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REDISCOVER THE PAST THROUGH HERITAGE TOURISM: THE ALMOST FORGOTTEN INGGIT GARNASIH'S HOUSE

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Abstract

This paper examines heritage tourism, its history and its potentials to be a tourist attraction. Focusing on the almost forgotten part in Indonesian Independence history- The Inggit Garnish's House- the house of Indonesian second President's wife, this paper charts a course to enjoy the house as a tourist attraction and at the same time to have knowledge about Indonesian's past. The house's history is examined through literature, observation and interview, analyze its time line and interpret its representation. The house has three phase of its history, 1) before Inggit married to Soekarno, 2) when Inggit married to Soekarno, and 3) after Inggit married to Soekarno. Those three phases have its well-maintained collections that represent Indonesian women's intelligence, domestic roles, and independent. The collections can be displayed according to those three phases in a course: 1) guest Room, displaying first phase collections that represent intelligence, 2) reading room, living room, and bed room, displaying second phase collections that represent domestic roles, and 3) powder and herbs making room,

displaying third phase collections that represent independent.

Keywords

Heritage Tourism, Tourist Attraction, Indonesian History, Sukarno

1. Introduction

Inggit Garnish's house is a house with history. Ingot was the second wife of Indonesian first president, Sukarno. They both lived in this house for almost eight years from 1926, three years after their marriage, to 1934. At that period of time, this house were used as a gathering place for Indonesian youth initiators to discuss ideas and made plan of Indonesian Independence. Viewed from its historical value and also the UNESCO's Convention concerning the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage (1972), this house met its classification as a heritage building. As a heritage building, revitalization and preservation of the house becomes a must. Heritage tourism can be one good alternative way to do both. The National Trust for Historic Preservation in The United states (1993) defines heritage tourism as traveling to experience places and activities that authentically represent the stories and people of the past. The tourism will help preserve the cultural heritage and facilitate the harmony and understanding among people (Richards, 1996), and also to get economic benefits from tourism (Lussetyowati, 2015). However, to meet those objectives heritage tourism should become conservation of resources; give accurate interpretation of resources and authentic visitor experience. The culture heritage tourism does not destroy the authenticity of the culture neither improved and enlightened it with the cooperation from government agencies and tourism authorities (Lim, 2011). Heritage building conservation efforts require knowledge and understanding of the resources and the history they present (Harun, 2011) and authenticity is critical whenever heritage or history is involved. Based on all above statements this paper tries to examine the history of Ingot Garnish, charts a course based on Ingot her story line, rearrange the house's collections for visitors to experience the past and rediscover its history values. The results are hoped to be able to reintroduce the figure of Ingot Garnish and preserve the house and its history.

2. Methods

This study employed a qualitative approach to examine the history of Ingot Garnish, the

house and the collections inside. The data was collected from literature review, site observation, and interview. Site observation was focusing on the house building and its surrounding environment, and the collections inside of the house. Interviewees were selected purposively to 1) Inggit Garnasih's grandchildren to obtain detail information about the house, the collections and its stories, 2) historian who knows more detail about Inggit Garnasih and Soekarno's lives to obtain better understanding about their roles in the history of Indonesian Independence, 3) LOKRA Community to obtain information about the view of today's young generation towards Inggit Garnasih's figure. Collected data was analyzed in three steps, data reduction, data display, and verification or to make conclusions.

3. Findings and Discussion

3.1 Who Is Inggit Garnasih?

Ingot Garnish was the second wife of Indonesia First President, Sukarno. She had an important role in Soekarno's life. If there is always a great woman behind a great man, Ingot Garnish was the person. Sukarno himself admitted her important role and gave her his fully respect. He said, "Ingot, I owe you for the whole of my life. I give you my total respect here in front of the public to be witnessed (suganda, 2015)" Unfortunately, Ingot is not well known as a figure in Indonesian history.

Ingot was born on February 17, 1888 in Kamas a village, Bandung. She was only undergoing a formal education as far as elementary school level. However, for Indonesian woman lived in colonial era, having education to that level was quite sufficient. Sukarno was not Ingot's first husband. She was married to a corporal named R. Nata Admaja. Unfortunately their marriage did not last long. After divorced, she married to H. Sanusi, one of the important figures in Islamic League. Inggit and Sukarno met for the first time in Surabaya, when H. Sanusi attended Islamic League Congress. However, their love grew in Bandung, when Sukarno came to stay in Sansui's house. At that time Sukarno was an undergraduate student at Technische Hog school (now it is Bandung Institute of Technology).



Figure 1: 35 years old Inggit Garnasih (*Inggit Garnasih family documentation*)

The love story between Inggit and Sukarno grew since Sanusi was rarely at home. Inggit became a woman where Sukarno always talked to. He often brought his friends to discuss politics in her house. Until a time, Sukarno ventured to declare his love to Inggit and told Sanusi about it. Sanusi understood and divorced his wife to marry him. Sukarno and Inggit married on March, 24 1923. Inggit's duty as a wife was to wake him up, remind him of prayer time, preparing his breakfast and coffee, motivated him, give him love as a wife, lover and also as a friend. They both lived happily. She kept motivating Sukarno to finish his study.

In 1926 they both move to a house in Bandung (now it is known as Inggit Garnasih' house). Their happy marriage was interrupted by a charge of rebellion in him. Sukarno was arrested in Yogyakarta and imprisoned in Bandung. Since his first day in prison, Inggit always came to visit, to give him food and kept motivating him. She thought that it was her obligation to keep Sukarno and all his friends to stay healthy and motivated. So she was fasting everyday and work hard to get money by being an agent of laundry soap, made cigarettes, and sew clothes. Sukarno detention period was cut for 2 years. He was released from prison in December 1931. However, not long after that Sukarno was rearrested and exiled to isolated area called Ende in 1933. Inggit was a very strong, compassionate, and faithful wife, she joined her husband in exile, she said "I have already had my own thought, my own conviction that wherever my husband go, I have to follow him, especially now when he is exiled" (Ramadhan, 2002). After five years, Sukarno was moved to Bengkulu. Here he met a girl named Fatmah and fell in love with her. He told Inggit he wanted to marry her to have children that Inggit could not give him. Inggit disagree and rather to get divorced than to become a cowife.

After divorced, Inggit went back to Bandung. She kept making powder and herbs and sold it for living. Sukarno ever visited her in 1955 and 1960. According to Mr. Tito Zeni

Harmaen, Inggit Garnasih's grandson, at that moment Inggit said to sukarno "my dear *Ngkus*, this clothe is given to you by the people of Indoneia. You should take care of it carefully and never forget where did it come from." She passed away in the age of 98 in 1984, 14 years after sukarno died.



Figure 2: 70 years old Inggit Garnasih (Inggit Garnasih family documentation)

3.2 The House and the Collections

This house was inhabited since 1926 to 1933, and after Inggit was divorced from Sukarno in 1942 to 1984. It used to be a gathering place for sukarno and his friends brewing their ideas for Indonesia independence. Inggit not only provided her house for them, but also volunteerly work hard to earn money to be able to provide them food and drinks so they could stay focus in their activities.

This house was a house on stilts, but it underwent several renovations. Although the appereance of the house is changed, all rooms stay the same as they are. At 10 am in the morning, the front house is always crowded by second hand goods dealers. It made the house looked isolated and dirty, and as if its historical values is lost and forgotten. In 1994 West Java Provincial Government bought the house and announced it as a historical building in 2010. During that time this house was undergoing three times renovation, and now its management is held by West Java Tourism and Culture Agency.

The area of the house is about 270 m². It has one bedroom, one reading room, one living room, one multy function room, one guest room, one bath room, and one kitchen. This house also has a back yard and small terrace at front.

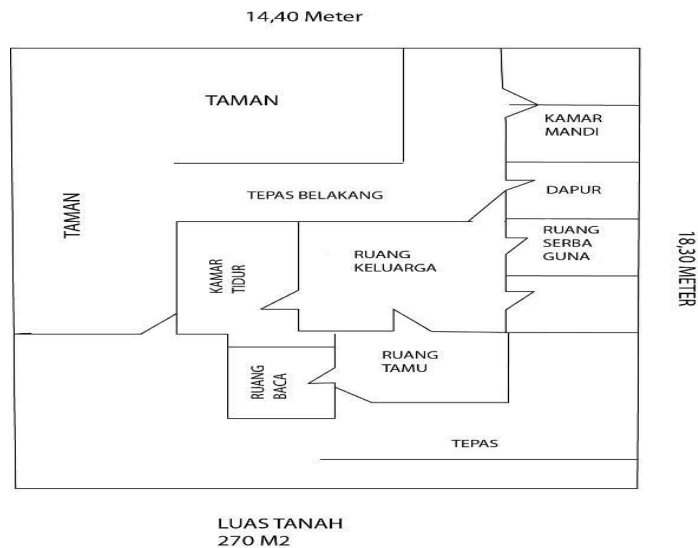










Figure 3: *The House Plan*

This house does not have a lot of collections. It is often said as an empty house but full of love that represent Inggit Garnasih’s love towards sukarno. However several collections are displayed to tell history of the house and its owner, Inggit Garnasih. They are mostly old pictures. Other collections are furnitures and original documents that still belong to Inggit Garnasih’s family. The collections beside photographs are explained in table 1 in more detail.

Table 1: *The House’s Collections*

Collections	
A set of desk and guest chair	Sukarno’s table clock
	
They are in good condition. There are no significant scratches or holes.	Exfoliation are seen on several sides. The clockwise and the number are getting rusty. It needs more care on treatment.
Sukarno’s desk	Pestle and Mortar

 <p>Overall condition is good. The paint and varnish are still original. But, there are several damages on the top right drawer and the left drawer knob. The table can be opened and closed, but need to be restrained while opening.</p>	 <p>This pestle and mortar are used by Inggit Garnasih to make powder and herbs. She did this to earn money for living. It has several white powder dirt, but it well preserved.</p>
<p>Marriage Certificate</p>  <p>It is the original certificate. The letters are still clearly legible although several parts begin turn to yellow. It is laminated and preserved well.</p>	<p>Divorced Certificate</p>  <p>It is the original certificate. Although the paper colour has turn yellowish, it is laminated for well preservation.</p>
<p>Bintang Maha Putra President Charter</p>  <p>This charter was given by suharto, Indonesian second president, in 1997 as a tribute to Inggit Garnasih as the First Lady of the father of Indonesian Independence. It well preserved by Inggit Garnasih's grandon.</p>	<p>Satyalencana President Charter</p>  <p>This charter was given by sukarno as the first preident of Indonesian Republic. It is a tribute to Inggit Garnasih for her dedication to Indonesian people. It is not laminated yet. The paper has begin to decay and sukarno's sign is not clearly seen.</p>

All above collections are well preserved by Inggit Garnasih's family. However they are still in the term of price negotiation between Inggit Garnasih's house management and her family. If the price negotiation is not succesfull, thing to do is making their replicas. Replica on one side is also a way to preserve and save the original object.

3.3 A Course to Rediscover the Past of Ingot Garnish's House

Most Indonesian youths now only recognize the figure of Fatmawati as the Indonesian First Lady who accompanied Sukarno reading the proclamation of Indonesian independence in 1945. According to LOKRA Community, this happened because the History subject at school do not tell much about the person who has a great contribution in building up Soekarno's morale. Although the government has not yet given the title of national hero to Inggit Garnish, Indonesian people should recognize her figure and made her as a model. The LOKRA community joined with six other communities organized an event in February 2015 called Love Month for Ingot Garnish. This event was held to reintroduce Ingot Garnish figure to the people,

especially in the city of Bandung.

This house is Ingot Garnish's only legacy that can retell her figure and her role in the independence of Indonesia. Unfortunately, most of visitors thought the house was empty; there was nothing but Inggit Garnish's love to Sukarno. Since most of the visitors of the house were motivated to come because of the book about Ingot Garnish's love they read, they found that "empty fully love" impression about the house. Whereas actually, the house and its collections tell more than just a great love story. They tell us more about Indonesian woman independence and woman figure in the struggle for Indonesian independence.

Most of the house's collections are photographs. The display of these photographs are scattered and does not based on the story line. Yet through the photograph of Inggit Garnish there were a lot of stories to tell. Here one tries to categorize the photographs and other collections based on the story line so that the story of Inggit Garnish's life can be sequentially delivered to the visitors and its influence on their understanding will be much more effective. Inggit Garnish's life relating to the the house and its collection can be divided into three phases. First is before Inggit married to Sukarno, second is when Inggit married to Sukarno, and third is after Inggit divorced from Sukarno.

The collections that tell the first phase is the photograph of Inggit when she was 35 and the photograph of Inggit and H. Sansui, her husband before married to Sukarno. The story of forbidden love between Inggit and Sukarno when she was still married to H. Sansui may appear, but the more important is the story of Inggit Garnish herself as an Indonesian woman who lived in colonial era. Although she only undergo a formal education till only an elementary school level , but her thinking reflects the openness of mind, emotional intelligence and the freedom of woman in her day. Inggit Garnasih said "since I married to Kang Use, I have already had my opinion that if we are women willing to be free to move without getting any pressure from our men, then we must be independent" (Ramadan, 2002). Even though her husband, H Sansui, was a husband who were able to provide for his wife well, Inggit felt that women should remain independent in order to take a stand and act on behalf of herself. Inggit seek her own income by sewing and making herbal medicine.

The second phase of Inggit Garnish's life when she married Sukarno can be represented from their marriage certificate. This certificate stated that Sukarno's age at that time was 24 and Ingot's 23 years old, while the truth is Sukarno was 22 and Ingot was 35. This suggests that age

differences between the two are quite far. The age difference is what makes Inggit Garnish can be a wife as well as a mother to Sukarno. The main duty for Ingot after married to Sukarno was to wake him up, reminding him time for prayer, preparing his coffee and breakfast, motivate him, give him love as a mother, a lover and a friend. Sukarno in his testimony stated that happiness in marriage will only be achieved if the wife is a blend of a mother, lover, and friend (Adams, 2011). Inggit Garnish followed Sukarno to Ende when he was exiled. It is a remote place in Flores. He left home to stay with Sukarno to keep giving him mental support and also encouragement to be consistent in his fight against colonialism.

The third phase is represented by the divorce certificate of Inggit and Sukarno. Collection that will stand out at this phase is two sets of pestle and mortar made of stone that originally belong to Inggit Garnish. After she divorced and returned to Bandung, Inggit lived her independent life by continuing to make herbal medicine, sewing and making cigarettes to be sold to earn a living.

Based on those three phases of Inggit Garnish's storyline, the collections will be displayed in each room making a visit course as the following lines:

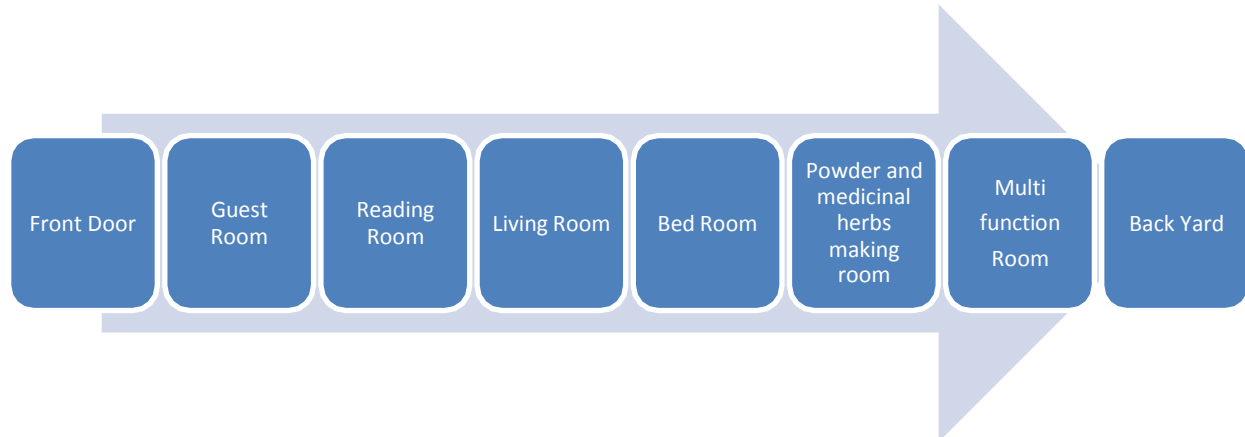




Figure 4: *Course to Visit Inggit Garnish's House*



With this course, collections will be displayed into arrangements explained in the table below:


Tabel 2: *First Phase Collections Display*

No.	Visual	Existing condition	Story Line Based Improvement
First Phase: Before Inggit married to sukarno			
1.		Guest Room Collections: 1) Chandelier 2) Soekarno photograph when he first time arrived in Bandung (1921) 3) 35 years old Inggit Garnish photograph 4) 92 years old Inggit Garnasih photograph 5) Photograph of Sukarno visit when Inggit was sick.	This guest room will be the first room to be entered by visitors and get introduced to the figure of Inggit Garnasih. Displayed collections will be: 1) 35 years old Inggit Garnasih photograph 2) Inggit Garnasih's desk and guest chair 3) Photograph of Inggit and H. Sanusi 4) Plan of the house picture
2.		Reading Room Collections: 1) Soekarno' desk photograph 2) Soekarno photograph when he was released from sukamiskin prisonsaat 3) Soekarno self photograph	This reading room will tell the story of sukarno when he arrived and first stay in Bandung. Displayed collections will be: 1) Sukarno 's desk 2) The books read by Soekarno and his friends 3) Sukarno's table clock 4) Soekarno's manekin 5) Selfphotograph of young Sukarno

Photographs and house plans in the guest room will be displayed using panel technique. This technique is considered suitable to exhibit two-dimensional objects, because the objects only need to be viewed from the front side. Whereas desk and guest chairs will use pedestal, so all sides of them can be seen clearly. They will be displayed using the enclosed object technique, this technique use fence or glass to protect the object from being touched or used improperly. Sukarno's table clocks will be placed on his desk with a pedestal and using enclosed object technique.


Table 3: *Second Phase Collections Display*

No.	Visual	Existing condition	Story Line Based Improvement
Second phase: When Inggit Married to sukarno			
3.		<p>Living Room Collections:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Photograph of Inggit Garnasih in Bengkulu (1938) 2) Photograph of Inggit and sukarno when after giving politic lecturer in Bandung 3) Photograph of sukarno's mother (1935) 4) Photograph of a seminar about proposal for Inggit Garnasih become a national hero in December 2008 	<p>This room will represent living room at that time that can be functioned as discussing room for literature reading or performance activities. Displayed collections will be:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The manekin of Soekarno, HOS Tjokrominoto, Agus Salim, Otto Iskandardinata and Ki Hajar Dewantoro. 2) Chandelier 3) Photographs of Inggit and sukarno together with relatives and family 4) Photographs of Inggit and family in Ende and
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5) Photograph of Inggit and sukarno in 1938 6) Photograph of Inggit in Soekarno's funeral (1970) 7) Chandelier 	<p>Bengkulu 5) Inggit Garnasih's kitchen cabinet</p>
		<p>Powder and Herbs Making Room Collections:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Two sets of pestle And mortar 	<p>This room will stay as its function. Displayed collections will be:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Two sets of pestle and mortar 2) Grafic design of steps of making traditional powder and herbs 3) The manekin of Inggit Garnasih in pose of making powder and herbs 4) Photographs of Inggit with her relatives 5) Photograph of Inggit and sukarno after he was released from Banceuy prison

5.		<p>Bed Room Collections:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Photograph of Inggit in Bengkulu 2) Photograph of Inggit's adopted daughter with Fatmawati and her friendFoto anak angkat 3) Bintang Maha Putra Utama charter <p>Photograph of Inggit with H. sanusi</p>	<p>This room will stay the same as bedroom. Displayed collections will be:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) A set of iron bed 2) Wooden wardrobe 3) Marriage and divorce certificates 4) Photographs of Inggit and sukarno with family
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The bedroom will be as it is as a bedroom. It will be completed with iron beds and a wardrobe that were used to be in the room when Inggit Garnasih and sukarno lived here. Since those two objects are no longer exist, model techniques with replicas is uggested to be applied here. Replica is the imitation of the original object in the ratio 1:1. this room is also displayed with marriage certificate along with divorce certificate of Inggit Garnasih and Sukarno. Photograps will be displayed in this room are family's photographs such as the photograph of Inggit Garnasih and Sukarno's mother, Ratna Djuami, Inggit and sukarno' adopted doughter and her friends Kartika and Fatmawati, who became sukarno's wife after divorcing Inggit. Family theme will be lifted in this room and it will represent the personal story of Inggit Garnasih and Sukarno. The display method used is till evocative method using panels with the provision of the replicas.

Table 4: Third Phase Collections Display

No.	Visual	Existing condition	Story Line Based Improvement
Third Phase: After Inggit divorced with Sukarno			
6.		<p>Multy Function Room Collection: Photograph of Inggit's grave</p>	<p>This room will be the last room in the house display the collections. The story of Inggit Garnasih will end in this room. Displayed collections will be:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Photographs of Inggit when she get visited by sukarno and Fatmawati 2) Photograph of Inggit's grave

Inggit Garnasih's life after divorced with Sukarno will be represented in this versatile room. Photographs will be displayed with panel method. The rooms were quite narrow, it is not possible to put a large objects in the room so that it is focused to put the photographs only.

Table 5: Back Room for Exit

No.	Visual	Existing condition	Pengembangan
7.		<p>Back Room There are several rooms such as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Kitchen 2) Bathroom 3) Storage 4) Terrace 5) Security parking area 	<p>The Kitchen and the bathroom will be functioned as they are with several functions added. Kitchen can be manage to be a little coffee shop and the bathroom can be used for visitors. Parking area will be better moved to the side of the house.</p>

The back of the House is used visitors exit. Visitors can stop by to the kitchen that remanaged into a coffe shop to enjoy Indonesian herbal drink that represent Inggit Garnasih home made medicine herbal.

4. Conclusion

Heritage tourism can be one good alternative way to preserve heritage building and to make it as a tourism site at the same time. Inggit Garnish's house is a heritage building that almost forgotten by the people of Indonesia. It needs to be developed to turn it from abandon building into worth visit building through heritage tourism. The history of the house and collections are potential to be rearranged and become an attraction for visitors to come and get an experience of rediscovering the past in Indonesian Independence era. The back of the House is used visitors exit. Visitors can stop by to the kitchen that remanaged into a coffe shop to enjoy Indonesian herbal drink that represent Inggit Garnasih home made medicine herbal.

Since the house's collections are not yet collected altogether in the house, several

collections are still owned by Inggit Garnasih's family, the house gives its visitor an "empty" impression. So after researcher tried to identify all collections that belong to the house and tried to rearrange them based on Inggit Garnasih's story line that connected to the house and its collections, a course to display the collections in each room in the house were made to meet objectives of giving visitors a memorable heritage tourism experience and reintroduced one of Indonesian woman figure who has a great contribution to Indonesian Independence.

The history of the house and collections are potential to be rearranged and become an attraction for visitors to come and get an experience of rediscovering the past in Indonesian Independence era.

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