

# 東部インドネシア・テルナテ市の都市形成に関する研究

## —近代に関する歴史的文書・資料の文献研究—

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Study on Urban Formation of Ternate City in Eastern Indonesia  
—Literature research on historical documents and materials  
concerning its modern ages—

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### 要 旨

この研究は、東部インドネシアにおいて主要な交易都市として発展したテルナテ市の歴史的形成過程を明らかにしようとするものである。これまで、このテーマについてインドネシア国内では史料が限られていたため、オランダの大学、博物館等に所蔵される史料も含み、歴史的な文献、絵図、地図、および写真を幅広く収集し、調査した。その結果、テルナテの旧市街は、オランダ植民地の広域的な拠点であった要塞を中核として、海岸沿い、さらに山麓に発展したこと、当初よりオランダの植民都市と現地のスルタン王国の2つの支配と領域によって構成され、また国内外からの多様な民族によるコミュニティが形成され継承されてきたことを明らかにすることができた。今後、さらに詳細な現地調査等を実施し、テルナテ市の歴史的特徴と文化的多様性を反映させた文化遺産の保全基準の策定を進めることが求められる。

**Keywords** : Ternate, Indonesia, Historical Urban Formation, Literature Research  
キーワード : テルナテ, インドネシア, 歴史的都市形成, 文献研究

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草稿提出日 9月15日

最終原稿提出日 9月15日

## 1. Introduction

### 1.1 Study objectives

By examining its relevant historical documents and materials, this study tries to clarify and to describe the historical formation of the old city area of Ternate, one of the principal cities on Maluku islands in Eastern Indonesia. Ternate city, settled or colonized by peoples from other regions in the world, has been experiencing a rapid urbanization and urban transform, to understand how the city has been formed historically and what has been inherited in today's Ternate is an indispensable basis for planning development and conservation in the city.

### 1.2 Study methods

Indonesia has accumulated significantly and made publicly referable its historical literature in major libraries, yet that of a local city like Ternate is so limited in number and variety. In order to obtain historical literature and materials related to Ternate's urban formation as much as possible, the authors conducted a wide range of literature research along with visits to the Netherlands, because most of the Indonesian historical maps and other materials made by Europeans has been maintained in the Netherlands which had been the Indonesia's suzerain state for centuries. A larger part of the maps, drawings, photos, reports, and theses relevant were obtained by visiting and/or consulting libraries such as National Archive of the Republic of Indonesia, Tropen Museum, Amsterdam, National Archive of the Netherlands, and KITLV-Leiden University, although some of them were obtained through the Internet search. This study examines in detail all the literature and materials above and tries to synthesize the facts and notions into a historical view of urban socio-physical development processes of the center of Ternate city.

### 1.3 Historical background of Ternate

Before getting into the study, historical background of Ternate is reviewed briefly in the following.

Being the world's single major producer of cloves, the Maluku (Moluccas) archipelago was known as *The Spice Islands*, Ternate was among them. Profit of the spice trade

were so huge that it attracted Europeans across the oceans to Ternate island, beginning with the Portuguese and the Spanish in the 16<sup>th</sup> C., and then the Dutch in the early 17<sup>th</sup> C. whose occupation and rule fundamentally lasted until World War II<sup>(1)</sup>. The governorship over two centuries by the Dutch East India Company (VOC)<sup>(2)</sup> and then the Dutch government itself had particularly contributed to the urban formation of Ternate city.

It also attracted people from other regions of Asia, Chinese, Arabs and Malays, and people from other areas in Indonesia namely Makassar and Java to settle and live in the city. Before the European's occupations, Ternate had been ruled by the Sultanate, a powerful Muslim kingdom in the region. Conceding some regions to the Dutch, the Sultanate and its residence have been in place almost continually until today. All the settlement above by such a variety of socio-ethnic groups characterized Ternate's urban form and its traditional culture.

Thanks to the capital city of North Maluku province being seated in Ternate as well as to the recent economic growth in Indonesia, Ternate city has been developed, during the last three decades particularly, into a modernized city in Eastern Indonesia. Its population today counts over 200,000.

## 2. Examination of Historical Documents and Materials

The literature research has found out a good set of published writings, drawings, maps and photos concerning Ternate's modern history.

### 2.1 Writings

The writings are listed in chronological order of publication below. From the view of urban formation of Ternate city, the information extracted from them can be summarized as follows.

Before the first European arrival by Portuguese in 1511, Ternate was a lightly inhabited island in North Maluku under the rule of the Sultanate. Portuguese established the fort and ruled the colonial town near the Sultanate capital at that time, called *Gamlamo* or *Kastela* (W8), on the southern coast since 1522 until 1606 when Spanish captured this Portuguese foothold (W11).

Table-1 Historical Writings on Ternate

No.	Author, Year, Title	Source	Notes
W1	<i>Valentijn, Francois, 1724. Oud-en Nieu Oost-Indien, bevattende een naauwkeurige en uitvoerige verhandeling van Nederlandsch Mogendheid in die Gewesten.</i>	Dordrecht and Amsterdam.	About the Sultanate, Sultan's residence, and the early stage of the city.
W2	Wallace, Alfred Russel 1869.	The Malay Archipelago. Volume II	Description of his home and Ternate city with its natural aspects.
W3	<i>De Clercq, F.S.A. 1890. Bijdragen tot de kennis der Residentie Ternate (Ternate, The Residency and Its Sultanate)</i>	Smithsonian Institution Libraries Digital Edition, 1999. Washington D.C.	Translated from Dutch into English. A complete description of Ternate city jurisdiction and socio-ethnic settlements.
W4	<i>Wall, Van de V.I. 1928. De Nederlandsche Oudheden in de Moluken.</i>	<i>Martinus Nijhof</i>	About the heritage of the Netherlands in the Maluku Archipelago including the Ternate Sultanate area (p.252).
W5	Fraassen, 1980, Court and State in Ternatan Society	in <i>E.K.M. Masinambow (ed.), Halmahera dan Raja Ampat., LIPI. Jakarta</i>	About The Sultan Palace, Court, and its surroundings (p.160-163).
W6	<i>Fraassen, C.H.Van, 1987. Ternate, De Molukken en de Indonesische Archipel. Van Soa-Organisatie en Vierdeling: Een Studie Van Traditionele Samenleving en Cultuur in Indonesie.Deel I.</i>	Doctoral Thesis at Leiden University, The Netherlands	Argues that the communities in Ternate are formed under the traditional social organization Soa.
W7	The Spain Embassy, 1992. Spain and the Moluccas, Galleons around the World.	Spain Embassy Jakarta.	Detailed chronology of the Spain colonization and its end in Ternate island.
W8	Andaya, Leonard Y., 1993. The World of Maluku.	University of Hawaii Press, Honolulu, USA	About Ternate as the main port of spice trade in Maluku (p.55-58) and the new town of Malayo (p.152-153).
W9	R.Z. Leirissa, 2000, Burgis-Makassarese in the port towns, Ambon and Ternate though 19 <sup>th</sup> C.	KITLV-journals	About urban dwellers, particularly the Malassarese, in the cities.
W10	<i>Djafaar, Irza Arnyta, 2007. Jejak Portugis Di Maluku Utara (Portuguese Legacy in North Maluku )</i>	Ombak, Jakarta	Explanation about the fortresses in Ternate island, their history, location and condition (p.106-122).

No.	Author, Year, Title	Source	Notes
W11	<i>Roever, Arend de and Brommer, Bea</i> , 2008, the III section.	<i>Grote Atlas van de Verenigde Oost Indische Compagnie</i>	Explanation about the drawing of Ternate Panorama of 17 <sup>th</sup> C. and the maps of Ternate from the end of 18 <sup>th</sup> C. until 1943
W12	Burnet, Ian, 2011. Spice Islands.	Rosenbergpub. Australia	About the agreement between Sultan of Ternate and Portuguese to built a fort (p.95).
W13	Lobato, M., 2012. From European-Asian Conflict to Cultural Heritage: Identification of Portuguese and Spanish Forts on Ternate and Tidore Islands	in Jarnagin, L. (ed.), Portuguese and Luso-Asian Legacies in Southeast Asia, 1511-2011, Culture and Identity in the Luso-Asian World	An explanation about the early Portuguese town or Kastela and the Sultanate palace in Gamlamo (p.187).
W14	Dietrich, Stefan, 2012. Flying a kite and catching fish in the Ternate Panorama of 1600.	The Journal of the Hakluyt Society (Electronic Journal)	An explanation about the first Panorama image of Ternate by the Dutch in 1600 (p.1).
W15	<i>Amal, M. Adnan</i> . 2013, <i>VOC di Maluku</i> .	LepKhair. Ternate	Explanation about the handover of Ternate City from Dutch VOC to British (p.185).

The history of Ternate city itself, however, began with the Dutch colonization with the establishment of Fort *Molayo* in 1607, shortly later called Fort *Oranje*, and with the relocation of the Sultanate capital and its native inhabitants to *Molayo*, today's center of the city (W3). This fort became a major stronghold of the Dutch VOC for the East India (W3)<sup>(3)</sup> and the center for governing the city and Maluku region, functioning as the core of urban formation afterward.

Based on its segregation policy, which inherited territorial differentiation between ethnic groups in earlier times, the VOC divided inhabitants of Ternate spatially by their religion and ethnicity, Chinese, Arabs, local Christians, and Makasarese and Malays living within the Dutcy territory, and native Ternateans living in the territory under Sultanate (W6, W9). Today's Makassarese quarter dates from 1680, when the VOC developed the area by building roads every sort beyond the Fort *Oranje* and transferred the lots to returning Makassarese and Malays after their being deported (W1).

The central area of Ternate Sultanate, *Soa Sio*, is located in the north of Makassarese quarter. In the 19<sup>th</sup> C., the beach road ran imperceptibly to the north into the Sultan's territory, which consists of nine neighborhoods with houses being built close together

and connected with each other by narrow lanes with strong hedges set between the compounds. The Sultanate compound, on the other hand, consists of Sultan Palace, the Spring, the Outer Court, the Inner Court, the Guard Gate, Sultan's Jetty, Sultanate Cemetery, and the Great Gate as the main entrance to the compound, all of which remain today as the major inheritance of the maritime Muslim kingdom, while the Sultan's Mosque and noblemen's houses were located on both sides of the main road (W3).

While the colonial city from the early 19<sup>th</sup> C. to the wartime of World War II, its jurisdiction stretches north and south along the beach. Its western boundary runs along the lower slope of the mountain ridge, which turns eastwards behind the Muslim, Chinese, and European cemeteries. Three streets or roads run almost parallel from the city proper. The beach road is the longest, trailing off into the Chinese camp on the north side. Fort *Oranje* situated at the northern end of this road, and is in turn separated from the Sultans territory by the Makassarese quarter (W3).

Chinese quarter consisted of a main street with numerous lanes leading the roads further up to the mountainside. This quarter was not very different from other quarters in the colonial city. Among the buildings worthy of mention in this area the Chinese temple and its attached orphanage on a side street (W3).

Other notable facts concerning the urban formation of Ternate city are as follows. The Sultanate and Dutch VOC Colonial (1607-1801): the Sultanate center, with the inner and outer courts, was enclosed by a fence with the Great Gate (W1); the Makassarese, Javanese, Chinese, Arabs, and European quarters were controlled by the Dutch VOC Colonial (W3). The Sultanate and British Colonial (1801-1804 & 1810-1817) (W3): today's Sultan Palace was established by the Sultan in 1813, with the outer court no longer being fenced (W6). The Sultanate and Dutch Residency<sup>(4)</sup> (1817-1945): the Dutch Residency of Ternate expanded its territory towards the north, making *Soa Sio* area smaller (W3).

## 2.2 Drawings

The drawings are listed in chronological order of production below.

D1, D2, and D3 show the colonial base and town in the southern part of the Ternate island, which was firstly built by the Portuguese and then captured and enlarged by

Table-2 Historical Drawings of Ternate

No.	Title, Caption	Source	Notes
D1	Panorama of Ternate, published in the account of the Second Voyage under J. van Neck and W. Warwijk, 1598-1600.	<i>Le second livre. Journal ou Comptoir</i> , 1609, n.14 , p115.	Ex-Portuguese colony (called Kastela or Gamlamo) with its fortress in the southern part of the island. Later captured by Spanish.
D2	<i>Ciudad de Rosario</i> , 1606-1663.	Marco Ramerini, 2012. Online paper on <a href="http://www.colonialvoyage.com/spanish-town-ternate-ciudad-del-rosario-gammalamma/">http://www.colonialvoyage.com/spanish-town-ternate-ciudad-del-rosario-gammalamma/</a>	Spaniards fortress expanded with additional ramparts.
D3	<i>De La Ville de Gammalamme</i> , 1683	Mallet, A.M. 1683. <i>Description L'Univers. Paris</i> , p.l 137	Not so different from D1, but showing a high roof building probably of the mosque.
D4	The Town of Malayo and Toloko in the East Side of Ternate Island.	<i>Johannes Vingboons 1665-1670 on Roever, Arend de and Brommer, Bea (ed.) 2008, Grote Atlas van de Verenigde Oost Indische Compagnie</i>	Showing the central area of Ternate city in the first yeas of Dutch colonization. Originally drawn by the Governor Jan Dirksz't Lam (1619-1621).
D5	<i>Vue de Ternate</i>	Bellin, Nicholas. 1760. <i>Vue du Ternate</i> . Copper engraving / Hand colored. Paris.	Showing the central area of Ternate city in the mid 18 <sup>th</sup> C.
D6	<i>Uitzicht op Ternate</i> , 1883-1889.	Tropen Museum (KIT) Digital Collection. Inventories number 3728-865.	View from the sea in the late 19 <sup>th</sup> C., houses scatter on the seashore, but the place is unknown.

the Spanish in the 17<sup>th</sup> C. D4 and D5 portray the central part of today's Ternate city, the subject of this study, in the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> C.

D4 indicates that Fort *Oranje*, the principal Dutch fortress on the island, was yet incomplete, while the Dutch settlement on its south was surrounded by a rectangle fence which spatially defined the area under the control of Dutch VOC, with houses being built in a less densely and less orderly manner.

A plain port facility is in front of this fortress. Buildings of the Sultanate, including the Mosque and probably the residence of the Sultan, scatter in the north of the



Figure-1 The Town of *Malayo* and *Toloko* in the East Side of Ternate Island, in the early 17<sup>th</sup> C. (D4)

fortress, beyond them northerly houses of local people line along the seashore up until the Fort *Toluko* on the north end. (Figure-1)

D5 portrays instead a complete Fort *Oranje* in the mid 18<sup>th</sup> C. with European style buildings inside and a solid pier stretching to its front sea. In the fortress's north, buildings scatter in the Sultanate domain, beyond them northerly a long fence and a warehouse like building appear along the seashore towards the north end fort. In the south of the fortress, houses line in today's Chinese quarter, beyond them southerly European style buildings stand, among them a church probably. All the houses and buildings in the south of the fortress are fenced along the seashore.

### 2.3 Maps

Old maps of Ternate city obtained through this research are listed in chronological order of publication below.

Although the history of Ternate city began in the beginning of the 17<sup>th</sup> C., the oldest city map obtained is M1, which was drawn years down in the late 18<sup>th</sup> C.

It definitely shows, however, the north and south stretches of blocks and streets along the seashore, if Fort *Oranje* be centered. Chinese blocks are indicated as being densely inhabited. It also shows the mountain foot areas westerly of *Soa Sio* and Makassarese quarter were already developed in the era.

M4 in the early 20<sup>th</sup> C. is not very different from M1 in the late 18<sup>th</sup> C., except expansions westerly towards the mountain side from Chinese and European quarters. All the northern blocks in Makassarese quarter and the areas of the local Ternateans are indicated as being densely inhabited, probably along streets. The wartime map by USA, M5, shows an addition of street running north to south along the mountain foot. It indicates the principal buildings related to the Dutch government and trade along the

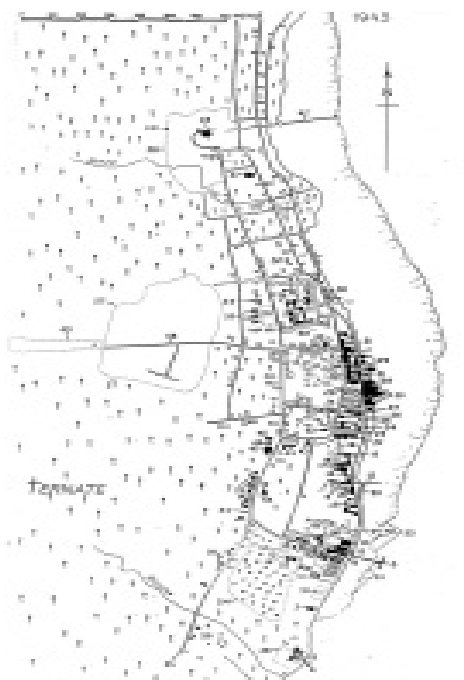


Figure-2 Ternate City, 1943 (M5)



Table-3 Historical Maps of Ternate

No.	Title, Caption	Source	Notes
M1	<i>Situatie Plan Van Oranje</i> , 1780	Roever, Arend de and Brommer, Bea (ed), 2008, <i>Grote Atlas van de Verenigde Oost Indische Compagnie</i>	The blocks in the south of Fort Oranje are specifically indicated in red color.
M2	Plan of Ternate, 1810	the same as above	Made under the British occupation. Only the major forts and roads are drawn.
M3	Map of the Capital Ternate, 1890	<i>De Clercq, F.S.A. 1890. Bijdragen tot de kennis der Residentie Ternate.</i>	Shows Ternate being the capital of the Residency. Only the Dutch territory is drawn.
M4	<i>De stad Ternate en onmiddellijke omgeving, volgens kaart van de topografische te Satavia</i> , 1916	Collection of Tropen Museum of the Royal Tropical Institute (KIT), Amsterdam.	The northern blocks of local people are indicated by shading.
M5	Ternate City, 1943, by the United States Army	Roever, Arend de and Brommer, Bea (ed), 2008, <i>Grote Atlas van de Verenigde Oost Indische Compagnie</i>	Principal roads and streets connecting the forts are accurately drawn, but houses are not, only principal buildings are shown.
M6	Ternate, Molukken Island, 1945	Collection of Tropen Museum of the Royal Tropical Institute (KIT), Amsterdam.	A map in a larger scale. Streets and blocks are not drawn in detail.
M7	<i>De Stad Ternate: Kampung Soa Sio en Omgeving.</i>	<i>Fraassen, C.H.Van 1987. Ternate, De Molukken en de Indonesische Archipel. Van Soa-Organisatie en Vierdeling: Een Studie Van Traditionele Samenleving en Cultuur in Indonesie. Deel I.</i>	Doctoral Thesis at University of Leiden, The Netherlands. <i>Kaart VIII/b</i>

seashore, but not ordinary inhabitants' houses. It particularly draws the area covered with trees, which indicates that *Soa Sio* and areas at the mountainside were yet with plenty of trees (Figure-2).

## 2.4 Photos

Old photos of Ternate city, taken in the late 19<sup>th</sup> C. and early 20<sup>th</sup> C., collected through this research count 24. Among them, 11 are of streetscape or principal buildings and listed in the table below.

P2 shows the Makassar community's houses on the straight street leading towards the Great Gate of the Sultan premises. All houses are one-storied and wooden, which

Table-4 Historical Photos of Ternate

No.	Title, Caption	Source	Notes
P1	<i>Het palais van de Sultan van Ternate</i> , 1880.	KITLV Digital image library, image code: 82967	Shows the Sultan Palace and open squares in its front.
P2	Street in Makassarrese Quarter (Kampong Makassar) in 1920.	Collection of National Library of Republic of Indonesia.	Houses of the community on street.
P3	Fort Oranje ui 1607 op Ternate, circa 1920	KITLV Digital image library, image code: 19847	Main entrance of the principal fortress.
P4	Chinese Settlement of Ternate in 1896	Collection of National Library of Republic of Indonesia	Houses of the community on street.
P5	Ternate market in 1896	The same as above	Principal market adjacent to the Chinese community.
P6	The Residency of Ternate's jetty, 1914	Collection of Tropen Museum of the Royal Tropical Institute (KIT), Amsterdam.	Dutch Government's port.
P7	<i>Straat in Ternate</i> , circa 1865	KITLV Digital image library, image code: 503192	Probably the block in the south-west of the Fort Oranje.
P8	<i>Ternate, Pasarstraat</i> , circa 1910-1940	KITLV Digital image library, image code: 1405971	Streetscape of "Market Street".
P9	<i>Ternate, de Bovenweg</i> , circa 1910-1940	KITLV Digital image library, image code: 1405970	Streetscape, but the place is unknown.
P10	<i>Hoofdstraat in Ternate</i> . Circa 1880.	KITLV Digital image library, image code: 3230	"Main Street", probably in front of the Dutch Resident office.
P11	<i>Pier van Ternate op het eiland Ternate, Noord-Molukken</i> . Before 1919.	Tropen Museum (KIT) Digital Collection. Inventories number 600132336	Ternate harbor in the early 20 <sup>th</sup> C.



Photo-1 Street in Makassarrese Quarter in 1920 (P2)



Photo-2 Chinese Settlement of Ternate in 1896 (P4)

densely line side by side with their typical gable roofs<sup>(5)</sup>, not with porches in their front (Photo-1). P4 portrays the shop houses on a street in the Chinese community. They

are all one-storied and wooden structure, which densely line side by side with shop space in their front (Photo-2).

P7 probably shows larger dwellings in the area where Europeans lived, being similar to the local noblemen's houses with front porch. P8 portrays the houses with front yards line along a tree-lined street probably leading towards the market of P5.

### 3. Urban Formation Processes

Ternate old city's urban formation processes, in terms of physical and community development, are summarized here by synthesizing the facts and notions extracted from the historical literature research so far.

Being the principal base for trade, military forces, and governance in the Maluku region, Fort *Oranje* had long been the core of urban formation of Ternate city<sup>(6)</sup>, from its foundation in the early part of the 17<sup>th</sup> C. to the mid 19<sup>th</sup> C. when the Dutch Resident house and its office as well as the harbor facilities with a pier were newly built in the south of the major fortress along seashore (W3).

From the beginning, the city of Ternate was divided into two different territories, spatially separated with fences in older times: of the Muslim authority and natives, and of the foreigners; in the former territory, the Sultan and his family, their retainers, and native Ternateans formed their communities, in the latter territory, the Dutch and other Christians, Chinese, Arabs, and later from the late 17<sup>th</sup> C. Makassarese and Malays, built their communities. Inter-ethnic marriage between the foreigners and the natives was rather common from early times (W9), their original cultures and lifestyles have changed or faded over generations, but they still characterize in culture and landscape some of the communities in the old city like Makassarese and Chinese.

In the territory under the Muslim



LEGEND

- A: Sultan Palace/Court
- B: The Spring (*Ake Santosa*)
- C: Sultanate Square
- D: Sultan's Jetty (*Dodoku Mari*)
- E: The Great Gate (*Ngara Lamo*)
- F: Sultanate Cemetery
- G: The Great Mosque (*Sigi Lamo*)

Figure-3 Soa Sio Compound

authority, *Soa Sio* functioned as the center of Sultanate and its maritime Kingdom, which compound with the buildings including the Palace and Great Gate and with the Outer and Inner Courts has been inherited to today's Ternate since the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> C. (Figure-3). The Sultan no longer holds political power, but holds enormous cultural respect, *Soa Sio* is not merely the monument of the Muslim Kingdom, but also a cultural symbol of today's Ternate.

Although both the foreigners and the natives formed their settlements in the old city area from the beginning of the city's history, systematic urban developments with construction of streets and blocks began at least from the late 17<sup>th</sup> C. by the Dutch authority, and at least in the late 18<sup>th</sup> C., the oldest part of the Ternate city was already formed, stretching to the north and south of Fort *Oranje* along the beach. The city area expanded afterwards particularly towards the mountainside but not so large in scale until the recent years.

By making a minute examination of the maps of M1, M3, M4, and M5, roads and street networks existed in each time of period are reproduced by the authors in Figure-4. The city map of 2015 illustrates the road and street networks before World War II succeeded to in today's central area of Ternate city.

Urbanized area of the old Ternate extended to north and south in the 18<sup>th</sup> C., to west towards the mountain's foothills slightly further in the 19<sup>th</sup> C. Drastic urban development has taken place since the late 20<sup>th</sup> C., and Ternate city has remarkably expanded its urbanized area especially at the turn of this century when the seat of the capital of North Maluku province was placed in the city<sup>(7)</sup>. Almost entire seashore in front of the oldest Ternate was reclaimed and developed recently into a contemporary urban blocks with a large shopping complex. The population of Ternate city had not been so large, changing somewhat around thousands until shortly after World War II, although today's population is over 200,000, which is more than ten times larger than that of the 1970s<sup>(8)</sup>. Along some major streets in the old city such in Makassar and Chinese quarters were densely built with houses or shops at least in the late 19<sup>th</sup> C. or the early 20<sup>th</sup> C. Plenty of inner space within large blocks, however, were probably left vacant or underused until the needs for using land efficiently emerged in recent decades.

Other than the above mentioned, notable changes over time in physical urban

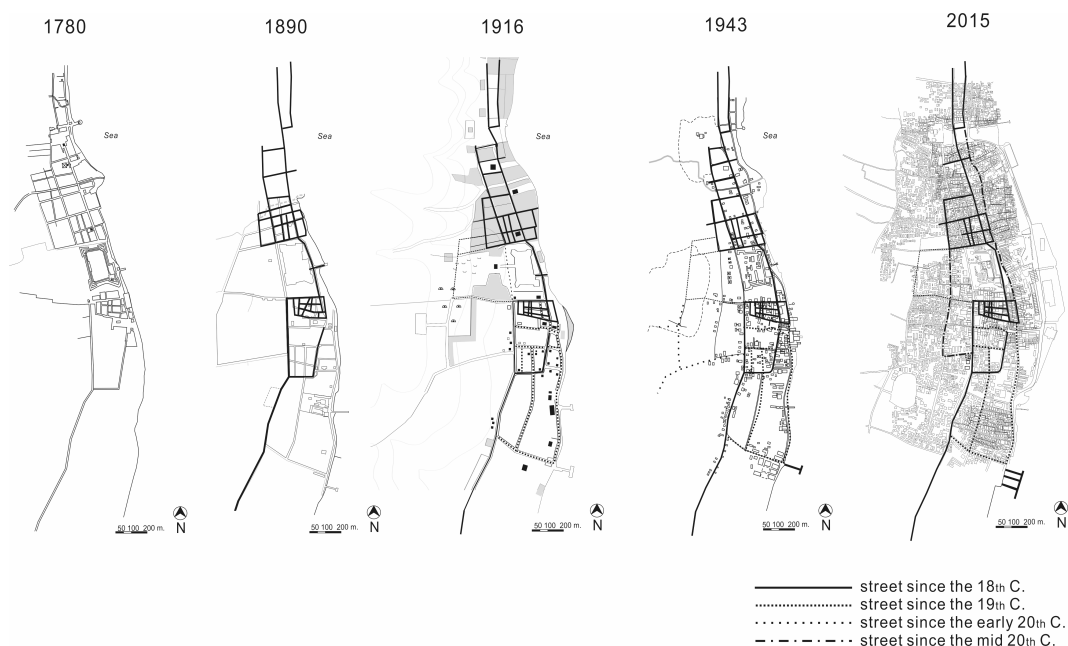


Figure-4 Road & Street Networks in Chronology

formation are: the streets and blocks in the west side of Makassarese quarter appeared in the late 18<sup>th</sup> C. map was not succeeded to by the city in the 19<sup>th</sup> C. and later; and easterly parallel to the main street which connected Fort *Oranje* and *Soa Sio* to the north was built towards the north in the former part of the 20<sup>th</sup> C.

#### 4. Conclusion

Having not ever been the historical formation of Ternate city described systemically and academically, outcome of this study may contribute to further or deeper understanding of the urban and community development processes in the city's old days, even though it may not be complete. In addition to the results, the lists of writings, drawings, maps, and photos in this study may hopefully help following research relevant to the theme or Ternate city.

This study also provides a basis of understanding what has been inherited to today's Ternate city in areas, streets, and houses, and how the diverse communities in today's Ternate were originally formed. The major historical and cultural heritage of Ternate city such as Sultan's Palace and its compound and Fort *Oranje* have been preserved or

restored, but not much of other minor heritage like Muslim noblemen's houses, architecturally typical houses, colonial architecture, and urban blocks of traditional communities, most of which may be lost or transformed in coming years if conservation measures not be adopted. Open spaces also should be considered as a candidate for urban heritage if they retain historical and cultural values; the street connecting *Soa Sio* and Fort *Oranje* is a good example.

Further investigations, particularly field surveys in the areas of traditional settlements are practically needed: such areas as *Soa Sio*, Makassarese quarter, Fort *Oranje*, and Chinese quarter described in this study and other quarters like *Falajawa* in the southern part of the old city. Based on those investigations, collaboration of professionals, and cooperation between the local government and academic organizations relevant, to set up an appropriate criteria to designate urban elements worth protecting or inheriting to next generations should be followed<sup>(9)</sup>. The criteria ought to be established not only from the viewpoint of historical, cultural, or architectural values, but also from a viewpoint of the importance of inheriting the cultural diversity of Ternate city.

#### <Notes>

- (1) The Dutch occupation was shortly interrupted by the British forces invasion 7 years in the early 19<sup>th</sup> C. and ended by the Japanese Navy's occupation.
- (2) It possessed quasi-governmental powers, including the ability to wage war, imprison and execute convicts, negotiate treaties, strike its own coins, and establish colonies. It was dissolved and nationalized by the Dutch government in 1800.
- (3) Before Batavia, today's Jakarta, is founded in 1619, Ternate remains the seat of highest authority in the Indies.
- (4) An administrative region of the Kingdom of the Netherlands.
- (5) Similar to the vernacular Malaysian houses.
- (6) De Clercq described in his book of 1890 about Fort *Oranje*, "in the middle of the large square, that certainly contributes greatly to the city's aesthetic value" (W3).
- (7) In 2010, the provincial capital was moved to Sofifi.
- (8) Ternate city's population was estimated around 4,000 to 10,000 in the 16<sup>th</sup> C., 1,000 to 2,500 in the second half of the 17<sup>th</sup> C., 3,000 to 6,000 in the 19<sup>th</sup> C., 7,000 to 11,000 during the period from 1930 to 1950. The population in 1976 was yet small like 18,500 (source:

Fraassen, 1987).

- (9) National criteria for assessing Indonesian cultural heritage properties are mentioned in Article five under the Law 11/2010 on Cultural Property.