

Interior Elements Influenced by Dutch Culture: Insights from the Keuken Van Elsje Restaurant, Bandung City, Indonesia

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Abstract

Keuken Van Elsje is one of the heritage buildings in Bandung that has been selected as a Dutch cultural heritage in Indonesia. Established in 1920, it was initially a residence that was later redesigned into a restaurant. The owners of this restaurant, Opa and Oma Elsje, offer various authentic dishes from the Netherlands, Indonesia, and the Western world. Due to the limited awareness among the public regarding the importance of cultural heritage, many historical building sites have vanished, necessitating a fresh perspective to view a structure through its architectural and interior elements and culture. In this context, this study examines the aesthetic and cultural values and present a new perspective on how to perceive the value and history of Indische buildings through interior elements.

The research employed a descriptive research approach, within a case study: the Keuken Van Elsje is the case study. It engaged observations, interviews, and documentation for data collection. Interviews were held with the restaurant owners and managers as well as the visitors to the place.

The findings indicate that the cultural value of Keuken Van Elsje is conveyed through room layout, architectural forms, and the use of furniture that embodies Dutch culture. Aesthetic value is showcased through the use of materials, colors, lighting elements, and even the placement of decorations applied to evoke memories of Dutch cultural heritage. This research contributes to the preservation of Indische buildings in Indonesia, characterized by unique traits that constitute a value worth being maintained as part of the heritage of the community.

Keywords: Cultural Heritage, Aesthetic Value, Cultural Values, Indische Culture, Dutch Culture.

Introduction

"Indonesia is a multicultural country with a diverse array of cultures, ethnicities, and arts influenced by the history of colonial rule from countries such as the Netherlands, England, and Japan. Prior to its independence in 1945, the Dutch colonial period had a significant impact due to its three-century duration, allowing local cultures to intertwine with Western influences. During the Dutch colonial era, Bandung inadvertently became a

center of rebellion when the ruler of Tatar Ukur, Wangsanata (Dipati Ukur), engaged in an assault on the VOC fortress in Batavia. Consequently, the Dutch authorities initiated development in the city of Bandung, led by Daendels from 1808 to 1811.

"Zorg, dat als ik terug komhier een stad is gebouwd!..."
(Ensure that when I return, a city has been built here!...)"

Victor Ido, 1935

"The effort to blend Dutch architecture with Indonesian elements began in the 18th century. Due to the high cost of maintaining Dutch-style buildings, the Dutch were compelled to adopt native architectural styles and implement a modernist approach in the Dutch East Indies. In this connection, Hardjasaputra (2003) offers a new perspective by highlighting the role of the Dutch government, the European middle class, and the indigenous population in Bandung in developing architecture that amalgamates three distinct cultural elements in the city. Moreover, Purnomo, a writer from the Matrasain media outlet, wrote an article in 2017 stating that Dutch East Indies architecture represents the acculturation of Dutch and Indonesian cultures.

"The influence of cultural amalgamation brought by the Dutch people in the architecture of buildings and urban forms in Indonesia represents a style and architectural concept that was evolving in the European continent during that era..."

Purnomo, 2017

The statement depicts the fusion of Dutch and Indonesian cultures represented, among others, by the Keuken Van Elsje restaurant in Bandung City (Fig. 1). Keuken Van Elsje is one of the old Dutch-style buildings from the 19th century, which stands as a historic cultural heritage structure in Indische Architecture, which is shown from a more modern Indische building. Originally a private residence owned by Opa and Oma Elsje, Keuken Van Elsje was later redesigned into a restaurant with an interior design that embodies Dutch culture. Here, various aesthetic elements have been applied to the interior spaces to recreate an ambiance reminiscent of an authentic Dutch home. Understanding the meaning behind these interior elements is crucial in gaining insight into the history of Dutch culture. Through this approach, the value of historical buildings can be accurately conveyed, fostering visitor interest and preserving the significance of these structures.



Fig 1: Keuken Van Elsje Building
Source: Author, 2023

Why was the Keuken Van Elsje building chosen as the research object? It was because this residential building has a strong implementation of Dutch culture in terms of architecture to interior design and has historical values that can represent the historic Indische-Architecture in Bandung from the Modern Colonial Architecture period (1915-1940). According to Handinoto (2012), the Colonial architectural style in Indonesia developed into three classifications: the Indische Empire style (18th-19th century),

Transitional Architecture (1890-1915), and Modern Colonial Architecture (1915-1940). The characteristics involve utilizing flat rooftops made of concrete, adopting horizontal facades, transitioning to cast iron, integrating a considerable quantity of glass, predominantly favoring the color white, using walls primarily for concealment, and incorporating generous amounts of glass, particularly in the windows (Handinoto, 2008). Changes in people's views and perspectives on cultural heritage are increasingly fading and require a new perspective in understanding the historical value contained therein. As time goes by, the existence of historic buildings in Bandung begins to disappear due to age and neglect, thus losing the value of its colonial glory (Pratiwi, 2022).

Dutch historical buildings have attracted the attention of researchers from various circles, especially in terms of their architecture, but there is a lack of detailed discussion of their interiors. Samsudi (2020) points out that Dutch architects gave Dutch East Indies architecture a distinctive look by using traditional Indonesian architecture as a source. The problems in preserving Dutch East Indies buildings are very diverse, including a high level of alteration in historic buildings (Arahman et al., 2018).

Fauzia (2021) states that the visual character of a building can be seen as a whole or through the architectural elements it has. A lifestyle that combines Dutch elements with local life is called Indisch culture. One manifestation of Indisch culture is in the form of architecture or building forms (Firdaus, 2017). Colonial architecture is the result of combining Western architecture with elements of Eastern culture in the archipelago before the independence period. During the Dutch colonial period, it changed the indigenous architectural styles that settled in Indonesia (Fadhillah, 2023). As can be seen, the focus is more on architecture than the interior. In this context, this research focuses on assessing the significance of the influence of interior elements on historic Dutch buildings to maintain values and culture.

As Bandung rapidly develops, the presence of historical buildings in this area is fading due to aging and lack of maintenance, causing them to lose their former glory from their heyday (Pratiwi, 2022). It is said that Dutch buildings were experiencing an identity crisis, increasing the potential for loss of historic buildings. In this context, this research aims to provide insight into the public about Indische Architecture and ascertain the aesthetic and cultural values of the Netherlands in terms of the interior of the Keuken Van Elsje restaurant. The research therefore poses the following questions.

1. Can interior design elements such as lighting, ventilation, material, color, furniture, and decoration influence historic buildings so that they can add value to Keuken Van Elsje building?
2. Does the Keuken Van Elsje restaurant display the Indische cultural style from its exterior and interior?

Theoretical Framework

Characteristics of Indische Houses

The Indische style refers to an architectural style influenced by the Dutch colonial era in the Dutch East Indies, which is now part of Indonesia. This style reflects European influences on the design and architecture of residential buildings in that colonial period. In a house, it is not just about showcasing the beauty of the structure; everything related to security and comfort must also be fulfilled.

Architecture speaks about various aspects of beauty, comfort, and building construction (Tutuko 2003). According to Wardani (2009), colonial style was a popular design trend from 1624-1820 in the Netherlands. Characteristics of the Indische Style include the use of spacious verandas, multi-tiered steeply-pitched roofs, and the use of materials such as wood and bricks. This style often combines European elements with local adaptations, showcasing a fusion of traditional Indonesian architecture elements with Dutch colonial architecture (Wihardyanto, 2020). The blending of these elements was due to the adjustment to differing climates between

European countries and Indonesia, as well as the limited availability of materials, which led to modifications that suited their environment. According to Sumalyo (1995), Dutch culture not only influenced Indonesian society but also the mindset of Dutch architects when applying local or traditional concepts to their designs.

Zoning Plan

In the Indische architectural approach, space organization is a common practice, featuring a spacious, often open veranda that creates open areas encircling the house. Indonesian tropical climate has influenced the spaces, not only the form of internal spaces but also involves outside space as well as spaces between outer spaces and inner spaces to encourage airflow, fosters social activities, and facilitate air circulation (Kirana et al., 2023). The zoning technique employs foldable doors to separate spaces, allowing for both light and airflow, ensuring each area serves a distinct purpose. Since their original construction, residential functions rooted in the colonial era remain prominent today, primarily functioning as houses. Within the Indische style, communal areas encompass semi-public and public spaces like the living room, family area, and dining space (Fig. 2). Although these rooms might not exist universally in every residence, their role as social hubs persists in most houses (Tarore, 2016).

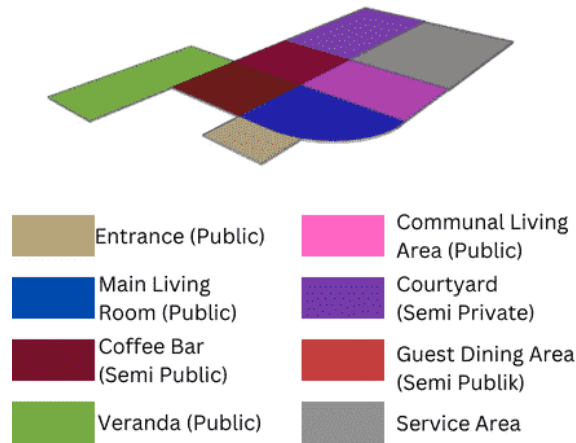


Fig 2: Zoning Keuken Van Elsje
Source: Author, 2023

Floor Element

The utilization of flooring materials like tiles/ceramics, wood, and natural stone stands out as a distinctive feature in the Indische architectural style, evoking a warm and traditional ambiance. Floors with geometric motifs made of clay (called Encaustic Floors) are commonly found in Indische Architecture-style buildings (Sarjiyanto, 2017). The incorporation of ceramic and tile flooring aims to absorb heat within the rooms, ensuring a cooler atmosphere (Fig. 3).



Fig 3: Floor Indische Material
Source: Sarjiyanto, 2017

Wall Element

The Indische architectural style often creates an intriguing fusion of European architectural elements with local influences, resulting in a distinctive and striking aesthetic. According to Jessup (), walls are often plastered and painted white, and thick walls are implemented to prevent direct heat from entering the building (Fig. 4). The addition of hanging decorations like paintings and decorative plates, along with pendant lights, candle holders, and wall lamps, serves as focal points, adding extra value to these spaces.



Fig 4: Indische Wall Material
Source: Sukarno, 2014

Ceiling Element

The high ceilings are an influence of Dutch colonial architecture in Indonesia, representing an effort in building design to adapt to the wet tropical climate (Fig. 5). This adaptation includes using local materials like wood that are more resistant to the tropical climate. The high ceilings prove to be beneficial for air circulation, allowing hot air in the room to rise upwards, while cooler air descends and remains near the floor surface. Colonial architecture is characterized by flat surfaces, flat roofs adorned with geometric ornamentation (Prasetio, 2016).



Fig 5: Indische Ceiling Material
Source: Aathiroh, 2022

Window/ Opening Element

The windows or openings in the Indische style reflect the adaptation between the need for good airflow in tropical climates and the distinct aesthetics of Dutch colonial architectural style. According to Krier (1988), supporting architectural elements of facades, such as window types, can be classified into one or a combination of several basic types, especially in relation to managing airflow. Windows are categorized into four types: Rotating type (horizontal and vertical), Hanging type (side-hung, top-hung, bottom-hung), Folding type, and Sliding type (vertical and horizontal). Characteristics of windows or openings in the Indische architectural style include large windows with wooden frames:

Windows in the Indische style often have substantial dimensions with distinctive wooden frames (see figure 6). These wooden frames frequently showcase artistic details or captivating ornaments.



Fig 6: Indische Window and Fascade
Source: Purnomo et al., 2017

Lighting Elements

The lighting style of Indische is often characterized by a warm and gentle ambiance. Its tendency leans towards using lamps that emit soft light, creating a serene and comfortable atmosphere. This lighting frequently employs classic or traditional designs that produce beautiful glows, dispersing light evenly to establish a warm and inviting ambiance (Fig. 7). Moreover, Indische lighting may involve the use of candles or lanterns to create a romantic and tranquil setting. Architects and experts in historical culture also prioritize the lighting aspect. Thoughtfully designed external lighting can breathe life into landmarks, expanding their space. It's an architectural extension that elevates the vista quality, refining the form, color, and shape of the structure (Farrell, 2007).



Fig 7: Indische Chandelier and Table Lamp
Source: Wardani., & Isada, 2009

Furniture

Furniture following the Indische style usually has unique qualities that mirror a traditional and ethnic atmosphere, frequently exhibiting artistic elements. It commonly utilizes teak wood, often finished in shades of brown or dark brown, highlighting the natural grain or texture of wood, referred to as Dutch furniture (Gunawan, 2018). Furniture in the Indische style often features warm colors such as brown, brick red, gold, or other earthy tones.

The combination of all these distinctive features creates an aesthetic rich in cultural heritage, offering a warm and captivating impression to spaces adorned in the Indische style (Fig. 8).



Fig 8: Indische Chair
Source: Gunawan, 2018

Decoration Element

The application of interior decoration is one of the cultural practices in European societies used to showcase an individual's ownership. By arranging decorations within the interior, it carries significance that narrates a tale to the guests.

"The adornment within a structure isn't merely for aesthetics but can also serve as an identifier of the building..."

Juin, 2021

Furthermore, Indische-style decoration reflects cultural heritage and showcases the distinctive cultural richness of their personal culture (Fig. 9). In fact, Indische decoration can serve as a symbol of identity, both personal and cultural, indicating aesthetic preferences and appreciation for cultural heritage. Each decoration in the Indische style often carries a specific story or meaning, adding depth and dimension to a space, inviting visitors to engage in a meaningful visual experience.



Fig 9: Indische Window and Fascade
Source: Prasetio, 2016

Research Method

This research employs a qualitative approach which is a research approach that focuses on the exploration of natural objects, with the researcher as the main tool. Data collection is carried out using various techniques, data analysis is deductive, and qualitative research focuses more on meaning than generalization (Sugiyono, 2007:1). In this research a case study is examined and Keuken Van Elsje restaurant is the case study. It employs cultural studies theory which is carried out using descriptions of Dutch colonial objects/buildings and analyzing cultural styles and characters (Purnomo, 2017). The focus of this research is the interior elements of the Keuken Van Elsje building.

The location of the case study is Jl. Buton No. 11, Kb. Banana, District. Sumur Bandung, Bandung City, West Java 40112. To answer the questions posed, the research employs direct observations to observe existing conditions. They are recorded in the form of photo images and video documentation. The case study was carried out on October 11 2023. On this occasion the researcher obtained visual data through photo and video documentation. The interior element value approach, literature study, and collection of related scientific journals were also added to provide concrete discussion. The area studied is the Keuken Van Elsje building area, starting from Jalan Buton (A) which is in front of and next to the Keuken building; On the back side there is Jalan Kartini (B) which is the main road (see figure 10).

The research process includes direct observation to identify environmental conditions, exterior design, interior elements including: decoration, lighting and furniture. According to Ching (2008), architectural orders are created when the organization of their parts reveals relationships to one another and to the overall structure.

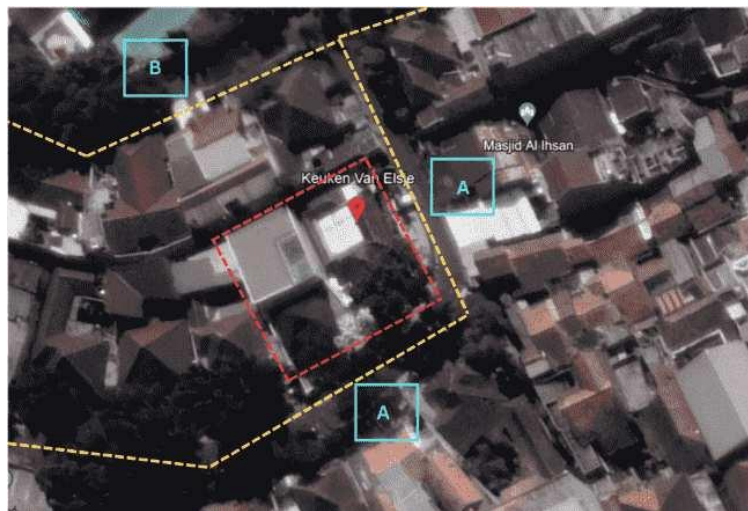


Fig 10: Layout of the Keuken Van Elsje Building
Source: Author, 2023

At the same time, the research employs interviews as data collection method. The owner and original descendant of the restaurant Keuken Van Elsje restaurant, was interviewed to obtain non-physical data regarding history and activities.

Findings and Discussion

a. Keuken Van Elsje Restaurant as Indische Architecture

Keuken Van Elsje comes from Dutch from the words 'Keuken' which means Kitchen and 'Van Elsje' which means From Oma Elsje so that when combined in Indonesian it means Kitchen from Oma Elsje. In 2022, the Keuken Van Elsje restaurant was awarded as one of the cultural heritage sites of the city of Bandung as Indische Architecture. The term "Indis" originates from the Dutch phrase "Nederlandsch Indie" or the Dutch East Indies, denoting a colony situated across the Dutch Ocean. This region encompasses an island colony referred to as "Nerlandsch Oost Indie (Sukawi, 2021). The concept of "Indische architecture" emerged in opposition to the world view of Tropical Dutch architecture which was dominated by Eurocentric (centered on the European continent). This brief architectural trend, which began 1920s or 1930s, was deliberately created by a unique group of architects who had the same goals as the contemporary Dutch intellectual movement which put forward the concept of "Indian civilization" (Maheswari, 2023).

The Keuken Van Elsje building was renovated by Oma Elsje's family and opened in 2016 as a desire to preserve Dutch culture through architectural design, interior, and even the

type of food served. The style and design of the building that is the object of research is analyzed through observing the floor plan, appearance and use of building materials.

The interview with the 5th generation owner, revealed that "only around 10% of the renovated building underwent updates such as changing floor materials in several rooms and re-upholstery on some furniture and for the concept and theme, namely giving a Homie feel to the building without changing it. the original building" (Kevin Christian, interview November 9, 2023). The application of colors, floor patterns, decorations and lighting implements Dutch culture in creating a comfortable and welcoming atmosphere. The use of Dutch teak wood material dominates all interior elements from doors, windows, cupboards, dining tables and Khongliong.



Fig 11: Documentation of Building Facade

Source: Author, 2023



Fig 12: Documentation of the Building Facade 2

Source: Author, 2023

The character of Indhische Architecture design can be studied through the exterior of the building in terms of the shape of the roof, exterior walls, doors and windows and in terms of the interior. From the observations it can be concluded that the Keuken Van Elsje building is categorized as a modern colonial architectural style (1915-1940) from the use of a shield roof and a shape that follows the function of the room so that it is not symmetrical (Fig. 11). Use of natural stone and concrete materials shows the modernity of buildings in the 20th century. The colonial architectural style has differences between original Dutch buildings and buildings on the island of Java because it pays close attention to the humid tropical climate in Java.


The Keuken Van Elsje building mostly uses traditional elements which can be said to be a form of adaptation to local culture. Therefore, it can be seen that there is an influence of




colonial Indische culture in the Keuken Van Elsje restaurant which mixes two cultures, namely the Dutch colonial style and the Javanese cultural style. The Dutch and Javanese culture mixture is known as Indische or Indische culture (Sukawi, 2021). A moment when researcher was in front of the Keuken Van Elsje building, I realized that the building was a Dutch colonial legacy from the shape of the building, materials and design on the exterior facade of the restaurant. The uniqueness of Indische buildings is felt when there is a unity between the vegetation and the building as if they complement each other.




b. The Influence of Dutch Culture on the Interior Elements of Keuken Van Elsje Restaurant

Apart from the exterior of the building, the Indische character is also shown through the use of interior elements, namely the application of lighting, ventilation, placement of furniture, use of wall, floor and ceiling materials. with the following description:

Table 1: Table of Interior Elements (Lighting)
Source: Author, 2023

No	Interior Element	Room	Documentation	Information
1	Lighting	Guest Dining Room	<p>Chandeliers in Communal Spaces</p>  <p>Pendant Light</p>	<p>Lighting Type</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Pendant Light -Downlight -Natural lighting from window openings -Chandeliers in communal spaces <p>The overall room temperature is around 3000-4500K to give a 'Homie' impression</p>

<p>2</p>	<p>Lighting</p>	<p>Communal Guest Room</p>	 <p>Fireplace</p>  <p>A Table Lamp</p>	<p>The lighting used includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Table Lamp as secondary light -Down light as main lighting -Light from the living room fireplace as an aesthetic element of the room as an implementation of Dutch culture
<p>3</p>	<p>Lighting</p>	<p>Visitor Dining Room</p>	 <p>Wall Lamp from metal material</p>	<p>The lighting in the courtyard room during the day is in the form of sunlight, from afternoon to evening it is used</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Wall lamp with iron material -Downlights around the room <p>The entire room uses a temperature of 3000-3500 K</p>

4	Lighting	Main living room and receptionist	 <p>Traditional Dutch Chandelier</p>  <p>Application of Krepyak Window</p>	<p>Applications of light in the main living room include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Open windows from direct sunlight -Standing lamp -Simple chandelier inherited in the 19th century by Oma Elsje
5	Lighting	Veranda/ Telundak	 <p>Terrace/Veranda Lighting</p>	<p>On the veranda/front terrace of the Keuken building, light bulbs with a temperature of 3000K are used</p>

Lighting Element



The form of lighting application in the restaurant interior is through chandeliers, table lamps, pendant lights, and windows as primary light sources. The use of chandeliers to show luxury in ancient times was placed in the living room/entrance of the restaurant as a communal area and was the main focus of attention of visitors (see Table 1 no.4 above). The living room aims to welcome guests like the European Koffie Drinken culture where they are invited to drink coffee and tea (Lorraine, 2015).



Apart from chandeliers, the use of table lamps is intended as a secondary light to help the lighting in a room be more balanced and the light intensity provided does not come from just one source but from various angles to provide a comfortable and warm feel from the implementation of warm colors of around 3000-3500K from the lighting provided. given. Use a pendant light in the dining table area specifically for guests to show the different functions of the space (see table 1 no.1 below). Andrew J Elliot, author of Color Psychology, stated in 2014 that:

“Color's role involves animating the space and leaving a lasting impact on the room...”

At the back of the Keuken Van Elsje restaurant there is a courtyard that adapts sunlight to enter the room. The use of the Courtyard was changed to a place to eat for visitors. The hallmark of the Indische building is the existence of a large courtyard..." (Sukawi, 2021). Additional light sources are also implemented, such as wall lamps made of iron. The physical character of colonial buildings can be seen from several exterior and interior decorations (Handinoto 1996). The wall lamp is used as an ambient light and is supported by a pendant light as the main light source. The application of a standing lamp at the end of the room shows a 'Homie' atmosphere throughout the room (see table 1 no.4 below). The temperature of the standing lamp light source is around 3000-4000K. Placement of windows around the room provides natural sunlight. In the center of the room. The Keuken Van Else building is dominated by the use of Krepyak windows. This type of Krepyak window is a characteristic of Indic architecture resulting from a mixture of Western (Dutch) architecture and Eastern (traditional) architecture which was widely applied in architectural developments in the early 20th century (Sukarno, 2014). The blind window material uses solid wood and a bold brown color to show the charisma and valor of the building, which is added to the decoration of light and transparent fabric curtains as a partial cover between the outside environment and the inside of the room (Table 1 no.4 above).

Table 2: Table of Interior Elements (Ventilation)
Source: Author, 2023

No	Interior Element	Room	Documentation	Information
1	Ventilation	Guest Room	 <p>Application of Exterior Vegetation</p>  <p>Application of Multiplex and Gypsum Materials</p>	<p>The Keuken Van Elsje building adheres to an open space concept with many openings from windows and entrance doors so that indoor air circulation can be controlled.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The application of High Ceiling creates cool air in the room -The main living room does not use AC and creates natural air

2	Ventilation	Guest Dining Room	 <p data-bbox="549 622 831 689">Air Conditioner Guest Dining Room</p>	<p data-bbox="919 215 1334 360">-The guest dining room uses ventilation in the form of a Split AC to keep the room air from getting damp and hot -There is a window on the right side of the room</p>
3	Ventilation	Visitor Dining Room	 <p data-bbox="549 1200 743 1234">Two Air Conditioner</p>	<p data-bbox="919 723 1318 846">The use of two Split ACs in the visitor's dining room is used to keep the air cool because the influence of sunlight directly provides heat to the room</p>

One of the characteristic features of Indische buildings is the terrace which is used as a place to socialize which is usually called Veranda/Telundak. This part of the room is used for social interaction with neighbors and visiting guests to relax and enjoy the fresh air (Sukawi, 2021). The lighting for the Veranda uses a warm temperature of 3000K to create a comfortable atmosphere and is ideal for chatting (Table 1 no.5). When personally entering the Keuken Van Elsje restaurant for the first time, the researcher immediately felt the nuances of Dutch culture from the implementation of light sources such as standing lamps and chandeliers which gave a homely and calming impression.



Ventilation Element




The Keuken Van Elsje building is the result of a design that takes into account the climatological conditions of the island of Java which has a tropical climate so that the application of restaurant ventilation is a response and the main thing to pay attention to is so that air circulation can be maintained which is a characteristic of the Indische style. Dutch-style buildings in Indonesia pay a lot of attention to ventilation and lighting with wide ventilation and very high floor-ceiling distances (Sukawi, 2021). This implementation is shown by the many windows which are restaurant openings around the building. The exterior of the Indis building in the landscape is provided with lots of vegetation to maintain solar radiation so that the light does not enter directly into the room and to lower the environmental temperature (Maheswari, 2023). Application of vegetation for the Keuken Van Elsje building can be seen from (Table 2 no.1 above).

Most Indische Architecture style buildings have higher ceilings than normal buildings so that air circulation can circulate better because it allows hot air in the room to move upwards and cold air to descend to the floor surface (Prasetio, 2016). Apart from the ceiling height, the use of a combination of multiplex and gypsum materials arranged according to the size of the material mapping makes the maintenance process easier, gypsum board used as a ceiling has less heat conductivity, and plays a role in maintaining cool air circulation in the room (Table 2 no.1 below).

The use of Air Conditioning in the dining room for guests and visitors is intended to maintain cool air circulation in these two rooms because when the Keuken Van Elsje restaurant is filled with consumers, the air circulation becomes smaller and can create hot and stale air, so additional circulation is needed so that visitors remain comfortable even though filled with many people (Kevin, interview 9 November 2023). Cool air and open space can be felt throughout the room due to the large number of openings and the implementation of a fairly high ceiling so that researcher as a visitor feel that the air circulation is very relaxing even though the Keuken Van Elsje building is not too big (Table 2 no.3).

Table 3: Table of Interior Elements (Furniture)
Source: Author, 2023

No	Interior Element	Room	Documentation	Information
1	Sitting Facilities	Communal Guest Room	 <p>Sitting Facilities in the Living Room</p>	The seating facility is a sofa with a capacity of one person which is equipped with arm rests on two sides made of Dutch teak wood and synthetic leather.
2	Sitting Facilities	Visitor Dining Room	 <p>Seating facilities in the Visitor Dining Room</p>	The seating facilities in the dining room for visitors use chairs made of wood and iron, each with a capacity of one person. The purpose of using this chair is to make mobilization easier

3	Desk Facilities	Visitor Dining Room	 <p data-bbox="587 645 938 678">Visitor Dining Room Table Facilities</p>	<p data-bbox="975 210 1337 360">The table furniture uses solid wood material measuring 80x80 cm with a capacity of 4 people covered by a tablecloth as an implementation of European culture</p>
4	Desk Facilities	Communal Guest Room	 <p data-bbox="587 1043 871 1077">Legacy table from Oma Elsje</p>	<p data-bbox="975 703 1337 891">The dining table furniture design is dominated by Dutch teak wood which has a transparent finish so that it emphasizes the contrast in the room. This table furniture is a legacy from Elsje's home.</p>
5	Desk Facilities	Main Living Room	 <p data-bbox="587 1429 895 1462">Round Table Main Living Room</p>	<p data-bbox="975 1115 1315 1238">The table facility in the main living room is a round table made of iron and there is a tablecloth on each table</p>

Furniture Element

When the researcher sat down and felt directly the furniture displayed, there was a difference between the usual facilities and those found at Keuken Van Elsje. This is because of the mixture of Dutch and Javanese culture which has influenced the shape, function and color of furniture such as sofas in the living room. They were dominated by earth tone color which resembles an authentic Dutch house.

The characteristics of Indische furniture in the 20th century refer more to function than aesthetics and eliminate complex and complicated ornaments to create an impression of simplicity. Indische residences are dominated by the use of solid wood as a Dutch and Indonesian cultural identity to form spaces, make furniture, and make windows or doors (Soekiman, 2014). Interior furniture elements as one of the main factors in describing Dutch culture in Indonesia include: Sitting facilities and table facilities.

The chairs in the living room function as living room seating facilities and are equipped with arm supports made of solid wood and backrests made of reddish-brown synthetic leather

to give an earth-tone impression to the room. The height of the chairs is around 35-40 cm in accordance with the ergonomic height of the sitting facilities for the living room. The design of this chair looks modern and there are no decorative carvings so the room feels cleaner and simpler (see table 3 no.1).


“An Indisch atmosphere is created through the use of furniture, decorations...”
(Lozanovska, 2015).




The seating facilities in the dining room for visitors are designed differently to suit the function of the chairs, which are made of solid wood on the back and seat, there are no armrests, and the construction system uses iron. The use of this chair design is used to create a wider space and visitors still feel comfortable sitting while eating a meal (see table 3 no. 2) . The design of the dining table furniture in each room is dominated by the use of solid wood material covered by a layer of glass and tablecloths with various motifs (see table 3 no. 3). The existence of this tablecloth is taken from Dutch culture, which is useful for covering tables from dirt and has an aesthetic value for beautifying furniture and rooms (Esther & Kevin, Interview 9 November 2023). The application of furniture in the interior of the Keuken Van Elsje restaurant is a combination of Indonesian and Dutch European culture which gives rise to an Eclectic style.



“This eclectic style itself is a style that combines two cultures in the interior by combining historical elements from the previous period to create something new and original”.

Juin, 2021

Table 4: Table of Interior Elements (Material)
Source: Author, 2023

No	Interior Element	Room	Documentation	Information
1	Floor	Entrance	 <p>Tile and Ceramic Floor Materials</p>	Floor materials used include: -Tile (see figure 3.13 below) -Ceramic (See Figure 3.13 above)

2	Floor	Visitor Dining Room	  <p data-bbox="587 792 943 853">Synthetic Leather and Natural Stone Floor Materials</p>	<p data-bbox="975 215 1299 365">The floor materials used are: -Synthetic Grass (see figure 3.14 above) -Natural Stone (See image 3.14 below)</p>
3	Wall	Visitor Living and Dining Room	 <p data-bbox="587 1211 687 1240">Wallpaper</p>  <p data-bbox="587 1594 708 1624">Wainscoting</p>	<p data-bbox="975 887 1331 1099">Wall materials are dominated by the use of neutral colors and warm tones. Apart from playing with wall paint colors, there are additional aesthetic elements in the form of: -Wainscoting -Wallpapers</p>

4	Ceiling	Guest Dining Room	 <p data-bbox="587 611 751 645">Ceiling Materials</p>	Ceiling materials are gypsum and multiplex with wooden lines as accents
5	Ceiling	Visitor Dining Room	 <p data-bbox="587 969 767 1003">Canopy Courtyard</p>	The ceiling material is transparent bondex and there is IWF steel as a support for the building structure

Material Element

The use of floors consisting of ceramic/tile floors, parquet, synthetic grass and natural stone arranged horizontally. The application of these materials, tile and ceramic floors in the living room and foyer, is one of the characteristics of Indische (see table 4 no.1). The use of ceramic and tile materials are floor materials that are quite cold and are a response to the microclimate of Dutch society (Sari, 2019). The floor materials used in Keuken Van Elsje vary because this building is in the modern era of 20th century architecture, so the use of different floor materials varies according to the owner's wishes and creativity (Rukayah, et al., 2023).

The walls are characterized by being dominated by plain white/cream paint, decorated with various decorations such as wainscoting, hanging lamps, wallpaper and exposed red brick which shows the characteristics of Indis (see table 4 no. 3). Apply plain cream and white wall paint to provide a more spacious room atmosphere. The application of wainscoting in a transitional architectural style in the 1890-1915 century to provide a Point of Interest to the room and show the luxury of the Dutch East Indies style

“The classical profile itself is one of the prominent components of the Indische building...”





Jun, 2021

The ceiling has a height of around 320-350 cm, which is a form of the building's efforts to adapt to the wet tropical climate in Indonesia. High ceilings are good for air circulation, allowing hot air to rise to the upper ceiling so that cold air can descend to the floor. Moist air will be drawn up through the porch to reduce the heat flow created by the heated roof space (Sari, 2019). and using acoustic materials to make building maintenance easier (Table 4 no. 4).

The use of color in the interior of Keuken Van Elsje is included in the natural colors which are characteristic of the Dutch classic colonial style, as said by Ball (1980) , namely that the Dutch classic colonial style has quite prominent characteristics, namely exposing existing materials, so that the colors obtained are colors. In the courtyard of the building, gloss white

wall paint is applied. The dominance of white in Colonial buildings shows the characteristics of the Indische Empire style (Hardianti, 2017).

Table 5: Table of Interior Elements (Decoration)
Source: Author, 2023

No	Interior Element	Room	Documentation	Information
1	Decoration	Communal Living Room	 <p>Communal Living Room Decoration</p>	<p>There are several decorations displayed in the living room, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Old school TV -Books from family heirlooms -M-Ply -figures regarding cultural heritage awards and family photos of Opa and Grandma Elsje -There is indoor vegetation
2	Decoration	Main Living Room	 <p>Khongliong decoration in the main living room</p>	<p>To divide the space in the building using interior elements in the form of Khongliong</p>
3	Decoration	Visitor Dining Room	 <p>Awning Decoration</p>	<p>The use of aesthetic elements in the form of awnings located above the windows is a characteristic of the modern Indische style.</p>
4	Decoration	Guest Dining Room	 <p>Double Door Decoration</p>	<p>Decorating the door as a room partition using Dutch teak wood and frosted glass is a characteristic of the Indic style.</p>

Decoration Element

The Dutch culture of displaying their goods is a habit to increase the value of a space. According to researcher Haryoto Kuno (1984), European culture maintains an environmental atmosphere like their home. Placing antiques such as books, M-Ply, and antique plates can create an experience and historical value for visitors regarding building ownership (see table 5 no.1).

The division of space zoning in the Keuken Van Elsje restaurant can be seen through the placement of khongliong in the middle of the room as a divider between the communal living room and the main living room. The Khongliong material uses Dutch teak wood with detailed profiles at each end (Table 5 no.2). The Khongliong decoration was originally a sliding door profile used during Grandma Elsje's time and then renovated into an opening for air circulation (Esther, interview 9 November 2023).

The awning decoration in the dining room gives an aesthetic impression. The use of awning decorative elements is influenced by the modernization of colonial characters which function as window coverings (see table 5 no.3). Indische architecture was characterized by five features: the internal arrangement of space, sloping roofs with wooden shingles, white-washed facades, a horizontal articulation of the exterior through balconies, galleries or awnings, and due to the bright tropical sun an alternating interaction of light and shade, of white and black surfaces (Van Roosmalen, 2007).

The application of the opening in the living room is an opening with 2 doors using Dutch teak wood material with the addition of stained glass and frosted glass, which are characteristics of Indic culture (see table 5 no.4). The door that opens inwards uses wood material with additional glass material, and the door that opens out uses teak wood material. This type of door is in accordance with the characteristics of Colonial Architects in the 1800-1900s, at which time the development of Indische Architecture occurred. (Hersanti, 2008).

“Something interesting and also a special characteristic of a work of art is the existence of several factors of symbolic meaning”

Juin, 2021

Especially throughout the room there is authentic decoration created as if it were a native European home. Through the placement of these decorations, it creates an atmosphere that is thick with Dutch culture so that the entire space in the Keuken van Elsje restaurant feels alive. Through this research, the public is invited to see the value of a building not only through the exterior design of the building but through understanding the interior and the cultural elements that are to be conveyed. The meaning and elements shown may be simple but have many stories and historical value.

“Ornament becomes an element of representation in vernacular architecture and emphasizes communication...”

Kirana, et al., 2023

Conclusion

To see a historic building like Indische Architecture, we don't just look at it from an architectural perspective, but we have to understand the experience and history that we want to convey from generation to generation. Creating a historic building by giving a Homie interior feel is something new that is rarely found and through the application of interior elements such as Furniture, lighting, decoration, ventilation, material, and color from indische culture shown to provide its own value to the building and provide a comfortable atmosphere for visitors and staff.

Thus, the Keuken Van Elsje building is proof that the uniqueness of historic buildings is influenced by interior elements as a visualization of the cultural values that you want to display. Keuken Van Elsje is a place where visitors are invited to understand the historical value because the implementation of indische culture from an exterior, interior and even authentic culinary perspective. Based on my personal experience regarding a visit to the Keuken Van

Elsje restaurant, the representation of Dutch culture in terms of interior element is very pronounced and very well maintained. Therefore, Indische Architecture buildings such as Keuken Van Elsje must be preserved for their historical and cultural value as Dutch cultural heritage in Bandung.

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