Yankee Architecture in Bandar Lampung City

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Abstract. This study provides an overview of the condition of the building architectural with yankee style that are expected to be the first step in the preservation of historical and cultural of Bandar Lampung over the street corridor at Sriwijaya, Majapahit, Singsosari and K.S. Tubun also became a reference in the inventory of buildings with certain styles, especially the yankee architectural styles. The objective of this study was to introduce the people of Bandar Lampung regarding yankee architecture building style. In the corridors there are several buildings that still exists and is maintained to the original form, as well as changes in the functions of the building. Yankee architecture is an architectural style that developed in Indonesia after the independence war and became a trend in Indonesia in the late 50s and early 60s. This study uses qualitative methods through descriptive analysis. Along with rapid development of Bandar Lampung the existence of buildings with yankee architecture style is increasingly worrying, otherwise the efforts to preserve these buildings are needed to preserve the historical and cultural heritage of Bandar Lampung. The results of this study were typologies of yankee architectural buildings in Bandar Lampung.

1. Introduction

Yankee architecture in Indonesia became a trend in the early 1950s and late 1960s. This architecture has a wide and distinctive form of architecture as a symbol of rejection of the Indies (from the Dutch). At the time of this style appeared almost spread throughout the archipelago. Yankee Architectural Buildings had a different style at that time after the Dutch occupation. Having a style that is different from traditional Indonesian architecture, but design considerations on Indonesia's climate and local conditions still exist and can be categorized as modern Indonesian architecture [1]. The existence of Yankee architectural buildings in Indonesia is also motivated by the presence of native architects as assistants to Dutch architects [2]. Yankee’s style starts from an American cowboy movie where there is a scene of pulling a gun with legs stretched sideways so that it becomes an inspiration to give birth to Yankee architecture [3].

The city of Bandar Lampung has historically been a city that served as a center for the dynamics and cultural mobilization of the Lampung community at that time, comprises of center for struggle, education, religion, economy, politics, social, and other aspects and also center for fostering arts and
culture (arts dance, singing, tradition and ceremonies) which are the cultural center of Lampung province [4]. After the Dutch left Bandar Lampung City after colonialism, they left the workers including the assistant architect. One of the assistant architects was named Siet Soen Fang. He played an important role in bringing Yankee architecture in Bandar Lampung. Buildings with Yankee style can be found in the street corridor of Majapahit, Singosari, K.S. Tubun, HOS. Cokroaminoto, and Jenderal A. Yani.

Some yankee architecture building conditions in Bandar Lampung still survive and some have disappeared. The lack of attention from the people of Bandar Lampung to this building makes its existence alarming. This study aims to introduce the people of Bandar Lampung regarding yankee architectural building as a part of the historical heritage.

2. Method

This study located in the street corridor of Majapahit, Singosari, K.S. Tubun, HOS. Cokroaminoto, and Jenderal A. Yani, Bandar Lampung, Lampung Province, Indonesia (Fig. 1). The method used in this research is the exploration and observation approach, which aims to identify and inventory the existence of Yankee architectural buildings in those street corridor and also to determine the similarity of shapes and elements of the overall architectural building (Fig. 2).

![Figure 1. Study site.](image-url)
The method used in this research is qualitative method. Data obtained through direct observation in the field. Observations and data collection in the field were constrained by building permits and not building owners. However, there were also those who accept to be able to study and document the building. The data collected was analyzed by explorative descriptive with aspects of phenomenology.

3. Result
Bandar Lampung is the capital of Lampung province with an area of 197.22 km². Bandar Lampung City is located at S5°20'-S5°30' and E105°28'-E105°37'. Bandar Lampung is located at an altitude of 0 to 700 meters above sea level. In 2019 the population of Bandar Lampung was 105,150. The result of observation of the building with the Yankee style that has been conducted on a 6 street corridor, there was only 1 building on 5 street corridor that was in Jenderal Ahmad Yani, Majapahit, Kenanga, K.S. Tubun, and H.O.S. Cokroaminoto. Otherwise, in the Singosari street corridor 2 buildings were found. Detail of the study results is presented in Table 1.

Table 1. The results of observations on the existing conditions of Yankee architecture buildings.

| Street corridor | Elements |
|-----------------|----------|
|                 | Roof     | Wall, color, and material | Veranda | Shape |
| K.S. Tubun      | a. The roof of the building is in the form of a saddle, not found on the cam axis. | a. Wall with matching color (white) | b. Air ventilation with jalousie. | c. Varieties of finish materials, natural stone, wood, | d. The shape of the building is generally rectangular. |
|                 | b. Corrugated cantilever roof, concrete finishing | c. Almost around the walls there are air vents (rooster oval) | | | |
| Street corridor | Elements | Veranda | Shape |
|-----------------|----------|---------|-------|
| **Majapahit**   | d. Steep slope $\geq 45^\circ$ | plywood, tiles, glass and paint | |
|                 | e. Design responsiveness for high rainfall. | e. There were window and door canopy enclosures with slope walls | |
|                 | f. Tile finishing | | |
|                 | a. Limasan-shaped roof. | a. Wall with matching color (white) | Does not have a veranda |
|                 | b. Steep slope $\geq 45^\circ$ and roof height$> 3$ m | b. Some of the ventilation with jalousie. | |
|                 | c. Design responsiveness for high rainfall. | c. The entire wall is covered except for ventilation | |
|                 | d. Overall the roof area has no ventilation/rooster | d. Wood finishing materials, sirap, plywood, brick, glass and paint | |
|                 | e. Sirap finishing | | |
| **Singosari**   | a. Limasan-shaped roof. | a. Wall with matching color (green) | Does not have a veranda |
|                 | b. Slope slightly $\leq 30^\circ$ and roof height $> 2$ m | b. Air ventilation with jalousie. | |
|                 | c. Overall the roof area has no ventilation/rooster | c. Almost around the wall there is an aperture (square rooster), another variation there is a sloping plane supporting the roof as a cantilever. | |
|                 | d. Tile finishing | d. Varied finishing materials, wood, tiles, glass and paint. | |
| **Kenanga**     | a. The roof of the building is in the form of a saddle and meets on the ridge of the roof. | a. Wall with matching colors (white). And on the façade the entire wall is fully covered with a layer of natural stone to the roofs of the buildings | Rectangular |
|                 | b. Steep slope $\geq 45^\circ$ and roof height $> 2.50$ m | b. Air ventilation with jalousie and | |
|                 | c. Design responsiveness for high rainfall. | | Rectangular |
| Street corridor | Elements |
|-----------------|----------|
|                 | **Roof**| **Wall, color, and material** | **Veranda** | **Shape** |
|                 | d. Roof area front side there is ventilation/rooster | glass combination. | c. Almost around the wall there is a triangular vent and a circular rooster | finishing column finishing with different material |
|                 | e. Tile finishing | d. Varied finishing materials, natural stone, wood, plywood, floor tiles, glass and paint. | | |
| a. The roof of the building was in the shape of a saddle and meets on the ridge with an isometric design. | a. Wall with matching colors (white). Wall façade combination of brick, plywood and wood. | c. Almost around the walls there were air ventilation | There was no terrace. Square-shaped building |
| b. Steep slope ≥45º and roof height >3m | b. Air ventilation with jalousie and glass combination. | d. Varied finishing materials, brick, wood, floor tile, glass and paint. | The entire two-story building with continuous walls from the 1st floor to the 2nd floor. |
| c. Design responsiveness for high rainfall. | | | |
| d. Roof area front side there was ventilation/rooster | | | |
| e. Tile finishing | | | |

**HOS.Cokroami**

| a. Saddle-shaped roof and meet on the ridge axis. | a. Wall with a combination of gray, white. | | |
| b. The roof has a vent with a window and jalousie. | b. Air ventilation with jalousie. And glass with wooden sills. | | |
| c. Steep slope ≥45º | c. Almost around the walls there were air vents. | | |
| d. Responsive designs with high rainfall | d. Varied finishing materials, plywood, wood, floor tiles, glass and paint. | | |
| e. Around the ceiling, there was a cavity for air circulation. | | | |

**Jalan A. Yani**

| a. Saddle-shaped roof and meet on the ridge axis. | a. Wall with a combination of gray, white. | | Rectangular |
| b. The roof has a vent with a window and jalousie. | b. Air ventilation with jalousie. And glass with wooden sills. | | |
| c. Steep slope ≥45º | c. Almost around the walls there were air vents. | | |
| d. Responsive designs with high rainfall | d. Varied finishing materials, plywood, wood, floor tiles, glass and paint. | | |
| e. Around the ceiling, there was a cavity for air circulation. | | | |

There was no terrace. But there is a veranda that functions like a veranda with a wide cantilever on the front roof with space. Which is sufficiently functioned as the porch area.
4. Discussion

Yankee Architecture Building based on the character's shape was categorized with forming elements as follows [5]:

1. Saddle roof. Most of the Yankee style uses a gable roof that shrinks on the back. Roof angle was approximately 35°. The two roof planes do not meet and have no ridges.
2. The front wall was tilted. At the beginning of development, the field of the pentagon was formed by two upright sides of a conventional tilted wall. This shows anti-geometric characteristics and is similar to the symbol of the Indonesian Air Force.
3. Krawang/Rooster. Rooster was an opening as an adaptation to the tropical climate, moreover it was also a new medium of expression. The shape varies from pentagon, triangle, or irregular plane.
4. Terrace/Veranda. Even if the terrace stands alone does not damage the sloping facade of the house. This separate terrace is possible because of the influence of a large roof angle. The terrace was covered by a flat roof so that it gives a different pressure from the main building which has a saddle roof.
5. Basic form. When viewed from the outside it has a slanted shape, but when entering the room it remains in a cube shape like a public house in general.
6. Combination of ingredients. Coating combinations include slab, slab pairs, cubic sandstone and egg stone structures. Sometimes the finishing material was still rough, ie cement is thrown into the wall without finishing.

The results of data analysis and various reference sources can be concluded that the Yankee architectural building was part of the Indonesian architectural building, where the building design was adapted to the tropical climate (two seasons), emphasizing more on Indonesian culture where local materials are preferred. The results of the analysis above illustrate the typology of Yankee architecture buildings in Bandar lampung.

Some Yankee architecture buildings still survive with its original function as a dwelling house. Some other buildings have experienced adaptive use as cafes, kindergartens and beauty salons. Some elements of Yankee architecture building in Bandar Lampung have changed, especially the colors and windows. No building conditions were observed in the area which endanger the occupants. The material used still allows residents not to replace it, only on the roof that needs to be replaced because it leaks due to weather such as rain. It's just that because the building is more than 50 years old, some of it has been converted to a new function according to its designation.

This architectural building is very striking in the surrounding area because of its different shapes and styles as well as styles. Therefore, it is necessary to introduce this building to the general public, as an education for residents. This style of building has been popular in Indonesia during its time and it turns out that this building has arrived in the city of Bandar Lampung. Local government policies related to preservation in the city of Bandar Lampung have not all regulated the problem of tangible objects including buildings with this style.

5. Conclusion

Yankee architecture in Bandar Lampung can be seen in the elements of shape, roof, color, walls, materials and porches. Generally, the building has a steep and asymmetrical roof, has a lot of rooster, sloping wall shape and use of natural stone material. Yankee architectural style known in the 60s should be designated as a preservation building. This study can be used as a media for educating citizens about historical buildings. Policy instruments for the preservation of this building need to be provided to maintain the existence of this building as a historical and cultural heritage.

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