

TYOLOGY OF PADANG TRADITIONAL HOUSES (Case Study: Kuranji & Pauh)

Desy Aryanti,

Bung Hatta University
Padang, Indonesia

desy73aryanti@gmail.com
d_aryadana@yahoo.com

Noor Hayati Ismail,

University of Kebangsaan Malaysia,
Bangi, Malaysia

nhayatiismail69@gmail.com
nhayatiismail@yahoo.com.my

ABSTRACT

*The writing is to trace and find out the origin of the Padang traditional house, typology, and its characteristics, in terms of the system of spatial, physical, and **persolekan**. According to Tambo of Minangkabau, that the boundaries of the Minangkabau region consists of two parts: Darek and Rantau. Darek is the beginning of Minangkabau region consisting of three LUHAK (Tanah Datar, Agam, Limo Puluah Koto). Rantau is the expansion area of the Minangkabau that formed many community in every Luhak, they are :*

- *Rantau Luhak Agam are West Coast of Pariaman to Air Bangis, Lubuk Sikaping, and Pasaman .*
- *Rantau Luhak Tanah Datar are Kubung Tigo Baleh West Coast and South Coast, from Padang to Indrapura, Kerinci, and Muara Labuh .*
- *Rantau Luhak Lima Puluh Kota are Bangkinang, Kampar Kiri and Kampar Kanan, Rokan to Negeri Sembilan Malaysia*

In this research, there were took two region as the case study, Kuranji and Pauh. With this study, the result can be the basis to determine how the form of Minangkabau traditional house which is located in rantau region.

It is recommended that further research be conducted to complement and find out if there is a similar form of traditional house traditional of Padang Malays in Malaysia.

Keywords : Typology, Padang traditional home, Rantau Region

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Rantau (overseas) is an area or country that is outside of the hometown. In the concept of minangkabau culture, rantau is also intends an area in *taruko* and outside *darek* region (inland or core) of Minangkabau. Beside that it is also mean the word shoreline or water shed rivers and terms that refer to the border.¹

Rantau for the minang people are parts of minangkabau nature and have a relationship of interdependence with *darek* as their core area. Furthermore, the rantau region is divided as *rantau di hilia* and *rantau di mudiak* that known as *rantau nan duo*. In connection, *rantau* also became the gateway to Minangkabau by minangkabau community, in other terms can be mean a harbor. *Rantau* area in a side of life are new place to life, trade area, and can be connection to get out from amount the energy, population, disappointment, curiosity, and ambition. So it becomes the extension and development rantau region itself.²

Tome Pires in *Suma Oriental* has noted that some *rantau* area in west coast of Sumatra such as Pariaman, Tiku, and Barus as The King of Minangkabau port area, as well as Kampar and Indragiri region on the eastern coast of Sumatra.³

Not many people care about the traditional houses in the Padang City. It is cause of physical form, architecture, is different with rumah gadang in *darek* area. Thus, either of public or government seem a little neglect that building. Generally, traditional buildings are located in areas of Minangkabau coast is influenced by the tradition form outside minangkabau, such as the tradition of Aceh (in colonial times).

¹ Kato, Tsuyoshi, (2005), *Adat Minangkabau dan Merantau dalam Perspektif Sejarah*, Balai Pustaka, ISBN 979-690-360-1

² *Indonesia Dalam Kajian Sarjana Jepang*, Yayasan Obor Indonesia

³ Cortesao, Armando, (1944), *The Suma Oriental of Tome Pires*, London: Hakluyt Society, 2 vols

2.0 BACKGROUND

Minangkabau region was known as *darek* area and rantau area. *Darek* area are the areas that the located in the middle area of the Bukit Barisan. Darek highlands are valley of Singgalang, Tandikat, Marapi, and Sago Mountain. The highlands, the valleys and the top of Bukit Barisan are Minangkabau region and known as the original minangkabau. Based on geography data, *darek* areas consists of three regions that called **LUHAK**. Three of them are *Luhak Tanah Datar*, *Luhak Agam*, and *Luhak Limo Puluah Koto*. *Luhak Tanah Datar* is known as *luhak nan tuo* or the *luhak* oldest, *Luhak Agam* is younger *luhak*, and *Luhak Limo Puluah Koto* is youngest *luhak* or the last formed.

The tradition of *merantau* in Minangkabau society has led to the development of the *darek* area and around it. The development area that made it is known as *rantau* area. The river valleys and streams are came from the area of Bukit Barisan hill and empties into Strait of Sumatera (Malacca) and South China Sea is called as *rantau*. The population derived from natural community of Minangkabau. Initially, the definition of *rantau* is limited to colonization areas in the river valleys and streams that flow eastward from Minangkabau. Recently, the term of *rantau* has expanded in definition and meaning in area stand outside of Minangkabau. Even, western coast of West Sumatra West as Pariaman, Pesisir Selatan and Padang are also called rantau area of Minangkabau.

Rantau area in minangkabau society are not only covers the coastal area or about three luhak commonly called darek, but also larger than that. Not only a few areas in Sumatera, but also crossed over to the Malay Peninsula, Borneo, and Sulawesi. Darek area includes *luhak nan tigo* (*Luhak Tanah Datar*, *Luhak Agam*, and *Luhak Limo Puluah Koto*). The three of *luhak* at the present time is synonymous with Tanah Datar District, Agam District, and Lima Puluah Kota District in the Province of West Sumatera. Each luhak has they own areas that have been formed since the first time. Darek zoning are:

Luhak Tanah Datar	Luhak Agam	Luhak Limo Puluah Koto
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Alam Surambi - Sungai Pagu - Batipuah Sapuluah Koto - Kubuang Tigo Baleh - Langgam Nan Tujuh - Limokaum 12 Koto - Lintau Sambilan Koto - Lubuak Nan Tigo - Nilam Payuang Sakaki - Pariangan Padang Panjang - Sungai Tarab - Salapan Batua - Talawi Tigo Tumpuak - Tanjuang Nan Tigo - Sapuluah Koto Diateh 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ampek Angkek - Lawang Nan Tigo Balai - Nagari sakaliliang Danau Maninjau 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hulu - Lareh - Luhak - Ranah - Sandi

Table 1.0 Darek area in Minangkabau

Each luhak has its own territory or their *rantau* area around. *Rantau Luhak Tanah Datar* is in Southeast and *Rantau Luhak Agam* is in North and West meanwhile *Rantau Luhak Limo Puluah Koto* is in East to areas of Riau (*Rantau Kampar Kiri and Rantau Kampar Kanan*). Rantau area of each luhak in essence a regional of population distribution of luhak, several of local people open a new area in other place with *manaruko* that gradually become a new resident for generation. The border area between the *darek* and *rantau* are commonly called *ujuang darek kapalo rantau*, or areas located at the end (the periphery) of *darek* and became head (beginning) of *rantau*. It is mean that the population are settle between the shoreline of *darek* and *rantau* areas.

Besides the three shoreline areas above, there is an area that far from the shoreline darek area and are in the Malay Peninsula (Malaysia), namely *Rantau Nan Sembilan* (Negeri Sembilan Malaysia).⁴ *Rantau Nan Sembilan* are Jelai, Jelebu, Johol, Kelang, Naning, Pasir Besar, Rembau, Segamat, and Ujong. Nowadays, not all of them in the area of Negeri Sembilan, but enter the other area such as Naning (Malacca) and Kelang (Pahang).

Luhak Tanah Datar	Luhak Agam	Luhak Limo Puluah Koto
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rantau Nan Kurang Aso Duo Puluah - Lubuak Ambacang - Lubuak Jambi - Gunuang Koto - Benai - Pangian - Baserah 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nagari-nagari pantai Barat Sumatera - Padang - Pasaman Barat - Pasaman Timur 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Manggilang - Tanjuang Balik - Pangkalan - Koto Alam - Gunuang Malintang - Muaro Pati - Rantau Barangin - Rokan Pandalian

⁴ Ibid

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sitinjau - Kopa - Taluak Angin - Inuman - Sutantiah - Taluak Rayo - Simpang - Kulayang - Aia molek - Pasia Ringgit - Kuantan - Talang Mamak <p>Rantau Pasisia Panjang (Rantau Banda Sapuluah)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Batang Kapeh - Kuok Surantih - Ampiang Perak - Kambang - Lakitan - Punggasan - Aia Haji - Painan Banda Salido - Tarusan - Tapan - Lunang - Silauik - Indropuro <p>Ujuang Darek Kapalo Koto</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Anduriang Kayu Tanam - Guguak Kapalo Hilalang - Sicincin - Toboh Pakandangan - 2 x11 Anam Lingkuang - Tujuh Koto - Sungai Sariak 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Panti - Rao - Lubuak Sikaping - dll <p>Ujuang Darek Kapalo Koto</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Palembang - Silaras Aia - Lubuk Basung - Kampuang Pinang - Simpang Ampek - Sungai Garingging - Lubuk Bawan - Tigo Koto - Garagahan - Manggopoh 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kuantan Singgigi - Gunuang Sahilan - Kuntu - Lipek Kain - Ludai - Ujuang Bukik - Sanggan - Tigo Baleh Koto - Kampar - Sibiruang - Gunuang Malelo - Tabiang - Tanjuang - Gunuang Bungsu - Muara Takus - Pangkai - Binamang - Tanjuang Abai - Pulau Gadang - Baluang Koto Satangkai - Tigo Baleh - Lubuak Agung - Limo Koto Kampar - Kuok - Bangkinang - Rumbio - AiaTirih - Taratak Buluah - Pangkalan Indawang - Pangkalan Kapeh - Pangkalan Sarai - Koto Laweh
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Table 2.0 Rantau area in Minangkabau

Minangkabau rantau areas that expand until the East Coast of Sumatera and the Malay Peninsula showed that Minangkabau region is essentially larger than the West Sumatera province, except Mentawai. Minangkabau region nowadays covers Riau, Jambi, Bengkulu, and North Sumatera. As noted in Tambo Minangkabau that Minangkabau territory are :

*dari sikilang aia bangih
hingga taratak aia hitam
dari durian ditakuak rajo
hingga sialang balantak basi*⁵

Sikilang Aia Bangih is the north limit (West Pasaman), bordered by Natal– North Sumatera. *Taratak Aia Hitam* area is Bengkulu. *Durian Ditakuak Rajo* area is in MuaroBungo, Jambi. *Sialang Balantak Basi* is in Rantau Barangin, Kampar, Riau.⁶

3.0 House Typology and Vernacular Architecture

Typology is the study of type. Type derived from the word *typos* (Greek), meaningful impression, a picture (image) or a figure of something. Typology can be defined as an activity classification and grouping. Typology is a concept to describe groups of objects based on similarity of basic properties, by sorting or classifying the diversity and similarity of shape. In general, typology word often used to describe the shape overall, structure, or character of a particular shape or object. Typology is divided into three main topics when viewing the object, they are :

1. Site of the building
2. Form of the building
3. Organization building parts

Thus, the typology is a study that tried to trace the origin or the origin of architectural objects. So that, there are three step that must be taken, they are :

1. Determine the basic forms (formal structure) present in each of the architectural object.
2. Determine the basic properties (properties) owned by each object, based on the existing basic form.
3. Learning the basic form of the development process into the realization. The basic form is the main geometric elements, such as triangles, rectangles, circles, and ellipses, as well as a variety of related variations.

On the other understanding, typology is a study related to some type of object that has the same type. Introductory of typology will lead to efforts to classify, categorize or classify based on certain aspects or rules. Aspects include are :⁷

1. Functions (including the use of space, structural, symbolic, etc.)

⁵ www.indonesianindonesia.com/f/4082-kerajaan-pagaruyung

⁶ Ibid

⁷ www.antariksaarticle.blogspot.com

2. Geometric (includes forms, the principle of order, etc.)
3. Idioms (covering the period, geographic location or political or power, ethnic and cultural , etc.)

Nowadays, understanding many traditional residences associated with the growth of vernacular architecture. The diversity of Indonesian vernacular architecture have similarities traced from the diversity that comes from the *Austronesia* culture. The similarities of diversity were also appear from the *non-austronesian* architecture, such as : Papua. The characteristics of archipelago vernacular architecture are common with the characteristic of Austronesian architecture, they are :⁸

1. Rumah Panggung Type, most of Indonesian vernacular house, except for Java, Bali, Lombok, Papua, using a wooden column frame structure or the type house as a stage adaptation efforts to climate and geography, using drag and press connection system (pen systems) without the use of nails and cross log foundation system (wooden beams overlap each other horizontally).
2. Buildings column have pedestal stone, the column are not planted in the ground, but put on the stone to make it more flexible when there are shocks or earthquakes .
3. Floor of the building is supported by pillars and wooden beams interlocking each other, usually without the use of nails.
4. Roof peak extention is always looks like the aesthetic appeal. Roof of the building looks dominance at the overall. Greater proportion of the roof of the body and legs (bottom) building. Saddle roof is more commonly used.
5. Roof covering have an ornament on the wall symbolizing social status, power, and cultural characteristics. Besides, their culture is always associated with water such as canoes, rafts, boats, bridge, etc.

4.0 Location

The origin Kuranji society comes from *Luhak Tanah Datar* that initially *Basa Ampek Baleh (Panghulu nan 14)* from *Tanah Datar* dropped to Solok. From Solok move to Sitinjau Lauik and continue to Limau Manih, precisely in the Koto Tuo Village. They devided into two group while in Koto Tuo Village, 7 people remained in Limau Manih, while 7 others were continuing to travel to an area they called Kuranji. They name the place with Kuranji because they brough *ranji* (from solok). The journey continued to Korong Gadang where they devided each tribe there and marked by a mosque and shower area for each clan. Kuranji for Jambak clan, Korong Gadang for Caniago clan, Kalumbuak for Koto clan, and Sungai Sapih for Guci calan.

Such zoning makes the population live in groups, based on their clan. In further society development, this limitation is not clear anymore because it was likely Jambak clan village also live Koto and Caniago clan village. Beside that, this can occureb by intermarriage between different clan.

Before the constitution No.5 in 1979 about the subdistrict government is applied, Kuranji subdistrict called Pauh subdistrict and lead by Wali Nagari under the Padang Pariaman district administration government based on the constitution No.5 in 1974 on Regional Government. Pauh subdistrict consists of three *Kenagarian*, they are :

1. Kanagarian Pauh Limo (Pauh V)
2. Kanagarian Pauh Sambilan (Pauh IX)
3. Kanagarian Limo Manih

With the expansion of Padang which accordance with the Minister in 1980, Pauh subdistrict finally join with Padang City and devided into two, Pauh Limo Subdistrict and Kuranji Subdistrict, :

1. Pauh Limo subdistrict consists of :
 - Kanagarian Pauh Limo
 - Kanagarian Limau Manih
2. Kuranji subdistrict consists of *Kanagarian Pauh Sambilan*, Pauh Sambilan are consists of 9 Head Village and after the constitution No.5 in 1979 released 9 Village change into 9 region, they are :
 - ✓ Village Anduring : Tapian Suku Sikumbang
 - ✓ Village Pasar Ambacang : Tapian Suku Koto
 - ✓ Village Lubuk Lintah : Tapian Suku Melayu

⁸ Gartiwa, Marcus, 2011, *Morfologi Bangunan Dalam Konteks Kebudayaan*, Bandung: Muara Indah

- ✓ Village Ampang : Tapian Suku Tanjung
- ✓ Village Kalumbuk : Tapian Suku Koto dan baduo
- ✓ Village Korong Gadang : Tapian Suku Caniago
- ✓ Village Kuranji : Tapian Suku Jambak Nan Batujuah
- ✓ Village Gunung Sarik: Tapian Suku Jambak Nan baduo
- ✓ Village Sungai Sapih : Tapian Suku Guci

Kuranji is a subdistrict in Padang City, West Sumatra, Indonesia. Previously, Kuranji was the subdistrict of Pariaman district, but based on the Government Constitution No.17, 1980, since March 21st, 1980, Kuranji became a new subdistrict in Padang City with the central government is in *Pasar Ambacang*.⁹

Kuranji Subdistrict is located 5 km from the city center. Kuranji have large land with variety in height which is between 8 m to 1,000 m above sea level, with density of rain about 384.88 mm/month.¹⁰ Kuranji is one of eleven subdistricts in Padang City. This subdistrict is located at 0 0 58' 4" south latitude and 100 0 21' 11' east longitude, whereas total area is about 57.41 km². The total area make Kuranji become the second largest subdistrict in Padang city after Koto Tengah Subdistrict. Kuranji have the limitation land that bordered by several subdistricts :

- North : Koto Tengah Subdistrict
- South : East Padang Subdistrict
- West : Nanggalo and North Padang
- East : Pauh Subdistrict



Figure 1.0 Region Map of Kuranji

⁹ Legislasi. Mahkamahagung.go.id, Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 17 Tahun 1980

¹⁰ www.padang.go.id, Letak Geografis

5.0 House Form

Kuranji

Case Study 1:

Dewi's House (Suku Koto)

Built in colonial era (established is unknown/about 1800). Orientation of the house facing to *batang aia* (river). According to current owners who are the theirs of that she is the 4th descendant of the house construction. The house material made of some kind of wood, they are laban wood, banio wood, kalek wood, rasak wood. These kind of wood is used in columns, floors, walls, and roofs.



Photo 1 : Dewi's House (Suku Koto)

Case Study 2 :

Nurbaiti's House (Suku Jambak)

Built in ±1800's, according to the owner state that she is the 7th descendant of this house. Material construction that used in the house are common with the previous house, they are banio wood, laban wood, wood rasak, and tarejua wood that located in the first old column in entry hall. Orientation is also direct to the river.





Photo 2: Nurbaiti's House (Suku Jambak)

Pauh

Case Study 3 : Afrida's House (Suku Melayu)

Built in ± 1879 before Semen Padang Company standing (1910). According to the heir of this house that when he was a child, his grandmother is 100 year old house in 1979. Moreover, this house has been exist from the previous of grandmother. The materials are banio wood, rasak wood, and laban wood. In general, the first material of *rumah gadang* both in Kuranji and Pauh are in common.



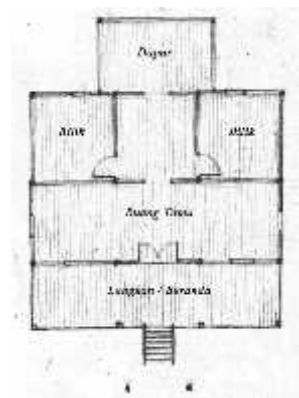
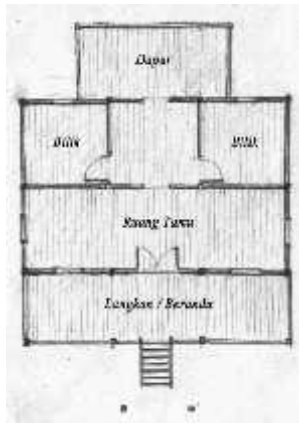
Photo 3 : Afrida's House (Suku Melayu)

**Case Study 4 :
Farida's House (Suku Caniago)**

Built in the year of ±1800. The house facing aligned with the river. The material construction are consists of banio wood, rasak wood, and laban wood. In general, the first material of *rumah gadang* both in Kuranji and Pauh are in common.



Photo 4 : Farida's House (Suku Caniago)



6.0 CONCLUSION

From the research about the typology of both Kuranji and Pauh traditional house shows that the type of house are include into the form of *Rumah Gadang Kajang Padati*. This *Rumah gadang* is very different from rumah gadang that located in *darek* region. The morphology of the traditional of minangkabau reflecting the culture, showing the changes of the patterns from the original traditional house of minangkabau particularly in the Padang City has been through a very long process .

Several conclusions can be conclude from this research are : The typology of Kuranji and Pauh traditional house are :

1. Rectangular shape house plans and rectangular parallel and transverse directions. Rumah panggung form, the bottom (underneath) is used for livestock and storage.
2. Gonjong shaped roof forms are not, but tapering. Not the same as predicted in rumah gadang if *darek* Minangkabau. Roofs made of rumbio previously, but now it is replaced with zinc. Several construction has been modification.
3. The fronts ladder are connected by a terrace. The ladder is closed by roof on top. The roof follows the direction of the roof of the main house. At the lower end of the roof were given columns to keep from collapsed. These columns were connected to the main house on the left and right sides. This column formation make the area into a kind of transitional space before entering the house. Ladder form is similar to the form of the staircase Gayo Aceh (it estimated has the element of Aceh influence), including the carving shape.
4. The amount of space that is usually an odd, starts from 3, 5, and so on. Distance between house and the river is not too far away. The mass of the building is not too big.
5. Homes pinned on column that placed on the foundation pedestals. column height is about 1.5 to 2 meters from the ground.
6. The location of the entrance right in the middle .

7. There is an additional building, the functions are kitchens, washrooms, etc. The building is made to stick to the main house. The kitchen floor is made lower than the floor of the main house. The composition of the floor boards made more tenuous than the floor of the main house, the goal in order to provide ease of cleaning/sweeping.
8. The ouse constructions are (floors, walls, etc) are all made of wood, such as laban wood, banio wood, kalek wood , rasak wood.
9. The walls and floors are made of boards, some are made of woven bamboo.
10. Ornaments/*motif*/engraving house mostly comes from the element of Aceh, Aceh is probably due to the influence at the time.
11. The house orientation was built parallel to the river or under the direction of cardinal from North to South or otherwise. It aims to liberate the sunlight dirent to the house.

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