

Ornamental Variety of Tombs of Sigam Kings in 1855-1900 in the Wetland Area of Sigam Sea Island, Kotabaru Regency

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Abstrak

Sejarah dan budaya sudah mulai dapat dipenuhi oleh generasi muda, diperlukan upaya pemetaan sejarah dan bukti penjelas nyata dari setiap situs peninggalan masa lalu. Kabupaten Kotabaru menjadi salah satu pusat kajian penelitian ini karena banyak ditemukan peninggalan sejarah berupa makam dari Kerajaan Sigam yang kurang mendapat perhatian dari instansi terkait. Oleh karena itu, diperlukan penelitian yang lebih mendalam agar dapat menjadi bahan evaluasi kedepannya. Kebijakan, dan strategi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui bagaimana bentuk makam (tipologi) dan ragam hias makam raja-raja Sigam pada tahun 1855-1900. Metode penelitian menggunakan metode sejarah: (1) heuristik, (2) kritik sumber, (3) interpretasi, (4) historiografi. Hasil dari penelitian ini adalah sebagai berikut: Pemakaman ini merupakan kompleks makam raja-raja, kerajaan, Pulau Laut dan kerabatnya. Raja Pulau Laut yang dimakamkan di kompleks ini ada tiga orang, yaitu Pangeran Jaya Sumitra bin Pangeran Muhammad Nafis, Pangeran Abdul Kadir bin Pangeran Muhammad Nafis, dan Pangeran Brangta Kesuma bin Pangeran Abdul Kadir. Batu nisan para raja saat ini ditutupi kain kuning oleh masyarakat sekitar.

Kata kunci: ragam hias, makam raja sigam, kabupaten kotabaru.

Abstract

History and culture have begun to be fulfilled by the younger generation, it takes effort to map history and concrete explanatory evidence of each heritage site from the past. Kotabaru Regency is one of the centers of study of this research because many historical relics were found in the form of tombs from the Sigam Kingdom that received less attention from related agencies. Therefore, deeper research is needed so that it can be an evaluation material for future policies and strategies. This study aims to find out how the shape of the tomb (typology) and the variety of ornamental tombs of the kings of Sigam in 1855-1900. The research method uses historical methods: (1) heuristics, (2) source criticism, (3) interpretation, (4) historiography. The results of this study are as follows: This cemetery is a complex of tombs of kings, Kingdoms, Sea Island and their relatives. The King of Pulau Laut who is buried in this complex there are three people, namely Prince Jaya Sumitra bin Pangeran Muhammad Nafis, Prince Abdul Kadir bin Pangeran Muhammad Nafis, and Pangeran Brangta Kesuma bin Pangeran Abdul Kadir. The tombstones of the kings are currently covered in yellow cloth by the surrounding community.

Keywords: ornamental variety, tomb of the king of sigam, kotabaru regency.

INTRODUCTION

There is a saying from a novelist Milan Kundera "If you want to destroy a nation then destroy its culture (Wibowo et al., 2023). Indonesia consists of islands and there are hundreds of ethnic groups, so of course it will have a diverse culture and

history so it needs to be maintained and preserved (Rosniati et al., 2021). Talking about tomb culture, Indonesia has thousands of relics so it needs recognition and preservation efforts, so that it is not forgotten by the younger generation and not cut off from their ancestors (Ashari,

2013; Nur, 2018). Evidence on the ground that teenagers have now forgotten the local culture and are not tempted to follow it anymore worries historians and cultural experts (Aditia, 2011; Nahak, 2019).

The Banjar people in the Kotabaru Regency area of South Kalimantan have historical and cultural roots since the past and become part and source of local values that are still alive today such as the haul tradition around the tomb of the king of Sigam (Abidin & Satriadi, 2023; Adini et al., 2023). This research aims to map the history of the ornamental variety of the tomb of the king of Sigam so that these results can be a data collection for the cultural office and tourism office so that it can become a tourist attraction with the theme of cultural tourism. Kotabaru Regency has prehistoric and historical relics in the form of artifacts, buildings, cemeteries/tombs, ancient settlements, documents, archives to equipment technology, traditions, and customs (Normasunah, 2017).

Of these artifacts, only in the form of historical sites with Cultural Heritage status that have not been managed as historical tourist destinations, such as the Tomb Complex of Sigam Kings in Sigam Village, Sigam Sea Island District, Kotabaru. The potential of tourism development based on cultural history has not been able to be utilized optimally due to a number of obstacles, both internal

and external (Yazdi & Moradpour, 2014; Yeoh, 2012).

Kotabaru itself is a strategic area in trade in ancient times because it is located on the southeast coast of Kalimantan Island has an interesting history because it is marked by the existence of several Islamic kingdoms, such as Kusan, Pagatan, Batulicin, Sebamban, and Pulau Laut (Fajari, 2018). Kotabaru Regency itself is on the shipping lane in the Makassar Strait, making these kingdoms play a big role in trade so that actually the area in Kotabaru regency needs to be dug deeper for historical and cultural (Ansara & Hamid, 2023).

This research will provide benefits for the development of tourism data base in Kotabaru district and to introduce to the younger generation how noble the regional culture is so that the younger generation can still know the history and culture of their own origin which they actually see every day. The variety of ornaments themselves in each region and the beliefs of each kingdom will be different, especially for Sigam's work in Kotabaru Regency, this is an attribute of Islamic tombs that have cultural significance and become the object of Islamic archaeological studies in Kotabaru (Adzim & Vrikati, 2020; Nizam, 2018).

METHOD

This research uses the historical method, which is a set of systematic rules in an

effort to collect historical sources, critically assess and then present them in a synthesis. In the historical method there are four steps of research namely heuristics, criticism, interpretation and historiography (Atmojo, 2002). In this study, using an archaeological approach, especially on the explanation of dated artifacts obtained from tomb and non-structural structures so as to help the chronology of life and development of society in the past (Satria, 2021).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Sigam Region

Sigam Village is one of the villages in the North Sea Island District which has an important value in the series of history in Kotabaru. This area became the center of the Sea Island Kingdom which flourished in 1850 (Akhmad et al., 2018). The first king to rule was Pangeran Jaya Sumitra who still had kinship ties with the king of Banjar. Prince Jaya Sumitra moved the center of the kingdom from Kusan to Salino to avoid capture by the Dutch who at that time were fighting against the Banjar Kingdom. The security factor in Salino, which was considered inadequate, caused the center of the kingdom to be moved again to Sigam Village, North Sea Island (Mansyur & Effendi, 2023).

Sigam was then built as the center of government by Prince Jaya Sumitra entitled King of Pulau Laut I. Sigam became an important location in the

historical development of the Islamic kingdom in Kotabaru. Sigam Village can be classified as a coastal village with most of its area being estuary land. Most of Sigam is at an altitude of 25-100 m above sea level (Mansyur & Effendi, 2023). Archaeological surveys conducted in Sigam Village found relics including the tomb complex of the kings of Pulau Laut, Bukit Kemuning, and the ancient tomb complex Sekukup.



Figure 1. Gate of King Sigam's Tomb in Kotabaru County.

The tomb complex of the kings of Pulau Laut is located on a hilltop at coordinates 03° 13' 33.0" LS -116° 14' 51.5" E west of the Sigam River. The location around the tomb is a residential complex and school building. Inside the tomb complex there are plants in the form of frangipani trees, puring, ketapang, cempedak, and iodine flowers. The tomb area was once a forest and shrub that began to be cleared and noticed in the 1980s.

This cemetery is the tomb complex of the kings of the Sea Island Kingdom and their relatives. The King of Pulau Laut who

is buried in this complex there are three people, namely Prince Jaya Sumitra bin Pangeran Muhammad Nafis, Prince Abdul Kadir bin Pangeran Muhammad Nafis, and Pangeran Brangta Kesuma bin Pangeran Abdul Kadir. The tombstones of the kings are currently covered in yellow cloth by the surrounding community.

The Shape of the Tomb of King Sigam Pulau Laut

A tomb will be seen as a relic of an important person so that it will be decorated on the tomb so that it attracts attention (Ramadan & Ramadan, 2019). The Sigam tomb complex has three cupola buildings, each of which contains more than one tombstone.



Figure 2. Tomb building

Cungkup is a new building built to house the tombs of kings and princes who once ruled on Sea Island. The tombs of the king and important relatives are in cupola buildings, while the tombs of other relatives of the king are scattered without patterns arranged outside the cupola building.



Figure 3. Cupola with veil decoration.



Figure 4. Tomb of Prince Brangta Kesuma

Cungkup I has seven tombs, namely tomb 1 (without identity); tomb 2 (no identity); tomb 3, tomb of Prince Brangta Kesuma bin Abdul Karim (1889); tomb 4, tomb of Prince Abdul Kadir bin Prince Muhammad Nafis (1873); tomb 5, tomb of Prince Jaya Sumitra; tomb 6 (no identity); and tomb 7 (no identity). The tombs have headstones made of flattened ironwood and mace. Tombs 2 and 7 have headstones made of wood and stone.

The stone headstone in tomb 2 has the shape of a pursed mace found on the south. The stone headstone on tomb 7 is flattened from cement. The tombstones

do not have inscriptions so the identity of the buried character is unknown.



Figure 5. Abdul Karim's mace-shaped headstone pursued him.

Tomb 3 or the tomb of Prince Brangta Kesuma bin Abdul Karim has an octagonal mace-shaped headstone made of ironwood. Its worn condition causes the fields to not be seen too clearly. On the headstone, the top has been trimmed and lost so that the original shape cannot be described as a whole. In addition to ironwood headstones, in this tomb there are also flat-shaped stone headstones with curved curves of sporiaan andesite material.

Tomb 4 or the tomb of Prince Abdul Kadir bin Prince Muhammad Nafis has a headstone and footstone made of ironwood. The headstone is in the shape of a hexagon mace with an unadorned rounded top. The headstone of the foot has a height of 72 cm. The top of the headstone is no longer intact so its height cannot be measured with certainty, although it seems that the size is similar to the footstone. Headstone does not have any inscription so that the identity of the

buried figure is based only on the description of the tomb caretaker.



Figure 6. Tomb of Prince Jaya Sumitra

Tomb 5 or the tomb of Prince Jaya Sumitra is on a wide talisman containing three tombstones. The tombstone of Prince Jaya Sumitra has the shape of a hexagon mace made of ironwood (see Figure 3). In addition to ironwood headstones, the tomb of Prince Jaya Sumitra also has a headstone made of sporiaan andesite stone in a flat shape with a curved arch at the top. Similar to the tomb of Prince Abdul Kadir, information about the buried figure is known based on information from the caretaker. The tombstone known as the tomb of Prince Jaya Sumitra does not have an inscription that can provide special information.

Cungkup II has seven tombs, namely, tomb 1 (without identity), tomb 2 (without identity), tomb 3 (without identity), tomb 4 (without identity), tomb 5 (without identity), tomb 6 (Prince Abdurrahman), and tomb 7 (without identity). Tomb 1 has a granite headstone

in the shape of a rectangular mace with a height of 55 cm. This headstone has two levels of notches at the bottom, three levels of notches at the top with its cone-shaped top. Tomb 2 has a granite stone headstone in the shape of an octagonal mace as high as 46 cm. The shape of this tombstone is similar to tomb 1 which has terraced grooves at the top and bottom. Tombstones on tombs 3, 4, 5, and 7 consist of two types, namely ironwood and andesite.

The condition of ironwood headstones is generally worn and damaged so that their shape can no longer be observed. Meanwhile, andesite stone headstones are flattened in small sizes.



Figure 7. The condition of the tomb in the cungkup area 2 of the Tomb of King King Sigam.

Tomb 6 or the tomb of Prince Abdurrahman has a mace-shaped ironwood headstone. Its extremely worn condition makes its shape difficult to observe. In addition to ironwood headstones, this tomb also has headstones made of andesite stone with a notched flat shape at the top. Cungkup III is the location of

the tomb of Haji Hebrew bin M. Hasan who died on Monday, January 18, 2010. Hajj Hebrew ibn M. Hasan is one of the descendants of relatives of kings who once ruled on Sea Island.

Meanwhile, the tomb outside the cupola has a mace and flat shape made of ironwood as well as andesite and granite. According to the caretaker, the tombs belonged to the king's relatives and descendants. Most of his headstones were worn and damaged, so that the existing inscriptions could no longer be read and observed. One of the tombs has a unique headstone shape, which is flat-shaped ironwood with a decoration in the form of a curly motif at the top. On the headstone there is an inscription in Arabic letters which unfortunately cannot be observed because it is too worn.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research and initial studies of data in the form of written archives in the literature review that has been discussed, the conclusion that can be drawn is that additional data is still needed regarding the historical study of the Sigam Kings Tomb Complex in Sigam Village, Sigam Sea Island District, Kotabaru. This tomb is located west of the Sigam River. The tomb area was once a forest and shrub that began to be cleared and noticed in the 1980s.

This cemetery is a complex of tombs of the kings of the Sea Island Kingdom and

their relatives. The King of Pulau Laut who is buried in this complex there are three people, namely Prince Jaya Sumitra bin Pangeran Muhammad Nafis, Prince Abdul Kadir bin Pangeran Muhammad Nafis, and Pangeran Brangta Kesuma bin Pangeran Abdul Kadir. The tombstones of the kings are currently covered in yellow cloth by the surrounding community.

The Sigam tomb complex has three cupola buildings, each of which contains more than one headstone. Cungkup is a new building built to house the tombs of kings and princes who once ruled on Sea Island. The tombs of the king and important relatives are in cupola buildings, while the tombs of other relatives of the king are scattered without patterns arranged outside the cupola building.

This tomb complex has tourism potential based on cultural history. The potential of cultural history-based tourism is one of the assets that has the potential to be developed by each region. This is not only related to the importance of being able to spur regional revenue, but also the urgency of regional economic development. The underlying argument is because the chain of tourism in Kotabaru Regency tends to be very complex and each region has different characteristics so that this is its own uniqueness that distinguishes it from other regions. Therefore, regions that are able to develop tourism potential, including

cultural historical tourism, will benefit from tourism.

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