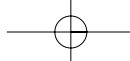


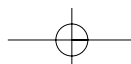
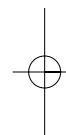
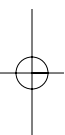
## APPENDIX I

## Overview of material collected by Brenneker and Juliana

Category	Subcategory
Songs	Work songs
	Religious songs
	Ceremonial songs
	Satirical songs
	Love songs
	Lullabies
	School songs
	Story songs
	Game songs
	Selling songs
	Narratives
Tricksters	
Personal stories	
Etiological tales (explaining why things are the way they are)	
Reminiscences	
Religious stories	
Lists	Place-names
	Personal names (epithets)
	Nicknames
	Plant names
	Artifact names
	Fish names
	Games (ring games)
Folk beliefs and customs	Conception, pregnancy, birth and infancy, twins, baptism
	Dating, love, courtship and marriage
	Diseases, healing and remedies
	Ceremonial customs
	Agriculture
	Dying, death and funeral arrangements
	Nature, flora and fauna
Economics	



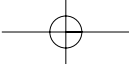
Folk sayings, rhymes and proverbs	Children's rhymes, fingerplay sayings Play rhymes Game rhymes Riddles Peddler cries Euphemisms
Folk material	Several artifacts (domestic, religious, musical)



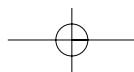
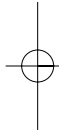
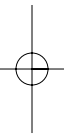
## APPENDIX II

## Overview of types of songs

Category	Type and translation
Work songs	<p>Kantika di bati ku tati (when pounding cactus with the mortar called 'tati')</p> <p>Kantika di bati maishi den pilon (when pounding millet in a mortar made of a tree-trunk)</p> <p>Kantika di mula maishi (when grinding millet)</p> <p>Kantika di bua kanoa (when rowing the fishing boat)</p> <p>Kantika di hala kanoa (when beaching the fishing boat)</p> <p>Kantika di karga hamaka (when carrying a sick person in a hammock)</p> <p>Kantika di koba pos (when digging a well)</p> <p>Kantika di mukel (when using a sledge-hammer)</p> <p>Kantika di kore ficho (when taking coal to shore to be loaded onto the boats)</p> <p>Kantika di dèmpel (when filling holes)</p> <p>Kantika di rema ponchi (when carrying people on small boats across the harbour)</p>
Religious songs	<p>Kantika di San Antoni (songs for Saint Anthony)</p> <p>Kantika di San Wan (songs for Saint John)</p>
Ceremonial songs	<p>Kantika di seú (for the harvest festival)</p> <p>Kantika di bati huda (for the procession in which people would beat a doll in the figure of the apostle Judas who betrayed Jezus)</p> <p>Kantika di chiwewe (for the novena for Holy Mary)</p> <p>Kantika di djasabra (Saturday song)</p> <p>Kantika di ocho dia (for the eight-nights ceremony upon someone's death)</p> <p>or</p> <p>Kantika di dum ve (for the eight-nights ceremony upon someone's death)</p> <p>Kantika di Zè (for the eight days in which a child is protected against Zè)</p>
Satirical songs	<p>Tambú</p> <p>Kantika di aña nobo (for the new year)</p> <p>Kantika di puña (satire)</p> <p>Kantika di pleizi (for enjoyment)</p>
Lullabies	Kantika pa hasi yu drumi
School songs	Kantika di skol
Story songs	Kantika di storia
Game songs	<p>Kantika di mucha (for children)</p> <p>Kantika di hunga palu (for stick dance)</p>



Wega di spelchi (for games)  
Samanakitoki (for stick dance)



## APPENDIX III

## Observations on demographic figures, 1863-1917

Table 1. Population and Migration by Sex, Curacao 1863-1917

Year	<i>Population</i>			<i>Net migration</i>			<i>Sex ratio</i>
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1863	8747	10397	19144	-118	60	-58	0.84
1864	8852	10527	19379	36	269	305	0.84
1865	8989	10875	19864	48	226	274	0.83
1866	9022	11263	20285	44	-28	16	0.80
1867	9301	11401	20702	-165	-38	-203	0.82
1868	9335	11509	20844	-245	-640	-885	0.81
1869	9183	10946	20129	521	561	1082	0.84
1870	9662	11427	21189	-83	81	-2	0.85
1871	9692	11627	21319	-72	65	-7	0.83
1872	9909	11991	21900	-234	75	-159	0.83
1873	10072	12273	22345	-219	181	-38	0.82
1874	10085	12628	22713	465	350	815	0.80
1875	10763	13209	23972	-394	-224	-618	0.81
1876	10622	13168	23790	-389	-328	-717	0.81
1877	10517	13100	23617	106	114	220	0.80
1878	10704	13273	23977	-219	-3	-222	0.81
1879	10622	13366	23988	-210	-12	-222	0.79
1880	10629	13517	24146	-199	-132	-331	0.79
1881	10710	13606	24316	233	338	571	0.79
1882	11128	14078	25206	-347	-385	-732	0.79
1883	10968	13893	24861	-373	-118	-491	0.79
1884	10785	14009	24794	20	209	229	0.77
1885	11017	14345	25362	-447	-210	-657	0.77
1886	10779	14191	24970	67	147	214	0.76
1887	10977	14450	25427	-241	-54	-295	0.76
1888	11019	14644	25663	-229	-179	-408	0.75
1889	11059	14728	25787	1	150	151	0.75
1890	11152	14893	26045	-122	100	-22	0.75
1891	11307	15277	26584	310	195	505	0.74

Year	Population			Net migration			Sex ratio
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1892	11866	15627	27254	869	-165	704	0.76
1893	12962	15596	27319	-1225	172	-1053	0.83
1894	12071	15944	27763	-79	-31	-110	0.76
1895	12278	16137	28187	-120	161	41	0.76
1896	12430	16454	29081	29	-358	-329	0.76
1897	12714	16384	29098	-60	-24	-84	0.78
1898	12975	16583	29558	262	72	334	0.78
1899	13285	16834	30119	-61	307	246	0.79
1900	13390	17246	30636	-285	96	-189	0.78
1901	13306	17515	30821	47	77	124	0.76
1902	13565	17786	31351	-395	-166	-561	0.76
1903	13501	17870	31371	37	58	95	0.76
1904	13608	17899	31507	-247	-558	-805	0.76
1905	13534	17556	31090	-709	-205	-914	0.77
1906	12951	17450	30401	316	302	618	0.74
1907	13251	17632	30883	153	-197	-44	0.75
1908	13707	17699	31406	153	-463	-310	0.77
1909	13972	17295	31924	134	799	933	0.81
1910	14310	18275	32846	-261	-194	-455	0.78
1911	14398	18448	32846	-185	-130	-315	0.78
1912	14447	18479	32926	46	207	253	0.78
1913	14455	18504	32959	58	237	295	0.78
1914	14613	18748	33677	-25	47	22	0.78
1915	14763	18914	33677	-13	471	458	0.78
1916	14798	19370	34168	329	93	422	0.76
1917	15269	19624	34893	-559	-257	-816	0.78

Source: Koloniale verslagen 1863-1918

From 1863 until 1917 the Curaçaoan population increased from 19,144 to 34,893 people, or 82 per cent over a period of 54 years. This demographic growth was the net outcome of two countervailing trends: natural population growth on the one hand and decrease due to an emigration surplus of 3125 on the other. There are two remarkable gender contrasts in this demographic chart. First, with a sex ratio oscillating between 0.74 and 0.85, there was a strong female domination in the total population. Second, there is an imbalance in migration patterns: for women an immigration surplus was recorded (1121), for men an emigration surplus (4346). The latter imbalance only explains a fraction of the total gender imbalance.