



# THE JODENSAVANNE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE

Jodensavanne Settlement and  
Cassipora Creek Cemetery

NOMINATION DOCUMENT  
FOR INSCRIPTION  
AS A WORLD HERITAGE SITE

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SURINAME  
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND CULTURE

JODENSAVANNE FOUNDATION

ANNEXES	265
ANNEX 1. 2002 Monuments Act (S.B. 2002 No. 72).	266
ANNEX 2. Official Resolution of Designation as Monument as Published in the Gazette of Friday December 4 <sup>th</sup> , 2009 no. 97 (A.R.S. 2009, no. 97, page 3-7).	278
ANNEX 3. Memorandum of Cooperation between Jodensavanne Foundation and the Village Council of Redi Doti, 2021-2025 (11 April 2021).	284
ANNEX 4. Revised Bylaws of the Jodensavanne Foundation.	286
ANNEX 5. Property Deeds.	290
ANNEX 6. Jodensavanne Settlement and Cassipora Creek Cemetery Management Plan 2020-2025 <i>(Annexed as a Separate Document to this Nomination Dossier.)</i>	296
ANNEX 7. Memorandum of Understanding between Jodensavanne Foundation and Anton de Kom University of Suriname (June 2016).	297
ANNEX 8. Historical Timeline Jodensavanne Archaeological Site.	300
ANNEX 9. Letter of Permission for Use of Photographs.	306
ANNEX 10. Printed Maps. <i>(Annexed as Separate Maps to this Nomination Dossier.)</i>	306

## ANNEX I. 2002 MONUMENTS ACT (S.B. 2002 NO. 72)

2002



NO. 72

### OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE REPUBLIC SURINAME

---

LAW of 5 September 2002, concerning provisions on the preservation of monuments and town- and village scapes (MONUMENTS ACT 2002).

#### THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SURINAME,

having considered, the necessity to determine provisions concerning the preservation of monuments and town- and village scapes;

Having heard the State Council, after approval by the National Assemblée, ratified the following law:

#### CHAPTER I GENERAL PROVISIONS

##### Article 1

In this law and its provisions is meant by:

- a. **Minister:** the minister responsible for cultural matters in particular monument preservation;
- b. **Monuments:**
  - 1. all immovable properties/real estate or parts of it, which are at least fifty years old and are considered of public interest, because of their beauty, art value, meaning for science, archaeology, history of the country, ethnological value or architecture;
  - 2. areas which are of public interest, because of their objects as meant under 1;
  - 3. areas, differently than in paragraph 2 mentioned, memorials of historical or artistic value erected for the commemoration of a certain event or a person, that are registered in in pursuance of this law determined registers;
- c. **Archaeological monuments:** monuments, meant under b.section 2;
- d. **Proprietors:** owners, holders of property, lessees or others who have a property right;
- e. **Town- and village scape:** groups of immovable property which are of public interest because of their beauty, their mutual spatial or structural consistency or their scientific or cultural historical value, and in which groups are themselves one or more monuments, which have been registered in in pursuance of this law determined registers;
- f. **Commission:** the Monument Commission, as meant in Article 2 of this law;
- g. **Building Commission:** the Commission, as meant in Article 2 and 3 of the State Resolution (Decision installation of the Building Commission and designation historic inner city) of 31 October 2001 (S.B. 2001 no. 74).



## CHAPTER II THE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

### Article 2

1. There is a Monuments Commission, consisting of at least five members.
2. The chairperson, the vice-chairperson and the remaining members of the Commission are appointed for the duration of five years and are dismissed by the minister.
3. For appointment only qualified persons can be considered experts with knowledge in the field of architecture, town planning, archaeology, history, art history of Suriname, or legal aspects of monuments preservation.
4. The task of the Commission is:
  - a. to advise the minister on request or to give free advice regarding the application of this law;
  - b. to produce regular reports on the state of conservation of monuments and report this at least once per year to the minister.
5. In addition, the Commission conduct activities in the field of the monument preservation, which are instructed under this law or by the minister.
6. The minister regulates, if necessary, the structure and its working procedures and assigns a secretary.
7. The members and the secretary of the Commission receive compensation for travel and accommodation costs as well as an attendance fee, according to rules set by the Minister.

## CHAPTER III MONUMENTS

### § 1. DESIGNATION AND MODIFICATION

#### Article 3

1. The Minister may designate Monuments on request or not as a monument.
2. A decision to designate monuments shall be reasoned, including the general characteristic of that monument, such as material use, construction period, style characteristics, façade structure, ornamentation, location.
3. Before the Minister decides to designate as referred to in sections 1 and 2 of this article, the Minister shall request advice from the Commission. Concerning archaeological monuments, the Minister asks the Archaeological Service for advice.
4. The Commission and the Archaeological Service, as referred to in the third paragraph of this article, must submit their recommendations to the Minister within sixty days.
5. Within ninety days, the Minister must have communicated his decision on this matter to the interested party.
6. The decision to designate is made public by placing it in the Gazette of the Republic of Suriname.

#### Article 4

1. The Minister is authorized to make changes to the status of a monument in the event of an official change, whereby article 3 applies.
2. By or pursuant to state resolution, rules on the provisions of paragraph 1 shall be laid down.
3. The decision to designate is made public by placing it in the Gazette of the Republic of Suriname.

#### Article 5

1. Monuments designated as such in accordance with the provisions of Article 3, shall be registered in the Public Monuments Register.
2. By or pursuant to the State Resolution, the necessary regulations shall be laid down regarding the organization and management of the register, as referred to in section 1.
3. The Cadaster shall make a note of the copy of the decision as referred to in Article 5, section 1, in the Public Registers held by the Cadaster, that the buildings on the parcels concerned or the parcels in question are themselves designated as monument.



## **§ 2. OBJECTION AND APPEAL**

### **Article 6**

1. Any proprietor may lodge an objection to the Minister against a decision to designate or a change in the status as a monument, within thirty days of the designation or modification of the status.
2. The Minister decides after obtaining advice from the committee and with regard to archaeological monuments of the Archaeological Service within sixty days.
3. If the Minister decides to reject the notice of objection, the petitioner has the option to appeal to the President of the Republic of Suriname within fourteen days.
4. The President of the Republic of Suriname shall decide within ninety days of receipt of the notice of objection, whereby in case of default on the part of the President, the notice of objection shall be deemed to have been accepted.

## **§ 3. PROHIBITION**

### **Article 7**

1. It is forbidden to demolish a monument or make changes to it.
2. It is prohibited, without a license from the Minister or in contradiction to the conditions laid down in such a permit:
  - a. to demolish a monument, to disrupt it or to alter its appearance or change structure in any way;
  - b. to restore, use or make use of a monument in a way where it is disfigured or brought to danger;
  - c. to move a monument, taking it out of its historical context;
  - d. to conceal a monument, which is visible from the street, wholly or partially;
  - e. to attach on a monument a distorting advertising board, sign or other disturbing object.
3. Before the Minister takes the decision referred to in section 2 of this article, he shall request advice from the Commission and / or the Archaeological Service.

## **§ 3A PERMIT**

### **Article 8**

1. By or pursuant to the State Resolution, provisions concerning the granting of a license as referred to in Article 7 may be laid down.
2. Permits granted are kept in a permit register.

## **§ 4. PRESERVATION AND MAINTENANCE**

### **Article 9**

1. The proprietors of a monument are obliged to conduct maintenance or repair works on a regular and timely basis.
2. The proprietors of a monument are obliged, to allow maintenance or repair works by the Minister on behalf of the State, if they deliberately neglect their duty of maintenance.
3. The costs incurred by the State, which result from gross neglect of the concerned monument, can be recovered from the proprietors.

### **Article 10**

1. At the request of the proprietor, the Minister may provide a subsidy from the state treasury for the preservation and maintenance of the monument in question.
2. By or pursuant to the State Resolution, the necessary provisions are made regarding the application, decision making, awarding and accounting the benefits are regulated.
3. A subsidy as referred to in section 1 shall not be granted if it concerns:
  - a. costs of maintenance or repair, resulting from neglect of the monument;
  - b. a permit associated with a building permit, as referred to in Article 1 of the Building Act 1956 (Gazette 1956 No. 30, most recently amended by S.B. 1980 No. 116), that has not been granted.

#### **Article 11**

1. The proprietors of immovable properties/real estate and parts thereof, which are not eligible for designation as a monument, but nevertheless from a viewpoint of history, archaeology, art or Surinamese architecture are of such significance, that the preservation thereof is justified, can be granted a subsidy from the State Treasury by the Minister, upon the advice of the Monuments Commission.
2. Be or pursuant to State Resolution, further provisions concerning the award of the subsidy will be laid down.

#### **Article 12**

1. In order to preserve and protect one or more designated monuments or town- and village scapes, a management institute may be established by or pursuant to state resolution.
2. With regard to the task, structure, legal form and composition of the management institute referred to in section 1 of this article, further provisions shall be laid down by or pursuant to state resolution.

### **CHAPTER IV TOWN- AND VILLAGE SCAPES**

#### **Article 13**

1. The Minister and the Minister responsible for Public Works may, after consulting the Commission and the Planning Service, designate town- and village scapes which in their opinion qualify for protection and may withdraw such designation.
2. The Ministers, as referred to in paragraph 1 of this article, jointly make notice of the designation in the Gazette of the Republic of Suriname.
3. In addition, the designation referred to in paragraph 1 of this article may be published in one or more newspapers.

#### **Article 14**

1. Town- and village scapes which have been designated for protection in accordance with Article 12 shall be entered in a public register.
2. By or pursuant to state resolution, the necessary provisions shall be made, concerning the structure and management of the register referred to in paragraph 1 of this article.

#### **Article 15**

1. In a town- or village scape it is forbidden:
  - a. to demolish a building in whole or in part without a demolition permit;
  - b. to construct new buildings or make changes to existing buildings, that may threaten or threaten the spatial or structural coherence, or the scientific or cultural-historical value of the protected area, without a permit for new construction or renovation.
2. The demolition permit referred to in section 1 under a of this article, may be granted by the Minister in the case of monuments.
3. A permit, as referred to in section 1 under b of this article, is granted by the Minister responsible for Public Works, after reviewing the plans for new construction and changes to existing buildings, by the Building Committee.
4. The explicit condition attached to the permit referred to in section 1 under b of this article, is that urban renewal or alteration to existing structures in a city or village, must not conflict with the spatial or structural coherence, or the scientific or cultural-historical value of the area.

#### **Article 16**

1. In order to protect a town- and village scape, a zoning plan shall be established in accordance with the provisions of articles 3 - 7 of the Town Planning Act.
2. The zoning plan referred to in section 1 of this article shall, in consultation with the Minister, be made by the Minister responsible for Public Works.
3. By the state resolution, a period may be fixed to designate a town- and village scape.

## CHAPTER V EXCAVATIONS AND FINDINGS

### Article 17

1. It is forbidden to conduct excavation work or without a permit of the Minister or in contravention of conditions stated in an archaeological permit.
2. a. A permit as referred to in section 1 of this article, must be applied in writing and requested to the Minister.  
b. The Minister confirms without delay, stating the date, receipt of the petition.
3. The Minister, after having heard the Commission, decides on the request within three months of receipt. Conditions may be attached to the permit.
4. The permit shall be refused, if the applicant is not capable or capable of carrying out excavations.
5. The Minister may, after having heard the Commission, withdraw the permit if the permit holder performs the excavations in an incompetent manner, fails to comply with the conditions attached to the permit or otherwise misuses the permit.

### Article 18

1. The Minister may, after consulting the Commission, designate areas that are eligible for excavation work as referred to in Article 17 section 1.
2. The Minister may, after consulting the Commission, appoint agencies, institutions or persons authorized to conduct excavation work as referred to in Article 17, section 1, in accordance with the rules to be laid down by the Minister.
3. The instructions referred to in section 1 and 2 of this article may be withdrawn by the Minister, after consulting the Commission.

### Article 19

1. The Minister may stipulate that a proprietor, as referred to in Article 18, section 2, must allow the State, *casu quo* the agencies, institutions, or persons referred to in section 2 of Article 18, to take measurements, or conduct excavations in the interest of archaeological research.
2. Insofar as a proprietor suffers damage as result of the investigation referred to in section 1 of this article or the investigation referred to in article 22, the State may pay him a fee, the amount of which shall be determined by an independent third party.

### Article 20

1. Artifacts that have been found during excavations and of which nobody can prove their right to property are the property of the State.
2. The owner of the land in which the artifacts have been excavated, is obliged to transfer the artifacts found to the State and has the right to a compensation amounting to half of the value of those artifacts.
3. Artifacts, found during an investigation, as referred to in Article 19, can be transferred to a place suitable for their storage, upon instructions of the Minister.

### Article 21

1. The person who finds an artifact other than when doing excavations, shall report the find within thirty working days after the discovery, mentioning the exact location, the time, the object and the personal details of the finder of the discovery.
2. The report must be made to the District Commissioner of the district in which the find was made.
3. The District Commissioner will inform the Minister of this report without delay.
4. The finder of the object is obliged to transfer the object to the State and is entitled to a compensation of half the value of the artifact.

### Article 22

1. The Minister may, after consulting the Commission, make a request for scientific research when an artifact as referred to in Article 21 has been found, and issue instructions with regard to the execution of works or order that these works be wholly or partially shut down for a definite or indefinite period.
2. Damage caused by a measure as referred to in section 1 of this article may be partially reimbursed by the State, the amount being determined by an independent third party.



## CHAPTER VI COERCIVE MEASURES AND PENAL PROVISIONS

### Article 23

1. The Minister may notify the person acting in contravention of the prohibitions, as referred to in Articles 7 and 15 or with a condition as referred to in Article 8, in writing, to immediately rehabilitate a monument in its former condition.
2. The Minister can prevent the continuation of the prohibited activities with the help of the Police, if after the written notice of default, it appears that the person, as referred to in section 1 of this article, continues to act in violation of the prohibitions, as referred to in Articles 7 and 15 or with a condition as referred to in Article 8.

### Article 24

1. At the expense of the person as referred to in article 23, section 1, the Minister may have the monument restored to its original state as far as possible.
2. The proprietor or the user of the monument is obliged to tolerate, pursuant to the provisions of section 1 of this article, that the rehabilitation of the monument will be carried out as indicated by the Minister.
3. The execution of the work is enforced if necessary with the aid of the Police.
4. Before carrying out the work referred to in section 1 of this article, the person concerned will be informed in writing one working day prior to the execution thereof.

### Article 25

1. The Minister may, by warrant, recover the costs of rehabilitation due under Article 24 or recoup it from the person referred to in Article 23, section 1.
2. At the expense of the person as referred to in Article 23 paragraph 1, the warrant shall be serviced by a bailiff and executed in the manner prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure with regard to verdicts.
3. Within thirty days after summoning of the warrant, objection is possible by summoning the state.

### Article 26

1. The person who deliberately acts in violation to Articles 7, 8, 15, 17, 20 and 21 shall be punished with imprisonment of up to two years or a fine not exceeding Sf 10,000,000 (ten million guilders).
2. The party acting in contravention of articles 7, 8, 9, 15, 17, 20 and 21 shall be punished with imprisonment not exceeding twelve months or a fine not exceeding Sf 5,000,000 (five million guilders).
3. The violations set out in section 1 of this article are criminal offenses and the violations set out in section 2 of this article are offenses.

### Article 27

With the investigation of the offenses established by or pursuant to this Act are in charge, the officials appointed by or pursuant to article 134 of the Code of Criminal Procedure and the persons appointed by the Minister, in agreement with the Minister of Justice and Police.

### Article 28

1.
  - a. The officials and persons referred to in Article 27 shall have access at all times to all monuments, in so far as this is reasonable for the interpretation of their task is needed;
  - b. If necessary, they provide access using stronger forces;
  - c. They are authorized to be accompanied by persons charged by the Minister for the execution of the works, as ordered by the provisions of Article 24.
2. In carrying out their duties, the persons referred to in paragraph 1 of this article are obliged to show the proof of their identity.
3. In dwellings, they do not enter the homes of the resident unless accompanied by an assistant public prosecutor or with a general or special charge of a prosecution official.
4.
  - a. The person who enters a monument without permission of the resident or user, shall write an official report of the entering of the building.
  - b. The official report is sent to the Prosecutor General no later than the following day of the unsolicited entering.
  - c. A copy of the official report is also issued or sent to the resident or user.

**CHAPTER VII**  
**TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS**

**Article 29**

By or pursuant to state resolution, additional provisions may be laid down concerning the matters regulated in this Act.

**Article 30**

**Amendment to the Building Act and the Town Planning Act**

1. Article 4 section 1 of the Building Act 1956 is read as follows:  
The authorization referred to in Article 1 shall be refused only:
  - a. if the building plan or the petition or the documents or the drawings do not comply with the requirements of the state resolution pursuant to Article 1 or that referred to in Article 3 of this Act;
  - b. if the building plan relates to a monument within the meaning of Article 3 of the Monuments Act and this is not in accordance with the permit issued by the Minister responsible for cultural affairs.
2. In Article 3 section 1 of the Town Planning Act, on the fourth line between “from” and “one”, with the omission of the comma, the phrase “and for town- and village scapes” is inserted.

**Article 31**

1. Upon the entry into force of this Act, the Historical Monuments Act (Government Resolution 1963 No. 23, as amended by S.B. 1977 No. 45) will be revoked.
2. Requirements laid down in implementation of the law referred to in section 1 shall be maintained as long as and insofar as they have not been replaced by others under the new law and are not in conflict with them.

**Article 32**

1. This law can be cited as the Monuments Act 2002.
2. It is promulgated in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Suriname.
3. This Act shall enter into force on the day following that of its promulgation.
4. The Minister is responsible for the implementation of this law.

Given in Paramaribo, the 5<sup>th</sup> of September 2002  
The President of the Republic of Suriname,  
R.R. VENETIAAN.

Published in Paramaribo, the 4<sup>th</sup> of October 2002  
The Minister of Internal Affairs,

U. JOELLA - SEWNUNDUN.

**ACT of 5 September 2002, containing provisions concerning the preservation of monuments and town- and village scapes (MONUMENTS ACT 2002).**

## **EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM**

### **A. GENERAL**

In the Constitution of the Republic of Suriname (SB 1987 no. 116, as last amended by SB 1992 no. 38), Article 47 states: “The State preserves and protects the cultural heritage of Suriname, stimulates its preservation and promotes science and technology in the context of national development objectives.” From this it must be concluded that the State has been given a special task with regard to the preservation of the cultural heritage of Suriname.

The ‘Historical Monuments Act’ (State Resolution 1963 no. 23, as amended by S.B. 1977 no. 45) containing provisions for the preservation of monuments of history, antiquity, art and Surinamese architecture ‘came into force on 7 October 1963. However, this law has never been able to function effectively, since a number of preconditions were not complied with, namely the formal notification of the monuments owners of the designation as an object of monument conservation. As a result, owners did not formally know that they were owners of a monument. In addition, the monuments list turned out not to be formalized correctly. According to the Historical Monuments Act of 1963, the designation decision must be made publicly known by placing it in the Official Journal of the Republic of Suriname. However, the placement was done in the State Resolution (S.B. 1987 No. 117).

In addition to the absence of these crucial preconditions, the Historic Monuments Act appeared to be obsolete in a number of respects. New insights in the field of monument conservation and planned developments with regard to the management of the monuments necessitated a new Monuments Act.

It should be noted that, as in the Historical Monuments Act, this Act focuses on a part of our cultural heritage, since the Surinamese cultural heritage comprises more than the monuments alone.

The most important issues mentioned in this new act are:

1. The definition of the concept of monuments; the definition of monuments has been expanded and at the same time delineated, because it is stated that more goods are brought under the definition while at the same time being stated that they must be at least fifty years old.

2. the description of significance: for each monument to be protected a ‘description of significance’ must be made, which gives a description of the general characteristic of the monument such as use of materials, construction period, style characteristics, façade structure, ornamentation and the location of the monument. The description of significance, indicates the reasons why a certain object must be protected. It indicates the extent of the protection. However, the Monuments Act applies to the entire monument. The description of significance indicates the importance of the protection, *casu quo* forms the basis for the designation as a monument and also forms the assessment framework for the granting and enforcement of permits as referred to in Article 7;

3. the possibility for subsidy and financing facilities for the preservation and maintenance of monuments;

4. the introduction of so-called ‘structure protection’ aimed at the protection and preservation of town and village structures, *casu quo* town and village scapes, in addition to the more conventional ‘object protection’, that focuses on the protection of one specific object. Within the framework of the nomination of the historic city center of Paramaribo for the World Heritage List of UNESCO, it is necessary to enhance the legal protection to a higher level. The historic city center needs to be designated as a town scape in its totality. That is why in this law the definition of ‘city and village scapes’ has been introduced.



## **B. PER ARTICLE**

### **Article 1**

To clarify and prevent misinterpretations, certain terms are defined in this article.

One of the most striking definitions is that of “monuments”, which means:

- all immovable properties or parts thereof, which are at least fifty years old and are considered to be of general interest because of their beauty, art value, significance for science, archaeology, history of the country, ethnological value or architecture;
- sites of general interest due to objects present there as referred to under 1;
- sites, other than those referred to in paragraph 2, memorials of historical or artistic value, which are erected to commemorate a specific event or person, which are registered in the registers established pursuant to this Act; However, in the first definition it is stated that these items must be at least fifty years old.

### **Article 2**

Here the foundation has been laid for an advisory body, which is to advise the Minister in the field of monuments.

### **Article 3**

The designation of monuments is done by the Minister, after obtaining advice from the Commission. The designation is made by ministerial order. In addition, at the request of interested parties, the Minister may designate immovable property or parts thereof as a monument. Interested parties or stakeholders mean here, proprietors of immovable property, who turn to the Minister with the request to designate their possessions as a monument. In this case, too, the Minister asks the Commission for advice before taking a decision on this subject. The Minister informs the proprietors in writing of the decision to designate. This decision is also made publicly known by placement in the Official Journal of the Republic of Suriname. It also contains the description of significance of this designation.

### **Article 4**

In addition to designating immovable property or parts of it as monuments, the Minister can also make a change in the status as a monument. He can, after consulting with the Commission, remove monuments from the list of monuments, so withdraw them, if it appears that the reasons that led to the designation no longer apply, for example, due to the disappearance of the monument due to fire, demolition, mutilation of the monument, due to repairs in a different form, decoration and / or construction than the existing one, or by another cause. This decision is also brought to the general public through placement in the Official Journal of the Republic of Suriname.

### **Article 5**

By means of this provision an attempt is made to provide transparency and legal certainty to stakeholders, which is why provisions have been made in Article 5 for a public monument register, in which mention is made of, among other things, the monuments and their details. In addition, there is the possibility for a register with regard to movable monuments. As a result, anyone who has an interest can check which objects are designated as a monument.

### **Article 6**

One of the rights that proprietors of monuments have, is the right to object to the designation as a monument or to a decision to remove a monument from the monument list. If a proprietor disagrees with one of the aforementioned decisions, then it is free to object. The procedure to be followed is that the proprietor must submit a notice of objection to the Minister, stating the grievances against the grounds which led to the designation or amendment of the object as a monument. If the Minister rejects the notice of objection, in other words, adheres to the earlier decision to designate a case or amendment, a proprietor still has the option to appeal to the President of the Republic of Suriname against the decision of the Minister.

### **Article 7**

If proprietors intend to demolish a monument, or to change its appearance or structure, they must have a permit from the Minister on the basis of the provisions in Article 7. The description of significance serves as a guidance in the evaluation of the request for a permit, although the entire monument falls under the Monuments Act.

The purpose of the permit system is to prevent monuments from being altered during preservation or renovation work in a way that affects the historical, architectural and / or town planning value of the monuments. The

emphasis is on 'in a way'. This does not mean that absolutely nothing can be changed about the building or object, as long as this does not happen as prescribed in Article 7 of the Monuments Act.

For example:

1. When a window or door is repaired in the same form, decoration and / or construction as the historically existing, no permit is required. If, however, a window or door is repaired or replaced in another form, decoration, construction or material, a permit from the Minister is required;

2. No permit is required if certain modifications have to be made to parts of a monument that are not mentioned for protection in the description of significance. If, however, changes are made to parts of a monument that have been listed for protection in the description of significance, a permit is required.

#### Article 8

Article 8 provides for the rules that accompany the permit system, while at the same time indicating that a register must be kept of all permits that are issued. As a result, an overview of the permits issued is available at all times, facilitating monitoring and supervision.

#### Articles 9, 10 and 11

According to Article 9, the proprietor is the first person responsible for maintaining and preserving the monument. In addition, there is still a moral duty to maintain. However, if gross negligence takes place, the state may intervene and the maintenance and repair activities can take place at the expense of the proprietor who will have to tolerate the rehabilitation activities. However, the nature and use of the relevant monument will be taken into account. This is particularly the case with immovable monuments owned by a religious organization, or which are exclusively or predominantly used for the purpose of joint confession of religion or belief. In order to accommodate monument owners and to promote awareness for maintenance, proprietors can apply for a subsidy from the state treasury to cover maintenance and preservation costs. To this end they must address a request to the Minister. However, it should be clear that when the restored building is sold by a private owner, the invested costs (payment) must be paid back to the State.

Reason why the government will conclude a business agreement when granting a subsidy to a proprietor. The proprietor must provide the government with a guarantee in the form of a mortgage on the relevant property. This provision is recorded in the state decree (Article 10).

Historic buildings that support the historical town scape, but do not enjoy an official monument status, can also qualify for a subsidy from the state treasury. In this case too, the Minister decides on the advice of the Commission (Article 11).

To support and implement the above, a preservation fund can be set up. The rules to apply for a subsidy, its allocation, spending and accountability are governed by or pursuant to state resolution.

#### Article 12

Monuments have besides a cultural-historical value, also an economic value, which is a fact in the preservation of monuments. Monumental buildings are, like modern buildings, real estate with an economic value. The management of monuments can no longer be done on an idealistic basis, but must take place more as a business case in an economically responsible manner. With the proceeds from the leasing of monumental buildings, maintenance can be guaranteed and other restorations can be carried out of less profitable monuments. A businesslike, economically responsible approach to monument conservation is thus a guarantee for the sustainable management and preservation of the Surinamese monuments. A management institute is necessary for this. This institute will actually manage monuments, including not only government monuments, but also private monuments. For the latter group this can be done through, among other things, purchase and management agreements.

In order to obtain public support, it is also essential that the preservation of monuments is seen as part of the overall improvement of the living environment (monuments and urban renewal).

### Articles 13, 14, 15 and 16

Suriname has various sites that can be designated as 'town- and village scapes'. The historic city center of Paramaribo is a typical example of a town scape. Outside Paramaribo, there are also sites that can be designated as a town scape, in accordance with the definition in Article 1 under e.

The tendency of designating city and village scapes is to preserve and protect urban and village areas that are of general interest because of their spatial or structural cohesion, or their scientific or cultural-historical value. It concerns the preservation of defined historical urban or village areas. The instrument for this is the permit system, which must ensure that the characteristics of city and village scapes are not affected. In this regard, it can be noted that stricter provisions apply in town and village scapes (with regard to new construction, demolition, alterations or conversions of buildings, etc.) than is customary in other places. Only the Minister is authorized to issue a demolition permit for monuments within a city or village scape. For other buildings (not monuments), it is the Director of Public Works who can provide a demolition permit.

### Articles 17 to 22

In the previous articles, attention was paid to the objects, *casu quo* monuments which are located above ground. However, it is a fact that there are also underground objects that can be qualified as monument. This is why the necessary rules have also been laid down for this group, with safeguards built in to enable scientific and government institutions to carry out archaeological research.

Important is the statement as contained in Article 20 section 1, which means that all objects whose ownership cannot be proven by another belong to the State. Therefore, anyone who finds an object during excavations, which satisfies the conditions as specified, is obliged to report this and transfer it to the competent authorities.

In article 21 section 4, it is stated that the finder of the object is entitled to a compensation equal to half of the average appraised value of three appraisers registered at the Court of Justice.

### Articles 23 to 28

People do not always adhere spontaneously to established rules, so a chapter in the act is dedicated to coercive measures and penal provisions. That's why people who do not comply with the rules can be forced to do so. The Minister may notify the person acting in contravention of the prohibitions, as referred to in Articles 7 and 15 or with a condition as referred to in Article 8, in writing, to start immediately with the rehabilitation of the monument in its original state. With 'the person' is meant here 'everyone', since it does not necessarily have to be the proprietor who acts in violation of the aforementioned articles, but it can also be the authorized person, the tenant, the contractor or someone else. That is why the provision is made in a very general way.

If it appears that immediately after the handing over of the written notice, the person in question, continues to act in violation of the aforementioned prohibitions, the Minister can proceed to immediate cessation of the activities with the help of the judicial authorities. Past experiences have shown that, despite warnings to stop the demolition of a monument, the works continued. Therefore, measures can be taken immediately after notification to prevent a monument from being demolished within one or two days (Article 23).

In accordance with Article 23, Article 24 has created the possibility that the State can implement the rehabilitation work at the expense of the proprietor. It is however provided that the proprietor will receive a final written notification for the commencement of the rehabilitation work, one day prior to the execution since he no longer needs to be given extra time.

As far as the penal provisions are concerned, it can be stated that a distinction is made between intentions of actions (crimes) and guilt actions (violations).

Because of the gradation difference, the penalty size of the first group is higher than that of the second. The aforementioned will be determined by the preliminary investigation, which is carried out by the investigating officer, referred to in Article 27 and further by the judge, in court.

The civil servants referred to in article 27 are meant to be staff members for a government control body to be created.



#### **Articles 29 to 32**

In the transitional and final provisions, a provision has been made to establish by or pursuant to state decree, additional regulations with regard to the subjects regulated by this Act (Article 29).

The reason for the amendment of the Building Act 1956, is that the granting of a building permit for the preservation of a building, which has been designated as a “monument”, must take into account the restoration permit granted by the Minister in this respect.

The adaptation of the Town Planning Act is necessary to include the concept of “town- and village scapes” (Article 30).

Certain matters have been implemented based on the Historic Monuments Act, which are of great importance for the implementation of this Act. It is therefore necessary that these provisions remain in force even if the law on historical monuments is withdrawn upon the entry into force of this law.

Paramaribo, 5 September 2002,

**R.R. VENETIAAN.**

**ANNEX 2. OFFICIAL RESOLUTION OF DESIGNATION AS MONUMENT AS PUBLISHED IN  
THE GAZETTE OF FRIDAY DECEMBER 4<sup>th</sup>, 2009 NO. 97 (ARS 2009, No. 97, page 3-7)**

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION  
AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT  
RTD/mp/ No.873

Paramaribo, 3 September 2009

Subject: Designation as a monument of the former settlement Jodensavanne and Cassipora Cemetery

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT**

**HEARD**

- The Director of Culture;
- The District Commissioner of Para;
- The Monuments Commission;
- The Suriname Built Heritage Foundation;
- The Jodensavanne Foundation.

**READ**

1. the letter from the Jodensavanne Foundation dated 5 February 2001, ref. no. JS/BO10;
2. the letter from the District Commissioner of Para d.d. August 21st, 2009, DC No. 1686/09;
3. the Memorandum of Cooperation between the Jodensavanne Foundation and the village council of Redi Doti dated 4 July 2008.

**WITH REGARD TO**

1. the Monuments Act 2002 (S.B. 2002 no. 72);
2. the Monument Registration Decree (S.B. 2002 no. 41);

**CONSIDERING**

- that it is in the public interest that the former settlement of Jodensavanne and *Beth Haim* Cassipora should be preserved because of their beauty, their artistic value, their significance for science, for archaeology, the history of the country, their ethnographic value or architecture;
- that the former settlement Jodensavanne and *Beth Haim* Cassipora meet the requirements set out in the Monuments Act 2002 for designation as an archaeological monument;
- that the annexed description of significance of the former settlement Jodensavanne and *Beth Haim* Cassipora, is considered to be of general interest to justify the designation as an archaeological monument.

**HAS DECIDED**

- I. Pursuant to the provisions of Article 3 section 1 of the 2002 Monuments Act, to be designated as an archaeological monument in accordance with Article 1 section c:
  - a. the piece of land large 13,38ha, indicated by the letters ABCD, located on the right bank of the Suriname River, south and adjacent to the Gelderland plantation in the District of Para, more known as **Jodensavanne**, as specified in the annexed map of the landsurveyor R.R. Lieuw-Kie-Song dated 3 October 2007; and including all historical and archaeological objects as specified in the description added in the annex, and including all historical and archaeological objects still to be found in the future.
  - b. the piece of land large 1.8ha located near the mouth of the Cassipora creek in the District Para, more known as *Beth Haim* Cassipora or **Cassipora Cemetery**, such as specified in the annexed July 2009 map; and including all historical and archaeological objects as specified in the Annex added description, and including all future historical and archaeological objects.
- II. To record that the monument referred to in paragraph I under a and b will be registered in the Register of Monuments, under the number APA 001.

- III. To send a copy to the Court of Auditors of Suriname, the Minister of Spatial Planning, Land and Forest Management, the Cadastral Office, the Director of Culture, the Districts Commissioner of Para, the Monuments Commission, the Suriname Built Heritage Foundation, the Jodensavanne Foundation and the Village Council of Redi Doti.
- IV. To be determined that, in accordance with Article 3 section 6 of the 2002 Monuments Act, this decision will be brought to general attention by publishing it in the Advertising Journal (Gazette) of the Republic of Suriname;

The Minister of Education and Community Development,

**E.T. WOLF MSc.**



## DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE OF THE FORMER SETTLEMENT JODENSAVANNE AND BETH HAIM CASSIPORA

### Background

The former village of Jodensavanne was the first permanent Jewish Settlement in the New World. It was the administrative and cultural center of the Jewish plantation area in Suriname. All the central facilities of the area were housed there such as a synagogue, courthouse and school. The village was located on the right bank of the Suriname River, about 50km upstream of Paramaribo, and about 12km upstream of the old capital Thorarica. It was located in the heart of the Jewish plantation area, which at its peak included about 73 plantations and stretched over a river length of 40km.

The area now includes a number of cultural-historical remains, namely the ruin of the synagogue *Beraha VeSalom*, the *Beth Haim* (cemetery) of Jodensavanne, the 19<sup>th</sup> century Creole Cemetery, the natural spring and the remnants of the former village. Together they give an integral picture of this late 17<sup>th</sup> century village. Outside the Jodensavanne, but closely linked to it, there is also the 17<sup>th</sup> century Sephardic cemetery at the mouth of the Cassipora Creek, a few kilometers upstream of the Suriname River.

### FORMER SETTLEMENT JODENSAVANNE

#### The synagogue *Beraha VeSalom*

The synagogue, now a brick ruin, built in 1685, was a rectangular brick building of 13 x 28.8m (40 x 90 feet) centrally located on a synagogue plaza of about 28 x 42m surrounded by a fence. The columns of the 4 gates are remnants of this fence. These are made of bricks 22/10.5/3.8-4cm, 10 layers 47cm, they have profiled basements and crowns. The length of the straight part in between is 1.9m, the crowning measures 44cm, the weight is 5 x 5 heads, with a groove of 1 square header on the inside. The distance between the pillars is 2.4m, the distance to the outer walls of the synagogue is 7.3m. In the outside are the horizontal rails of the fences: each 14cm square, 142cm center to center. This rectangular synagogue plaza formed the central part of the 9 rectangles (3 x 3) town plan of the settlement, which had a total size of 300 x 450 feet.

The synagogue itself had 3 entrances in the west façade, flanked by 1 window on each side. Behind this were 3 spaces: a narrow central portal and 2 side rooms, paved with brick on its flat. The portal had a (later bricked up) passage to a transverse hall or hall floored with tiles over the full width. Behind it was the main room, which was accessible from both sides from entrances in the long façades. This was three-aisled; 2 rows of piers form the basis of this tripartite. Longitudinally, these divide the space into 6 compartments. The west façade is regularly bricked of brick 22/11/4cm, 10 layers of 48cm, cross-bond, two-stone work. Only the substructure is still intact, on the right is another pier that indicates the location of the window day side (a plaque was installed here in 1954).

As far as the ascending part is concerned, all historic images give a high spout façade with in the top of the façade triangle, 1 window and below 2.

The north and south façades consist of different types of brick. They are about 38cm thick. The base consists of irregular brick: 18-20/10-11/5-5.5cm, 10 layers of 20cm, cross-bond. Above that a somewhat larger size brick, 19.5/9-9.5/4.5-5cm, more reddish. These façades have the following openings from west to east: 1 window for the side rooms, 2 windows for the transverse hall, an entrance lot, (which according to Stadlmair's lithograph ran over the full height and consisted of a door with semicircular fanlight) and then 3 or 4 windows. At gallery level there were also a series of windows. The east façade is of the same structure and material as the west façade. There were 4 windows, 2 for the middle-aisle and 1 for each side-aisle. In the gable end probably 3 windows and 1 in the top.

Around the building a circular sidewalk of 120cm wide, of thick yellow brick 22/10/6cm, almost certainly of English origin, probably imported before 1667. On this sidewalk on the west side 2 rectangular steps to the three entrances, on the north and south side stairs of 6 concentric round steps.

#### *Beth Haim* Jodensavanne

Northeast of the synagogue is the Sephardic cemetery (*Beth Haim*) on a hilly terrain, large about 50 x 110m. The long side is SW to NO, and is parallel to the back of the hill. The terrain tilts down 2.5 @ 4m on the short sides. As a result, the gravestones at the bottom of the hill were buried with washed-away sand, and sometimes up to

1 meter underground. This explains the difference between the 1946 inventory (435 slabs) and 1999 (462 slabs). It is not certain that all slabs have now been found. The distribution of slabs over the terrain is not even. The high south-west corner on the side of the synagogue has the highest density. All slabs, with one exception, are facing southwest or northwest. They are family-grouped. The slabs are in varying conditions. Some have been severely eroded and can no longer be deciphered; others are still in good condition. The tombs date from 1683 to 1895. The epitaphs are inter alia in Spanish and Hebrew. The ornamentation of the gravestones gives a good overview of 17<sup>th</sup>, 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century Jewish gravestone art.

The stones were processed in Europe and then transported to Suriname. They are made of various types of stone, including hardstone (blue and limestone) and marble. The average size is 70 to 80cm x 190cm, 7cm thick. The vast majority lie flat on the grass, with no brick border or tomb. Only a few graves have been executed as tombs. It is not clear whether the brick edges have disappeared over time, or simply never existed. The image of Voorduin from 1860 shows the same situation as today.

#### **African-Creole Cemetery**

North-east of the *Beth Haim*, even more backwards from the synagogue, is the so-called “slave graveyard”. However, it is very questionable whether only slaves have been buried in this cemetery. It is much more likely that these are graves of free people of color, who were related to the Jewish community. The cemetery was surveyed and documented in 1998 (R. Frankel, A. Ben-Ur et al.) and the size of the cemetery was determined. The cemetery has a rich variety of unique wood-carved grave markers that are in poor physical condition. African symbolism is recognizable in the grave signs. The cemetery also has some brick graves, which bear a resemblance to the Jewish cemetery.

Adjacent to the African-Creole Cemetery is a small family cemetery, called “Wijngaarde Cemetery”, which consists of 5 graves, all called Wijngaarde. This cemetery is still in use today.

#### **Medicinal Spring**

At the very back there is a natural spring, which was already known in the 17<sup>th</sup> century for its supposed medicinal effect.

#### **Remnants of the village**

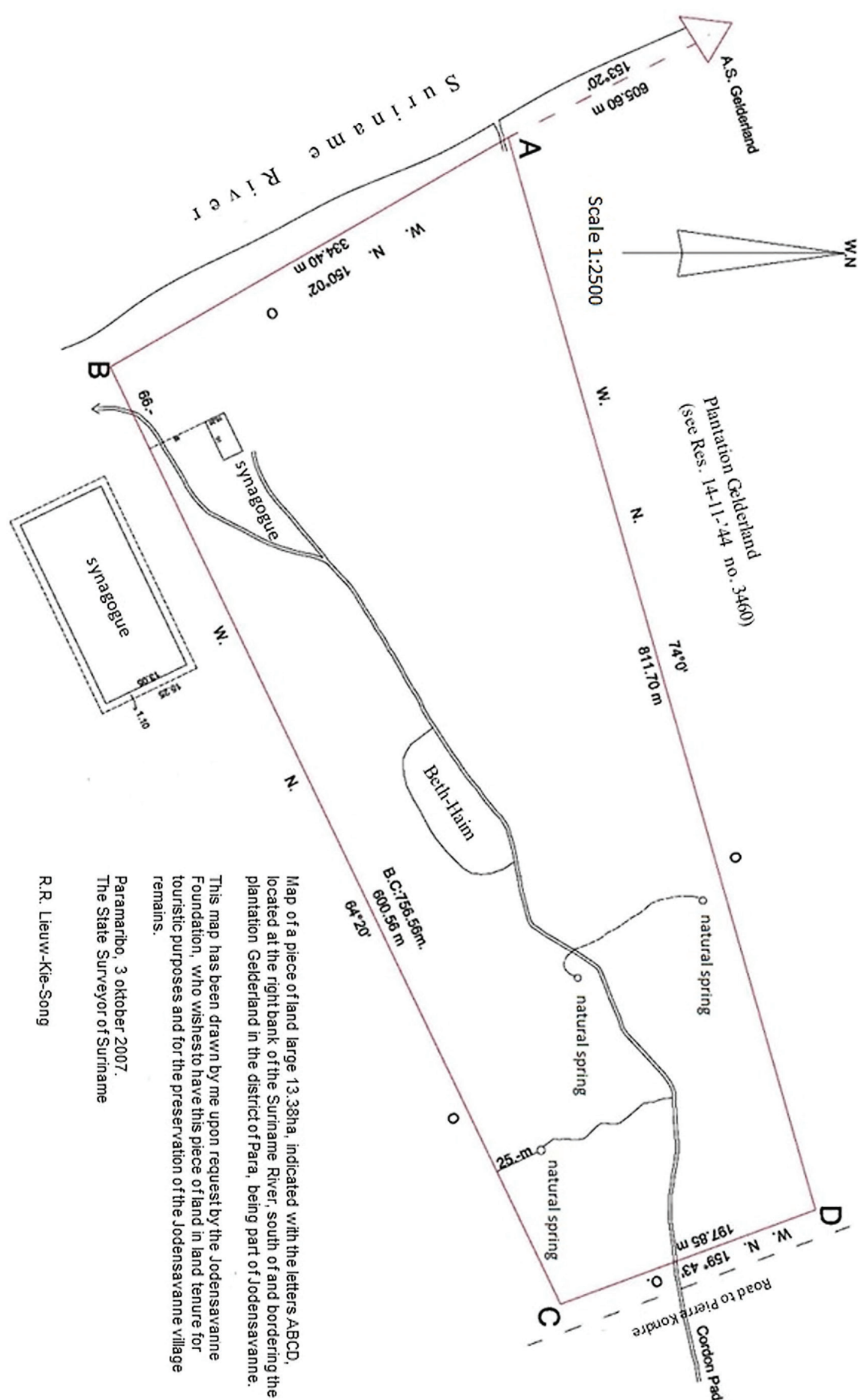
All around the synagogue remains can be found of the village which partly burned in 1832. Today, this area is covered with forest. Partial research from 1995 (Mike Becker) has revealed interesting habitation remnants: about 8 foundation remnants of houses, some only a few stones, others fairly complete; 3 artificially constructed inlets that used for mooring boats; 1 foundation remnant 10 x 16m at the port, possibly a warehouse or house. Further archaeological research is necessary to discover the exact location of the village and the roads.

#### **BETH HAIM CASSIPORA**

At the mouth of the Cassipora Creek, about 2km upstream of the Jodensavanne, with the coordinates N 05° 24'42” and W 54° 58' 41”, lies the cemetery (*Beth Haim*) Cassipora. In 1998 it was inventoried again (R. Frankel, A. Ben-Ur and et al.). It is a small grave site with 216 headstones, located on a wooded hill. Together with the cemetery of Jodensavanne and the Oranjetuin Cemetery in Paramaribo, it is the oldest cemetery in Suriname.

In terms of design and age, the burial site is similar to the cemetery of Jodensavanne, except that there are two prism-shaped graves, a type that does not occur at Jodensavanne. The headstones imported from Europe are of different types of hardstone (blue and limestone) and marble. The epitaphs are inter alia in Hebrew, Portuguese, Spanish, and Dutch.

The 1998 cemetery survey revealed that the dates of death give an indication that the Cassipora Cemetery served as a cemetery for over 200 years, and that the cemetery may have existed before New York's exchange with Suriname in 1667. The epitaphs give an indication that women within the Jewish community held leadership positions and the oldest graves appears to be a wealthy member of the community.

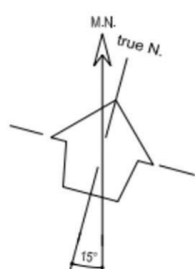
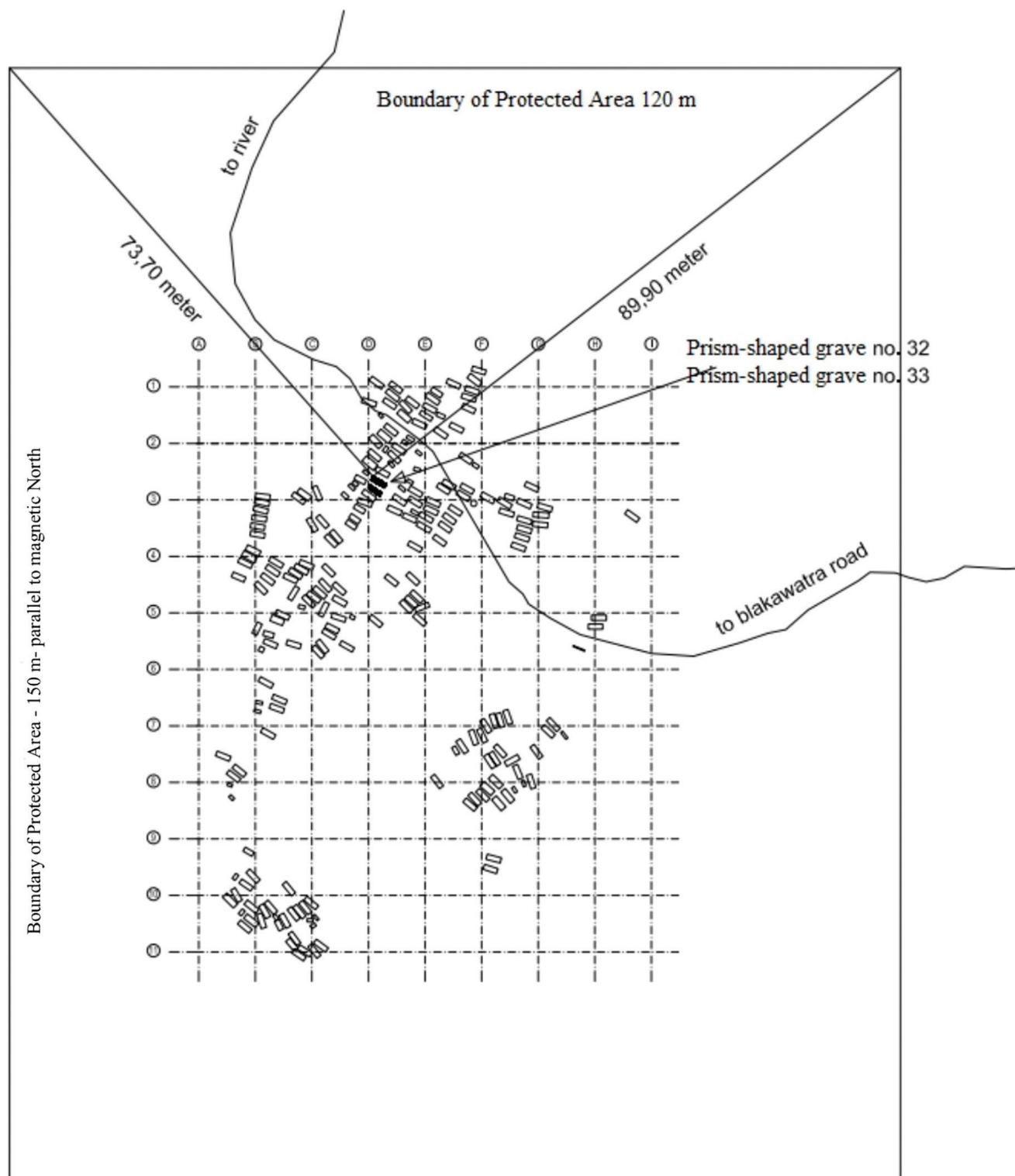


Map of a piece of land large 13.38ha, indicated with the letters ABCD, located at the right bank of the Suriname River, south of and bordering the plantation Gelderland in the district of Para, being part of Jodensavanne.

This map has been drawn by me upon request by the Jodensavanne Foundation, who wishes to have this piece of land in land tenure for touristic purposes and for the preservation of the Jodensavanne village remains.

Paramaribo, 3 oktober 2007.  
The State Surveyor of Suriname

R.R. Lieuw-Kie-Song



Map of Cassipora Beth Haim, July 2009, annexed to the resolution of designation as monument and representing the agreements made between the Jodensavanne Foundation and Village Council of Redi Doti with regard to the boundaries of the cemetery, dated July 2, 2008.

The map is based on the site survey of Rachel Frankel A.I.A., 1998

Grids E2—F4 added by Philip Dikland, June 23, 2002

0 50 mtr

### **ANNEX 3. MEMORANDUM OF COOPERATION BETWEEN JODENSAVANNE FOUNDATION (JF) and THE VILLAGE COUNCIL OF REDI DOTI (RD), 2021-2025**

#### **Preamble**

This agreement is based on mutual respect between parties, in which the pursuit of sustainable preservation of cultural heritage and sustainable development of Surinamese Indigenous communities is central. Both JF and RD recognize each other's right to exist, interests and responsibilities and, by entering into this agreement, try to set an example of a sustainable cooperation that benefits the entire Surinamese society. The win-win objective of this agreement accentuates RD's joint responsibility for the protection of the cultural heritage of Jodensavanne, just as much as it emphasizes JF's joint responsibility for the sustainable development of RD. This mutual support is the crucial fact of this document.

#### **Article 1 - Participation**

The village council nominates two persons, who, as representatives of the Indigenous community, participate in the board of JF by statute. The RD delegates carry out all administrative activities under the direction of the Chairman and contribute intensively to the achievement of the foundation's objectives.

#### **Article 2 - Monumental areas and buffer zones**

The village administration of Redi Doti endorses the management plan compiled by JF, including the attached overview maps indicating the various dimensions and coordinates of the monumental area, as well as the so-called buffer zones. The village council of Redi Doti declares that in connection with the above, it has no objections and declares to cooperate fully in order to provide legal title to JF in the aforementioned monumental areas. The areas are accessible to locals at all times. The village council supervises responsible and appropriate use of these areas, in accordance with the management plan. The establishment of agricultural plots within the monumental area and buffer zone is explicitly excluded. In the event of any changes or modifications to the Management Plan, the consent of the RD village council will be required.

#### **Article 3 - Management**

The management of the monumental-cultural heritage referred to in the management plan rests with the JF board. In cases of planning of tourist and recreational and construction projects in these areas, the village council of RD will be informed in advance by the board of JF, after which consultation will be held with regard to the implementation of the projects and plans. This is to protect community interests and community developments. Conversely, the RD village council will inform the JF board in advance in cases of planning of tourist and recreational sites and construction projects near the buffer zone. This is to protect the monumental area.

#### **Article 4 - Use of local manpower**

The JF will hire as much as possible local manpower when carrying out works within the monumental area and will stimulate the execution of commercial activities within the area by villagers.

#### **Article 5 - Network**

JF will use its network to provide as much assistance as possible in the planning and implementation of projects in the wider area and the buffer zone (recreation, tourism, education, environmental management, etc.), which are aimed at the local residents.

#### **Article 6 - Development contribution**

JF will annually, make available, within three (3) months after the end of the financial year, an amount corresponding to 10% of the sales of tickets excl. taxes, for a development fund, managed by the *Khoréro Móthóko* Foundation, which is a working arm of the Redi Doti village administration, and is intended exclusively for socio-economic community goals, such as education, the environment and sustainable development facilities. If necessary, indicated by the village council, deviations can be made to a six-monthly provision of the development contribution. The *Khoréro Móthóko* Foundation reports annually on spending to JF. The payment will only be made after receipt of a financial statement of the development contribution already received from the previous period.



**Article 7 - Duration of the Agreement**

This Agreement enters into force for four (4) years from the time of its signing.

**Article 8 - Evaluation**

An evaluation meeting will take place annually, at a time set by the Parties, between the boards of JF and RD, in which the implementation of this agreement of cooperation is the subject of discussion and evaluation.

**Article 9 - Conclusion**

In the event of non-compliance with this Agreement by the Parties, matters beyond agreement will be submitted to the District Commissioner of Para.

Thus, agreed on 11 April, 2021 in Redi Doti.

Signed on behalf of  
the Board of Jodensavanne Foundation,

Harrold Sijlbing - *Chairman*

Village Council Redi Doti,

Marchano Stuger - *Village Chief*

#### ANNEX 4. REVISED BYLAWS OF THE JODENSAVANNE FOUNDATION

Today, the fourth of November, nineteen hundred and ninety-eight, appeared before me, Mr. Carlo Randjit Jadnanansing, civil-law notary in Suriname, residing in Paramaribo, in the presence of the witnesses known to me after:

Mr. GUIDO JULES ROBLES, entrepreneur, born on May 9, nineteen hundred and fifty-five in Paramaribo, residing at Kanastraat number 10 in Paramaribo, holder of identity card number DZ 001468, acting as chairman of the foundation "STICHTING JODEN SAVANNE", established in Paramaribo and as such this Foundation legally representing it under the provisions of article seven paragraph two of its statutes.

The person appearing to me, notary, known, stated:

That the foundation 'STICHTING JODEN SAVANNE' was established by deed dated October 19, nineteen hundred and seventy-one, past in the presence of the notary who has resided here, Frederick Rampersad Manichand,

that this Foundation was registered in the Public Foundation Register on November 1, nineteen hundred and seventy-three.

whereas at the board meeting held on three June nineteen hundred and ninety-eight, the board, in accordance with the provisions of article 13 paragraph 1 of the Bylaws, decided to amend the Bylaws of the Foundation as a whole and the Executive Committee was authorized to implement this amendment to the Bylaws, an extract from the minutes of the aforementioned meeting shall be attached to this minute deed;

that on the basis of the above the Bylaws of the Foundation will in future read as follows:

##### NAME, SEAT AND DURATION

###### Article one

1. The foundation bears the name: "JODENSAVANNE FOUNDATION.
2. It is based in Paramaribo, but may also have branches elsewhere.
3. The foundation has been established for an indefinite period.

##### PURPOSE AND RESOURCES

###### Article two

1. The foundation has the following objectives:
  - a. Preserving, protecting and maintaining the remains, cemeteries and other archaeological objects in the old Jewish Settlement on the Suriname River known as "Jodensavanne", forming a monument of national historical value with their environment;
  - b. Managing and utilizing that monument in the interest of the Surinamese public and tourism.
2. The Foundation seeks to achieve this goal through all that can be conducive to that in the broadest sense.

##### MONEY RESOURCES

###### Article three

1. The funds of the Foundation consist of:
  - a. Subsidies from the government and other public bodies;
  - b. contributions from natural and legal persons;
  - c. inheritances, gifts and legacies;
  - d. proceeds from possessions and the exploitation of the monument;
  - e. other benefits.
2. The funds of the Foundation that are not required for direct use are invested according to rules to be determined by the board.

## **BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

### **Article four**

1. The Foundation's management rests with a board of directors consisting of at least five and at most nine members:
  - a. two members are appointed by the Minister of Education, Science and Culture and two members are appointed by the Village Council of the Redi Doti Indigenous Village;
  - b. one member is appointed by the Minister of Transport, Communication and Tourism;
  - c. the other members are appointed by the board members mentioned under a and b, taking into account interest in or expertise in the field of the Foundation's objectives;
2. An incomplete board nevertheless forms a lawful college.

## **SESSION PERIOD**

### **Article five**

1. The board members referred to in Article 4, paragraph 1, under a and b, sit for the duration of their appointment, or until they are released from their position by the Minister who has appointed them.
2. The other board members sit for three years and are immediately eligible for reappointment.
3. In the case of vacancies, the provisions of Article 4, paragraph 1, will be adhered to, on the understanding that the members who are appointed by the board in the interim will have a seat during the term of their predecessor.

## **AUTHORIZATIONS**

### **Article six**

1. The governing of the Foundation is entrusted to the Board, including the supervision of its policy. The board adheres to the budget referred to in article 12 of these Bylaws when spending the funds.
2. Everything that belongs to the monument " Jodensavanne " can never be sold.
3. The board members do not receive a fee for their work; however, they may receive a reimbursement for travel and subsistence expenses.

## **EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

### **Article seven**

1. The board chooses from its midst a chairman, a secretary and a treasurer, who together form the Executive Committee of the Foundation.
2. The chairman and, in his hindrance or absence, the other two members of the daily management represent the Foundation in and out of rights.
3. The day-to-day management is responsible for the daily policy of the Foundation and ensures the effective implementation of the decisions of the board.
4. The board is authorized, under its responsibility, to delegate the task of day-to-day management, in whole or in part, to one or more members of the board.

## **DECISIONS**

### **Article eight**

1. Decisions of the board are taken by simple majority of votes in meetings, at which more than half of the board members are present. Members residing abroad are not included in the calculation. In the event of a tie, the chairman decides.
2. Voting is done in writing about persons and orally about matters. Blank votes are deemed not to have been cast.

## **MEETINGS**

### **Article nine**

1. The board meets at least twice a year and further as often as the chairman or, in his absence or inability to act, the person who replaces him as such deems necessary or desirable.  
The call is made by or on behalf of the chairman, subject to a period of at least five days.
2. Furthermore, the board meets if at least two board members request in writing to the chairman a meeting with the agenda items to be discussed.  
If the chairman has not complied with this request within ten days, the board members concerned are authorized to convene the meeting themselves.

## **DIRECTOR AND STAFF**

### **Article ten**

1. The board can appoint a director of the foundation to perform certain management tasks and / or the daily activities.
2. Powers and duties of a director, his remuneration and other conditions of or in connection with his appointment, will be determined by the board and agreed with him in writing.
3. A director is only entitled to perform tasks assigned to him, after he has accepted an appointment proposal from the board.
4. At the proposal of a director, the board may decide to appoint employees who will assist the director in the performance of his duties. The duties, any powers, remuneration and other conditions of the employees to be appointed will be determined by the board on the proposal of the director.
5. A director will not be able to enter into any business or other obligations on behalf of the foundation without the express permission of the board, unless the authority to do so is described in the director's contract.

## **AUDIT COMMITTEE**

### **Article eleven**

Annually after the end of the financial year, the board will appoint an audit committee consisting of at least three members. The task of this committee is to check the financial administration of the foundation and furthermore to perform all the work assigned to it by these Bylaws.

## **BUDGET AND ANNUAL REPORTS**

### **Article twelve**

1. The financial year of the Foundation coincides with the calendar year.
2. The board draws up an annual budget for income and expenditure for the coming year.
3. Within four months after the financial year, the Board shall prepare an annual report that is offered for approval to the audit committee, which may be assisted by an expert, after which as appropriate, publication takes place.

## **DOMESTIC REGULATIONS**

### **Article thirteen**

1. The board can establish domestic regulations in which all matters concerning the Foundation are regulated.
2. The internal rules may not contain any provisions that are contrary to these Bylaws.

## **AMENDING OF THE BYLAWS**

### **Article fourteen**

1. Amendments to the Bylaws can only be made by a decision of the board at a meeting convened for this purpose, at which at least two thirds of the number of board members is present, with at least two thirds of the valid votes cast in that meeting.
2. The objective of the Foundation and the provisions of article 5 paragraph 3 of the Bylaws can only be changed with the written approval of the Minister of Education, Science and Culture and the Minister of Transport, Communication and Tourism.

## **DISSOLUTION AND LIQUIDATION**

### **Article fifteen**

1. A decision to dissolve the Foundation is effected in the same way as a decision to amend the Bylaws, on the understanding, however, that the written approval of the Minister of Education, Science and Culture and the Minister of Transport, Communication and Tourism must have been obtained in advance.
2. In the event of dissolution, liquidation will be carried out by the executive board.
3. After all obligations have been met, the possible positive balance will be used for a purpose similar to that of the Foundation.

## COMPOSITION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

### Article sixteen

The board currently consists of:

1. Mr. **GUIDO JULES ROBLES** aforementioned, chairman;
2. Mrs. **ANNE CARIN ISSA-EMANUELS**, treasurer born on December 11, nineteen hundred and sixty-three in Paramaribo, residing at Macconistraat number 31 in Paramaribo;
3. Mr **HENK EDWARD ESSED**, Secretary, born on the seventh of May nineteen hundred and forty-seven Paramaribo, residing at Tawajariweg number 19 Lelydorp in the district Wanica;
4. Mr **RUBEN DEL PRADO**, member, born on August 10, nineteen hundred and fifty-six in Paramaribo, residing at Peter Brunetlaan number 8 in Paramaribo;
5. Mr **JAMES RAMLALL**, member, born on January twenty-six, nineteen hundred and thirty-five in Paramaribo, residing at Herman Snostraat 31 in Paramaribo;
6. Mr **HARROLD SIJLBING**, member, born on October 20, nineteen hundred and fifty-three in Paramaribo, residing at Riekelaan number 20 in Paramaribo.

## FINAL REGULATION

### Article seventeen

1. In all cases not covered by these articles of association, the Board decides, in consultation with the Advisory Board.
2. For all consequences of this deed domicile is chosen at the offices of the Foundation.

OF WHICH DEED IN MINUTE, past in Paramaribo, at the offices of me, civil-law notary, on the date stated in the head of this, in the presence of:

Mr. Soeroedjall Rudy Ardjoen, chief of the office and Mrs. Sheryll Marylah Bakas-Mohamad, notarial assistant, both living in Paramaribo, as witnesses.

Immediately after reading, this deed was signed by the person appearing, the witnesses and me, notary.  
(Signed) G.J. Robles, S.M. Bakas-Mohamad, S.R. Ardjoen, C.R. Jadnanansing, notary.

The minute deed is provided with adhesive stamps to the value of THIRTY GUILDERS.

For statement issued today, the fourth of November nineteen hundred ninety-eight.

**The Jodensavanne Board approved at its meeting dated July 8, 2008 the amendments of article 4 of the bylaws of the Foundation.**

## ANNEX 5. PROPERTY DEEDS

Ministry of Spatial Planning, Land and Forest Management

La D No.: 4519/08

No. D 2231

Subject: PERMIT TO USE

TO: the JODENSAVANNE Foundation

THE MINISTER FOR SPATIAL PLANNING, LAND AND FOREST MANAGEMENT

### READ:

- The petition of the **JODENSAVANNE Foundation** dated 15 June 2008.
- The letter of the Village Council of REDI DOTI dated 4 July 2008.
- The advices of:
  1. the District Commissioner of Para dated 10 October 2008 No. 1588/08;
  2. the Head of the Land Inspection Service dated 10 October 2008 G.I. No.5156/08;
  3. the Director of Transport, Communication and Tourism dated 8 June 2009 No. 818/09;
  4. the Director of the Ministry of Education Culture Department dated 1 September 2008 no. 899.

Reread the Resolution of 25 August 2006 no. D 2575.

### WITH REGARD TO:

- the Decree Principles of Land Policy (S.B. 1982 No. 10);
- the Decree Issue Public Land (S.B. 1982 No. 11); the Land Rent Compensation Regulations (S.B. 1982 No. 14), such as amended by State Decree of 29 May 1997 (S.B. 1997 no. 42);

Heard the Director of Spatial Planning, Land and Forest Management.

### HAS DECIDED:

- I.** To: the JODENSAVANNE Foundation  
Located in the Paramaribo district at Zwartenhovenbrugstraat No. 19

hereafter referred to as the interested party

from the date of this Resolution until **WITHDRAWAL**

**TO GRANT A PERMIT FOR USE FOR THE REHABILITATION, PRESERVATION OF HISTORICAL MONUMENTS AND FOR TOURIST PURPOSES OF THE PLOT LAND PROBABLY LARGE 2.35ha., located in the district PARA, along the Suriname River, near the Cassipora Creek** and further indicated on the submitted figurative map of the land surveyor in Suriname, R.R. LIEUW-KIE SONG dated 12 July 2008 by the figure in red.

- II.** To take notice that the right of use is granted under the following conditions:

1. The interested party concerned shall be obliged, in recognition of the State's full and unlimited ownership, on the land issued for use from the date of this Resolution, to pay the annual recognition due of **SRD. 587.50 (FIVE HUNDRED SEVEN AND EIGHTY SURINAMESE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS)**;
2. The interested party concerned shall:
  - a. have the parcel land demarcated within the time and in the manner determined by State Land Surveyor;
  - b. on the first notice of the State, the land in use for the maintenance of the drainage lock or the installation of civil works, or such works, which is ceded by the State, without the State being obliged to pay any damages, in any way whatsoever.

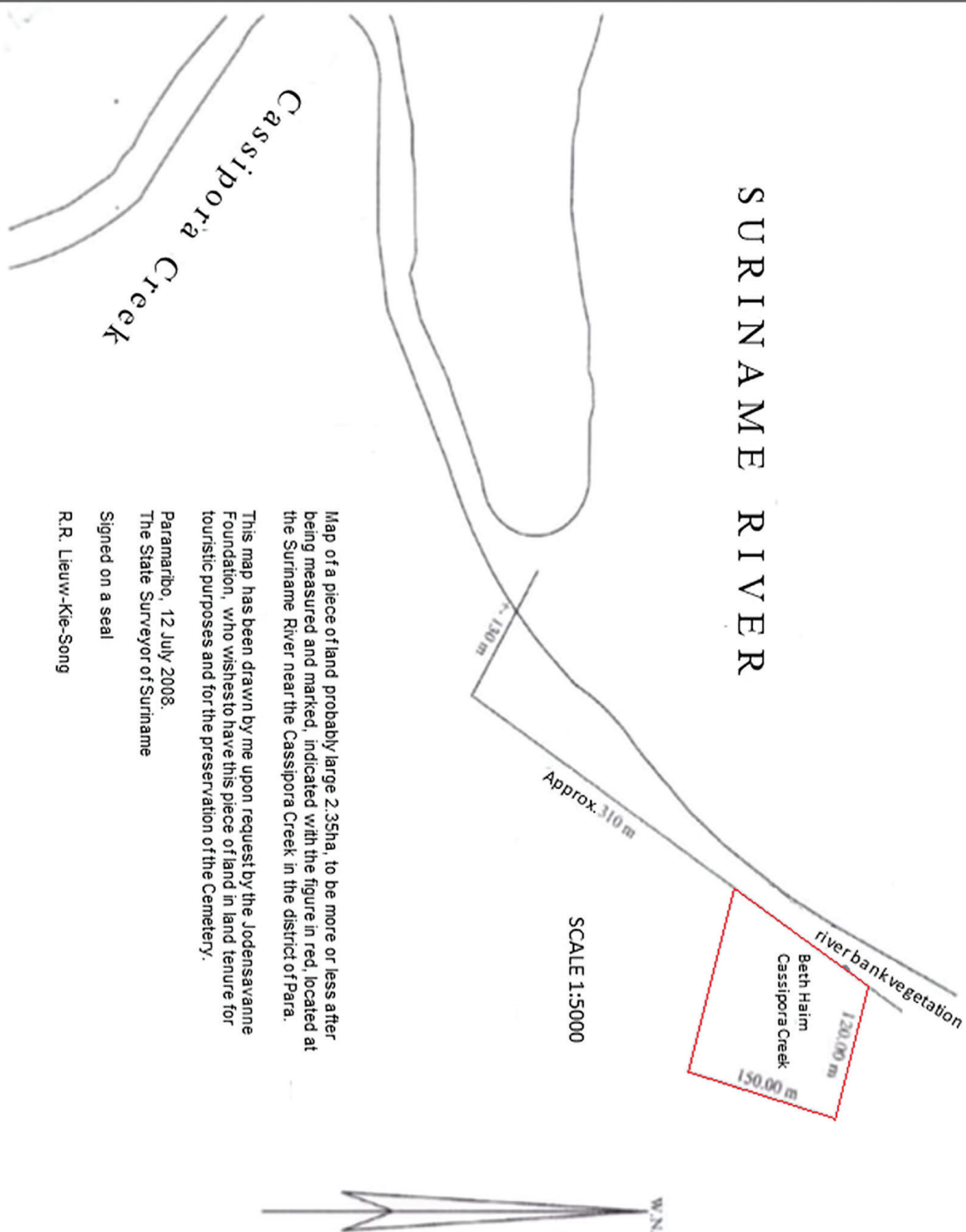


3. The parcel land issued for use:
    - a. may not be used for any purpose other than that for which it was ceded;
    - b. may not be granted permission in whole or in part to third parties for rent or use, nor may it be authorised to construct or have buildings placed on it;
  4. Within ONE YEAR of the date of entry into effect of the granting of the right of use, the interested party concerned shall ensure that the parcel land has been put into use;
  2. The Minister is empowered to impose other special conditions;
- III.** Draw the special attention of the interested party:
1. that, in the absence of payment of the recognition, for three consecutive years, the right of use may be revoked;
  2. that in the event of non-payment of one or more of the conditions laid down in paragraph II, the resolution may be withdrawn immediately, without the State being obliged to grant any compensation for damage or loss suffered due to reduced expected benefit;
  3. that, in the event of the withdrawal of the resolution, the interested party concerned will have to clear the parcel land within a specified period. Failing to do so, may result into eviction at the expense of the interested party concerned;
- IV.** It should be noted, that if the interested party does not wish to adhere to the conditions laid down in this Resolution, it must indicate so within one month of the date of this Resolution. Failing to do so, implies that the conditions are agreed upon and that the terms and conditions will be complied with.
- V.** A copy of this Resolution should be submitted to the Chairperson of the Court of Auditors of Suriname, the Chairperson of the Sub-Council for Land Use and Land Issuance, the Director of Public Works, the Director of Administrative Affairs of the Cabinet of the President of the Republic of Suriname, the District Commissioner of Para, the Head of the Land Inspection Service and REGISTERED to the interested party.

Paramaribo, 21 February 2010  
The Minister mentioned above,  
Signed M.P. JONG TJIEN FA, B.A.  
For a single copy,  
The Head of the Cadaster,

(R.P. SOMOJIONO)

# SURINAME RIVER



Map of a piece of land probably large 2.35ha, to be more or less after being measured and marked, indicated with the figure in red, located at the Suriname River near the Cassipora Creek in the district of Para.

This map has been drawn by me upon request by the Jodensavanne Foundation, who wishes to have this piece of land in land tenure for touristic purposes and for the preservation of the Cemetery.

Paramaribo, 12 July 2008.

The State Surveyor of Suriname

Signed on a seal

R.R. Lieuw-Kie-Song

MINISTRY OF SPATIAL PLANNING,  
LAND AND FOREST MANAGEMENT

La D No.: 4520/08

No. D 2232

Subject: PERMIT TO USE

TO: the JODENSAVANNE Foundation

THE MINISTER FOR SPATIAL PLANNING,  
LAND AND FOREST MANAGEMENT

**READ:**

- The petition of the **JODENSAVANNE Foundation** dated 15 June 2008.
- The letter of the Village Council of REDI DOTI dated 4 July 2008.
  
- The advices of:
  1. the District Commissioner of Para dated 10 October 2008 No. 1589/08;
  2. the Head of the Land Inspection Service dated 10 October 2008 G.I. No.5157/08;
  3. the Director of Transport, Communication and Tourism dated 8 June 2009 No. 817;
  4. the Director of the Ministry of Education Culture Department dated 1 September 2008.

Reread the Resolution of 25 August 2006 no. D 2575.

**WITH REGARD TO:**

- the Decree Principles of Land Policy (S.B. 1982 No. 10);
- the Decree Issue Public Land (S.B. 1982 No. 11);
- the Land Rent Compensation Regulations (S.B. 1982 No. 14), such as amended by State Decree of 29 May 1997 (S.B. 1997 no. 42);

Heard the Director of Spatial Planning, Land and Forest Management.

**HAS DECIDED:**

- I.** To : the JODENSAVANNE Foundation  
Located in the Paramaribo district at Zwartenhovenbrugstraat No. 19

hereafter referred to as the interested party

from the date of this Resolution until **WITHDRAWAL**

**TO GRANT A PERMIT FOR USE FOR THE REHABILITATION, PRESERVATION OF HISTORICAL MONUMENTS AND FOR TOURIST PURPOSES OF THE PLOT LAND PROBABLY LARGE 13.38ha., located in the district PARA, along the right bank of the Suriname River, to the south of and bordering the plantation Gelderland, being part of Jodensavanne and further indicated on the submitted figurative map of the land surveyor in Suriname, R.R. LIEUW-KIE SONG dated 10 July 2008 with the letters ABCD.**

- II.** To take notice that the right of use is granted under the following conditions:

1. The interested party concerned shall be obliged, in recognition of the State's full and unlimited ownership, on the land issued for use from the date of this Resolution, to pay the annual recognition due of SRD. 3,345.00 (THREE THOUSAND AND THREE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIVE SURINAMESE DOLLARS);
2. The interested party concerned shall:
  - a. have the parcel land demarcated within the time and in the manner determined by State Land Surveyor;
  - b. on the first notice of the State, the land in use for the maintenance of the drainage lock or the installation of civil works, or such works, which is ceded by the State, without the State being obliged to pay any damages, in any way whatsoever.

3. The parcel land issued for use:
  - a. may not be used for any purpose other than that for which it was ceded;
  - b. may not be granted permission in whole or in part to third parties for rent or use, nor may it be authorised to construct or have buildings placed on it;
4. Within ONE YEAR of the date of entry into effect of the granting of the right of use, the interested party concerned shall ensure that the parcel land has been put into use;
5. The Minister is empowered to impose other special conditions;

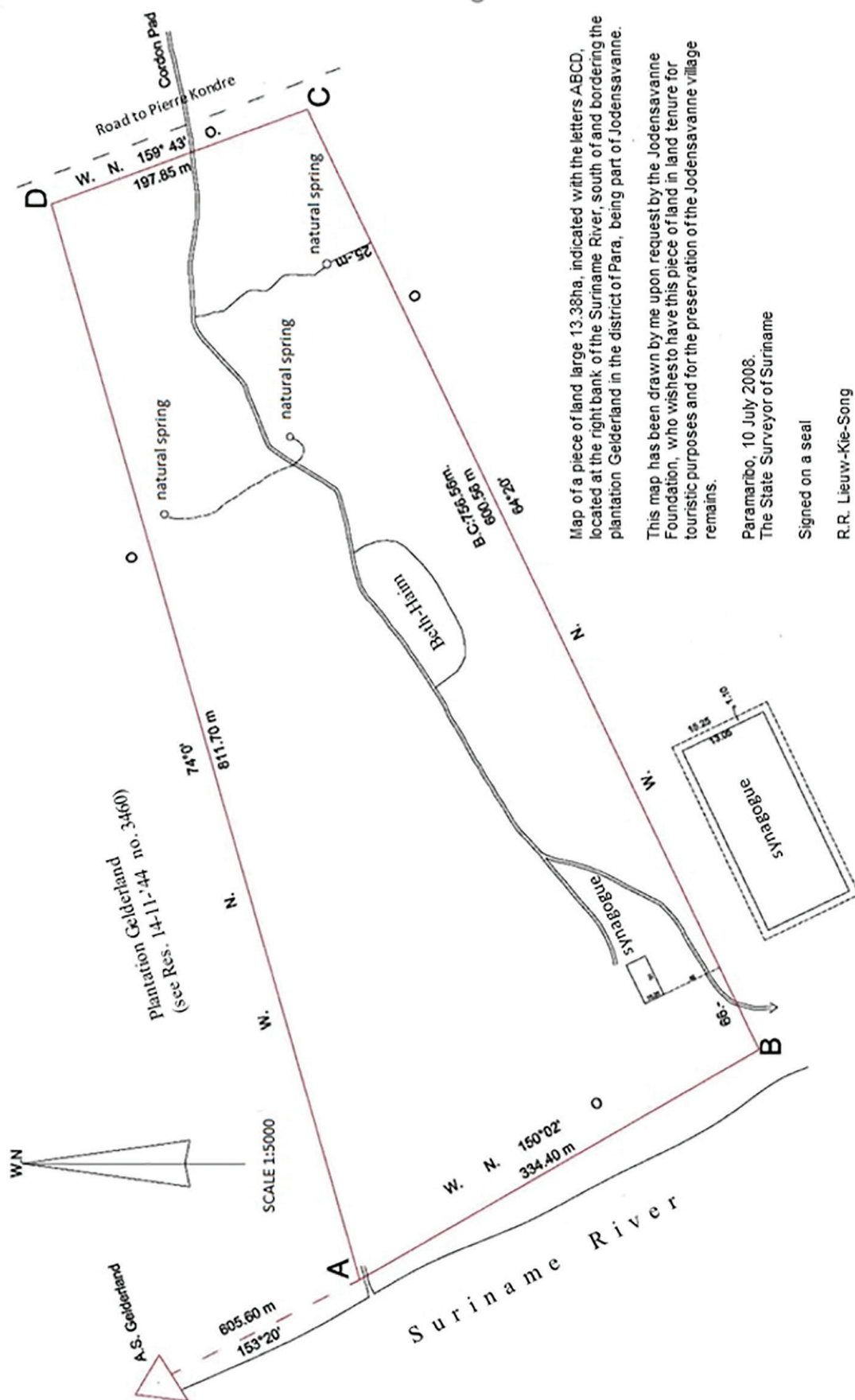
**III.** Draw the special attention of the interested party:

1. that, in the absence of payment of the recognition, for three consecutive years, the right of use may be revoked;
  2. that in the event of non-payment of one or more of the conditions laid down in paragraph II, the resolution may be withdrawn immediately, without the State being obliged to grant any compensation for damage or loss suffered due to reduced expected benefit;
  3. that, in the event of the withdrawal of the resolution, the interested party concerned will have to clear the parcel land within a specified period. Failing to do so, may result into eviction at the expense of the interested party concerned;
- IV.** It should be noted, that if the interested party does not wish to adhere to the conditions laid down in this Resolution, it must indicate so within one month of the date of this Resolution. Failing to do so, implies that the conditions are agreed upon and that the terms and conditions will be complied with.
- V.** A copy of this Resolution should be submitted to the Chairperson of the Court of Auditors of Suriname, the Chairperson of the Sub-Council for Land Use and Land Issuance, the Director of Public Works, the Director of Administrative Affairs of the Cabinet of the President of the Republic of Suriname, the District Commissioner of Para, the Head of the Land Inspection Service and REGISTERED to the interested party.

Paramaribo, 22 February 2010

The Minister mentioned above,  
Signed M.P. JONG TJIEN FA, B.A.  
For a single copy,  
The Head of the Cadaster,

( R.P. SOMOJIONO )



This map has been drawn by me upon request by the Jodensavanne Foundation, who wishes to have this piece of land in land tenure for touristic purposes and for the preservation of the Jodensavanne village remains.

Paramaribo, 10 July 2008.  
The State Surveyor of Suriname

The State Surveyor of Suriname

**Signed on a seal**

R.R. Lieu w-Kie-Song

ANNEX 6. JODENSAVANNE SETTLEMENT AND CASSIPORA CREEK CEMETERY  
MANAGEMENT PLAN 2020 - 2025

(Annexed as a Separate Document to this Nomination Dossier.)

JODENSAVANNE SETTLEMENT AND  
CASSIPORA CREEK CEMETERY  
**MANAGEMENT PLAN 2020-2025**



PRESERVING MONUMENTAL HERITAGE OF SURINAME



ANNEX 7

# MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

between



Stichting Jodensavanne  
Jodensavanne Foundation

THE JODENSAVANNE FOUNDATION

and



THE ANTON DE KOM UNIVERSITEIT  
VAN SURINAME (ADEKUS)

**June 2016**

The Jodensavanne Foundation, located at Zeelandiaweg 7-Fort Zeelandia, Paramaribo, registered on November 1, 1973 at the Public Registry for Foundations, herewith represented by Mr. Harrold Sijlbing, Chairman of the Foundation acting in his official capacity under the powers conferred on him,

AND

The Anton de Kom University of Suriname (AdeKUS), located at the Leysweg n° 86, Paramaribo, Suriname, herewith represented by Mr. Prof. Dr. Jack Menke, Chairman of the Board of the University, acting in his official capacity under the powers conferred on him

Jointly referred to as the parties,

Agree the following,

#### **Aware of the following backgrounds**

Jodensavanne was founded in 1685 and was the first autonomous Jewish Settlement in the world since the Roman Empire. Located on the Suriname River, in the District of Para, about 50 km from Paramaribo, it was during the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries the main center of fleeing Sephardic Jews who fled the Inquisition and various colonial areas in search of religious and cultural freedoms. The village offered these agrarian Jews the space to develop as nowhere before or later on the American continent, due to the many privileges they had. The remains of Jodensavanne include the ruin of the *Beraha VeSalom* Synagogue of about 450'x300', located in the center of the village, the Jewish and Creole cemeteries with many engraved symbols and various foundations of former buildings.

There are few archival documents that reflect on the historic village and its inhabitants. The records of administrations and religious leadership are sparse and give little insight into what the settlement looked like at the time of its flowering. Descriptions of both synagogue, houses and other buildings are also sparse. In the 1970s and 1980s, attempts were made to use archaeological research to identify the purported town plan with its roads around the synagogue. This effort, unfortunately, did not locate the roads nor did it reveal additional features or subsurface structures. More recent attempts provide important architectural renditions of visible structures at the Jodensavanne Settlement. There is a great shortage of historical material and despite the fact that the original brick ruins are still intact, very little decisive archaeological excavation research has been done to understand the village pattern through the material present and to reinterpret the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century Jewish planter life.

Jodensavanne has been on the UNESCO World Heritage Tentative list since 1998. The board of the Jodensavanne Foundation is preparing for the nomination file to be filed soon. Criterium ii. "*an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, in its development of architecture*", is one of ten criteria which Jodensavanne meets to be qualified as world heritage. In addition, management according to a management plan, cooperation with stakeholders, precise measurements and having accurate maps, conducting research and national recognition and protection are important aspects in the nomination process.

The management plan explicitly focuses on a conservation and research programme, which should contribute to the sustainable management as well as the preservation of the integrity and authenticity of the monument. Through multidisciplinary research the historical, archaeological, anthropological, architectural, ecological and recreational fields are discussed.

With the objective to conduct archaeological and historical research in Jodensavanne in the District of Para, the parties will abide to the following areas of cooperation:

#### **Article 1. Research Prospectus**

- a) The parties will collaborate on an annual cross disciplinary research prospectus for Jodensavanne. The research prospectus will be reviewed annually and its goals and objectives will be prioritized by the Jodensavanne Foundation. When applicable the participation of AdeKUS research institutes will be solicited to facilitate research projects as outlined by the research prospectus.
- b) The prospectus will include the flowing aspects:
  - i. Research goals and objectives;
  - ii. Names and affiliations of researchers who will maintain a presence at site;



- iii. Focal points or responsible persons from Jodensavanne Foundation and AdeKUS for all administrative matters;
- iv. A timeline of anticipated activities;
- v. Relevant research methods and techniques;
- vi. Cost estimates for proposed work;
- vii. Dissemination of acquired knowledge.

#### **Article 2. Administrative Activities and Communications**

- a. Jodensavanne Foundation will provide signage stating collaboration with AdeKUS;
- b. AdeKUS will solicit the necessary permit from Ministry of Education, Science and Culture, Archaeological Services or other institutions;
- c. AdeKUS will maintain communication with Archaeological Services;
- d. AdeKUS will solicit and maintain contacts with all personnel necessary to meet research goals and objectives;
- e. AdeKUS will maintain communication with necessary institutes and designated persons for research execution and report production.

#### **Article 3. Funding**

Based on the annual research prospectus, the Jodensavanne Foundation will annually earmark a-to-be determined budget for archaeological activities. The amount of the budget depends on the available resources and subsidies obtained and will cover: transport, field gear, equipment, artifact analysis, lab materials and report production. Jodensavanne Foundation and AdeKUS will try to find funding for research.

#### **Article 4. Site Security**

During the implementation of all research projects, the Jodensavanne Foundation will ensure that the safety of all participants is guaranteed. Provision of information to the local community and visitors through village meetings, signs and brochures on the activities in progress and the presence of researchers is considered important and inspections by local managers will take place regularly.

#### **Article 5. Professional Dissemination**

- a. AdeKUS will produce and submit a digital annual archaeology report for the Jodensavanne Foundation.
- b. The report will be reproduced in hardcopy by the Jodensavanne Foundation. Copies of the report will be submitted to a range of stakeholders, among these the Archaeological Services, AdeKUS, and the National Archives. The Jodensavanne Foundation will post a digital report on various websites and social media.
- c. AdeKUS will at all times inform the Jodensavanne Foundation about the use, dissemination and/or application of data obtained from research carried out in Jodensavanne through publications, presentations, academic papers, conferences, etc. In the case of publications, the Jodensavanne Foundation receives a copy, and in case of presentations and/or symposia, an invitation to participate.

#### **Article 6. Final Provisions**

- 1. This MOU is effective as of the date of signing by the appropriate representatives of both parties;
- 2. This MOU shall remain effective for a period of 5 years from the date of signature, with the understanding that it may be terminated earlier by either party giving at six months' notice to the other party in writing;
- 3. The MOU may be amended or extended by mutual consent in writing of the two parties.
- 4. Issues arising in the course of this MOU which cannot be decided by administrative means, will be settled by an arbitration board which will consist of 3 (three) members, 2 to be selected by each institution separately and 1 (one) elected by mutual consent of both parties.

Signed 23 June 2016, for and on behalf of,

**The Jodensavanne Foundation**  
By its authorised representative

Harrold A. Sijlbing Msc  
*Chairman of the Board*

**Anton de Kom University of Suriname**  
By its authorised representative

Prof. Jack Menke  
*Chairman of the University Board*

## ANNEX 8. HISTORICAL TIMELINE JODENSAVANNE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE

### European Colonization of the Guiana's: Provisional Endeavors

- 1643. A marriage certificate (*Kethubah*) of *Haham* Ishak Meatob and Jehudith, daughter of Jechiel Meatob, under date of the 14<sup>th</sup> of Elul, 5403 (1643), illustrates that in 1643 there were already early Jewish settlers living in Torarica, then the Capital of the English Colony Suriname.
- 1650s. Early Jewish colonizing attempts in Curaçao.
- 1652. A second contingent of Jewish settlers came from England, and arrived in Suriname in 1652 with Lord Willoughby of Parham. English Jews accompanied Lord Willoughby and participated in this settlement. David Cohen Nassy contracted by the Dutch West India Company to establish a Jewish patroonship on Curaçao.
- 1658. David Cohen Nassy established Jewish colonies in Essequibo.
- 1659. **September 12.** In a grant to David Nassy and partners, the Jews are permitted to found a colony on the island of Cayenne, French Guiana. Under Nassy's leadership, a fairly large Jewish colony arose in Cayenne, with slightly more than 150 settlers emigrating to it from as far away as Italy.
- 1660. One hundred and fifty-two Jews from Livorno (Leghorn) settle in Cayenne and founded in 1661/1662 a Portuguese-Jewish Community.

### Establishing a Jewish Community in Suriname under English Rule: The Cassipora Creek Settlement

- 1661. Founding of the Portuguese Jewish Congregation of Suriname under English Rule.
- 1662. **June 2.** Lord Willoughby of Parham gets permission from Charles II, King of England, to colonize Suriname. He brings with him a number of Jewish families who settled at Jodensavanna. In that same year, the Portuguese Jews of Cayenne are given the same privileges as the English colonists.
- 1664. **May 15.** The French take possession of Cayenne. After the fall of Cayenne many Dutch-Portuguese-Brazilian Jews under David Cohen Nassy left to Suriname. They brought their experience with the cultivation of sugarcane. On August 20<sup>th</sup> 1664, David Nassy left Cayenne with "his" Jews and their slaves for Suriname and settled near the Cassipora Creek.
- 1665. **August 17.** Governor and Assembly issued a grant of privileges, in which the Jews living in Suriname, and those who wished to settle there, were promised freedom to plant and trade, free practice of their religion, exemption from public duties with the exception of military service, a tribunal of their own for the decision of minor suits, and a concession of ten *akkers* of land near the Cassipora Creek, to build a synagogue and schools, and to lay out a cemetery. It is the first time in English history that full religious liberty and citizenship were, granted to Jews. Having the chance of going to other Dutch colonies in the vicinity where they were sure of the protection of the West India Company, the Cayenne Jews would not have come to Suriname if they had not been promised the same privileges as accorded to their nation in Dutch settlements. Issued on the 17<sup>th</sup> of August 1665, the grant can therefore be considered as an invitation to Jews in general, and the Cayenne Jews in particular. The grant reads as follows:

#### PRIVILEGES GRANTED BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT TO THE JEWS OF SURINAM, 1665.

*"Whereas it is good and sound policy to encourage as much as possible whatever may tend to the increase of a new colony, and to invite persons of whatsoever country and religion, to come and reside here and traffic with us; and whereas we have found that the Hebrew nation now already resident here, have, with their persons and property proved themselves useful and beneficial to this colony, and being desirous to encourage them to continue their residence, and trade here; we have with the authority of the governor, his council and assembly, passed the following act:*

*Every person belonging to the Hebrew nation now resident here, or who may come hereafter to reside and trade here, or in any place or district within the limit of this colony, shall possess and enjoy every liberty and privilege possessed by and granted to the citizens and inhabitants of the colony, and shall be considered as English-born, and they and their heirs shall in this manner possess their property, whether real or personal. It is also hereby declared that they shall not be compelled to serve any public office in this colony, and that we receive them under the protection and safeguard of our government with all the property they now hold or shall hereafter possess, and import from any foreign place or kingdom abroad. We also grant them every liberty and privilege which we enjoy ourselves, whether derived from laws, acts, or customs, either regarding*

*our lands, our persons, or other property, promising them that nothing of what they now possess, or shall hereafter acquire, shall be taken from them or be appropriated among ourselves by any person of whatever rank; but that on the contrary they shall have full liberty to plant, trade, and do whatsoever they may consider conducive to their advantage and profit, on condition that they shall be true subjects of our Sovereign Lord, the King of England, and shall obey all orders already issued by him, or which he may hereafter promulgate. It is, however, to be well understood, that none of these orders shall be contrary to what is herein contained. It is also hereby granted and permitted, in the amplest manner possible, to the Hebrew nation, to practice and perform all ceremonies and customs of their religion, according to their usages; also those relating to their marriages and last wills or testaments, and that the acts of marriage, made according to their rites and customs, shall be held valid in every respect. It is also hereby declared that they shall not suffer any let or hindrance in the observance of their Sabbath or festivals, and those who shall trouble them on that account shall be considered disturbers of the public peace, and shall be punished accordingly. Also that they shall not be bound to appear on the said days before any court or magistrate, and that all summonses and citations for the said days shall be null and void. Neither shall their refusal of payment of any claim made against them on these days' prejudice them in any way, or diminish any claim they may have.*

*The possession of ten "akkers" of land at the Division of Thorarica is also hereby granted to them that they may build thereon places of worship and schools, and for the burial of their dead.*

*They shall, moreover, not be compelled to do personal duty, but shall be permitted to send a substitute, except in case of war, when they also shall be bound to come forward with the other inhabitants. Permission is also hereby granted them to have a tribunal of their own; and that in cases so litigated, the deputies of their nation may pronounce sentence in all cases not exceeding ten thousand pounds of sugar.*

*Upon which sentence pronounced by the said deputies, the judge of our court shall grant execution to issue, and they shall keep registers and records of the same according to custom. When an oath shall be required, it shall be administered according to the custom of the Hebrew nation, and such oath shall be deemed valid, and have all the force and effect of a judicial oath, notwithstanding any law to the contrary.*

*That all this may be fully known, I have by order of his excellency the governor, his council and assembly, signed the present on the seventh of August, 1665.*

*Signed, JOHN PARRY, Secretary."*

- Between the year 1665 and 1671 a wooden Synagogue was built on a hill near the Cassipora Creek.
1666. A third influx took place in 1666, when a number of Jews, under the leadership of Joseph Nunez de Fonseca also known as David Cohen Nassi or Nassy, came from Cayenne and British Guiana where they had moved after the French conquest of Cayenne. Most of this third group were Jews who, during the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries, had been driven from Europe by the Spanish and Portuguese Inquisition and had gone to live in Brazil. When Brazil came under Dutch rule, and particularly under the government of Maurits van Nassau, they reached a status of great wealth. However, after the decline of Dutch power in Brazil, the prosperity of the Jews began to wane and in 1654, after the Portuguese reconquest they were forbidden further stay on Portuguese soil. The majority of the Brazilian Jews were excellent traders and first class agriculturists. They had considerable experience in tropical agriculture, particularly in growing sugar, and established many plantations. They settled at some distance from Torarica, in the so-called Jodensavanne or Jews Savanna.
1667. **February 26.** Suriname, then an English colony under the government of Lieutenant-General William Byam, surrendered to a Dutch fleet in command of Abraham Crynssens. In October 1667 the English recaptured Suriname, but within weeks a Dutch fleet arrived and demanded the return of Suriname. By Peace Treaty of Breda the Dutch acquired Suriname in exchange for New York, which the English seized in 1664. Suriname becomes a Dutch province with the Governor General Maurice de Rama. Jews are allowed all the rights of citizens. A number of them, however, left with the English and went to Jamaica. Shortly after 1667 the seat of government was moved from Torarica to the more easily defensible and economically better-situated Paramaribo.
1669. Governor General Julius Lichtenberg gives a formal promise to the Jews that they will be allowed the free exercise of their religion and all the other privileges granted by the English. They were largely engaged in agriculture.
1670. Most of the English Jews who arrived in the Colony with Lord Willoughby, left again with the vessels of Henry Willoughby. 1,200 persons in all left the Colony in this way.
1671. A start was made immediately with the building of some schools near the Cassipora Creek on an elevated spot at the ten "akkers" of land granted to them. In 1671 the "*Joodsche Burgerwacht Compagnie*"

- (the Jewish Civil Militia) was sworn in at the first synagogue of the Hebrew Nation.
1675. On August 9, 1675 the English emigrants with enslaved Africans and a few Indigenous left Suriname in three ships, the “Hercules”, the “America”, and the “Henry and Sarah”.
1677. An asylum for the education of children is founded “*Hets-Haim*” (Tree of life) in a house belonging to Captain S. Nassy and afterwards presented to the community by him. Isaac Mesa, Samuel Nassy and Jacob Pereira were made members of the Civil Defence Council.
1678. Samuel Nassy was instructed to “chase, catch and exterminate the rebellious runaway slaves”.

#### **Expanding a Jewish Community under Dutch Rule: The Rise of Jodensavanne**

- 1680s. Majority of Jewish plantations just south of Torarica Town, ceased to exist and the settlement near the Cassipora Creek was abandoned by its residents. A transition to Jodensavanne started.
1682. Samuel Nassy transfers the right of possession of the Jewish Savanna to the Community. The Jews were again confirmed in their equal rights with other citizens.
1684. Samuel Nassy appointed first *jurator* (notary) of the Jewish Nation.
1685. The Savanna congregation, *Kahal Kadosh Beraha VeSalom* (Blessing and Peace) founded. Samuel Nassy donated 25 *akkers* of land around the synagogue on the Savanna.
1688. July 19, Captain Nassy is the first to arrive in Paramaribo with his men after the assault on Governor van Sommelsdijck. The two vessels “Sara” and “Samuel” belonging to said Nassy are manned in order to pursue the mutineers.
1689. At the assault of the Frenchman Du Casse the defence of the principal fortress Zeelandia in the Colony, is entrusted to Captain Nassy with 84 Jewish citizens. Under Samuel Nassy the Jews did good service in beating off the French squadron. In fact, the loyalty of the Suriname Jews to the Netherlands government is unparalleled in American history. In every emergency they were found ready to prove their allegiance to Holland. From 1689 to 1772 they waged constant and desperate warfare against the runaway enslaved Africans who had formed several settlements in the bush and constituted a grave menace to the peace of the colony.
1691. Samuel Nassy gives another 25 *akkers* of land at Jodensavanne to the Jewish Nation. Governor Johan van Scharphuyzen granted by *warrant* of 12. September 1691 another 100 *akkers* land at Jodensavanne to the Nation.
1712. The French buccaneer Cassard raids the colony and Jewish planters financed in great part the ransom consisting of enormous quantities of sugar and cash. The Jews again, under Captain Isaac Pinto, do good service in beating off the attack of the French.
1717. Continued trouble of the Jews with the Maroons.
1718. The Maroons destroy the plantation of David Nassy. They are chased by the Jews under the leadership of Captain Jacob D’Ailar and Abraham de Brito for the murder of Manuel Pereira.
1719. New Portuguese synagogue *Ne VeSalom* consecrated in Paramaribo.
1726. The Jews have still further trouble with the Maroons.
1730. The Jews still owned 115 sugar plantations (93 on the Suriname River and 22 on the Upper Commewijne and region) out of a total of 401.
1734. The Ashkenazi Jews request to form a separate community, which is allowed. They were, however, prohibited to own any possession on the Jewish Savanna, nor were they allowed to have their own jurisdiction.
1735. Separation of the “*Hoogduytsche*” (Ashkenazi) Jews from the Portuguese congregation by act of January 5, 1735, before the Governor. The former founded the congregation *Ne VeSalom*, called after the synagogue of that name, which they obtained from the Portuguese by paying the amount at which it was estimated. The Portuguese thereupon built a new synagogue, *Sedek VeSalom* (Justice and Peace). The number of plantations had risen to 500, largely as a result of the new cultivation of coffee around Paramaribo.
1743. David Nassy in Paramaribo, 71 years of age, is successful in more than 30 engagements with the Maroons.
1746. January 24. The originally privileges to the Portuguese Jewish Nation are again confirmed. The starting point is still the English Charter from August 17, 1665.
1759. Jewish Creoles founded in 1759 on Siva-Plein in Paramaribo a place of worship called *Darchei Yesharim* (The Ways of the Righteous).



#### Demise of Jodensavanne: 1770s - 1865

- 1770s- 1780s. Frequent sales of houses in Jodensavanne illustrating the departure from Jodensavanne. The influx of people into Paramaribo, a form of rural-urban migration, had started early in the eighteenth century.
1771. Between 1771 and 1795 a total of 332 Jewish immigrants arrived in Suriname, of whom 171 Ashkenazim and 159 Sephardim. Of these, 283 came from the Netherlands, all except 7 from Amsterdam, 42 from the Caribbean and 7 from North America. In the same period, a similar number of Jews actually left Suriname, namely 311, half going to Amsterdam, a quarter elsewhere in the Caribbean and a quarter to North America. Discussing Jewish migration to Suriname, Cohen notes that "the colony had first been attractive for the rights and privileges it offered and later because it maintained them. Now, increasing poverty and the failure of charitable institutions made Suriname into a dumping ground for the Jewish poor of Amsterdam".
1772. A long period of large-scale rebellions known as the "Boni Maroon Wars" pose a severe threat to the Jewish Nation. Military aid from the mother-country had to be called in. Some 500 soldiers were sent to Suriname to put the Maroons down.
1773. The bankruptcy of the important commercial firm Deutz of Amsterdam compelled many (Jewish) plantation owners to sell out and move to the Capital Paramaribo. A long period of economic decline sets in.
1774. A 94 km long military defence line (Military Cordon or *Cordonpad*) was commissioned to fight the Maroons. The Line started at Jodensavanne and ended at the Atlantic Ocean.
1775. Luxurious living made room for bleak despair and depression.
1778. The military defence line completed.
- 1780s. Jodensavanne became a religious pilgrimage site.
1785. On October 12, the centennial celebration of the founding of the congregation *Beraha VeSalom* in the Savanna of Suriname was held.
1787. The center of Surinamese Jewry shifted from Jodensavanne to Paramaribo, in part stimulated by lower or disappointing agricultural production. Meetings of the *Mahamad* were no longer held at Jodensavanne. David Nassy counted in 1787, 834 *Sephardim*.
1788. Most of the Jewish community's ruling elite living in Paramaribo and engaged in business and trade. Some 22 impoverished families (approx. 100 persons) remained at Jodensavanne and existing on petty trade.
1791. The Portuguese Jews number 834 and the Ashkenazi Jews 477. They constitute in all more than one-third of the white population of the Colony. They possess 46 of the 600 plantations in the colony. Jewish mulattos number 100.
1793. A group of coloured Jews get the right to be member of the community.
- 1800s. As Jodensavanne dwindled, enslaved and free Africans were in the majority in Jodensavanne.
1806. David de Is. C. Nassy died in March 1806. He was buried at the cemetery of Jodensavanne.
1823. Contracts signed for repair and paintwork of *Beraha VeSalom* Synagogue.
1824. Contracts signed for repair and paintwork of *Beraha VeSalom* Synagogue.
1825. **June 20.** All special privileges granted to the Jews in former times were discarded: as Dutch citizens they enjoyed full equality of rights and duties with all other subjects of the Netherlands crown. Three years afterward they were, furthermore, given the right to occupy public positions. Gradually the use of the Dutch language had become more and more widespread, and in 1837 it was officially stipulated that henceforth all official minutes of the Jewish community be composed in Dutch, not Portuguese.
1827. The number of Jewish families living in Jodensavanne had shrunk to 8 families.
1832. On the 10<sup>th</sup> of September, 1832, the most prominent houses and buildings at Jodensavanne were destroyed by a fire. The fire originated in an uninhabited house of the sexton, Mr. de la Parra, which stood right opposite the synagogue, and soon reached the adjacent large house of the Ex-Captain of militia of the Division of Upper Suriname, Mr. Jacob de Meza, followed by the house of the late Josua de la Parra, (died in December, 1832) and two other houses. Hereafter, the village went out of existence, since the few remaining inhabitants were too poor to think of rebuilding. The abandonment had a negative impact on long established ritual traditions and daily life of the remaining residents of Jodensavanne.
1837. Minutes of the Netherlands Portuguese Israelite Community no longer written in Portuguese, but in Dutch.
1840. A short-lived attempt to revive the almost abandoned Jodensavanne village. A list of subscription circulates for the (re)building of houses at Jodensavanne.

1861. April 7, by resolution No.7, the Dutch government in The Hague resolved that the archives of the former Jewish Court of the Jodensavanne would be considered government property and placed in the Suriname Colonial Library. It was not until 1916 that all the archives of the Netherlands Portuguese Israelite Community, the name which had been given to the Portuguese congregation in 1835, were transferred to the State Archives at The Hague, where they underwent a thorough reclassification.

#### Period of Great Negligence: 1865-1968

1865. Until this year there were still divine services at Jodensavanne. A period of 180 years came to an end in 1865 of serving the Jewish community. Jodensavanne became a place to be remembered.
1867. The roof of the *Beraha VeSalom* Synagogue collapsed. No subsequent repairs followed causing the synagogue to become a ruin over time.
1900. At the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century approximately 1,500 Jewish citizens were living in Suriname, occupying honourable positions and controlling principal properties of the colony. Yet their number gradually declined, and in 1923 there were only 818 Jews left in Suriname.
1906. Rabbi Hilfman, leader of the Jewish community of Paramaribo, started upon the arduous task of putting the ruin of the *Beraha VeSalom* Synagogue and the burial places in some sort of order.
1916. The archives of the Dutch Portuguese Jewish community transported to the “*Rijksarchief*” in The Hague.
- 1940s. With the Nazi occupation of The Netherlands in Europe (1940) and the fall of the Netherlands East Indies (Indonesia) to the Japanese (1942), Suriname – together with the colony of Curaçao – became the only free Dutch soil under the rule of Queen Wilhelmina and her government in London. A concentration camp, named “Camp Jodensavanne”, was set up a few distance of the former Jodensavanne Settlement. This Camp detained political prisoners from Indonesia of having sympathized or collaborated with Nazi Germany. Detainees were used to survey and clean the vegetated synagogue and the *Beth Haim* of Jodensavanne.
1946. Camp Jodensavanne abandoned.
1967. Overgrown Jodensavanne cleaned again, this time by the *Troepenmacht in Suriname* (Surinamese Army).

#### Period of Renaissance: 1968-1986

1968. A Committee was formed to preserve the remnants of the former settlement of Jodensavanne for future generations, and to utilize them in the interest of the Surinamese public and for heritage tourism. A site survey was conducted by Dutch preservation experts to prepare a large scale restoration of the BVS Synagogue. A first day cover was issued for promoting the restoration.
1971. October 11, 1971. Establishment of the Jodensavanne Foundation to preserve, protect and maintain the remains of the former Jewish Settlement.
1972. Start of restoration project of the *Beraha VeSalom* Synagogue and development of visitor facilities such as small museum and restrooms.
1973. August 14, 1973. Official delivery of restored synagogue with visitor facilities.
- 1981- Archaeological excavations at Jodensavanne by Archaeological Service of Suriname.
1983. Excavation of skeletal remains at Jodensavanne *Beth Haim*.

#### Period of Negligence (Civil War): 1986-1998

1986. Start of a civil war in the Interior of Suriname between Surinamese National Army and Rebel groups causing preservation efforts of 1970s to be wasted. Visitors facilities were destroyed and accessibility to Jodensavanne became limited if not impossible. The site became overgrown again.
1992. End of Civil War.

#### Period of Renewed Revival: 1998-Present

1998. Revival of Jodensavanne Foundation. Jodensavanne was cleaned and made accessible again. With funding from the USA Embassy, Hotel Torarica and the Dutch Embassy, several projects could be implemented such as the construction of visitor's facilities, a new wooden dock, a concrete paved stair and a small temporary information centre. Jodensavanne on List of 100 most Endangered Monuments of the World. Jodensavanne and Cassipora Creek Cemetery placed on the UNESCO Tentative List for World Heritage.
2000. Jodensavanne once more on the List of 100 most Endangered Monuments of the World.

2001. The Jewish Heritage Program of the World Monuments Fund granted the construction of signage boards at Jodensavanne and Cassipora Creek Cemetery.
2002. From this period on, strong focus on surveying and mapping of physical remains of Jodensavanne and Cassipora Creek Cemetery.
2008. First Management Plan of the Jodensavanne Archaeological Site, "The Jodensavanne and Cassipora Cemetery Management Plan 2008-2012", financed by the Netherlands Funds-in-Trust at UNESCO.
2008. First Memorandum of Cooperation signed between the neighbouring Indigenous Village of Redi Doti and Jodensavanne Foundation.
- 2007 & 2009. Mapping of official boundaries of Jodensavanne village and Cassipora Creek Cemetery.
2009. Aerial Survey above Jodensavanne Area.
2009. Former Jodensavanne settlement and Cassipora Creek Cemetery officially designated as archaeological monument. Publication of *"Remnant Stones: The Jewish Cemeteries of Suriname: Epitaphs"*.
2011. Publication of *"Remnant Stones: The Jewish Cemeteries and Synagogues of Suriname: Essays"*. Project "Consolidation of *Beraha VeSalom* Synagogue and preservation of a number of brick graves at the Jodensavanne *Beth Haim*" implemented, financed by Netherlands Mutual Cultural Heritage Fund.
- 2014-2015. Archaeological Field School at Jodensavanne.
2015. Second Memorandum of Cooperation signed between the neighbouring Indigenous Village of Redi Doti and Jodensavanne Foundation. From 2015 onwards, both intrusive and non-intrusive archaeological research at Jodensavanne and Cassipora Creek Settlement.
- 2015-2016. Archaeological Field School at Jodensavanne.
2016. Signing of Memorandum of Understanding between Department of History (Faculty of Humanities) of the Anton de Kom University of Suriname and the Jodensavanne Foundation regarding archaeological research at Jodensavanne. Construction of a second basic visitor's camp across the *Beraha VeSalom* Synagogue. Opening of Exposition "Jews of the Caribbean" in Samuel Cohen Nassy visitor's Centre at Jodensavanne.
- 2017- Implementation of project "Preparatory support for Jodensavanne, Suriname" aimed at strengthening the draft nomination file the Jodensavanne Archaeological Site.
2018. Exploratory archaeological investigations at the supposed location of the Cassipora Creek Settlement by Simon Goldstone (University of Florida) and David Markus (Clemson University).
2019. Implementation of project "Preservation of wooden grave markers of the African-Creole Cemetery" (a part of the 2017 project). Implementation of Project "Jewish Trail" at Jodensavanne financed by Jewish Historical Museum in Amsterdam. Three history students of the Anton de Kom University of Suriname minoring Archaeology, received their Bsc. on a thesis of Jodensavanne: *"Talking Shards - An archeological research of Pottery Shards of Jodensavanne"* (Sushmeeta Ganesh), *"Colonial Metal Artefacts at Jodensavanne - Analysis of Jodensavanne's colonial metals"* (Santosh Singh), and *"Remote sensing at Jodensavanne - An Archaeological Research for Jodensavanne's Settlement Pattern"* by Farisha Kartosemito. The archives of the Netherlands Portuguese Israelite Community in Suriname transferred to the National Archive of Suriname.
2020. LiDAR Survey conducted above the Jodensavanne Archaeological Site and Redi Doti Area, funded by the Center for Jewish Studies at University of Florida. The brick foundation of House de Meza across the *Beraha VeSalom* Synagogue is excavated with funding from SANTOUR Foundation, to learn more about the residential history of the house and to make the foundation visible for visitors. The Jodensavanne Archaeological Site is closed for 6 months due to the Covid-19 pandemic.
2021. Old and expired "Jodensavanne and Cassipora Cemetery Management Plan 2008-2012" revised and replaced by the "Jodensavanne Settlement and Cassipora Creek Cemetery Management Plan 2020-2025:". Renewed (third) Memorandum of Cooperation between Jodensavanne Foundation and Redi Doti Indigenous Village. Approval of World Heritage Volunteer project "Conservation of the Jodensavanne Heritage in Suriname". Nomination of "Jodensavanne Archaeological Site" for inscription on UNESCO's World Heritage List.

## ANNEX 9. LETTER OF PERMISSION FOR USE OF PHOTOGRAPHS

The Jodensavanne Foundation grants to UNESCO the non exclusive cession of rights for use of images in this nomination dossier that are specifically owned by the Foundation.

2021

## ANNEX 10. PRINTED MAPS (Annexed as Separate Maps to this Nomination Dossier.)

Map No.	Title of Map	Scale
JAS 4	Aerial Map of Location of Nominated Property: Jodensavanne Settlement and Cassipora Creek Cemetery	1:25,000
JAS 6	Aerial Map of Nominated Property and Buffer Zone: Jodensavanne Settlement and Buffer Zone	1:8,000
JAS 7	Heritage Remains and Natural Features of Nominated Property: Jodensavanne Settlement	1:6,000
JAS 8	Aerial Map of Nominated Property: Cassipora Creek Cemetery and Buffer Zone	1:2,500
JAS 9	LiDAR Image of Nominated Property: Cassipora Creek Cemetery and Buffer Zone	1:5,000

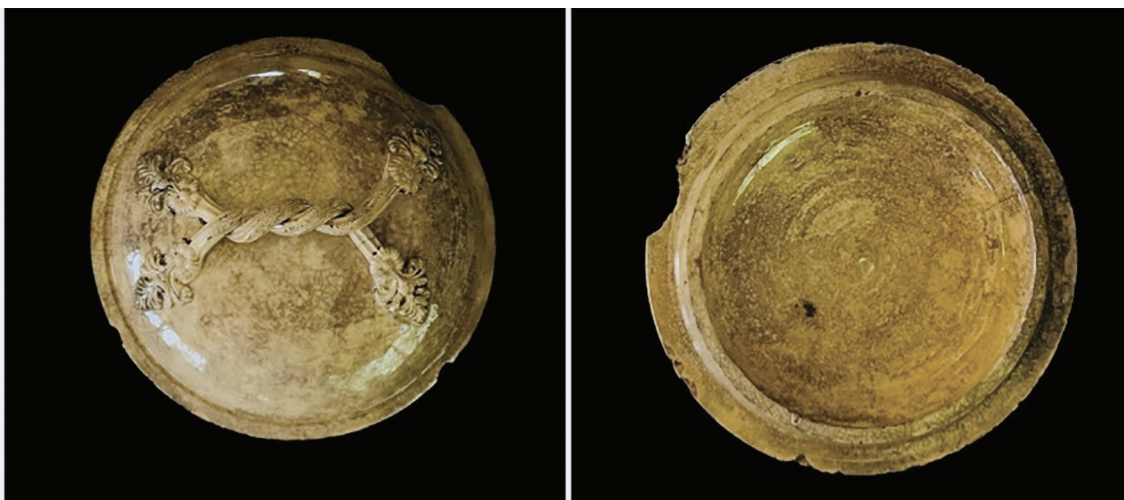


Figure 191. Ceramic Teapot Lid excavated at House de Meza.





Figure 192. Indigenous people from Redi Doti Village performing a cultural dance for a group of visitors.