

SEMENDO TRADITIONAL SETTLEMENT
AS ONE OF VERNACULAR
ARCHITECTURE CASE STUDY: PULAU
PANGGUNG VILLAGE, MUARA ENIM,
SOUTH SUMATRA

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SOUTH SUMATRA**

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Abstract

Traditional settlement of Pulau Pangung is a complete environment which is located in Muara Enim regency. Village still retains its character from the beginning until now. The main occupation is agriculture. Pulau Pangung is a traditional settlement, shown by many traditional houses that more than 100 years. Most of these houses is the Semendo Houses and have specific and unique character.

This paper discusses some aspects of traditional settlement on Pulau Pangung. The framework for this research is the architecture as part of a holistic system of human settlements. This question aimed to explore the relationship between aspects of cultural, environmental and traditional settlement on Pulau Pangung, Muara Enim. This study aimed to describe the cultural and environmental aspects that affect the architecture and traditional settlement patterns.

This research method is field research. The location of this research is all the Pulau Pangung village, Semendo Laut District, Muara Enim Regency, South Sumatra. The results of this study can give an idea of cultural and environmental influences on the traditional settlement on the Pulau Pangung.

Keywords: Traditional Settlement, Cultural, Environmental

I. INTRODUCTION

South Sumatra province is rich in historical heritage, and includes historic buildings and traditional neighborhoods. Special traditional villages or settlements are scattered in several areas in almost all districts and cities in South Sumatra Province. The distribution of traditional settlements in South Sumatra could be categorized into two: the traditional villages along the river (such as along the River Komering, Ogan River, Musi River) and traditional villages in the mountains (as in Semendo Muara Enim and Pagar Alam regency).

II. METHOD

This research method is field research. The location of this research is all the Pulau Pangung village, Semendo Laut District, Muara Enim Regency, South Sumatra. The results of this study can give an idea of cultural and environmental influences on the traditional settlement on the Pulau Pangung.

Traditional settlement, including the heritage buildings is the result of man's work in building the area. Likewise, traditional settlements in Pulau Pangung Village, as a heritage settlement need to be conserved as one of Indonesia's cultural heritage.

According the typology of urban heritage, the typology of urban heritage in South Sumatra province includes Traditional Area, Colonial Regions and Historical Site. Traditional area is a region that accumulates locus solus cultural meanings with traditional character. Typology and cultural meaning defined in some region scale.

III. DISCUSSION

3.1. Historical background

Traditional settlement on Pulau Pangung is one of the villages in the area Semendo. Semendo derived from the word "semende" which means 'together have a' who is committing the seven Puyang who found Semendo soil. Seventh Puyang include Puyang Animashaun (H. Abdul Kohar) of Banten, Rene from Patani Puyang, Puyang The crew of the Sultanate of Pagar Ruyung, Master of Pasemah Puyang, Puyang Puyang Hasan from Pasemah and Puyang Angin Di Padang from Pasemah.

All Puyang had a meeting and deliberation on Pulau Pangung Village at around the 15th century. Consultative it made agreement that to settle in Semendo need to be made customary rule and reign. To lead the indigenous peoples and the government submitted to the Puyang Rene. The results are also decided that the agreement between religion and government are inseparable. Rule's religion is Islam, because the seven Puyang is Muslim. It was also decided that Puyang Awak to build irrigated rice fields, Tuan Puyang, Puyang Puyang Hasan and the two of Puyang Angin Di Padang will help. This was the beginning in building a life settlement populated rice-based farming (irrigated rice).

3.2. Tunggu Tubang Customary

In Semendo famous for Tunggu Tubang customary. Tunggu Tubang Customary is based on the lesson to honor parents and they believed that home was considered as a place to return our children and grandchildren from who built the house and the fields. In this indigenous assigned the eldest daughter was responsible to maintain the house. When the oldest daughter was not willing to wait then the choice falls to the next girl, like that on. If all the girls were not willing to wait and took care of it would be given to boys who were willing or prepared to wait. If both were not ready then the property would be divided to the heirs according to the rules of the religion.

3.3. Condition of Pulau Pangung Village

Pulau Pangung Village is a district capital Semendo Laut, one of the districts in Muara Enim regency. Pulau Pangung Village is still categorized as a traditional settlement area, because there are still many relics of traditional building form of house or houses Bari Semendo.

Pulau Pangung Village is located in the hills with about 90 km from the capital city of the Muara Enim district. Although as the capital district, the activities in this village is still dominated by the activities of the rural sector that is agriculture, particularly rice and coffee.

Administratively, the village of Island Stage consists of 5 villages, namely **Dusun I, Dusun II, Dusun III, Dusun IV dan Dusun V**. The population of the village is 3662 people with about 859 household.

Table 1. Population of Pulau Pangung Village

No	Village	Population	Household
1	Dusun I	983	212
2	Dusun II	572	139
3	Dusun III	490	107
4	Dusun IV	371	94
5	Dusun V	1.246	307
Total		3.662	859

Source : Pulau Pangung Village Monography

3.4. Building Typology and Settlement Pattern

On the Pulau Pangung Village there are still many traditional houses are still preserved. There are two types of traditional house building typology, they are Limas house and Semendo house. Limas house is a traditional house is usually owned by local nobles. The house is shaped similar to typical house in various locations in South Sumatra. While the House Semendo a typical house of Semendo area which was only found in the subdistrict of Semendo and surrounding areas. Semendo house is different from the pyramid house, especially in the form of its roof.



Fig 1. Limas House



Fig 2. Semendo house

According from the settlement pattern, Pulau Panggung Village still shows the authenticity of a traditional village. Some old houses laid in cluster pattern. Spatial structure is formed by a main road and some neighborhood streets. Settlement pattern has been formed in the presence of spatial structure that already exists.



Fig 3. Settlement Patern

Activity in the region shows the main activities as a settlement and also as a center of urban services district to Semendo Laut district. The most prominent area is the area of trade and services along the main route (the road towards Lahat). As the capital district, this area became a service center for surrounding villages.

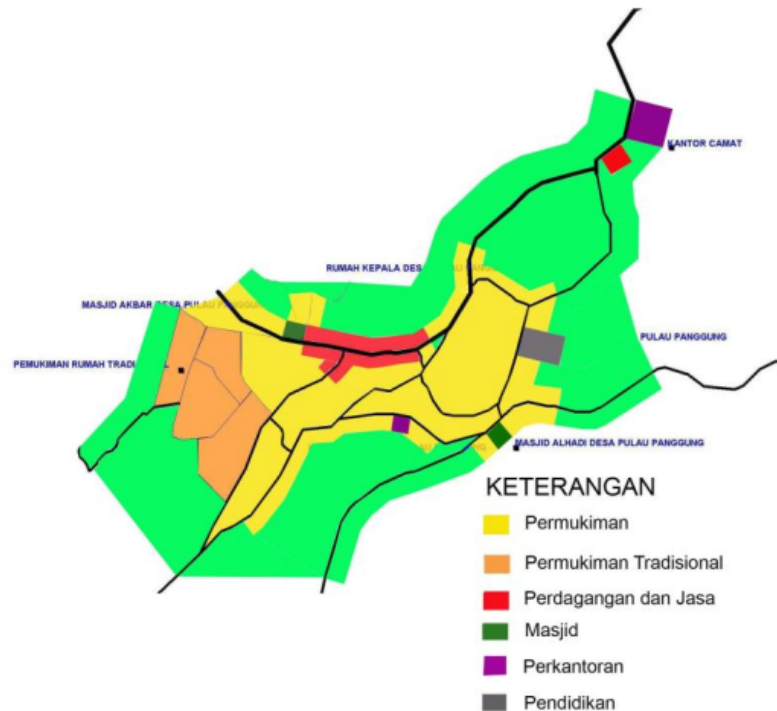


Fig 4. Map of Pulau Pangung Village

Based on the current condition, the tendency of the development area leads to a dominant function of the residential neighborhood. Some areas are still empty and used for agricultural activities (garden and fields). The dominance of land use in the central area is a settlement. Most of the houses are Semendo houses.

As a traditional settlement area, there are two typologies of traditional buildings which are including as heritage building that must be preserved. The two typologies of traditional buildings are Limas house and Semendo house. The two types of buildings are different in shape and magnitude of the building. Limas houses are usually bigger and the owners are the ones nobility. While the Semendo house smaller shape, the shape of the roof is very distinctive and somewhat similar to the Pasemah House in Pagar Alam.

The similarity between the architecture of Semendo house and Pasemah house shows that there is a correlation between the two ethnic cultures. The culture is strongly influenced by the environment. Semendo settlements are located in the mountains and hills. This is also the same condition of settlement in Pasemah. Culture and environment influence the local architecture and settlement patterns. Mountain culture influences the shape of settlements. It is indicated with the livelihoods of the local people in agriculture, particularly rice and coffee.

Traditional houses on the Pulau Pangung Village are always equipped with the storage of agricultural product. Under the stilt house, usually is used to cultivate

coffee or rice. In rice farm, there is also a hut for storing rice called Tengkiang. In some places also provided a drying paddy or coffee. Drying place is used together for community.

The development of new settlements around the traditional settlement patterns impact on the existing traditional settlement. Form of new settlement houses is not the same as the form of Semendo traditional houses. New houses lay on the ground, while the traditional houses on the stilts.

The development of new settlements should be directed to maintain the traditional settlement patterns that already exist. Today many traditional houses are demolished and replaced with new buildings. Many traditional houses are sold out of the settlement. This condition is very worrying, because it will make this traditional settlement pattern change, while traditional building which was moved out of this settlement area will loose its place meaning.

III. CONCLUSION

Traditional settlement of Pulau Panggung is a complete environment which still retains its character from the beginning until now. As a traditional settlement area, there are two typologies of traditional buildings which are including as heritage building that must be preserved. The two typologies of traditional buildings are Limas house and Semendo house.

Culture and environment influence the local architecture and settlement patterns. Mountain culture influences the shape of settlements. In Semendo Culture there is Tuggu Tubang customary. Customary Tunggu Tubang is based on the lesson to honor parents and they believed that home was considered as a place to return children and grandchildren and assigned the eldest daughter was responsible to maintain the house.

The development of new settlements should be directed to maintain the traditional settlement patterns that already exist. If traditional building was moved out or the settlement pattern was changed, this settlement will loose its place meaning.

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