



**SEAMEO SPAFA**  
in cooperation with  
**The Siam Society Under Royal Patronage**  
Present

## **Jakarta: Past and Present**

The SEAMEO Regional Centre for Archaeology and Fine Arts (SEAMEO SPAFA) and the Siam Society will organize two lectures on the archaeology and urban conservation of Jakarta, as part of SEAMEO SPAFA's lecture series on the archaeology of the Capitals of Southeast Asia. The first set of lectures, focusing on Jakarta, will be delivered on **Tuesday 23<sup>rd</sup> May 2017 at 18.30-20.30 hrs. at the Siam Society**. The event is free of charge.



**Taman Fatahillah: The old city square of Jakarta (Photo: Annissa M. Gultom)**

### **Programme**

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| 18:00-18.30 hrs  | Welcome Reception  |
| 18.30-19.30 hrs. | Kalapa –Jayakarta - Batavia – Jacatra – Jakarta: An old city that never gets old<br><br>Annissa M Gultom, Jakarta History Museum; Museum of Bank Indonesia; Jakarta Biennale 2017; Tribuana Komunika |
| 19.30-20.30 hrs. | Urban Conservation in Jakarta since 1968<br><br>Mr Bambang Eryudhawan, Indonesian Architectural Documentation Centre (PDA) and Indonesian Institute of Architects (IAI).                             |

### **Kalapa –Jayakarta - Batavia – Jacatra – Jakarta: An old city that never gets old**

The Archaeology of Jakarta contains many layers with thin period separations. In the geographical sphere of “greater area Jakarta”, its roots starts from the younger end of lithic periodization found along with Buni tradition pottery. The Buni area stretched along the north coast of west Java towards the interior to the south. This geographical sphere then became the oldest kingdom in the archipelago, Tarumanagara, an Indian-influenced Hindu Kingdom, and when people started to have things set in stone, literally. Overpowering ancient kingdoms came after another until the Europeans involvement peaked for the first time when Portuguese signed a treaty with Sunda (a Hindu Kingdom, ruler of Kalapa port) to defend their territory from Cirebon (an Islamic Kingdom in the east part of west java). Kalapa became a prized area that was being fight over until VOC, led by J.P Coen, burnt it down and built Batavia. Kalapa as one of the few main ports of Sunda, has been welcoming people (with or without their will) from different areas. The overflowing of multicultural influence through this port continues through when Batavia became capital of VOC, then for the Netherlands Indies. The area grew into what is now known as the greater area of Jakarta. Although this greater area is now delineated into three different provinces, the cultural span of the area is still the same.

**Annissa M. Gultom** is currently the acting curator for Museum Sejarah Jakarta (History Museum of Jakarta), Museum of Bank Indonesia and Jakarta Biennale 2017. She also the co-Director of Tribuana Komunika, a museum consultancy in Indonesia focusing on museum planning and development. She studied archaeology in Universitas Indonesia, Depok and was a Fulbright Scholar for her MA in Museum Communication at the University of the Arts. She has been working with and for museums and other cultural resource development offices since 2002.

### **Urban Conservation in Jakarta since 1968**

Since our independence in 1945, Jakarta transformed gradually from a colonial into a modern city. New areas and new buildings were developed to fulfill urgent needs in housings, shops, schools and other facilities as population growing rapidly after the war. All was executed without city planning until the Outline Plan of Jakarta was published in 1957. Later on, the Outline Plan was mostly adopted into the Master Plan of 1965-1985. Governor Ali Sadikin (1966-1977), with Master Plan 1965-1985 in his hands, brought new approaches to modernize the capital city. But new developments need strategic spaces, give pressure to old city centre and historic buildings. On the other hand old buildings were unfortunately abandoned, ruined, or even demolished for some reasons. By 1968, Jakarta has been changed dramatically. At the very crucial time, Ali Sadikin realized that something had to be done. There should a creative equilibrium between the old and the new. After some trips to Europe and USA he believed that Jakarta has an obligation to conserve its historical assets in the name of history and civilization. In 1968 he established Jakarta Department of Museum and History. From that moment, Jakarta’s urban conservation program is started.

**Bambang Eryudhawan** is chairperson of the Heritage Review Board of Jakarta and the co-founder of Pysat Dokumentasi Arsitektur. He has held appointments in other organisations such as the National Cultural Heritage Team and Indonesian Institute of Architects, and previously taught in Universitas Bina Nusantara, Universitas Mercu Buana and Universitas Trisakti. His recent works include the drafting of Conservation Plans for Oei Tiong Ham’s House in Semarang and Four Historic Houses in Banda Neira.