The Architectural Characteristics Linkage of Rumah Gadang in the West Coast and South Solok with the Rumah Gadang in the Luhak Nan Tigo and its Rantau

Keterkaitan Karakteristik Arsitektur Rumah Gadang di Wilayah Pesisir Barat dan Solok Selatan dengan Rumah Gadang di Wilayah Luhak Nan Tigo dan Rantaunya

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Abstract

The Pesisir Barat, Solok, and Solok Selatan areas are the *rantau* (vassal) of the Pagaruyung Kingdom after the withdrawal of the Malayupura Kingdom and the Malacca Sultanate, namely the Inderapura Kingdom in the 15th century and the Sungai Pagu Kingdom in the 16th century. At a glance, the *Rumah Gadang* in the Pesisir Barat area are similar to the *Rumah Gedang* in Batanghari Hulu and the *Rumah Godang* in Batang Kuantan. Meanwhile, the *Rumah Gadang* in Solok and Solok Selatan seem to have all the *Rumah Gadang* collections in the *Luhak Nan Tigo* area (Tanah Datar, Agam, and Limapuluh Koto). Therefore, this study tries to explore the relationship between the characteristics of traditional houses in these areas. This research method is qualitative, by conducting literature reviews, field studies, and analyzing the architecture and comparing it with traditional houses in these areas to get a more comprehensive conclusion. The results of this study indicate that there is a general relationship between the characteristics of the *Rumah Gadang* in the West Coast, Solok, and South Solok with the *Rumah Gadang* in the *Luhak Nan Tigo* area.

Keywords: traditional houses, architectural characteristics, *rumah gadang*, minangkabau.

Abstrak

Wilayah Pesisir Barat, Solok, dan Solok Selatan merupakan wilayah rantau (kerajaan bawahan) dari Kerajaan Pagaruyung setelah mundurnya Kerajaan Malayupura dan Kesultanan Malaka, yaitu Kerajaan Inderapura pada abad ke-15 dan Kerajaan Sungai Pagu pada abad ke-16. Rumah-rumah Gadang di wilayah Pesisir Barat sekilas mirip dengan Rumah-rumah Gedang di Batanghari Hulu dan Rumah-rumah Godang di Batang Kuantan. Sedangkan Rumah-rumah Gadang di Solok dan Solok Selatan seperti memiliki semua koleksi Rumah Gadang yang ada di wilayah Luhak Nan Tigo (Tanah Datar, Agam, dan Limapuluh Koto). Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini mencoba mendalami keterkaitan

karakteristik rumah-rumah tradisional di wilayah-wilayah ini. Metode penelitian ini bersifat kualitatif, dengan melakukan kajian literatur, studi lapangan, hingga dilakukan analisis arsitekturalnya dan membandingkannya dengan rumah-rumah tradisional di wilayah-wilayah tersebut untuk mendapat kesimpulan yang lebih komprehensif. Hasil dari kajian ini menunjukkan ada keterkaitan secara umum karakteristik Rumah Gadang di Pesisir Barat, Solok, dan Solok Selatan dengan Rumah Gadang di wilayah Luhak Nan Tigo.

Kata Kunci: rumah tradisional, karakteristik arsitektur, rumah gadang, minangkabau.

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INTRODUCTION

The Pesisir Barat region has historically been the territory of the Inderapura Kingdom, which was a subordinate or a vassal kingdom (*rantau*) of the Pagaruyung Kingdom in the 15th century when the Malayupura Kingdom was in decline, including Pariaman, Padang, Pesisir Selatan, and Muko-Muko. This kingdom really developed in the 16th century, when the Malacca Sultanate fell to the Portuguese in 1511 by establishing a new port (*bandar*) on the West Coast, because the East Coast was no longer profitable. The Aceh Sultanate also controlled this area at the end of the 16th century. In the 17th century, this area was fought over by the Dutch VOC and the British EIC, so that it was split into two regions. The territory of this kingdom covers Padang to Silebar-Bengkulu (Kathirithamby-Wells, 1976, Navis, 1984, Amran, 1981, and Amran, 1985).

Meanwhile, the Solok and Solok Selatan regions were the territories of the Sungai Pagu Kingdom, which was also a subordinate kingdom of the Pagaruyung Kingdom which emerged in the 16th century when the Malacca Sultanate was dimmed. Its territory is adjacent to the Inderapura Kingdom. Where the Inderapura Kingdom is on the coast, while the Pagu River Kingdom is in the interior around Mount Talang. However, the Sungai Pagu Kingdom established the port of Banda Sapuluah in a coastal area close to the Inderapura Kingdom for the gold trade (Navis, 1984, Amran, 1981, and Amran, 1985).

Interestingly, the *Rumah Gadang* in Solok and South Solok have a combined "collection" of the existing traditional houses in the *Luhak Nan Tigo* area (Tanah Datar, Agam, and Limapuluh Koto). Meanwhile, the houses on the West Coast are more similar to the *Rumah Gadang* in Batanghari Hulu and the *Rumah Godang* in Batang Kuantan. How is the

relationship between the traditional houses of these areas?

RESEARCH METHOD

This study used a qualitative method in finding the relationship between the characteristics of the *Rumah Gadang* in the West Coast, Solok, and Solok Selatan with the *Rumah Gadang* in *Luhak Nan Tigo* and even with the *Rumah Gadang* in the Rantau area. To find out the characteristics of buildings, Habraken (1988) said that it can be done by analyzing spatial systems, physical systems and figural qualities, and stylistic systems. The houses in the *Luhak Nan Tigo* area can be clearly distinguished by the shape of their roofs, such as *Gajah Maharam* in Luhak Tanah Datar, *Bapaserek* or *Surambi Papek* in Luhak Agam, and *Rajo Babandiang* in Luhak Limapuluh Koto (Boestami, 1979, Syamsidar, 1991, and Couto, 2008). Whereas in the rantau coast area, in general the houses have the roofs of *Lipat Kajang* (Mutia, 2001 and Khamdevi, 2020). The traditional houses in Pesisir Barat and Solok-Solok Selatan studied are as follows:

1. Five houses in the West Coast
2. Two houses in Solok
3. Two houses in Solok Selatan

Figure 1. Research Locations
Google Maps, 2020

A traditional house is an artifact that showed a cultural context, social pattern, and lifestyle in a period of time. The space is a

'genotype' and tend to be consistent, the form is a 'phenotype' and may be consistent or inconsistent, and the style is a production of a common complex semantics in groups of phenotype and may change, vary, and evolve (Khamdevi, 2019)

DISCUSSION

Rumah Gadangs in West Coast

The traditional houses in Muaro Padang (A), Ranah Pesisir (B), Tapan (C), Muko-muko (D), and Curup (E) were small in size, not as big as the Gadang houses in the interior (Luhak Nan Tigo). These houses were more similar to the houses in the Hulu Jambi area and the East Coast region in Riau, all of which were related to the Tanah Datar houses. Especially in the Muko-muko and Curup areas, these houses tended to be used as *Balai* (traditional meeting houses) in the middle of the houses of the Rejang tribe. This was because the Pagaruyung Kingdom had expanded its territory to Bengkulu through the Inderapura Kingdom.

Figure 2. The Rumah Gadangs in West Coast
Khamdevi, 2020

The spatial system of these house plans had consistent similarity and tended to maintain the minimal basic spaces of a *Rumah Gadang*; *labuah* (front room) and *bilik* (back room). The physical system and figural quality of these houses tended to have a smaller proportion, consistently used the form and shape of a boat and used the *Lipat Kajang* roof which was more sloping than most *Rumah Gadang*. The stylistic system of these houses tended to be the same as the houses in Tanah Datar but was simpler without ornaments, without *Gonjong* decorations on the tops of the roofs, and still using the main post (*Tiang Tuo*).

Figure 3. The Rumah Gadangs Plans in West Coast
Khamdevi, 2020

Rumah Gadangs in Solok

The traditional houses in Solok were similar as the multi-family houses in Luhak Tanah Datar and Luhak Agam. Apart from that, in this area there were also community houses (*Rumah Panjang*) such as in the Abai area which seem to indicate a connection with the houses in Borneo. This area included the Rantau area of Luhak Tanah Datar which belongs to its vassal kingdom of Sungai Pagu.

Figure 4. The Rumah Gadangs in Solok Khamdevi, 2020

The spatial system of these house plans had consistent similarity to *Rumah Gadang* in Tanah Datar and in Agam. The physical system and figural quality of these houses consistently use the form and shape of a boat and use the *Lancang* (Lanchara Boat). The stylistic system of these houses tended to be the same as the houses in Tanah Datar and in Agam and still using the main post (*Tonggak Tuo* or *Tiang Tuo*).

Figure 5. The Rumah Gadangs Plans in Solok Khamdevi, 2020

Rumah Gadangs in Solok Selatan

The traditional houses in Solok Selatan were similar as the multi-family houses in Luhak Tanah Datar and Luhak Limapuluh Koto. Apart from that, in this area there were also community houses (*Rumah Panjang*),

especially the houses belonging to the Malay clan. This area included the Rantau area of Luhak Tanah Datar which belongs to its vassal kingdom of Sungai Pagu.

Figure 6. The Rumah Gadangs in Solok Selatan Khamdevi, 2020

The spatial system of these house plans had consistent similarity to *Rumah Gadang* in Tanah Datar and in Limapuluh Koto. The physical system and figural quality of these houses consistently use the form and shape of a boat and use the *Lancang* (Lanchara Boat). The stylistic system of these houses tended to be the same as the houses in Tanah Datar and in Limapuluh Koto and still using the main post (*Tonggak Tuo* or *Tiang Tuo*).

Figure 7. The Rumah Gadangs Plans in Solok Selatan Khamdevi, 2020

CONCLUSION

characteristics of the *Rumah Gadangs* in the West Coast, Solok, and Solok Selatan with the *Rumah Gadangs* in the *Luhak Nan Tigo* area. The *Rumah Gadangs* in the Coastal area are linkaged to the houses in Batanghari Hulu, Pesisir Timur Riau, and Luhak Tanah Datar. The *Rumah Gadangs* in Solok are linkaged to the houses in Luhak Tanah Datar and Luhak Agam. The houses in Solok Selatan are

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The results of this study indicate that there is a general linkage between the inkaged to the houses in Luhak Tanah Datar and Luhak Limo Puluh Koto.

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