

TRACES OF THE HISTORY OF SOUTH CISARUA PLANTATION: ARCHIVES AND INSCRIPTION OF THE DUTCH TOMB IN KEBON JAHE, CISARUA-BOGOR, JAWA BARAT

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Abstract

The Dutch tomb (*kerkhof*) with the inscription in Kebon Jahe is the source of archaeological data, becoming the initial guidance for searching colonial archives as a source of historical data. The source of historical and archaeological data becomes a collaboration of complementary data, which could explain the existence of a now-defunct Dutch plantation. What and how these two sources of data become important evidence of the existence of South Cisarua Plantation in the past, is a problem in this paper. Thus, this paper aims to reveal traces of the history of South Cisarua Plantation based on colonial archives and inscription of the Dutch tomb. The method used archaeological research with historical approach and symbolic meaning, which explains about the existence of South Cisarua Plantation in the past, through the meaning of inscriptions and decorative graves of the tomb, as well as the identity of people buried through the source of the Dutch archives. The results obtained certainty about the existence of South Cisarua Plantation in Cisarua Bogor area, with physical evidence in the form of seven Dutch Tombs in Kampung Kebon Jahe, as well as written documents as historical record in Colonial Archive of *Indische Navorsher* 1934 and *Staatsblad van Nederlandsch-Indie* 1920 No. 72.

Keywords: History traces; South Cisarua Plantation; Archives; Dutch tombs inscription

INTRODUCTION

The discussion of the history of Dutch-era heritage plantations has become an important theme, since plantation or agriculture had become an inherent phenomenon or indication in this historicity aspect of the nation (Nurbaity & Saring, 2015: 216). Traces of the history of old plantations are often found in Indonesia, especially in Jawa Barat, one of which is the Dutch grave or tomb. The existence of the tomb is evidence of colonies or settlements of the Dutch people in the past. In other words, the Dutch tomb (*kerkhof*) is one of the traces of Dutch colonialism in Indonesia. This historic legacy can be passed on to the present generation as a source of learning history (Habsari, 2017: 68). The existence of settlement means a continuation of human activity. The human activities of the past can no longer be seen in the present, but can be searched from the traces of the past left behind and remaining in the present (Sudirman, 2017: 92). The tomb of the Netherlands physically stands out with the grandeur of gravestones

and tomb decorations, when compared to the Indonesian native tombs at that time. Grave or cemetery is the place to bury the bodies of the deceased. The cemetery is an offering of the deceased themselves, an abandoned family, and other relatives. The Dutch cemetery in Jawa Barat is known as the *kerkop*. The term *kerkop* comes from the Dutch *kerkhof*, *kerk* means church and *hof* means yard or garden, that it is used for burial located in churchyard (Moeimam & Steinhauer, 2005: 436; 511). Furthermore, it became a term commonly used for Dutch cemetery in general.

The marker of graves or tombstones of the Dutch tomb is the remains of material culture (tangible culture), which can be employed as historical evidence of the existence of plantations in the past. The gravestone has a function as a marker of the buried corpse somewhere (Ambary, 1998: 10). In Western culture, the tombstone also contains information about the role of the buried person during his lifetime. It also serves as a collection of memento writing (*festschrift*), such as the *liber decorum* (book of mementos) contains writings from

close friends when a person reaches an old age and is inactive in his position. The point usually written is the most liked theme by the deceased person (Suratminto, 2007: 1). In general, gravestones are inscribed in such brief news about name, place, and date of birth, date and year of death, and so forth. This written inscription is a verbal data containing important information about the existence of the tomb, while nonverbal data is found on the symbols used in the form of decorative tombs.

The epigraph in the Dutch tomb can be regarded as a colonial-era inscription. The term of inscription originally refers to around the 5th century AD, referring to ancient historical sources written on stone or metal. Some inscriptions were made on the orders of kings or rulers of a territory, containing judgment (*jayapattra*), establishment of the region as *Sima* (tax-free area) and for maintenance of certain sacred buildings (Buchari, 1995: 40; 42). In order to put it more simply, inscription is a written artifacts, normally containing the past information (Soesanti, 2005: 1). The inscription in an ancient tomb is part of an epigraphic study, which can be a source of data in the study of history (Syarifuddin, 2014). Meanwhile, colonial inscriptions or colonial inscriptions in Dutch or other European languages or local languages (Malay, Javanese, Sundanese) are written in Latin letters, especially inscribed in the tomb as a marker of grave or tombstone. They also exist in

churches, official houses of colonial officials, forts, memorials, currencies, seals, and cannons (Nuralia, 2017: 41). One of these colonial inscriptions can be seen in inscription of tombstone at the Dutch cemetery in Kampung Kebon Jahe, Cisarua District, Bogor Regency, Jawa Barat Province.

The information obtained through inscription of the Dutch tombstone are provided with historical information from colonial archives. The colonial archives or Dutch archives in the Dutch East Indies government period of 1816-1942 are such as manuscripts, official publications, and research aids (Irwin, 1995: 2015). The archives play an important role in describing cultural foundations, and even some colonial archives can be a primary source in historical writing, in relation to the discovery of some archaeological remains (Nuralia, 2015: 42-43). The colonial archives found to be related to the existence of Dutch tombs in Kebon Jahe and South Cisarua Plantations in the past are *Indische Navorscher 1934* and *Staatsblad van Nederlandsch-Indie 1920 No. 723*.

Colonial archive is one of documents in the form of objects containing writings or prints. Archive is a primary historical source containing official and unofficial records of the past. The British quote stated that *no documents, no history*. Documents are all traces of human activity in the past in the form of objects,

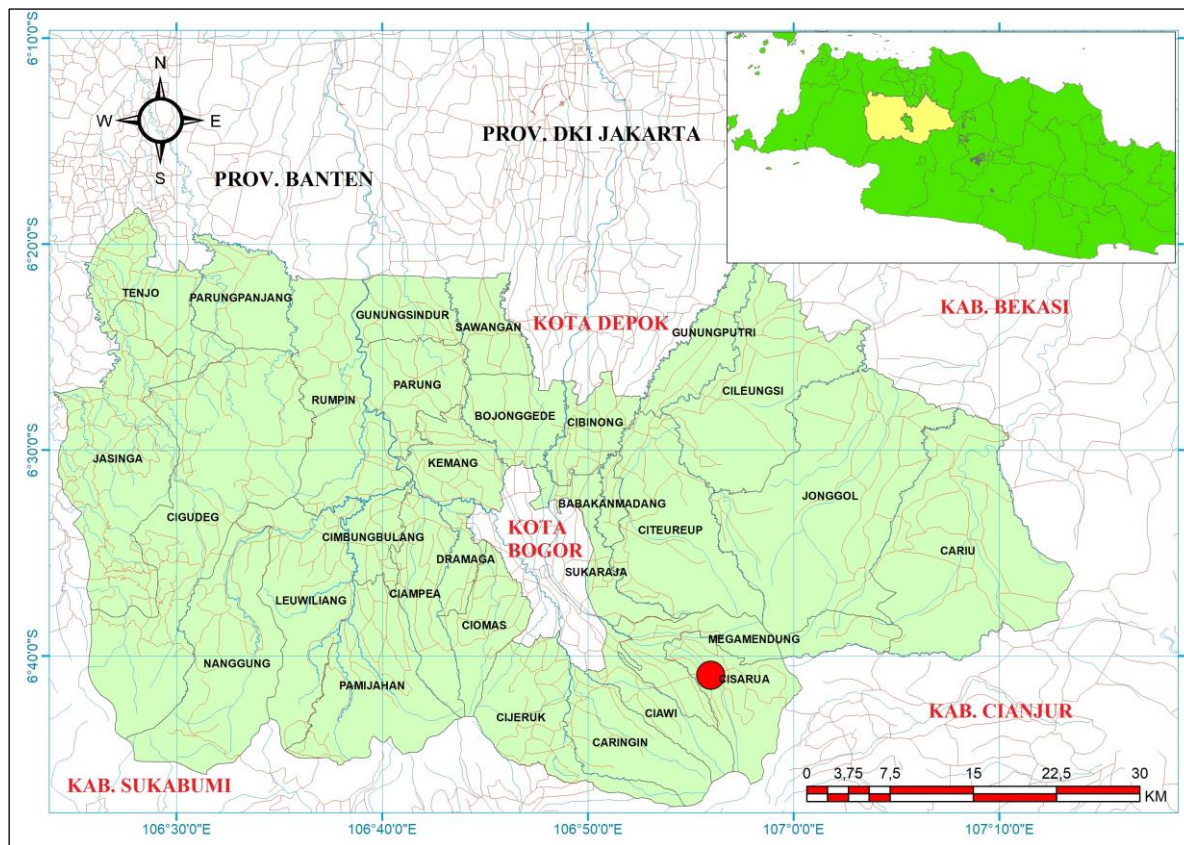


Figure 1. Dutch Cemetery Site Location in Kebon Jahe, Cisarua District, Bogor Regency, Jawa Barat Province (Source: Basemap from Badan Informasi Geospasial, modified by Lia Nuralia, 2018)

including monuments. The reviewed and revived documents can lead people to identify with the past (Sudirman, 2017: 92). In addition to the historical approach through colonial archive, *symbolic meaning* approach is also conducted, in order to reveal the meaning behind physical form of the Dutch tomb in Kebon Jahe (Hodder, 2012: 24-44; Nuralia, 2016: 17; 2017: 3; Pearce, 2003: 12).

Historical data from archaeological remains can provide an overview of cultural developments and their changes. There are three things to reveal from archaeological data, (1) reconstructing cultural history, (2) reconstructing past ways of life, (3) understanding and explaining change, process, factor, and impact as cultural change (Sharer & Ashmore, 1979; Syaefullah, 2012: 77-78). Thus, archeology speaks of the processes of human life in the past, history and culture that can be reconstructed through its archaeological remains.

The Dutch cemetery in Kebon Jahe, Cisarua-Bogor has not yet been comprehensively identified. The tombs with inscriptions in such colonial inscriptions plus colonial archives are two sources of data, which provide information about the past. What and how these two sources of data prove the existence of South Cisarua Tea Plantation in the past has become a major problem in this

study. Thus, the purpose of this study is to reveal traces of the history of South Cisarua Plantation through inscriptions of the Dutch tomb and colonial archive.

METHODS

This study used archaeological research method with historical approach and *symbolic meaning*. Most of the data for this article was obtained from the research in 2013 with a three-step study, which are *literature surveys*, *surface surveys*, and *oral history interviews*, based on four measures of industrial archaeology research, they are *literature surveys*, *surface surveys*, *Excavation*, and *oral history interviews* (Cassela, 2005: 15). When it was made in 2017/2018, the data was added by searching the source of the Netherlands archives and interviews by emails with ancient tomb experts and Dutch archive researchers, who live in the Netherlands.ⁱ

Searching for archival sources or archival research is a historical approach. The source of the Dutch archives was obtained by searching by an ancient grave master and archival researcher at The Hague, *Gehetna-archieff*. The search resulted in some documents (old photos and maps, written notes/recordings) sent by e-mail in soft copy (photocopy from the original one), along with its free translation. The results of Dutch archives are then

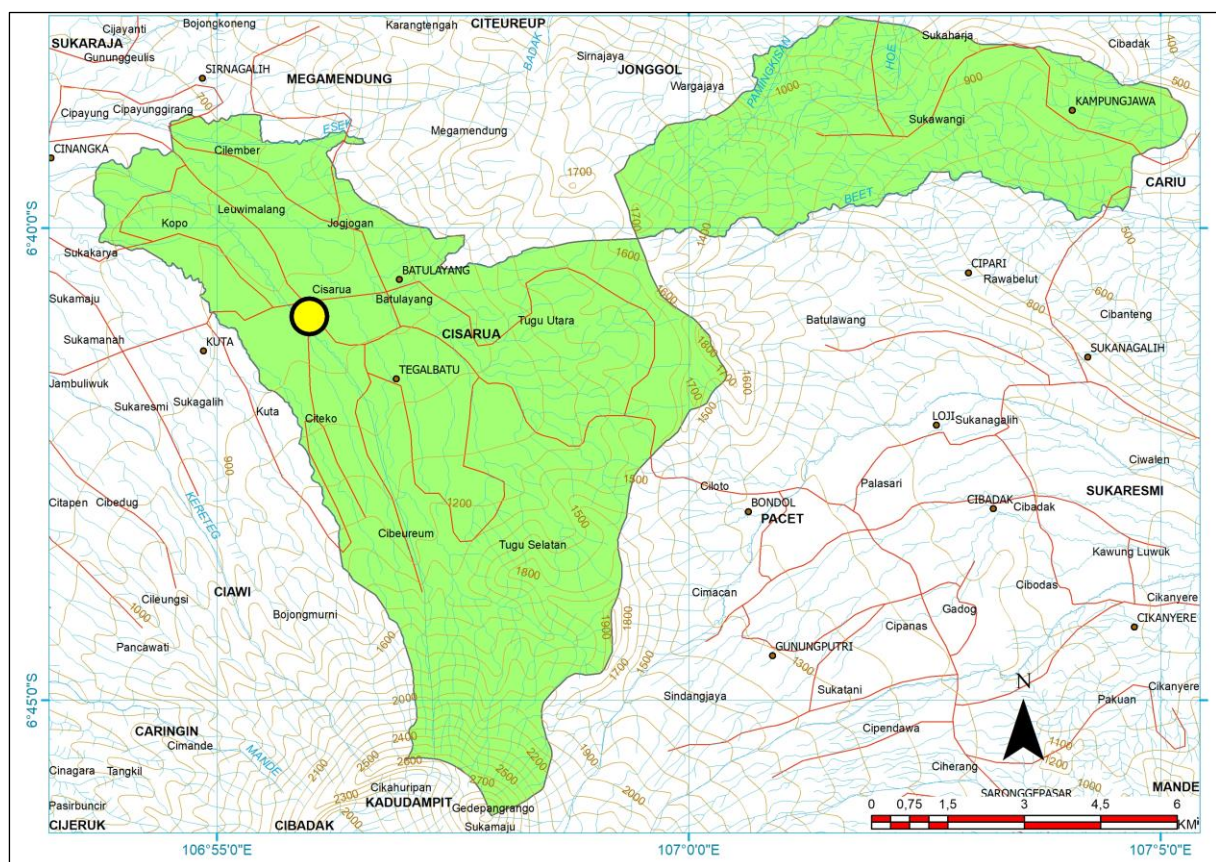


Figure 2. Map Area of Cisarua Subdistrict, Bogor, site location marked by dot (Source: Basemap from Badan Informasi Geospasial, modified by Lia Nuralia, 2018)

matched with archaeological data of field findings. Some descriptions of unreadable inscriptions may be accompanied by such written data (archives).

The symbolic meaning approach was done by searching for the meaning or significance of some messages inscribed in the inscription of tombstones, along with the accompanying symbols. One of them is by using the tomb decoration as a cultural object. A cultural object has a useful value through its resulting effects, both through its function and physical form. It has a structural or cultural code meaning, which communicates (nonverbal) as a symbolic meaning of the object. Objects have significances through their past associations (historical context). All objects work in three ways, they are analysis of time, function, and object arrangement (Hodder, 2012: 24-44; Nuralia, 2016: 17; 2017: 3; Pearce, 2003: 12).

Based on the obtained data, it proceeds with processing and discussion or data analysis, consisting of six stages, which are (1) identification and description of shape and decoration of the tomb; (2) translate inscription and put it in the context of history; (3) freely translate Dutch-version colonial archive into Indonesian (4) matching and completing the tombstone inscription data with colonial archive data, (5) figure out the symbolic meaning or significance behind the tomb physical appearance, (6) having interpretation in order to give an explanation of the existence of South Cisarua Plantation and identity of the people buried in the Dutch tomb in Kampung Kebon Jahe.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Artefactual Description of the Dutch Tombs and Colonial Archives

Dutch cemetery found in Puncak Bogor area, administratively includes Kampung Kebon Jahe, Citeko Village, Cisarua Subdistrict, Bogor District, Jawa Barat Province (see figure 1 & 2). It is astronomically located

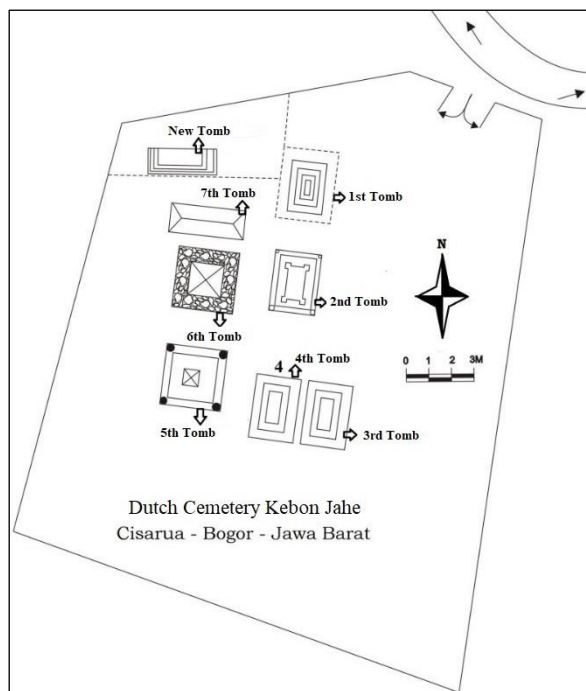


Figure 3. Dutch Cemetery Layout at Kebon Jahe, Cisarua-Bogor
(Source: Nuralia, et al., 2013, modified by Nuralia, 2017)

at $06^{\circ} 40'56,10''$ South latitude and $106^{\circ}55'58,74''$ East longitude, with an altitude of 826 meters above sea level. It is walled-out cemetery area with an irregular landform (Nuralia, et al., 2013). When drawn a straight line to have shape of a rectangle, it has an area of about $18m \times 18m = 324 m^2$ or $\pm 23 tumbak$. The cemetery is not as large as the burial grounds in general.

An existence of the Dutch tomb indirect observation in 2013 was invisible from the highway, slightly indented into the alley and blocked the people's house. The entrance gate is located in the northeast. The condition of the cemetery was abandoned and seemed untreated. The state of wall fence around the tomb was damaged and filled with stalls and houses. Empty ground in the tomb complex has been planted with cassava, banana, and weeds by the people around the tomb. The



Figure 4. Photos of **First Tomb** at Dutch Cemetery in Kebon Jahe, Cisarua-Bogor
(Source: Lia Nuralia, 2013)

grave numbered 8 tombs, with 7 graves supposedly an old tomb. In this study hereinafter referred to as **first tomb** to **seventh tomb** (see figure 3).

First tomb (see figure 4) iron-tall fenced as high as ± 1 meter, north-south orientation, 4-tiered terraces *jirat* (tomb) with increasingly smaller peak, and rectangular tombstone on the surface of the *jirat* on the top terrace. The entire surface is covered with white ceramic measuring 20 x 20 cm. The tombstone is made of white marble stone epigraph with inscription:

“Hier Rust Onze Vrede..., Geboren 25 Mei 1830 Ip Sume..07..Ng, Overleden 19 September 1886 Te Glsa...”

The translation is more or less: "Here resting..... born May 25, 1830... deceased in September 19, 1886...."

Having traced through the colonial archive (the almanac of the origin of the BIK family), a little inscription can be completed as follows.

“Hier Rust In Vrede C.L.Th.Wout, Geboren 25 Mei 1830 Te Sumedang, Overleden 19 September 1866 Te Cisarua (Gisarua)”

The name of the deceased was not found in colonial archive, but mentioned was born in Sumedang on May 25, 1830 and deceased in September 19, 1866. The buried person was about 36 years and over 4 months when the person deceased, and presumably a guest

staying at the BIK family's home, and then died there (interview via email from Hans Boers,ⁱⁱ 2017).

Second tomb (see Fig. 5) is non-fenced one, located in the south part of the first tomb, north-south orientation, having pyramid roof cupola from a metal plate with a roof top decoration, and 4 iron roof support posts. The rectangular tomb *jirat* with variation on the width part is slightly indented. *Jirat* consists of 3 terraces with stone foundation and red bricks, increasingly smaller peak. The first terrace covered with white marble stone is cracked. The second and third patios are lined with pale gray marble. The third terrace has a rectangular grave marker (tombstone) with variations. The ornaments of a pair of children's statuesⁱⁱⁱ on the tombstone are made of white marble, in a half-sitting and half-recumbent cuddling position.

At the southern corner of the tombstone, a vase-shaped ornament with a blossom rose is attached, made of grayish white marble. The ornament is estimated to be four pieces, located at each corner of the *jirat*, but only one remains, with the seemingly former round incision equal to the vase. The inscription on the tombstones reads:

“Gewijd, Aan De Nagedachtenis Van Onze Lie Velingen, Charlotte Heannette Franchoise, Geboren 22 December 1872, Overleden 18 Augustus 1879, Mathilde Cornelie, Geboren 8 Maart 1876, Overleden 16 Augustus 1879, J.M. Bik, R.S. Bik, Mersen Senn Van Basel.”



Gambar 5. Picture of **Second Tomb** at Dutch Cemetery in Kebon Jahe, Cisarua-Bogor (Dokumentasi: Lia Nuralia, 2013)

The translation more or less is:

"Dedicated to never forget, still remembering our beloved, Charlotte Heannette Francoise, born December 22, 1872, died August 18, 1879; and Mathilde Cornelie, born March 8, 1876, died August 16, 1879, J.M. BIK, R.S. BIK, Mersen Senn Van Basel".

Second tomb is the tomb of two small children named Charlotte Heannette Francoise and Mathilde Cornelie. According to the colonial archives, the inscription reads:

5. *Op een zerk, waarboven twee engelen, en waarop in de vier hoeken een vaas met bloemen van marmer: Gewijd/aan den nagedachtenis van onze lievelingen/Charlotte Jeannette Francoise/geboren 22 Desember 1872-overleden 18 Agustus 1879/en/Mathilde Cornelie/geboren 8 Maart 1876/overleden 16 Augustus 1879/J.M.BIK/R.S. BIK/Mersen Senn van Basel. ("Tjisaroea Noord" {Buitenzorg}, *Indische Navorscher* 1934, 368)*

More or less the translation is:

"5. Upon the stone, above the two angels, and in the four corners there is a vase of marble: Dedicated/for remembering our beloved/Charlotte Jeannette Francoise/born December 22, 1872—died August 18, 1879/and/Mathilde Cornelie/born 8 March 1876/died August 16, 1879/JMBIK/RS BIK/Mersen Senn from Basel.

(Indische Navorscher 1934, 368)"

J. M. BIK or Jan Martinus BIK, and R.S. BIK-Mersen Senn Van Basel or Rosalia Sophia BIK-Mersen Senn Van Basel is the name of both parents of Charlotte and Mathilde. The name of Rosalia is a nickname and the name of Mersen Senn Van Basel is a family name (*Indische Navorscher 1934/Hans Boers translation*). The name of the two children is a common name used by the French, thus it is estimated that the BIK family came from French descent that had long lived in the Dutch East Indies.

The bodies of Charlotte and Mathilde in the **Second Tomb** was buried within one tomb. In Batavia of the VOC era, tombstone was a complement to Christian tombs using a *kelder*^{iv} or basement system. Within one hole, the tomb can accommodate more than one corpse, with different years of death. The message on the tombstone is made of verbal (inscription) and nonverbal (iconic), as an expression of cultural background of the user's message community during their lives (*Suratminto, 2008: 11-12*).

Third tomb (see Fig. 6) lies to the south (slightly to the southeast) of **second tomb** with north-south



Figure 6. Picture of the **Third Tomb** at the Dutch Cemetery in Kebon Jahe, Cisarua-Bogor (Source: Lia Nuralia, 2013)



Figure 7. Picture of the **Fourth Tomb** at the Dutch Cemetery in Kebon Jahe, Cisarua-Bogor (Source: Lia Nuralia, 2013)

orientation, iron-fenced by ± 1 meter from the ground. Tomb *jirat* is amounted to 3 terraces with increasingly smaller peak, and the surface is covered by white ceramic measuring 20 x 20 cm. The 1st terrace is almost flat to the ground surface, as the stone and red brick foundation is lined with mixed-mortars (mashed red brick, white lime, and sand). The 2nd and 3rd Terrace is higher than the 1st one. This 3rd terrace is a rectangular tombstone, raised slightly at the top (head/north) on the surface of *jirat*. At the north end, there is a white marble epigraph with inscription, but the entire inscriptions are unreadable.

Fourth Tomb (see Fig. 7) lies to the south of **second tomb** and to the west of **third tomb** (parallel) with north-south orientation. This tomb has no fence with 5 terraces *jirat* and increasingly smaller peak. It has a stone and red bricks foundation, and the surface is covered with a mixed-mortar wall. The 1st and 2nd terrace *jirat* are partially damaged, the 3rd and 4th terraces are still intact, and the 5th terrace is a tombstone with a slightly elevated (head/north) end, a rectangle of mixed-mortars walls laid out on the surface of the *jirat*. White marble stone



Figure 8. Picture of the **Fifth Tomb** at the Dutch Cemetery at Kebon Jahe
(Source: Lia Nuralia, 2013)

inscription on tombstone with epigraph read "...Maria Albertine BIK..." The colonial archive ("*Tjisaroea Noord*" {*Buitenzorg*}, *Indische Navorscher* 1934, 368) records the **fourth tomb** inscriptions as follows:

"4. *Op een zerk: Hier rust ons geliefd kind Maria Albertine BIK, geboren 17 februari 1874 en overleden 30 juni 1875....*"

The translation more or less is "4. In one cemetery: Here rest our beloved daughter Maria Albertine BIK, born February 17, 1874 and died June 30, 1875."

Maria Albertine BIK is the younger sister of Charlotte Jeanette Francoise BIK and Mathilde Cornelie BIK's older sister, died first in 1875 (Boers, 2017).

Fifth Tomb (see Fig. 8) lies to the southwest of **second tomb** and to the west of **fourth tomb** with an unclear orientation, estimated to be square in shape, the broken walls of *jirat* has already been collapsed and piled up. The tomb is non-fenced one, there are 4 pillars of concrete as high as ± 130 cm located in the 4 corners. The tomb is made of stone and red bricks foundation with mixed mortars. Concrete pillars is estimated to be a cupola roof support, but the cupola roof has collapsed and left no traces. Tombstone is located in the middle

between 4 concrete pillars, a monument or square block with a height of ± 120 cm from the top terrace. The tombstone has a square pedestal of 3 terraces. The top has 3 parts, with increasingly smaller peak and a pyramid-shaped top. On both sides of tombstone, there is a white marble stone epigraph with inscription:

- a. Southside: "*Hier Rust, Charlotte Johanna, Margueritte BIK, Geboren Van Doorninck, Zij Was Eene Brave Echtgenoote, En, Liet Devolle Moeder, Hare Asch Ruste In Verde Tjisada 27 Septemb 1857;*"
- b. Northside: "*Zij Stierf, Om Eeuwig, Te Leven.*"

The translation is more or less as follows:

- a. Southside: "Here resting Charlotte Johanna Margueritte BIK, born in Doorninck, she is a (brave) wife and beloved mother, may rest peacefully in Cisarua, September 27, 1857;"
- b. Northside: "She died for eternal life."

One part on the south side of the tombstone of **fifth tomb**, according to colonial archives (*Indische Navorscher*, 1934: 367) is actually inscription reads:

“1. Op een tombe: Hier Rust/Charlotte Johanna/Margueritte BIK/Geboren Van/Doorninck/Zij was wene brave echtgenote/en liefdevolle Moeder/Hare asch ruste in vrede/Tjisaroea 27 Septemb. 1857.

Aan de achterzijde: Zij stierf/om eeuwig/te leven” (“Tjisaroea Noord”{Buitenzorg}, *Indische Navorscher* 1934, 367).

The translation is more or less as follow:

"Here resting Charlotte Johanna Margueritte BIK, born in van Doorninck, she is a (good heart) wife and mother (with loving heart), may she rest peacefully in Cisarua, September 27, 1857. She returns: She died for eternal life."



Figure 9. Picture of **Sixth Tomb** at Dutch Cemetery in Kebon Jahe
(Source: Lia Nurialia, 2013)

Sixth tomb (see Fig. 9) lies to the west of **second tomb** and to the north of **fifth tomb**, non-fenced one with an unclear orientation. It is a monument-shaped tomb with variations on the top (pyramid shape). Its tombstone has a collapsed pedestal to be the debris of stone, red brick, and white marble. It stands in the middle of the ruins, an estimated traces of pedestal ruins consisting of several terraces. The top of the tombstone has a variation of a three-part rectangular shape, it is increasingly smaller peak with a pyramid-shaped top, with inscription on white marble tombstone from the south side:

“Ter, Gedachtenis, aan onze Vriendin, E.J. Steevens Geb de Veer, Overleden Tc Tjicaroea, Zeven January, 1865”

The translation is more or less "TER, to be remembered, our dear friend, E.J. Steevens, born in the spring, died in Cisarua, January 7, 1865."

According to Colonial Archive (*Indische Navorscher*, 1934: 368) the translation (Boers, 2017) actually reads as follows:

“2. Op een tombe: Ter gedachtenis/aan onze vriendin/E.J. Steevens/geb. De Veer/overleden te Tjicaroea/zeven January 1865.” (“Tjisaroea Noord”{Buitenzorg}, *Indische Navorscher* 1934, 368).

The translation is more or less:

"2. In one grave: For remembrance, our dear friend E.J. Steevens, born in De Veer, died in Tjisaroea January 7, 1865.

Mother of Steevens, during her life, lived in Batavia with her daughter and daughter-in-law. They are good friends with BIK family. One day, Steevens was staying at the BIK family's house, reported to have died there. According to regulation of the Dutch East Indies government then, a person who passed away must have been buried within 24 hours (Boers, 2017). Steevens' body cannot be buried in Batavia given the time is impossible, thus she was buried in the BIK family cemetery.

Seventh Tomb (see figure 10) lies to the west of **first tomb** and to the north of the **sixth tomb**, non-fenced one with a rectangular cube-shaped tombstone with the height of ± 80 cm from the ground surface, ± 150 cm in length and ± 70 cm in width, and variations at its peak. It has cubical shape resembling a house building with a *limasan* roof. The tombstone has non-terraced rectangular pedestal almost flat to the ground. On the east side, white marble stone inscription is sculpted with a curved shape on the top.

This epigraph contains inscriptions that read:

“Hier Rust Mevrw De Wede MNR reloi Groll O'hirri Gebn 26 Maart 1802 Overln 15 Octb 1893”. The translation is more or less: "Here resting the Great Lady, MNR reloi O'hirri, born in March 26, 1802, died in October 15, 1893."

According to the archive, the inscription reads as follows.

“3. Op een tombe: Hier rust/Mevr. de wede/M.C. Breton van Groll O'breen/ gebn 26 maart 1802 (te Batavia) en overln 15 oktober 1893 (Tjisaroea).” (“Tjisaroea Noord”{Buitenzorg}, *Indische Navorscher* 1934, 368). The translation is more or less: "3. In one grave: Here resting Widower Madam M.C. Breton van Groll O'breen, born in March 26, 1802 in Batavia and died in October 15, 1893 in Cisarua."

The word *wede* is the same as *wed* or *weduwe* which means widow. The word *gebrn* equals to *geboren* which means born. And the word *over* equals to *overladen*



Figure 10. Picture of **Seventh Tomb** at the Dutch Tomb of Kebon Jahe
(Source: Lia Nuralia, 2013)

which means to die. Hereinafter it is explained that what is meant by the "Madam" is Magdalena Catharina Obreen, who married Pieter Hendrik Breton Van Groll (died in Jeparu, August 22, 1854).

The identity of person buried in **seventh tomb** is still unknown. There is no information about the connection with BIK family, whether it is a friend/acquaintance or one of BIK families. It was just mentioned in the archive that the madam was a widow of Pieter Hendrik Breton Van Groll.

South Cisarua Plantation Based on Multiple Colonial Archives

South Cisarua Plantation no longer exists, but the existence of the Dutch tomb in Kebon Jahe Cisarua with epigraphs or inscriptions on the gravestone becomes an important historical trace of the existence of the plantation in the past. In addition, it obtained 3 inscriptions of tombstones from colonial archive in Gehetna Den Dutch Hag. The colonial archive successfully traced was derived from the archives of *Indische Navorscher* 1934 and *Staatsblad van Nederlandsch-Indie* 1920 No. 723 in Gehetna, Den Hag, The Netherlands, which are:

Tjisaroea Noord (Buitenzorg)

Als men van Buitenzorg naar den Poenjak gaat, passeert men op ongeveer 10 K.M. van af het hoogste punt van den pas een hospitaal van de Methodist Mission. Een paar honderd meter voor dat hospitaal gaat recht naar boven een weg, die vrij gauw leidt langs begraafplaats van Tjisaroea, een land, dat sinds het tweede kwart der 19e eeuw behoort aan de familie BIK.

Tjisaroea Zuid

In de tweede helft der 19 eeuw is Tjisaroea in twee deelen verdeeld; het huis van het hierboven genoemde land ligt tegen de helling van den Pangerango.

Achter het huis ligges drie zerken, waarop:

1. *Hier rust/Bruno Theodorus BIK/Landeigenaar/van Tjisaroea-Zuid/geboren te Pati/den 14den October 1840/in zijn Heiland ontslapen/te Tjisaroea zuid/den 31sten Maart 1921/diep betreurd door zijne echtgenooten/kindern en kleinkinderen/Jezus zeide/Ik ben de opstanding/en het leven; die in Mij gelooft/zal leven. Al ware hij ook gestorven./Joh. 11: 25/*

2. *In een staanden rechthoek een kruis waaromheen van rechts (links van den toeschouwer) naar links een palmtak slingert, en waarboven (links van den toeschouwer) 2 Tim. en beneden, (rechts van toeschouwer) Rom. 14.8.*

Hier rust/onze dierbare man en vade/Francois Eugene Keuchenius geboren 29 Mei 1861/overladen 22 November 1921.1

Onderaan het wapen der familie Keuchenius nl.een zuil: boven het schild een helm; onder het schild op een lint: Non immemor beneficii.

(Hij overleed te Mr. Cornelis en was gehuwd met E.C.C.BIK te Buitenzorg 20 Oct. 1891).

3. *+/Hier rust/John Bruno BIK/geboren te Mr. Cornelis den 23e September 1873/in zijn Heiland ontslapen den 19e Mei 1926/te Tjisaroea Zuid/En als hij nog verre van Hem was/ zag zijn Vader hem/Lucas 15:20.*

(Tjisaroea Zuid, Indische Navorscher 1934: 367-369).

The translation is more or less:

Tjisaroea Noord (Buitenzorg)/North Cisarua (Bogor)

If you go from Buitenzorg to Poenjak, you pass about 10K.M. from the highest point in the past, a hospital of *Methodist Mission*. A few hundred yards before the hospital, just walk straight onto the road, which immediately led to the *Tjisaroea cemetery*, a land owned by the **BIK Family** since the second quarter of the 19th century.

Tjisaroea Zuid (Southern Cisarua)

In the second half of the 19th century, Cisarua was divided into two parts, which the house was located on the slopes of Mount Pangrango. In the back part of the house, there are three sisters, where:

1. Here resting/**Bruno Theodorus BIK/Landowner/Tjisaroea-Zuid** (Southern Cisarua)/born in Pati/October 14, 1840/in his Savior fell asleep/ to South Tjisaroea/March 31, 1921/deeply regretted by his wife/children and grandchildren/Jesus said/I am the resurrection/and

the life; the one who believes in me/will live, even though they die/John 11:25/

2. In a square, a cross stands around the palm tree branch swinging from the right (to the left of the viewer) to the left, and above it (to the left of the viewer) 2 Tim, and below, (to the right of the viewer) Rom. 14.8.

Here resting/our beloved and *vade*/**Francois Eugene Keuchenius** born in May 29, 1861/died in November 22, 1921.1

At the bottom part is a symbol of the Keuchenius family: a column: a helmet over a shield: under a shield on the ribbon: *Non immemor beneficii*.

(He died at Mr. Cornelis and married with E.C.C.BIK in Buitenzorg in October 20, 1891).

3. +/here resting/**John Bruno BIK**/born in Mr. Cornelis (Batavia/Jatinegara-Jakarta) on September 23, 1873/in his Savior fell asleep or died on May 19, 1926/in *Tjisaroewa Zuid* (South Cisarua)/and if he is still away from God/seeing his father God/Luke 15: 20.

(*Tjisaroea Zuid*, *Indische Navorscher* 1934: 368-369).

Het Nieuws van den dag voor Nederlandsch-Indie, 11-11-20

Staatsblad van Nederlandsch-Indie 1920 No. 723.

Agrarische aangelegenheden. Particuliere landerijen. Batavia. Gedeeltelijke terugbrenging tot het Landsdomein van de in de afdeeling Buitenzorg gelegen particuliere landerijen Tjikopo Zuid I, II en II, Tjisaroea Zuid, Goenoeng Mas, Tjiliwoeng en Megamendoeng.

IN NAAM DER KONINGIN!

Den Raad van Nederlandsch-Indie gehoord:

Allen, die deze zullen zien of hooren lezen, Saluut! doet te weten: Dat Hij, overwegende dat het algemeen belang vordert, dat de in de afdeeling Buitenzorg der residentie Batavia gelegen particuliere landerijen Tjikopo Zuid I, II en III....

- a. *Tjikopo Zuid I, II en III, onderscheidenlijk verpondingsnummer 1945, 1946, 1947, toebehoorende aan de te Batavia gevestigde Cultuurmaatschappij Tjikopo-Zuid;*
- b. **Tjisaroea-zuid**, verpondingsnummer **1824**, toebehoorende aan **Bruno Theodorus BIK**, wonende op gemels land;
- c. *Goenoeng Mas, verpondingsnummer 1897, toebehoorende aan de te 'sGravenhage gevestigde Societe Franco-Neerlandaise de Culture et de Commerce;*

d. *Tjiliwoeng, verpondingsnummer 1829, toebehoorende aan de te Batavia gevestigde Cultuur- en Handelsmaatschappij Tjiliwoeng;*

e. *Megamendoeng, verpondingsnummer 193, toebehoorende aan de te Batavia havestigde; gedeeltelijk to het Landsdo-landerijen Tjikopo Zuid I,II, en III, Tjisaroea Zuid, Goenoeng Mas, Tjiliwoeng, en Megamendoeng gedeeltelijk tot het Landsdomein worden teruggebracht.*

Lettede op de artikelen 20, 29, 31, en 38 va het Reglement op het beleid der Regeering van Nederlandsch-Indie, op de wet van 7 November 1920 (Indisch-Staatsblad 1911, No. 38) en op artikel 3 van het Koninklijk Besluit van 12 Augustus 1912 No. 54 (Indisch-Staatsblad No. 480).

Heeft goedgevonden en verstaan:

Artikel 1.

Te verklaren, dat het algemeen belang vordert, dat de in het bovenstroomgebied ven den Tjiliwoeng in het onderdistrict Tjiawi, district en afdeeling Buitenzorg, Residentie Batavia, buiten eenige kadastrale afdeeling gelegen particuliere landerijen:

Gedeeltelijk tot het Landsdomein worden teruggebracht, zullende die gedeelten

overeenkomstig het bapaalde bij het tweede lid van artikel 3 van het Koninklijk Besluit van 12 Augustus 1912 no 54. (Indisch-Staatsblad No. 480) bij nadere ordonnantie worden aangewezen.

Artikel 2.

Deze ordonnantie treedt in werking met ingang van den dag na dien harer afkondiging. Een op dat niemand hiervan onwetendheid voorwende, zal deze in het Staatsblad van Nederlandsch-Indie geplaatst en, voor zooveel noodig, in the Inlandsche en Chineesche talen aangeplakt worden.

Gelast en beveelt voorts, dat alle hooge en lage Colleges en Ambtenaren, Officiieren en Justiciieren, ieder voor zooveel hem aangaat, aan de stipte naleving dezer de hand zullen houden, zonder ogluiking op aanzien des persoons.

Gedaan te Tjipanas, den 7den October 1920

J.v. LIMBURG STIRUM.

*De Algemeene Secretaris,
G.R. ERDBRINK*

*Uitgegeven en zeven en twinstig
ten October 1920, 21202*

*De Algemeene Secretaris,
G.R. ERDBRINK*

*(Besluit van den Gouverneur-Generaal
Van 17 October 1920 No. 41)*

The translation is more or less:

Problems of agricultural land. Private land. Batavia.

Reduction of some land in private land in Afdeling Buitenzorg (Bogor), as private land of South Tjikopo I, II and II, **South Tjisaroea**, Goenoeng Mas, Tjiliwoeng, and Megamendoeng.

THIS IS ON BEHALF OF QUEEN'S NAME
(KINGDOM)!

The Council of the Dutch East Indies heard: All who see or hear will read this, Congratulations!

Know that He, by taking into account the public interest, that the particular area of South Tjikopo I, II and III lies in Afdeling Buitenzorg in the Batavia Residency.

- a. Tjikopo Zuid/South Tjikopo I, II and III, or war numbers of 1945, 1946, 1947, each belongs to the South Tjikopo Plantation Company in Batavia;
- b. **South Tjisaroea**, service number of 1824, belonging to **Bruno Theodorus BIK**, lives on land of gems;
- c. Goenoeng Mas, number 1897, incorporated in *Societe Franco-Neerlandaise de Culture et de Commerce*, was founded in The Hague;
- d. Tjiliwoeng, serial number of 1829, belonging to the Tjiliwoeng Plantation and Trade Company based in Batavia;
- e. The lands of South Tjikopo I, II, and III, **South Tjisaroea**, Goenoeng Mas, Tjiliwoeng, and Megamendoeng were partially reduced to State Domains.
- f. Referring to Articles 20, 29, 31 and 38 of the Rules of Procedure of the Dutch East Indies Government, Law Number 7 of November 1920 (State Gazette of India of 1911, No. 38) and Article 3 of Royal Decree (Queen of the Kingdom of The Netherlands) August 12, 1912 No. 54 (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia No. 480).

It has been discovered and acknowledged:

Article 1.

In order to affirm that the public interest claims that private ownership of the land is outside the Onderdistrik Tjiawi, the Buitenzorg District and Afdeling Buitenzorg, the Batavia Residency, which is at the Puncak including Tjiliwoeng District. It is partially returned to the State Domain, this part is included in accordance with the verse of the second paragraph of Article 3 of the Decree of the Kingdom of August 12, 1912, number 54 (State Gazette of the Republic of South Africa No. 480) established by further decree.

Article 2.

This rule comes into force after this more difficult announcement. Anyone who ignores this lack of knowledge will be placed in the Dutch East Indies Gazette and, in large part, in Dutch and Chinese

version. It also warns and recommends that all higher education as well as higher and lower civil service officers and judges, all the people included, shall abide by timely obedience, without any doubt.

Accomplished at Tjipanas, October 7, 1920

J.V. LIMBURG STIRUM.

Secretary General,

G.R. ERDBRINK

Issued in seven and identical

October 1920, 21202

Secretary General,

G.R. ERDBRINK

(Decree of the Governor-General

From October 17, 1920 No. 41)

Preanger-Bode02-04-1921

Den 31sten Maart j.l. overleed zacht en kalm onze lieve grootvader en overgrootvader

De Wel Edelgeboren Heer BRUNO THEODORUS BIK

In leven Lanheer van Tjisaroea-Zuid

Th.E.B. Keuchenius

H. Keuchenius-Penninga

Elsje

Brunotje

5193

(Indsiche Navorscher, 1934).

The translation is more or less:

Preanger-Bode02-04-1921

March 31, died peacefully and soothed our great-grandfather and grandfather

Blessed by God, **BRUNO THEODORUS BIK**, in the life of the Landlord of **South Cisarua**

Th.E.B. Keuchenius

H. Keuchenius-Penninga

Elsje

Brunotje

5193

(Indsiche Navorscher, 1934).

Based on information from colonial archives, the existence of the Dutch tomb in Kebon Jahe, represents that there is a connection between the people buried there with the existence of South Cisarua Plantation in the past ("*South Tjisaroea Plantation*", Hans Boers translation, September 4, 2017). It is further stated that in October 1920, the Dutch East Indies government declared that *South Tjisaroea* land was no longer owned by the *Bruno Theodorus BIK* family, it had been sold to the Dutch East Indies government and the BIK family had received some money. However, BIK families are still allowed to use the land for plantation business and reside there, with

the obligation to pay taxes or rent each year to the government. This situation refers to articles 20, 29, 31 and 38 of Law no. 7 November 1920/*Indisch-Staatsblad* 1911, no. 38; and Article 3 of Royal Decree (Queen/King) dated August 12, 1912 No. 54/*Indisch-Staatsblad* 1912, no. 480, in *Het Nieuws van den dag voor Nederlandsch-Indie*, 11-11-20).

In 1921, *Bruno Theodorus BIK* died at the age of 80 years. South Cisarua Plantation Company becomes a heritage passed onto his grandchildren as his heirs. They became entrepreneurs in more favorable situation, which was not required to pay taxes to the government (Appendix of the Dutch Rule signed by GG van Limburg Stirum (*Staatsblad van Nederlandsch-Indie*, 1920 No. 72; *Besluit van den Gouverneur Generaal van* October 7, 1920 No. 41; in *Het Nieuws van den dag voor Nederlandsch-Indie*, 11-11-20) and (Appendix of *Preanger-Bode* 02-04-1921, page of 5193).

Based on the information, it indicates that the first generation of BIK family is the initial founder and owner of the land of South Cisarua Plantation. As having informed that by the end of the 19th century, after the issuance of the Sugar Act and the Agrarian Act of 1870 (July 21, *Staatsblad* 136, April 9, 1870, *Staatsblad* 55; *Koninklijk Besluit* July 20, 1870, *Staatsblad* 118), private entrepreneurs have freedom of business and the lands belonging to the peasants are liberated from mandatory plants such as the *cultuurstelsel* era. The indigenous land is entitled to be leased and cultivated by private entrepreneurs up to 75 years (*erfpacht*) (*Kartodirdjo*, 1987: 331), the lands are self-owned or private land (*particuliere landerijen*) (*Kartodirdjo & Surjo*, 1991: 38-39). For land of BIK family plantation, its status becomes like *erfpacht* land or private land which is leased and cultivated for a very long time and can be inherited to its offspring.

Table 1. The identity of People Buried at Kebon Jahe Based on Inscriptions and Archives

No	Name	Born	Date of Death	Place of Birth	Family Relationship	Information
1.	-	25-05-1830	19-09-1866	Sumedang Jawa Barat	acquaintance/guest of BIK family	The name cannot read
2.	a. Charlotte Heannette Francoise b. Mathilde Cornелиe	22-12- 1872 08-03-1876	18-08-1879 16-08-1879	Cisarua Bogor Jawa Bara	Children of Jan Martinus BIK and Rosalia Sophia Mersen Senn Van Basel	contain 2 bodies in one tomb, dies in different years, Inscription and iconic messages
3.	-	-	-	-	-	Name, date of birth/death cannot read and not recorded in the archive
4.	Maria Albertine BIK	17 febr 1874	30 juni 1875	Cisarua Bogor Jawa Barat	Daughter of Jan Martinus BIK and Rosalia Sophia Mersen Senn Van Basel	Sister of Charlotte and Mathilde (Second Tomb)
5.	Charlotte Johanna, Margueritte BIK	-	27-09- 1857	Van Doorninck (Perancis/Belgia/Luxemburg)	Mrs./wife of BIK family	No date of birth
6.	E.J. Steevens	-	07-01- 1865	De Veer (?)	Friend/acquaintance BIK family	No date of birth
7.	Magdalena Catharina Breton van Groll Obreen	26-03- 1802	15-10- 1893	Batavia (Jakarta)	Widow of Pieter Hendrik Breton Van Groll (?)	No relationship information with BIK family

Source: Research report, *Lia Nurulia*, 2013

Table 2. Artifact Data of the Dutch Tomb in Kebon Jahe

Tomb	Shape	Jirat	Gravestone	Decoration	Material
1 st	Rectangular, iron fenced	Rectangle consists of 4 terraces	Rectangle	-	River rock, red brick, white ceramic, iron fence, mixed mortars
2 nd	Rectangular, not fenced, roofed, and 4 roof poles.	Rectangle consists of 3 terraces	Rectangle	Children Sculpture, roses, and vases, cupola roofs	River rock, red brick with mixed mortars, marble, stone onik, iron
3 rd	Rectangular, iron fenced	Rectangle consists of 3 terraces	Persegi Panjang	-	River rock, red brick with mixed mortars, white ceramic, iron fence

Tomb	Shape	Jirat	Gravestone	Decoration	Material
4 th	Rectangular	Square consists of 5 terraces	Persegi Panjang	-	Red brick, river rock, with mixed mortars, white marble
5 th	Square with 4 pillars of concrete, allegedly as a roof buffer	Square consists of 5 terraces	Square terraced with pyramid-shaped tops	4 square round concrete pillars, pyramid-shaped gravestones, pedestal 3 terraces	River rock, red brick, mixed mortars, white marble
6 th	Square with gravestone and monument beam	Square consists of 3 terraces	Square terraced with pyramid-shaped tops	Monument beam gravestone with pyramid-shaped tops	River rock, red brick, white marble, mixed mortars
7 th	Rectangular cube with pyramid-shaped tops	Rectangular cube	The gravestone have a flat pedestal ground level	Roofed jirat, concrete wall pyramid-shaped roof	River rock, red brick, mixed mortars, white marble

Source: Research report, Lia Nuralia, 2013

South Cisarua Plantation now vanishes, but its traces can still be searched. Based on the results of interview with Mr. Haji Saefuddin,^v the Dutch tomb which is now located in Kebon Jahe, Citeko Village, Cisarua Subdistrict is the cemetery of the founders of South Cisarua tea plantation. The location of South Cisarua tea plantation factory was used to be near to Cisarua Market. This location has now changed completely, leaving no traces at all, and has been functioned as a modern market on Jalan Cisarua under the name of *Pafesta (Pasar Festival dan Pariwisata)* or Festival and Tourism Market).

South Cisarua Plantation was established in Cisarua Bogor, on the slopes of Pangrango Mountain in the second half of the 19th century. The plantation land is divided into two parts, which is land for houses and land for plantation. Its founder is Bruno Theodorus BIK, who has three sisters. **Bruno Theodorus BIK** was born in Pati (Central Java) on October 14, 1840, and died in Cisarua on March 31, 1921. The three sisters of Bruno Theodorus BIK are: (1) Charlotte Johanna Margaritte BIK, died in 1857 (fifth tomb); (2) Elsje/E.C.C. BIK (wife of Francois Eugene Keuchenius); and (3) Brunotje BIK. Then, the children of Bruno Theodorus BIK are: (1) John Bruno BIK, (2) Jan Martinus BIK. The people were buried in the Dutch cemetery in Kebon Jahe Cisarua based on their identity (see table 1), it can be said that the Dutch people of French descent or a country adjacent to France in the Europe continent. They have long lived and settled in the Indies as a foreign private planter in Cisarua Bogor. The tomb is a BIK family cemetery, the founder and the initial owner of South Cisarua Plantation Company. They are also a respected family and have many friends (network), that their home becomes a convenient stopover in a cool and calm tea plantation, at an altitude of 826 m above sea level.

Based on physical data (shapes, decorations, materials) (see table 2) and inscription of information on gravestone (name, date of birth and date of death, place of birth or place of death) (see figure 1 and table 1), the Dutch cemetery in Kebon Jahe, Cisarua-Bogor, it can be

described as follows: the area of the land is not too broad (324 m²) compared to other Dutch cemeteries; it has irregular grave layout (unequal orientation); with no special name or signpost at the entrance gate; no crematorium facilities; no genealogical inscription, only the identity of the buried person; and it is not a graveyard planned by the government or just a family cemetery for their own sake (BIK family). One of the Dutch tombs (the Europeans) deliberately created by the Government of the Dutch East Indies is Peneleh Tomb in Surabaya. Peneleh tomb was built in 1814 by the Dutch government under the name of *De Begraafplaats Peneleh Soerabaja*. Peneleh tomb has an orderly layout of tombs according to the block, records of the corpse, and there are family tree and crematorium facilities since the burial complex was built (Cahya, 2013).

The large plantation entrepreneur during the Dutch East Indies in the 19th century indicated an established socio-economic situation. The state of the tomb as a private family tomb, along with decorations and materials used are quite expensive, indicating that BIK is a family of high social status or as a plantation official as well as owner and manager of the company. The cemetery is presumably to have existed since 1857, the oldest year as the year of death found in the Dutch cemetery, as sculpted in the **fifth tomb** (see figure 8 and table 1). The Dutch cemetery or graveyard complex in Kebon Jahe as the family tomb on private property represents the established economic life. The success of the Dutch conquering the archipelago (Indonesia) made the lives of the settled Dutch people experiencing many developments. They then built facilities and infrastructure to support their living needs, such as roads access, settlements, government offices, schools, hospitals, places of worship, and graveyard complex (Cahya, 2013: 3).

The gravestone on the Dutch tomb is placed in three positions, i.e. reclined, erected, and attached. The reclined position of the tombstone is lying on the ground or the *jirat* surface on the top terrace. It usually has a

rectangular shape with the top or bottom of a horizontal one, *trefoil*,^{vi} triangle, or semicircle. The erected tombstone position is a tombstone that is placed standing on the surface of the ground or the surface of the *jirat*. The standing tall tombstone consists of several forms, which are boards (slab), beams/monuments/boxes, cylinders/tubes, and buildings. On the tombstone of the upright position there is a pedestal on the bottom, and some have no pedestal. Meanwhile, the position of the attached tombstones is a tombstone attached to other planes, such as on a wall of gardens or deliberately-built pillars (Handayani, 2009: 16-20).

Tombstone materials are usually made of marble, brick, and metal. Meanwhile, decoration on tombstone of the Dutch Tomb is usually very varied and seems magnificent and luxurious. Like the tombstones in the Museum of the Inscription Park has a variety of decorations in the form of symbols of Christianity, floral, *angels*, skulls, *coats of arms*,^{vii} *anthropomorphis*,^{viii} inscriptions, frames, and others (Handayani, 2009: 38). There is a tomb built using cemented stones, marble stones and forged iron, especially for cupola material. Some tombs are decorated with various ornaments in the form of sculptures or other decorative ornaments.

The Dutch Tomb of Kebon Jahe in Cisarua Bogor has a varied form of tombs. These tombstones can be classified into three basic shapes, i.e. boards, blocks, and buildings. Meanwhile, decoration of the tombstones has their respective meanings consisting of nine varieties of decoration, which are inscriptions on tombstones, frames with inscriptions on tombstones, children's status on tombstones, vases and flowers on tombstones, concrete pillars between tombstones, rectangular shape on tombstones, pyramidal form on tombstone, pedestal at the bottom of erected tombstones, and trims of vertical walls between tombstone inscriptions. Thus, there are three forms of tombstones, they are boards, blocks, and buildings. In addition, there are also some variations of decoration with a certain meaning, which are inscription, a pair of children statues (*antromorphis*), and a vase with rose flowers.

CONCLUSION

The South Cisarua plantation is no longer available, but the plantation area, in general, can still be identified, based on two sources of data, such as inscriptions and archives. The Dutch tomb with an inscription on the gravestone is an artifact, while the archive in the form of accounts or records of the past is in the form of documents or written evidence.

The Dutch cemetery consists of 7 old tombs and 1 new tomb. The seven old tombs are called as first tomb to seventh tomb. The first tomb has no name, just referred to as a friend of BIK family. The second tomb is

the tomb of Charlotte Heannette Francoise and Mathilde Cornelia, the daughters of Jan Martinus BIK and Rosalia Sophia Mersen Senn Van Basel. The third tomb has no information about the identity. The fourth tomb is the tomb of Maria Albertine BIK, a daughter of Jan Martinus BIK and Rosalia Sophia Mersen Senn Van Basel, as well as the sister of Charlotte Heannette Francoise and Mathilde Cornelia. The fifth tomb is the tomb of Charlotte Johanna Margueritte BIK, the wife of one of the BIK family. The sixth tomb is E.J. Steevens, a friend of the BIK family. The seventh tomb is Magdalena Catharina Breton van Groll Obreen, a widow of Pieter Hendrik Breton Van Groll, presumably a friend of the BIK family.

Some artefactual data are supported by colonial archives which are: *Tjisaroea Noord (Buitenzorg)* and *Tjisaroea Zuid (Indische Navorscher 1934)*; *Het Nieuwes van den dag voor Nederlandsch-Indie*, 11-11-20 (*Staatsblad van Nederlandsch-Indie* 1920 No 723); *Preanger-Bode* 02-04-1921; *Het Nieuwes van den dag voor Nederlandsch-Indie*, 11-11-20 (*Indisch-Staatsblad* 1911, No. 38 and *Indisch-Staatsblad* 1912, No. 480). In general, colonial archive explains the epigraph reading in the grave inscriptions, establishment of South Cisarua Plantation, and development of plantation industries in the Dutch East Indies, and others. Based on these two important data sources it can be explained that South Cisarua Plantation is located in the residential area of Citeko Village, Cisarua Subdistrict, to the location of shops and modern markets of *Pafesta*. The Dutch tomb in Kebon Jahe is the grave of the BIK family, the founder and owner of the early South Cisarua tea plantation company, in Cisarua, Bogor, Jawa Barat in the Dutch era.

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Footnotes

- i. Based on the opinion of Eleanor Conlin Cassela (2005: 15), the steps in archaeological fieldwork are surface surveys, excavations, archival research, and oral history interviews. *Surface surveys* is used to find artifacts, geophysical conditions, and topography. *Excavations* prove and find traces of the past from artifacts that buried in the ground. *Archival research* is a way of searching historical evidence through recording of the past in the form of writings or official or unofficial records, old maps, and old photographs supporting artefactual data. *Oral history interviews* is intended to obtain private supplementary data that are still recorded in the memory of witnesses/perpetrators of history, or collective data in an age in a particular community (Nuralia, 2017: 4).
- ii. Hans Boers, a Dutch-Indonesian crossbreed (Dutch father, Madurese mother), who now lives in the Netherlands. His father and uncle had worked in several estates in the Dutch era, such as in the Sukawana Plantation in Bandung-Priangan (1911-1928), then some plantations in East Java. Now working as the Historian of Dutch Ancient Cemetery, co-Worker of Isfaham Archives of Iran and Archives of Armenia, he ever lived in Indonesia (Surabaya) and still often went back and forth between Indonesia and the Netherlands, for his work about the Armenians in Indonesia and the Dutch cemeteries that still exist in several cities in Indonesia.
- iii. According to the story of Mr. Wahyu who lived near the cemetery complex, this marble stone statue is the remains of some marble statues that previously existed in the tomb complex location. Another statue has been lost from its place, possibly stolen. The marble statue came from Italy. It is the same as the iron pole that became the pole and roof (Kebon Jahe, Citeko Village, October 2013).

- iv. The Kelder system is a cemetery grave system cemented in a church or at a cemetery (Kruyskamp & Van Dale, 1961: 939; Suratminto, 2008: 12)
- v. Interview with senior employee of Gunung Mas Plantation in Cisarua-Bogor in October 2013.
- vi. The *trefoil* shape is a variation of the board-shaped tombstone, which on one of its sides there is a shape with three arches. Variations of this board can be found at the top, and also on the bottom part of the tombstone board (Handayani, 2009: 24).
- vii. The decorative *coats of arms* consist of several components of the formation, such as the tip of the sword, crown, war helmet, armor, shields with its filler elements, spiritul figures, grounding, and motto (Handayani, 2009: 40).
- viii. An anthropomorphic ornament is a decoration that resembles human form. It can also be described as an angel shape with two wings on his back (Handayani, 2009: 41).