



The Plantation in Lampongsche District in the XIX–XX Century

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Abstract. Plantation or Landbouw in Lampung District is one of the exploited sides on the island of Sumatra by the colonials. The plantation originated from the Dutch colonial government, various plantation commodities were very advanced and of high quality. Various types of plantation commodities found in the Lampung district in the 19th–20th centuries were pepper, coffee, rubber, and so on. The departure of the Dutch after the arrival of the Japanese made the Plantations in the Dutch East Indies, especially the Plantations in Lampung also controlled by the Japanese, but the arrival of the Japanese was only motivated by the war economy so that sectors that did not support the war would be replaced and even muzzled. The 19th–20th centuries were a golden age for the colonials in exploiting plantations in Lampung, which in 1870 with the birth of agrarian legislation marked the era of the liberal economy began to take place. This study aims to determine the dynamics of plantations in the Lampung district in the 19th–20th centuries. The research method used is the Historical research method, namely Heuristics or the collection of sources collected from various sources such as books, journals, archives, documentation, and so on, source criticism or studying the truth of existing sources, data interpretation, namely interpreting history and historiography, namely re-describing in a writing, so that it can be accounted for. The results of the study explained that there are various commodities in the Lampung district including Pepper, Coffee, and Resin to Rubber. Lada was the mainstay of the Lampung District from the 19th century to the beginning of 20th. Damar itself is also a commodity produced from the Lampung district, among which the one with a high selling value is Damar Batu, and for Rubber in the early 20th century began to develop, one of which was located in Redjosari. Through the History of Lampongsche District Plantations of the 19th–20th Centuries. found in Lampung Province, it can increase public awareness of the importance of preserving plantations in Lampung, as well as increase historical awareness in the community of the importance of understanding and participating in maintaining the existence of plantations in Lampung as part of local history and Indonesian national history pioneered during the time Dutch colonial.

Keywords: Plantation · Lampongsche · Districts

1 Introduction

Indonesia is strategically located in an international trade network that connects the Indian Ocean and the South China Sea because its territory is located in the middle between the Indian Ocean, the South China Sea, and the Pacific Ocean. The Malay world is very strong in maritime characteristics where the sea is the main means of cultural exchange and economic activity. Since the beginning of the century AD, various settlements in the form of port cities have sprung up in various Indonesian archipelagos which of course are in very strategic locations [1]. One of the strategic port cities and one of the trading cities with a large supply of spices, namely pepper, especially on the island of Java is Banten. Banten was founded in the early 16th century by Syarif Hidayatullah or familiarly called Sunan Gunung Jati. The latter cleric was sent to Banten by the Sultanate of Demak to spread Islam and build a political center of power that would be used as a vassal of Demak on the western tip of Java Island. By the 16th century, pepper trading activities had attracted many foreign traders. In the report of Tome Pires, Banten is described as a bustling city of harbour [2]. Banten itself in the supply of pepper at that time had quite a lot of pepper producing areas, it was recorded that some of these areas including Lampung, Palembang to Jambi. Lampung itself has a close relationship with Banten, it is recorded that Lampung is the largest producer of pepper in the Banten Sultanate. Lampung, which is famous for the Lampung District during the colonial period, has a long history of plantations. In the 19th–20th centuries, the Lampung Plantation which produced various commodities including pepper, coffee, rubber, tobacco, and so on succeeded in delivering the Dutch colonial in exporting various plantation commodities to the world market, including Europe and Asia. On the other hand, Lampung is strategically supported by various ports that serve both national and international trade. Some of the Colonial Influences of the Dutch East Indies in Sumatra at the end of the 19th century were to make the port area a center of economic activity, the center of government to culture [3].

Since the 16th century, the Lampung area has been the territory of Banten. As a pepper-producing area, this area is a target for both Palembang and Banten. After the VOC came to power in the Indonesian region. Lampung became the target of the Dutch because the income of pepper would bring a large profit. Moreover, after the rule of Banten, it can be broken by the Dutch. After the Dutch rule in the Lampung area since the 18th century, they introduced various export commodities, one of which was the coffee plant, and then opened a coffee plantation which now still has remains. People's coffee plantations are found in the South Lampung and western Lampung areas, while the north and east have a lot of pepper plants. With the various products of various commodities, there are several ports to deliver these goods. To the north/east, there are sea gates such as Menggala and Labuhan Maringgai, while to the west/south there are Telukbetung and Krui [4].

One of the centers of pepper plantations in Lampung is the Tulang Bawang area, where the Tulang Bawang River is a river located on the east coast of the southern part of Sumatra Island which played an important role in the history of the spice trade, especially pepper in the period of the Banten Sultanate in the 16th century. The dominance of the political forces of the Banten Sultanate resulted in that along the Bone Bawang River there was never a dominant local power. The Tulang Bawang River under the control

of the Sultanate of Banten was a very important means during the spice trade in the Southeast Asian region. The name Lampung is known to have increased rapidly under the rule of the Banten Sultanate, Lampung was more widely known when the destruction of pepper plantations around the capital of the Banten Sultanate during the period towards the end of the collapse of the Banten Sultanate. The consequences of this destruction include making the Lampung to Palembang area one of the pepper commodity centers in the western part of the Dutch East Indies [5].

Lampung with its plantations cannot be separated, Lampung is known rapidly in foreign countries, one of which is as a producer of pepper. The development of plantations in the Lampung district continued to grow rapidly, including in the 19th–20th centuries. The birth of agrarian law in 1870 marked the era of the liberal economy starting to take place in Lampung, or the Dutch who called it the Lampung district at that time. One of the contents of the Agrarian Law which was born in 1870 is to give land more domain more broadly there is an opportunity for non-natives or investors to have land use rights as *erfpacht* (lease rights and inheritance rights) for 75 years (Sartono Kartodirjo & Djoko Suryo, 1991: 88). Indirectly the XIX–20th centuries were a liberal economic period for buoy plantations. For the first time, foreign capital entered Lampung through plantations in 1890. Preparations have indeed been carried out since 1889 with the opening as a plantation parcel in Way Lima which is included in the *onder-afdeling* of Telukbetung and began operating in 1891. Then in 1893, a modern plantation was opened again: d I Way Ratai, followed again in 1899 in Sungai Langka [4].

Various Lampung Plantation Commodities produced in the world trade flow of the 19th–20th centuries, especially after 1870, made Lampung famous for its plantations, to make various foreign capitals enter to take part in opening plantation land both for the cultivation of pepper, coffee, rubber to tobacco. Fluctuating exports of plantation commodities indicate that the European market also participates in determining the development of plantations and land leases for plantations in the Lampung district. Departing from this, this article tries to explain the Dynamics of lampongsche plantations in the 19th–20th centuries.

2 Methodology

This research uses historical or historical methods as research methods. The process of the historical method in this study includes several steps including heuristics, criticism, interpretation, and historiography [6]. The historical method is used as a research method, especially to suppress subjectivity in research and writing to achieve results that can be tested scientifically. These steps are explained more fully as follows:

The first stage, heuristics, is the stage of collecting sources on the theme to be studied. The sources collected are required according to the theme raised. The main source of this research is documented in the form of archives. Documents are one of the key historians in uncovering the past. Primary sources or sources where those sources were generated when the event occurred. The archives used in this research are found in several places, including in the National Archives of the Republic of Indonesia (ANRI), Indonesian plantation history books, report books, Indonesian economic history, sociological economic history articles, national and international journals, as well as via online through

delpher.nl and digitalcollections.universiteitleiden.nl. This archival source is used to obtain a comprehensive overview of the Lampongsche District estate and its dynamics in the 19th–20th centuries. In addition, other sources are also used in the form of contemporaneous newspapers available in the National Library of the Republic of Indonesia from various other official edition that can be used to enrich writing data.

The next stage is criticism, which consists of external criticism and internal criticism mainly in the criticism of sources regarding the Lampongsche District in the 19th–20th centuries. Internal criticism is used to look at the intrinsic value of a source such for example the year the source was published and compare it with other sources' contemporaries u have the same discussion. While extern criticism is used to look at things outside the content of the source, such as example whether the source corresponds to the situation of the times at the time, or whether the source is primary or is a re-reproduction.

Then the next stage is interpretation, which is an attempt to analyze and interpret historical facts derived from sources to produce a historical analysis. This analysis is used to obtain a rich picture in the attempted reconstruction of the history to be written. The interpretation itself must be objective, to produce a historical analysis based on historical facts. The last stage in a historical study is the stage of historiography or historical writing. Historiography is carried out by the author who in this case is a researcher by reconstructing historical events based on the facts of findings in the field derived from sources obtained from both primary and secondary sources. The writing is done carefully and carefully with the guidance of the sources obtained to avoid any errors or realities that do not correspond to the course of history that has occurred. This rewriting is carried out as the final stage of historical research.

3 Discussion

A. Dynamics of Plantations in Lampung District XIX-XX Centuries

1) Pepper

The XIX century to the beginning of the XX century was the time when the glory of Lampung plantations, especially pepper. Various traders participated in picking up pepper in Lampung especially Palembang and China, but also Banten and Lampung traders, who had made progress by ensuring the pepper product at the time of purchasing pepper from garden owners. Pepper, which is the target of traders of various regions, has not only given rise to intermediaries in this product but various violations have also been found, which has an impact on farmers or pepper growers not bringing huge profits. A pepper exchange was established in Tanjungkarang where producers could sell their pepper to traders and based on him also price fluctuations could be determined. This kind of thing has lasted for only a short time. Deliveries are made from the pepper ports of Telukbetung and Menggala to Singapore and Batavia, and from Labuhan Maringgai, Kotaagung, and Kalianda to Java.

In 1923 the pepper trade amounted to 9642 kg to Batavia, while 8120 kg to foreign countries. It is noted that the violation of pepper is by selling and storing black pepper with a content of more than 2% sticks or dust. Lampung pepper in Batavia can be forged again by mixing dirty pepper from other places. To remedy the violation, pepper was

purchased almost entirely in Telukbetung, and black pepper was exported directly from Lampung to America and England [7].

The rapid development of Lampung for its plantation products cannot be separated from the presence of credit institutions that were present in Lampung at that time. Article 38 of the Royal Decree dated July 6, 1908, no. 50 (Indisch Staatsblad number 542) permits the establishment of credit institutions for the Lampung District, namely Katimbangsche Afdeelingsbank located in Kalianda and Lampongsche bank located in Telukbetung (Hekmeijer, 1917: 120). As for the Lampung District itself regarding the regulation of renting land owned by indigenous to non-Indigenous people, it is regulated by ordinance of February 17, 1885 (St. No. 45) [8].

Various types of plantation commodities in Lampung are inseparable from the presence of colonies in Java. Coffee itself became a leading commodity during the VOC period and the Dutch East Indies period (1800–1942). During the Reign of the Dutch East Indies, coffee was cultivated in Java through Preangerstelsel and Cultuurstelsel. Entering the period of Ethical Politics, coffee cultivation also reached Sumatra, one of which was in the Lampung area. Along with the first phase of the colonization process (population movement during the Dutch East Indies period) (lasting from 1905 to 1911) in Lampung, colonists from Java and colonists of Chinese descent began to open land and develop coffee plants. The fertile and vast land of Lampung allows the cultivation of large amounts of coffee through community plantations that are scattered everywhere [9].

Recorded in the foreign trade in 1914, only Lampung exported coca (the basic ingredient of cocaine). In 1912 the results were still small, 1913 namely from Telukbetung 2,922 kg which was sent to the Netherlands, while in 1914 its exports amounted to 2,600 kg [10]. Lampung as a pepper-producing area shows a significant development. It is recorded in the records of pepper exports from the Dutch East Indies (Java, Madura, and Outside Plantations) amounting to approximately 25 million kg in 1911. The outer plantation itself in question is apart from the Java and Madura regions, both from Aceh, Riau, Lampung District, to Borneo (now Kalimantan). Of this amount exported directly from Outside Plantations including Lampung is 11,255,950 kg. La da exports in 1909, 1910, and 1911 according to Landsdrukkeij (1918) [11], it was explained that Lampung was ranked quite satisfactorily in terms of exports of black pepper with the amount of 919,650 kg in 1909, in 1910 with a total of 1,189,958 kg, while in 1911 it experienced a significant decrease, namely with the amount of 492,141 kg. Lampung District of the total export of outside plantation products can be described through percentages as contributing 7.5% in 1909, 8.7 in 1910, and 4.3% in 1911.

The popularity of pepper at the beginning of the 20th century certainly affected the destination countries, where pepper itself was exported to various parts of the world in varying quantities. From the number of pepper exports to various countries ranging from the Netherlands to Persia with the total export of pepper from the Dutch East Indies to 31 countries, it can be said that the number of fluctuations, this is of course determined by the different pepper needs of each country. The amount of pepper exports to various destination countries is explained by Landsdrukkeij (1918) [11], explained that the export of pepper both white pepper, black pepper, and tailed pepper from the Dutch East Indies itself with the total exports the most from 1905 to 1911 was to Singapore with a

total amount of 37,117,812 kg, and the next was Penang, the total was 33,110,894 kg. As for the smallest exports, it was to the Cocos islands area, which was 6 kg in 1910 and 6 kg in 1911. The number of exports themselves fluctuate every year, for example, exports to Singapore itself experience quite diverse dynamics, the largest export from the Dutch East Indies itself to Singapore was the largest in 1908 with a total amount of 12,693,182 kg with most of it on the black pepper commodity with a total of 10,635,977 kg. Exports with the Dutch own purpose throughout the year 1905–1911 alone with a total of 27,952,612 kg, with a larger amount of black pepper, namely with a total of 24,401,154 kg. from the dynamics of the number of such exports it can be concluded that the need for own pepper both black pepper, white pepper, and tailed pepper in each country or region are various, but it can be established that the 31 countries have a greater need for black pepper than the types of white pepper and tailed pepper.

2) *Coffee*

Coffee or the Latin name *Coffea* spp. L. is one of the leading commodities developed in Indonesia, because it is included in the category of important commodities in national economic growth. The coffee plant is a tree-shaped plant species belonging to the family Rubiaceae and the genus *Coffea*. The plant grows upright, branched and when allowed to grow can reach 12 m in height. The leaves are ovated with a slightly tapered tip, the leaves grow opposite the trunk, branches, and branches [12].

Coffee entered the Dutch East Indies (Indonesia) in 1696 by the Dutch colonials, but this first attempt failed. This business was repeated in 1699 and was successful, then developed coffee plantations on the island of Java. More than a century later almost half of the plantations in Java worked on coffee plants, a type of coffee that at that time was famous was the type of Arabica which was widely grown at that time. Arabica coffee plantations in Java at that time developed rapidly because the coffee produced in Java had good quality and was very popular with Europeans. Before 1900 Arabica coffee was the main export commodity for the Dutch East Indies Government because almost all coffee exports at that time consisted of arabica types and only 10–20% consisted of other types. Arabica coffee then spread to other islands such as Sumatra, Sulawesi, Bali, and others, but the area of plantations outside Java Island is not as large as on Java Island itself [13]. It was recorded that at the beginning of the 20th-century coffee exports experienced quite diverse dynamics in the Dutch East Indies. Coffee in Lampung itself in the amount of export in 1913–1915 was not as large as Palembang in that year. The number of coffee exports in the Dutch HIndia in 1913–1915 was described in the Mededeelingen Encyclopedisch Bureau (1917) [14] it can be concluded that Lampung experienced an increase in coffee exports abroad in 1914 an increase of 316 kg from the previous year, which was 122 kg, or it can be concluded that the increase in coffee exports abroad from Lampung in 1914 was 385% with a total of 438 kg. Meanwhile, in 1915 itself, exports abroad decreased to 187 kg with a decrease of 57%. Total exports



Fig. 1. Transportation of Coffee with Ponies in Lampung in 1932. Source: <https://digitalcollecties.universiteitleiden.nl/>

to various regions for Lampung in 1914 were 1,375 kg and in 1915 they fell to 1,002 kg (Fig. 1).

3) *Damar*

Lampung in the XX century, which was famous for its various types of plantation commodities, especially export commodities, began to show development. These developments are not only in certain commodities such as pepper and coffee. No less interesting commodity is copal or copal is the resin of the resinous tree. The price of resin and copal was the lowest and highest during the Year 1914, in various regions according to the Head of Local Government in Table 1.

Table 1. Lowest Resin and Kopal Prices and Highest During 1914

No.	Region	Lowest Price	Highest Price
1.	Ok. Sumatra	f 4	f 50
2.	Atjeh	f 2	f 20
3.	Tapanoeli	f 7.50	f 27
4.	Sumatra's Wk	f 2	f 47
5.	Benkoelen	f 7	f 35
6.	Lampongs	f 1.50 1)	f 75 2)
7.	Palembang	f 5	f 37
8.	Riouw	f 25	f 30
9.	Banka	f 10	f 40
10.	Billiton	f 1.80	f 3
11.	W. Borneo	f 4	f 33
12.	Z.O. Borneo	f 12	f 26
13.	Celebes	f 4	f 26
14.	Menado	f 3	f 25
15.	Ternate	f 6	f 24
16.	Amboina	f 3	f 25

Source: Mededeelingen Encyclopedisch Bureau 1915 [10]

- Ket: 1) Damar katja
2) Batoe rosin

Based on the lowest and highest price of resin and copal during 1914 above, it can be seen that the buoy is the only area that produces a resin with 2 types, namely glass resin and stone resin. Glass resin itself in Lampung with the lowest price f 1.50 and the highest stone resin f 75. Stone resin occupied the first highest price of all resin producers at that time. As a producer of glass resin and stone resin, where this stone resin has a high economic value, but judging from the number of resin exports in 1913–1915, it is still small. The number of resin exports throughout the Years 1913–1915 is presented in Table 2.

It can be inferred from the Table 2 for the number of resin exports based outside Java Island showed great results, namely in 1913 a total of 7,792 kg with a comparison in Java itself only 2,199 kg. In 1914 it experienced a decrease, namely from outside Java Island amounting to a total of 5,830 kg with a ratio in Java of 1,820 kg, and in 1915 it experienced an increase with the amount from outside Java of 8,840 kg, while in Java alone it was 1,588 kg. the total number of resin exports from the Dutch East Indies in 1913 was 9,991 kg, in 1914 it amounted to 7,659 kg and in 1915 with a total of 10,428 kg.

4) Rubber

Table 2. Number of Damar Exports in 1913–1915

No.	Area	Amount in 1000 KG		
		1913	1914	1915
1.	East Sumatra	88	63	77
2.	Aceh	287	211	235
3.	Tapanuli	10	3	6
4.	West Sumatra	458	396	285
5.	Bengkulu	–	–	2
6.	Buoys	–	3	–
7.	Palembang	158	208	186
8.	Jambi	51	64	64
9.	Riau	12	20	68
10.	Bangka	149	93	177
11.	Belitung	345	258	427
12.	West Kalimantan	159	93	390
13.	Kalimantan	1.187	861	2.013
14.	Sulawesi	1.932	1.520	3.880
15.	Manado	1.295	1.218	911
16.	Ternate	469	4	7
17.	Ambon	1.192	815	612
Sum		7.792	5.830	8.840
Javanese		2.199	1.820	1.588
Sum		9.991	7.659	10.428

Source: De Handelsbeweging der Buitenbezittingen in 1913, 1914 en 1915 Year 1917 [14]

Since the beginning of the 20th century, the price of rubber has risen slowly, and in the Year 1909–1911. It was at this time that various companies began to compete to establish companies or invest in rubber plantations, especially in Java and Sumatra, by establishing rubber companies. Since 1880 coolie regulations were issued in the outer regions or regions outside Java (for South Sumatra in 1887) to protect these European entrepreneurs in hiring workers in their companies, of course, are also impact the construction of railways and highways. This is for European entrepreneurs in Sumatra in terms of available infrastructure, of course, it is also more profitable for the distribution of goods [15]. For rubber plants in Lampung in 1920, one of them was in the Rejosari area (now including the South Lampung Regency) (Fig. 2).

Rubber in Lampung itself at the beginning of the 20th century was still small, compared to other regions, especially for outside plantation areas (other than Java and Madura). However, Lampung itself for the southern Sumatra region can be said to be quite high, considering the number of exports that are quite large, which is number 2



Fig. 2. Rubber Plantation and Coffee in Redjosari, Lampung. Source: <https://digitalcollections.universiteitleiden.nl/>

Table 3. Export of Rubber Plantations Outside (Other Than Java and Madura) in 1913, 1914 and 1915

No.	Area	Amount in 1000 Kg		
		1913	1914	1915
1.	Aceh	58	155	413
2.	East Sumatra	2.486	5.244	9.621
3.	Tapanuli	153	365	915
4.	West Sumatra	–	–	89
5.	Bengkulu	16	10	155
6.	Lampung District	42	51	41
7.	Palembang	99	99	141
8.	Jambi	41	132	510
9.	Riau	99	299	277
10.	Bangka	2	39	13
11.	W. Borneo	93	147	412
13.	Z.O Borneo	275	250	479
Sum		4.364	6.791	12.670

Source: De Handelsbeweging der Buitenbezittingen in 1913, 1914 en 1915 Year 1917 [14]

after Palembang. The number of exports of rubber from outside plantations can be seen in Table 3.

B. Plantation Land Lease in Lampung District

European agriculture or plantations in South Sumatra have grown rapidly. In 1891, according to a survey of the state of the economy in that year, there were still almost no private agricultural companies or European culture, but in 1911 there were already 177,012 hectares that the government leased, and were divided as follows (Table 4).

Table 4. Total Area of Land Yang Leased by the Government in South Sumatra

No.	Area	Sum	Area in hectares (ha)
1.	Palembang	23	84,428
2.	Lampung	36	78.821
3.	Bengkulu	20	13.763
Total		79	177,012

Source: Tijdschrift Voor Economische Geographie 1911

From Table 4, it can be concluded that the enthusiasm of entrepreneurs to invest in Lampung is quite high. It is recorded that of the total provided by the government of 78,821 hectares, 36 have been rented. The strategic geographical location allowed Lampung was more advanced in terms of plantations at that time, considering the low enthusiasm of investors in South Sumatra at that time, it was seen to Palembang and Bengkulu are still relatively small or small, namely Palembang 23 out of a total of 84.428 hectares and Bengkulu 20 out of a total of 13,763 hectares. Judging by numbers, for Bengkulu itself, it is enough to attract the attention of investors with a total of 13,763 leased lands, 20 have been processed.

The periodical publication of the Ministry of Home Government records 3 afdeling districts that were the location of the company that leased the din of Lampung District during Ta hun 1892–1914 according to the source *Periodieke publicatie van het Departement van Binnenlandsch Bestuur Tahun 1915*, described that Lampung had its charm in attracting investors in the early XX century. It is recorded that various companies are located in Lampung on a large scale, and have more than 1 branch in Lampung. The first time was N. V. Lampong Caoutchouc Maatschappij, o., C h. L. Bohnemann, a. in Way Lima Teluk Betung with a total of 3000 odors (1 smell approximately 7m²) with the production of Coffee and Rubber.

The beginning of the 20th century was a golden age in the plantation world, especially after the world war, when the island of Java became increasingly difficult to establish suitable land for the cultivation of certain commodities. Java in human resources were indeed abundant, but limited land and efforts to exploit natural resources desired by the Dutch colonials forced it to look for territories that are new with gradually, it allows new areas such as South Sumatra. World War I from 1914–1918 resulted in considerable changes, one of which was to trigger a malaise crisis that at its peak in 1929 had a direct impact on the Dutch East Indies, both in the social, economic, and social, economic, and political. The year 1921 was one of the periods that marked the arrival of European entrepreneurs to invest in the Dutch East Indies.

The Amount And Area (In Hectares) Of Rent in South Sumatra based on the book written by Wellan (1932) in *Zuid-Sumatra Economisch Overzicht Van Degewesten Djambi, Palembang, De Lampongsche Districten En Benkoelen* explains that, Sumatra Selatan at the beginning of the 20th century which began to be developed by the Dutch from various plantations or agriculture can be seen from the relatively small number even though legally already stipulated in the leasehold. It is seen that at the end of 1929 the total area of land issued or designated with long lease rights ($\pm 370,000$ hectares),

while only $\pm 2\%$ of the total area those that were successfully worked on or processed [16]. So it can be concluded that for plantation land leases in Lampung District itself at the beginning of the 20th century experienced various dynamics, or it can be considered less stable increased from 1910–1916, while after that it experienced a decline in the years 1925–1929.

The political and economic implications of Lampung plantations at the beginning of the 20th century were having a significant impact, including World War I 1914–1918 which had an impact on increasing rubber exports in the Dutch East Indies, but on the other hand, Lampung rubber exports experienced a not-so-significant decline. This was, of course, triggered by the large demand for rubber during World War I, on the other hand, Lampung was slightly reduced because people were not only focused on one commodity, but some of them were pepper and coffee. On the other hand, in 1911 the land area for rent in Lampung with an area of 78,821 illustrates that Lampung has become one of the important objects used by European capitalists in expanding their business, especially during the liberal economic period. This influx of foreign capital continued even during the crisis, the malaise also persisted, although some commodities experienced a decline in exports.

4 Conclusion

Lampung as a plantation area in addition to producing pepper, coffee, rubber, resin, to coca (the basic ingredient of cocaine) thrives in Lampung District. Export there is Lampung, especially black pepper with an amount of 919,650 kg in 1909, in 1910 with a total of 1,189,958 kg, while in 1911 it experienced a significant decrease, namely with an amount of 492,141 kg. In terms of coffee exports abroad in 1914, Lampung experienced an increase in production of 316 kg from the previous year which amounted to 122 kg or an increase of 385% namely with an amount of 438 kg. Meanwhile, in 1915 itself, on the contrary, exports abroad decreased to 187 kg. Resin as a secondary commodity or not a priority of Dutch entrepreneurs has a small amount, but although a small price of resin Lampung has a sufficient price good. The glass resin itself di Lampung with the lowest price f 1.50 and the highest stone resin f 75. Rubber which at the beginning of the 20th century its price increased slowly in the Year 1909–1911. Rubber itself in Lampung District in 1920, one of which was produced from the Rejosari area. Lampung rubber was recorded from 1913 to 1915 amounting to 134 kg.

The development of plantations in Lampung District certainly also affects the high and rampant rental land in Lampung District. It was recorded in 1911 that of the total provided by the government the leased land amounted to 78,821 hectares, and successfully cultivated or leased amounted to 36 hectares, although relatively small but Lampung District was able to prove its potential level for European plantation commodities by seeing that in 1892–1914 it was recorded that various European companies were established in Lampung District with diverse products ranging from Rubber, Coffee to Havea.

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