The dynamics of ideas, tradition, and the Dutch house in 1900 in the Tegal city

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ABSTRACT

Ideas, traditions, and these included the type of house Dutch society in continental Europe in the 1900s, as well as the house of Dutch society in the Dutch East Indies government in Indonesia. Using qualitative methods, through the study of literature and physical studies of some objects of study are rare in Indonesia. The study found their similarities and significant differences in the types of homes built of Dutch society in Indonesia. This occurs due to the ideas and traditions to be different from the Dutch society after being in Indonesia.

Keywords: Idea, Tradition, House Type

1. INTRODUCTION

Residential as well as in Indonesia was built by the will of its inhabitants. Residents in Indonesia have been established since the Colonial Era. The influx of Europeans (mainly Dutch) seeking spices led to colonialism by the Dutch for about 3.5 centuries. Colonialism and Imperialism began to spread in Indonesia around the 15th century, which started with the landing of the Portuguese in Malacca and the Dutch-led Cornelis de Houtman in 1596, to find the source of spices and trade until 1945. During the reign of colonial a lot of the home of the community Europe, that until recently was the number of houses is not much more. This becomes interesting to do research on the type of residence made by the European community in Indonesia that remains.

2. METHODOLOGY

To investigate, used qualitative methods. By digging treasury buildings created in continental Europe, especially Netherlands through books, magazines published in that era. Then research the residential buildings that are still intact authenticity, despite its change of finishing materials. The finishing materials such as roofing, paint, repair the door, which caused the damage because of the age of the building.

3. IDEA, TRADITION, AND THE TYPE OF HOUSE THE DUTCH COMMUNITY IN EUROPE.

Residential communities in Europe, experiencing four seasons, spring, summer, autumn and winter has a subtropical climate. Colored with a subtropical climate and the disruption of natural obstacles such as hurricanes, snowfalls, or tornadoes. The fourth season on top has its own characteristics, with a maximum temperature, minimum temperature, humidity. It is affecting the shape of the building. Residential building in the Netherlands in the 18th century had thick walls as thick as a brick (about 30 cm), relatively not too many holes the wind to avoid the break of the cold air into the room, as well as the presence of flame heating furnace. Generally, using the cover of a roof with a slope of 45° to 60°, and below the roof space also used to live. In general, houses in Europe have a veranda that is not as the main entrance. At the main entrance is only a small open patio and into the hall to keep cold air from entering into the other rooms. Privacy family and family members of the residents preferred. While the veranda is used only by the family members sit relax and enjoy the outside air. Lay out the schematics takes to avoid extreme weather and cold required heating furnace (figure 3.1).
Residential architecture evolved during the reign of the Dutch East Indies in tropical Indonesia. The development of tropical climate conditions are very different to the subtropical climate in Europe contributed to the idea, the traditions, the type of house the Dutch community in Indonesia. At first the Dutch came to Indonesia by sea to the ports, they build warehouses for stockpiling of spices. With a strong capital, VereenigdeOost-IndischeCompagnie (VOC) established a storage warehouse and trade office. Around him reinforced fortress, and once used as a residence [2]. Occupancy at the castle following the shape of occupancy in Europe. Such a dwelling fort in the early days of the Dutch in Java. All the busyness of commerce and daily life centered on the ramparts of this kind. Governor General Valckenier (1737 - 1741) was the top official last stay in the fort. After that, the governor-general of his successors lived outside the fortress [3]. Even after the situation outside the city is very secure, gradually they reside and build a house outside the city walls.

The style of residential buildings thus is similar to the houses of rich merchants in the old town of Baarn or Hilversum, Netherlands. Slowly then the Dutch in Indonesia to build a house patterned transitional character is having booths are spacious and plenty. His house has a roof with a slope of $30^\circ$ - $45^\circ$, with the construction of the roof of the wood. Spaces roof construction in colonial buildings on the island of Java, which is rarely used to live. Because of the tropical climate on the island of Java, which resulted in a heated room this roof construction. So often made holes for air circulation under the roof, or the room is used for extra space, such as warehouses [2]. Dutch government officials on the island of Java to make a house with a very large garden. Commonly called *landhuis* with using the Dutch type building of the XVIII century [4].

*Landhuis* buildings inhabited by many members of the family consisting of the nuclear family, followed by dozen so even hundreds of slaves. *Landhuizen* is a lifestyle that is developed in Java and unknown in the Netherlands. Distinguishing mark of a Dutch houses in Java is the wide veranda. Home for casual mansions belonging to high-ranking officials of the VOC became a pioneer of civilization Indies. A spacious veranda that not merely as part of building a house, but it has a special meaning and usefulness, as a means of social relationships. Home becomes an ideal meeting place between family and neighbors. Wide veranda that is mostly used to sit back and breathe fresh air in the afternoon. In the next period, at the corners are placed benches. A low fence made to separate from the pavement. The growth of this new culture was initially buoyed by the customs officials celibacy Netherlands. Prohibition to bring the wife of the Dutch state (except for high-ranking officials), make the Dutch people to find a wife from the locals. As a result, many children gave birth to a mixture of Dutch-Native, and gave birth to a culture Indies. *Indies* culture formed due to a special meeting European culture (Dutch) to a culture of Java since the eighteenth to the middle of the twentieth century in Java.

Culture and lifestyle of the Dutch-Native or style Indies [4]. Dutch house using modern building materials when it is strong and durable. From the side of the container building, home Indies is an adaptation of a Dutch colonial house in Java, which is not a pure turned into a new culture (figure 4.1) [5].

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**Figure 3.1** Dutch small house [1]
The description shows the change in the system of house plans Dutch people living in Europe (figure 4.2) with house plans stay of Dutch people who were in power during the Dutch East Indies colonial government in Java. In the house of the Dutch in Java, they are very protective of the family and their family members in a closed area.

The front porch of the house used to be with the general public, the patio behind the house used to gather family members to enjoy the beauty of the back garden. The form of a front porch and a back porch are created equal. The front looks to expose the pillars to support the roof. The front of the house (front porch) and the rear of the house (patio) together with the core building houses (corridor and bedrooms). Types of buildings like this are typical of public buildings or government buildings in the Netherlands. Dutch houses in the form of Java is inspired by the rulers at that time. Give expression splendor of many public buildings that are widely available in the Netherlands and France. It is demonstrating a substantial difference with the plan and looks Dutch houses in Europe up to the form of the building (figure 4.3).

Description:

1 = Originally a farm owned by Willem van den Houdt in 1533. On the 1795 the farm owned by the state and used as the Dutch king until now [6].
2 = Building Elysee; The building in 1718 is owned by the family of the Dukes in France, namely the ruling prince in the region of Bouillon and Sedan. In 1787, the building was owned by the royal family Bathilded'Orléans, Duchess of Bourbon, and was named the Elysée. Then in 1803 owned by Joachim Murat, who in 1808 sold to the emperor Napoleon. Since the Second Republic, the French presidential palace used until now [7].
3 = Paris AssembleeNationale (Palais Bourbon); In the years 1806-1808 the building Palais Bourbon given additional Roman-style pillars on the front porch by architect Bernard Poyet [8].
4.1 Idea Occupants In The Residence.

The idea is associated with the main actors in the residence, the occupant/owner. Dutch society seen from a sketch of their home is a very strong individual, but the relationship between the family very well [9]. Their house is only for families only. No room for guests in the house. Characters extreme climate in the Netherlands, making the houses were made protected from weather factors different Dutch houses in Java.

Dutch state has four different weather climate that De Lente (spring, March 21 to June 21), the air is cool and the flowers are blooming but the air is still cool; De Zomer (summer, June 21 to September 23), sometimes temperatures can be warm and pleasant, sometimes the heat seared; De Herfst (autumn, September 23 to December 21), the air temperature is quite convenient for traveling, the air is still cool; De Winter (winter, December 21 to March 21), very cold air temperatures can be up to 27 degrees Celsius. They yearn for a natural atmosphere, which puts together activities in open space (veranda) in certain seasons. Veranda can be reached from the outside, which shows the good relationship to the surrounding community who became a family friend. Dutch people living in Java put veranda (veranda) behind the house. As for the family, activities are placed on the inside in one block the room stating individuality strong families (figure 3.1).

4.2 Tradition In The Homeless Live.

Dutch residents who came to Java at that time was a Christian. The doctrine of God made in God's house, which is located outside the residential Christian community, which is in the church at certain times. The Dutch people very concerned with family and community. The life of a family member on Dutch society took place in the house. Type house Dutch in Europe is a type houses that having a roof with an angle steep slopes. Roof form is a type of saddle and there is also a shield. Attitudinal characteristics of the climate in homes in regions where very cold air temperatures. Normal shape as a residence. In its development having been built on Java, a change in the facade of the building. The changes brought by the Dutch authorities who brought splendor public buildings, temples in Europe. A public building in the Netherlands has the form of facade very stately. The splendor that applied to facade building shelter in Java, then there was the form of type building indies.

5. Dynamics Idea, Tradition, And The Type Of House Netherlands In A Case Study.

The survey was conducted in two buildings. Where in two buildings does not change the shape of the building means. Wall thickness is 30 centimeters that the same as in the Netherlands. Wall using ingredients from red brick. Now the house is owned by someone else after the independence of the Republic of Indonesia. However, the physical condition is still, either by slightly improved due to the damage on the building. Placement of the bedroom did not pay attention to the orientation of the tropical sun moves from east to west. In principle, the two pieces of the building consist of two masses. That is the main building just to accommodate the occupants, and additional buildings to stay maid. In two of the Colonial houses, each of which has a front porch as a veranda to sit conveniently on the main building blocks in front of the building that covered the entire facade of the building. Veranda as the front porch in a colonial house first (figure 4.4) and second colonial house (figure 4.5) has a greater dimension than the bedroom. The background of the Dutch people who have homes in the city is employers. Life is demanding communication with the community. So the space to receive communications that are placed in front of which can be viewed by anyone from outside the house.

![FLOOR PLAN](image)

**Figure 4.4** The room on building a former colonial first home
The presence of the roof of the building is not just a roof wrote, shows the functional separation in the rooms located on the roofs of these. The roof of the main building tends to be larger, more conspicuous than supporting the roof of the building. In the main building is used for family activities and other members of the family. Additional building activity is for the maid. Around the 1930s, the appearance of colonial houses refers to an architectural concept of universal that can be found throughout the Indonesian archipelago [10]. The form of the main building has a roof and sometimes consists of two structures in the garage, or with a pavilion. Floor of a house covered with tiles of cement, plaster walls in the tras materials, windows from teak. Colonial building facades first and second, consisting of the composition of the elements seem to cover walls, columns, roofs, and carried out a settlement with decorative ornaments. The building was made by the Dutch society, where in the 19th century in Europe appeared the latest technology using glass material, steel material, the concrete material.

At that time in Europe growing: (1) The Art Deco style which tends to give priority to basic geometric shapes (circle, square, triangle) or geometries of natural forms. In its creation usually involves emotions at the same logic, the same comparison; (2) Art Noveau style that prioritizes natural form, retains its original form or altered but still retains elements of the original curve or curved. The styles of decoration and structure blends so well that the shape of the building followed her instincts but still has structural functions [11]. Style decoration and structure harmonizes with the good that a building form follows his instinct, but still having the function of structural. This period known as a period of neoclassical. Art nouveau born in Belgium, evolved in Australia, Dutch and in German. In 1890 to 1910 is the transition on a journey modern architecture in Europe. This transition period is known as the neo-classical period. This gave rise to the style of Art Nouveau. In both the Colonial houses, there is the composition of the column to hold the functional areas of triangles to withstand tropical roof at an angle of 35°. The angle of inclination of the roof of the larger than the enough of the slope of a building we had in Europe at that time. The field is given triangular wall ornaments. Framed bottom and top are filled with ornaments arise symmetrically. Somewhat different from those in Europe, because it puts the three kinds of compositions. That the middle column illustrates the room more natural in accordance with Art Nouveau ornaments. While the right side of the left circle with the same shape and size that are geometric in accordance with Art Deco ornaments. The principle of the Dutch people as a ruler or a businessman who is in constant communication with other parties, going on this homepage. A lounging area for communication that allows lasts long enough, with peers or colleagues, with the worker or his men. Points communicate with guests in the large room that are open, generally take longer time than if done in a small closed room. In the first colonial house has open space 65.4%. Broad from open space is quite large to enter sunlight from the east and from the west into the room. When viewed from the placement of the roof, then the first colonial dwelling consists of two blocks of the masses. One block of the main building, and the building blocks supporting (Figure 4.6). Position placements bedroom facing towards the west looked no influence of solar orientation of the window openings.

Figure 4.5 The room on building a former colonial second home

Figure 4.6 Floor plan, roof plan, and section plan in the first house colonial
First Colonial building structure includes pillars at the front of the house and control of the entire facade of the building. These decorative ornaments appear as a filler and very striking placement (Figure 4.7). Mastery for the first colonial facade of the house, exposing the front porch (the porch) building into an accent that is a form of neo-classical development. The open space in the form of the composition of the column, symmetrical shape, clear and orderly. Ornamental elements and decoration building served as an argument with of certain. The column height is quite dominant. The composition of the comparison between the height of the column is 4.50 meters (b) by the distance between the columns is 3.00 meters (a), is b = 1.5 a (Figure 4.7).

In the second colonial building has an open space at 38.6%. Allowing an open area to make room for the entry of indirect sunlight orientation towards the north and south into the building. When viewed from the placement of the roof, then the second colonial residence has three blocks of building mass. One key building blocks, and support two building blocks (Figure 4.8).

Colonial building structures both in the form of pillars are exposed, mastering the entire facade of the building. These decorative ornaments appear as a filler in certain fields and very striking Based [12], general proposition column with a high proportion of the distance between the columns, showing the height of the column> from a distance as between columns, with provision 2b = 3a (a = distance; b = high). This means that the pole height (b) = 1.5 a. location (Figure 4.9). The column height is quite dominant. The composition of the comparison between the height of the column is 4:20 meters (b) by the distance between the columns is 2.65 meters (a), is b = 1.585 a. Still following the general proposition facade of neo-classical building column b = 1.5 a (Figure 4.9).

6. CONCLUSION

Based on the description in Dynamics Idea, Tradition, and the type of Dutch house in a case study, it can be concluded that the shape of colonial house building in Tegal is changed due to the tropical climate on the waterfront in Tegal. The building had no place heating and windbreaks cold room at the entrance. Sleeping room placement position does not
depend on the orientation of the movement of the sun and has a window hole towards the outside air. The shape of the building, especially on the facade of the building expresses neoclassical style by combining ornaments Art Nouveau and Art Deco facade with an expression as in public buildings and building authorities in Europe.

REFERENCES