Kelly (2011) The Colonial Table

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Sachelle made comments about your earlier long URL, but now there is none! She should have noticed that this is not in American Antiquity style. Please add a stable URL and correct the format.

This article focuses on the time frame of '1840-1942' during the late colonial period in Dutch Indonesia (Protschky 2008: 347). During the colonization, the highest concentration of Europeans could be found on the island of Java where the capital, Batavia, was located. The Dutch traders had inhabited the areas of their work in Indonesia for centuries. Earlier in the 19th century members of the VOC (define acronyms) commonly intermarried with locals, comma splice--rework this long sentence "centuries of intermarriage between the Dutch and the Javanese...created a distinctively hybrid culture" within which the two cultures shared a "language, and eventually costume, food and family were a blend of European and Asian traditions" (Protschky 2008: 347). During temporary British control, this relationship was halted due to the British wanting to keep a further distance between natives and the Europeans. This alteration remained the standard when the Dutch regained control.

This social standard altered the culture. This alteration is evident in the manner in which food was consumed by varying members of the society. Social status within the Dutch society depended heavily upon nationality (sentence fragment). During the 1890s cultural affiliation, which was "defining who was European," was particularly important "for women, whose nationality was ultimately contingent on whom they married" (Protschky 2008: 349). Maintaining the 'real' Dutch identity was of the utmost importance to the colonizers and dining habits was one of the ways the Dutch attempted to maintain their culture. The ways in which this manifested with the diet of the Dutch was the preservation of "natal foodways...demonstrating an understanding of Indies society (knowing not to expect pork from a Muslim-Javanese butcher, for example); and behaving as befitted a colonial ruling class "(Protschky 2008: 349). These eating habits and mannerisms were the traits that separated the Dutch from the natives, these practices aided in drawing the line between the cultures. This line perpetuated the idea of the social structure in which the natives were ranked below the Dutch colonizers. In order to maintain this appearance of higher rank, through variation in eating habits from the locals, the Dutch created a "new food culture"( Protschky 2008: 350). On the island of Java, the Dutch colonists avoided "Tempe soybean product" no need for quote here because several rulers deemed it a "sign of commonness" (Protschky 2008: 350). Many of the Dutch did enjoy the food of the commoners but wanted to maintain their appearance of superiority over the commoners and so would eat the food of the commoners but in private. For example, there was a family who enjoyed the native food but they were "careful to eat in the backyard away from prying eyes"( Protschky 2008: 350). A food more commonly deemed appropriate of the colonists to consume was "rijsttafel [which]...represented a historical continuation of European interaction with native culture in the Indies, in that the dishes were more or less derived from Indonesian cooking practices"( Protschky 2008: 350) what is rijsttafel? define. This was the beginning of the new culture. The Dutch began combining the ways of the natives with their own traditions. The Dutch had to adopt aspects of the native culture especially in food due to the availability of their own native foods versus the availability of the native food of the Indies. Rijsttafel became widely known as a Dutch food during the colonial period in Indonesia and was accepted as a primarily Dutch food by the Indonesian natives. "Javanese elites often made a point of putting rijsttafel on the menu, which suggests that this particular mode of serving food came to be seen among indigenous elites as a particularly Dutch habit" (Protschky 2008: 351). This once again exemplifies the social structure in which, the natives were placed below the Dutch colonists through the habits of consumption. Furthermore, * why the asterisks? this food also outlined the Dutch social ladder. "In the Netherlands and Europe the rijsttafel came to be seen as a peculiarly colonial habit, on that the Dutch sought to distance themselves from" (Protschky 2008: 351). The Europeans believed that they still maintained a spot higher than the Dutch colonists upon the social ladder. Furthermore, the social structure outlined by food consumption was exemplified in period fiction novels. The characters within the novels acted as role models for the society and perpetuated the use of food to define the social status of the various members of society, both between the natives and the Dutch and among the Dutch themselves. The characters within the novels that did not have fitting food preferences to the European standard "were subject to scrutiny and ridicule and their status as "genuine" Europeans was brought into question" (Protschky 2008: 353). This paragraph is far too long--as is the entry. I asked for 500 words and you've given me close to 1000. This is inconsiderate. I have 100 entries to edit and grade.

Type of food consumed served as a marker for social status Dutch Indonesian colonies. sentence fragment Changing the type of food consumed to match that of a different social status might have aided the status in the eyes of others this doesn't make sense--reward. The food itself could have had an effect upon ones social status, as well as ones social status having an effect upon the food one consumed this also needs rewarding. The ability to attain or maintain a certain cultural identity was affected by the race and class that were commonly exhibited through food consumption.

A very long summary-- but where is your critical thought here?