ISTANA BOGOR

REPORT

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An approach for restoration
and a proposal for a new function of
Bogor Palace Indonesia
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Acknowledgements

Upon request of the Indonesian Minister of Education and Culture, Prof. Dr. Fuad Hassan to his Dutch colleague mr. drs. L.C. Brinkman in May 1989, a team of conservation specialists of the Netherlands Department for Conservation and Delft University of Technology was assigned to make a preliminary study of the possibilities for restoration of the Bogor Palace.

In September 1989 the team visited Indonesia for three weeks for discussions with the Indonesian authorities and on-site inventarization and documentation of Bogor Palace.

Especially the kind co-operation and helpfulness we met during our work made operating in Indonesia very fruitful and the presentation of a draft report to Minister Fuad Hassan before leaving Indonesia possible.

Regrettably, due to time constraints, discussion with the Head of the Presidential Household and the Director of the Directorate for Buildings of the Ministry of Public Works could not take place during the mission.

This final report contains more detailed information on the building history of Bogor Palace. Also the paragraph on sources and litterature is supplemented by information found in Perpustakaan Nasional, the National Library, Jakarta.

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1. Introduction

During his visit to the Netherlands in May 1989, the Indonesian Minister of Education and Culture Prof. Dr. Fuad Hassan made a request to his Dutch colleague mr. drs. L.C. Brinkman, Minister of Health, Welfare and Culture to provide technical expertise for the restoration of the Bogor Palace, before Independence the Residence of the Dutch Governor-General. The Palace will be given a different function among others an art gallery, and the same time is in first need of a thorough refurbishment.

The technical expertise requested, would cover:
Firstly, a technical and cultural-historical inventarization. With respect to the building history of the Bogor Palace, no documents were believed to be available in Indonesia. Secondly, the set up of plans for re-arrangement of spaces and restoration.

In September 1989 a team consisting of two experts of the Netherlands Department for Conservation and an expert of the Sub-department for Architectural and Urban Conservation/Restoration of the Faculty of Architecture, Delft University of Technology were sent to Indonesia by the Dutch Ministry to provide the technical expertise requested.
The team members were:

**Ir. Peter van Dun**
Architect, Head Technical Division, Netherlands Department for Conservation. He was engaged in the renovation of Lamu town in Kenya;

**Mrs. Ir. Nelly Wieringa**
Architect, Chief Regional Inspector, Netherlands Department for Conservation;

**Ir. Ronald Gill**
Architect Researcher, Delft University of Technology and project leader Urban Heritage of Indonesian cities. He provided the technical expertise and guidance for the restoration of Gedung Kesenian Jakarta.

This report contains a review of the historical background of the Bogor Palace and a technical inventarization and identification of its architecture. It further elaborates on the feasibility of new uses and their impact on the existing situation of the Palace as a building and on its setting in Kebun Raya, the Botanical Garden. Finally it will contain directions for the conservation of the surrounding urban environment adjacent to the Palace and Kebun Raya.
Present use
1. Official functions Garuda Room
2. Presidential quarters
3. Ministers quarters
4. Reception of guests, press and tourists
5. Office of the Palace
6/11. Specific uses
12. Museum of paintings of the Soekarno Collection
13. President’s accommodation
14/18. Security
19. Furniture storage
20. Clinic
21. Furniture storage
22. Entry check
23. Staff
24. Residence of chief of Bogor Palace
25. All purpose room
The Palace grounds
(drawn: Office of the Palace)
2. Objectives for restoration

In an information session held at the Ministry of Education and Culture, the Minister formulated the objectives for the restoration as follows:

• Bringing back the situation of the Palace buildings to their original state of around 1950. The main consideration for this is, that important decisions for the Nation in its first state were made here by the first President of the Republic of Indonesia;

• Making the Palace ready to fit the function of a National Art Gallery with the possibility for other functions. In 1991 an important exhibition of Basuki Abdullah will be held here as a first event. This will be the yardstick for the success of the restoration exercise;

• Other functions should include the hosting of international conferences and a reception venue for guests of the State (Tamu Negara). The Jakarta Informal Meeting, on Cambodia, was held here last year.
Because of the fact that restoration of the Palace and the change of use are expected to have an impact beyond the Palace itself extending towards the Botanical Garden and the town of Bogor as a whole, three concentric zones will be taken into consideration as a subject for study and analysis of possibilities and requirements.

These zones are:

- Zone 1: Palace buildings and Palace compound;
- Zone 2: Kebun Raya or Botanical Garden;
- Zone 3: Urban belt surrounding Kebun Raya and Palace.

In the following paragraphs a closer look on the respective zones will follow. Zone 1, the Palace and its compound as the main subject of study will be dealt with in greater detail than zone 2, Kebun Raya. For zone 3, recommendations will be made for development in support of the new function of the Bogor Palace.
3. Historical background

3.1 History of Bogor Palace

The former Palace of Buitenzorg, residence of the Governor-Generals of the Dutch East-Indies is situated in Bogor, about 60 kilometres south of Jakarta. The history of building this palace, now called Istana Bogor, started in 1745 when the Governor-General Van Imhoff bought the grounds of Bloemboer and decided to build a country estate. In 1834 the original palace was destroyed by an earthquake. In 1839 the construction of a new palace, the present Istana Bogor, was completed.

Van Imhoff enjoyed his house only for a short while, because he died five years after completing it. Various owners after Van Imhoff, amongst them a Jacob Mossel, gave the house its present palatial appearance. A certain Rademaker, travelling through Preanger in 1776, gave the following description of the house: "The house has been

The front of Bogor Palace before the earthquake of 1834 as drawn by Willem Troost (Source: "Dagwerk in Indië", J. de Loos-Haaxman)
built following the plan of Blenheim Castle, but instead of the corps-de-logies there is a ground floor, where a playhouse is situated. The wings are only fit for staying-over, but the accommodation of His Excellency in a hall and sleeping-room and office in the working-wing is best”.

One of the first illustrations of the palace at Buitenzorg is a drawing, from the Raffles Collection in the Office Library in London and dating from about 1812. The playhouse Rademacker described in 1776 is a two-story building with a large curved front in neoclassical style, connected to both wings by two circular arcades. Both wings seem identical in the drawing. They have a rectangular plan, two stories and a hipped roof. The front has a ressault in the centre with a pediment.

Between 1808 and 1811 the centre part of the building was largely restored by Daendels. After 1812 the hipped roofs of the wings were removed by Raffles and the main building enlarged.

On 2 October 1818 the palace was damaged by an earthquake. Under Governor-General Van der Capellen restoration took place and the palace was enlarged, although these constructions are mentioned nowhere, a painting of Willem Troost (1812-1893) showing the rear side of the palace, depicts the situation shortly before the earthquake of 1834. The palace now has two stories covering the whole plan. The central part is crowned by a small dome. This two-storey palace remained undamaged
The rear side of Bogor Palace before 1834 drawn by... (Source: "Dagwerk in Indië", J. de Loos-Haaxman)
until 1834, when it was destructed by the earthquake of 10 October in such a way, that it had to be demolished.

„A careful survey of the Palace Buitenzorg, of which at the moment of the earthquake, the northern part of the main building, the outer wall of the east wing and the northern remise had collapsed, has proven that no part of this lovely building was spared, but everything ravaged in such a way, that it has to be completely pulled down”.

Within two months a plan for rebuilding the palace is made, for in a letter dated 25 December 1834 the Governor-General G.C. Baud writes to the Minister for Colonies, J. van den Bosch, that: „The eastern wing of the new palace has now been put out to contract”.

The design for the new palace is probably by Jannis Tromp (1798-1859), who was chief engineer of the Department for Public Works and Building in Batavia, from 1829 until his retirement in 1853. It is possible that Wilhelm Louis de Sturler (1802-1879), who was captain of the Engineering corps and detached to the chief engineer Tromp, was co-designer of the palace. The design is described in short in the report of the „Burgerlijke Openbare Werken in Nederlandsch-Indië over het jaar 1892”.

Mid July 1837 part of the palace is completed and Eerens, successor of Governor-General Baud, moves in. After the total completion of the palace around 1839 three minor alterations were mentioned in the annual reports of the Department for Public Works.

1890 Alteration of a portico at the front of the palace. An annual report of the Department for Public Works states: „The original roof, which was partly constructed over the stairs against the rain, was insufficient and was a blot to the building. The new portico with large arcades provides a dry entry for persons from carriages and the lighting of the terrace was improved by the great height of the arcades and the view from the building was greatly changed for the better”.

17
1908 Construction of a new coach house while demolishing the one near the palace.

1921 Restoration and alterations of the palace. It is not clear which works were executed.

1942 The last Governor-General of the Dutch East-Indies, Tjarda van Starkenborgh Stachouwer, leaves the palace.

1950 President Soekarno renewed the palace and made it his residence. Still present are his furnished study, library and sleeping quarters, together with his art collection.

At present the Bogor palace is used mainly for receiving state guests and incidentally as a retreat for the Indonesian President and his family.

3.2 Growth of Buitenzorg from Estate to Bogor Town

The town Bogor of today came into being with the erection of the country estate „Buitenzorg“ in 1745 superbly located on a hilly plain (265 m. altitude) between the rivers Cisadane and Ciliwung and backed by by stunning Gunung Salak and Gede.

Less than one century later the former country seat of „Buitenzorg“ started to develop into a settlement. Directly south of what is now called the Palace, the „Chinese Kamp“ the Chinese quarters, developed as a distinct urban settlement of Chinese tradesmen complete with their own Klenteng, – still here at Jl. Otto Iskandarinata and Jl. Suryakencana – graveyard and a market place.

The Palace grounds and the Chinese quarter were surrounded by rural kampungs on the west and south and sawahs on the east and north.

The image this first settlement of Bogor gave was a small and dense nucleus dropped in a vast area of natural green hiding scattered kampungs.

Buitenzorg was connected by the „Groote Postweg“ with former Batavia and
Cianjur. Groote Postweg, implemented by Daendels in the early 1800’s, was laid out in the very axis of the palace towards Batavia. Reaching the palace grounds, the Postweg bends forth around the palace and back again, continuing to Cianjur at its rear side. This double bend of the Groote Postweg around the palace laid the basis for the shape and pattern of Kebun Raya botanical gardens in 1817.

A few decades later the first railway connection in the Netherlands Indies was established between Batavia and Buitenzorg and a railway station was built west of the Palace grounds. As a result of this the area between the Postweg running alongside the Palace grounds on the west side and the railway which was laid out further west, gradually was getting urbanized. The Resident’s residence and the church already established earlier in this area, were followed by the Dutch „Sociëteit”, the post office, the prison and a branche of the central bank completing this area as the European quarter of Buitenzorg.

Because of its spacious lay-out and lush green, this phase of the development of the town of Bogor, still reflects the rural character of earlier days.

Despite the growth of Bogor into a busy town, the Palace and the Botanical Gardens have maintained to shape the image of Bogor. In chapter 7 the importance of Bogor’s green heart and its direct surroundings will be further elaborated upon, discussing the impact of the restoration of the Palace and its proposed new function for the centre of the town of Bogor.
4. The Palace compound and Kebun Raya

4.1 The Palace Grounds

The Palace compound covering an area of 23 hectare (Kebun Raya 87 hectare) makes up almost a quarter of the total area (110 hectare) of Bogor’s „Central Park”. The terrain is slightly sloping and has a more open arrangement of trees contrasting heavily with Kebun Raya which features large pockets of a dense tropical rain forest. The openness of the terrain dotted with mature giant trees allows for breathtaking vistas over the slightly undulating plain.

The front of the Palace is facing north. Its wings, two on either side of the main building are laid out along a stern east-west axis. The north-south axis stemming from the centre of the main building, dominates the Palace Gardens over a circular lawn and a kidney shaped pond towards a tree lined avenue leading towards the main entrance to the Palace premises. The former stables and secondary facilities are laid out west of the Palace.

Also located in the western section pavilions have been built in the 1950’s among others to house President Soekarno and his wife. In 1965, a presidential guesthouse was built in the north eastern part of the premises designed by Sudarsono, the personal architect of the President.

The general impression is that the grounds are well maintained for the day-to-day maintenance aspects. More structural maintenance however is lacking with respect to the water management system of the terrain. The east side of the pond in front of the palace is close to a collapse of the retaining walls and the lawn surface due to

_Baedeker Travel Guide 1914_
undercurrents caused by serious leakages. Also, on large spots under the foliage of trees where no grass can grow because sunshine and light cannot penetrate the foliage deck, soil is not consolidated by grass roots and is washed away alongside the drains.

In Bogor with its frequent heavy rains, trees are easy victims of lightning and "angin besar", strong winds accompanying thunder storms. Often trees have to be cut down. Replacement of removed trees and anticipation of death of trees could be included in a plan for the planting and maintenance of the still many magnificent species covering the premises. Tree-mapping as an instrument for monitoring and planning of the arrangement of trees is a necessity.

4.2 Kebun Raya Botanical Garden

The palace grounds nowadays consist of a countrystyle garden, north-west of the palace, and a scientific garden, the Botanical Garden, north-east and south of the building.

In 1816 Governor-General Van der Capellen made part of the palace gardens available to professor Reinwardt for the creation of a botanical garden. Casper George Carl Reinwardt was sent to Buitenzorg by King Louis of Holland on a scientific mission. The purpose was to collect information on the specific vegetation of the Dutch East-Indies. In this respect the establishment of a herb-garden was of great practical value, because of the many existing diseases.

Professor Reinwardt was director of the Royal Gardens of Soestdijk in the Netherlands before accepting this assignment. While in office he quickly developed into a landscape architect and researcher of botanical gardens.

At the time when Reinwardt started his work at Buitenzorg in the first half of the 19th century, the countrystyle gardening was the trend in Europe. This countrystyle (1760-1880), also known as English garden style, which replaced the baroque or formal gardens, is based on the principle of a naturally laid out environment without rule and compass. The maximum of contrast between formal garden and natural
Bogor Palace seen from Kebun Raya
landscape, as in a baroque garden, disappears in favour of an imitation of natural landscape forms. But it is nature created by man. Every part, tree, wood, pond, hill or field is situated where the architect planned it.

In the Botanical Garden botany was practised as science and all information was recorded meticulously. The hallmark of a botanical garden is that all plants and trees are labelled and that for the documentation of knowledge and research specific buildings are erected in the vicinity of the garden, such as a laboratory, a library and a museum.

The botanical garden as well as the earlier garden of 1818 were carried out by Reinwardt and his staff, amongst them A.A.J. Payen, in this country style. Both gardens therefore form a unity.

Under the management of various directors the botanical garden spread over the palace grounds, from the south in the direction of the palace and eastwards of the palace.

Dr. C.L. Blume, successor of Reinwardt and director from 1822-1826, published the first catalogue of the botanical garden.

Although there was no formal director between 1826 and 1868, men like Teysmann, Hasskarl and Binnendijk extended the botanical garden and various smaller gardens.
on the slopes of the Gede Mountain. They are remembered in the names of the smaller gardens with special plants.

Director dr. R.C. Scheffer (1868-1880) established the Agricultural School, which resulted in the Departement of Agriculture.

Dr. M. Treub, director from 1880 till 1910, was responsible for the development of the research centre of the Botanical Garden, which became one of the cornerstones of the Department of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce. In remembrance of Treub his friends built the Treub-laboratory in 1910.

Under the management of dr. J.C. Koningsbergen (1910-1918) and dr. Docters van Leeuwen (1918-19?) the Botanical Garden developed further.

The so-called scientific centre in Buitenzorg/Bogor was and is still situated in the southwest corner of the Botanical garden. Some of the older buildings of the 19th and 20th century, like the Treub-Laboratory, the Zoological Museum and the guesthouse, still exist and are in good condition. They are used for collecting and studying botanical data. It would be advisable to open certain buildings (for instance the Treub-Laboratory) to the public, so that the scientific aspects can be accentuated and the recreative aspect increased.

The relationship between the palace and the Botanical Garden is very strong. Beautiful vistas of the palace and visa versa are created by the situation of the main avenue, the 'Kanarielaan' (laid out by Teysmann in 1857), and the great pond (already in existence in 1817) behind the palace. The palace was laid out as the centre of the park. All avenues toward the different parts of the Botanical Garden start from the palace. Today the palace, as a non-public domain, is separated from this garden.

The variation of open and planted areas, avenues shaded by giant old trees, the river landscape and the ponds provide this garden with a unique value as a small paradise on earth and at the same time contributes to the knowledge of the cultivation of flora brought together in one spot. To preserve this, a map of landscape elements should be made. The Botanical Garden itself is already mapped, administrated and catalogued. The existing buildings of the scientific centre, the Lady Raffles monument and the Indonesian and Dutch graves, which are part of the park not only add to the atmosphere of the Botanical Garden, but are also of a high cultural and historical value and should therefore be considered for careful maintenance and active conservation.
5. Technical condition of the Bogor Palace today

5.1 General Impression

Generally spoken the palace is in a good technical condition. The exterior and the interior are well kept and show the signs of cautious maintenance. All the main constructions of the:
- foundation
- cellar (beneath the main building), the floors, walls and
- roof
show no wear.

Future maintenance in a manner as today’s will keep the Palace intact for at least fifty years.
However, there are some specified elements which today are in need of extra attention.
In this chapter they will be mentioned and specified at the
- main building, and
- the east and west wing.

5.2 Main building

Most of the floors and the steps to the north and south gallery are constructed of white and grey coloured Italian marble tiles, measuring about 60 cm square.

They show no trace of deflection and in general they are in perfect condition, being also polished almost every day.
Some attention however should be given to a small percentage of cracked and broken tiles. Perhaps the broken ones should be replaced to an area less walked upon, or considering the new function of the Palace replaced altogether.

The same situation is found at the steps. Some (poor) renovation is done in the past to cracked or missing marble tiles. Extra attention is needed, while loose or broken tiles on the steps can easily cause accidents. Only replacement is appropriate here.

At some places, especially at the south gallery the marble tiles show some unexplainable brown discolouring. Perhaps caused by an iron pollution of the used marble. However it seems no severe threat to the material as a whole.

The walls are white washed and seem to be rewhited every six months. Although this treatment gives the Palace its glittering appearance it causes also many layers of white wash on walls and columns. In the long run the layers will crack and fall of by their own gravity, as they are already doing so at the columns on the galleries.

The ceilings are in a good condition. They are also white washed quite often, but the decorations are still very clearly profiled. Especially the Garuda Room looks superb. While the ceiling material is very sensitive to water, one should be very cautious for damage caused by leaking of the roof or hidden roof drains (for instance in the toilets near the Garuda Room).
The portico of 1952 suffers from leakage from the covering iron roof. Due to its construction materials, consisting among others of steel beams, rust prevention measures must be taken.

The mentioned leakage also causes damage to the wood and beam covering the original gallery in the front. The ending of this beam must be inspected whether repairwork or replacement is necessary.

The roof, consisting of a complicated pattern of tile covered wooden constructions and gutters is in a fairly good condition. This roofscape however needs continual attention. Tiles should be kept on their right spots, the zinc clad gutters are in constant demand of good care and perhaps on a long term in demand of a total replacement, possibly by PVC, strengthened by glass fibre. More drains are a must, there are too few now. The lightning protection is in a poor shape and will incidentally even become a threat, rather than a protection to the building.

The outside walls are white washed. The wooden doors and windows are all right and do all still function in a correct manner. Some of the roof drains must be repaired, or put together again, while some of them show severe leaking, causing damages to walls.

5.3 East and West Wings

The general situation is the same as at the main building. The central halls are not covered by Italian marble, but by brownish marble tiles from East Java. They look fine.

The East and West wings are connected with the main building by corridors, consisting of Toscane columns, Italian marble floor tiles and glass panes.

Both wings are also connected to the annex buildings on the east and the west side by galleries. The gallery on the east side suffers from severe damage due to a leaking roof.

See: Appendix 2: Inventory of the Technical Condition.
6. Architectural condition

6.1 General Impression

In general one can speak of the original architectural impression of 1835. However some changes have taken place in the following period. But the idea of a white glittering palace amidst green surroundings is still a fact today and gives Bogor a unique identity, that should be carefully protected and maintained.

6.2. Main building

The original palace of 1835 had no portico in the front. In 1890 a portico, in front of the original gallery was added to create a rain free entrance for visitors arriving by coach.

The added portico had a flat roof and shows three arches carried by small columns in the front and an arch on both sides. This portico was replaced by today's one in 1952. It is not known whether the last portico is made larger than its predecessor, but, perhaps due to its large Ionic columns, and asymmetric corner pillars, looks a bit too big for the Bogor Palace.
From an architectural point of view, due to the necessity of dealing with the roof structure of today's portico, a reconstruction of a portico more suited to the scale and the architectural details of the palace will be preferable.

Old photographs give the impression that the stucco corner blocks were coloured in a different manner and therewith giving a special expression to the architecture. Reconstruction on the coloured accents is advisable.

6.3 East and West Wings

The gallery on the East wing was added, while in 1835 it looked more like a small balcony. Today to be found on the West wing. When the alteration took place is not known, the archives uncovered nothing until now. The wings were connected with the main building by wooden bridges. In the twentieth century replaced by today's corridors. Especially the covering with pane windows looks a bit displaced in the identity of the Palace.

Also at the East and West Wing the stucco blocks were not white washed but coloured.

Airial view of the palace in 1924
7. A proposal for the new function of the Palace

7.1 Plan Proposals

Restoration work is necessary to maintain the technical condition of a historic building. But even of greater importance is keeping the building alive which can be achieved by designing a conservation or development plan.

Starting point for such a conservation or development plan for the Palace of Bogor, was the assignment by Minister Prof. Dr. Fuad Hassan. Taking into consideration the following functions for the Palace:
1. Monument of National Importance;
2. National Art Gallery;
3. International Conference Center.

To make the following more understandable it should be taken into account that the palace consists of a:
- Main building (large portico, Garuda Room);
- West wing;
- East wing.

7.1.1 Monument of National Importance

The whole Istana is a Monument because decisions of national importance were made here by the first President of the Nation. But from a functional point of view the main building, containing the beautiful Lotus Room and the impressive Garuda Room can...
be appointed to represent the monument of national importance. To this function are also of great value the private quarters of the first President e.g. the library, the study, the movie room and the dining room. The art collection of President Soekarno can be kept in its "natural" surroundings. It seems advisable to keep some of the rooms of the apartment of late President Soekarno in tact.

Due to its architectural disturbance from an architectural point of view, it is advisable to remove the small bathroom, added to the main building. The toilet groups near the Garuda Room can be maintained in the new function.

7.1.2 National Art Gallery

The east and west wings can be transformed to the function of art gallery. Only a few alterations are necessary. The adjacent bathrooms should be removed in order to turn the former bedrooms into art cabinets. To both wings small toilet groups must be added, for instance near the entrance of the wings (in the west-wing already existing). The relationship between the east and the west wing is established by passing through the Lotus Room.

7.1.3 International Conference Centre

The main building is feasible to the function as international conference centre. But also some interesting rooms of the east and west wings are usable in this respect. For instance the dining room in the west wing and the above mentioned art cabinets (as for instance discussion or small meeting rooms).

On such occasions, of course, the Palace must be closed to the public.

The daily entrance to the Palace and its surroundings is from aside. It can be kept in use on the condition that this street-entrance (Jalan Juanda) will be made more recognizable.
When receiving formal Guests of the State, it should be considered to use the main entrance. Today the gates of the formal entrance are so seldomly used that corroded metal work keeps them from opening altogether.

Increasing public interest and formal conferences need annexing activities. It is possible to house these activities in a large amount of secondary buildings on the Palace’s compound. *The erection of new buildings should be avoided as much as possible.*

### 7.1.4 Reception venue for Guests of the State

The Bogor Palace should also be put to function as a reception venue for Guests of the State as there are constitutional monarchs, presidents, vice presidents and so on. The palace building itself, because of its limited space can only be used for formal arrival and reception venues. Formal dinners however should be accommodated outside the palace building on the palace grounds.

An area with a holding capacity for around 200 people could be arranged as a veranda-like structure open to the palace grounds and not obstructing the splendid vistas. Careful siting of any structure on the palace grounds is imperative (see also 7.1.3).

See: Appendix 3: Plan Proposals

### 7.2 Conservation of Bogor’s Urban Centre

Restoration of the Bogor Palace and establishing it as a monument of national importance, as a National Art Gallery and as in international conference centre for foreign guests of high stature, stretches the importance of Bogor beyond local proportions. Bogor, until now renowned for its Botanical Garden will further gain national and international status by opening up the Palace as an important object of Indonesian history and making it fit to serve an international platform.

With the Bogor Palace being restored, attention will be directed towards its role in
1. KLENTENG
2. CHINESE QUARTERS
3. "INDISCH" HOUSES
4. TOWN HALL
5. RESIDENT'S HOUSE (EX)
6. HOTEL SALAK
7. ART DECO POOL
8. SPORTSFIELD
9. FREEMASONS LOGE
10. MAYOR'S RESIDENCE
11. KP. LEBAKKANTIN
12. INTERNUSA SHOPP. C.
13. TROPICAL STYLE HOUSES
14. HOSPITAL
15. IPB.

URBAN CONSERVATION OF BOGOR'S TOWN CENTRE

(R. GILL 1989)
national history and towards the town's urban heritage. Against their background, elements of Bogor's heritage reflecting its history should be conserved. Even so, all specific elements which give the urban scene of Bogor its specific identity, character and charm.

To support the new function of the Bogor Palace, secondary facilities like hotels and restaurants are needed close to the Palace and the park. These facilities can be accommodated in the existing hotels (a.o. Salak hotel) and in the spacious East Indies style houses still present and lining the streets around the park. As such the restoration of Bogor Palace creates new opportunities for an economically feasible development of the urban centre of Bogor around Kebun Raya and the Palace.
The area around the park will now be considered in more detail:

**The Southern Part, J. Otto Iskandardinata - South**

The Western Section of this road south of the park is the oldest part of Bogor as a town.

The current „pertigaan” with Jl. Suryakencana, around 1825 was a market place with a Klenteng, the temple belonging to the Chinese quarters established in those days. Today this location has the same function being Pasar Bogor. The Klenteng is still there and well taken care of, now inconspicuously present hidden by a high wall. Jl. Suryakencana, formerly „Groote Postweg” to Cianjur and representing the commercial axis of the Chinese quarters, still is lined with Chinese shop-houses, presently recognized as such by the shape of their roofs only. Most of the facades have been changed overtime.

The eastern section of Jl. Otto Iskandardinata-South is heavily commercialized by fairly modern two storey shop-houses at the southern side and street-hawkers on the side-walk at the park-side. This commercial strip stretches as far as the bridge over the Ciliwung river, further down commercial uses are quickly springing up.

**Recommendations**

- The Klenteng marking a remarkable spot in Bogor’s urban history should be made a more visible element in Pasar Bogor. Uses which are hostile to this, like the busy parking lot on the street-side in the front of the Klenteng should be moved;
- The Chinese shop-houses should be included in a renovation plan to open up their characteristics;
- Make physical adjustments at the „pertigaan” to connect Jl. Suryakencana and „Kanarielaan” in Kebun Raya, formerly an element of Groote Postweg.

The Western Part, JL. Ir. H. Juanda
This part of Bogor’s town centre strongly developed as a European quarter between 1825 and 1920, featuring general characteristics of an Indisch town of those days.

Alongside Jl. Juanda, formerly another part of „Groote Postweg”, typical elements are found, like the former Resident’s residence (now Kantor Pembantu Gubernur) the town hall, the Dutch club (demolished and replaced by four banks in a row!), famous hotel Dibbets built in 1918 (now hotel Salak).

The northern section from Jl. Sudirman to Jl. Veteran where the most important buildings are located still features giant trees (Kelor Laut) overhanging Jl. Juanda with their 40 meter foliage deck. South of Jl. Veteran trees are almost all removed and the buildings showing a mixed use, banks, government offices, rumah makan, movie theater, etc.

Recommendations
- Hotel Salak, property of the Regional Development Board (Pemda I) should be renovated to provide appropriate accommodation for guests to functions and (inter)national events taking place in the Palace for tourists;
- The former Resident's building, one of its kind, featuring two storeys and a high roof, should be restored;
- Two old typical Indisch houses, one SMP next to LIPI and one located south of Jl. Paledang should also be restored. The latter one is in severe danger; according to the erection of a high fence around it, it is taken that the building awaits demolition very soon.

The Northern Part, Jl. Otto Iskandardinata – North
This part running from Jl. Sudirman to Jl. Gunung Gede is one of the greenest and least busy parts of the urban belt around the park, resulting from its nearly hundred percent residential use, formerly the European residential quarter with topical style houses of the 1920's. The road contains steep slopes from both sides to the Ciliwung river which enters Kebun Raya halfway the northern stretch. Elements of particular interest are the Art Deco Swimming Pool near the bridge, planned to be renovated, the „Vrijmetselaars loge“ and the mayors residence at the intersection with Jl. Gunung Gede.

Recommendations
- Residential use to be strictly maintained;
- Keep developers away from the uniquely located sports-fields on the right bank of the Ciliwung river;
- Open up Kampung Lebakkantin (already swasembada) spontaneously built on the left bank of the Ciliwung river, for tourists to show how people live in urban kampungs.

The Eastern Part, Jl. Otto Iskandardinata – East
This part running from the Kujang monument, typical for Bogor culture, and Jl. Gunung Gede is of a mixed use without the disorderliness of Jl. Juanda on the west side featuring also a mixed use. Subdivisions are spaciously laid out and include the Institute for Agriculture of Bogor (IPB), a hospital, a few typical Indisch houses of the 1920's (some used as an office and a guesthouse), and a postmodern style designed shopping centre (Internusa).
The wide street has a typical cross section with charming greenery beds shaded by giant trees. Being a stretch in the connection between the Bogor terminal and the old road to Jakarta, seemingly continuous traffic of Daihatsu and Bemo's is severely burdening the area with pollution and noise.

Recommendations
- One open spacious subdivision at the corner of Jl. Rumah Sakit should be controlled to fit an appropriate use;
- The traffic situation in front of Internusa shopping centre is hazardous and should be controlled.

The Urban Belt Conserved as a System
In general, uses on the four sides of the park can be indicated as follows:
South: commercial use/densely urbanized
West: mixed use/green and urbanized stretches
North: residential/green and rural
East: mixed use/predominantly green

Recommendations
- *Take urban aspects as criteria for conservation, that is:
  • Reinstate the course of the „Groote Postweg” (Jl. Suryakencana, Juanda and Sudirman) as an element of importance for the urban structure and for tourism, Install „Groote Postweg” sign boards under the present names of the streets;
  • Make a conservation plan for the Chinese quarters;*
- Make proposals for the use of the typical spacious Indisch dwellings. Immediate action is imperative;
- Make a conservation plan for the residential quarter of the park containing tropical style houses to be considered young monuments in a stunning environment of bending, sloped streets lined by mature kenarie trees.

*Take typical Bogor town features as criteria for conservation, that is:*

- Save Bogor’s kenarie and other trees. Bogor is not only named “rain city” but also „kenari town”, unrivaled for its (kenarie) trees by any city in Indonesia;
- Monitor and control the green entrances and corridors (pintu gerbang hijau) to the town and the town centre which lead to Kebun Raya the mother green (penghijauan induk) of Bogor. Green corridors are Jl. Pajajaran, Jl. Sudirman and Jl. Gunung Gede, for the latter one numerous kenarie trees were razed to the ground to allow for a wider street, at the time of the survey;
- Take care of typical and strong features in the urban pattern of Bogor’s town centre, like landmarks (Tugu Kujang) and distinct axis (Palace facing the axis of Jl. Sudirman, Jl. Suryakencana and „Kanarielaan” in Kebun Raya);
- Make Bogor attractive at night: set the palace in bright floodlights to show its presence in the heart of the city.
APPENDIX 1

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- Koninklijk Instituut voor de Tropen, Amsterdam.
- Rijksuniversiteit Utrecht.
DENAH
GEDUNG INDUK ISTANA BOGOR

Rijksdienst voor de Monumentenzorg 1989
## Inventory of the technical condition of the Bogor Palace detailed

### Block 1  MAIN BUILDING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</table>
| **1.01** : Portico | Built in 1952 and therewith replacing the portico of 1890.  
Floors : Steps to gallery of Italian marble tiles, in good condition, some repairwork from the past.  
Driving floor in Portico of stone plates, measuring 100 cm square, Javanese stone. Poor quality, surface cracked cement repair work.  
Walls : Ionic Columns, many white wash layers, surface cracked and falling off.  
Asymmetric corner pillars.  
Toilets in former guards niches.  
Ceiling : Flat with simple decoration. Beam covering the columns seems to be steel. Signs of leakage. The beam of the original gallery is wooden. Leakage has severely threatened the beam end in the east wall. |
| **1.02** : Gallery | Original gallery, hidden from the outside by the first Portico of 1890.  
Floors : Italian marble tiles measuring 60 cm square. In a good condition.  
Walls : White washed, columns and wallpillars ionic. Too much white washing causes cracking and falling off. Wooden doors.  
Ceiling : Flat, with decorations along the sides and five rosets. In a good condition. |
| **1.03** : Lotus room | Italian marble tiles, 60 cm square, in good condition.  
Walls : White washed with corintian wallpillars. Passage to Garuda Room is flanked by corintian columns. In good condition.  
Ceiling : Plastered vault in east-west direction, with medallions and roset. In very good condition. |
| **1.04** : Passage | Beautiful decorated ceiling, two large mirrors opposing each other. In good condition. |
1.05 : Garuda Room
Floors : Italian marble tiles, 60 cm square, in good condition.
Walls : Gallery with corintian columns. White washed, in good condition.
Ceiling : Richly decorated, vaulted plastered ceiling, supported by architrave. The southern end of the room is a half circle.

1.06 : Gallery
Floors : Two stairs of which the steps are constructed of Italian marble. Slightly damaged. Cracked or broken tiles, sometimes repaired in a rather poor manner. The floors are of Italian marble. Especially at the west side some cracked and broken tiles. At the east side they are in good condition.
Walls : White washed, some brown coloring due to leakage.
Outside architecture, fronton and columns are white washed. At the east corner severe leakage is damaging the construction.

1.07 : Dining Room
In good condition

1.08 : Waiting Room
In good condition

1.09 : Pantry
In good condition

1.10 : Movie Room
In good condition

1.11 : Toilets
1.12 In good condition. Special attention should be given to the roof drains running down through these areas.

1.13 : Study Room
Floors : Marble tiles, 60 cm square.
Walls : Coloured plaster.
Ceiling : Probably concrete.
In good condition.
1.14 : Library
In good condition

1.15 : Gallery
Floors : Italian marble tiles, 60 cm square. Some damage.
Walls : White washed, at the ionic columns the white wash is cracked and falling off. The fences between the columns are of cast iron with wooden covering. White washed. In a fair stade. In the corner with the Garuda Room a covered roof drain. Some brown colouring due to leakage.

1.16 : Sleeping Room

1.17 : Sleeping Room

1.18 : Sleeping Room
Floors of the sleeping room are covered by carpet. In good condition

1.19 : Toilet

1.20 : Toilet

1.21 : Living Room
Floors : Marble tiles, plastered walls and ceiling. In good condition.

1.24 : Sleeping Room

1.25 : Sleeping Room

1.26 : Sleeping Room
Floors covered by carpet. Walls colored plaster. In good condition.

1.23 : Bathroom
Built out, simple detailed bathroom, in good condition.
A architectural disturbance to the palace.

1.27 : Toilet

1.28 : Gallery
Floors : Consisting of Italian marble tiles, measuring 60 cm square. In good condition.
Walls : White washed layers threaten to fall off as they are doing at all the columns.
Ceiling : White plaster with modest decoration. In good condition. No signs of leakage.
Roof
A rather complicated structure of tiled roofs and gutters. In the middle a zinc clad wooden tower, covered by a dome. Although the roofs seem to be in a good condition, special and cautious attention must be paid to the settlement of the tiles and the watertightness of zinc gutters. The last being of a rather simple construction, are due to walking in it easily damaged. It seems advisable to add more drains or enlarge the gutter's opening ... and perhaps renew the gutters as a whole using modern materials.

The lightning protection seems a mess and one must fear that is more of a threat to the building rather than a protection. It must be replaced.

Block 2 West Wing

2.01 : Balcony
Floor : Small marble tiles, measuring 35 cm square with very small tiles on the meeting points. In a good condition.
Fence between the ionic columns: cast iron with wooden covering. White washed, in a good condition.

2.02 : Conference Room
Floor : Italian marble tiles, measuring 60 cm square. In a good condition.
Walls : White washed, no columns or pillars. In good condition.
Ceiling : Flat white plaster, in good condition.

2.03 : Dining Room
Floor : East Java marble tiles, measuring 70 cm square. In good condition.
Walls : White washed, in good condition. In the passage to garden room (2.04) Ionic columns, they suffer from cracking white wash layers.
Ceiling : Modest decorated flat plaster, with three medallions. In good condition.

2.04 : Garden Room
Floor : East Java marble tiles, measuring 70 cm square. In good condition.

2.05 : Gallery
Floor : Italian marble tiles, measuring 60 cm square. Some tiles are cracked or broken, especially the areas where people normally walk.
Walls : White washed, columns show the normal pattern of cracked white wash.
2.06-2.18: Sleeping Rooms, Bathroom, Toilets

The floors of the sleeping rooms are covered by carpet. They are in good condition. The modern bathrooms are of disturbing influence on the architecture of the rectangular bedrooms. On behalf of the function as art gallery they can be removed.

2.19: Corridor

Floor: As on the gallery.
Walls: Window panes in steel structure. They do not add the identity of the architecture. From a technical point of view, they are in good condition.

Block 3 East Wing

3.01: Gallery

Floor: Italian marble tiles, measuring 60 cm square. In good condition, only minor damage.
Steps: Slightly damage.
Walls: The ionic columns closest to the walls are placed in the wrong direction. Where the covering beam on top of the column meets the wall, some damage, due to leakage, is visible.

3.02: North Room

In good condition.

3.03 and 3.04

These rooms have a floor of East Java marble tiles, measuring 70 cm square. In good condition.

3.05: Gallery

Floor: Italian marble tiles, measuring 60 cm square. In good condition.
The ceiling shows brown discolouring, due to leakage.

3.06-3.19:

Rooms were being reconstructed during the inspection period.
CORRIDOR
See remarks made at the corridor at no 2.19.

The roofs of west and east wings are also a complicated pattern of tiled roof and gutters. The same attention is needed as described at the roof of the main building. Especially the wings suffer from leakage, visible by the discolouring of ceilings.

In general
- Careful with too much white washing.
- Replace the lightning protection.
- Take care, as soon as possible, of the leaking of roof and gutters.

Recommendation
- Remodel portico of the main entrance.
- Abandon the small bathroom added to the Soekarno’s quarters.
- Take away the bathrooms in the east and west wings.
- Colour the stucco blocs on the main building, east and west wings.
- Be careful with adding new buildings/structures to the palace grounds.
APPENDIX 3
Plan proposals
APPENDIX 4 Map of Bogor