

Typology Of Door And Window Of Dutch Colonial Dwellings In Ciburuy Pasantren Tasikmalaya

Arif Rahman Hakim

Abstract— This study was conducted as one of concern for the conservation of Dutch colonial dwellings, especially in a village in Ciburuy Pasantren Tasikmalaya. Doors and windows are very important architectural elements in a dwelling. This study is identify and describe the typology of doors and windows of Dutch colonial dwellings in Ciburuy Pasantren Tasikmalaya. The method used is descriptive qualitative with typology approach. Data collection is done by observing, interviewing, questionnaire, and photo recording. Typology is analyzed based on aspects of space, shape, and system of structural technology and its construction. The study shows the hierarchy of public-private space in a Dutch colonial dwellings. The type, ornament, and size of doors and windows of each space have character. Geometric shape is widely used in the form of buildings and windows of colonial residence in Ciburuy Pasantren Tasikmalaya and the material used is jati wood.

Index Terms—Dutch colonial dwellings, Door, Window.

I. INTRODUCTION

Dutch more than 350 years colonize the country of Indonesia, this is of course very influential on culture in Indonesia, including historic relics on the world of architecture or buildings in Indonesia. In 1820 the name Tasikmalaya was used in the administration of the Dutch East Indies government. In that year, the name of Tasikmalaya was used in the administration of the Dutch East Indies territory under the name Distrikt Tasjikmalaija op Tjitjariang with a 37-pal (Statistiek van Java 1820). In the late 1830s, the name of the district became Distrikt Tasjikmalaija covering about 79 villages (Algemeen Instructie van Alle Inlandsche Hoofden en Beambten ... 1839). In 1913, the Dutch East Indies government changed the name of Sukapura Regency to Tasikmalaya Regency (Staatsblad van Nederlandsch-Indië voor het Jaar 1913. No. 356). Likewise with the name Afdeeling Sukapura converted into Afdeeling Tasikmalaya. Since then, Tasikmalaya has been the seat of government for several local government hierarchies, including Afdeeling Tasikmalaya, Tasikmalaya Regency, Controle-Afdeeling Tasikmalaya, Tasikmalaya District, and Tasikmalaya Onderdistrikt. In 1921, Tasikmalaya District had an area of about 178 km² which was divided into three electrics, namely Tasikmalaya, Kawalu, and Indihiang; and with a total of 46 villages (Encyclopaedie van Nederlandsch-Indie, 1921). During the period of 1926-1931, the position of Tasikmalaya City became more important as it became the center of the Afdeeling Oost-Priangan government. This form of

government was an implementation of Bestuursvormingwet in 1922 that divided Priangan Residency into three afdeeling, namely Afdeeling West-Priangan, Midden-Priangan, and Oost-Priangan, each led by a resident. Afdeeling Oost-Priangan includes Kabupaten Garut, Tasikmalaya, and Ciamis (Regeeringsalmanak voor NI, 1931). Along with the abolition of Afdeeling Oost-Priangan in 1931, the function of Tasikmalaya City again changed because no longer the resident position. Ciburuy Pasantren is a village in the area of Sukasukur Village Tasikmalaya Regency which is a farming area and plantation that flowed water from the mountains. The presence of Dutch colonial house in Ciburuy Pasantren is a relic of the Dutch colonial era. The Netherlands brings its style of building commonly called the colonial style. The building with colonial architectural style is very much in Indonesia including in Tasikmalaya, although not as much in other big cities. Currently, the majority of historic buildings are neglected, dismantled without seeing the values of history and architecture. This happens because many things, including changes in the function of space in the city or the other. Not high public appreciation of historic buildings, many buildings of historical value and high art not treated, to be damaged, overhauled and even dismantled (Sumalyo 2001: 41). At present conditions in Ciburuy Pasantren still found some Dutch colonial buildings. The residential houses in the township of Ciburuy Pasantren are still well maintained and maintained, so they can be used as study objects. Therefore, the focus of this study was on Dutch colonial houses located in Ciburuy Pasantren Tasikmalaya. Architecture residence as a result of culture, is a blend of a work of art and knowledge of the building, thus architecture also discuss various aspects of beauty and building construction. In examining the house of the colonial house can not be separated from the architectural style brought by the Dutch at that time (Tutuko, 2003: 1). Establishment of residence related to the process of adaptation of man with nature, as an effort to respond to the natural conditions it occupies (Asikin, 2003: 76). The climate and lifestyle of the local people become an integral part of the building. In designing in addition to aspects of the layout and morphology of buildings, always pay attention to aspects of lighting and penghawaan in buildings (Sumalyo, 1993: 9). The Dutch house was built in the style adopted from the country of origin with an adaptation to the wet tropical climate in Indonesia (Hersanti et al, 2008). Adjustment to the wet tropical climate greatly affects colonial architectural style in Tasikmalaya. Dutch colonial residence has a distinctive characteristic in its aperture. Aperture in buildings such as doors and windows is

Arif Rahman Hakim, Civil Engineering, Universitas Mercu Buana, Jakarta, Indonesia,

an important element in a space. The design of doors and windows, as well as dimensions and layout in a space will also affect the circulation of the building including the activities in it. The door other than serves as a barrier between rooms, can also serve as access to entry, transition space, interconnection between space, and at the same time safeguard. Therefore, the design of the door should be adapted to its function and laying. The role of the door as a liaison between rooms also affects the visual inhabitants of the building. Window is also an opening element in the house that has a very important role in providing comfort air circulation change, putting light into the room, visual linking from the inside and from outside the house. The windows in colonial dwellings have unique characteristics in terms of function, material, and design. The study of these architectural elements is still very rare. This study was conducted to identify, analyze and describe the typology of door and window design on Dutch colonial residential buildings in Ciburuy Pasantren Tasikmalaya during the Dutch colonial period.

II. METHODOLOGY

A. Research Methods and Material

The study was conducted in general using descriptive qualitative method with typology approach. This typology approach is used to classify objects into certain types. According Moleong (2007: 6), qualitative research is research that intends to understand the phenomenon of what is experienced by research subjects such as behavior, perception, motivation, action, and so forth. The object of the study, which is the Dutch colonial residence in Ciburuy Pasantren Tasikmalaya, which was built during the Dutch colonial period (1600-1942). The research location is in Kampung Ciburuy Pasantren Tasikmalaya. The study time was conducted from November 2017 until Desember 2017.

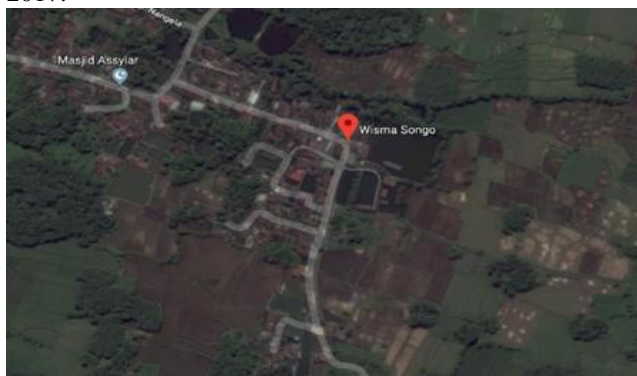


Figure 1. The study location in Ciburuy Pasantren Tasikmalaya

B. Data Collection

Method of determining the sample by purposive sampling technique. Methods of data collection for the purposes of the study were conducted by two methods, namely primary and secondary data collection. Primary data collection, ie field observation, interview, questionnaire, measurement, and documentation. Secondary data collection, namely in the form of data collection from related agencies and documents owned by homeowners.

III. DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

Dutch colonial houses are still standing solid some of it looks dull, so it needs awareness of building owners and businesses of the government to keep preserving the buildings that still keep the history of the past. Based on primary survey results, there are 5 cases of Dutch colonial residential buildings studied. The selected residential building becomes the case of this building through the selection stage with the use of purposive sampling method. The selection of building cases is expected to make each case of building comparable to each other, so that can be obtained typology design of doors and windows of Dutch colonial residence in Ciburuy Pasantren Tasikmalaya. The case of the selected building is 5 Dutch Colonial residence located in Ciburuy Pasantren Tasikmalaya (Table 1).

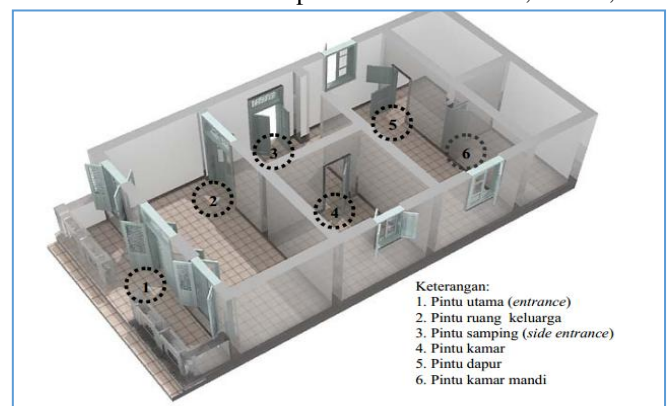
Table 1. Dutch Colonial Residence in Ciburuy Pesantren

No	Owner	Year Established
1	Endah Halimah	1930an
2	Tati	1930an
3	Erli	1930an
4	Sini	1930an
5	Ninih	1930an

A. Analysis of the Design of Doors and Windows of Dutch Colonial Dwellings Viewed from the Aspect of Space

The door is an important architectural element in a dwelling or residence, because the door is a medium that connects between rooms. The door is a connector medium or space transition. The function of the door as a transition space, meaning the door as a liaison, so there is inter-space linkage, but there are boundaries that cover it (Hertanti et al., 2008). Doors make it easy for residents to reach one room with other space. The classification of the door is differentiated based on its function. Type of door based on the function of space, among others, as follows a. The main door of the house; b. Room door; c. Other room doors in the house (dining room, kitchen, living room); d. Bathroom door / WC; and e. Rear door or side door.

Figure 2. The type of door is based on the function of space The change or addition of space in the case of Dutch colonial residence also affects the pattern of circulation, access, and



layout of doors and windows. The double window on the facade is the original window at the time of making the house, while the terrace and doors are additions. The cases are as follows:

- a. Closing the terrace. The terrace that used to function as an open living room, due to safety factor considerations then

the terrace into a closed living room which is given a barrier with outer space in the form of walls. The location of the terrace is in the front position of a house, then given the addition of the entrance and the front window (Case building Ms. Tati house, Ms. Endah, Ms. Sini, and Mrs. Erli).



Figure 3. Mrs. Tati house wore a double window on her façade

- b. The addition and alteration of the hall or side corridor of the house in the form of *lompongan* begins to be built. One of the characteristics of Dutch colonial residence, which has a corridor or hallway next to the house, so it can be access side doors. The need for increased space in line with the increasing occupants of the house then the side hall of the house began to be built as an addition of function space in a dwelling.



Figure 4. Mrs. Endah house wore a double window on her façade

Based on the observation of each case of building and analysis of the design of the Dutch colonial dwelling case in Ciburuy Pasantren, among others, as follows:

- On the facade of the house there is a main door located between two windows.
- Location of the house must be higher than the height of jalan. Pada few houses under the main door there are trap 2-3 pieces of stairs. If entering a terrace also before passing trap rung first. There is a difference in floor height in each zone of space.
- Spatial structuring. Between public and semi public zones (living room and family room there are connecting doors with a double door model (two doors).
- There is a transitional space between the road and the house. The space is a courtyard or terrace of the house. In a rare township that has a yard in front of his house. The

most transitional space found in the case of the building is the terrace of the house.

Circulation pattern in every house, that is linear pattern. In the case of colonial dwellings in Ciburuy Pasantren found several doors located one line, thus forming a circulation path. According Titisari (2006: 21) spatial pattern that contains a public-private concept that shows the concept of social relationships are more able to survive than the physical form. Relationships between zones of space affect the size of each door. The doors in a dwelling in the design vary according to their needs. The size of the room door is smaller than the main door, and every side door that is stuck in the dining room is modeled on Dutch model doors, ie the door of the upper and lower fields can be opened and closed separately. Door material also affects the function and location of a door in a space. The window is one part of the openings in a dwelling. There are two types of windows, namely the windows live and the window is dead. The live window is a window that can be opened and closed, so it can enter fresh airflow into the room. The dead window is a window that can't be opened and closed because it does not have a hinge on the windowsill. The dead window only serves as a visual link, and incorporates sunlight into space, resulting in a natural illumination in a home (Hersanti et al, 2008). The windows contained in the case of Dutch colonial residential buildings in Ciburuy Pasantren, Tasikmalaya only connect between the inner and outer space only. A window that visually connects between indoor spaces is rare.

B. Analysis of door and window design from structural and construction technology system aspects

Jati wood is the only material used as a material structure of Dutch colonial doors and doors in Kayutangan which was established during the Dutch colonial period. Jati Wood is strong and durable wood. If there is a change only the release of the first layer of double doors / windows. The release of the first window / door is not because the door or window is broken, but to give the impression of open and bright into the room.

This is evident even though these houses were built decades ago, but the structural and construction technology systems are still robust and robust (Hersanti et al, 2008). Glass ornaments used in the design of doors and windows of Dutch colonial residence in Ciburuy Pasantren, namely transparent glass. The use of glass type is adapted to the needs and functions of space. Finishing doors and windows using paint. Window hook (Wind Window) is installed in the lower corner of a window. The function of window hook is to hold and support the shutters. The shape is like a kind of hook that is attached to the frame and shutters. The installation of the right wind window is done so that when the wind blows firmly there is a hook that holds the shutters so as not to crash shut.

IV. CONCLUSION

- Classification of doors based on the function of the room, namely the main door, the door of the room, other doors in the house (dining room, kitchen, family room), bathroom

- door / toilet, and rear door or side door. The properties or spatial zone affect the shape, size, and door material. The location of windows in the Dutch colonial residence serves as a ventilation ventilation, and a visual linkage with outer space. The type of glass of transparent glass used in the windows of the Dutch colonial residence.
2. Geometric shapes were used in the design of Dutch colonial doors and windows. Arrangement of ornaments on doors and windows symmetrical (symmetrical).
 3. Dual doors and windows are typical of colonial Dutch dwellings. The use of eaves, as well as doors and windows of blinds (jalouses) is one form of adaptation of designs to the climate of Indonesia. But in its development the design of doors and windows adjusted menurut goals and needs of the owner or the wearer. The composition of doors and windows against the fascade of the house is symmetrical.
 4. Variations in the model and types of doors and windows of the Dutch colonial residence vary in their variants.
 5. Jati Wood is the main frame material used for door design.

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Authors Biography



First Author. Arif Rahman Hakim is a bachelor of engineering and worked as a civil servant in ministry of Finance Republic of Indonesia who loves about civil engineering and environmental engineering. Graduated in University Mercu Buana Jakarta 2016.

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