

ABSTRAK

Arsitektur kolonial merupakan gaya arsitektur yang berasal dari percampuran arsitektur Eropa dan melalui proses adaptasi membentuk arsitektur Belanda pada masa Indonesia masih dalam wilayah penjajahan Belanda. , Aceh secara utuh dijajah oleh Belanda selama 50 tahun, berbeda dengan daerah lain yang berhasil dikuasai oleh Belanda selama bertahun-tahun lamanya Ada delapan bangunan peninggalan masa Belanda yang masih berdiri kokoh hingga saat ini, bangunan kolonial ini berada tepatnya di area sekitaran kota Takengon, adapun bangunan peninggalan kolonial yang masih terawat hingga sekarang yakni, rumah Raja Uyem, rumah Raja Bukit, Rumah Raja Ilang, Kantor Satuan Polisi Pamong Praja (satpol pp) atau mes buntul kubu yang dulu dijadikan penginapan pada pemerintahan Belanda, kantor Dagayo (dewan adat gayo), dan tiga rumah tinggal yang masih dipakai sampai sekarang yakni rumah tinggal kolonial Abdurrahman, rumah tinggal kolonial keluarga Edward Bin Abu bakri dan rumah tinggal kolonial Belanda. bertujuan Mengetahui bagaimana ciri dan karakteristik dari bangunan kolonial Belanda serta menganalisis fasad bangunan kolonial Belanda. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah deskriptif kualitatif, dimana metode ini adalah motode pengumpulan data dengan cara wawancara dan pengambilan data Hasil analisa dari pembahasan mengenai karakteristik dan juga fasad bangunan kolonial rumah tinggal dan kantor di kota Takengon , bangunan ini digolongkan menjadi tiga periode kolonialisme diantaranya *Indesche Empire*, arsitektur kolonial transisi dn arsitektur kolonial modern.Secara keseluruhan bangunan kolonial di Aceh Tengah memilki karakteristik dan juga bentuk fasad dari bangunan kolonial. Namun ada beberapa bangunan yang sudah memasuki langgam arsitektur kolonial modern yang bentuknya sudah *clean disgn*.

Kata kunci: arsitektur, kolonial, periode, karakteristik, fasad

ABSTRACT

Colonial architecture is an architectural style that originates from a mixture of European architecture and through an adaptation process to form Dutch architecture when Indonesia was still in the Dutch colonial area. , Aceh was completely colonized by the Dutch for 50 years, different from other areas which were successfully controlled by the Dutch for many years. There are eight buildings left over from the Dutch era which still stand strong today, these colonial buildings are located precisely in the area around the city of Takengon, As for the colonial heritage buildings that are still well maintained today, namely, Raja Uyem's house, Raja Bukit's house, Raja Ilang's house, the Civil Service Police Unit Office (Satpol PP) or Mes Bunbul Kubu which used to be used as accommodation during the Dutch government, the Dagayo office (Gayo traditional council), and three residences that are still in use today, namely the Abdurrahman colonial residence, the Edward Bin Abu Bakri family colonial residence and the Dutch colonial residence. aims to find out the characteristics and characteristics of Dutch colonial buildings and analyze the facades of Dutch colonial buildings. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative, where this method is a data collection method by means of interviews and data collection. The results of the analysis from the discussion regarding the characteristics and also the facades of colonial residential and office buildings in the city of Takengon, these buildings are classified into three periods of colonialism including Indesche Empire, transitional colonial architecture and modern colonial architecture. Overall, colonial buildings in Central Aceh have the characteristics and facade shapes of colonial buildings. However, there are several buildings that have entered the modern colonial architectural style and have a clean design.

Keyword: architecture, colonial, period, characteristics, facade