



Inventory and Identification

FORTS IN INDONESIA

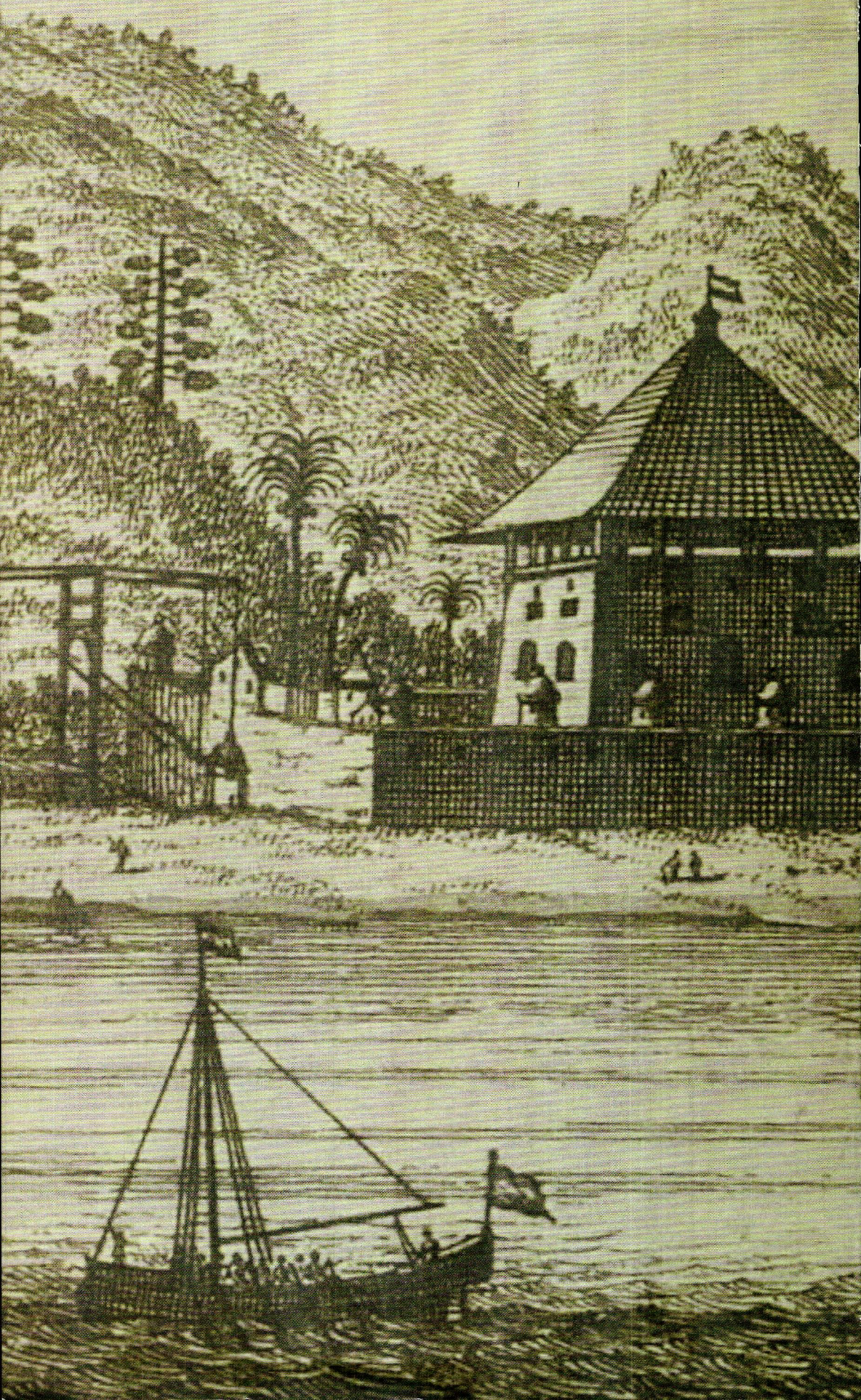
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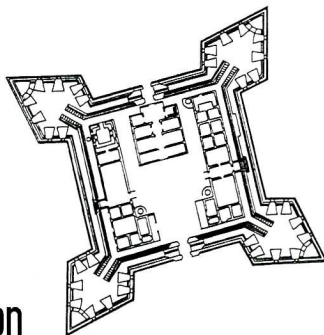
PUSAT DOKUMENTASI ARSITEKTUR
DIREKTORAT PENINGGALAN PURBAKALA
KEMENTERIAN KEBUDAYAAN DAN PARIWISATA
PAC ARCHITECTS AND CONSULTANTS

PERPUSTAKAAN

DIREKTORAT PENINGKATAN PURBAKALA
DIREKTORAT JENDERAL SEJARAH DAN PURBAKALA
DEPARTEMEN KEBUDAYAAN DAN PARWISATA







Inventory and Identification

FORTS IN INDONESIA



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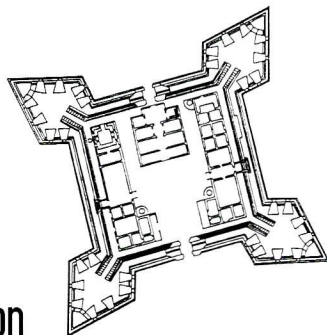
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KEMENTERIAN KEBUDAYAAN DAN PARIWISATA

PAC ARCHITECTS AND CONSULTANTS

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GUIDE TO THE DIRECTORY

Endy Subijono

Chief Editor

This book concludes the series of activities pertaining to the identification and inventory-making of forts throughout Indonesia that had been conducted by the Architecture Documentation Center (PDA) in three years (2007-2010). The work comprises field surveys, making sketches and drawings, photographing and video-filming as well as literature search on the history of forts; the literature search having been carried out in Indonesia and in Holland.

The book starts with a historical description of forts, followed by maps indicating the area divisions where fort data collection was made and the numbering system aimed to facilitate searching. Due to their different typologies, the collected fort data have also been classified into “Nusantara” (Indonesian) forts, Colonial forts and World War 2 defense systems. In general, forts are massive structures built as relatively single, independent entities; whereas World War 2 defense structures are usually built in groups constituting defense systems scattered over wider areas.

In order to obtain a comprehensive historical and overall view of forts in Indonesia, readers are strongly urged to carefully read the “Introduction to Forts in Indonesia” written by historical and archaeological experts: Mundardjito, Hans Bonke and John Verbeek.

The main part of the book contains Nusantara and Colonial forts that are physically still relatively intact, or still relatively traceable through their ruins and remnants. The forts are exposed according to their respective area divisions: Sumatra, Java, Kalimantan (Borneo) Sulawesi, Bali, Nusa Tenggara (Lesser Sunda islands), Moluccas, North Moluccas, Papua and West Papua. For each area, maps of the respective provinces are given, indicating

the location of each fort with their individual code number to facilitate searching.

To further assist the readers, information starts with the name of the fort, year of construction and person(s) responsible for the construction. These are followed by information on location, a brief history, the basic shape of the fort and the current function.

World War 2 defense structures are grouped together in one separate chapter with an overall information and brief historical notes. No individual exposure is given, except for certain structures.

At the end of the book is a list of all forts in Indonesia, both those that still exist, discovered as well as those that have completely disappeared.

There is also an illustrated glossary and list of terms in English and Indonesia

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- Aceh Heritage community
- Badan Warisan Sumatra
- BP3 Aceh
- BP 3 Batusangkar
- BP 3 Jambi
- Balai Arkeologi Palembang
- Balai Arkeologi Medan

Jawa

- BP 3 Serang
- BP 3 Jawa Tengah
- BP 3 Yogyakarta
- Balai Arkeologi Yogyakarta
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- Bandung Heritage Society
- Center for Heritage Conservation, Gajah Mada University
- Jogja Heritage Society

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- BP 3 Bali
- Balai Arkeologi Denpasar

Kalimantan

- BP 3 Samarinda
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- Dinas Kebudayaan, Pemuda dan Olah Raga Tarakan

Sulawesi

- BP 3 Makassar
- BP 3 Gorontalo
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FOREWORD

Aurora Tambunan

Direktur Jenderal Peninggalan Sejarah dan Purbakala
Kementerian Kebudayaan Dan Pariwisata
(Director General Of History And Archaeology)

In line with the Government's ongoing project on recording Indonesia's tangible and intangible cultural heritage, the inventory and survey of forts in the Indonesian archipelago has been completed as an integral part of this project.

Indonesia has numerous forts not only as a legacy from the traditional or indigenous local culture but also as an inheritance from past cultural contacts between the native people and foreign nations. The earliest building constructed as a defense structure was built by the Portuguese or Spanish spice traders in the 16th century, and the latest constructions were the bunkers built in the 20th century by the Japanese during the period of World War II.

In this connection, the Directorate General of History and Archaeology entered into a collaboration with the Architecture Documentation Centre (PDA) to document these specific buildings. The PDA is a Non-Governmental Organization and a Legal Non-Profit Institution, which has linked an access to receive a grant from the Government of the Netherlands through the mediation of a Dutch Consultancy Office (Passchier Architect and Consultants). For this purpose, a tri-party Memorandum of Understanding was signed to establish a project on The Documentation and Identification of Forts in Indonesia, for a period of 3 years (2007-2010).

This catalogue is the final result of the fruitful cooperation in which on behalf of the most benefitted party, I extend my appreciation to all parties both in the Netherlands, and those institutions and individuals in Indonesia at the central and regional levels who have worked with dedication in accomplishing this praiseful work.

I am sure that this catalogue can become a helpful reference for stakeholders concerned in cultural heritage issues in general and about forts in particular.

It is a project -which for Indonesia as well as for the Netherlands under a shared heritage is indeed invaluable- that respects cultural history, science, and technology, and has meaningful and significance importance.

An exceptional praise and with gratitude is finally due to the Government of the Netherlands for their generous grant extended to this project which was implemented under a collaboration between an Indonesian NGO and in partnership with their Dutch counterpart.

I highly appreciate the publication of this catalogue and the completion of the project on the Documentation and Identification of Forts in Indonesia.



Ir. Aurora Tambunan, M.Sc.

PREFACE

Ing. Cor Passchier AvB

Director of PAC architects and consultants

This book, now in your hands, is one of the results of a co-bilateral project ‘The Inventory and Identification of Forts in Indonesia. The parties cooperating are: PDA ‘Pusat Dokumentasi Arsitektur’, Indonesia and PAC architects and consultants in the Netherlands. However, the credits should be given to the Ministry of ‘Culture and Tourism’, they initiate this research project and handed over us a draft list of about 270 Forts. However, now the project is finished, the final inventory numbered about 442 Forts plus a remarkable amount of World War 2 objects, like small bunkers and pillboxes.

After a preparation period, the project start and the field survey brought us the last three years around the entire Indonesian archipelago.

We draw the conclusion that the implementation of this project, involved lots of people and institutes; contributed to the dissemination of knowledge and in the light of all this, I regard this research project as an ultimate generator of capacity building, to benefit the professionals and the students involved.

Regarding the field survey, we operated with two field teams, supported and assisted by the local offices of the Ministry and in cooperation with local universities and heritage organizations, plus numerous volunteers. Indeed, there were probably hundreds of people who contribute. I want to mention them here and thank them gratefully for their involvement, enthusiasm and efforts to this project of national significance.

It is clear, that the considerable financial support and benevolent attitude of the governments of Indonesia- and the Netherlands made it possible to carry out such a magnitude project.

An important result of the project is the creation of a database containing: the survey data, stored conform a systematic format. This database may regard the main contribution and outcome of the project to national- and regional lists of archaeological sites- and architectural heritage. Now, finally, there is a general overview available. Based on this enormous amount of survey results, the government can derive guidelines to preserve, select priorities in the conservation approaches. In addition, this comprehensive database may be used as a start point for more specific research to prepare integral urban rehabilitation plans. Researchers, students, writers and other interested parties might be using the database more accurately to define their research proposals, or give their publications a more solid background.

The Indonesian government, encouraged the team cooperation in a positive sense and in behalf of the project team, I am proud to state that the project results are remarkable.

Besides the comprehensive database, an accessible website is produced; here, one can obtain the most important available data.

The catalogue book, you have in your hands, provide you in a handsome way, the background history, but also a presentation of the several remainings of Forts and defensible structures, this as a partial picture of the animated history of Indonesia. I do belief, if you enjoy gathering information about the history and existence of Forts in Indonesia, this book may be your guidance.

PREFACE

Dr. Ark. Djauhari Sumintardja, Dipl.Bldg.Sc.

Chairman of Pusat Dokumentasi Arsitektur
(Architecture Documentation Center)

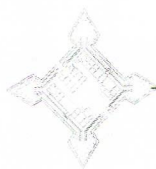
This publication contains accumulated information about forts in Indonesia which was collected through site surveys, archive and literature tracing both in Indonesia and in the Netherlands, under a collaboration venture on the documentation and identification of forts in Indonesia spanning the period from 2007 to 2010. The background and objectives of such collaboration started when the Architecture Documentation Center – (PDA) came to the knowledge that the Ministry of Culture and Tourism through the Directorate for Archaeology Heritage – the Directorate General for History and Archaeology, has a national agenda for conducting and inventory of forts in Indonesia and opened opportunities to professional non government organizations to participate. The Center responded by proposing and establishing a joint project to the Ministry, in which the preparation to start such venture took almost 2 years (2005-2007). During that time frame, PDA pursued also sponsorship from the Government of the Netherlands which offered grant for mutual or shared heritage conservation projects to countries which had socio-political and cultural linkage in the past. In the process of achieving for such a grant, the role of PAC (Passchier Architect and Consultant office) which has been PDA's counterpart since the Center's founding in 2002, was most helpful and in which Mr. Cor Passchier himself as PAC's Director was assigned by the Dutch government as the project funding manager and coordinator.

Substantially this publication is a result of many teams which members were government officials, university students, members of local communities, all working together both in the field such as finding the location of undocumented forts or supplying historical data as they remember. Or those who contributed by doing measurements, taking photography, making drawings, tracing information from old reports and books, etc. Gathered all data were put together and presented in workshops and seminars and which are finally systematically catalogued as the readers may find in this publications.

Trusted as the project leader in PDA, I herewith convey my thanks to all people who make this publication a reality. A reality which marks a milestone in understanding the great works of defense buildings constructed by past generations, and which today become a legacy for the present and future generations. A legacy which must be sought to its potentials and its possible role in the future.







NUSANTARA FORTS

Prof. Mundardjito and Ivan Effendi

Definitions

By Nusantara forts are understood those forts that have been built by different communities of the Indonesian Archipelago possessing different cultures. In certain time frames, they can also be forts that were built by foreigners upon the request of a certain Indonesian community. Their principal objective being to protect/defend people from the threats of other people most Nusantara forts were not built following the principles of colonial forts as is evident from their forms, measurements, floor plans, building materials, construction techniques and systems of defense equipment

It is known that the ideological, social and technological systems possessed by the respective communities have become the impetus that generate the establishment of fortification structures. Koentjaraningrat et al. (in "Irian Jaya, Membangun Masyarakat Majemuk" – "Irian Jaya, Developing a Pluralistic Society", Jakarta: PT Djambatan. 1994) divided the ethnic groups in Indonesia in the following seven socio-cultural types: hunter-gatherer communities, shifting cultivation communities, fishing communities, pastoral communities, sawah-cultivation communities and a cultural social type that mainly produce commodities and services constituting urban communities. Understandably, the different socio-cultural types are reflected in the diversity of Nusantara forts.

Not all of the seven social cultural groups require defense fortifications. It can be assumed that a nomadic community for example, does not require the type of forts which urban communities need which require enclosing type of forts that protect large settlements living in vast area. Even the authority community, complying with their standing in society, deems it necessary to fortify their settlements with solid structures. When another group wishes to wield the authority, then another defense fort it erected in the same urban area. Both forts can also be encircled by a city wall such as discovered in the old Banten town where besides Surosowan Royal Palace Fort, the Dutch Fort Speelwijk was built and an encircling city wall.



Fort Indrapatra, Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam

Being products of technology, Nusantara forts were built based on the level of technology possessed by the respective community, and adapted to the specific natural environment. The different adaptabilities are reflected in the following different types of Nusantara forts. Culture is man's adaptive system.

Functions, Locations, Periods, Constructions and Forms

Based on their functions, Nusantara forts can be differentiated between those that are related to settlements (93 forts or 73.8%) and those that are not related to settlement area (33 forts or 26.2%). "Settlement forts" encircle settlement areas (royal palace/town) with the objective to protect or defend against threats from human actions and natural interferences. Such forts are built with the settlements within the framework of specific settlement pattern and settlement system. However, the forts need not to be built at the same time the settlements are established. Then there are Nusantara forts that are not built to protect settlements, but for special purposes such as to defend a certain land outside the settlement area. Such forts are not as big as "settlement forts".

The people of Indonesia live in different places; there are coastal communities, mountain communities, rural communities, urban communities. The surveys also point out that there are forts located in coastal areas, in rural areas, in low lands or in highlands. Nusantara forts located along coastal areas (24 forts or 19%) indicate that the forts were built to protect and create a feeling of safety from newcomers arriving from the sea. Such forts are vulnerable to high tides of the saline sea water which destroys the building materials. Since the soil is less fertile and because of limited fresh water sources, the people living in coastal forts lead quite limited lives.

Nusantara forts built in the low hinterlands have more spacious land, good accessibility, sufficient water resources and fertile land (32 forts or 25.4%). People living in lowland forts have the opportunity to develop more varied activities. The case is different with Nusantara forts built on the highlands or on hills (70 forts or 55.6%) where the land is not flat (often the degree of slope differs significantly and as such it is quite complicated to build forts at such locations than in the lowlands. Generally speaking, the construction of forts should be adjusted to the type of hills landform; hence the shapes of forts are not always geometric which is therefore more difficult to enlarge. Nevertheless, since they are located on quite high elevations, such forts are more easily used to defend the inhabitants from fellow human threats from below.



Fort Surosowan, Banten



Fort Surosowan, Banten

We can classify Nusantara forts into three eras: the era before the 16th Century (2 forts or 1.6%), those that belong to the 16th up to the middle of the 20th Century (45 forts of 37.7%) and those from the Japanese occupation period till the independence of Indonesia (8 forts or 6.3%). The majority of them, however, cannot be classified into any of the three periods because their exact construction dates are not definitely known (75 forts or 59.5%). Therefore in this paper it is not possible to present the development of Nusantara forts either linearly or multi-linearly.

Nusantara forts are built using brick layers, stones, coral stones or a combination of the three material (33 forts or 26.2%), and also using a simple technique of heaping stones and corals without cement or any other adhesive (58 forts or 46.0%). There are also Nusantara forts that just comprise specifically landforms that offer protection (9 forts or 7.1%). However, there are also those that are just heaps of soil (28 forts or 22%) and one that was built from tree trunks (one fort or 0.8%).

Nusantara forts have a variety of floor plans; with regular geometric shapes (triangular, quadrilateral, rectangular and polygonal – 50 forts or 39.7%) and those that follow the shape of the landform (23 forts or 18.3%). There are also those with irregular closed floor plans (25 fort or 19.8%) and with partly closed floor plans (10 forts or 7.9%). There are 18 forts (14.3%) where the floor plan can not be identified due to internal factors (the structure could not last long) or external factors (damage by nature or man). Only through excavations would the true shape be identified.



Fort Nene, Nusa Tenggara Timur



Fort Bukit Kursi, Riau Islands

Closing Remarks

Related to their location, construction, shape and construction period, the picture obtained would be as follows. Nusantara forts in the Province of Aceh, for example, are mostly built to protect settlements, and built on coastal areas from bricks/stones/corals with regular floor plans, and from the 16th. to the middle of the 20th.Century. In the Province of Lampung, all Nusantara forts are related to settlement areas and built as heaps of soil (with or without ditches) on the lowlands, with different floor plans. The period of construction of almost all those forts is not known except one which was from the 16th to the middle of the 20th Century period (Fort Radin Inten II).

In the Province of Southeast Sulawesi, a greater number of the 32 forts had been utilized to protect settlements. They are located in the highlands, built with the heaping technique, have different shapes, some with regular floor plans, some irregular, and some unidentified because the structures are already destroyed. The period of construction of almost all those forts is not known.

Similar to forts in the last two above-mentioned locations, Nusantara forts in the Province of South Sulawesi are mostly related to settlement areas. Most of them are built on the hills, built with bricklayers/stone/corals and also with the heaping technique. Most of them have open floor plans, and of some the floor plans and construction period can no more be identified. Only some of them are from the 16th to the middle of the 20th Century period. Located in an archipelagic region, all forts in the Province of North Moluccas function to protect settlement areas. Their periods of construction are not yet known up to know; they are built in the lowlands and in the highlands, and all were built with the heaping technique. The floor plans of almost all of them are adjusted to the shape of the land.

In Java (Central Java, Yogyakarta Special Territory, East Java and Banten) the forts are built related to settlement areas, located in the low hinterlands (except Fort Surosowan in Banten which is located on the coast), and all have been built using bricks/stones/corals. All of them have regular (geometric) floor plans and all were built in the 16th to the middle 20th Century period, except Fort Kutorenon (East Java) which was from the period before that, and which was not to protect a settlement area.

As final example, all the four forts in Kalimantan are not to protect settlement areas and are located in the highlands/hills (except one fort in West Kalimantan which was built in the lowlands). None of them has the same building technique. Three of them are from the 16th to the middle 20th Century period except one fort in West Kalimantan (Fort Mempawah Hilir) which is not known when it was built.

Mundardjito.

He was born in 1936. After completing his program in Archaeology, University of Indonesia (1963), he was then given the opportunity to study at the University of Athens, Greece (1969-71) and University of Pennsylvania, USA (1978-79). Returning in Indonesia, he was involved in research and conservation projects carried out by government agency in various important sites in Indonesia (Borobudur, Prambanan, Trowulan, Muarajambi, Muaratakus, etc.). In 1993 he completed his doctoral program study. His dissertation is on ecological considerations in placement of the Hindu-Buddhist sites in the region of Jogjakarta. Two years later he was appointed as Professor in Archaeology. At present he still lectures at the Faculty of Humanities, University of Indonesia.



EUROPEAN FORTS IN THE INDONESIAN ARCHIPELAGO (NUSANTARA)

Dr. Ing. Hans Bonke

Introduction

Between 1500 and 1945 hundreds of European forts were built in the Indonesian archipelago (Nusantara). In the text, the word “fort” is similar to the Indonesian word “benteng” used to indicate the various types of defense buildings. Until 1800, forts were primarily defensible trade posts and afterwards they were exclusively used by the army. They were constantly adapted to maintain the balance between defense and modern weaponry

Construction development of defense buildings in Europe

In the fifteenth century, a drastic change took place in the construction technique of defense buildings. Following the invention of gunpowder and cannons, the high walls with turrets and merlons of the medieval castles were no more sufficient. Walls were then made lower and strengthened with earth. Round turrets proved to withstand better against the damaging blows from cannon balls compared to square turrets as they had much smaller dead angles which could not be controlled from nearby turrets. Around 1520, Italian engineers developed a five-angle bastion which had no dead angles.¹ Attackers who succeeded to reach the walls could be shot at from the bastion flanks.

In the Netherlands, in that period a part of the Spanish-Habsburg empire, a rebellion broke out in 1568 which led to the country's independence in 1648. Battles seldom took place during the Eighty-year war, but every year several forts were besieged. Thus the Low Countries became the fieldschool for soldiers and military architects from all parts of Europe. The mathematician Simon Stevin lectured in the relevant theory at the University of Leiden. Dutch forts used to have earth walls and wet ditches. Inside the very large bastions was more space for cannons than in the older Italian ones.

At the end of the 17th century, new perspectives coming from the French defense builder Vauban and the Dutch van Coehoorn led to the construction

1) The underlined words are explained in the list of terms at the end of the article

of symmetrical fortifications with extensive outworks. They could only be taken after a systematically organized siege.

The muzzle loading smooth bore cannons of 1850 differed very little with the cannons made in 1700. Around 1870, the breach loading rifled canon began to be used, by which more accurate shots could be fired. Forts got thicker brick walls and were protected by a thick layer of earth. With the introduction of high explosive grenade in 1885, which had 15 times greater explosive power than gunpowder, all existing forts suddenly became made obsolete. Defense buildings were afterwards made of reinforced concrete and provided with cannons mounted on revolving armoured turrets. Since the artillery was no longer mounted in one fort but scattered around in field fortifications, it was more difficult to destroy all the cannons.

During the First World War (1914-1918), forts and field fortifications could not withstand against artillery bombardments. Since 1916, the German army built reinforced concrete shelters and casemates which, because of their small measurements were easy to be camouflaged, difficult to hit and protected against artillery bombardments. This development continued in the Second World War when the possibilities of air bombardments were also taken into consideration.

European competitors in the Indonesian archipelago, 1509-1795

During the middle ages, Asian spices were highly valued in Europe because of their flavour, their conserving and medical power. Spices were quite expensive because they had to be transported along quite a long route through the Middle East and passing many hands of in-between traders. Therefore, the Portuguese sought between 1450 and 1499 a sea route to Asia. Following their occupation of Goa on the west coast of India in 1509, the Portuguese continued their voyage to the Spice Islands. In 1510 the first Portuguese landed in North Sumatra. The following year they occupied Malacca and in 1512/1513 they reached the Moluccas. In 1522 the sultan of Ternate granted them the monopoly of the clove trade in exchange of military support to the sultanate. The Portuguese were also allowed to build Fort Fortaleza Sao Joao Baptista (Castelo Gamma Lamma). In due course, however, the relationship

deteriorated. A mass rebellion broke out, forcing the Portuguese to leave Ternate in 1575.

Since 1595, more and more Dutch ships appeared in the archipelago. Portugal was part of the Spanish kingdom against which the Netherlands were waging a war. The inhabitants of Hitu in Ambon regarded the Dutch as their allies. Their common siege of the Portuguese fort in Ambon failed. The Dutch ships departed but they left behind a garrison in their first fort in Asia (Kasteel van Verre / Kota Warwick, 1600/1601)

In the year 1602, the Dutch East India Company (VOC) obtained the exclusive right to conduct trade in Asia. The company was allowed to conclude agreements, enlist soldiers and build forts. The Moluccas became the stage of a number of sea battles, amphibian operations and sieges with the single goal of monopolizing the spices trade. The VOC gained the final victory but had to pay a high price for it. Between 1605 and 1612, the cost to build, man and equip the forts were around 1,720,00 guilders which was 1/3 of the company's capital.

Ternate became the base for the Dutch to resume their activities in the Moluccas, which resulted in driving away the Portuguese in 1605. This caused the Spanish to wage an offensive action from their stronghold on the Philippines. They occupied Tidore and Gamma Lama in Ternate and built forts in Bacan, Makian and Halmahera. The Dutch occupied the dilapidated Fort Malayu in Ternate which in 1609 became Fort Oranje, the headquarters of the Governor General. In 1664 the Spanish withdrew to the Philippines.

Banda was the only location that was suitable for the cultivation of nutmeg. In 1619 the Dutch, using fierce coercion, drove away the local inhabitants to make way for the building of nutmeg plantations. VOC protected her spice trade monopoly by building tens of small forts and by regularly destroying 'illegal' nutmeg trees. Only the kingdom of Goa in Sulawesi still traded in "illegal" spices. VOC forced a confrontation. The port city of Makassar was defended by three modern European style forts with round artillery towers and many cannons. In 1667 a fleet of 35 ships bombed the forts and subsequently a peace agreement was drawn with Sultan Hasanuddin. However, in 1669 war again broke out and Fort Sombaopu was taken by VOC after a siege of six months. The Dutch destroyed the forts and built Fort Rotterdam. The last European competitor, the English, had in the meantime exchanged the Moluccas for a fort in the pepper area in West Sumatra (Bengkulu)

Between 1661 and 1757 VOC was involved in many conflicts related to the succession of Javanese rulers. The weakest parties asked the assistance of VOC which provided military support to put the crown pretender on the throne; in return the company was given permission to utilize parts and afterwards the whole of the Java northcoast. The VOC further strengthened her influence by building forts opposite the royal palaces in Banten, Yogyakarta and Solo.

During the Seven-year War (1756-1763), England and France went to war against each other over their possessions in India. The Dutch were neutral, but the English victory threatened their position in Asia. The VOC was financially incapable to carry out the necessary but expensive modernization of their forts and army.

The building of forts in the Indonesian archipelago, 16th -18th centuries.

The first overseas Portuguese forts were built before the new artillery fort with bastions was developed in Europe. They built medieval style castles with high walls and round towers. This proved to be sufficient since their indigenous enemies possessed no cannons. Many forts were built on hilltops that were difficult to attack (Makian, Taffasoho 1608). Following the arrival of European competitors, the Portuguese improved and modernized their most important forts. Fortealeza A Famoso in Malacca was one of the strongest fortifications in Asia and could withstand several sieges before it was taken by the Dutch in 1641.



Picture 1. Many Portuguese and Spanish forts are built on hilltops. Fort Cobbe on Tidore

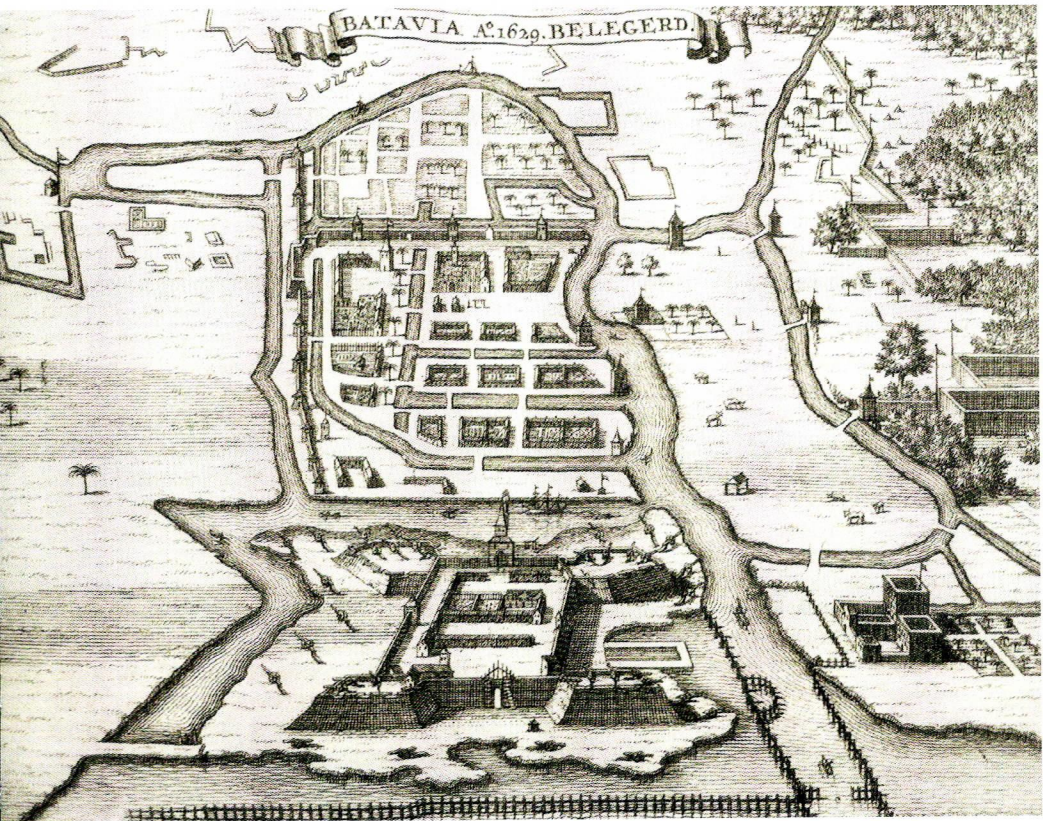


Picture 2: Fort Toluco on Ternate looks like a medieval European castle.

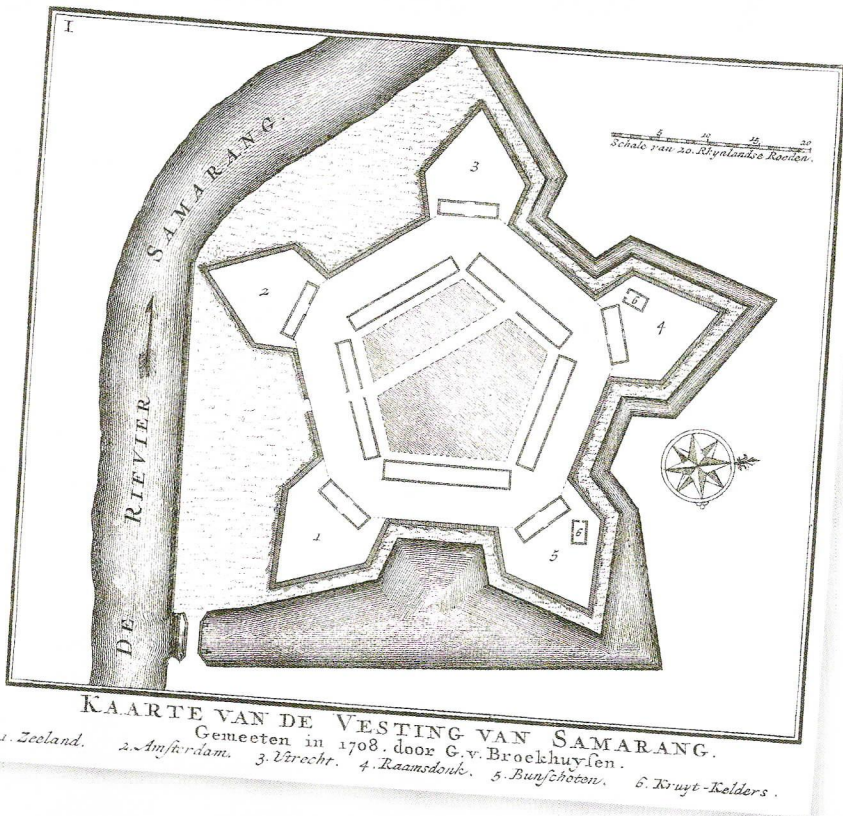
Being a maritime trade organization, VOC refrained from being directly involved in territorial occupation actions. War cost a lot of money and at home the shareholders complained about the low profit of their investments. Defeating the European competitors was considered a necessary evil and was carried out with the collaboration of local rulers. The forts, cannons and soldiers were needed to defend the traders and trade commodities. The real military power were their armed trading ships which controlled the seas in Asia. Forts were built near deep and navigable water, through which support and provisions could be transported. The cannons in the fort and in the ships at the roadstead supported each other.

The building of a fort took time, required great efforts and was above all an expensive investment; hence wooden forts were often initially built and only later replaced by stone ones. In Batavia, the seat of the central VOC government in Asia, and also in Ternate, Ambon, Banda Neira, Makassar and Semarang, the big *kastelen* (castles) defended the walled cities against a European enemy. The castle wasn't only the last defense against an enemy from outside but also it controlled the people in the city. An open space was usually laid out between the fort and the civil area.

The castles of Batavia, Oranje in Ternate and Nassau in Banda all had rectangular floorplans. Fort Rotterdam (Makassar), Nieuw Victoria (Ambon), Semarang and Fort Revenge in Ai island were all polygonal. Important

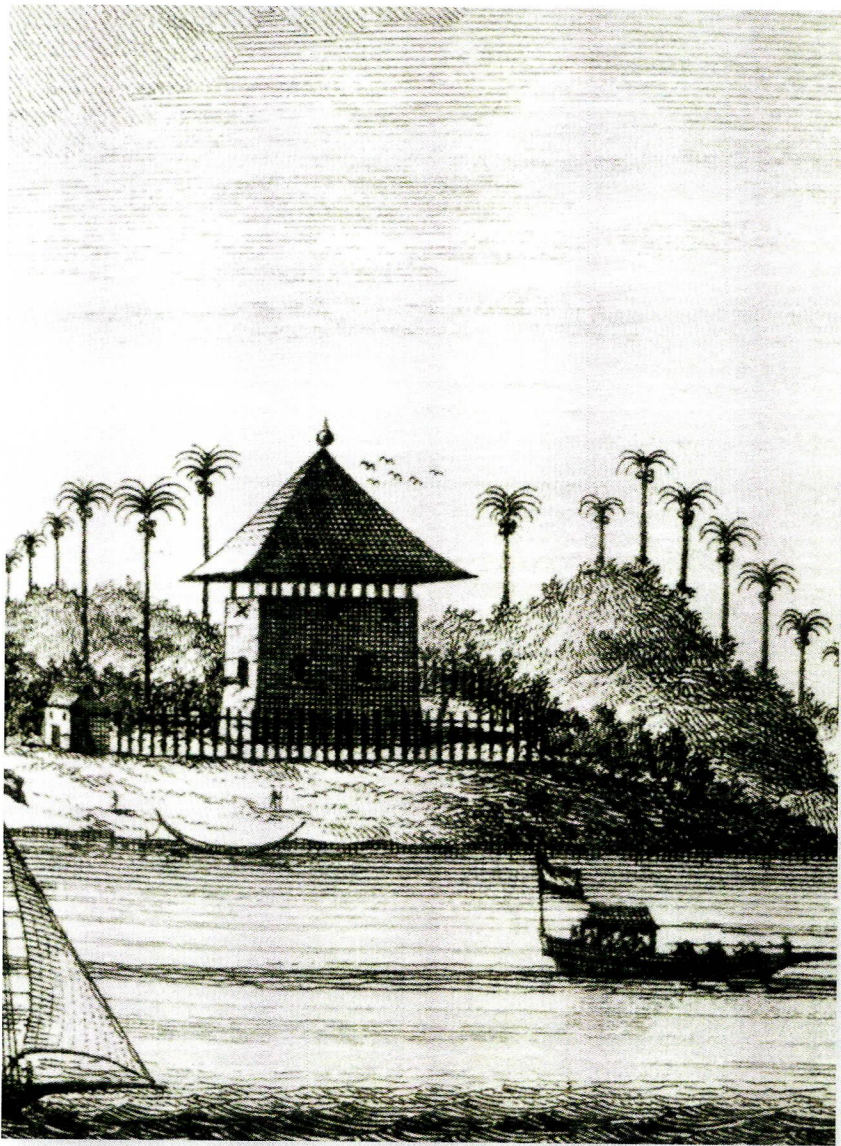


Picture 3: The siege of Batavia in 1629 (Valentijn 1724)

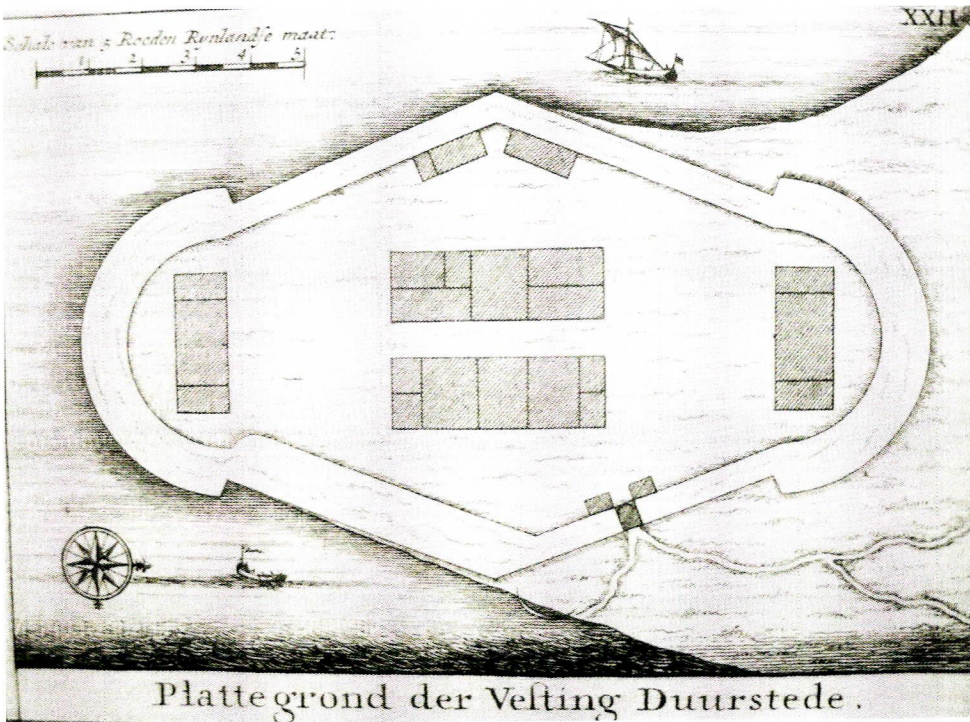


Picture 4: The fort in Semarang in 1708 (Valentijn 1726)

European forts were additionally strengthened with ravelins and other outworks. There were only a few forts in the archipelago that had ravelins such as Rotterdam and the British fort Marlborough. Principal forts were encircled by smaller defense structures such as batteries which provided protection against attacks by landing enemies. In Banda Fort Belgica on the hill protected Nassau at the beach. The shape of Belgica was quite unique: it had a pentagonal outer wall with five bastions and inside a pentagonal building with five round towers.. The standard fort on the Spice Islands was the redoubt, a square tower of three floors with a high overlapping roof and surrounded by a wall with two diagonally placed bastions (on Ambon Middelburg (Passo) and Amsterdam (Hila).



Picture 5: In the Moluccas several small redoubts, like Middelburg on Ambon , were built to control the spice trade (Valentijn 1726)



Picture 6: The plan of fort Duurstede on Saparua is the result of the natural shape of the rock on which the fort was built in 1692 (Valentijn 1726).

In their design, the engineers took into consideration the natural physical surroundings. The triangular fort in Jepara and the lozenge-shaped Duurstede in Saparua had shapes that were adjusted to the local contours of the rocks. Instead of earth they were made of locally available materials such as corals, stones and teakwood or of bricks made on the spot.

In the eighteenth century, VOC forts no longer met with European military standards. In 1795 a government commission advised the construction of modern forts at Cape Good Hope, Ceylon and the Indonesian archipelago. The designs were made but never executed.

The Forts At War

Several European forts in the archipelago were besieged. Several were taken by European enemies, but indigenous attackers never succeeded to occupy a fort. The artillery fort was a European invention. The Javanese armies had cannons, but the quality and handling techniques were way behind those of their enemies. Moreover, their siege techniques were also less developed. The biggest enemy of the attackers, however, were not the canons of the defenders, but famine and contagious diseases.

The Portuguese in Gamma Lama surrendered after they ran out of food due to the blockade (Ternate 1571). A siege by a big army without cannons and provisions would certainly fail (Batavia 1628). During the second siege of

Batavia by the soldiers of Mataram kingdom in 1629, 80,000 soldiers built defenses, fired at the town with cannons and tried to divert the flow of the river and poison its water. The Dutch burned down the food provisions in Cheribon and Tegal, thereby creating famine and hunger threats among the besiegers. During the six week siege, around 10,000 attackers lost their lives. Attacks on small forts such as redoubts in the Moluccas also failed. Once a while the enemy succeeded to slip into the fort by means of a ruse and surprise the defenders (Manipa 1651). The last big siege of a VOC fort lasted six months, when Malakka was besieged by the Buginese under Raja Haji in 1784. It ended with the arrival of war ships which were sent by the Dutch government to the East. The troops drove away the besiegers, during which Raja Haji lost his life.

The period of 1795-1815.

The occupation of the Netherlands by the French revolutionary army in 1795 was the beginning of two decades of political unrest. The country became in succession the Batavian Republic (1795-1806), the kingdom of Holland (1806-1810), and a province of the French empire (1810-1815). Due to the nationalization of the bankrupt VOC in 1795, the state became the owner of all the company's possessions. They were threatened possessions during unrestful times. The English occupied VOC possessions in South Africa, Ceylon and India. In 1796, Ambon and Banda surrendered themselves without any resistance. The invasion of Ternate failed because the forts Tolucco and Oranje were defended. In 1801 Fort Oranje surrendered after a siege of 131 days. In 1802 a peace agreement was reached and the English withdrew from the Moluccas. In 1810 war broke out again. Kasteel Nieuw Victoria with its garrison of 400 soldiers and 218 cannons surrendered without a single shot. Banda surrendered following the surprise attack on Fort Belgica and the bombardment of Fort Nassau. In Ternate the English occupied Fort Kayu Merah and following that, Fort Oranje surrendered.

Governor General H.W. Daendels (1808-1811) had to defend the Dutch East Indies colony without a fleet. He therefore upgraded the army and built the Great Post Road to facilitate movement of soldiers between East and West Java. After his departure in 1811, the British landed in Batavia and defeated the Dutch-French army at Meester Cornelis (Jatinegara now). The British regime lasted until March 1816.

Dutch East Indies, 1816-1942

After the Napoleonic Wars, the allies demanded a strong state at the north border of France. The Netherlands and Belgium were united in the Kingdom of the Netherlands and all the possessions in the Indonesian archipelago were returned. The Dutch regarded themselves as the rightful successor of VOC and demanded that previous agreements should be honored. People in

the archipelago, however, were of a different opinion. The Saparua rebellion broke out whereby Fort Duurstede was conquered through a cunning list. The rebellion was afterwards suppressed.

In 1816 the Dutch East Indies consisted of Java, the Moluccas, small enclaves in Sumatra, Sulawesi, Borneo and some small islands. This continued until around 1910 when the colonial government had succeeded to extend her authority until the borders of the present Republic of Indonesia. The colonial expansion led to the construction of more forts, taking into account the various enemies. During the war temporary forts were built, but afterwards these forts of wood and earth were replaced by more permanent buildings. In 1863 there were 143 permanent forts which were classified into four categories.

Forts In 1863

Category	1	2	3	4	Total
Java / Madura	2	4	16	36	58
Sumatra	-	-	4	44	48
Borneo	-	-	1	5	6
Celebes	-	-	1	7	8
The Moluccas	-	-	9	11	20
Timor	-	-	-	3	3
Total	2	4	31	106	143

Source: *Staatsblad van Nederlandsch Indi* 1863

There were 137 forts in categories 3 and 4 to defend against indigenous enemies. There were 6 forts of categories 1 and 2 to defend against European enemies. The government in Batavia was in constant fear against colonial competitors. The rumours of an British colony in New Guinea led to the construction of Fort Du Bus (1828-1836). The antics of James Brooke in Serawak led to the construction of Fort Sintang (1846). Governor General Van den Bosch (1830/1833) feared that the tensions between the Netherlands and Great Britain over the separation of Belgium would lead again to what happened in 1811. He therefore designed a plan for the defense of Java. Modern big European style forts in Batavia, Semarang and Surabaya were stipulated to hold the enemy as long as possible in the unhealthy malaria stricken coastal area allowing the government and the field army to withdraw to Central Java. They thought, the enemy would then only be able to intrude inlandwards after besieging the new big forts in Ambarawa, Gombong and Ngawi. As a result, the combat would take such a long time that would force the enemy to give up. Cilacap, the only harbour in the South coast of Java, was protected by the construction of the polygonal fort Benteng Pendem. It was the strongest fort ever built in the East Indies.



Picture 7 : Fort Van den Bosch in Ngawi was built 1836-1844 as a part of the defense of Java against a British invasion. On this picture of 1900, the fort it was used as military prison, but in 1940 it became an internment camp for Germans. Between 1942 and 1945 the fort was a Japanese prison. The fort is still in use by the Indonesian army. (Stichting Menno van Coehoorn) After 1850, the task of forts to defend Java was taken over by the enlarged field army. The last phase of battle would take place in the highlands of Bandung which was surrounded by forts belonging to the Priangan defense system. Included in the system were the first concrete forts (Gunung Kunci 1902/1917).

Forts and colonial wars

Between 1815 and 1910 about 70 colonial wars were fought in the Dutch East Indies. Forts were built in many areas, functioning as operational basis and to control the movements of the ennemy. The big and sluggish colonial army was no match against their much more agile enemy during the Java war (1825-1830), until general de Kock succeeded to curb the enemy's guerilla's warfare by building many small temporary forts. Thus the benteng stelsel, or fort system was henceforth implemented with alternating successes and failures in other colonial wars.

During the Padri war (1821-1837) a war of forts was carried out in Minangkabau on Sumatra. The colonial army attacked or besieged tens of forts. The Padris on their turn conquered several Dutch forts. After a siege of 39 days, the KNIL defenders of Fort Amerongen were allowed to leave the fort. At the end the padries lost. The war ended after the two-year siege of their fort Bonjol.

The rivers in Borneo were the most important traffic lanes into the unknown hinterland. During the wars in 1850-1862, troops were for the first time tranported in steamships hundreds of kilometers upstreams to build forts in strategic locations. But the chosen sites were not always the best. Fort Muara Tewe for example, had to be moved three times beause of the meandering Barito river.

The Aceh war (1873-1903) was the last war in which forts played a crucial role. In 1875 there were 40 forts, armed by almost 3,000 soldiers and 55 cannons. Forts and transport routes were constantly vulnerable to attacks and shootings by guerillas. In 1885 the army withdrew within a ring of 18 forts around Kota Raja, but could not prevent that this concentrated line of defense resembled more of a besieged fort rather than a symbol of colonial expansion. Under general van Heutz the passive defense was changed since 1898 into a series of offensive actions and counter guerilla. Around 1910 the whole archipelago was under Dutch authority.

Against a foreign enemy 1900-1942.

Since 1912 the defense of the Dutch East Indies was divided between the Royal Dutch Indies Army (KNIL) and the Royal Navy. The fleet was responsible for the defense of the outer regions while the army was responsible for the defense of Java. The KNIL became a police army which could repress local insurgencies but not trained and equipped to fight a war with a foreign ennemy.

After the First World War Japan was industrializing but the country depended for a great deal on the oil and raw materials from the Dutch East Indies. Batavia feared that Japan would solve this problem with a surprise attack of Japanese commando troops to capture the oilfields on Borneo. From 1927 onwards a military garrison and coastal batteries of the KNELL protected the oil harbours Tarakan and Balikpapan against a surprise attack. Indonesia was severally hit by the big international economic crisis, which led to extensive cutbacks in the budget of the army.



Picture 8: The KNIL learnt from the experiences of the surprise attack by German paratroopers in Holland in May 1940. New airport defense bunkers like this one on Tarakan made a 360° defense possible.

After 1933 the rising political tensions in Europe and between Japan and China led to an increase of the budget for the armed forces. The colony had no weapon factories. After the outbreak of the war in Europe in September 1939 the international weapon industry was overrun with orders and it was almost impossible to buy modern weapons abroad. Following the German occupation of the Netherlands in 1940 the Dutch Indies prepared for a Japanese attack. The government did as much as it could. On Java and other islands, bunkers, batteries, airfields and defense structures were built. Old canons of warships of the Royal Dutch Navy were used as coastal batteries to protect the most important harbours. The biggest problem was the change of the KNIL from a small police army into a trained modern equipped army. Batavia had expected that parts of the colony would be temporary occupied by the Japanese and ordered a scorched-earth policy. All oil installations must be destroyed after an invasion.

The invasion started when on January 11, 1942 the Japanese landed on Tarakan. The KNIL had destroyed the oilfields and fought for two day against the enemy before they surrendered. In the aftermath of the battle the Karungan coast battery sank two Japanese minesweepers. It was the only success of a Dutch coast battery against the Japanese fleet. In Balikpapan, Ambon and on the other invasion beaches the Japanese landed out of reach from the canons.



Picture 9: In 1942 old army and navy canons were used as coast batteries. In 1902 the Krupp factory in Germany sold this canon to the Dutch Navy. Afterwards it was used in the Peningki coastal battery on Tarakan.

On February 28, 1942 the Japanese army landed on three locations on the north coast of Java. The KNIL was no match for the mobile Japanese army and their air superiority.

After heavy fighting the Japanese broke through defense lines at Ciater and Lembang and prepared an assault upon Bandung. The battle of the Dutch East Indies was lost. On March 8, 1942 governor general Van Starkenburg Stachouwer and lieutenant-general Ter Poorten signed the capitulation agreement.

Bastion: a work which projects from the main wall of a fort and is shaped in the form of a pentagon, as developed by Italian engineers.

Battery: installation place for cannons; sometimes built as small independent defense structures

Caponnière: sheltered passage across the ditch providing additional flanking fire for the ditch.

Curtain: fort wall between two bastions Field fortification: a temporary defense work intended to exist for a short limited period. Often constructed in the greatest hurry and sometimes in the presence of the enemy

Permanent fort: properly built fortress constructed in time of peace to protect the area against future attack of the enemy. Since 1853, forts in the Dutch Indies that were permanently armed by a garrison were classified into four categories. Categories 1 and 2 were for forts to defend against a European enemy (only in Java). Categories 3 and 4 were considered suitable to defend against indigenous enemies.

Polygonal fort: multi-angle fort with straight flanks with caponnières instead of bastions. Ravelin triangle outwork, placed in the ditch in front of a curtain or entrance gate.

Redoubt a small defense work. VOC redoubts had a defensible tower of three floors with a high roof. It is encircled by bastions or a fence.

Forework part of a defense structure in front of the main rampart

Wall embankment around a defense structure provided with a parapet

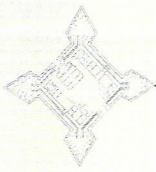
Dr. Ing. Hans Bonke

Started his professional career as a civil engineer and worked 10 years for a construction company, but studied afterwards history and archaeology at the University of Amsterdam. (PhD 1996). As a freelance researcher specialized in the history and (industrial) archaeology of the Dutch expansion between 1550 and 1945, he worked on excavations, exhibitions, documentation and presentation of related heritage in the Arctic, The Netherlands, France, Sri Lanka and Mauritius. Since 1990 he is involved in several joint Indonesian - Dutch projects like Onrust, exhibitions in Museum Sejarah Jakarta, the Identification and Inventory of forts in Indonesia and - in 2009- the interactive internet presentation www.Tarakan.NL.

Bonke wrote many articles and books about the VOC (Dutch East India Company), fortifications and heritage. He is preparing a publication about the 19th century fortifications on Java.

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Japanese fortifications in Indonesia, an introduction

Dr. John Verbeek

During the Second World War Indonesia was occupied by the Japanese. All over the country the Imperial Japanese armed forces constructed military infrastructure and fortifications to protect these assets. Their presence and locations are linked with strategic agreements between the Army and Navy and the development of the war. However some of the pre-war Dutch defence principles were also taken into account. Having a large coastal area to defend and no weapons to spare the Japanese had to rely on the guns and equipment they had captured from the KNIL and Allied forces.

Japanese fortification design developed from specific warfare and natural conditions in Japan into a balanced and well-considered fortification system that was in theory equal to those of other belligerents. Three factors influenced the practical realisation of Japanese fortification. Firstly: the Japanese had to fortify a vast area with many islands. This stretched the lines of supply to the limit. Secondly: large quantities of special fortification equipment and construction materials and machinery were lost when the transports were sunk en route. Manpower had to be used as a substitute: prisoners of war and Indonesian Romusha (forced labourers) provided this manpower. Thirdly: the design and construction of fortifications had to be adapted in face of the overwhelming Allied firepower.

In order to profit most from the fortifications a suitable tactical framework was developed. New battle experiences were constantly evaluated and incorporated in both design and application of fortifications.

Finally many of the Japanese fortifications after the capitulation of 15 August 1945 were used by the Indonesian armed forces during the struggle for independence. With support lacking of the Imperial Japanese armed forces and failing structure within an overall defence plan, the Indonesian manned fortifications played only a minor role, whereas guerrilla war proved more successful. There are some noticeable exceptions to this observation: the coast defence batteries on Pulau Nusa Kambangan and the coastal fortifications near Banyuwangi.

Main locations of Japanese fortifications

After the initial Japanese successes following the Pearl Harbor surprise attack at 7th December 1941 a line of operations was established comprising a chain of islands. Thus the allied forces were kept at bay and separated from each other by this “outer defence line”. Typically the outer defence line relied heavily on airpower and consisted of naval and air bases that were protected by fortifications. When the Allies regained the initiative the Japanese high command thought of a temporary set-back, more or less a consolidation, after which they expected to regain the initiative. In order to gain time the Imperial Headquarters issued operation plan A-Go. The A-Go strategic plan coordinated Navy and Army forces to halt the American offensive in the Southeast and Central Pacific. Early 1944 the Zettai Kobuko Ken-I (“national absolute defence zone”) stretched from the Kurile Islands in the North, to the Bonin Islands, the Marianas and Carolines in the South and West. With New Guinea as centre point the defence line continued over the New Guinea Islands, the Moluccas, the Lesser Sunda Islands, Java, Sumatra, the Nicobar- and Andaman Islands, Malaysia and joined with a land front in Burma.

During the Japanese thrust Southward, aimed at Australia the main point of defence was planned in Southern Sumatra and Banka Island, protecting the west flank of the offensive from Allied interference from India and Ceylon. The exploitation of Sumatran oil and tin ore played certainly a role in this decision. Java, however, could not be ignored, both as traditional centre of power and as a line of communication. The defence of Java became much more important, when the Allies managed to bring the Japanese offensive to a standstill and gradually took the initiative. In 1944 main defence line was concentrated in East Java, which guaranteed the best protection to the Palembang-Singapore area, which was then still the corner stone of the Japanese defence of the Southwest Pacific Area. Malang area was strengthened as central reduit, with fortifications around Batu and Lawang. Defence of Strait Sunda etc. solely relied on minefields and shore based coast defence batteries.

End 1944 the strategic developments forced the Japanese headquarters to re-evaluate the Java defence plans. As the main Allied thrust to Palembang-Singapore area now came from the direction of Burma a shift in defence to West Java was necessary. Centre of defence was the former Dutch Preanger fortified area. The Allied invasion was expected in the Surabaya area. The army prepared a fighting Westward retreat and eventually fall back on the Preanger fortified area. Several fortified positions were constructed, which blocked Java's main roads at Surakarta, Muntilan, Banyumas, Cirebon, Purwokerto, South of Buitenzorg and Rangkasbitung. As these defence lines closely followed the former Dutch defence lines and all suitable former Dutch fortifications were now incorporated in the Japanese defence plans.

According to this defence plan, in March 1945 the Japanese brought into effect a decentralized defence of Java, which was divided in three defensive zones, which centred on Bandung, Surabaya and Semarang. This was done in order to counter the devastating effect on the lines of communication, caused by the expected Allied massive air attacks and bombings. Also the mountains of Central and East Java facilitated guerrilla warfare, which was favoured by the Japanese as most effective defence against the invading Allies. The valleys between Malabar and Patuha, South of Bandung were selected as last stand.



Picture 1. Ngreco / Seloharjo strongpoint

The Japanese built an infantry strongpoint on the 200 - 300 meter high hills between the villages Ngreco and Seloharjo. There were at least 18 concrete fortifications of different types (observation posts, machine gun casemates, shelters) along the ridge, which formed all around defences. This concept and the high number of concrete fortifications make the Ngreco complex unique in Java. (collection of PDA)



Picture 2. Indonesian Heiho with heavy Japanese anti aircraft canon. Source: Djawa Baroe (collection of J. Verbeek)



Picture 3. The Japanese used natural caves and manmade tunnels as fighting positions, command post, storage and air raid shelters. The two tunnels near Desa Penarungan on Bali were probably used as air raid shelters (collection of PDA).

However, the worsening developments of the strategic situation in the Southwest Pacific prevented the strengthening of Java's defence to the full. There were only 13.000-14.000 men available, only 8500 of which were infantry. One brigade was concentrated around Bandung, while another was divided between Surabaya and Malang and a small contingent was stationed in Central Java. Navy land forces defended Strait Sunda, Strait Bali and Strait Madura, Batavia, Surabaya and points along the coastline. Then the Japanese started the recruitment of Indonesian manpower, which was incorporated into the Japanese armed forces (Heiho). Later on the Japanese responded to the wish of a more nationalistic armed force (PETA), which was to a lesser extent incorporated into Japanese armed forces and was bound to its home region.

After consolidation of the Japanese outer line of defence the Southern Area Army focussed on Burma. This resulted in the availability of only two divisions, two independent garrison units and one independent garrison battalion, dedicated to the defence of the Southern defence line of nearly 4000 kilometres in length. Because the Allies at first concentrated their offensives in the Solomon Archipelago, the weak defensive forces in the Southern theatre of operations were deemed sufficient. In North Australia and Western New Guinea the Allies were thought not sufficiently strong to perform a direct attack on Java. In New Guinea the Japanese 8th Area Army was forced to a gradual retreat but an Allied full-scale attack was not expected before the end of 1944. Then the unexpected speed of the Allied offensive in the Solomon area and the defeat of the Japanese forces in the Marshall Islands drastically changed this strategic situation. The Imperial General Headquarters at first ordered the Southern Area Army to strengthen the defences in the Eastward islands of the Indonesian archipelago, to form a barrier against the advancing Allies. When Japanese headquarters realised the extent of military power available to the Allies, they decided to concentrate forces in the Java-Malacca area, in order to prevent the isolation of strong forces on insignificant islands. In 1945 5th and 46th Infantry Divisions were ordered to Malacca and 48th Division to East Java. Though sea transport of large units was very hazardous at that time, on August 15th 1945 part of the movements was in fact carried out and about 30% of 48th Division had taken up positions in East Java.

Development of Japanese fortification design

Between 1638 and 1853 Japan was closed for foreigners, with exception of the Dutch. The formal opening of Japan in 1853 endangered the Japanese integrity and as a modern centralised state was not in existence the daimyos took up the task of defending Japan. The daimyos ordered the construction of modern open coastal batteries that followed common European designs and were armed with European or homemade guns. In 1863 a dispute about the right of free and unhindered international shipping through the seas and canals that divided the various Japanese islands was "settled" by an international expedition consisting of British, French and Dutch warships.

This lesson of the importance of a powerful coast defence did not go unnoticed to the Japanese, but only after the institution of a centralised government in the last quarter of the 19th century, modernisation began in earnest. Coast defence batteries now defended the main naval bases, government- and industrial centres and straits between the Japanese islands. The Japanese closely followed European developments and built concrete fortifications armed with armoured gun turrets, heavy guns on disappearing carriages and torpedoes. German fortification technology prevailed, but the modernisation program of around 1900 shifted in favour of French technology.



picture 4. Japanese soldiers before a concrete shelter (China) (collection of J. Verbeek)

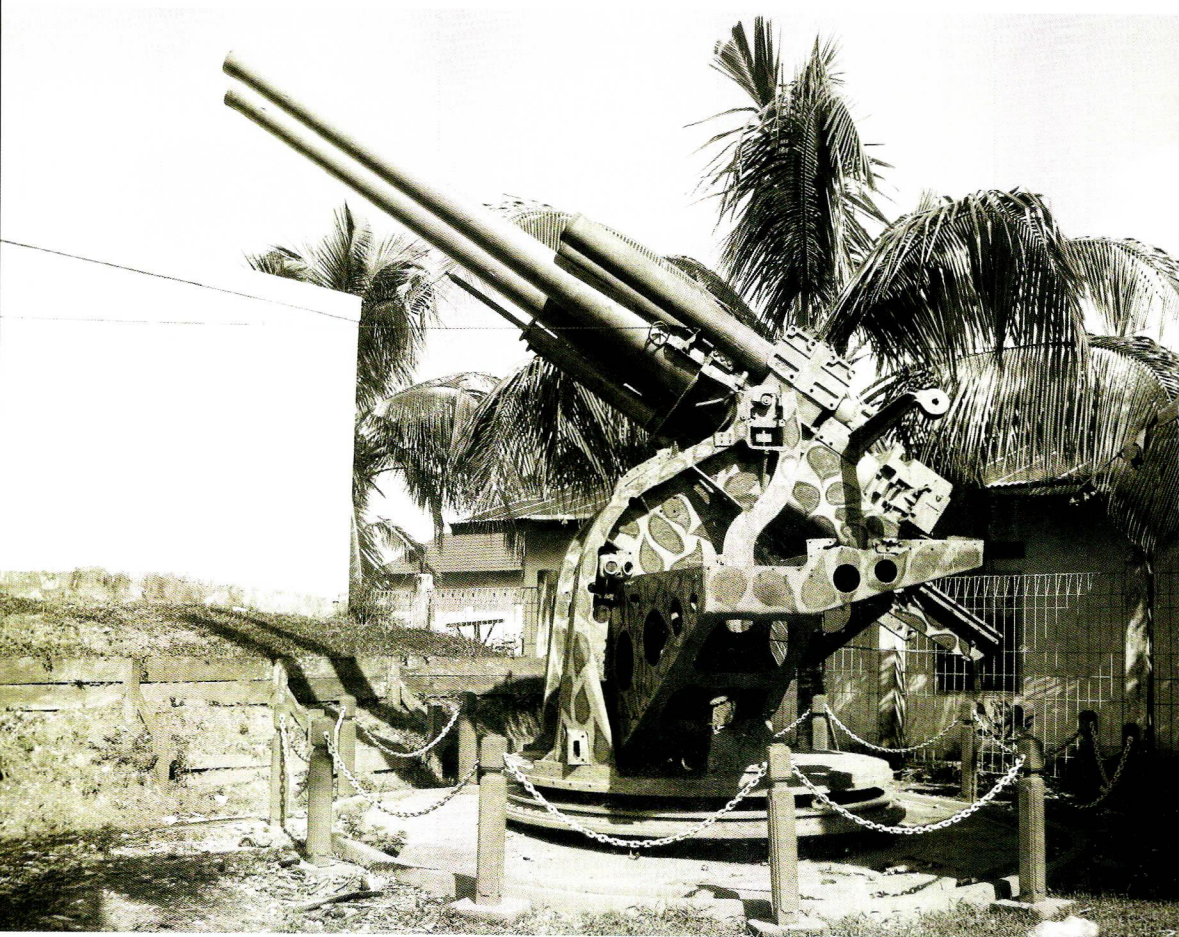
As Japan developed into a modern country it became involved in wars with China (1895, 1900), Russia (1904/1905) and Germany (1914). From these conflicts the Imperial Japanese armed forces gained valuable experience in fortification warfare. During the Russo-Japanese War and the First World War trench warfare played a major role, resulting in formal trench construction.

The following Chinese experience stressed the necessity of flexible massive firepower to counter mass infantry attacks. This resulted in more informal and dispersed fortifications, constructed with less protection against artillery and air power, but always mutual supporting. The devastating effect of US firepower easily subdued such informal fortifications. The Japanese responded with a more formal tactical framework and adapted fortification designs, constructed from reinforced concrete, coral stone and palm wood.

In Indonesia the self-reliance was greatly helped by the existence of the Indaroeng cement plant near Padang and metal working industry, like Braat in Surabaya. Both were heavily bombed by the Allies to disrupt production.

Shortages in building materials and equipment had to be compensated for by improvising by the troops, using everything that was suitable and available.

Construction materials like coral stone and palm wood proved a real trump card for the Japanese, both in availability and in protection level.



Picture 5. Several Japanese forts in Indonesia still have their original canons. The two Japanese Marine 12.7 cm type 89 Dual Purpose guns in Balikpapan are very rare (collection of PDA).

Finally a new threat came in: tanks and tank-mounted flame-throwers. Tunnels and underground fortifications provided the ultimate answer, but their tactical and technical development was slowly. The construction of complex or large tunnel systems, which required a long time and manpower to realise, had priority over the construction of other fortifications.

Only in 1945 standard tunnel designs were issued and was a final tactical framework developed which included field fortifications, bunkers and underground fortifications.

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Born 1955. University degree (drs) history at Leiden University. Publications on naval and military history, including books on Dutch coast defence fortification, history of the Hoek van Holland fortress and articles in magazines like Armamentaria, Mars et Historia, Genie, Tijdschrift voor Zeegechiedenis and others.

Historical advisor to the Nederlands Kustverdedigingsmuseum (Fort Hoek van Holland) and several military heritage projects.

Member of Stichting Menno van Coehoorn Commission Dutch fortifications overseas (COV) and Commission fortifications post 1915. Persent research: Japanese defence of occupied Indonesia. Occupation: civil servant Ministry of Public Transport





MAP OF AREA DIVISION



Sumatra

Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam
Sumatra Utara
Sumatra Barat
Riau
Sumatra Selatan
Bengkulu
Lampung
Bangka Belitung
Kepulauan Riau

Jawa

DKI Jakarta
Jawa Barat
Jawa Tengah
DI Yogyakarta
Jawa Timur
Banten

Bali & Nusa Tenggara

Bali
Nusat Tenggara Barat
Nusa Tenggara Timur



Kalimantan

Kalimantan Barat
Kalimantan Tengah
Kalimantan Selatan
Kalimantan Timur

Sulawesi

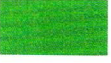
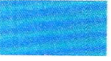
Sulawesi Utara
Sulawesi Tengah
Sulawesi Selatan
Sulawesi Tenggara
Gorontalo
Sulawesi Barat

Maluku & Papua

Maluku
Maluku Utara
Papua
Irian Jaya Barat

LEGEND

The legend / information is a tool to read the map, search for the respective forts and their icons that refer to certain distinctive information. The book, "Inventory and Identification of Forts in Indonesia" is divided into six areas of the Indonesian Archipelago, comprising big and small islands. Within the seven main areas, the forts are rendered according to their respective provinces, each provided by different colours and numbers. For every location distribution map, besides the code of provinces the different type of fort is also rendered (according to their respective building periods and nations), represented by shapes (see table of icon shapes) and as such would provide information on the distribution of each different type of forts within an area.

(A) COLOR CODE AREA		(B) COLOR OF FORT CODE
Sumatra		Nusantara Fort (Defense fort, city wall)
Jawa		
Bali, NTT, NTB		Colonial Fort (City Wall, Redoubt, Martello, Blockhouse, Battery, Fort)
Kalimantan		WW II Defense Structure (Battery, Defense Structure, Headquarters, Barracks)
Sulawesi		
Maluku, Maluku Utara, Papua & Irian Jaya Barat		

1

(A)

1101B

(B) dan (C)

Kuta Batee Trumon

fort name

Desa. Kede Trumon, Kecamatan
Trumon, Kabupaten Aceh Selatan

address

1780 / Trumon Kingdom

year / builder

Located on the west coast of Aceh,
the fort was built by the Kingdom of
Trumon during the reign of Teuku
Raja Fansuri Alamsyah.....

description

(C) CODE NUMBER

Code Number

Name of Forts

33 09 B
33 Province code (Jawa Tengah)
09 serial number
B fort

Ambarawa

34 02 SW
34 Province code (D.I. Yogyakarta)
02 serial number
SW WW II Defense Structure

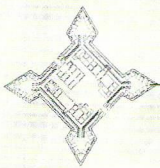
Ngreco, Defense System

32 10 M
34 Province code (Jawa Barat)
02 serial number
M WW II Military Post

Karangsong, Military Post







FORTS IN JAVA AND SUMATRA : **In The Name Of Trade, Defense And Territorial Expansion**

THE END OF VOC

In order to acquire a strategic control on the trade routes within the Archipelago, VOC moved its headquarters from Ambon to Batavia in 1619, and since then the Company's attention on Java considerably increased. The defeat of Trunojoyo in 1681 marked the beginning of VOC intervention within the political realm of Mataram Kingdom in Java. Its character as a strongly maritime-backed trading enterprise had gradually morphed into a territorial power in Java.

The Giyanti treaty of 1755, which divided Mataram into Surakarta and Yogyakarta (another treaty in 1757 gave birth to Mangkunegara), allowed VOC to play a more influential role in determining the future of Java. Using the policy of divide et impera VOC succeeded to acquire a strategic position within the trade routes in Java, especially the routes from the hinterlands to Batavia, Semarang and Surabaya and several routes along the North coast that connected the sources of agricultural produce to the three afore-mentioned ports. It was during this period that VOC constructed a considerable number of forts in Java with the objective to safe-guard the trade route as well as to strengthen its defense and develop starting points for further territorial expansions.

By maintaining its administrative structure as a trading enterprise, the gradual change of VOC operational character into a colonization power proved to create impediments and difficulties for the company. The spiraling corruption practice among its officers further worsened its financial reserves and in the end, on December 31, 1799 VOC was officially declared bankrupt and was taken over by the Dutch Government.

Subjugated under the power of France, the Government of Dutch Indies appointed H.W.Daendels (1808-1811) as its Governor General for Dutch Indies. In his relatively short period of power he succeeded to construct the Anyer-Panarukan road through forced labour; the road facilitated communication and military movements in anticipation of British attacks. At the same time a number of fortifications were built on the North coast of Java, with the objective to protect the facilities and infrastructure that had been built to support its combat and trade activities.

In 1811-1816, Britain succeeded to control territories that had been in Dutch power. When eventually the Dutch re-obtained its power, the Archipelago (particularly Java) had undergone considerable changes. The policy of Forced Cultivation created new waves of resentments from the local people. The revolt of Prince Diponegoro (1825-1830) was successfully crushed, but it had also drained the coffers of Dutch Indies. Following the war, which the Dutch named "the War of Java", the Dutch government changed its political order in Java.

Following the War of Java, a number of forts were built both new ones as well as by restoring or expanding existing ones. Unlike in East Indonesia, the majority of forts in the Western part of Indonesia were built in the hinterland.

The Dutch began to cast its attention on Sumatra when it had conquered the tin sources in Belitung in 1817, and in Bangka in 1822. In 1824, the Dutch obtained Bengkulu from the British, in exchange of its territories in Malacca. The Imam Bonjol rebellion (1821-1838) hampered the expansion of Dutch influence in West Sumatra. In 1860, territories that had not yet been acquired were Aceh, a part of Tapanuli and a number of isolated areas in Bukit Barisan. The majority of Dutch forts in Sumatra were built after 1838.

Up to 1871, Aceh obtained protection from the British. However, in exchange for several areas in West Africa, Aceh was "handed over" by the British to the Dutch. Although Kutaraja was conquered in 1874, the resistance of Aceh people continued for 30 years. The considerable number of fortifications that were built in Aceh, both by the Dutch and the local people, proved the ferocity of the often bloody war that took thousands of lives from both sides, and put a considerable strain on the coffers of the Dutch Indies government.

At the advent of the First World War and the subsequent Pacific or Second World War which had already been predicted by many observers, the government of Dutch Indies built defense posts in the hinterland around Bandung in West Java, since the town was planned to become the new capital of the country. But when the Dutch surrendered unconditionally to Japan on March 8, 1942 at Kalijati, it marked the end of Dutch Indies power over the Archipelago.

NANGGROE ACEH DARUSSALAM



Pulau Sumatera		
	1.	1101B
	2.	1103B
	3.	1104B
	4.	1105B
	5.	1106B
	6.	1107B
	7.	1108B
	8.	1109B
	9.	1110B
	10.	1111B
	11.	1112B
	12.	1113B
	13.	1117B
	14.	1118B
	15.	1119B
	16.	1120B
	17.	1121B
	18.	1123B

1

1101B

Kuta Batee Trumon

Desa. Kede Trumon, Kecamatan Trumon, Kabupaten Aceh Selatan
1780 / Trumon Kingdom

Located on the west coast of Aceh, the fort was built by the Kingdom of Trumon during the reign of Teuku Raja Fansuri Alamsyah, also known as Teuku Raja Batak. The Kingdom of Trumon was a Batak kingdom recognized by the Sultanate of Aceh after the king converted to Islam. The quadrilateral fort is made of plastered bricks.



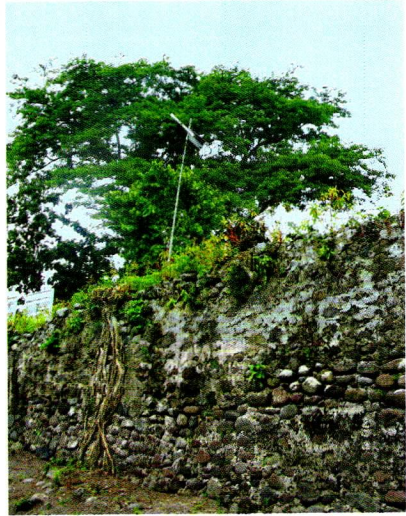
2

1103B

Gunung Biram

Desa Lamtamot, Kecamatan Lembah Seulawah, Kabupaten Aceh Besar
17th Century / Aceh Kingdom

Located in the middle of rice fields owned by the local people, the fort can be reached through a hanging bridge. It is used as a place of worship and the meeting place for Aceh fighters when planning their strategy to fight against the Dutch at the end of the 19th century. The fort is rectangular, made of stacked natural stones fastened with an adhesive made of lime and sand.



3

1104B

Indrapatra

Jl. Laksamana Malahayati, Kecamatan Mesjid Raya, Kabupaten Aceh Besar
13th Century / unknown

In 1606 the Portuguese succeeded to capture the fortification as they were trying to conquer the whole Aceh. The fort is located on the east coast of Aceh and comprises four structures that are close to each other. Two structures are in ruins, while the other two are still intact. The site is currently developed by local government as a tourist spot.



4

1105B

Indrapuri

Jl. Indrapuri, Desa Indrapuri, Kecamatan Indrapuri, Kabupaten Aceh Besar
13th Century / unknown

The fort is located in the lowlands surrounded by dwellings and rice fields. During the reign of Sultan Iskandar Muda, a mosque was built on the site of the fort which is now still in use.



5

1106B

Indrapurwa

Desa Lamguron, Kecamatan Peukan Bada, Kabupaten Aceh Besar
13th Century / unknown

Located on the east coast of Aceh, only remnants of the foundation above the surface, in the shape of a square measuring 10 x 10 m existed. Before the 2004 tsunami, there was a wooden mosque on top of the fort remnants.



6

1107B

Kuta Inong Balee

Desa Lam Reh, Kecamatan Mesjid Raya, Kabupaten Aceh Besar
ca. 1599 / Aceh Kingdom

The fort is built in 1599 on the edge of a steep cliff at the bay facing toward the Indian Ocean. It was a defensive structure as well as a training centre for female warriors led by Admiral Keumala Hayati. The rectangular fort is made of natural and coral stones with lime adhesive. Today, only parts of the walls existed.



7

1108B

Iskandar Muda

Jl. Krueng Raya, Desa Beurandeh, Kecamatan Mesjid Raya, Kabupaten Aceh Besar
1607-1636 / Aceh Kingdom (Sultan Iskandar Muda)

After the death of Sultan Ali Riayat Syah, Iskandar Muda was crowned. He reinforced the borders of Aceh by building new forts along the coast of the Malacca Strait. This fort is probably one of those forts, and has a quadrilateral shape, made of natural and coral stones bound together by

lime adhesive. Inside the fort is a quadrilateral related structure. At present the fort has become a tourist spot.



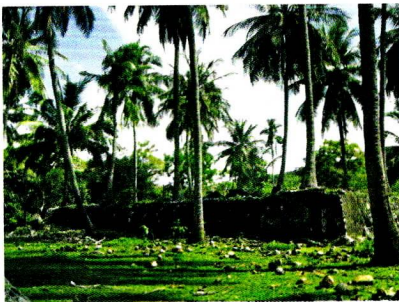
8

1109B

Kuta Dianjong

Jl. Kuta Dianjong, Desa Durung,
Kecamatan Mesjid Raya, Kabupaten
Aceh Besar
nd. / Aceh Kingdom

Located on the beach, surrounded by a relatively empty settlement and coconut plantation. Fort Kuta Dianjong is one of the forts within the strategic Lamnga area in Aceh Kingdom and was controlled by Lamnga Chief, Sultan Ibrahim Mansyur Syah. The structure is quadrilateral, made of natural stones.



9

1110B

Kuta Lubhok

Kelurahan Krueng Raya, Kecamatan
Mesjid Raya, Kabupaten Aceh Besar
nd. / Aceh Kingdom

In 1606, a Portuguese fleet led by Martin Alfonso De Castro attacked Aceh and captured this fort. The Portuguese were not satisfied with Sultan Ali Riayat Syah of Aceh for allowing the Dutch to trade in Aceh, while depriving the Portuguese of such privilege. Portuguese occupation at the fort was short lived. The fort was recaptured by Acehnese troops led by Perkasa Alam (Iskandar Muda), a nephew of Ali Riayat Syah. Only parts of the walls and the circular stone bastion are left today.



TO

1111B

Kuta Madat Duroeng / Meunasah Duroeng

Kelurahan Krueng Raya,
Kecamatan Mesjid Raya, Kabupaten Aceh
Besar
nd. / Aceh Kingdom

Located in the lowlands of Great Aceh District, surrounded by dwellings, coconut yards and empty land overgrown with wild vegetations, Fort Kuta Madat is one of the defense forts located within the strategic Lamnga area in Aceh Kingdom. It is one of the forts that was under the control of Lamnga Chief, Sultan Ibrahim Mansyur Syah. The fort is made of soil but at present there are no remnants existed onsite. Nowadays, a Mosque is built on the site.

11

1112B

Po Daniet

Jl.Laksamana Malahayati km 14, Desa Neuheun, Kecamatan Masjid Raya, Kabupaten Aceh Besar
nd. / Aceh Kingdom

It is located approximately 300 meters from the east coast of Aceh, surrounded by a new dwelling area established after the Tsunami. Fort Po Daniet is one of the defense structures built within the strategic Lamnga area of Aceh Kingdom and is one of the forts controlled by Lamnga Chief, Sultan Ibrahim Mansyur Syah. At present the shape of the fort could not be identified . Only remnants of stones of the former fort wall existed today.

12

1113B

Tanah Lamreh

Desa Lam Reh, Kecamatan Mesjid Raya, Kabupaten Aceh Besar
nd. / unknown

The fort is built on the beach facing the Strait of Malacca. There now remain a 1.5 meters heap of soil formerly reinforced by stones now destroyed.

13

1117B

Kuta Asam / Blang Asan

Kelurahan Blang Asang, Kota Sigli, Kabupaten Pidie
nd. / unknown

Located among a crowded settlement, the quadrilateral fort is currently part of the soccer stadium in Pidie.

14

1118B

Kuta Gle Batee Iliak / Kuta Batu Gle / Tengku Kuta

Desa Batee Iliak, Kecamatan Samalanga, Kabupaten Bireuen
19th Century / Aceh

Located in the middle of village, the fort is a built by the people of Aceh in their fight against the Dutch. The fort was constructed of piled earth, hidden among dense coconut trees. Nowadays, inside the fort is the tomb of Tengku Kuta Gle (a pilgrimage site for the local people).

15

1119B

Kuala Batee / Kuta Madat

Desa Kuala Batee, Kecamatan Kuala Batee, Kabupaten Aceh Barat Daya
1785 / Kuala Batee Kingdom.

The Kingdom of Kuala Batee is one of the small kingdoms on the west coast of Aceh. The fort is situated along the coast, surrounded by swamps. There are 6 forts made of soil heaps, in the shapes of trapeziums each with a sunken part in the center. Their local name is *madat*

16

1120B

Ujung Manggeng

Desa Padang, Kecamatan Manggeng, Kabupaten Aceh Barat Daya
nd. / unknown

The fort is built on the west coast of Aceh. At present there remain several trapezium-shape heaps of soil of 4 meters high. The fort shape is thought to be rectangular.

17

1121B

Kuta Batee Meureudu / Iskandar Muda

Kampung Manyang Langcot Desa.
Blang Awe, Kecamatan Kota Meureudu,
Kabupaten Pidie Jaya

17th Century / Aceh Kingdom (Sultan
Iskandar Muda)

Located in the middle of rice fields and dwellings of the people, it was built in the 17th century by Sultan Iskandar Muda as a part of the preparation to move his capital to Negri Meureudu. However, the move did not take place. Originally the fort was rectangular, constructed of stones tied with a mixture of sand and calcite. Today, only parts of the wall remain.

18

1123B

Kuta Raja

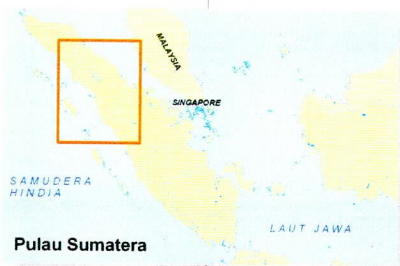
Kecamatan Kuta Raja, Kota Banda Aceh
19th Century / Dutch

Situated in the center of Banda Aceh city, the fort was initially a military base which in 1874 called Kuta Raja. In 1882, it was classified as a 3rd class permanent defensive structure of Dutch East Indies but was off-listed in 1901. Part of the fort's original shape can be traced from remnants of the ditch. On the site there are now a mosque, a military dormitory and other structures.



Kuta Batee Meureudu / Iskandar Muda

SUMATERA UTARA



1. 1201B
2. 1205B
3. 1206B
4. 1207B
5. 1209B

1

1201B

Barus

Kelurahan Padang Masiang, Kecamatan Barus, Kabupaten Tapanuli Tengah
nd. / Dutch

Located adjacent to Merdeka Square in Barus. In 1857, the fort was classified as a 4th class defensive structure. It was off-listed in 1902. The rectangular fort has two bastions in its north and south corners. The fort's wall is made of stone and calcite adhes.



2

1205B

Huraba

Tran Sumatera Bukittinggi - Padang Sidempuan, Kecamatan Batang Angkola, Kabupaten Tapanuli Selatan
1949 / Indonesian

The circular fort is located on the edge of a hill directly bordering the highway. It was constructed out of earth piles, with a stair serving as the access into the fort. At present on top of the fort is a memorial monument comemorating the struggle against the Dutch.

3

1206B

Putri Hijau

Dusun I, Desa Deli Tua, Kecamatan Namorambe, Kabupaten Deli Serdang
nd. / Aru Kingdom

Built in the rice fields and plantation, it was a fort of the Kingdom of Aru (Old Deli) during the war against Acehnese invasion. The Kingdom of Aru was in conflict with Aceh pertaining to their attempts to attract traders who had left the recently Portuguese-conquered Malacca. It is now heavily damaged.

4

1207B

Natal

Desa Natal, Kabupaten Mandailing Natal
nd. / unknown

After the fall of Malacca into Portuguese's hand in 1511, port cities in Sumatra flourished, as more foreign trading ships visited their ports. One of these ports was the port in Natal. It is not known when the fort was built, but once, in 1755, the fort was captured by the British, before it was controlled again by the Dutch. The rectangular fort was made of red stones and calcite adhesive. Currently, the local people use it as storage house.

5

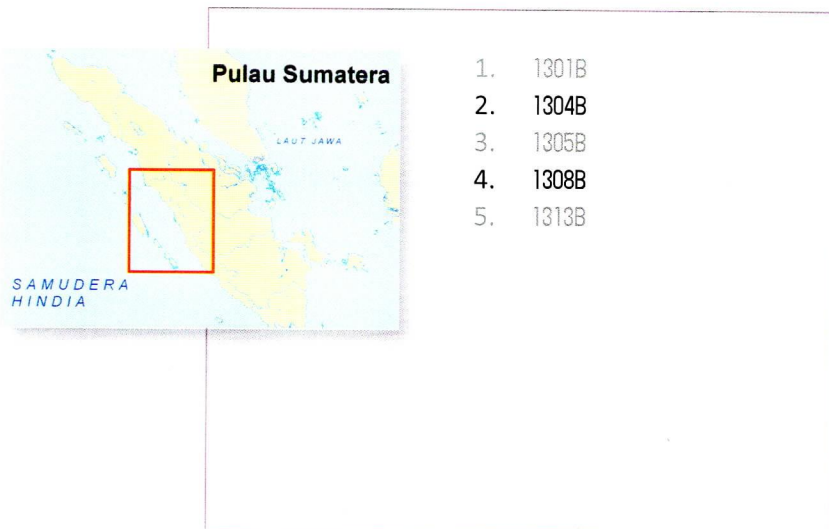
1209B

Sisingamangaraja / Istana Sisingamangaraja

Dusun Lumbanraja, Desa Simamora, Kecamatan Baktiraja, Kabupaten Humbang Hasundutan
nd. / unknown

It is located in the hill areas and surrounded by rice fields. It is not known when it was built, but had been used during the reign of King Sisingamangaraja XII who fought against the Dutch since 1876. In 1883 the fortification and the palace were captured by the Dutch. The rectangular fortification was constructed out of natural stones. Currently it is the residence of the family members of King Sisingamangaraja.

SUMATERA BARAT



1

1301B

Cingkuk / Poulo Chingo

Desa. Painan, Kecamatan IV Jurai,
Kabupaten Pesisir Selatan .
nd. / Dutch (VOC)

The fort is located in the center of Cingkuk island, surrounded by nutmeg plantations.

In 1664, VOC moved its lodge from Salido to Cingkuk Island, which was deemed strategic because of its



proximity to pepper-producing area at Bayang and lies close to shipping lane of Sumatra's west coast. The quadrilateral fort has two gates. The remains of the fort are now turned into a historical tourist spot.

2

1304B

Puncak Marapalam / Puncak Pato

Dusun. Puncak Pato, Desa. Andaleh
Barung Bukik, Kecamatan Sungayang,
Kabupaten Tanah Datar
ca. 1920 / unknown

The fort is located in the hills that is part of a forest reserve. It is one of the forts constructed during the conflict between the religious party (Ulama) and the traditional party (Adat) in Minangkabau. The fort was the place where an agreement, known as Sumpah Sati Bukit Marapalam, was reached. It is an earthen fort encircled by a wide and deep ditch. The fort is currently a tourist spot.



3

1305B

Van Der Capellen

Dsn. Kampung Baru, Ds. Baringin,
Kecamatan Lima Kaum, Kabupaten
Tanah Datar
1822 / Dutch

The fort is located in city center of Batusangkar. It was built in 1822 to deal with popular resistance against the Dutch during the Padri War led by Tuanku Imam Bonjol. After the Independence, the fort was once a post of the Indonesian Army, before it was turned into the Tanah Datar Police Station. The quadrilateral fort has several related structures. During a survey in 2008, the fort was being rehabilitated as a museum.



4

1308B

Imam Bonjol / Gunung Ta Jadi Bukit Terjadi

Desa. Ganggo Hilia, Kecamatan Bonjol,
Kabupaten Pasaman

1808 / Tuanku Imam Bonjol

Fort Bonjol, located on the top of Tak Jadi Hill and surrounded by forests, plantations and rice field, was built in 1808 as a defense structure against the Dutch during the Padri War. The fort was also the training centre of Padri Cavalry personnel. The fort's shape is unknown.

5

1313B

De Kock

Kelurahan Benteng Pasar Atas,
Kecamatan Guguak Panjang, Kota
Bukittinggi

1825 / Dutch

The fort is located on a hill in the center of Bukittinggi town. It was built in 1830 by the Dutch to fight popular resistance led by Tuanku Imam Bonjol. The idea to build the fort was generated in 1825, when Capt. Bouer built Fort Sterreschans on top of Jirek Hill in Bukittinggi. Today, there remains only the ditch which used to encircle the fort.



RIAU



1. 1401B
2. 1402M

1

1401B

Tujuh Lapis

Jl. Benteng, Kelurahan Tambusai Tengah,
Kecamatan Tambusai, Kabupaten Rokan
Hulu

1835 / Tuanku Tambusai

Located at the bank of Rokan Hulu river, the fort is surrounded by yards owned by local people. It was built in 1835 and was used by Tuanku Tambusai in his fight against the Dutch. Tuanku Tambusai was a follower of Tuanku Imam Bonjol. The fort was made of soil heaps with a ditch running in between; it consisted of seven layers, hence was named Seven Layer Fort. Inside the fort are dwellings of the local people. At present the fort is a tourist destination.

2

1402M

Tangsi Militer Siak

Jl. Satria, Desa Benteng Hulu, Kecamatan
Mempura, Kabupaten Siak

1894 / Dutch

Built in 1894, the fort is located on the banks of Siak river, across the Sultan's palace. It comprises six square one- and two-storey buildings, all in good conditions.



Tangsi Militer Siak

SUMATERA SELATAN



1. 1601B

1

1601B

Kuto Besak

Jl. Mahmud Badaruddin No. 1,
Kelurahan 22 Ilir, Kecamatan Bukit
Kecil, Kota Palembang.

1780 / Sultanate of Palembang (Sultan
Mahmud Badaruddin)

Built in the center of Palembang city, along Musi river, the fort was established as the new palace compound in 1780. In 1821, the fort was captured by the Dutch, who added new structures such as bastions, guard post at the gate, hospital, barracks, officers mess, ammunition storage, a landing pier, and a house for the regent. The rectangular fort is now used as a hospital, offices and housing for military personnel of Sriwijaya Military District Command II.



BENGKULU



1. 1701B
2. 1702B
3. 1703B
4. 1704B

1

1701B

Linau

Desa. Benteng Harapan, Kecamatan Maje, Kabupaten Kaur
ca. 1800 / British

The fort is thought to be built during the pepper trade era in Bengkulu in the 17th – 18th centuries. Also known by the name of Fort Hope, the quadrilateral fort was made of compacted soil heaps and encircled by a 2.9 meter wide ditch.

2

1702B

Anna

Jl. Koto Jaya Pantai Indah RT 3,
Kecamatan Muko - Muko Selatan,
Kabupaten Muko - Muko
1798 / British

Located on a cliff south of Selagan river, the fort is now just a pile of ruins which shape can not be identified.

3

1703B

Marlborough / Malabero

Jl. Kampung Cina, Kel.Kampung Keling,
Kecamatan Teluk Segara, Kota Bengkulu
1714 / British (EIC / East India Company)



Marlborough

4

1704B

York

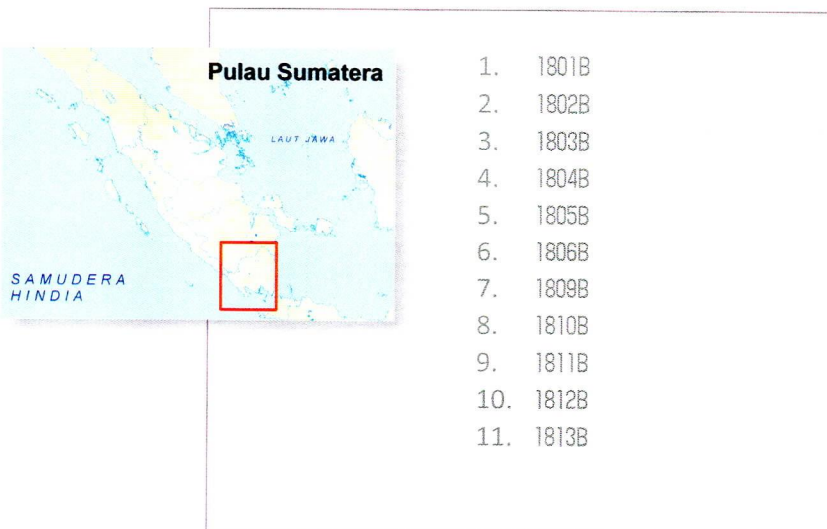
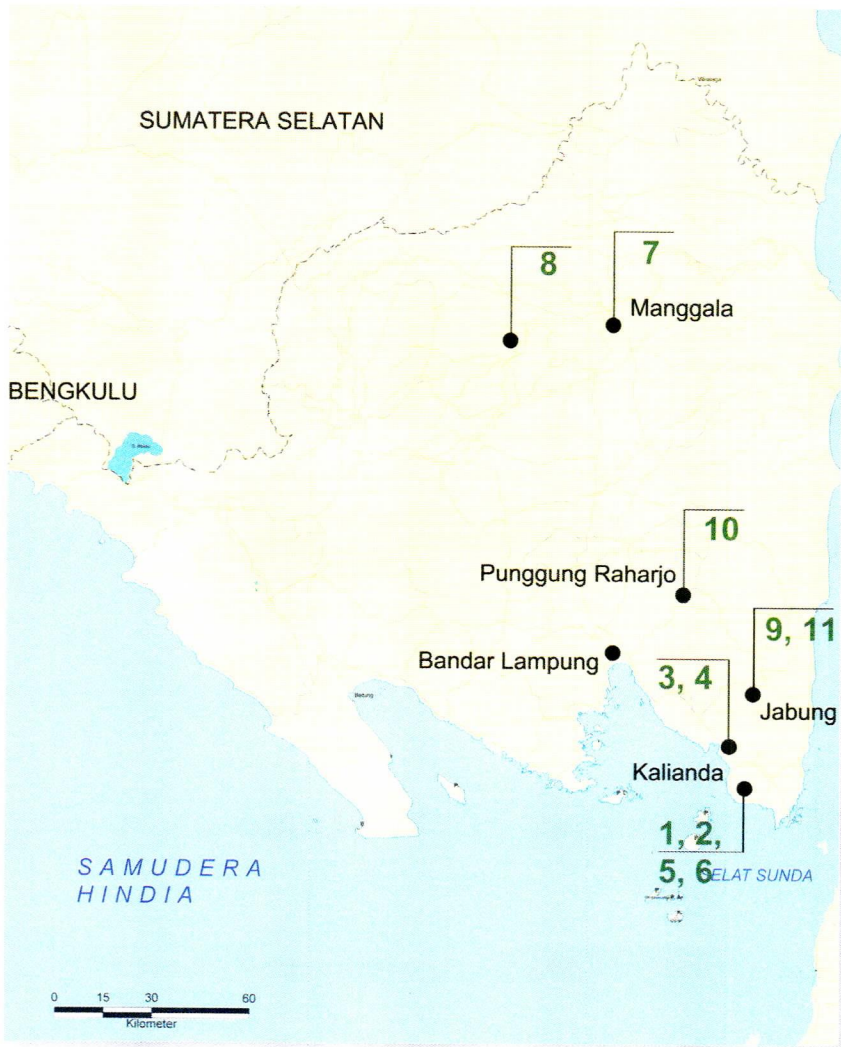
Jl. Enggano, Kecamatan Sungai Serut,
Kabupaten Kota Bengkulu
1685 / British

Located in the fringe area of Bengkulu city, surrounded by dwellings, the fort was built as a storage place of spices and a shelter from VOC attacks. Inside the fort are residences for the civilian officials, a military barrack and godowns. The fort was used until 1716; then fort at present there remain only a few ruins of the fort.



Marlborough

LAMPUNG



1

1801B

Ketimbang Khenik

Desa. Banding, Kecamatan Raja Basa,
Kabupaten Lampung Selatan
nd. / unknown

Located in the west coast of Lampung, the remaining of this structure are soil heaps and an elongated ditch, in the center of a cocoa and coffee plantation.

2

1802B

Khawi Bekhak

Desa. Canti, Kecamatan Raja Basa,
Kabupaten Lampung Selatan
nd. / unknown

Located in the rural area, the fortification is a heap of soil and stones with a rectangular shape and covers an area approximately 10,000 square meters.

3

1803B

Khindi

Desa Pematang, Kecamatan Kalianda,
Kabupaten Lampung Selatan, Prov.
Lampung
nd. / King Makdum

The fort's shape is unknown what is left are only heaps of soil mixed with stones of 1.5 meters high. The fort is located on Mount Raja Basa and surrounded by chocolate plantations.

4

1804B

Kuripan Saka

Dusun Banyu Urip, Desa Kuripan,
Kecamatan Penengahan, Kabupaten
Lampung Selatan
nd. / unknown

Located on the foot of Raja Basa Mountaing, surrounded by rice and corn fiel, the original shape of the fort can not be identified. What is left are only heaps of soil measuring 50 cm high and 100 cm wide.

5

1805B

Raden Inten II

Jln. Raden Intan II, Dusun Cempaka,
Desa Gedung Harta, Kecamatan
Penengahan, Kabupaten Lampung
Selatan
nd. / Raden Inten II

The fort is located on the hill area, adjacent to the tomb of Raden Inten II (frequently visited by pilgrims). In 1857, the fort was classified as a 4th class fortification structure. It was taken from the list in 1862. The rectangular fort was made of soil heaps with a curvilinear bastion and is encircled by a ditch.



Raden Inten, Lampung Selatan

6

1806B

Saksi

Desa Kuripan, Kecamatan Penengahan,
Kabupaten Lampung Selatan
nd. / unknown

The fort is situated in a plantation, adjacent to the river. It was constructed of an elongated soil heap of 1 meter high. Currently the fort was divided into two parts by a new road.

7

1809B

Bakung

Dusun Gunung Jambi, Kecamatan
Gedung Meneng, Kabupaten Tulang
Bawang,
nd. / unknown

Located in the low lands of people's dwellings, the fortification is a soil structure which encircling most of Bakung Village. It is about 2 meters high..

8

1810B

Keramat Gemol

Desa Panaragan, Kecamatan Tulang
Bawang Tengah, Kabupaten Tulang
Bawang,
nd. / unknown

The fortification structure is located in the rubber plantation along Tulang Bawang river, near the site of the sacred Gemol tomb often visited by pilgrims. The U-shaped fortification is a soil structure of 4 meters wide and 1 meter high and encircled by a ditch.

9

1811B

Jabung

Kecamatan Jabung, Kabupaten Lampung
Timur
nd. / unknown

It is a rectangular fort with soil structured encircled by a ditch. In the middle of the fortification, is a megalithic stone and a public cemetery.

10

1812B

Nagarasaka

Desa Nagarasaka, Kecamatan Jabung,
Kabupaten Lampung Timur
nd. / unknown

This oval fortification is an earthen structure encircled by a ditch. It lies in the middle of a plantation.

11

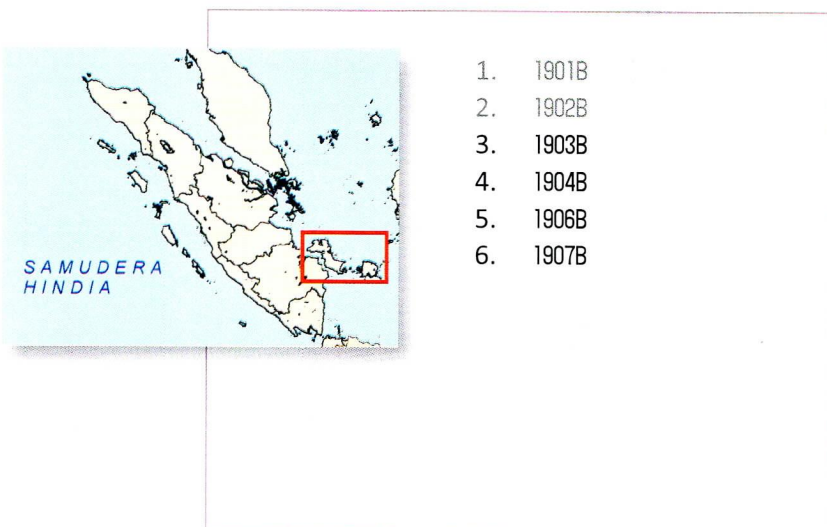
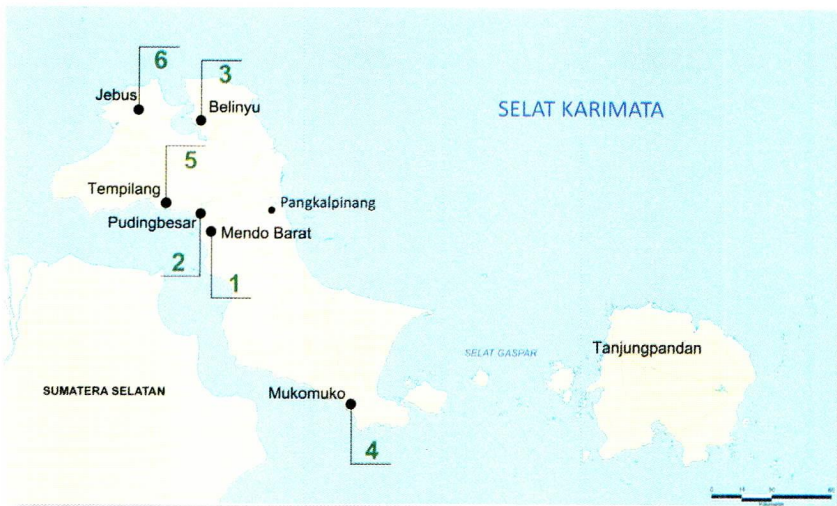
1813B

Pugung Raharjo

Desa Pugung Raharjo, Kecamatan
Sekampung Udik, Kabupaten Lampung
Timur,
n.d / unknown

The fort lies on the hill areas of East Lampung, surrounded by corn and cocoa fields and people's dwellings. It is a rectangular structure made of two layers of soil heaps with a ditch between them.

BANGKA BELITUNG



1

1901B

Kota Kapur

Jl. Prasasti, Desa Kota Kapur, Kecamatan Mendo Barat, Kabupaten Bangka
nd. / unknown

The fort is located on the banks of Mendo river. It is a rectangular fort built of earth heap. It had been divided into two, by an access road recently built by locals.

2

1902B

Kota Waringin

Desa. Kota Waringin, Kecamatan Puding Besar, Kabupaten Bangka
nd. / unknown

Nowadays, only a 2-meter high of earth heap covering an area of 20 meters², is exist to represent the fort.

3

1903B

Kuto Panji / Bengkap

Dusun. Lingkungan 7, Kelurahan Kuto Panji, Kecamatan Belinyu, Kabupaten Bangka
1789 / Chinese mining entrepreneur

Since tin was discovered in Bangka Island in the 18th century, the local and Chinese people started to mine tin. At the turn of the 19th century, pirate started to attack. This prompted the building of fortifications with high walls to protect the mines. The rectangular fort at Kuto Panji, located in the premises of tin mine fields owned by the local people, was constructed from clay and stones.

4

1904B

Toboali / Nierie / Van Kling

Jl. Asrama polisi, Kelurahan Tanjung Ketapang, Kecamatan Toboali, Kabupaten Bangka Selatan
1820-1825 / Dutch

Built on the coast facing the Strait of Banka in 1820 – 1825, the fort was to protect Dutch interests in Bangka's tin mining. The fort was built out of red and coral stones during World War II it was occupied by Japanese. After Independence, Toboali Police was there until 1980s. Now, the polygonal fort is not in use.



5

1906B

Kota Cina

Desa. Benteng Kota, Kecamatan Tempilang, Kabupaten Bangka Barat
nd. / Chinese mining entrepreneur

It is one of a number of fortifications built to protect tin mines owned by local Chinese from pirate attacks. Today, the rectangular fort is located in the center of plantations.

6

1907B

Sungai Buluh

Kampung. Seberang, Desa Sungai Buluh, Kecamatan Jebus, Kabupaten Bangka Barat

1816 / Dutch

To protect tin mining, the Dutch built eight military posts on Bangka, one of which was this fortification. It was attacked by pirates several times in 1819. The rectangular structure has earthen wall with palisade and two round bastions.



Kota Cina, Bangka Barat

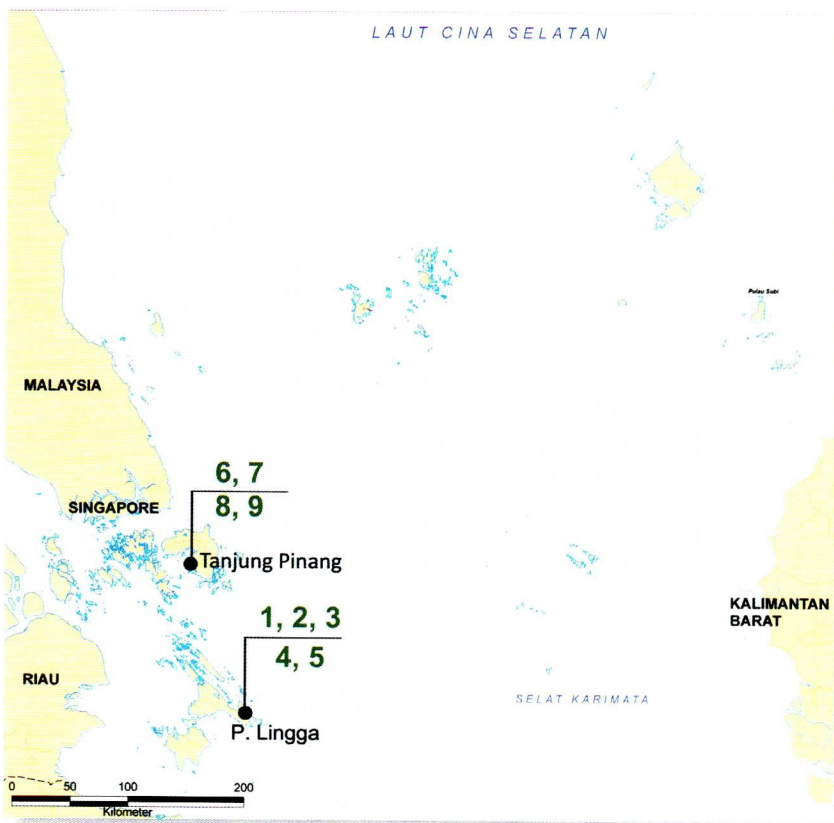


Kota Cina, Bangka Barat



Kota Cina, Bangka Barat

KEPULAUAN RIAU



1. 2101B
2. 2102B
3. 2103B
4. 2104B
5. 2106B
6. 2107B
7. 2108B
8. 2109B
9. 2110B

1

2101B

Bukit Cening

Kampung Serangung, Kelurahan Daik,
Kecamatan Lingga, Kabupaten Lingga
ca. 1800 / Melayu Riau - Lingga
Kingdom (Sultan Mahmud Syah)

The fort was built on a hill in Lingga island. The Kingdom of Lingga (the Kingdom of Malay Riau – Lingga) was founded in the 16th century, with Daik on Lingga Island as its capital. In the 18th century, the kingdom built several fortifications on strategic sites to defend the capital from the Dutch. It was built by rising and compacting the soil. Creating a square structure and encircled by a ditch. A cannon is still found today inside the fort .

2

2102B

Kuala Daik

Jl. Benteng kursi, Kecamatan Tanjung
Pinang Kota, Kota Tanjung Pinang
ca. 1800 / Melayu Riau – Lingga
Kingdom

Located in the mangrove forest in the estuary of Daik river; it is one of the fortification structures of the Malay Riau Kingdom – Lingga that was built to impede the advancing Dutch army that intended to conquer the kingdom's capital, Daik. The fort is a square dam made of layers of natural stones measuring 15.4 x 13.5 meters. On the wall facing the sea are two cannons. Currently there are only ruins on the site.



Bukit Cening, Lingga

3

2103B

Parit Lingga / Kubu Parit

Kelurahan Daik, Kecamatan Lingga, Kabupaten Lingga, Provinsi Kepulauan Riau

ca. 1800 / Melayu Riau - Lingga Kingdom

Located in the mangrove forest near the estuary of Daik river, it is a fortification built by the Malay Riau-Lingga Kingdom that was fighting against the Dutch. The fort is made of soil heaps in an elongated shape. At present there are 16 cannons on site.

4

2104B

Tanjung Cengkeh

Dusun. Mala, Desa Mepar, Kecamatan Lingga, Kabupaten Lingga
n.d /Melayu Riau - Lingga Kingdom

Together with Cening, Mepar, Parit and Pabean forts, the fort is a fortification structure built by the Malay Riau-Lingga Kingdom in the fight against the Dutch. The fort has an ellipse shape and made of stone layers measuring about 1 meter high.

5

2106B

Pulau Mepar

Desa. Mepar, Kecamatan Lingga, Kabupaten Lingga
ca. 1800 / Melayu Riau - Lingga Kingdom

Located on the hill area along the coast of Mepar island, It is one of several fortifications built by the Malay Riau-Lingga Kingdom. There were formerly 5 fortifications on the island. Several cannons were placed in the dwelling area. It was made of compacted soil, and has a square shape, encircled by a deep ditch.

8

2107B

Bukit Kursi

Jl. Benteng Kursi, Kecamatan Tanjung Pinang Kota, Kota Tanjung Pinang
First Half of 19th Century / Sultanate of Siak

Following an agreement between the Sultan of Siak and the Buginese people in 1759, its relation with VOC deteriorated and VOC began blockading Riau in 1783. VOC then conquered Riau. In the first half of the 19th century, the Dutch allowed the sultan to build small forts in Penyangat as a protection against sea pirates. The square fort is made of stone layers without any mortar. It is encircled by a ditch and has a bastion on each side. The fort is also equipped with 8 cannons.



Bukit Kursi, Kota Tanjung Pinang

7

2107B

Bukit Punggawat

Jl. Kampuladi Kecamatan Tanjung Pinang Kota, Kota Tanjung
First Half of 19th century / Sultanate of Siak

The fort is located on the coastal area of Penyengat island, near a village and surrounded by plantations. Following an agreement between the Sultan of Siak with the Bugineese in 1759, its relation with VOC deteriorated and VOC began blockading Riau in 1783. In the first half of the 19th century the Dutch allowed the sultan to build several small forts in Penyengat as a protection against sea-pirate attacks. Today, the fort's shape is hard to identify. Only small portions of its wall, stairs and pool are left.

8

2109B

Prins Hendrik Tanjung Pinang

Jl. Ciptadi no.3 Tanjung Pinang,
Kecamatan Bukit Bestari, Kota Tanjung Pinang
1820 / Dutch

The fort is located on the west coast of Bintan island, in the center of Tanjung Pinang city. It was built by Lt. Schonenmark, an engineering corps officer. The fort was built from stones that were taken from forts in Malacca, and was encircled by a wide ditch. It has a polygonal shape and has two bastions. Upon each bastion is a structure that was used as a watch tower. At present, a hotel has been built on top of the fort.

9

2110B

Tanjung Nibung

Kampung Tanjung, Kelurahan Penyengat,
Kecamatan Tanjung Pinang Kota, Kota Tanjung Pinang
n.d / unknown

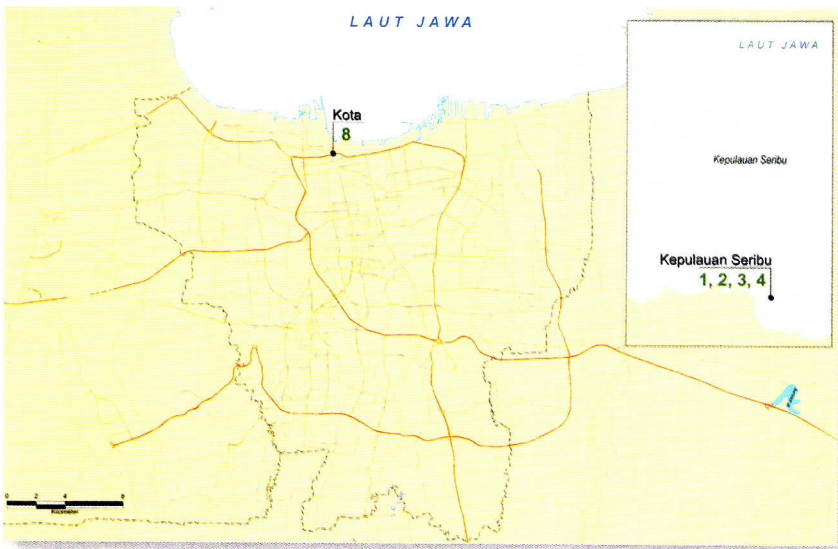
The fort is located on a hill. The rectangular fortification was made of earth piles and encircled by a ditch.







JAKARTA



1. 3101B
2. 3102B
3. 3103B
4. 3104B
5. 3105S
6. 3106S
7. 3107S
8. 3108B

1

3101B

Martello on Bidadari Island

Kecamatan Untung Jawa, Kabupaten
Kepulauan Seribu, Bidadari Island
1850 / Dutch

The fort is situated in Bidadari Island within the Thousand Islands. Bidadari island is tourist area equipped with resort facilities. It was built in 1850 as a part of Batavia's coastal defensive line, building of such round defensive tower was inspired by similar structures built by the French right after the French Revolution (1789-1795). The French built several such round towers, one of which was built at Mortella Point. Since then, such type of defensive structure is called "Martello." At present part of the fort wall is completely destroyed but the round shape is still visible.



2

3102B

Martello on Cipir Island

Kecamatan Untung Jawa, Kabupaten
Kepulauan Seribu, Cipir Island
1850 / Dutch

The Dutch colonial government decided to build a defensive line to safeguard Jakarta Bay. Located in Cipir island within the Thousand Islands, The plan was to provide a safe haven for Dutch merchant ships to anchor during war time. The designated save haven area was Jakarta Bay, surrounded by the islands of Onrust, Kelor, Bidadari, Cipir and several atolls around the area.

Hence, in 1850 a defensive tower equipped with canons was erected on each of the islands. At present what is left is a half-circle structure made of red bricks. Part of the structure is already submerged under sea water. Remnants of the fort have now become one of the tourist spots in a Thousand Islands.

3

3103B

Martello on Kelor Island

Kecamatan Untung Jawa, Kabupaten
Kepulauan Seribu, Kelor Island
1850 / Dutch

The Dutch colonial government decided to build a defensive line to safeguard Jakarta Bay. Located in Kelor island, a small uninhabited island within the Thousand Islands group in the Jakarta Bay. The plan was to provide a safe haven for Dutch merchant ships to anchor during war time. The designated save haven area was Jakarta Bay, surrounded by the islands of Onrust, Kelor, Bidadari, Cipir and several atolls around the area.

Hence, in 1850 a defensive tower equipped with cannons was erected on each of the islands. The fort is a

round tower made of brick layers. At present only a portion of the fort wall remains, measuring 1 meter thick.



4

3104B

Onrust

Kecamatan Untung Jawa, Kabupaten Kepulauan Seribu, Onrust Island
1656 / Dutch (VOC / Governor General Joan Maetsuyker)

The fort is located in Onrust Island, one of the islands within the Thousand Islands group. At first, a ship maintenance dockyard and a small storage for VOC were built on the island in 1615. In 1656, the fortification was reinforced into a fort which was later expanded and reinforced by bastions and other structures up to 1674.

The development of Tanjung Priok Port in 1883 decreased the importance of Onrust dockyard. Since then, Onrust Island had changed several times. It was once quarantine for Muslim pilgrims, then an exile for the rebels who had taken De Zeven Provinciën naval ship. It was also once quarantine for lepers and was eventually neglected finally becomes tourist destination.



5

3105S

Dutch Defense System at Damar Island

Kecamatan Untung Jawa, Kabupaten Kepulauan Seribu, Damar Besar Island
nd. / Dutch

Located on Damar Besar Island of the Thousand Islands group, the defense structure comprises several bunkers (some are already submerged under the soil). Although the island is uninhabited, it is often visited by tourists.

6

3106S

Dutch Defense System at Ancol

Jl. Pasir Putih, Ancol Timur, Kecamatan Pademangan, North Jakarta
1914 – 1918 / Dutch

Located in an open space adjacent to the tourist park Jaya Ancol Dream Land, the three defense structures are made of quite substantially thick concrete. The biggest structure is a rectangular bunker with several rooms inside and equipped with cannon stands. The second structure is a thick wall while the third structure is cannon stand protected by a thick wall. These structures are quite often used by homeless.



7

3107S

Dutch Defense System at Sungai Bambu

Jl. Gadang, Sungai Bambu, Kecamatan Tanjung Priok, North Jakarta
1912 – 1918 / Dutch

Located near Tanjung Priok harbor in a crowded settlement, the 4th part of the defense structure has already been destroyed and another part is buried under the soil. Some parts become the foundations of houses.

8

3108B

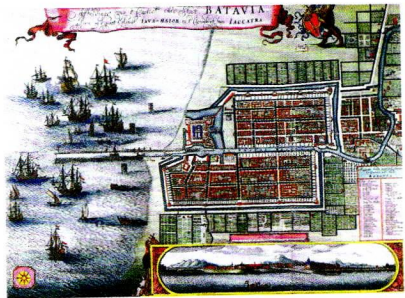
Citywall of Batavia

Kecamatan Penjaringan, North & West Jakarta
After 1619 / Dutch (VOC / Jan Pieterszoon Coen)

It was situated in north Jakarta near the traditional fishing port of Sunda Kelapa. After J.P. Coen conquered Jayakarta and bestowed the name "Batavia" in 1619, he started to build a fortification called Batavia Castle. In order to reinforce and protect the inhabitants, an encircling wall was

built with gates (connecting the city to surrounding areas) and bastions. The gates were equipped with a bascule bridge that was lifted at night to prevent people from entering or leaving the city. The outside part of the wall was complemented by a defense ditch, located right on the south side of Batavia Castle. Inside the wall are canals, government buildings, a hospital and dwellings. Only Europeans were allowed to stay inside the walled city. Due to the deteriorating condition of Batavia due to spreading diseases, the city began to be abandoned and its inhabitants moved to areas outside the city wall.

Initially, the Batavia city wall was rectangular in shape, oriented from north to south, measuring 1.5 km long and 1 km wide. At some parts, the city wall were directly attached to some buildings such as the godowns, as the present Maritime Museum (Museum Bahari). Currently, only a very small part of the city wall remains.



JAWA BARAT



1. 3201B
2. 3202B
3. 3203S
4. 3206S
5. 3207S
6. 3208S
7. 3209S
8. 3210M
9. 3211S
10. 3212S
11. 3213S
12. 3214S

1

3201B

Gunung Putri

Desa Jayagiri, Kecamatan Lembang,
Kabupaten Bandung Barat
1914 – 1918 / Dutch

The fort is on the slope of Tangkuban Perahu mountain, surrounded by pine forest. There are 3 rectangular concrete buildings. Between each building are a mound as high as the building. At present these forts became tourist attraction.

2

3202B

Pasir Ipi

Dusun Suka Tinggi, Desa Pasir Ipi,
Kecamatan Lembang, Kabupaten
Bandung Barat
1914 – 1918 / Dutch

The fort is located in the pine forest at the hilly slope of Tangkuban Perahu Mountain, and made from a long concrete wall encircled with ditch.

3

3203S

Dago Pakar Dutch Cave

Ir. H. Juanda Reserve Forest, Desa
Sadang, Kecamatan Pakar, Kabupaten
Bandung
1918 / Dutch

Built in 1918 by the Dutch colonial government, the cave once

functioned as a tunnel for Bengkok hydro power plant. During the Revolutionary War (1945-1949), the tunnel used as a radio station by the Dutch. At present it is a tourist spot, located within the Ir. H. Juanda Forest Reserve Area.

4

3206S

Pengaduan Hayam

Bukit Pangangonan, Desa Mekar Jaya,
Kecamatan Sumedang Utara, Kabupaten
Sumedang
Before World War I / Dutch

Situated on a hill surrounded by vegetable gardens and crops. This defensive system in Sumedang was built during the period of Sumedang's regent, Prince Aria Soeria Atmadja (1882 – 1919). It was built by the Dutch after the regent had asked the Dutch to train Sumedang troops. The system consists of a number of defensive posts which are closely located and integrated. The posts are located on Gunung Gadung, Palasari and Gunung Kunci. The defensive system is known as the Gunung Kunci defensive system. This 'L' shaped fort reinforced with natural stone and cement.

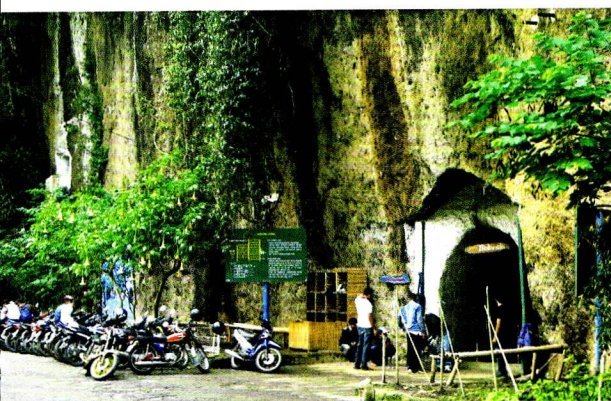
5

3207S

Gunung Gadung Defense System

Dusun Gunung Gadung, RW.04, Desa
Suka Jaya, Kecamatan Sumedang Selatan,
Kabupaten Sumedang
1882 – 1919 / Dutch

The Mount Gadung bunkers are located at two locations, which are close to each other. Each location has two bunkers. This defensive system, in Sumedang was built during the period of Sumedang's regent, Prince Aria Soeria Atmadja (1882 – 1919). It was built by the Dutch after the regent had asked the Dutch to train Sumedang troops. The system



consists of a number of defensive posts which are closely located and integrated. The posts are located on Gunung Gadung, Palasari and Gunung Kunci. The defensive system is known as the Gunung Kunci defensive system.



6 32085 Gunung Kunci Defense System

Desa Gunung Kunci, Kecamatan Panjunan, Kabupaten Sumedang
1914 / Dutch

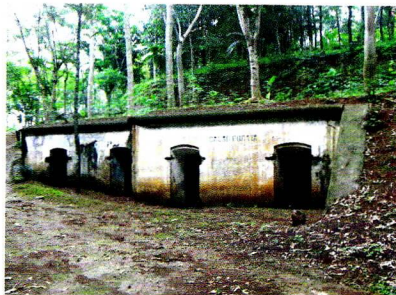
This defensive system, in Sumedang was built during the period of Sumedang's regent, Prince Aria Soeria Atmadja (1882 – 1919). It was built by the Dutch after the regent had asked the Dutch to train Sumedang troops. The system consists of a number of defensive posts which are closely located and integrated. The posts are located on Gunung Gadung, Palasari and Gunung Kunci. The defensive system is known as the Gunung Kunci defensive system. The system consists of two parts: the underground system and the system on the ground. The system on the ground is a fortification on a hill, while the underground consists of tunnels with rooms.



7 32096 Gunung Palasari Defense System

Desa kota Kulon, Kecamatan Banjuran, Kabupaten Sumedang
1882 – 1919 / Dutch

The system consists of nine bunkers in various sizes. The bunkers are located close to each other. This defensive system, in Sumedang was built during the period of Sumedang's regent, Prince Aria Soeria Atmadja (1882 – 1919). The system consists of a number of defensive posts which are closely located and integrated. The posts are located on Gunung Gadung, Palasari and Gunung Kunci. The defensive system is known as the Gunung Kunci defensive system.



8

3210M

Indramayu Military Post

Desa Cipaku, Kecamatan Indramayu,
Kabupaten Indramayu
1681 / Dutch

In 1681 a military post called Indramayu (not the present City of Indramayu) was built at a location where the Cimanuk River meets the Cikaruh River. The post functioned as a hub to collect rice and timbers prior to distribution to Batavia.



9

3211S

Bunker Cipada

Dusun Pasir Malang, Desa Cipada,
Kecamatan Cikalong Wetan, Kabupaten
Bandung Barat
1914 – 1918 / Dutch



10

3212S

Bunker at Lembang

Dusun Pasir Malang, Desa Makar
Wangi, Kecamatan Lembang, Kabupaten
Bandung Barat
1914 – 1918 / Dutch



11

3213S

Bunker at Tangkil

Kampung Tangkil, Desa Mekar Jaya,
Kecamatan Cikalong Wetan, Kabupaten
Bandung Barat
1914 – 1918 / Dutch

12

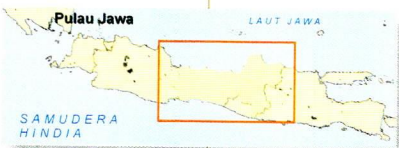
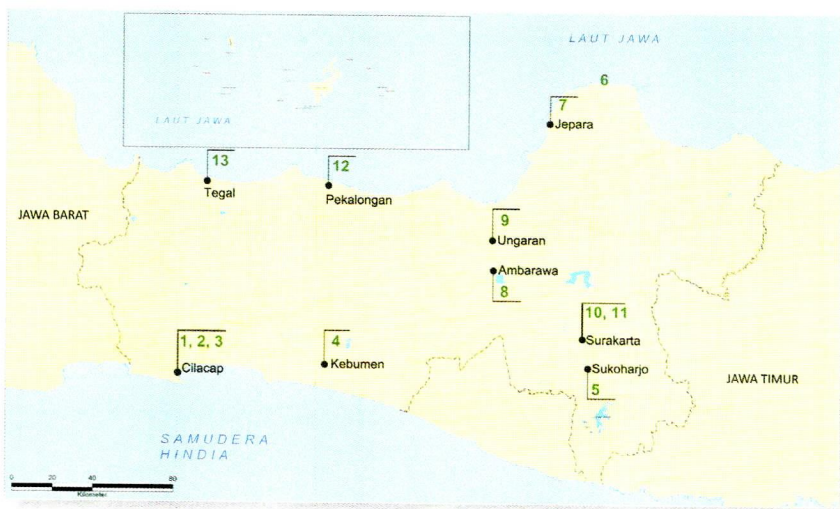
3214S

Cibodas Defense System

Kampung Cibodas, Desa Sadang Mekar,
Kecamatan Cikalong Wetan, Kabupaten
Bandung Barat
1914 – 1918 / Dutch

It was part of the Dutch defense system built in the hinterlands with the objective to protect Bandung from the threats during the two World Wars. Within the entire plan to establish Indies militia forces, at a number of strategic positions around Bandung—which was planned to be the new capital of the Dutch East Indies— forts and defensive caves were built in anticipation of any possible war in the future.

JAWA TENGAH



1. 3301B
2. 3302B
3. 3303B
4. 3304B
5. 3306B
6. 3307B
7. 3308B
8. 3309B
9. 3310B
10. 3312B
11. 3313B
12. 3314B
13. 3315B

1

3301B

Karang Bolong

Karang Bolong, Kampung
Nusakambangan, Desa Tambak Reja,
Kecamatan Cilacap Selatan, Kabupaten
Cilacap, Nusakambangan Island
End of 19th Century / Dutch

The fort lies on a hill in the southeast part of Nusakambangan island which is part of a forest natural reserve area. Together with Fort Kingker and Fort Pendem Cilacap, it was built to strengthen Dutch defenses in South Java, complying to the plan of Van den Bosch to improve defenses in the hinterlands and in the southern part of Java. It has also the objective to control the sea traffic in the Indian Ocean, the river Donan estuary and the port. The fort's shape closely resembles that of a bunker with several rooms built as blockhouses. At present it has become a tourist spot.



2

3302B

Klingker / Lingkar

Kampung Karang Tengah, Desa
Sidanegara, Kecamatan Cilacap Selatan,
Kabupaten Cilacap, Nusakambangan
Island
nd. / Dutch

Located within the tourist spot of Karang Tengah, Nusakambangan island, the circular fort is now in ruins. Nevertheless, many tourists

visiting Karang Tengah beach also visit the fort which was made of brick layers of about 1.5 meters thick. It is one of the forts that were built following the defense plan of Van den Bosch to strengthen Dutch defense in the hinterlands of Java.

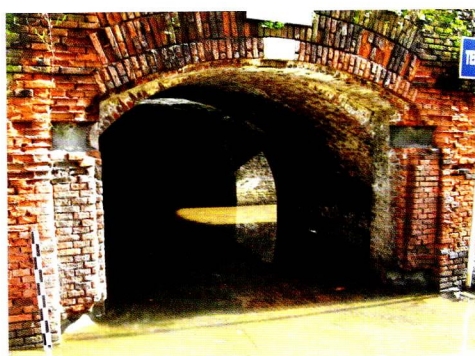
3

3303B

Pendem Cilacap

Jl. Pasir Mas Pantai Teluk Penyu,
Kampung Kebon Jati, Kota Cilacap,
Kecamatan Cilacap Selatan, Kabupaten
Cilacap
1861 – 1879 / Dutch

Located in the frequently visited tourist area of Teluk Penyu (Turtle Bay) and together with the earlier built Karang Bolong, Klingker and Cepiring forts, the fort was meant to hold enemy attack coming from the sea. It was a coastal battery, named Cilacap but the locals call it "Benteng Pendem" (the Sunken Fort) referring to the fact that part of the structure is underground. The fort's site is polygonal encircled by a ditch, and built from layers of bricks and coral stones. Inside the fort are several concrete structures resembling bunkers. Today, the fort becomes a tourist destination.



4

3409B

Vredeburg / Loji Gede

Jl. Jend. Ahmad Yani No. 6, Kota Ngupasan, Kecamatan Gondomanan, Kota Yogyakarta
1760 / Dutch (VOC / Frans Haak)

Located in the center of Yogyakarta city, it was initially named Fort Rustenburg. The wooden quadrilateral fort has a bastion in each corner. In 1765, the fort was reinforced with brick walls. The 1867 earthquake caused some damages. After being repaired the fort was renamed Fort Vredeburg, which retains the original almost square plan (similar in shape and size with Fort Vastenburg in Surakarta).

Fort Vredeburg has four bastions. Its 5 meters high walls are 1 meter thick. There are several related structures in the fort functioning as barracks, armoury, prison, etc.

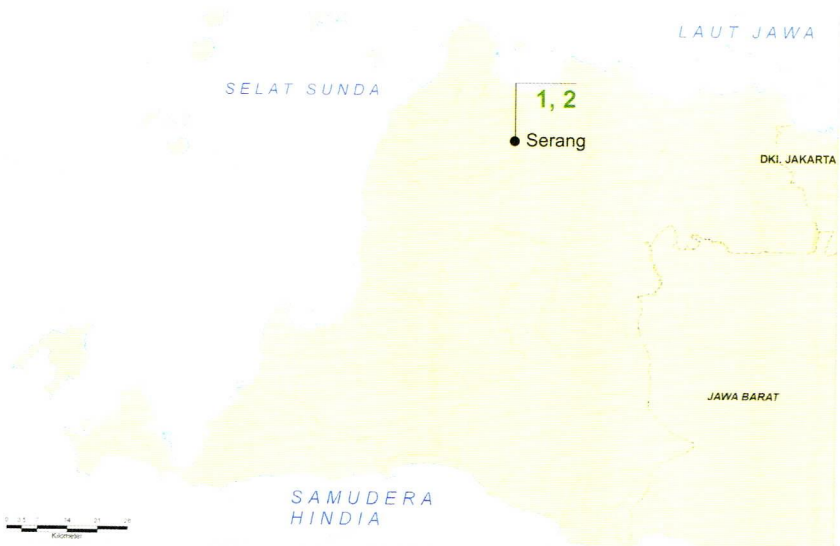
The Japanese occupied the fort during World War II. After the Independence in 1945, Indonesian government took the fort and used it as a military headquarter and military personnel dormitory.

The fort was restored and turned into a museum in 1987, after it had been designated as a conservation site in 1981. In 1992, the fort was inaugurated as Special Museum of National Struggle (Museum Khusus Perjuangan Nasional) and named Museum Benteng Yogyakarta.





BANTEN



1. 3601B
2. 3602B

1

3601B

Speelwijk

Jl. Karang Antu, Kampung Pamarican,
Kota Banten, Kecamatan Kasemen,
Kabupaten Serang
1682 / Dutch (VOC/Lucasz Cardeel)

At the beginning, it was a small coastal bastion (1682), built when the Sultan of Banten asked for aid from the VOC to fight against his own father, Sultan Agung Abdul Fatah. Two years later, a bigger fortification was built in order to reinforce VOC's position in Banten. It was built east of the river, and named Speelwijk (after the Governor General Cornelis Jansz Speelman).

The fort has a rather irregular rectangular shape with four bastions built on each of the fort's corners. There are defensive ditches on three sides of the fort, as the other side faces a river. The fort was built of layers of bricks, natural stones and coral stones. At present the fort is used as a tourist object.



2

3602B

Surosowan / Diamant

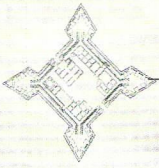
Kampung Banten Lama, City of Banten,
Kasemen District, Serang Regency,
Banten Province, Java Island.

1680, The Sultanate of Banten (Maulana Yusuf 1552 – 1570), and the Dutch (Hendrick Lucasz Cardeel)

Fort Surosowan is located in the old town of Banten where several heritage structures of the Banten Kingdom are also found. It was built during the reign of Sultan Maulana Yusuf (1570 – 1580). The keraton or royal palace was built during the reign of Sultan Hasanudin (1552 – 1570). Around a century later, during the reign of Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa (1651 – 1672), the keraton and the fort were destroyed in a war against Sultan Haji, who sided with VOC. The keraton and the fort were subsequently rebuilt over the ruins of the old royal palace. The rebuilding was supervised by Hendrik Lucasz Cardeel. In 1808, the fort and the keraton were again destroyed by the order of Governor General Daendels. The rectangular-shaped fort had a bastion on each corner, with an entry gate on the north side. It was made of layered bricks and coral stones. At present the fort and several heritage structures from the old Banten Kingdom have become a tourist destination.







FORTS IN BALI AND LOMBOK

The VOC did not trade with Bali and Lombok and had no forts on the islands. The Dutch real interest in the island came in the 19th century. The military expeditions to Bali were ordered by governor general Rochussen himself because the princes of Buleleng and Karang Asem refused to acknowledge Dutch supremacy.

In 1846 the first military expedition was sent to Bali. After the landing the Dutch soldiers discovered that the Balinese were formidable enemies and had better firearms (bought in Singapore) than the KNIL. A treaty was signed with the Balinese kings. On paper it was a Dutch success, but they soon realized that the Balinese forces were not defeated but had simply withdrawn. The Balinese paid no attention at all to the agreement and even refused to sell food to the soldiers in the Dutch fort in Buleleng. The result was a second invasion in 1848 that ended in a complete defeat before the field fortification of Jagaraga. The third war in 1849 had more success and the kingdoms of Northern Bali recognized the Dutch supremacy.

The defenses at Jagaraga were demolished.

Between 1849 and 1892 the Dutch did not interfere the internal affairs of the kingdoms in South and East Bali. At the end of the century the unoccupied part of Bali became a battlefield between the independent Balinese kingdoms. Batavia watched and wait.

In 1849 the Balinese lords, which ruled Lombok, accepted Dutch sovereignty. The relations with Batavia changed when in 1891 the Balinese raja of Lombok send troops to fight on Bali.

The first Dutch invasion in 1894 was defeated with the heavy losses. Several months later the reinforced KNIL came back and occupied the capital Mataram. The Balinese stronghold Cakranegara was taken after the Balinese royal family died in a heroic last suicidal attack (puputan).

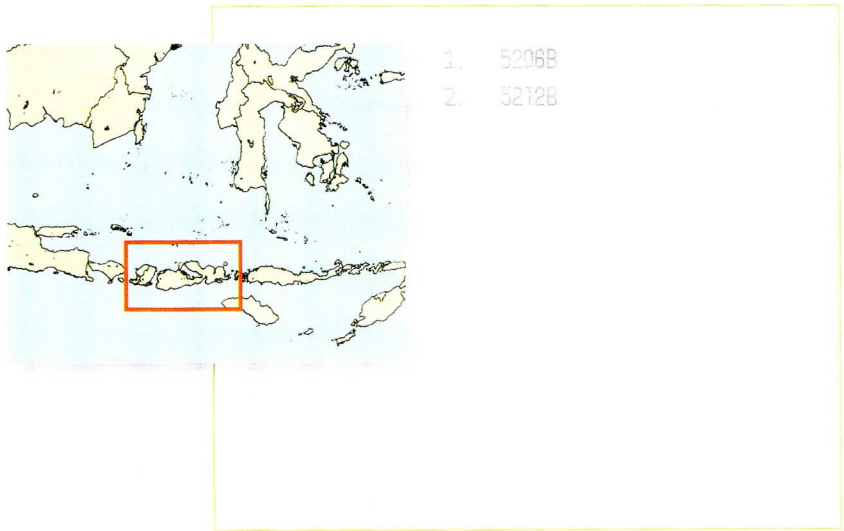
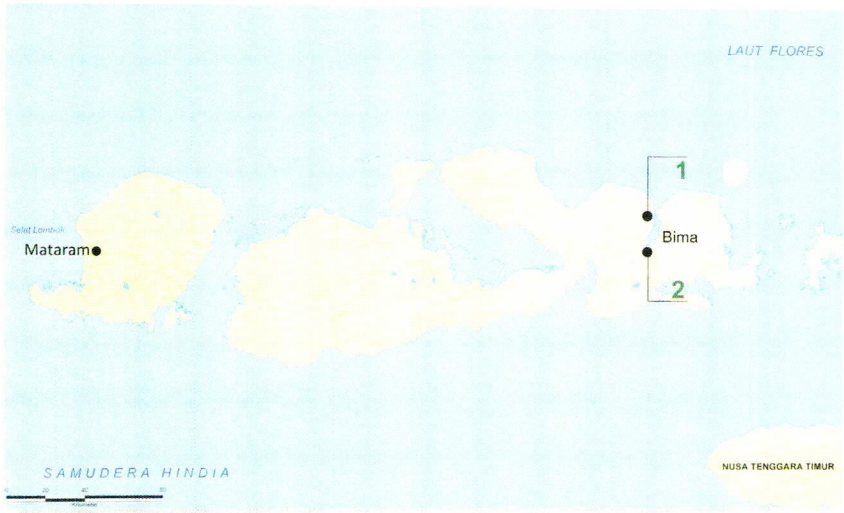
Dutch complaints about slavery, opium, the burning of widows and the plundering of a shipwreck led to a growing tension with the independent states in south and east Bali. In 1906 the Dutch attacked Badung where the royal households of Den Pasar and Pamecutan died in a suicide attack against the Dutch. The Dutch conquest of the island ended in 1908 with the puputan of the royal household of Klungkung

On the eve of the Second World War the Dutch did not take much care of the defense of Bali, and Lombok. The only defense on Bali was a coastal battery near Den Passar airfield.

On February 18, 1942 at Japanese invasion force landed on the south coast of Bali and occupied the island without opposition of the KNIL. The loss of Bali was a severe set back for the defense of Java. The airfield on the island was not destroyed and the Japanese fighterplanes soon blocked the transport of new warplanes from Australia to Java.

The Japanese expected an allied invasion from the direction of Australia. On Bali and Lombok defenses were built to stop a landing.

NUSA TENGGARA BARAT



1

5206B

Asakota 2

Tanjung Asakota Bima, Desa Punti,
Kecamatan Donggo Suramandi,
Kabupaten Bima
1674 / Bima Kingdom

The fort is on a hill in the center of a people's plantation at quite a distance from the settlement area. It is a defense fort of the Bima Kingdom; a rectangular structure with a round bastion in each of its corners. The fort is made from stacked natural stones. At present, the fort premises have been turned into a yard by the local people

2

5212B

Asakota 1

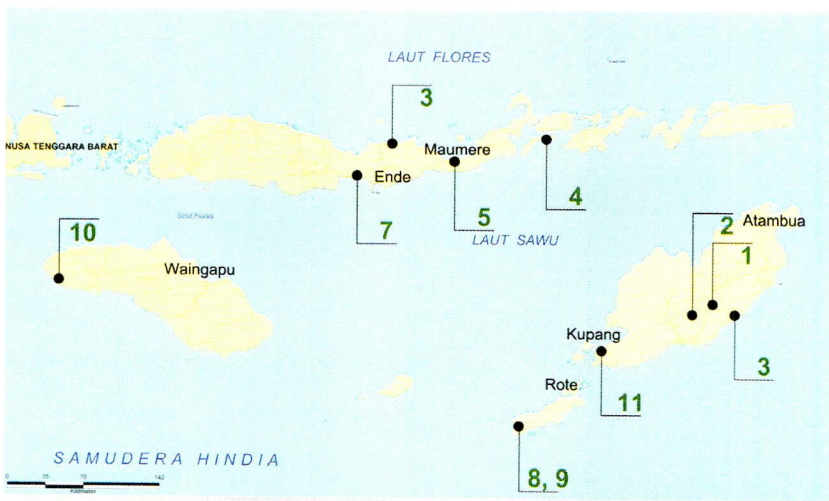
Dusun Bonto, Desa Kolo, Kecamatan
Rasanae, Kota Bima
1674 / Bima Kingdom

Located at the Bima Bay. Today, there remains only a small stretch of stone walls. The fort was built by Karaeng Popo, a commander from Makassar who had moved to Bima. He left Makassar as he did not like the Dutch presence in his hometown. The fortification was built after the defeat of Makassar which was caused by the Bongaya Agreement, 1667. The fort was completed in 1674 but later decayed after end of the Bima Kingdom's golden era.



Asakota 2

NUSA TENGGARA TIMUR



1. 5302B
2. 5303B
3. 5304B
4. 5306B
5. 5307B
6. 5310B
7. 5311B
8. 5314B
9. 5315B
10. 5316B
11. 5317B

1

5302B

Fatillo

Desa Fatillo, Kecamatan Amanatun Utara/Selatan, Kabupaten Sumba Timur, 1907 / Sekita Puli from Fatillo

Located on a small hill, the has an oval shape and is made from natural stones. At present there remain just heaps of stones which once constituted the wall.

2

5303B

None

Desa Tetaf, Kecamatan Kuantana, Kabupaten Timor Tengah Selatan, nd. / Unknown

The fort is surrounded by ravines except the southern part where the entrance gate is located. It was the fort of King Amurang during the war against other kingdom. It was constructed out of rocks and coral stones piled up with no adhesive. Inside the fort were houses of the local people, called Umah Bubu, Lopo or pendopo; there was also *bak-bak* (the place where traditional ceremonies were held) and corn fields owned by the people. At present it has been turned into a tourist attraction.



3

5304B

Nunkolo / Benteng Raja

Desa Nunkolo, Kecamatan Nunkolo, Kabupaten Timor Tengah Selatan nd. / unknown

The fort made of natural stones with no adhesive, is on hilly area near west coast of Timor island. It has an irregular shape, accommodated the contours of the site. A number of embrasures are found on the northwest wall. At present there remain layers of stones that once constituted the wall. The yard inside the fort is used as cornfield.

4

5306B

Lohayong/ Henricus

Desa Lohayong, Kecamatan Solor Timur, Kabupaten Flores Timur, 16th century / Portuguese 1618 / Dutch (VOC / Van Raemburch)

The fort is close to the harbor. it was a Portuguese fort captured by the Dutch in 1613. It was once destroyed but was rebuilt by van Raemburch with the objective to keep a balance of power with the Portuguese in Larantuka. The quadrilateral fort is made of stones and mortar made of a sand and calcite mixture. It has four bastions and two entry gates. Nowadays the fort is collapsed and the local people used it as their settlement area and corn field.

5

5307B
Dutch Maumere

Desa Nelle Lorang, Kecamatan Nelle,
Kabupaten Sikka,
nd. / unknown

Located within the premises of the Catholic Nelle 1 Elementary School adjacent to the forest, the quadrilateral fort has circular bastions in its corners. It has four rooms inside, but no entrance door was discovered to enter the fort. At present the fort is used as a water reservoir.

6

5310B
Marilonga

Desa Watunggere Marilonga, Kecamatan Detukeli, Kabupaten Ende,
nd. / unknown

The oval fort, built out of stones with no adhesive, is on the hill near a village. Besides stones, wood and bamboo were also used as its building materials. Today, there remain only piles of stones which once constituted the wall.

7

5311B
Pulau Ende

Pulau Ende, Desa Rendoraterua, Kecamatan Pulau Ende, Kabupaten Ende,
16th century / Portuguese

Situated in a relatively dense settlement along the coast, the fort was built to protect the Christians from Javanese sea-pirates. In 1605, Muslims captured the fort and expelled the Portuguese from Ende. The fort fell again in Portuguese hands up to 1630. Later, the fort was abandoned and left empty. The fort is triangular with a bastion in each

corner; there were two additional bastions in the center of the southwest and southeast walls.

8

5314B
Fiulain

Desa Oebo, Kecamatan Rote Barat Daya, Kabupaten Rote Ndau,
nd. / King Buramesah

Located on a hill, the fort was built by taking advantage of the natural landscape of hills and boulders. The wall was made of natural stones with no adhesive. At present most of the wall has collapsed.

9

5315B
Mando'o

Desa Kuli, Kecamatan Lobalain, Kabupaten Rote Ndau,
nd. / unknown

The fort was constructed by utilizing the top of a steep hill at the egde of the sea. The fort is made of coral stones in an irregular polygonal shape. It can be reached from the north by climbing the steep hill where stairs have been carved. Today becomes a tourist spot.

10

5316B
Wikitdimu

Desa Koke, Kecamatan Bondo Kodi, Kabupaten Sumba Barat.
nd. / unknown

The fort has an irregular shape accomodating the site's contour. The three layered walls are made of coral stones, encircling a traditional village. The second layer wall is a defensive wall as well as a water reservoir. Within the fortification are houses and megalithic tombs made of andesite boulders.



11

5317B Concordia

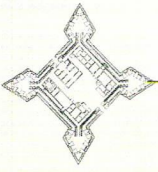
Korem 161/WSI, Batalyon Infanteri 743,
TNI AD, Jl. Pahlawan, Kota Kupang,
1653 / Dutch (VOC)

Located next to the estuary of Timor river in the old town of Kupang, the fort was built by Johannes Burgers and Hendrick ter Horst to protect trade activities and the locals from the Portuguese who occupied the eastern part of Timor Island. Inter-tribal warfare often took place at that time. Some tribes were supported by the Portuguese, while others by the Dutch.

Today, the fort is in ruin, although some related structures are still intact and used as barracks, offices and other facilities.







FORTS IN KALIMANTAN

The VOC trade with Borneo was less important than with other parts of Nusantara like the Moluccas. At the end of the 18th century the company had e.g. forts in Pontianak in the northwest and Tabanio in the south. Governor General Daendels ordered to staff in 1809 to close their offices and return to Batavia.

When the Dutch returned in 1816, the political situation in North West Kalimantan had changed. In the 18th century Chinese gold diggers settled in this area. They founded independent republics, the so called kongsis, which soon got political power. On request of the sultan of Sambas the Dutch built several forts as protection against the Chinese. A war broke out and in 1824 the Chinese occupied fort Singkawang and attacked fort Sambas. The outbreak of the Java War prevented an escalation of the hostilities.

In 1850 only a small part of the 21,000 KNIL was permanent stationed on Borneo: 300 man on West Borneo and 230 in the south east. In case of war troops had to be transported from Java to the war zone. Steamships made the transport independent of the monsoons.

In 1850 the sultan of West Borneo asked Batavia again to support him against the Chinese. During the Kongsis wars (1850-1854) the KNIL occupied Pemangkat at the mouth of the Sambas River where they built a fort. After a break of one year the Chinese took the initiative, but the reinforced Dutch army took the fortified Chinese capital Montrado, but the Chinese withdrew to the hinterland and started a guerilla war. The KNIL won but after much bloodshed under the non-combatant population.

The Dutch claimed that Kalimantan was a part of the Netherlands-East Indies, but in reality it was no more than a claim on paper. In 1823 fort Sintang was built, but after several years it was closed. Adventurers used the vacuum and tried to create their own kingdom. The most successful was James Brooke, who in 1847 became raja of Sarawak in north Borneo. The Dutch were afraid of future British expansion and in 1855 reoccupied fort Sintang. The reaction came not from the British but from the angry Dayak population. Their attack on fort Sintang failed but till 1913 there was much resistance against the Dutch. The KNIL built forts in Nangah Pinoh and Sungai Pinang to control the area.

In 1733 the Dutch signed a treaty with the sultan of Banjarmasin in East Borneo. In the 19th century their support got another economic goal. The steamship had the future and the coalmines of Bandjermasin made the Dutch East Indies independent of the import of coal. In 1852 the Dutch unfortunately supported the unpopular successor to the late sultan. The result

was a general uprising, known as the Bandjermasin war (1859/1862). It was the first war in which steam-powered gunboats sailed hundreds of kilometers inland for bombardments, blockades and landing soldiers.

After the war the sultanate was abandoned and East Borneo came under the direct rule of Batavia. It proved that the Bandjarmasin coal had a very bad quality and could not be used in modern steam engines.

At the end of the 19th century oil was discovered in north east Borneo. Balikpapan and Tarakan became the centre of the oil industry. After the First World War Batavia realized that the growing economic and military power of Japan was based on oil and raw material from the Dutch East Indies. The Dutch feared a Japanese commando raid to occupy the oil harbors. In 1927 soldiers of the KNIL were stationed on Balikpapan and Tarakan. After the outbreak of the Second World War in Europe in September 1939 coastal batteries and bunkers were built in both harbours. The main goal of these defenses was to win enough time to destroy the oil installations.

On January 11, 1942 Tarakan was the first target of the Japanese invasion of the East Indies. According to plan the Dutch destroyed the oil wells and fought a two days battle with the attackers. In the aftermath of the battle the coast battery Karungan sank two Japanese minesweepers. The oil installations of Balikpapan were already destroyed before the Japanese landing. The Japanese offensive to south Borneo continued and the rest of the island was occupied without much resistance.

The Japanese repaired the oil wells and built fortifications in Tarakan and Balikpapan. In May 1945 the Australians in Tarakan and later in Balikpapan. Both towns were taken after fierce fighting. It was the begin of the planned Allied offensive to liberate Java, but the war ended before the allies could realize their goal.

source:

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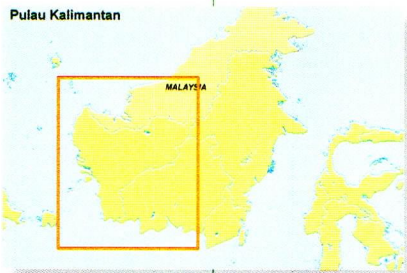
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KALIMANTAN BARAT



Pulau Kalimantan



1. 6101B
2. 6102B
3. 6103B

1

6101B

Kota Batu

Jl. Adi Wijaya, Kelurahan Pulau
Pedalaman, Kecamatan Mempawa
Timur, Kabupaten Pontianak
1822 / Dutch

The fort is located in the center of the town, near Amantubillah palace on the bank of Mempawah river. It was quadrilateral and made of red bricks. In 1918 the fort was abandoned. The north-east and south-east walls are remaining parts visible today.

2

6102B

Mempawah Hilir / Desa Benteng

Jl. Mentaha, Kelurahan Benteng,
Kecamatan Mempawa Hilir, Kabupaten
Pontianak
n.d / Mempawah Kingdom

The fort is situated in the center of a settlement on the south coast of Karimata. Built by the Mempawah Kingdom, it was made of soil heaps forming a square. Today, the fort is in bad condition; overgrown by shrubs and trees.

3

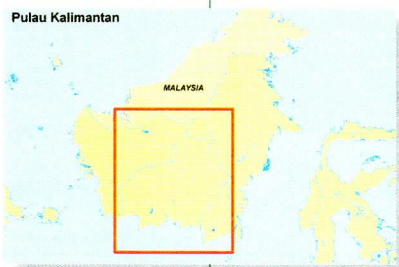
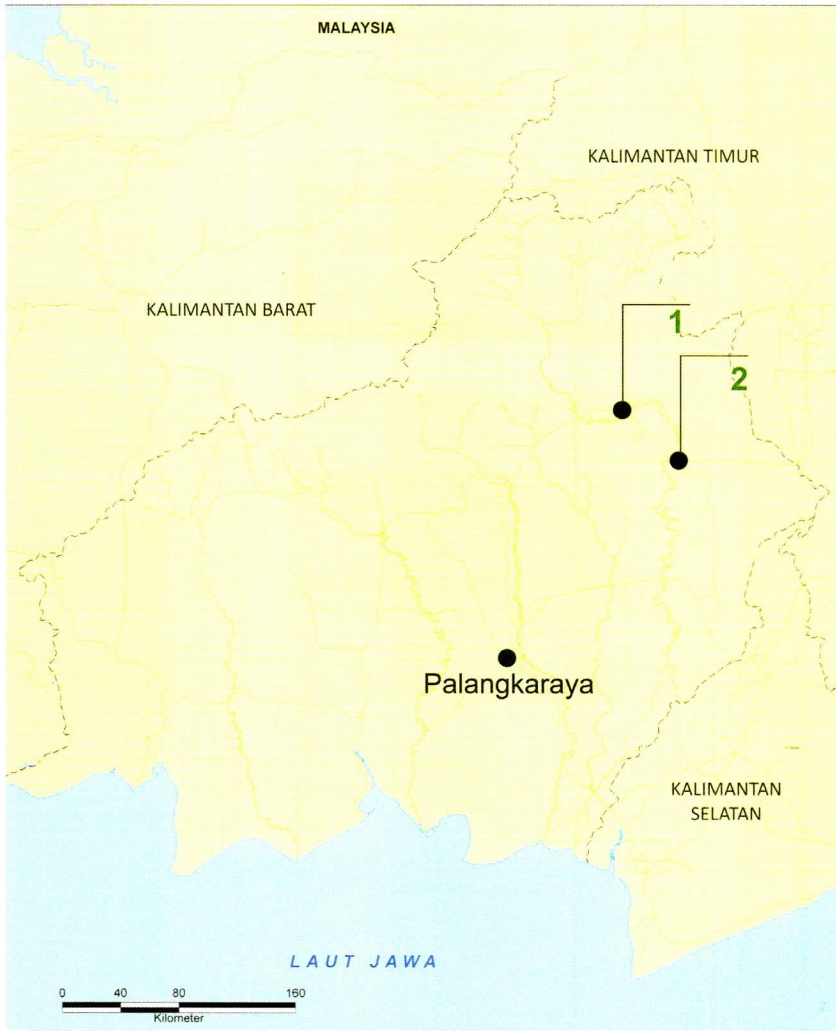
6103B

Nanga Pinoh

Jln. Juang, Kecamatan Nanga Pinoh,
Kabupaten Melawai
n.d / Dutch

The blockhouse is built at the confluence of Pinah and Melawi rivers. It is quadrilateral and resembles a dwelling house. Before 1888 there were 40 soldiers stationed there. Those of lower ranks lived downstairs while lieutenants and sergeants lived upstairs. A defensive wire was placed around the structure. Today, the site becomes part of a military compound.

KALIMANTAN TENGAH



1. 6201B
2. 6202MW

1

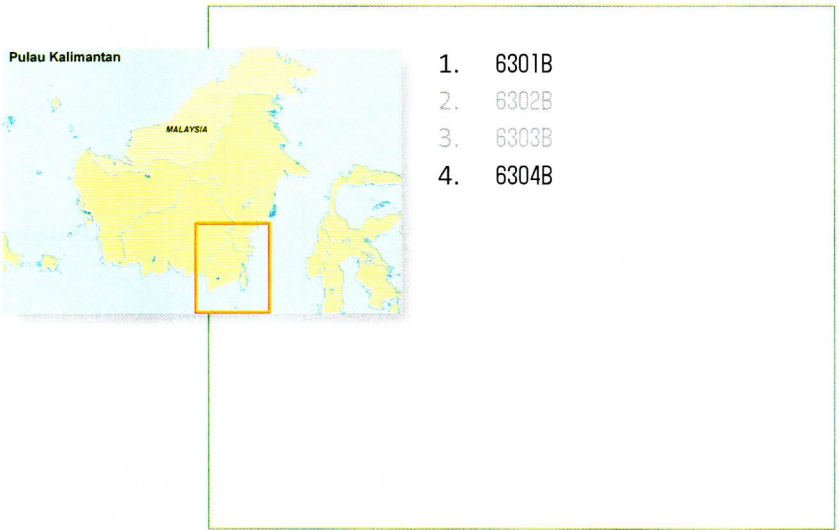
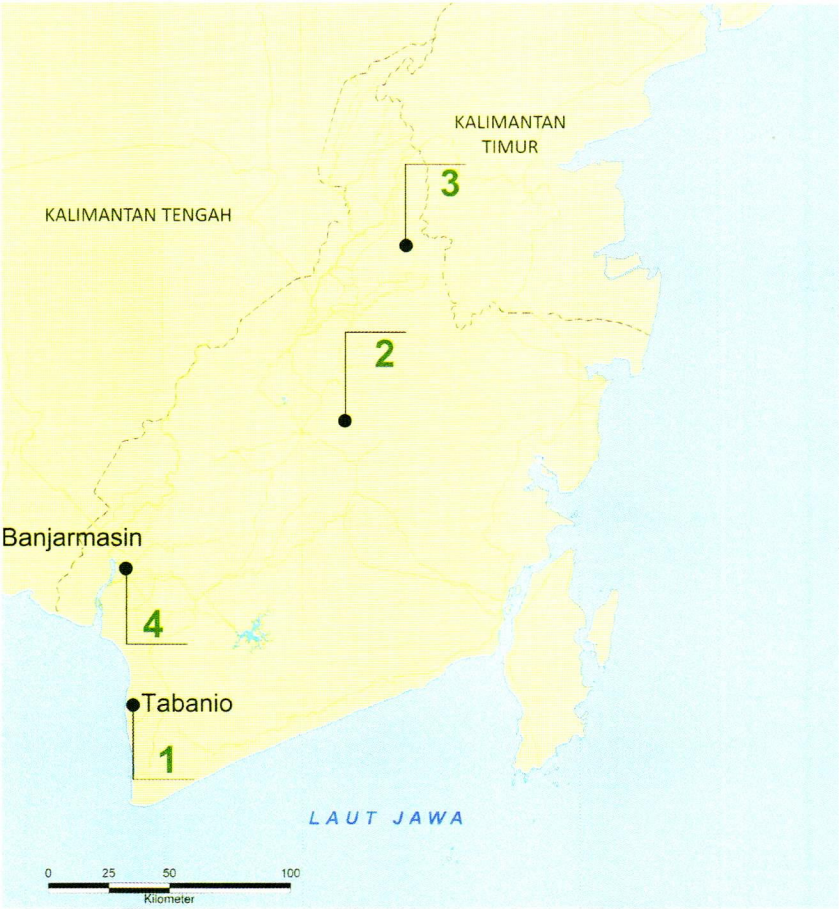
6201B

Muara Teweh

Jl. Sengaji Hulu No. 1, Kelurahan
Melayu, Kabupaten Barito Utara
19th Century / Dutch

The fort is built west of Muara Teweh, a branch of Barito River. At the beginning the fort was located at a corner formed by the meeting of Teweh's and Barito's west banks. In 1877, the fort was moved to the west bank of the Barito, facing the river's estuary. Its canons covered the whole width of the Barito and the lower part of the Teweh. Today, there remain only parts of the west, south-west, north-west and north-east wall, and the east bastion. The fort's wall was constructed of red bricks with a mixture of calcite and sand adhesive.

KALIMANTAN SELATAN



1

6301B

Tabonio/Tabanio

Desa Tabanio Kecamatan Takisung,
Kabupaten Tanahlaut
1779 / Dutch

The fort is strategically built on the south coast of Kalimantan in the center of a settlement. Based on the 1779 agreement with the Kingdom of Banjar, VOC built this fort to facilitate their trading monopoly in the region. In 1854, a force led by Idris captured the fort. This success made him bestowed the title of Kyai Demang Lehman. He later gathered a mass of followers to fight against the Dutch. Today, the fort is totally destroyed; there remain only the ditch which that used to encircle the fort.

2

6302B

Madang

Gunung Madang, Desa Madang,
Kecamatan Padang Batung, Kabupaten.
Hulu Sungai Selatan
ca. 1860 / Banjar Kingdom (Tumenggung
Antaluddin)

The original fort which sits on a hill-top was built out of wood and had a circular shape. Today, the fort has been replaced by poor replica made of concrete. The fort was manned by the troops of Demang Lehman and Prince Hidayatullah during their fight against the Dutch. In September 1860, the Dutch led by Capt. Koch repeatedly attacked the fort, with no result other than the death of Koch himself during the last attack. Today, the fort is occasionally visited by local tourists.

3

6303B

Tundakan

Desa Tundakan, Kecamatan Awayan,
Kabupaten Balangan
Mid 19th Century / Banjar people

Located in the hill areas and surrounded by rubber plantations, the fort was built by the local Banjar people in their fight against the Dutch. The conflict flared after the Dutch took control over the Kingdom of Banjar, after the Sultan requested support from the Dutch to quell a rebellion. The fortification took advantage of the site's contours in the hills. In the middle of the fortification are ditches and niches with rock walls overgrown by large trees.

4

6304B

Tatas / Masjid Raya Sabilal Muhtadin

Kompleks Masjid Raya Sabilal Muhtadin,
Jl. Jend. Sudirman, No. 1, Banjarmasin
ca.1709 / Dutch

After capturing Banjarmasin or Tatas on October 1st, 1709, the Dutch built a pentagonal fort encircled by a palisade and reinforced by three bastions. It was abandoned in 1809. In 1876, a new defense structure was built on the same site on the same site. This new structure had an encircling ditch. Today, the fort has been replaced by the Sabilal Muhtadin Great Mosque.

KALIMANTAN TIMUR



1

6401B

Awang Long

Kota Bangun Hulu, Kutai Kartanegara
n.d / Awang Long Troops

Located on the hill areas west of Mahakam river, the fort consists of earth heaps and ditches and was named after the army commander of Kutai Kartanegara Kingdom in the fight against the Dutch. In 1844, the fort was destroyed by Dutch navy. At present the fort has become a tourist spot







FORTS IN SULAWESI

The Portuguese were the first Europeans, who visited north Sulawesi in 1523. In 1607 the Spanish built a fort in Menado and later in Gorontalo. They abandoned their forts in 1660. At least one empty fort, Kota Maas in Gorontalo, was occupied by the local population.

The VOC arrived in 1657 and built fort Amsterdam in Menado (no remains). The Dutch signed a treaty with other several kingdoms in North Sulawesi. In Gorontalo, which was famous for its gold mining, they built fort Oranje.

These forts in north Sulawesi were also a part of the strategy of the VOC to prevent the trade of "illegal" produced cloves and nutmeg. The kingdom Gowa on the southwest coast of Sulawesi refused to cooperate with the Dutch and traded with Asian and European merchants. Their capital Makassar was protected by modern European style forts. The Dutch soon found a pretext for war. In 1660 they took fort Panakukan and destroyed fort Sombaopoe. A treaty was signed but two years later a new war broke out. The Dutch under General Cornelis Speelman and their Bugis allies under Prince Arun Palakka occupied fort Sombaopu after a European style siege of several months. Sultan Alauddin surrendered.

In 1667 the Bongay treaty was signed which regulated the relations between the VOC and the south Celebes. All the forts were demolished with the exception of fort Ujung Pandang which became the Dutch fort Rotterdam. The Bugis under Arung Palakka got their own state Bone.

In the 17th and 18th century the Dutch influence was limited to the coastal area. They never organized military expeditions to the interior of the island.

Between 1811 and 1816 the English occupied the Dutch possessions in Sulawesi. Bone, which had supported the VOC in the 17th century and Tanetta used the opportunity and occupied parts of the former VOC area.

In 1816 the Dutch returned and occupied the forts Rotterdam, Maros, Bulu Spong, Bonthain and Bula Komba. Several states including Boni and Tanette refused to renew the Bongay treaty. The Boni war is a good example of what happened the next decennia in south Sulawesi. The Dutch send several military expeditions but the result was always the same. The army occupied the area, build a fort and left. After their departure the resistance revived, the Dutch forts was attacked and often destroyed. The Dutch send another expedition to take revenge a.s.o. It was not before the begin of the 20th century before the Dutch firmly controlled all the small states in the coastal area. This time they send geographic expeditions to the interior of Sulawesi, which were followed by the army.

The last conquest of the Dutch was Tana Toradja, which was a rich coffee growing area. The Dutch occupied the mountain stronghold Buntu Batu and in 1907 the forts Ambesso and Alla.

After 1910 all the organized resistance against the Dutch was broken, but there were regular outbreaks of resistance. The army didn't build new forts but used anti guerilla tactics to stop the hostilities.

The Second World War on Sulawesi.

In the years before the war the Dutch prepared defenses in north Sulawesi. Concrete casemates were built as coastal defense, protected of the roads to Manado and Langoan airport. As usual the KNIL didn't have enough modern arms and planes and was not prepared to fight a modern invasion.

Concrete casemates were built as coastal defense near Manado, protection of the roads to Manado and Langoan airport.

On January 11, 1942 the Japanese landed near Manado and paratroopers attacked the airport. There were several fierce fights between the KNIL and the attackers, but nowhere the Dutch were not strong enough to stop the enemy.

Kendari was very important for the allied warfare. The big airfield Kendari II laid on a central position between Java and the Philippines. In 1942 the construction of the airfield was almost finished and there were big supplies of fuel and ammunition. On the day of the Japanese invasion (January 23, 1942) was only a small number of the Dutch bunkers near the harbor and airfield finished. Kendari was occupied after little resistance. The area was extra important for the Japanese, because the mines in the area produced more than half of the nickel used in their war industry.

After the fall of Kendari the Japanese troops sailed to Makassar, but the Dutch troops had left the city and went to prepared defenses inland (Tjamba lines). There the war continued till the news of the general capitulation reached the Dutch commander. The surrender was signed on March 17.

During the occupation the Japanese built several airfields and defenses on Sulawesi. There were several allied air attacks but the ground defenses were never tested in battle.

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SULAWESI UTARA



1. 7101B
2. 7104B

1

7101B

Tanawangko

Kelurahan Bargo, Kecamatan Tombariri,
Kabupaten Minahasa Induk
n.d / Unknown

Located in the center of the crowded sub-district town at the bank of Menado Bay. At present the fort is already destroyed and there remains only part of the wall made of natural stones with lime adhesive.

2

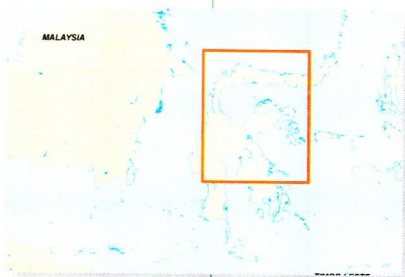
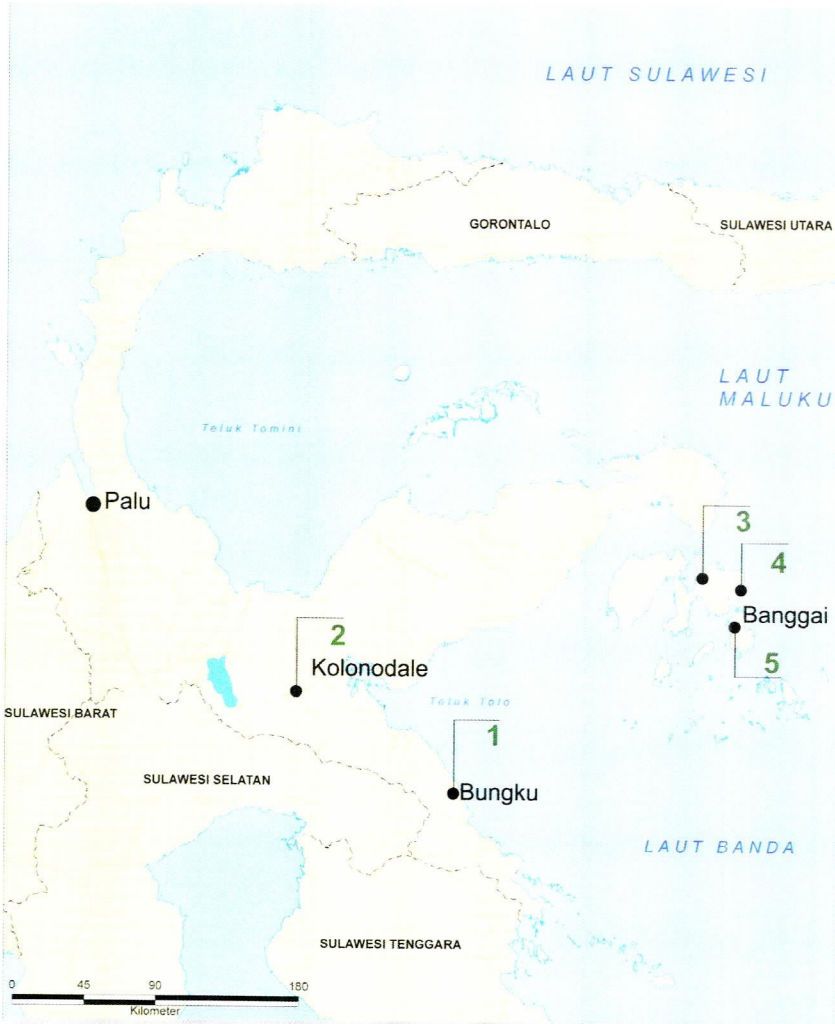
7104B

Amurang / Amoera

Kelurahan Uwuran, Kecamatan
Amurang, Kabupaten Minahasa Selatan
1512 / Portuguese

The fort is built in the center of Amurang town, on Amurang Bay. The Portuguese came to this place from Ternate in search of food. Upon their arrival, they built a fort on Sindulang Beach which they named Fort Amurang. The Spanish coming from the Philippines once occupied this fort in 1600. However, in 1642-1645, the combined ethnic forces of Tonsawang, Tontembean, Tompakowa and Tombasian succeeded to drive away the Spanish from the fort. Later, the fort was repeatedly attacked by the Spanish, the Mindanaoans and the Kingdom of Bolang Mongondow. In 1660, VOC's troop led by Simon Cos took the fort. The half circle fort is a natural stone structure. In 1918, a quadrilateral structure was added, but the building collapsed and has now disappeared.

SULAWESI TENGAH



1. 7202B
2. 7203B
3. 7204B
4. 7205B
5. 7206B

1

7202B

Fafontofure

Jl. Fafontofure, Desa Bahotobungku,
Kecamatan Bungku Tengah, Kabupaten
Marowali
n.d / Unknown

Located on a hill with a wide view to the surrounding valley. Initially it was a square structure but at present with only the west and east walls remain. The fort is made of stone piles with no adhesive. The locals use the fort for recreation. School children often camp around the fort.

2

7203B

Matandau

Dusun Sampalowo, Desa Sampalowo,
Kecamatan Petasia, Kabupaten Marowali
n.d / Unknown

The fort is in the midst of a swamp and surrounded by a small river. Crossing the swamp and river is the only manner to reach the rectangular earthen structure fort. Locals have turned the site into plantations.

3

7204B

Bangkuko Pusaka

Desa Sambiut, Kecamatan Totikum,
Kabupaten Banggai Kepulauan
n.d / Unknown

Built on a hill along the east coast of Peleng island, and surrounded by cocoa, coconut and coffee plantation, the only remaining of fort is heaps of coral stones measuring 3 meters high.

4

7205B

Bebengketan

Desa Baka, Kecamatan Tinangkung,
Kabupaten Banggai Kepulauan
n.d / Unknown

The fort is on a hilltop in the fringe area of Salakan town. The circular fort is a stone structure without adhesive. Parts of its wall fell during an earthquake in 2006. Inside the fort is the sacred and often visited tomb of Haji Syeh Wali, as well as a structure to hold traditional ceremonies called Rumah Dua.

5

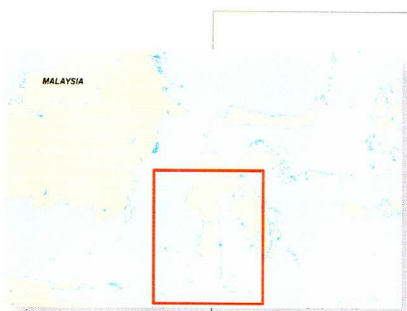
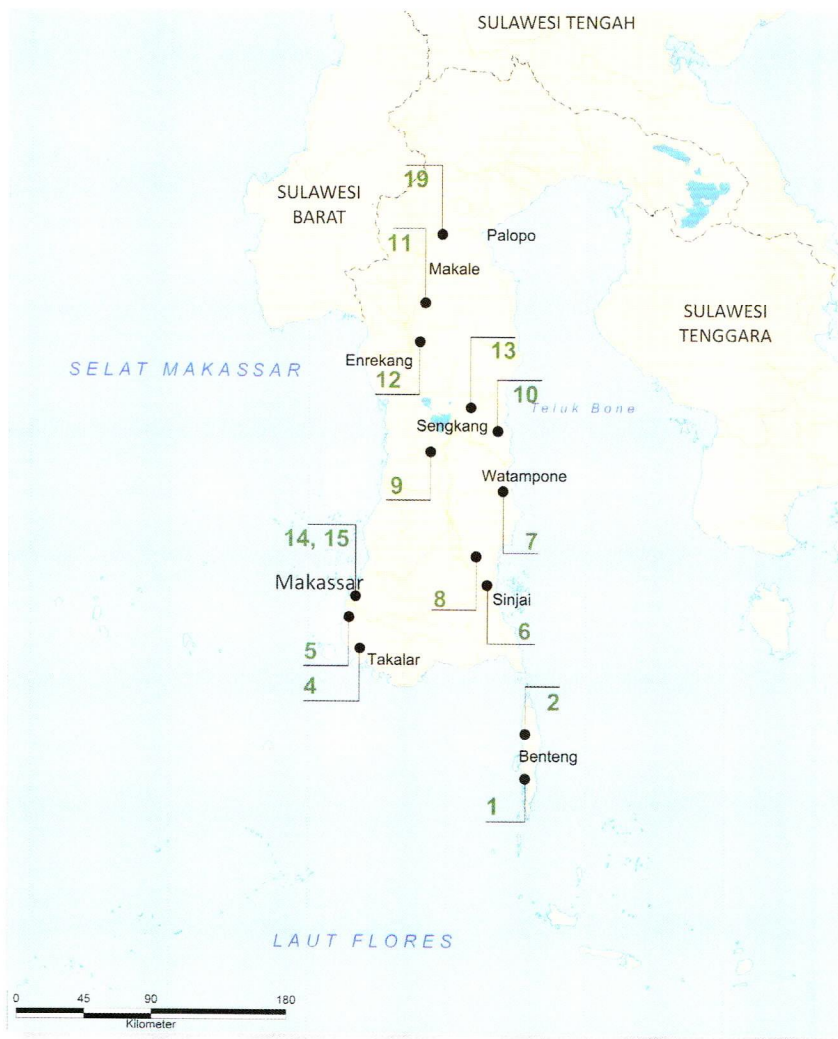
7206B

Kota

Kelurahan Lampio, Kel. Lampio,
Kecamatan Banggai, Kabupaten Banggai,
Kepulauan,
n.d / Portuguese

Located on the coast in the center of Banggai town the fort is now already destroyed. What is left is a stretch of foundation measuring 10 meters long and 1.8 meters wide, made of stones piled 52 cm high.

SULAWESI SELATAN



- | | | | |
|----|-------|-----|-------|
| 1. | 7301B | 9. | 7313B |
| 2. | 7302B | 10. | 7314B |
| 3. | 7304B | 11. | 7316B |
| 4. | 7305B | 12. | 7318B |
| 5. | 7306B | 13. | 7319B |
| 6. | 7307B | 14. | 7320B |
| 7. | 7308B | 15. | 7321B |
| 8. | 7309B | | |

1

7301B

Bontobangun

Kampung Bontobangun, Kecamatan Bontobangun Kabupaten Kepulauan Selayar
n.d / Unknown

Located on a hill, the fort was constructed from natural stones. Today there are only piles of stones that have been part of the wall.

2

7302B

Buki

Jl. Balai Desa, Kampung Embaya, Kelurahan Barua, Kecamatan Buki, Kabupaten Selayar
n.d / Unknown

The quadrilateral fort is made of heaps of natural stones located in the village center. Several canons are found at the inside and outside the fort.

3

7304B

Sanrobone

Jl. Masjid Raya, Dusun Sanrobone, Desa Sanrobone, Kecamatan Mappakasunggu, Kabupaten Kabupaten Takalar
1593 – 1639 / Karaeng Tumapa'risi Kalona

The fort is situated in the center of a dense settlement area not far from the beach. Initially it had been the royal fort of Sanrobone Kingdom and was one of several forts that had to be demolished as stipulated in the 1667 Bongaya Agreement made between VOC and the Kingdom of Makassar. Brick wall was built encircling the capital of Sanrobone Kingdom. Currently there are only some parts of the encircling wall exist. Some parts of the wall have been reconstructed recently. The fort is now a tourist attraction.

4

7305B

Somba Opu

Kelurahan Sapiria, Kecamatan Somba Opu, Kabupaten Gowa
Beginning of 16th Century / King of Gowa IX Karaeng Tumapakrisi Kallona

The fort is located in the fringe area of Makassar city, on the banks of Jeneberang river within the South Sulawesi Miniature Garden. The fort was built as a city defense wall to protect Somba Opu, the bustling Gowan capital that was visited by merchants of the Indonesian archipelago and foreign lands. The fort was continuously reinforced by building brick walls and placing sufficient cannons up to the reign of the 14th. king of Gowa, Sultan Alaudin. The fort was captured by the combined forces of VOC and King Aru Palakka's troops, during the war that led to the Bonggaya Agreement. The agreement stipulated that all forts on Makassar's coast had to be demolished, except the Somba Opu, where the king dwelled. The VOC carried out another big attack in 1669, destroying the fort, forcing Sultan Hasanudin to retreat to Fort Kale Gowa. The fort is made of brick. At present part of the fort wall has been reconstructed whereas some other parts of it are just remnants of foundations. Now, the fort is a tourist spot.



5

7306B

Balangnipa

Jl. Sungai Tangka no.1, Kelurahan Balangnipa, Kecamatan Sinjai Utara, Kabupaten Sinjai
1864 / Dutch

Located in the center of Sinjai town, it was the defense fort of Tellunglimpoe Kingdom. In the attempt to defeat the Kingdom of Bone, the Dutch decided to conquer Sinjai first, as it was an important ally of Bone. In 1859, the Dutch captured the fort. They reinforced the fort with red brick walls, wooden floors and roof tiles. The Dutch used the fort as their seat of power. The Japanese took over the fort during World War II, turning it into a police headquarter and a military training camp to train locals. Now, the fort is the office of Sinjai's Culture and Tourism Service. The rectangular fort has rounded bastions in its corners. There are several related rectangular structures inside the fort.

6

7307B

Bajoe

Jl. Benteng, kampung Benteng, Kelurahan Lonrae, Kecamatan Tanete Riattang Timur, Kabupaten Bone
n.d / Unknown

Built along the beach, near the harbour and market, it is one of the defense forts of Bone Kingdom. At present there are only remnants of soil heaps of 1 meter high and 4 meters wide.

7

7308B

Cenrana

Kampung Nagauleng, Kelurahan Ujung Tanah, Kecamatan Cenrana, Kabupaten Bone
n.d / Unknown

The fort lies at the foot of a hill in the center of Cenrana Village, close to the tombs of Bone rulers. At present, it is impossible to identify the shape of the fort that is constructed from heaps of stones and soil.



Balangnipa, Sinjai

8

7309B

Tanuntung

Jl. Pendidikan, Dusun Tanuntung, Desa Cakkela, Kecamatan Kahu, Kabupaten Bone
n.d / Unknown

The polygonal fort is constructed from heaps of stones covering an area of 15 hectares and is located in a sparsely populated rural area.

9

7313B

Pattojo

Jl. Poros desa Pattojo, Watan Pattojo, Kelurahan Pattojo, Kecamatan Liliraja, Kabupaten Soppeng
n.d / Unknown

The fort is a heritage of the Pattojo Kingdom. It was made from heaps of natural stones, and located on a highland and currently its shape can not be identified.

10

7314B

Tosora

Jl. Mesjid, Dusun Lece Leceng, Dusun Lece Leceng, Desa Tosora, Kecamatan Majauleng, Kabupaten Wajo
n.d / Unknown

This heritage of Wajo Kingdom lies at Tosora Village, once the kingdom's capital. The original shape of this earth structure is unknown. Currently the area around it has been turned into yards by the local people.

11

7316B

Alla

Kampung Benteng Alla' Utara, Kecamatan Boraka, Kabupaten Enrekang
Mid 19th Century / Pong Tiku

Fort Alla is located on a coral hill surrounding by rows of hills. Upon hearing the news that the Dutch had conquered Bone, Chief Pong Tiku built several forts and defensive posts. One of the forts was fort Alla. After launching several attacks, the Dutch succeeded in 1907 to capture the fort. The fort has layers of natural stone heaps/ At present there are only some parts of the wall remain.

12

7318B

Bambapuang / Kotu / Banua

Kampung Kotu, Kelurahan Bambapuang Kecamatan Anggeraja, Kabupaten Enrekang
n.d / Unknown

Located on a lime hill east of Enrekang town, the fort is part of the fortifications built by Pong Tiku, the Tribal Chief of Tana Toraha, to defend against the Dutch who had defeated Bone Kingdom. The fort is made from natural stones stacked around the lime cliff. It is unidentified.

13

7319B

Pune / Kaluku Pune

Kampung Todok, Kelurahan Batan, Kecamatan Rante Kesu, Kabupaten Toraja Utara
n.d / Pong Maramba

The fort is located in the traditional village of Toraja, a popular destination. It is built by adapting to the contour of the hilly land, using stacks of stones.

14

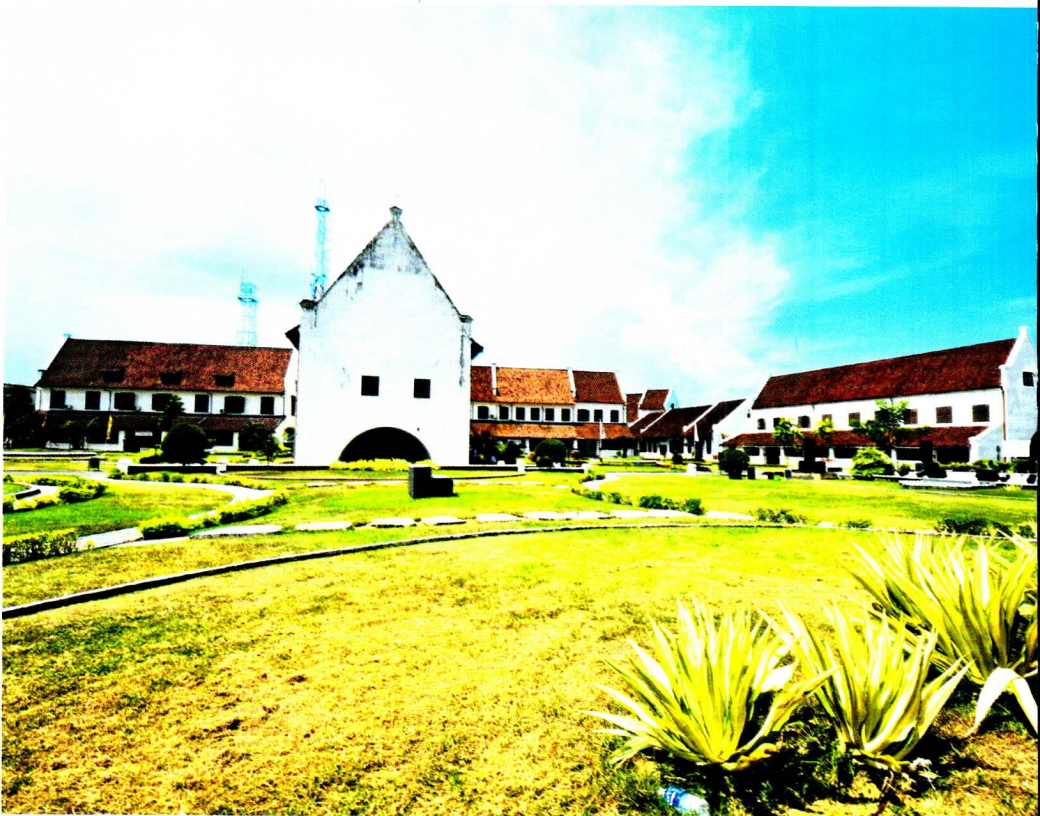
7320B

Rotterdam / Jumpandang

Jl. Ujungpandang No. 1, Kampung Baru,
Kelurahan Pulo Gading, Kecamatan
Ujungpandang, Kota Makassar
1673 / Cornelius Janszoon Speelman

The fort is built adjacent to the beach in the city center of Makassar. In a war against Gowa, VOC decided to collaborate with Aru Palakka. The collaboration forced the Gowan Sultan Hasanuddin to sign the Bongaya Agreement in 1667. The agreement allowed the VOC to occupy Fort Jumpandang, which they renamed Fort Rotterdam (after the birth town of Cornelius Janszoon Speelman, the VOC commander). Speelman made the fort as a centre of defense, administration, and trading of VOC in Sulawesi. When the Japanese occupied Indonesia, the fort was turned into the Centre of Agriculture and Linguistic. During the Revolutionary War in 1945-1947, the fort was the headquarter

of the KNIL (Dutch East Indies Army). After the war, it became South Sulawesi Cultural Centre. The tortoise-shaped fort has five arrowhead-shaped bastions. The fort's walls were built of stones and red stones measuring 5 – 7 meters high. Inside the fort, they built a church, prison, barracks, office, and storage. These additional structures now function as Museum La Galigo, Makassar and the office of South Sulawesi Province Museum. The fort has become a touris spot and public space for locals.





Rotterdam

15

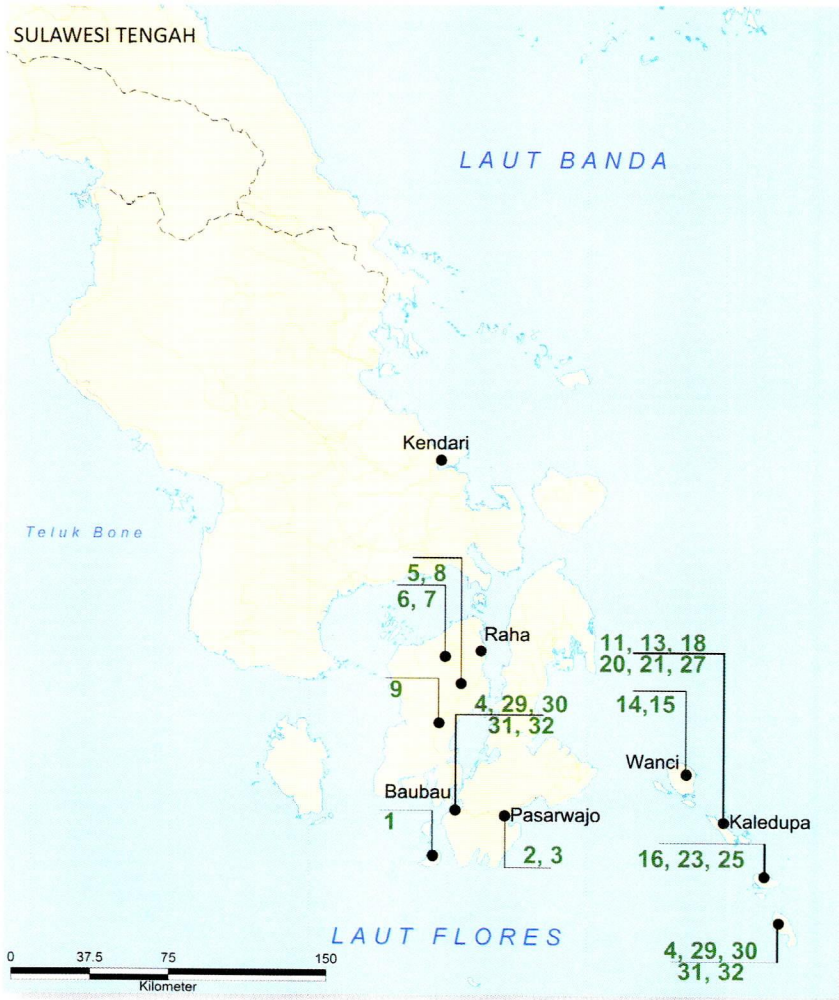
7321B

Tallo / Mangggara'bombang.

Kel. Mangarabombang, Kecamatan Tallo,
Kabupaten Tallo
1593 – 1639 / Kraeng Loe-Ri Sero

The fort is located along the beach in the center of a densely populated settlement near an industrial area. This was one of the forts built to support Gowa's main fort (Somba Opu) and was one of the forts that had to be demolished as stipulated by the Bongaya Agreement between VOC and Sultan hasanuddin in 1667. On March 9th and 13th, 1668, I Mappaiyoi Daeng Mannyauru and Karaeng Lengkese demolished Tallo fort's walls; they were forbidden to build a new fort without VOC's permission, in accordance to the agreement. The fort's shape followed the site's contour. It was made of red stones and stones. At present only small parts of the fort exist.

SULAWESI TENGGARA



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| 3. 7403B | 19. 7421B |
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| 8. 7409B | 24. 7426B |
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| 12. 7414B | 28. 7430B |
| 13. 7415B | 29. 7435B |
| 14. 7416B | 30. 7436B |
| 15. 7417B | 31. 7437B |
| 16. 7418B | 32. 7438B |

1

7401B

Nggulanggula

Dusun Nggulanggula, Desa.
Nggulanggula, Kecamatan Siompu
Timur, Kabupaten Buton,
n.d / Unknown

The shape of this hilltop fort is not known. Only a gate and a stretch of the stone wall remain.

2

7402B

Rongi

Jl. Laode Man Arfah, Kampung Rongi,
Kelurahan Sandang Pangan, Kecamatan
Sampolawa, Kabupaten Buton,
n.d / Unknown

The fort is on a hilly part of Buton Island, near a settlement of traditional houses. Its irregular shape follows the hilly area's contour. The fort was built out of stone piles with no adhesive. At present some traditional houses are built inside the fort.

3

7403B

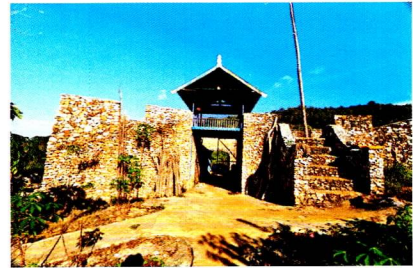
Lipugena / Takimpu Lipugena

Dusun Lipugena, Desa Takimpu,
Kecamatan Pasar Wajo, Kabupaten Buton
n.d / Unknown

The oval fort made of natural stones is built on a dry rocky hill. Inside the fort is a well as a source of potable water for the people living in the



water-scarce area. Conservations have been undertaken by rebuilt the damaged wall. At present, the fort is visited by many visitors during religious rituals.



4

7404B

Tongali

Kampung Wakinamboro, Kelurahan
Wakinamboro, Kecamatan Siompu,
Kabupaten Buton,
n.d / Unknown

The quadrilateral fort is on a hill surrounded by steep cliffs, and built of stone piles with no adhesive. Aside from the stone walls, the fort also utilizes the high, steep rocky cliffs as parts of its defensive system. At present there is only a stretch of fort wall remain.

5

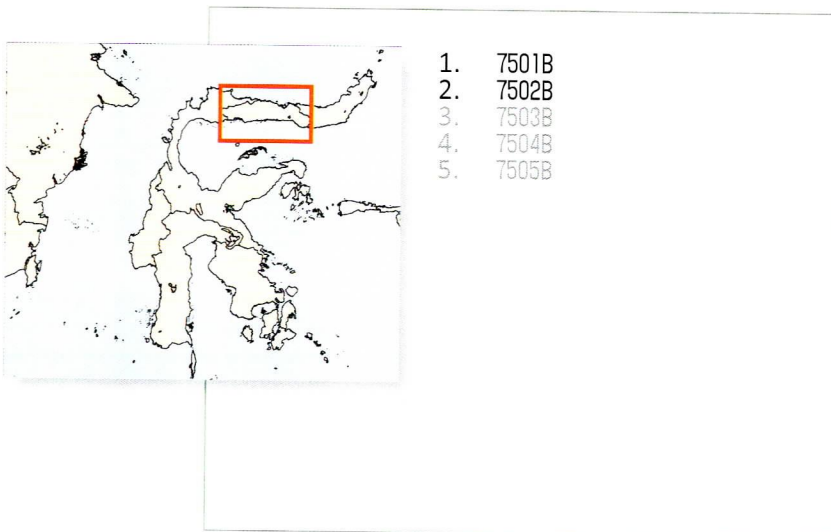
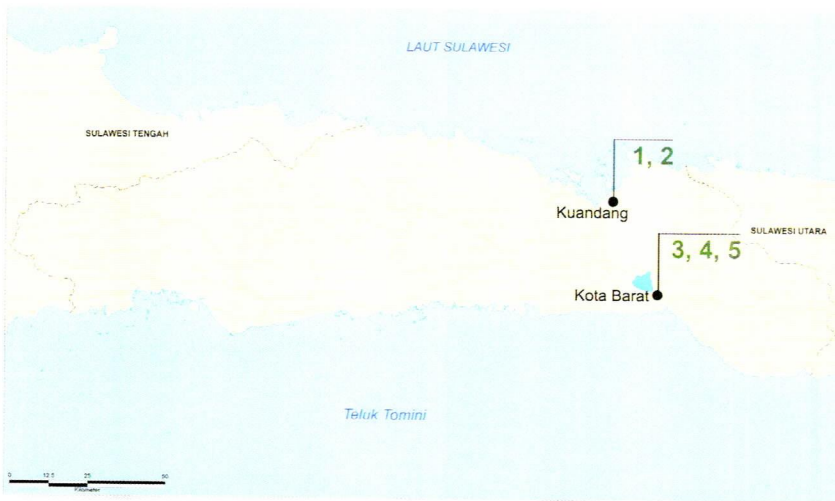
7406B

Kota Wuna / Sangia Latuwo

Dusun Kota Wuna, Desa UPK Wuna,
Kecamatan Tongkuno, Kabupaten Muna
1538- 1541 / Lakilaponto, King of Muna
VII

The fort is located in the middle of a forest overgrown by shrubs, far from any settlement area. During the reign of King Lakilaponto (1538-1541), Kota Wuna was founded as the kingdom's capital which was reinforced by building a fort around it. The fort's circumference is more than 8,000 meters. Inside the fort are the tombs of Muna kings, remnants of the palace, mosque, coronation site and an old well. Today only parts of the wall exist.

GORONTALO



1

7501B

Maas / Otamaas

Dusun Moluo, Desa Moluo, Kecamatan Kwandang, Kabupaten Gorontalo Utara, n.d / Unknown

The fort is located near the north coast of Gorontalo, surrounded by people's dwellings. It is believed to have been built by the Spaniards and is known as Kota Mas. Today only ruins remain, although it can be deduced that it was a rather big fort with four bastions.



2

7502B

Oranje

Dusun Dambalo, Desa Dambalo, Kecamatan Kwandang, Kabupaten Gorontalo Utara

1526 / Portuguese

The fort is located on the slope of a hill along the banks of Posso river. In their effort to control Gorontalo while defending themselves against pirates from Mindanao, the Portuguese, who had already controlled Ternate, started to build this fort. It is a rectangular fort with a rounded bastion, and was built from stones. Today, the fort is a tourist spot, though parts of its courtyard are used by the locals as corn fields.



Oranje, Gorontalo

3

7503B

Otahiya

Kampung Dembe I, Kelurahan Dembe I, Kecamatan Kota Barat, Kota Gorontalo, n.d / Unknown

Located on a hill near Otahiya and Ulupahu forts, this fort was built during the era of Gorontalo Kingdom. It was initially built to defend from sea pirate attacks but eventually the three forts were utilized to drive away the Portuguese who wanted to conquer Gorontalo. The three forts were named after the names of the Gorontalo King's son Naha, his wife Ohihiya and the other son, Pahu. The three forts are built close to each other on a hill at Dempe village. Its shape is oval and is built from layers of natural and coral stones. Currently it has become a tourist spot.



4

7504B

Otanaha

Kampung Dembe I, Kelurahan Dembe I, Kecamatan Kota Barat, Kota Gorontalo, n.d / Unknown

Located on a hill near Otahiya and Ulupahu forts, this fort was built during the era of Gorontalo Kingdom. It was initially built to defend from sea pirate attacks but eventually the three forts were utilized to drive away the Portuguese who wanted to conquer Gorontalo. The three forts were named after the names of the Gorontalo King's son Naha, his wife Ohihiya and the other son, Pahu. The three forts are built close to each other on a hill at Dempe village. Its shape is oval and is built from layers of natural and coral stones. Currently it has become a tourist spot.



Ulupahu, Gorontalo

5

7505B

Ulupahu

Kampung Dembe I, Kelurahan
Dembe I, Kecamatan Kota Barat, Kota
Gorontalo,
n.d / Unknown

Situated on a hill near Otahiya and
Otanaha forts, this fort was built
during the era of Gorontalo King-

dom. It was initially built to defend
from sea pirate attacks but eventually
the three forts were utilized to drive
away the Portuguese who wanted to
conquer Gorontalo. The three forts
were named after the names of the
Gorontalo King's son Naha, his wife
Ohihiya and the other son, Pahu.
The three forts are built close to each
other on a hill at Dempe village. Its
shape is oval and is built from layers
of natural and coral stones. Currently
it has become a tourist spot.



Otanaha, Gorontalo



SULAWESI BARAT



1

7601B

Adolang Fort

Dusun Galung, Benteng Village,
Pamboang District, Majene Regency,
West Sulawesi Province
n.d / Unknown

The fort is built on a steep hill. At present the shape of the fort can no more be identified and there is only a 300-meter piece of wall made of stacked natural stones.







FORTS IN EAST INDONESIA

From Spices to the End of VOC

Between Spain and Portugal

For Europeans, spices particularly cloves and nutmeg, were considered exotic commodities, not only because of their restorative power but also because of their mysterious place of origin. Several attempts were made to cut the monopoly of traders from Arabia, India and China and to press down the price. The success of Vasco da Gama (1497-1499) to reach India through Cape Good Hope opened up the sailing passage for Europeans to Asia. Not long afterward, Malacca was conquered by the Portuguese (1511).

After the secret Portuguese expedition at the beginning of the 16th century that involved Antonio d'Abreu and Francisco Serrao to the Moluccas, the subsequent expeditions by Ferdinand Magellan from Spain (1522) and Francis Drake from England (1579) began to lift up the veil of mystery shrouding the location of the abundant source of spices in the Moluccas.

In the 16th century, Spain and Portugal competed with each other to establish their influence in the Moluccas. The Tordesillas Agreement (1494) stipulated that Spain had power over the Western part of the world while Portugal over the Eastern part. Initially the border was 1290 East Longitudinal, which meant that the Moluccas was divided into two parts. The Saragossa Agreement (1527) moved the border 17 degree eastward. Portugal obtained the right to exercise its power over the Moluccas while Spain was able to establish a post in Tidore, 1542-1545, but then concentrated in the Philippines. This explains Portuguese influence in the Moluccas during the 16th century.

Portugal was more advanced in weapon technology and had powerful armada to protect its spice trade in the Moluccas. They also built forts but gradually the local authorities managed to also master the technology. At the end of the 16th century Portuguese hegemony began to fade. The area which it had to protect was too extensive for its army that began to suffer shortage in manpower and ships. Furthermore, other powers began to join the competition: Holland and England.

Between Dutch and the English

Dutch victory over the Portuguese in Bantam (Banten) in 1601 and in Amboin, 1605, signalled the beginning of Dutch leadership over the spice route in the Moluccas. At the same time the VOC (Verenigde Oost-Indische Compagnie) was established (1602) as a trading company and also to represent the kingdom in power, which included the right to conduct wars or to sign peace agreements in the area East of Cape Good Hope.

The principal objective of VOC was to have command over the spice trade in the Moluccas so it could be directly sold in Europe. Fort Victoria was built in Ambon (1605) and made as its centre of control. When Governor General J.P.Coen extended VOC's power to trade throughout the whole of Asia, the government seat was moved to Batavia (1619). On December 31, 1799 VOC was officially declared bankrupt while Holland (the Republiek) was already under French power.

In 1600, England established EIC (English East India Company) to compete in the trade activities in Asia. VOC declared the Moluccas a closed area in 1616 but the English managed to remain on Run Island (1612-1621 & 1665-1667) and on Lonthoir (Lontar) Island in 1612-1621. The competition and strife between VOC and EIC was unavoidable, culminating in 1623 when many English people on Ambon Island were killed in the war against VOC. In 1684, England lost all its posts and forts in the Archipelago. However, in the following years, they concentrated their attention on the East coast of Sumatra.

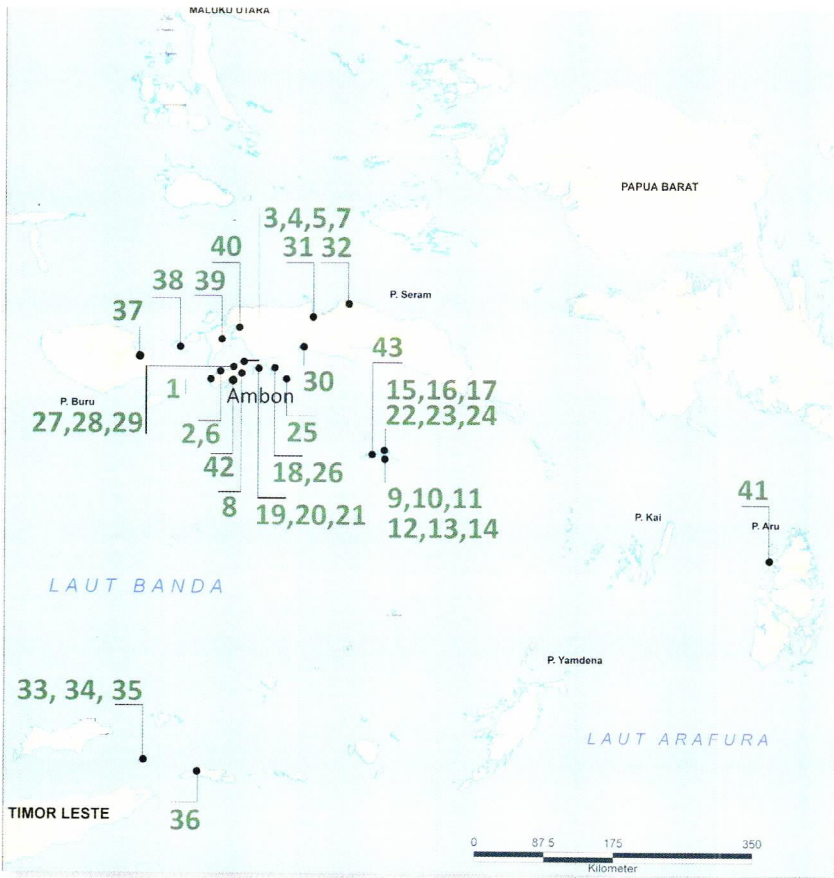
In 1811 the English succeeded to put the Archipelago under its command not long after the Dutch Governor General W. Daendels (1808-1811) left Batavia. Stamford Raffles became the Lieutenant General and had the Archipelago under his power until it was returned to the Dutch in 1816, Java, and the rest in 1817.

Forts (Defence Structures)

The 16th century belonged to the Portuguese era, while from the 17th century to the first half of the 19th century it was the Dutch era (VOC and the Dutch East Indies government) with a small influence of the English (EIC) in certain places and in short periods. The Dutch established trading posts and built forts in every strategic location, to control the trade routes and also for defence purposes. In a bigger scale, the forts included a whole town or parts of the town centre. The forts were built in a much simpler version than those built in their own country. The main objective was not to have comfort, but how to control the spice trade in as low cost as possible. In their development, the majority of forts were complemented by arrowhead bastions.

In general, the defence structures consisted of a main fort complemented by smaller forts (redoubts) built around the area, functioning as sentry posts at the outer ring.

MALUKU



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3. 8103B
4. 8104B
5. 8105B
6. 8106B
7. 8107B

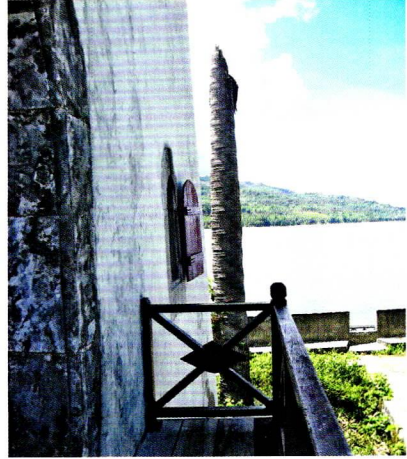
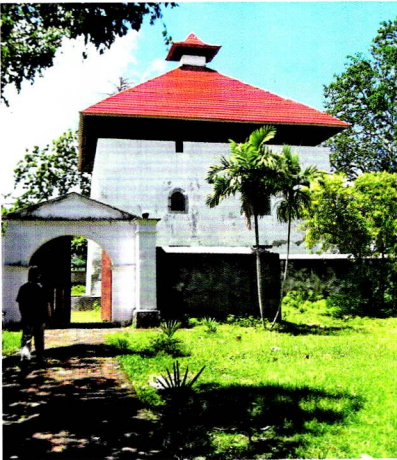
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| 23. 8123B | 41. 8141B |
| 24. 8124B | 42. 8142B |
| 25. 8125B | 43. 8143B |

1

8101B Amsterdam

Desa Hila, Kecamatan Leihitu,
Kabupaten Maluku Tengah, Ambon
Island
1637 / Dutch (VOC / Governor Gerard
Demmer)

Located in the north coast of Ambon island, the fort was initially a fortification structure that served as VOC administration. Inside the fort is a three storey blockhouse where the famous Dutch botanist Rumphius once lived when he conducted research in the Moluccas in the 17th century. Currently it has become a historical tourist spot.



2

8102B Haarlem / Van Der Capelen

Desa Negerilima, Kecamatan Leihitu,
Kabupaten Maluku Tengah, Ambon
Island
1655 / Dutch (VOC)
1817 / Dutch (Comissaris General
Buyskes)

Located in a small cape among people's dwellings, the fort was built as a square blockhouse and named Haarlem. After being neglected for quite some time it collapsed and in 1817 on its ruins a fort was built and named Van der Capellen, with the objective to fight the pirates and to protect Larike and Hila hamlets. Currently there are only ruins of the structure, overgrown by wild vegetations and moss.

3

8103B Kapahaha

Desa Morela, Kecamatan Leihitu,
Kabupaten Maluku Tengah, Ambon
Island
1643 / Hitu Kingdom (Kapitan Tulu
Kabupatenesi)

Fort Kapahaha is located on a steep hill at an elevation of 237 meters above the sea level. It was built as a fortification by Hitu Kingdom to fight against the Dutch. The location is difficult to access. At present, only ruins of the fort remains.



4

8104B

Leiden / Enkhuizen

Desa Hitulama, Kecamatan Leihitu,
Kabupaten Maluku Tengah, Ambon
Island

1599 / Dutch (VOC / Wybrand van
Waerwyck,)

The fort is located in the rural areas along the coast, surrounded by clove and nutmeg hills. It is the first Dutch fort in Ambon. Built as a simple fort at Old Hitu village and named Fort Enkhuizen. It was then reinforced and named Fort Leiden. Initially it was a square blockhouse. Currently there are only parts of the foundation that have become part of the houses of local people.

5

8105B

Rotterdam / Larike

Desa Larike, Kecamatan Leihitu,
Kabupaten Maluku Tengah, Ambon
Island

1633 / Dutch (VOC / Governor Aert
Gijsels)

The fort is located at the estuary between Larike peninsular and the sea. It was built to safeguard VOC spice monopoly in Ambon. In 1656 Governor De Vlaming can Oudshoorn named it "Rotterdam". Between 1776 and 1817 it was under the English. Initially the fort was square but currently there are only ruins of the wall, overgrown by vegetations and moss.

6

8106B

**Seith / Kotalama / Redut
Zondernaam**

Desa Seith, Kecamatan Leihitu,
Kabupaten Maluku Tengah, Ambon
Island

1643 / Dutch (VOC / Governor Gerard
Demmer)

The fort is located in the rural northern coastal of Ambon island. It was built as the headquarters of VOC and also as a fortification against attacks from the local people. After the Ternate war the redoubt was replaced by a new stone structure. Due to an earthquake and tsunami in 1674, the fort was totally destroyed and a new square redoubt with two bastions was built, but currently can no more be traced; there are now only small remnants of the foundation

7

8107B

Uring / Hatua / Vlissingen

Desa Ureng, Kecamatan Leihitu,
Kabupaten Maluku Tengah, Ambon
Island

1638 / Dutch (VOC / Governor Ottens)

The fort is located near the beach in Ela island, a small island in the northern part of Ambon island. It was built as a redoubt and named Vlissingen; it had the objective to safeguard VOC spice monopoly and to control the strait between Ambon and Seram. During the war between VOC and Ternate in 1651, the redoubt was destroyed and was conquered by Seram people. De Vlaming then rebuilt the redoubt and utilizes it again. In 1762, it was attacked and put on fire by Papua people, and following that, the redoubt was never utilized again. Initially the redoubt was a triangle structure made of coral stones layers and equipped with 4 small cannons. At present only three sides of the redoubt's wall of 1 meter high remains.

8

8108B

Revenge / Ay

Desa Ay, Kecamatan Banda Neira,
Kabupaten Maluku Tengah, Ay Island
1616 / Dutch (VOC)

The fort is located on a high hill, surrounded by dwelling area and nutmeg plantations. Initially the construction was opposed by VOC Board (Heren XVII) but it was eventually completed and equipped with guns and cannons taken from a Dutch ship. It is located at an elevation which made to be visible from a distance and when the ships the island, the guards in Fort Revenge could even send signals to Fort Belgica. Due to an earthquake in 1683, the fort was severely damaged; on bastion facing the sea collapsed. In 1748 the fort was used as the place to put away VOC officials who committed crimes. In 1753 the fort was renovated and continued to be utilized until the end of the 19th century. It is a polygonal structure, resembling a turtle, and made of layers of bricks, natural stones and coral stones. At present there are only ruins of the structure, however, the overall shape of the fort is still visible.

9

8109B

Concordia / Wayer

Desa Waer, Kelurahan Banda Neira,
Kabupaten Maluku Tengah, Banda Besar
Island
1630 / Dutch (VOC)

The fort is built in the dwelling area of the local people in the east coast of Great Banda island. Since the fort was damaged due to an earthquake in 1732, the triangle-shape fort was demolished and another square fort was built with four bastions. In 1887 the fort was auctioned by the government and the land was auctioned the following year. At present, the fort is relatively intact, only one bastion is destroyed.

10

8110B

Dender / De Morgenster

Desa Dender, Kelurahan Banda Neira,
Kabupaten Maluku Tengah, Banda Besar
Island
1628 / Dutch (VOC / Governor Willem
Jansz Admiraal)

The fort is located on the hills along the coast. It is also called Fort De Morgenster (Morning Star). It was first built as a small fortification structure, a redoubt, to defend against rebellions and robberies. The redoubt was used until the spice monopoly ended in 1864. Its initial shape is square, but now there are only some remnants of the wall.

11

8111B

Hollandia / Lonthor

Desa Lontor, Kelurahan Banda Neira,
Kabupaten Maluku Tengah, Banda Besar
Island
1624 / Dutch (VOC / Pieter Vlack)

The fort is located in the dense rural area along the hilly coast. Initially it was a grand structure with two bastions before it was destroyed by an earthquake in 1743. In 1796 when the Dutch leader Francois van Boeckholtz had to withdraw from Fort Belgica, he built and strengthened a number of forts, including Fort Hollandia. At present, there remain only part of the fort wall and an incomplete bastion.

12

8112B

Lakui

Dusun Lakui, Kelurahan Banda Neira,
Kabupaten Maluku Tengah, Banda Besar
Island
n.d / Dutch

Built as a half-circular redoubt, the structure was located on a high coral cliff along the isolated Namutu bay. Built from coral stones it had the objective to escort or guard VOC ships. At present there are only few ruins of the structure.

13

8113B Salomon / Kuilenburg

Desa Salomon, Kelurahan Banda Neira, Kabupaten Maluku Tengah, Banda Besar Island
1637 / Dutch (VOC / Governor Cornelis Acoley)

The fort is situated on a hill in a coastal area, surrounded by people's dwellings and nutmeg plantations. The fort is accessible by climbing stairs the Selame Stairs. Fort Salomon, also known as Fort K The fort was built on the request of Governor General Antonie van Diemen who named it Kuilenburg, following the name of his birthplace. In 1682 it was renovated and used by Governor Willem van Zyll. Initially it was built as a square redoubt. Currently, the fort is completely destroyed and there are now only a few remnants.

14

8114B Oering / Storm

Jl. Pendidikan, Desa Uring, Kelurahan Banda Neira, Kabupaten Maluku Tengah, Banda Besar Island
1624 / Dutch (VOC / Jan Jansz Visscher)

The fort is located in the hill area full of nutmeg plantations. It was built to protect the housing of the Landlord Oering. Although it was simple structure, it provided sufficient protection especially because it is located at a place where the sea is quite rough which made it difficult for enemy ships to land. It was initially a square structure but now there are only ruins of the wall that are already overgrown with wild vegetations.

15

8115B Batavia / Pintu Besar

Dusun Pintu Besar, Desa Nusantara, Kecamatan Banda Neira, Kabupaten Maluku Tengah, Gunung Api Island
End of 18th Century / Dutch (VOC / Governor Francois Boekholtz)

The fort is located on a cliff along the coast. It is one of several small defense structures built along the coast to protect Lonthoir sea and to make Banda a strategic place to fight the English. At present the fort can no more be identified; there are only some boulders of the wall.

16

8116B Calombo / De Kop

Dusun Kalombo, Desa Nusantara, Kelurahan Banda Neira, Kabupaten Maluku Tengah, Gunung Api Island
End of 18th Century / Dutch (VOC / Governor Francois Boekholtz)

The fort is located in a cape and is one of several small defense structures built along the coast to protect Lonthoir sea and to make Banda a strategic place to fight against the English. At present the fort can no more be identified; there is only some boulder of the wall.

17

8117B Kota / De Pot

Dusun Kota, Desa Nusantara, Kelurahan Banda Neira, Kabupaten Maluku Tengah, Gunung Api Island
1664 / Dutch (VOC / Van Der Vliet)

Located along the coastal area and surrounded by shrubs, the fort was utilized to warn the arrival of enemy ships. Due to an earthquake in 1683, the fort was damaged and was rebuilt

as a half circle structure and in 1762 it was restored by Gideon Dulez. At present there are only some ruins of the structure.

18

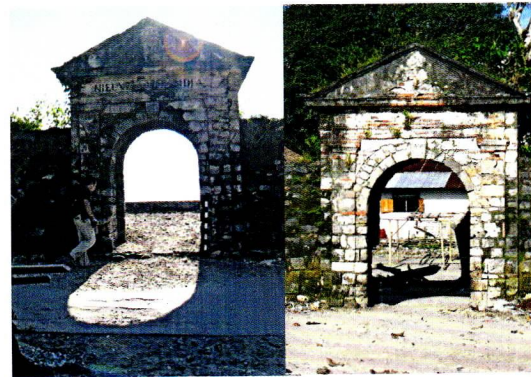
8118B Hoorn / Pulauw

Desa Pulau, Kecamatan Haruku,
Kabupaten Maluku Tengah, Haruku
Island

1656 / Dutch (VOC / Arnold de
Vlaming)

The fort is located in a village along the north coast of Haruku island; it is more known by the name of "Hoorn Watch Post" and is equipped with 4 cannons and guarded by corporal plus 6 soldiers. During the Japanese occupation, the fort was used as a detention for war prisoners, while during the South Maluku Republic rebellion in 1955 it was where the premises of the Mobile Brigade. The structure is square with a bastion in each corner; made of natural stone and coral stone layers. At present there are only ruins, but the whole shape of the fort can still be observed.

present almost half of the structure is already destroyed (disappeared) due to coastal abrasion; some ruins can still be observed along the coast near the dike.



19

8119B Nieuw Zelandia / Haruku

Desa Haruku, Kecamatan Haruku Island,
Kabupaten Maluku Tengah, Haruku
Island

1626 / Dutch (VOC / Governor van
Gorkum)

Located along the coast, surrounded by nutmeg and clove plantations and local people's dwellings, it was initially a small fort which in 1655 was reconstructed and named Nieuw Zeelandia. In 1817 the fort was attacked by Pattimura and 100 of his followers; one year later the fort was destroyed by a severe storm. In 1822 the fort was repaired and finally in 1862 it was abandoned and used as dwelling premises of the clove plantation supervisors. The structure is square with two bastions. At

20

8120B Oma / Hectoria

Desa Oma, Kecamatan Haruku,
Kabupaten Maluku Tengah, Haruku
Island

1627 / Dutch (VOC)

The fort is located at the coastal area surrounded by people's dwellings and nutmeg and clove plantations. Initially it was a wooden fort' in 1644 it was heavily damaged by an earthquake. The fort was demolished in 1656 and now only the foundation remain on which the walls and rooms of somebody's house have been built; the house is not yet finished.

21

8121B Rohomoni

Dusun Tiga, Desa Rohomoni, Kecamatan Haruku Island, Kabupaten Maluku Tengah, Haruku Island
n.d / Dutch

Located in the coastal rural area, the fort is currently no more clearly observable but in the location where it once stood there are remnants of walls and square boulders. The fort was made of natural and coral stones.

22

8122B Belgica

Jl. Belgica, Desa Nusantara, Kecamatan Banda Neira, Kabupaten. Maluku Tengah, Neira Island
1611 / Dutch (VOC / Pieter Both)

Located at 30 meters above the sea level, the fort was built to defend against the attacks of Banda people who opposed the nutmeg trade monopoly of VOC. The fort was built in phases and was completely finished in 1673. In 1896 it was attacked and fell into the hands of the English. Fort Belgica was a sufficiently acclaimed pentagonal defense structure at the time. It was equipped with five round towers at the inner part of the structure and five bastions on the encircling wall. Currently the fort is still standing intact and has been turned into a tourist object.

23

8123B De Post / Kampung Baru

Desa Kampung Baru, Kecamatan Banda Neira, Kabupaten Maluku Tengah, Neira Island
n.d / Unknown

The fort is located in the rural coastal area. The initial shape is not known; currently, in the area around Fort Kampung Baru there are only two concrete poles, a small part of foundation and two cannons. The area is covered by tall grass.

24

8124B Nassau

Desa Nusantara, Kecamatan Banda Neira, Kabupaten Maluku Tengah, Neira Island
1607 / Dutch (VOC / Verhoeven)

The fort is located in the center of Banda city, on the hills at the south coast of Neira island. It was built on the foundation of a Portuguese fort. After it was renovated by Pieter Both in 1609, it became world-wide famous since 1617. In 1622 a massacre occurred in the fort. It is square and complemented by a heart-shape bastion in each of its corners. However, at present, only two bastions remain since the two other bastions in the north were destroyed during the attacks by English soldiers who took shelter in Fort Belgica in 1810. At present it is one of the tourist objects in Neira island.



25

8125B Beverwijk

Desa Sila, Kecamatan Nusa Laut,
Kabupaten Maluku Tengah, Nusa Laut
Island
1654 / Dutch (VOC / Admiral
Verhoeven)

The structure is lies in the settlement area on the north coast of Nusa Laut island. In 1654 there was already was a note about a defense structure located in the bay of Nusa Laut island and in 1656 it was called "Beverwijk". In 1817 Fort Beverwijk was occupied by the local people. Initially it was a square blockhouse and currently there are only remnants of the wall which are overgrown by shrubs.



26

8126B Delft

Desa Porto, Kecamatan Saparua,
Kabupaten Maluku Tengah, Saparua
Island
1656 / Potuguese

The fort is located in the rural area at the fringe of Haruku Strait. The north and east sides border to local people's dwellings while the west side borders Haruku Strait. When it was built, the fort was equipped with 6 cannons and guarded by 20 soldiers under the command of a sergeant. The initial shape of the fort is not known, and currently there only small ruins of the structure, made of natural stones.

27

8127B Duurstede

Kelurahan Saparua, Kecamatan Saparua,
Kabupaten Maluku Tengah, Saparua
Island
1691 / Dutch (VOC / N. Schaghen)

The fort stands on a hill along the coast of Saparua village. Because of its relatively high location, it can be observed from the whole bay and surrounding hamlets. Fort Duurstede was utilized as a defense structure and the center of VOC



administration during the time the company ruled Saparua region. On May 16, 1817 the fort was attacked by the Saparua people under the command of Kapitan Pattimura and all the inhabitants of the fort were killed except the small son of the Resident, Juan Van Den Berg. The fort is lozenge-shaped with two arched corners. Currently the fort is relatively intact and inside it are the ruins of several related buildings. It has been turned into a tourist object.



28

8128B Hollandia

Desa Sirisori Sarani, Kecamatan Saparua,
Kabupaten Maluku Tengah, Saparua
Island

n.d / Dutch (VOC),

The fort is built along the coast, surrounded by sago trees. It is an urban fort. Utilized as the center of Dutch defense in Saparua region, before it was moved to Saparua city where the Dutch built Fort Duurstede. The square fort was encircled by a fence. Currently there are only a few ruins of the structure.

29

8129B

Ouw

Desa Ouw, Kecamatan Saparua,
Kabupaten Maluku Tengah, Saparua
Island
n.d / Dutch

The fort is located in the middle of a settlement area along the coast of Saparua island facing Nusa Laut island. On October 12, 1817 the people of Our assisted by the people of Ulath fought a battle against the Dutch. Fort Ouw was defended by the: Five-Hundred Corps" under the command of Said Perintah assisted by Captain Paulus Tiahahu and his daughter Martha Christina Tiahahu. Initially the fort was polygonal but at present there are only ruins of the fort wall at several places.

30

8130B

Harderwijk / Amahai

Jalan Amahai-Masohi, Kecamatan
Amaha, Kabupaten Maluku Tengah,
Seram Island

1630 / Dutch (VOC / Philip Lucasz)

The fort is built on the south coast of Seram island, in the middle of a relatively dense dwelling area. Initially it was made of wood, and in 1860 it was replaced by a stone fort guarded by 25 soldiers. Due to an earthquake in 1899 the fort was damaged. A small fort, known as Amahai Redoubt was then built. At present remnants of the fort can no longer be found, and there is only an old well and an old quay.

31

8131B

Sawaai / Rumah Obat

Desa Sawai, Kecamatan Seram Utara,
Kabupaten Maluku Tengah, Seram Island
1823 / Dutch

The fort is located in the middle of a dwelling area on the edge of a bay in the northern part of Seram island. In the 19th century, piracy was rife throughout the Moluccas islands. The Dutch government tried to control the piracy by among others, building Fort Sawaai. The original shape is not known, and now there is only a square building with an arched roof used as a storage place by the local people.

32

8132B

Wahai

Kampung Jawa, Desa Wahai, Kecamatan Seram Utara, Kabupaten Maluku Tengah, Seram Island
n.d / Dutch

The fort is located in the north coastal rural area of Seram island. At present the shape of the fort can no more be identified; only three cannons remain which have now become the Historical Monument of Wahai Village.

33

8133B

Delftshaven

Desa Kotalama, Kecamatan Kisar, Kabupaten Maluku Tenggara Barat, Kisar Island
1667 / Dutch (VOC)

The fort is located in the hill areas along the coast. It was built as the center of settlement for Europeans in Kisar island. Since 1918 the fort has deteriorated. The square fort was

made of coral and natural stones. At present there are only some parts of the fort wall.

34

8134B

Vollenhaven

Desa Wonreli, Kecamatan Kisar, Kabupaten. Maluku Tenggara Barat, Kisar Island
1665 / Dutch (VOC / Cornelis Bernard)

The rectangular fort is situated along the coast of Nama in Kisar island. It was initially built as a non-permanent structure. Made of layers of coral and natural stones. At present the fort wall is still standing erect.

35

8135B

Wonreli

Desa Wonreli, Kecamatan Kisar, Kabupaten Maluku Tenggara Barat, Kisar Island
n.d / People from Negrilama Wonreli

The fort is lies along the coast surrounded by savannahs. It was made from natural stones and was meant to protect the community's settlement. At present there is only a part of the wall.

36

8136B

Batumiauw

Desa Negerilama Batumiauw, Kecamatan Lemola, Kabupaten Maluku Tenggara Barat, Leti Island
n.d / People from Negerilama Batumiau

The site is located on the top of Batumiau hill; it is an old settlement with an encircling fort. Around the 16th century the settlement was already abandoned by the people. The fort was made of natural stones

and was shape as a closed arch. At present, the fort wall is still standing erect and the shape of the fort is still visible.

37

8137B Kayeli / Defensie

Desa Kayeli, Kecamatan Waepo,
Kabupaten Buru, Buru Island
1778 / Dutch (VOC / Bernardus van
Pleuren)

The fort is located in the low lands at Namlea Bay, surrounded by empty lands overgrown by shrubs. It was initially a wooden barricade named Mandarsjah in 1657; in 1661 Simon Cos built a stone redoubt which he named Cosburg. However, he was then ordered to change it into Fort Oostenburg. In 1689, during the visit of Governor Dirk de Haas to Buru, the ammunition storage exploded and the fort was destroyed. A wooden fort was then temporarily built, named Defensie but was finally replaced by a permanent fort. It was a square structure with a triangle bastion in each corner. There was a watch tower in two of the bastions. Currently, there remain only the encircling wall and entrance gate, whereas the related buildings have disappeared.



38

8138B Wantrouw

Desa Tumalehu Timur, Kecamatan
Huamualbelakang, Kabupaten Seram
Bagian Barat, Manipa Island
1644 / Dutch (VOC / Governor
Demmer)

The fort was located along the coast surrounded by yards. It was built as a redoubt to defend the clove monopoly. It was square and made of bricks. At present there are only remnants of the wall.



39

8139B Overburg / Kota

Desa Luhu, Kecamatan Huamual,
Kabupaten Seram Bagian Barat, Seram
Island
1644 / Dutch (VOC / Governor
Demmer)

Located in the relatively sparsely populated rural area along the coast. It was built as a solid stone fort which Arnold De Vlaming then named Fort Overburg. Due to a tsunami in 1674, the square fort was severely damaged. At present there are only part of the southwest and northwest wall, and the foundation.

40

8140B

Piru / Wambuis / Wambais

Desa Piru, Kecamatan Seram Barat,
Kabupaten Seram Bagian Barat Seram
Island

1695 / Dutch (VOC)

The fort is located in the low lands along Piru Bay. Initially it was a blockhouse and was used until 1817. Of the square fort there is currently only the entrance door and barracks. Now it is utilized as the headquarters of Piru District Military.

41

8141B

Kota Lama

Dusun Kotalama, Desa Wokam,
Kecamatan Pulau-pulau Aru, Kabupaten.
Kepulauan Aru, Wokam Island
ca. 14 Century / Potuguese (Estevanus
Deres)

The fort is built on a beach, in the midst of a plantation. There are now only remains of the walls, an old well and remnants of a church foundation. The rest of the fort wall is already cracked and overgrown by vegetations.

42

8142B

Nieuw Victoria

Kelurahan Uritetu, Kecamatan Sirimau,
Kota Ambon, Ambon Island

1580 / Potuguese

1602 / Dutch (VOC)

The fort is located on the beach in the center of Ambon city. Built initially by the Portuguese in 1575, and named Fortaleza Nossa Seinhora da Annunciada (an allusion to the Virgin Mary, it was in 1602 (or 1605) taken by the Dutch and renamed Kasteel Victoria. Severely damaged

by a volcanic activity in 1754 the Dutch rebuilt it and gave it the name Nieuw Victoria. It fell into the hands of the English around 1810-1817.

The pentagonal fort with a bastion in each of its corner was strengthened by an encircling ditch. Currently, some parts of the wall are already destroyed but some related buildings are still standing erect inside the fort. Now the fort is utilized as the Headquarters of Pattimura XVI Military District.



43

8143B

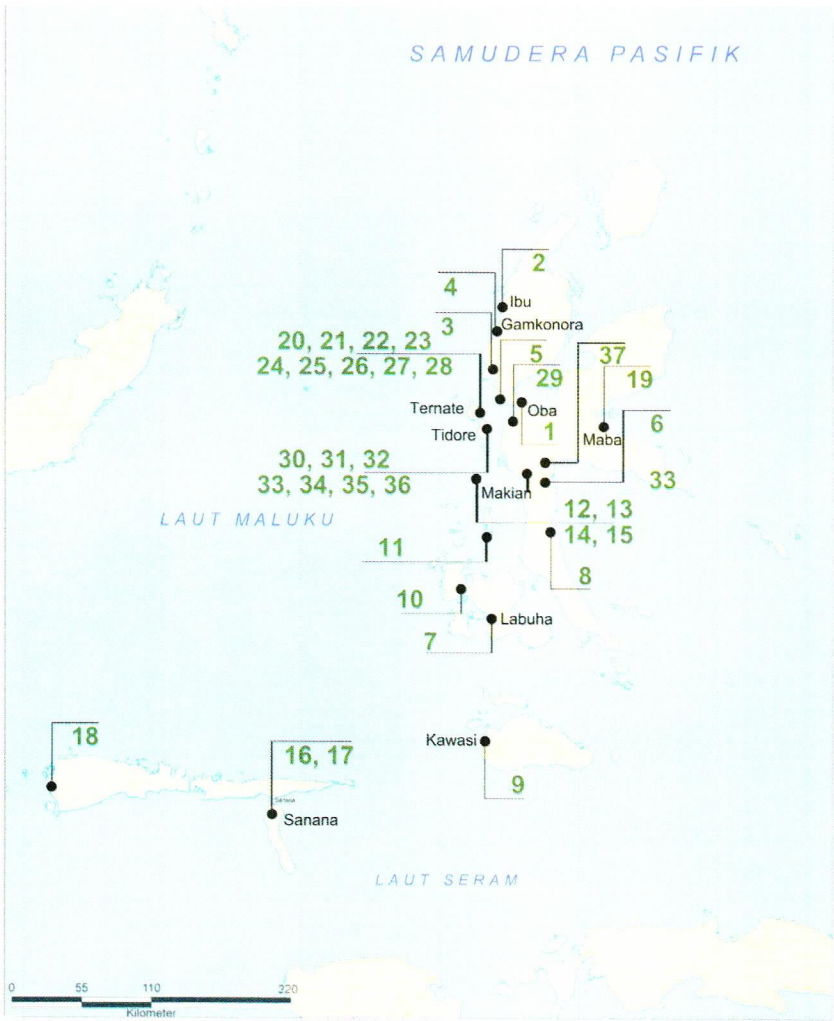
Passo / Middelburg

Desa Passo, Kecamatan Baguala, Kota
Ambon, Ambon Island

1625 – 1626 / Dutch (VOC / Herman
van Speult)

The fort is located in the periphery of Ambon city, surrounded by densely people's dwellings. Initially it was built as a stone fort, but was destroyed by earthquakes in 1644 and 1674. In 1686 Governor Padbrugge rebuilt it as a square stone blockhouse encircled by a fence. At present only remnants are found, scattered among the houses of the local people; some parts of the wall are overgrown by trees.

MALUKU UTARA



	7. 8211B	23. 8231B
	8. 8212B	24. 8232B
	9. 8213B	25. 8233B
	10. 8219B	26. 8234B
	11. 8214B	27. 8235B
	12. 8215B	28. 8236B
	13. 8216B	29. 8237B
	14. 8217B	30. 8238B
	15. 8218B	31. 8239B
	16. 8220B	32. 8240B
1. 8201B	17. 8221B	33. 8241B
2. 8202B	18. 8222B	34. 8242B
3. 8203B	19. 8223B	35. 8243B
4. 8204B	20. 8228B	36. 8244B
5. 8205B	21. 8229B	37. 8245B
6. 8206B	22. 8230B	

1

8201B Dodinga

Desa Dodinga, Kecamatan Jailolo Selatan, Kabupaten Halmahera Barat, Halmahera Island
n.d / Unknown

The fort is located near a small river in the middle of a community yard. It plays an important role as a military post that monitored the trade route and transit of commodities east Halmahera to Ternate. In 1725 the Sultan of Ternate was said to order the conservation and strengthening Fort Dodinga following the model of a fort in Makian Island. However, two years after the order was issued no building activities were conducted. The fort collapsed several times during earthquakes and at the end of 1866 the small garrison in the fort was withdrawn. At present, the shape of the fort can no more be identified. There are only remnants of the fort wall and submerged cannon.

2

8202B Gamkonora

Desa Gamkonora, Kecamatan Ibu, Kabupaten Halmahera Barat, Halmahera Island
n.d / Unknown

The fort is located on a small island, in front of Gamkonora-Ibu Village. The island has no name and is simply called the island by locals. Along with Forts Jailolo and Gofasse, the fort at Gamkonora played an important role during a war between Sultan Kaicil Amsterdam from Ternate against the Dutch in 1679. The shape of the fort can no more be identified, there are only scattered stones that once constituted the fort.

3

8203B Jailolo

Desa Gamlamo, Kecamatan Jailolo, Kabupaten Halmahera Barat, Halmahera Island
Beginning of 16th Century / Unknown

The fort is located on a sandy beach and what is known is only that in 1866 it was abandoned. At present the shape of the fort can no more be identified and there are only remnants of the wall and cannon.

4

8204B Sabuga

Desa Lako Akelamo, Kecamatan Sahu, Kabupaten Halmahera Barat, Halmahera Island
n.d / Unknown

The fort is located along the bank of a river, surrounded by a coconut yard. A written source indicates that the fort was built by the Spanish in 1548. However, Van De Wall mentioned that the fort was more likely built by the Portuguese, who left the Moluccas in 1605, and the fort was later occupied by the Dutch but in 1611, it was captured by Spanish troops led by Juan da Silva. The fort is square and made of layered stones. At present part of the fort wall has already collapsed

5

8205B Sidangoli / Kota Intan

Desa Sidangoli, Kecamatan Jailolo Selatan, Kabupaten Halmahera Barat, Halmahera Island
n.d / Unknown

The fort is built along the beach near the speedboat port. The builder of this fort is not known but because there had been a bastion inside the

fort, it could be certain that the fort had been used as a military post. In 1801 the fort was conquered by Tidore people who were allies of the English, but they were subsequently defeated by the Dutch army. The square fort has a bastion in one of its corners. At present there are only remnants of the fort wall.

6

8206B

Fidi / Nusleco

Kecamatan Weda, Kabupaten Halmahera Tengah, Halmahera Island
n.d / Unknown

Located at the foot of a hill along the beach and surrounded by coconut yards. The shape of the fort is no more identifiable because a new road has cut across it.

7

8211B

Barneveld

Desa Labuha, Kecamatan Labuha, Kabupaten Halmahera Selatan, Bacan Island
1558 / Portuguese

The fort is located in the middle of a settlement along the coast facing Obi Strait; around it are still many buildings left from the colonial time. In 1609 the Dutch Rear Admiral



Barneveld, Bacan

Simon Hoen in collaboration with the Sultan of Ternate demanded that the Spanish surrendered the fort to them. Their request was approved and the fort was later strengthened by Hoen by building four bastions and the fort was then named "Barneveld". The fort is a square structure resembling a combination of 4 bastions. It is made of natural stones. At present part of the fort wall has already collapsed, but the general shape of the fort can still be identified.

8

8212B

Kota Low

Desa Kota low, Kecamatan Foya, Kabupaten Halmahera Selatan, Halmahera Island
n.d / Unknown

The fort is located in the center of a coconut yard. It is a settlement fort made of natural stones piled in a circle around a certain place. The square fort is made of layered coral stones. At present there are only ruins.

9

8213B

Kasiruta

Desa Kasiruta Dalam, Kecamatan Kasiruta, Kabupaten Halmahera Selatan, Kasiruta Island
n.d / Unknown

The fort is located not far from the river's estuary, hidden by mangrove forests. The river is the only access to the fort. During low tide the local small boats cannot enter the fort which is still quite intact but because it is far from settlements and is located in the forest, the fort is not maintained. It is a structure made of natural and coral stones, and the shape follows the hilly land contour.

10

8214B

Batu

Desa Bajo, Kabupaten Halmahera Selatan, Lulu Island
n.d / Unknown

The fort is located on a hill along Pantiti Strait, surrounded by shrubs and sago trees. The fort is circular with a cave in the center which according to the locals had once been inhabited by people from the stone age since many stone items and equipment are found. There are also two unknown old tombs. At present there are only ruins of the fort.

11

8215B

Mauritius

Desa Ngofakiaha, Kecamatan Makian Pulau, Kabupaten Halmahera Selatan, Makian Island
1613 / Dutch (Pieter Both)

The fort is situated in the center of a people's coconut yard upon a hill in the eastern part of the island; In the fort Pieter Both conducted the dealings with Sangaji Makian and Sangaji Limatau who represented the Ternate Sultanate. And succeeded to obtain a number of agreements, among others, that the Muslims and Christians are free to conduct their respective religions. The fort is square with four bastions each of a different shape. At present part of the wall and the buildings inside the fort have begun to collapse.

12

8216B

Poewati

Desa Sangapati, Kecamatan Makian Pulau, Kabupaten Halmahera Selatan, Makian Island
1634 / Dutch (VOC / Johan Ottens)

The fort is located on a high hill at the coast of Puwati village. According to the local people, Fort Puwati was utilized as a security post to watch the passing ships. In the records it is revealed that the fort had not played an important role. At present the shape of the fort can no more be identified and what is left are just a small part of the fort wall ruins.

13

8217B

Tabilolo / Tabilolowailoa

Desa Wailoa, Kecamatan Makian Pulau, Kabupaten Halmahera Selatan, Makian Island
n.d / Dutch

The fort is built on a hill along the beach, surrounded by coconut yards. It is not exactly known when the fort was built, but in the year 1612 there was already notes about the construction of Fort Tabilolo which is also called Fort Wailoa, as one of the many forts built by VOC in the Moluccas. The fort comprises two defense structures each built on a hill and separated quite a distance from each other. At present there is only a small part of ruins.

14

8218B

Tafasoho / De Zeven Provincien

Desa Tafasoho, Kecamatan Makian Pulau, Kabupaten Halmahera Selatan, Makian Island
n.d / Unknown

Located on a hill in the western part of Makian island. The fort is the biggest and strongest in Makian island at the time, but there was no water source; hence there is a water reservoir inside the fort. Initially it was a square structure with four bastions. At present there are only some ruins scattered in several locations.

15

8213B Den Briel

Dusun Loji, Desa Kawasi, Kecamatan Obi Selatan, Kabupaten Halmahera Selatan, Obi Island
1677 – 1682 / Dutch (VOC, Robertus Padbrugge)

The fort is built in the middle of a coconut yard, near a nickel mine. Initially it was a wooden barricade built in 1672 and was then improved into a stone fort and named “Den Briel”. Because of health reasons, the fort was abandoned in 1785. The shape is rectangular, and made of natural and coral stones. Now there are only some ruins left.

16

8220B Malbufa

Desa Malbufa, Kecamatan Kepulauan Sula, Kabupaten Kepulauan Sula, Sanana Island
n.d / Unknown

Located on a hill in the west coast of the island, At present the shape of the fort is no more identifiable, and only some remnants are now scattered around the premises.

17

8221B Sanana / De Verwachting

Kelurahan Sanana, Kecamatan Sanana, Kabupaten Kepulauan Sula, Sanana Island
1689 / Dutch (VOC)

The fort is located not far from the harbor and is surrounded by people’s dwellings. It is built upon the ruins of a fort built by the people of Ternate, het Klaverblad”. The small fort for “Het Klaverblad was renewed during the reign of Sultan Iskandar Zoelkarnaen and was then named

“De Verwachting” (the Expectation). Renovations was carried out under the supervision of a VOC officer, Victor Moll using the labor of Ternate people who carved specific Ternate ornaments on the wall. The fort is square with two bastions. At present, the fort is still intact, and the front yard is used as a sport field.



18

8222B Kawalo

Kampung Kawalo Tua, Kelurahan Bobong, Kecamatan Taliabu Barat, Kabupaten Kepulauan Sula, Taliabu Island
n.d / Unknown

Located on a hill surrounded by forests and plantations. It is a settlement fort made of stones. At present there are only boulders of stones that once constitute the fort wall.

19

8223B

Osowoyo

Desa Lolobata, Kecamatan Lolobata,
Kabupaten Halmahera Timur, Halmahera Island
n.d / Unknown

It is located in the low lands along Buli Bay, surrounded by coconut plantation, It was square fort and made of layered stones. At present there are only remnants of the fort wall and an old well in the northern part of the fort.

20

8228B

Bebe

Desa Kulaba, Kecamatan Ternate Utara,
Kota Ternate, Ternate Island
n.d / Unknown

Fort Bebe is located at an elevation of 56 meters from the sea level and from such an altitude one gets a very clear view of the sea. It is a settlement fort located next to the former lava stream of Mount Gamalama. It is a round structure with a diameter of about 30 meters. At present there are only heaps of coral and natural stones of about 1 meter high.

21

8229B

Kalamata / Kayumerah / Santa Lucia

Dusun Kalumata, Desa Kayu Merah, Kecamatan Ternate Selatan, Kota Ternate, Ternate Island
1540 / Portuguese (Antonio Pigavetta)

Located right on the beach of Ternate city, it was occupied by several nations: Spanish, Dutch, English and Tidore. The name Kalamata was taken from the name of a Ternate prince, Kaicil Kalamatta who died

in Makassar in 1676. The fort has an irregular square shape with four arrowhead bastions placed in each of its corners; it is also encircled by a double layer ditch. At present, part of the wall protrudes toward the beach and is directly bordered by the sea, while the ditch is not visible. At present the fort has been turned into a tourist spot.



22

8230B

Kastela / Nostra Senhora Del Rosario

Desa Kastela, Kecamatan Ternate Selatan, Kabupaten Ternate Selatan, Ternate Island
1522 / Portuguese (Antonio de Brito)

Located in the center of a settlement and surrounded by nutmeg and clove plantations, the fort was built in stages for 20 years until it was completed in 1540. The fort could be regarded as a small town, with a chapel, a cloister, schools, dwellings and other buildings. It was the first Portuguese fort in Ternate, and was subsequently known as Fort Kastela. In 1575 the Portuguese was driven out from Ternate and the fort was taken by the Ternate Sultanate led by Sultan Baabulah Datuk Syah. When the Spanish occupied the fort and turned it into the center of its admin-

istration, the name was changed to Gam Lamo. It was finally abandoned and burned down. At present there are only a few scattered ruins, and it is now a tourist spot.



23

8231B Kota Janji / Santo Pedro E'Paulo

Dusun Laguna, Desa Fitu, Kecamatan Ternate Selatan, Kabupaten Ternate, Ternate Island
1532 / Portuguese

Located on the foot of a hill directly bordering the sea, the fort was meant to oversee the sea between Ternate and Tidore islands. When the wind was not blowing too strongly, the Spanish ships from Manila sailed in the sea with a number of commodities and soldiers, and put anchor near the fort, protected by the cannons in the fort which the local people called Kota Janji. Following the departure of the Spanish, the fort was abandoned and fell into deterioration. It is a square structure made of natural and coral stones. At present, there remain only parts of the fort. It is now becomes a tourist attraction.

24

8232B Kota Naka

Jl. Sultan Baabullah, Desa Sao Sio, Kecamatan Ternate Utara, Kota Ternate, Ternate Island
18th Century / Dutch (VOC)

Located within the compound of Ternate Royal Palace in the center of the town, the fort was used to monitor the activities of Ternate Sultan. The present owner of the fort is the family of Ternate Sultan. The fort is a square structure made of natural stones. At present, the fort has been renovated and a cement artificial wall has been added.

25

8233B Nassau / Kota Moti

RT 02, Desa Moti Kota, Kecamatan Moti, Kota Ternate, Moti Island
1609 / Dutch (VOC / Francois Wittert)

Located in the north east side of Moti island, It was built upon request from the Ternate people to safeguard their area. In 1625 the Dutch left the fort. At present the greater part of the fort has collapsed. Some of the ruins are in the sea and some are scattered along the coast.



26

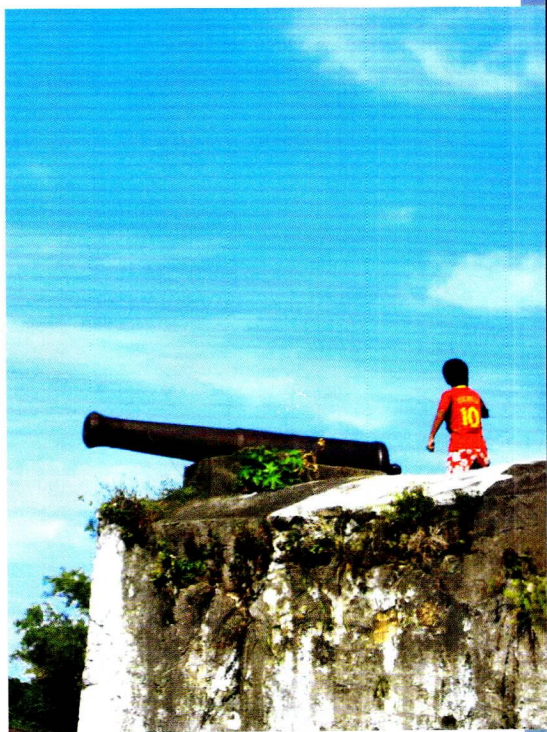
8234B

Oranje / Malayo

Jl. Boe Oirie, Kelurahan Gamalama, Kecamatan Ternate Selatan, Kota Ternate, Ternate Island
1607 / Dutch (VOC / Cornelis Matelief de Jonge)

It is located in the crowded center of Ternate city. As a reward from successfully driving away the Spanish from Ternate, Cornelis Matelief de Jonge was given the permission from the Sultan to build a fort at the location of the already destroyed Malay fort owned by the Sultan. The first Dutch ruler in the Moluccas, Paulus Carden named it Fort Oranje. It had been used as the seat of the Highest authority in East Indies before J.P.Coen developed Batavia. Several governor generals had their offices in fort Oranje before moving to Batavia in 1619. It was also the Central Authority of the Moluccas Representatives and was subsequently used as the Ternate Resident's Office. In 1756 it was once used as a prison.

The fort has arrow-head bastions in each of its four corners named: Zeebolwerk (the bastion on the right side near the sea), Klein Zeebolwerk, Gilolo (Jailolo) and Rael. It was made of stone layers with an encircling ditch and the entrance gate was decorated with a crown on its top. At present, the fort is used by Ternate Cultural and Tourism Service, a police hospital and dwellings of the police force.



27

8235B

Takome / Willemstad

Desa Takome, Kecamatan Pulau Ternate, Kota Ternate, Ternate Island

1609 / Dutch (VOC / Simon Janz Hoen)

The fort is located on the banks of a river near the estuary, surrounded by the people's coconut yards. When it was constructed, the fort was attacked by the Spanish. Following its completion, the people of Ternate who had fled because of the Spanish attack, returned to their homes with their families and it was said that their settlement was a sufficiently pleasant place with well maintained streets and was suitable to collect cloves. In 1651, as the clove crops declined, the fort was abandoned and neglected.

Takome itself is a square settlement area surrounded by a stone wall, with a small defense fort (redoubt), named Willemstad, located on a hill at an elevation of about 20 meters from the sea surface. At present there only a few remnants of the fort.

28

8236B

Tolukko / Hollandia

Desa Sangaji, Kecamatan Kota Ternate Utara, Kota Ternate, Ternate Island

1540 / Portuguese (Fransisco Serao)

Situated on a coral hill near the beach, it was built to watch the small strait between Ternate and Halmahera. In 1610 the fort was repaired by Pieter Both, as a precaution to defend against attacks by the Spanish who at the time were busily launching attacks against Ternate. In 1799 Tidore army led by Kaicil Nuku (Sultan Tidore the 19th.) attempted to seize the fort but was driven away by the combined forces of Ternate and VOC. The fort has a very interesting shape unlike other forts at the time. It has two round bastions flanking the entrance door, and the walls

have been made of stone and lime. At present the fort is relatively intact and used as a tourist spot.



29

8237B

Akelamo

Oba, Kecamatan Oba Utara, Kota Tidore Kepulauan, Halmahera Island

n.d / Unknown

Located on the banks of Lako Akelamo river, it is surrounded by forests and nutmeg, clove and sago yards. What remain now are just some stone foundation covered by plants.

30

8238B

Cobo / San Joseph de Chovo

Desa Cobo Doe Doe, Kecamatan Tidore
Utara, Kota Tidore, Tidore Island
16th Century / Spanish

Fort Cobo is located along the ring road of Tidore island, on a high cliff directly bordering the sea. It is thought to have been built by the Spanish as a watch post. Remnants of the fort show that the fort wall on several sides have been buried by soil and overgrown by wild grass.

31

8239B

Mareku / Marieco del Grande

RT 06/ RW 03, Desa Mareku, Kecamatan
Tidore Utara, Kota Tidore, Tidore Island
1610 / Spanish

Located on a hill in the western part of Tidore island, the fort can only be reached by climbing the 60 degree slanting hill. In 1613, the fort was conquered by the Dutch led by Pieter Both. It seemed that the fort had been neglected after the Spanish were driven away from Tidore island. At present what is visible is only a heap of stones.

32

8240B

Ome

Kelurahan Ome, Kecamatan Tidore,
Kota Tidore, Tidore Island
n.d / Unknown

The fort is located on a hill facing the sea. The wall of Fort Ome was made of coral stones with lime adhesive and plastered by chalk. At present, what is left is part of the two bastions that stand next to each other. The remaining wall is about half to one meter high.

33

8241B

Payahe / Kota

Desa Payahe, Kecamatan Tidore
Kepulauan, Kabupaten Halmahera
Tengah, Halmahera Island
n.d / Unknown

The fort is located in the people's coconut yard. Part of the area is cut by a river. The fort is made of natural stones layered in a circle. The site of the fort is a swamp area where during high tide it is inundated by sea water. Of the round fort there are currently only some remnants left.

34

8242B

Rum / Saint Lucas de el Rume

Kelurahan Rum Kecamatan Tidore
Utara, Kota Tidore, Tidore Island
1618 / Spanish

It is located on top of a hill in Tidore island. The fort was built following a letter from the Sultan of Tidore. The sultan asked for the Spanish to build a fortress in one place, next to the Dutch Fort Marieko, where the Portuguese had already established a stronghold. Which is left now, is only a small part of the round structure at the edge of the hill beside the sea.

35

8243B

Tahula / Kota Hula

Jl. Sultan Syaifuddin, Kelurahan Soa Sio,
Kecamatan Tidore, Kota Tidore, Tidore
Island
1610 / Spanish

The fort is located on the top of a steep coral hill facing the sea. In 1663, when the Spanish were driven away from the Moluccas and also from Tidore, VOC occupied the fort and allowed Sultan Saifudin to utilize

it as his residence. In 1799 Sultan Kaicil Nuku of Tidore strengthened and improved Fort Tahula with a number of new cannons and additional ammunition in preparation against VOC plans to attack with the assistance of Ternate soldiers. At present there are ruins of the fort and bastion.

36

8244B Torre

Jl. Sultan Syaifuddin, Desa Soa Sio, Kecamatan Tidore, Kabupaten Tidore Kepulauan, Tidore Island
1578 / Portuguese (Sancho de Vasconcelos)

Located on a steep hill behind the Royal Palace of Sultan Tidore. If this is the fort mentioned in the book "Documenta Molucensia" as a Portuguese fort, located slightly to the north of Soa Sio city, then it was built by the order of Sancho de Vasconcelos who obtained the permit from Sultan Gapi Baguna. The permit was given after the Portuguese were expelled from Ternate by Sultan Baabullah because the Portuguese had killed Sultan Khairun in 1570. At present, what is left are the ruins of the fort wall, of a room and part of the arched wall made of natural stones.

37

8245B Toseho

Desa Toseho, Kecamatan Tidore Kepulauan, Kabupaten Halmahera Tengah, Halmahera Island
n.d / Unknown

Fort Toseho is located in a coconut yard at the fringes of a village. It is made of natural stones layered in a circular shape. At present there are only remnants of the fort wall.



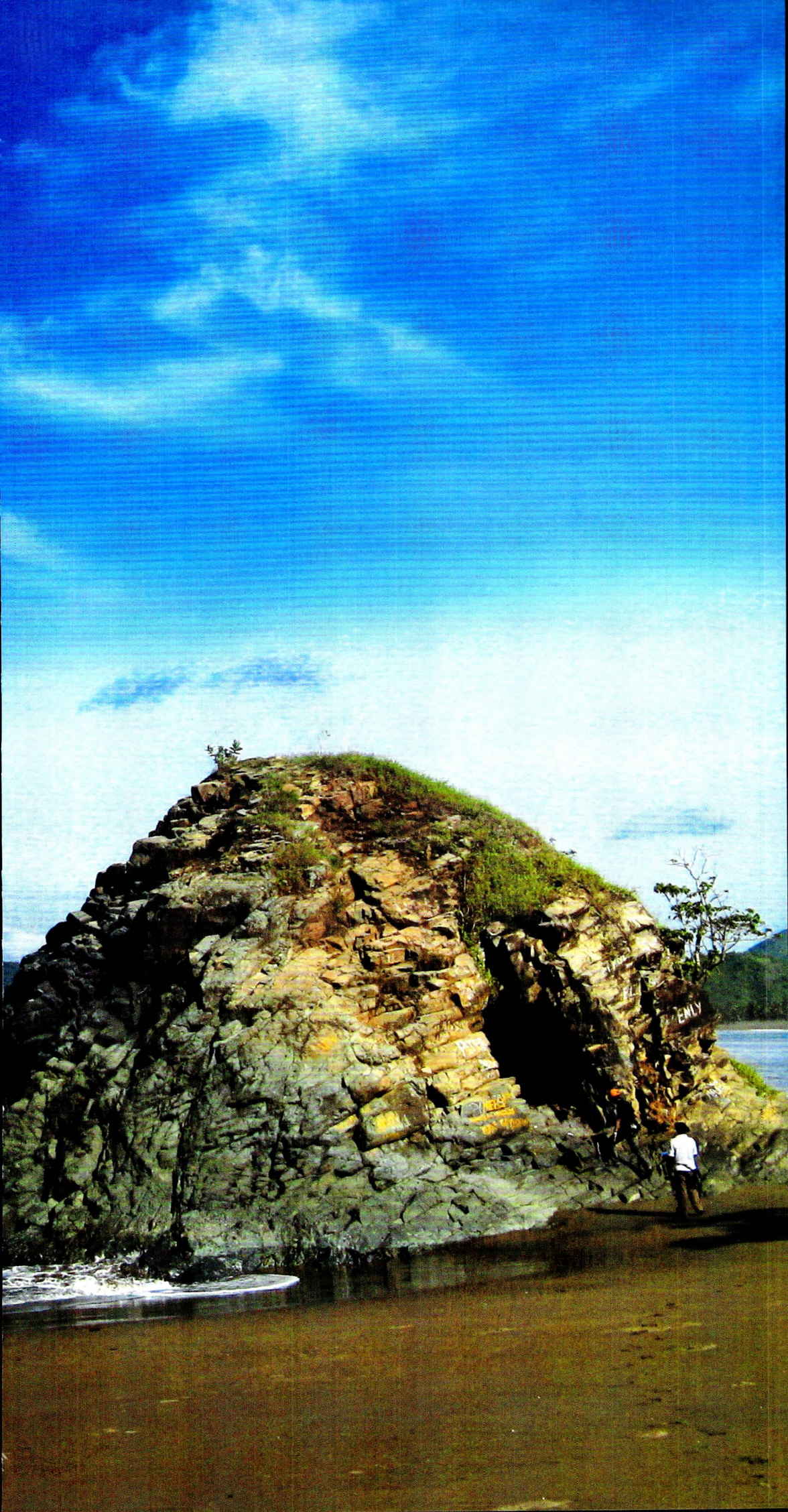
Torre, Tidore

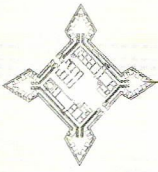


Tahoela, Tidore









FORTS IN INDONESIA : **World War II Fortifications**

Remains of the World War II

The Japanese Occupation (1942-1945) left traces in the forms of defensive caves as well as defensive posts throughout Indonesia. Forts as had been built by the Dutch, the British and the Portuguese in the old days were rendered obsolete by modern warfare. In addition to re-using Dutch-era forts, the Japanese built more pillboxes, which were scattered along the coast as their first line defenses. Should the enemy manage to get further inland, the Japanese already prepared defensive caves (natural and artificial)—quite effective in blocking the Allied forces advances—which were also used as air-raid shelters, hide-outs, as well as armories.

During the Pacific War, Papua and the Moluccas were deemed by both the Japanese and the Allied forces as strategic locations for ensuring their victories. The Japanese saw the locations as defensive key to repel Allied forces' advances from the east and the south. Whereas the Allied forces considered the locations as important for realizing their planned advances to the Philippines, onward toward Japan.

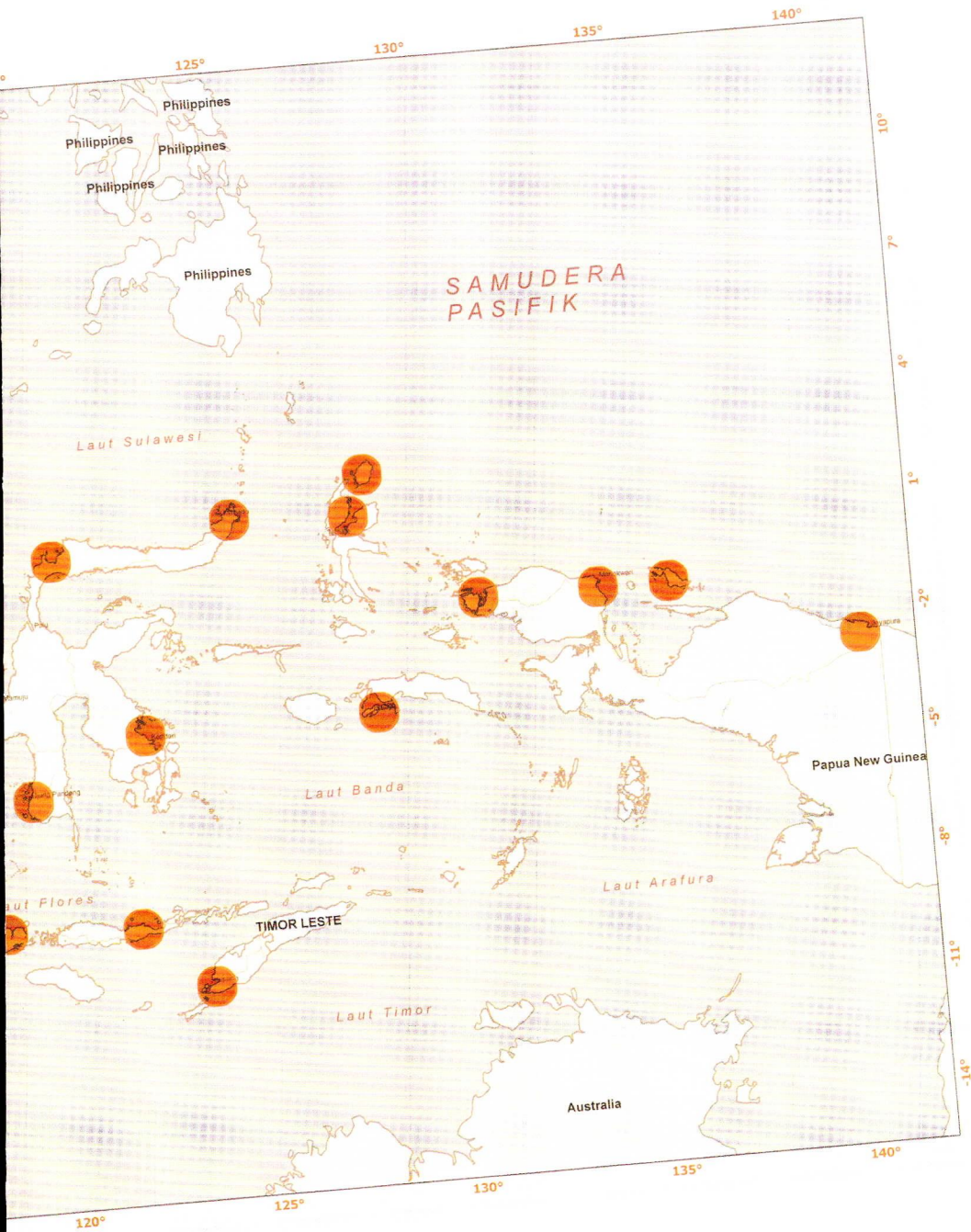
Unlike the eastern parts of Indonesia, which were regarded as the front line of the battles between the two sides, Java and Sumatra were relatively afar from the heat of the battles of the Pacific War. Nevertheless, the Japanese built defensive system along the southern coast of Java, fearing an Allied attack from the Indian Ocean.

The oil rich East Kalimantan (East Borneo) had been a jewel target for the Japanese during their initial invasion. The Dutch, who had been exploiting the oil wealth since the early 20th century, attempted to defend the oil fields by constructing defensive structures such as bunkers. Japanese invasion prompted the beaten Dutch to destroy the oil fields' installations, to prevent the Japanese from using them. The Japanese did not control the oil fields for long, however, as the Allied forces defeated them in the area.

Manado and Kendari had been two important defensive bases for the Dutch in Sulawesi (Celebes) during the early part of the war. However, the two cities quickly fell to the Japanese. During the course of the war, the Japanese constructed various defensive structures, such as pillboxes, bunkers, and air strips at several areas in Sulawesi.



*Distribution Map Of World War II
Defense Structures Heritage In Indonesia*



1

3406SW

Merapi Japanese Defense System

Desa Turgo – Kaliurang - Glagaharjo,
Kecamatan Pakem - Cangkringan,
Kabupaten Sleman.
1942 – 1945 / Japanese

The defense system on the slope of the active volcano merapi, comprise of 3 caves, pillboxes and bunkers.

2

3405SW

Blambangan Japanese Cave

RT.07, RW.06, Dusun Blambangan, Desa Jogotirto, Kecamatan Berbah, Kabupaten Sleman.
1942 – 1945 / Japanese

The cave on the lime hill was made by drilling a horizontal cavity. There are two caves close to each other. The first has four gateways made of plastered red bricks inter-connected by a tunnel inside the cave, while the second has one gateway. Today the cave has become a tourist spot.

3

1606SW

Lorong Hikmah Defense System

RT 22/23, Kelurahan Talang Putri, Kecamatan Plaju, Kota Palembang.
1942 – 1945 / Japanese

Located within the crowd settlement area in the center of Palembang. This Japanese air defense complex is consisting of 4 cannon platform with a hexagonal plan made from concrete.

4

1604SW

Bunker at Jl Jend. Sudirman

Kecamatan Sematang Borang, Kota Palembang.
1942 – 1945 / Japanese

Located in the center of Palembang, this bunker is surrounded by offices and settlement. This rectangular bunker has an underground space which equipped with air circulation. There is also an escape tunnel in this location. The tunnel was predicted ended at the side of Musi river.

5

1214SW

Padang Sidempuan Dutch Cave

Kampung Belanda, Kelurahan Wek II, Kecamatan Padang Sidempuan Utara, Kota Padang Sidempuan.
n.d. / Dutch

Located within the settlement area adjacent to municipal offices in the center of Padang Sidempuan. This cave is believed penetrating to the Huraba Fort, a 20 km distance from this location.

6

1210SW

Bunker at Kota Medan

Jl. Gatot Subroto KM 4,5 Kelurahan Sei Sikambing C II, Kecamatan Medan Helvetia, Kota Medan.
1942 – 1945 / Japanese

The bunker is the only remaining structure from World War II period in the city of Medan. The square shaped bunker with cylindrical concrete roof is now used as a house

7

1314SW

Bukittinggi Japanese Cave

Jl. Panorama, Kampung Panorama,
Kelurahan Kayu Kubu, Kecamatan
Guguak Panjang, Kota Bukittinggi.
1942 – 1945 / Japanese

The cave, located in a valley with the river beneath it. The cave has several gateways. There are 12 barracks, 12 sleeping rooms, 6 ammunition rooms, 2 eating rooms and one meeting room. It is a popular tourist destination in Bukittinggi.

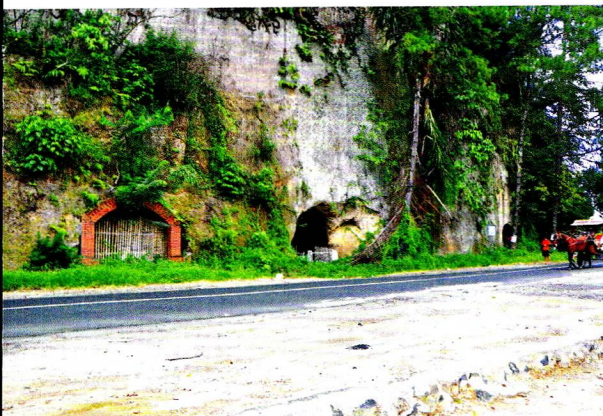
8

7112SW

Kawangkoan Defense System

Jl. Tomohon – Kawangkoan, Desa Kiawa,
Kecamatan Kawangkoan, Kabupaten
Minahasa Induk.
1942 – 1945 / Japanese

Located on a slope of the rocky hills where the river Ranowangko is running below, at the north of small city Kawangkoan. There are 2 caves in this area. Each cave has several gateways which are interconnecting inside. At present the cave has become one of the tourist objects in this area.



9

7107SW

Belang Pillbox

Desa Buku, Kecamatan Belang,
Kabupaten Minahasa Tenggara.
1942 – 1945 / Japanese

These pillboxes are located within the fisherman village in the coast, facing the Maluku strait. Belang defense system comprise of 6 pillboxes, with 3 pillboxes are quite intact. One pillbox is heavily damaged; the other two pillboxes are starting to submerged on the beach.



10

7103SW

Tasuka Defense System

Il. Tondano - Kasas, Kampung Tasuka, Kelurahan Tasuka, Kecamatan Kakas, Kabupaten Minahasa, Induk

1940 – 1941 / Dutch

This defense system located on the southeast side of lake Tondano. This defense system was used to protect water planes (Catalina). During the war on December 1942, seven Japanese fighter planes had destroyed 4 Catalina and 1 KNILM. Since then it was abandoned. There are 3 buildings and a pier on the bank of the lake. Currently the airplane landing piers has become a tourist site.

11

7434SW

Pillbox at Jl. D.I. Panjaitan

Jln. D.I. Panjaitan, Kelurahan Lepo Lepo, Kecamatan Baruga, Kota Kendari

1942 – 1945 / Japanese

These two concrete pillboxes are located on an empty lot along the street in the city center. The diameter of each pillbox is 240 cm, with the height of 162 cm. One of the pillboxes has been overturned upside down during the construction of a fence of PLN (State Electrical Company) office.



12

7432SW

Mandongga Japanese Cave

Il. Kampang, Mo Lama, Kampung Angaj Lowu, Kelurahan Alolama, Kecamatan Mandonga, Kabupaten Kendari

1942 – 1945 / Japanese

The cave is located in a densely population settlement on the hills of Kendari. There are four entrance passages that are still visible now.

13

7322SW

Pare Pare Japanese Cave

Il. Jendral Ahmad Yani Km.1, Kelurahan Mallusetasi, Kecamatan Ujung, Kota Pare Pare

1942 – 1945 / Japanese

The cave has 4 gateways facing northwest, and located within the densely populated settlement along the road close to Pare-Pare. The Japanese used the bay of Pare Pare as the airbase for Catalina planes, and used as a shelter against air raid. The construction of the caves and tunnels were done by 'romusha' from Surabaya.

14

7307SW

Batangase Bunkers

Perumahan Dinas Perhubungan, Kampung Batangase, Kelurahan Hasanuddin, Kecamatan Mandai, Kabupaten Maros

1942 – 1945 / Japanese

This concrete bunker is located within a densely populated settlement close to the airport. All 7 Japanese bunkers were built during world War II, used as underground shelter against air attacks at Mandai airbase (now Hasanudin airport).

These 'z' shaped bunkers still in good condition, and planned to used as a tourist object.

15

9101SW

General Mac Arthur Headquarters

Jaya Ikar Forest, Kecamatan Sentani, Kabupaten Jayapura

1944 / The Allied (Gen. Mac Arthur)

The headquarter is located on the top of the mountain with a view to Sentani Lake. There are no settlement in this area since it is used as a military training ground. This headquarters was used by the Allied under the command of General Mac Arthur to lead to the Philippines and to cut Japanese supply line in Southeast Asia. After neutralizing the Japanese defense at Rabaul in 1944, The Allied forces then moved along the northern coast of Papua, and finally make a base in Jayapura. On 6th of June 1944, the Allied military operation to seize Hollandia (Papua) from Japanese declared as successful.

There are several former Allied military barracks which are still intact and now used by the Indonesian Army as a military base. All the buildings are rectangular with vaulted ceiling.

16

9202SW

Yefman Island Defense System

Desa Yefman, Kecamatan Salsan, Kota, Kabupaten Raja Ampat.

1942 – 1945 / Japanese

This defense system is located in a small and flat area in Yefman Island. The Japanese built a runway in the island during World War II, and after the war, the airbase turned into airport of Sorong city. This defense system consists of airbase, pillboxes and caves.

17

5203SW

Tanjung Ringgit Japanese Cave

Tanjung Ringgit, Kampung Sekanoh, Kecamatan Jenowatu, Kabupaten Lombok Timur.

ca 1942 – 1945 / Jepang

The Japanese defense system comprising four caves and used as a fortification to defend against attacks from the sea. Today, the cave has become a tourist spot.



General Mac Arthur Headquarters, Jayapura

18

5205SW

Lakei Japanese Cave

Kampung Lakey, Desa Hu'u, Kecamatan Hu'u, Kabupaten Dompu.

1942 – 1945 / Japanese

Lakei cave is located on the hill near the tourist beach of Lakei. The cave is a natural cave that was enlarged. On the south wall is a big recess utilized as the sentry box. On the upper part of the cave is a fortification structure made of stones with cement. It may have been utilized as a war facility. It is not well maintained, but occasionally visited by local tourists.

19

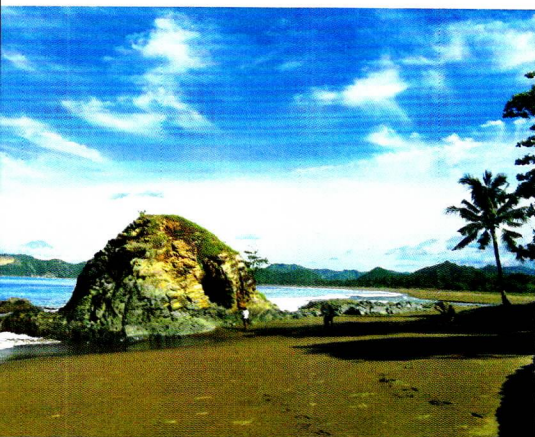
5211SW

Poto Batu Defense System

Poto Batu, Kampung Bertong, Desa Labuan Lalar, Kecamatan Taliwang, Kabupaten Sumbawa Barat.

1942 – 1945 / Japanese

Located along the beach, the defense system is made on a big boulder. Between this big boulder and the cliff on its east side, a connecting ditch was dug. The banks of the ditch was strengthened with stone and bricks bound with cement adhesive. Today the ditch is not visible except remnants of stones and bricks scattered around.



20

1128SW

Anoi Itam Pillbox

Kelurahan Anoi Itam, Kecamatan Sukajaya, Kota Sabang.

1942 – 1945 / Japanese

These 5 pillboxes are located on a hill facing the Malacca strait. Some restoration project had been done to these pillboxes. Today these pillboxes are function as a tourist object.

21

5202SW

Bunker at Tanjung Ringgit

Tanjung Ringgit, Kampung Sekaroh, Desa Pamongkang, Kecamatan Jerowaru, Kabupaten Lombok Timur.

1942 – 1945 / Japanese

The bunker is located in the hill area on the south coast of Tanjung Ringgit. The bunker comprises four concrete arched structures with big cannon of 150 mm caliber of the Vickers Armstrong type. Adjacent to the bunker is ammunition storage and hiding place of the personnel.

22

5201SW

Gili Trawangan Defense System

Desa Gili Indah, Kecamatan Pemenang, Kabupaten Lombok Barat.

ca 1942 – 1945 / Japanese

Gili Trawangan Defense System comprises one bunker and two caves. It was built to hold the attacks coming from the sea. It is not a tourist spot, but occasionally visited by some foreign tourist.

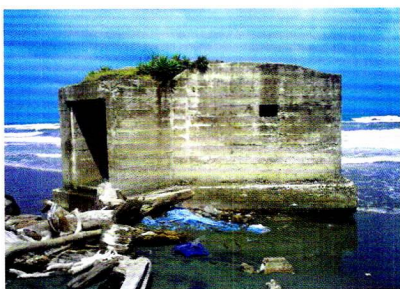
23

1116SW

Pillbox Ujong Kareueng

Jl. Banda Aceh - Krung Raya, Kecamatan Mesjid Raya, Kabupaten Aceh Besar.
1942 - 1945 / Japanese

This polygonal concrete pillbox is located on the beach, surrounded by coconut plantation and tourist spot.



24

1115SW

Lampaya Pilbox

Desa Lampaya, Kecamatan Lhoknga, Kabupaten Aceh.
1942 - 1945 / Japanese

Located in the swamp area and surrounded by the coconut plantation. This pillbox has round plan and divided into 2 parts, upper and lower level. There are some loops on the upper and lower walls.



25

1114SW

Duroeng Pilbox

Jl. Mesjid Raya, Desa Duroeng, Kecamatan Mesjid Raya, Kabupaten Aceh Besar.
1942 - 1945 / Japanese

These 3 pentagonal concrete pillboxes are located on the beach surrounded by coconut plantation. One of the pillbox located in the sea, half of the structure is drowned. The others are located in the coconut plantation nearby



26

8227SW

Bunker at Lolobata

Desa Lolobata, Kecamatan Lolobata, Kabupaten Pulau Halmahera Timur, Halmahera Island
1942 - 1945 / Japanese

The Lolobata defensive line lies from the beach of Kao Village to Lolobata Village. Bunkers to contain troops (as resting and refuge places) can still be seen today.

27

8208MW

Airbase at Pitu

Desa Daruba, Kecamatan Morotai Selatan, Kabupaten Malakulana Utara, Morotai Island

1942 – 1945, Japanese then continued by The Allied

It is located on the coast along the south and southwest coast of the island. The fighting in Morotai began when Allied troops landed at the southwest of Morotai at 1944. The Allied should win the war here in order to reach the Philippines. The war continued until the end of World War II, and the Japanese army suffered with great casualties due to disease and starvation. This airbase currently is used by the Indonesian Air force as a Morotai Island Airfield.

28

8146SW

Bunker at Latuhalat

Desa Latuhalat, Kecamatan Nusaniwe, Kota Ambon, Pulau Ambon.

1942 – 1945 / Japanese

The bunker, located on a hilly area with the Seram Sea on its west side is a square concrete structure with big cannon and a barrel that has been cut. Part of its upper side has turned into a garden while another part is overgrown by shrubs.

29

8151SW

Laha Pillbox

Jl. Benteng Kota Laha, RT, 001, RW, 01, Desa Laha, Kecamatan Baguala, Kota Ambon, Pulau Ambon.

1942 – 1945 / Japanese

There are four circular pillboxes with doors and shooting windows located on the south coast of

Pattimura Airport. Two of them are in Laha village; on one of them, the Monument of Student Army has been placed, equipped with stairs to reach the top. One pillbox is located in the swamps and is already overgrown by shrubs; nevertheless, it is still visible and recognizable.

30

8147SW

Nusaniwe-Eri Defense System

Dusun Eri, Kelurahan Nusaniwe, Kecamatan Nusaniwe, Kota Ambon, Pulau Ambon.

1942 – 1945 / Japanese

The defense system, located in the north coast of Ambon Bay, comprises 16 round bunkers. Six of them are on the beach, one is under the sea, and eight are along the Eri village road and one is inside the kampong. The bunker in the sea is visible during low tide. The top parts of several bunkers have demolished.

31

8145SW

Air Salobar 2 Defense System

Dusun Airsalobar, Desa Amabusa, Kecamatan Nusaniwe, Kota Ambon, Pulau Ambon.

1942 – 1945 / Japanese

The defense system is in the middle of kampong / village, and consists of bunkers and pillboxes. The bunkers are square and polygonal while the pillboxes are round with doors and shooting windows. Several of them have underground rooms and tunnels inter-connecting the bunkers.

32

1806B

Krui Pillbox

Kelurahan Pasar Krui, Kecamatan Pesisir Tengah, Kabupaten Lampung Barat.

1942 - 1945 / Japanese

Two pillboxes are found on the beach close to settlement area and the Krui market. One pillbox with hexagonal shaped is located on top of a cliff, while the other is located on the coast.

33

6408SW

Klandasan Defense System

Jl. Tanjungpura IV, Kelurahan Klandasan Ulu, Kecamatan Balikpapan Selatan, Kota Balikpapan.

n.d. / Dutch

Located along the beach, the defense system was built by the Dutch to defend the oil city of Balikpapan. Today, some of the remaining structures with arches zinc roof and wooden wall board used as dwellings and dormitories.

34

6406SW

Bunker at Jl. Jend. Sudirman

Jl. Jend. Sudirman, Kelurahan Parapatan, Kecamatan Balikpapan Selatan, Kota Balikpapan.

1942 - 1945 / Japanese

Located along the beach, the bunker was built to recapture and defend the oil city of Balikpapan. The quadrilateral concrete bunker has a small door on one of its sides

35

6402SW

Melak Sendawar Defense System

Kota Melak, Kecamatan Melak, Kabupaten Kutai Barat.

1942 - 1945 / Dutch

The defense system is a secret airbase for emergencies. In January 1942, the Japanese army attacked this defense system and captured it in March 1942. Small group of infantry soldiers guard the runway for emergencies. Today, it was used by the Indonesian Melak Air Force. Some buildings including 9 ammunition storages are still in good condition.

36

6202MW

Puruk Cahu Military Camp

Jl. Merdeka, Kompi Senapan C, Kelurahan Puruk Cahu, Kecamatan Murung, Kabupaten Murung Raya.

1939 / Dutch

Located on the west bank of Barito river, Puruk Cahu military barracks has been a military post used as safe haven for the military police led by Lieutenant Christoffel who conducted a "peace movement" in the Bovendoekoen area in the first half of 1905. Now it becomes military barracks of the Indonesian Army (Markas Kompi Senapan C, TNI AD). Several old Dutch wooden buildings with wooden roof shingles still exist inside the barracks.

37

6104SW

Serukam Defense System

Desa Serukam, Kecamatan Salamantan,
Kabupaten Bengkayang.
1940 – 1942 / Dutch

Located in the highlands west of Bengkayang river, the air defense system comprising a runway for fighters. Adjacent to the runway is the Bethesda Hospital which reutilizes many of the old Dutch buildings.

38

3507SW

Bunker at Baluran

Jl. Raya Situbondo-Banyuwangi, RT.02
RW.01, Dusun Batangan, Desa Wonorejo,
Kecamatan Banyuputih, Kabupaten
Situbondo.
1942 – 1945, Japanese

The bunkers are located at the front garden of a PHPA (*Perlindungan Hutan dan Pelestarian Alam*, or Forestry Protection and Natural Preservation) office in Baluran National Park. There are two concrete bunkers with pillboxes on the upper part. At present, the bunkers have become a tourist destination.



39

6105SW

Singkawang II Defense System

Jl. Lanud Singkawang II, Desa Bange,
Kecamatan Sanggau Ledo, Kabupaten
Bengkayang.
1940 - 1941 / Dutch

Located at Singkawang II Indonesia Air force Base, the defense system was built in 1940 and equipped with four cannons of 20 mm caliber. The objective was to gain time to destroy the oil fields so they wouldn't fall into the hands of the enemy. The plan to build an extensive defense system around the airbase was proposed since August 1941. But not completed when the war broke out. In the end the airbase was destroyed by KNIL (Dutch East Indies Army) in the beginning of 1942.

40

3505SW

Bunker at Watu Dodol

Wana Wisata Watu Dodol, Jl. Raya
Banyuwangi, Desa Ketapang, Kecamatan
Kalipuro, Kabupaten Banyuwangi
1942 – 1945 / Japanese

The defense system, consisting of four concrete bunkers, is located at the Watu Dodol Nature Reserve. One of the bunkers is already destroyed. The defense system has become a tourist site



41

3204SW

Dago Pakar Japanese Cave

Taman Hutan Raya Ir. H. Djuanda,
Jln. Ir. H. Juanda, Desa Cibeunying,
Kecamatan Cimenyan, Kabupaten
Bandung.

1943 – 1945 / Japanese

Japanese cave is located at Djuanda Forest Park, north of Bandung. This defensive cave was constructed by chiseling the rock on a hill. The 'romusha' did the construction works. Probably the Japanese use this fort as command post. During the revolution after the independence, Indonesian army used this fort to store the ammunition. The area is a popular destination visited by locals on weekends.

42

3311SW

Kaligua Japanese Cave

Dusun Kaligua, Desa Paguyangan,
Kecamatan Paguyangan, Kabupaten
Brebes.

1942 – 1945 / Japanese

Located in a tea plantation which has been turned into a tourist spot, the cave has many tunnels and rooms inside it and on the wall are traces of a wooden supporting pile.

43

5105SW

Lembongan Japanese Cave

Desa Lembongan, Kecamatan Nusa
Penida, Kabupaten Klungkung,
ca 1942 – 1945 / Japanese

The two caves in the hills, have a floor plan resembling the letter U. The first cave has a narrow entrance door complemented by a ditch that is reinforced by a 50 cm – 150 cm high layer of stones. The ditch connects

the cave to a well in the northwest side. The second cave has a wider entrance door used as a dwelling place.

44

5103SW

Bunker at Swana

Desa Swana, Kecamatan Nusa Penida,
Kabupaten Klungkung.

1942 – 1945 / Japanese

The bunkers can be found at the Indonesian Navy Post Nusa Penida. The two square bunkers are made of 50 cm thick concrete and the ceiling of each bunker is reinforced by four steel beams. The two bunkers are coastal defense structures equipped with 150 mm caliber cannons of the Vickers-Armstrong type with a reaching distance of 10 – 12 km. The cannons faced the southeast to the sea at Nusa Penida. At present, only one bunker is intact while the other has been destroyed.

45

5104SW

Klungkung Japanese Cave

Jl. Letnan Dua Ida Bagus Puja, Dusun
Banjarangkan, Kecamatan Banjarangkan,
Kabupaten Klungkung.

1942 – 1945 / Japanese

The cave is located along the highway, part of a row of caves that were made by drilling along the slope of a small hill. The caves are of medium and big sizes, comprising 16 cave openings, 14 of which are interconnected through an inside long tunnel. At several cave openings some indentations are observed which indicate that most likely the caves were used as ammunition storages. Two cave openings are not connected to the long tunnel and there are smaller rooms that are used for parking lot of Japanese armed vehicles. Currently, the cave is historical tourist spots.

46

5102SW

Sibanggede Japanese Cave

Jl. Raya Sibang Gede, Desa Sibang,
Kecamatan Abiansema, Kabupaten
Badung.

ca 1942 – 1945 / Japanese

Sibanggede Japanese Cave is located along the Sibanggede Highway. There are two caves located nearby each other. According to Verbeek, they were used only during air raids.



47

5196SW

Penarungan Japanese Cave

Jl. Gunung Sari, Desa Penarungan,
Kecamatan Mengwi, Kabupaten Badung
Tengah.

ca 1942 – 1945 / Japanese

The caves are located along the highway at the cross point of several side roads. Two of them have interconnecting tunnels. During World War II it was utilized by the soldiers living the barracks as a shelter during air raids

48

5101SW

Bedugul Japanese Cave

Danau Bratan, Desa Bedugul, Kecamatan
Baturiti, Kabupaten Baban.

1942 – 1945 / Japanese

The cave is at the bank of Lake Bratan, three gateways and the tunnels are interconnected. Although it is not yet utilized as a tourist spot, the cave is often visited by tourists who visit Lake Bratan.

49

5321SW

Penfui Japanese Defense System

Jl. Adi Sucipto, Kelurahan Penfui,
Kecamatan Maulafa, Kota Kupang.

1942 – 1945 / Japanese

The defense system is on the hill areas right along Adi Sucipto Road, comprising one pillbox and three bunkers. Since 1938, the civil air strip at Penfui had become a transit point for KNILM flights between Jakarta and Sydney. Prior to World War II, in 1941 a number of bombers were stationed there to escort convoys to Australia. In February 1942, due to continuous Japanese bombings, the air strip was abandoned and destroyed. The Japanese who occupied the air strip built bunkers and pillboxes to defend the site.

50

5301SW

Rambemanu Defense System

Desa Mangganipi, Kecamatan Kodi,
Kabupaten Sumba Barat.

n.d. / Unknown

The cave located on the steep slope of a rocky hill, facing one another. There are two gateways and in front

of one of them are a wall made of coral boulders stacked with no adhesive. During World War II (1942-1945) the Japanese army builds several airfields in the area of Sumba. This natural cave was used as a warehouse or shelter. At present, the cave has become a historical tourist spot.

51

5313SW

Mauhau Japanese Defense System

Kampung Wukukalara, Kelurahan Mauhau, Kecamatan Kota Waingapu, Kabupaten Sumba Timur.

1942 – 1945 / unknown

The defense system is in the rice field area, built on a Dutch airfield that was located south-east of Waingapu. During World War II it was enlarged and reinforced by the Japanese to accommodate bombers and fighter planes. The bunkers and pillboxes are built as shelters for the air strip.

52

5308SW

Iligetang Japanese Cave

Desa Iligetang, Kecamatan Alok Barat, Kabupaten Sikka.

ca 1942 – 1945 / Japanese

The two caves are located near the people's dwellings and cornfields, east of Nelle Highway. In April 1943, more than 2,000 Dutch and British prisoners of war were moved from Java to Maumere, Flores. They were ordered to build three air fields and the respective bunkers. The cave was later used by the Japanese army as a shelter and storage. Today, both walls in front of the cave opening are in good condition.

53

5309SW

Nara Japanese Cave

Desa Nara, Kecamatan Nello, Kabupaten Sikka.

ca 1942 – 1945 / Japanese

The cave is on the hill areas and surrounded by cornfields. The cave was used by the Japanese during World War II. In 1942 and 1943 there were prison camps for Dutch and British prisoners as well as Indonesian forced laborers (romushas) in the area. They were forced to build air strips, and probably also to prepare the caves into shelters.





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186					TANJUNG RINGGIT JAPANESE CAVE	5203SW
187			5204	Kab. Sumbawa	PANTAI CAVE JAPANESE CAVE	5204SW
188			5205	Kab. Dompu	LAKEY JAPANESE CAVE	5205SW
189			5206	Kab. Bima	FORT ASAKOTA 2	5206B
190					CENGGU JAPANESE CAVE	5207SW
191					RENDI JAPANESE CAVE	5208SW
192					TONGGORISA JAPANESE CAVE	5209SW
193			5207	Kab. Sumbawa Barat	BALAT DEFENSE SYSTEM	5210SW
194					POTO BATU DEFENSE SYSTEM	5211SW
195			5272	Kota Bima	FORT ASAKOTA 1	5212B
196					LAWATA JAPANESE CAVE	5213SW
197					LEWIMORI JAPANESE CAVE	5214SW
198					TONGGONDOA JAPANESE CAVE	5215SW
199	21	Nusa Tenggara Timur	5301	Kab. Sumba Barat	DEFENSE CAVE RAMBEMANU	5301SW
200			5302	Kab. Timor Tengah Selatan	FORT FATILO	5302B
201					FORT NONE	5303B
202					FORT NUNKOLO	5304B
203			5304	Kab. Belu	TELUK GURITA DEFENSE SYSTEM	5305SW
204			5306	Kab. Flores Timur	FORT LOHAYONG / HENRICUS	5306B
205			5307	Kab. Sikka	FORT MAUMERE	5307B
206					ILIGETANG DEFENSE SYSTEM	5308SW
207					NARA DEFENSE SYSTEM	5309SW
208			5308	Kab. Ende	FORT MARILONGA	5310B
209					FORT PULAU ENDE	5311B
210					PILLBOX IPPU	5312SW
211			5311	Kab. Sumba Timur	MAUHAU DEFENSE SYSTEM	5313SW
212			5314	Kab. Rote Ndao	FORT FIULAIN	5314B
213					FORT MANDO'O	5315B
214			5318	Kab. Sumba Barat	FORT WIKITIMU	5316B
215			5371	Kota Kupang	FORT CONCORDIA	5317B

No.	Σ / FORT	Province	Prov. Code	Municipality/ City	FORT	Fort Code
216					BUNKER AT BAKUNASE	5318SW
217					LILIBA 1 JAPANESE CAVE	5319SW
218					LILIBA 2 JAPANESE CAVE	5320SW
219					PENFUI DEFENSE SYSTEM	5321SW
220	5	Kalimantan Barat	6102	Kab. Pontianak	FORT KOTA BATU	6101B
221			6105	Kab. Melawi	FORT MEMPAWAH HILIR	6102B
222			6107	Kab. Bengkayang	FORT NANGA PINOH	6103B
223					SERUKAM DEFENSE SYSTEM	6104SW
224					SINGKAWANG II DEFENSE SYSTEM	6105SW
225	2	Kalimantan Tengah	6205	Kab. Barito Utara	FORT MUARATEWEH	6201B
226			6212	Kab. Murung Raya	PURUK CAHU MILITARY CAMP	6202MW
227	4	Kalimantan Selatan	6301	Kab. Tanahlaut	FORT TABANIO	6301B
228			6306	Kab. Hulu Sungai Selatan	FORT MADANG	6302B
229			6311	Kab. Balangan	FORT TUNDAKAN	6303B
230			6371	Kota Banjarmasin	FORT TATAS	6304B
231	24	Kalimantan Timur	6402	Kab. Kutai Kertanegara	FORT AWANGLONG	6401B
232			6407	Kab. Kutai Barat	MELAK-SENDAWAR DEFENSE SYSTEM	6402SW
233					BUNKER AT SUNGAI MARIAM	6403SW
234					SANGA-SANGA DEFENSE SYSTEM	6404SW
235			6471	Kota Balikpapan	MUARA	6405SW
236					BUNKER AT GUNUNG PIPA	6406SW
237					BUNKER AT SUDIRMAN	6407SW
238					GUNUNG MERIAM DEFENSE SYSTEM	6408SW
239					KLANDASAN DEFENSE SYSTEM	6409SW
240			6473	Kota. Tarakan	MANGGAR DEFENSE SYSTEM	6410SW
241					BUNKER KAMPUNG SATU	6411SW
242					BUNKER PANGLIMA BATUR	6412SW
243					PILLBOX PANTAI AMAL	6413SW
244					PILLBOX SLUMIT PANTAI	6414SW
245					BANDARA JUATA DEFENSE SYSTEM	6415SW
246					GUNUNG LINGKAS DEFENSE SYSTEM	6416SW
247					JUATA LAUT DEFENSE SYSTEM	6417SW
248					KARANGBALIK DEFENSE SYSTEM	6418SW
249					KARUNGAN DEFENSE SYSTEM	6419SW
250					LADANG DEFENSE SYSTEM	6420SW
251					MARCONI DEFENSE SYSTEM	6421SW
252					PENINGKI LAMA DEFENSE SYSTEM	6422SW
253					SIBENGKOK DEFENSE SYSTEM	6423SW
254					TANJUNG PASIR DEFENSE SYSTEM	6424SW
255	13	Sulawesi Utara	7102	Kab. Minahasa Induk	FORT TANAWANGKO	7101B
256					PILLBOX BARGO	7102SW
257					TASUKA DEFENSE SYSTEM	7103SW
258			7105	Kab. Minahasa Selatan	FORT AMURANG	7104B
259			7106	Kab. Minahasa Utara	TONSEA LAMA JAPANESE CAVE	7105SW
260					SAWANGAN JAPANESE CAVE	7106SW
261			7107	Kab. Minahasa Tenggara	PILLBOX BELANG	7107SW
262			7171	Kota Manado	BUNKER TITIWUNGEN	7108SW
263					PILLBOX BAHU	7109SW
264					PILLBOX KOMOLUAR	7110SW
265					PILLBOX WANEA-PAKOWA	7111SW
266			7173	Kab. Tomohon	KAWANGKOAN JAPANESE CAVE	7112SW
267					KAYAWU JAPANESE CAVE	7113SW
268	7	Sulawesi Tengah	7204	Kab. Toli-Toli	PILBOX BAOLAN	7201SW

No.	Σ / FORT	Province	Prov. Code	Municipality/ City	FORT	Fort Code
269			7206	Kab. Marowali	FORT FAFONTOFURE	7202B
270			7206		FORT MATANDAU	7203B
271			7207	Kab. Banggai Kepulauan	FORT BANGKUKO PUSAKO	7204B
272					FORT BEBENGKETAN	7205B
273					FORT KOTA	7206B
274			7208	Kab. Parigi Moutong	TOWERA JAPANESE CAVE	7207SW
275	22	Sulawesi Selatan	7301	Kab. Selayar	FORT BONTOBANGUN	7301B
276					FORT BUKI	7302B
277			7303	Kab. Bantaeng	PILLBOX BANTAENG	7303SW
278			7305	Kab. Takalar	FORT SANROBONE	7304B
279			7306	Kab. Gowa	FORT SOMBA OPU	7305B
280			7307	Kab. Sinjai	FORT BALANGNIPA	7306B
284		7308	7311	Kab. Bone	FORT BAJOE	7307B
281		7309	7308	Kab. Maros	BUNKER AT BATANGASE	7307SW
285					FORT CENRANA	7308B
282					BUNKER AT BONTOA	7308SW
286					FORT TANUNTUNG	7309B
283					BUNKER AT TAROADA	7309SW
287			7312	Kab. Soppeng	FORT PATTOJO	7313B
288			7313	Kab. Wajo	FORT TOSORA	7314B
289					SENGKANG JAPANESE CAVE	7315SW
290			7316	Kab. Enrekang	FORT ALLA	7316B
291					FORT BAMBAPUANG	7318B
292					BUNKER AT AMBAPUANG	7318SW
293			7326	Kab. Toraja Utara	FORT PUNE	7319B
294			7371	Kota Makassar	FORT ROTTERDAM	7320B
295					FORT TALLO	7321B
296			7372	Kota Pare-pare	PARE-PARE JAPANESE CAVE	7322SW
297	38	Sulawesi Tenggara	7401	Kab. Buton	FORT NGGULANGGULA	7401B
298					FORT RONGI	7402B
299					FORT TAKIMPU LIPUGENA	7403B
300					FORT TONGALI	7404B
301					KAMPUNG RANO DEFENSE SYSTEM	7405SW
302			7402	Kab. Muna	FORT KOTA WUNA	7406B
303					FORT LAPADAKU	7407B
304					FORT LOJI	7408B
305					FORT TIWORO	7409B
306					FORT WASIDAKARI	7410B
307			7405	Kab. Konawe Selatan	BUNKER AT TOROBULU	7411SW
308			7407	Kab. Wakatobi	FORT BALUARA	7412B
309					FORT HORUO	7413B
310					FORT KOTATADUNA	7414B
311					FORT LA BOMBA	7415B
312					FORT LIYA	7416B
313					FORT MANDATITONGA	7417B
314					FORT MO'ORI	7418B
315					FORT OIHU	7419B
316					FORT OLLO	7420B
317					FORT PALAHIDU	7421B
318					FORT PALEA	7422B
319					FORT PANGILIA	7423B
320					FORT PATUA WALI	7424B
321					FORT PATUA	7425B
322					FORT RAJAWALI	7426B
323					FORT RAMBIRANDA	7427B
324					FORT TINDOI	7428B
325					FORT TOGOMOLENGO	7429B
326					FORT WATIUH	7430B
327			7471	Kota Kendari	BUNKER AT MATA	7431SW
328					MANDONGA JAPANESE CAVE	7432SW
329					PILLBOX AT JALAN AHMAD YANI	7433SW
330					PILLBOX AT JALAN DI. PANJAITAN	7434SW
331			7472	Kota Bau-Bau	FORT BA'ADIA	7435B
332					FORT KERATON BUTON	7436B

No.	Σ / FORT	Province	Prov. Code	Municipality/ City	FORT	Fort Code
333					FORT SORAWOLIO 1	7437B
334					FORT SORAWOLIO 2	7438B
335	5	Gorontalo	7505	Kab. Gorontalo Utara	FORT MAAS	7501B
336					FORT ORANGE	7502B
337			7571	Kota Gorontalo	FORT OTAHIYA	7503B
338					FORT OTANAHA	7504B
339					FORT ULUPAHU	7505B
340	1	Sulawesi Barat	7601	Kab. Majene	FORT ADOLANG	7601B
341	51	Maluku	8101	Kab. Maluku Tengah	FORT AMSTERDAM	8101B
342			A	Pulau Ambon	FORT HAARLEM	8102B
343					FORT KAPAHABA	8103B
344					FORT LEIDEN	8104B
345					FORT ROTTERDAM	8105B
346					FORT SEITH	8106B
347					FORT URING [AMBON]	8107B
348			B	Pulau Ay	FORT REVENGIE	8108B
349			C	Pulau Banda Besar	FORT CONCORDIA	8109B
350					FORT DENDER	8110B
351					FORT HOLLANDIA [BANDA]	8111B
352					FORT LAKUI	8112B
353					FORT SALOMON	8113B
354					FORT URING [BANDA]	8114B
355			D	Pulau Gunung Api	FORT BATAVIA	8115B
356					FORT CALOMBO	8116B
357					FORT KOTA	8117B
358			E	Pulau Haruku	FORT HOORN	8118B
359					FORT NIEUW ZEELANDIA	8119B
360					FORT OMA	8120B
361					FORT ROHOMONI	8121B
362			F	Pulau Neira	FORT BELGICA	8122B
363					FORT DE POST	8123B
364					FORT NASSAU	8124B
365			G	Pulau Nusa Laut	FORT BEVERWIJK	8125B
366			H	Pulau Saparua	FORT DELFT	8126B
367					FORT DUURSTED	8127B
368					FORT HOLLANDIA-SAPARUA	8128B
369					FORT OUW	8129B
370			I	Pulau Seram	FORT HARDERWIJK	8130B
371					FORT SAWAI	8131B
372					FORT WAHAI	8132B
373			8103	Kab. Maluku Tenggara Barat	FORT DELFTSHAVEN	8133B
374				Pulau Kisar	FORT VOLLENHAVEN	8134B
375					FORT WONRELI	8135B
376			8103	Pulau Leti	FORT BATUMIAUW	8136B
377			8104	Kab. Buru	FORT KAYELI	8137B
378			8106	"Kab. Seram Bagian Barat Pulau Manipa"	FORT WANTROUW	8138B
379			8106	Pulau Seram	FORT OVERBURG	8139B
380					FORT PIRU	8140B
381			8107	Kab. Kepulauan Aru	FORT KOTALAMA	8141B
382			8171	Kota Ambon	FORT NIEUW VICTORIA	8142B
383					FORT PASSO	8143B
384					BUNKER AIRSALOBAR 1	8144SW
385					BUNKER AIRSALOBAR 2	8145SW
386					BUNKER LATUHALAT	8146SW
387					BUNKER NUSANIWE-ERI	8147SW
388					BUNKER PASSO	8148SW
389					PILLBOX BATUGONG	8149SW
390					PILLBOX LAHA 1	8150SW
391					PILLBOX LAHA 2	8151SW

No.	Σ / FORT	Province	Prov. Code	Municipality/ City	FORT	Fort Code
392	45	Maluku Utara	8201	Kab. Halmahera Barat	FORT DODINGA	8201B
393					FORT GAMKONORA	8202B
394					FORT JAILOLO	8203B
395					FORT SABOGA	8204B
396			8202	Kab. Halmahera Tengah	FORT SIDANGOLI	8205B
397					FORT FIDI	8206B
398					BARAK WEDA	8207MW
399					BANDARA PITU	8208MW
400			8203	Kab. Halmahera Utara	BUNKER AT GALELA	8209SW
401					KAO DEFENSE SYSTEM	8210SW
402					FORT BARNEVELD	8211B
403			8204	"Kab. Halmahera Selatan Pulau Bacan"	FORT KOTA LOW	8212B
404					FORT DEN BRIEL	8213B
405					FORT KASIRUTA	8219B
406					FORT BATU	8214B
407			8205	"Kab. Kepulauan Sula"	FORT MAURITIUS	8215B
408					FORT POEWATI	8216B
409					FORT TABILOLO	8217B
410					FORT TAFASOHO	8218B
411			8206	Kab. Halmahera Timur	FORT MALBUFA	8220B
412					FORT SANANA	8221B
413					FORT KAWALO	8222B
414					FORT OSOWOYO	8223B
415			8206	Kab. Halmahera Timur	LOLOBATA 2 JAPANESE CAVE	8224SW
416					PILBOX LOLOBATA 1	8225SW
417					PILBOX LOLOBATA 4	8226SW
418					LOLOBATA 3	8227SW
419			8271	Kota Ternate	FORT BEBE	8228B
420					FORT KALAMATA	8229B
421					FORT KASTELA	8230B
422					FORT KOTA JANJJI	8231B
423					FORT KOTA NAKA	8232B
424					FORT NASSAU	8233B
425					FORT ORANGE	8234B
426					FORT TAKOME	8235B
427					FORT TOLOCCO	8236B
428			8272	Kota Tidore Kepulauan	FORT AKELAMO	8237B
429					FORT COBO	8238B
430					FORT MAREKU	8239B
431					FORT OME	8240B
432					FORT PAYAHE	8241B
433					FORT RUM	8242B
434					FORT TEHOELA	8243B
435					FORT TORRE	8244B
436					FORT TOSEHO	8245B
437	3	Papua	9103	Kab. Jayapura	MAC ARTHUR HEADQUARTER	9101SW
438			9106	Kab. Biak Numfor	RUAR JAPANESE CAVE	9102SW
439			9119	Kab. Supiori	BINSARI JAPANESE CAVE	9103SW
440	3	Irian Jaya Barat	9202	Kab. Manokwari	PILLBOX TAMAN RIA	9201SW
441			9205	Kab. Raja Ampat	PILLBOX PULAU YEFFMAN	9202SW
442			9271	Kota Sorong	PILLBOX PULAU DOOM	9203SW

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GLOSSARY

Alley way, platform between two walls (alley) as foot path on the top of a wall of a fortification.

Baluwarti, outer city wall of Keraton (Palace) in Central Java

Barbican, an advance work protecting the gates of a town or a castle or the approaches to a bridge.

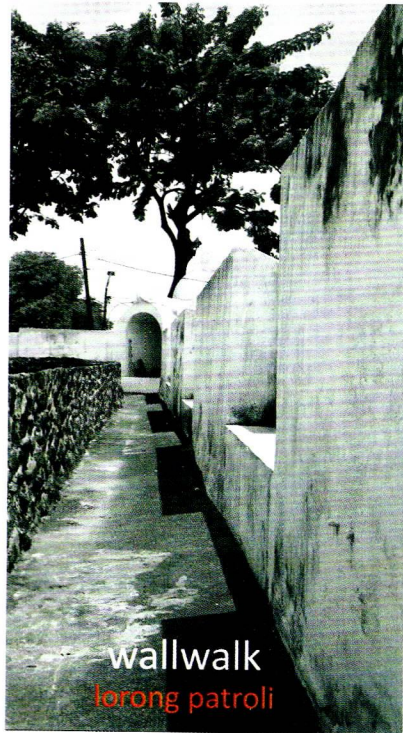
Bartizan, a turret projecting from the top of a tower or a wall.

Barrack building, a building used to accommodate temporary people or military personnel

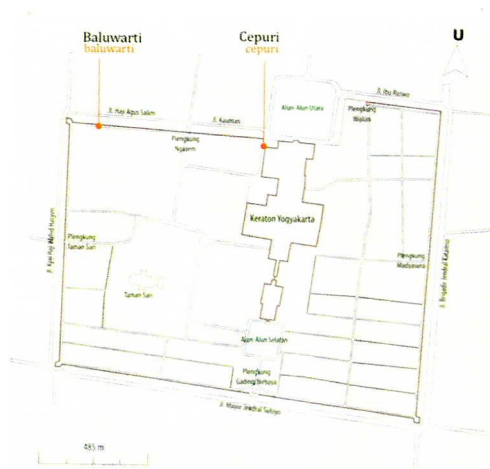
Bastion, a work which projects from the main wall of a fort and is shaped in the form of a pentagon, as developed by Italian engineers.

Battery, installation place for cannons; sometimes built as small independent defense structures

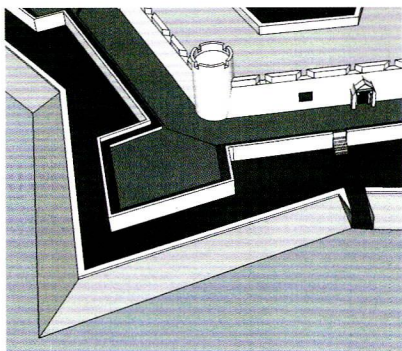
Battlement, a parapet with open spaces built on top of a wall and use for defense or decoration.



Pict.1. Alley way / Wallwalk



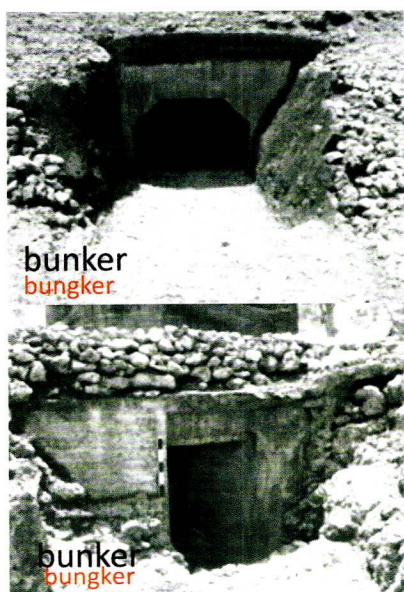
Pict.2. Cepuri and Baluwarti of Keraton Yogyakarta, Central Java



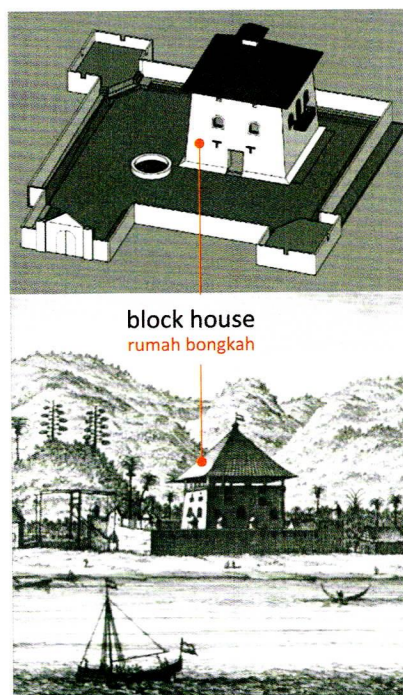
Pict.3. Bastion

Block house, small easily defended building or structure of heavy timbers used as a fort having openings through which weapons are fired; can also function as an observation post.

Bunker, a fortified shelter or chamber often of reinforced concrete that is largely built below ground and provided with openings for guns.

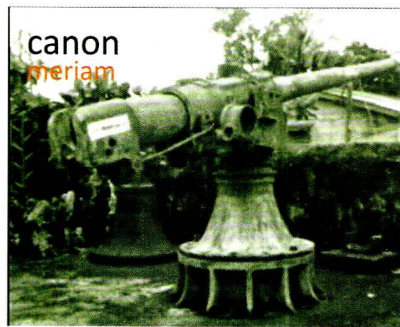


Pict.4. bunker



Pict.5. Blockhouse

Cannon, a large gun consisting of an iron tube or a heavy artillery mounted on a carriage or wheels or on a rotating supporting shaft .



Pict.6. canon

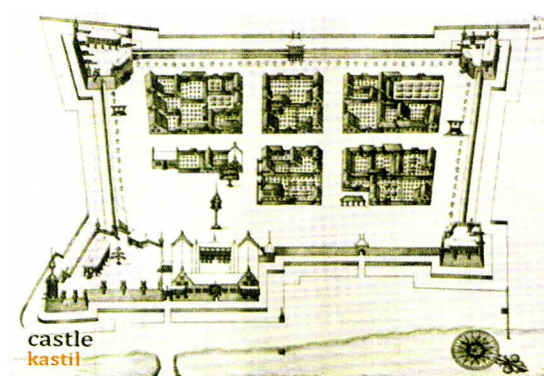
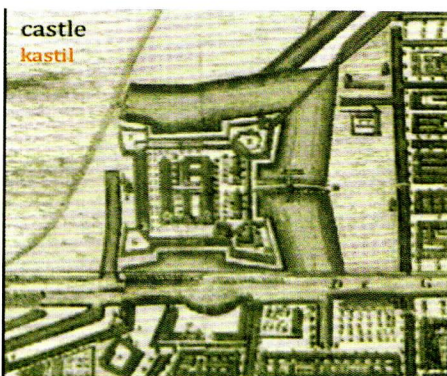
Caponnière, sheltered passage across the ditch providing additional flanking fire for the ditch.



Pict.7. Caponnière

Casemate, a vaulted chamber with a firing port usually set within a rampart of a work, from which artillery can be fired under protection.

Castle, a large fortified building or a complex of buildings, usually with tall solid walls, batlements and a permanent garrison.



Pict.8. castle Batavia and castle Oranye

Cepuri, inner city wall of Keraton (Palace) in Central Java

Citadel, a fort forming part of the defences of a town and fortified both towards the town towards the country.

City wall, a rectangular area enclosed by a fortification wall, with bastions at regular intervals. The two bastions at each corner extend slightly outside the line of the fortifications to provide a better vision on the surrounding countryside and along the length of the wall. (Simon Stevin's Ideal Scheme for a City)

Command, The vertical elevation denoting the height of the crest of the parapet which gives a dominant impression of the work.

Cordon, a semi-circular projection of masonry placed near the top of a wall to throw off the drip of rain and also act as an obstacle to escalade.

Counterguard, a narrow detached-rampart immediately in front of an important work that prevent it from being breached or function as a reserve defense.

Counterscarp, the exterior of the ditch, below the covered way and glacis.

Covered Way, pedestrian way on the outer edge of a ditch protected by a parapet

Crenelle, the gap in an embrasure through which weapons are fired, the spaces between merlon.

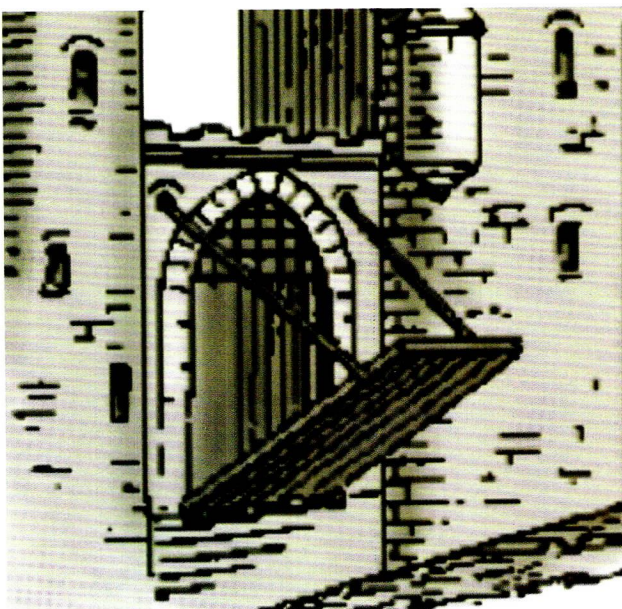
Curtain, fort wall between two bastions

Demibastion, a two sided fortification that consists of a wall facing forward and a wall facing a flank.

Demilune, an out work resembling a bastion with a crescent shaped gorge.

Ditch, the excavation in front of a rampart or surrounding defensive work, it may be wet or dry.

Drawbridge, a bridge that is hinged at one end or in the middle and can be lifted to cut off access to a place or allow something to pass beneath it.



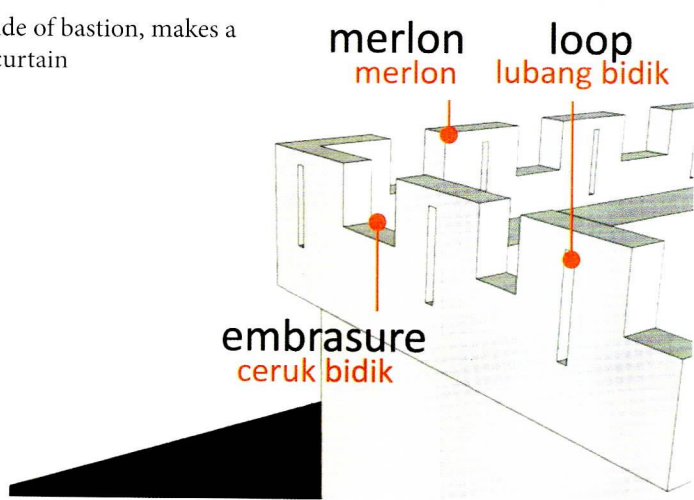
Pict.9. Drawbridge

Embrasure, an opening in a parapet allowing artillery to fire through.

Escarp, the inner wall of a ditch below the rampart

Face, front side of bastion, facing the outer side

Flank, back side of bastion, makes a corner with curtain



Pict.10. Embrasure, Merlon and Loop

Fort, a strong or fortified place strategically located, occupied by troops and maintained for defence, built structurally with rampart, parapet and the glacis and provided with embrasures and traverse. It allows troops to be posted as a first line of defence.

During the initial period of VOC settlement, accommodation requirements were simple and pragmatic. Fortified trading stations were built according to the rules of military architecture. In addition sufficient building space for merchants and their commercial administration, warehouses to store merchandise, a church, a hospital and of course housing for military garrison, including a munitions store, were required. (Cor Passchier, the Past in The Present Architecture in Indonesia)

Fortification, the art or practice of strengthening or creating defences by building a wall, ditch or rampart built in order to strengthen a place defences that can be defended.

Field fortification, a temporary defense work intended to exist for a short limited period. Often constructed in the greatest hurry and sometimes in the presence of the enemy

Forework, part of a defense structure in front of the main rampart

Glacis, The earth on the country sideatr thye ditch sloping outwards from the parapet of the covered wayto expose enemy attacking the work.

Ground sill, the horizontal piece that form the lowest level member of a frame work of supporting structure.

Jagang, a ditch or moat, of city wall in Central Java

Keep, the stronghold or residential part of a castle by extension an independent self defensible structure within a fort.

Loop, an opening in the parapet of a fortification or of an embrasure. (see picture 10)

Martello tower, a fort in the form of a small circular tower especially one built on the coast for defense against invasion.

Merlon, the up standing section of a parapet between the embrasures behind which the defenders can shelter. (see picture 10)

Moat, common for ditch

Palisades, an obstacle or fence of pointed wooden stakes. May be found surmounting a motte or in the center of a dry ditch.

Parapet, a bank or earth ora wall over which a soldier may fire also known as a breastwork.

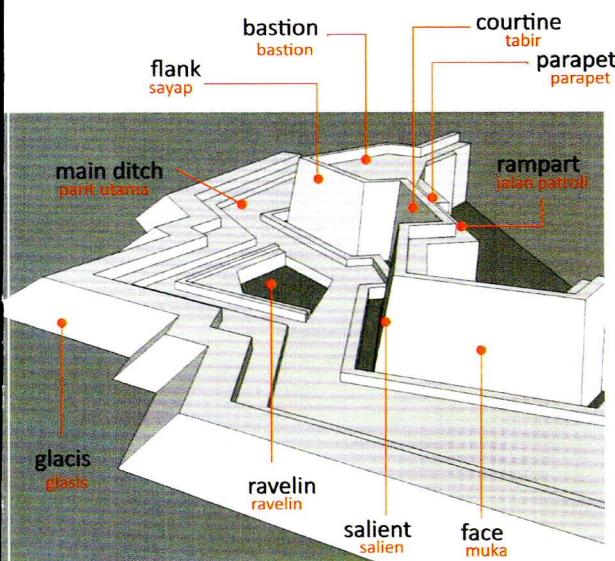
Permanent fort, properly built fortress constructed in time of peace to protect the area against future attack of the enemy. Since 1853, forts in the Dutch Indies that were permanently armed by a garrison were classified into four categories. Categories 1 and 2 were for forts to defend against a European enemy (only in Java). Categories 3 and 4 were considered suitable to defend against indigenous enemies.

Polygonal fort, multi-angle fort with straight flanks with caponnières instead of bastions.

Rampart, a bank of earth behind a ditch on top of which is formed a parapet. It is generally built from earth excavated from the ditch and serves to give command to the parapet.

Retrenchment, the reduction or cutting back of a wall.

Ravelin, a work constructed outside the curtain, of two faces meeting a salient angle, with two demi gorges. Used to cover the curtain, the gates, or the flank of a bastion.



Pict. 11. Ravelin

Redoubt, a close, independent, work , of sqaure or polygonal trace without bastion.

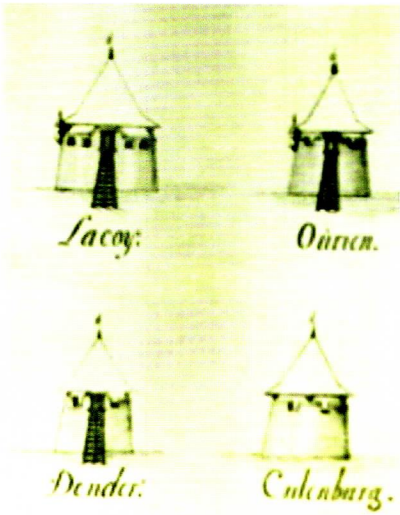
Rondelle / round bastion, is a round or circular figure or object, e.g. panel, window or niche.

Ravelin, triangle outwork, placed in the ditch in front of a curtain or entrance gate.

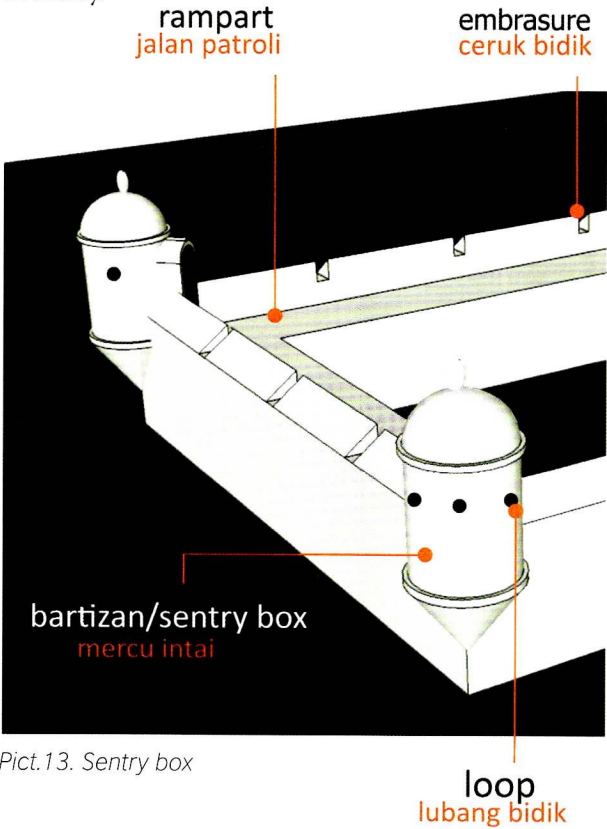
Redoubt, a small defense wirj. VOC redoubts had a defendable tower of three floors with a high roof. It is encircled by bastions or a fence

Salient, a line of defence which thrusts out towards the enemy .Thus the point of a bastion is the ‘salient angle’

Sentry box, a small tower in which sentries keep watch or make a look out for the approach of enemy.



Pict.12. Redoubt



Pict.13. Sentry box

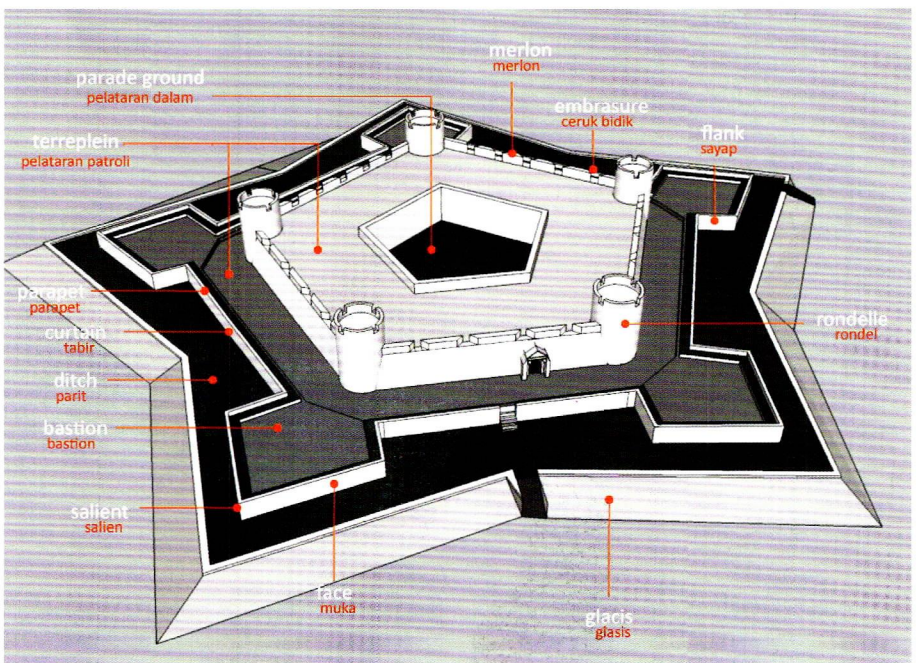
Terreplain, an open space inside the fort, could be a wide walkway

Tenaillon, a work sometimes placed before each face of a ravelin, leaving the salient angle exposed.

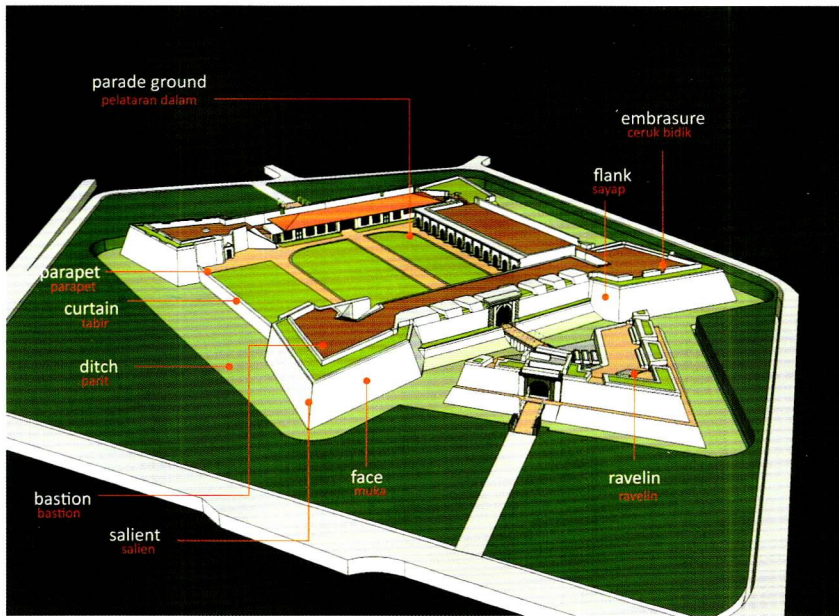
Wall, embankment around a defense structure provided with a parapet

Walk way / walkwall, platform as foot path on the top of a wall of a fortification.

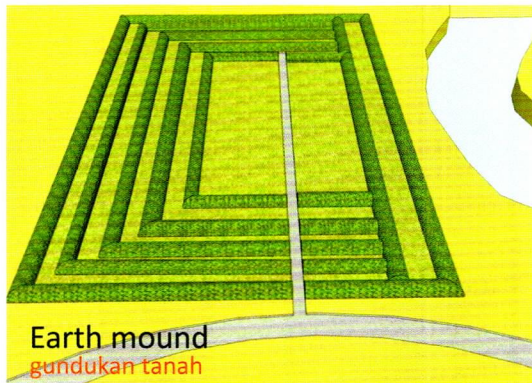
Watch tower, a high tower in which sentries keep watch or make a look out for the approach of enemy.



Pict.14. Elements of fort Belgica, Banda, Maluku



Pict.15. Fort Marlborough, Bengkulu



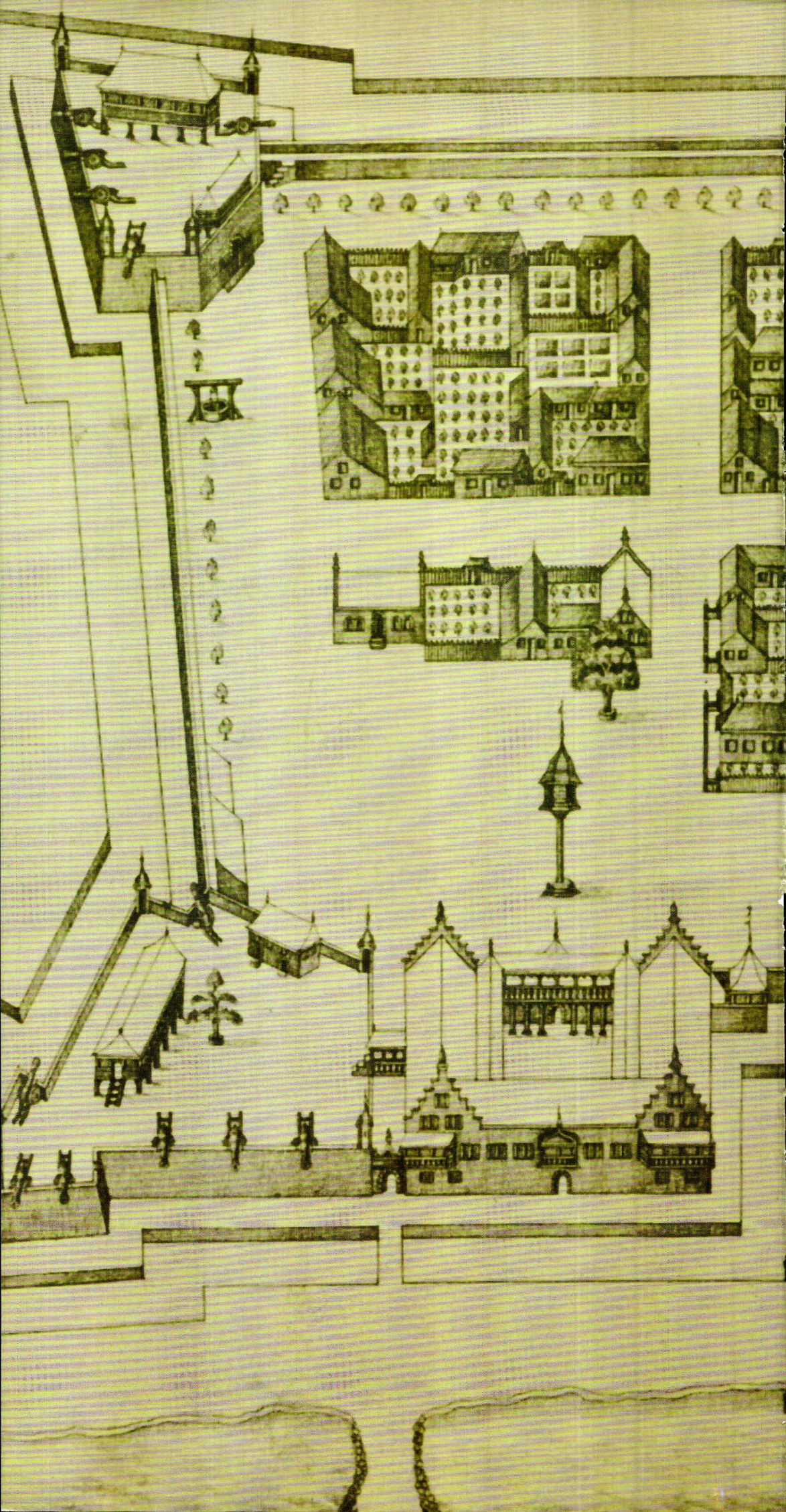
Pict. 16. Earth mound of Benteng Tujuh Lapis, at Riau

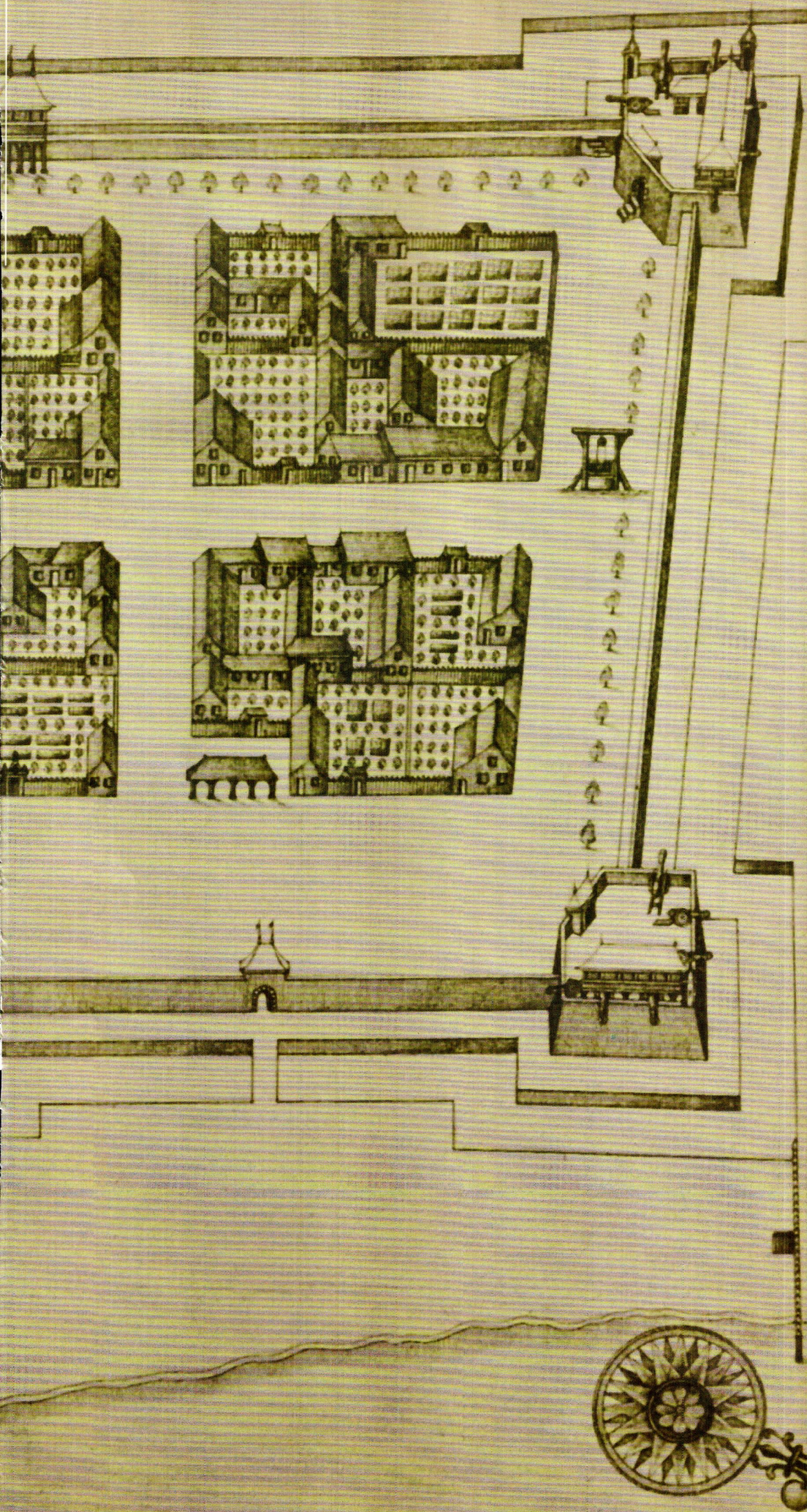


Pict.17. Earth mound of Benteng Raden Inten, at Lampung Selatan

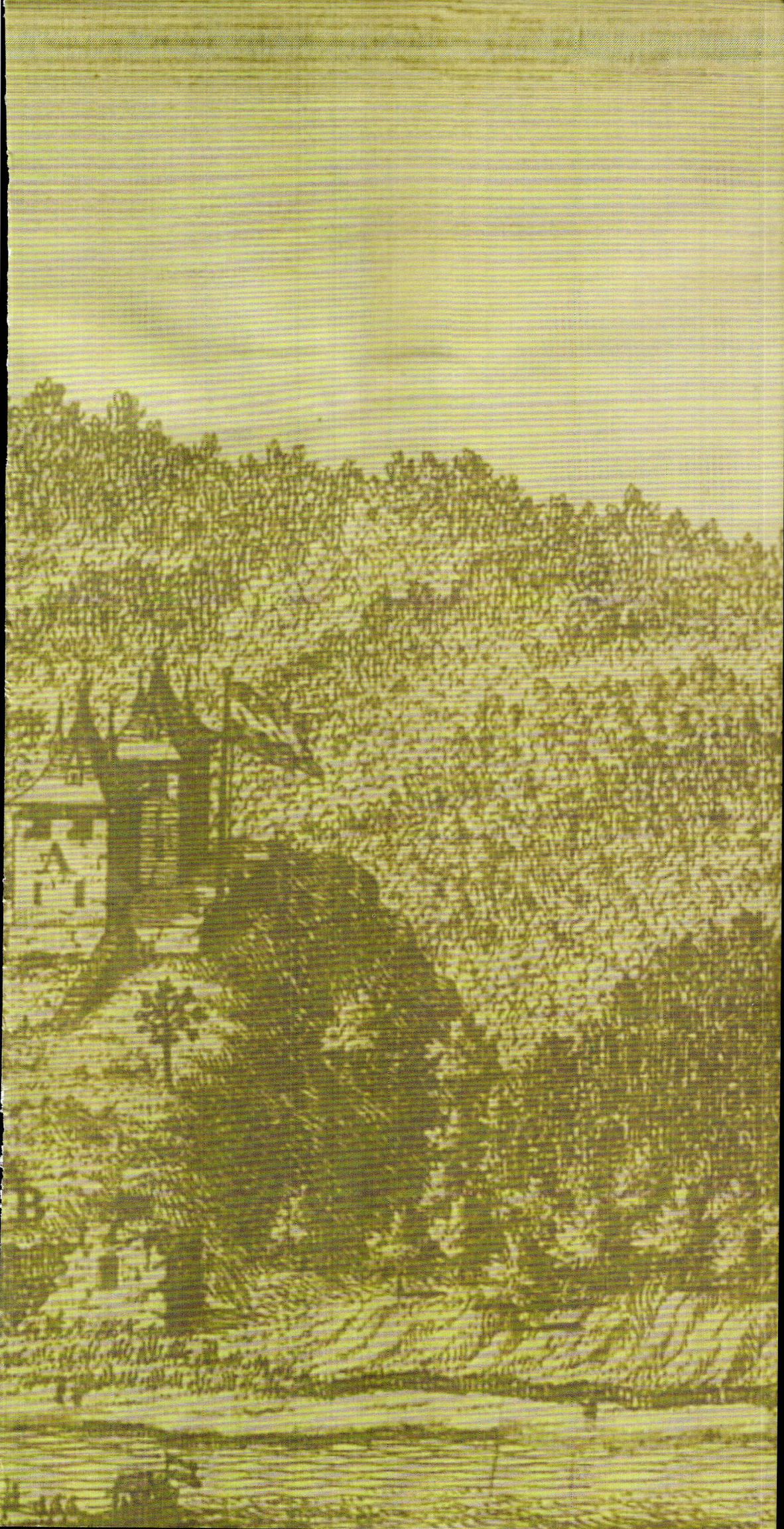
List of Words

English	Indonesia
Alley way	Lorong patroli
Bastion	Bastion
Bartizan	Menara / Mercu
Battery	Baterei
Block house	Rumah bongkah
Bunker	Bunker
Canon	Meriam
Caponnière	Kaponir
Casemate	Kazemat
Castle	Kastil
City wall	Tembok kota
Curtain	Tabir
Ditch / Moat	Parit
Drawbridge	Jembatan jungkit
Embrasure	Ceruk bidik
Face	Muka bastion
Flank	Sayap bastion
Fort	Benteng
Loop	Lubang intai
Martello	Martelo
Merlon	Merlon
Parade ground	Pelataran dalam
Parapet	Parapet
Ramp	Rampa
Ravelin	Ravelin
Redoubt	Redut
Rondell	Rondel
Salient	Salien
Sentry box	Mercu intai
Terreplein	Pelataran patroli
Walkwall / walkway / rampart	Jalan patroli









Tanggal kembali

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