



The Buffalo and the Tiger
A Dutch-Indonesian history-based QR-DIY Wayang Project



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A serendipitous, playful search for Diponegoro and Sukarno. A Dutch-Indonesian educational wayang kulit presentation for people of all ages: both visually impaired and sighted people.

Online and offline Dutch-Indonesian history-based QR-DIY wayang project

A serendipitous tour

Make a serendipitous*, educational tour of the *The Buffalo and the Tiger*** exhibition by means of a dozen QR codes that come with matching characteristic pictures. Let us surprise you with a wide range of Dutch-Indonesian artefacts (that can be viewed *and* touched), two wayang kulit performances and the associated figures - both in the form of film recordings and in reality, and many other things.

The 'The Buffalo and the Tiger' presentation is suitable for people of all ages: both visually impaired - blind and partially sighted - and sighted people.

* Serendipity: the luck some people have in finding or discovering things by chance.

** Buffalo and tiger: during the nineteenth century, it was common practice to stage tiger and buffalo fights at the Javanese courts of Yogya and Solo.

Bilingual

The bilingual (Dutch and English) QR-DIY project also includes several play objects and a quiz, which encourage self-activity under the header of 'Try it yourself?'

All the information provided can also be viewed and listened to via: <https://www.poppenspeelmuseumbibliotheek.nl/WayangList>. Please, also refer to: <https://www.youtube.com/@OTTOPOPMUS/videos>.

QR codes

Texts, pictures, performances, film and sound clips

Make use of the options you are given to learn more about Dutch-Indonesian history and culture. Tactile QR codes, which are accessed through a QR code reader on your smart-phone or tablet, will direct you to text recordings, a performance fragment, characteristic sounds and the associated music.

Every topic comes with about thirty pictures which add more depth to the written and recorded text. The same applies to the information about the history of slave trading in the East Indies. Together with the objects, the puppets, the prints, the unique books, and the wayang performances, a unique picture of the history originates.



Picture: Dalang – puppeteer - with the Javanese wayang kulit clown Semar. Illustration: Elsje Zwart.



Picture: gunungan, a leaf-shaped wayang prop to announce a break. Wayang kulit. Centre left: tiger. Right: buffalo. Producer: Ledjar Soebroto.

Additional documentation

Large-font format, braille, combined script, and an instructional letter

In addition to the objects, texts are available in combined script (braille with synchronously running large-font text) and clear, abstracted, tactile wayang pictures. Richly illustrated handouts are available to take away and use in classrooms. These also have QR codes with hyperlinks to the topics discussed.

Wayang do-it-yourself and treasure hunt game

A bilingual online and offline multiple-choice quiz

This question and answer game is interesting for everyone who wants to become better acquainted with Dutch-Indonesian history, the wayang kulit clown Semar, and the gamelan in a fun way. Immerse yourself and navigate around the topics by means of a dozen questions, each with illustrations, short accompanying texts in Dutch or English, and film or sound clips.

The Reader - 'De Voorlezer'

Auditive support

Visitors can use 'The Reader' - 'the talking pen' - to listen to and obtain basic information about the forms of wayang theatre, with or without using a headset. They can travel through the museum and pause at the numbered stickers to listen to the story told by the talking pen. During this auditive and visual discovery tour, the intriguing world of the 'Emerald Belt'* will be revealed through a combination of text, Javanese gamelan music and/or an interesting fragment of a performance.

* Nickname for the Dutch East Indies made up by Dutch writer Eduard Douwes Dekker (1820-1887), well-known by his pen name Multatuli.

Dutch East Indies Puppetry Museum collection

Artefacts

In addition to the *Diponegoro* and *Wayang revolusi* presentations, about 100 photographs, posters, prints, books and artefacts were selected for this project. They originate from the collection of the Dutch Puppetry Museum and the wayang collection of the former Nusantara museum, which closed its doors in 2013 and is now managed by the Puppetry Museum. In combination with a Javanese double gamelan that is more than a century old, the objects and the puppets/figures create a unique image of the history of the Dutch East Indies and wayang play on Java and Bali.



Picture: wooden tiger mask.



The Buffalo and the Tiger

Sharing knowledge and experiences about the Dutch East Indies

The project reveals the shady slavery practices in an indirect, playful manner, facts that remained hidden in Dutch-Indonesian history for decades. More slaves were probably kept in the East Indies than in the West Indies. They were often not plantation slaves, but slaves that carried out heavy tasks such as loading and unloading vessels, carrying goods and doing construction work in the cities, or working in the mines. Torture and corporal punishment was practised on a large scale. Female slaves often served as concubines.

Despite the abolition of slavery in 1863, deprivation of freedom continued in the Dutch East Indies, forcing the population to produce goods for export to the Netherlands. All profits disappeared into the pockets of the Dutch, like in the days of the VOC*.

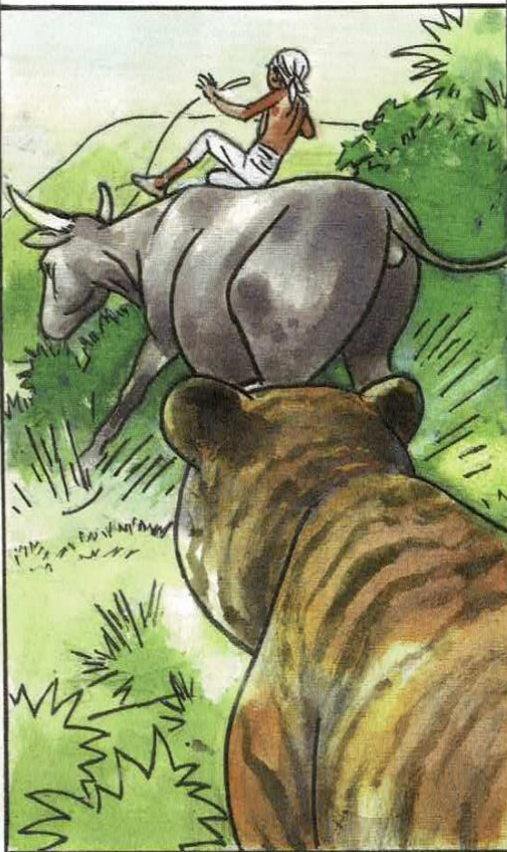
* VOC (*Verenigde Oost-Indische Compagnie*): the Dutch East India Company, a seventeenth-century company trading in Asian products.

Picture: Kamasan painting. (ca. 1980/1990) by Ni Putu Suwitri, Balai Banjar Sangging Klungkung (1933), Bali – Indonesia (2022). Traditional-style Balinese paintings typically depict narrative stories and scenes derived from mythological sources. These may include Panji tales, known colloquially as the Malat, and adapted Indian epics such as the Ramayana and Mahabarata. On the left, a gamelan orchestra is shown in great detail. Behind it more aristocratic ladies can be seen, who, undoubtedly, are also in love with prince Panji. The scene in the top part of the painting represents a performance of shadow puppets - wayang kulit - offered by a courtier (an attendant or assistant) to the same king.

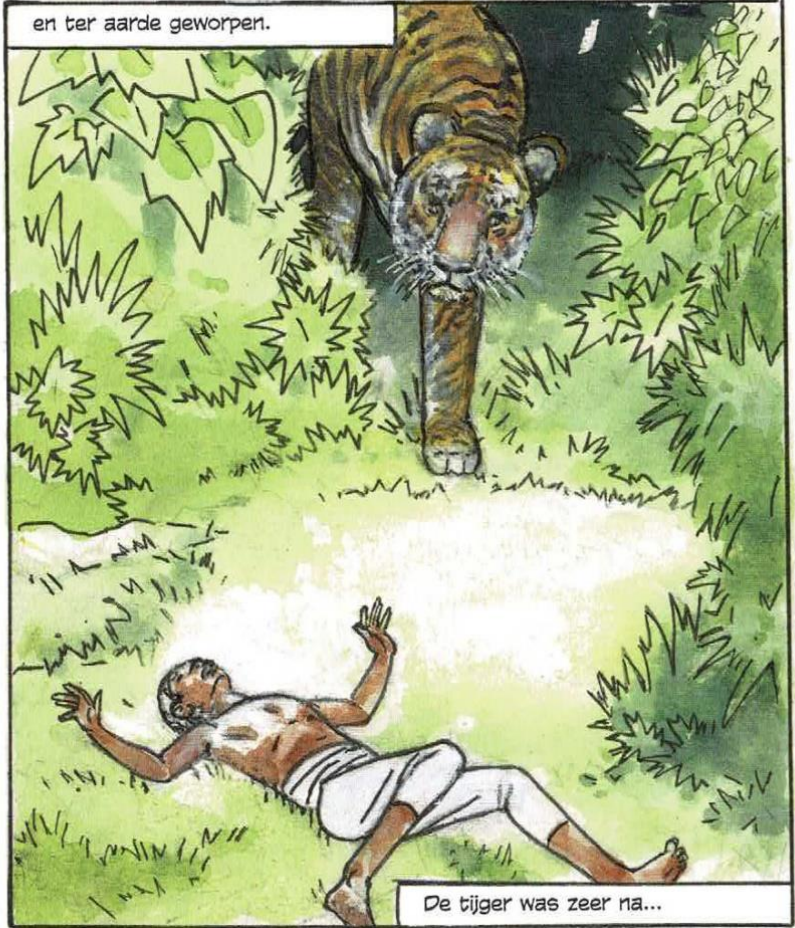
Want toen deze zijn buffel, bevrijd van het juk, had bestegen als de anderen om te vluchten als zij,



had een onverwachte sprong van het dier hem 't evenwicht benomen



en ter aarde geworpen.



De tijger was zeer na...

Wayang kulit

A form of theatre from Indonesia

Wayang kulit is a form of theatre from Indonesia for which colourful, jointed flat figures are used that are made from buffalo hide (kulit). The performance involves rod puppet and shadow puppet theatre simultaneously. The puppeteer (dalang) moves the puppets against a tightly stretched, elongated play screen (kelir). A burning lamp is mounted between the puppeteer and the screen. One of the comical characters is the Javanese wise fool and divine jester Semar. He is the servant and adviser of gods and aristocrats. He has a fat bottom and belly, a large face and only one tooth in his mouth.

Dalang

Shadow and puppet player

The performing dalang is a puppeteer who also directs the gamelan orchestra. He presents the great Hindu Indian epics Mahabharata and Ramayana on his screen. During the wayang kulit performance, he is seated cross-legged behind a large kelir (white cotton screen), facing the audience and with his back towards the musicians. The dalang moves the figures, speaks their roles and sings, thus creating the illusion of conversation. With a small wooden mallet (cempala) wedged between the toes of his right foot, he strikes the kotak kayu (a wooden chest for carrying the kulit puppets) to set the tempo of the music. A copper or bronze oil lamp (blencong) is mounted between the dalang's head and the screen, which serves as the only source of illumination. In this way, the spectators will see the puppets as shadows. All the figures that are not used are stuck in the gedebok (a banana tree log), whereby the evil characters are arranged to the left and the noble ones to the right.



Gamelan orchestra

Delicate garlands of sound

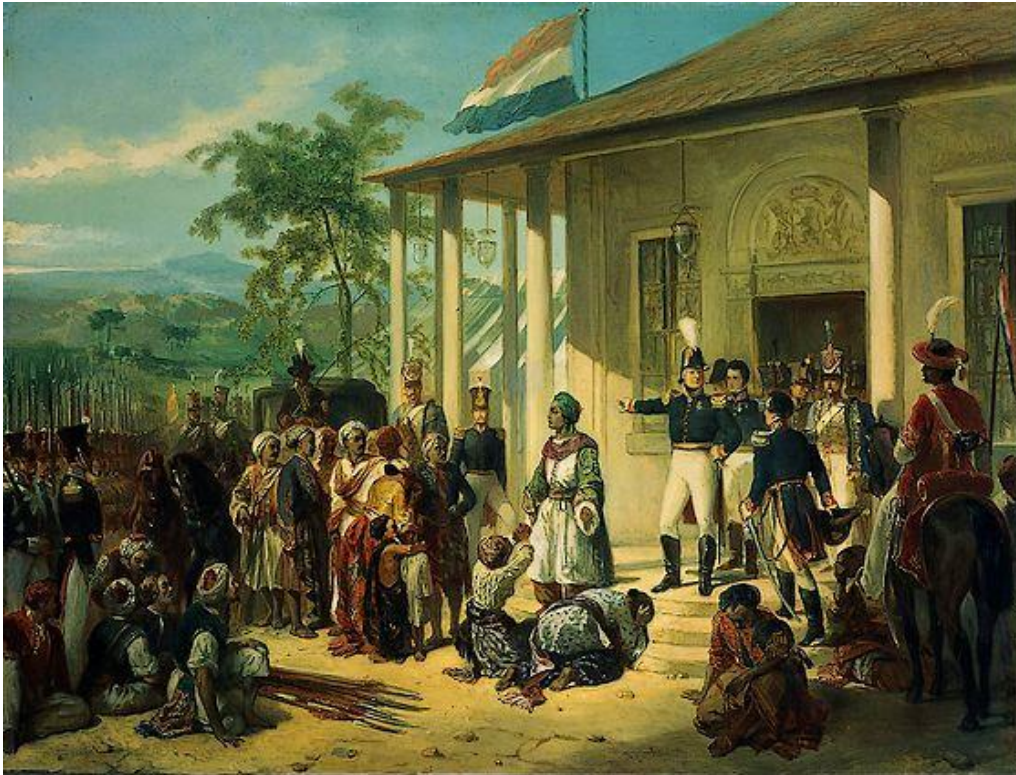
The gamelan orchestra is an indispensable musical component of wayang performances. The orchestra consists of gongs, xylophones, flutes and several stringed instruments. Vocal voices also play an important role. The sound of the gamelan can be heard far afield and everybody knows what this means: the dalang is about to start his performance. While the spectators flock towards the performance they are welcomed by the delicate garlands of sound produced by the xylophones: the gambang, the gender and the saron.

Pictures: Puppetry pastiche theatre 'Javanese wayang kulit play'. Design: Hetty Paërl (1996).

Video films

Presentations and puppets

In the video films that are presented, Ananto Wicaksono - grandson of dalang and wayang kulit puppeteer Ledjar Soebroto - operates about 20 puppets in each performance. An interesting detail is that the punakawan - the divine clowns Semar and his three sons - are commenting on the events by way of an intermezzo during the *Diponegoro* performance. With regard to the *Wayang revolusi* performance, comments are provided by the pot-bellied old-Dutch Jan Klaassen character together with his wife Katrijn (Punch and Judy in England). Ledjar Soebroto created the figures especially for the Dutch Puppetry Museum in 2010.



Diponegoro

Colourful struggle for power

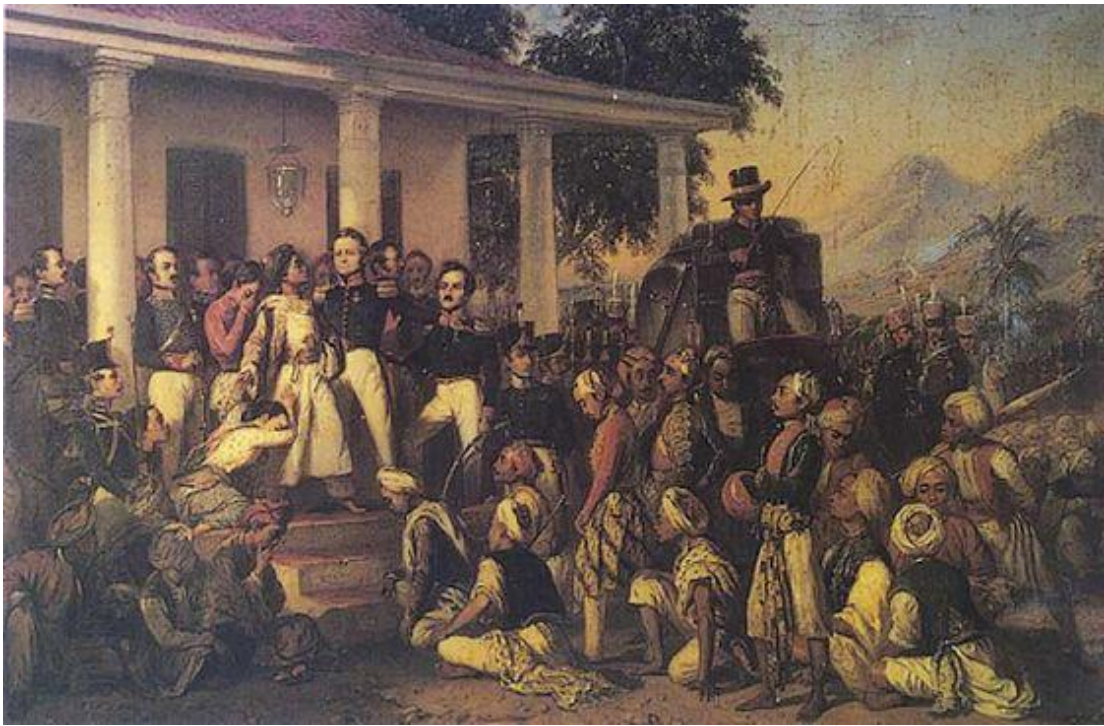
The *Diponegoro* kulit performance is about the divine Prince Diponegoro (1785-1855), one of the grandsons of the Sultan of Yogyakarta. He was involved in a struggle for power with the Dutch oppressors in Indonesia during what is known as the Java War or Diponegoro War, which was fought in central Java from 1825 to 1830. Diponegoro was convinced that Allah had appointed him to lead a rebellion against the faithless colonial occupiers. This led to - in the perception of the Javanese - a holy war that everybody should join, nobility as well as the farmers.

Warriors

The Javanese army and the Dutch opponents

In the wayang performance, the warriors on both sides of the conflict are symbolised by two animals: the buffalo represents the Javanese army, and the tiger the Dutch opposite party. The Javanese employed guerrilla tactics, full of surprise attacks. But to no avail. Diponegoro surrendered and wanted to negotiate. Despite a safe-conduct, he was captured by commander-in-chief of the Dutch army, Lieutenant General Hendrik Merkus, Baron de Kock (1779-1845), and Lieutenant General van Geen, and exiled to Makassar on the Island of Celebes.

Picture: 'The Submission of Prince Dipo Negoro to General De Kock' (Dutch: *De onderwerping van Diepo Negoro aan luitenant-generaal baron De Kock*). Painting by: Nicolaas Pieneman (painted between 1830 and 1835)



Prince Henry

A result of treason

In 1837, Diponegoro was visited by Prince Henry, son of the Dutch king William III, who called him a proud man who ended up in the hands of the Dutch (ended up being captured by the Dutch) as a result of 'treason'. Diponegoro filled his days writing his life story and calligraphing texts from the Koran. He died in 1855. The Java War not only led to large-scale destruction, but also killed more than 200,000 Javanese and 8,000 European soldiers. The political consequences were clear: the power of Javanese nobility was broken until well in the next century.



Pictures: 'The Arrest of Prince Diponegoro' by Raden Saleh (1857); Prince Diponegoro, wayang kulit figure. Design: Ledjar Soebroto.

Wayang Revolusi

Art in the service of freedom

On 27 December 1949 Indonesia obtained sovereign power. The exhibition and the wayang kulit film presents how the Indonesian nationalists used this traditional wayang art form as a means of propaganda in their fight against the Netherlands. In 1947, *Wayang Revolusi* originated as a special variant on wayang theatre. In an era that media such as radio and television were not very common, the popular wayang play was the ultimate means for addressing large groups with the message of the revolution. The spectators could easily identify with the recognisable, standard and less standard characters of noble heroes and their evil opponents.

Wayang Revolusi's main characters are politicians and servicemen of both parties that were engaged in combat with each other during the fight for independence. Wellknown characters include Dutch generals Spoor and Van Mook, the Indonesian Vice President Mohammed Hatta and President Sukarno.

The buffalo (Indonesia) gored the tiger (the Netherlands) with its sharp horns. Diponegoro's defeat was avenged at last.



Literature and illustrations

Museum-related texts and quotes

The museum-related texts are derived from the book 'De wraak van Diponegoro – Begin en einde van Nederlands-Indië' by Dutch historian and writer Martin Bossenbroek, among others. He represents the struggle for power as a fight between a buffalo (the Indonesian archipelago) and a tiger (the European coloniser). This fight we also know from the love story of Saïdjah and Adinda, part of Multatuli's 'Max Havelaar' novel, and, inter alia, the comics book by the Dutch comics writer and cartoonist Dick Matena, which was based on this.

Picture: 'Multatuli's Max Havelaar', graphic novel produced by Eric Heuvel and Jos van Waterschoot.

Additional information

Consulted publications

Additional information, pictures, and quotes come from, inter alia, 'Spike and Suzy. The Puppet Catcher', from a series of Belgian comic books by Willy Vandersteen, and the Dutch books: 'De terugkeer', a Dutch comic book by Eric Heuvel and Ruud van der Pol; 'Nederland en de slavernij' by Pepijn Brandon and Matthias van Rossum; 'Nederlands slavernijverleden' by Henk den Heijer; 'Revolusi' by David van Reybrouck; 'De wraak van Diponegoro - Begin en einde van Nederlands-Indië' by Martin Bossenbroek; 'Daar wordt wat gruwelijks verricht' and 'Het lied van de goden' by Reggie Baay; 'Slavernij' by various authors; 'Roofstaat' by Ewald Vanvugt; 'Indo' by Marion Bloem, 'Onrust op Java. De jeugd van Dipanegara' by S. van Praag, 'Dipanegara' by Johan Fabricius, and the 'Wayang revolusi. Kunst in dienst van de vrijheid' brochure by Hans van den Akker and Marthe Gaspar-Raven.

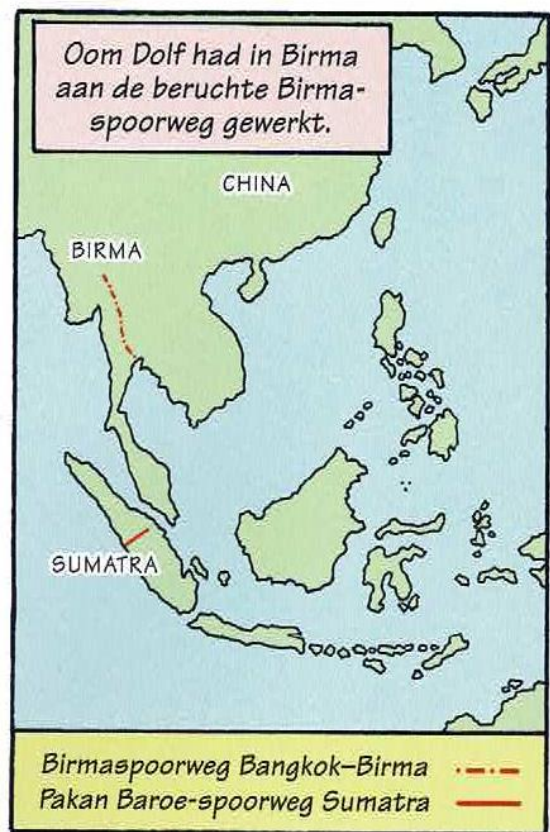


Audio and advice

Gamelan music

Advice and cooperation: CBB - Christelijke Bibliotheek voor Blinden en slechtzienden (braille, combined script and tactile pictures), Hedi Hinzler - former senior university lecturer, specialised in Southeast Asia at the Dutch Leyden University, and Elsje Plantema - musicologist and gamelan player. Gamelan and music compositions by Sinta Wullur (Global Songs ensemble) and Renadi Santoso (Widosari gamelan group) can be listened to. Technology: Thomas de Graaf. Project concept and implementation: Otto van der Mieden and others. Please, also refer to: 'De cium - kus - van Katrijn', a Dutch-Indonesian, loose-leaf, look-smell-feel-read-listen-and-play puppet theatre book via: <https://www.poppenspelmuseumbibliotheek.nl/pdf/Doepak293a.pdf>.

Picture: , the Indonesian President Sukarno. Design: Ledjar Soebroto.





Pictures: 'Gambar-Gambar', folk print. Gamelan instruments. Dutch-Indonesian print No. 13. Chromolithography. Imprint: Gualtherus Kolff/G.J. Thieme (Batavia/Jakarta/Bandung, 1868-1881); old-Dutch Jan Klaassen. Wayang Kulit figure. Design: Ledjar Soebroto.

De cium van Katrijn

Dutch-Indonesian tactile audio book

'De cium - kiss - van Katrijn', is a colourful puppet theatre book. It is suitable for people of all ages: a meeting between two old-Dutch puppetry characters and four Javanese punakawan (wayang kulit clowns). In a series of puppetry scenes, Katrijn (the Dutch Judy) first proposes to Jan Klaassen (the Dutch Mr Punch). Next she asks Semar, Nala Gareng, Bagong, and Petruk to marry her, but they all say 'no'. Petruk advises her to marry Jan Klaassen. Jan finally gives in and agrees to marry Katrijn, who then kisses him (kus, kiss, cium).



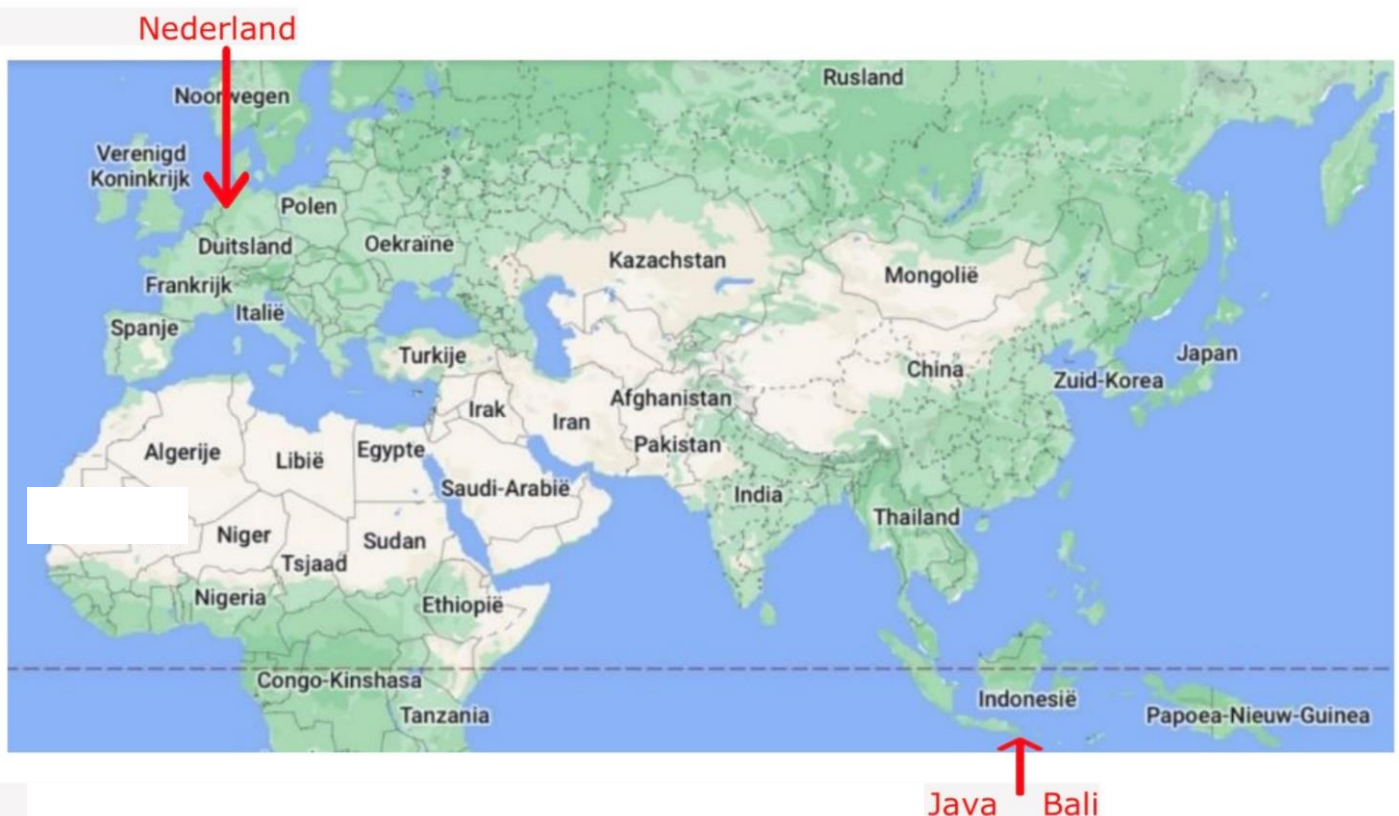
Pictures: screenshot 'De cium - kus - van Katrijn', a Dutch-Indonesian, loose-leaf, look-smell-feel-read-listen-and-play puppet theatre book. Design: Birgit Tomesen and Otto van der Mieden. Photo: puppeteer Otto van der Mieden as a dalang and a tactile page with Bagong - wayang kulit figure; film 'De cium van Katrijn'.



Logo Poppenspe(e)lmuseum – Dutch Puppetry Museum

Jan Klaassen and Semar

On the left-hand side of the museum logo Jan Klaassen – the main character from traditional Dutch puppet theatre – can be seen wielding a club. On the right of this jolly descendant of the Italian Pulcinella, Semar – the cheerful jester of Indonesian Wayang theatre – is depicted. With a string attached to his hand, he is playfully tugging at the letter 'E' in the museum logo, pretending to be the puppeteer who is 'pulling the strings'. This extra letter 'E' is based on Dutch wordplay. The noun play (*spel*) is combined with the verb playing (*speel*), which means that this is not only a museum where you can look around, but, in particular, a place where visitors are often asked: 'Would you like to try it yourself?' – DIY.



Pictures: Puppetry Museum logo and world map with, inter alia, the Netherlands and Indonesia.



Pictures: a buffalo and a tiger. Design of the wayang kulit figures: Ledjar Soebroto.

Hyperlinks

A few links to films and documents

Video: 'Diponegoro'.

<https://www.poppenspelmuseumbibliotheek.nl/Video/Diponegoro>

Video: 'Wayang revolusi'.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4JUoHaxl5TE&list=PL9C2041EFABED0733>
en <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=E2KSiMOWr00>

Video's tactiel audioboek: 'De cium van Katrijn'.

<https://www.poppenspelmuseumbibliotheek.nl/pdf/Doepak293a.pdf>

Video: 'Wayang revolusi'.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=E2KSiMOWr00>

Video pictures: 'Wayang'.

<https://www.poppenspelmuseumbibliotheek.nl/pdf/wayangvormen.pdf>

Video pictures: 'Wayang en gamelan'. Dutch text.

<https://www.poppenspelmuseumbibliotheek.nl/Video/WayangGamelan>

Video pictures: 'Wayang and gamelan'. English text.

<https://www.poppenspelmuseumbibliotheek.nl/Video/WayangGamelanEng>

Video: 'Wayang Kancil'.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=x75G0GfFGXU>

Video: 'De wraak van Diponegoro'. University of Leiden. Author: Martin Bossenbroek.

<https://webpresentations.universiteitleiden.nl/s/diponegoro/page/diponegoro-rebel-en-held>

Document: uitleg/instructions 'Nederlands-Indisch vraag-en-antwoordspel'.

Tekst/Text: NL/EN.

<https://www.poppenspelmuseumbibliotheek.nl/pdf/IntroductieDutch-IndonesianquizNLE.pdf>

Document: 'Nederlands-Indisch vraag-en-antwoordspel'.

<https://www.poppenspelmuseumbibliotheek.nl/pdf/speurspelNederlandsIndisch.pdf>

Document: 'Dutch-Indonesian question and answer game'.

<https://www.poppenspelmuseumbibliotheek.nl/pdf/SpeurspelquizDutchIndonesian.pdf>

Website: subsite 'Wayang'.

<https://www.poppenspelmuseumbibliotheek.nl/WayangList>



Picture: DVD. Sukarno - first president of the Republic of Indonesia - and General Spoor - commander of the Royal Netherlands East Indies Army – KNIL. Realisation of the wayang kulit figures: Ledjar Soebroto (Yogyakarta, 2010). The red, white and blue circle symbolises the Dutch tricolour and the colours red and white the Indonesian flag.



Picture: Prajurit - Javanese soldier from the 'Diponegoro' wayang kulit performance. Design: Ledjar Soebroto.
The Buffalo and the Tiger. A QR-DIY Dutch-Indonesian wayang project. Puppetry Museum OvdM (2023)

Puppetry Museum Quiz

A multiple choice game with fourteen questions

Cross the box next to the correct answer.
Do you have all the answers right?
Then you will get a nice wayang card!

1. What form of puppetry is wayang kulit theatre?

- Hand puppet theatre - fabric figures, with your fingers in the head and arms.
- Marionette theatre - puppets on strings, which are operated from the top.
- Shadow and rod puppet theatre - puppets made of hide that are moved in front or behind a white fabric screen.

2. The gamelan orchestra is an indispensable part of wayang kulit theatre. It consists mainly of:

- Trumpets, tambourines and triangles.
- Gongs, xylophones, flutes and a few stringed instruments.
- Strings, woodwind and brass players, and percussion.

3. Punakawan such as Semar, Nala Gareng and Petruk are characters in wayang stories. What are they?

- Comical characters - comedians.
- Divine princes - knights.
- Demons - ghosts.

4. What is the name of the fat Javanese clown in wayang stories?

- Nala Gareng - has a sagging belly and a bulbous nose.
- Semar - has a big bum and just one tooth.
- Petruk - has a long neck and a protruding nose.

5. Ki Ledjar Soebroto created a 'Jan Klaasen' wayang puppet for the Dutch Puppetry Museum. What kind of moustache did he give this old-Dutch puppet theatre character?

- An old-fashioned Dutch moustache.
- A Turkish, bushy, hanging moustache.
- An elegant Javanese-style moustache.



Picture: wayang kulit figure.

6. What is the name of an Indonesian drink made of scoops of coarsely ground coffee mixed with warm water and sugar to taste?

- Latte macchiato.
- Toebroek coffee.
- Una taza de café.

7. What is the puppeteer performing wayang stories called?

- Resident.
- Bagong.
- Dalang.

8. Indonesian people who resisted Dutch rule could be killed for no reason. This happened by the thousands during a particular period. When was this?

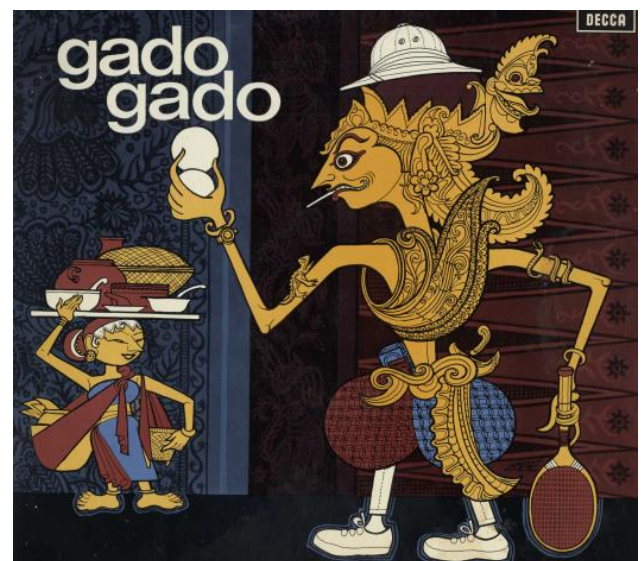
- 1914-1918 - World War I.
- 1940-1945 - World War II.
- 1945-1949 - the Indonesian War of Independence.*

9. What is the name of the popular sweet Indonesian treat that resembles cake?

- Serundeng - a mixture of grated coconut, peanuts, onions and spices.
- Gadogado - a vegetarian dish of bean sprouts, cucumber, cabbage, beans and eggs with a peanut sauce dressing which is served with rice.
- Lapis legit - 'spekkoek', a layered cake, prepared with rice flour, coconut, eggs, sugar, and spices, among other ingredients.

10. Indonesia was ruled by the Dutch for quite some time, and many citizens - secretly - opposed to them. Their protest often resounded in wayang play. What is the name of this form of wayang?

- Wayang kancil - stories with Kancil the mouse-deer in the leading role.
- Mahabharata - an epic story/poem from India.
- Wayang revolusi - wayang as a means of propaganda.



Pictures: Jan Klaassen with a hat and an arrow. Wayang kulit. Design: Ledjar Soebroto (Yogyakarta, Indonesia, ca. 2010); 'Gadogado'. Vinyl record sleeve with a wayang kulit figure. Music and text: Tante Pim en haar Sobats (friends). Brand: Decca Records. Illustration: Eppo Doeve (The Hague, 1968).

11. The Javanese Prince Diponegoro led the bloody revolt against the Dutch authorities in 1830. What was his nickname?

- 'The William of Orange'** - Indonesia's 'Father of the Fatherland'.
- 'Raden Saleh'*** - 'Indonesia's Rembrandt'.
- 'Vasco da Gama' - Portuguese explorer from the fifteenth-century.

12. During the nineteenth century, it was common practice to stage tiger and buffalo fights at the Javanese courts. The struggle for power between Indonesia and the Netherlands is sometimes represented as a duel between a buffalo (the Javanese) and a tiger (the Dutch).** Which animal wins the fight eventually?**

- The tiger - as a symbol of power.
- The buffalo - as the Indonesian Nusantara archipelago.
- Neither.

13. What is the name of the first president of the Republic of Indonesia?

- Huib van Mook - a European who was born in Indonesia. Lieutenant Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies, colonial governor, and a minister.
- Mohammed Hatta - economist and administrator of the Republic of Indonesia. Compiler of the Indonesian Declaration of Independence on 17 August 1945.
- Sukarno - an architect and activist who played a pivotal role in the process of independence in 1949, when Indonesia became disconnected from the Netherlands.

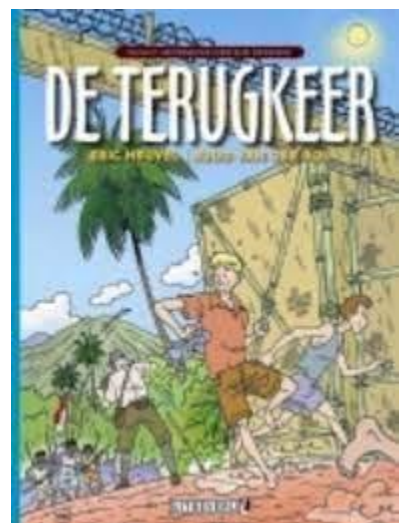
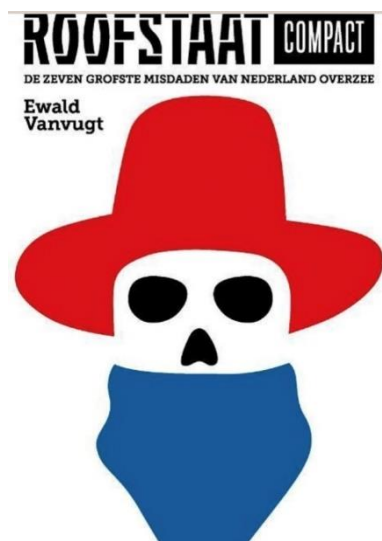
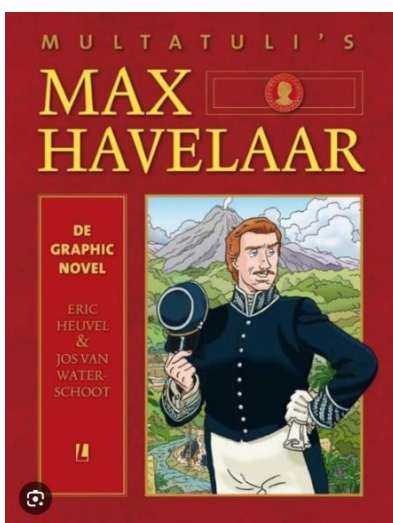
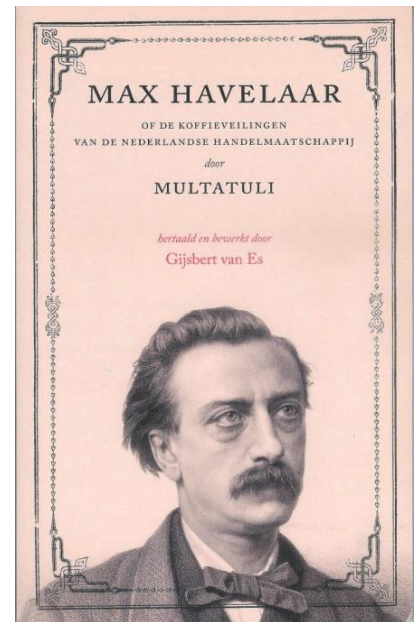
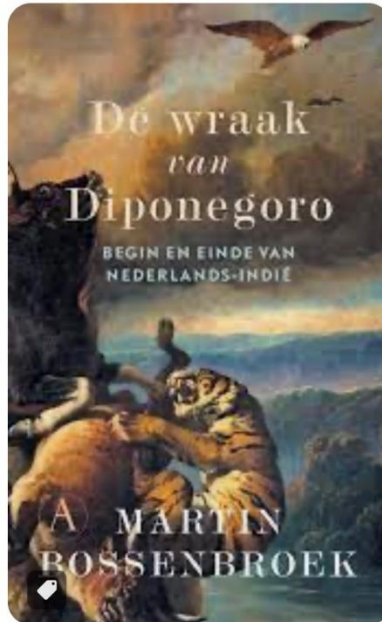
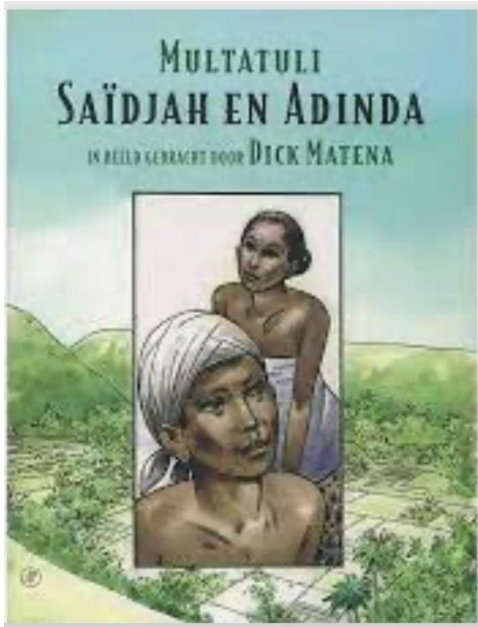
14. The wise Javanese clown Semar is seen on the right in the Puppetry Museum's logo. In a frivolous manner - as if he wants to control the strings himself, like a marionette player - with a string attached to his hand, this wayang kulit character pulls the letter 'E' from the museum's name. A jolly descendant of the Italian Pulcinella can be seen on the left side of the logo. What is this figure's name?

- Katrijn, wife of the Dutch Jan Klaassen character - she often holds a carpet beater in her hand.
- Belle Jeannette - the witch-like rod marionette in the 'poesjenellenkelder' cellar theatre from Antwerp.
- Jan Klaassen - he is holding a sizeable club.

* Police actions.
** Prince of Orange: sixteenth-century statesman and army commander. Founder of the Republic of the Seven United Netherlands. Also called 'William the Silent'. His revolt against King Philip II of Spain heralded the Eighty Years' War (1568-1648).
*** Nineteenth-century painter and forefather of Indonesian art history.
**** This fight is also described in the love story of Saidjah and Adinda, part of Multatuli's 'Max Havelaar' novel.



Picture: Katrijn, Jan Klaassen's wife. Wayang kulit figure. She has a mob cap on her head, has a big nose, and has a way with words. She is definitely not good-looking. When Jan introduces her to the public, he tends to say in colloquial Dutch, 'Five sacks of spuds fit comfortably in that big gob of hers'. Design: Ki Ledjar Soebroto (Yogyakarta).



Pictures: front covers of various literature on the Dutch East Indies; Illustration from 'Spike and Suzy. The Puppet Catcher'. Author: Willy Vandersteen and 'De terugkeer' (Dutch book). Screenplay and drawings: Ruud van der Pol and Eric Heuvel.



Picture: Prajurit - Javanese soldier from the 'Diponegoro' wayang kulit performance. Design: Ledjar Soebroto.



Pictures: Ki Ledjar Soebroto, Hedi Hinzler, Nanang Wicaksono, and Otto van der Mieden, director-conservator of the Dutch Puppetry Museum, as a dalang with a gunungan and the wayang kulit Jan Klaassen puppet. Otto is wearing a high-closed jacket (*beskap*) decorated with wayang figures, and has a typical Javanese headwear (*blengkon*) on his head. Photo: Henri van der Beek (Dutch town of Wapenveld, 2014).



Picture: 'Paljas zonder gezicht'. Adapted illustration from: 'Kasper', a children's book, The Netherlands (1800).
QR-DIY project. QR code: <https://www.poppenspelmuseumbibliotheek.nl/>.

Try it yourself?

Cut out the clown. Glue the street entertainer on a piece of cardboard. Give the clown a face; draw his eyes, nose and mouth, or cut the face open and glue a photo (of yourself?) behind the opening. Next, entertain the public with your tricks. Applause! See also: <https://www.poppenspelmuseumbibliotheek.nl/pdf/Doepak05d.pdf>.

Sustainable information

In addition to the available printed documents with tactile pictures and texts in large-font format and combined script (braille in combination with synchronously running plain text), we would also like to offer our puppet theatre information digitally, which is also free of charge. In this way, we prevent wastage and, together, create a more sustainable cultural experience. For additional information, education, films and hyperlinks about international folk and mainstream puppet theatre, associated arts, and wayang, please refer to our website on: <https://www.poppenspelmuseumbibliotheek.nl/>.

With thanks to ...



Vrienden van het Poppenspe(e)lmuseum
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Fonds voor een
menswaardig bestaan

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