

INTISARI

Studi mengenai perkembangan struktur tata kota di Minahasa, Provinsi Sulawesi Utara dipilih karena kajian tentang arkeologi perkotaan di wilayah Minahasa sampai saat ini belum pernah dilakukan dan diharapkan dapat menjadi pintu pembuka bagi penelitian arkeologi perkotaan selanjutnya di Minahasa. Penelitian ini untuk mengungkap perkembangan struktur tata ruang kota-kota di Minahasa pada periode 1789-1945 berdasarkan data arkeologi dengan menggunakan kajian arkeologi perkotaan. Tahap penelitian meliputi tahap persiapan, pengumpulan data, analisis data, dan kesimpulan. Tahap persiapan berupa kajian pustaka, observasi awal terhadap objek penelitian. Tahap pengumpulan data meliputi data artefaktual dan data sejarah (arsip, foto, dan peta lama).

Minahasa memiliki kota-kota yang dirancang dan dibangun bangsa Eropa pada masa kolonial, yang dibedakan menjadi kota pantai dan pedalaman. Terdapat perbedaan struktur tata ruang antara kota kolonial pantai dan pedalaman Minahasa, yaitu tidak adanya kawasan pertahanan dan posisi permukiman pribumi dalam kawasan kota. Benteng-benteng pertahanan hanya terdapat di kota pantai, mengindikasikan untuk menghadapi serangan musuh yang datang dari arah laut (Portugis, Spanyol, bajak laut Mindanao dan Tobelo), bukan dari pedalaman Minahasa. Permukiman pribumi Minahasa di kota pedalaman merupakan inti kota dan tidak terdapat pengelompokan permukiman etnis lain yang menjadi salah satu ciri khas kota kolonial.

Perkembangan kota-kota di Minahasa yang paling pesat terjadi di Manado, disusul Tomohon, Amurang, dan Tondano. Manado berkembang pesat karena merupakan ibukota karesidenan Manado. Perkembangan kota Tomohon disebabkan posisinya yang strategis berada di titik pertemuan dari pedalaman Minahasa menuju Manado, sebagai pusat penyebaran agama (Kristen dan Katholik) serta pusat pendidikan. Perkembangan Amurang dipengaruhi kebijakan pemerintah kolonial Belanda yang memasukkan pelabuhan Amurang dalam rute pelayaran KPM. Tondano merupakan kota yang paling lambat mengalami perkembangan, karena berada di pedalaman yang dikelilingi wilayah pegunungan.

Perancangan kota kolonial secara umum mengikuti aturan *Law of Indies*, yang menempatkan lapangan sebagai pusat kota yang dikelilingi kawasan perkantoran, perdagangan, dan rumah ibadah. Kota-kota kolonial di Minahasa tidak sepenuhnya mengikuti kaidah *Law of Indies* tersebut walaupun dibangun oleh bangsa Eropa, disebabkan adanya perbedaan topografi wilayah, sifat perlawanan masyarakat Minahasa berbeda dengan di Jawa, tidak adanya struktur tata ruang kota di pusat-pusat pemerintahan tradisional Minahasa, dan struktur pemerintahan tradisional Minahasa yang berbeda dengan di Jawa.

Kata kunci : Struktur, tata ruang kota, perkembangan, Minahasa, kolonial.

ABSTRACT

The study on the development of the urban spatial structure of cities in Minahasa, Sulawesi Utara was chosen for the study of urban archaeology in this area has never been conducted. This research is expected to be the premier research for urban archaeology in Minahasa. This research aims to explain the development of urban spatial structures in Minahasa during 1789-1945 using the data of urban archaeology. The research stages included preparation, data collection, data analysis, and conclusion. The preparation stages covered library research, in addition to preliminary study on research object. The data which are collected are artefactual and historical data (archives, pictures, and old map).

Minahasa has cities that were once designed and erected by European during colonial era, are classified into coastal cities and rural urban areas which have both different historical backgrounds and spatial urban pattern. The differences in spatial urban pattern between coastal cities and rural urban in Minahasa do exist in that in rural urban, one cannot find defense zone nor ethnic-based settlement. The fortress in coastal city are indicated as protectors to defend against the enemies attacks from the sea direction (Portuguese, Spain, pirates of Mindanao and Tobelo), and thus, the enemies were not from Minahasa rural areas. Meanwhile in Minahasa, there is no any ethnic-based settlement division as found in coastal cities. The Minahasan indigenous settlement in rural city is the core of city and it is the only ethnic-based settlement, unlike what other colonial cities have in which the similar type of settlements exist.

The fact is that the vast development of cities in Minahasa mostly happen in Manado, Tomohon, Amurang, and Tondano. Manado enjoys the privilege of being the capital of residency so that it undergoes the major development. Meanwhile, Tomohon is strategically located in the area of education and of the center where two dominant religions (Catholic and Christianity) are spread. As for Amurang, its development was mostly influenced by the policy of Dutch colonial who included Amurang in the ship lane/route of KPM. Tondano is the slowest in development because it is situated in the mountainous rural areas.

In general, the colonial city planning follows the Law of Indies, which situate a plaza as the capital city surrounded by office areas, business, and house of worship. However, the colonial cities in Minahasa do not really follow the law of indies though it was built by European, and this is caused by the hilly topographical areas, the defense mechanism of Minahasa was different from that of Javanese, the absence of spatial structure of traditional governance of Minahasa, and the structure of Minahasan traditional governance which is different from that of Javanese.

Keywords: structure, space, cities, development, Minahasa, colonial.