The significant values of Teuku Keujreun Ali’s Resident Palace and its role in the development of Krueng Mane Area, North Aceh

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Abstract. The existence of Teuku Keujreun Ali’s Resident Palace nearby the intersection between the colonial railway and the national road in Krueng Mane City is a trace of historic planned development during the Dutch Colonial period. The relocation and planning of the Dutch Administrative Center or Onder Afdeling to the Krueng Mane area was an effort by the Dutch Government to deal with the upheavals arising from the Kuta Sawang community, as well as being the beginning of growth around Krueng Mane City and settlement area. Therefore, Teuku Keujreun Ali’s Resident Palace has a potential value of significant and needed carefully studied amidst dilapidation threats. The purpose of this study is to identify the significant value of the palace from both architectural and context city development. The study will use a descriptive qualitative method by combining literature study, interviews, field observation, measuring, systematic documentation, and pictures. The result of this research showed that the Teuku Keujreun Ali’s Resident Palace has architectural importance, namely the integrity of the typical Dutch Colonial Architecture style and historical value with a lifespan of more than 100 years. In addition, it also has an important value in the context of regional development, namely the utilization and preservation of the Teuku Keujreun Ali’s Resident Palace as one of the landscapes of historical buildings or landmarks of Krueng Mane City, to strengthen the image of the area and provide positive values to education and knowledge, historical value and cultural identity for the younger generation and society.

INTRODUCTION

The utilization of buildings and historical areas in major cities in Europe and Asia positively impacts the growth of new economies by preserving buildings and maintaining historical value. According to Hidayat et al. [1], the protection of cultural heritage objects is one of the steps for the preservation of the nation's cultural heritage and an effort to cultivate national pride and strengthen the nation's identity. The protection of historic buildings is currently a part of major urban planning and must be worked on simultaneously.

However, the current condition of some areas in Aceh Province, especially North Aceh, does not involve buildings and historical areas in urban development planning. The contribution of the utilization of buildings and historical areas has the potential to strengthen the identity of the city, both in terms of historical value, economic income, and preservation value. Krueng Mane is located in the Muara Batu district of North Aceh and also has a historical building, namely the Teuku Keujreun Ali’s Resident Palace. The existence of the Teuku Keujreun Resident Palace should be used in regional planning to strengthen the identity or image of the city. According to Rohhana et al. [2], an abandoned historic building without knowing the content of historical value will abolish one of the mirrors to recognize the history and traditions of the past. Losing an ancient historical building and missing the historical part of a place has created an identity of its own, thus causing an erosion of cultural identity.

Because of the importance of historical buildings as regional identities, this study aims to identify the significant of the Teuku Keujreun Ali’s Resident Palace building by architecture and in the context of the development of the Krueng Mane area. (1) What is the significant of Teuku Keujreun Ali’s Resident Palace in architecture? (2) What is...
the significant of Teuku Keujreun Ali’s Resident Palace in the context of the development of the area and krueng mane city?

METHODS

Research Location

This research was conducted in Krueng Mane City in Keude Mane Village with the building object of Teuku Keujreun Ali’s Resident Palace, regarding the significant architecturally and the significant in the context of the development of the Krueng Mane area and city.

FIGURE 1. Illustration map of location orientation, Source: Google Earth 2022

Data Source

The types of data sources in this study were non-physical data related to the history of the Krueng Mane area and the Teuku Keujreun Ali’s Resident Palace, field observation data sources, interview results, and literature study studies. Physical data conducted field observations by taking physical photos at the Teuku Keujreun Ali’s Resident Palace building.
Analytical Techniques

This research used a descriptive qualitative method with a literature study approach, interviews, field observations of documentation, and image measurements. By parsing with image media on the data collected in the form of written or spoken words, pictures and not numbers are studied with theory [3].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Significant Architectural

According to Sumalyo [4], to find out the architectural aspects by looking at the shape of the building from an architectural perspective. Added by Samsudi et al. [5] see the architecture of a building by looking at three aspects of architectural form, namely the elements that form space, shape/form, and materials. According to Sumalyo (2001) in Rahmi et al. [6], the existence and presence of historical buildings are able to form local significant in an architectural form that gives a separate image to a city. According to Fajarwati [7], the character of an architectural object is a style that is composed of the characteristics of architectural objects or the arrangement of basic elements that are assembled, so take the object to have qualities or peculiarities that distinguish it from other objects.

There are several studies of architectural elements at the Teuku Keujreun Ali’s Resident Palace with ching theory Ching [8] and the theory of building structure systems according to Sidharta [9], including:

Site Plan

According to Ching, Francis D.K (2008) position is the relative location of a form to an environment or visual field.

![Site Plan of Teuku Keujreun Ali’s Resident Palace](https://example.com/site_plan.jpg)

**FIGURE 2.** Site Plan of Teuku Keujreun Ali’s Resident Palace. Source: Google Earth 2022

Looking at the position of the Teuku Keujreun Ali’s Resident Palace in Figures 2 (a) and (b) has a strategic layout, the position of the building is ±23 m from the Medan-Banda Aceh national crossroad, which means that it does not advance to the road and is not blocked from other buildings. Conditions in the environment around the building can be seen in the growth of settlements in the west, south, and east. In the western area, there is also another access road (this road is side by side with the railway that was built in the Dutch colonial period but is currently buried) which is connected to the main causeway. However, in the northern area of the building, there is a pond / artificial pond.
Building Layout

According to Ching [8], the Building layout is the result of the configuration of buildings that are interconnected with each other and organized to form interrelated patterns.

In accordance with the results of field observation, the building layout of the Teuku Keujreun Ali’s Resident Palace, which was built in 1904, consists of (a) the Main Building, (b) The connecting corridor between the main house and the service room, however, the current condition in this section is no longer there, because it was destroyed during the 2004 Aceh tsunami natural disaster (c) Service Room which includes a maid's room, kitchen, and bathroom (see Figure 3). The characteristics of the building layout of Teuku Keujreun Ali’s Resident Palace with symmetrical patterns as well as the shape of the building, and the use of materials in the environment around the building, this is a characteristic of the Indische Empire Architectural style of the 18th-19th century AD.

Building Orientation

According to Ching [8], orientation is a description that shows the position the direction of the building / facing a certain position from the side of a person's view. for example, buildings facing east or buildings facing towards a large courtyard.

The Teuku Keujreun Ali’s Resident Palace building faces towards the courtyard and the national causeway towards the south side (see Figures 2 and 3). This orientation illustrates the visualization of the splendor of Teuku Keujreun Ali’s Resident Palace. The existence of a large courtyard in front of the main building and the main door leading to the Teuku Keujreun Ali’s Resident Palace, which is directly connected to the national causeway, is a characteristic of the Colonial Architectural style. These two characters seem to be a sign that this building has significant for the ease of the administrative process of the community with the homeowner.

Layout

According to Ching [8], layout is a space created by walls, floors, and ceiling or roof planes. Layout describes the plan of spaces in clustered and linear forms.
According to the field observation results, the layout of the main building of the Teuku Keujreun Ali’s Resident Palace is symmetrical with a size of 16.80 m x 16.10 m with a one-story building type (see Figure 4). There is a stair entrance on both sides of the main door with two door openings on both, but different on the back door to the corridor only has 1 door access with two door openings. Each room on the right and left side between the two rooms is added with a door with a model of one opening. Each bedroom has two sides of the window with two window openings. The window in the living room is only 1 unit with two openings, and this window is flanked by two main doors. In the entire window except for the living room area, there is an additional wooden canopy structure that functions to minimize sunlight and rain splashes entering the building. Between the living room and the family room, there is 1 door unit with one opening. However, in the back area of the living room, two window units are both flanked by the rear door.

Based on the analysis of the building plan of the Teuku Keujreun Ali’s Resident Palace with a symmetrical building plan, the entrance from the main door with two door openings on the side building, the large size of the bedroom, the installation of kepyark windows with wood material is characteristic of the Colonial Architecture style (see Figure 5).

**Building Structure System**

According to Sidharta [9], the structural system in the building is a complex and organized whole, resulting from the merging of parts that form a complex unity. The structural system is also the physical arrangement of various related components and is designed and built to function as a whole. Able to withstand various forms of load to be channeled into the ground. Examples such as roof, wall, floor, and foundation.
### TABLE 1. Building structure system of Teuku Keujreun Ali’s Resident Palace

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Building Structure Items</th>
<th>Documentation</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Foundation</td>
<td>![Foundation Image]</td>
<td>Teuku Keujreun Ali’s Resident Palace uses a type of tread foundation totaling 43 points. Building foundation height 1 meter from ground level, tread width 50 cm x 50 cm, and sloof width 40 cm x 40 cm. Adjustment of the tread foundation according to the strength of the soil, which is an adaptation to the location climate. Likewise, using concrete and paint materials on the foundation in the front area of the building shows the technological progress of the materials of the time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Beam and Columns</td>
<td>![Beam and Columns Image]</td>
<td>Installation of beams and columns with wood material through the method of dowels and strengthening nails.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Floor</td>
<td>![Floor Image]</td>
<td>The floor material uses wood and teggel. For areas shaded in yellow, use teggel material of 10 cm x 10 cm, while for areas not archived, use wood.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The arrangement and installation of building wall materials look neat and have artistic value in the processing of wood materials. This can be seen on the façade with carvings as the finishing of the face of the building. The use of wood material on the walls utilizing resources around the neighborhood of the Teuku Keujreun Ali’s Resident Palace.

Roof structure using wood material. Installation of roof coverings with tile material and the roof model of this building is a mixture of a symmetrical gable roof and shield shapes. On the roof, there is also a lightning rod. This is an advance in the technology of materials that were used at that time.

Source: Personal analysis 2022

Based on the results of the analysis of table 1, the building structure system at the Teuku Keujreun Ali’s Resident Palace, including the foundation, beams and columns, floors, walls, and roof, is a unity of the structural work items. This unity is to achieve resistance from various loads and strengthen the structure of the building by adjusting to climatic conditions and material utilization in the environment around the area.

The Significant in the Context of The Development of the City

The preservation of historical buildings and urban planning is an effort to strengthen and strengthen the identity of the city and the region to benefit the development of the image of the city and future generations.

A larger scope, the association of professionals such as Icomos [10], the International Council on Monument and Sites was founded in 1965 in Warsawa larger scope of professional associations such as the International Council on Monuments and Sites established in 1965 in Warsawa, Poland, one year after the signature of the "Venice Charter" mentions the concept of historical monuments not only covering a single architectural work but urban or rural settings but found evidence of certain civilizations, significant developments or historical events. The age of the building is at least more than 50 (fifty) years or represents a typical style period and at least more than 50 (fifty) years, in which evidence of certain relics of a group, significant developments, or historical events is found, and is considered to have important value for history, science, and culture.

As for the criteria for assessing preservation in the development of the city according to Fuady [11], namely:

a. A historical role is a historical event such as the history of the development of a region or city as a symbolic bond between the past and the present

b. Specialty is the specificity or uniqueness of the preservation object compared to the surrounding objects based on elements such as rarest, oldest, largest, longest, first, and the like
c. Strengthening the image of the city, namely the role of the presence of conservation objects that can improve the image and quality of the area or object of preservation to become a reference for city residents or as a sign/example of an area

d. Aesthetics is concerned with aesthetic and architectural values in terms of form, structure, layout, and ornamentation.

e. Original is concerned with how much change has occurred to the original shape of the building, the façade, the color, and the roof of the building.

f. Maintained is the condition of a building that is occupied in a well-maintained, empty/unoccupied but in good condition, or damaged and neglected.

**History of The Area and Buildings**

Combining the results of interviews during field observation with a handicapped book named “*Mededelingen Betrefende De Atjehsche Onderhoorigheden*” [12] Made by the Dutch Government to be one of the data evidence summary of the history of conquest in Aceh, especially the Sawang Kingdom. The Sawang Kingdom was recorded as an area conquered by the Dutch government on May 14, 1901. Kuta Sawang area is currently Sawang subdistrict, North Aceh regency. Sawang Kingdom is part of the newly autonomous region of Aceh hinterland formed during the sultanate of Alaidin Ibrahim Mansyursyah (1856-1870 AD), which was ratified through Sarakata Cap Sikureung to Teuku Laksaman Sawang as the leader of the Sawang Kingdom from 1870 to 1882 AD. As a result of the defeat of the war between the Sawang Kingdom and the Dutch, a result of the defeat of the war between the Sawang Kingdom and the Dutch, the Sawang area was severely damaged so that the wheels of government were completely paralyzed. The concerns of the Dutch Government after the conquest changed when it needed legitimacy or recognition from the people. Therefore, the Dutch government appointed Teuku Keujreun Ali, who was the last descendant of the Sawang Kingdom, to become Ulee Balang.

**FIGURE 6.** Photo of Kuta Sawang Resident Palace 1934 KITLV. Source: T. Panglima Prang Barat Seutya Glp Doewa

In 1904 AD, the Dutch government prepared infrastructure and a residential palace and its facilities for Teuku Keujreun Ali. In 1905 AD, to easily control the activities of Ulee Balang the Dutch government moved the Kuta Sawang government to Krueng Mane (see figure 6). Krueng Mane area is divided into four villages, namely Kuta Timu Village, Kuta Meulaboe Village, West Kuta Village, and Kuta Teungeuh Village. This new administrative center was part of the implementation of the Ethical Politics of 1902 and was followed by the Basic Law (UUD) of Agrarian Liberalization or Agrarischewet, as a result of which the growth of these settlements was faster than in the previous period, a sign of a large amount of migration from Europe and this policy was called Decentralisatiewet, namely the continuity and change of new regional autonomy in Indonesia in the period 1903 to 1942 AD [13].
FIGURE 7. Illustration of the distance between Kuta Sawang and Krueng Mane. Source: Google Maps 2022

The map in Figure 6 shows the distance from (a) Kuta Sawang to (b) Krueng Mane ± 16 km using the cross-regional road. Kuta Sawang has a larger topography of the mountainous area and is far from the national causeway. Meanwhile, Krueng Mane is the opposite. Even the location of the Krueng Mane area is closer to the coast on the side of the Malacca Strait. The selection of a new location by the Dutch government as an administrative center in Krueng Mane also took advantage of the region’s potential to facilitate government and trade. This can be seen by the existence of people who are of Arab descent who settled in Krueng Mane whose grandfather used to be a merchant from Arabia.

**The Significant of Building**

Teuku Keujreun Ali’s Resident Palace is a heritage building belonging to the family that has served as ‘‘*Ulee balang’’. This house was a gift from the Dutch Government to Teuku Keujreun Ali to control the Krueng Mane area. Several unique buildings meet the criteria for the preservation of historical buildings, including building styles that look typical of Colonial but are combined with elements of local materials. Here are some unique points from Teuku Keujreun Ali’s Resident Palace:

a. The house was a gift from the Dutch government to Teuku Keujreun Ali, the last heir of the Kuta Sawang Kingdom.

b. Buildings with a colonial architectural style with the use of natural resources in the area and already using the latest material technology at that time, such as bricks, concrete, nails, teggel, kepyark windows, tiles, and lightning rods.

c. The building layout and layout patterns are symmetrical, and the courtyard is large, which are the characteristics of the Colonial Architectural style.

d. Has an entrance staircase and two main doors beside the building, which are characteristics of the Colonial Architectural style. The use of kepyark window sills with wide openings and protruding carvings on the walls of the front façade of the building characterizes the Colonial Architectural style.

e. Roofs of houses made of tile materials and the addition of lightning rods, teggel floors, foundations, and concrete stairs showed the technological advances in building materials that could already be obtained in 1904.

f. The overall elements of the walls, the structure of the beams and columns, and the roof structure are dominated by wood.

g. There is no ventilation in the Building of Teuku Keujreun Ali’s Resident Palace.

h. There is a connecting door between the living room and the family room.

i. There are different zonings on the floor material. The teggel material is installed in the living room and the two front bedrooms, while the wooden material is installed in the family room and the two back bedrooms.

j. The Teuku Keujreun Ali’s Resident Palace building began construction in 1904 and is currently 118 years old.
CONCLUSIONS

The result of the discussion and analysis of the architecturally significant value of Teuku Keujreun Ali’s Resident Palace is that it has a Dutch Colonial Architectural style with a period of more than 100 years. The integrity of the building style and the history of the establishment of the Teuku Keujreun Ali’s Resident Palace have a positive impact and are significant values for the development of the area and the City of Krueng Mane. The use of the Teuku Keujreun Ali’s Resident Palace in urban planning as one of the landscapes of historical buildings or landmarks of Krueng Mane City can strengthen the image of the area. In addition to raising the image of the city by utilizing and preserving the building of the Teuku Keujreun Ali’s Resident Palace, it also provides positive value to education and knowledge of historical and culturally significant for the younger generation and society. Therefore, it is highly recommended to subsequent researchers conduct a study of the preservation of historic buildings. It is hoped that the government will play a role in the preservation of historical buildings at the Teuku Keujreun Ali’s Resident Palace to improve the quality of the Krueng Mane area, North Aceh regency, Aceh Province.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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