits 1934 (223) 17, 38, 329f, 350; Hurault 1968 (236) 2; Kahn 1931 (250) 61; Legene 1948 (289) 131, 139; Lichtveld 1977c (303) 368; Lier 1920 (307) 2f; Lier 1940 (309) 195; Murray Sumwalt 1971 (331) 49; Panhuys 1930 (350) 210; Price & Price 1980 (374) 177, 221; Renselaar 1966 (380) 2; Spalburg 1913 (424) 21; Voorhoeve & Lichtveld 1975 (458) 51; Wooding 1972 (481) 312f, 323, 352;

KRONTJONG = Javaanse populaire muziek/-Javanese popular music

Duurvoort 1977 (157) 391;

KUATA = Karaibische dans/Carib dance

Ahlbrinck 1931 (62) 489;

KUIRA-KUKTU = Trio fluit/Trio flute

Riviere 1969 (388) 249;

KUMBI = Saramakkaanse rasp/Saramaccan rasp

Price & Price 1980 (374) 182;
Zie ook: Gombi

KURA = Trio hoorn/Trio horn

Riviere 1969 (388) 248;

KURIAGURI = Indiaans genezingsritueel/-Amerindian healing ritual

Findlay 1971 (166) 271;

KUTI = Karaibische trompet/Carib trumpet

Ahlbrinck 1931 (62) 257; Anoniem 1914/17 (29) 495; Lichtveld 1947 (297a) 85; Penard 1926 (359) 82, 4; F356;

KWAMA = Karaibische dwarsfluit/Carib side-blown flute

Ahlbrinck 1931 (62) 259; Anoniem 1914/17 (29) 495; Kiban 1966 (264) 8; Kloos 1975b (270) 4; Penard 1926 (359) 82, 4; Penard & Penard 1907 (363) 170;

KWA-KWA = Bosneger idiofoon/Creole and Bush negro wooden idiophone

Agerkop 1980 (59) 375; Anoniem 1914/17 (29) 497f; Boekhoudt 1874 (92) 98 (kwa-kw; Bonaparte 1884 (94) 140 (k.k.b; Comvalius 1922 (126) 20f; Comvalius 1935/36 (127) 217; Coster 1866 (134) 26; Dance 1881 (143) 20; Denis 1823 (146) 134; Focke 1858 (168) 94; Focke & Duroidt 1855 (169) 21, 68; Goines 1975 (197) 42; Hemmersam 1663 (219) 26; Herskovits 1934 (223) 327, 333; Herskovits 1936 (224) 77f, 521f; Howard 1967 (232) 166; Kahn 1929 (249) 485; Lichtveld 1977c (303) 361, 364; Lindblom 1924 (311) 67; Panhuys 1930 (350) 208; Penard & Penard 1913 (364) 172; Pleyte 1896 (368) 370; Renselaar 1968 (381) 46; Saavedra 1909 (393) 134; Schoonheym 1980 (413) 138; Schuchardt 1914 (415) XXXV; Sedoc 1979 (419) 12; Stedman 1799 (432) 274; Teenstra 1835 (440) 192; Voorhoeve & Lichtveld 1975 (458) 17; Wooding 1972 (481) 265; F21; F22;

LAKA = Creoolse dansceremonie/Creole dance ceremony

Agerkop 1980 (59) 376;

LAKOEN = Creoolse dans/Creole dance
Duurvoort 1969 (154) II-1; Freytag 1927 (176) 84;

LAKU = Creoolse (doden)dans/Creole (funeral) dance
Wooding 1972 (481) 273, 290;

LAKU-PREE = Creools toneel/Creole theatre or ritual
Anoniem 1983 (50) a.p.; Anoniem 1914/17 (29) 770; Comvalius 1922 (126) 13f; Comvalius ca. 1949 (131) 3; Lichtveld 1977c (303) 365, 369; Panhuys 1898b (345) 29; Renselaar 1963b (379) 12; Samuels 1904/24 (403) 45; Schoonheym 1980 (413) 82; Voorhoeve & Lichtveld 1975 (458) 17, 19f;

LAMA = Saramakkaanse mannendans/Saramaccan men's dance
Jozefzoon 1959 (243) 35; Neer 1948 (334) 81f; Price & Price 1980 (374) 171;

LANGA-DRON = Creoolse trom/Creole drum
Agerkop 1980 (59) 375; Gilbert 1940 (181) 11; Herskovits 1936 (224) 523; Howard 1967 (232) 166; Lichtveld 1947 (297a) 88; Price & Price 1980 (374) 180; Renselaar 1968 (381) 146; F131; F137; F154; F326; F90;
Zie ook: Loanga en Papa

LANGA-SINGI = Creools gedeelte van Lobi singi/-Creole part of Lobi singi
Comvalius 1922 (126) 34; Penard 1927 (360) 1f;

LAUNDUA KA NACH = Hindoestaanse huwelijksdans/Hindustani wedding dance
Sprangers 1973 (427) 182;

LEDETI = Javaanse zangeres/Javanese female singer
Agerkop 1980 (59) 376;

LEK-LEKAN = Javaans klein feest/Javanese small feast
Wengen 1963 (467) 116;

LESUNG = Javaanse houten idiofoon/Javanese wooden idiophone
Wengen 1975 (468) 42;

LOANGO BANIA = Creoolse lamellafoon/Creole lamellophone
Anoniem 1914/17 (29) 497; Denis 1823 (146) 133;

LOANGO LIEDEREN = Creoolse liederen/Creole songs
Wooding 1972 (481) 302f;

LOANGO-DANS = Creoolse dans/Creole dance
Stedman 1799 (432) 138; Teenstra 1835 (440) 191;

LOANGO-TOU-TOU = Creoolse trompet/Creole trumpet
Anoniem 1914/17 (29) 497; Denis 1823 (146) 134; Stedman 1799 (432) 278; F120;

LOANGO-TROM = Creoolse eenvellige trom/Creole single-headed drum
Denis 1823 (146) 133; Focke & Duroidt 1855 (169) 28; Howard 1967 (232) 166; Stedman 1799 (432) 275;

LOANGO-WINTI = Creoolse wintidans/Creole religious (winti) dance
Bex 1926 (85) VIII-2;

LOBI SINGI = Creoolse vrouwenzang en dans/-Creole women's song and dance
Anoniem 1883 (19) 56; Comvalius 1922 (126) 34f; Comvalius 1939 (129) passim; Comvalius ca. 1949 (131) 2; Comvalius z.j. (132) 2f; Dijkstra 1952 (149) 155; Duurvoort 1969 (154) II-2; Gilbert 1940 (181) 9; Herskovits 1966 (222) 139; Herskovits 1936 (224) 23f, 747; Panhuys 1898 (344) 29; Penard 1927 (360) a.p.; Sedoc 1979 (419) 3f; Spalburg 1913 (424) 83; Voorhoeve & Lichtveld 1975 (458) 15f, 19f;

LOBOTO-SINGI = Creoolse roeliederden/Creole rowing songs
Renselaar 1963a (378) 1;

LONSE = Djuka-muziek/Dyuka music
Duurvoort 1969 (154) II-3; Franson 1969 (173) 7f;

LUDRUG = Javaans theater/Javanese theatre
Agerkop 1980 (59) 376; Heins 1982 (214) 502; Waal Malefijt 1978 (461) 47; Wengen 1975 (468) 38f;

LUE = Wayana fluit/Wayana flute
Goeje 1906 (185) 94; Hurault 1968 (236) 5;

MACCARI = Creoolse rammelaar/Creole rattle
Bosch 1844 (99) 200;

MADJIERA = Hindoestaanse metalen idiofoon/-Hindustani metal idiophone
Biharie 1971 (86) 198; Lichtveld 1977c (303) 372;

MAIPULI = Wayana dans- en liedsoort/Wayana song and dance

Agerkop 1980 (59) 375; Hurault 1968 (236) 6, 77, 89f;

MAKA = Creoolse dans/Creole dance

Samuels 1904/24 (403) 7;

MAKUARI = Arawakse begrafenisdans (mannen)/Arawak men's funeral dance

Roth 1924 (391) 458;

MALAKE = Indiaanse initiatie/Amerindian initiation

Agerkop 1980 (59) 375; Ahlbrinck 1956 (65) a.p.; Ahlbrinck 1946 (63) a.p.; Anoniem 1914/17 (29) 173; Coudreau 1893 (135) 544f; Crevaux 1883 (139) 245f; Goeje 1908 (186) 1089f; Goeje 1941 (192) 108; Hurault 1968 (236) 87f; Kloos 1975b (270) 3f; Tripot 1910 (444) 116f;

MALAR = Hindoestaans lied/Hindustani song

Agerkop 1980 (59) 376;

MAMA = Creoolse wintidans/Creole religious (winti) dance

Benoit 1839 (81) 64; Bex 1926 (85) VIII-2; Nassy 1791 (333) 60;

MAMBOE = Karaibische shamaan fluit/Carib shaman's flute

Penard & Penard 1925/26 (365) 34;

MAMSALI = Wayana dans/Wayana dance

Anoniem 1914/17 (29) 173; Coudreau 1893 (135) 187;

MAN DRON = Bosneger en Creoolse trom/Bush negro and Creole drum

Agerkop 1980 (59) 375; Anoniem 1914/17 (29) 33; Comvalius 1922 (126) 21; Comvalius 1935/36 (127) 214; Comvalius 1949 (131) 8; Gilbert 1940 (181) 12; Herskovits 1936 (224) 87, 523, 747; Lichtveld 1977c (303) 360; Penard & Penard 1913 (364) 172; Sedoc 1979 (419) 9; Wooding 1972 (481) 261; F131; F136; F157; F159; F17;

MAPOKORA = Creoolse winti-pre/dans/Creole religious (winti) dance and ritual

Anoniem 1914/17 (29) 750; Benoit 1839 (81) 64; Focke & Duroidt 1855 (169) 77;

MAQUARRI = Arawakse zweepdans/Arawak whip-dance

Anoniem 1914/17 (29) 109; Brett 1868 (105) 154f; Coll 1903 (124) 490 (makwa; Goeje 1943 (184) 86; Goeje 1943 (194) 54; Hartsinck 1770 (210) 34, 37; Hegner 1816 (213) 111; Herlein 1718 (220) 153; Penard & Penard 1907 (363) 176; Thurn 1901 (442) 141f; F228; F361;

MARAKA = Indiaanse rammelaar/Amerindian rattle

Ahlbrinck 1931 (62) 401f; Anoniem 1914/17 (29) 496f; Assid 1946 (71) 20f; Findlay 1971 (166) 270; Franssen Herderschee 1905 (174) 947; Goeje 1943 (194) 31f, 75f; Herlein 1718 (220) 137; Kappler 1883 (253) 192; Kappler 1887 (254) 236; Kiban 1966 (264) 6f; Kloos 1971 (268) 147, 211; Kloos 1975 (269) 94; Kloos 1977 (272) 352; Penard 1928 (362) a.p.; Penard & Penard 1907/08 (363) 93; Penard & Penard 1925/26 (365) 2f; Quandt 1807 (376) 258; Renselaar & Voorhoeve 1962 (382) 344; Roth 1915 (390) 330; Roth 1924 (391) 464, 475; Williams 1928 (475) 216f; F192; F193; F194;

MARI-MARI = Indiaanse dans (Karaiben, Arowakken)/Carib and Arawak dance

Roth 1924 (391) 481; Smith 1941 (421) 300; Williams 1928 (475) 249;

MARSIJA = Hindoestaanse mohammedaanse treurlied/Mohammedan lament

Blankensteyn 1923 (89) 104; Ishaak 1978 (238) 20;

MASILO = Karaibische gezamenlijke arbeid/Carib collective labour

Kloos 1971 (268) 43;

MASSIKABAIJA = Saramakkaanse dans/Saramaccan dance

Schumann 1778 (416) 86;
Zie ook: Banja

MATA = Creoolse houten vijzel/Creole wooden mortar

Wooding 1972 (481) 267, 280;

MATABO = Karaibische bamboe trompet/Carib bamboo trumpet

Roth 1924 (391) 454;

MATJAU BAAI = Saramakkaans houthakkerslied/Saramaccan tree-felling song

Price & Price 1977 (372) 3;

MATKORWA = Hindoestaanse bruidsrite/Hindustani wedding ritual

Speckmann 1965 (426) 139;

MATO = Bosneger lied in vertelling/Bush negro story song

Duurvoort 1969 (154) II-3, 3; Franson 1969 (173) 4; Lenoir 1973 (296) 164, 184;

MENOREK = Javaans drama/Javanese drama

Lichtveld 1977c (303) 377; Wengen 1975 (468) 47;

MENUET = Europese dans/European dance

Anoniem 1788/89 (3) 2;

MOEJE DRON = Bosneger trom/Bush negro drum

Lichtveld 1977c (303) 360;
Zie ook: Woemi dron

MOTJOPOKOE = Creoolse trom/Creole drum

Sedoc 1979 (419) 5;

MOULALA = Creoolse dans/Creole dance

Tripot 1910 (444) 42;

MUHARRAM = Hindoestaans feest/Hindustani feast

Drimmelen 1914 (153) 20; Helman 1977a (216) 11;
Kesler 1930/32 (262) 189;
Zie ook: Taziya

MULE-WALE = Karaibisch bankenlied/Carib song

Penard & Penard 1925/26 (365) 2;

MURUWA = Indiaanse dans/Amerindian dance

Roth 1924 (391) 479;

NAGARA = Hindoestaanse trom/Hindustani drum

Agerkop 1980 (59) 376; Biharie 1971 (86) 199;
Duurvoort 1977 (157) 391; Lichtveld 1977c (303) 372;
Sprangers 1973 (427) 132;

NANDA = Djuka trom/Dyuka drum

Howard 1967 (232) 165; Kahn 1931 (250) 53; Leeuw 1937 (83) 105;

NATAK = Hindoestaanse operette/Hindustani music theatre

Biharie 1971 (86) 194;

NUNO-EMBAKATOPO = Karaibische maan-rite/Carib moon ritual

Ahlbrinck 1931 (62) 327; Penard 1926 (359) 83, 5;

NYANFARO = Creools gedeelte van Banja; begin v/Opening of Creole part of Banya

Focke & Duroidt 1855 (169) 89; Voorhoeve & Lichtveld 1975 (458) 18;

OBIA-TETE = Bosneger rammelsnoer/Bush negro string of rattles

Coll 1903 (124) 553; Panhuys 1899 (346) 74;

ODOSINGI = Creoolse banja-liederen/Creole Banya songs

Sedoc 1979 (419) 26;

OGGALOOSA = Djuka dans/Dyuka dance

Kahn 1929 (249) 485;

OKOMO-ME = Wayana wespensdans/Wayana wasp trial dance

Goeje 1941 (192) 113;

OLOK TIWETHAI = Wayana dans/Wayana dance

Hurault 1968 (236) 87f;

OMANGANO = Karaibisch rouwfeest/Carib mourning ritual

Ahlbrinck 1931 (62) 419; Kloos 1971 (268) 147; Kloos 1975a (269) 76; Kloos 1975b (270) 7; Kloos 1977 (272) 351;

OPETE = Creoolse wintidans/Creole religious (winti) dance

Anoniem 1914/17 (29) 750; Bex 1926 (85) VIII-3; Herskovits 1934 (223) 330, 335, 354; Penard & Penard 1913 (364) 176, foto 11;

OPO POKU = Creoolse populaire muziek/Creole popular music

Entes 1978 (163) 2;

OPODRON = Creoolse voorbereidingsceremonie/Creole beginning of ritual

Renselaar 1963b (379) 12; Voorhoeve & Lichtveld 1975 (458) 18;

OUANEPOC = Wayana dans/Wayana dance

Anoniem 1914/17 (29) 173; Coudreau 1893 (135) 180;

OWIARRI = Indiaanse dans/Amerindian dance

Brett 1868 (105) 157;

PAKRO = Creoolse schelpfluit/Creole shell horn

Wooding 1972 (481) 258, 300;

Zie ook: Tutu

PAPA = Bosneger en Creoolse trom (= adjida)/Bush negro and Creole drum

Focke & Duroidt 1855 (169) 2, 28, 96; Jozefzoon 1959 (243) 35; Lier 1940 (309) 246; Price & Price 1980 (374) 178; Stedman 1799 (432) 275; With 1951 (479) 37; Wooding 1972 (481) 312f;

PAPA SINGI = Saramakkaanse rouwliederen/-Saramaccan mourning songs

Herskovits 1934 (223) 20;

PAPAGODO = Bosneger en Creoolse rammelaar/Bush negro and Creole rattle

Penard & Penard 1913 (364) 163;

PAPAI BENTA = Bosneger lamellafoon/Bush negro lamellophone

Price & Price 1980 (374) 182;

PAPA-LIEDEREN = Bosneger begrafenisliederen/Bush negro funeral songs

Goines 1975 (197) 43;

PAPA-WINTI = Bosneger en Creoolse wintidans/Bush negro and Creole religious (winti) dance

Bex 1926 (85) VIII-2; Bonaparte 1884 (94) 140; Coster 1866 (134) 26; Goeje 1908 (186) 991; Kahn 1939 (251) 214; Penard 1913 (364) foto 9; Price & Price 1980 (374) 177, 221; Renselaar 1966 (380) 2; With 1951 (479) 37;

PATASU UANA = Karaïbisch dansfeest/Carib dance feast

Roth 1929 (392) 90 Goeje 1;

PEKIN PRE/PLAY = Djuka dans/Dyuka dance

Kahn 1931 (250) 137;

PELOG = Javaanse toonschaal/Javanese tuning type

Agerkop 1980 (59) 376;

PENTJAK = Javaanse dans/Javanese dance

Wengen 1975 (468) 46;

PHAGWA = Hindoeestaans feest/Hindustani feast

Drimmelen 1914 (153) 7; Sukul 1974 (437) 12;

Zie ook: Holi

PI SALI = Paramakkaans rouwfeest/Paramaccan mourning ritual

Lenoir 1973 (296) 182f;

PIENGO = Indiaanse dans/Amerindian dance

Penard & Penard 1907 (363) 173;

PITJANI MARAKARI = Karaïbische kinderrammelaar/Carib children's rattle

Ahlbrinck 1931 (62) 159; Kiban 1966 (264) 11f;

PITJANI WALELI = Karaïbisch kinder-/wiegelied/-Carib children's song and lullaby

Kiban 1966 (264) 11f; Kloos 1977 (272) 349, 356;

PJAAI = Indiaanse rammelaar/Amerindian rattle

Duurvoort 1969 (154) 2;

POE BAAKA = Boni en Paramakkaanse rouwopheffing/Boni and Paramaccan closing of mourning period

Lenoir 1973 (296) 172; Lichtveld 1977a (301) 186;

POE POE = Indiaanse wrijfidiofoon/Amerindian rubbed idiophone

Ahlbrinck 1956 (65) 53; Findlay 1971 (166) 166; Goeje 1906 (185) 94 (pule p; Hurault 1968 (236) 5f;

POKOE = Creoolse trom/Creole drum

Focke & Duroidt 1855 (169) 105; Lichtveld 1977c (303) 370;

PONO = Wayana zweepdans/Wayana whipdance

Anoniem 1914/17 (29) 173; Coudreau 1893 (135) 174f; Crevaux 1883 (139) 258; Hurault 1968 (236) 17; Lichtveld 1977c (303) 360; Tripot 1910 (444) 68, 123, 175; F240;

POULOPOULOU = Wayana luitachtige/Wayana lute-type instrument

Coudreau 1893 (135) 544;

PRIS*DOTI = Creoolse openingsliederen/Creole songs at opening ritual

Sedoc 1979 (419) 9f; Wooding 1972 (481) 314;

PUDYA = Bosneger en Creoolse trom/Bush negro and Creole drum

Agerkop 1980 (59) 375; Anoniem 1883 (19) 299; Anoniem 1914/17 (29) 33; Comvalius 1922 (126) 21; Comvalius 1935/36 (127) 215; Comvalius ca. 1949 (131) 8; Gilbert 1940 (181) 12; Herskovits 1936 (224) 87, 748 (podyo; Howard 1967 (232) 166; Lier 1940

87, 748 (podyo; Howard 1967 (232) 166; Lier 1940 (309) 246; Penard & Penard 1913 (364) 172; Renselaar 1966 (380) 1; Renselaar 1968 (381) 146; Spalburg 1913 (424) 21; Wooding 1972 (481) 264; F158; F17; F18; F9;

QAWWALI = Hindoestaanse mohammedaanse muziek/Hindustani mohammedan music

Agerkop 1980 (59) 376;

QUAMA = Arawakse bamboe fluit/Arawak bamboo flute

Roth 1924 (391) 455;

QUARTA = Indiaanse pansfluit/Amerindian panpipe

Roth 1924 (391) 458; Stedman 1799 (432) 175, 206;

QUATRO = Bosneger en Creoolse luitachtige/Bush negro and Creole lute-type instrument

Agerkop 1980 (59) 375 (cuatr; Duurvoort 1972 (158) 1; Entes 1978 (163) 2; Jozefzoon 1959 (243) 35; Renselaar 1966 (380) 3; Sedoc 1979 (419) 4;

RAMAJAN = Hindoestaanse zang/Hindustani song

Biharie 1971 (86) 194; Lichtveld 1977c (303) 373; Steinberg 1933 (433) 283;

RAMLILA = Hindoestaans feest/Hindustani feast

Bruyning & Lichtveld 1957 (109) 98; Karsten 1927b (256) 115; Steinberg 1933 (433) 282;

REBAB = Javaanse luitachtige/Javanese lute-type instrument

Heins 1982 (214) 503;

RODAD = Javaanse dans/Javanese dance

Wengen 1975 (468) 47;

SADE = Trio fluit/Trio flute

Kayser 1912 (248a) 512;

SAKA = Creoolse en Bosneger rammelaar/Creole and Bush negro rattle

Anoniem 1914/17 (29) 260, 498; Blom 1786 (90) 333; Boekhoudt 1874 (92) 98; Bonaparte 1884 (94) 140 (Saka-; Coll 1903 (124) 570; Coster 1866 (134) 27; Dark 1953/1973 (144) 20 (Saka-s; Focke 1858 (168) 94; Focke & Duroldt 1855 (169) 113; Goslings 1935 (200) 47; Herskovits 1936 (224) 749; Hurault 1968 (236) 4; Hurault 1970 (237) 115, 219; Kahn 1929 (249) 485; Lichtveld 1947 (297a) 88; Lier 1940 (309) 247; Panhuys 1898b (345) 29; Penard & Penard 1913

(364) 172; Price & Price 1980 (374) afb.; Saavedra 1909 (393) 134; Samuels 1904/24 (403) 45; Stedman 1799 (432) 276; Teenstra 1835 (440) 191f; Wooding 1972 (481) 320; F112; F26; F27; F326; F74;

SAKA OBIA = Bosneger rammelaar/Bush negro rattle

Panhuys 1899 (346) 74, 75;

SAMADJ = Hindoestaans ensemble/Hindustani musical ensemble

Agerkop 1980 (59) 376;

SAMBULA = Karaibische trom/Carib drum

Agerkop 1980 (59) 375; Kiban 1966 (264) 7f; Kloos 1971 (268) 46, 145f; Kloos 1975a (269) 76; Kloos 1975b (270) 3f; Kloos 1977 (272) 351; Lichtveld 1947 (297a) 85; Penard & Penard 1907 (363) 170; F195; F196; F197; F198; F219; F352; F353;

SAMBULA SONGS = Karaibische tromliederen/Carib drum songs

Agerkop 1980 (59) 375; Ahlbrinck 1931 (62) 488; Kiban 1966 (264) 9f; Kloos 1971 (268) 145f; Kloos 1977 (272) 349f;

SAMULAM = Arawakse tweevellige trom/Arawak double-headed drum

Roth 1924 (391) 467;

SANGA = Matawai trom/Matawai drum

King 1885 (265) 118, 119;

SANKEY ARIAS = Creoolse liederen/Creole religious (christian) songs

Lier 1947 (310) 7; Pigdom 1882 (366) a.p.;

SAPIWARERI = Karaibische spelliederen/Carib play songs

Kiban 1966 (264) 11;

SARANGI = Hindoestaanse luitachtige/Hindustani lute-type instrument

Agerkop 1980 (59) 376; Duurvoort 1969 (154) 4; F278; F291; F294;

SAREKE = Karaibische fluit/Carib flute

Ahlbrinck 1931 (62) 427;

SARIKHA = Hindoestaanse schelp/Hindustani shell

Agerkop 1980 (59) 376;

SARON = Javaanse metallofoon/Javanese metallophone

Lichtveld 1977c (303) 374; Wengen 1975 (468) 31, 34;

SAVAKU = Indiaanse dans/Amerindian dance

Penard & Penard 1907/08 (363) 173; F180; F182;

SAWAIMO = Trio dansidiofoon/Trio dance idio-
phone

Goeje 1906 (185) 78;

SAWALU = Trio schildpadschildidiofoon/Trio tor-
toise shell idiophone

Goeje 1906 (185) 78;

SAWAN KA JKULA = Hindoestaans feest/-
Hindustani feast

Lutchman 1969 (315) 32;

SEBIDE = Creoolse uitvaartceremonie/Creole fune-
ral ritual

Brana-Shute 1979 (103) 64f;

SEKETI = Bosneger dans/feest/Bush negro dance/-
feast

Arkieman 1945 (70) 114; Cateau van R. & Lansberge
1861/79 (121) 323; Dark 1953/1973 (144) 20; Donicie
1948 (150) 179; Entes 1978 (163) 4; Franson 1969
(173) 4; Goines 1975 (197) 43; Herskovits 1934 (223)
8, 24, 327, 333, 353; Herskovits 1936 (224) 582;
Jozefzoon 1959 (243) 35; Kahn 1931 (250) 59; Leeuw
1937 (83) 104; Lichtveld 1977c (303) 362; Neer 1948
(334) 81; Price & Price 1977 (372) 4; Price & Price
1980 (374) 171; F100;

SEKKE-SEKKE = Warrau luit/Warrau lute

Roth 1924 (391) 463; Williams 1928 (475) 250;

SEK*SEKI = Creoolse schudbus/Creole rattle

Comvalius ca. 1949 (131) 2; Duurvoort 1977 (157)
390; Duurvoort 1972 (158) 1; Entes 1978 (163) 2;
Renselaar 1966 (380) 3; Samson 1946 (396) 381;
Schoonheyem 1980 (413) 138; Toriman 1927 (443) 49;
Wooding 1972 (481) 264;

SEROR-E = Warrau rietblazer/Warrau reed instru-
ment

Roth 1924 (391) 460, 473; Williams 1928 (475) 250;

SETDANSI = Creoolse dans/Creole dance

Agerkop 1980 (59) 375;

SHAK SHAK = Arawakse rammelaar/Arawak rattle

Roth 1924 (391) 464, 475; Thurn 1901 (442) 144f;

SHA-COCO-LIK = Arawakse dans/Arawak dance

Ahlbrinck 1931 (62) 424f; Anoniem 1914/17 (29) 496;
Boomert 1975 (97) 2; Goeje 1906 (185) 45; Goeje
1943 (194) 86; Penard 1926 (359) 82, 4; Penard &
Penard 1907 (363) 173, 93;

SINARI = Karaibische fluiten/Carib flutes

Ahlbrinck 1931 (62) 437; Goeje 1906 (185) 45;
Lichtveld 1947 (297a) 85; Salle de Lestaing 1763 (395)
20; F199; F200; F220;

SKRATJIPOKOE = Creoolse en Bosneger trom/-
Creole and Bush negro drum

Agerkop 1980 (59) 375;

SLENDRO = Javaanse toonschaal/Javanese tuning
type

Agerkop 1980 (59) 376;

SOHAR = Hindoestaans geboortelied/Hindustani
birth-song

Nelom 1973 (336) 191;

SOKO LIEDEREN = Creoolse klaagliederen/Creole
lament

Sedoc 1979 (419) 16;

SOKO PSALM = Creools religieus lied/Creole reli-
gious (Christian) song

Renselaar 1963a (378) 1; Voorhoeve & Lichtveld 1975
(458) 54;

SONGE = Bosneger dans/Bush negro dance

Agerkop 1980 (59) 375; Anoniem 1914/17 (29) 497;
Bonaparte 1884 (94) 140; Coster 1866 (134) 26; Focke
1858 (168) 101, 107; Hurault 1968 (236) 2; Kahn 1931
(250) 137; Lichtveld 1977c (303) 362, 363 (soeng; Lier
1919 (306) 101; Panhuys 1930 (350) 210 (soung;
Saavedra 1909 (393) 134; Spalburg 1899 (423) 41;

SPERI = Slaven dansfeest/Plantation dance feast

Focke & Duroidt 1855 (169) 125;

SULING = Javaanse fluit/Javanese flute

Agerkop 1980 (59) 376;

SULULE = Javaanse zang/Javanese song

Wengen 1975 (468) 48;

SURINAAMSE WALIS /Creole popular dance

Duurvoort 1969 (154) II-2, 2; Saavedra 1909 (393) 134;

SUSA = Bosneger en Creoolse dans/Bush negro and Creole dance

Agerkop 1980 (59) 375, 376; Anoniem 1854 (15) 159, 160; Anoniem 1924 (32) 34 (Soeah); Anoniem 1914/17 (29) 163; Boekhoudt 1874 (92) 98; Cappelle 1903 (152) 156; Comvalius 1922 (126) 14f; Comvalius 1949 (131) 4; Comvalius z.j. (132) 5; Coster 1866 (134) 26; Daeleman 1972 (142) 11; Denis 1823 (146) 131; Donicie 1948 (150) 178; Duurvoort 1969 (154) II-1, 1; Focke 1830 (167) 238; Focke 1858 (168) 94, 106; Focke & Duroidt 1855 (169) 123; Franson 1969 (173) 3f; Gilbert 1940 (181) 8; Goines 1975 (197) 43; Herskovits 1934 (223) 33, 98, 353; Herskovits 1936 (224) 259, 401f, 579f; Heylidy 1855 (226) 7; Hiss 1943 (228) foto; Hurault 1968 (236) 2; Jozefzoon 1959 (243) 35; Kahn 1931 (250) 137; Leeuwin 1957 (284) 20; Lichtveld 1977c (303) 362f, 365f, 371; Lier 1919 (306) 101; Neer 1948 (334) 8, 75f; Panhuys 1930 (350) 210; Panhuys 1934/35b (353) 27; Price & Price 1980 (374) 171; Renselaar 1963b (379) 12; Saavedra 1909 (393) 134; Sack 1821 (394) I, 155; Samuels 1904/24 (403) 46; Schaick 1866 (404) 134, 172; Schoonheym 1980 (413) 82; Sedoc 1979 (419) 20; Spalburg 1899 (423) 41; Stedman 1799 (432) 273; Versteeg 1905 (449) 324; Voorhoeve & Lichtveld 1975 (458) 54; Wooding 1972 (481) 271, 286; F152;

TAAKAI = Wayana vriendschapceremonie/Wayana ceremony of friendship

Hurault 1968 (236) 5, 76;

TABLA = Hindoestaanse trom/Hindustani drum

Biharie 1971 (86) 196; Odolphus 1933 (340) 154 (dhapl; Speckmann 1965 (426) 142, 147; F283;

TADJAH = Hindoestaans mohammedaans herdenking/Hindustani mohammedan commemorative ceremony

Ishaak 1978 (238) ; Murray Sumwalt 1971 (331) 51; Steinberg 1933 (433) 283; F301;

TALOELOEPAN = Wayana fluit/Wayana flute

Roth 1929 (392) 88; F231;

TAMAKUSI = Slaven-fluit/Creole flute

Ahlbrinck 1931 (62) 259;

TAMBOKO-WALE = Karaibische oude mansliedren/Carib old men's song

Penard & Penard 1925/26 (365) 1;

TANGI-SINGI = Creools danklied/Creole song of thanksgiving

Sedoc 1979 (419) 12;

TARIMBA = Arawaks en Wayana monochord/-Arawak and Wayana monochord

Roth 1924 (391) 462;

TAROMPET = Javaans rietinstrument/Javanese reed instrument

Gillis 1977 (183) 1;

TAYEHNA = Wayana dans/Wayana dance

Hurault 1968 (236) 5, 76f;

TAYUBAN = Javaanse dans/Javanese dance

Agerkop 1980 (59) 376; Heins 1982 (214) 503; Kusmayati 1977 (280) a.p.; Sprangers 1973 (427) 183;

TEPIEM = Wayana dans/Wayana dance

Hurault 1968 (236) 6; F262;

TESA = Bosneger second funeral/Bush negro second funeral

Bonaparte 1884 (94) 139; Coster 1866 (134) 19; Riko 1883 (387) 124; Schoonheym 1980 (413) 86?;

TETANOPEMEI = Wayana rouwopheffingsfeest/Wayana close of mourning period

Hurault 1968 (236) 66;

THUMRI = Hindoestaans lied/Hindustani song

Agerkop 1980 (59) 376;

TIJADE = Trio fluit/Trio flute

Goeje 1906 (185) 78;

TIGRIWINTI = Bosneger en Creoolse wintidans/Bush negro and Creole religious (winti) dance

Anoniem 1916 (31) II; Anoniem 1914/17 (29) 751; Bex 1926 (85) VIII-2; Herskovits 1934 (223) 330, 336 (Tigri; Legene 1948 (289) 130; Lichtveld 1977c (303) 362; Lier 1940 (309) 194; Penard & Penard 1913 (364) 175, foto 10;

TJAPU = Creoolse ijzeren idiofoon/Creole iron idiophone

Wooding 1972 (481) 265;

TJAUTAAL = Hindoestaanse zang/Hindustani song

Adhin 1978 (57) 21; Biharie 1971 (86) 194; Lichtveld 1977c (303) 373; Sukul 1974 (437) 6;

TJEKE = Sarammakkaanse dans/Saramaccan dance

Price & Price 1977 (372) 4; Price & Price 1980 (374) 171; F337;
Zie ook: Tjakee

**TJOU-TJOU = Djuka enkelrammelaar/Dyuka an-
klet-shaken rattle**

Cappelle 1902 (114) 379; F185;

TOOTOO = Indiaanse fluit/Amerindian flute

Roth 1924 (391) 455;

**TOULE = Wayana fluit/trompet/Wayana flute or
trumpet**

Anoniem 1914/17 (29) 173; Coudreau 1893 (135) 174f
(dans; Crevaux 1882 (138) 9; Crevaux 1883 (139) 258f;
Goeje 1906 (185) 94; Hurault 1968 (236) 5, 67, 76,
77; Tripot 1910 (444) 68;

**TOUTOU = Bosneger en Creoolse hoorn/dwars-
fluit/Bush negro and Creole horn or side-blown flute**

Daeleman 1972 (142) 14; Denis 1823 (146) 134;
Focke & Duroidt 1855 (169) 139; Kunitz 1805 (279)
321 (schel; Lichtveld 1977c (303) 361; Lier 1919 (306)
88 (hoorn); Lier 1940 (309) 247 (hoorn; Lindblom
1924 (311) 58f, 62; Stedman 1799 (432) 277; Wooding
1972 (481) 258;

**TROWE WATRA = Creools feest na begrafenis/-
Creole funeral ritual**

Focke & Duroidt 1855 (169) 144;

TUKA = Creools overgangslied/Creole song

Wooding 1972 (481) 282, 323;

TUKUI = Indiaanse dans/Amerindian dance

Roth 1924 (391) 477;

TUMAO = Bosneger trom/Bush negro drum

Dark 1953/1973 (144) 19; Gilbert 1940 (181) 11;
Goines 1975 (197) 42; Herskovits 1934 (223) 239, 354;
Herskovits 1936 (224) 521f; Hoog 1958 (230) 30;
Lichtveld 1947 (297a) 87; Lichtveld 1977c (303) 361;
Price & Price 1977 (372) 4; Price & Price 1980 (374)
178; F19; F20; F91;

ULLARA = Hindoestaans lied/Hindustani song

Adhin 1978 (57) 22;

**UMUIT = Wayana klarinet/fluit/Wayana reed in-
strument or flute**

Goeje 1941 (192) 115;

UWALE = Karaibische dans/Carib dance

Ahlbrinck 1931 (62) 436f; Penard 1926 (359) 82, 5;

**VASANTA-PANTJAMIE = Hindoestaanse rite/-
Hindustani ritual**

Sukul 1974 (437) 11;

**VODU = Creoolse en Bosneger wintisoort/Creole
and Bush negro possession (winti) type**

Herskovits 1934 (223) 169, 244f, 354; Wooding 1972
(481) 312f;

**WAEY-COTTO = Creoolse dansbeweging/Creole
dance movement**

Stedman 1799 (432) 279;

WAITAKALA = Wayana fluit/Wayana flute

Hurault 1968 (236) 67;

WALS = Europese dans/European dance

Herskovits 1936 (224) 401f;

**WANNISEMO-I = Warrau dwarsfluit/Warrau side-
blown flute**

Roth 1924 (391) 456; Williams 1928 (475) 249;

WARAPANG = Indiaanse dans/Amerindian dance

Roth 1924 (391) 479;

WARUNGGA = Indiaanse ratel/Amerindian rattle

Roth 1924 (391) 479;

**WASI GRON = Creools purificatieritueel/Creole
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Brana-Shute 1979 (103) 71;

**WATERMAMA = Creoolse wintipre/dans/Creole
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Anoniem 1744 (1) 317; Anoniem 1914/17 (29) 261;
Benoit 1839 (81) 64; Blom 1786 (90) 289; Lier 1949
(304) 148; Lier 1920 (307) 15f; Sack 1821 (394) III,
92; Schiltkamp 1667-1816 (405) nrs 766, 778; Teenstra
1835 (440) 194;

**WAYANG = Javaans poppenspel/Javanese puppet
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Lichtveld 1977c (303) 375; Wengen 1975 (468) 28f;

**WAYANG KULIT = Javaans schaduwpop-
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Agerkop 1980 (59) 376; Waal Malefijt 1978 (461) 45;

**WAYANG WONG = Indonesisch dansdrama/-
Javanese dance drama**

Wengen 1975 (468) 42; F318;

**WEEMITJANONON = Zangers van Karaibische
shamaanlied/Carib dingers of shaman songs**

Penard & Penard 1925/26 (365) 32;

WIEDA = Arawakse rammelaar/Arawak rattle

Goeje 1942 (193) 218; Hartsinck 1770 (210) 33;

WIRI = Akurio zang/Akuriyo song

Boer 1970 (93) 257;

WIRIPE = Trio liederen/Trio song

Findlay 1971 (166) 20;

WOEMI DRON = Bosneger trom/Bush negro drum

Lichtveld 1977c (303) 360;

**WOEN WOEN = Indiaans bromhout/Amerindian
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Ahlbrinck 1931 (62) 405; Ahlbrinck 1947 (64) 45;
Anoniem 1914/17 (29) 646; Assid 1946 (71) 20f
(wun-wun); F204; F236;

**YARUPUTU = Indiaanse houten trom-
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Roth 1924 (391) 454;

YOLOK EU = Wayana bromhout/Wayana bullroarer

Goeje 1941 (192) 114; Goeje 1943 (194) 72;

**YORKA BANJA = Creoolse voorouderrite/Creole
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Voorhoeve & Lichtveld 1975 (458) 17;

**YOTOMONGARI = Karaibische genezingsrite/Carib
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Chretien 1725 (122) 58;
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**ZIENZIEN = Creoolse tamboerijn/Creole tam-
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Focke & Duroidt 1855 (169) 152;

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Ramlila	A3, A4	08	
Rattle string			24
Rattles			24
Rebab	A5		35
Recorder			38, 40
Recreation		10	
Reed wind instruments			41
Religion		07, 06, 05	
Rhythm			56
Rodad	A5		60-67
Roucuyennes	D6, D7		

	Social group codes	Occasion codes	Subject codes
Rowing		09	
Rubbed idiophone			26
Sade	D7		38, 40
Sakka	C, B		24, 25
Sakka obia	B		24, 25
Samadj	A3, A4		20.4
Sambula	D3		29, 30, 31
Sambula-songs	D3		51, 52, 53, 5
Samulam	D4		29, 31
Sanga	B4		28, 31
Sankey aria	C		51, 52, 53
Sapiwareri	D3	14	51, 52, 53
Saramakkaners (Saramacca)	B3, B1		
Sarangi	A3, A4		35
Sareke	D3		38, 40
Sarikha	A3, A4		43
Saron	A5		23
Savaku	A3, A4		60-67
Sawaimo	D7		25
Sawalu	D7		26
Sawan ka jkula	A3, A4	08	
Saxophone			41
Scrapers			22
Sebide	C	05	
Second funeral		05	
Sek'seki	C		24, 25
Seketi	B	10, 15	60-67
Sekke-sekke	D5		35
Seror-e	D5		41
Setdansi	C		60-67
Sha-coco-lik	D4		60-67
Shak-shak	D4		24,25
Shaken Idiophones			24, 25
Shamanism	D	06	
Shell horn			42
Silence			79
Sinari	D3		38, 40
Singer's behaviour			53
Singing			52, 53
Singing technique			52
Skratjipokoe	B, C		29, 31, 50
Slametan	A5	13	
Slaves	C3, C1		
Slendro	A5		55
Slit drum			22
Sohar	A3, A4	01	51, 52, 53
Soko psalms	C	07	51, 52, 53
Soko songs	C2, C5, C6	05	52, 51, 53
Song texts			51
Song writers			77
Songe	B		60-67
Songs			52, 53, 51
Speri	C3	10, 15	
Sport			14
Staff notation			.9
Stringed instruments			34-36
Suling	A5		38, 40
Sulule	A5		52, 53
Surinaamsche wals	S		60-67

	Social group codes	Occasion codes	Subject codes
Surinamers, general	A, B, C, D, S		
Surinamers, independent	S1, S2		
Surinamers, na 1873	C5, C2		
Susa	B, C		60-67
Synthesizer			45
Taakai	D6	15	
Tabla	A3, A4		28, 31
Tadjah	A4	08	
Taloeloopan	D6		38, 39, 40
Tamakusi	C3		40
Tamboko-wale	D3		60-67
Tambourine			28, 31, 47
Tangi-singi	C2, C5, C6		52, 51, 53
Tapanafeast	D1-D5	13	
Tapuhe	D1-8	02, 04	60-67
Tarimba	D4, D5		36
Tarompel	A5		41
Taste			73
Taste evaluation			75
Tayehna	D6		60-67
Tayuban	A5		50-54, 60-6
Television		10	
Tepiem	D1-8	02, 04	60-67
Tepika	D7		38, 40
Tesa	B	05	
Tetanopemei	D6	05	
The Dutch	A2, A3		
Theatre		12, 11	
Theories (anal. eval.)			74
Theories (folk eval.)			72
Thumri	A3, A4		51, 52, 53
Tid(tad)	A3, A4		35
Tigri-winti	B, C	06	60-67
Tijade	D7		38, 40
Tjapu	C		23
Tjautaal	A3, A4		51, 52, 53
Tjeke	B3		60-67
Tjou-tjou 1	B2		25
Tjou-tjou 2	D1-8	24, 25	
Too-too	D1-8		40, 38, 39
Toule 1	D6		38, 40, 42
Toule 2	D6		60-67
Tourism		16	
Toutou	B, C		42, 39
Triangle			23
Trio	D7, D2		
Trombone			42
Trowe watra	C	05	
Trumpet			42
Tuba			42
Tuka	C	02, 04	51, 52, 53
Tukui	D		60-67
Tumao	B		28, 31
Ullara	A3, A4		51, 52, 53
Umuit	D6		41, 40
Upuruis (=Wayana)	D6, D2		
Urban Creoles	C1, C3, C4		
Uwale	D3		60-67

	Social group codes	Occasion codes	Subject codes
Vasanta-pantjamie	A3, A4	04	
Violin			35
Vodu	B1-8, C1-6	06	
Wae y cotto	C		65
Waitakala	D6		38, 40
Wama (Akuriyo)	D8, D2		
Wannisemo-i	D5		38-40
War		16	
Warapang	D		60-67
Warrau	D5, D1		
Warungga	D1-8		
Wasi gron	C	07	
Water drum			26
Watermama		06	60-67
Wayana	D6, D2		
Wayang	A5	12	
Wayang kulit	A5	12	
Wayang wong	A5	12	60-67
Welcome		15	
Whites	A2		
Wieda	D4		24, 25
Wind instruments			38-43
Winti	B, C	06	
Wiri	D8		52, 53
Wiripe	D7		51, 52, 53
Woemi dron	B		28, 31
Woen woen	D		22
Woman singer, social status			71
Wooden idiophones			22
Work		09	
Xylophone			22
Yaruputu	D		42
Yolok eu	D6		22
Yorka banja	C	07	
Yotomungari	D3	06	
Zienzien			28, 31, 47
Zither-type instruments			34

3. Code list

Population groups

Bush Negroes

- B1 Bush Negroes, general (see also B2, C1, and C2 if necessary)
- B2 Dyuka, (Djuka, Aukaners, Ouca)
- B3 Saramaccans (Saramakkaners)
- B4 Matawai, Matuari, Musinga
- B5 Kwinti, Courenti, Kofi, Kofimaka
- B6 Aluku, Boni
- B7 Paramaccanans (Paramakkaners)
- B8 Reference to other groups of Bush Negroes

Creoles

- C1 Negroes, blacks, coloureds before 1863/1873, general
- C2 Negroes, blacks, coloureds after 1863/1873, general
- C3 Slaves (up to 1863/1873)
- C4 Freeman (up to 1863/1873)
- C5 Urban Creoles (after 1873)
- C5 Creoles from the districts (after 1873)
- C7 Reference to other groups of Creoles

Indians

- D1 Indians ('Amerindians'), general, incl. Lowland Indians, general
- D2 Highland Indians, general
- D3 Kalienya, Caribs, Galibi, Kalina
- D4 Lokono, Arawaks
- D5 Warraus
- D6 Wayanas, O(a)yanas, Roucouyennes, Guayanas, Upurui
- D7 Trios
- D8 Reference to other Indian groups - Wama's, Akuriyoy

Other groups

- A1 Chinese
- A2 Europeans, Whites Dutch
- A3 Hindustani, "British Indians" (general and Hindus)
- A4 Hindustani, "British Indians" (Mohammedans)
- A5 Indonesian, Javanese
- A6 Jews
- A7 Other groups - Lebanese

General

- S1 Surinam, without indication of population groups
- S2 Paramaribo, without population groups

Regions outside Surinam

Considerable or some information about the following:

(British) Guyana (Berbice, Demerara, Essequibo): C1, C2, C3, C4, D3, D4, D5, A2, A3
French Guyana, Cayenne: B2, B6, B8, C3, D1, D3, D6, D7

Occasion (with music or dance)

The source mentions music or dance in connection with one of the following occasions:

- 01 Birth
- 02 Boys' or girls' initiation
- 03 Marriage
- 04 Other initiation
- 05 Death
- 06 Possession, healing, mediumship
- 07 Other religious occasions
- 08 Periodic occasions: anniversary, harvest, plantation feasts
- 09 Frequently recurring occasions: work, learning, hunting, rowing, daily life, family circle
- 10 Relaxation, recreation, not included in the above; popular music/dance, radio, TV
- 11 Music or dance explicitly as a form of art
- 12 Music or dance associated with other art forms, incl. anansitori, theatre, cabaret, cinema
- 13 With variable function:
 - for Creoles: Banja, Du;
 - for Indians: beer feast;
 - for Indonesians: slametan, tajub
- 14 Games, sports, competitions; including children's games, music, and dance
- 15 Social gatherings not already mentioned: e.g. Lobi singi, welcoming ceremonies, farewell, meetings, clubs
- 16 Other occasions: war, tourism
- 17 Indeterminable mention: e.g. 'feast' without further details (in mention of occasion)
- 18 Music or dancing in general

Subjects

Musical instruments

- 20 Musical instruments (general)
(20.4 ensemble with various instruments)

Idiophones

- 21 Handclapping
- 22 Idiophone made of wood or bamboo
- 23 Idiophone made of metal or other material
- 24 Rattle, string of rattles
- 25 Idiophones carried by dancers
- 26 Other idiophones: lamellophone, scrapers, human body, water drums

Membranophones

- 28 Single-headed drum
- 29 Double-headed drum
- 30 Drum played with stick(s)
- 31 Unspecified drums
- 32 Other types of membranophone, including the kazoo

Chordophones

- 34 Zither type
- 35 Lute type
- 36 Other and unspecified chordophones, including harp, pluriarch

Aerophones

- 38 Flutes, end-blown
- 39 Flutes, side-blown
- 40 Flutes, unspecified
- 41 Reed instruments
- 42 Trumpets and horns
- 43 Other and unspecified aerophones

45 Electrophones

- 47 Contaminations (double classification, e.g. barrel organ, tambourine with jingling metal disks, gramophone)

48 Unclassifiable instruments

Music and song

- 50 Music and song (general)
- 51 Text and explanation of text
- 52 Singing, vocal technique, songs
- 53 Organization of singing, singers' behaviour
- 54 Organization of ensembles, musicians' behaviour
- 55 Sound material
- 56 Rhythmic material
- 57 Other music technical material

Dance

- 60 Dance (general, other information, (very) brief mention)
- 61 Solo dances
- 62 Pare dances
- 63 Group dances
- 64 Form, figures
- 65 Steps and positions

- 66 Dance attributes, e.g. attire

- 67 Musical instruments carried or played by dancers
- 68 Interaction music - dance, cueing

Music and dance: other information

- 70 Music and dance (general, additional information)
- 71 Social and economic status of musicians, singers, and dancers
- 72 Population groups' theories about music and dance
- 73 Population groups' opinions about music and dance
- 74 Theories of others about music and dance, including analysis
- 75 Others' opinions about music and dance, including comparison with their own or others' music
- 76 Composition process or origin of text, music, or dance, including genesis and borrowing
- 77 Text writers, composers, choreographers, including those mentioned by name
- 78 Prohibitive or restrictive regulations concerning music or dance, imposed by authorities
- 79 Silence (deliberate omission of music or dance)

Supplementary information

- 81 Supplementary ('non-musical') information about mentioned occasions (or population groups)

Special code

- 1 Only by or for women
- 2 Only by or for men
- 3 Solo
- 4 Ensemble
- 5 Mentioned by name (dance, instrument, occasion)
- 6 Supplementary ethnographic information
- 7 Valuable information (old, unique, extensive, reliable, salient)
- 8 Accompanied by illustration
- 9 With musical notation