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FOREWORD

Yogyakarta known not only as cultural city but also as struggling city, it was caused by the role of Yogyakarta and its people through the history. There were many important historical events that influenced the existence of Indonesia happened at Yogyakarta, such as Javanese war in 1825 led by Prince Diponegoro (Son of Sultan Hamengku Buwono III), Yogyakarta as the capital city of Indonesia in 1946-1949 initiated by Sultan Hamengku Buwono IX, the most successful attack of Indonesian army against Dutch (massive attack March 1, 1949) and others. Then, to visualize the Indonesian history in Yogyakarta for educating young generations especially, Sultan Hamengku Buwono IX worked together with Minister of Education and Culture (Dr. Dardji Rusu) establishing museum that occupied former Fort Vredeburg in 1984. The museum exhibition consists of 55 dioramas that depicted the progress of Indonesian history from Javanese war in 1925 until the announcement of Pancasila guideline in 1974.

When there was museum revitalization project started in 2010, Fort Vredeburg Yogyakarta Museum was developed based on visitor’s needs. Now, diorama fulfilled with touchscreen LCD to inform detail historical information. There are also many museum collection objects that are displayed in diorama to present the evidence of the past.

To publish the new image of museum and to accompany visitor’s visitation, we arranged the guide book of Fort Vredeburg Yogyakarta Museum. It is contain of visitation route, a brief history of Fort Vredeburg Yogyakarta Museum, building information, exhibition information and map of museum location. We hope this book can fulfill visitor’s desire to gain museum information. If you have any suggestion and critic related to museum services, you can write on the last page of this book or you can send email to: vredeburg@kmddikbud.go.id.

Finally, I say big thankful for your visitation and promote Fort Vredeburg Yogyakarta Museum in your country!

Director of Fort Vredeburg Yogyakarta Museum

Drs. Suharja
NIP. 196508071993031001

THE GUIDE BOOK OF VREDEBURG YOGYAKARTA MUSEUM
A BRIEF HISTORY
OF FORT VREDEBURG YOGYAKARTA MUSEUM

The construction of Vredeburg Fort was closely related with the birth of Yogyakarta Kingdom (Keraton Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat). The birth of Yogyakarta Kingdom was caused by “Giyanti Agreement”. It happened on February 13th, 1755 to reconcile the civil war between Pangeran Mangkubumi and Susuhunan Paku Buwono III supported by the Dutch. It divided the territory of Mataram Kingdom into two palaces: Kasultanan Yogyakarta (Yogyakarta Kingdom) ruled by Pangeran Mangkubumi titled Sri Sultan Hamengku Buwono I and Kasunanan Surakarta (Surakarta Kingdom) ruled by Paku Buwono III.

The construction of the palace of Kasultanan Yogyakarta was started in October 9th, 1755 and occupied on October 7th, 1756. Observing the development of Kasultanan Yogyakarta, the Dutch was worried. By this condition, Dutch persuaded Sultan Hamengku Buwono I to build a fort. The fort was said to enable Dutch maintaining the security of Kasultanan Yogyakarta and its surrounding. But actually the aim of Dutch to have a fort was to observe the activities inside the palace and to ensure that Kasultanan would not rebel against the Dutch. The fort that was located only a cannon shot range had military strategic position to attack Kasultanan Yogyakarta and to repel the attack of Kasultanan Yogyakarta.

Based on the agreement between Sultan Hamengku Buwono I and Cornelis Donkel (the first resident of Yogyakarta in 1755-1761), Kasultanan Yogyakarta had responsibility to provide woods and labors. The Dutch would pay the woods used based on the price agreement before. Meanwhile, the labors who worked to build the fort were managed by the system of Kerig Ajil (work for the king). Finally, Sultan Hamengku Buwono I built a simple square fort in 1756. According to a report from Nicolas Hartlingh in 1761, the Governor of the North Coast of Java in Semarang, the fort was a simple fort. The wall was made of dirt and reinforced by coconut and palm tree. The buildings inside were made of bamboo, wood and thatched roof.

When W. H. Ossenberg replaced Nicolas Hartlingh as governor in 1765, he asked the Sultan to renovate the fort permanently to ensure more security. The suggestion was accepted by Sultan and the renovation was supervised by Ir. Frans Haak (Dutch architect).

The renovation was started in 1767 and planned to be completed within the year. But the progress was very slow because in the same time Sultan was constructing his palace so the labors and materials were concentrated to complete the construction of his palace. This was also the political way of Sultan Hamengku Buwono I who didn’t like the existence of the fort in Yogyakarta. His son, Raden Mas Sundoro who became Sultan Hamengku Buwono II, also showed disrespectful attitudes toward Dutch. He knew that the fort was just to fulfill Dutch’s interest. Finally the fort was completed in 1787. Then, the fort was named “Rustenburg” which means a place for resting. During the building of the fort, almost every day Sultan Hamengku Buwono I came to the fort to see the progress. After finished, he gave name for the four angles of the fort: Jayawisesa (north-west), Jayaprajitana (south-east), Jayapurwisa (north-east), and Jayaprawaskaningsrang (south-west).

The fort was developed and used by VOC (Vereenigde Oost Indische Compagnie), Dutch Trading Company. VOC was into bankruptcy and was disbanded on December 31st, 1799. Then, the fort was taken over by Bataavische Republiek under Governor Van Den Berg until 1807. From 1807-1811, the fort was taken over by Koninklijk Holland under Governor Herman Willem Daendels. In 1811, Governor Daendels was replaced by Jan Willem Jansen. In this period, British attacked Java. Although Dutch cooperated with some kings in Java, British could defeat the colonial power of Dutch in Java. Then, Dutch surrendered to British on September 1811 in Tuntang.
When British ruled over Indonesia from 1811-1816, the fort was controlled by Governor General Raffles. In 1812, there was an important event that made British attacked Sultan of Kasultanan Yogyakarta and could arrest Sultan Hamengku Buwono II. This attack was known as “Spel tumult” (geber spee) which British troops were consist of Indian people. Then Dutch shortly reoccupied Indonesia until Japan arrived to take control (1942-1945).

On June 10th, 1867 a strong earthquake happened in Yogyakarta which destroyed houses, trees and other building including Rustenburg fort. The destroyed fort was renovated. After being finished, the name of the fort was changed into “Vredeburg” which means a peaceful place. The new name was a peaceful manifestation between Kasultanan Yogyakarta and Dutch.

When Japan landed on March 6th, 1942 in Yogyakarta, Japan directly took over Dutch buildings including Fort Vredeburg. The fort was used as a headquarters of “Kempeter” Military Division. Fortunately, Allied Forces bombed Hiroshima on August 6th, 1945 and Nagasaki on August 9th, 1945. Finally, Japan surrendered on August 15th, 1945 through the speech of Hirohito Caesar. After Japan surrendered, Indonesian people used the vacuum power to proclaim the independence of Indonesia that was stated by I. Soekarno and Drs. Mohammad Hatta. After Indonesia proclaimed as an independent country on August 17th, 1945, in the same year the fort was taken over by Republic of Indonesia Government. Then, it was used by Indonesian Armed Forces.

At the moment of the second Dutch Military Aggression on December 19th, 1948 Fort Vredeburg which served as Indonesian Military Headquarter was bombed by Dutch planes. Indonesian Military office was destroyed. Immediately Dutch took over Fort Vredeburg. Later on, it was used as a headquarters of IVG (Informatie Voor Geheime) military division that was Dutch’s military secret service. It was also used to store heavy weapon such as tanks and other military vehicles.

On March 1st, 1949 Indonesian Army worked together with the people to attack Dutch in Yogyakarta. The attack is known as general attack of March 1st. Fort Vredeburg became one of its targets beside post office, Governor office, railways station, "Tugu" hotel and Kotabaru compound. The success of attack forced Dutch to retreat to Kotabaru and then left the city. After keeping hold of the city for 6 hours, Indonesian Army and the people were forced back by the Dutch army sent from Semarang and Magelang. Then, Indonesian Army along with the people conducted guerilla warfare.

The attack signified a political victory which opened the eyes of the world and proved that Dutch was only lying about the destruction of Republic of Indonesia. It enabled the world to see the truth of what really happened in Indonesia, so that Dutch was forced to recognize Indonesia’s authority on December 27th, 1949 through “Konerensi Meja Bundar” (The Round Table Conference) preceded by the Rorom-Rojien Conference signed in May 1949. Shortly after Dutch left Yogyakarta, Vredeburg was controlled by Indonesian Army and managed by Military Academy. When, the outbreak of G 30 S/PKI movement happened (communist rebellion) in 1965, the fort was used to arrest political prisoners involved under the communist rebellion.

The plan for preservation of Fort Vredeburg began with feasibility study of Fort Vredeburg that was carried out by Institution of Rural and Territorial Study from Gadjah Mada University in 1976. Then, it was followed up by the preservation of Fort Vredeburg.
BUILDING COLLECTIONS OF FORT VREDEBURG YOGYAKARTA MUSEUM

Fort Vredeburg Museum as a special museum of national struggle is assigned to collect and take care of objects having direct and indirect historical role and later communicate them to public. Then, the objects are called the museum’s collection. There are many kinds of building surrounding Fort Vredeburg landscape. Each building had its own function in the past when Fort Vredeburg was used as a center of defense for Dutch. Various Buildings surrounding Vredeburg Fort landscape are:

The Bridge and The Ditch

Along 1765–1830, the ditch was surrounding this fort, but the bridges only available in west, east, and south side of this fort. After 1830, the function of the ditches changed from the fortresses into disposal pipelines. In 1898, the north ditch was closed. At first, the bridge was functioned as a lifted bridge. Along the development of technology, especially in weaponry, the lifted bridge was changed into a permanent one. Between 1945–1977, the ditch was begins to dry and it would be closed soon. But in 2012, the west ditch was opened again to give people a portrayal of its past condition. Now, the opened ditch was garnished with some water fountains in order to adding the Museum’s interests.

On August 9th, 1980 an agreement was signed between Sultan Hamengku Buwono IX and Dr. Daoed Yoeseof (Minister of Education and Culture) to utilize Fort Vredeburg. By considering Fort Vredeburg as historical building, Minister of Education and Culture decided Fort Vredeburg as cultural heritage building through Minister of Education and Culture’s decision No.0224/U/1981 dated July 15th, 1981.

This utilization of Fort Vredeburg was later emphasized by Prof. Dr. Nugroho Notoasanto (Minister of Education and Culture) on November 5th, 1984. He said that Fort Vredeburg would be used as national struggle museum under management of Department of Education and Culture. Finally on November 23th, 1992 Fort Vredeburg was officially declared as the Special Museum of National Struggle based on Minister of Education and Culture’s decision No.0475 /O/1992 named “Museum Benteng Yogyakarta”.
Pavilion (01,02,03)
At first, the pavilion was built surrounded the inside part of the fort as the inner fortress. In this pavilion was positioned some soldiers with the hand weapons and cannons that focused in the corner of the pavilion. In 1830, the northeast pavilion was renovated and changed into Societet building. In 1898, the north pavilion was renovated and changed into a new unit service access tunnel in the north side of the fort. Then, the pavilion no longer has functions in military strategies and would be functioned as a picnic spot and garden.

The West Main Gate (B1)
The west main gate consists of two floors. During 1765-1830, the upper floor was used as a command office. This condition is the best choice because this gate has a higher position than its surrounding to get the best views. The first floor, whether in the right or left side are used as the guardrooms. Without any clear information, it was estimated from the first time until the last development of the building has no function changes, still as a command office and guardrooms. Now, the upper floor of B1 building uses as meeting room and its first floor was functioned as security guardroom and museum's locket.

The East Gate (B2)
The east gate is a rear gate because the fort was designed with the position in facing toward west side and accessed from the west side. The functions of the east gate from 1765 until 1830 are just the same with the other gates; the first floor used as the guardrooms and the upper floor was used as observational post for its surroundings. With a minimum founded data, the next function of this gate was not clear enough.

The North Clamp Building (C1)
At first, this building was estimated as an administration office of the fort. Based on the result of a research, the nowadays building still keep the original shape that is the Greek style in Renaissance era. It shows the age of this building is older than the others. The sharp style of the roof is identically used European style which aimed to decrease the burden of the snow in the winter. For now, this building was functioned as the introduction room.

The South Clamp (C2)
The south clamp building was face with the north clamp building. The first function was expected has the development which might be used as the administration office. When the fort has the high class prisoner (the high class prisoner palace), this building was used as the special arrested cell. Besides, from the shape and appearance, the building was might be used as the VIP living room.

The West Soldier Barrack
This building is the west soldier barrack which has two floors. The bottom has one wide room and four small rooms. Two south small rooms were expected as the bottom barrack facilities because the position fused with the bottom floor. While, another two north small rooms used as the officer supervision because the rooms separated with the barracks. Nowadays, the building become a museum café.
The North Army Barrack

First, this building is the north army barrack which has two floors. This building was expected has got some alterations, but it didn’t work for the function. There were any holes under the building with the certain pattern gap showed that this building divided into some units with the same shape and made the participation. This building was might be used for the army who have a family. Nowadays, the upper floor of this building is used as temporary exhibition place, while the bottom one functioned as the permanently exhibition place of Fort Vredeburg Yogyakarta Museum.

Public Facilities

Based on analysis of the original shape, this building was not a residential place, but it was used as the public facilities. That was strengthened by the data that there was a hospital in it, so this building was considered as the hospital. When the fort was occupied by TNI, this building was used as mosque. Though the real function still need a deep observation, yet this building only used as public facilities. Now, the bottom of this building was used as curator, preptator, conservator, and publication staff office. The upper floor was used as audiovisual room.

Societe Militaire Building (G)

According to observation result, the latest function of this building was a meeting building. This is strengthened by the data in 1838, there were a societe militaire located in the northeast. When it was used for TNI, this building was guessed as the residence in the bottom and upper floor. In the following year, this building was used back as public facilities and it didn’t use as a residence. Nowadays, the first building was used as 4th diorama exhibition place, while the second floor was used as the meeting room.

Pavilion Building (H)

Pavilion building was expected as the officer residence or pavilion (guest house). That was seen from the facilities and also the equipment such as kitchen, bathroom and toilet. When the fort was used for TNI, it might be used as the soldier or officer residence, considering a main necessary for TNI residence.

Gunpowder Warehouse Buildings (I)

The building was originally used as a gunpowder warehouse. The elevation of the floor and the absence of windows (ventilation only) reinforced the notion that the building was used as the gunpowder warehouse. This function remained the same from year to year even though there was a change in power in the fort. Currently the building is functioned as a collection of storage space.

Non-Military Supplies Warehouse Building

The building was originally used as a non-military warehouse as well as a warehouse for the supervisor residence. At the time when the fort was controlled by the Indonesian National Army or known as TNI, the building was estimated to be a residence for soldiers. This was reinforced by the addition of a bathroom and toilet on the northern section (end) by utilizing the space which was previously estimated as a warehouse. Currently the building is functioned as an educator room, a library, and bathroom visitors.
The North Kitchen Building (K1)
This building was expected as a relatively new building. In the map in 1937, this building had not appeared yet so it was estimated that this building was built after the year along with its twin buildings, namely the southern kitchen building. The original function of the building was used as a kitchen. At the moment when the fort was controlled by the Indonesia National Army (TNI), this building was used as the residence for the soldiers. Currently the building is functioned as a storage space for photo collection.

The Southern Kitchen Building (K2)
This building was expected as a relatively new building. In the map in 1937, this building had not appeared yet so it was estimated that this building was built after the year along with its twin building, namely the northern kitchen building. At the moment when the fort was controlled by the Indonesia National Army (TNI), this building was used as the residence for the soldiers. Currently the building functioned as a kitchen to support the existence of the museum cafe.

Prison Building (L1)
The building was originally used as a prison space that was built after 1830 which stacked to the west pavilion. During its development, there is no specific change for the shape and function of the building. When it was discovered, the elevation of the floor of the building was estimated used as a bed. Aside from being a prison room, the building was likely also served as a warehouse. Currently it is functioned as a first aid room, a mosque, and an ablution.

The Eastern Restroom (L2)
When this building was discovered, there were three units found. The first unit is located in the bottom and stuck on the pavilion is the main building that had been changed. While the second and the third units were the original ones. Although relatively new, the second and the third units had been presented in the map in 1937. It is estimated that the first unit had most important function as a lookout with holes shooting.

The Southern Restroom (L3)
This building is a southern bathroom consisting of two units, namely unit one (east) and unit two (west). According to the map in 1937, the unit two had not been listed, so it can be concluded that the building was relatively new. There are 14 restrooms in unit one and 9 restrooms in unit two. It is estimated that there is no specific change from the shape and function of the building, namely as a restroom. Currently the building is functioned as a warehouse.

North Residential Building of Officers’ Houses I (M1)
This building was used as a residential place of the officers. Because the front porch was changed into living room, the function of this building was estimated changed as the administrative office. When this fort was occupied by TNI (National Indonesian Army), this building was used as the residential place for soldiers who have been married. Nowadays, this building is used as the exhibition room which is Diorama II of Fort Vredeburg Yogyakarta Museum.
North Residential Building of Officers’ Houses II (M2)
This building was used as a residential place of young officers. Because the commander needs the residential place which was full of facilities, this building was used as the residence for the commander. In the next period, this building might be used as the residential place of senior officers. It can be seen from the building which was changed into coupling. Nowadays, this building is used as the exhibition room which is Diorama II of Vredeburg Fortress Museum, Yogyakarta.

South Residential Building of Officers’ Houses I (M3)
Structure of this building consists of front porch, main building, and back porch. Based on its structure, this building was used as the officers’ residential place. Because the porch was changed into living room, this building was used as the residential place for soldiers or officers who have been married. Nowadays, this building is used as the exhibition room which is Diorama I of Fort Vredeburg Yogyakarta Museum.

South Residential Building of Officers’ Houses II and Its Facilities (M4 and M5)
This building was used as a dormitory of young officers. It is proven by discovering of some huge rooms. In further development, this building was used as senior officers’ residential place because it was completed by the higher level of privacy. M3 building is a completed room for M4 building. Nowadays, M4 building is functioned as administrative room of museum, while M5 is functioned as a warehouse and an employee’s bathroom of Fort Vredeburg Yogyakarta Museum.

Armour of Simple Weapons and Soldiers’ Barrack (N1)
This building was functioned as soldiers’ barrack because this building was completed by door and window. In addition, its first floor was also used as storage of simple weapons and its second floor was used as soldiers’ barrack. This is proven by its location which is close to N2 building that was used as the storage of heavy weapons. Moreover, it is also close to I building which was used as munitions’ storage. Nowadays, the first floor is used as an exhibition room and the second floor is used as a guest house.

Armour of Heavy Weapons (N2)
This building was functioned as armour of heavy weapons. It is based on its location which is close to N1 building and I building which were used as armour of simple weapons (N1) and munitions’ storage (I). Some rooms which are close to each other had related function to this armour. Those rooms were functioned as administrative room of warehouse, keeping the weapons, etc. Nowadays, this building is used as laboratory room.

Main Building / VIP (Guest House) (P)
Based on its foundation, this building seems luxurious. This building is estimated as the grand building where the great guest such as governor general, resident or other great guests were welcomed. It can be analogized from the condition of the fort that has access which stretch from west to east. In 1830’s map, this building seems sturdy and it is also shown in 1930’s aerial photograph. Nowadays, this building does not exist anymore so it becomes a grassy field that functioned to support the activities of the museum.
Garage (Q)

Based on an analysis of its original building, this building is estimated as a room which was closed in third sides, but the north was public services. (It was not used as residential place). It is estimated as a garage. It is proven by its construction which only consists of one floor with a huge blank space. Nowadays, it is used as a parking area for museum’s employee.

House Stable and Kitchen (R)

Because of food box for horses was found as this building rubble, this building is estimated as horse stable. It is proven by its location which is close to was, such as munition’s and armours (H1 & H2). Because there are some concrete tables, this building is estimated as a kitchen. Meanwhile, its surrounded rooms are estimated as a cook’s house and food storage. Nowadays, this building is used as a garage and work shop.

Diorama I
THE INDONESIAN STRUGGLE FROM DIPONEGORO WAR UNTIL THE JAPANESE OCCUPATION PERIOD (1825-1945)

The Room of Diorama I
In the beginning, the Dutch came to Indonesia to conduct trading of culinary materials with local people. Then they wanted to monopolize culinary trading in Indonesia by conquering the local rulers. By this condition, the people began to resist against it.

The struggles were carried out with special tactics. The figure of charismatic leaders impact to the spirit of the struggle. If the leader was caught or killed, the struggle would stop immediately. In Yogyakarta, the struggle was led by Prince Diponegoro (the son of Sultan Hamengku Buwono III) from 1825 - 1830. In the beginning he occupied "Selarong" cave as his military headquarter. His war known as Java War (Java Oorlog) that could make Dutch bankrupt. Finally, the Dutch cruelly arrested Prince Diponegoro by letting false negotiation. Then he was imprisoned in Manado. Later, he was imprisoned in Makassar until his death on January 8th, 1855.

Learning from the historical experiences that the local struggles with each characteristic were not successful enough, the struggles were amended to more solid through the movement organizations. The pioneer organization was Boedi Oetomo organization that was founded on May 20th, 1908 in Batavia (now Jakarta) by Sutomo. He was motivated by Dr. Wahidin Sudirohusodo to have an organization to demand student scholarship for local people. On October 3rd - 5th, 1908 Boedi Oetomo Organization held the first congress in Kweekschool Jetis,Yogyakarta (now Senior High School 11 Yogyakarta).

In November 18th, 1912 K.H. Ahmad Dahlan established Muhammadiyah Organization based on Islamic religion in Kauman Yogyakarta. It has been trying to purify the Moslem's faith. Now, it has been developing in surrounding Indonesia even in other country. It has founded many social means, such as: Islamic school, Islamic dormitory, Islamic hospital and others.

It was extraordinary event even in occupation period. In August 20th, 1920 Indonesian labor has conducted labor strike to demand higher salary. It happened in sugar factories around Yogyakarta. It was led by RM. Suryopranoto through Personeel Fabrieks Bond (labor association that actually was established in 1917). Therefore, he was called as the king of labor strike (de staking honing).

The other organization that emerged before independence of Indonesia was Taman Siswa organization. It was established in July 3rd, 1922 by Ki Hajar Dewantara. Its goal was to create educational system based on Indonesian culture for Indonesian people. The activities of organization in Yogyakarta made a great progress. There were two important congresses, which in 1928 were held in a series. The first woman congress...
Jong Java congress were held in Yogyakarta in a series. Both congresses were held in the same place, “nDalem Joyodipuran” (Joyodipuran House). Woman congress was held first on December 22nd – 25th, 1928 then followed immediately by Jong Java Congress on December 25th – 31st, 1928. Many establishments of movement organization were the golden period to reach the independence.

The grandeur struggles in Yogyakarta at that time were supported by Sultan Hamengku Buwono IX who had intention to keep the unity of Indonesia. Before he was inaugurated as Sultan, he should have a negotiation Dr. Lucien Adam (Dutch governor) for four months from November 1939 until February 1940. During the negotiation, he always denied the contract draft proposed by Governor Dr. Lucien Adam. His objections were his prime minister (Pepatih Dalem) would be also Dutch’s employee, his advisors would be selected by Dutch and his army would have direct order from Dutch army. Finally, he agreed the proposal after he received a divine message from his ancestor to sign the proposal because Dutch would leave Yogyakarta soon.

When he was inaugurated as a sultan on March 18th, 1940, he said in Dutch language that he would still preserve the eastern culture and carry out the government on behalf of country and people. His statement wasn’t just a folklore, the history has proven how gigantic he kept the continuous of Republic of Indonesia.

Japanese’s victory against the allied countries in the World War II caused all the colonies of allied countries fell down into Japanese. Dutch, as one of allied countries, had to give its colonies to Japan. On March 6th, 1942, Japanese landed in Maguwo airfield.

Diorama | No. 7

Diorama | No. 8

Diorama | No. 9

Diorama | No. 10

Diorama | No. 11

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Diorama | No. 10

Diorama | No. 11

Yogyakarta. There was no any struggle from Indonesian people when Japanese came into Yogyakarta because they could grab the people’s heart. Furthermore, they proclaimed as “the older brother” of Indonesian people. But all above were the beginning of Japanese to occupy Indonesia. In the following time, Japanese oppressed the people and explored any Indonesian resources. Japanese occupied Indonesia for three a half years from 1942-1945.

When Japanese colonized Indonesia, the activities of organization movement were forbidden. The colonial government was conducted in military system. There were many kind of military divisions that established in Japanese era such as: PETA, Heicho, Seinendan and others. So, Indonesian could have military exercises. But actually Japanese’s goal to establish military division was to have reserve troops to be prepared in Pacific war.

The oppression of Japanese to the people was romusha project (force labour) for military purposes in distant places. Many people suffered from malnutrition. They became increasingly thinner and eventually died. Contagious diseases such as cholera, typhoid, diarrhea, and skin disease were widespread in the communities. Witnessing the misery of the people, Sultan Hamengku Buwono IX took the initiative to prevent them from being sent in romusha project outside Yogyakarta but, instead, to have them employed in the interest of Yogyakarta region. The romusha project in Yogyakarta was the making of “Selokan Mataram” (artificial river of Mataram). It was done by local people who forced to work without getting salary and food. But, it would bring water to the districts which badly needed it.

Japanese Military Police (Kempetai)
THE EARLY PERIOD OF INDEPENDENCE IN YOGYAKARTA (1945-1947)

The news of allied countries in defeating Japanese was a chance for Indonesian people to be free from the cruellness of Japanese power. The vacuum power period since the defeat of Japanese until the arrival of allied troops was used by Indonesia to proclaim its independence immediately. On August 17th, 1945, the proclamation of Indonesian independence was read by Ir. Sukarno and Drs. Moh Hatta on behalf of Indonesian people. In the afternoon, the news of proclamation had arrived in Yogyakarta by the news office of "Domei". Then the news would be spread out but this action was known by Japanese. Finally, it was prohibited by Gun Shakasibu (Japanese Military Police). The Indonesian people did other ways in spreading the news. The news was spread out by patriotic officials secretly and from mouth to mouth. In the afternoon, Ki Hajar Dewantoro and his students of Perguruan Taman Siswa conducted a bicycle parade along the streets to spread the news of independence to the whole people in Yogyakarta.

The young people who had full of independence spirit started to take control the printing office of "Sinar Matahari" newspaper which was located at southern side of Merdeka Hotel (now Garuda Hotel) from Japan. The brave action was led by the leader of patriotic pers, Samawi and Sumantoro. After the printing office Sinar Matahari newspaper was taken control, the news of proclamation was able to spread out on August 19th, 1945. Then, the ex-printing office of Sinar Matahari was being used to produce Indonesian newspaper named Kedaulatan Rakyat newspaper that published firstly on September 27th, 1945.
By the news of proclamation, Sultan Hamengku Buwono IX sent a congratulation message by telegram to Ir. Sukarno and Drs. Moh. Hatta as the elected president and vice president of Republic of Indonesia. On August 19th, 1945 Sultan Hamengku Buwono IX gathered local figures at Gedung Wils (now Yogyakarta Governor Office) in order to appeal them to keep the community secure and discuss about the following action to support the independence of Republic of Indonesia. Finally, the support was announced formally by Sultan Hamengku Buwono IX and Paku Alam VIII that they would stand behind of Indonesia.

The spirit of young people related with Indonesia independence was flaming up. They took over as soon as possible the authority of Japenese. They waved the Indonesian flags at many places such as offices, shops, vehicles and others. It also occurred at the building of Cokan Kantai (now Gedung Agung/Yogyakarta Presidential Palace) on September 21st, 1945. Thousand people moved toward the building of Cokan Kantai to replace the flag of Hinomaru (Japanese flag) with Red and White flag (Indonesian flag). There was no any stumbling in their brave hearts, although they had to face the Japanese troops. The bringing down of the Japanese flag resulted from a mass movement desiring to end Japanese encroachment.

The taking over action extended. Even the Indonesian young people conducted disarmament to Japanese troops. It happened in Japanese military headquarter at Gayam on September 23rd, 1945. It was followed by the disarmament to Japanese troops at Kotabarum army post which caused the battle of Kotabarum on October 7th, 1945. The incident started with a negotiation on October 6th, 1945, between Moh. Saleh (chief of KNID/committee of Indonesian local representative) accompanied by BKR (people security institution) functionaries, namely Sunjoyo, Umar Jay and Sukardi with Major Otsuka along and several Japanese military officers. The intention was to disarm the Japanese in Kotabarum army post. This negotiation was held from 7 p.m. to midnight turned out to be fruitless. Finally, the masses which had surrounded the army post while the negotiation in progress attacked the army post of Kotabarum because Major Otsuka denied to succumb. The Kotabarum war did not last long and was over at around 10.30 on October 7th, 1945. Finally, Japanese military headquarter in Kotabarum surrendered. The masses grabbed a considerable number of Japanese weapons, which later were used to fight against the allied forces included NICA (Netherlands Indies Civil Administration). There were 21 young people death in the battle of Kotabarum. Then, to commemorate their sacrifices, streets in Kotabarum area were named after them.

In the battle of Kotabarum, the Indonesian Red Cross (PMI) involved to fight in the rear. It built the PMI post at police post in Condokosusman. Actually, PMI was founded on September 3rd, 1945. At that time, President Soekarno ordered the Minister of Health to form red cross organization. Later, the committee of PMI was formed on September 17th, 1945 which led by Drs. M. Hatta.
Two days before the burst of Koto Baru battle, on October 5th, 1945, was the establishment of TKR (People Security Soldier) for a military power for defense in a sovereign state. It was established based on a Presidential Decree on October 5th, 1945. Supriyadi, the former PETA military officer in Bitjar, was appointed as Supreme Commandant in absentia, and Lieutenant General Urip Sumoharjo, a former military officer in KNIL (Koninklijk Nederlands Indisch Leger), was appointed as Chief of General Staff. Later, Supriyadi was replaced by Sudirman, a PETA military officer in Banyumas, who was officially commissioned by President Sukarno on December 8th, 1945 at north square of Yogyakarta. Yogyakarta was chosen as the highest base of TKR. Then, TKR established Military Academy on October 31st, 1945. It occupied MULO buildings (now SMU/Senior High School BOPKRI I). After several adjustments, TKR was converted into TRI (Indonesia Republic Army) and later TNI (Indonesian National Army) which represented national defense system. This final transformation happened on June 3rd, 1947.

The flaming up of the young's spirit run the Indonesia Republic Radio and illegal radio which led by Bung Tomo. It made Dutch worried. By this situation, on November 25th and 27th, 1945 the allied troops attacked those Indonesian broadcast. It caused the damage of a half of front veranda of Sonobudoyo Museum and Mataram Hall. Fortunately, Indonesia Republic Radio broadcasting was located in other building (now BNI building).

The arrival of allied troops in Indonesia was lifted by NICA (Netherland Indie Civil Administration). The Dutch through NICA troops was eager to reoccupy Indonesia by attempting a provocation to Indonesian Government. The attempting of murder to Prime Minister Syahrir by NICA on December 26th, 1945 shown that Jakarta as capital city was not safe. By this situation, Sultan Hamengku Buwono IX sent an errand to Jakarta on January 2nd, 1946 to suggest that the central government moved to Yogyakarta. In short, Jakarta was increasingly heated and the life of the national leaders were threatened. President Sukarno decided to move the capital city to Yogyakarta after conducting a cabinet meeting. There were some reasons that made President Sukarno agreed to move the capital city to Yogyakarta. There were:

- Yogyakarta was the most ready city to be the capital city
- Yogyakarta had the strongest army than other cities in Indonesia
- Based on politic, social and economic aspect, Yogyakarta was the finest city to be a capital city.

Finally, on January 4th, 1946, the capital city of Indonesia moved from Jakarta to Yogyakarta. All cabinets included President Sukarno and Vice President Moh. Hatta moved to Yogyakarta by C2849 train then named as kereta api luar biasa (extraordinary train). They were welcomed at Tugu railway station, Yogyakarta by Sultan Hamengku Buwono IX. Then, President Sukarno made a speech by radio. He announced to the world that the capital city of Republic Indonesia has moved to Yogyakarta. This situation made Yogyakarta as the center of struggle. The youths and students united the power immediately by establishing the association of struggle such as Student Army (Tentara Pelajar/TP), Indonesian Student Association (GAPI), Indonesian Student Union (IP) and others.
Tentara Pelajar (TP) was officially commissioned on July 17th, 1946 by Dr. Mustopo. Later on, TP was grouped into Brigade 17 Tentara Pelajar which was commissioned by President Soekarno on November 17th, 1948 at Kepathan, Yogyakarta. It was led by Lieutenant Colonel Sudarto.

In the beginning of Indonesia independence era, Indonesian National Army had lack of weaponry. The weaponry of Indonesian National Army were just from Dutch and Japan plunder. In order to complete weapons for Indonesian troops, the students of engineering vocational school developed weapon manufacture where centered at Demak Ijo, Yogyakarta using ex-sugar factory building. Because the rare of weapon material, they used metal of electricity poles, phone poles and such kind like those as weapon material. The weapon manufacture was led by Mayor Ario Daman. Meanwhile, the chief of Laboratory was led by Lieutenant Barnas helped by Ir. Herman Johannes. Ir. Herman Johannes was the central figure of weapon manufacture in Yogyakarta who became the second rector of Gadjah Mada University.

In revolution period, the artists also participated to support the struggle. They expressed on their masterpieces not only by paintings, pamphlets, banners, masterpiece of poetry but also participating in designing paper money of Indonesia Republic (ORI). They let Indonesian people flame up the struggle in fighting against the colonial of Dutch. In 1947, Yogyakarta artists founded organization of people painters. Its initiative derived from Affandi and Hendro.

As capital city of Indonesia, it was definitely important the existence of educational institution in Yogyakarta. The idea to establish an educational institution was expressed in a meeting of intellectuals in Sekolah Menengah Tinggi (senior high school) in Kotabaru on January 24th, 1946. The meeting was joined by Mr. Budiarto, Ir. Marsito, Dr. Priyono and Mr. Sunario. The meeting decided to establish a Balai Perguruan Tinggi (university) in Yogyakarta named Balai Perguruan Tinggi Gadjah Mada. Then, Ki Hajar Dewantara was appointed as the chief and Sultan Hamengku Buwono IX was appointed as the chief of honorary chairman. When the number of student increased significantly, Sultan Hamengku Buwono IX lent some buildings of the palace such as Siti Hinggil, Pagar Alam Keraton, Ndaalem Mangkubumen and Wijilan to be used as the classroom. Finally, it became Universiteit Gadjah Mada which was officially established at Siti Hinggil Keraton of Yogyakarta on December 19th, 1949. Then, it became Gadjah Mada University in 1954.

On June 28th, 1947, President Sukarno inaugurated the collective leader of Indonesian Army (TNI) at Yogyakarta Presidential Palace. The collective leader consisted of chief and members. The chief was Jenderal Sudirman and his members were Letjend Oerip Soemoharjo, Laksamana Muda M. Nazir, Komodor Muda Soeryadi Soeyadarma, Soetomo, Ir. Sakirman and Joko Suyono.
In struggling for defending the independence, the existence of air force with its full armed squad was really needed. By its reason, Air Force of Indonesia Republic Army (TRI AU) was established on April 9th, 1946. One mission of TRI AU was attacking the Dutch headquarters in Semarang, Ambarawa and Salatiga in the early morning of July 29th, 1947 by cadets from Maguwo, Yogyakarta using old rusty aircrafts (Cureng and Guntei) from Japanese plunders.

The bombing of cadets from Maguwo on Dutch headquarters in Semarang, Ambarawa and Salatiga made Dutch terribly angry. Then Dutch aircrafts immediately attacked recklessly all kind of planes which crossed on Indonesian territory. Accidentally the plane Dakota VT-CLA owned by Patriaik Bijoyanda (Indian entrepreneur) which was rent by Indonesian Government from Singapore to carry donation of medicine from Malaya Red Cross was fired by Kitty Hawk aircraft. Finally it was crashed down in Ngoto, Yogyakarta. The pilot and co-pilot were death except Abdul Gani Handonocokro. Then, the location where the plane was crashed down was built a monument to remind this tragedy (Ngoto Monument).
Upon the initiative of the Three Nations Committee, consisting of Belgium, Australia and the United State of America that formed by the United Nation Organization, the negotiation between Indonesia and Dutch was conducted on American ship named USS Renville on December 8th, 1947 in Jakarta. After Renville Agreement had been signed on January 17th, 1948, Republic of Indonesia recognized the allotment of areas which colonized by Dutch and which occupied by Republic of Indonesia. Because of this agreement, military division of Siliwangi which was located in West Java should move to the Republic of Indonesia areas. Then Siliwangi Division troops moved to Yogyakarta. Some of them arrived in Yogyakarta Tugu railways station on February 11th, 1948.

Diplomacy struggle of Indonesian government was still continued. Finally some countries gave attention to Indonesian struggle. One of them was Egypt which sent medicine aids to Indonesia by plane and landed on Maguwo airfield on March 5th, 1948.

Even though there were security disturbance from Dutch military aggression and communist rebellion in Madura, East Java, Indonesia was not desperate with the situation. Even Indonesian government held National Sport Competition (PON I) in Solo on September 9th - 12th, 1948, but the opening ceremony was held in Yogyakarta. It was attended by Ir. Sukarno, Fatmawati (Sukarno’s wife), Sultan Hamengku Buwono IX, Paku Alam VIII and other state officers.

By midnight on December 18th, 1948 Dutch delegation in Jakarta sent a letter via Cochram to KTN (Three Nations Committee) which had a meeting in Kalirungan, Yogyakarta. The letter stated that Dutch unrelased from the ceasefire agreement signed in Renville Agreement. It represented an ultimatum which should be answered within 18 hours by Indonesian Government. Then, Indonesian Government could not answer soon because it should be discussed with KNIP (Central National Committee of Indonesia) and the Indonesian political parties. Moreover, actually the letter was merely a trick of formality. The real intention was to destroy Republic of Indonesia by force. Finally, at 05.30 on December 19th 1948, the Dutch conducted 2nd Military Aggression. It meant that Dutch had broken the Renville Agreement. Firstly Dutch occupied Maguwo airport and finally Yogyakarta city at 11.00. When Dutch attacked, the city was quiet. President Sukarno, Vice President Moh. Hatta and some ministers conducted a meeting to make a decision on this critical situation. The meeting resulted in a decision to have an Emergency Government of Republic Indonesia (PDRI) headed by Mr. Syarfudin Prawiranegara in Sumatera. If the emergency government in Sumatera failed, the government had prepared an exiling government by granting the authority to Dr. Sudarsono and Mr. A.A. Maramis who were being in India. The emergency government would run the governance if the Indonesian Government could not function because the cabinets were arrested by Dutch.
The fallen of Yogyakarta and the imprisoned of national leaders by Dutch were considered as the destruction of Republic of Indonesia. At around 6.30 a.m. on December 22nd, 1948 Soekarno, Hatta, Assaat, Suryadarma, Pringgodi, Syahrir and H. Agus Salim were taken to Maguwo airport and flown to Sumatera. Then Indonesia Army together with people conducted guerilla war. After knowing the fallen of Yogyakarta, Jenderal Sudirman immediately moved to lead guerilla war. The people participated enthusiastically to donate any kind of their abilities to support guerilla war. There were many community kitchens to support guerilla war in many villages for example in Banaran village, Banjarharjo, Kulon Progo in the house of Karyo Utomo.

A big military mission was arranged to attack Dutch in Yogyakarta by Sultan Hamengku Buwono IX to counter the false news from the Dutch radio broadcast that Republic of Indonesia and Indonesian Army had been wiped out of existence. Finally Indonesia Army together with people attacked Dutch in Yogyakarta widely under military commandant of Wehrkreise III Letkol Suharto (then becoming as President of Indonesia Republic II). The aggression began in the early morning on March 1st, 1949. The targets were post office, railways station, Tugu Hotel, Fort Vredeburg, and assistant resident building (now Presidential Palace) which were the center activities of Dutch. The mission succeeded to occupy Yogyakarta for 6 hours. Then its success could be transmitted to other areas even until United Nation office in America by radio transmission station PHB-PC2 at Playen, Gunungkidul.

On April 14th, 1949 America suggested Indonesia and Dutch to have a negotiation. Finally both countries had a deal. The deal was signed on May 4th, 1949 by Moh. Roem from Indonesia and Van Roijen from Dutch. It was known as Roem-Roijen Agreement. The results were Indonesian Army should stop guerilla war. Dutch should release imprisoned leaders of Indonesia and both countries should have following negotiation immediately. The agreement represented a significant historical development in the political conflict between Indonesia and Dutch. It paved the way for KMB (Round Table Conference) to be held in Den-Haag from August - November 1949.

On June 18th, 1949 Sultan Hamengku Buwono IX, Minister of Security Coordinator, ordered to have a ceasefire. It was meant to cater Dutch to retreat from Yogyakarta. Afterwards Dutch troops were withdrawn from Yogyakarta and gradually followed by entering of Indonesian Army to Yogyakarta city on June 29th, 1949. This date is now commemorated as the “Return of Yogy Day”. No incident accompanied The Dutch retreat. The return of Yogy was also due to the strength of the civil government under the leadership of Sultan. When Yogyakarta was
fully occupied by Indonesian Army, President Sukarno, Vice President Moh. Hatta and other leaders returned to Yogyakarta from exile time in Bangka island on July 6th, 1949. The national leaders and people conducted a welcoming party. Since early morning, they waited along the street from Maguwo airport to Gedung Agung (The State House). Scream of 'free' were heard endlessly.

In the following days, exactly on July 10th, 1949, Lieutenant Suharto picked up Jenderal Sudirman at the south of Yogyakarta. He was carried on a car. He and his troops arrived at Yogyakarta north square at 01.00 p.m. after months of guerilla warfare. On his arrival, he was greeted by Sukarno. They hugged each other closely and warmly after the long separation and hard struggle.

Immediately after Indonesian government returned to Yogyakarta, Hatta's cabinet conducted consolidation by having Inter-Indonesian Conference to discuss the strategies to be employed in Round Table conference. The first conference was held at Tugu Hotel, Yogyakarta on July 19th – 22nd, 1949. The second was held in Jakarta from July 30th to August 2nd, 1949. The result produced the recognition of sovereignty should free of any political and economic ties.
After the sovereignty admission, the struggle made its change to strengthen the nation building. General election that had been delayed by Dutch military aggression was prepared to be held. Election trial was firstly done in Yogyakarta gradually. It began on July 10th - November 18th, 1951 to choose the member of sub-district representative council (DPRD).

In 1959, there was the Pancasila Seminar I in Yogyakarta. It was held from February 16th-20th, 1959 at Siti Hinggil, Yogyakarta Palace. It was trying to formulate Pancasila as nation base.

On the following month, Yogyakarta became a host of Colombo Plan Conference XI. It was held at Gadjah Mada University on October 26th - November 14th, 1959. It was attended by approximately 150 participants from 21 countries that declared the South East Asia Economic Development Plan.

Meanwhile there was still a problem related with West Papua. Dutch still considered West Papua under Dutch’s authority. Indonesia has negotiated it many times with Dutch. The efforts always failed. Finally Indonesia conducted military mission involving people named TRIKORA mission. It was proclaimed on December 19th, 1961 at North Square of Yogyakarta Palace. Because of its mission, West Irian could return under Indonesia authority on May 1st, 1963 by supporting of United Nation Organization.
The struggle didn’t finish yet. Indonesia got internal rebellion from Indonesia Communist Party (PKI) on September 30th, 1965. PKI conducted rebellion by kidnapping and killing top rank of Indonesian army. In Yogyakarta, there were two top rank of Indonesian army who were killed, Kolonel Katamso and Letkol Sugiyono. Indonesian people gave sympathy by supporting the extermination of PKI rebellion. The mission of PKI extermination was done by RPKAD (Indonesian Army Regiment) who was led by Kol. Sarwo Edhie Wibowo. To welcome of RPKAD in Yogyakarta, the people conducted a general meeting at north square of Yogyakarta Palace on October 20th, 1965 to support the mission of PKI extermination by RPKAD. As the ceremonial inspector was Kol. Widodo (Regiment Commandant of 072 Pamungkas). The result was that all participants proclaimed the strong willing to curse and fight against PKI rebellion.

The effort to change basic state (Pancasila) with another ideology by irresponsibility parties got special attention from the government to strengthen the unity of Republic of Indonesia. By this reason, President Suharto announced officially the significance of Pancasila Guideline on December 19th, 1974 at Gadjah Mada University. He also invited Gadjah Mada University to keep trying to conduct scientific research about Pancasila (five principles as nation base).
VISITATION ROUTE

HOW TO GET THERE?

OPEN HOURS:
Tuesday - Thursday 07.30 AM - 04.00 PM
Friday - Sunday 07.30 AM - 04.30 PM
Monday CLOSED
THE MASCOTS

Sekar

Pak Pandu

Bayu