

Banjar Traditional Architecture of the *Tadah Alas* Type in Cempaka, Banjarbaru, South Kalimantan

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ABSTRACT

Traditional Banjar architecture consists of eleven recognized house types, one of which is the *Tadah Alas* type. This study aims to identify and examine the architectural characteristics of a *Tadah Alas* traditional house located in Cempaka, Banjarbaru, South Kalimantan. Visually, the house exhibits differences from the commonly recognized *Tadah Alas* typology, prompting further investigation to verify its conformity. The research employs a comparative method by examining the architectural elements of the Cempaka house against established *Tadah Alas* characteristics as defined by cultural experts. Data were analyzed descriptively through narrative explanation and visual documentation, allowing for a systematic interpretation of observed features. The findings indicate that the house generally conforms to the *Tadah Alas* typology, with the exception of the *panampik kecil* space, which features a half-octagonal form. This configuration is unique and has not been identified in other known types of traditional Banjar houses, suggesting a local variation within the *Tadah Alas* typology.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Banjar ethnic group in South Kalimantan has a variety of traditional architectures that are classified within the traditional Malay architectural group. Traditional Malay architecture can be found in the coastal areas of Riau and Sumatra [1], while traditional Banjar architecture originated and developed within the territory of the Banjar Kingdom [2], [3], [4]. Traditional Banjar architecture represents the identity, values, and local wisdom of its people.

Traditional Banjar architecture is rich in diverse forms and imbued with cultural symbolic values [2], [5], [6]. It is divided into eleven types, one of which is the *Tadah Alas* type. This type has several characteristics, including [7]: (1) a simple shield or pyramid-shaped roof, usually constructed with ironwood as the main frame, without a ridge, featuring a low and flat roof; (2) a raised stage construction 1–2 meters above the ground to anticipate swampy and flooding conditions; (3) a front room called a *palataran* (veranda or platform), typically an open or semi-open space used as a guest reception area; (4) a general layout consisting of a *panampik* (front), *palidangan* (main family room), *padapuran* (kitchen), and *anjung* (bedrooms); (5) the main construction material being ironwood and other local woods; and (6) simpler decorative variations compared to other types of Banjar houses, such as the absence of *Bubungan Tinggi* type.

In the Cempaka area of Banjarbaru, several traditional Banjar houses of the *Tadah Alas* type have been found. The *Tadah Alas* type is a form of traditional Banjar architecture that is widely replicated by the Banjar community, especially in the Cempaka area, which is an old settlement dating back to the 15th century [8]. One of these houses has a unique appearance that differs from the typical *Tadah Alas* type. This raises a research question: does this house still belong to the *Tadah Alas* category, or is it a new local variant? This research gap is important to explore within the framework of Banjar architectural typology.

The unique *Tadah Alas* house mentioned above is estimated to have been built before independence (prior to 1945). It originally belonged to H. Abdurrasyid (deceased) and is now inhabited by his third-generation descendant, Tuti Awaliah. Although it has undergone several repairs, most of the original shape, structure, and materials have been preserved. This house not only holds aesthetic and structural value but also contains architectural significance important to Banjar culture, thus its existence deserves documentation and preservation [9]. This research will contribute to efforts to preserve the heritage of traditional Banjar architecture, serve as a reference for further studies on traditional Banjar architectural treasures, and more broadly enrich the heritage of traditional Malay architecture.

2. METHOD

This study employs a comparative method, specifically comparing the *Tadah Alas* house in Cempaka with the architectural characteristics of the *Tadah Alas* type formulated by experts. Data analysis is carried out descriptively through narrative and visual documentation, by describing and interpreting the results of observations systematically. This study will be carried out through several stages of work that are designed systematically in order to obtain accurate and relevant data in comparing the *Tadah Alas* house in the Cempaka area, Banjarbaru, with the characteristics of the *Tadah Alas* house as formulated by cultural experts [7], [10]. The stages are as follows:

- 1) Preparation Stage. This stage involves preparing a structured work plan, conducting a literature review on traditional Banjar architecture, particularly the *Tadah Alas* house and compiling relevant references. The literature review aims to strengthen the theoretical framework and define the research variables.
- 2) Measurement and Visual Documentation. Detailed and comprehensive measurements of the *Tadah Alas* house in Cempaka were conducted using a measuring tape. Visual documentation was carried out through photography and video recording using a digital camera and a drone to capture the building's condition from various angles. The documentation covers the entire building, including both the exterior and interior, as well as its structure and construction.
- 3) Collection of Supporting Data. Supporting data were collected based on the measurement results (floor plans, elevations, sections, and building details), along with photographs and written documentation. These data are necessary to complete the details of the ornaments, building elements, and aspects that were not fully captured during the field measurements.
- 4) Structured Interviews. Structured interviews were conducted with the homeowner and individuals knowledgeable about the *Tadah Alas* house in Cempaka. The interviews were guided using a list of questions developed based on the required data framework, focusing especially on issues of authenticity, alterations, and local interpretations of the *Tadah Alas* house.
- 5) Data Depiction. The results of the field measurements were translated into two-dimensional technical drawings using AutoCAD. This depiction was conducted in detail, based on the results of the documentation and field measurements, and corroborated through relevant literature.
- 6) Comparative Analysis. The analysis was conducted by comparing the *Tadah Alas* house in Cempaka with the characteristics of the *Tadah Alas* house as defined by cultural experts [7], [9]. The comparative variables include: (1) roof shape; (2) type and construction materials; (3) spatial layout; and (4) decorative variety. This analysis was carried out descriptively and qualitatively to determine the extent of conformity or differences between the *Tadah Alas* house in Cempaka and the existing typology.

Thus, this study is expected to contribute to a deeper understanding of the characteristics of the *Tadah Alas* house in the Cempaka area, while also supporting efforts to preserve traditional Banjar architecture.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 General Description of Rumah *Tadah Alas* Cempaka

The Cempaka *Tadah Alas* House is located in Cempaka Village, Cempaka District, Banjarbaru City, South Kalimantan Province. Cempaka Village is approximately 47 km from Banjarmasin City and 7 km from the center of Banjarbaru City. Geographically, Cempaka District borders South Banjarbaru District to the north, Liang Anggang District to the west, Banjar Regency to the east, and Tanah Laut Regency to the south. The

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Cempaka area has existed since the time of the Negara Dipa kingdom in the 15th century. The area gained prominence following the discovery of the Trisakti Diamond on August 26, 1965, by H. Madslam and colleagues [8], [11]. As an area with a long-standing settlement history, Cempaka is home to many cultural heritage sites, one of which is the traditional Banjar house. There are 15 traditional Banjar houses in the area, including unique houses that feature a diamond symbol on the front facade of the residential building [8].

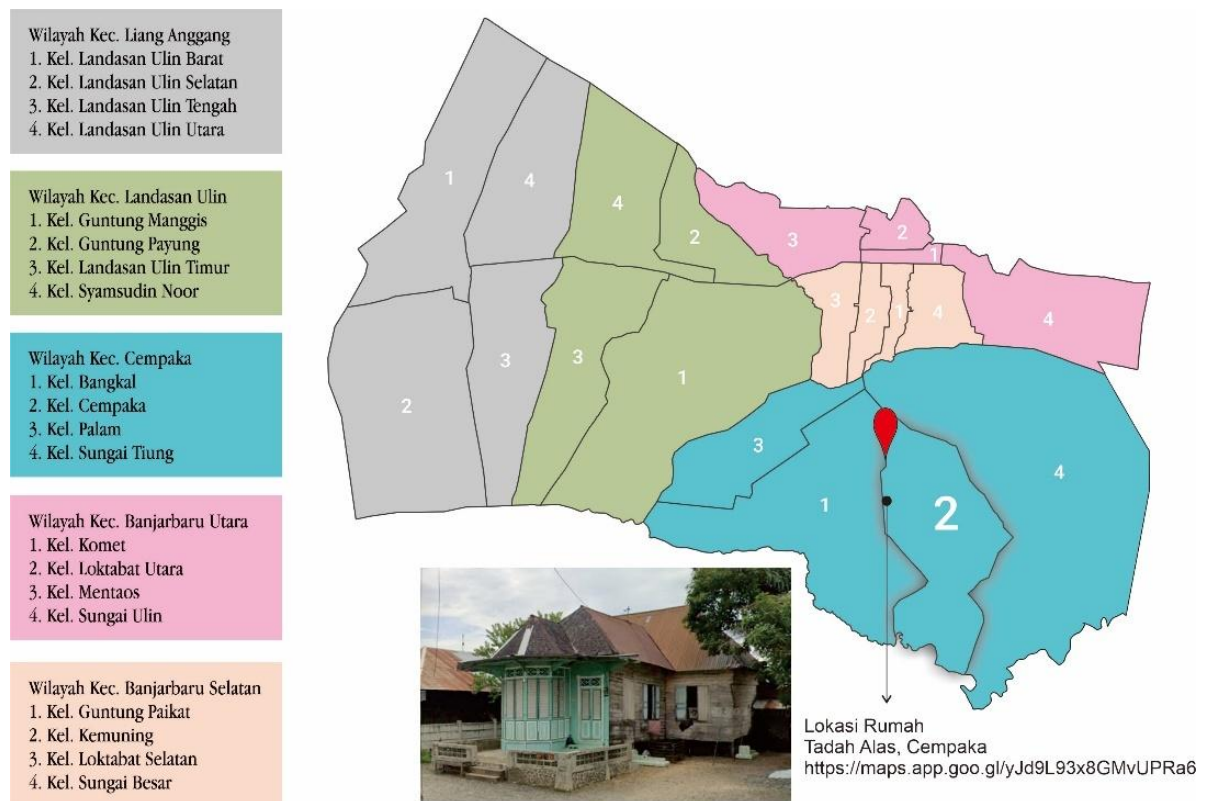
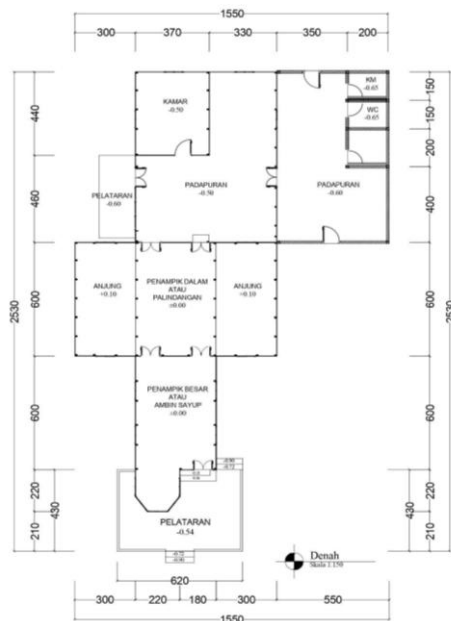
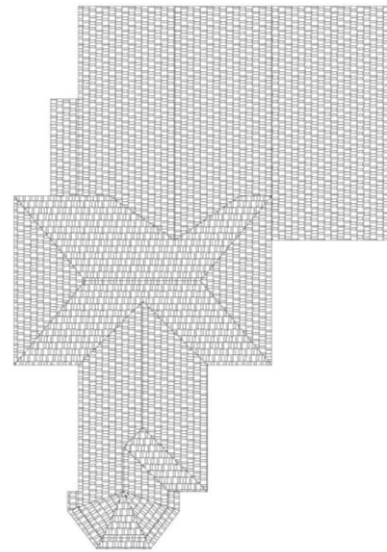
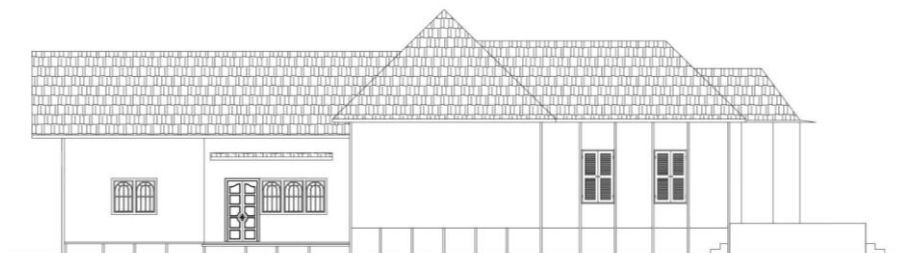


Figure 1. Location of the Cempaka *Tadah Alas* House
(Source: processed from <https://mwahyunz.id/unduh/peta-vektor-wilayah-kota-banjarbaru/>)

The *Tadah Alas* House, which is the focus of this research, is estimated to have been built prior to the Indonesian independence era, that is, before 1945. The original owner of the house was Mr. Haji Abdurrasyid (deceased), a prominent community figure known for his influence in the local environment, particularly in the fields of religion and social activities. Currently, the house is occupied by his granddaughter, Mrs. Tuti Awaliah, who represents the third generation of the family. The house is situated in a traditional residential area that was once the center of community activities, including religious gatherings, communal meetings, and cultural events. Although the house has undergone several repairs and minor renovations over the years, most of its original form, structure, and primary materials have been well preserved. The preservation of this house highlights the community's commitment to safeguarding its architectural heritage amidst modernization pressures. The existence of this house stands as a silent witness to the historical development and the social dynamics of community life in the Cempaka area. It embodies not only architectural values but also social and cultural narratives that have been passed down through generations. A depiction of the Cempaka *Tadah Alas* House is presented in Figure 2-8.

Figure 2. House Plan *Tadah Alas* CempakaFigure 3. Top View of the Cempaka *Tadah Alas* HouseFigure 4. Front View of the Cempaka *Tadah Alas* HouseFigure 5. Rear View of the Cempaka *Tadah Alas* HouseFigure 6. Right Side View of the Cempaka *Tadah Alas* HouseFigure 7. Left Side View of the Cempaka *Tadah Alas* House

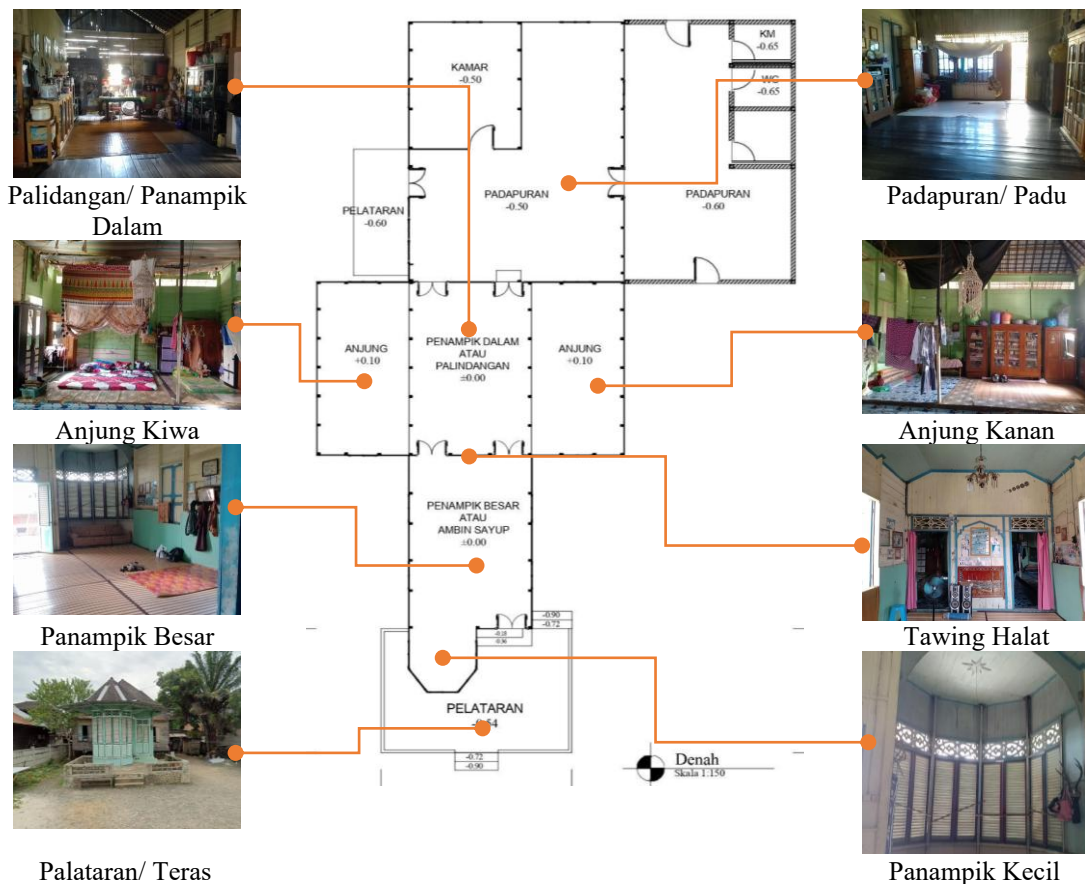


Figure 8. The rooms in the Cempaka Tadah Alas House

3.2 Characteristics of Traditional Banjar Architecture in the Cempaka Tadah Alas House

Before examining the architectural characteristics of the *Tadah Alas* type Banjar house in the *Tadah Alas* Cempaka area, it is first necessary to understand the characteristics of traditional Banjar architecture as represented in the *Cempaka Tadah Alas House*. There are 11 types of traditional Banjar houses [6], [7], [12]: *Bubungan Tinggi* type, *Gajah Baliku* type, *Gajah Manyusu* type, *Balai Laki* type, *Balai Bini* type, *Palimasan* type, *Palimbangan* type, *Anjung Surung* type, *Tadah Alas* type, *Joglo* type, and *Lanting* type. Except for *lanting* houses that float on water, the other ten types of houses are houses on stilts.

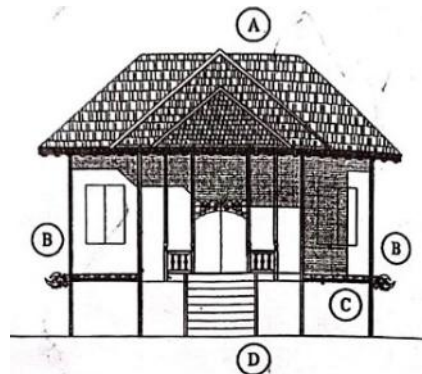
The architecture of the Banjar traditional house has the following characteristics [2], [7], [12], [13], [14]:

- 1) It is constructed on stilts.
- 2) It exhibits a symmetrical floor plan, with both front and rear access provided by stairs that have an odd number of steps.
- 3) Access to the house is restricted to two entry points: the main front door and the *padapuran* door at the rear. These doors align along the central axis of the symmetrical floor plan.
- 4) Ironwood is the principal construction material of the Banjar house, utilized not only for the foundation and the building enclosure but also as the roofing material.
- 5) The structure includes protruding *anjung* (side rooms) on both the left and right sides of the building, attached to the sides of the inner *panampik* room or *palidangan*. This configuration results in a floor plan that resembles a cross when viewed from above.

Based on the five characteristics of traditional Banjar architecture, the *Cempaka Tadah Alas House* exhibits four out of the five. The characteristic not present in the *Cempaka Tadah Alas House* is the parallel alignment of the front door and the *padapuran* door. Furthermore, there are several additional components (including spaces and forms) in the *Cempaka Tadah Alas House*. These additional components can be identified by comparing the characteristics of the *Tadah Alas* house, previously formulated by cultural experts, with those of the *Cempaka Tadah Alas House*.

3.2 Characteristics of the Traditional Architectural Type of *Tadah Alas* in Cempaka *Tadah Alas* House

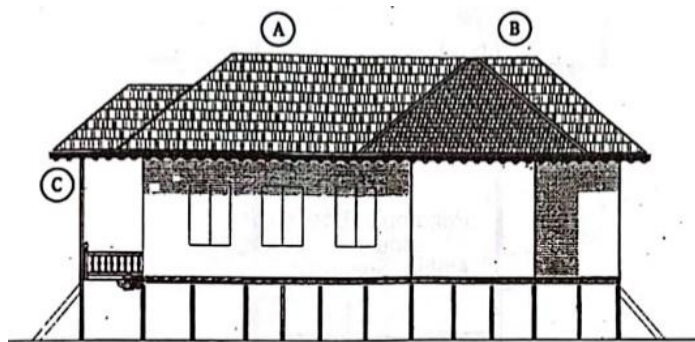
The *Tadah Alas* Banjar Traditional House is believed to be a modern modification of the *Balai Bini* type [7], as evidenced by the similarity of the main ridge form and the transformation of the terrace into an overlapping front roof. The left and right side rooms, known as *Anjung Surung*, are constructed with roofs that overlap the main building. The general characteristics of the *Tadah Alas* House are as follows [7]: (1) It features a simple shield-shaped or pyramid-shaped roof, typically constructed from ironwood as the primary structural material, and lacks a ridge, instead having a low and flat roof; (2) It employs a stilt construction, elevated 1–2 meters above the ground, to accommodate swampy and flood-prone conditions; (3) a front room called a *palataran* (veranda or platform), typically an open or semi-open space used as a guest reception area; (4) a general layout consisting of a *panampik* (front), *palidangan* (main family room), *padapuran* (kitchen), and *anjung* (bedrooms); (5) the main construction material being ironwood and other local woods; and (6) simpler decorative variations compared to other types of Banjar houses, such as the absence of *Bubungan Tinggi* type. Illustrations of the *Tadah Alas* House, as described by cultural experts, can be found in Figures 9–12.



Keterangan :

- A. Atap tumpang yang menaungi Pelatar Kecil
- B. Anjung Kiwa dan Kanan
- C. Dua jendela variasi di depan Panampik Besar
- D. Lawang Hadapan di depan Palatar Kecil.

Figure 9. Front View of the *Tadah Alas* House
(source: Seman, 2011)



Keterangan :

- A. Bubungan Atap Pelana menaungi bangunan induk dengan ujung depan dan belakang berbentuk limas.
- B. Bubungan anjung dengan atap berbentuk limas.
- C. Bubungan atap tumpang menaungi Pelatar Kecil

Figure 10. Right Side View of the *Tadah Alas* House
(source: Seman, 2011)

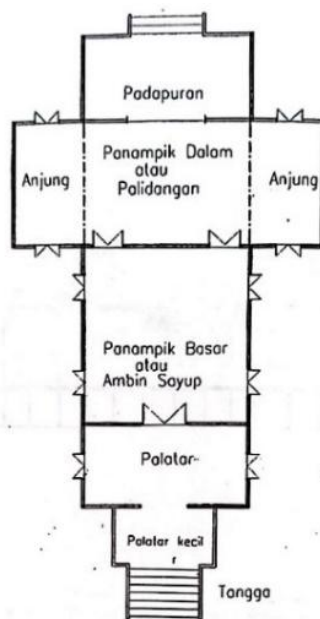


Figure 11. House Plan *Tadah Alas*
(source: Seman, 2011)

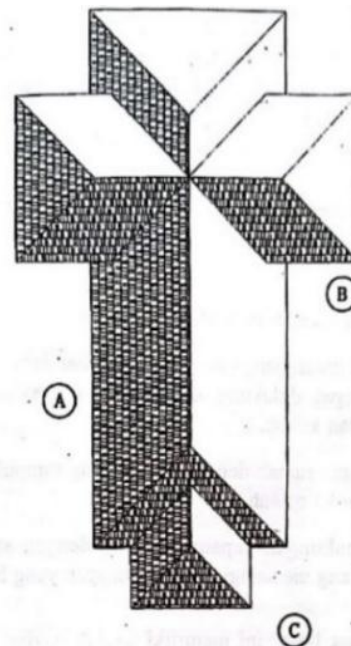
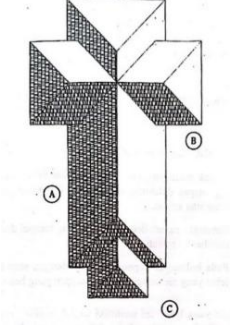
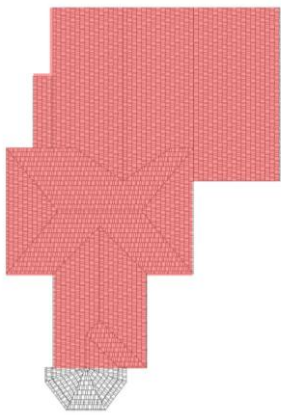
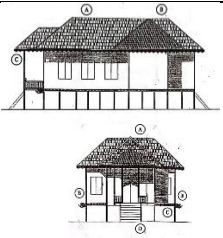


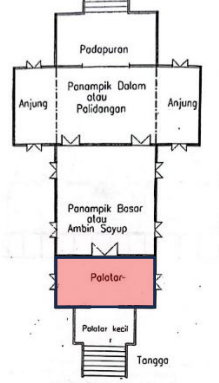

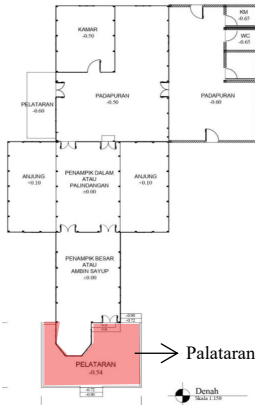

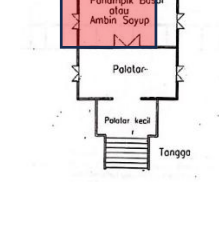
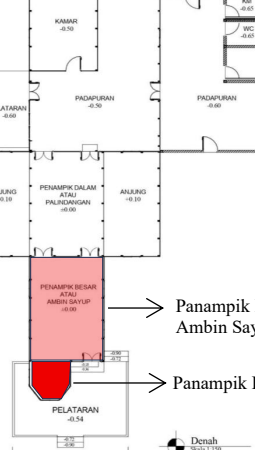
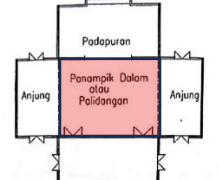
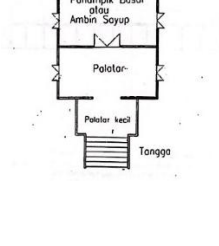
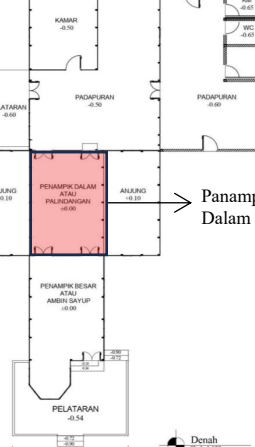


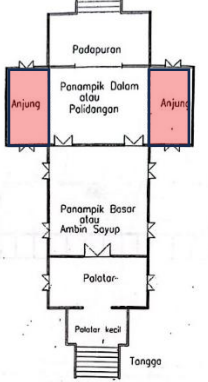
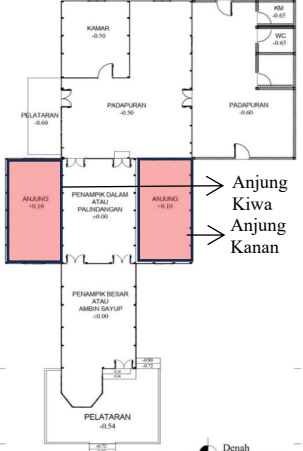
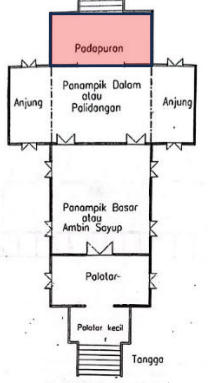
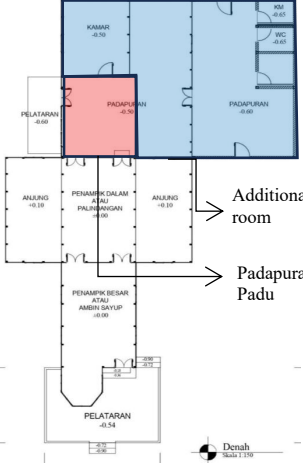
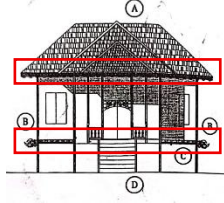

Figure 12. Top View of the *Tadah Alas*
(source: Seman, 2011)

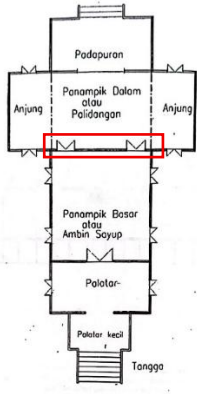
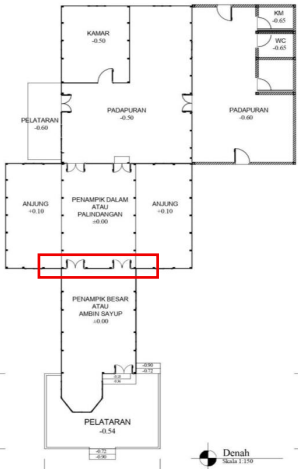
The Cempaka *Tadah Alas* House exhibits the characteristics typical of traditional Banjar houses and shares the same general typology as other *Tadah Alas* houses. Table 1 presents a comparison between the characteristics of *Tadah Alas* houses as identified by cultural experts and those of the *Cempaka Tadah Alas House*. The comparison is based on several variables, including roof shape, spatial layout (encompassing the *palataran*, *panampik kecil*, *panampik besar*, *panampik dalam*, *anjung*, and *padapuran*), as well as decorative elements and ornaments.

Tabel 1. Comparative Study Between General Characteristics of Tadah Alas House and Cempaka Tadah Alas House

No.	General Characteristics of <i>Tadah Alas</i> House	Characteristics of Cempaka <i>Tadah Alas</i> House
1.	<p>The roof shape comprises a shield roof that forms a <i>cacak burung</i> (cross) pattern. It does not include a ridge roof. The roof of the <i>panampik</i> room is the same height as that of the <i>anjung</i> room. Both the roof frame and covering material are constructed entirely from ironwood shingles (<i>Eusideroxylon zwageri</i>).</p> 	<p>The roof shape is primarily characterized by a shield roof that forms a <i>cacak burung</i> (cross) pattern. An additional roof is present at the rear of the building, although the original form remains clearly visible. The roof of the <i>panampik</i> room is lower than that of the <i>anjung</i> because the width of the <i>panampik</i> room is smaller than the width of the <i>anjung</i>. A small <i>panampik</i> room is covered by an octagonal half-cone roof.</p>  <p>The entire frame is constructed from ironwood. For the roof covering, most of it consists of ironwood shingles combined with zinc sheets.</p>
2.	<p><i>Tadah Alas</i> houses are generally built on stilts, raised 1–2 meters above the ground, to accommodate swampy conditions and prevent flooding.</p> 	<p>The Cempaka <i>Tadah Alas</i> House also employs a stilt construction. Originally, the height of the stilts likely reached 1–2 meters above the ground surface; however, due to sedimentation caused by annual flooding, this height has gradually decreased over time.</p>  <p>In contrast, the additional rooms are not built on stilts but rest directly on the ground.</p>

No. General Characteristics of <i>Tadah Alas</i> House	Characteristics of <i>Cempaka Tadah Alas</i> House
<p>2. The protective roof of the courtyard (terrace) is designed in the form of a small shield roof, which is a distinctive architectural feature of the <i>Tadah Alas</i> House.</p>  	<p>The palataran (terrace) differs in form from Banjar houses in general. The courtyard of the <i>Cempaka Tadah Alas</i> house is constructed using river stones and concrete, resembling the terraces of houses built in the center of Banjarbaru City. This <i>palataran</i> is open and not covered by a roof.</p>  
<p>3. Beyond the <i>Pelatar</i> (terrace) room is the <i>Panampik Besar</i>, also known as the <i>Ambin Sayup</i> room</p>  	<p>Beyond the <i>Pelatar</i>, you will find the <i>Panampik Kecil</i> and <i>Panampik Besar</i>, also known as the <i>Ambin Sayup</i> rooms. The presence of the <i>Panampik Kecil</i> room, which has a half-octagonal shape, is a distinctive feature of the <i>Cempaka Tadah Alas</i> House, setting it apart from other <i>Tadah Alas</i> houses in general.</p> 
<p>4. After passing through the <i>Penampik Besar</i>, one enters the <i>Palidangan</i>, also known as the <i>Panampik Dalam</i> or <i>Ambin Dalam</i>. A wall, called <i>Tawing Halat</i>, separates the <i>Panampik Besar</i> from the <i>Palidangan</i> room [15], [16].</p>  	<p>After passing through the <i>Penampik Besar</i>, one enters the <i>Palidangan</i>, also known as the <i>Panampik Dalam</i> or <i>Ambin Dalam</i>. A wall, called <i>Tawing Halat</i>, separates the <i>Panampik Besar</i> from the <i>Palidangan</i> room [15], [16].</p> 

No. General Characteristics of <i>Tadah Alas</i> House	Characteristics of <i>Cempaka Tadah Alas</i> House
<p>5. On both the right and left sides of the <i>Palidangan</i> room, there are private rooms that serve as bedrooms for family members, known as the <i>anjung</i>. The <i>anjung</i> on the left side is called <i>Anjung Kiwa</i>, while the one on the right is called <i>Anjung Kanan</i>.</p>	<p>On both the right and left sides of the <i>Palidangan</i> room, there are private rooms that serve as bedrooms for family members, known as the <i>anjung</i>. The <i>anjung</i> on the left side is called <i>Anjung Kiwa</i>, while the one on the right is called <i>Anjung Kanan</i>.</p>  
<p>6. The rearmost room of the <i>Tadah Alas</i> House is the <i>Padapuran</i>, also known as the <i>Padu</i> room. This room serves as a space for cooking and food preparation. On the back wall, there is a gate with stairs that provide access in and out of the house.</p>	<p>The rearmost room of the <i>Tadah Alas</i> House is the <i>Padapuran</i>, also known as the <i>Padu</i> room. This room serves as a space for cooking and food preparation. On the back wall, there is a gate with stairs that provide access in and out of the house.</p> <p>In <i>Cempaka Tadah Alas</i> House, structural developments have been made on both sides of the <i>Padapuran</i> room. A terrace has been added to the left side, while a bedroom and bathroom have been added to the right. The building materials used for these additional rooms are not ironwood but concrete.</p>  
<p>7. The <i>Tadah Alas</i> house features simpler decorative variations compared to other types of Banjar houses. As shown in the accompanying image, ornaments are placed at the lower end of the roof, known as <i>pilis</i>. Additional ornaments are also located at the base (<i>pilis bawah</i>), complemented by <i>rumbai pilis</i>.</p>	<p>The <i>Cempaka Tadah Alas</i> House does not feature decorative motifs on the lower edge of the roof or at the base.</p> <p>Ornamentation is found only on the <i>tawing halat</i>, which serves as a partition between the <i>Panampik Besar</i> room and the <i>Panampik Dalam</i> or <i>Palidangan</i>.</p> <p>The <i>tawing halat</i> typically indicates the social status of the house's occupants—the</p>  

No. General Characteristics of <i>Tadah Alas</i> House	Characteristics of <i>Cempaka Tadah Alas</i> House
<p>The <i>Tadah Alas</i> house includes a <i>tawing halat</i>, which serves as a partition between the <i>Panampik Besar</i> room and the <i>Panampik Dalam</i> or <i>Palidangan</i>. <i>Tawing halat</i> is commonly regarded as an indicator of the social status of the house's occupants—the more elaborate its ornaments, the higher the status of the residents in society [15], [16], [17].</p> 	<p>more elaborate its ornaments, the higher the occupants' standing in society [15], [16], [17].</p> <p>The <i>Tadah Alas</i> house is regarded as a people's house; thus, the ornaments on its <i>tawing halat</i> are less elaborate than those found on the <i>tawing halat</i> of <i>Bubungan Tinggi</i> and <i>Gajah Baliku</i> houses [2]. The ornaments on the <i>tawing halat</i> of the <i>Cempaka Tadah Alas</i> House take the form of a forehead adorned with plant motifs.</p> 

The comparative analysis indicates that the *Cempaka Tadah Alas* House closely resembles traditional Banjar architecture of the *Tadah Alas* type. However, the *Cempaka Tadah Alas* House possesses distinct characteristics in terms of shape and spatial arrangement. Its uniqueness is attributed to several factors, including:

1. The presence of a *Panampik Kecil* room, which has a half-octagonal shape and is covered by a shield roof that forms an octagonal cone.
2. The roof design is similar to that of *Tadah Alas* houses in general, as it lacks a ridge and is primarily defined by a shield roof forming a *Cacak Burung* shape (cross). In most *Tadah Alas* houses, the roof of the *Panampik* room is level with the roof of the *Anjung* room due to their identical widths. In contrast, in the *Cempaka Tadah Alas* House, the *Panampik* room's roof is lower than the *Anjung* room's roof, as the *Panampik* room is narrower than the *Anjung* room.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the findings of this research and discussion, it can be concluded that the *Cempaka Tadah Alas* House represents the traditional Banjar house of the *Tadah Alas* type, generally preserving the characteristics of its original architecture. These characteristics include its raised construction, shield roof shape or simple pyramid without a ridge, and elongated spatial layout consisting of a *Palataran*, *Panampik*, *Panampik Besar* (or *Ambin Sayup*), *Palidangan* (also known as the *Panampik Dalam* or *Ambin Dalam*), and *Padapuran*, with an *Anjung* flanking the *Palidangan* room. Additionally, the *Cempaka Tadah Alas* House features highly simplistic decorative elements.

However, the *Cempaka Tadah Alas* House possesses unique architectural features that distinguish it from other buildings of its type. These include the presence of a *Panampik Kecil* room with a half-octagonal shape and an octagonal conical shield roof, as well as a difference in roof height between the *Panampik* and *Anjung* rooms, which results from their differing widths. Thus, the *Cempaka Tadah Alas* House can be categorized as a traditional Banjar *Tadah Alas* house that has undergone structural adaptations to accommodate the needs of its occupants while still preserving the fundamental principles of traditional Banjar architecture of the *Tadah Alas* type.

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