

Handel In Lampongsche Districten: International Trade in Lampung District 1867 – 1914

Yusuf Perdana, Sumargono, Rinaldo Adi Pratama, Suroto

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Abstract

This research aims to find out: 1). Lampung District International Trade 1867 – 1914, 2) Impact of Lampung District International Trade. This research uses historical or historical research methods, which consist of several steps, including: Heuristics or searching for sources collected from various sources such as archives, scientific journals, books, results of previous research as well as from national libraries and delpher.nl, next is criticism sources or examining the truth from existing sources, data interpretation, namely interpreting history, and historiography, namely describing it again in writing, so that it can be understood completely. The results of this research are 1). Lampung district at the end of the 20th century, especially in 1867, had become one part of the international trade chain. It can be seen how Lampung not only imports various commodities or goods, but the Lampung district also shows that the Lampung district participates in producing goods and exporting them to various world markets, such as coffee, pepper, cotton and so on. However, on the other hand, the Lampung district also imports or brings in various commodities needed in the Lampung district with various kinds of goods including: salt, manufacturing, furniture, salt, rice and even oil. 2). The impact of international trade itself is that the people of Lampung are introduced to various types of commodities that sell well on the world market, and education about agriculture or plantations properly and maximally from the Dutch colonial government and private parties from foreign investors.

Keywords: *Lampongsche Districten, International, Commodity*

Introduction

Pepper in Lampung history has been through a long journey. In time rule of Banten, the sultanate did strong control over the regions producer pepper, such as Lampung, Palembang, Bengkulu and Jambi. Third the last name finally broke free from Banten influence. Temporary, Lampung for a sufficient period of time long influenced, and gives a surplus in the Sultanate of Banten¹. Lampung and Banten were two regions that were inseparable during the Banten Sultanate era. in the records of Chinese traders who has

¹ Im imadudin. PERDAGANGAN LADA DI LAMPUNG DALAM TIGA MASA (1653-1930). *Patanjala : Jurnal Penelitian Sejarah dan Budaya*. 8 No. 3. (2016) : 350.

Handel In Lampongsche Districten: International Trade in Lampung District 1867 – 1914

Yusuf Perdana, Sumargono, Rinaldo Adi Pratama, Suroto

developed into a trader This intermediary in Banten owns ships Which bring pepper from inland Banten or Lampung to the port Banten and other trading centers dominated by Chinese people like in Palembang or Bangka².

In the 16th century, Lampung was the territory of Banten. As a pepper producing area, both white pepper and black pepper. The Dutch themselves were able to control Lampung in the 18th century, where they introduced various types of export commodities which became the favorite crops at that time on the world market, some of which were pepper, coffee and tobacco. More precisely, in 1864, during the VOC era, the company obtained a monopoly on the local pepper trade from the ruler of Banten, namely Sultan Haji. Several ports are listed as being used to send various commodities to the world market. To the north/east there are sea gates such as Menggala and Labuhan Maringgai, while to the west/south there are Telukbetung and Krui³.

In several written archives, one of which is still kept by the National Archives of the Republic of Indonesia regarding Plantation Reports 1863, 1865 - 1866 to the Report to the governor General H. W. Daendels regarding shipping to the interior of Central Lampung which is accompanied by a map of the shipping area 1810 - 1811 (<https://anri.go.id/>). Apart from that, according to colonial records, there were exports of 2720 piculs in 1855, in 1856 of 1960, in 1857 of 1930, in 1858 of 2045, in 1859 of 1958 picols⁴. This confirms that plantations in Lampung have enormous potential for the Netherlands as income in the export commodity sector, which is recorded in detail both weekly and monthly. This illustrates that despite the various difficulties that existed, the Dutch colonialists in the 19th century attempted to exploit the Lampung District on a large scale from the plantation sector.

The world of plantations at the end of the 19th - 20th centuries can be said to have experienced a period of glory, especially after the implementation of the liberal economy and the implementation of national exploitation which began in 1921, which had an impact throughout the Dutch East Indies colony, especially on the island of Sumatra, namely Lampung District. With this national exploitation, it is not surprising that the Dutch

² Gregorius Andika Ariwibowo. KOTA DAN JARINGAN KOSMOPOLITAN: BANTEN PADA MASA KEJAYAAN JALUR REMPAH NUSANTARA ABAD XVI HINGGA ABAD XVII. *Patanjala : Jurnal Penelitian Sejarah dan Budaya*. 13. No. 2. (2021) : 144.

³ Departemen Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan Provinsi Lampung. *Sejarah Daerah Lampung*. (Jakarta : Departemen Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan, 1997) : 110.

⁴ Broersma, Dr. De Lampongsche Districten. (Batavia : Jvasche Boekhandel & Drukkerij, 1916) : 192.

Handel In Lampongsche Districten: International Trade in Lampung District 1867 – 1914

Yusuf Perdana, Sumargono, Rinaldo Adi Pratama, Suroto

East Indies government continued to increase government revenues in various ways, one of which was imposing tax rates on both imports and exports.

The plantation system is commercial agricultural economic system (commercial agriculture) patterned colonial, leaning on system European plantations. The main characteristics of the plantation system, namely form of large-scale agricultural business and complex, capital intensive intensive), large land, energy organization big work, detailed division of labor, energy wage labor, structure neat working relationships, modern technology, specialization, administrative systems and bureaucracy, as well commercial crops (commercial crops) export commodities. This situation is different from the garden system Which traditional and economic subsistence, not capital intensive, and no economically oriented⁵.

The 18th century was the driving force behind the development of capitalism Dutch, which greatly influenced the functioning of the colonial government in its colony, the Dutch East Indies. The political and economic environment too changed, driven by industry and the capitalists who came to power in the Netherlands⁶.

At the beginning of the 20th century with a situation like that, the government moving people out Java Island. Starting with the program Dutch government anti-colonization carried out the first experiment, carried out in Lampung in 1905 was considered successful, so continue to do it subsequent migration (colonization) program with destinations not only in Lampung but other areas of Sumatra⁷.

The existence of Lampung district plantations is very important in relation to Dutch colonial glory, especially as producers of various export commodities that sell rapidly on the European market, such as pepper, coffee, rubber and so on which originate from the island of Sumatra, while for the island of Java there are sugar cane, tea and coffee, copra, quinine, cotton and so on. The year 1867 marked the development of trade in the Dutch East Indies, without exception the Lampongsche Districten or

⁵ Im imadudin. PERDAGANGAN LADA DI LAMPUNG DALAM TIGA MASA (1653-1930). *Patanjala : Jurnal Penelitian Sejarah dan Budaya*. 8 No. 3. (2016) : 177.

⁶ Aliza Oktaviani, Sufi Sopan Mahdi & Valensy Rachmedita. Perkembangan Transportasi Kereta Api sebagai Penunjang Industri Perkebunan di Keresidenan Lampung 1830-1933. *Historia Madania: Jurnal Ilmu Sejarah*. 8 No.1. 101.

⁷ Setio Widodo & Endang Supriatin. Menelusuri Arus Migrasi di Lampung dalam Tiga Masa. *HISTORIA: Jurnal Program Studi Pendidikan Sejarah*. 11. No. 2. (2023) : 213.

Handel In Lampongsche Districten: International Trade in Lampung District 1867 – 1914

Yusuf Perdana, Sumargono, Rinaldo Adi Pratama, Suroto

Lampung District. This continued fluctuating until World War I, in which the Dutch colonialists tried to optimize the Dutch East Indies economy from an economic perspective, especially from the trade sector in the Lampung District. Trade in Lampung experienced quite diverse dynamics, especially after the issuance of the Indian Tariff Law in 1866 until the outbreak of World War I in 1914. The issuance of the Indian Tarif Law in 1866 marked the Dutch East Indies government taking advantage of the high level of trade in the Indies. The Netherlands for government revenue by collecting taxes or tariffs in 1866.

It is very important to carry out in-depth scientific research, until now no research has been carried out to further explore coffee plantations in Lampung District in 1921 - 1928, and write about it in scientific works. The lack of writing about Lampung District Trade in 1867-1914 makes it very important to know about the conditions of international trade in that year, especially the amount of export and import production, to the commodities that became export and import goods in Lampung District, and so on which made The researcher is interested in conducting research entitled "Handel in Lampongsche Districten: International Trade in Lampung District 1867 - 1914".

This research is included in social history, social history itself is the study of how historical events are seen in society community activities. So the direction of the discussion in this article is towards historical studies seen from the social activities of society⁸.

Method

This research uses historical methods as the research basis. The process of historical methods in this research includes several steps including: heuristics, criticism, interpretation, and historiography⁹. The historical method is used as a research method, especially in efforts to suppress subjectivity in research and writing in order to achieve results that can be tested scientifically. Historical research methods are used to find out clearly and accurately the events that have occurred so that these events

⁸ Bobi Hidayat & Johan Setiawan. The Talangsari Incident in Lampung in 1989: A Review of Social History. *HISTORIA: Jurnal Program Studi Pendidikan Sejarah*. 11. No. 2. (2023) : 232.

⁹ Sjamsuddin, H. *Metodologi Sejarah*. (Yogyakarta: Ombak, 2012) : 12

receive an objective explanation, so that they can be written back in full in a clear narrative according to the actual situation at that time¹⁰

. According to the historical research method itself consists of 4 (four) stages or steps, including the following:

1. Heuristics
2. Source Criticism
3. Data interpretation
4. Historiography

So it can be concluded that historical methods are very relevant in this research. The researchers explain these steps further as follows:

The first stage, heuristic, is the stage of collecting primary sources regarding the theme to be researched. The sources collected must be in accordance with the theme raised. The main source used for this research is documents in the form of archives. Archives are one of the historians' keys to uncovering the past. Primary sources or original sources where the sources were produced when the event occurred. The archives used in this research are available in several places, both online and offline, including at the National Archives of the Republic of Indonesia (ANRI), the Lampung Province Archives Service, <https://www.delpher.nl/> to the Koninklijk Instituut voor Taal, Land en Volkenkunde (KITLV). This archival source was used to obtain an objective picture of international trade in Lampung District 1867 - 1914. Apart from that, secondary archives were also used in the form of contemporary newspapers which were available at the National Library of the Republic of Indonesia. The next stage is source criticism, data interpretation and finally rewriting or historiography.

Results and Discussion

Lampung district has long been a producer of export goods, the destinations of which are Asia and Europe. Lampung district long before the 20th century was carrying out or carrying out international trade. Lampung's involvement in international trade is central, with Lampung's potential as a producer of several export commodities that have been around for quite a long time in several European and even world markets. Geographically, Lampung Province is located located between 354' South Latitude and

¹⁰ Gottschalk, Louis. *Mengerti Sejarah*. Terjemahan Nugroho Notosusanto. (Jakarta: Yayasan Penerbit Universitas Indonesia, 1975) : 32

Handel In Lampongsche Districten: International Trade in Lampung District 1867 – 1914

Yusuf Perdana, Sumargono, Rinaldo Adi Pratama, Suroto

103050'-1050590' East Longitude, with the area is 35,376.50 km². This province is located at the southern tip of Sumatra Island¹¹.

a. Lampung District International Trade 1867 - 1914

Lampung District's international trade is no longer a strange thing, recorded since the end of the 19th century in Broersma's records. Lampung District has a close trade history with Banten, in his book *De Lampongsche Districten* explains as follows:

“Toen de afscheiding van Bantam in 1829 plaats had, bleef de in en uitvoerrechten werden geheven. regeling bestaan, zoodat geen Door toedoen van Du Bois nam de handel met Java langzaam toe, wat verband hield met de uitbreiding van den landbouw. De ,peper werd weer een elastiek” werd in het midden der 19e eeuw handelsartikel en gom genoemd als het gewichtigste uitvoerartikel, schoon het er tot voor kort wellicht onbekend was. Heel duidelijk is die meedeeling’) niet. Had men op eens veel ficusboomen gevonden en afgetapt? Bekend is, dat vreem delingen inde Lampongsche bosschen roekeloos waren te werk gegaan en aan de karethboomen veel schade hadden toegebracht.

Francis wees er op, te hoeveel naar Java en elders werd uitgevoerd, maar geven was op hij gaf zelf cijfers op voor het jaar 1854, blijkbaar ontleend aan de lijst der betalingen bij in- en uitklaring op Java. Het totaal van den uitvoer der Lampongs bedroeg toen een waarde van f 615019, dat van den invoer f 201650. Meer dan de helft van het uitvoercijfer elastiek, op de peper kwam f 75220, katoen f 42895, de gom op damar f 65296, rijst f 1331. Inden invoer namen lijnwaden meer en wel tot een waarde van f 120779, die van dan de helft in beslag de rijst was f 17487.

Omtrent den toenmaligen handel met Palembang eyi Singapore is niets bekend; het was in Du Bois’ tijd stellig een duistere handel en de smokkelarij kon althans voor het midden der vorige eeuw niet naar behooren worden bestreden. Toen de vestiging van orde en veiligheid den handel kon ten goede komen, werd het gewest met den aan vang van 1866 onder de werking gebracht van de Indische tariefwet van 1865, zoodat in- en uitvoerrechten warden geheven;

¹¹ Ahmad Benny Syahputra, Miftahuddin & Putri Nurhayati. Pesantren Kyai Hasanudin in the Development of Islamic Education in Lampung in the Early 20th Century. *HISTORIA: Jurnal Program Studi Pendidikan Sejarah*. 12. No.1. (2024) : 12.

Handel In Lampongsche Districten: International Trade in Lampung District 1867 – 1914

Yusuf Perdana, Sumargono, Rinaldo Adi Pratama, Suroto

een uitvoerrecht op enkele artikelen slechts als huiden, koffie, vogelnestjes.

De handel op Singapore werd er door verminderd. Toen ook werd Telok betong geopend voor den algemeenen in en uitvoerhandel, maar in 1873 werd daarin wijziging gebracht door de bepaling, dat alleen in Landsche vaartuigen alle goederen mochten lossen, andere vaartuigen slechts goederen, in Nederlands Indie geladen en voorts buitenlandsche goederen welke vrij waren van rechten. Tolkantoren warden gevestigd te Menggala en te Ketapang (later Katimbang)¹²”.

From Broersma's explanation above, it can be explained that when the separation of Banten occurred in 1829, import and export duties were still collected. There were arrangements so that there would be no trade with Java which slowly increased due to Du Bois's connection to agricultural expansion. "Pepper became rubber" which became a commodity in the mid-19th century and rubber was said to be the most important export item, although until now this may not have been known. That statement is not very clear. Are many rubber trees suddenly discovered and tapped? It is known that foreigners in the Lampong forest have acted recklessly and caused a lot of damage to rubber trees.

Francis shows how much was exported to Java and elsewhere, but he gives a figure for 1854, apparently taken from a list of customs payments in Java. Lampong's total exports at that time were worth 615,019 guilders, the import value was 201,650 guilders. More than half of the export value is elastic, the price of pepper is 75,220 guilders, cotton 42,895 guilders, and gum resin 65,296 guilders, rice 1,331 guilders. In terms of imports, it is worth more up to 120,779 guilders, of which half the rice is 17,487 guilders.

Nothing is known about trade with Palembang and Singapore at that time, this was of course illicit trade in Du Bois's time, and smuggling was not properly eradicated, at least until the middle of the last century. When the establishment of order and security would benefit trade, the region was subject to the application of the Indian Tariff Act of 1865 in early 1866, so that import and export duties were levied, export duties only on a few goods, such as leather, coffee, swallow's nests. Trade to Singapore is reduced. At

¹² Broersma, Dr. *De Lampongsche Districten*. (Batavia : Javasche Boekhandel & Drukkerij, 1916) : 247 – 248.

that time Telok Betong was also opened for general import and export trade, but in 1873 this was changed with the provisions that only national ships were allowed to unload all goods, other ships only loaded goods in the Dutch East Indies and foreign goods were also free from tax.

The offices were located in Menggala and Ketapang (later Katimbang). This explains how international trade has occurred since the end of the 19th century in Lampung District. Lampung District, which was inseparable from Dutch occupation, has its own advantages in terms of its strategic geographical location, as can be seen in a picture of how the River in Lampung District has become an important transportation route for mobilization of both the local Lampung community and other Dutch communities, boats or ships being The means of transportation itself is an important means of supporting community mobilization and international trade in Lampung District. It cannot be denied that the river in the Lampung district contributes to the success or expediting of export-import¹³ activities which the researcher describes in the following table :

Table 1. Imports 1867 – 1870

No.	Product	Tahun 1867	Tahun 1868	Tahun 1869	Tahun 1870
1.	Rijst (Beras)	f 12.000	f 35.000	f 38.000	f 43.000
2.	Zout (Garam)	f 6.000	f 8.000	f 7.000	f 5.000
3.	Eetwaren (Makanan yang bisa dimakan)	f 11.000	f 21.000	f 19.000	f 40.000
4.	Europ dranken (Minuman Eropa)	f 6.000	f 10.000	f 8.000	f 15.000
5.	Kleedine huisraad (barang-barang rumah tangga /	f 69.000	f 85.000	f 111.000	f 111.000

¹³ Broersma, Dr. De Lampongsche Districten. (Batavia : Javasche Boekhandel & Drukkerij, 1916) : 249

Handel In Lampongsche Districten: International Trade in Lampung District 1867 – 1914

Yusuf Perdana, Sumargono, Rinaldo Adi Pratama, Suroto

	pakaian)				
6.	Manufacturen Aardewerk (Tembikar)	f 5.000	f 11.000	f 29.000	f 8.000
7.	Houtwerk, meubilair (Kayu dan Furniture)	f 5.000	f 6.000	f 7.000	f 5.000
8.	Kramerijen (Tekstil)	f 17.000	f 5.000	f 1.000	f 7.000
9.	Olie (Minyak)	f 1.000	f 7.000	f 8.000	f 1.000
10.	Vee (Air)	f 8.000	f 33.000	f 57.000	f 44.000

Table 2. Exports 1867 – 1870

No	Product	Tahun 1866 Dalam (f)	Tahun 1867 Dalam (f)	Tahun 1868 Dalam (f)	Tahun 1869 Dalam (f)	Tahun 1870 Dalam (f)
1.	Damar	31.000	36.000	61.000	11.000	73.000
2.	Gomelas tiek (karet elastis)	28.000	22.000	20.000	7.000	5.000
3.	Eetware n (Makana n yang bisa dimakan)	3.000	4.000	7.000	13.000	5.000
4.	Katoen (Katun)	13.000	24.000	11.000	14.000	16.000
5.	Koffie Oostersc he (Kopi timur)	30.000	22.000	5.000	11.000	6.000
6.	Lijnwad en	-	26.000	8.000	5.000	3.000

Handel In Lampongsche Districten: International Trade in Lampung District 1867 – 1914

Yusuf Perdana, Sumargono, Rinaldo Adi Pratama, Suroto

From the table above, it can be analyzed how the Lampung district at the end of the 20th century had become a part of international trade. It can be seen how Lampung not only imports various commodities or goods, but the Lampung district also shows that the Lampung district participates in producing goods and exporting them to various world markets, such as coffee, pepper, cotton and so on. However, on the other hand, the Lampung district also imports or brings in various commodities needed in the Lampung district with various types of goods, such as salt, manufacturing, furniture, salt, rice and even oil.

These imported goods do not mean that the Lampung district does not produce them, but this could also happen because Lampung's production is not yet sufficient for these needs in full. Recorded in an archive regarding the amount of pepper production in pikul and the production area in Lampung¹⁴ is described in the following table:

¹⁴ Broersma, Dr. *De Lampongsche Districten*. (Batavia : Javasche Boekhandel & Drukkerij, 1916) : 187

Tabel 3. Eenige Cijfers Van Peperuitvoer Inde Laatste Jaren

No	Jaar	Telok betong (dalam pikoel)	Labuhan Maringgai (dalam pikoel)	Menggal a (dalam pikoel)	Kota Agoeng (dalam pikoel)	Kalianda (dalam pikoel)	Totaal
1.	1906	85.000	-	-	-	-	-
2.	1907	56.500	10.000	28.000	21.300	12.000	127.800
3.	1908	80.000	12.000	42.000	21.500	14.000	169.500
4.	1909	52.000	8.000	33.000	25.000	10.000	128.000
5.	1910	90.000	13.800	65.000	31.000	10.000	209.800
6.	1911	45.000	16.000	38.500	18.800	3.000	121.300
7.	1912	107.500	22.000	62.000	40.000	11.000	242.500
8.	1913	63.500	15.000	35.000	31.000	3.000	147.000
9.	1914	82.500	-	-	-	-	-

From the table above it can be concluded that the highest pepper production in Lampung at the beginning of the 20th century was 242,500 pikul in 1912 with the highest producing area being Teluk Betung, while the lowest amount was in 1911 at 121,300 pikul. The unstable amount of pepper production is certainly caused by competing commodities, namely coffee and rubber, which at the beginning of the 20th century were also crops that were widely grown and exported from the Lampung District.

The famous Lampung pepper was one of the plants originating from the Dutch East Indies which was marketed in European markets and became

one of the most sought after commodities at that time. In Lampung, pepper itself is one of the plants that is part of the culture of the Lampung people, where many people plant pepper to support their daily lives.

b. Impact of International Trade in Lampung District

International trade had an important impact on the Lampung district, not only the introduction of various types of export commodities in the Lampung region, but how much foreign capital was invested in the Lampung district was also one of the forms felt by the Lampung district at that time. The development of the coffee industry cannot be separated from the Dutch colonial role in cultivating coffee commodities, especially the Liberian type at the end of the 19th century in the Lampung district, following the explanation from Broersma's notes in his book *De Lampongsche Districten*:

“Nadat in 1885 een ordonnantie de verhuur voor ten hoogstewintig jaren had mogelijk gemaakt van erfelijk of individueel door inlanders bezeten gronden aan in Nederland of Nederlandsche Indie gevestigde Europeanen, kwam een Europeesche firma in 1886 inde Ommelanden van Telokbetong als huurster vaneen complex gronden, groot 88 bahoes. Het koloniaal verslag van 1886 vermeldt de noviteit, welke voorloopig de aandacht van het bestuur behield. Op de te Tandjong karang gevestigde onderneming van dien naam, blijkbaar dezelfde, al wordt zij in het koloniaal verslag van 1890 aangeduid als 150 bahoes groot, werd peper geteeld en Liberia koffie. De firma Landberg en Zoon had haar fabriek en haar huis te Tandjongkarang. Hoewel loonen werden betaald van 50 cent tot f 1,50 per dag, had men moeite met het verkrijgen van werkvolk en nog meer met het behouden er van. De Liberia-koffie was er gepland op tamelijk vermoeiden grond, zoodat de boomen niet oud werden. Geen wonder, dat de Kleine onderneming te niet ging het perceel bestaat als zoodanig niet meer.”¹⁵

From the explanation above, it can be interpreted specifically and analyzed after the 1885 regulations permitted the rental for a maximum of twenty years of inherited or individual land belonging to native residents to Europeans established in the Netherlands or the Dutch East Indies, a

¹⁵ Broersma, Dr. *De Lampongsche Districten*. (Batavia : Javasche Boekhandel & Drukkerij, 1916) : 189

European company arrived in Ommelanden Telokbetong in 1886 as tenant of a plot of land measuring 88 bahoe. The colonial report of 1886 mentioned new things that remained of concern to the government for a while. The company with that name was located in Tandjong Karang, apparently the same, although in a colonial report in 1890 it was stated to be 150 bahou in size, growing Liberian pepper and coffee. The Landberg en Zoon company has a factory and house in Tandjongkarang. Although wages paid ranged from 50 cents to 1.50 guilders per day, the community had difficulty finding workers. Liberian coffee is grown in rather tired or less fertile soil.

The large number of investors from Europe not only had an impact on the establishment of Dutch companies which were founded in the Lampung district at the end of the 19th century, but the long-term impact was not only that coffee production and the number of plantations increased, but this was at the beginning of the 20th century, especially before World War 1, Lampung pepper production still experienced quite good production or development, but on the other hand, the development of plantation production was not matched by the amount of wages received by workers. Blink¹⁶ explained that the use of land in this practice has had an impact on agriculture in the interior, what is meant is the interior of Lampung.

Conclusion

International trade with the Lampung District is an inseparable unit. Lampung itself is an area that not only has great potential for natural resources, but is also strategic if judged from its geographical location. Lampung district at the end of the 20th century, especially in 1867, had become one part of the international trade chain. It can be seen how Lampung not only imports various commodities or goods, but the Lampung district also shows that the Lampung district participates in producing goods and exporting them to various world markets, such as coffee, pepper, cotton and so on. However, on the other hand, the Lampung district also imports or brings in various commodities needed in the Lampung district with various kinds of goods including: salt, manufacturing, furniture, salt, rice and even oil. These imported goods do not mean that the Lampung district does not produce them, but this could also happen because Lampung's production is not yet able to fully meet these needs. Pepper, which is Lampung's mainstay

¹⁶ Blink. *Opkomst En Ontwikkeling Van Sumatra Als Economischgeographisch Gebied.* (S-Gravenhage — Mouton & Co, (1928) : 30.

commodity, was produced the most in 1912 with a total of 242,500 piculs, with the area producing the most being the Telok Betoeng area. The impact of international trade itself is that the people of Lampung are introduced to various types of commodities that sell well on the world market, and education about agriculture or plantations properly and maximally from the Dutch colonial government and the private sector from foreign investors, but on the other hand this is not accompanied by an increase the amount of wages received by workers.

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