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Modelling The History Of Sultan Nuku's Struggle In The Design Of Historical Tourism Area In Tidore City

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Abstract. Tidore is a Sultanate in North Maluku which is part of the Four Sultanates of Maluku Kie Raha, Moluku Kie Raha is a term to refer to four regional rulers called kolano: Ternate, Tidore, Bacan, and Jailolo. The golden age of the Sultanate of Tidore spanned a wide area, most of Maluku to the East, the Papua region, rich in historical and cultural heritage. Efforts that can be made in order to maintain and preserve historical relics are by modeling a museum of the history of the struggle of Sultan Nuku, so that the next generation can still witness historical evidence of the legacy of previous generations. Qualitative design methods are used in designing by collecting data, analyzing data, concepts, and modeling designs. With the modeling of the Nuku Sultanate history museum, it is expected to increase the power to provide an overview of the history of the Nuku Sultanate in Tidore.

Keywords: modelling, historical, tourism, Sultanate, Tidore

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1 Introduction

Tidore City is one of the cities in North Maluku province, with an area of 1,550.37 km². Tidore has been famous since colonization because of its cloves and nutmeg, which attracted traders from all over the world. In the early 16th century, the Portuguese became the first Europeans to reach the Maluku Islands. In 1511, a Portuguese expedition led by António de Abreu reached Ternate and Tidore, in 1521, Ferdinand Magellan, a Spanish explorer working for the King of Spain, also reached Tidore and Ternate while searching for a western route to the Maluku Islands. They were interested in the rare and valuable spices on the islands. The rivalry between the Europeans and the local Sultanates led to tensions and conflicts [1].

In the early 17th century, the Dutch came and began to compete with the Spanish to control the spice industry in Maluku, the Dutch succeeded in defeating the Spanish, then founded the Vereenigde Oost-Indische Compagnie (VOC), to regulate their trade in the Asian region, including the Maluku Islands, the VOC gradually controlled the spice trade in the Maluku territory, including Tidore.

In the early 18th century the VOC was looking to expand its influence in Maluku, including by trying to control the Hitu region and gain a monopoly over the spice market there. Sultan Nuku disagreed with the VOC's domination and refused to submit to Dutch rule. He led the resistance against the VOC and managed to combine several sultanates and other local kingdoms in Maluku to resist Dutch colonization. Evidence of Sultan Nuku's struggle against the Dutch can still be found today and is part of Tidore's cultural heritage, including Fort Cobe or Tsjobe in Rum village, Mareko site and Ome fort, Biji Negara site and Toloa fort and Cobo fort [2].

The Indonesian Law No. 11/2010 on Cultural Heritage explains that preservation is a dynamic activity in maintaining the existence and existence of cultural heritage. Some ways that can be implemented are by developing, protecting and utilizing it [3].

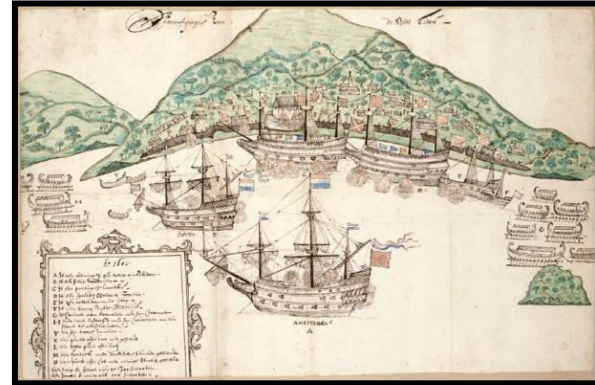
Based on the description, it can be concluded that preserving cultural heritage must be done by maintaining and caring for the cultural heritage building. The use of cultural heritage buildings as historical objects must be protected, but the current condition, cultural heritage buildings have not been used optimally, seeing this fact, Modelling the History of Sultan Nuku's Struggle in the Design of Historical Tourism Areas in Tidore City can be an alternative solution for preserving cultural heritage in Tidore so that it does not become extinct and can be enjoyed by the next generation.

2 Research Methodology

This research method uses a descriptive qualitative approach, which tries to describe the utilization of the Cultural Heritage of Sultan Nuku's Struggle History in

Tidore [4]. The data taken are primary data and secondary data.

Primary data is taken by direct observation of the object or research location and paying attention to all in the form of a literature review from books, journals, the internet, and other literature sources related to



Modelling the History of Sultan Nuku's Struggle. Conditions that occur at the location. Secondary data obtained through literature study

The research location for modeling the history of Sultan's struggle in Tidore was taken based on the recommendation of the BAPPEDA Department of Tidore Islands City, which is located in Rum Village, North Tidore District, Tidore Islands City.

3 Result and Discussion

Modeling the History of Sultan Nuku's Struggle in the Design of Historical Tourism Area in Tidore City aims to preserve and revive historical values to remain for future generations and serve as a silent witness of the past. Modeling can be done by analyzing the environment and buildings.

3.1 Archaeological Heritage of the Kingdom of the Sultanate of Tidore.

In relation to the existence of the Sultanate of Tidore, it has been previously described that Ternate's neighboring island to the south, Tidore Island, was the location of the founding of the Sultanate of Tidore, which used the same name as the island. Its territory included parts of Halmahera Island, Raja Ampat Island, and the New Guinea peninsula, as depicted by Johannes Vingsboon for Laurens van der Hens' atlas, with Motir Island and Mare Island (islands of pottery) belonging to Ternate, and Mitara Island, on the other hand, to Tidore [5]

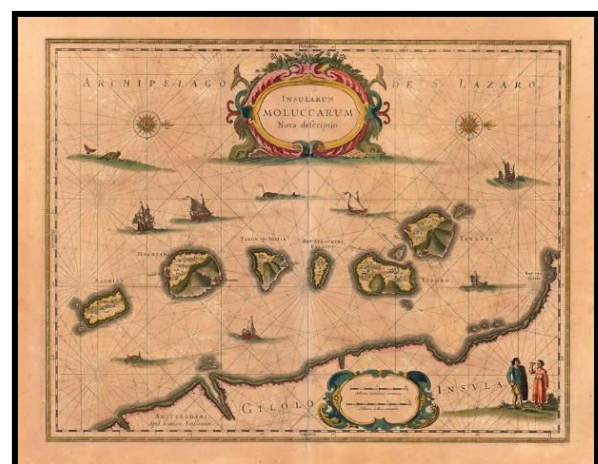


Fig.1. 17th-century Illustration of Tidore Island
 (Source: The Great Atlas of the East India Company: India Archipelago and Oceania (Roever and Broemer, 2008).

Tidore City developed into the center of power of the Sultanate of Tidore, at least since the 17th century. The parameters of the Sultanate's city are shown by archaeological traces of the Tidore Palace, mosques, tombs, and other city components such as markets and ports as well as settlements, which developed at the beginning of Tidore's establishment as a center of Islamic power. In addition, during the colonial period, the development of colonial buildings, including colonial forts that spread across the island and concentrated large forts in the city center close to the palace, showed that Tidore City developed into a bustling and strategic Sultanate city center in contact with outsiders.

Fig.2. 17th-century Illustration of Tidore Island (1613) showing the crowded waters of Tidore and the density of settlements on the island's coast painted by Artus Gijssel.

Source: The Great Atlas of the East India Company: India Archipelago and Oceania (Roever and Broemer, 2008)

The development of the city, however, along with the development of civilization did not happen immediately. There are valuable clues in both oral history and archaeological evidence, that the development of the sultanate center or center of power underwent a process and dynamics from its inception to the formation of Tidore city as a Sultanate city that can be witnessed today.

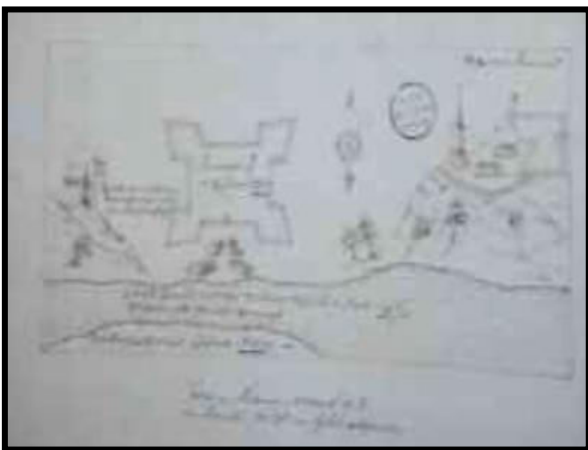


Fig.3. Illustration of the condition of Mareko and Rumtao Fortification in the 17th Century AD
 (Source: The Great Atlas of the East India Company Union: India Archipelago and Oceania (Roever and Broemer, 2008).

The 17th-century sagas are basically uniform in their depiction of how the people of North Maluku were led by village chiefs (momole) united under the Solano. In Tidore, for example, there are sagas recorded by the Portuguese about the Tidoreans'

tradition of remembering the time when the original settlement was still on Mount Mareku. This was later moved to the coast as foreign traders arrived in large numbers in search of cloves. Mareku remained the sacred center of Tidore territory for centuries afterward because of its prestige as the source of Tidore's first ruler [6].

Fig.4. Fortification structure at the Mareko Site

Source. Author, 2023

The description of Mareko as the center of the early sultanate of Tidore has also been described by Spanish settlers. In 1613, according to Piter Both, the village of Marieko or Mareko on Tidore Island was visited by Spaniards. It is also mentioned that in 1605 the fort of Rumo (Rumi, Romtua) on the north-west coast fell to the Dutch, an important area for controlling the south coast of Ternate and Mitara Island, which lies between Ternate and Tidore. A short time later Rumi was recaptured by the Spanish, but eventually once again became Dutch possession. Furthermore, in 1627, the Dutch even built a square fort there [7].



Fig.5. Fort Ome around the location of the Mareko site

Source. Author, 2023



Fig.6. Remains of the Toloa fort structure

Source. Author, 2023



To the south of Mareko, the Spanish occupied the area they called Spaans Marieque, written as Cleijn Marieque (Little Marieque) on Vingsboon's map above, until their departure in 1663. When Admiral Jacob Cornelisz van Neck arrived in Ternate during his second voyage in 1601, he not only received a warm welcome but was also asked to assist in the struggle against the Portuguese, who had established themselves in Tidore and thus strengthened Tidore's position by competing with Ternate. The picture above shows that under the command of Admiral Cornelisz, Dutch ships blockaded the road to Tidore and considerable damage was done to the Portuguese, although they were not expelled. This action started a good relationship with the nation in the following years.

Archaeology must prove the data as described by the Spanish in the 17th century about the fortifications at Rumtao and Mareko as the center of power of the Sultanate of Tidore before moving to Soa Sio in the current Tidore City (see Figure 3). Based on archaeological research [6], data were obtained at the locations described as a form of confirmation of historical data, which is good for the nation in later years.

3.2 Modeling Analysis

The analysis and concept of modeling contain the phase or period of Sultan Nuku's struggle because the peak of the glory of the Kingdom of Tidore Sultanate was during the reign of Sultan Nuku who was also the only sultan from the Kingdom of Tidore Sultanate who received the title of national hero from the government of the Republic of Indonesia (30th Sultan of Tidore 1738-1780) [8]. The concept taken from the phase of Sultan Nuku's struggle is divided into:

1. Kaicil Nuku's rebellion is documented to have started in 1780 when Sultan Muhammad Mas'ud Jamaluddin Syah (Kaicil Gajjira / Nuku's father) was poisoned in Ternate and died. And Kaicil Nuku, who was still a Prince at that time, fought his brothers in the struggle for power of the Sultanate including Malikuddin, Kamaluddin, and Badaruddin (Patra Alam / Nuku's Stepbrother), Kaicil Nuku chose to escape to Seram.
2. In 1781, Kaicil Nuku has crowned Sultan of Irian and Seram and Commander-in-Chief of all Maluku and Irian troops, titled "Maha Tuan Sultan Amiruddin Syaifuddin Syah Kaicil Paparangan" at that time Sultan Nuku began to gather forces from small kingdoms in Seram and Papua. Kings from Patani, Batanta Salawati, Misool, Waigama, Waigeo, East Seram, and the

surrounding islands fought against the Dutch. At that time, Kaicil Nuku was nicknamed by the Dutch Prince Rebell.

3. In 1783, Prince Nuku's army attacked Dutch outposts in South Halmahera and the Damar Islands and achieved great success. The Dutch tried to counter this attack, but they always failed due to Prince Nuku's organized naval strategy.
4. In 1791, the Dutch brought in reinforcements from Ambon to attack Nuku's troops. However, the attack was successfully countered, and Prince Nuku's troops successfully drove the Dutch out of eastern Indonesia.
5. On 12 April 1797, as written in the book Nuku's Rebellion (1780-1810) by Muridan Widjojo



p.119, Nuku's navy consisting of 70 kora-kora and an English ship appeared in Tidore. Through a mass attack, Tidore was finally captured. In 1797, Prince Nuku was crowned Sultan of Tidore with the title Sri Paduka Maha Tuan Sultan Said'ul Jihad Amirudin Saifuddin Syah Muhammad el'Mabus Kaicili Paparangan Jou Barakati Nuku.

6. In 1799, the Dutch, who had not yet surrendered, attacked Tidore again with 100 ships under the command of Baron van Lutzow but were repelled by Sultan Nuku's forces.
7. In 1801, Sultan Nuku sent a counter-attack to Ternate. Hundreds of boats carrying more than 5,000 soldiers surrounded the Dutch fort in Ternate, the Dutch surrendered and were forced to leave for Ambon.
8. On 14 November 1805, Sultan Nuku died at the age of 67 at Salero Soasio Palace in Tidore.
9. Sultan Nuku died after fighting for 40 years against the invaders. On 7 August 1995, for his services and struggle, the Government of the Republic of Indonesia awarded him the title of National Hero based on Presidential Decree No.71/TK/Year 1995.

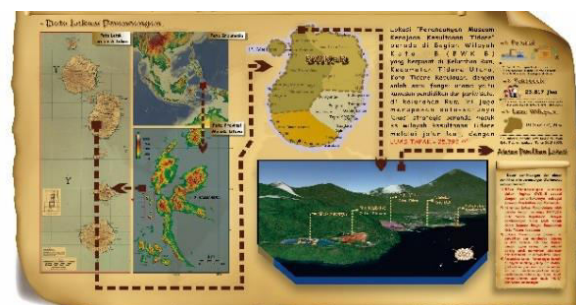


Fig.7. Modelling Location

Source. Author, 2023



Fig.8. Site Condition

Source. Author, 2023

3.2.1 Environmental Aspect Analysis

The uniqueness of this research lies in the initial concept that determines the shape of the mass, namely cut and fill contours, existing trees, and the movement of local sunlight. The design of the terraced area is modified to encompass plants, pedestrian circulation, and outdoor space components. The division of nine zones resulting from cut and fill is a concept taken from the phase of Sultan Nuku's struggle.

Fig.9. Contour Analysis of the Site

Source. Author, 2023

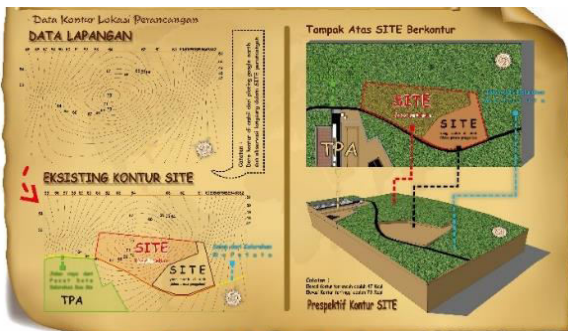


Fig.10. Site Contour Planning

Source. Author, 2023

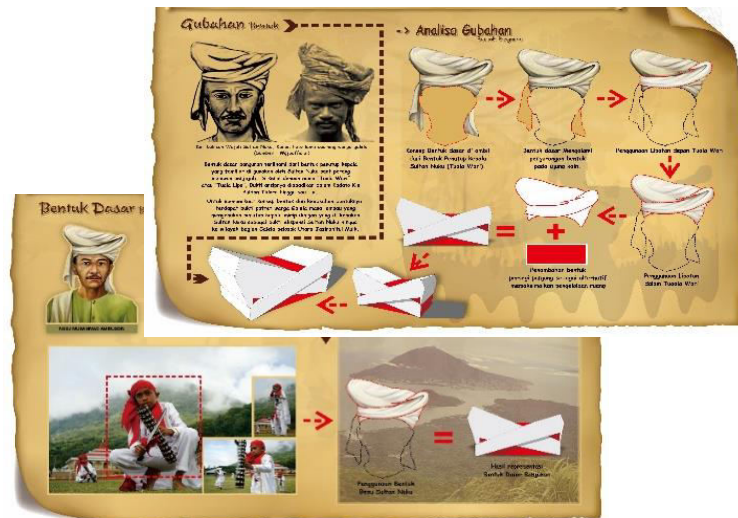
3.2.2 Building Aspect Analysis

The basic shape of the building is a combination of the shape of the Head Cover (Besu) always worn by Sultan Nuku as an identity/symbol of the leader of the war against invaders. The second is a representation of the Kapita Dance movement, as we know that Sultan Nuku holds the title "Kapita Gamrange" which means the Ruler of three regions including Maba, Weda, and Patani. "Kapita Gamrange" can also be interpreted as the Sultan who ruled over three lands including the Sultan of Tidore, the Sultan of Seram, and the Sultan of Papua.

Fig.11. Principal Form Analysis

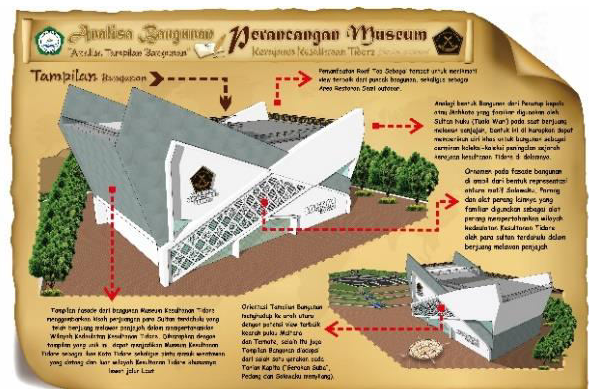
Source. Author, 2023

Representation of the form of capital dance movements used as the basic concept of the building



form is the movement of Respect (Suba). With both hands armed with Parang as a weapon in the right hand and Salawaku in the left hand as a shield then both are crossed as a form of "Suba".

The meaning of "Suba" in Kapita Dance is a form of respect for guests and if it is represented in the building then the meaning of "Suba" is a respect for guests and visitors who will enter the Sultanate of Tidore Territory, especially from the sea, considering the orientation of the building facing directly towards



the sea.

Fig.12. Analysis of Building Design

Source. Author, 2023

The building facade of the Museum of Tidore Sultanate depicts the story of the struggle of the previous Sultans who fought against the invaders in defending the Sovereignty of the Sultanate of Tidore. It is hoped that this unique display, it can make the Tidore Sultanate Museum an icon of Tidore City as well as an entrance for tourists who come from outside the Tidore Sultanate area, especially by sea.

The orientation of the building views northwards with the best potential view towards the islands of Maitara and Ternate, in addition, the building view is adopted from one of the movements in the Kapita Dance ("Suba Movement", Sword and Salawaku crossing).

The utilization of Roof Top is a place to enjoy the best view from the top of the building, as well as a semi-outdoor restaurant area.

The analogy of the shape of the building is from the familiar headdress or crown used by Sultan Nuku (Tuala Wari) when fighting against invaders, this shape is expected to provide a characteristic for the building as a reflection of the collections of historical heritage of the Tidore sultanate kingdom inside [9].

The ornaments on the facade of the building are taken from the representation of Salawaku, Parang, and other familiar war tools used as tools of war to defend the sovereign territory of the Sultanate of Tidore by the previous sultans in fighting against invaders.

3.3 Modeling Concept

Through this concept, the appearance of the building is expected to meet the aesthetic rules, maximize the principles of green architecture, can invite visitors, and remain a landmark area that upholds the essence of local architecture [10].

Fig.13. Concept of Building Transformation

Source. Author, 2023

A good quality design will be produced if it fulfils good criteria. These good criteria depend on the point of view from which the design is applied. Therefore, the application of each criterion must be considered, such as how to get the nature of the relationship atmosphere and the impression caused by the object. In the Tidore Sultanate Museum [10].



Fig.14. Area Views

Source. Author, 2023

The design that will be highlighted is a form that reflects the elements of Tidore Islands Culture both from the exterior appearance of the building and the interior of the building, so as to provide a view or agreement of the idea that the Tidore Sultanate Museum is an architecture that is thick with Tidore tribal culture [9].

Fig.15. Perspective of the Building

Source. Author, 2023

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4 Conclusion