



# Collecting and Connecting

Historical Data for Inner City  
Development in Indonesia

met verdeelwerk.  
over afvoer.  
meetschot inde leiding naar het reservoir.  
met meetschot.  
duiker.

# Collecting and Connecting

*Historical Data for Inner City Development in Indonesia*

**Workshop Report**

**Jakarta, Indonesia**

**27-28 October 2014**

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## COLLECTING AND CONNECTING HISTORICAL DATA FOR INNER CITY DEVELOPMENT IN INDONESIA

### WORKSHOP REPORT JAKARTA, INDONESIA 27-28 OCTOBER 2014

Heritage conservation is undergoing a real boom in Indonesia. Aspiring to safeguard historical buildings and old inner cities, NGOs, universities and government institutions are developing plans. In this process, historical data are a significant element. They provide insight in the *raison d'être* of the heritage at stake, inspiration and, above all, a foundation for decision making during the design- and planning process. Without consideration of the past, conserving historical features and consistency of the result is hard to ensure. Unintentionally, despite good intentions to regenerate heritage, it could even lead to degeneration of heritage features and misinterpretation of structures and sites as a whole. Hence, collecting and analysing historical data, to integrate into planning processes, is extremely important.

Compilation and interpretation of historical data is a task for specialists with the knowledge and experience in that matter. This means not every person involved in heritage conservation and city planning understands what to do to collect and interpret historical data. The workshop 'Historical Data for Inner City Development' aimed to bridge this barrier. It was held on 27 and 28 October at the National Archives of Indonesia (ANRI) in Jakarta. Participants with a wide range of backgrounds, from government, non-government to universities, came from several Indonesian cities to take part.

On the first day of the workshop, overall views about collecting and interpreting historical data from archival experts, researchers and practitioners from Indonesia and the Netherlands were discussed. On the second day, the participants were introduced to hands-on experiences in using and interpreting archives as a source for historical data. Most participants did not have much experience in visiting archives before. There is also a lack of experience in studying archives written in the Dutch language as a source of information about buildings and city planning in Indonesia when the country was a colony of the Netherlands. The workshop turned out to be an eye opener for them.

The workshop was jointly organized by institutions from Indonesia and the Netherlands cooperating in the fields

of archives and built heritage. The most important discovery is that trainings like this workshop are needed in Indonesia, especially for the non-archival audience, those who do not work for archival institutions. This cross-sectorial collaboration offered a good result for all parties, archival and non-archival institutions, participants and organizers. Such initiatives need to be encouraged more often in Indonesia on various levels and scales, especially when relevant to heritage conservation projects and urban planning schemes.





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REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA  
MUSEUM DJAKARTA

27

# 1. Introduction

## A network of heritage cities in Indonesia

Indonesia consists of 399 regencies and 98 cities. These cities and regencies have a range of heritage assets, both natural and cultural. On 25 October, 2008, the Indonesian Heritage Cities Network or JKPI (*Jaringan Kota Pusaka Indonesia*) was formed in Surakarta by 12 mayors. The network was initiated by Joko Widodo, the current President of the Republic of Indonesia, but at that time Mayor of Surakarta. Today, over 50 cities and regencies are members of the JKPI, each of them represented by its mayor. The Indonesian Heritage Trust or BPPI (*Badan Pelestarian Pusaka Indonesia*), a national umbrella organisation of private heritage foundations, plays a coordinating role within the network.

The aims of the JKPI include developing cooperation between cities with cultural and natural heritage and encouraging mutual cooperation with other stakeholders to conserve heritage. To support JKPI heritage cities, BPPI and the Directorate General of Spatial Planning of the Indonesian Ministry of Public Works (PU) set up a programme: the Programme of Management and Conservation of Heritage City or P3KP (*Program Penataan dan Pelestarian Kota Pusaka*). This programme aims to help local authorities to develop heritage management, as well as training courses and programmes for professionals active in the field of heritage conservation.

## Historical data for inner city development

Most heritage cities have developed revitalization plans for urban areas and heritage buildings. In practice, the Directorate General of Spatial Planning of the Ministry of Public Works works together with other sectors. One of them is the Directorate General of Human Settlement which has a programme focussing on an architectural and environmental design for heritage cities. Cities and regencies should prepare a project plan, namely an architectural and environmental design plan (*Rencana Tata Bangunan dan Lingkungan*, RTBL). Each project plan is unique depending on the specific context of the city/regency concerned. One of the important themes for heritage cities is revitalization of inner cities.

In order to make a comprehensive plan, expertise how to collect and manage historical data and information and



The P3KP programme is set up to support Indonesian heritage cities (*kota pusaka* in Bahasa Indonesia).

integrating them into spatial planning is needed. Few cities have experience in preparing such a plan. In many cases the heritage inventory is not sufficiently integrated into urban planning. Lack of information about urban planning history and architectural history is a severe problem. To deal with these challenges, the workshop 'Historical Data for Inner City Development' has been organized on 27 and 28 October in Jakarta.





Participants and resource persons together with the Director of ANRI, Mustari Irawan, on day one of the workshop.

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### Sharing knowledge to conserve shared heritage

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Together with the organizations mentioned above, the National Archives of Indonesia or ANRI (*Arsip Nasional Republik Indonesia*) and the Centre for Architecture Documentation or PDA (*Pusat Dokumentasi Arsitektur*), played a significant role in the workshop as it fits their objective to support the heritage field collecting or managing historical data. Their experience in this field made it possible to look for an approach that customised needs of the Indonesian heritage sector. Furthermore, the venue provided by ANRI made it possible to conduct the workshop in an appropriate setting. The workshop was held at the second floor of B Building, Aula Soemartini, ANRI.

At the request of the Indonesian partners, the Cultural Heritage Agency of the Netherlands or RCE (*Rijksdienst voor het Cultureel Erfgoed*) and the National Archives of the Netherlands or NA (*Nationaal Archief*) supported the workshop. Cultural heritage related to the relationship between Indonesia and Netherlands is often called 'shared heritage' and can be found in many Indonesian inner cities. Revitalization and restoration of historic areas are an important focus of the 'shared heritage' policy of the Dutch government. To realize the best possible participation the Dutch counterparts invited two

Dutch experts, Pauline K.M. van Roosmalen and Huib Akihary and commissioned Hasti Tarekat of the Centre for International Heritage Activities (CIE) from the Netherlands as the project leader.

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### Participants and resource persons

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Participation was open for civil servants, universities, archivists and heritage societies throughout Indonesia. Participants were asked to supply a case study, for example an old building or area for which they are seeking historical information. A list of the participants can be found in appendix 5 and a list of the submitted case studies in appendix 11. A team of Indonesian and Dutch experts contributed to the workshop. Organization and coordination was arranged by Risma Manurung (ANRI), Nadia Purwestri (PDA) and Hasti Tarekat (CIE). They also joined discussions or gave presentations regarding their areas of expertise. The ANRI experts also included Nadia Fauziah Dwindari, Wiwi Diana Sari, Diantyo Nugroho and Jajang Nurjaman.

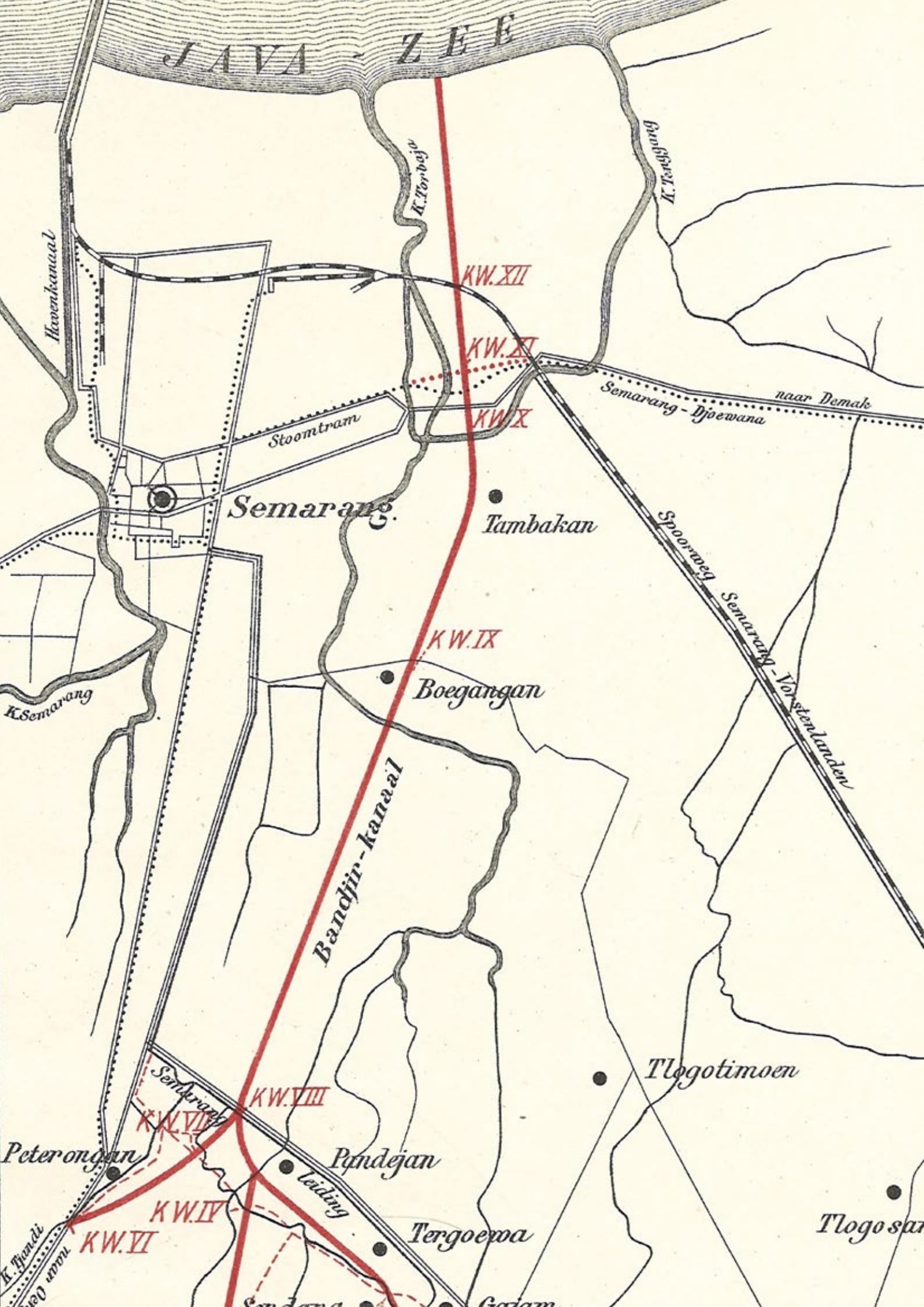
Punto Wijayanto contributed as representative of BPPI and coordinator of P3KP. NA send two experts with specific knowledge of archives regarding the shared history of Indonesia and the Netherlands, namely Frans van Dijk and Johan van Langen. Peter Timmer joined the



A hands-on approach by walking through and finding your way in archive files.

workshop on behalf of the RCE and focussed on integration of data in urban development. Key persons during the workshop were architectural historians Pauline K.M. van Roosmalen and Huib Akihary. Besides lecturing, they devised exercises, based on cases studies provided by participants, which they prepared at ANRI prior to the workshop. Their experiences in Indonesian architectural and urban research and heritage conservation played an important role in creating a hands-on approach for the workshop.





JAVA ZEE

Hovenkanaal

K. Torbaja

K. Torbajang

KW.XVII

KW.XI

KW.X

Stoomtram

Semarang - Djoejana naar Demak

Semarang

Tambakan

Spoorweg Semarang - Vorstenlanden

KW.IX

Boegangan

K.Semarang

Bandjir-kanaal

Tlogotimoen

KW.VIII

KW.VII

Peterongan

Pandejan

KW.IV

leiding

Tergoewa

KW.VI

Tlogosari

K. Pandi

Semarang Gadam



## 2. Objective

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### Foundation for heritage-led inner city development

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Integration of historical data in inner city development requires the involvement of a wide range of subjects and specific expertise, ranging from collection to management. The workshop goals were:

- To provide tools and methods for collecting and managing historical data and information;
- To exchange knowledge and experiences how to identify and interpret historical data.

Given the time frame and the diversity of the involved areas of expertise it was necessary to focus this workshop specifically on collecting data, in particular from the archives. This was decided because all heritage-led developments start with collecting historical data to get a thorough understanding of the building history of a place, which is the very foundation of every successful heritage conservation project. Thus the emphasis of the workshop was on know-how to collect data and the possibilities archives offer in this matter. More information about the background of archives regarding Indonesian history and Dutch-Asian relations can be found in Appendix 6. Other subjects related to the goals of the workshop were discussed in general. Depending on the outcomes of this workshop, extensive elaboration on these subjects were to be considered as part of a possible follow-up workshop.

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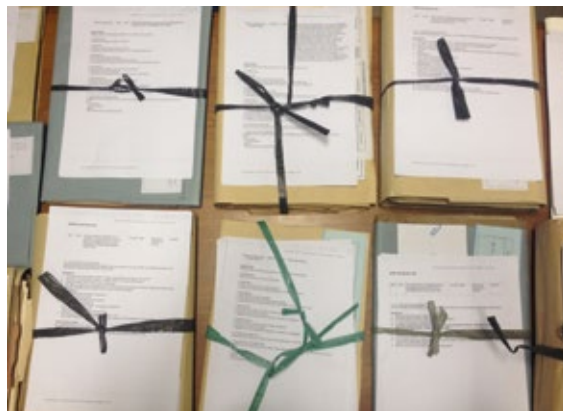
### Lectures, case studies and exercises

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The first day of the workshop was divided into sessions with lectures, followed by a plenary discussion (for the workshop programme see appendix 3). In this way, participants could ask questions in general or specific concerning their own case study. Prior to the workshop, the participants were asked to send in a case study to provide input for exercises which were elaborated on the second day of the workshop. In total 12 cases were sent by the participants. The reason for this set-up was threefold:

1. To encourage participants to formulate their questions and case(s) as clearly as possible in order to determine the search strategy;
2. To gain insight into the questions and cases that exist locally;
3. To prepare the files necessary for the workshop.

Pauline K.M. van Roosmalen and Huib Akihary prepared exercises for the participants. As they anticipated, no directly relevant data or information related to the case studies was found in the archives of ANRI. This is because relevant data is probably available in other archives. In compliance with the workshop's objective, other cases were used to exchange knowledge and experiences how to identify and interpret historical data. With regard to the alternative cases, Van Roosmalen and Akihary prepared 16 files from the ANRI collection. 12 files were selected from the Archive of the department of Public Works (*Burgerlijke Openbare Werken* or BOW), two from the Archive of the department of Mining (*Dienst Mijnwezen*), one from the Archive of *Arsip Kolonial* and one from the department of Home Affairs (*Binnenlands Bestuur* or BB). The archives from the BOW *Grote Bundel* (large bundle) deal with a specific building or project and provide loads of information about the building or project such as construction specifications, names of architects and contractors. They almost always contain drawings.



The archive files to study, prior to the workshop selected by Pauline K.M. van Roosmalen and Huib Akihary



Huib Akihary and Pauline K.M. van Roosmalen explained how archive files are set up and how to handle them to preserve the fragile documents for future research.



During the exercises, the staff of ANRI supported the participants in guiding them through the archive files.

The selected files were as much as possible related to the regions, towns or places mentioned in the case studies written and provided by the participants prior to the workshop. For a better understanding of what archive files can tell you, Van Roosmalen en Akihary prepared questionnaires for each file to be answered by the participants (Appendix 10: Questionnaire Format). The answers of the questions could be found within the file itself or with the aid of other resources available online, see Appendix 7.









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## Integration of historical data into urban planning

Peter Timmer (RCE)

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Heritage conservation and economic and urban development are often seen as contradictory objectives. In actual fact, they can complement each other. Heritage, for example, adds attractiveness and cultural significance to urban development. As for the development itself, it provides new functions and an economic base for maintenance and therefore sustainable conservation of heritage. Without development, inner cities are destined to deteriorate and their heritage features will – slowly but surely - disappear. When conservation and development are seen as a combined objective (integrated conservation), it is possible to move forward to a heritage-led revitalizing of old inner cities. In his lecture, Peter Timmer explained about the importance of historical data and how heritage assets are implemented in building plans, urban plans and spatial planning. Historical data is very helpful in understanding a place and raising awareness. He elaborated on the methodology of historical assessments, by showing international examples and, more specifically, the Dutch practice of applied scientific surveys: the so- called building history surveys and cultural historical surveys. These surveys do not only focus on analysing and valuing, but also provide inspiration and guidelines for planning, policy and design ('collecting and connection'). Important steps to take into account are a deliberate formulation of the assignment, making an inventory by collecting data from primary, secondary and empiric sources, analysing the collected data, valuing and mapping the heritage significance and finally formulating recommendations.

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## Integrating historical information into conservation planning

Nadia Purwestri (PDA)

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Historical information plays an important role in the conservation of heritage buildings. Historical information helps architects to make a conservation plan. In this regard, PDA has a lot of experience when it comes to restoration of heritage buildings in Jakarta. In her lecture Nadia Purwestri elaborated on the steps to follow to conduct a conservation plan. The first step is always documentation. During the documentation process works to be done are: identification and inventory, re-measurement, re-drawing, diagnosis and analysis of the physical condition, historical and architectural research,

damage assessment, and updating information of the building concerned. Historical information is gathered by doing research at ANRI, the National Library, etc. This historical information consists of old photographs of the building, original drawings, old map and archives. The next step is planning. Formulating guidelines and recommendations for conservation are part of this step. Here, historical information helps architects to analyse alterations and additions of the building concerned. It also helps to decide to what conditions heritage building will be restored or what is needed to make a reconstruction drawing for elements that has been changed. The best example following these steps is the restoration of the building of the Museum Bank Indonesia. Historical data obtained in the process of documentation made it possible for the architect to make a good conservation plan. Based on the outcomes of the research, it was decided to restore the structure in the condition as it was in 1935. Furthermore, other reconstruction works were also planned and implemented based on historical data.

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## Role of spatial planning in the conservation of heritage cities in Indonesia

Punto Wijayanto (BPPI/P3KP)

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In his contribution, Punto Wijayanto explained about national and local efforts to support heritage management in Indonesia. In order to realize implementation of city planning based on its heritage assets, the Directorate General of Spatial Planning - Ministry of Public Works launched a programme in 2012. This programme, namely *Program Penataan dan Pelestarian Kota Pusaka* or P3KP (Programme of Management and Conservation of Heritage City) focuses on heritage cities/



Punto Wijayanto elaborates on the activities to support Indonesian heritage cities in management and conservation.

regencies, particularly members of *Jaringan Kota Pusaka Indonesia* or JKPI (Indonesian Heritage Cities Network). Punto Wijayanto's lecture gave insight into the strategic approach of the programme which aims to facilitate a heritage-led development of those cities/regencies, by preserving and utilizing their heritage assets. One of the P3KP goals is to encourage heritage cities to integrate historical elements into spatial developments guided by a *Rencana Aksi Kota Pusaka* or RAKP (Heritage Management Plan) and a *Rencana Penataan Kawasan Pusaka Prioritas* or RPKPP (Management Plan for Heritage Area). To conduct a proper RAKP, it is important that the cities concerned understand their urban history. Just a few cities in Indonesia actually have experience in this issue. In general, most cities have made an heritage inventory and a list of heritage buildings and historic districts. However, those lists lack comprehensive or sufficient information about the history of historic buildings and urban planning in Indonesia. It is fundamental that urban planners who are involved in making a RAKP require capacity to find and make use of historical archives.

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### Archives of Algemene Secretarie 1816-1950

Nadia F. Dwiandari (ANRI)

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The existence of *Algemene Secretarie* (General Secretariat) came into being in 1819 as the Governor General of the Dutch East Indies needed an assisting body to execute his tasks in controlling the colony. General Secretariat produced and received a huge amount of documents during its existence from 1819 to 1950, ranging from correspondence with external parties (including with the central government in The Hague, the Netherlands), Governor General's decisions and other regulations, to documents of internal decision making. During the workshop, Nadia F. Dwiandari lectured about the Archives of the General Secretariat which are held by ANRI. In total, these archives contain around 6 kilometres archive material and they are open and accessible for public. Since this organization was dealing with the affairs handled by the Governor General, the subjects covered by the archives are various, from relations to the government in the Netherlands, military affairs, and to particular fields such as education, health, agriculture, taxes, and public works (including infrastructures, transportation, and telecommunication). There are different systems used in the archives: chronological order with finding aids based on subjects for archives of 1816-1942 and subjects based for archives of 1942-1950. For chronological archives, users need to consult several

steps by searching through the finding aids such as index and *klapper* (list of names, places, and keywords in alphabetical order) before they can access the archives.

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### Archives of Burgerlijke Openbare Werken (1884) 1914-1943

Risma Manurung (ANRI)

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Risma Manurung focused her lecture on the archives of the institution *Burgerlijke Openbare Werken* or BOW. Originally, BOW was called *Civiele Gebouwen* and was established in 1819. Furthermore, this institution merged with the *Hoofdinspectie Waterstaat*. In 1828, it changed its name into *Administratie van den Waterstaat en der Civiele Gebouwen*. It was the branch of the *Directie der Producten en Civiele Magazijnen*. In 1866, the government of the Dutch East Indies reorganized its bodies. This reorganization had impact on the BOW. According to *Koninklijk Besluit 21st September 1866 (Staatsblad 1866 no.127)*, *Burgerlijke Openbare Werken* was established. The main tasks and responsibilities of this department were mainly in the field of irrigation and public facility improvement. This includes the construction of roads, bridges, harbours, waterways, and government buildings. Since 1862, it also had an additional function, namely post and telegraph, and then in 1863, it had to deal with mining (*mijnwezen*). In 1865, BOW also dealt with *stoomwezen* (steam matters). These tasks were managed by the branches (*afdelingen*) of the BOW. Initially, these branches were divided based on the regions, for example in 1823, the branch of Batavia, Buitenzorg, Krawang, Cirebon and Semarang. These branches were divided based on their functions, for instance branch A for housing, branch B for bridges and roads, branch C for financial matters, etc. Arrangement of BOW archives used the *verbaal* system and agenda



Risma Manurung focussed on the Archives of *Burgerlijke Openbare Werken* (Public Works) in her presentation.



(Kaulbach). To access the archives that used the *verbaal* system, users should see the indices first. On the front page of each index, there is *hoofdenlijst* (main list). Although the use of the *verbaal* system had been already implemented since around ca. 1800, the indices that were kept in ANRI started from the year 1914-1924. Subsequently, the agenda system was used from 1925 until 1943. Nevertheless, this system was still used in the republic period until 1960. BOW archives also includes the *Grote Bundel* (large bundle). In order to simplify the access of the large bundle, the users can use indices that are attached in the inventory. The large bundle has approximately 1600 linear meter of volume.

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### Dutch online & on site collections on Indonesian city planning, infrastructure and buildings: 'Desire vs. expectation'

Johan van Langen (NA)

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Finding the information you are looking for in archival collections is a challenge, even for professional researchers. Analog and digital sources could be very helpful but the extent and variety could make your search for valid information time consuming and very complex. In his lecture, Johan van Langen made clear that basic knowledge of how archival collections were formed and stored after use is helpful information. What do you need to locate a collection? It is important to find out who or what the creator was of the collection you are looking for. Was it a governmental organization (city, province, governmental company, government of the Netherlands East Indies) or was it a non-governmental organization (private company, private person, foundation, association)? The nature of the creator often determines where the archive of this organization or person is saved. The archives of local governments should be stored in municipal archives, and provincial governmental documents in provincial archives. The archival collections of the government of the Netherlands East Indies (*Nederlands-Indische Regering*) are held by ANRI. The locations of NGO collections are harder to trace. For instance private company collections could be stored in the company's archives, in municipal archives, in a private collection of a heir, or even destroyed. Archives from associations or private persons like architects could be stored in family collections, academic collections, or institutional archives in Indonesia or even abroad.

Johan van Langen also gave an impression of useful websites of archives, libraries and online sources. Website [www.delpher.nl](http://www.delpher.nl) for instance, contains more than



An overview of collections to be found on line, as well as how to look for them, were presented by Johan van Langen.

8,000,000 pages of newspapers online (many newspapers from the Dutch East Indies). For example the search combination "Buitenzorg" AND "Handelsstraat" will give more than 336 results. The results may give you the information you are looking for, or might give you additional information like when did the local government approved project proposals or who was the architect. There are more than 300 governmental, academic, non-governmental and private collections in the Netherlands. Website [www.archieven.nl](http://www.archieven.nl) contains 85 institutions with 96,000,000 items. Examples of general and thematic image banks are: [www.geheugenvannederland.nl](http://www.geheugenvannederland.nl) (Memory of the Netherlands, 100 institutions), [www.beeldbankwo2.nl](http://www.beeldbankwo2.nl) (Images World War II, 33 institutions) and <http://media-kitlv.nl/> Images colonial era (KITLV).

At the end of his lecture, Johan van Langen focused on expectation management ('desire versus expectation'). Even when inventories are available, they often give limited access due to limited descriptions on series level instead of each specific document. For example: Inventory number 220 "Verbalen, January 2-8, 1904", instead of "Reconstruction Handelsstraat Buitenzorg 1901-1904". Often you also need to request a contemporary physical index before reaching the document you are looking for. Furthermore, usually the file you are looking for is not available online and it is good to realize most of the collections relevant to your research are in Indonesia. Some collections of companies and private persons are located in the Netherlands. A selection of relevant collections we do hold at the National Archives of the Netherlands: Royal Institute for Engineers (*Koninklijk Instituut Van Ingenieurs* or KIVI), The Netherlands Trading Society (*Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij* or NHM), collections of many *Stoomtram* Companies, the Royal Packet Navigation Company



Huib Akihary and Pauline K.M. van Roosmalen lectured about their vast experience and knowledge in collecting and interpreting historical data.

(*Koninklijke Paketvaart-Maatschappij* or KPM), and the Commission for the Development of the Factories in the Dutch East Indies. The inventories of collections in the Netherlands are available online but will give only limited (direct) access to the documents. Dutch online resources could be very beneficial for your research – for tracing names, dates and locations – but the original documents are most likely to be found in Indonesian collections.

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### **A repository for sources about European colonial architecture and town planning (c.1850–1970): Creating a digital (research) tool by Delft University of Technology**

*Pauline K.M. van Roosmalen*

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On the first day of the workshop, Pauline K.M. van Roosmalen elaborated on the project she initiated in 2008 and coordinated at Delft University of Technology between 2011 and 2014: an open access repository for sources about European colonial architecture and town planning (c.1850–1970). In her presentation Van Roosmalen presented the objectives and the considerations behind the project. She also explained the repository's data-model and the rationale behind the data-model and, last but not least, referred to the challenges related to a project like this, the importance to share information and the current development towards Linked Open Data (LOD).

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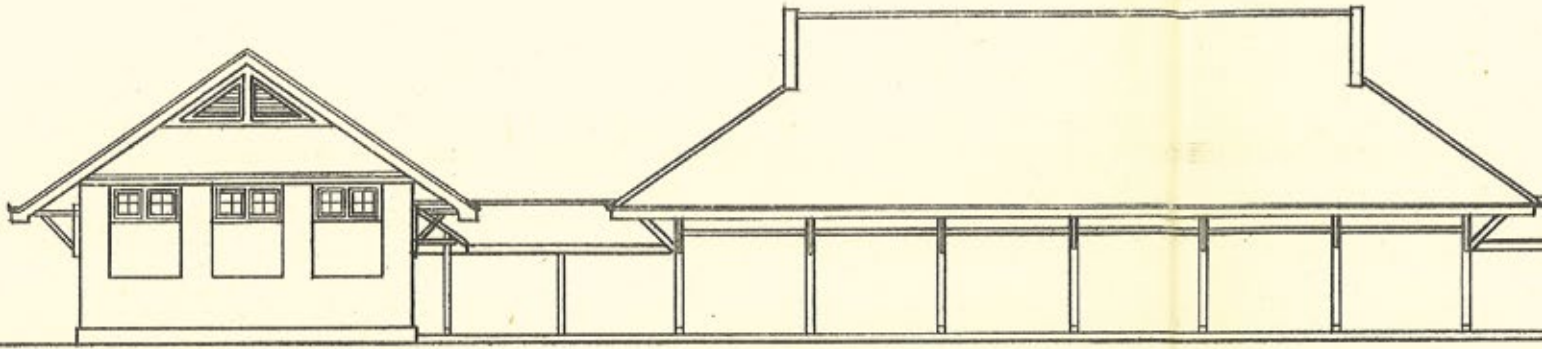
### **Lectures about architectural research**

*Pauline K.M. van Roosmalen, Huib Akihary*

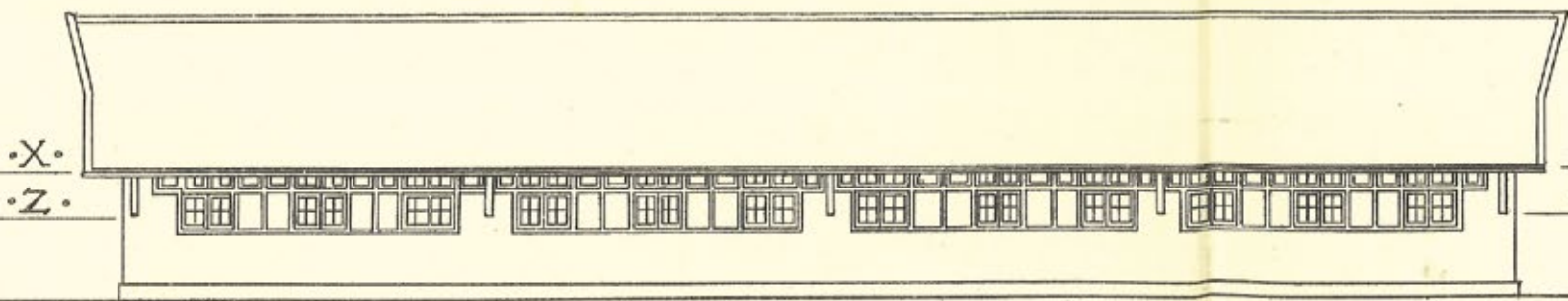
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On the second day of the workshop, Pauline K.M. van Roosmalen and Huib Akihary presented their work and how architectural research is conducted. Van Roosmalen discussed the methodology of architectural research. In her presentation, she touched on various issues related to architectural research, varying from locating sources to the changing nature of (finding) sources, the incompleteness of sources and the role and responsibilities of the researcher. To liven up the presentation, Van Roosmalen linked the presentation to her own work as an architectural researcher about Dutch colonial and post-colonial architecture and planning in the 19th and 20th century. Huib Akihary gave a detailed insight in making an inventory of architects, building engineers and buildings designed by the BOW by using and combining a variety of resources such as the *Regerings-Almanak van Nederlandsch-Indië* (1815-1942), the *Nieuw Adresboek van geheel Nederlandsch-Indië* and the *Jaarverslagen van het departement van Burgerlijke Openbare Werken*.

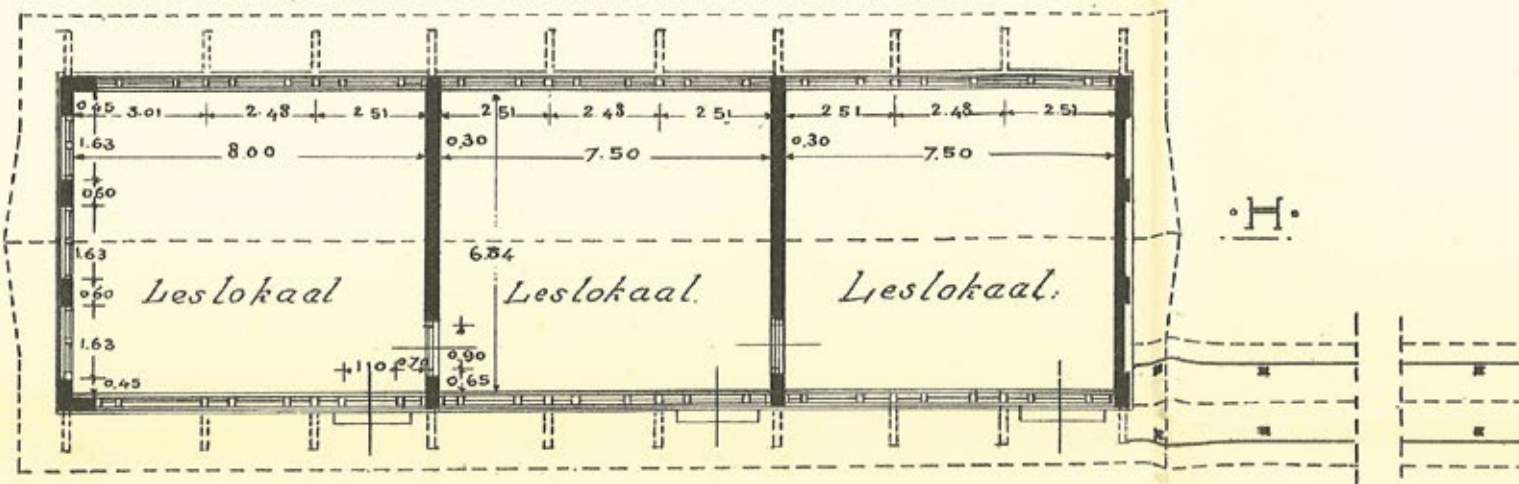
NORMAAL ONTWERP VOOR DEN B  
 LAGERE HOLLANDSCH - INLANDSCHE



VOORGEVEL.



ZIJGEVEL.



HORIZONTALE - DOORSNEDE - VOLGENS - X









Mustari Irawan, Director of ANRI, opened the workshop with a welcoming speech.



During the workshop participants shared their views on the lectures given and related these to their own practice.

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## Day 1 - Opening and welcome speeches

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Mustari Irawan, Director of ANRI, opened the workshop on October 27 at ANRI. He expressed sincere gratitude to all participants and speakers. A workshop like this has not often happened in ANRI because it involves speakers from the Netherlands, ANRI and other institutions from Indonesia. The Archives Act mandates that the archive is the responsibility of the management of the national archives. ANRI, as a national institution receives and manages the archive, often archives with historic value. Among others, they consist of audio visual archives and cartography. The collection of colonial archives, which is the nation's collective memory of the colonial period, can be accessed by the public. For example, the archives of BOW could be used to obtain information about buildings and its history. Mustari Irawan wished everyone success in the course of the workshop and also congratulated the organizers and participants. Frans van Dijk of the NA followed by a speech and pointed out that NA is pleased to contribute and participate. He explained about the National Archives in the Netherlands and stated the importance of archives in general. At the end of the opening ceremony, Peter Timmer gave the RCE publication *Heritage as an Asset for Inner City Development*, as a token of appreciation to the Director of ANRI.

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## Day 1 - Session 1: Possible connections

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During the first session, Peter Timmer, Nadia Purwestri and Punto Wijayanto gave presentations about connecting historical data to urban development and policy, heritage management and the relation with

restoration and renovation. Their contributions are summarized in the previous chapter of this report. Plenary discussions following this session can be found in Appendix 3.

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## Day 1 - Session 2: Available collections

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During the second session, Nadia F. Dwiandari, Risma Manurung and Johan van Langen gave presentations about archives, by showing which archives in Indonesia and the Netherlands could be of importance for researchers involved with heritage conservation. Their contributions are summarized in the previous chapter of this report. Plenary discussions that took place during this session can be found in Appendix 3.

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## Day 1 - Session 3: Repository for sources

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During the third session, Pauline K.M. van Roosmalen gave a presentation about the Delft University of Technology repository for sources regarding European colonial architecture and town planning. Her contribution is summarized in the previous chapter of this report. Plenary discussions that took place during this session can be found in Appendix 3.



Plenary discussions made it possible for resource persons to answer practical questions and to share experiences with the entire group.

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### Day 2 - Session 4: Exercises

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During the fourth session, Pauline K.M. van Roosmalen and Huib Akihary elaborated on the exercises to be conducted. To show the participants how to find and use historical data Van Roosmalen and Akihary explained what sources are available, where they can be found and how they can be used.

Van Roosmalen stressed relevant aspects of architectural historical research:

1. The necessity to ask the right research questions. If you do not ask the right questions, if your question is too broad, too vague, etc, it will be impossible to even start looking for data.
2. It is also necessary to understand or find out where, based on your research question(s), you can and need to look for sources.
3. You need to check whether sources are accessible: are people still alive, can you travel to the sources, does the keeper of the sources allow you access, can you understand or read - and thus interpret - the sources.
4. When using online sources, make sure you search using the old (17th century, 19th century, etc) names. As the original names are not changed or updated in digitised original sources, looking for information using current name(s) will fail. Delpher, a Dutch website which offers online access to all Dutch newspapers, is a great source, also for research on

Indonesia in colonial times. But only if you enter searches using the old names and spelling. For example, you have to use "Buitenzorg", not "Bogor" when looking for information in newspapers until the mid 20th century. Accuracy is thus not only necessary when using data, but also when looking for data.

5. Research sources (primary and secondary) is not always easy and not always rewarding. Information will not be handed to you on a plate. What you will find are bits and pieces. It is up to you to use and make sense of the scraps of information you find, and reconstruct what potentially happened based on what you find and know. You have to work in an 'associative' way. This is also why in your written findings, you have to use references to your sources. Your references, which is your evidence, will enable and allow others to check what data you used for your interpretation of 'what happened', and maybe, when new data surface, revise your interpretation based on new 'evidence'.

The exercise started with an introduction by Akihary explaining:

1. The physical state of the files and how to handle the paper documents with care;
2. How to find the information or data in a BOW file (*besluiten*, notes, letters, construction specifications (*bestek*) charts, maps);
3. How to interpret the found data and if needed verify this info through online databases.





Exercises were done in small groups. The participants checked the files by themselves in order to find answers to the questionnaires. Each groups looked into 2-3 files. During these sessions Van Roosmalen and Akihary were assisted by Johan van Langen, Frans van Dijk and Peter Timmer. During the plenary wrap up Van Roosmalen and Akihary asked the participants about their findings and experiences. A report of the discussions that took place can be found in Appendix 3.

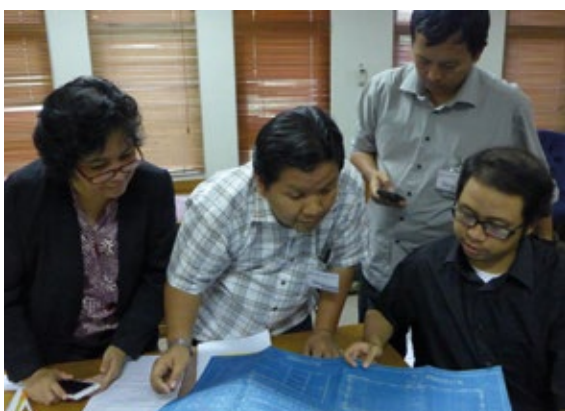
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### Findings of the exercises

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The goal of the exercises was to show that local and national Indonesian archives can be a very helpful resource in finding historical or related data. Furthermore, it aimed on explaining why you go to and use archives and how to interpreting and verifying data found in the archives. To achieve this the participants were asked to send in case studies. In this way the participants would experience part of the work that goes into finding historical data. As anticipated, Van Roosmalen and Akihary did not find directly relevant data or information with regard to the case studies submitted. The files Van Roosmalen and Akihary selected from the archives were illustrative enough though to meet the purpose of the workshop. A questionnaire for each file was made with the aim to guide and lead the participants through the file. By answering the questionnaire they could find the relevant data and information that could be checked or verified online.



Participants doing exercises in interpreting archive files from the collection of ANRI, assisted by the resource persons and the staff of ANRI.





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Frans van Dijk gave a first impression of the conclusions and lessons learned at the closing ceremony of the workshop.

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## Evaluation by the participants

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The participants of the workshop were asked to fill in an evaluation form at the end of the second day. They judged the workshop varying from excellent, interesting, very comprehensive, informative to very important. One participant explained it opened a “horizon that archives should be searched in the nearest place first, before going abroad”. To search archives in clear steps is considered as very useful and very important to overcome practical problems in accessing archives as an important information source. The participants pointed out that this workshop is the first of its kind in this field of work and provided a good basic introduction into finding information through archives. Materials of the workshop are considered appropriate for the condition of research in Indonesia at this moment. Overall, the participants were positive about the organization, venue (strategic location) and resource persons, who are considered helpful, experienced and competent. There was also a participant who joined the workshop only to meet Pauline K.M. van Roosmalen and Huib Akihary and expressed he learned a lot of them.

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## Participants’ suggestions

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One participant mentioned this workshop should have been called “searching historical materials in the archives”, because there was not much information about integrating of historical data into city planning. Nevertheless, according to this participant the workshop is still a good initiative, because historical research is needed while integrating it into city planning is very technical. More time is needed to learn how to integrate historical information into city planning. Asked for what their suggestions are for a next workshop the participants came up with a wide range of subjects. Some suggestions were related to the archives, for example:

- A more advanced follow-up to search archives (especially pictures);
- A training how to manage and maintain archives;
- A workshop about old Dutch terms from the 18th century;
- The importance of archives on a local level (cities/regencies) and introduction about archives for governments, NGOs, journalists, etc.;
- Every city needs a research history team (planning department, individuals and local community), to manage and use archives on a local level.

Other participants would like to see workshops about specific themes, such as architectural styles, about maps, the BOW, Surakarta as a city, the Dutch railway



infrastructure or how to read aerial photography. Suggestions related to integration of data into urban planning and documentation and restoration of heritage buildings were also made:

- Documentation of historical buildings from the beginning to the end, such as preliminary analysis, survey, rewriting history, etc.;
- Themes related to the spatial development of cities are always interesting;
- Organize similar workshops on local (cities) and regional (provinces) levels with focus on historical phases of each city (urban morphology) which will be very useful for the inventory of heritage assets.

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### An inspiring hands-on approach

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The organizers and lecturers of the workshop made a preliminary evaluation during an informal wrap-up meeting, attended by Frans van Dijk, Johan van Langen, Risma Manurung, Wiwi Dianasari, Nadia F. Dwiandari, Jajang Nurjaman, Peter Timmer, Nadia Purwestri, Pauline K.M. van Roosmalen, Huib Akihary and Hasti Tarekat. Generally impressions about the workshop were very positive. The hands-on approach was successful and to work at ANRI was a good decision and experience. Learning about archives is one thing, but this workshop showed that working with archives in practice is inspiring and also generates a lot of enthusiasm. This was also made possible by the data searching phase Pauline van

Roosmalen and Huib Akihary carried out in advance, which consequently resulted into exercises that were directly related to the focus of attention of the workshop. Although this also meant missing the real beginning phase, that is going to the reading room, and the end phase of integration into planning. Discussions during the wrap-up meeting focussed mainly on the duration and preparation of the workshop. In case of a next, in time more extended workshop, a period of at least six months for preparation should be considered. The different backgrounds and context of the participants (government employee, NGO, architect, researcher) are points to take further into account.

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### Ideas for follow-up actions

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During the wrap-up meeting several suggestions and follow-up actions were discussed. In general, the workshop is to be seen as a first step into accomplishing synergy between activities of researchers, designers and policy makers. To organize a workshop that entails all aspects is recommendable but would require (much) more time. A similar workshop for students, for teachers and about architecture history could also be an option. Urban planners who already integrate historical elements could be invited as well. Regarding the archives, it was suggested to make a guidebook or toolkit to support professionals in the field of heritage conservation. Furthermore, ANRI mentioned that it would be pleased



Group photo of the participants of the workshop, the resource persons and staff of ANRI at the end of the workshop.

to host regular workshops, for example 2-3 times a year. Invitation of the same participants for follow-up workshops (intermediate and advance trainings) is also an option to consider for ANRI.

When it comes to a starting point, the local level seems to be the appropriate place to combine theory and practice together, and realize interaction between the government, archives, libraries, universities, NGOs and architects. Several cities could be interested to host such a workshop, for example Jakarta, Yogyakarta, Surakarta, Bandung, Medan, Semarang, Sawahlunto, etc. Cooperation with JOTRC (Jakarta Old Town Revitalization Consortium) for organizing a similar workshop was mentioned by ANRI, PDA and RCE. The Embassy of the

Kingdom of the Netherlands in Jakarta might also be interested in such a workshop. Another consideration is to combine a follow-up programme with JOTRC as a part of the Public Private Partnership (PPP) programme of the Ministry of Public Works that simultaneously has been discussed by RCE with JOTRC prior to the historical data workshop. Above all, cooperation with the Indonesian Heritage Cities Network (JKPI) and P3KP of the Ministry of Public Works should be strengthened anyway. Many Indonesian heritage cities have ambitions in the field of heritage conservation, which means there is a great need for historical data to conduct revitalization and restoration plans. A JKPI helpdesk at ANRI for example, could be a good possibility to support this process.





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## Speech Mustari Irawan

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*Assalamualaikum warohmatullohi wabarokatuh*, Good morning,

Honourable official of Rijksdienst voor het Cultureel Erfgoed,  
Honourable official of Pusat Dokumentasi Arsitektur,  
Honourable official of Badan Pelestarian Pusaka Indonesia,  
Honourable officials of ANRI,  
Distinguished speakers and workshop participants,

All praise to God Almighty for His blessings so that we can gather here in this wonderful occasion of the workshop on 'Integrating Historical Information in Urban Planning'. I would like to extend my gratitude and appreciation for your presence in this workshop. Hopefully, this event would be able to enrich our knowledge on usage of historical data from archives to be incorporated into urban planning in Indonesia.

Ladies and gentlemen,

As stated in Law Number 43/2009 on Archives, ANRI is responsible in policy making on archives, supervision of records management, and archives management. This workshop is particularly connected to the last part: managing archives received from archives creators (institutions and persons) created in colonial period and post-independence of Indonesia.

As a national repository, ANRI has various holdings in custody, which comprise of diverse formats: textual, audio visual, cartography, and electronic. ANRI's holdings is divided into a global periodization that is pre 1945 (VOC, British interregnum and colonial period) and post 1945 (since independence until Reform Order).

From pre 1945 holdings, there are some interesting collections of this invaluable holdings such as VOC archives (spans from 1602-1799) which contain information on the initial relations of this company with the local rulers, dynamic socio-economic condition in the archipelago, and description of the formation of a multicultural society.

The next collection worth mentioning is residential archives, which consist of archives created or accumulated by the residencies and spans from VOC to colonial period. One of the parts of the archives is

*memories van overgave* or a bind of report or notes which were made by residents to their successors when the residents were about to end their service period. This note records overviews of regions from various aspects: geography, demography, culture, politics, economy.

Other star collections are the archives of *Algemene Secretarie* (State Secretariat). This institution was the right hand of governors general and produced the administrative products of the colonial government which cover various subjects in the colony. Next to that is the archives from departments under governors general, for example *Binnenlands Bestuur* (Home Affairs) which captured information on (among others) decentralization, relations between Dutch and indigenous civil service, and land policy; and not the least is the BOW (Public Works) archive which focuses on construction, arrangement and maintenance of infrastructures in the colony. Each collection has a certain aspect and they relate to each other, comprising a comprehensive understanding on a colonial perspective of urban planning from various points of view of the archives creators.

Dear participants,

Finally in this occasion, I would also like to express my high appreciation for everyone who makes this workshop possible. I hope this event will be successful and meet everyone's expectations, and will be able to maybe consider archives not just as source of research or decision making but also enrich our knowledge and widen our perspective in any aspect of life.

By the permission of God, I officially open the workshop 'Integrating Historical Information in Urban Planning' and may this event be a useful and mind-opening activity for all of us.

Thank you.

*Wassalamualaikum warohmatullohi wabarokatuh*.

Director General

Mustari Irawan

## Appendix 2

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### Speech Frans van Dijk

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Dear Mr. Mustari, dear participants of this workshop, dear colleagues of ANRI, dear colleagues from the Netherlands and dear others.

First I have to thank 2 persons for making this workshop possible: Mr. Mustari for being our host for these days and Mr. Jean Paul Corten of the Cultural Heritage Agency of the Netherlands for initiating this workshop. He was unable to join us in this workshop.

The aim of this workshop is to provide you, the participants, with tools that will enable you to do research in Dutch formed archives in order to find historical information on urban planning. I guess for the most of you this will be the first time to encounter this obscure family of archivists, researchers using archives and archives themselves. I am an archivist by profession. I am a guardian of archives. I have to take care of them like my children. This caretaking is however not a goal in itself: to facilitate researchers, as much as possible, is or should be our mission.

A big programme executed by the *Nationaal Archief* of Belanda shows this facilitating ambition: the scanning and presentation on its website of a considerable part of its collection. This collection being 120 km of paper archives, around 250,000 maps and 12 million photographs. A considerable part of this collection is related to the colonial past of Belanda. So to your past too. This scanning will -I hope- not be the end of the archivists' facilitating ambitions. Showing millions and millions of scans on the internet will not be enough: being able to search within the scan of the document, typed or in a hardly readable handwriting, must be our next challenging step.

What is the use of archives? Why do governments, private companies, organizations and persons like you, keep archives? Because it is your and their memory. Our authentic memory.

Present life is meaningless without being aware of the past behind us.

I will tell you a story.

In 1653 a bookkeeper of the VOC, Hendrik Hamel, sailed on a ship called the *Sperwer* from Batavia to Deshima, a Dutch trading post in Japan. Unfortunately a big storm hit the ship and it was stranded on an unknown shore. It

turned out to be Korea. Out of 64, only 36 men survived this disaster. The men were caught by soldiers. The king of Korea, Hyojong, decided that they were not allowed to leave the country again. The Koreans were afraid that if the world would know about the existence of Korea it would be a threat to the country.

The Dutch sailors were not imprisoned, but they were -within certain limits- free to live a life of their own. Of course they tried to escape several times, but they failed. Only after 13 years, Hamel and 7 other men managed to escape. They sailed in a small boat to Japan.

Hendrik Hamel wrote down the story of what happened to them, also describing the daily life and customs of the Korean people. He presented his story to the directors of the VOC. That is why you still can find this authentic document in the VOC archives in the *Nationaal Archief* of Belanda. In those days people all over Europe were eager to know everything about unknown and exotic countries. So the story of Hamel was translated into many languages and book printed. Later Hamel became famous in Korea and even a museum is devoted to him. Nowadays you can find a lot of information about Hamel's journey on the internet. But, as I told you, the only true, authentic and reliable version of his story is in the VOC archives in the *Nationaal Archief* in Belanda.

End of this story.

It is no surprise that the VOC archives managed in the Netherlands, South Africa, India, Sri Lanka and Indonesia have been listed by UNESCO as *Memory of the World* a few years ago.

I imagine you have high hopes of this workshop and of what you might learn here. That is a good thing, to be hopeful and optimistic. But I have to warn you a bit. Archives are a very rich source of all kinds of information, but some archives are at the same time not simple to use. Sometimes archives have complicated structures and to make it even worse: the archives we are going to talk about these days are in the Dutch language.

I wish you a pleasant and interesting workshop, providing you with what you hope for. I am convinced that my colleagues will do the best they can to make this workshop successful. And with successful I mean successful for you.

Thank you very much for your attention.

Frans van Dijk



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## Report of the Discussions

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### Day 1

#### Session 1: Possible connections

1. **Question Soehardi Hartono, Medan, ICOMOS**

**Indonesia:** In a restoration project of a heritage building, to what extent should we - as conservation architects - accept an intervention from the building owner? For example, in Medan we have a problem with the owner of a heritage building. The owner wants to change the marble floor because he does not find it beautiful.

**Answer Nadia Purwestri:** This is a common problem in restoration projects. In Jakarta, the Jakarta Government has regulations for heritage buildings and one of them is classification of heritage buildings that are divided in class A, B and C. Each class has specific terms and requirements. For example, PDA has been involved in the restoration of the Museum Bank Indonesia, which is a re-use project from office building into museum. This building is listed as heritage building A. During the restoration process we repaired the floor in accordance with its original pattern and we replaced the damaged elements for new ones. However, the new floor tiles are a bit different than the original ones. We have put a small sign in the new floor tiles. New additions in heritage buildings are possible as long as they are not permanent, so when the function of the building will change in the future, these non-permanent additions can be removed easily. It is also important that during the restoration project the architect has comprehensive discussions with the owner as well as with the contractor.

**Question Soehardi Hartono:** Unfortunately there is no regulation concerning heritage buildings in Medan like in Jakarta. Another example: how should architects have to compromise when it comes to change of a heritage building's function which acquires additions and alteration of the physical appearance?

**Answer Nadia Purwestri:** Restoration of heritage buildings have to compromise regarding changes in functionality and new technologies, because this is what will extend the life of the building and improve the quality of the building. All alterations and additions which are caused by the changing of functionality should be recorded.

**Question Soehardi Hartono:** When you restore heritage buildings, is authenticity important in the Netherlands?

**Answer Peter Timmer:** Yes it is, especially when it comes to tangible heritage. In the Netherlands this is very important, although that does not mean we preserve everything. It is about finding a balance between preservation and development. In doing so, you first need to determine the most valuable heritage features you want to safeguard and which features are less important and might be changed. Remark: try to find the original state of the building through research, follow the procedures and regulations for restoration of heritage building.

2. **Question Aristia Kusuma, Facilitator for Heritage City Development Programme Ministry of Public Works:**

Lack of historical information counts for many heritage cities in Indonesia. This is because there is no awareness about how to do research in this field and many cities have very limited historical sources themselves. This is becoming a problem in heritage cities in Indonesia. For example in Banjarmasin. Some of the academic papers about the history of the city are confusing and original documents are written in Dutch and in Portuguese. Therefore, collaboration with historians from other countries, for example from the Netherlands, is needed.

**Answer:** Indeed, collaboration with experts from different countries and different backgrounds is helpful in doing research for heritage cities and historic building. It provides useful information which can be used for restoration and development of heritage cities.

3. **Question: Ratu Farah Diba, Bogor Heritage**

**Community.** I just want to share our experience about the restoration of the Mangujaya Mosque in Bogor. In this building one still can find many historical layers. We started the restoration of this historic mosque in 2009. We had a tough discussion with the council of the mosque because they wanted to change some original elements in the building (mostly interior) and they want to add some decorative elements in the gate. This building is classified as a category A heritage building, but it is also a public building and still in use. What should we do with this problem? Who has the responsibility to decide that original elements cannot be changed? How to compromise, because this mosque wants to leave its historic track.

**Answer:** This is a good example of the fact that during a restoration project, architects should collaborate with other experts (historian, archaeologist, etc.). Experts can decide whether

elements have historic value to preserve after analysing the building. The objective of the restoration of a heritage building is also to give a longer life to the building. This is more successful if the restoration compromises with the new needs, new technologies and new function. In this case, the function is still the same, but in course of time the building had to be adapted to new needs such as community growth (resulting in a larger space), development of new technology, etc. The objective should be to achieve alteration of the building that accommodates all the new needs without losing its historical features.

#### Day 1

##### Session 2: Available collections

#### 1. Question Ryzki Wiryawan - Komunitas Aleut

**Bandung:** I have experience in doing research on local archives in Bandung. The local archive there is not well maintained, there is a lack of good archival storage. My question is, how to investigate private archives, should I go to the Netherlands? Are there private archives available in Indonesia? How to access private archives in Indonesia?

**Answer Risma Manurung:** Local archives still can be accessed, although they are not always well maintained in some provinces in Indonesia. Archives from the colonial period can be accessed here at ANRI because they are only limited available in provincial archives. Here in ANRI, people can go to the reading room, but pre-research is necessary. Before doing research in the Netherlands, it is strongly suggested to do research in ANRI first.

**Answer Johan van Langen:** Private archives from the colonial period in Indonesia could be available in the Netherlands as well, e.g., the engineers who returned to the Netherlands and brought their archives with them.

#### 2. Question: What is the most appropriate method to carry out an inventory on archives?

**Answer Huib Akihary:** First, collect information by doing bibliographical research, then check local archives, and then go to ANRI. And usually, for example, there are books that are published about a building or area, read it, and there will be a correspondence. From here, usually a lot of additional data can be obtained.

#### 3. Question – Depok Heritage Community:

A question about collaboration between ANRI and Depok's government (the archival service and library in Depok). The government institutions in Depok do not have archives regarding Depok's history. We have done research at ANRI, but only for scanning old photos. What should we do to find archives about the history of the city?

**Answer Risma Manurung:** ANRI has a collection of a VOC archive related to Depok: Cornelis Chasteleijn, the man who establishes Depok's community in the VOC-era. I suggest to go to the reading room, have consultation there before investigating the archive. Consult our staff in the reading room because they can assist you in finding the right archives.

**Answer Nadia Purwestri:** The effort to compile the history of Depok is a great step. Please consult the staff in the reading room, so they know what to look for. You can try with the key word "city" and be more specific about the topic you are looking for: the name of Dutch people who lived in Depok? The name of people who passed away in Depok? The name of people who baptized in Depok? Specify the research and it will be easier to get results.

**Answer Azmi - ANRI:** To clarify ANRI's supporting role in composing Depok's history, ANRI organizes national archives by law no. 43/2009. Its main responsibility is to determine the national policy on archives, to organize training and education and to manage the archives at ANRI. Archive's regulations focus on all matters relating to archival policy in each region in Indonesia, training and development from the province to city level. It also includes how to develop archival institutions at each level and how to manage them. Depok municipality government was once part of the Bogor residency. During colonial time –Netherlands Indies period - all archives of Depok were stored at ANRI. Depok's archives can be found in the *Algemene Secretarie* collection or the *Binnenlands Bestuur* collection. There are many private archives about Depok. Archives about government policy related to Depok could be traced in the *Algemene Secretarie* collection. Due to ANRI's policy, ANRI can provide the repertoire of archives that have been processed. All archives that already have finding aids can be accessed, the list already exists and is integrated in the system. There are some archives which are not open for public (for example land archives), but for research and government interest those archives are accessible. Archives about the development of Depok, can be found in BOW collection.



## Day 1

## Session 3: Repository for sources

1. **Question Dani Mijarto - Jakarta:** How about the copy rights? It is not easy to find historical information, for example about the history of Jakarta with old photos. I can only find it in KITLV's database and Memory of The Netherlands. Online journalists usually quote some information without any responsibility.

**Answer Pauline K.M. van Roosmalen:** Copyrights are always an issue but are becoming more complicated in this age of online, Open Access (OA) sources. It is a situation many publishers (and writers/journalist) struggle with. In academia in the European Union publishing in OA is almost the norm. Individuals who publish are individually responsible to take care of copyrights and decent references to sources. With regard to the use of photographs, one always need to check the rules and regulations of the institute that holds the photographs. Often, but not as a rule, institutes charge nothing or little when photographs are used for non-commercial purposes. If photographs are used to commercial purposes, more often than not one has to pay for use, reproduction, etc. This always needs to be checked. Regarding quotes, it is also the responsibility of the writer to make sure quotes are referenced. This is good academic practice. The reference is necessary so others can check the source.

There are plenty of examples when things go wrong. I recently came across the reference to the source of a photograph that was not the source, but an article in which the photograph was used. The photographs in that article were kept by ANRI. So in fact, ANRI was the source, not the article the second author referred to. Good referencing enables others to check your data and thus correct errors. Copying what other authors have written without checking data, can lead to misleading or even wrong information. A clear point in case is a reference in an article of an American scholar. He mentioned Citroen as the architect of the Lawang Sewu building in Semarang. Which is not correct but based on online websites and an, as far as I know, inaccurate reference in a thesis. Similarly, the government of Solo claimed a certain building to be a design by Karsten. Solo referred to a written source. The written source however did not at all mention Karsten or the building. Therefore, be careful not to just copy paste but, if possible and when relevant, check your sources, both secondary and possibly primary.

## Day 2

## Session 4: Exercises

**Hardini Sumono:** The *Oudheidkundige Dienst*, established by the colonial government of the Netherlands East Indies, made inventories of archaeological remains all over Indonesia, mostly in Java. This institution published some books and journals about Hindu and Buddhist temples. They also restored the temple's remains. So, the documentation of Hindu and Buddhist temple was conducted by the Dutch a long time ago.

**Huib Akihary:** If you are looking for information about temples and the work of preservation done by the *Oudheidkundige Dienst*, one should check the archives belonging to NA in The Hague, KITLV archives at Leiden University Libraries or ANRI. There is also a website about it.

**Pauline K.M. van Roosmalen:** The website of the National Library on Salemba (Jakarta) indicates they hold books about temples. Some are available online.

**Rizky:** The architect F.J.L. Ghijsels designed a building for the freemasonry, with traces of theosophical architecture, in Bandung. I was wondering if and how freemasonry affected his design and where to find information about it?

**Huib Akihary:** Ghijsels is the founder of AIA Bureau in former Batavia. His bureau had commissions from all over Indonesia, also from Bandung. Ghijsels designed the Lodge of the Theosophical Society, at present at Jalan Banda, in 1918. The archive of the work of Ghijsels and his AIA Bureau are well preserved because Ghijsels kept a personal archive. Apart from original drawings, glass plates and photographs, Ghijsels' private archive includes more than 200 letters written to his wife during his visits to the works in progress. These personal letters are in the case of Ghijsels very informative. You are lucky, if this kind of data is available. As I recall, Ghijsels did not say anything about freemasonry in relation to the Lodge in Bandung. He just designed the building for the Theosophical Society. In one of his letters he referred to the Freemason Lodge built a year earlier in Batavia where the AIA Bureau lost money in building it. As far as I know Ghijsels' design was not influenced by Freemasonry. The façade with signs of Freemasonry shown at the Lodge in Batavia was just commissioned. In Bandung there are no signs at the façade.

**Pauline K.M. van Roosmalen:** Why do you expect material on Ghijsels in ANRI? Considering Ghijsels ran a private architecture bureau, considering the collection of ANRI, it is not likely this archive would be kept in ANRI.

**Rizky:** Yes, I would expect to get archives from ANRI because it is hard to find information about freemasonry in Indonesia.

**Pauline K.M. van Roosmalen:** What other archives come to mind? Did you think about and check the Freemason's archive? Researchers in the Netherlands are working on this organisation. Information about them is available online.

**Retna Dyah Radityawati – Rembang Government:** I did not find an appropriate map of Rembang. I have seen a book once with a map of Rembang, it was based on the book of Badrasanti. But I am not able to find a map of Rembang from colonial times. I mostly refer to the book written by Pratiwo who used many materials from old books. According to his book, there is a change in the orientation of the Grote Postweg, so the coastline and rivers evolved towards the road. Also the changing of the orientation of the Chinese settlement and the administration centre due to a Chinese rebellion. It moved from Lasem to Rembang. But I still have difficulties to find colonial information on my town.

**Pauline K.M. van Roosmalen:** Although the scope is small, this is an interesting case study. What research have you done so far? As you did refer to the book written by Pratiwo, I wonder if you have read this book and contacted him? This would be the normal way to start your research: read secondary sources and, if possible, talk to the specialist(s).

**Huib Akihary:** There may be references in his book.

**Pauline K.M. van Roosmalen:** ANRI holds archives related to Lasem. The early ones are very brittle (cannot be used or opened actually) and are also in Chinese. Other material is about Lasem of the 1950s. This example illustrates the points I mentioned in my presentation this morning: sometimes you do a lot of work without any or much result. Which is why it is recommended to start reading and contacting previous researchers rather than starting with archives: maybe Pratiwo used other archives than ANRI's archives.

**Adrial:** I come from Sawahlunto and I submitted a case study of Mbah Suro's mining tunnel. We did not find the exact information on this mining tunnel yet. What was the function of this mining tunnel? We did not use archives but we discussed it through a Focus Group Discussion. We assumed that the mining tunnel was named after Mbah Suro, a Samin descendant named Suro Santiko. Last month, the Mayor of Sawahlunto intended to excavate the mining tunnel to attract more tourists because this mining tunnel is connected to the mosque's bunker and used to be the first power plant in Sawahlunto. My question is if there is an old map showing this mining tunnel?

**Huib Akihary:** I will try to find it. Situation in 1888? The

first mining division is Mendeisen who has archives here. In these files and media you can find a lot more about Sawahlunto. Tomorrow you should check in the library by yourself. There are some clues about Sawahlunto.

**Pauline K.M. van Roosmalen:** This example also illustrates the need to be accurate and formulate your research question carefully. Without an old, probably Dutch name of the mining tunnel you will not find anything in the archives. Simple because the current Indonesian reference did not exist.

**Ashdiana Rahmatasari – Spatial Planning Dept, Jakarta**

**Government:** I would like to ask about Sunda Kelapa Harbour. My office is now working on urban design guidelines for Jakarta Kota Tua, which includes Fatahillah Square and Sunda Kelapa. There is a big project (Garuda) to construct a giant sea wall that will affect the area. I want to know about the historical dimension of this harbour because this will help us to rebuild the old Sunda Kelapa Harbour.

**Pauline K.M. van Roosmalen:** How to integrate 2014 Jakarta with the originality of Sunda Kelapa? This will be difficult to do. How important is this for your office? Because maybe it will not be successful. How effective could it be? Would you, if you would find an original map, reconstruct Sunda Kelapa to its 'original' situation or design?

Ashdiana Rahmatasari: I want to learn more about Sunda Kelapa Harbour to connect it with the Garuda project. We want to maintain parts that must be kept.

Huib Akihary: Are you sure there is an original form of Sunda Kelapa Harbour? Because as far as I know there is a continuous change of the harbour. I can say that there is no original one. Maybe there is a concept or a design from the 15th -16th century but focus on the dimension of the original will be difficult.

**Dani Mijarto:** I do not know the objective of the reconstruction project of old Sunda Kelapa Harbour. Former Sunda Kelapa Harbour was located in Kali Besar, close to Kota Intan Drawbridge. It was not at the location of present Sunda Kelapa Harbour. If there is a preservation project, what is there to preserve?

**Hasti Tarekat:** Remember that we integrate historical data into town planning. We must appreciate the efforts of the city government to preserve their heritage assets. We are learning about history and encouraging everyone how we can achieve these efforts.

**Satrianto - ANRI:** Additional information about the harbour can be found at ANRI. I work for the BOW collection. There was a section that takes care of the harbour. Tanjung Priok harbour was built to replace Sunda Kelapa because Sunda Kelapa was too busy at that



time. If you want to browse, you can start with BOW *verbaal* especially for harbour – unit ‘h’. There are archives about major ports like ports in Surabaya (Tanjung Perak), Medan (Belawan) and Jakarta (Tanjung Priok).

**Pauline K.M. van Roosmalen:** You need to bear in mind that, although the department of BOW existed for many decades, only approximately 20 years of the BOW archives survived. Again, this is why it is important to know where looking for data is useful. Looking for an original map of Sunda Kelapa before the 20th century in the BOW archives probably is not very useful as the present BOW archives do not cover this period.

**Johan van Langen:** For the period of the 1800s, there are many drawings, maps and documents in literature such as the Comprehensive Atlas of the Dutch United East India Company (VOC), Volumes I to VII, published between 2006 and 2010. You can find it here at ANRI. I am sure there are some maps of Sunda Kelapa. So, it is important to look for it in literature.

**Peter Timmer:** Maybe it is not only about the maps, but also the story about its history to get a better understanding of the place. There are many stories about Sunda Kelapa. It is wonderful if the Jakarta government is willing to do research on it. It can be traced in the library.

**Huib Akihary:** If you compare some old maps, you can see Sunda Kelapa Harbour. Kali Besar at that time was a harbour as well. So let us look into old maps.

**Eko Mauladi – PDA Jakarta:** I want to ask about data about the Proclamation House in 56 Pegangsaan Timur Street. This house was destroyed in the 1950s and replaced by Gedung Pola. Many architects, historians and archaeologists want to commemorate this house. So they need drawings, interior and exterior. Where can we find those drawings?

**Huib Akihary:** Soekarno commissioned many buildings in Jakarta. Pegangsaan House is important. I have a book at home, the title is *Djakarta through the ages*, by R. Mohammed Ali and F. Bodmer. I will check it when I am home because there are many photos in it from Jakarta in the 1940s.

**Pauline K.M. van Roosmalen:** Do you know whether there are similarities with the surrounding buildings? These buildings could be built by the same contractor. Eko Mauladi: My next question is for ANRI. Do you have any plans to acquire certain archival collections in the future, such as Silaban’s personal archives?

**ANRI:** Our main duty and function as a government institution is to collect state archives, or state owned company archives. For private archives, usually it is voluntary given by the owner to ANRI. As far as I know there are no plans to give Silaban’s archives to ANRI.

**Eko Mauladi:** What about in the Netherlands?

**Huib Akihary:** In the Netherlands, we have *Het Nieuwe Instituut* (previously: *Nederlands Architectuurinstituut* or NAI). This institute collects architectural archives. In recent years, they also started collecting individual archives, documenting and describing them and in most cases also publish them. Ghijsels’ archive has already been catalogued by *Het Nieuwe Instituut*, but the family still keeps the archives. Another example is the archive of J.F.L. Blankenberg, a Dutch architect who designed many houses in Menteng, Jakarta. His grandson contacted me from America. The archive is still in the process to be transferred to *Het Nieuwe Instituut*.

**Pauline K.M. van Roosmalen:** *Het Nieuwe Instituut* started out as PDA, it was a private initiative which started in the 1980s.

**Nadia Purwestri:** When we established PDA, our main objective was to build an institution that can serve the public, especially students, with comprehensive and accurate information on architectural heritage in Indonesia, with a focus on Jakarta. When I was still studying at the university, it was difficult to get information on architectural heritage in Jakarta. Our main activities focus on documentation and inventory of heritage buildings and heritage districts in Indonesia, but our focus is Jakarta. By doing inventory and documentation we built our database. We also make publications and put our database online. We also organize exhibitions, seminars and workshops. We can say that PDA is a ‘*Het Nieuwe Instituut*-wannabe’. We realize that we are still a long way to become like *Het Nieuwe Instituut*, but we are evolving step by step.

**Huib Akihary:** *Het Nieuwe Instituut* holds 23 personal archives of Dutch architects who have been working in Indonesia during colonial times.

**Hasti Tarekat:** Silaban and Sujudi are architect heroes in Indonesia.

**Nadia Purwestri:** Silaban is a famous Indonesian architect. He designed many buildings in Jakarta, such as the Istiqlal Mosque, Gedung Pola, MBAU, etc. He already passed away a long time ago, but his family still kept his archives in his house which he designed by himself in Bogor. These archives urgently need to be saved because there are three countries that are interested in acquiring them: the National Museum of Singapore, the M+ museum in Hong Kong and the Asia Culture Complex in South Korea. I believe that all Indonesians, especially architects, do not want to lose Silaban’s treasure since Silaban was a prominent architect, he was the first generation of Indonesian architects after independence. His archives should become national assets. I want to ask ANRI to take immediate action to safeguard these collections.

**Soehardi Hartono:** I do not want to make any review, but is there any other case that we can share? If not, I want to share something. In my opinion, this discussion draws me to the idea that we should give critical thought to the point how the heritage assets can be integrated in urban development. Otherwise, I am afraid we are only thinking that the past is a threat to the development of a city. I refer to Peter's presentation, are we using historical information only for romanticism or what? I'm afraid municipalities will think that we are only busy with romanticism.

**Risma Manurung:** I think, maybe because most of the participants are not yet getting in touch with archives, so it is difficult to know how to work with archives. If you work with archives you should have passion. It is not as easy as you imagine. For archives on Sunda Kelapa or others, we should have knowledge before we start researching at ANRI. Never give up if you do not have the information after a week research, try to search and search again. Once you find the right archive, you will feel very happy and satisfied.

**Johan van Langen:** How about comments from ANRI for Nadia's question about the endangered Silaban's archive in Bogor?

**Setiandi Sopandi:** Since the past few years, I've been involved in Silaban's archives. It was a very huge collection of drawing, photos and books. His wife, Mrs. Silaban, passed away a couple of years ago. Since then there was a tension between Silaban's 10 children on how the family should manage the collection of archives and also their family house in Bogor. In 2007, in collaboration with mAAN (modern Architecture Asia Network) we worked together to catalogue the collection. Now, in collaboration with PDA, we are trying to get funding to digitize the archives. We also try to connect these collections with Istiqlal and Merdeka Square.

**Azmi Directeur of Arrangement and Description**

**(ANRI):** Thank you very much for the information on Silaban's archives. I will discuss it with my colleague here in ANRI who is responsible for individual archives, to find a good solution to safeguard these archives.



## Workshop Programme

### Historical Data for Inner City Development

Jakarta, 27-28 October 2014

Time	Program	PIC	Note
<b>Workshop Day I, 27 October 2014</b>			
08.00 – 08.30	Registration	ANRI & PDA	
08.30 – 09.00	Opening Ceremony: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Welcoming speech – Mustari Irawan (Director of ANRI) + opening</li> <li>Speech - Frans van Dijk (Nationaal Archief)</li> </ul>	Notulen: Jajang Nurjaman	
09.00 – 09.30	Coffee Break		
09.30 – 11.30	<b>Workshop Session I</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Integration of historical data into urban planning (Peter Timmer – RCE)</li> <li>Integrating historical information for heritage building conservation (Nadia Purwestri – PDA)</li> <li>Role of spatial planning in the conservation of heritage cities in Indonesia – experience from P3KP (Punto Wijayanto - P3KP)</li> <li>Q &amp; A</li> </ul>	Moderator: Hasti Tarekat  Notulen: Punto Wijayanto	
11.30 – 12.30	<b>Workshop Session II</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Archive of Algemene Secretarie (Nadia Fauziah Dwindari - ANRI)</li> <li>Archive of BOW (Risma Manurung - ANRI)</li> <li>Dutch online &amp; onsite collections on Indonesian city planning, infrastructure and building: 'Desire vs. expectation' (Johan van Langen - NA)</li> <li>Q &amp; A</li> </ul>	Moderator: Diantyo Nugroho, SH, MA  Notulen: Jajang Nurjaman	
12.30 – 13.30	Lunch		
13.30 – 14.15	<b>Workshop Session III</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A repository for sources about European colonial architecture and town planning (c.1850–1970): Creating a digital (research) tool by Delft University of Technology (Dr. Pauline K.M. van Roosmalen)</li> <li>Q &amp; A</li> </ul>	Moderator: Hasti Tarekat  Notulen: Punto Wijayanto	
14.15 -16.00	<b>Workshop Session IV</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Working on case study</li> <li>Q &amp; A</li> </ul>	Moderator: Hasti Tarekat Notulen: Punto Wijayanto	Coffee break is distributed in the workshop room
16.00-16.30	Wrapping out & closing		

Time	Program	PIC	Note
<b>Workshop Day 2, 28 October 2014</b>			
09.00 – 09.30	Registration	ANRI & PDA	
09.30 – 10.30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lecture by Dr. Pauline K.M. van Roosmalen</li> <li>• Lecture by drs. Huib Akihary</li> </ul>	Moderator: Hasti Tarekat	
10.30 – 12.00	Workshop led by Pauline K.M. van Roosmalen and Huib Akihary, assisted by ANRI, NA dan PDA	Moderator: Hasti Tarekat	Coffee break is distributed in the workshop room
12.00 – 13.00	Lunch Break		
13.00 – 16.00	Workshop led by Pauline K.M. van Roosmalen and Huib Akihary, assisted by ANRI, NA dan PDA	Moderator: Hasti Tarekat	Coffee break is distributed in the workshop room
16.00 – 16.30	Conclusion & closing ceremony <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Speech NA</li> <li>• Speech ANRI</li> </ul>		



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## Dutch collections in Indonesia (1602-1949)

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By **Risma Manurung & Johan van Langen**

Archives are an important part of our heritage and of great significance for the study of the history of Indonesia and the Dutch-Asian relations. The largest part of these archives is in Indonesia, and a smaller part in the Netherlands. In the past some important overviews of archival collections (archives guides) were created. Roessingh and Jaquet related to the sources on the history of Asia and Oceania in Dutch archives, libraries and research; that of Lohanda regarding the sources in the ANRI.

### The scattering of archival collections (centralization and decentralization)

In 1892 the government of the Dutch East Indies set up the *Landsarchief* (*Arsip Negara*). The *Landsarchief* was responsible for preserving the VOC collection and served the interests of the administration and the local scientific community. One of the first acts of the first national archivist was to ask the *Residenties* to send their 18th and 19th century collections to Batavia.

To govern the vast colony suitably, the Dutch East Indies' government decided to decentralize its administration. Consequently this resulted in the Decentralization Act (*Decentralisatiewet*) in 1903, that was implemented in 1904. The transfer of tasks and delegated responsibilities from the departments of Public Works (*Burgerlijke Openbare Werken*) and Home Affairs (*Binnenlands Bestuur*) to local officials caused fundamental administrative and political changes. Nowadays the paper legacy of these local officials and institutions are to be found in provincial and municipal repositories. Although sometimes these archival collections are still a part of the administration's semi-static collection. The archival collections of the State Owned Companies (*Badan Usaha Milik Negara* or BUMN), academic institutions and private persons are spread all over the country. The collections of private persons are often hard to trace because these are rarely acquired by a professional archival institution. Indonesia has 550 municipal/city archives and 34 provincial repositories. Besides these governmental archives there are numerous private and academic repositories.

### Project Archives Guide – repositories Java

Since the publication of the *Guide to the sources of Asian*

*history in Indonesia* in 1989 there has been much attention given to the inventory of VOC archives and the focus is now increasingly on the archives of the colonial period that are stored in the ANRI. Main common feature of these archives is that they are written in Dutch and that the archives are mainly formed by the colonial government. ANRI and NAN are preparing a systematic inventory of the Dutch collections on Java, besides the collection of ANRI. This inventory would serve two important purposes. First, with an inventory list of the remaining Dutch paper heritage Indonesia one could set priorities for conservation and accessibility. Second, an equally important goal of the survey is its value for the local, national and international researchers. They are thereby placed on the track of potentially important resource material. It should be emphasized that the survey is aimed at all types of archives (government and non-government, private collections and organization archives).

### Sources:

M.A.P. Roessingh (ed.). *Sources of the history of Asia and Oceania in the Netherlands I, sources up to 1796* (München 1982)

F.G.P. Jaquet (ed.), *Sources of the history of Asia and Oceania in the Netherlands II, 1796-1949* (München 1983)

Mona Lohanda (ed.), *International Council on Archives Guide to the sources of Asian History IV Indonesia* (Jakarta 1989)



# Appendix 7

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## Online Sources for Research on Colonial Architecture and Town Planning in Indonesia

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By *Pauline K.M. van Roosmalen & Huib Akihary*

### Arsip Nasional Republik Indonesia (ANRI), Jakarta

- Collection (archives, library, photographs, films, maps): [www.anri.go.id](http://www.anri.go.id)
- Sejarah Nusantara (VOC archives): [www.sejarah-nusantara.anri.go.id/](http://www.sejarah-nusantara.anri.go.id/)

### Atlas of Mutual Heritage

VOC and WIC documents: [www.atlasofmutualheritage.nl](http://www.atlasofmutualheritage.nl)

### Cultural Heritage Agency of the Netherlands (RCE)

Temminck Groll Photo Collection: <http://beeldbank.cultureelerfgoed.nl/alle-afbeeldingen/indeling/gallery?searchfileId=Temminck+Groll+>

### Koninklijke Bibliotheek (KB, National Library), The Hague

- Delpher (full text books, newspapers, journals/magazines): [www.delpher.nl](http://www.delpher.nl)
- Spaarnestad Photo: [www.spaarnestadphoto.nl/](http://www.spaarnestadphoto.nl/)

### Koninklijk Instituut voor de Tropen (KIT, Royal Tropical Institute), Amsterdam

Check Universitaire Bibliotheek Leiden (Leiden University Libraries), Leiden

### Koninklijk Instituut voor Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde (KITLV, Royal Netherlands Institute of Southeast Asian and Caribbean Studies), Leiden

Check Universitaire Bibliotheek Leiden (Leiden University Libraries), Leiden

### Nationaal Archief (National Archives), The Hague

Catalogue (archives) & Images (photographs, maps): <http://www.gahetna.nl/en/collection>

### Het Nieuwe Instituut Nederlands, Rotterdam

(former Architectuur Instituut, NAI)

- Collection: [zoeken.nai.nl/](http://zoeken.nai.nl/) & [www.hetnieuweinstituut.nl/en/page/searching-and-viewing](http://www.hetnieuweinstituut.nl/en/page/searching-and-viewing) (new website is under construction)
- Stichting Bibliografieën en Oeuvrelijsten van Nederlandse Architecten en Stedenbouwkundigen (BONAS): [www.bonas.nl/index.php?go=home.showArchitects&pagenr=4](http://www.bonas.nl/index.php?go=home.showArchitects&pagenr=4)

### Perpustakaan Nasional Republik Indonesia (PNRI), Jakarta

Catalogue (text documents, manuscripts, prints, photographs, maps): [www.pnri.go.id/](http://www.pnri.go.id/)

### Pusat Dokumentasi Arsitektur (PDA), Jakarta

Collection (books, measured drawings): [www.pda-id.org/col.php?mod=collection](http://www.pda-id.org/col.php?mod=collection)

### Nationaal Museum van Wereldculturen (NMVW), Amsterdam/Leiden/Berg en Dal

- Museum Volkenkunde (Collection & Library), Leiden: [www.volkenkunde.nl/collections](http://www.volkenkunde.nl/collections)
- Tropenmuseum (Collectie Online), Amsterdam: [collectie.tropenmuseum.nl](http://collectie.tropenmuseum.nl)

### Universitaire Bibliotheek Leiden (UBL, Leiden University Libraries), Leiden

- KIT Collection (text documents, maps): [www.bibliotheek.leidenuniv.nl/bijzondere-collecties/koloniale-collectie/koloniale-collectie.html](http://www.bibliotheek.leidenuniv.nl/bijzondere-collecties/koloniale-collectie/koloniale-collectie.html)
- KITLV Collection: [www.bibliotheek.leidenuniv.nl/bijzondere-collecties/erfgoedcollectie-kitlv/erfgoedcollectie-kitlv.html](http://www.bibliotheek.leidenuniv.nl/bijzondere-collecties/erfgoedcollectie-kitlv/erfgoedcollectie-kitlv.html)

### University of Technology, Delft

Repository on European colonial architecture c.1850-1970 (text documents, photographs, films, maps, archives): [colonialarchitecture.eu](http://colonialarchitecture.eu) (live June, 2015)

### Towards A New Asian Partnership

(TANAP) = portal for Dutch East India Company Archives and Research: [databases.tanap.net](http://databases.tanap.net)

## List of Archive Files

BOW Grote Bundel	478	1918	4901-Stukken betreffende de bouwen voor Koningin Emmaschool te Soerabaja-Soerabaja (1912-1918)	Met blauw-drukken	
BOW Grote Bundel	1420	1929	A8/2/24-Stukken betreffende het oprichten van een gebouw voor den Raad van Nederland Indie in het Hertogspark Weltevreden Batavia-(1926-1929).	Met blauw-drukken en kaarten	AVI/262
BOW Grote Bundel	1508	1931	A13/2/3-Stukken betreffende bouw Landbouwkundig Instituut te Buitenzorg West-Java-(1927-1931).	Met blauw-drukken en kaarten	AVIII/12
BOW Grote Bundel	1695	1927	A27/5/20-Stukken betreffende bouw hoofdgebouw voor de N.I.A.S. te Soerabaja-Oost-Java-(1924-1927).	Met blauw-drukken en kaarten	AV/391
BOW Grote Bundel	1810	1927	A33/12/19 Verbouwing postkantoor Sawah Loento (1924-1927)	Met blauw-drukken	AV/339
BOW Grote Bundel	1813	1927	A33/34/13-Stukken betreffende bouw Post- en Telegraafkantoor te Soerabaia (1927)	Met blauw-drukken	
BOW Grote Bundel	1817	1928	A33/56/24 Bouw Radio-Studio in Bandoeng (1928)	Met blauw-drukken	AVI/6
BOW Grote Bundel	1843	1931	A33/39/24 Aanbrengen verbeteringen urinoirs van PTT-kantoor te Bandoeng (1930-1931)	Met blauw-drukken en kaarten	AVII/39
BOW Grote Bundel	1930	1926	A36/2/7 Uitbreiding CBZ Salemba Batavia (1925-1926)	Met blauw-drukken	AV/303
BOW Grote Bundel	1938	1929	A36/6/4 Verzoek Bouwbureau Wiemans, Abell en Pichel om extra vergoeding van uitgaven t.b.v. werk Operatiegebouw CBZ Salemba in Batavia (1925-1929)		AVI/92
BOW Grote Bundel	2823	1925	B51/2/20 Subsidieaanvraag gemeente Probolinggo voor verbetering van 2 desawegen (1927-1929)	Met blauw-drukken	BI/50
BOW Grote Bundel	2893	1925	B70/3/5 Prae-adviezen en nota's van het wegencongres te Bandoeng (1924-1925)	Met kaarten	
Dienst van Mijnwezen (Ombilinmijnen)	Afd.IV	C C146	Besluiten en brieven (Verbaal M.3275 t/m 3470) betreffende o.a. mijnbouwkundige opsporingen te Residentien Pasoeroa, Cheribon, Sumatra Westkust, Borneo Zuid en Oostkust, Atjeh en Onderhoorigheden, Menado, Palembang en Soerabaja; afschrift van de dokter Djawa (Raden Soekiman) aan het Geweestelijk eerstaanwendend officier van gezondheid te Benkoelen; financiën zaken; verzending koelies naar Koeta Radja; legalisatie van den Raad van Commissarissen der Midden-Sumatra Exploitatie Maatschappij of der Kinandam-Sumatra Exploitatie Maatschappij; verslag omtrent de jongste eruptie van de raoeng vulkaan (Residentie Besoeki); toezending van 500 object glaasjes van Residentien Benkoele en Palembang; verzending van gevraagde kolenmonster van Tandjong Priok aan de Chef der Exploitatie van den Sumatra-Staatsspoorweg en Ombilinmijnen; personele zaken; financiën zaken; enz		

Dienst van Mijnwezen (Ombilinmijnen)	Afd. VI	C G32	Personeel inlands
Departement Binnenlandsch Bestuur	1775		Brief dd. 18-2-1928 No B4/214 van het hoofd van de Dienst der Landsgebouwen aan de directeur van het departement van Burgerlijke Openbare Werken.
Arsip Kolonial (1610-1941)	K19 Rembang	1748-1891	1: (1793, 1855-1873) Politieke verslagen



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## Preparatory Assignment Participants

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To prepare the exercises during the workshop, we would like you to answer some questions. Your questions will help the organisation of the workshop to prepare the exercise.

As the exercise can not be prepared without this information, it is essential that you fill out all the questions and add the required/available documents.

### CITY

Name (past/Dutch, present/Indonesian):

### OBJECT(S)\*

What is the nature of the object (neighbourhood/street/building):

Location/site (preferably with LAT-LON coordinates):

Name past/Dutch:

Names present/Indonesian:

Designer/architect (if known):

Is this name a fact or a guess:

Date/period of design/construction:

Is this date/period a fact or a guess:

\*You may list more than one.

### SOURCES/DATA

List the sources/data you have already collected:

literature (books, journals, newspaper), photo's, maps, drawings.

Please add a digital copy of all the sources/data you have already collected.

Historical/Dutch:

Present/Indonesian:

### QUESTION(S)

What question(s) do you have about the object(s) (max. 50 words)?

For example: when was this object designed, who is the architect, why was the object designed, who commissioned the object, what is the construction, etc.

### MOTIVATION / EXPECTATION

Why are you looking for sources/data (max. 100 words)?

### PARTICIPANT 1

• Name:

Education (subject/discipline, degree, year):

Job/work (current position/function):

### PARTICIPANT 2

• Name:

Education (subject/discipline, degree, year):

Job/work (current position/function):

### PARTICIPANT 3

• Name:

Education (subject/discipline, degree, year):

Job/work (current position/function):

### PARTICIPANT 4

• Name:

Education (subject/discipline, degree, year):

Job/work (current position/function):

### PARTICIPANT 5

• Name:

Education (subject/discipline, degree, year):

Job/work (current position/function):

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## Questionnaire Format

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The below questionnaire format was customised for all files under scrutiny during the exercise.

### QUESTIONS

Please answer the following questions. Your answers may be brief.

#### 1. CONDITION

What is the physical condition of the file?

#### 2. CONTENT

- a. Give an outline of the content of the file.
- b. Does the content seem interesting for you? Please explain why.

#### 3. DRAWINGS

- a. Does the file contain drawings?
- b. If so, what information do the drawings contain?
- c. If the file does not contain drawings, is the content still interesting for you?

#### 4. ARCHITECT

- a. Does the file contain the name of the/an architect?
- b. If it does, who is the architect?
- c. What can you find about the architect: in the file or elsewhere?

#### 5. CONTRACTOR

- a. Does the file contain the name of the/a contractor?
- b. If it does, who the contractor?
- c. What can you find about the contractor: in the file or elsewhere?

#### 6. OTHER INFORMATION

Please list other (relevant) names and/or other information in the file.

#### 7. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

In addition to the content of the file, which of the following information can you find and how did you find it:

- Photographs
- Text documents
- Map(s)
- Geo-references (longitude-latitude)

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## Submitted Case Studies

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### Sawahlunto

- Museum Goedang Ransoem
- Lubang Tambang Mbah Soero, Mining Excavation

### Bandung

- Theosophische Loge/Gereja Katolik Bebas S. Albanus, 26 Banda Street
- Candi Bojongmenje, Situs Chulalongkorn

### Bogor

- Handelsstraat

### Depok

- Area of Old Town Depok
- Rumah Cimanggis (Cimnaggis Residence)
- Ruman Pondok Cina (Pondok Cina Residence)

### Jakarta

- Pelabuhan Sunda Kelapa (Sunda Kelapa Harbour)
- Rumah Proklamasi (Independent House)- Pola Building, 56 Pegangsaan Timur Street

### Lasem

- Lasem City

### Magelang

- Historic sites of Diponegoro during the Javanese War (1825-1830), Residency of Kedu, Municipality and Regency Magelang

### Surakarta

- Area of Monumen 45 (Villapark) Banjarsari
- Area of Manahan and Balekambang Park
- Residential area of Lodji Wetan
- Town Hall
- Railway network inside Surakarta from Purwosari Station, - Solo Station - Kota Station and Jebres Station.
- Ndalem Joyokusuman Residency



# Appendix 12

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## Examples of Submitted Case Studies

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### Example 1

#### Bandung City

By M. Ryzki Wiryawan, Komunitas Aleut Bandung

1. Case Study: 26 Banda Street
2. LAT-LON Coordinates: -
3. Object name: Theosophische Loge Bandung
4. Current name: Gereja Katolik Bebas S. Albanus
5. Architect/designer: F.J.L. Ghijsels (if it is known)
6. Resources: Official (drs. H. Akihary. 'Ir. F.J.L. Ghijsels, Architect in Indonesia 1910-1929'. Seram Press Utrecht – 1996. 73)
7. Building period: 1925

#### Information/data resources

- Websites: KITLV, Tropenmuseum
- Books: Herman Tollenare. (1996), *The Politics of Divine Wisdom*, Leiden: Katholieke Universiteit Nijmegen. C. Jinarajadasa (1925), *The Golden Book of The Theosophical Society*, Adyar : The Theosophical Society.

#### Questions

As a former headquarters of the theosophy movement, is there any meaning of symbolism that applies on the building?

What was the inspiration of Ghijsels to design the building? Why is there no window on the front façade as usually applied on in colonial tropical architecture?

#### Motivation

In the last few years, I have been interested in studying history of occultism (theosophy and freemasonry) in Bandung, besides my interest in history of Bandung in general.

Resourced about the subject are limited but I could draw the conclusion that Bandung used to be a main centre of the movement because of activities of its loges. One part that interests me is secrecy and other symbols of occultism. I am wondering if those secrecy and symbols have been applied on their lodges. I am also interested in finding out why F.J.L. Ghijsels was selected to design the

theosophical lodge in Bandung. I know that he also designed a building called ADHUC STAT, which was a freemasonry headquarters at the Burgemeester Bisschopsplein in Batavia (former Jakarta).

### Example 2

#### Batavia/Jakarta

By Ashdianna Ramatasari, Spatial Planning Agency of DKI Jakarta Government

1. Case study is **Sunda Kelapa Harbour**.
2. LAT coordinate 06.09S; LON 106.49E.
3. Object's name in the Dutch East Indies era: Sunda Kelapa.
4. Current name: Sunda Kelapa
5. Period of the object: Sunda Kelapa is a harbour in Jakarta located in sub-district Penjaringan, North Jakarta. This harbour was built in the 12th century and at the time became the main harbour of the Pajajaran Kingdom. When Islam and European invasions arrived, Sunda Kelapa became a dispute and war object amongst domestic large kingdoms and Europeans. The Dutch won the battle and occupied it for more than 300 years. They changed the name of the harbour and surrounding areas but after the independence of Indonesia, the name Sunda Kelapa was restored in the 1970s and is used ever since.
6. Official resources:
  - Adolf Heuken, S. J. *dan Grace Pamungkas*, 2000, *Galangan Kapal Batavia selama tiga ratus tahun*, Jakarta: Cipta Loka Caraka/Sunda Kelapa Lestari.
  - Peraturan Gubernur Provinsi DKI Jakarta, No. 36, Tahun 2014 *tentang Rencana Induk Kawasan Kota Tua (naskah akademis dan peta lampiran)*.
  - Peraturan Daerah Provinsi DKI Jakarta, No. 1, Tahun 2012 *tentang Rencana Tata Ruang Wilayah (RTRW) 2030*.
  - Peraturan Daerah Provinsi DKI Jakarta, No. 1, Tahun 2014 *tentang Rencana Detail Tata Ruang (RDTR) dan Peraturan Zonasi*.
  - Draft *Panduan Rancang Kota (Urban Design Guideline), Area Dalam Tembok Kota Tua yang disusun oleh Dinas Tata Ruang Pemerintah, Provinsi DKI Jakarta*.

#### Questions

Background information about the history of Sunda Kelapa Harbour is badly needed to produce a regulation and development plan for the future. What was its early structure, function and what kind of activities took place

in the past? What kind of transformation took place, either physical and non-physical?

**Motivation**

The DKI Jakarta Government is currently revitalizing the old part of the city that covers individual buildings and also historic areas. One of the main historic areas is Sunda Kelapa Harbour. It is planned that this area will act as a replica of old Batavia and will have several functions in the field of education, culture and socially. It should also function as an international icon, business centre and special trade area. Hopefully that input from this workshop will support the process of the plans.

## Colophon

Cultural Heritage Agency of the Netherlands, Amersfoort, 2015

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National Archives of Indonesia (ANRI), Cultural Heritage Agency of the Netherlands (RCE), Huib Akihary

**Illustrations:**

The page filling images in this report are not related to the case studies submitted by the participant or subject to the workshop. Their purpose is only to give an impression of the variety of information that can be found in the archives and other collections on the Dutch East Indies. Pages 4, 10, 13, 14, 19, 20, 28 and the front and back page are part of the collection (including BOW) of the NA. Pages 6 and 24 are from the Temminck Groll collection of the RCE.

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Ministry of Public Works (PU)

National Archives of Indonesia (ANRI)

Centre for Architecture Documentation (PDA)

Indonesian Heritage Trust (BPPI)

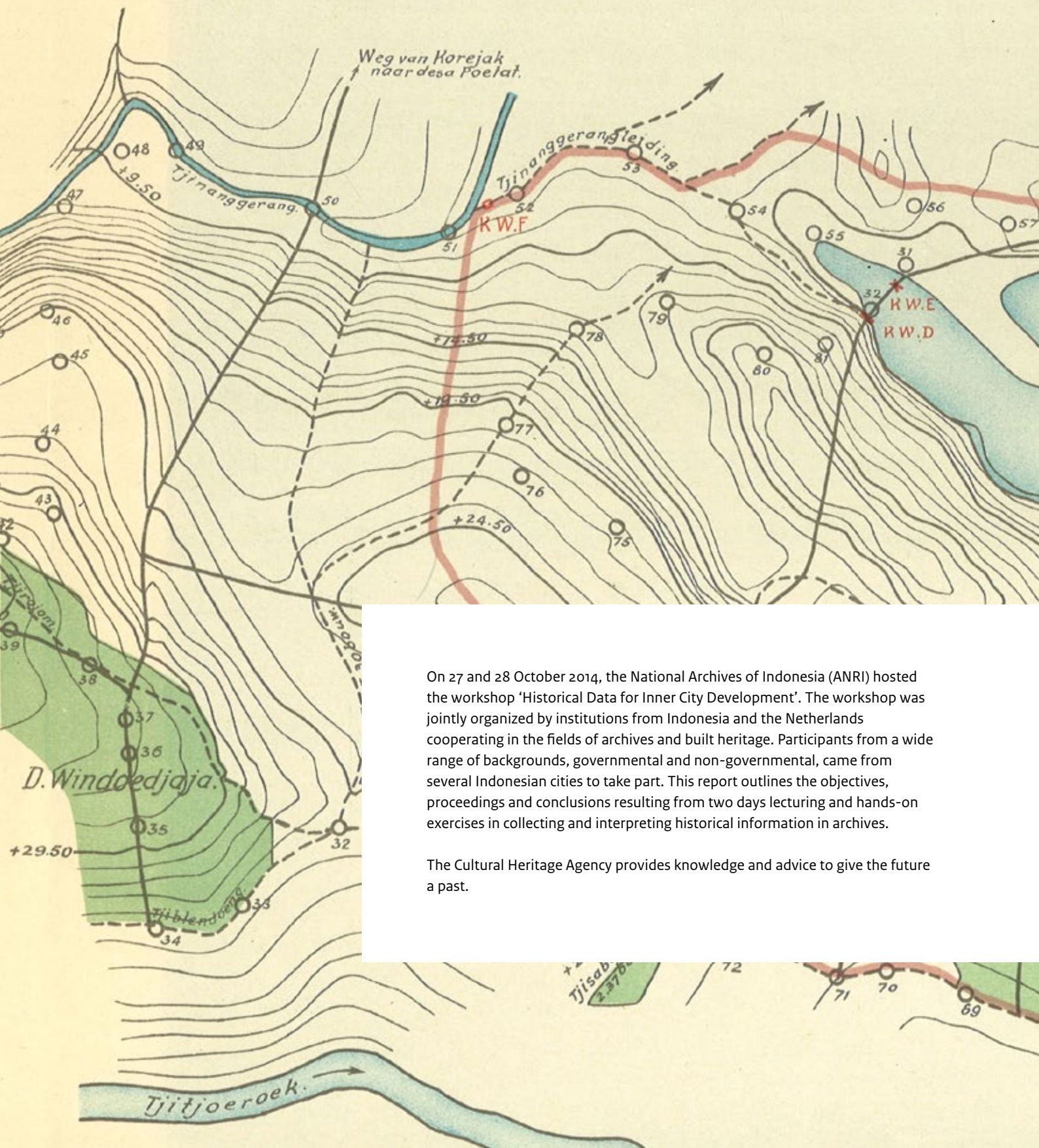
Centre for International Heritage Activities (CIE)

National Archives of the Netherlands (NA)









On 27 and 28 October 2014, the National Archives of Indonesia (ANRI) hosted the workshop 'Historical Data for Inner City Development'. The workshop was jointly organized by institutions from Indonesia and the Netherlands cooperating in the fields of archives and built heritage. Participants from a wide range of backgrounds, governmental and non-governmental, came from several Indonesian cities to take part. This report outlines the objectives, proceedings and conclusions resulting from two days lecturing and hands-on exercises in collecting and interpreting historical information in archives.

The Cultural Heritage Agency provides knowledge and advice to give the future a past.