

Influence Dutch Colonial to Nobility Bugis House in Soppeng South Sulawesi Indonesia.

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Abstract :Bugis house in Soppeng are object my research doctoral study in University of Technology Wien. Soppeng is one of region occupied by bugis people position of District of Soppeng is in South Sulawesi In Indonesia. In the past Kingdom of Soppeng area was one of region where Dutch colonial build place or house for Queen of Dutch the house is called villa of Juliana. At the time Dutch regulation of Bugis nobility is the nobility do not have servant people (ata/hamba), nobility and ordinary people have the same rank while Dutch is higher rank beside that nobility house and ordinary house do not have different of element housing (all element of bugis house have to removed).

Several the nobility house is still survive until now and become historical evidence that Dutch colonial has influence bugis nobility house in Indonesia.

Keyword : *Influence of Dutch, Bugis House, form and element house*

Introduction

Indonesia has more 300 ethnic groups in this case making Indonesia rich with traditional architecture. Although today a lot of traditional house have changed caused by colonization or modernization. In this study will explain one of traditional house in South Sulawesi namely Bugis house in Soppeng region. Where this area have occupied by colonial so nobles house had changed from original shape.

This change was modernization of bugis house in Soppeng, where if noble house is compared with noble house in other bugis region example Bone and Wajo. Influencing of Dutch colonial to bugis noble house has made big a change to Bugis house in Soppeng.

Influencing Dutch colonial to bugis noble house in colonial era interested for me make a research bugis house in Soppeng. Where elements of house had changed or lost.



Figure 1. Map Of Etnic in Indonesia

Methodology of Research

This study is an initial study of influence Dutch colonial of bugis house in Soppeng. This study is based on primary and secondary of data the primary data are collected by field surveys. This study will focus of noble house that built in colonial era. The field surveys conducted activities photographing and interview of owner or the people in around the house. Secondary data of noble bugis house are using analyze of Oliver, 1997 and Moh Yamin and friends book which the book is culture project about bugis house in South Sulawesi.

Overview Bugis House in General

A. Shape of house

Housing is a shelter from wild animal, wind, sun, and rain besides that Housing as place for daily activity with family. The formation of house shape is caused by culture, rule of group, custom, and so fort. Every ethnic or region or country has each house shape according to culture, custom, weather and etc.

Bugis houses shape like traditional houses on general in Asia where the shape is still on house. Bugis house is called bola of ordinary and *saoraja* for noble people where ordinary and noble house have difference on size, element and ornament. In general, public people houses are do not use ornament or element the house very simple.

According to Palemui 2006 that Bugis people have been analogizing house in vertical namely macro cosmos and micro cosmos. The macro cosmos analogy consist of three vertical part namely botting rilangi (head), ale bola (body of house) and buring liung (under of body house). While micro cosmos analogy consists of three vertical parts, which is head, body and foot where the houses like human been.

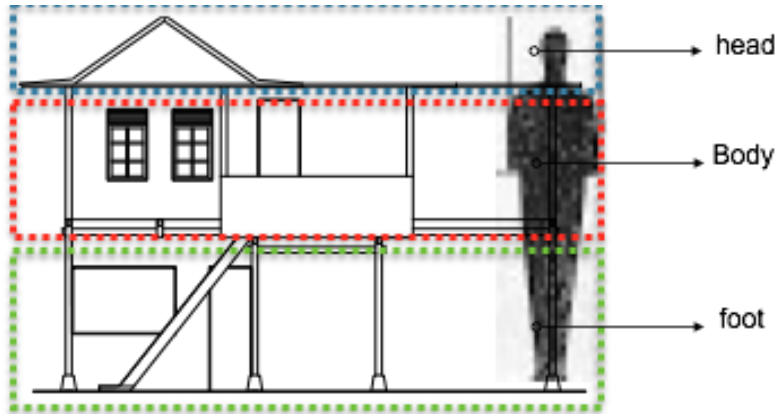


Figure 2. Vertical part of housing, Sketch : Andi Abidah 2015

In General, bugis housing rectangular shape of horizontal form where have parts of room according to social and family rank. In parts of room in nobles house consist to three or four *lontang* while public house is using one or three *lontang*. *Lontang* is the room name parts of housing in the picture will show position of *lontang* of housing.

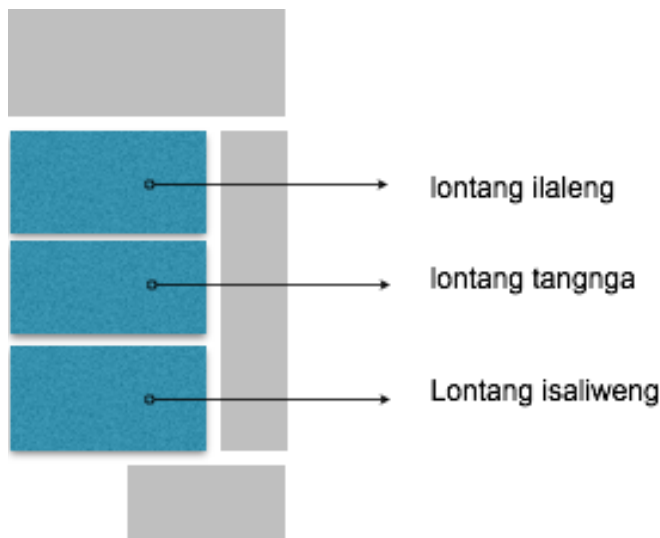
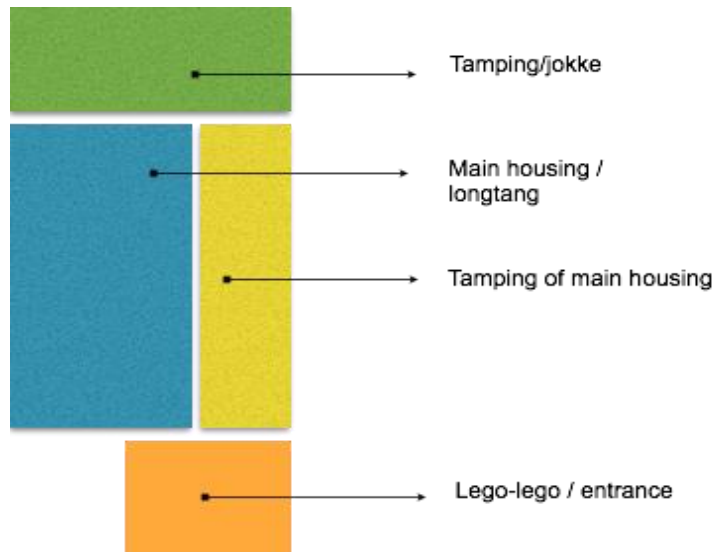


Figure 3. Typology of Lontang House



Picture : horizontal part of house

Figure 4. Tipology of Lontang House (2)

In the past, part of *tamping* floor lower than *lontang* but currently the form has seldom been found. Modern bugis house is using the same level of floor. The result interview on community in Soppeng that, before Dutch came to Bugis land regulation floor of the house is the floor have different between *watang pola* and *tamping* because noble people seat in *watang pola* and commoners seat in *tamping*.

B. Layers Roof (*timpalaja*) as mark of bugis house nobility

Bugis house have some element to mark of nobility one of signal noble house is layers of roof. Number of layer roof was adapted by rank level social of society. The layer of bugis house is consisting of seven, five, and three for noble people while commoners people consist of one and don't use layers (*timpalaja*). Seven *timpalaja* is housing for palace, in currently government office is using the seven *timpalaja* (layers) such as, office of regent, office of governor. Five *timpalaja* is used by highest rank of noble it is title *Datu* (king/queen is title *Datu* but all title *Datu* is not necessarily of king). Three *timpalaja* is noble people goes down noble caused married factor.



Timpalaja

Figure 5. Bugis house three timpalaja, Oliver 1998

Timpalaja of commoners is one and don't use *timpalaja*. One *timpalaja* is for highest rank of commoner group and they are still having connection family with nobility but they are not noble people. While the houses are not using *timpalaja* occupied by servant noble group and lowest rank people of society.



Figure 6. Saoraja of Lapinceng
 Sarah 2014

Influence Dutch Colonial to bugis house in Soppeng

Bugis noble house on soppeng have ever changed of shape it is caused by regulation of Dutch colonial to nobility. At the past, when colonial occupied of bugis land kingdom of Soppeng region is one of Dutch government place. In 1903, Governor Mr. C. A. Kroesen had built house or villa for queen of Dutch (Wilhimina) and office government of Dutch in Soppeng. The villa

was called Juliana the governor take the name from princess of Dutch at the time. After colonial occupied Soppeng some regulation for nobility such as; noble people may not use servant people or stewards, because the highest level of society is Dutch people and second rank is indigenous groups. Beside that the Dutch give regulation of nobles house where noble house had not permitted to use symbol of noble of roof.

Some king houses in Soppeng have not used *timpalaja* as symbol rank social of community. The house roof shape was *limasan* and saddle roof or only using *limasan*. Several picture king housing (*souraja datu*) had influenced by colonial is :

1. Saoraja of Pattojo (Queen house of Pattojo/*Datu* Pattojo of house)



Figure 7. Saoraja of Pattojo, South Sulawesi Indonesia
 Andi Abidah 2015

This Sauraja is built in Dutch colonial era, the Souraja is own Datu of Pattojo (Queen of Pattojo). The image of Souraja did not use *timpalaja* as mark of noble house the roof shape was saddle roof and *limasan*. Main house roof was using *limasan* while roof shape of part of right and left house was using saddle roof but element of roof have lost.

In under body house (*kolong rumah*) was using material stone or brick. Accesses to up the house have four accesses with Dutch shape where the form have circle form. Some elements of house are not similar with bugis house in general. Some parts of house have lost caused the material of building was old. One of part of the house is jokke.

2. Souraja of Pacongkang (King house of Pacongkang/Datu of Pacongkang house)

The king house (saoraja Datu of Pacongkang) is built in colonial era, the shape of house was influenced by Dutch where the house is not like bugis house in general. The house is still original not yet elements that change. The roof shape of house is combine saddle roof and limasan, the main house and jokke was using limasan. While front part of house using saddle roof and the house was not using signal nobility of roof.



Figure 8. Saoraja of Pacongkang
Andi Abidah 2015

3. Souraja Seng



Figure 9. Saoraja of Seng
 Andi Abidah 2015

Saoraja Seng is noble house (the owner is Datu) that difference with other saoraja. The house has two levels of roof where between first level and second level is using ventilation. The second roof is using limasan shape while roof form of lego-lego (entrance) has used saddle roof. Beside that sign noble house has not used but the end of roof is still using ornament that in general used by noble house.

4. Noble house on built 1960's

Two-sample bugis noble house built on 1960's the house still is influenced by colonial where the house was used limasan roof and nothing timplajaja as mark of nobility. While the image of right side have used timplajaja of entrance although of main house still was influenced by Dutch.



Figure 10. Bugis noble house build in 1960's
Andi Abidah, 2015

Conclusion

Datu (king/Queen) house in colonial era was influencing by colonial where mark of noble house of roof had lost. A model of house is not similar with bugis noble house in general. While in 1960's noble house still is used form house which the house not using timpalaja. Their house is still used Dutch colonial.

Acknowledgment

Bugis House is theme of my Doctoral thesis with advisor **Ao. Univ-Prof. Dipl. Ing. Dr. Techn. ERICH LEHNER**. The author would like to thank the Indonesian Government Scholarship (DIKTI) for providing the financial support to the PhD research project (2014-2017). Special thanks are addressed to institute of history of art, building archaeology, and restoration of Vienna University of technology for their contribution.

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