

THE LINKAGE OF KAMPAR'S *RUMAH LONTIOK* WITH LIMAPULUH KOTO'S *RUMAH GADANG*

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Abstrak_Dalam catatan sejarah, wilayah Kampar pernah menjadi wilayah Rantau (Hilir) dari wilayah Luhak Limapuluh Koto yang merupakan wilayah Darek (Hulu), di mana kedua wilayah ini dihubungkan oleh Sungai Kampar. Wilayah Kampar juga pernah menjadi bagian wilayah Sumatera Tengah, dan pernah dua kali berpisah; pertama oleh pemekaran yang dilakukan oleh Pemerintah Kolonial Belanda dan kedua oleh Presiden Soekarno setelah pemberontakan PRRI-Permesta dikalahkan. Bahkan kedua wilayah ini berbagi sejarah di masa klasik, terutama sejarah Kerajaan Melayu Tua, Kerajaan Sriwijaya, Kerajaan Dharmasraya, dan Kerajaan Malayapura, hingga masa Kesultanan Pagaruyung. Secara arsitektur, Rumah Lontiok di Kampar dan Rumah Gadang di Limapuluh Koto secara sekilas memiliki hubungan dan banyak kesamaan. Bagaimana keterkaitan karakteristik arsitektur antara keduanya?. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk menemukan keterkaitan antara kedua rumah tradisional tersebut. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif untuk mendapatkan hasil yang komprehensif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan keterkaitan secara umum di antara kedua rumah tersebut, bahkan perkembangan transformasi (*lineage*).

Kata kunci: Rumah Gadang; Rumah Lontiok; Arsitektur Vernakular; Rumah Austronesia.

Abstract_ *In history, Kampar Region was the Rantau (Hilir or Downstream) region of Limapuluh Koto's Darek (Hulu or Upstream), where the two regions are connected by the Kampar River. The Kampar region also once was part of the region of Central Sumatra, and was separated twice; first by the expansion carried out by the Dutch and second by Soekarno after the PRRI-Permesta rebellion was defeated. Whereas in fact, these two regions have shared history in the classical era, especially the history of the old Malay kingdoms, the Sriwijaya kingdom, the kingdom of Dhamarsraya and Malayapura, until the time of Pagaruyung. Architecturally, the Rumah Lontiok in Kampar and the Rumah Gadang in Limapuluh Koto at a glance have relationships and similarities. How is the linkage of architectural characteristics between them? The purpose of this study was to find the link between the two traditional houses. This research used qualitative method to have comprehensive conclusion. The results showed that both house have general linkage, even developmental transformation (*lineage*).*

Keywords: *Rumah Gadang; Rumah Lontiok; Vernacular Architecture; Austronesian House.*

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INTRODUCTION

In the notes of Henrique Dias in 1561 AD, the Kampar region was still the Minangkabau region as a subordinate kingdom. Thomas Dias also noted in 1683, that the Siak, Patapahan (Kampar), and Indragiri regions were ports under the Minangkabau kingdom (Reid 2014). Thomas Dias at that time undertook a mission to travel to Central Sumatra. Central Sumatra is always associated with the regions of West Sumatra, Riau, and Jambi in the colonial era. However, in the Dutch colonial period, Sumatra was divided into two regions, namely the east coast region and the west coast region. Asnan in (Reben. 2011). So the Minangkabau downstream region in the east coast region is free from power.

After Indonesia's independence from colonialism, the province of Central Sumatra was formed in 1948, which consisted of the regions of West Sumatra, Riau and Jambi today. Because there was no economic equality and the PRRI rebellion occurred, Central Sumatra was expanded in 1957 by the President of the Republic of Indonesia; Soekarno; West Sumatra, Riau, and Jambi (Asnan in Van Bemmelen & Raben, 2011). The *rantau* (*hilir* or downstream) region of the old Minangkabau (Malayapura) in East Coast Sumatra - Rokan, Kampar, Siak and Kuantan (Indragiri) - became part of the Riau province.

Most people in Riau - especially in Kampar, Rokan Hulu, Siak and Indragirin - used language and custom that similar to Minangkabau, for instance, *Ocu* dialect in Kampar. They also practiced a matrilineal system and *Lareh Koto-Piliang* system (*Datuk Parpatih Nan Sabatang* system). Based on the old legend, the area of Lima Koto (Kampar) is also the Limapuluh Koto area. Limapuluh Koto means fifty villages. Meanwhile, in Limapuluh Koto region has only 45 (forty-five) *Kotos* (Fortress or Kampong or Village). Which means the five villages (Lima Koto) are in Kampar; Salo, Kuok, Bangkinang, Air Tiris, and Rumbio.

Moreover, the traditional house in Kampar - *Rumah Lontiok* - at glance similar to the traditional house in West Sumatra-*Rumah Gadang*-, especially the *Rumah Gadang Rajo Babandi* in Limapuluh Koto region, where happens to be the closest location to the Kampar area. Both of these regions are also crossed by Kampar River. In history, both were in a single *Luhak* (federation) unit called Limapuluh Koto. Vellinga (2005) questioned about houses in the downstream areas (*hilir* or *rantau*), that labeled as 'ordinary Malay' (not Minangkabau) without further elaboration. This statement shows that there is no study of this case. Therefore, it is necessary to conduct a study to seek their linkage. How is the linkage between *Rumah Lontiok* in Kampar and the *Rumah Gadang* in Limapuluh Koto?.

RESEARCH METHOD

To find the characteristics linkage of *Rumah Lontiok* in Kampar and the *Rumah Gadang* in Limapuluh Koto, this study used qualitative method. *Rumah Gadang Rajo Babandi* in Limapuluh Koto is as the main reference. The research begins from the existing data from literature, observation, documentation, and interviews. The purposive sampling results selected data with specific considerations and goals. To test the credibility of the data, the research use triangulation method (Sugiyono 2012)

Table 1. Architectural Characteristic systems	
Spatial System	Space Pattern Orientation Hierarchy
Physical System and Figural Quality	Physical form Materials Space Barrier
Stylistic System	Roof Column Openings Stairs

Source: Habraken, 1988

Rumah Gadang is one of the Austronesian gable roof house that owned by the Minangkabau tribe as representation of their matrilineal system. Its distinctive characteristic is *Bagonjong* roof (Waterson 1990) and (Vellinga, 2005). The *Rumah Gadang* in Minangkabau has at least three style; *Gajah Maharam* in Tanah Datar region, *Rajo Babandi* in Limapuluh Koto region, and the *Rumah Bapaserek* or *Surambi Papek* in Agam region (Boestami dkk. 1979); (Syamsidar 1991); (Couto 2008); and Schefold, 2008), see Figure 1. Meanwhile, the main shape of the *Rumah Lontiok* in Kampar - Riau is *Lancang* or *Pecalang*; a traditional boat in the past. The distinctive characteristic is the two-sloping roof, which is almost similar to the roof of the *Rumah Gadang*; *bagonjong* roof (Wahyuningsih 1987).



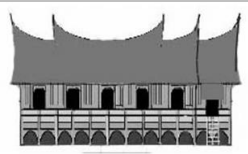


Figure 1. *Gajah Maharam* (left), *Surambi Papek* (center), and *Rajo Babandi* (right), Source: Couto, 2008

The characteristics of the building can be found by analyzing the spatial system, physical system, and figural quality, and the stylistic system (Habraken, 1988), see Tabel 1. A dwelling, or especially a traditional house, is a collective 'cultural artifact' or 'social construction' of a community in that period (cultural context, social pattern, and lifestyle). The study of 'space syntax' in architecture explained that the space is a 'genotype', the form is a 'phenotype'. The style produced by a common complex semantics in groups of phenotype. The genotype is consistent or similar, phenotype may be consistent or different, while style will be different; change, vary, and evolve (Gero, J. S. and Ding 2001); (Guney 2007); (Bafna 2012); and (Khamdevi 2019).

The *Rumah Gadang* of Limapuluh Koto acted as comparative references to get a more comprehensive analysis, see Tabel 2. The research location of *Rumah Lontiok* in Kampar are; Pulau Belimbing, Sipungguk, and Rumbio.

Table 2. Architectural Characteristic systems of *Rumah Gadang* in Limapuluh Koto

Architectural Characteristics		
Spatial System 	Space Pattern Orientation Hierarchy	Pangkalan > Topi > Tonggah > Ateh > Bilik Compass Points or Qibla Public > Semi Public > Semi Privat > Privat
Physical System & Figural Quality 	Physical form Materials Space Barrier	Lanchara Boat or Buffalo Horn Wood, Bamboo, and Palm Fiber Wood Wall at Sleeping Room (Bilik)
Stylistic System 	Roof Column Openings Stairs	Gable Roof and Roof Slopes called Gonjong (odd and even number), The roof wing slightly curled out 1 Main Pole, Pentagonal or Octagonal Cross Section Hinged Doors and Windows Odd Number Steps (7-11 Steps)

Source: Couto, 2008

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Field studies are conducted in several locations. Some traditional houses are similar to *Rumah Gadang* in West Sumatra, such as in Tabing, Binamang, Batu Bersurat, Pangkalan Sarai, Pangkalan Kapas, Ludai, XIII Koto Kampar, and Lipat Kain. Some traditional houses are slightly different to *Rumah Gadang*, which are called *Rumah Lontiok*, such as in Tanjung, Pulau Belimbing, Sipungguk, Rumbio, Batu Sanggan, Buluh Cina, and Buluh Nipis. Therefore, *Rumah Lontiok* became a research object to be compared with *Rumah Gadang* in Limapuluh Koto. In this discussion, the locations in Pulau Belimbing, Sipungguk, and Rumbio locations serve as research samples, judging by their age and authenticity.



Figure 2. Locations of Field Studies

Source: field survey, 2018

A. Pulau Belimbing

The plan of *Rumah Lontiok* in Pulau Belimbing is rectangular and extends to the side. The space pattern and hierarchy almost similar to the Minangkabau's *Rumah Gadang*. The building is oriented towards compass points. The private area is used as a family room (*Tongah*) and sleeping room (*Bilik*), while the semi-public area is used for meeting areas (*Depan*). The stilt house has two slopes roof with a pointed end, like bagonjong roof in *Rumah Gadang* of Minangkabau. The roof wings are slightly curled out.

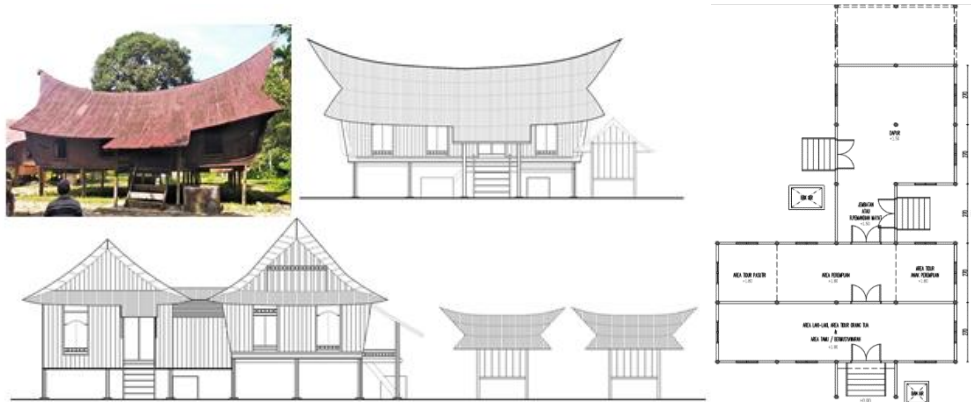


Figure 3. *Rumah Lontiok* in Pulau Belimbing
Source: field survey, 2018

It's octagonal shape cross-sectioned columns stood on stone pedestal. The building used wooden boards as walls and division walls in the interior, and tin materials as roof cover. In the past, they used palm leaves as a roof cover. The columns are arranged 3 rows to the back and 5 rows to the side.

Table 3. Architectural Characteristic systems of *Rumah Lontiok* in Pulau Belimbing

Architectural Characteristics		
Spatial System	Space Pattern Orientation Hierarchy	Depan > Tongah + Bilik > Sulo > Padapuan Compass Points Public > Semi Public > Semi Privat > Privat
Physical System & Figural Quality	Physical form Materials Space Barrier	Lanchara Boat (Lancang) Wood Walls and Tin Roof Wood Wall at Tongah + Bilik
Stylistic System	Roof	Gable and Hip Roof Combination and 2 Roof Slopes called Lontiok, Pointed End, The roof wing slightly curled out
	Column	2 Main Pole, Octagonal Cross Section, 5 x 3 columns arrangement
	Openings Stairs	Hinged Doors and Windows Odd Number Steps (5-7 Steps)

Source: field survey, 2018

B. Sipungguk

The traditional *Rumah Lontiok* in Sipungguk begins with a public area (*Depan*), where the host receives guests. The next room is family room (*Tongah*) and sleeping room (*Bilik*). On the back, there is kitchen area (*Padapuan*). Between the main house and kitchen, there is a connection room bridging both (*Sulo*). The house orientation follows compass points.

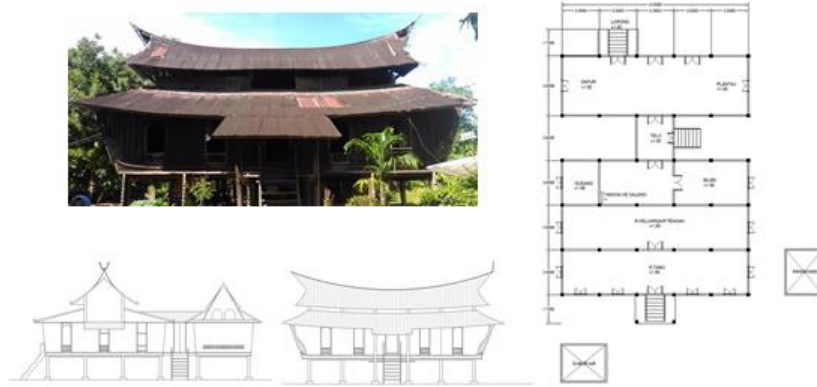


Figure 4. *Rumah Lontiok* in Sipungguk
Source: field survey, 2018

The house is a stilt building. The roof shape has two slopes with diagonal crossed end. The materials of the roof is a tin roof. The wall was made from wooden boards. The columns are stood on stone pedestals. The column cross section has square column shape. The main house has six rows of columns to the side and four rows of columns to the back. The stairs that have 7 steps, which Gadang of wood.

Table 4. Architectural Characteristic systems of *Rumah Lontiok* in Sipungguk

Architectural Characteristics		
Spatial System	Space Pattern Orientation Hierarchy	Depan > Tongah + Bilik > Sulo > Padapuan Compass Points Public > Semi Public > Semi Privat > Privat
Physical System & Figural Quality	Physical form Materials Space Barrier	Lanchara Boat (Lancang) Wood Walls and Tin Roof Wood Wall at Tongah + Bilik
Stylistic System	Roof	Gable and Hip Roof Combination and 2 Roof Slopes called Lontiok, 2 levels, Diagonal Crossed End, The roof wing slightly curled out
	Column	2 Main Pole, Square Cross Section, 6 x 4 columns arrangement
	Openings	Hinged Doors and Windows
	Stairs	7 Steps

Source: field survey, 2018

C. Rumbio

The traditional *Rumah Lontiok* in Rumbio has front space as a public area (*Depan*). After that, there is a family room (*Tongah*) and a sleeping room (*Bilik*). A space, called Sulo or Telo, connected the main building to the kitchen area (*Padapuan*). The house orientation follows *Qibla* direction.

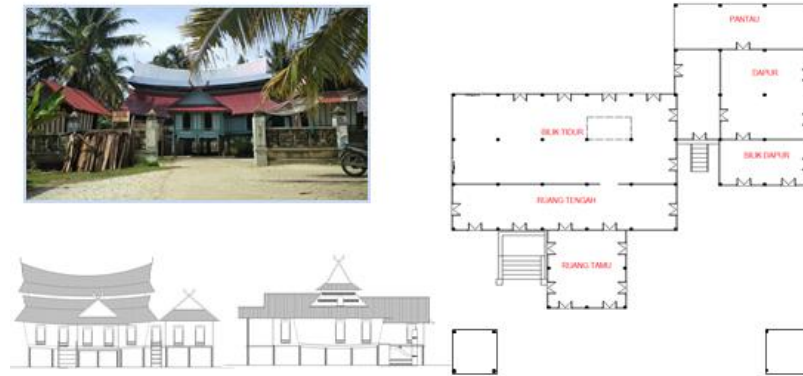


Figure 5. *Rumah Lontiok* in Rumbio
Source: field survey, 2018

This stilt house has two sloping roof with diagonal crossed end. The tin roof is a cover of this roof. The walls are wooden boards. The columns stand on stone pedestals. The column cross-section has octagonal column shape. The main house has six rows of columns to the side and four rows of columns to the back. The stairs that have 7 steps.

Table 5. Architectural Characteristic systems of *Rumah Lontiok* in Rumbio

Architectural Characteristics		
Spatial System	Space Pattern Orientation Hierarchy	Depan > Tongah + Bilik > Sulo > Padapuan Nortwest (Qibla) Public > Semi Public > Semi Privat > Privat
Physical System & Figural Quality	Physical form Materials Space Barrier	Lanchara Boat (Lancang) Wood Walls and Tin Roof Wood Wall at Tongah + Bilik
Stylistic System	Roof	Gable and Hip Roof Combination and 2 Roof Slopes called Lontiok, 2 levels, Diagonal Crossed End, The roof wing slightly curled out
	Column	2 Main Pole, Octagonal Cross Section, 6 x 4 columns arrangement
	Openings Stairs	Hinged Doors and Windows 7 Steps

Source: field survey, 2018

From the results of the analysis of these three locations, we can compare them as seen in Table 6. The genotypes and phenotypes of the three *Rumah Lontiok* above tend to be consistent

with the *Rumah Gadang Rajo Babandiang*. While the style tends to be different, which indicates a change or variation. This difference can be seen from the shape of the roof and its material.

Table 6. The Linkage of Architectural Characteristic Systems of *Rumah Lontiok* in Bangkinang (Kampar) and *Rumah Gadang* in Limapuluh Koto

Architectural Characteristics		Pulau Belimbing	Sipungguk	Rumbio
Spatial System	Space Pattern	✓	✓	✓
	Orientation	✓	✓	✓
	Hierarchy	✓	✓	✓
Physical System & Figural Quality	Physical form	✓	✓	✓
	Materials	✓	✓	✓
	Space Barrier	✓	✓	✓
Stylistic System	Roof	✓*	✓*	✓*
	Column	✓	✓	✓
	Openings	✓	✓	✓
	Stairs	✓	✓	✓

Source: field survey, 2018

Not far from the Kampar there is the Siak region. This area has a traditional house which has a type of *Lipat Kajang*, especially the Old Palace of the Sultanate of Siak Sri Inderapura, see Figure 6. These type of houses are scattered in the ancient area of Old Malay Kingdom and Srivijaya Kingdom; the Central Sumatra region area, such as Kuantan, Hulu Batanghari, Inderapura, and Rokan, and even in Malaysia, such as Malacca and Negeri Sembilan.



Figure 6. Rumah Lipat Kajang (The Old Palace of the Sultanate of Siak Sri Inderapura)

Source: The Palace of the Sultanate of Siak Sri Inderapura, 2018

In Malacca and Negeri Sembilan, there are also traditional house that was influenced by the Minangkabau, which was called *Rumah Bumbung Panjang*, see Figure 7. This house has a type of roof called *Lentik* which has the same meaning to *Lontiok*. It is known, migrants from Minangkabau from the male side migrated during the glory of the Sultanate of Melaka and the Sultanate of Johor (Masri 2012) Moreover, the position of Melaka and Negeri Sembilan is right across the mouth of the Kampar and Siak rivers.



Figure 7. (1) *Rumah Lipat Kajang* in Negeri Sembilan; and (2) *Rumah Bumbung Panjang* with *Lentik* Roof in Negeri Sembilan
Source: Masri, 2012

When we relate the results to their history, they show a developmental transformation. Then the lineage hypothesis can be formulated as shown in Figure. *Rumah Godang* in Siak with its curved *Lipat Kajang* roof developed into *Rumah Gadang* in Limapuluh Koto with its *Rajo Babandiang* roof and *Bagonjong*. The *Rumah Gadang* then influenced *Rumah Lontiok* in Kampar, see Figure 8.

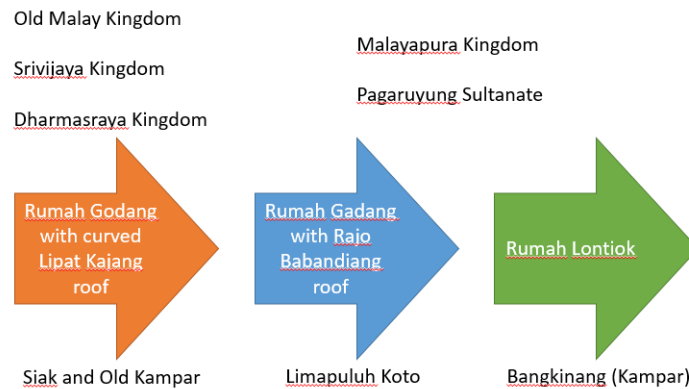


Figure 8. The Lineage between *Rumah Lontiok* in Kampar and *Rumah Gadang* in Limapuluh Koto
Source: Analysis, 2018

CONCLUSION

The study shows linkage between the characteristics of the *Rumah Lontiok* in Kampar and *Rumah Gadang* in Limapuluh Koto. In terms of spatial, physical-figural, and stylistic systems are almost similar. However, the sloping roof of *Rumah Lontiok* is less dramatic. Some house also has diagonal crossed end, for instance: in Sipungguk and in Rumbio, except in Pulau Belimbing. The two houses also show lineage, where *Rumah Lontiok* has influence by *Rumah Gadang*.

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