



TINJAUAN SEJARAH

SELAHANG PANDANG

BRIEF HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE FORMER
DUTCH VREDEBURG FORT



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**MUSEUM
AS BENTENG VREDEBURG
YOGYAKARTA**

DEPARTEMEN PENDIDIKAN DAN KEBUDAYAAN



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MUSEUM BEKAS BENTENG VREDEBURG YOGYAKARTA

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I. SEJARAH SINGKAT DAN PERKEMBANGAN BENTENG VREDEBURG YOGYAKARTA

A. Latar Belakang Pembangunan Benteng Vredeburg.

Sebelum dibangun Benteng Vredeburg pada lokasinya sekarang, pada tahun 1760 Belanda membangun Benteng yang bersifat sangat sederhana, bernama : Benteng Rustenburg (Benteng untuk 'mengaso' atau Benteng peristirahatan).

Lokasi Benteng dan perkampungan Belanda diduga merupakan hasil kesepakatan Belanda dengan pihak Sultan Hamengku Buwono I sebagai imbalan atas jasa-jasa Belanda dalam mendamaikan Sultan HB I dengan Sunan Paku Buwono II yang menyebabkan Sultan mendapatkan wilayah kekuasaan di Yogyakarta.

Benteng yang semula bernama Rústenburg tersebut, diusulkan oleh Belanda kepada Sultan untuk disempurnakan, dengan dalih agar lebih dapat menjamin keamanan pemerintahan Sultan, dan sewaktu-waktu dapat memberikan bantuan pertahanan yang sempurna.

Pada tahun 1765, akhirnya rencana tersebut direstui oleh Sultan bahkan kepada pihak Belanda, Sultan menjanjikan mengadakan material-material bangunan (batu-bata) dan tenaga kerjanya.

Kemudian Benteng tersebut dinamakan Benteng Vredeburg yang berarti "perdamaian", mungkin sebagai manifestasi kondisi kedua belah pihak waktu itu (Sultan Hamengku Buwono ke I dengan Belanda/ V.O.C).

Ditinjau dari status wilayah Yogyakarta waktu itu, secara yuridis formal area tanah Benteng Vredeburg termasuk milik Sultan. Kemudian pada perkembangan selanjutnya yang dipengaruhi situasi dan kondisi perubahan politik menyebabkan status de facto Benteng Vredeburg mengalami beberapa kali pergantian penguasaan.

B. Perkembangan Status tanah dan bangunan Benteng Vredeburg.

Sejalan dengan perkembangan politik mengakibatkan perubahan fungsi dan penguasaan Benteng Vredeburg dari awal pembangunannya sampai saat sekarang.

Periode-periode tersebut antara lain :

1. tahun 1760 - 1765 : Sejak Benteng masih bernama Rustenburg, dalam bentuknya yang masih sederhana, dibawah Belanda/ V.O.C dengan Status tanah milik Sultan Hamengku Buwono I.

I. BRIEF HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE FORMER DUTCH "VREDEBURG" FORT.

A. Background of the building of fort "Vredeburg".

Before building Fort Vredeburg on its present location the Dutch built in 1760 a very simple rampart called Fort Rustenburg, a fort for having a rest. The site of the fort and the Dutch quarter was probably the result of an agreement between the Dutch and Sultan Hamengku Buwono I for obtaining some compensation for the Dutch's merit in the peace negotiation between Sultan H.B.I and Sunan Paku Buwono II resulting in the ceding to the Sultan of the power and the reign over the Yogyakarta region.

That fort being named "Rustenburg" was proposed by the Dutch to the Sultan to be improved under the pretext to become more capable in assuring the security of the Sultan's rule and being at any time able to give an efficient defensive aid.

In the year of 1765 that proposal was approved of by the Sultan and he even promised the Dutch to provide the building materials (stones, etc) beside the labourers.

There after the stronghold was renamed "Vredeburg", meaning "Castle of Peace". That might be depicting the manifestation of both parties at that time Sultan Hamengku Buwono I at one side and the Dutch United East Indian Company (Vereening de Oost Indische Compagnie = VOC). at the other side. Considering the status of Yogyakarta Region at that time according to the formal judicial point of view the compound of Fort Vredeburg was belonging to the Sultan's possessions. However, in the course of history affecting conditions and situations the de facto or factitive situation of that "Bulwark of Peace" has several times undergone changes to those in power for its upkeep.

B. Development in the change of status of the site and the building of Fort Vredeburg.

According to the political proceedings there have occurred changes in the function and the management of Fort Vredeburg from the very beginning of its establishment up to this present time.

Those periods are among others :

1. The years of 1760 - 1765 : Since the fort

- was still being named "Rustenburg" with its still simple shape and under Dutch VOC control and management its site had the status of a possession of Sultan Hamengku Buwono I.
2. tahun 1765 - 1788 : Merupakan periode pembangunan Benteng Vredeburg dan merupakan penyempurnaan Benteng Rustenburg atas persetujuan Sultan.
 3. tahun 1788 - 1807 : Merupakan saat digunakan Benteng Vredeburg secara sempurna oleh Belanda/V.O.C. setelah mengalami hambatan-hambatan dalam pembangunannya, sehingga seluruhnya memakan waktu 23 tahun (1765 - 1788).
 4. tahun 1807 - 1811 : Benteng Vredeburg setelah lolaannya diambil oleh Koninklijk Holland, karena V.O.C. mengalami kebangkrutan. Kekuasaan de facto masih dipegang pemerintah Belanda, tetapi secara de jure tetap milik Sultan.
 5. tahun 1811 - 1816 : Benteng Vredeburg dikuasai oleh Inggris tetapi tidak lama kemudian kekuasaan kembali beralih ke pemerintah Belanda.
 6. tahun 1825 - 1942 : Di masa yang cukup panjang tersebut, Benteng Vredeburg secara de facto tetap di bawah kekuasaan Belanda dengan mengalami perkembangan-perkembangan fungsi yang dipengaruhi kondisi waktu itu. Karena pengaruh Belanda saat itu sangat kuat maka pihak Kraton/Sultan tetap tidak dapat mengatasi kekuasaan Belanda atas Benteng Vredeburg, walaupun secara yuridis status Benteng Vredeburg milik Sultan.
 7. tahun 1942 - 1945 : Dalam periode ini kekuasaan Belanda jatuh ke tangan Jepang. Dengan demikian penguasaan Benteng Vredeburg diambil alih oleh Jepang, digunakan sebagai markas dan tempat tahanan perang. Secara de facto status Benteng Vredeburg di bawah kekuasaan Jepang, status de jure tetap milik Sultan.
 8. tahun 1945 - 1977 : Merupakan periode kemerdekaan dan peralihan. Pada masa-masa ini Belanda sempat menguasai kembali Benteng Vredeburg yaitu pada tahun 1949 (Agresi Militer Belanda). Kemudian setelah tahun 1949 penguasaan Benteng Vredeburg diambil alih oleh Republik Indonesia, digunakan sebagai markas dan pemukiman Militer Republik Indonesia. Secara de facto Benteng
2. The years of 1765 - 1788 : Period of constructing Fort Vredeburg being the improvement of Fort Rustenburg with the Sultan's agreement.
 3. The years of 1788 - 1807 : After having had many stagnations in its building periods for in total 23 years (1765 - 1788) fort Vredeburg was then in full complete use by the Dutch East Indian Company (the V.O.C.)
 4. The years of 1807 - 1811 : The maintenance of fort Vredeburg was taken over by the Kingdom of Holland (the Netherland), because the East Indian Company (V.O.C.) had gone bankrupt by its own mismanagement. The Dutch government held de facto authority over the fort, but on de jure base it remained being the Sultan's possession.
 5. The years of 1811 - 1816 : The English were master over fort Vredeburg, but it did not last long. The authority over the fort was returned to the Dutch government when the English left this country.
 6. The years of 1825 - 1942 : In that long period fort Vredeburg was de facto continuously under Dutch authority with many diverse functions subject to conditions of those times. As the Dutch influence at that time was very strong, so the Sultan's Kraton remained unable of taking the authority over the fort Vredeburg from the Dutch, although de jure it was still the Sultan's asset.
 7. The years of 1942 - 1945 : In this period Dutch power was taken over by the Japanese. Hence the authority over Fort Vredeburg was taken by Japan, who used it as its headquarter and as a prison for war-prisoners. According to the de facto situation Fort Vredeburg was under Japan's authority, but the de jure status of the site remained being the Sultan's asset.
 8. The years of 1945 - 1977 : This was the period of the beginning of Independence and transformation. In this period the Dutch managed to retake authority over Fort Vredeburg, which was in 1949 during the Dutch Military Agresion that they called being only a Police Action. After wards in 1949 the authority over Fort Vredeburg was taken over by Indonesian Republic. which used it as Military Head-

Vredeburg dalam pengelolaan pihak instansi Militer, sedangkan area tanah statusnya masih milik Sultan/Kraton. Pada tahun 1965 Benteng Vredeburg pernah digunakan sebagai tempat tahanan politik G 30 S/PKI yang langsung dalam pengawasan Hankam.

9. tahun 1977 - sekarang : Dalam periode ini status penguasaan pengelolaan Benteng Vredeburg pernah diserahkan dari pihak Hankam kepada Pemerintah Daerah. Dalam rangka pelaksanaan pembangunan di segala bidang, fungsi kompleks Benteng Vredeburg juga mengalami perubahan. Pada tanggal 9 Agustus 1980 Sri Sultan Hamengku Buwono IX sebagai pihak I dan DR. Daed Joesoef Menteri Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan Republik Indonesia sebagai pihak II menandatangani Piagam Perjanjian, tentang pemanfaatan bekas Benteng Vredeburg. Kemudian dipertegas oleh Prof. DR. Noegroho Notosoesanto, pada tanggal 5 November 1984 yang menyatakan bahwa bekas Benteng Vredeburg akan difungsikan sebagai Museum Perjuangan Nasional yang pengelolannya diserahkan kepada Departemen Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan Republik Indonesia. Sesuai Piagam Perjanjian tersebut di atas dan surat Sri Sultan Hamengku Buwono IX No. 359/HB/IV/85, yang disebutkan bahwa perubahan-perubahan di dalam, diizinkan sesuai kebutuhan, bangunan bekas Benteng Vredeburg dipugar dan difungsikan sebagai Museum.

II. TINJAUAN TATA GUNA TANAH DAN BANGUNAN MENURUT PERKEMBANGAN SEJA RAH

Atas dasar hasil observasi secara fisik diperoleh kesimpulan bahwa Benteng Vredeburg telah mengalami perubahan dari saat awal pembangunannya hingga saat ini. Perubahan-perubahan terjadi akibat adanya perubahan atau perkembangan fungsi atas beberapa bangunannya.

Diduga perkembangan dan perubahan fungsi tersebut terjadi karena adanya perubahan situasi dan kondisi politik yang secara langsung menyebabkan perubahan status dan otorita politik dari pihak penguasa Benteng tersebut. Perkembangan-perkembangan fungsi berpengaruh langsung terhadap perubahan-perubahan tata guna tanah dan bangunan di beberapa tempat di dalam Benteng. Periode perkembangan yang dapat diperkirakan adalah sebagai berikut :

quarters and an abode for militarists of the Republic. According to the de facto situation Fort Vredeburg was under the management of the Military authority, whereas the status of its site was still being the Sultan's and the Kraton's possession.

In 1965 Fort Vredeburg was once used as a place for detaining prisoners in connection with the communist so-called 30 September Movement, which was under direct supervision of the Military security Board.

9. From the years of 1977 to the present : In this period the authority over Fort Vredeburg and its management was once transferred from the Military Defence and Security Board to the local Government. In the frame work of carrying out the National Reconstruction Programme in all fields, the function of the Fort Vredeburg complex had also undergone changes. On the 9th of August 1980 H.R.H. Sultan Hamengku Buwono IX acting as the 1st side and Mr.D.H. Daed Joesoef, Minister of Education and Culture of the Indonesian Republic acting as the 2nd side signed the Document of Agreement on the use of the former Fort Vredeburg. Afterwards it was stipulated by Prof. Dr. Noegroho Notosoesanto on 5 November 1984 that the former Fort Vredeburg would be used as a Museum on the National Movement and struggle for Independence. Its management would there by placed under the care of the Department of Education and Culture of the Indonesian Republic. Complying with the said certificate of Agreement and the letter from H.R.H. Sultan Hamengku Buwono IX No. 359/HB/IV/85 in which was mentioned that changes in the interior were permitted according to the necessities, so the former Fort Vredeburg has been restored and put in use as a museum.

II. REVIEW ON THE UTILIZATION OF THE SITE AND THE BUILDING IN CONNECTION WITH THE PROGRESS OF HISTORY.

Based on the results of a physical observation we concluded that Fort Vredeburg has undergone changes ever since the beginning of its establishment until this present time. Those changes were caused by a change or by the development of the function of several premises there in the compound.

It is supposed that those functional changes took place because there had occurred changes in the political condition and situation which directly caused a change too in the status and the political authority of the managing board of that Fort.

The functional development had directly influence changes in the use of the ground and buildings in several parts within the Fort.

The periods of the supposed development are as follows :

A. Periode I

Periode ini diawali pada tahun 1760 ketika Benteng Vredeburg belum dibangun; tetapi telah ada Benteng Rustenburg, yang sangat sederhana, terbuat dari bahan-bahan yang bersifat sementara, dengan dinding-dinding yang dibuat dari tanah dan balok-balok kayu, di dalamnya dilengkapi dengan barak-barak yang bersifat sementara.

Kemudian dengan disertai gambar rencana awal, Belanda mengusulkan pembuatan Benteng yang lebih permanen, dengan dalih agar pihak kompeni dapat menjaga keamanan pemerintahan Sultan Hamengku Buwono I. Sultan akhirnya merestui bahkan bersedia membantu dalam realisasi pembangunannya. Pada pelaksanaannya, pembangunan Benteng Vredeburg mengalami keterlambatan akibat hambatan-hambatan dari pihak Sultan. Hal tersebut terjadi karena kesadaran Sultan akan ancaman bahaya pemerintahannya justru dari benteng yang disempurnakan. Hal ini terbukti oleh penentuan tata letaknya yang sejauh satu jarak tembak meriam terhadap Kraton yang sangat strategis di pinggir jalan utama masuk pintu gerbang Kraton (jalan poros Tugu-Kraton).

- untuk melayani umum : dapur umum, kamar mandi dan WC.
- untuk rekreasi : societieit hall/kamar bola.

Pada zone operasional, dilengkapi dengan bangunan-bangunan :

- sel-sel tahanan, untuk intern (prajurit yang melanggar disiplin) dan sel-sel tawanan luar/tawanan perang.
- kantor komandan
- kantor administrasi/perengkapan.
- kantor piket/jaga.

B. Periode II.

Dalam periode ini menurut data sejarah yang ada tata guna tanah dan bangunan Benteng Vredeburg mengalami banyak perubahan dan perkembangan. Diduga hal tersebut disebabkan Benteng Vredeburg mengalami perkembangan-perkembangan fungsi, sebagai akibat perubahan kondisi keamanan dan situasi politik yang terjadi pada saat tersebut. Pengaruh kekuasaan Belanda terlihat semakin kuat, terbukti dengan adanya kebebasan pelebaran pengembangan tata guna tanah dan bangunannya ke luar kompleks Benteng. Terlihat adanya perubahan fungsi Benteng, yang semula merupakan daerah pertahanan

A. Period I

This period was begun in the year of 1760 when Fort Vredeburg was not yet built, but there was already standing the Fort Rustenburg, which was very simple, made provisory materials, with walls of earth and wooden beams, in the interior furnished with preliminary barracks.

Then afterwards with the help of drawings about the project to be carried out, the Dutch proposed to build a more permanent fort under the pretext to enable the company to support the reign of Sultan Hamengku Buwono I. The Sultan at last agreed with the proposal and was even willing to help in the realization of the work. The carrying out of Fort Vredeburg's up building suffered a delay caused by stagnations at the Sultan's side. That fact arose because the Sultan became aware that the menace against his rule would eventually come from the improved stronghold.

This fact was evident from the decided arrangement of the location being on a shot distance by a cannon in the direction of the Kraton (the Sultan's palace and that palacety) and very strategically located at the side of the main-road to the Kraton's gateway. (The straight axis-road Tugu-Kraton).

- for general necessities : a general kitchen, bath-rooms and toilets.
- for recreation : a clubhouse, billiard rooms.

The operations zone is completed with buildings for :

- prisoners' cell for internal delinquents (soldiers having trespassed against discipline) and cells for outer delinquents and war prisoners.
- the commander's office
- the office for administration and accasories
- an office for picketmen and guards.

B. Period II.

According to available historical notes, in this period there occurs many changes and developments in the system for the use of the ground and the premises of Fort Vredeburg. It is thought that Fort Vredeburg had undergone developments in its function caused by changes in security conditions and political situations taking place in that period. The influence of Dutch power appeared to become the stronger and stronger, which could be proved by the free development of the system for the limits of the fort complex. This was evident by the dange of the use of the fort which was in the beginning only a defensive area, but afterwards it had become



Gambar 1

*Pintu Gerbang Benteng Vredenburg sebelum dipugar
Fort Vredenburg's gate before restored*



Gambar 2

*Pintu Gerbang Benteng Vredenburg setelah dipugar Nampak jembatan di depannya.
Fort Vredenburg's gate after restored There is a bridge in front of it*

berubah menjadi tangsi atau markas militer dan pemukiman para opsir, komandan serta mendirikan bangunan societeit di luar Benteng.

Sifat-sifat pertahanan tidak lagi merupakan prioritas utama terbukti dengan terjadinya perubahan-perubahan bangunan dan perubahan daya guna pada zone-zone tertentu. Terutama di daerah bagian utara Benteng Vredenburg yang mungkin merupakan daerah paling aman dari serangan musuh. Diduga periode ini terjadi sesudah tahun 1830.

1. Tinjauan dari segi tata guna tanah.

Pola pengembangan tata guna tanah menunjukkan adanya prinsip tetap mempertahankan pola lama yang telah terbentuk. Sifat kedayagunaan untuk pertahanan dikurangi, antara lain :

- peruntukan pertahanan sebelah utara dipergunakan untuk kegiatan pelayanan yang menunjang kegiatan dalam kompleks sebagai daerah pergudangan dan suplai bahan makanan dengan menutup parit barrier dan pembongkaran anjungan bagian utara sebelah timur. Daerah-daerah kosong/open space di luar benteng dikembangkan bagi peruntukan perumahan perwira dan fasilitasnya antara lain lapangan olah raga di sebelah timur dan societeit di sebelah timur laut. Secara prinsipil pola tata guna tanah dibentuk atas dasar rencana awal yang dibuat oleh Ir. Frans Haak. Dari rencana peletakan lokasi, dari pola tata guna tanah dan bangunannya, dapat dilihat bahwa pembangunan Benteng Vredenburg mempunyai motif tidak hanya bersifat preventif tetapi juga represif.

1. Pola tata guna tanah

Pola tata guna tanah digubah berlapis-lapis, melingkar dan konsentris. Tiap lapisan merupakan zone pengamanan sesuai dengan tujuan preventif. Lapisan terluar adalah lapangan terbuka (zone penghalauan). Lapisan kedua adalah parit dengan jembatan angkat (zone pencegahan). Pada lapisan ketiga terdapat dinding benteng yang tebal juga merupakan daerah perlawanan kembali (zone pematahan) dan daerah pengintaian jarak jauh (zone pengintaian). Sedangkan lapisan keempat adalah daerah aman, yang merupakan daerah tinggal (zone

a barrack or a military headquarter manders, and a dwelling place for officers and commanders, beside they, the Dutch, had erected a club-house outside the fortress.

The defensive aims were not the main priority any more as it had become evident by the changes on the buildings and the alterations on the use in some specific zones.

Such was found especially in the northern part of Fort Vredenburg which might be the safest from ennemy attacks.

This period is supposed to have started after the year of 1830.

1. A review on the utility concept for the ground

The design for the development of the use of the ground showed a principle for a perpetual adherence to the old design that had been made.

The arrangement for a defensive employment had been diminished, among others :

- the defensive parts at the northern side were used for serving activities in the compound as a storing place and food suplay spot by filling up the barrier moat and dismantling the north eastern parts.
- The open spaces outside the fort were developped into dwelling places for officers and their facilities, among others a sports ground at the east and a clubhouse at the north-east.

On principle the use of the ground was designed according to the very first planning by Ingenieur (Engineer) Frans Haak.

Reviewing the situation of the location, the design for the applied use of the ground and the building scheme, it could be seen that the construction of Fort Vredenburg was not only from motives of prevention but also of repression as well.

1. Scheme for the use of the ground.

The scheme for the use of the ground was made in spheres, going round-about and concentrically. Each sphere formed a security zone complying with the preventive aim. The most outer sphere was an open ground (ousting zone). The second sphere was a moat with draw bridges (preventive zone). On the third sphere is standing the thick fortress wall, which forms also the counter-action place (suppression-zone) and the long-distance survey place (watching zone). The fourth sphere is the safe ground, being the living quarter (dwelling zone), a field for



Gambar 3
Pintu Gerbang Benteng Vredenburg dilihat dari belakang sebelum dipugar.
Fort Vredenburg's gate (seen from back) before restored.



Gambar 4
Pintu Gerbang Benteng Vredenburg dilihat dari belakang setelah dipugar.
Fort Vredenburg's gate (seen from back) after restored.

kediaman), daerah persiapan/penyusunan strategi (zone operasional), gudang suplai dan juga basis induk bagi kegiatan represif (zone service logistik).

2. Tata guna bangunan.

Pada zone pencegahan dilengkapi dengan bangunan "Parit melingkar dan jembatan angkat, digunakan sebagai penghambat bila ada serangan dari luar.

Parit juga digunakan sebagai perlengkapan drainase untuk kompleks Benteng. Untuk masuk ke dalam kompleks harus melalui jembatan yang dapat diangkat dari arah timur dan barat. Pada zone pematahan, dilengkapi dengan bangunan dinding melingkar yang tebalnya (100 cm/1 m), di sekeliling bagian dalam ada peninggian permukaan tanah sebagai daerah penembakan senjata api dan meriam dengan landasan dan lobang-lobang tempakan di atas dinding benteng.

Pada zone pemukiman dilengkapi bangunan-bangunan :

- rumah-rumah opsir yang bersifat massal.
- barak-barak prajurit yang juga bersifat massal.
- rumah komandan yang bersifat lebih pribadi dan tersendiri.

Pada zone service logistik, dilengkapi bangunan-bangunan :

- untuk pelayanan perang : gudang-gudang mesiu, senjata, garasi kereta meriam, kandang kuda.
- untuk pelayanan kesehatan : hospital, ruang perawatan untuk korban-korban perang dan pengobatan rutin.

Diduga bahwa kondisi politik dan strategi militer waktu itu sudah dapat dikuasai oleh Belanda, tetapi segi keamanan di bagian selatan (dari arah Kraton) masih perlu diawasi. Hal tersebut terlihat dari pola pembangunannya, daerah selatan benteng tetap sebagai open space dan semua fasilitas pertahanan masih berfungsi (parit, anjungan).

2. Tinjauan dari segi tata guna bangunan.

Dari segi tata guna bangunan terlihat adanya usaha-usaha penyempurnaan fungsi sebagai markas militer dan pertahanan tetapi mengutamakan juga prinsip-prinsip kenyamanan lingkungan. Hal ini terjadi mungkin oleh keadaan/kondisi keamanan yang telah dikuasai oleh Belanda.

Peruntukan-peruntukan pemukiman telah berkembang secara kuantitatif dan kualitatif.

preparing and forming strategical actions (operational zone), having supply stores and being also the main base for repressive actions (logistics zone).

2. Scheme for the use of the building

In the preventive zone there is a moat all around the fort with draw-bridges for delaying attacks from the outside if they might happen. The moat also serves as part of the drainage system for the fortress complex. For entering into that compound there are two drawbridges, each in the western and the eastern entrance gates.

In the suppression zone there is a round about wall of 100cm (one metre) thick and all around it at the inner side there runs a high levelled part from where shooting can be made by fire-arms as well as by cannons, complete with their ground supports and hoepholes and crenels in the fortress wall.

The dwelling zone is furnished by :

- mass messes for officers
- mass barracks for soldiers
- the commander's house, more private and isolated.

In the logisties service zone are the following complementary buildings :

- for war service : store-house for ammunition, arms, garage for cannon-carriers, stables for horses.
- for health and sanitary service : a hospital, nursing halls for war victims and routine curings.

It is supposed that the political condition and the military strategies at that time were sufficiently mastered by the Dutch, but security at the southern part (from the direction of the Kraton) had still to be looked after. That fact was to be noticed from the planning of the building, the southern outside part of the fortress was permanently kept as an open space and all defensive items were still in function (the moat, the bulwarks).

2. Review on the design for the use of the building

From the point of view on the design or the way of utilization of the building it is clear that there were attempts to improve the function as a military headquarter and defence, but also giving high attention to principles for a comfortable environment. That happened probably because the security condition had been mastered by the Dutch.



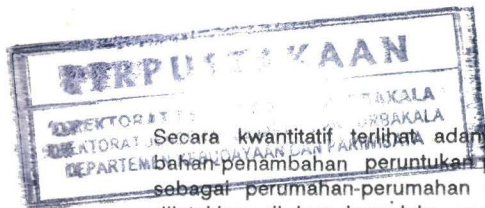
Gambar 5

Bangunan M3 sebelum dipugar.
M3 building before restored



Gambar 6

Bangunan M3 setelah dipugar.
M3 building after restored



Secara kuantitatif terlihat adanya penambahan-perambahan peruntukan pemukiman sebagai perumahan-perumahan opsir yang diletakkan di luar kompleks, sedangkan di dalam kompleks hanya digunakan sebagai tempat pemukiman prajurit-prajurit dan opsir-opsir muda. Secara kualitatif menunjukkan adanya peningkatan-peningkatan kualitas lingkungan maupun fungsi unit-unit bangunan sebagai area pemukiman.

Penambahan-penambahan barak opsir di tengah kompleks diduga merupakan pengembangan fungsi yang secara bertahap menyebabkan perubahan-perubahan ruangan untuk keperluan hunian yang nyaman.

Fungsi Benteng Vredeburg sebagai benteng pertahanan, setelah perang Dunia I diduga mengalami kekaburan mengingat teknologi persenjataan waktu itu sudah maju.

Setelah perang Dunia I Benteng Vredeburg mengalami perkembangan fungsi, sebagai markas militer dengan persenjataan-persenjataan modern, antara lain adanya fasilitas-fasilitas untuk penyimpanan persenjataan baru.

Peranan parit sebagai daerah pencegahan, open space sebagai daerah penghaluan, sudah tidak memenuhi syarat-syarat strategi militer lagi.

Dan bentuk jembatanpun disesuaikan dengan fungsinya.

C. Periode III.

Periode ini meliputi masa-masa perang kemerdekaan sampai saat ini. Di dalam periode ini Benteng Vredeburg sempat mengalami beberapa kali pergantian penguasaan dan oleh karenanya berpengaruh pula terhadap pergantian tata guna bangunannya.

Tata guna tanah terjadi perubahan-perubahan, sebagai akibat kebutuhan penguasa dalam penggunaannya.

Kondisi tata guna tanah dan bangunan saat sekarang.

Pelestarian Benteng Vredeburg bukanlah suatu usaha untuk mengagungkan kejayaan pemerintahan kolonial Belanda di dalam sejarah penjajahannya selama 350 tahun di bumi Indonesia, tetapi justru sebaliknya menyemarakkan nilai kepribadian dan perjuangan Bangsa Indonesia sendiri. Bangsa Indonesia cukup mempunyai jiwa besar untuk menghadapi kenyataan sejarah, terutama sejarah pertumbuhannya untuk menjadi satu Bangsa yang merdeka.

The use as a dwelling place had developed quantitatively as well as qualitatively. Qualitatively there was an increase in the use as a dwelling place in the form of houses for officers put outside the compound, whereas the interior of the fortress was only used as a dwelling place for soldiers and young officers. Qualitatively speaking there were improvements in the quality of the environment as well as in the function of building units in the sense of being a dwelling area. Addition of officers' hutments in the middle of the complex is supposed being a development of the function which step by step caused changes in the apaces for becoming a comfortable dwelling sport.

The function of Fort Vredeburg as a defensive fortress after World War I is supposed to have undergone a dissipation since at that time the technology of armament had already advanced very much.

After World War I Fort Vredeburg underwent a functional development as a military headquarter with a modern armament, among others having facilities for keeping or storing new arms. The function of the moat as a preventive measure, the open space as ousting place were not any more complying with the military strategical requirements. The form of the bridges was also altered subject to their function.

C. Period III

This period includes and covers the times of the struggle and war of independence up to the present time. During this period Fort Vredeburg had the opportunity to experience several changes of authority which influenced also the system of using the building.

The use of the ground underwent changes as a result of the needs of the authorities in their employment there of.

Condition of the employment of the ground and the fortress building at present.

The continued maintenance of Fort Vredeburg is not an attempt to glorify Dutch colonial government during its colonial history for 350 years on Indonesia's soil, but just the contrary, it is an endeavour to honour and always remember the value of the personality and struggle of the Indonesian Nation at self. The Indonesian People has a sufficiently high spiritual mentality for facing rightly historical reality, especially the history of its growth to become an independent Nation.



Gambar 7

*Bangunan D sebelum dipugar.
D building before restored*



Gambar 8

*Bangunan D setelah dipugar.
D building after restored*

Pelestarian Benteng Vredeburg bertujuan mengabadikan eksistensi bangunan tersebut dalam bentuk dan coraknya yang khas; Benteng Vredeburg dipugar untuk difungsikan sebagai museum Perjuangan yang dapat memberikan informasi dan inspirasi perjuangan Nasional bagi generasi mendatang. Di samping itu agar sasaran utama sebagai pusat informasi dan inspirasi semangat perjuangan Bangsa Indonesia dapat terealisasi, maka secara bertahap dari tahun ke tahun telah dilakukan pemugaran bertahap bangunan-bangunan yang ada dan dibuat adegan-adegan perjuangan dalam bentuk diorama (tiga dimensi) sebagai perwujudan nilai-nilai sejarah Perjuangan yang ada di Yogyakarta sebagai kota Perjuangan Nasional untuk memperoleh kemerdekaan.

Setelah bekas Benteng Vredeburg secara operasional berfungsi sebagai Museum Perjuangan, semua komponen-komponen yang ada dalam kompleks Benteng Vredeburg disesuaikan dengan fungsinya sebagai Museum dalam hal ini kondisi tata guna tanah dan tata guna bangunannya.

1. Tata guna tanah.

Terlihat adanya perubahan fungsi daerah luar Benteng (open space). Open space sebelah barat pada masa Benteng Vredeburg masih dikuasai Kompeni Belanda sebagai benteng pertahanan, merupakan zone penghalauan. Setelah kondisi politis dan strategis dapat dikuasai dan Benteng Vredeburg digunakan sebagai tangsi militer, pada open space sebelah barat ini pernah dibangun perumahan-perumahan Opsir Belanda. Setelah Bekas Benteng Vredeburg difungsikan sebagai museum, perumahan-perumahan yang pernah dipergunakan sebagai pemukiman opsir-opsir Belanda dibongkar. Sekarang open space sebelah selatan dan barat sudah berganti wajah menjadi taman yang asri sehingga menambah keharmonisan suasana.

Bangunan monumen Serangan Umum 1 Maret yang dibangun disisi depan nampak lebih menonjol dan tegar.

2. Tata guna bangunan.

Seperti telah diuraikan di atas tata guna bangunan sejak awal pembangunannya sampai sekarang mengalami perubahan fungsi.

- a. Bangunan parit dan jembatan pada masa Benteng Vredeburg sebagai Benteng pertahanan fungsinya sebagai Zone pencegahan. Setelah bekas Benteng Vrede-

The maintenance of Fort Vredeburg is aiming at the perpetual up keep of the existence of that building with its specific form and features; Fort Vredeburg has been restored to be used as a Museum on struggle that can give information beside inspiration on National Struggle to the coming generations. For attaining that principal aim as a centre of information and inspiration for the Indonesian Nation's spirit of struggle, step by step and from year to year the restoration of the still being present buildings of the fort has been carried out and thereby also scenes of the struggle have been made in the form of three dimensional dioramas as formgivings to the historical value of the struggle having taken place in Yogyakarta as the town of National Struggle for attaining Independence.

Since the former Fort Vredeburg in operational sense is functioning as a Museum on Struggle, all its components present in the interior of the fortress have been adjusted to the functions as a museum, in this case the way of using the ground and the buildings.

1. The way of using the ground

Alterations in the function of the open spaces outside the fortress are very well to be seen. The open space West of the fort during the time that the Dutch East Indian Company had the authority over it as a defensive fortress, was a part of the ousting zone. When the political and strategical conditions were well mastered and Fort Vredeburg was used as a military barrack, then in that western open space were once built houses for Dutch officer. Now that the former Fort Vredeburg has got the function as a museum, those houses for the Dutch officers have been broken down, put away.

The open spaces outside the fort in the South and the West have now undergone a change of look having become fine parks that contribute much to the harmonious atmosphere. The monument for commemorating the Republican General Attack on the first of March 1949 erected at the South Western part of the said park has obtained a more impressive look.

2. The planning for the use of the building

As it has been told above the way of use for the building has had changes in the function ever since the very beginning of its erection up till nowadays.

- a. The moat and the bridge during the functioning of Fort Vredeburg as a defensive fortress, had the preventive



Gambar 9

Bangunan M1,2 sebelum dipugar.
M1,2 building before restored



Gambar 10

Bangunan M1,2 setelah dipugar.
M1,2 building after restored

- burg difungsikan sebagai museum Perjuangan, sebagian parit dan jembatan yang sekarang dipugar, dan merupakan bagian dari koleksi Museum.
- b. Tembok keliling dan beberapa anjungan yang berfungsi sebagai tempat pertahanan, pengintaian, penempatan meriam-meriam serta senjata tangan para prajurit, dipugar sesuai aslinya dan berfungsi sekarang untuk tempat rekreasi.
 - c. Pintu Gerbang, fungsi dan kegunaannya tidak mengalami perubahan, sekarang dipugar sesuai dengan aslinya. Bangunan B di atas pintu gerbang dipugar dan berfungsi sebagai ruangan rapat.
 - d. Bangunan Pengapit dipugar dan akan difungsikan sebagai ruangan informasi dan ruang tamu VIP.
 - e. Bangunan D yang terdiri dari dua lantai dipugar dan sekarang difungsikan sebagai ruang pameran temporer.
 - f. Bangunan M1, M2, M3 dan M4 pada waktu Benteng Vredenburg masih dipergunakan sebagai benteng pertahanan merupakan zone pemukiman. Setelah dipugar dipergunakan untuk ruang pameran diorama. Sebagai sebuah Museum, bangunan kompleks Benteng Vredenburg secara bertahap dipugar dan dibangun sesuai sarana dan fasilitas yang diperlukan, antara lain sebagai berikut :

1. Ruang Diorama.
2. Ruang untuk rapat.
3. Ruang untuk menyimpan barang peninggalan, koleksi (Storage).
4. Ruang Audiovisual dan bimbingan.
5. Ruang Perpustakaan/ruang baca.
6. Ruang Pameran tetap dan tidak tetap (temporer).
7. Ruang Persiapan/service.
8. Ruang Kafeteria.
9. Ruang Pengelola.
10. Panggung terbuka.
11. Gudang.
12. Guest House.

- function in the system. Since the former Fort Vredenburg has been given the function as Museum of struggle, parts of the moat and the bridges have been restored and have become parts of the Museum collection.
- b. The surrounding wall and some edifices that functioned formerly as place of defence, for looking out, placing of cannons and the soldiers' rifles have been restored according to their original status and are now functioning as recreation sports.
 - c. The Entrance Gate, it does not undergo any changes on its function and usefulness, having now been restored according to its original look. The edifice B on the gate is restored and used for holding meetings.
 - d. The edifice at the sides of the gate are restored and will be used as information and V.I.P rooms.
 - e. Building D consisting of two floors have been restored and are now used for holding temporary exhibitions.
 - f. The building M1, M2, M3, and M4 in the time of the Fort Vredenburg being a defensive fortress were parts of the dwelling zone. After the restoration they are used as show-rooms for the dioramas.

As a museum, the buildings in the Fort Vredenburg compound are gradually restored and rebuilt according to the available means and facilities, among others as follows :

1. Diorama hall
2. Conference hall
3. A storage hall for keeping and guarding collections of things from the past.
4. A hall for Audiovisual and instructional performances.
5. A Library and reading hall
6. Halls for fixed and temporary exhibitions.
7. A room for making preparations and conducting service
8. Cafeteria hall
9. Managers' hall
10. An open - air stage
11. A storage building (a"go-down")
12. A guest-house



Gambar 11

*Bangunan Pengapit C sebelum dipugar.
C, (Pengapit) building before restored*



Gambar 12

*Bangunan Pengapit C, setelah dipugar.
C, (Pengapit) building after restored*

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(Report Description on 30 Diorama-Scemes. Brochure). The Team for compiling the Diorama Description : Djoko Suryo, c.s

Jam buka museum :

Hari Selasa s/d Kamis : 08.30 - 13.30

Jum'at : 08.30 - 11.00

Sabtu dan Minggu : 08.30 - 12.00

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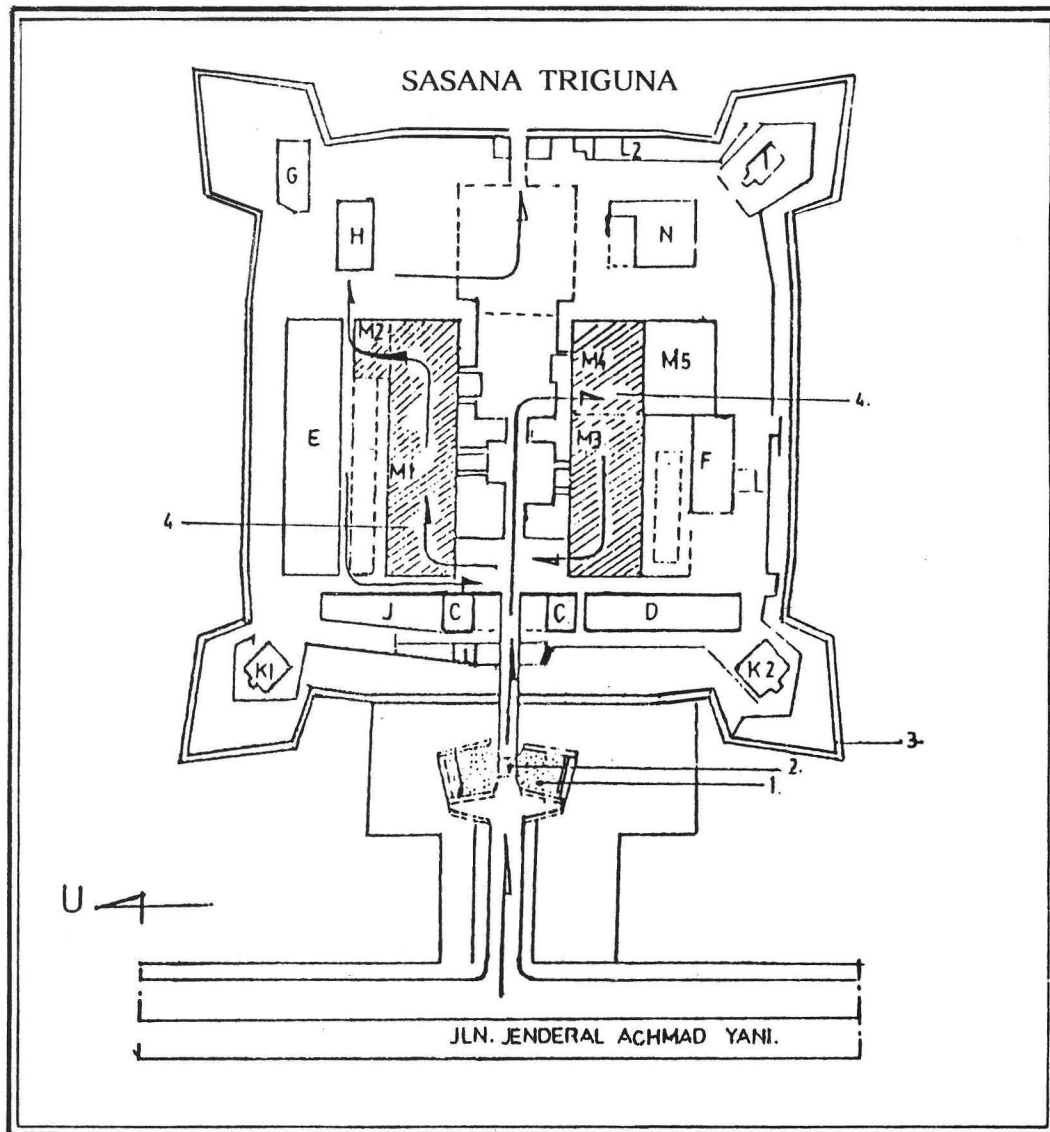
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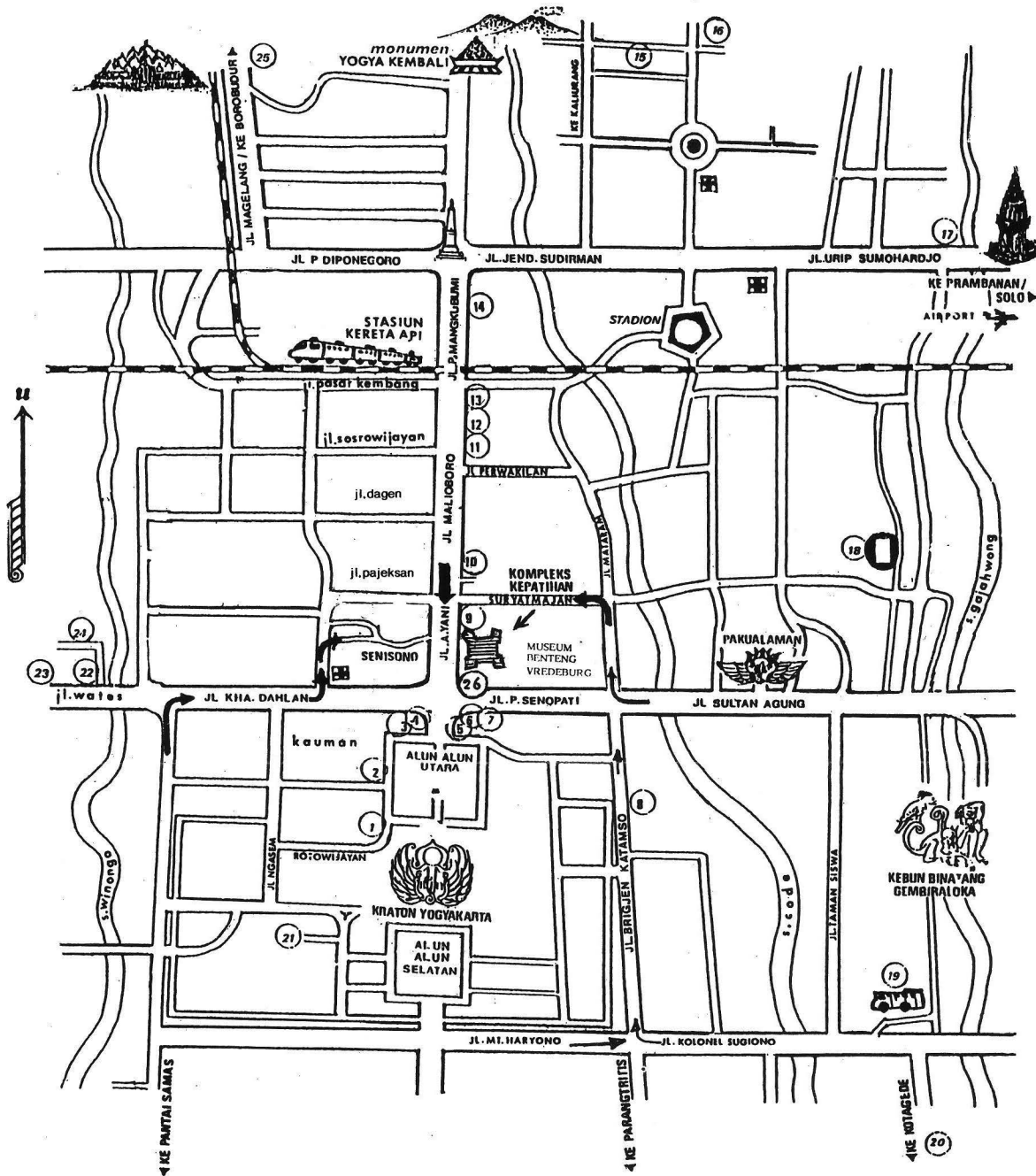


**DENAH TATA PEMERAN
MUSEUM PERJUANGAN
BEKAS BENTENG VREDEBURG
YOGYAKARTA**


KETERANGAN

- 1 = Parit
- 2 = Jembatan
- 3 = Tembok
- 4 = M1,2,3,4, = Ruang pameran
(30 bh. diorama)
- 5 = Arah masuk museum
mengikuti tanda anak panah

PETA KOTA YOGYAKARTA



MUSEUM BENTENG VREDEBURG

 Arah menuju museum bekas Benteng Vredenburg

 **RUMAH SAKIT**

- 1 Museum Kereta Keraton Yogyakarta
- 2 Masjid Besar Kasultanan Yogyakarta
- 3 Museum Sonobudoyo
- 4 Bank B N I
- 5 Kantor Telegraf
- 6 Kantor Pos Besar
- 7 Bank Indonesia
- 8 Putra Wisata
- 9 Pasar Besar Beringharjo
- 10 Tourism Information Centre (TIC)
- 11 Gedung DPRD

- 12 Kepolisian Wilayah DIY
- 13 Natour Garuda Hotel
- 14 Garuda Indonesia Airways (GIA)
- 15 Taman Budaya Yogyakarta/Dewan Kesenian
- 16 Universitas Gajah Mada
- 17 Museum Seni Lukis Affandi
- 18 Stadion Mandalakrida
- 19 Terminal Bus
- 20 Desa Perak Kotagede
- 21 Istana Air "Tamansari"
- 22 Fakultas Seni Rupa Institut Seni Indonesia
- 23 PLT Bagong Kussudihardjo
- 24 Amri Yahya Gallery
- 25 TVRI Stasiun Yogyakarta
- 26 Monumen SO 1 Maret

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