

Colonial Architecture Identification of Uleebalang House in Aceh Through a Typological Approach

(Case Study: Uleebalang House in Kec. Muara Batu, Gandapura and Peusangan)

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ABSTRACT

Colonial architecture in Indonesia is a unique cultural form, this is not found anywhere else or in countries that were once occupied by the Dutch colonialists, because colonial architecture that developed in Indonesia contained a blend of cultures between the Dutch and Indonesians with a wide variety of building designs. Colonial architecture has the peculiarities of buildings that are able to adapt to local conditions and the local climate of each design. One of the colonial heritage architecture of the Netherlands is a house, especially in Aceh Province. These houses have the same concept, namely the concept of colonial architecture, but each building also has a different shape, such as different shapes in plans, facades and elements. Research on the Uleebalang house is important to do in order to maintain and maintain the historical value that once existed so that it can be preserved for the next generation. This study took three samples of houses, one of which is located in Kab. North Aceh (Uleebalang Krueng Mane's house) and two in Kab. Bireuen (Uleebalang Geurugok's house and Uleebalang Peusangan's house). This research concludes that there are many similarities between the Uleebalang Krueng Mane house and the Uleebalang Geurugok house, while the Uleebalang Peusangan house has differences in the floor plan and several other elements.

Keywords: Identification, Colonial Architecture, Uleebalang, Typology

1. INTRODUCTION

Colonial architecture is an architectural science that produces a blend of western culture and eastern culture, which has specific characteristics in it as an agreement between modern architecture that developed in the Netherlands and architecture that developed in Indonesia, this is due to the cultural and climatic differences between the two the country. History records that the Dutch colonialists controlled Indonesia for 350 years, so that the population spread to the western tip of Indonesia, namely Aceh. There are many Dutch colonial heritage buildings in Tanah Seuramoe Mecca, one of which is in the North Aceh and Bireuen regions. The Dutch heritage building in that area is a residence that was once occupied by the Dutch colonialists and then transferred to small kings in each particular area, the people of Aceh named the house "rumoh uleebalang".

The Uleebalang houses found in several districts in Aceh Province have similarities and differences, although basically they have the same concept, namely the concept of colonial architecture, but each building also has a different shape, such as different shapes in plans, facades and elements. These similarities and differences can be seen in the three Uleebalang house buildings from two regions, namely North Aceh District and Bireuen District in Aceh Province. Based on its very important existence in the historical story of Aceh and is evidence of the legacy of Dutch colonial history, researchers find this very interesting, to explore the origins of its existence, the form and development of colonial architectural typology in Uleebalang house buildings. Based on this, researchers will observe by identifying colonial architecture in Uleebalang houses through a typological approach located in North Aceh District, one of which is in Muara Batu District, while in Bireuen District it is in Gandapura District and Peusangan District.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Typology is a science that studies everything about types, and the term is used widely to describe the general shape, structure and character differences of some things in a grouping or one object with another object. Typology can be divided into 4 levels of scale, namely buildings, districts, cities and regions. The detail and complexity of typologies can be differentiated by these levels. Typology is a concept that describes groups of objects based on similarities or differences in the characteristics of their basic forms. Thus, architecture can be interpreted as a way of forming typological elements, such as an explanation of the structure of a form, so that it reaches a form that can explain a complete work [1]. How to distinguish typology into 4 levels of scale, namely buildings, districts, cities and regions. The description of this type can be distinguished from its level. There are several things that can be identified as a typology, namely:

1. Elements or parts of the design, such as parts of the building, space and so on.
2. The internal structure of these elements, such as how the building space in the surrounding environment.
3. The relationship between form and function
4. Materials contained in the building

Architectural typology is an activity related to the classification or grouping of architectural works with similar characteristics or a totality of specificities created by a society or social class that is bound by the permanence of fixed or constant characteristics. in the field of typology architecture can be done by classifying architectural objects by reviewing several similarities including [2]:

- a. The similarity of the basic form or the similarity of the basic properties according to the shape of the object
- b. function similarity
- c. The similarity of the background or the origin of the existence of the object and its

The similarity of these characteristics includes the similarity of the basic form, the basic nature of the object, the similarity of the function of the object, the similarity of historical origins or a single theme in a period or period which is bound by the permanence of fixed or constant characteristics. Typology analysis is divided into 3 phases, namely [3]:

1. Analyzing the typology of a building by knowing its history in advance to find out the initial idea or know the origins of an architectural object.
2. Analyzing typology is by knowing the function of an object
3. Analyzing typology by looking for basic building forms and their basic characteristics

Colonial architecture is an architectural style that combines Western and Eastern cultures, this style was created through the work of Dutch architects and was intended for the Dutch who lived in Indonesia before independence [4]. Colonial architecture implies acculturation accompanied by a process of adaptation between two different countries, namely the Netherlands and Indonesia. The adaptation process experienced by the two countries was formed and named colonial architecture. In terms of an acculturation process that occurs in colonial architecture, there are two cultural factors that influence the formation of Dutch colonial architecture, the first is local cultural factors and the second is European/Dutch foreign cultural factors [5]. To further clarify and give a little picture of the colonial design style in the Netherlands, the following is an explanation of the Dutch Colonial. Dutch Colonial is a design style circa 1624-1820. In the book "Architecture and Interior Design-From Colonial Era to Today" the colonial Dutch style has the following characteristics [6]:

1. Symmetrical facade
2. Material of brick or wood, usually exposed without coating
3. Side entry floor plan (entrance is located on the side of the building)
4. Gambrel roof (combination roof)
5. Double door way (double door), an entrance that has two doors
6. Symmetrical plan
7. Patterned floor (tile material)
8. Large windows with wooden frames
9. There are dormers, namely openings on the variable roofs of Dutch Colonial architecture buildings in Indonesia

Colonial style (Dutch Colonial) was a design style that was popular in the Netherlands in 1624-1820, this style arose because of the desire and efforts of Europeans to make colonies similar to their countries of origin [7]. In fact, the design does not match the original form due to climate differences, lack of availability of materials and technical differences in the colonial countries. Finally obtained a modified form that resembles the design in European countries. The flow of colonial architecture created in Indonesia followed three periods, namely, Indische Empire Architecture (18-19 centuries), Transitional Architecture (1890-1915), and Modern colonial Architecture (1915-1940).

Aceh is a province located on the westernmost side of Sumatra Island, the Aceh region is famous for its large and powerful kingdoms. Aceh is also famous for its abundant agricultural products so that it has a high export value in the eyes of the world, this has sparked a lot of interest from several countries that want to tie up or establish cooperation (political and economic) with the kingdom of Aceh, countries that want to establish such cooperation as, Portugal, England and the Netherlands. Aceh is a kingdom that was proclaimed by the first king named Sultan Ali Mughayat Syah in 1514 AD. The kingdom was named the "Kingdom of Aceh Darussalam"[8]. In the kingdom of Aceh Darussalam in 1496-1903 there were three socio-political forces that mutually supported each other to strengthen the foundations of government in the kingdom of Aceh, namely: Sultan, Ulama and Uleebalang. In line with the development of time, the relationship between the three parties became fractured, and this happened because of the presence of the Dutch Colonial who became the main conflict in Aceh when the war was still raging. The arrival of the Dutch made one of the three parties defect to the colonialists, they were small kings or at that time were called Uleebalangs. However, not all Uleebalangs in various areas of Aceh chose to turn to the Dutch colonialists. The cooperation between Uleebalang and the Netherlands reaped many benefits for them, the Dutch colonialists could find out the ins and outs of the Kingdom of Aceh Darussalam through notifications and other things from Uleebalang. Meanwhile, the Uleebalang was privileged to its partnership with the Dutch Colonial. The Uleebalangs were given facilities by the Dutch in the form of a house which was used as a palace at that time and the ownership of the house was legally owned until colonialism ended when the Republic of Indonesia's Independence in 1945 until now.

3. RESEARCH METHOD

The research was conducted at three locations of Uleebalang houses, namely the first location of the Uleebalang house is located in Keude Mane Village, Muara Batu District, North Aceh Regency, the second location of the Uleebalang house is located in Keude Lapang Village, Gandapura District, Bireuen Regency and the third location of the Uleebalang house is located in Keude Matang Glumpang Dua Village. Peusangan District, Bireuen Regency. The method used in this study is a qualitative-descriptive method. This research was conducted by way of a direct survey to the field and look at the differences or similarities in the typology of colonial architecture found in the object.

Table 1. Research Variables

No	Theory	Variable	Indicator	Research methods
1.	Wahid & Alamsyah, (2013)	- Geometri c (shape)	- Door	Observation and Documentation
			- Window	
			- Wall	
			- Roof	
		- Floor		
		- Ventilation		
		- Function	- The similarity of space and function of space in the building.	Observation
		- Style	- The similarity of the background or the origin of the existence of the building and its architectural style.	Interview and Documentation
2.	Harisun & Quraisy, (2017)	- Characte ristic features	- <i>The characteristics of the Dutch colonial style.</i>	Observation and Documentation
			- Dutch Colonial building elements.	Observation and Documentation
		- Elements		

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Focal points found in the three locations of the Uleebalang houses included in this observation are classified based on history, typology (geometric/shape, function and style) and colonial architecture (characteristics and elements).

4.1 History of the Uleebalang House

1) Uleebalang Krueng Mane House

The Uleebalang Krueng Mane House is one of the asset buildings left by the Dutch East Indies government which was given to *zelfbesturend* Sawang in Aceh Seuramoe Mecca, formerly the house was a palace of a kingdom in Aceh, namely the Kingdom of Sawang. The Kingdom of Sawang had experienced a power vacuum which resulted in the paralysis of the government. As a result of this incident, in 1905 the capital city of Sawang was officially moved to Krueng Mane. A year before the move to the capital, namely in 1904, the Dutch government had prepared infrastructure in Krueng Mane and also provided a permanent palace residence (*rumah uleebalang krueng mane*) with complete facilities for the successor to the new leader of the Kingdom of Sawang T. Keujruen Ali.



Picture 1. The Uleebalang Krueng Mane House

The uleebalang Krueng Mane house building is now legally owned by an heir named T. Luthfi SH, MH, he is the son of the late T. Nasruddin SH, MH bin T. Hasan bin T. Loethan bin T. Keujruen Ali. This ownership has received legal recognition from the Agrarian Office/BPN Aceh Utara in 1991 in the form of a land certificate. At present the house is occupied by Mr. Jumadi and Mrs. Nasiem and their two children, they have obtained permission to occupy and manage it.

2) Uleebalang geurugok house

The uleebalang geurugok house is a form of heritage from the Dutch colonialists in Aceh, which is located on Jl. Medan-Banda Aceh village of Keude Lapang Kec. Gandapura Regency. Bireuen. This Geurugok uleebalang house was formerly a palace of the Kingdom of Glumpang Dua led by T. Bintara Husin.



Picture 2. The Uleebalang Geurugok House

In 1903 the Dutch formed an autonomous government (*zelfbesturend*), the Dutch appointed T. Bintara Istia Muda Peureudan as *wedana* of Glumpang Dua with Geurugok as the capital. The Netherlands also provided all government facilities and official residences (palaces), and the palace still exists today, although it is no longer functional. Currently the ownership of the palace building falls to his heirs, namely the late Ir. T. Hanafiah. Now the condition of the building is old, part of the roof has fallen off, the inside condition is like the wood used for the floor material (the stage part) has also fallen off. This is because the building of the house has long been uninhabited.

3) Uleebalang Peusangan House

The Uleebalang Peusangan house building is one of the Dutch Colonial heritage buildings given to uleebalangs in the Peusangan area. Peusangan District was formerly a large area called "Nanggroe Peusangan" and also called

Keujruen Peusangan Raya. One of the facilities provided by the Dutch was the official residence (palace) of Peusangan, which was located on Jl. Almuslim Matang Glumpang Dua, the house was given to T. Bustaman. He is an uleebalang in the Matang Glumpang Dua area (the capital of Nanggroe Peusangan). The ownership of the house is officially owned by T. Bustaman, this can be proven by the carving of T. Boestaman's name on the front wall of the house. Currently the uleebalang Peusangan house is occupied by Rohana's mother and her married son, Rohana's mother has obtained permission to occupy the house from the heirs.


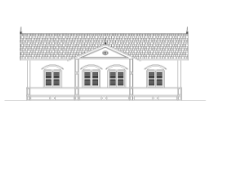



Picture 3. The *Uleebalang* Peusangan House

4.2 Typology of Uleebalang Houses Based on Geometric (Shape)

Typological analysis based on the geometry of the uleebalang houses in Muara Batu District, North Aceh Regency, Gandapura District, Bireuen Regency and Peusangan District, Bireuen Regency is as shown in the following table:

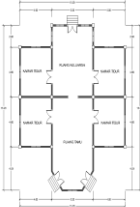
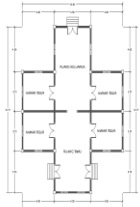

Table 2. Geometric Typology of Three Uleebalang Houses

No	House	Geometric
1.	The <i>Uleebalang</i> Peusangan House 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Combination of shield roof with conical roof and using tile covering material. - Double leaf doors using wood material. - Double leaf windows using wood material. - ventilation using glass material. - Overall wall using wood materia. - There are two types of floors, the front room uses a floor made of patterned tiles while the back uses a floor made of wood (the stage).
2.	The <i>Uleebalang</i> Geurugok House 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shield roof and use tile covering material. - Double leaf doors using wood material. - Double leaf windows using wood material. - Ventilation using wood material. - All walls are made of concrete. - There are two types of floors, the front room uses a floor made of plain tiles while the back uses a floor made of wood (the stage).
3.	The <i>Uleebalang</i> Peusangan House 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Combination of pyramid roof with conical roof and using tile covering material. - Double leaf doors using wood material. - There are three types of windows: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Double-leaf windows use wood materials 2. Double-leaf windows use glass material 3. Single leaf windows use glass material - ventilation using glass material. - The outer wall is made of concrete and the inner wall is made of wood. - The whole floor uses plain tile material.

4.3 Uleebalang House Typology Based on Function

Typological analysis based on the function of the uleebalang houses in Muara Batu District, North Aceh Regency, Gandapura District, Bireuen Regency and Peusangan District, Bireuen Regency is as shown in the following table:

Table 3. Uleebalang House Typology Based on Function

No	House	Space Function
1.	Uleebalang Krueng Mane house Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The stairs and two main doors provide access to the side - Does not have a terrace - The living room as a public space - The family room is a gathering room - The bedroom as a private space - The back door provides access to the kitchen - Kitchen separate from main building (no longer exists) - The floor plan is symmetrical and has two types of floors (ground floor and stage)
2.	Uleebalang Geurugok House Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The stairs and two main doors provide access to the side - Does not have a terrace - The living room as a public space - The family room is a gathering room - The bedroom as a private space - The back door provides access to the kitchen - The kitchen is separate from the main building (not a colonial building) - The floor plan is symmetrical and has two types of floors (ground floor and stage)
3.	Uleebalang Peusangan House Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stairs and one main door as access to which is on the side - Does not have a terrace - The living room as a public space - The family room is a gathering room - The bedroom as a private space - The multipurpose room and hall are public spaces and the back has no walls - The kitchen is separate from the main building (not a colonial building) - The plan shape is not symmetrical and only has one type of floor using plain tile material

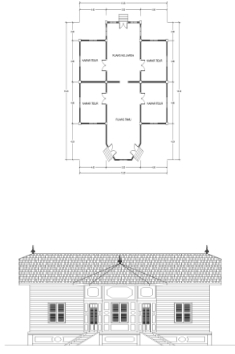
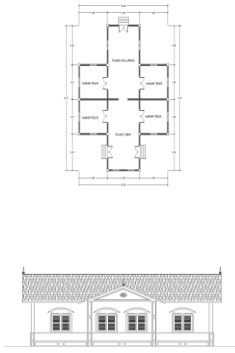
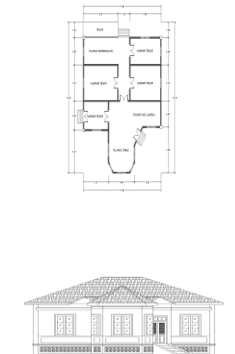
Typology based on function of the three uleebalang houses located in Muara Batu District, Gandapura District and Peusangan District can be seen several similarities and differences after conducting research such as the Uleebalang Krueng Mane house and the Uleebalang Geurugok house have many similarities based on spatial function and also based on spatial planning and circulation between spaces. Meanwhile, in the Uleebalang Peusangan house, there are several differences in the function of space, spatial arrangement and room circulation, which are different from the Uleebalang Krueng Mane house and the Uleebalang Geurugok house.

4.4 Uleebalang House Typology Based on Style

Typological analysis based on the Uleebalang house style in Muara Batu District, North Aceh Regency, Gandapura District, Bireuen Regency and Peusangan District, Bireuen Regency is as shown in the following

table:

Table 4. Typology Based on Style

No	House	Style
1.	<p>Uleebalang Krueng Mane's house</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The shape of the plan and facade are symmetrical - Overall using wood materials such as walls, doors, windows and easels. - The spatial arrangement applies the central room concept (the location of all bedrooms is in the middle of the building) - The kitchen, bathroom/ WC and storage room are located separately from the main building. - The shape of the roof is dominated by a shield roof with tile covering material - The large-scale house is located on a large plot of land - Built in 1904
2.	<p>Uleebalang Geurugok's house</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The shape of the plan and facade are symmetrical - Using concrete material on the wall. While the doors, windows and easels use wood materials. - The spatial arrangement applies the central room concept (the location of all bedrooms is in the middle of the building) - The kitchen, bathroom/ WC and storage room are located separately from the main building. - The shape of the roof is dominated by a shield roof with tile covering material - The large-scale house is located on a large plot of land - Built in 1903
3.	<p>Uleebalang Peusangan House</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The shape of the floor plan and facade is not symmetrical - Using concrete material on the wall. While the doors, windows and easels use wood materials. - Some windows use glass material - The kitchen, bathroom/ WC and storage room are located separately from the main building. - There is a pavilion beside the main building - The large-scale house is located on a large plot of land - The shape of the roof is dominated by a pyramid roof with tile covering material

4.5 Colonial Architectural Style in the Uleebalang House (Characteristics and Elements)

The colonial architectural style has the characteristics and elements of Dutch Colonial buildings that have been adapted to the climate and conditions that exist in Indonesia. The results of the analysis explain that the three Uleebalang houses have some characteristics of Dutch colonial architecture, such as the Uleebalang Krueng Mane house and the Uleebalang Geurugok house, there are eight characteristics of the same Dutch colonial architecture,

namely the plan is symmetrical, using brick/wood materials, doors the entrance is located on the side of the building, the roof is combined, the facade is symmetrical, has double doors, patterned floors using tiled material and there are large windows using wooden frames. Meanwhile, the characteristics of Dutch colonial architecture that are not present in the Uleebalang Krueng Mane house and the Uleebalang Geurugok house are the use of dormers as openings in the roof. As for the characteristics of Dutch colonial architecture found in the Uleebalang Peusangan house, there are six characteristics of Dutch colonial architecture, such as the use of brick/wood materials, having an entrance on the side of the building, the roof is combined, has double doors, the floor uses tiled material and there are large windows with wooden frames. While the characteristics of Dutch colonial architecture that are not present in the Uleebalang Peusangan house are the symmetrical floor plan, the facade appearance is symmetrical and does not have dormers as openings on the roof of the building.

The results of the analysis explain that the elements of the Dutch colonial building found in the three uleebalang houses, while the elements contained in the Uleebalang Krueng Mane house are only *geveltoppen* (top roof decoration), while in the Uleebalang Geurugok house there are two Dutch colonial building elements, namely *gevel/gable*. (facing the front of the building) and *geveltoppen* (roof top decoration). The Uleebalang Peusangan house does not have any of the eight elements of a Dutch colonial building.

The development of the Dutch Colonial architectural style in Indonesia is divided into three styles, namely: the *indische empire architectural style* (18-19th century), the *transitional architectural style* (1890-1915) and the *modern colonial architectural style* (1915-1940). The results of the analysis carried out at the uleebalang house regarding the characteristics of the three styles are as follows:

1) Indische empire architectural style (18-19th century)

The characteristics of the *indische empire architectural style* in the Uleebalang Krueng Mane house and the Uleebalang Geurugok house have four characteristics, namely the plan is symmetrical and there is a central room consisting of several bedrooms, the floor is also symmetrical, a kitchen with a bathroom/WC and living room storage is located separately behind the main building and the large-scale building is located on a large plot of land. Meanwhile, in the Uleebalang Peusangan house, there are only three out of six characteristics of the *indische empire architectural style*, namely the kitchen with bathroom/ toilet and storage room which are located separately at the back of the main building, there is a pavilion on the side of the main building and the large-scale building is located on a plot of land. broad. The result of this analysis is that the three dominant Uleebalang houses have the characteristics of an *Indische Empire architectural style*.

2) Transitional architectural style (1890-1915)

The characteristics of the *transitional architectural style* in the Uleebalang Krueng Mane house and the Uleebalang Geurugok house have two of the six characteristics, namely the full symmetry in the floor plan and the saddle or shield roof shape and the use of tile covering material. Meanwhile, the Uleebalang Peusangan house has only one of these characteristics, namely the shape of a saddle or shield roof and the use of tile covering material.

3) Modern colonial architectural style (1915-1940)

The characteristics of the *modern colonial architectural style* in the Uleebalang Krueng Mane house and the Uleebalang Geurugok house are two of the five characteristics of the style, namely the appearance of the building reflects more form follow function or clean design and the shape of the roof is dominated by a gable/shield roof with tile covering material or shingle. Whereas in the Uleebalang Peusangan house there are three characteristics of *modern colonial architectural style*, namely the floor plan varies according to creativity in modern architecture, the building reflects more form follow function or clean design and the roof shape is dominated by a gable/shield roof with tile or shingle covering material

5. CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis that has been carried out, identification of colonial architectural typologies found in the Uleebalang Krueng Mane house, the Uleebalang Geurugok house and the Uleebalang Peusangan house have similarities as well as differences.

Based on the geometry, the Uleebalang Krueng Mane House and the Uleebalang Geurugok house found many similarities based on geometric, namely the plan and facade are symmetrical, using double-leaf doors and windows made of wood, the main door is located on the left and right sides of the building, has large ventilation located

above the door frame, the walls use brick/wood material without being exposed to the coating, there is a combination of the shape of the roof using tile covering material and has two types of floors, namely in the front room using the ground floor of tile material and the back room has a stage floor with wood materials. Whereas the Uleebalang Peusangan house has several differences from the Uleebalang Krueng Mane house and the Uleebalang Geurugok house, such as the shape of the floor plan and the facade are not symmetrical, the main door is only located on the left side of the building, there are double leaf windows using glass material, the building has two types of wall materials, namely on the outside the walls are made of brick/concrete material and the walls on the inside use wood material, the shape of the roof is a combination of a pyramid roof and a conical roof and initially uses tile covering material before being replaced with zinc material and has a ground floor with all floors using tile material plain.

Based on function, typology based on function can be found by analyzing the existing spaces in the house based on the activities in it. The similarities in the function of space and also based on spatial planning and circulation between rooms are found in the Uleebalang Krueng Mane house and the Uleebalang Geurugok house, starting from the main door as access to enter, then there is a public living room to receive guests, there are four separate bedrooms. private as a break room, family room as a gathering room for family members, and there is a room that is separate from the main building which is a service room, namely the kitchen, bathroom/toilet and storage room. Whereas the Uleebalang Peusangan house has differences from the Uleebalang Krueng Mane house and the Uleebalang Geurugok house, the difference is based on spatial planning and circulation between rooms. Meanwhile, the availability of rooms has similarities, except at the back where the Uleebalang Peusangan house has a multipurpose room that functions as a prayer room, deliberation room, shared dining room and can be used for other purposes and besides that there is a hall for relaxing or other things.

Based on the style, the Uleebalang Krueng Mane house, the Uleebalang Geurugok house and the Uleebalang Peusangan house have similarities in terms of history, where the origins of the house came from the collaboration between the Dutch Colonial and several leaders in a region (Uleebalang). This collaboration reaped many benefits for the Dutch colonialists, so they gave gifts in the form of containers/facilities, namely palaces as the residence of the uleebalangs in leading an area. Then in terms of architectural style, the Uleebalang Krueng Mane house and the Uleebalang Geurugok house have the same building criteria, this can be seen from the various parts of the physical Uleebalang house.

The colonial architectural style of the Uleebalang Krueng Mane house and the Uleebalang Geurugok house are still very pure in accordance with the characteristics of colonial buildings in general, although there are some characteristics they don't have. The characteristics of colonial architecture can be seen through the symmetrical shape of the plan and facade, the use of materials and geometric shapes. Other criteria that are typical of the colonial architecture of this uleebalang house are that it still maintains the concept of a central room arrangement, the roof shape is dominated by a shield roof and the large-scale building is located on a large plot of land. While the style of colonial architecture in the Uleebalang Peusangan house has many differences from the Uleebalang Krueng Mane house and the Uleebalang Geurugok house, such as the shape of the floor plan and the facade are not symmetrical, the material on some windows already uses glass, but the Uleebalang Peusangan house has characteristics of colonial architecture that are not found in the Uleebalang Krueng Mane house and the Uleebalang Geurugok house, namely the presence of a pavilion on the side of the main building.

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