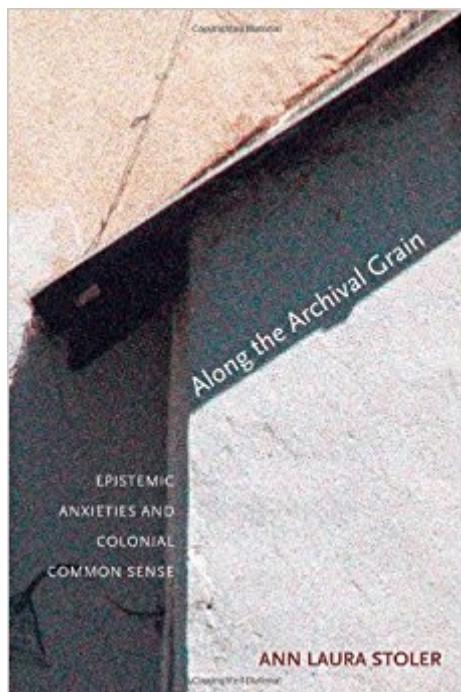


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Along The Archival Grain: Epistemic Anxieties And Colonial Common Sense



Synopsis

Along the Archival Grain offers a unique methodological and analytic opening to the affective registers of imperial governance and the political content of archival forms. In a series of nuanced mediations on the nature of colonial documents from the nineteenth-century Netherlands Indies, Ann Laura Stoler identifies the social epistemologies that guided perception and practice, revealing the problematic racial ontologies of that confused epistemic space. Navigating familiar and extraordinary paths through the lettered lives of those who ruled, she seizes on moments when common sense failed and prevailing categories no longer seemed to work. She asks not what colonial agents knew, but what happened when what they thought they knew they found they did not. Rejecting the notion that archival labor be approached as an extractive enterprise, Stoler sets her sights on archival production as a consequential act of governance, as a field of force with violent effect, and not least as a vivid space to do ethnography.

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Customer Reviews

"[E]legance, energy, and perspicuity has long been a hallmark of Stoler's scholarship, but in this book, Stoler's aim is particularly true. . . . Along the Archival Grain is a call to arms from one of the most forceful practitioners of our discipline. The passions that haunt are of more than passing interest: they have done much to shape our contemporary world. In facing up to this reality, Ann Stoler has provided us with a new way of conceptualizing what students of the colonial can and should do."--Danilyn Rutherford, *Journal of Colonialism and Colonial History*"Along the Archival Grain . . . sheds new light on the nature of the colonial state. . . . Stoler takes the lessons of colonial

discourse analysis first opened by Edward Said to new heights. . . . Along the Archival Grain is also an indispensable and innovative ethnography of the colonial state that dismantles the state's epistemic power and self-representation."--Julian Go, *Pacific Affairs*"This book has raised the benchmark for archival investigation and established a powerful model for new cultural geographies of colonialism that deserves to be read and debated by those beyond the fields of colonial studies and historical research methodology and theory."--Stephen Legg, *Environment and Planning*"The author presents a nuanced and meticulous reading of official nineteenth- and twentieth-century Dutch colonial archives and decenters how postcolonial scholars, feminist scholars, and historians have characteristically approached colonial texts."--Meredith Reischneider, *Current Anthropology*"Stoler's historical examples are both fascinating and choice. . . . Scholars of Dutch colonialism will naturally need to read [this book], but its significance and appeal will matter to nearly everyone working in postcolonial studies and provide an important retort to those 'students of colonialism' (in Stoler's stern phrase) who treat the colonial as an unproblematic term or a given."--John Mcleod, *Interventions*"As a significant contribution to the historiography of affect, this monograph will find places of honor in colleagues' bookcases, on research library shelves, and amid graduate seminar reading lists. Beyond the academy, thoughtful readers will find its insights valuable in considering personhood in the new digital age."--Elizabeth Bishop, *Ab Imperio Quarterly*

"A stunningly attractive book that reads like a great novel. Ann Laura Stoler provides a model of the new historiography rich in the historical, anthropological, and psychoanalytical insights demanded by the newly theorized subjects of history. Reading with the grain of the archive provides a way of realizing Walter Benjamin's injunction to read against the grain of history."--Hayden White, Stanford University"Archives are foundational for all historians, although they are rarely the objects of study. Ann Stoler has brilliantly succeeded in capturing the broader ethnographic and theoretical registers of the Dutch colonial archive in this long-awaited book. Offering an eloquent and probing reflection, Stoler discloses how the archive is the principal site of the contradictions and anxieties of empire, the repository of hidden and contested knowledge of and about the European colonizer."--Nicholas B. Dirks, Columbia University"Ann Stoler has read the reports of colonial administrators in the Dutch East Indies with a new eye. Instead of clear categories for rule, practical plans for control, and reasoned affirmation, these nineteenth-century documents are full of gaps, uncertainties, and wishful thinking about the future, especially in regard to people of mixed 'native' and European parentage. Stoler ends with a riveting account of plantation murders, where authorities can't agree on whom to blame. Her own sleuthing is superb."--Natalie Zemon Davis, author of "Fiction in the

Archives""This is an ambitious and engaging work. Stoler lives and breathes these archives and it shows-her engagement is thorough and deep. She refuses to settle for even the most recent versions of conventional wisdom, and seeks to rethink accepted truths from the very colonial studies to which she herself has helped give shape."--Webb Keane, author of "Christian Moderns: Freedom and Fetish in the Mission Encounter""This is an original, ambitious, excellently researched, sensitive, and smart book. Stoler's longstanding, intensive scholarly engagement with these archives makes for an especially rich and nuanced understanding of the particular ontologies of Dutch colonial rule that emerge by reading closely 'along the archival grain.' Equally important, this engagement allows her to reflect powerfully on the nature and import of archival production more generally."--Patricia Spyer, Leiden University

Students of colonialism often try to read "against the grain" of colonial conventions. Through analytic tactics of inversion and recuperation, they seek to give voice and agency to the voiceless and the powerless, and to recast colonial subjects as agents who made choices and critiques of their own. Conversely, they treat empire builders and colonial administration agents as the mere carriers of structures, as pawns in a power game whose archival traces and narratives must be read as ideological constructs of domination, exploitation, and racial abuse. As Ann Laura Stoler states in her introduction, one fundamental premise of this book is a commitment to a less assured and perhaps more humble stance: "to explore the grain with care and read along it first." As she explains, reading along the archival grain "draws our sensibilities to the archive's granular rather than seamless texture, to the rough surface that mettles its hue and shapes its form". Taking the pulse of the archive diagnoses the ethnographer with a bad case of archive fever: hard questions are forced to the forefront, "contexts" are destabilized, the outlines of "events" appear less clearly bound, commonsense assumptions are on the line. The official documents of Dutch colonial archives are so weighted with fixed formats, empty phrases, and racial clichÃ©s that one is easily blinded by their flattened prose and numbing dullness. But archives are not simply accounts of action or records of what people thought happened. Against the sober formulaics of officialese, they register the febrile movements of persons off balance, of thoughts and feelings in and out of place. Archives are "sites of perturbation"; they are records of uncertainty and doubt, narratives of what might have been or what might still yet be. The epistemic anxieties registered by the archives are manyfold. Revolt and betrayal by the native population was always on the imminent and dangerous horizon. In the last chapters, Stoler tells the tale of a colonial agent confronted with a series of murders of European planters that he was convinced were the consequence of their own brutal labor policies and

coercive tactics. Dismissed from the administration for having blown the whistle, he was to spend the last thirteen years of his life in drafting and redrafting the letter accounting for his actions in order to redeem his honor. But whereas the natives stand as an ominous presence in the indistinct background, the group that caught the most attention from the colonial administration were "Europeans" of all sorts: vagrants, light-skinned beggars in native dress, dismissed soldiers living in native neighborhoods, indignant Indo youths rejected from civil service jobs that advertised for "pure Europeans," and a growing civilian class that was either unemployed or reduced to meager incomes and pensions. Colonial agents responded to official anxiety and fears with infeasible policies for implausible arrangements that could neither be carried out nor sustained. For instance, Stoler traces the long paper trail left by the creation and maintenance of an artisan and craft-based training school in the port city of Soerabaja. The school was one of the many projects intended to educate and control the Inlandsche kinderen, a mixed underclass formed by the offsprings of European men and native women, or paupered whites of European birth. By most historical standards, Soerabaja's craft school merits no mention. It failed on any measure of success, and only operated intermittently. But "what happened" to it is less to be found in the events surrounding its openings and closings than in the distorted imaginaries of its visionaries as to the space and subjects they sought to mold. As Stoler shows, Inlandsche kinderen embodied and exposed hypocrisies that stretched beyond the native population--that only Europeans had rights, that rights and race were not always aligned, and that awareness of those inconsistencies were evident to, and expressed among, empire's practitioners themselves. For decades of Dutch imperial rule, a central, if unresolved question remained: which sorts of domestic and pedagogic environments could instill loyalty to Dutch rule, and which sorts would nurture affective attachments dangerous to it? Deliberations over the quality of upbringing, of whether abandoned mixed-blood children could be placed in the care of the mother or care of the state put the responsibility for the formative production of sentiment at the heart of political agendas. Parental practices, nursery rules, and sleeping arrangements were understood to be sites where self-regulating habits were formed, where dispositions to race and empire were made second-nature. This begs a more general lesson. Students of the colonial consistently have argued that the authority to designate what would count as reason and reasonable was colonialism's most insidious and effective technology of rule. Colonies were "laboratories of modernity", experimental terrains for efficient scientific management and rational social policy. But as Stoler notes, how sentiments have figured in and mattered to the shaping of statecraft has remained largely marginal to studies of colonial politics. What has been barely addressed are those habits of the heart and the redirection of sentiments fostered by colonial

regimes themselves. By putting affective knowledge at the core of political rationality, Stoler shows that sentiments are not antithetic to statehood and opposed to political reason, but are at once modalities and traces of it. The colonial state was not only in the business of "manufacturing consent," as Antonio Gramsci defined it, but also sought to nurture appropriate and reasoned affects through engineered morality and managed sentiments. This messy space between reason and emotions, the sort of elusive knowledge on which political assessments were dependent and often had to be made, is well reflected in the archives. As Stoler writes, in Foucauldian terms, "sentiment is the negative print of the colonial archive's reasoned surface, the ground against which the figure of reason is measured and drawn." Affective ties were "not the soft undertissue of empire, but its marrow." Ann Laura Stoler concludes by a programmatic statement of what it might take to write a history or a genealogy of empire in "a minor key", through a register that conveys the confused sensibilities that run along the archival grain: "It might expose jagged analytic ridges, unsmooth at its bared edges. It might stay close to the out-of-sync, those minor events, the surplus that archives produce in spite of their voiced intent. It might linger over marginalia that neither fits nor coheres. It might dispense with heroes--subaltern or otherwise." This is a sophisticate and ambitious research program, but Stoler's book illustrates it beautifully.

When I picked up this book, I knew nothing about the history of colonial Dutch Indonesia, and after reading 120 pages or so, I knew nothing more. This is not rhetoric. When I say nothing, I mean literally nothing. Of course, I know that this book is not intended as an introductory lesson for beginners. But I'm well-versed in the colonial history of other countries during the same period, and was not expecting spoon-feeding here; I would have been happy to follow her argument to its conclusion, regardless of any vagueness I may have had regarding the facts she could have mentioned. Well, as there were no facts, my lack of prior knowledge didn't matter a whit. This book could have been about France, a country I have studied extensively and in which I have lived for 13 years (and most of which is essentially a colony of Paris, so I think we could still rate that a colonial history), and it would have made no difference. There's nothing here, just references to other similar fact-free secondary and theoretical works, and snippets of archival passages shorn of all context. I was on a Singapore-bound 747 when I read this book, with nothing else to do. But somewhere over Central Asia, I put the book down, and stared at the seat in front of me for the rest of the flight. This activity was no less informative, and far more relaxing, than reading this book. I do recommend buying it though, to those people who wish to have concrete evidence of the utter futility of much recent academic historical work.

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