List of Tables

Table 2-1: Kei Kecil and Kei Besar population data (1882–2005). 20
Table 2-2: Beliefs systems followed in the Kei Islands (1887–2000). 25
Table 2-3: Membership of Lor Siw, Lor Lim and Lor Labay. 31
Table 3-1: Population of Dullah Laut, December 1996. 46
Table 3-2: The important fam and social rank distribution in Dullah Laut. 48
Table 3-3: Exchange of women among the origin Mel Fam in Ohoislam. 52
Table 3-4: Exchange of women among the Iri Fam at Ohoislam. 53
Table 8-1: Monthly net income of Dullah Laut fishermen, 1996. 153
Table 8-2: Parties and issues relating to the conflict. 157
Table A-1: The economy of fish pot fishing. 202
Table A-2: The economy of stake trap fishing. 204
Table A-3: The economy of line fishing. 205
Table A-4: Daud group net fishers: Capital requirements. 206
Table A-5: Daud group net fishers: Running costs and fish catch returns. 207
Table A-6: Income of net owners. 207
Table A-7: Saban group net fishers: Expenditure and returns. 208
Table A-8: Saban group net fishers: Costs and catch records. 209
Table A-9: Saban group net fishers: Net owner’s income. 209

List of Maps

Map 1-1: The Kei Archipelago, Maluku Province, Indonesia. xx
Map 1-2: The Kei Islands. 7
Map 2-1: Spatial distribution of Lor Siw, Lor Lim and Lor Labay. 29
Map 3-1: Dullah Laut territory. 40
Map 5-1: Dullah Laut island territories and land classification. 83
Map 5-2: Land and sea territories of Dullah Laut. 87
List of Figures

Figure 2-1: Kei Kecil and Kei Besar population growth (1882–2005). 21
Figure 2-2: Traditional political structures used in the Kei Islands. 27
Figure 2-3: Kei positions within the Indonesian political structure. 35
Figure 3-1: Ohoislam Settlement layout. 44
Figure 3-2: Ohoisaran Settlement layout. 45
Figure 3-3: Age and gender distribution of Dullah Laut Village, 1996. 47
Figure 5-1: Land zone classification of Watlaar, Kei Besar. 84
Figure 5-2: Sea territories classification of Watlaar, Kei Besar. 86
Figure 6-1: Structure and distribution of power in a traditional village. 106
Figure 6-2: Traditional structure and distribution of power in Dullah Laut. 109
Figure 6-3: The modern village organisational structure. 114
Figure 6-4: The genealogical connections of Dullah Laut leaders. 117
Figure 7-1: The power relations of the parties involved in the cyanide fishing incident. 140
Figure 8-1: The domestic marketing network. 154
Figure 9-1: Tutrean and Sather coastal boundaries and sea territories, 1939. 172
Figure 9-2: Tutrean and Sather coastal boundaries and sea territories, 1990. 179
Figure 9-3: Tutrean and Sather coastal boundaries and sea territories, 1995. 182
Figure 9-4: Tutrean and Sather coastal boundaries and sea territories, 1996. 183
List of Plates

Plate 3-1: Sea view of the Ohoislam settlement (2009). 41
Plate 3-2: The under construction stone dock in Ohoislam (1996). 42
Plate 3-2: The church and converted field in Ohoisaran (2009). 44
Plate 6-1: Two young girls help with the construction of the stone dock. 121
Plate 8-1: The harvest of musim cengkih or clove harvesting for trevally, the Bobara (*Carangoides* spp). 145
Plate 8-2: The Bagan (lift net). 146
Plate 8-3: The joy of musim cengkih, fishing for trevally. 146
Plate 8-4: Two fisherman prepare the bubu, or fish traps. 152
Plate 9-1: A Sather elder standing in front of the foundation of a destroyed house. A new house was built in the back of the foundation. 164
Plate 9-2: A house (with accompanying clothing line) now resides on the foundation of a home that was destroyed during the 1988 Sather village fire. 164
Plate 9-3: An elder of Yamko *fam* showing an antique betel nut container, which serves as proof of his authenticity as land lord of the Sather village. 169