
Palimasan Baanjung: Variant of Banjar Traditional House in Banjarmasin, Indonesia

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Abstract

Structural designs are potential sources of expression, in terms of traditions, and also assist in preserving the cultural heritage of most communities. The *palimasan baanjung* (with *anjung* roof) exists as a novel variant with a unique shape, compared to other eleven Banjar traditional house categories mentioned in literatures. This paper is, therefore, aimed at presenting and placing the new alternative into various types or subtypes of Banjar houses. Descriptive writing technique was adopted, while essential data were compiled through observations, interviews, and available documents. The results showed the modern structure with a significant segment was classified into *palimasan* type and *palimasan baanjung* subtype. However, the basis for the grouping relates to the robust similarity in the form of rudimentary plan, main and terrace roof shapes, as well as the supporting pillars.

Key words: Banjar traditional house; *palimasan baanjung*; typology; subtype.

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1. Introduction

The perception of *palimasan* type of Banjar traditional houses in South Kalimantan, known to extend from front to back and without any podium on either sides [1], is not completely accurate. Field reports indicate similar characteristics with the Banjar structure, but also comprise a right and left anjung. Moreover, potential *palimasan baanjung* encounter other variations on the main roof, including panoramic, *palidangan*, and *padapuran* rooms. There is a significant necessity to account for the presence of separate designs [2] in the local house typology. Negligence to implement this consideration, according to [3], probably results to poor history comprehension and socio-cultural limitations. Based on Schwartz, material culture serves as a potential asset in upgrading individual views and behaviors [4]. Conversely, without adequate background, adverse impact tends to stagnate cultural progress, e.g. in terms of shape and architecture. This inactive situation fails to practically record the details of traditional house development, but complements the Ririmasse [5] anxiety, where 100 years of Indonesian antiquity evaluation expects extensive contribution in archaeological research, compared to current conditions. Architectural typology is described as a classification, based on room-form, function, and style [6,7,8], although [9,8], only focused on room-form as being relevant to the Banjar traditional house concept, in terms of residence and vernacular architectural expressions [10,11]. However, grouping by function and style, does not appear as a major priority, but the reverse is the case for room-form and the discovery of new building models. Furthermore, according to Driver [12], categorization based on room-form is achieved by incorporating basic object properties and similarities into one house type. Previous typology studies on conventional homes were intended to determine the wealth and power of individuals in local architecture [13,14]. During this period, eleven house types were mentioned in the literature, but the focus was only on room-forms, comprising individual similarities, although a few elements existed separately. Based on the blueprint, traditional houses are known to consist of two types, termed front to back extension, with right and left anjung (7 types), and front to back (3 types), with square (1 type). Also, the structure of two similar building categories, e.g *bubungan tinggi* and *gajah baliku* are clearly ornamented on the roof. Evidently, the front canopy above the *bubungan tinggi* is referred as *sindang* sky, while *gajah baliku* is described as a saddle, with pyramid-shaped edges. However, field reports showed the room and general home shapes are not related to any of the eleven house types earlier mentioned. Furthermore, certain Banjar traditional habitations were already present, but have not been categorized. Therefore, latest structures need to be situated directly into an existing or new entity, or probably as a separate subtype. Based on this classification, the house type has been positioned as a cultural resource and a means to foster knowledge [15], for example, the relationship between house types and thermal [16,17] and the relationship between house type and preferences in determining occupancy [18]. Typology studies are conducted by focusing on previous similar aspects, including room-form. This method was selected, due to inadequate results of data entry, although the effort provided a significant measure of conclusion. Therefore, the overall field residence were well accommodated, and the absolute design varieties, with the community's architectural capabilities were potentially determined. The purpose of this paper is to disclose the Banjar structures omitted in several studies and also to reveal the methods developed in ascertaining the house types. In addition, similar verification patterns were applied, including paying attention to the central roof shape, *anjung*, main room plan, and particular *anjung* section, as well as the terrace supporting pillars. However, the occurrence of minor variants in the main roof serves as a distinguishing factor from other previous

reports, and also aims to evaluate additional forms, in terms of type and development. Consequently, the prevailing condition resulted into a wider scope of house architecture and structural potentials to explore for more expansion. Also, this thought pattern is based on human intellectual evolutions, due to unavoidable needs [19], and therefore, is manifested in the form of creating unique architectural designs [20]. This paper is based on the argument, where the type of traditional house not only offers a variety of standard room-form, but also introduces minor variants, with possible increment in types or subtypes. Therefore, the classification of Banjar traditional house is based on the main roof shape, *anjung*, building plan, terrace ceiling, and the supporting poles as well as insignificant non-elementary alternatives, where thorough observations are required.

2. Method

2.1. Type and Scope of Research

The research on the types of Banjar traditional houses appears descriptive. Data were selected randomly based on available house types in Banjarmasin (North and Central Banjarmasin Sub-district). Also, the choice of location was attributed to the abundantly preferred structures. This study in line with *palimasan baanjung* type described the main roof shape and the house plan as the primary characteristics, while terrace roof dimensions and the supporting pillars occurred as additional features. Apart from the grouping, the field structure obtained were also compared to other units previously in existence. Based on this description, the object of this study was limited to the Banjar traditional house with the characteristics of the *palimasan* traditional house type, which was made of wood, constructed on stilts, and was more than 50 years old. Therefore, the research encompassed data collection, sorting and organizing, comparison, and conclusion.

2.2. Research Object

The research object relates to *palimasan baanjung* in Banjar. However, to ensure suitability between the sample and obtained field data, there is need to compare other houses, both *palimasan* (without *anjung*) and the types with certain similarities. These data were limited to buildings characterized by *palimasan* as well as *palimasan* without *anjung*, and is expected to sufficiently determine the potential units similar to *palimasan* attributes and the conditions of *palimasan baanjung* traditional houses in Banjarmasin.

2.3. Research Process

The relevant information were acquired by observation, interviews, and through available documents. In addition, the research process include examining and describing the generated field objects. Subsequently, the description focused on the aspects differentiating the forms or where large groups tend to distinguish one type from another, based on the shape of main roof and bridge, house plan, as well as terrace ceiling and supporting pillars. These data were then corroborated, using the truth or untruth (about a type) option during interviews, where essential information regarding the house history were submitted by either the occupants or home owners. Meanwhile, documents relating to the structure were also significant in verifying the initial appearance when built or subsequent cumulative modifications.

2.4. Data Analysis

The observation and interview data were categorized thematically, in an effort to emphasize the variations in main roof shape, room and terrace canopies, as well as the Banjar house types. This classification was conducted to also consider the information conveyed by the home owners or occupants. The resulting data were then analyzed in three vital stages, termed description, comparison, and interpretation. First, descriptions were aimed at uncovering various statistical patterns or trends relating to Banjar traditional house typology. Next, comparisons were included, in order to confirm the disparities between one type and another, as observed from several houses with similar characteristics in certain aspects, e.g., the main roof distinguished from other unit attributes. Therefore, both objects tend to differ and were subsequently assigned to separate house types. The interpretation process measured the shape and history, until the attainment of current structure. These three analytical stages formed the basis for drawing conclusions. Furthermore, data sourced from informants in the terms of residential history serves as a mutually reinforcing comparison.

3. Results

The classification of traditional Banjar house types was based on related characteristics and shape, where the main difference between one type and another was due to the pattern of house plan, roof, and other supporting properties, including front pillar placement, and entrance stairs. Furthermore, the results of the four *palimasan baanjung* houses in Banjarmasin are expected to describe the structural plans, roofs, and other vital characteristics. As a comparison, two *palimasan* local structures without *anjung* in the research location were also defined.

3.1. Room-The form of Palimasan Traditional House in Banjarmasin

Table 1: Four *palimasan baanjung* houses and two *palimasan* houses without *anjung* in Banjarmasin

Code	Owner / occupant name	Address	Type	Estimated year
R1	Mrs. Hiek	Pangeran Street	<i>Palimasan baanjung</i> 2	1950 / after independence
R2	Mrs. Mur	Al Mizan Alley, North Kuin	<i>Palimasan baanjung</i> 1	Doc. 1942
R3	Mrs. Muf	North Kuin Street	<i>Palimasan baanjung</i> 2 changed into <i>baanjung</i> 1	No description
R4	Mr. Sar	North Kuin Street	<i>Palimasan baanjung</i> 1	No description
R5	Mr. Thal	West Antasan Kecil Street	<i>Palimasan</i> without <i>anjung</i>	1923, based on the writings of Anno 1923
R6	Mr. Sha	Sungai Jingah Street	<i>Palimasan</i> without <i>anjung</i>	1928, based on the written numbers of 1928

(Source: field data)

These four houses expressed the characteristics of *palimasan* traditional building, but also incorporated a right and left *anjung*. In addition, one house unit was discovered in Pangeran village, while the remaining three were

situated in Kuin Utara, North Banjarmasin Sub-district, Banjarmasin City, South Kalimantan. The residence in Pangeran belongs to Mrs. Hiek on Pangeran Street, unit 4 number 248B, while another is occupied by Mrs. Mur in North Kuin, Al Mizan alley, unit 2 number 21. However, the two houses also on North Kuin, termed unit 01 number 246, and unit 14 are owned by Mrs. Muf and Mr. Sar, respectively. As a comparison, two occurrence of *palimasan* type without *anjung* were also described, including the units belonging to Mr. Thal on West Antasan Kecil street, Central Banjarmasin Sub-district and Mr. Sha on Sungai Jingah street, North Banjarmasin Sub-district (Table 1).

The six *palimasan* houses extend from front to back, while four with *anjung* are owned by Mrs. Hiek, Mrs. Mur, Mrs. Muf, and Mr. Sar. In addition, the backward extension plan consists of *penampik* (place to receive guests), *palidangan* (family room), and *padapuran* (kitchen). Meanwhile, the stretched room stretching is referred as the right and left *anjung*. However, between one room and another, a particular divider serves as a barrier in the form of a board door, but others were without a separator. Also, between *penampik* and *palidangan*, a board separator with a door was observed, although the boundary between *palidangan* and *padapuran* were without doors, but a narrow entrance to connect the back side of the *anjung* wall protrusion. The room without separator describes a *palidangan* with *anjung*, either on the right or left. Currently, the number of *anjung* in each house is not equivalent, as there are units with two instances, but few only has one. Figures 1 and 2 show the object with the two *anjung* belong to Mrs. Hiek and Mrs. Muf, respectively. The term Banjar traditional houses with two *anjung* is commonly obtained in the field and also in literatures, e.g books and journals, but becomes rare with only one *anjung*. Based on information from house owners or occupants, the existence of a traditional Banjar house with only one *anjung* was motivated by certain events with individual variations. Presently, the properties of Mrs. Mur and Mr. Sar only contain one *anjung* at the left and right, respectively.



Figure 1: *Palimasan baanjung* house from Mrs. Muf **Figure 2:** *Palimasan baanjung* house from Mrs. Hiek

Mrs. Mur has only one *anjung* due to cutting, as observed from the family record. This document was issued in

1942 by the Dutch colonial government in Banjarmasin in response to a request for permission by Mr. Atim (Mrs. Mur's grandfather) to restructure the house. However, compared to modern conditions, this document tends to appear as a building permit (IMB), but the similarity traced to the contents of the letter describing tasks to be done, results obtained, and possible dimensions after renovation. Apart from verbal descriptions, the paper (Figure 3) was also equipped with images of the house plans before and after modifications (Figure 4). In the letter, the redesigning was performed by cutting the right *anjung*, therefore, the walls became straight from the cross-section to the *palidangan* and then to *padapuran*.

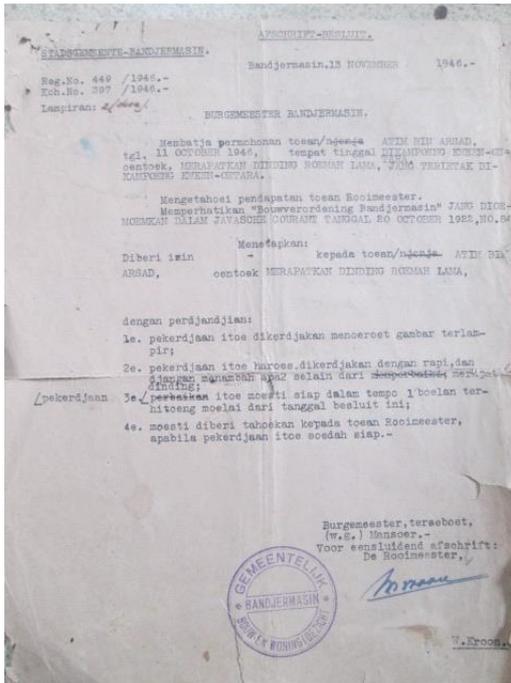


Figure 3: Permission to change houses

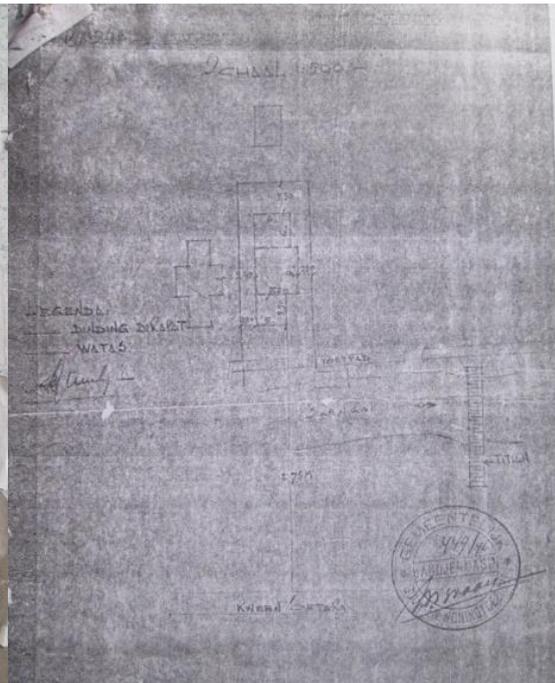


Figure 4: Plans of after and before changes

Mr. Sar's also has only one right *anjung*, due to certain alterations and according to him, the original house owner, his grandfather, sold part of the plot on the left side. Subsequently, the buyer wanted to resize the property, but the necessary space requires the removal of the boundary line, which includes the land on the surface, where half of the left *anjung* of his house was built. As the pressure for money became intensified, his grandfather, unfortunately, had to trade the property, followed by immediate dismantling of the left *anjung*. Therefore, the present shape of Mr. Sar's house only shows one right *anjung*. Meanwhile, the two *palimasan* houses without an *anjung* contain a floor plan extending from front to back. The current spaces include *penampik*, *palidangan*, and *padapuran*. Also, the variation between the space and house is the *palimasan*, located in *padapuran*, especially in Mr. Thal's house. This section usually refers to only a single room used for kitchen, but was partitioned in the case of Mr. Thal, to accommodate the bedroom.

3.2. The Roofs of Four Palimasan Baanjung Traditional Houses in Banjarmasin

The familiar *palimasan* type of Banjar traditional house is characterized by a roof extending in the form of a saddle, with a pyramid shape at both ends. This structure covers the front (*penampik*), middle (*palidangan*), and

rear (*padapuran*) spaces, while the pyramid-shaped roof is located at the front end, partially above and at the rear end of the *penampik* room, and also beyond certain section of the *padapuran* space. Field reports showed *palimasan baanjung* house of Mr. Sar (Figure 5), Mrs. Muf, Mrs. Mur, and Mrs. Hiek. However, of the four houses, the main roof of Mrs. Mur's demonstrate a variant in the form of an upright triangular roof (Figure 6). Principally, the Banjar traditional house with the main roof in pyramid shape is only present in the familiar *palimasan*, *balai bini*, *tadah alas*, and in new findings in the form of *palimasan*-characterized houses, with right and left *anjung*. Furthermore, the roof pattern on these four types varies individually, and the difference lies in either the presence or absence of the *anjung*, the roof design at the *anjung*, terrace canopy style or the courtyard, entrance stairs, and the pillars.



Figure 5: *Palimasan baanjung* roof, Mr. Sar's house **Figure 6:** A variant of the upright triangle shape on the main roof of Mrs. Mur's house

These four sample houses with similar characteristics of a *palimasan*, but include *anjung*, are compared with other types earlier mentioned, particularly with pyramid roof. In the first category, the *palimasan* property (without *anjung*), belongs to Mr. Thal and Mr. Sha, with equivalent roofs in the form of a saddle extending from front to back, and at both ends, showed a pyramid shape. Also, the difference with the *palimasan* type is the presence of a less upright triangular ceiling on the pyramid cover at the front end, denoting the variations emerged in the early 20th century. Apart from the main roof, the field findings also showed the existence of other ceilings with defining characteristics. The roof was placed on the *anjung* and the court (front porch), while the house with main pyramid-shaped roof and an *anjung*, was described as *balai bini* and *tadah alas*. Also, the *anjung* roof at *balai bini* appeared in the form of a banana sheet, sloped from the longitudinal side of the gable. Meanwhile, in *tadah alas*, a pyramid design was observed. However, the type of *tadah alas* varied from new findings, assumed to be *palimasan baanjung*, and is due to two pyramid forms located in front of the main roof, but absence in other types. These dissimilarities between house types are determined based on the rooms and roof structures.

3.3. Other Characteristics That Strengthens the *Palimasan* Traditional House

Another supportive characteristic of this type was only shown in the familiar *palimasan* traditional house and the new form of *palimasan*, used as a comparison as other units were clearly separate. Therefore, the

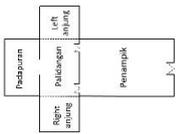
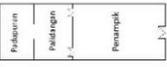
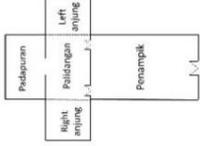
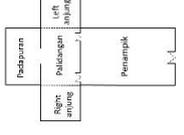
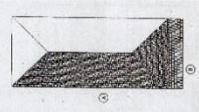
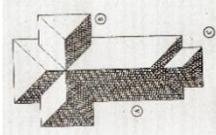
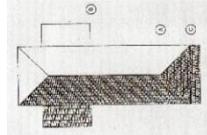
comparison only in the two structures tend to ensure the differences or similarities were obtained. The familiar *palimasan* applied four pillars to support the terrace roof, and were installed at equal distances, particularly two at the right and left ends, while the other two were also allocated at similar intervals. This placement pattern matched the arrangement of Mr. Thal and Mr. Sha residences. The terrace roof shapes in both the familiar *palimasan* traditional house and the new unit were also equal, including the slopes towards the front. Another distinctive characteristic was also observed on the steps/stairs in the front terrace, where the staircases in the *palimasan* were positioned in the middle, and extends upwards without turning. This terrace trends were also present in Mr. Thal and Mr. Sha properties. Meanwhile, new types were developed, including buildings with straight stairs on the edge, side turning, and a few without stairs. In addition, the house with straight treads is owned by Mr. Sar, while the straight stairs and turning were spotted at Mrs. Muf's residence. Moreover, the units without stairs belong to Mrs. Mur and Mrs. Hiek. Based on the former handrails on the stairs, no pillar on the terrace exists. However, on the left side, in front of the house entrance, a board serves in place of the treads, but without a guard rail. This appears to be a ladder going up to Mrs. Mur's house. However, in Mrs. Hiek's unit, there is a courtyard lower than the terrace floor, where both occurred in the form of steps leading up to the house.

4. Discussion

This paper showed the existence of Banjar traditional house with *palimasan* type separate from *palimasan* with *anjung*, after series of descriptions, comparison, and interpretation activities. In addition, the description focused on the structures with similar characteristics and shape to *palimasan baanjung*, including *balai bini*, *tadah alas*, and *palimasan*. However, *balai bini* and *tadah alas* extended from front to back, with a middle space to the right and left *anjung*. In an elongated plan, three rooms are provided, termed *penampik* (living room), *palidangan* (family room), and *padapuran* (kitchen), at the front, middle, and back, respectively. This plan described the basic form of Banjar house, and is based on the placement of spaces and corresponding functions [21]. A complete and efficient building [22] requires a living room, family room, and kitchen. Conversely, with only an *anjung* space (a place to rest/sleep) and a *palidangan* (a family room), then the family and social functions are not well represented, as no kitchen or living room exists. The demand for these spaces in the basic design was also evidenced by the roof shape. Meanwhile, in *anjung*, the roof connection with other units appeared extensive, including the pyramid attachment or continuous slope on the *pisang sesikat* roof from the main canopy. In the central and additional plans, spaces are provided, where the dividers between rooms are firmly established, although in certain cases, no dividers exist. Also, *penampik* and *palidangan* are bounded by a board wall, with a door. Meanwhile, between *palidangan* and *padapuran*, no dividing layer was present, but showed a narrow entrance. On the right and left sides of the *palidangan*, spaces were visible, otherwise called the right and left *anjung*, but with no dividers. These rooms are only distinguished by the floor height, where the *palidangan* level occur lower than *anjung*. The main roof of *balai bini* and *tadah alas* is saddle-shaped and is mounted on both ends to form a pyramid, although the difference lies in the *anjung* roof. Also, the *balai bini* type has an *anjung* roof in the shape of a *pisang sesikat*, with a slope, and continuous gradient upwards, while the terrace leaned towards the front, with the base beneath the pyramid-shaped eaves. Furthermore, four pillars were installed below the terrace covering, with one on both the right and left corners. The other two pillars were positioned at the edge of the entrance stairs, each on the right and left. In this house type, the pyramid-shaped

terrace dome is supported by barely two pillars. The *palimasan* house consists of a plan stretching from front to back, and also a *penampik*, *palidangan*, and *padapuran* room. In addition, the roof occur in the form of a saddle with a pyramid at both ends. Moreover, the terrace roof is sloped, with the base below the eaves, but at the end of the main roof is the pyramid, supported by four pillars placed similarly to *balai bini*. The plan, main roof, as well as the terrace and supporting pillars, are exactly comparable as the new traditional house, termed *palimasan baanjung*. However, the only difference is the existence of the right and left *anjung* next to the *palidangan*. The *anjung* roof is also in the shape of a pyramid equivalent to *tadah alas*. Based on the description above, certain similarities and differences between the *palimasan baanjung* and other types of traditional houses were observed. These were revealed in the plan, main roof, *anjung* roof, terrace ceiling, and supporting pillars, as well as in stairs. Table 2 represents these variations and similarities.

Table 2: Similarities and differences in the shape of the Banjar *palimasan baanjung* traditional house with other types

Object\ House type	<i>Palimasan baanjung</i>	<i>Palimasan</i>	<i>Tadah alas</i>	<i>Balai bini</i>
Plan				
Main Roof	Similar to <i>palimasan</i> (A) and <i>balai bini</i> (A). A certain number obtained a minor vertical triangular roof on the front pyramid.	 Focus A	 Focus A	 Focus A
<i>Anjung</i> roof	Similar to <i>tadah alas</i> (B)	-	See B	See B
Terrace roof	Equivalent to <i>palimasan</i> (B) and <i>balai bini</i> (C)	See B	See C	See C
Terrace pillars	4 pillars	4 pillars	2 pillars	4 pillars
Stairs	-left side, a road from the front -left side, the road leading the house to the right, turn right until the terrace -without stairs	Middle, from the right and the left	Middle, from the front	Middle, from the front

(Source: [1], accompanied by processing by the author and field data)

Table 2 above shows the similarities and differences between *palimasan baanjung* and other types of Banjar traditional houses. Also, the comparison lies in certain parts, where on the house plan and main roof, *tadah alas* and *balai bini* exhibited corresponding characteristics. The *anjung* roof was consistent with *tadah alas*, while the terrace cover, supporting pillars, and the stairs were identical to *palimasan* and *balai bini* house. However, stairs were present in *palimasan baanjung*, without any connection to other house types. Furthermore, two

palimasan baanjung houses contain separate stairs. Subsequently, one was placed on the left side leading upwards from the front, while the other in similar location, was not directed towards the house, but occurred on the right side of the terrace. In stating the similarities between the *palimasan baanjung* and other units, certain variations also occurred. The table above revealed the Banjar traditional house in *palimasan baanjung* is based on object observations and the comparison with other entities. Therefore, the discovery of *palimasan baanjung* house has never been mentioned by any previous research, and the shape was known to differ from all existing types. However, to confirm the results varied from earlier studies, there is need to compare the current house types, both in terms of the house plans, roofs, and other features. The disparities reflecting strong indications of *palimasan baanjung* is an obvious prove of occurrence. Also, not all house patterns are uniform, although minor variations were encountered. However, with close attention to the main concept used to distinguish one type from another, the *palimasan baanjung* type appears distinct from other units. The existence of lesser modifications was unable to refute these claims. Minor differences are usually observed in the pyramid roof at the front in the form of a small upright triangular roof, also present in *palimasan baanjung* house similar to Mrs. Mur's residence. The results showed the discovery of new *palimasan baanjung* received insignificant attention. Details and variations were indicated between one type and another, and were used to describe the object in the presence of characterizing elements. This method has resulted in various field outcomes regarding the shape of the local house. However, after data collection, the sorting method, characterized by prioritizing the closeness of the previously known features, becomes a major concern. This is due to certain attributes indicating the unit was part of the traditional house. The proximity of the features provided a direction to the house type being investigated. Consequently, there were other qualities not previously mentioned, after the main principles determining the house types were evaluated. Therefore, the new finding is one recognized variant, or the old type, e.g *palimasan*, with two categories, termed *palimasan* (without *anjung*) and *palimasan baanjung*. The research on Banjar traditional houses showed the existence of eleven types, with individual variances. These distinctions between each type is impossible to refute, and therefore, is expected to test the types with new field results. However, the study is conducted at this point, to differentiate current findings from previous reports. Furthermore, the paper showed the house shape, different from the existing structures, is true and possible to prove. Also, by using the main indicators, the roof structure, inner rooms, terrace pillars and roof, as well as the classification of new findings revealed clear dissimilarities. The roof shape of Banjar traditional house type *palimasan baanjung* determines the difference between one type and another, where the main cover was similar to *palimasan* without *anjung*, *balai bini*, and *tadah alas*. This difference lies in the presence or absence of a bridge, but as roof shape in *balai bini* type. In the hall type, the pavilion ceiling is in the appearance of a brush banana, and as pyramid in *palimasan baanjung*. However, in comparison with *tadah alas*, certain equivalence were observed, both on the main roof and the bridge, including the use of pyramid-shaped dome. The variation between the two are based on the terrace roof, where the pedestal type obtained a pyramid-shaped roof. Moreover, *palimasan baanjung* has a terrace with a sloping roof beneath the main roof area, as observed in the houses of Mrs. Hiek, Mr. Sar, and Mrs. Muf. Meanwhile, field reports showed a slightly different *palimasan* type on the main roof in Mrs. Mur's house, where the pavilion ceiling was pyramid-shaped, and currently, there is only one left, due to a deliberate cut in 1946. Also, the main roof also in the form of a pyramid and at the end, was attached to a small vertical triangle at the middle, as observed in Mr. Thal's house. The results showed a new type of Banjar traditional house, termed *palimasan* subtype, otherwise called *palimasan baanjung*. This

development was as a result of several similarities and slight variations in *palimasan*. In addition, the equation lies in the basic form of house plan, main roof shape, terrace roof pattern, and supporting pillars. These were also similar in three aspects to the *tadah alas*, including the complete house plan, main roof structure, and the bridge. The only difference was the terrace roof and the supporting posts. However, in this case, the reason for classification into the *palimasan* subtype, is the name *palimasan*, used by Syamsiar Seman and Irhamna to refer to the house type, as a result of the roof shape [1]. Meanwhile, the pedestal class was due to the existence of a unique roof terrace not owned by other units. Moreover, the terrace cover on the pedestal house was closely attached to the main roof, while the *palimasan* terrace was not directly placed, but was beneath the main roof and also fixed to the house wall. Also, the roofs of the pavilion type *tadah alas* and *palimasan baanjung* exhibited corresponding shape and placement, e.g pyramid. Furthermore, as *palimasan* type is currently been mentioned, the existence of *palimasan baanjung* is a subtype of the *palimasan* residence. This traditional house typing was generated from data on traditional houses in the Banjarmasin City, even though it is known that the object is a cultural product of the Banjar people whose their distribution reaches the entire the Province of South Kalimantan. Although derived from limited data, the results of the grouping need to be immediately included in the inventory of traditional houses, including the *palimasan* type, and the *palimasan baanjung* subtype. Also, the record is necessary to locate the cultural richness and knowledge as well as architectural developments [23], particularly in relation to Banjar traditional house. These significant features are to be documented and well preserved. Inventory is the first step for conservation, both in the form of material objects and values. Preservation is fundamental to prove a certain object, e.g, the traditional Banjar house with subtype *palimasan baanjung*, is confirmed valid, due to a material evidence. Based on this substantial object, studies undertaken and values applied become very relevant to the current situation [24]. Therefore, at this point, it is also an effort to preserve the values in these entities. Furthermore, the cultural wealth and architectural knowledge associated with traditional houses are one of the most valuable custom resources. Various types of Banjar houses are considered to demonstrate high cultural values and architectural knowledge by becoming one of the identities of the community [25], and also knowledge about architecture is related to community wisdom [26] in the daily life, especially in swamp areas.

5. Conclusion

The *palimasan* type without *anjung* is not the only Banjar traditional house, as another group with a right and left *anjung* also exists. This development, in contrast to previous reports, confirmed the various forms of the *palimasan* structure. The research locus and the persistence of paying attention to field statistics is due to a limited data access. Traditional houses with several shapes from the standard received minor considerations, and therefore, are not enriched with the types and variations. Inadequate data tend to significant influence the house pattern obtained with less variation, resulting in the abandonment of certain residences and less accommodated homes. The concept of persistence and variant observation of field findings in this study ensured the possibility of acquiring several shapes to the subtypes. This does not only pave way for the discovery of new subtypes, but also shows the development of traditional house designs when viewed from the period of origin or construction. However, the invention of a new type is not separated from diligence and observations in the field by continuously recording and examining objects with certain elements indicating the traces on Banjar buildings. This realization was also accelerated by creating opportunities for the development of various house forms, due

to an earlier period, and is assumed to reflect several influences on appearance. The method, therefore, contributed significantly to the discovery of a new type of Banjar traditional house.

6. Recommendation

This study is limited to a research locus in the Banjarmasin city and has never been comprehended in the Banjar community, or across the South Kalimantan province. The existence of the Banjar community in all specified regions is very important to describe the condition and occurrence of traditional houses with the *palimasan baanjung* subtype. However, the process showed the tendency to obtain a complete object description and field existence. Therefore, further investigation is recommended, including a broader research locus, covering the entire South Kalimantan province. Under this consideration, a more comprehensive depiction of the state and the existence of Banjar traditional house of *palimasan baanjung* subtype is possible. Furthermore, with the assurance of this provision, the designation of the subtype is not a coincidence, but known to the entire Banjar community in South Kalimantan province.

Acknowledgment

The authors are grateful to the lecturers and friends in the Doctoral Program at Lambung Mangkurat University, colleagues at the South Kalimantan Archeology Center, and the community at the research location, for the immense support and assistance during this research.

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