

# The Use of Historical Method in Analyzing the Urban Structure of Jayapura City

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**Abstrak:** Jayapura City is located at the eastern end of Indonesia and directly borders with neighboring countries, Papua New Guinea (PNG). Geographical conditions vary from Jayapura City is dominated by hills lead to the formation of urban areas are separated. Currently there are two major parts of the city area known as Jayapura and Abepura. The existence of two parts of the city in Jayapura City became one of the interesting things to be studied to determine its relevance to historical factors. Through the historical method approach, the division of developmental stages into some phases was carried out to understand how the pattern of historical development of Jayapura City is. From the discussion by using the historical method is known that the two parts of the city has existed since the founding of Jayapura City and persisted until today.

## INTRODUCTION

Jayapura city is the capital of Papua Province, located at the eastern end of the Republic of Indonesia and has direct borders with neighboring Papua New Guinea (PNG). Currently the development of the urban area occurred in four districts namely North Jayapura District, South Jayapura, Abepura and Heram. The geographical conditions of the city of Jayapura varying results in the formation of urban areas are separated. Currently people in Jayapura recognize the existence of two parts of the city as Jayapura and Abepura, although both cities are in the same administrative area of Jayapura. Penders (2002) argued that in both areas of the city is the old town center formed on the Government of the Netherlands and the Allies at the beginning of the founding of the Jayapura City.

From the viewpoint of urban structure, the history of the city seems to be beneficial in urban studies. In this case needs to be examined is the difference between the past and the future, which the past is partly still being experienced in the present, and it gives meaning to permanensis. Poete (in Rossi, 1982) suggests the historical theory that focuses on the phenomenon of persistence. Persistency is expressed through the monument is a physical sign of the past, as well as the persistence of basic urban layout plan. Melamba (2013) who conducted research on the growth of settlements in Kolaka City in the 20th century, suggested that the history of the city remained interesting to study. This is inseparable from the existence and reality of various problems concerning the historical process of the

formation of a city. Cities in their various forms always show a tendency that is sometimes unique. Basically, the birth and development of a city through a long historical process of change, both in the form of physical and non-physical conditions dynamically.

Basundoro (2012) suggested that not all of the events happening in the city is categorized as a history of the city. Because the city refers to the notion of geographical space, which distinguishes it from the spaces that others (a village hall, a forest room, space oceans, etc.), then only events related to space called the city is considered to be part of the history of the city, That is, the events triggered by the presence of a specific urban space, which is different from other spaces. Events that do not have anything to do at all with the spatial aspects of the city or not triggered by the urban space, although happening in the city, can not be considered as a history of the city. Urban areas have a more complex problem than the rural areas or other areas. It affects the scope of the discussion about the history of the city.

Baharuddin (2017) identified that the area known as Jayapura City was formerly called Hollandia Haven, and the area known as Abepura was formerly called Hollandia Binnen. Hollandia Haven is located in Yos Sudarso Bay which was formerly known as Humbolt Bay, with a narrow strip of land and is dominated by hills. This region is currently the administrative area of Jayapura District North and South Jayapura. While Hollandia Binnen is located in the hinterland to the plains broader. The area is now an administrative area of Abepura and Heram district. The merger of two old cities, namely Jayapura (formerly Hollandia Haven) and Abepura (formerly Hollandia Binnen) resulted as if there were two cities of Jayapura and Abepura. The existence of both old towns, Jayapura and Abepura, show the persistent characteristics of “two cities within a city”. With the unique physical phenomena in Jayapura, this paper discuss how the historical development of urban structure of Jayapura City.

## **DISCUSSION**

### **1. Urban Research**

Urban research is a systematic study of the nature of the activities, processes and outputs of the political, social and economic at different spatial levels. Differences of opinion continue to build definitions, approaches and emphasis. There are some fundamental common ground in the urban focus of research, which suggests that urban research should include the characteristics of urban space; setting on the institutions and processes that underlie political, social and economic urban; linkages between urban centers with each other and with the larger political system, society and economy. Caution is used to give classes on the differences that are very diverse in the urban field, while the concept of space is used as a thread linking the areas of investigation. Therefore, the ownership of space - acquiring and controlling space - provides a way to access the values of social and economic. Space then be at a greater social significance; urban spatial structures and processes used to control and determine the values (Andranovich and Riposa, 1993). Some of the things that became the beginning of our attention on the relationship between the use of urban space and the other one is spatial form and structure of the current urban environment, factors and processes are taken into account in particular the structure of urban space, social and political

processes, the distribution of the population, and land use, conditions that make changes to these patterns, and the consequences and implications of the processes of the election process.

Andranovich dan Riposa (1993) proposed that applied urban research focuses on the processes and outcomes of urbanization to gain a greater understanding sharply with the aim of making policy and providing a better quality of life for inhabitants of urban centers. Applied urban research shows the identification and solution of the problems that occur in urban space. Researchers must have a broader understanding of the issues or topics, not only influences the theoretical but also the effect on the experience of a city life and policy makers. The use of multi-method, or better known as triangulation, reflects an attempt to gain a deeper understanding of the phenomenon to be studied. The combination is done with multi-method, empirical materials, viewpoints and observations that regularly seems to be a good strategy to increase the strength, breadth and depth of a study (Agus Salim, 2001). A better approach is when the researchers used several different methods to deal with a research problem. This approach is called double operationism, which is defined as the use of a set of methods chosen such that it does not have the same weakness and weaknesses that they're concerned about is the reactivity, or errors coming from the respondents (Chadwick et.al, 1991).

### **Historical Method in Urban Research**

Basundoro (2012) suggests to further simplify the discussion of the history of the city, the scope can be simplified into just a few parts, namely the discussion chronologically and thematically. Discussion chronologically is discussing the city from period to period by making distinctions on the development of the city is being studied. While the discussion of the thematic city requires understanding of the problems that develop in urban areas with a structural model, with borrowing concepts and theories of social science. Discussion of thematic city is not only to see the city from the aspect of its structure but look at historical reconstruction. The most important aspect of the reconstruction of the history is the development of time-bound. Therefore, the discussion of the thematic city is combining structural discussion concerning the aspect chronologically. In some urban research that use historical method, research results or explanations focus on the interpretation of meanings of data sources obtained from the archive (Malamba, 2013; Hendro, 2014).

## **2. Case Study: Jayapura City**

With their unique physical phenomena in Jayapura, it is interesting to examine how the historical development of Jayapura City. The research question is an important clue that leads to relevant research methods to be used. Case study is appropriate for the research question 'how' and 'why'. This study begins with experience on cases that occurred in Jayapura City, then do an assessment of existing literature as well as cases in other places. The assessment results are not obtained any explanation or similar cases that may explain cases that occurred in Jayapura City. Therefore the cases found in Jayapura City considered to be unique so that further exploration is needed to modify the theories that have been there. For that purpose, conducted a case study. Yin (2003) argues that there are three

types of case study method with different depths that description, explanation and exploration. Because this study is intended to explore a unique case for modifying the theories that have been there, the case study is a case study exploration.

This study uses the theories related to the linkage of the two cities as propositions for guidelines on research design as a guide for field data collection. Preparation begins with a literature review to obtain the concepts on the relationship of two cities, the interaction that occurs between the two cities and the spatial pattern of the city these concepts will be used as a basic reference conduct of the study. Literature review undertaken to examine the forms of linkage of two cities, the interaction that occurs, the factors that influence it, the rules of interaction, and spatial patterns of the city. The results of a literature review will be used to develop research propositions.

The study area is Jayapura City showing the appearance of urbanity that includes four districts namely North Jayapura District, South Jayapura, Abepura and Heram. Historically, the fourth district is old two cities, namely Hollandia Haven which covers an area of North Jayapura District and South Jayapura, and Hollandia Binnen covering the area Abepura District and Heram. Hollandia Haven is currently known as Jayapura and Hollandia Binnen now known as Abepura. Therefore, Jayapura and Abepura thoroughly reviewed as one unit of analysis in a single case Jayapura City. Data collected through the study of literature in the various documents concerning of Jayapura City in the past. To understand how the pattern of historical development of Jayapura City, carried out by dividing the developmental stages into several thematic development phase with regard chronological aspect Jayapura City development phase is divided into four stages of development (Figure 1).

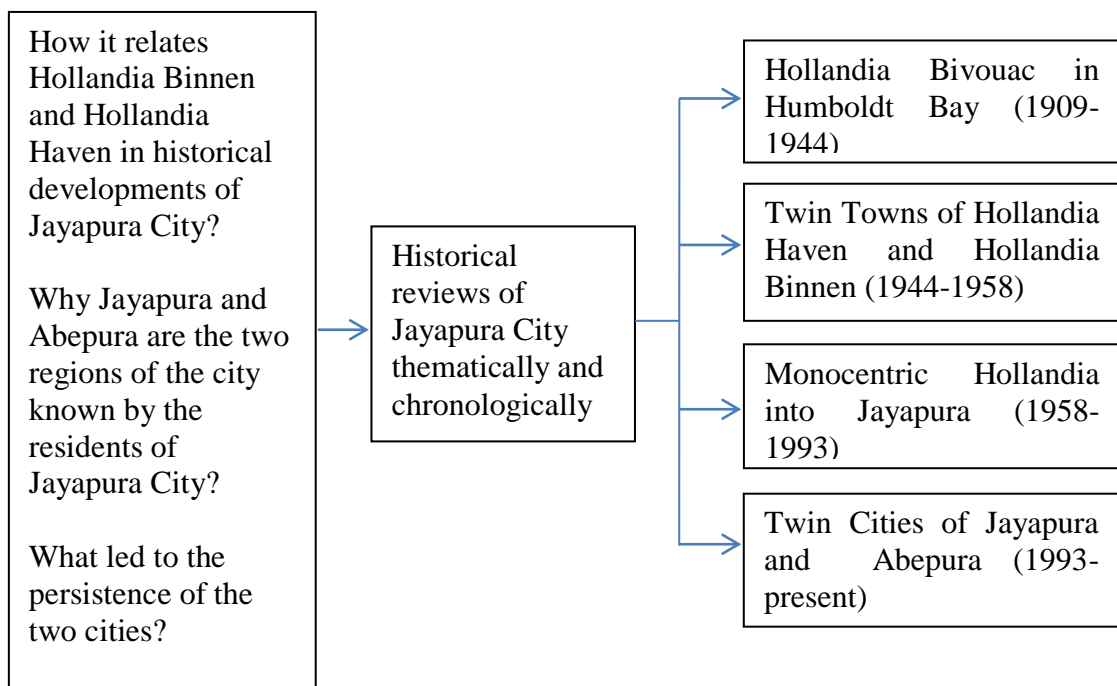
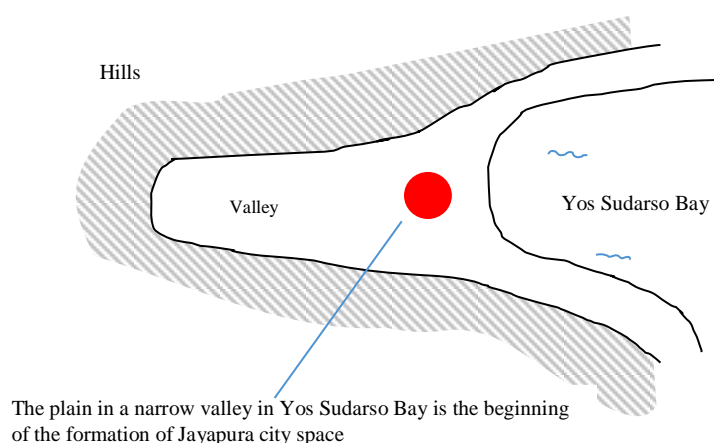


Figure 1. Historical methods diagram in a case study of Jayapura City

The physical setting of Jayapura City, which is in Yos Sudarso Bay, was the beginning of the selection of the location where Jayapura City was established as a post of Dutch government at that time. Yos Sudarso Bay, which directly faces the Pacific Ocean, is a strategic place and allows ships to dock in this region. On the edge of the bay, there is a plain in the form of a narrow valley through which the estuaries of two rivers, namely the Anafre River and the Numbay River, are located. In this valley the Dutch government first came and established a center of government which was named Hollandia. In the following years, practical spatial development occurred only along the narrow valley (Figure 2).



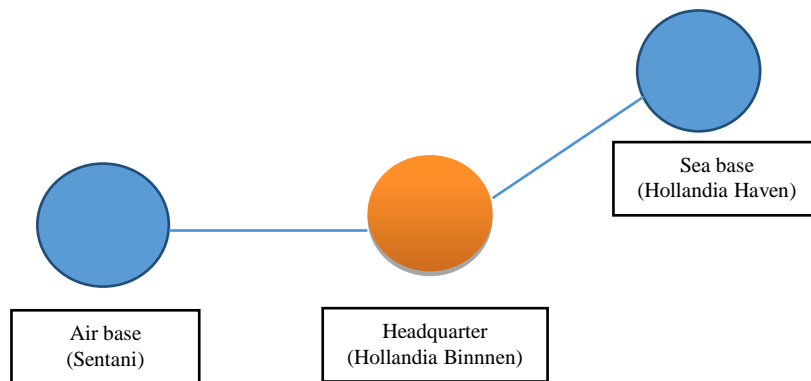
*Figure 2. The initial setting for the formation of Jayapura urban space in Yos Sudarso Bay*

*Source: analysis results, 2015*

The next stage, the establishment of the city space as a new capital which is located far from Yos Sudarso Bay, namely in a valley with a wider plain, which is now known as Abepura. Although this valley is located close to Yotefa Bay, it is not directly adjacent to the sea because it is blocked by limestone hills with an altitude of 150 asl along the edge of Yotefa Bay which juts into the sea.

Jayapura and Abepura are two urban areas in Jayapura City which are located close together within the administrative area of Jayapura City. The two cities are historically the embryos of Jayapura City. Jayapura and Abepura began to develop when the American army made this region (Hollandia) as a military base in World War II. The location of the US Army headquarters in Hollandia Binnen was chosen as a consideration in determining the location of locations for military purposes that were far from each other. In the Handbook On Netherlands New Guinea 1958, it is stated that as a city built for military purposes, Hollandia has a unique face because as a military city it presents a distinctive face in which cities are built separately to minimize the damage caused by enemy attacks (New Guinea Institute of Rotterdam, 1958). The Jayapura area was built as a military base while Abepura was the location of the headquarters of the American army. The air base was built in Sentani, which is currently the capital of Jayapura Regency. The headquarters in Hollandia Binnen is right in the middle of the air

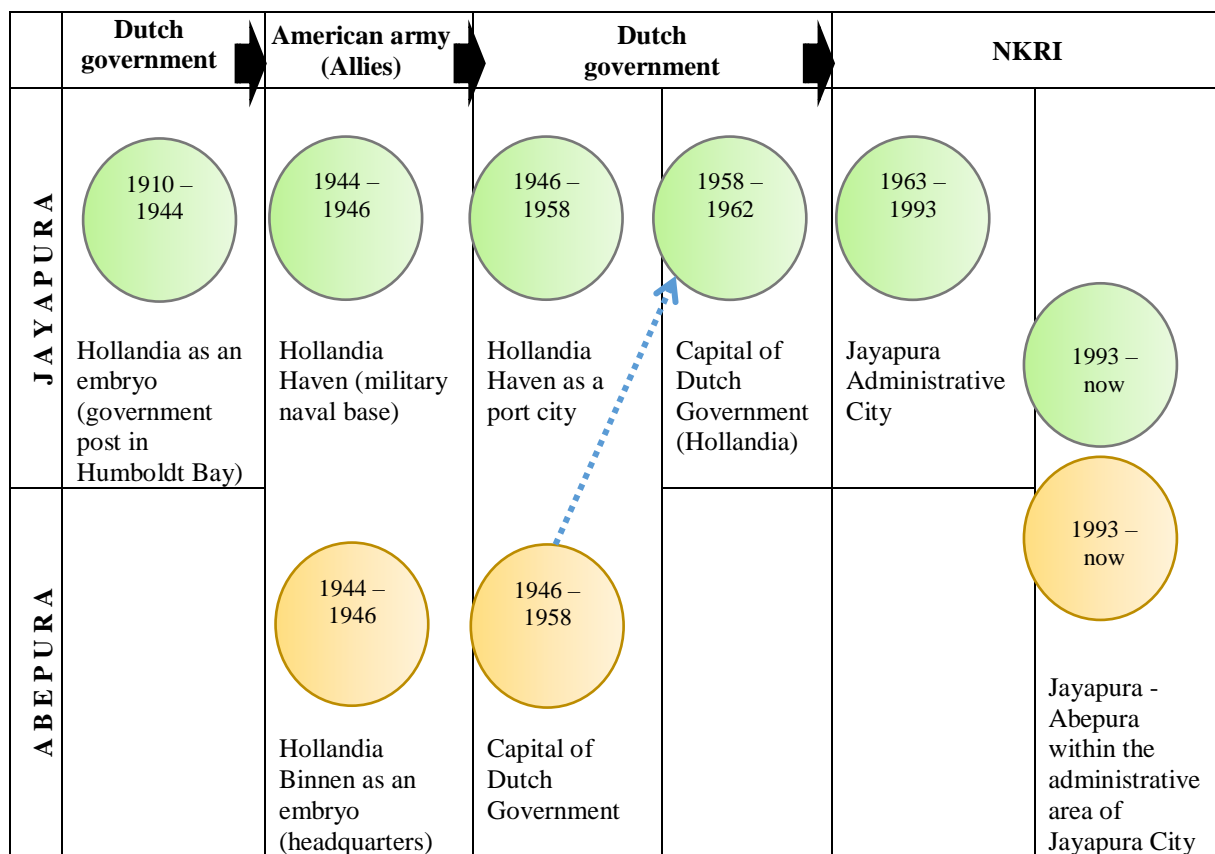
base and the sea base (Figure 3). Meanwhile, the fuel supply base is located in Tanah Merah Bay. The American Army built a road connecting the places for 100 miles.



*Figure 3. Location of Hollandia Binnnen as the headquarters of the American army during World War II*

*Source: analysis results, 2015*

After the American troops surrendered Hollandia to the Dutch Government at the end of the Pacific War, the capital of the Dutch government remained at Hollandia Binnnen. But in 1958, the Dutch Government moved the capital to Hollandia Haven and focused on building Hollandia around Homboldt Bay. The consideration of relocating this place was related to the aim of the Dutch Government to make Hollandia as an exodus for Dutch people from the territory of Indonesia which had become independent. At that time the life of the people of Hollandia was very dependent on imported goods from outside Hollandia through the port in Humboldt Bay. In addition, the location of Hollandia Haven, which is in Homboldt Bay, which is surrounded by hills, provides a beautiful view as the residence of the Dutch. The settlements of the Dutch people were built in Noordwijk and Hemelsport which are in the hills with a beautiful view to the Pacific ocean. From this it shows that in the beginning the formation of the two city centers of Hollandia Binnnen and Hollandia Haven was greatly influenced by the interests of the rulers at that time. At first, the formation of the two city centers Hollandia Binnnen and Hollandia Haven was the influence of the regime at that time. Hollandia Haven is a city center formed by the Dutch Government, while Hollandia Binnnen is a city center formed by the American army.



Note:

.....> relocation of the capital

Figure 4. Schematic diagram of the phases of Jayapura City's spatial development

Source: analysis results, 2015

During their development, Jayapura and Abepura formed two urban spaces in Jayapura City. The Jayapura urban space is located in Yos Sudarso Bay which includes Jayapura and South Jayapura Districts. Meanwhile, Abepura urban space is located in a hinterland that includes Abepura and Heram Districts. From several links in the spatial development phase of Jayapura City, it shows that Jayapura and Abepura are two centers in Jayapura City that have appeared, disappeared and reappeared until now. This shows that in Jayapura City two city centers have existed as the embryo for the birth of Jayapura city. The two city centers are old cities that were born as the center of government. Jayapura was the center of the Dutch government and Abepura was the center of government which was established by the Allied Forces as a headquarters. This shows that Jayapura City was born from two embryos and until now both of them continue to play a role as the center of their respective city spaces, forming two centers in Jayapura City. Thus there is the persistence of two urban spatial centers in Jayapura City (Figure 5).

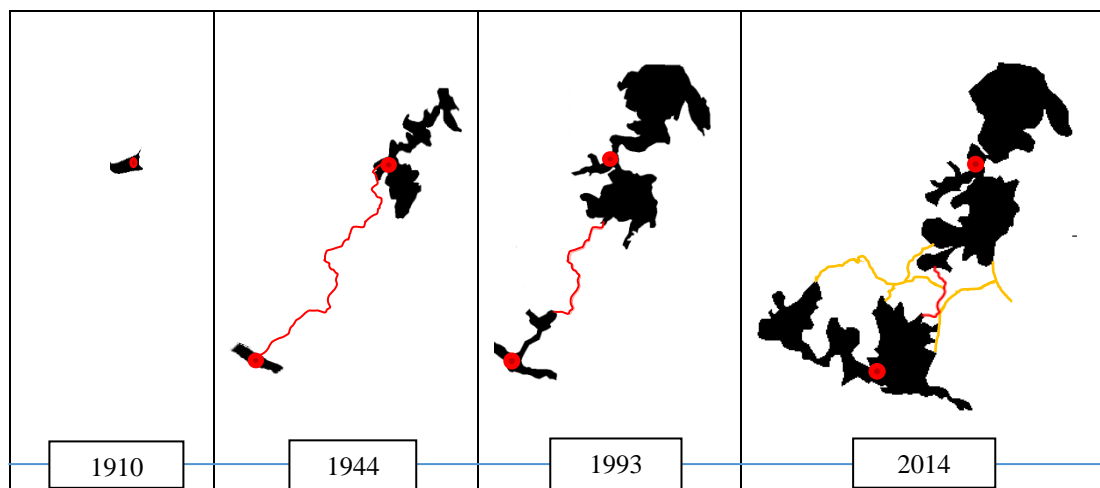


Figure 5. The development phase of Jayapura City

Source: analysis results, 2015

## CONCLUSION

Through the discussion by using the historical method, it is known that there is a persistence of two old cities in Jayapura City. Two urban areas in Jayapura City have actually existed since the establishment of Jayapura City. Both cities were formerly two separate towns known as Hollandia Haven and Hollandia Binnen. Hollandia Haven was located on the bay, while Hollandia Binnen was located in hinterland. Currently, both the old city known as Jayapura and Abepura.

## SUGGESTION

This article discusses the historical development of urban structures of Jayapura City. To enhance the study of urban structure with historical method, it is also necessary to do other approaches such as morphological and functional methods. So overall, in Case Study research on urban structure can consist of three main parts of the discussion: historical, morphological and functional.

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