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The Elements of Forming Space Design at the Great Mosque of Nur Sulaiman Banyumas

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Abstract: Mosque is the most important place of worship for Muslims, especially in Banyumas city which is dominated by the Muslim community. Researchers are interested in conducting research on The Great Mosque of Nur Sulaiman. This mosque is the oldest mosque in Banyumas city. The researcher examined the space-forming elements in mosque buildings from the viewpoint of Design History. The space-forming elements in buildings are very important as a space-forming identity of a building. Therefore, the researcher took the theme "Design of Space-Forming Elements in the Great Mosque of Nur Sulaiman Banyumas". It was to find out whether the Great Mosque of Nur Sulaiman Banyumas still retains its building elements. And whether there are any additions or subtractions to the current building design. The research aims to determine the design elements of the building of the Great Mosque of Nur Sulaiman and to compare the elements design of the previous and current buildings. The benefit of this research is none other than to increase knowledge and study of the architecture of old buildings, especially mosques in Banyumas city.

Keywords: *element; forming space; nur sulaiman mosque; banyumas*

A. INTRODUCTION

Banyumas is a small town in the Central Java Province of Indonesia. According to Indonesian urban history, Banyumas is an important residency capital and district capital. Banyumas had 17 regents from its founding until Dutch colonialism, according to the Chronicle of Banyumas written by R. Oemarmadi and Koesnadi Poerbosewojo (Fitri, 2022). Meanwhile, Adipati Warga Utama II, also known as Adipati Mrapat in folklore, is regarded as the first Banyumas Regent.

Aside from the Chronicle of Banyumas, Banyumas has an old mosque, the Nur Sulaiman Great Mosque, located in Banyumas Square. The Nur Sulaiman Great Mosque is the oldest mosque in Central Java's Banyumas Regency. This structure was constructed between 1751 and 1861 AD. The regency house and the "Bale Sipanji" pavilion were built at the same time. The mosque's name is derived from the architect of the mosque, Nur Daiman, and the mosque's leader, Sulaiman (Rahayu et al., 2018).



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Demang Gumelem II was the architect and head of the first Nur Sulaiman Mosque (PRADINATA, 2017). The Nur Sulaiman Great Mosque's architectural style is influenced by the Dutch building style, which is distinguished by the use of concrete on the walls, curved wall motifs, and the use of tiles typical of Dutch building designs in Indonesia. The building style at the Nur Sulaiman Great Mosque, however, is not entirely influenced by the Dutch style, such as the Javanese overlapping roof design, the pillars, windows, and doors still use traditional designs with lotus flower motifs, Memolo, and mustaka with designs before the arrival of Islam in Indonesia. Because of this distinction, the author is eager to learn more about the design style of the Nur Sulaiman Great Mosque.

The researchers' goal in this study was to reveal and describe the mix of interior and exterior design styles of the Nur Sulaiman Great Mosque in the past and present in order to determine whether there are elements that form space and transitions that have been lost or differ from the original design (Tjia & Setiawan, 2013).

B. MATERIALS AND METHOD

Pada The study "Design of Space Forming Elements at the Nur Sulaiman Great Mosque, Banyumas" is design history research that relates to the form of design at a specific time (Walker, 2010).

This study employed qualitative methods to collect data naturally and without the use of calculators; data is presented in the form of a description in the form of natural words (Moleong, 2014). Field observations, literature studies, books, and past photo archives of the research objects studied were used to collect data.

The object analysis stage is carried out at the Nur Sulaiman Great Mosque by comparing photos of old buildings with photos of new buildings, determining what

building elements have changed, and identifying building elements.

C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Masjid Agung Nur Sulaiman



The Nur Sulaiman Great Mosque is located in Banyumas Square, Central Java. This mosque has a fairly large area of 4950 m² (Warsito, 2004).

Siteplan of Nur Sulaiman Great Mosque



3D Illustration Siteplan

The Nur Sulaiman Great Mosque has six supporting structures, including a men's and women's ablution area, a security post, an archive room, a bale in front, and a recitation room next to the archive room. Mosques in Indonesia typically follow the local regional style, based on the founder's habits and capabilities (Rahayu, 2021).



3D Perspective Illustration Image

The main building of the Nur Sulaiman Great Mosque is located in the middle of the land and has an area of 22 x 22 m² (Prayer Room), while the main hall of the Nur Sulaiman Great Mosque has an area of 11 x 22 m². The ground to floor height of the building is 1.3 meters (Warsito, n.d.).



Old Photo of the Great Mosque of Nur Sulaiman

Source: (*Album Tempoe Doloe Masjid Agung Nur Sulaiman*, n.d.)

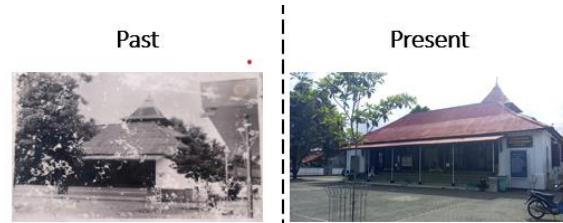
This study focuses on the design style of the Nur Sulaiman Great Mosque, which

includes space-forming elements such as walls, floors, ceilings, and columns. Transitional elements such as doors, stairs, and windows are also included.

Comparison of old photos and new photos of the Nur Sulaiman Great Mosque

Exterior of Nur Sulaiman Great Mosque

Front Look



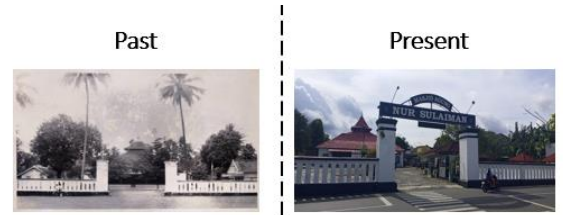
Past:

The previous building design had a terraced roof and used corrugated iron on the roof, as well as a sloping roof that jutted forward without supporting the sloping roof.

Present:

The current building design retains the terraced roof as well as a sloping roof that protrudes forward but already incorporates supports on the sloping roof, making the front area appear narrower.

Front Gate



Past:

The gate design uses a wall without any signage bearing the name of the Nur Sulaiman Great Mosque.

Present:

The gate is designed with a wall and signage bearing the name of the Nur Sulaiman Great Mosque (similar to today's mosques where the name of the mosque is written in front of the building).

Side View of the Mosque



Past:

The design on the right side of the rounded door style is very typical of the Indische style brought to their homeland by the Dutch, with high windows and a trellis supported by patterned iron.

Present:

The design on the right side of the building, the rounded door style, remains the same as before, with high windows and slats supported by patterned iron, but on the outside, a roof covered in galvalume has been added, completing the building's uniqueness.

Rear View of the Mosque



Past:

The design of the building's back roof employs a terraced roof with no additional glass elements on the terraced roof and windows with no crevices.

Present:

The design on the back of the building's roof remains a terraced roof with the addition of word elements to cover the first and second steps, and the windows remain the same without the use of a trestle.

Interior of Nur Sulaiman Great Mosque

The ceiling of the Main Room of the Mosque



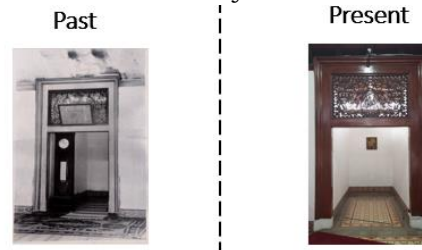
Past:

The motif design on the terraced roof ceiling uses plant motifs with a pointed and firm (masculine) plant style, and each support motif is the same (has 4 pillars)

Present:

The motif design on the stepped roof ceiling continues to use a plant motif with a more curved (Feminine) plant style, but the motif on the pillars is sharp and firm (masculine) and has four pillars.

Door of the Imam's Prayer Room



Past:

The design of the imam's prayer room door is made of wood, with a plant metaphor motif on the top of the door.

Present:

The design on the door of the imam's prayer room is made of wood, with a plant metaphor motif on the top of the door.

Main Room Pillar of the Mosque



Past:

The pole motif design uses a plant metaphor motif with a tapered style symbolizing the impression of masculinity.

Present:

The pole motif design incorporates a plant metaphor motif with a tapered style to represent masculinity.

Mosque Hall
Past



Present



Past:

The pattern design for room decoration is the drum using wood with plant metaphor patterns.

Present:

The drum motif design for room decoration is made of wood and has plant metaphor motifs.

Mosque Floor
Past



Present



Past:

The mosque's hall floor is designed with plain gray tile material typical of Dutch colonial buildings and plant metaphor motifs.

Present:

The floor design in the mosque hall uses plain gray tile material typical of Dutch colonial buildings, with the addition of plant metaphor motifs.

D. CONCLUSION

According to the findings of the researcher's discussion by comparing image documents of the Nur Sulaiman Great Mosque in the past and present, almost nothing has changed significantly; the spatial forming elements such as walls, floors, and roofs continue to use ancient motifs, and the walls remain thick with Indische Empire style. The design of the Nur Sulaiman Great Mosque has not changed. Only the addition of new materials such as glass, galvalum mosque writing boards, and supporting buildings such as the addition of a security post, bale, archive room, and recitation room have changed.

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