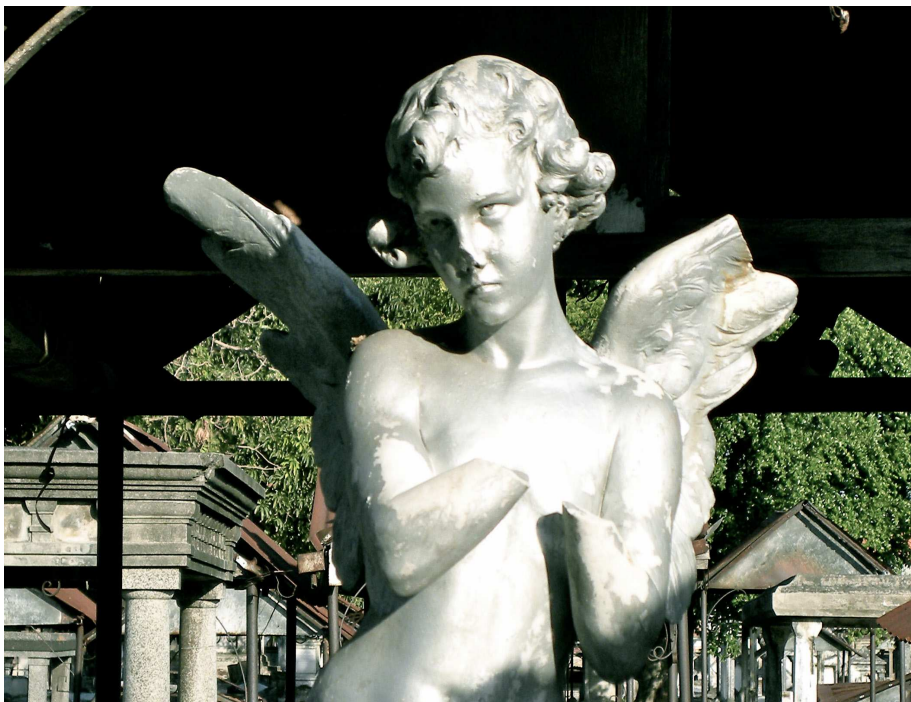Cultural Heritage Agency
*Ministry of Education, Culture and Science*

## PENELEH CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOP

**Follow-up December 2012**
Surabaya

# Colophon

| | |
|---|---|
| Department | The Netherlands Cultural Heritage Agency |
| Project name | Peneleh Conservation and Development Workshop |
| Version number | 1.0 |
| Project managers | Leon Bok, Bureau Funeraire Adviezen |
| | Hans Versnel, ICOMOS-NL |
| Contact | Jean-Paul Corten |
| | j.corten@cultureelerfgoed.nl |
| Date | February 13 2013 |
| Appendix | Proposal for an extended inventory |
| | |
| Authors | Leon Bok |
| | Hans Versnel |

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# Summary

The 2012 workshop was a follow-up of the workshop executed in 2011.
The aim of the follow-up workshop was to gather the historical data needed for future refurbishment of the Peneleh cemetery.

The results of the December 2012 visit consist of
- a comprehensive digitized database with almost 15.000 family names buried at the Makam Belanda Peneleh in Surabaya. This database has been handed to the officers of the Kembang Kuning Cemetery on December 12.
- a proposal for an extended inventory of the Peneleh cemetery. This proposal is attached as annex to this report.
- a film documentary of the Makam Belanda Peneleh. The film is still in preparation.

The results of the follow-up workshop were discussed at Bappeko, the planning office of the city of Surabaya, before departure of the Dutch party. During this meeting the Dutch Party agreed to hand the final results and recommendations to the Mayor of Surabaya before April 2013, to be used for decision making by the Municipality of Surabaya.

During the workshop Dutch related companies, based in Surabaya showed their interest in the refurbishment and conservation of the Peneleh cemetery and their willingness to support the Municipality of Surabaya in this aim.

## Proceedings

The report of the 2011 workshop, *Peneleh's Second Life, Future Perspectives of a Historical Cemetery*, defined the development potentials of the old cemetery in the centre of Surabaya. The workshop concluded that the existing structures and features can potentially facilitate present needs of the surrounding kampong and the city. Besides, a number of the grave tombs are of historical significance since they refer to Surabaya's recent past.

Before drawing a refurbishment plan for the cemetery (facilitating new developments like a recreational park, a market place and tourist facilities) the existing conditions should be investigated and documented. For this reason a workshop was organized by the Institut Teknologi Sepuluh Nopember (ITS) from 17-21 December 2012. The workshop was attended by Hans Versnel (ICOMOS) and Leon Bok (Bureau Funeraire Adviezen) on behalf of the Netherlands Cultural Heritage Agency, Ministry of Education, Culture and Science. The work was executed in close cooperation with Bappeko, the planning office of the City of Surabaya. Tom Tetteroo (Tetteroo Media) joined the workshop to document the present use of the cemetery.

The existing data base had been elaborated in the Netherlands before arriving by Leon Bok. He cleaned the data, got rid of the doubles and checked the complete database with the inventory of the Dutch East-Indies Genealogical Society. The remaining issues were solved during the visit to the office of the Kembang Kuning cemetery. This office takes care of the old registration books of the Makam Peneleh.

However, the information as registered in these books gives no information about the physical appearance of the grave tombs or of their state of repair. Since this is the main information needed for selecting the to-be-preserved grave tombs, it was decided to execute an investigation regarding these data. A method for such an inventory was developed during the workshop and further elaborated after. It is attached as an annex to this report.

The outcomes of the inventory -still to be executed- may serve the selection procedure as developed by ITS. ITS developed this procedure before the follow-up workshop started. It exists of an intelligent grid-evaluation based on a trial-inventory in which tombs are marked red (bad state), yellow (moderate state) and green (good state). By means of this procedure it is possible to map larger areas (10 by 10 meters) in order to validate the global state of this area is. Based on the defined grid a perimeter can be established (see example) as a planning tool. The ITS-method should be fed with the to be executed inventory.

Apart from this setup for a comprehensive inventory method and selection procedure a professional cameraman made a visual registration of the Peneleh cemetery. Goal of this documentation is threefold: to register present-day use (which differs from the past and future use), to provide an input for the refurbishment planning and to provide materials for exposure. Special attention was paid to Joan Sarossi, one of the descendants born near the graveyard, who was able to trace her ancestors by making use of the digitized register books.

The above-mentioned results were discussed with Bappeko before departure of the Dutch participants. Particularly the database is now the main vehicle for information about grave tombs and the families buried at Peneleh. When complemented with the proposed inventory and eventually with a short description of the family history (published on a website) it provides an important example and model-format for other cemeteries in Indonesia and abroad.

Meanwhile there was an opportunity to discuss the involvement of Dutch companies located in Surabaya. Especially Multibintang showed its willingness to contribute to the refurbishment and conservation of the Peneleh Cemetery. Two of Peneleh's main landmarks, the charnel house and the entrance building, may be of interest in this respect. The decision making of course is in the hands of the municipality of Surabaya.
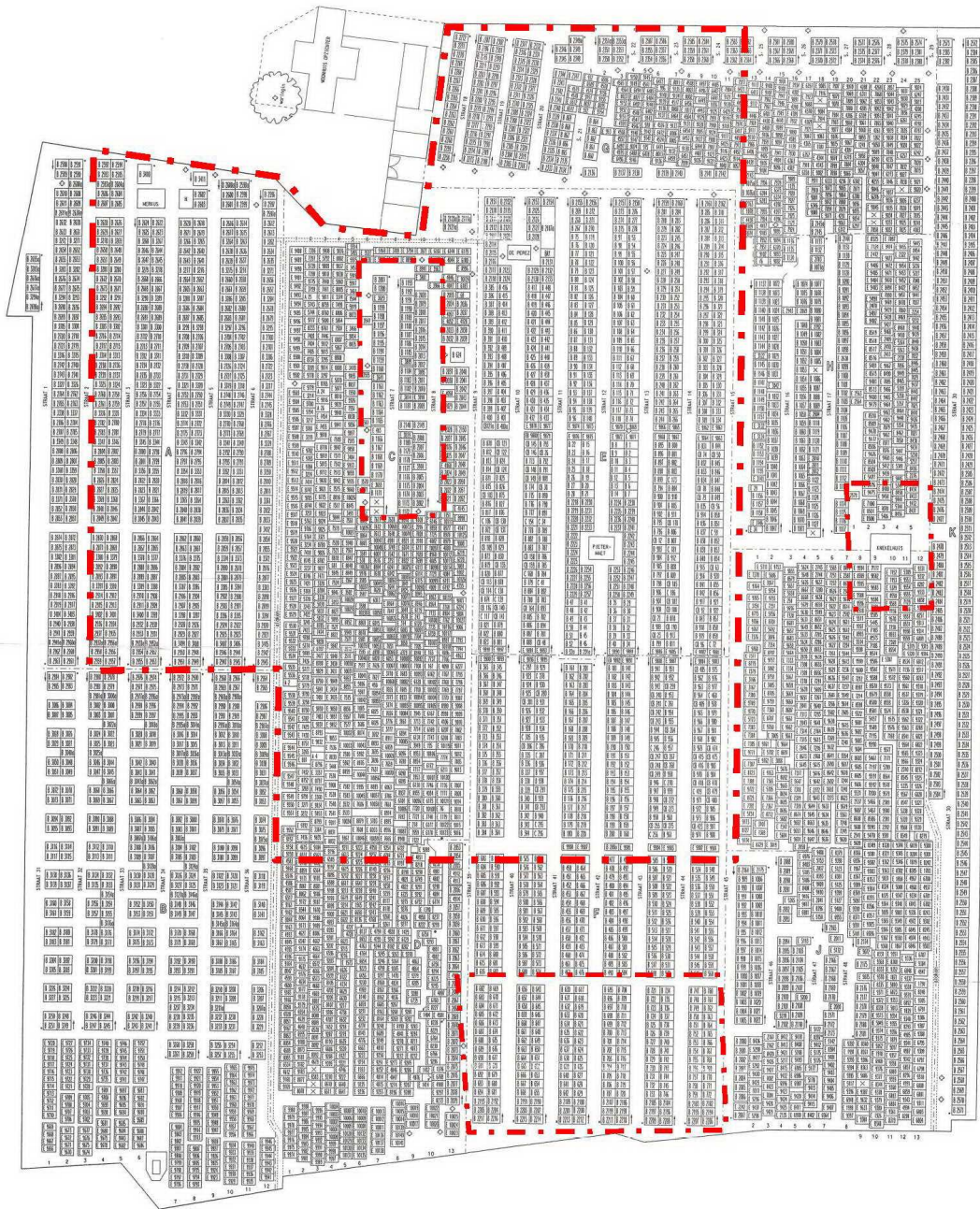
*The outlined precincts enclose the most valuable tombstones. These might be the precincts to be preserved.*

## Programme

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| Monday 10 | Arrival in Surabaya<br>First contacts |
| Tuesday 11 | Morning meeting at ITS Architecture<br>Preparation of the workshop activities<br>Material was presented from an inventory about<br>Physical aspects of the grave tombs executed in May/June 2012<br>Visit to Bappeko to schedule the activities |
| Wednesday 12 | Leon Bok visited Kembang Kuning accompanied by a staff member of Bappeko to investigate the old registration books of Peneleh<br>Visit to Makam Keputih and Makam Botoputih for reference<br>Hans Versnel participated as keynote speaker at the International Conference on Innovative and Smart Settlement enabling local economy. |
| Thursday 13 | Leon Bok visited Makam Rangkah and Makam Mbah Ratu<br>Hans Versnel met Johny Kristianto, lecturer at Universitas Airlangga history department |
| Friday 14 | Field visit to Peneleh and kampongs accompanied by UN delegate of the international conference |
| Saturday 15 | Preparation of next week programme |
| Sunday 16 | Further preparation of next week programme<br>Arrival of Tom Tetteroo, cameraman |
| Monday 17 | Start of workshop at ITS with 10 students and three lecturers.<br>Presentation of the details of an inventory taking earlier<br>Presentation of the database and attempt of merging genealogical data and that of the inventory.<br>Filming by Tom Tetteroo |
| Tuesday 18 | Full day filming at location Peneleh starting very early in the morning<br>Leon Bok discussed with students about a more hands-on inventory to select monumental grave tombs for consolidation.<br>Study of typology, symbols and material. |

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| Wednesday 19 | Full day Peneleh whit practical lessons on what was learned the day before.<br>Meeting Hans at ITS with lecturers to evaluate |
| Thursday 20 | Filming of Joan Sarosi in her search for families on Peneleh<br>First attempt of hands on inventory on the cemetery. Due to the heat an earlier break off and back to the hotel<br>In the evening was the farewell dinner with all the participants. |
| Friday 21 | Presentation at Bappeko<br>Departure of Tom Tetteroo<br>Evening meeting Taqco Zantinge, manager Multibintang. |
| Saturday 22 | Departure of Hans and Leon from Surabaya |

# Appendix

**Proposal for a comprehensive inventory of the Peneleh Cemetery**

In 2011 the administration of the Makam Kembang Kuning in Surabaya finished the digitization of the register books of the Makam Peneleh. It took five people one year to build up a database of almost 15.000 deceased, buried at the cemetery. There were a lot of difficulties because the books were not in the best state. Besides, a lot of names were not legible and the spelling of the names caused problems as well.

| NOMOR MAKAM | NAMA | NAMA KECIL | L/P | UMUR | tahun.bulan.tanggal PEMAKAMAN |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | WANDERS | | - | - | 1848.08.01 |
| 1 | WANDERS | | - | - | 186…08.12 |
| 1 | WANDERS | | - | - | 1867.02.26 |
| 2 | BURGEMEESTRE | EDUARD | - | L | 1848.01.20 |
| 2 | BURGEMEESTRE | PIETER | - | L | 1850.03.02 |
| 2 | BURGEMEESTRE | REGINA | - | P | 1851.05.28 |
| 2 | BURGEMEESTRE | GEORGE ALEXANDER | 53 | L | 1872.07.24 |
| 2 | BURGEMEESTRE | ALICE | 45 | P | 1881.07.26 |
| 2 | BURGEMEESTRE | SUSANNA, ELISA | 60 | P | 1921.09.16 |
| 2 | BURGEMEESTRE | A.F | - | - | 1926.02.25 |
| 2 | BURGEMEESTRE | JULIUS, FERDINAND | 84 | L | 1931.04.02 |
| 3 | BINKHUYZEN | FREDERIK WILLEM YC | - | L | 1848.01.25 |
| 3 | HEJSMAN | YOHANNA, THEDORA, | - | P | 1851.05.19 |

*View on the original database as handed over by the administration of Makam Kembang Kuning.*

This database was handed over to Leon Bok who matched the data with the inventory that was made by the Dutch East-Indies Genealogical Society (IGV). Names were corrected, double intakes were skipped and some columns were added to add more information to the database. Also the numbers of the inventory were added to clarify the type of grave. B stands for a *cellar grave* and E stands for a *sand grave*. Other letters usually were cellar graves as well. The block in which the grave is located was put in the database as well. Date of birth and nationality were added and the headers of the columns were translated to English.

| Grafnr. | Vak | Achternaam | Voornaam | Aanvullende gegevens | Nat. | Leeftijd | M/V | Geb. datum | Begrafenisdat |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| - | A | Merkus | Pieter | Gouverneur Generaal van Nederlandsch Indië | | 57 | M | 1787.03.18 | 1844.08.02 |
| B 2588 | A | Abels | Meta Anna | | | 5 mnd | V | | 1904.04.07 |
| B 2588 | A | Heldernisse | Carolina Elisabeth | Geboren Van de Vijver | | 38 | V | 1865.11.17 | 1903.03.15 |
| B 2588 | A | Hoff, van der | Johanna Elisabeth | Geboren Van de Vijver | | 51 | V | | 1948.04.18 |
| B 2588 | A | Sopacua | Johanna | Geboren Heldernisse | | 35 | V | | 1924.07.10 |
| B 2588 | A | Vijver, van de | Johanna Catharina | Geboren Nooteboom | | 76 | V | | 1930.02.16 |
| B 2588 | A | Vijver, van de | George Pieter | | | 85 | M | | 1952.01.01 |
| B 2589 | A | Buskop | Frederika | Geboren Horrocks | | 36 | V | | 1915.01.12 |
| B 2589 | A | Coenraad | Betsy Elvira | | | 5 | V | | 1910.08.21 |
| B 2589 | A | Horrocks | Donald | | | 58 | M | | 1903.03.27 |
| B 2589 | A | Mul | Louise | Geboren Horrocks | | 65 | V | | 1938.05.18 |

*View of the database after adding columns and correcting and refining the data.*

The corrected database contains about 600 names less because doubles were removed. On the other hand some missing names could be added during this work. The main thing still missing in this database is the information about the monuments erected on the graves.

The workshop as executed in December 2012 looked after a way to rectify this deficiency. The first issue discussed, was to find out what is really needed in the case of the Peneleh cemetery. A pilot as executed by the Institut Teknologi Sepuluh Nopember (ITS) showed that collecting too much information doesn't necessarily lead to a feasible solution. So with the help of students of ITS the method was adjusted in order to provide the needed information regarding type of monument, material and specific features by means of a quick scan. After some joint brainstorming the following important items were added to the database:

Check:      If the monument is investigated this record is marked by an X
**Type**:      Five types of monuments are distinguished (see further on).
Roof:       The roofing on the tombs is an important feature, a yes or a no tells us if there is roofing or not
Fence:      The fences around the monuments are also an important feature. A yes or a no tells us if there is one or not.
**Material 1**:   The most important material is put here, picked from a list
Material 2:   The secondary material is put here, picked from a list.
**Condition**:   The state of repair of the monument is listed here as good, fair or bad.
**Symbol1**:    The main symbol on the monument is put here, taken from a list
Symbol2:     Secondary symbols are put here
**Value**:      Together with the general significance of the person (or persons) buried in the grave a value can be given to all monuments: 0 = of no value, 1 = low value, 2 = average,
3 = high value.

Some of these items (in bold) need further explanation. The built up of a monument can be derived from looking at the grave type: the E (sand grave) or B (cellar) that is put in front of the number. Combining type, roofing (yes/no), fencing (yes/no) and material gives a rough idea of the monument. The condition tells more about the monument and is important for valuation.

**Type**
The types were derived from the main features. In total five types could be distinguished. These are defined as follows:

Type 1 = shallow, flat monument:      can be a slab of stone on a cellar, or only a small plate.
Type 2 = headstone:      only a monument on the head end of the grave.
Type 3 = lessenaar (reading desk):      this type resembles a reading desk, can be in different shapes or heights. This type is very common on Peneleh.
Type 4 = tower:      usually a high, centred monument in different shapes or materials
Type 5 = different (ensemble):      unusual monuments that do not fit in the first 4 types can be considered as to be type 5.

*Two type 3 monuments, roofed, no fencing and in a poor condition. Can be valued as 1*
*(depending the persons buried here)*

## Material

For this item 11 different kinds of material are distinguished on the cemetery:

- Artificial stone: granite or cimento and other products derived with cement and a surface-addition.
- Cast iron: iron poured in preformed moulds in factories. Used for elaborate monuments and pillars of fences.
- Concrete: used for building up monuments
- Granite: different types of specific stone, most likely imported from Europe.
- Belgian Hard stone: imported from the surroundings of Namur in Belgium.
- Limestone: mostly local type of stone
- Marble: usually imported from Italy, used for text plates and statues.
- Plastered brick: most monuments are built up in brick and later plastered and decorated with stucco-elements.
- Sandstone: type of stone imported from Germany or local?
- Metal: all wrought iron used for objects, fences or elements on the monument.
- Tiling: uses for decorating the monuments, often as a secondary material.

Finding out what materials are used is not an easy task. Some experience is needed to recognize the different types. The students of ITS were given a practicum on materials on the cemetery.

**Condition**
The condition is measured in to three values:
Good:     the monument shows no constructive defaults, maybe dirty or has parts missing, but holds up well. Texts are legible.
Fair:       the monument shows constructive defaults, important parts may be missing or are damaged, text is still legible.
Bad:      the monument is in a poor state of repair, material is missing or badly damaged, text is not legible or missing.

The condition shows the 'chances' of a monument. Monuments which are in a bad state are considered as lost. Monuments in a fair state could be maintained, depending the person(s) buried there, the symbols, material etc.

**Symbol**
Symbols on the monuments are an important feature. Together with text and form of the monument they make a statement about the people who are buried in the grave:
The following symbols have been registered on the Peneleh cemetery:
- ✓ Alpha & Omega
- ✓ Anchor
- ✓ Angel
- ✓ Bones
- ✓ Book
- ✓ Broken column
- ✓ Butterfly
- ✓ Cross
- ✓ Crown
- ✓ Dove
- ✓ Flower(s)
- ✓ Freemason
- ✓ Death symbols
- ✓ Hands
- ✓ Hourglass
- ✓ Ivy
- ✓ Lamb
- ✓ Lamp
- ✓ Laurel
- ✓ Lion
- ✓ Man (statue)
- ✓ None
- ✓ Obelisk
- ✓ Palm branch
- ✓ Rock
- ✓ Scythe
- ✓ Shell
- ✓ Ship
- ✓ Skull
- ✓ Snake
- ✓ Star
- ✓ Torch
- ✓ Tree
- ✓ Urn
- ✓ Wreath

**Value**

Establishing the value of the individual grave sites is of importance for the method that ITS wants to use to make a under layer for planning of the future of Peneleh. In this case we use 0, 1, 2 and 3, but these numbers can easily be turned in colours for appearance:

0 = red  of no importance

1 = orangeleast important

2 = yellow some importance

3 = green  important.

This part of the database appears as follows:

| Check | Type | Roofed | Fence | Material 1 | Material 2 | Condition | Symbol1 | Symbol2 | Value |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | None | | | | | | | | |
| X | Type 1 | no | yes | Metal | Concrete | Good | Flower | None | 3 |
| X | Type 1 | no | no | Limestone | | Fair | Flower(s) | None | |
| X | Type 1 | no | no | Marble | | Good | Palmbranch | Flower(s) | |
| X | Type 1 | no | no | Plastered brick | Marble | Fair | Star | None | |
| X | Type 1 | no | yes | Belgian Hardstone | Cast iron | Fair | Star | None | |
| X | Type 1 | no | no | Plastered brick | Marble | Fair | None | | |
| X | Type 1 | no | no | Plastered brick | Marble | Fair | Cross | | 0 |
| X | Type 1 | no | no | Plastered brick | Belgian Hardstone | Good | None | None | |
| X | Type 2 | no | no | Artificial stone | Limestone | Good | None | None | |
| X | Type 2 | no | no | Artificial stone | Marble | Poor | Man (statue) | None | |
| X | Type 2 | no | no | Marble | | Good | Broken column | | |
| X | Type 3 | yes | yes | Artificial stone | Marble | Good | Flower(s) | None | |
| X | Type 3 | yes | no | Tiling | Limestone | Good | Flower(s) | None | |
| X | Type 3 | yes | no | Artificial stone | Limestone | Fair | Flower(s) | None | |

*Part of the database that contains information about the grave. If there are more people in the same grave, what means the numbers are doubled, only one is described.*

**Executing the inventory**

To get all the information added to the existing database there are two options:
- Walking along all the monuments, marking them on a map, take pictures and fill in a questionnaire on site
- Walk a devised route along all the monuments, take pictures of every grave and have the pictures worked out at the office

The first option is the most time consuming and difficult since the climate conditions on the cemetery are not favourable to stay there for a long time. Besides that, every person who does this job has to know everything about materials, symbols and must establish the state of the monument as well. This takes a lot of time and the workflow can be a problem.

The second option is less time-consuming on site, but takes more time later afterwards in the office. Elaborating the data is better to plan with all the pictures at hand. Additional knowledge can be brought in from elsewhere and has not necessarily to be in Indonesia itself. In case of a question, colleagues can help or the description can be elaborated later when it is more convenient.

On the scale of Peneleh, taking pictures of over 5.000 graves, it takes a few days before all is done. Taking a few instructed students with a digital camera the costs can be relatively low. With an average of two pictures per grave at 2 MB per picture (numbered by grave number) the total amount in data will run up to 20 GB. The best way to store this data is on a cloud server, for example Dropbox. The costs of this service are about $ 10 a month. This means the pictures can be seen and registered by whoever you want and everywhere you want. If registered in the Netherlands it is estimated that this will take approximately 200 to 250 hours. Working from a picture the defined columns can be filled in a matter of a few minutes. Volunteers can do this job in a matter of a few months or a bureau can work the pictures out in a project. The pictures should remain the property of the municipality of Surabaya as does the database.

Furthermore, a picture of every grave is needed in case a grave has to be removed.

**Further use of this inventory**
The method described above is not only of use for Peneleh but may also be useful for other colonial cemeteries in Indonesia. If methodically photographed and mapped, a database can be set up very easily. At the moment a lot of these cemeteries are surveyed for genealogical data, but not for the physical features of the grave monuments. Knowing what is there and in what state it is, can be a very important source of knowledge about the past.