RICE	type	LINK	TITLE		TEXT	year	extract	edited	
		https://historiaagraria.com/FILE/articulos/RHA75_Maat-van_Andel.pdf	**Maat, H. and van Andel, T. (2018) "The history of the Rice Gene Pool in Suriname: Circulations of rice and people from the eighteenth century until late**		The periods correspond with major historical events, the first period corresponds with the transatlantic slavery, in the eighteenth and nineteenth century, and the second period coincides with the transfer of indentured labourers from Asia, late nineteenth and early twentieth century. The third period corresponds with the emergence of scientific global networks for agriculture that formed the basis of the Green Revolution in the second half of the twentieth century. Each of these episodes had a major and lasting impact on the Surinamese society as a whole. They also had a major impact on rice cultivation, in terms of origins of rice varieties entering Suriname, the way rice		clear division of the period of rice in suriname and the economical impact had in suriname	x	
		pdf	**Carney, J. (2005) "Rice and memory in the age of enslavement: Atlantic passages to Suriname," Slavery and Abolition, 26(3), pp. 325–348.**	1	The Atlantic economy first gained a foothold in the Canary Islands and Madeira in the 1460s before leapfrogging to the Caribbean and Brazil over the following century. It depended vitally on Africa for the work force as well as for surplus food that sustained Portuguese mariners and resident traders. South along the Atlantic archipelago are the Cape Verde Islands. The Islands assumed a prominent role in the making of the Atlantic economy for their location.The region provided skilled tropical farmers and subsistence staples to the emerging Black Atlantic.	**1460**	The Atlantic economy first gained a foothold in the Canary Islands and Madeira before leapfrogging to the Caribbean and Brazil. 1	x	
Oryza glaberrima		pdf	**Carney, J. (2005) "Rice and memory in the age of enslavement: Atlantic passages to Suriname," Slavery and Abolition, 26(3), pp. 325–348.**	2	Seed rice – the grain with its husk still attached – was deliberately introduced to Bahia in 1530 by a ship that departed the Cape Verde Islands, where rice cultivation had been introduced from the Senegambian mainland. This rice was undoubtedly African glaberrima.	**1530**	The rice seed was first introduced to Bahia by a ship that departed the Cape Verde Islands. This rice was undoubtedly African glaberrima. 2	x	
Oryza glaberrima		pdf	**Carney, J. (2005) "Rice and memory in the age of enslavement: Atlantic passages to Suriname," Slavery and Abolition, 26(3), pp. 325–348.**	3	By the 1550s, rice is listed as a marketed item in Brazil, with the sale of the unmilled cereal recorded near Rio de Janeiro. The first shipment was undoubtedly glaberrima, as it took place before Vasco da Gama returned from his epochal journey to India, which would have brought him into contact with sativa rice.	**1550**	3	x	
Sativa		https://historiaagraria.com/FILE/articulos/RHA75_Maat-van_Andel.pdf	**Maat, H. and van Andel, T. (2018) "The history of the Rice Gene Pool in Suriname: Circulations of rice and people from the eighteenth century until late**	4	Rice is one of the crops introduced to the Americas and Caribbean through colonial trade routes.The first written accounts from the Spanish, about rice cultivation in Ecuador and Bolivia, as well as the early Portuguese documentation from Brazil date from the late 16th century. The introductions relate to cultivated species of rice, primarily Oryza sativa from Asia and more sporadically Oryza glaberrina from West Africa. Across the tropical zone of the Americas there are also wild populations of Oryza glumaepatula, Oryza latifolia, Oryza grandiglumis, and Oryza alta, some of which were harvested as staple food by Native Americans.There is little doubt that European colonizers	**1550**	The first written accounts from the Spanish, about rice cultivation in Ecuador and Bolivia, as well as the early Portuguese documentation from Brazil date from the late 16th century. The introductions relate to cultivated species of rice, primarily Oryza sativa from Asia and more sporadically Oryza glaberrima from West Africa. 4	x	
Oryza glaberrima		pdf	**Carney, J. (2005) "Rice and memory in the age of enslavement: Atlantic passages to Suriname," Slavery and Abolition, 26(3), pp. 325–348.**	5	There is unambiguous reference to the cultivation of rice in Brazil in 1587, when planter Gabriel Soares de Sousa noted slaves growing the grain as a food crop on Bahian sugar plantations. Rice had become a key Brazilian subsistence staple by 1618, when plantation owner and sugar merchant Ambro sio Fernandes Branda ranked it second in dietary consumption after the indigenous staple, cassava.	**1587**	5	x	
		pdf	**Carney, J. (2005) "Rice and memory in the age of enslavement: Atlantic passages to Suriname," Slavery and Abolition, 26(3), pp. 325–348.**	6	The Atlantic contours of the region where rice was available for purchase, south from the Gambia River to Cape Mount in Liberia, became known as the 'Rice Coast'. Like their Portuguese predecessors, Dutch merchants purchased African food surpluses for provisions. By the final decades of the sixteenth century, Dutch trading posts were present along the West African coast. The growing Dutch participation in the transatlantic slave trade was accompanied by considerable attention to areas of African food availability.	**1590**	Gold coast and expanding European presence in West Africa. 6	x	xvi
		pdf	**Carney, J. (2005) "Rice and memory in the age of enslavement: Atlantic passages to Suriname," Slavery and Abolition, 26(3), pp. 325–348.**	7	The Dutch presence in the African Atlantic had strengthened when they gained a territorial foothold at Moree (Fort Nassau) along the Gold Coast in 1612.	**1612**	7	x	
		https://historiaagraria.com/FILE/articulos/RHA75_Maat-van_Andel.pdf	**Maat, H. and van Andel, T. (2018) "The history of the Rice Gene Pool in Suriname: Circulations of rice and people from the eighteenth century until late**	8	The plantation economy of Suriname was primarily run by the West Indies Company (WIC), created in 1621.The Dutch government granted the WIC the exclusive rights to trade slaves from West Africa to the Americas and the company controlled most plantations of Suriname	**1621**	The Dutch government granted the West Indies Company (WIC) the exclusive rights to trade slaves from West Africa to the Americas and the company controlled most plantations of Suriname. 8	x	
		pdf	**Carney, J. (2005) "Rice and memory in the age of enslavement: Atlantic passages to Suriname," Slavery and Abolition, 26(3), pp. 325–348.**	9	A Dutch report in 1626 provides further insight into how the external demand for food was affecting the social organization of African rice cultivation in the Cape Mount area. The anonymous author notes a considerable expansion in the area cultivated to 'peas and rice, which people are beginning to cultivate there in quantity. Since the [local] king perceives that there is profit to be gained from it, he has had a whole stretch of bush cut down and rice harvested there, serving the needs of the inhabitants and providing foreigners with fresh provisions.' The account suggests that rice no longer represented the surplus of peasant households but was being grown under some form of	**1626**	The external demand for food affecting the social organization of African rice cultivation in the Cape Mount area. 9	x	
Oryza glaberrima		pdf	**Carney, J. (2005) "Rice and memory in the age of enslavement: Atlantic passages to Suriname," Slavery and Abolition, 26(3), pp. 325–348.**	10	At the end of the 16th century the cultivation of glaberrima was no longer confined to West Africa's indigenous rice region. It was grown near Elmina.	**1640**	10	x	
both		pdf	**Carney, J. (2005) "Rice and memory in the age of enslavement: Atlantic passages to Suriname," Slavery and Abolition, 26(3), pp. 325–348.**	11	One corridor of introduction is associated with the expulsion of Dutch planters from Brazil in 1644, whose slaves reestablished longstanding subsistence preferences with their exodus to the colony. Another corridor links its introduction to the African Gold Coast, where rice developed as a commodity during the 1600s. The oral histories of maroons offer an additional perspective on rice beginnings in South America, attributing its diffusion to the deliberate efforts of enslaved women.	**1644**	The two corridors of rice introduction: Brazil and the African Gold Coast. 11	x	
Oryza glaberrima		pdf	**Carney, J. (2005) "Rice and memory in the age of enslavement: Atlantic passages to Suriname," Slavery and Abolition, 26(3), pp. 325–348.**	12	In the 17th century no other area along the West African coast experienced such a concentrated European presence. Along a mere 300 miles of coastline, the Dutch and other Europeans established some 50 outposts to facilitate the transatlantic slave trade. African-grown food surpluses were in great demand. With the proliferation of forts and slavers along the Gold Coast in the first half of the 17th century, Dutch accounts offer salient details on the cultivation of rice in the geographical locales where it was grown. The area around Cape Mount in north- western Liberia (and part of West Africa's indigenous rice	**1650**	Along a mere 300 miles of coastline, the Dutch and other Europeans established some 50 outposts to facilitate the transatlantic slave trade. The area around Cape Mount in north-western Liberia (and part of West Africa's indigenous rice region) generated a number of commentaries on indigenous rice culture and marketing. 12	x	17th
		pdf	**Carney, J. (2005) "Rice and memory in the age of enslavement: Atlantic passages to Suriname," Slavery and Abolition, 26(3), pp. 325–348.**	13	Rice was introduced to Suriname early in its settlement history. By the end of the 17th century, attempts had already been made to export the cereal to Holland. Rice served the dual capacities of subsistence and export. In this sense, the Dutch colony resembled two other plantation economies of the Americas, Portuguese Brazil and English South Carolina.	**1650**	Early archival documents refer to the potential of rice as a plantation crop, mentioning the grain among the many commodities Europeans introduced for export. 13	x	XVII
		pdf	**Carney, J. (2005) "Rice and memory in the age of enslavement: Atlantic passages to Suriname," Slavery and Abolition, 26(3), pp. 325–348.**	14	When the Portuguese reasserted control over Brazil, not all the Dutch planters returned to Holland. Some of them, among them Sephardic Jews of Iberian origin, relocated to the Guianas, where they were allowed to practice their faith without persecution.	**1654**	Sephardic Jews of Iberian origin relocate to the Guianas, bringing rice to Suriname. 14	x	
		pdf	**Carney, J. (2005) "Rice and memory in the age of enslavement: Atlantic passages to Suriname," Slavery and Abolition, 26(3), pp. 325–348.**	15	Key features of the Brazilian plantation system transferred to Suriname (an English colony until 1667). These included the right of a slave to an individual garden plot as well as control over income derived from sale of produce grown on it. The 'Brazilian system' of plantation slavery expanded beyond Suriname into many areas of the Caribbean such as Jamaica, where slaves were allowed to grow rice on their individual plots.	**1654**	Key features of the Brazilian plantation system transferred to Suriname. 15		

Oryza glaberrima		pdf	**Carney, J. (2005) "Rice and memory in the age of enslavement: Atlantic passages to Surinam," Slavery and Abolition, 26(3), pp. 325–348.**	16	When the cereal was sold in the husk to slave ships, African women on board were put to work cleaning the rice with the hand-held African mortar and pestle. Bosman made these observations of Axim in the same decades that Paánza's mother and other Maroon forebears were being forcibly deported from Africa. Significantly, any unprocessed grains remaining from the slave ship's provision could have served as seed rice, thus making credible the Maroon claim that a female ancestor brought rice in her hair from West Africa.	**1667**	Female ancestors of the Maroons brought rice in their hair from West Africa, as they were put to work cleaning the rice husk on slave ships. 16	x	
Oryza glaberrima		pdf	**Carney, J. (2005) "Rice and memory in the age of enslavement: Atlantic passages to Surinam," Slavery and Abolition, 26(3), pp. 325–348.**	17	The grain's arrival in the Americas as surplus provender provided the first generations of enslaved Africans with the seed for growing a subsistence preference on plantation food fields. Their expertise and efforts laid the foundation for colonial experimentation with rice as an export crop.	**1667**	The African expertise and efforts laid the foundation for colonial experimentation with rice as an export crop. 17		
		https://historiaagraria.com/FILE/articulos/RHA75_Maat-van_Andel.pdf	**Maat, H. and van Andel, T. (2018) "The history of the Rice Gene Pool in Suriname: Circulations of rice and people from the eighteenth century until late**	18	About a quarter million slaves were shipped to Suriname, a Dutch settlement bordering the northern tip of Brazil. The country lies between French Guiana at the east end and former British Guiana at the western border. After a series of wars and peace deals with the British, the Dutch gained control over the area in 1667 and started to develop the plantation economy in the years thereafter.	**1667**	Dutch gained control over Suriname and started to develop the plantation economy in the years thereafter. 18	x	
Oryza sativa	Sééi and Yáya	https://assets.researchsquare.com/files/rs-2266777/v1/41610a35-7993-47c1-b36e-abebc7b1304f.pdf?c=1668800521	**Andel, T.van, Maat, H. and Pinas, N. (2022) "Maroon women still grow rice varieties named after their ancestors who hid seeds in their hair when they escaped**	19	In 1690, there was a revolt on a plantation along the Cassewinica creek, during which its Jewish owner Immanuël Machado was killed and many enslaved Africans escaped, 'taking along everything of value'. Ayakō took this opportunity to rescue his sister Sééi and her young daughter Yáya, and settle with Lánu upstream along the Matjau creek, where they burnt patches of forest, planted crops and raised poultry. They all spoke Twi, so they probably originated from present-day Ghana, and became the ancestors of the Saramaccan Matjau clan.	**1690**	Revolt on a plantation along the Cassewinica creek, where many enslaved Africans escaped and settled upstream along the Matjau creek. 20	x	
Oryza sativa	Sééi and Yáya	https://assets.researchsquare.com/files/rs-2266777/v1/41610a35-7993-47c1-b36e-abebc7b1304f.pdf?c=1668800520	**Andel, T.van, Maat, H. and Pinas, N. (2022) "Maroon women still grow rice varieties named after their ancestors who hid seeds in their hair when they escaped**	20	Lánu escaped around 1685 and, guided through the forest by a forest spirit named Wámba, found refuge in an Amerindian village. Lánu was soon joined by his younger brother Ayakō, who escaped from plantation Waterland, situated along the lower Suriname river.	**1684**	Maroon escapes from plantation Waterland and settling along the lower Suriname river. 19	x	Sééi's daughter Yáya
		https://historiaagraria.com/FILE/articulos/RHA75_Maat-van_Andel.pdf	**Maat, H. and van Andel, T. (2018) "The history of the Rice Gene Pool in Suriname: Circulations of rice and people from the eighteenth century until late**	21	Slaves who ran away from plantations, not rarely after a revolt, created settlements in places out of reach for colonial authorities. These Maroon communities provide a new social context in which the people picked up their lives adjusted to the new conditions but relying on their African experiences. Agriculture received a new meaning in these communities and revived as a socially rewarding activity.	**1693**	The newly settled Maroon communities provide a new social context in which the people picked up their lives adjusted to the new conditions but relying on their African experiences. Agriculture revived as a socially rewarding activity. 21	x	
Oryza Sativa	Paánza	pdf	**Carney, J. (2005) "Rice and memory in the age of enslavement: Atlantic passages to Surinam," Slavery and Abolition, 26(3), pp. 325–348.**	22	Richard Price places Paánza's birth in the colony about 1705 and her escape to the period 1730–40. Her African-born mother likely arrived in Suriname in the late 17th or early 18th century.	**1705**	22	x	
Oryza sativa	**Sééi an**	https://assets.researchsquare.com/files/rs-2266777/v1/41610a35-7993-47c1-b36e-abebc7b1304f.pdf?c=1668800522	**Andel, T.van, Maat, H. and Pinas, N. (2022) "Maroon women still grow rice varieties named after their ancestors who hid seeds in their hair when they escaped**	23	On 4 March 1712, the Jewish plantation owners Nassy and Cardoso discovered a village during a military raid against Maroons between the Suriname and Saramacca Rivers. The inhabitants had fled, but the soldiers were surprised by their enormous provision fields with tobacco, rice, oil palms, bananas, oranges, poultry and goats, which 'were too large to destroy'. It is unclear whether the Matjau's lived there too, but this is the first written evidence of rice grown by Maroons in Suriname. According to Albert Aboikoni, paramount chief of the Saramaccans, the growing Matjau group, including Sééi and several children born in the forest, trekked southwards for a few	**1712**	Jewish plantation owners discovered a Maroon village between the Suriname and Saramacca Rivers, which is the first written evidence of rice grown by Maroons in Suriname. 23	x	
		https://historiaagraria.com/FILE/articulos/RHA75_Maat-van_Andel.pdf	**Maat, H. and van Andel, T. (2018) "The history of the Rice Gene Pool in Suriname: Circulations of rice and people from the eighteenth century until late**	24	The harsh and violent plantation regime may suggest that plantation owners were rather in- different about what the slaves were eating.This seems to be confirmed by the fact that slaves were allowed to grow their own food on small plots. There is some evidence that rice was grown on plantations, at least in small quantities, from writings of Herlein in 1718 and the Swedish botanist Rolander in 1755 (Andel, Maas & Dobreff, 2012).	**1718**	24	x	
Oryza glaberrima		https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2840666/	**African Rice (Oryza glaberrima Steud.): Lost Crop of the Enslaved Africans Discovered in Suriname**	25	Not long after their escape, Maroons started to grow rice as a staple food around their hidden settlements. Mercenaries who were sent to capture the runaways encountered extensive rice fields in cleared swamps surrounding the temporary rebel camps. Maroons claimed that rice originally came from Africa and that it was introduced to the New World and later taken to the forest camps by a female ancestor who smuggled the seeds in her hair. Each of the few studies on Maroon agriculture mentions the cultivation of "red" or "wild" or "black rice." After men have cleared and burned the fields, sowing, harvesting, and preparing the rice are mainly women's tasks.	**1720**	The rice cultivation as a food staple for the Maroons was done primarily by women. 25	x	**xviii**
				26	Geijskes (1954) listed 21 local rice varieties grown by Paramaccan and Aucan Maroons along the Marowijne River. Hurault numbered a dozen varieties planted by the Aucan and Boni Maroons of French Guiana. Anthropologists Richard and Sally Price recorded names in the Saramaccan Maroon language for no less than 74 varieties of rice, including a "true red rice" and a "forest rice" or "wild rice" (mátu alísi in the Saramaccan language) that was used mainly in rituals. At that time it was unclear to them whether 18th–century Saramaccans cultivated this "wild rice" or simply gathered it in nearby forest swamps.	**1720**	Cultivation of "forest rice" or "wild rice" (mátu alísi in the Saramaccan language) used mainly in rituals. 26		
O. sativa	**Paánza**	https://assets.researchsquare.com/files/rs-2266777/v1/41610a35-7993-47c1-b36e-abebc7b1304f.pdf?c=1668800529	**Andel, T.van, Maat, H. and Pinas, N. (2022) "Maroon women still grow rice varieties named after their ancestors who hid seeds in their hair when they escaped**	27	The Saramaccans had settled along the upper Suriname River some 25 years before Paánza arrived with her successful new seed stock in 1739.	**1739**	27	x	
both	uknown woman from Aluku tripe	https://assets.researchsquare.com/files/rs-2266777/v1/41610a35-7993-47c1-b36e-abebc7b1304f.pdf?c=1668800538	**Andel, T.van, Maat, H. and Pinas, N. (2022) "Maroon women still grow rice varieties named after their ancestors who hid seeds in their hair when they escaped**	28	Little is known over the history of rice in the Aluku community. One of the believed is that might have been Boni's mother. Boklilifu Boni (c. 1730–19 February 1793) was a freedom fighter form which on of the revolt took name. he was born in the forest, and ancestor of the Aluku Maroons. His enslaved African mother escaped while pregnant from her Dutch master,. The first published account of rice as a staple crop among Maroons was the diary of the Scottish mercenary John Gabriel Stedman, who discovered enormous rice fields in August 1755, when he chased the Aluku in the Cottica region. In 1773, the group of Kormantin Kodjo, who also had large rice fields,	**1755**	The rice village of the Aluku community and the revolt of Boklilifu Boni. 28	x	
Oryza sativa	**Sééi an**	https://assets.researchsquare.com/files/rs-2266777/v1/41610a35-7993-47c1-b36e-abebc7b1304f.pdf?c=1668800525	**Andel, T.van, Maat, H. and Pinas, N. (2022) "Maroon women still grow rice varieties named after their ancestors who hid seeds in their hair when they escaped**	29	Some Saramaccan women said they had abandoned the variety because it had scabrous leaves that itched the skin during the harvest and was difficult to mill by hand. The Matawai grew a similar looking rice variety, 'alisi séépi', also translated as 'rice itself' and said to be an old rice taken along by runaways. The two Maroon tribes first formed one group along the Saramacca River and later separated around the mid 1760s when the Saramaccans travelled to the upper Suriname River. This happened decades after Sééi allegedly introduced her rice into the interior, so both rice types may be strongly related.	**1760**	The Matawai community grew a similar looking rice variety, 'alisi séépi', said to be an old rice taken along by runaways. 29	x	
Oryza sativa	**Sééi an**	https://assets.researchsquare.com/files/rs-2266777/v1/41610a35-7993-47c1-b36e-abebc7b1304f.pdf?c=1668800526	**Andel, T.van, Maat, H. and Pinas, N. (2022) "Maroon women still grow rice varieties named after their ancestors who hid seeds in their hair when they escaped**	30	Sééi's daughter Yáya, also known as Jaja Dandé, became an important medium for the same forest spirit that earlier helped Lánu reach the Amerindians. Wámba, speaking through Mama Yáya's mouth, protected the first runaways against other malevolent forest spirits. Yáya's spiritual advice also convinced the Saramaccans to sign a peace treaty with the colonial government in 1762 and allow the first missionaries in their territory in 1765.	**1762**	Yáya's spiritual convinced the Saramaccans to sign a peace treaty with the colonial government. 30	x	
		https://historiaagraria.com/FILE/articulos/RHA75_Maat-van_Andel.pdf	**Maat, H. and van Andel, T. (2018) "The history of the Rice Gene Pool in Suriname: Circulations of rice and people from the eighteenth century until late**	31	Early plantation and Maroon settlements were more towards the east, connecting into French Guiana, whereas the Asian rice farmers settled in the Western coastal zone, neighbouring British Guiana.	**1800**	Asian rice farmers' settlements. 31	x	
			Maat, H. and van Andel, T. (2018) "The history of the Rice Gene Pool in Suriname: Circulations of rice and people from the eighteenth century until late	32	In Suriname, like in other countries in the Americas, rice gained in significance as a food crop and as a commercial crop during the 19th century. The anti-commodity notion does not exclude the emergence of local markets or other forms of exchange of products and Maroons certainly exchanged rice within their communities and possibly between communities. A publication from the 1930s, written by agronomists in British Guiana, opens with a short history of rice mentioning that the colonial government considered, in 1810, to send a special expedition to destroy rice fields of runaway slaves because they were growing rice in large quantities. The authors do not say what motives the	**1810**	In Suriname rice gained in significance as a food crop and as a commercial crop. 32	x	

		https://historiaagraria.com/FILE/articulos/RHA75_Maat-van_Andel.pdf	**Maat, H. and van Andel, T. (2018) "The history of the Rice Gene Pool in Suriname: Circulations of rice and people from the eighteenth century until late**	33	After the abolition of slavery in 1863, the colonisers recruited labourers from Asia to work on the plantations. The African slaves and Asian indentured labourers shipped to the colony had a major impact on the population, social structures and economy of the country, including rice production.	**1863**	Abolition of slavery and recruitment of labourers from Asia to work on the plantations. 33	x	
			Maat, H. and van Andel, T. (2018) "The history of the Rice Gene Pool in Suriname: Circulations of rice and people from the eighteenth century until late	34	The first ship with Indian contract labourers, mostly men but also women, arrived in 1873 and from 1890 labourers from Java arrived to work on the plantations.The Indian labourers were primarily recruited from the northwest of India (the area today forming the states of Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Bihar) a process that lasted until 1916. A total of 34,304 Indian labourers were shipped to Suriname in that period. The total of Javanese labour migrants brought to Suriname was 32,956 in the period between 1890–1940 (Hoefte, 1998). Most labourers were recruited on the basis of a three-year contract. At the end of their contract period some labourers returned to their home country	**1873-1890**	The arrival of the first ships with labourers from India and Java. The labourers from India, known as Hindustani in Suriname, and the Javanese each maintained their own customs and routines. Most families had one or more rice fields. 34	x	
		pdf	**Carney, J. (2005) "Rice and memory in the age of enslavement: Atlantic passages to Suriname," Slavery and Abolition, 26(3), pp. 325–348.**	35	By the early nineteenth century, the lowland areas surrounding Paramaribo produced some marketed rice. One plantation list from mid-century suggests an emerging focus of commercial rice cultivation in wetlands along tidal rivers and estuaries, perhaps as a consequence of the development of a water-driven mechanical mill that efficiently processed rice for market. The influx of immigrants from South and South East Asia to Suriname during the second half of the 19th century also encouraged the internal market demand for rice. Over the 20th century increasing emphasis was placed on mechanized largescale production on tidal lowlands near the Atlantic coast, where rice	**1880**	Emerging focus of commercial rice cultivation in wetlands along tidal rivers and estuaries. 35	x	xix - xx
		https://historiaagraria.com/FILE/articulos/RHA75_Maat-van_Andel.pdf	**Maat, H. and van Andel, T. (2018) "The history of the Rice Gene Pool in Suriname: Circulations of rice and people from the eighteenth century until late**	36	With the recruitment of labourers from India and Indonesia, the colonial government tried to revive the crumbling plantation economy in Surinam	**1880**	36	x	
		https://historiaagraria.com/FILE/articulos/RHA75_Maat-van_Andel.pdf	**Maat, H. and van Andel, T. (2018) "The history of the Rice Gene Pool in Suriname: Circulations of rice and people from the eighteenth century until late**	37	From the early 20th century, the British and Dutch also started to exchange plant material and knowledge through scientific networks. As these networks expanded to the British and Dutch overseas territories and also connected to other nations, there was a steady inflow of new rice types into Suriname.	**1900**	The British and Dutch started to exchange plant material and knowledge through scientific networks. As these networks expanded and connected to other nations, there was a steady inflow of new rice types into Suriname. 37	x	
		https://historiaagraria.com/FILE/articulos/RHA75_Maat-van_Andel.pdf	**Maat, H. and van Andel, T. (2018) "The history of the Rice Gene Pool in Suriname: Circulations of rice and people from the eighteenth century until late**	38	The colonial administration estimated that total rice production in 1904 was 800 metric tons, increasing to 2,000 in 1910 and over 12,000 tons in the early 1920s. In the 1900s the Department started to support rice farming by bringing new rice varieties to Suriname.	**1904**	Increase in rice production in Suriname. 38	x	
			Maat, H. and van Andel, T. (2018) "The history of the Rice Gene Pool in Suriname: Circulations of rice and people from the eighteenth century until late	39	The colonial agricultural reports of Suriname of the years 1904 until 1907 report about eight different upland varieties and thirteen lowland varieties received from Demerara and four lowland varieties from Java.	**1904**	Report on the rice varieties in Suriname. 39	x	
			Maat, H. and van Andel, T. (2018) "The history of the Rice Gene Pool in Suriname: Circulations of rice and people from the eighteenth century until late	40	By the early twentieth century the Dutch agronomists in Suriname worked on ways to stimulate rice cultivation among small-holders in the coastal lowlands. A variety they considered most promising for further selection and distribution was called Skrivimankoti. This variety circulated in the expert networks across the globe. One place it was sent to was the US Department of Agriculture. In the agricultural report of 1906 the Dutch underline the potential of Skrivimankoti by quoting the response they received from USDA pathologists Haven Metcalf: One sample of rice has arrived, namely the Skrivimankoti. I am very much	**1906**	The Dutch agronomists in Suriname worked on ways to stimulate rice cultivation among small-holders in the coastal lowlands. 40	x	
		https://historiaagraria.com/FILE/articulos/RHA75_Maat-van_Andel.pdf	**Maat, H. and van Andel, T. (2018) "The history of the Rice Gene Pool in Suriname: Circulations of rice and people from the eighteenth century until late**	41	The Skrivimankoti rice was also sent to Java where the Dutch agronomist and pioneer in rice breeding Vander Stokunder lined the potential of the variety for Java. Another important connection for the Dutch agronomists in Suriname was with neighbouring British Guiana, where agronomists worked on rice improvement in very similar ways.The Dutch agronomist Boonacker visited Demerara in 1906 and reported that the main variety grown there, called Creole rice or Demerara Creole, was very similar to Skrivimankoti.	**1906**	The Dutch agronomist Boonacker reported that the main variety grown In Demerara, called Creole rice or Demerara Creole, was very similar to Skrivimankoti (a variety seen to have a lot of potential). 41, 42	x	
				42	The knowledge about rice varieties and the mechanisms of reproduction and hered- ity were still in its infancy in those years. Although theories of plant reproduction, most notably Mendel's laws, were known to the agronomist, control over the reproduction of the minuscule rice flowers was technically complicated. Moreover, given the many different rice types, getting an overview of all the available material and its characteristics was very time consuming. Until the 1930s most of the rice breeding implied the selection of rice phenotypes and testing them under different conditions, very similar to what farmers have been doing for centuries. Skrivimankoti, the lookalike of				
		https://historiaagraria.com/FILE/articulos/RHA75_Maat-van_Andel.pdf	**Maat, H. and van Andel, T. (2018) "The history of the Rice Gene Pool in Suriname: Circulations of rice and people from the eighteenth century until late**	43	A last phase in the creation of a Surinamese rice gene pool came with the emergence of a large mechanised rice scheme in the Nickerie district. Despite the success of Asian rice farmers, the Dutch administrators thought that European farmers were better in growing rice. Based on a failed experiment with mechanised rice in the Netherlands Indies in the late 1910s, the idea was to try again in Suriname with Dutch farmers. In 1922 the repatriated sugar manufacturer Pyttersen sent a report to the Dutch government about the options for mechanised agriculture.	**1910**	The emergence of a large mechanised rice scheme in the Nickerie district. 43	x	
sativa	Kindja ranteh, Ketan hitam	https://historiaagraria.com/FILE/articulos/RHA75_Maat-van_Andel.pdf	**Maat, H. and van Andel, T. (2018) "The history of the Rice Gene Pool in Suriname: Circulations of rice and people from the eighteenth century until late**	44	The varieties that performed well and were appreciated by the farmers were reproduced and distributed.The departmental reports mention that smallholders originating from India had different preferences than the rice farmers who had their roots in Java. In the 1911 report the agronomist Drent mentions several varieties popular among the Javanese, all having Javanese sounding names: Kindja ranteh, Ketan hitam, Tjereh, Boeloeh poetih and Boeloe itam. He added that because the Boeloeh poetih was a popular variety, the department decided to multiply the variety on a field of the plantation Guineesche-Vriendschap (Guinean Friendship).	**1911**	Javanese rice varieties. 44	x	
Oryza glaberrima		https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2840666/	**"African rice (Oryza glaberrima steud.): Lost crop of the enslaved Africans discovered in Suriname" (2010) Economic Botany, 64(1), pp. 1–10.**	45	There are strong indications that Maroons have continued to cultivate African rice until today, long after O. sativa was established as the country's main cash crop on Suriname's tidal plains by Asian contract laborers in the 1930s.	**1930**	Maroons have continued to cultivate African rice until today, long after O. sativa was established as the country's main cash crop. 45	x	
		https://historiaagraria.com/FILE/articulos/RHA75_Maat-van_Andel.pdf	**Maat, H. and van Andel, T. (2018) "The history of the Rice Gene Pool in Suriname: Circulations of rice and people from the eighteenth century until late**	46	In 1933 the agronomist Stahel, Director of agricultural research from 1919, wrote an overview of the rice improvement activities of the Department. He recalled the first acquisitions from Java and Demerara in 1904, followed by new batches being sent in 1907 and 1911, including seeds from India and French Indochina.	**1933**	46	x	
	SML	https://historiaagraria.com/FILE/articulos/RHA75_Maat-van_Andel.pdf	**Maat, H. and van Andel, T. (2018) "The history of the Rice Gene Pool in Suriname: Circulations of rice and people from the eighteenth century until late**	47	After the Second World War the Dutch government initiated a more structural investment plan for the Surinamese economy. In 1949 the government created a fund to finance a semi-private company called the Stichting Machinale Landbouw (Machine Agriculture Foundation, hereafter SML).	**1949**	After WW2 the Dutch government initiated a more structural investment plan for the Surinamese economy, financing the Stichting Machinale Landbouw (SML). 47	x	
		https://historiaagraria.com/FILE/articulos/RHA75_Maat-van_Andel.pdf	**Maat, H. and van Andel, T. (2018) "The history of the Rice Gene Pool in Suriname: Circulations of rice and people from the eighteenth century until late**	48	Halfway the 20th century the overlapping scientific and trade networks worked towards the same goal of pushing rice into a major export crop. Rice produced in Suriname became a major global commodity, facilitated by the continuous support of the Dutch government. This new phase of rice production largely overshadowed the continuous rice growing activities of the Maroons.	**1950**	Rice produced in Suriname became a major global commodity with the continuous support of the Dutch government. This new phase of rice production largely overshadowed the continuous rice growing activities of the Maroons. 48	x	
	SML	https://historiaagraria.com/FILE/articulos/RHA75_Maat-van_Andel.pdf	**Maat, H. and van Andel, T. (2018) "The history of the Rice Gene Pool in Suriname: Circulations of rice and people from the eighteenth century until late**	49	In 1950 the SML initiated the implementation of rice polders, starting with an experimental polder of 200 hectares, followed by the construction of several polders of 5,000 hectares each.	**1950**	49	x	

		https://historiaagraria.com/FILE/articulos/RHA75_Maat-van_Andel.pdf	**Maat, H. and van Andel, T. (2018) "The history of the Rice Gene Pool in Suriname: Circulations of rice and people from the eighteenth century until late**	50	Van der Meulen brought seed of about 19 Indonesian varieties to Suriname, which did not perform very well at the SML station but two other Indonesian varieties, Bengawan and Mas, appeared promising.	**1951**	More Indonesian rice varieties brought to Suriname, to the SML breeding station. 50		
		https://historiaagraria.com/FILE/articulos/RHA75_Maat-van_Andel.pdf	**Maat, H. and van Andel, T. (2018) "The history of the Rice Gene Pool in Suriname: Circulations of rice and people from the eighteenth century until late**	51	The rice breeding strategy of the Green Revolution arrived first in Suriname through the person of Van der Meulen. He had been leading the breeding station on Java where he had worked on crossings between indica and javanica varieties. By and large, indica varieties have a shorter growth period whereas javanica was less susceptible to daylight variation and responded better to fertiliser.	**1960**	The rice breeding strategy of the Green Revolution. 51		
							traces of		
							cultural preservation		
							commodification		
							power structures