

THE SLAMET RIYADI CORRIDOR AS AN URBAN HERITAGE LANDSCAPE IN THE CITY OF SURAKARTA

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Abstract

Surakarta is a cultural city facing challenges in its preservation efforts: buildings damaged due to neglect, high urbanization, deterioration of material quality, and a lack of stakeholder involvement. Consequently, research is necessary due to the urgent risk of heritage loss and the need for scientific contributions and innovation. Therefore, this study aims to analyze the Slamet Riyadi Corridor as an urban heritage landscape in the city of Surakarta. This study will examine the corridor as an urban heritage landscape comprising history, tangible heritage, and the relationships among landscape elements. The research employs a qualitative method with data analysis stages including data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. The findings reveal that many of the heritage sites feature Indische architectural styles that blend Javanese and European elements. The cultural heritage statues were erected after Indonesia's independence to honor the contributions of prominent figures, with the locations chosen to reflect aspects of their lives. The cultural heritage related to transportation was created by Europeans. The objects described represent three of UNESCO's categories: historic buildings, urban open spaces, and transportation.

Keywords: City of Surakarta; Slamet Riyadi corridor; Cultural heritage; Indische.

INTRODUCTION

Every city has its own identity, comprising both tangible and intangible cultural elements (Saleh et al., 2023), which are shaped by traditions, culture, social structures, and the environment (Caratelli, Misuri, & El Amrousi, 2019). Urban heritage must play a key role in urban planning policies (Ripp & Rodwell, 2016), as exemplified by the city of Istanbul in Turkey, which has established best practices in conservation and sustainable development (Puren & Jordaan, 2014; Yilmaz & El-Gamil, 2018). Urban heritage serves as a resource for development (Goh, 2014; Vrijthoff, 2006) to foster excellence and innovative spatial design, thereby strengthening a city's identity, competitiveness, and opportunities for economic growth in the era of globalization (Beriatos & Gospodini, 2004; Goh, 2014; Phetsuriya & Heath, 2021).

Surakarta is a cultural city aspiring to gain UNESCO recognition through the "Solo: The Spirit of Java" brand, which positions the city as a reflection of Java, particularly Surakarta and its surrounding areas (Nursanty, 2015). The city of Surakarta is a member of the Organization of World Heritage Cities because it possesses UNESCO-recognized cultural elements such as batik, the keris, wayang (Nugraha, Harini, & Dipokusumo, 2016), the kebaya, and gamelan. The city of Surakarta's branding is implemented by the city government through annual events held at historic sites such as the Surakarta Hadiningrat Palace, Vastenburg Fortress, and Solo City Hall (Adjie & Anggina, 2023). This aligns with Surakarta's vision: "To establish Surakarta as a modern, resilient, agile, creative, and prosperous cultural city."

The era of globalization has accelerated societal change, thereby increasing the need to maintain stability throughout history (Vrijthoff, 2006). Challenges in preserving cultural heritage include urban buildings that have fallen into disrepair due to neglect, compounded by social,

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cultural, and economic factors that further exacerbate the difficulty of preserving cultural heritage (Boussaa & Madandola, 2024). The city of Surakarta is experiencing a high rate of urbanization (Aziz, Rahayu, & Istanabi, 2023), which threatens the existence of its cultural heritage. This results in the suboptimal utilization of heritage spaces relative to their potential, leading to a loss of their social and economic functions. Several cultural buildings in Surakarta are relics from the colonial era and have experienced degradation in the quality of their building materials due to aging over time such as cracks in parts of Vastenburg Fort (Prabowo Y & Yuuwono B, 2021) and a lack of maintenance. This also applies to all cultural heritage sites, which will experience a decline in building quality if not properly maintained. A tragic incident occurred at the Saripetojo Ice Factory, built by the Dutch in 1888, which has served as the Mercure Solo Hotel since May 27, 2016 (Arminia, 2016). Wahyudin et al. (2015) noted that the roles of the community, the government, and cultural heritage authorities remain insufficient in preserving the city's historical and cultural values.

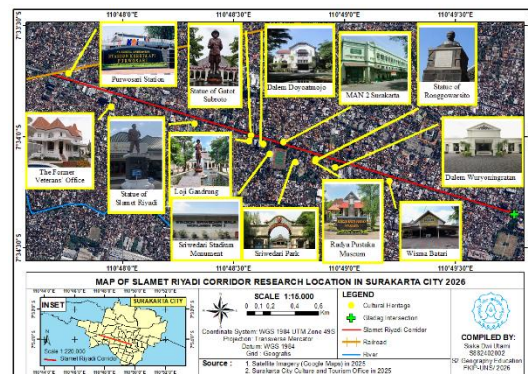
If the above conditions continue, there is a risk that the city of Surakarta will experience a gradual loss of heritage value, which will result in the loss of the city's identity and a decline in its culture based socioeconomic appeal. Yet cultural heritage has the potential to yield social, economic, and cultural benefits, thereby transforming heritage into an opportunity (URBACT, 2011). The United Nations (UN) uses cultural heritage as a framework for urban regeneration because it connects communities and helps envision a sustainable future (El Faouri & Sibley, 2024). The preservation of cultural heritage is essential for maintaining the authentic character and cultural identity of a community (Al Naboodah, 2011). Therefore, it is necessary to protect tangible and intangible cultural heritage assets in order to convey cultural meanings and values to future generations (Ragheb, Aly, & Ahmed, 2022). This tangible heritage includes historic buildings, urban public spaces, and transportation (Karray, Pulpón, & Rejeb, 2023).

The Slamet Riyadi Corridor, stretching from Purwosari to Gladag (Aulia, Yudana, & Aliyah, 2020), is a strategic area for the development of cultural tourism that encompasses tangible cultural heritage and is designated as a priority area in the regional development documents of Surakarta City (Saputri, Kusumastuti, & Soedwiwahjono, 2018). Previous studies were conducted by Irfanda & Pujantiyo (2025), who examined the vitality of the Solo City Walk along the Slamet Riyadi Corridor by pointing out that the Slamet Riyadi Corridor is home to cultural sites such as the Mangkunegaran Palace and Sriwedari Park, which attract tourists. Another study was conducted by Aeni & Witasari (2024) to determine the significance of Poerwosariweg or Wilhelmina Straat for the elite and the general public. The results revealed buildings that played important roles in their time, such as Purwosari Station, Loji Gandrung, Omah Lowo, Sriwedari Park, Sriwedari Stadium, the Radya Pustaka Museum, GPIB Penabur, the tram, the power plant, St. Peter's Church, the Army Hospital, Dalem Doyoatmojo, the Surakarta District Court, and the Dana Hotel. A study by Aulia et al. (2020) aimed to identify the characteristics of the Slamet Riyadi Road Corridor as a space for social interaction in the city of Surakarta based on the Good City Form Theory. As a result, this corridor features several cultural heritage destinations, including the Danar Hadi Batik Museum, the Sriwedari Park Complex, Kauman Batik Village, Triwindu Antique Market, and Mangkunegaran Palace.

Previous research has examined livability, the meaning of streets, and the implementation of the Good City Form Theory in the Slamet Riyadi Corridor. The findings of previous studies were not based on legal decisions or were based solely on the researchers' observations. Therefore, this study is based on Surakarta Mayor's Decree No. 646/1-R/1/2013 and observations of conditions on the ground. In addition, this study will examine corridors as urban heritage landscapes comprising history, tangible heritage, and the relationships among landscape elements. This research is important due to the urgent risk of losing cultural heritage and the urgent need for scientific contributions and innovation. Therefore, this study aims to analyze the Slamet Riyadi Corridor as an urban heritage landscape in the city of Surakarta.

RESEARCH METHOD

The research method was qualitative, employing the data analysis framework proposed by Miles & Huberman (1983) which involves data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing or verification (Miles & Huberman, 1983). The data collection method consisted of three complementary techniques. First, an observation technique using an observation sheet consisting of nine statements for each cultural heritage. Second, a literature review technique, which involved searching for information through books, journals, photographs, news articles, government websites, and government social media posts. Third, a documentation technique, which involved taking photographs from various angles simultaneously during field observations. The research population and subjects consisted of 16 cultural heritage sites. Along the Slamet Riyadi Corridor, there are 13 cultural heritage sites, each located close to each other. Further details regarding the location and structure of the buildings can be seen in Figure 1 below.



Picture 1. Satellite Image Map of the Research Site

Source: Data processing

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

History of the Slamet Riyadi Corridor

It began in the 17th century, with Surakarta as a city whose primary transportation relied on rivers. This is evidenced by the development along the rivers in the form of ports and trade centers (Aulia et al., 2020). This was also supported by river currents connecting the various Mataram regions within Surakarta. The first royal administrative center was the Kasunanan Surakarta Palace, established in 1746. However, in 1957, this palace was divided into two: the Kasunanan Palace and the Mangkunegaran Palace.

The Dutch, under the leadership of Daendels, built a 1,000 kilometer road on the island of Java that stretched from Anyer to Panarukan in 1810. The construction of this road had a major impact on the development of the cities it passed through and their surrounding areas. Although the road did not pass through the city of Surakarta, Surakarta served as the royal administrative center of Java, so a road was built to connect it to the colonial administrative center in Semarang. This road was constructed along the straight course of the Bathangan River. As Slamet Riyadi Street continued to develop, a railway line connecting Semarang to Surakarta was built in 1864. This railway line was constructed on the south side, running parallel to Slamet Riyadi Street, making it the first railway line of its kind in Indonesia.

Slamet Riyadi Street was originally named Wilhelmina Straat in honor of Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands, and the road was paved in 1892. The construction of this street led Europeans to settle not only around Vastenburg Fort but also around Slamet Riyadi Street (Aeni & Witasari, 2024). In 1922, it was renamed Poerwosariweg due to the construction of a railroad line from Purwosari to Sangkrah. During the colonial era, this street was better known as Poerwosariweg or Purwosari Street because it stretched from the city center to Purwosari. In 1958, the street was renamed Slamet Riyadi Street to honor Lieutenant Colonel Slamet Riyadi's role in the four day

battle in Surakarta. Thus, the street has been renamed three times since its construction to the present day.

These railroad tracks are still in active use today by the Bathara Kresna Railbus on the Surakarta–Wonogiri route and the Jaladara Steam Train as a tourist train on the route from Purwosari Station to Solo Kota Station. The active use of these tracks can be seen in Figure 2 below. In addition, this road serves as a boundary between the Kasunanan Palace to the south of the road and the Mangkunegaran Palace to the north. Various activities are held along the Slamet Riyadi corridor, such as Car Free Day (CFD) every Sunday. Annual events include the Solo Car Free Night as part of New Year's celebrations, the Solo City Anniversary cultural parade every February 17, the Solo Batik Festival every June, the Development Parade in celebration of Indonesian Independence Day, and the Solo Open 10K to commemorate Youth Pledge Day on October 28.



Picture 2. Railway Tracks on Slamet Riyadi Street

Source: Author documentation

Ahmad Yani Street is a primary arterial road, while Slamet Riyadi Street is a secondary arterial road in the city of Surakarta. Slamet Riyadi Street plays a key role in the distribution of goods and services to the city's residents. This street is the center of commercial and business activity in the city of Surakarta. According to (Irfanda & Pujantiyo, 2025), this approximately four-kilometer-long corridor is one of the Central Business Districts (CBDs) in Surakarta. Land use along the corridor is dominated by services, commerce, hotels, offices, and other public facilities. Large shrubs serve as a green buffer between the road and the citywalk or between the road and the slow lane.

Tangible Heritage Along the Slamet Riyadi Corridor

Purwosari Station

Administratively, Purwosari Station is located at 502 Slamet Riyadi Street, Purwosari Village, Laweyan Subdistrict. Astronomically, the station is located at 110°47'45.43" East Longitude and 7°33'42.91" South Latitude. Purwosari Station is a city-level cultural heritage site classified as a building managed by PT. KAI. The station was inaugurated on March 27, 1875, by the *Nederlandsch-Indische Spoorweg Maatschappij* (NIS) to serve the Yogyakarta–Surakarta route. In its heyday, Purwosari Station played a vital role in the development of transportation and trade, particularly in the transport of agricultural commodities. Today, the station actively serves both long-distance and commuter trains (Dinas Kebudayaan dan Pariwisata Kota Surakarta, 2024). There are no historical or cultural information signs at Purwosari Station, but the site is clearly visible, well-maintained, and stands out in its location. The site is enclosed by a fence with only two entry and exit points one for vehicles and one for pedestrians. Around the site, there are community economic activities such as parking services, motorcycle taxi services, and retail, and occasionally visitors participating in historical tours. The station is always bustling with people waiting to board trains. Around Purwosari Station, visitor amenities such as trash cans, seating areas, and well-maintained pedestrian walkways are visible.

The Former Veterans' Office

Administratively, the Former Veterans' Office known as Omah Lowo is located on Slamet Riyadi Street, Purwosari Village, Laweyan Subdistrict. Geographically, the building is situated at 110°47'56.99" East Longitude and 7°33'51.94" South Latitude. This former Veterans' Office is a city-level cultural heritage site classified as a building managed by a non-governmental entity. Built in the 18th century, it is associated with Dezentje as its owner, as he was the landowner at that time on Slamet Riyadi Street. In 1910, the building was owned by the Chinese businessman Sie Djhian Hoe, who later, after independence, handed it over to the government (Dinas Kebudayaan dan Pariwisata Kota Surakarta, 2024). The building's functions have changed over time, serving as a guerrilla hideout, the Veterans' Building, the Solo Hajj Office, and the Solo City Chamber of Commerce. Handianto Tjokosaputro, the owner of Batik Keris, purchased the building in 2016 and restored it in 2017 (Purnomo, Lestari, & Ramdan, 2023). Today, the former Veterans' Office is clearly visible, well-maintained, and stands out prominently at its location. Inside the site, there are economic activities, including the sale of Batik Keris products and a café. Before entering the Batik Keris Gallery, visitors must purchase at least one item or dine at the café. Inside the site, visitor amenities such as trash cans, seating, walking paths, and tour guides are available, with the surrounding area neatly organized.

Statue of Slamet Riyadi

Administratively, the Slamet Riyadi Statue is located at 321 Slamet Riyadi Street, Purwosari Village, Laweyan Subdistrict. Astronomically, the statue is situated at 110°48'19.45" East Longitude and 7°33'56.40" South Latitude. It stands in the front yard, which also serves as the parking lot, of Slamet Riyadi Hospital formerly the Army Health Service (DKT). The Slamet Riyadi Statue is a city level cultural heritage site classified as a structural heritage site. National hero Brigadier General (posthumous) Ignatius Slamet Riyadi led a general offensive in the city of Surakarta against the Dutch from August 7 to 10, 1949, which succeeded in putting pressure on the Dutch, leading to negotiations for the handover of the city of Surakarta (BPPD Surakarta, 2025). There are no informational signs regarding the statue's history or cultural significance in the vicinity of the Slamet Riyadi Statue; however, the site is clearly visible, well-maintained, and stands out prominently at its location. The statue is situated on a pedestal, ensuring its protection. Surrounding the site are community economic activities, such as parking services and a food court, as well as activities related to hospital visitors. Visitor amenities include seating, trash cans, and pedestrian paths, with the area around the site well-maintained.

Loji Gandrung

Administratively, Loji Gandrung is located at 261 Slamet Riyadi Street, Penumping Village, Laweyan District. Astronomically, it is situated at 110°48'34.20" East Longitude and 7°34'1.20" South Latitude. A statue of Gatot Subroto stands in the front yard of the building. Loji Gandrung is a city-level cultural heritage site classified as a historic building. It was originally the residence of the wealthy merchant Johannes Augustinus Dezentje, who later had Loji Gandrung constructed in 1830 by architect C. P. Wolff Schoemaker (Dinas Kebudayaan dan Pariwisata Kota Surakarta, 2024). During the independence era, this building was used by General Gatot Subroto and Lieutenant Colonel Slamet Riyadi as a military headquarters. Currently, Loji Gandrung serves as the official residence of the mayor of Surakarta. Although the building lacks historical or cultural significance plaques, it is clearly visible, well-maintained, and stands out prominently at its location. The building is enclosed within a fence, with the entrance and exit guarded by security personnel. On either side of the building, there are community economic activities, such as a bank, and occasionally visitors are present though they are only permitted to access the building's terrace. Around Loji Gandrung, visitor-friendly amenities are visible, including seating areas and well-maintained pedestrian paths.

Statue of Gatot Subroto

Administratively, the Gatot Subroto Statue is located at 261 Slamet Riyadi Street, Penumping Village, Laweyan District. Astronomically, the statue is situated at 110°48'34.69" East Longitude and 7°33'59.67" South Latitude. The statue is situated within the same complex as Loji Gandrung, specifically in the front courtyard. The Gatot Subroto Statue is a city level cultural heritage site classified as a structural heritage site. National hero General (Ret.) Gatot Subroto was appointed military governor of Region II (Semarang-Surakarta) and resided at Loji Gandrung during his tenure. He used the Loji Gandrung building to formulate military strategies to counter the Second Dutch Military Aggression of 1948–1949 (Dinkominfo Kabupaten Banyumas, n.d.). The Gatot Subroto Statue lacks an information plaque detailing its history or cultural significance; however, the object is clearly visible, well-maintained, and stands out prominently at the site. The object is situated within a pond, so there is a water barrier protecting it. There are no community economic activities around the object, as it is the mayor's official residence; however, there are occasional visitor activities. No trash cans are visible around the Gatot Subroto Statue, but visitor amenities such as benches, wheelchair ramps, and pedestrian paths are present, and the area surrounding the object is well-maintained and clean.

Dalem Doyoatmojo

Administratively, Dalem Doyoatmojo is located at 152 Slamet Riyadi Street, Penumping Village, Laweyan Subdistrict. Astronomically, this dalem is situated at 110°48'38.13" East Longitude and 7°34'1.90" South Latitude. Dalem Doyoatmojo is a city-level cultural heritage site classified as a building. It was founded in 1896 by Kwee Tjien Gwan as the "Huis van de Kapitein Titeleir der Chinezen." This building once served as an Indonesian military office during the Second Dutch Military Aggression. In 2004, the building became the property of KPH. H. Nur Harjanto Doyoatmojo, who carried out a restoration to return it to its original form and design, resulting in its management being under non-governmental status (Dinas Kebudayaan dan Pariwisata Kota Surakarta, 2024). At Dalem Doyoatmojo, there are no informational signs detailing its history or cultural significance; however, the site appears somewhat obscure, poorly maintained, and underprominent at this location. This is because the trees in the front yard obscure the building, making it less visible from the street, and the building's fence is always closed due to the presence of security guards on duty. To the east of the building is a three-way intersection, and to the west is a bank. Occasionally, visitors come to the site but can only take photos from the front yard. There are no visitor amenities such as trash cans or seating areas around Dalem Doyoatmojo; although there is a well-maintained pedestrian path, fallen leaves are scattered about.

Sriwedari Stadium Monument

Administratively, the Sriwedari Stadium Monument is located on Slamet Riyadi Street, Sriwedari Village, Laweyan District. Astronomically, the monument is situated at 110°48'39.98" East Longitude and 7°34'4.35" South Latitude. The monument is located within the same complex as Sriwedari Stadium, specifically in the front yard. The Sriwedari Stadium Monument is a city-level cultural heritage site classified as a historic site. Sriwedari Stadium was built between 1932 and 1933 under the reign of Sri Susuhunan Pakubuwana X. Slamet Suryanto, as mayor of Surakarta, renamed the stadium R. Maladi on August 4, 2003, but the Surakarta City government changed its name back to Sriwedari Stadium in 2011 (Pusdatin Kemendikbudristek, n.d.). There are no informational signs detailing the history or cultural significance at the Sriwedari Stadium Monument; however, the site is clearly visible, well-maintained, and stands out prominently at its location. The site lacks fencing or barriers to protect it, and there are no signs displaying rules, prohibitions, or guidelines regarding the preservation of the site. Around the site, there are community economic activities such as street vendors, parking services, and pedicab services, and occasionally visitors to the site also stop by Sriwedari Stadium. Near the Sriwedari Stadium Monument, visitor support facilities such as trash cans, benches, and pedestrian paths are visible. The area around the site still has scattered leaves, and near the monument, condensers, buckets, hoses, trash cans, and handwashing stations are visible but not neatly arranged.

Former Religious Court Office

Administratively, the former Religious Court Office is located at 308 Slamet Riyadi Street, Sriwedari Village, Laweyan Subdistrict. Geographically, the school is situated at coordinates 110°48'43.52" East Longitude and 7°34'1.49" South Latitude. The former Religious Court Office is a city-level cultural heritage site classified as a historic building. Built in 1905, the building originally served as the residence of a man of Chinese descent named Nogtjik. Its function later changed to the Mambaul Ulum Surakarta Building, the State Religious Teachers' Training Institute (PGAN) Building, the High Religious Court, and it is now MAN 2 Surakarta. At the former Religious Court Office, there are no informational signs detailing its history or cultural significance, but the structure is clearly visible, well-maintained, and stands out prominently at the site. The building, which now serves as a mosque, is located within the MAN campus and is therefore surrounded by a fence. To the west of the building is a bank, and to the east is the Department of Labor. The building is frequently visited, particularly by students for worship, but the western section is currently undergoing repairs due to damage. Inside the building, supporting facilities such as trash cans, seating, and walkways are visible. The area around the building is neatly arranged, though a few leaves are still visible on the front lawn.

Sriwedari Park

Administratively, Sriwedari Park is located at 275 Slamet Riyadi Street, Sriwedari Village, Laweyan Subdistrict. Geographically, the park is situated at 110°48'46.72" East Longitude and 7°34'6.88" South Latitude. The park, which covers an area of approximately 107,871 m², is a city-level cultural heritage site classified as a historic site. The park area contains several landmarks, including Segaran (an artificial lake), the Radya Pustaka Museum, the Sirine Tower, the former Mangunjayan Mental Hospital (RSJ), Sriwedari Stadium, and the Ronggowarsito Statue. Sriwedari Park was established around 1899 during the reign of Pakubuwana X. He wanted to create a park resembling the Bogor Botanical Gardens as a recreational facility for the royal family and the public. The park once housed various animals, such as elephants, tigers, monkeys, snakes, and porcupines; however, these animals have since been relocated to Jurug Park (Tim Ahli Cagar Budaya Surakarta, 2017). Today, visitors can see deer roaming the park, which is managed by the government. There are no informational signs detailing the history or cultural significance of Sriwedari Park, but the site is clearly visible, well-maintained, and stands out in its location. The site is enclosed by a fence and is thus adequately protected by security personnel, though some graffiti is visible on the fence. Around the site, there are community economic activities such as parking services, vendors (selling toys, food, and deer feed), and visitor activities. Near Sriwedari Park, there are visitor amenities including trash cans, benches, and walking paths, with areas organized according to their respective functions.

Radya Pustaka Museum

Administratively, the Radya Pustaka Museum is located at 275 Slamet Riyadi Street, Sriwedari Village, Laweyan District. Geographically, the museum is situated at 110°48'52.08" East Longitude and 7°34'6.57" South Latitude. The museum is situated within the Sriwedari Park complex, with a statue of Ronggowarsito standing in its front yard. The Radya Pustaka Museum is a city-level cultural heritage site classified as a building, which is currently managed by the government. The museum was formerly known as Loji Kadipolo, owned by Johannes Busselaar in the 8th century before being purchased by Pakubuwana X. On January 1, 1913, the building was handed over to the Paheman Radyapustaka Foundation. It was then renamed the Radya Pustaka Museum, which is the oldest museum in Indonesia. Inside the Radya Pustaka Museum, there are informational signs detailing the history and cultural significance of the artifacts on display. The museum is clearly visible from the front, well maintained, and stands out in its location. It is enclosed by a fence, ensuring the exhibits are protected. Surrounding the museum are community economic activities, such as museum admission fees, parking services, dining areas, and visitor activities. Near the Radya Pustaka Museum, visitor amenities are available, including trash cans,

seating areas, and pedestrian paths, with the surrounding area well-maintained and neatly organized.

Statue of Patung Ronggowarsito

Administratively, the Ronggowarsito Statue is located at 275 Slamet Riyadi Street, Sriwedari Village, Laweyan Subdistrict. Astronomically, the statue is situated at 110°48'52.20" East Longitude and 7°34'6.00" South Latitude. It is located within the same complex as the Radya Pustaka Museum, specifically in the museum's front courtyard. The Ronggowarsito Statue is a city-level cultural heritage site classified as a structural heritage site. On November 11, 1953, the statue was officially unveiled by President Soekarno. Raden Ngabei Ronggowarsito was born in Surakarta on March 14, 1802, and passed away in Surakarta on December 24, 1873. He was a great Javanese literary figure and had unique perspectives on Sufism and life. His works include *Serat Wiri Hidayat* on Sufism, *Serat Kalatidha* on his social observations, *Serat Jaka Lodhang* on prophecies, and 50 works in the form of prose and *Sekar Macapat* (Negoro, 2024). The Ronggowarsito Statue lacks an information plaque detailing its history or cultural significance; however, the object is clearly visible, well-maintained, and stands out prominently at the site. The statue is placed on a pedestal, which protects it. Around the statue, there are community economic activities such as parking services and dining areas, and visitors to the statue sometimes also visit the Radya Pustaka Museum. Near the Ronggowarsito Statue, visitor amenities such as trash cans, benches, and pedestrian paths are visible; while the area around the statue is well-maintained, there are many scattered leaves.

Dalem Wuryoningratan

Administratively, Dalem Wuryoningratan is located at 261 Slamet Riyadi Street, Sriwedari Village, Laweyan District. Geographically, this dalem is situated at 110°48'57.54" East Longitude and 7°34'8.25" South Latitude. Dalem Wuryoningratan is a city-level cultural heritage site classified as a historic building. Built in 1890, it was originally owned by Kanjeng Pangeran Haryo Wuryoningrat. During the Indonesian independence movement, this building served as the headquarters of the Indonesian army. In 1999, ownership transferred to H. Santosa Doellah, who undertook the building's conservation. It is currently used as a multipurpose building and houses the Danar Hadi Batik Museum, managed by a non-governmental entity (Dinas Kebudayaan dan Pariwisata Kota Surakarta, 2024). At Dalem Wuryoningratan, informational signs detail the history and cultural significance of the batik museum, and the building itself is clearly visible, well-maintained, and stands out prominently on the site. The building is enclosed within a fence guarded by security personnel. Around the building, there are local economic activities, such as food stalls, and visitor activity. Near Dalem Wuryoningratan, visitor amenities are visible, including trash cans, seating, and pedestrian paths; the area surrounding the site is well-maintained, though a few leaves are visible on the grounds.

Wisma Batari

Administratively, Wisma Batari is located at 183 Slamet Riyadi Street, Kemlayan Village, Serengan Subdistrict. Astronomically, the building is situated at 110°49'12.15" East Longitude and 7°34'11.94" South Latitude. Wisma Batari is a city-level cultural heritage site classified as a historic building. It was built during the Dutch colonial period around the early 1900s as a residence for a batik entrepreneur. During the Japanese occupation (1942–1945), the building served as the Kampetai headquarters, and during the independence revolution, it became the office of the BATARI (Batik Timur Asli Republik Indonesia) cooperative. It is currently used as a multipurpose venue for weddings, meetings, and exhibitions, managed by a non-governmental entity (Dinas Kebudayaan dan Pariwisata Kota Surakarta, 2025). There are no informational signs detailing the history or cultural significance of Wisma Batari, but the structure itself is clearly visible, well-maintained, and stands out prominently at the site. The building is enclosed by a fence, with a dining area to the west and a commercial and service area to the east. Around Wisma Batari, visitor amenities such as seating and pedestrian paths are visible. Although no trash receptacles are visible, the building's grounds and sidewalks are clean and well maintained.

The Jaladara Steam Train



Picture 3. The Jaladara Steam Train

Source: Author documentation

Administratively, the Jaladara Steam Train operates on the railway line from Purwosari Station to Solo Kota (Sangkras) Station, running along Slamet Riyadi Street. The round-trip journey covers approximately 12 km and takes about 2.5 hours, stopping at several locations such as Loji Gandrung, the Radya Pustaka Museum, and others upon request. The train uses the D1410 locomotive, manufactured by Hanomag Hannover in Linden, Germany, in 1921 (Yandip, 2020). The passenger trains are made of teak wood and were manufactured in the Netherlands in 1906. In 2009, this train was officially launched as a tourist train in Surakarta, operating on Saturdays, Sundays, national holidays, and for full-charter rentals. The Jaladara Steam Train does not feature informational signs about its history or cultural significance, but the train appears well maintained, organized, and clean. The train is usually chartered by tour operators, who provide a guide to narrate the history both on the train and at various destinations.

Cruise Train



Picture 4. Cruise Train

Source: Author documentation

Administratively, the Cruise Train is located on Gading Street, Gajahan Village, Pasar Kliwon Subdistrict. Astronomically, it is situated at 110°49'38.18" East Longitude and 7°34'52.44" South Latitude. The Cruise Train is located east of Alun-Alun Kidul in Surakarta. It was built in 1910 by the Dutch company Werkspoor at the request of Pakubuwana X. The train was used for sightseeing and to inspect factories and plantations in Boyolali and Klaten. Toward the end of Pakubuwana X's reign, this train was stationed at Tawang Station in Semarang. In the 1990s, it was transported to Surakarta, following a safety ceremony held prior to the journey (Supriyanto, 2022). Although the Cruise Train lacks informational plaques detailing its history or cultural significance, the object is clearly visible, well maintained, and stands out prominently at its location. The train is not enclosed by a fence or barrier, making it highly vulnerable to vandalism. Around the train, there are community economic activities, such as food stalls especially in the afternoons and occasionally visitors gather to view and sit around it. Near the Cruise Train, visitor-support facilities

such as trash bins and pedestrian paths are visible. The area surrounding the train is not well-maintained, as it appears to be used as a shelter by the homeless.

Funeral Train



Picture 5. Funeral train
Source: Author documentation

Administratively, the Funeral Train is located on Gading Street, Gajahan Village, Pasar Kliwon District. Astronomically, it is situated at 110°49'34.49" East Longitude and 7°34'51.17" South Latitude. The Funeral Train are located west of Alun-Alun Kidul in Surakarta. It was built between 1905 and 1910 in the Netherlands, commissioned by Pakubuwana X. The train was used to transport the remains of Pakubuwana X from the city of Surakarta to Astana Imogiri in Yogyakarta in 1939. In 1915, the train was shipped via Semarang, stopping at Jebres Station before proceeding to the palace. After its use, the train was stored at Tugu Station in Yogyakarta for a long time before being transported to Surakarta between 1988 and 1989 (Welianto, 2022). The funeral train lacks informational signs detailing its history or cultural significance, but the object is clearly visible, well-maintained, and stands out at the site. The train is not enclosed by a fence or barrier, making it highly vulnerable to vandalism. Around the train, there are community economic activities, such as food stalls especially in the afternoons and occasionally visitors gather to view and sit around it. Near the Funeral Train, visitor amenities such as trash cans and pedestrian paths are visible. The area surrounding the train is not well-maintained, as it appears to be used as a sleeping area for the homeless.

The Interconnections among 16 Cultural Heritage Sites in the Slamet Riyadi Corridor

In 1821, city maps already showed rows of shady trees lining both sides of the wide streets. These street corridors were a favorite spot for the European, Chinese, and indigenous elites to build luxurious homes surrounded by beautiful, spacious gardens. Bridges over waterways connected the streets to the gardens of these elite residences. One such luxurious home built in the 18th century is the Former Veterans' Office, better known as Omah Lowo, whose owner is associated with Dezentje. Omah Lowo features modern colonial architecture characterized by a departure from symmetrical forms, varied floor plans, extensive use of glass, and an eclectic (mixed) style. The roof's steep pitch is particularly useful for draining rainwater in tropical regions due to high rainfall (Purnomo, Lestari, et al., 2023).

Loji Gandrung is also an example of a residence belonging to the Dutch elite specifically, the wealthy merchant Johannes Augustinus Dezentje built in 1830. Loji Gandrung features a grand Indische architectural style with European Neoclassical influences, characteristic of Dutch East Indies colonial architecture from the 1780s through the 1900s (Putranto & Pradnyawan, 2018). The Indische architectural style, adapted to the tropical climate, is evident in the simple roof designed to withstand heavy rainfall (Okpriati, Cahyono, & Handayani, 2020). The Western-style visual elements of Loji Gandrung can be identified by its Corinthian style columns, the faux tower on the roof, the shape of the doors, the building's circulation layout, the ornamentation, the paintings, the crystal chandeliers, the terrazzo tiles, and materials such as marble (Kusumahayu & Priyatmono, 2021).

In addition, Dalem Doyoatmojo is also included because it was founded in 1896 by Kwee Tjien Gwan as the Huis van de Kapitein Titeleir der Chinezen, or the residence of the commander of the Dutch forces. This building reflects the European Romantic era of the 18th century, characterized by curved architectural elements symbolizing strength, beauty, and intricate detail, as well as wall paintings (Aeni & Witasari, 2024). The building's architecture blends European and Javanese styles, featuring traditional Javanese wooden doors paired with European-style window frames. It features decorative wooden panels with enik motifs set within European-style frames (Dinas Kebudayaan dan Pariwisata Kota Surakarta, 2024). Another building is the former Religious Court Office, which is now used as a mosque at State Senior High School 2 Surakarta. It was built in 1905 as the residence of a Peranakan Chinese man named Nogtjik. The "Indische" architectural style, which blends Javanese and European elements, is evident because this building was constructed during the Dutch colonial period (Dinas Kebudayaan dan Pariwisata Kota Surakarta, 2024). The European influence is evident in the building's formal composition and the use of permanent construction, while adaptations to the tropical climate are evident in the wide openings and architectural elements that facilitate natural air circulation.

Members of the local elite also owned buildings on this street, including Kanjeng Pangeran Haryo Wuryoningrat, who built Dalem Wuryoningratan in 1890. This building features a semi-open pendopo, whereas a pendopo is typically an open space without walls, supported only by a roof. This reflects the acculturation between European and Javanese cultures, known as the "Indische" style (Purnomo, Maharlika, & Utami, 2023). Another building erected during the Dutch colonial period in the early 1900s is Wisma Batari, the residence of a batik entrepreneur. It is designed in the Art Deco style, as evidenced by its European-inspired curves and lines. Art Deco features abstract forms with geometric ornamentation, drawing inspiration from elements of Dutch East Indies decoration (Okpriati et al., 2020).

During the Dutch colonial period, Purwosari Station was also built and inaugurated in 1875 to transport agricultural commodities. Purwosari Station features Dutch colonial architecture adapted to the tropical climate. European influence is evident in the use of iron structures and the building's formal design, while adaptations to the tropical climate are seen in the wide openings, high ceilings, and elements that provide protection from rain and heat. During the colonial period, a horse-drawn tram operated in Surakarta starting in 1892, running from Pasar Gede to Purwosari Station. In 1905, this horse-drawn tram was replaced by a steam-powered locomotive. The tram tracks still exist today and are still in use, particularly by the Jaladara Steam Train. This tourist train operates on the route from Purwosari Station to Solo Kota Station, using a D1410-series locomotive manufactured in Germany in 1921. This locomotive pulls two teak-wood passenger trains built in 1906 the CR 16 and CR 144. The train serves as a tourist attraction, offering a journey through the history of Surakarta from riding a vintage train along the historic tram route to visiting historic buildings along the way.

During the colonial era, the Dutch coexisted with the kingdoms of Java, particularly the Kasunanan Surakarta Palace. The Surakarta Palace reached the height of its glory under the reign of Pakubuwana X between 1893 and 1939, during which he undertook numerous development projects across various sectors (Sunaryo & Masjhoer, 2023). Pakubuwana X wanted to create an amusement park, so on December 5, 1887, he purchased land from Johannes Busselaar, including the land that is now the Radya Pustaka Museum (Swastika, Aliyah, & Yudana, 2022). Sriwedari Park was established around 1899 and contains various protected sites, granting it the status of a cultural heritage site. One of the cultural heritage buildings within the park is the Radya Pustaka Museum, which was originally the Loji Kadipolo, built in the Dutch architectural style (Widiyanto, 2019). The museum features an "Indische" style with a limasan-shaped roof, high doors and walls, and distinctive European and Javanese ornamentation (Dinas Kebudayaan dan Pariwisata Kota Surakarta, 2024). Another cultural heritage site within the park is the Sriwedari Stadium Monument. The stadium was built during the reign of Pakubuwana X in 1932–1933, designed by architect Zeylman. It served as the venue for the first National Sports Week (PON) from September 9–12, 1948.

During the reign of Pakubuwono X, he commissioned a Cruise Train, built in 1910 in the Netherlands, for sightseeing and inspecting factories and plantations in Boyolali and Klaten. In its day, this carriage was equipped with an air conditioning system that used ice blocks the ice was blown by a fan, and the melted water was channeled into a sink. Additionally, he commissioned a Funeral Train to transport the remains of royal court members holding high status within the royal hierarchy (Mulyawan, Musadad, & Pelu, 2023). This Funeral Train was used four times: for Patih Sosrodiningrat IV in 1925, K.R.A. Poerbonegoro in 1930, K.P.H. Soerjonegoro in 1934, and finally to transport the remains of Sri Susuhunan Pakubuwono X on February 22, 1939.

After Indonesia gained independence, statues were erected in several locations along the Slamet Riyadi Corridor to commemorate the contributions of prominent figures to the city of Surakarta; these sites are now recognized as cultural heritage sites. One of them is the Ronggowarsito Statue, erected in the front courtyard of the Radya Pustaka Museum. This statue was unveiled in 1953 as a tribute, honor, and recognition of his role regarding manuscripts and his works within the Surakarta and Mangkunegaran communities in the effort to pass on cultural values to the Javanese and Indonesian people (Wijayatri, Saputra, & Baehaqie, 2025). The presence of this statue in front of the museum aligns with the museum's collection, which houses various historical artifacts such as statues, vases, weapons, gamelan instruments, coins, and more.

In addition, a statue of Gatot Subroto was erected in the front courtyard of Loji Gandrung because when General (Ret.) Gatot Subroto served as military governor of Region II (Semarang-Surakarta), he resided at Loji Gandrung. He played a pivotal role in leading the offensive against the Dutch during the Second Dutch Military Aggression (1948–1949) and in suppressing the PKI-led Muso rebellion in Madiun on September 18, 1948. Another statue is that of Slamet Riyadi, who was born in the city of Surakarta on July 26, 1927. In his hometown, the late Brigadier General Ignatius Slamet Riyadi led a four-day general offensive in the city of Surakarta. In recognition of his service, he is not only commemorated through a statue but also by having a street named after him in Surakarta.

The 16 cultural heritage sites in the Slamet Riyadi Corridor of Surakarta reveal a connection to the Dutch. This is because the Dutch arrival in Surakarta transformed the city's structure, leading to greater development. Most of the 16 cultural heritage sites described above were built during the Dutch colonial period, while some were constructed after Indonesia's independence from Dutch and Japanese colonial rule. It is evident that most of these historic buildings were residences of the elite namely, wealthy merchants or officials of European, Chinese, and indigenous descent. Many of these buildings feature the "Indische" architectural style, which blends Javanese and European elements; they were designed by Dutch architects and boast spacious, beautiful courtyards. This aligns with the findings of Saputri et al. (2018), who noted that the historical buildings along the Slamet Riyadi Corridor are characterized by a blend of classical Javanese and European architectural styles.

The statues were erected after Indonesia's independence, and their locations are linked to the lives of these historical figures. All three modes of transportation share a common characteristic: they were manufactured by Europeans, indicating that at that time, Indonesia was still very underdeveloped in terms of technology. Thus, the arrival of the Dutch in Surakarta had a positive impact on economic and technological progress. However, on the other hand, there were negative consequences, such as a tendency to seek power and to view the indigenous people as inferior to their own people or other nations.

This classification of cultural heritage is based on UNESCO's categories, which divide tangible heritage into three categories: historical buildings, urban public spaces, and transportation (Karray et al., 2023). The category of historic buildings comprises eight sites: Purwosari Station, the Former Veterans' Office (Omah Lowo), Loji Gandrung, Dalem Doyoatmojo, the Religious Court Office (State Senior High School/MAN 2 Surakarta), the Radya Pustaka Museum, Dalem Wuryoningratan, and Wisma Batari. The urban public space category comprises five sites: the Slamet Riyadi Statue, the Gatot Subroto Statue, the Sriwedari Stadium Monument, Sriwedari Park, and the Ronggowarsito Statue. The transportation category is not classified as a cultural heritage

site according to Mayor's Decree No. 646/1-R/1/2013 but was added by the researchers because it constitutes a category of cultural heritage. Thus, the cultural heritage comprising three categories historic buildings, urban public spaces, and transportation is now complete. The transportation category consists of three objects: the Jaladara Steam Train, the Cruise Train, and the Funeral Train.

CONCLUSION

Surakarta, branded as "Solo: The Spirit of Java," is reflected in its numerous identified cultural heritage sites. In the Slamet Riyadi Corridor a designated tourism development area 16 cultural heritage sites can be found. A common feature of most of these sites is that they were built during the Dutch colonial period. Consequently, many of them feature Indische-style architecture that blends Javanese and European elements. The sites described represent three UNESCO categories: historic buildings, urban open spaces, and transportation. Each site has its own distinct history and unique characteristics, making it essential to preserve all 16 cultural heritage sites while simultaneously optimizing their potential. Many stakeholders must be involved in the sustainable preservation of this cultural heritage, including the government, academics, cultural figures, tourism advocates, and the general public.

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