

## Synthesis of Architecture Style on Science Meeting Hall – Bandung Institute Technology

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**Abstract:** Bandung is a city that has so many heritage buildings with a wide range of styles. Most of them are the combination between local and foreign ones. This study is conducted starting from the researcher's curiosity on the existing style in one of Bandung heritage buildings which is Balai Pertemuan Ilmiah (Science Meeting Hall) of ITB. The building is allegedly for having Yankee and Decorative Art style synthesis based on some considerations. The purpose of this study is to identify the architecture synthesis form on the buildings and to find out which architecture style dominates the synthesis form of the buildings. The theory used includes architecture mixing approach, archetypes, Yankee and Decorative Art styles. The method used were descriptive, analytical, and interpretative using qualitative approach. To identify the buildings, synthesis methods following some steps were used. The result shows that the Science Meeting Hall consists of Yankee and Decorative Art style. It is also found that Decorative Art dominates the building. It is expected that this study can give benefits in the forms of insight contribution, the knowledge of synthesis and the process of acculturation in Indonesia.

**Keywords:** Synthesis, Style, Architecture, Yankee, Decorative Art

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### 1. Introduction

Bandung is one of cities in Indonesia having many historical buildings with a wide range of architecture styles. That is why the city is known as one of architecture museums in this country. Bandung had been the residence and also the central of government (Hindia - Belanda), so that there were so many events related to Indonesia's Independence Day happening there. The old buildings represent the prosperity and cultural assets of the city. Most of the heritage old buildings styles varied from local until foreign ones.

Related to the variety of the architecture styles in Bandung, there is one very important event related to the architecture work which was done after the Independence Day. At that time, the occasion was about the appearance of Yankee architecture. It was coming from the president of Republic Indonesia, Ir. Soekarno. It was one of the early steps to introduce the work of the younger generation internationally. The architecture style is trying to escape from the influence of Indische or colonial architecture which creates the architecture identity of Indonesia. This architecture style is trying to present simplicity consisting of local values on its buildings.

Other architecture styles in Bandung were dominated by Decorative Art. It became one of foreign architectures based on the want to present village's situation to the colonizers. Therefore, they tried to build the surroundings similar to their residence by keeping their attentions to the contexts of the surroundings.

The existence of the two architecture styles have developed and been implemented on some heritage buildings in Bandung. Not only each of them, both styles become a unity and form a mixed architecture style. The combination of both styles then shows the indication of synthesis between Yankee and Decorative Art style.



**Figure 1:** Front view of BPI – ITB building

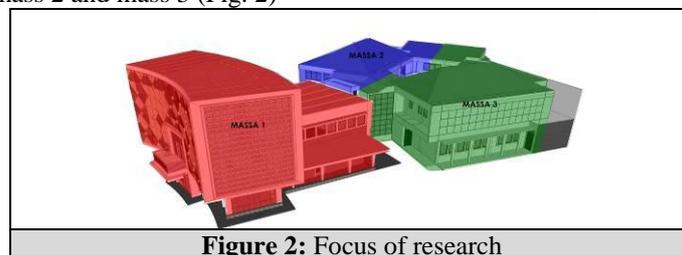
Based on the explanations above, the main problem can be formulated to see the number of heritage buildings in the city in which they experience mixing process. There is a heritage building which becomes the center of attention to be further analysed whether it contains of local or foreign styles. The heritage building is

the Science Meeting Hall which is located in the center of the city (Fig. 1). It is assumed that it embodies Yankee and Decorative Art styles. This assumption is based on some considerations and facts from some sources discussing about the buildings, such as:

- The Science Meeting Hall was built in 1953 and finished in 1956 which was at the time when Yankee style has developed or after the Independence Day of Indonesia
- The designer was an architect from Netherland named Ir. Gmelig Meyling who was still working on some projects in Bandung after the Independence Day.
- The location of research object which was located in Bandung reminds that the style developing in 1920 until 1940s was Decorative Art.

Based on some of those considerations, so the research question can be formulated into “Is it true that the Science Meeting Hall embodies the combination of Yankee and Decorative Art styles? Which one is more dominant?”. Research Focus:

1. The architecture style influencing the architecture structure of the building
2. The structure and scoping elements which are “head, body and feet”
3. The analysis focus on the front building which are mass 1 because it is the first part which is designed and built compared to mass 2 and mass 3 (Fig. 2)



**Figure 2:** Focus of research

## 2. Theory

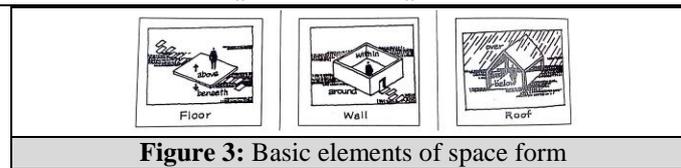
Theories used to support the research analysis is those related to the mixing or combined architecture which includes acculturation and style synthesis in architecture, archetypes theory and theories related to Yankee and Decorative Art styles.

Acculturation theory is used as the guidance to know the beginning of the mixing process between the two architecture styles. Acculturation is a social process which appears when some people within one particular culture are faced with some factors or elements of foreign culture so that they will be accepted and processed into the local culture without causing the lose of identity of the local one. [1] Another point of view says that acculturation is a process of exchanging or combining culture which happens in some society or individuals who meet the culture from other group of people or individuals. [2]

Theories related to synthesis are used as methods in explaining the elements in the study object and how to read the building anatomy starting from head up to the feet elements of the building. The function is to know which parts of the building matches the characteristics of Yankee and Decorative Art styles. The synthesis comes from Greek meaning the combination of two entities of more which together create a new form or structure. This understanding can also be understood as two physical elements combined, or two or more non physical substances combined. So, the new form or design can be in the form of non physical entity or physical entities. [3]

Syntheses in architecture world is the combination in the element or physical entity or non physical element of the culture which has changed into an architecture work. In architecture, the word “synthesis” can be used as the guide to help the process of designing. The designing process means doing the synthesis. It refers to the new result which is the combination of the other continuous elements. If reading the design, it can be made into equal using analysis process so that it can create designs which are equal as synthesis process. [1] [3]

Archetypes are used as guide to investigate the phenomenon in the research based on a buildings by explaining every part of the building element, and also to read the display dominance of the building. They are the studies of architecture form styles based on the anatomy form aspects. It means that this theory is used to describe object thoroughly and completely based on the anatomy starting from floor, wall and rooftop complex, so that the display dominance can be seen using each approach of the architecture style. [4]

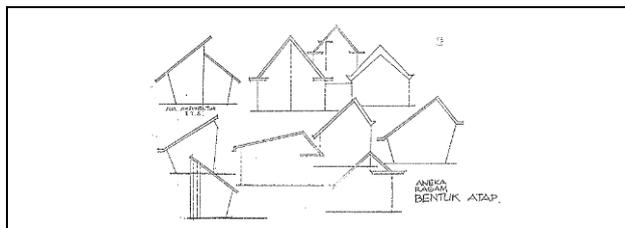


**Figure 3:** Basic elements of space form

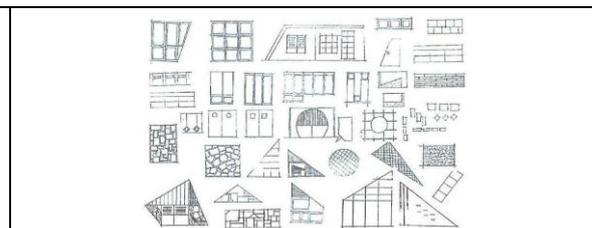
The term Yankee is from the word “Yankee” which is a term for Englishmen who live in the Northern of America. They are the pioneers of the movement against the UK which has colonized America for a very long time. So, from the history of it, the word “Yankee” is closely related to anti-colonialism. [5]

The characteristics of Yankee are:

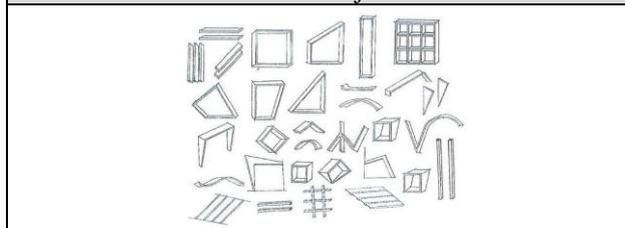
1. Tracks: the arrangement of the building mass in relation to its surroundings [6]
2. Orientation: able to adapt with the local climate
3. Organization and map structures/forms: the room structuring type can result a wide range of variation of room organisations. The unspecific maps structures are in the form of symmetrical and asymmetrical with arched side in one of the sides.
4. Formation of mass: geometrical formations give floating traces, structuring process which is in contrast with the surroundings but still adapt the local climate [6]
5. Geometry: the combination of basic geometry structure [6]
6. Hierarchy: the public function is at the front, meanwhile the service function is at the back
7. Structure: the adaptation to the construction which becomes the trend after the Independence Day which used concretes as the main structure
8. Materials and colors: a wide range of materials, such as local materials in the form of rock bricks, patch bricks, woods. The non local materials are irons, and zinc for the rooftop [7] [5]
9. Head: the declivity of the rooftop reaches 35 degree which means that it is a flat rooftop [6] [5]



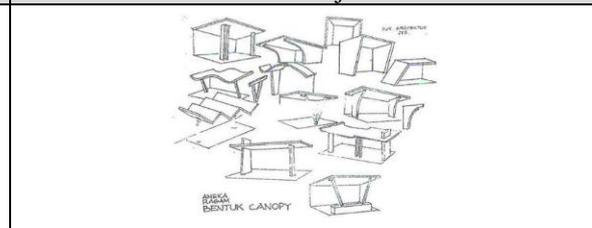
**Figure 4:** Shape of roof Jengki's house  
Source: Ir. Josef Prijotomo. 1997



**Figure 5:** Variety of frames and composition  
Source: Ir. Josef Prijotomo. 1997



**Figure 6:** Variety of door and window frames  
Source: Ir. Josef Prijotomo. 1997



**Figure 7:** Variety of door and window frames  
Source: Ir. Josef Prijotomo. 1997

10. Body: the combination of solid mass, the use of roster and the additional canopy which usually is seen in the fasad part, and also the decorative element on the wall which is usually added with ornaments function as decoration. The canopy, additional frames on the doors and windows. Also the geometrical ornament on the accessories.
11. Feet: having a wide range of variety on its floor level, matched with the function of the building. The materials used are general materials used at that time such as classic ceramics.

Decorative Art can be defined as an architecture style, an art of decoration and graphics in 1920s until 1930s. The terms come from an exhibition of decorative art in Paris in 1925. It is also defined as a modern art and modern jazz. It tries to combine a good design with the new produced materials to reflect the belief and rapid movement of an era. [8]



**Figure 8:** Paris decorative art exhibition poster  
Source: All Colour Book Of Art Deco. Google. 2017

Decorative Art is a decorative style which is created by *Paris Exposition Internationale des Arts Decoratifs et Industrielles Modernes* in 1925 expanding in the architecture field in 1930s, including tall buildings called Chrysler in New York which has a characteristic of sharp corners or zigzag ornament forms. This structure refers to modern style. [9]

In addition to that, Decorative Art has a wide variety expressions of arts, designs and architecture. That happens in its development during the World War II. As the tendency of designs, Decorative Art is the most eclectic and affect the development of architecture, design and art, such as interior designs, industrial product designs, graphic designs, dan statue arts. There are several factors affecting the design development process, such as the designer, the technology development, social and economics. It is closely related to the decoration style applied in the modern buildings. [10]

Decorative Art does not develop only in Europe, but also expand in many countries which characteristics are different matched with the contexts where it develops. In Indonesia, especially in Bandung, the Decorative Art style dominating the old buildings has been built since the *Hindia Belanda* government. The beginning of this modern architecture in Bandung shows the modern building design directions by applying ornaments on the buildings. [11] On its history, Decorative Art is a facade concept of modern buildings which have developed in 1920s. It is an era which is hand in hand with the cubism and constructivism development in pure art and abstract ornamentation. Geometrical structure patterns were used on the façade buildings with the characteristics known as a mechanical era, a display which was known as one of modern ornamentation. [11]

The characteristics of Decorative Art style are listed as follows.

1. Mass structure/form: arranged from simple geometrical mass form [11]
2. Orientation: the orientation of the building can suit the surroundings conditions
3. Lighting: the adaptation with the local climate
4. Structure: using concretes as the main structure [11]
5. Tracks and mass location: the locating of buildings becomes two kinds, they are building facing to the road and the one facing the corners [12]
6. Materials and color: modern material such as concrete, metal, plastic, etc. The use of colors chosen is the neutral one, such as grey or white. [11] [13]
7. Ornaments: the ornaments in different forms starting from the simplest to the most complex one with the geometrical pattern, especially on buildings build in the 1930s using streamline patterns. [12] [13] [14]
8. Head: the rooftop consists of two types which is the one with arched and with flat rooftops [7] [12]
9. Body: consisting of the solid mass combination, low-rise building which is not more than three floors, the additional canopy and the building entrance door, the decorative elements on its exterior, the additional cap at the top of the door and windows functioning to block the sunlight. [7] [9] the shape of window and arrangement on the building has a consistent pattern which recurs, consistent proportion and distance, there is a side which arched found in Decorative Art buildings, there is one part of building which stands very high. [8] [14]
10. Feet: having a variety of floor levels, the materials used are modern materials in the eras which are shaped, such as the classic ceramics (keramik tegel).

### 3. Methods

The method used is descriptive, analytical, and interpretative using qualitative approach aiming at portraying, and summarizing many conditions or phenomena exist in the research objects. Meanwhile to analyse the buildings, synthesis method is used following some steps below. [3]

**Table 1:** The summary of building reading process

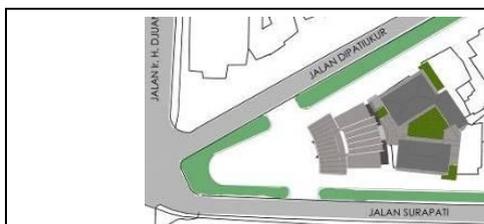
No	Building Reading	Steps
1	Observing the background of the building	Conveying facts
2	Problems positioning	Problems Descriptions
3	Formulating the questions	Problems formulation
4	Setting and implementing tools to read the elements arrangement	Implementing theories, principles which will be used
5	Analysing by unraveling the buildings anatomy based on the building element synthesis	Finding solutions to the problems
6	Concluding the theories and principles which is the basis of the synthesis formation	Concluding the problem solving
7	Through the process of analyzing the elements, the results are the principle of anatomy combining and contex	Reaching the goal

#### 4. Result and Discussions

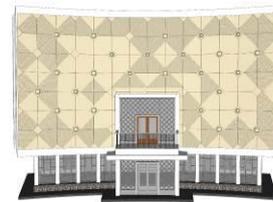
The architecture style synthesis was analysed using the study which is focused on the complete or thorough description in mass 1. The study and review was done starting from macro level until the micro one. The aspect being analysed is started from the mass structure arrangement, building orientations, spatial arrangement in the building includes the map structure and spatial arrangement, facade until room scoping elements.

##### 4.1 Mass Arrangement Aspect and Building Form

The result of the search and observation on the buildings in the fields, it was found that the Science Meeting Hall has an order or arrangement which is fit to the footprint of track (Fig. 9). The building mass structure is the arched geometrical structure, at the front and back of it. Besides, the mass arrangement has symmetrical pattern between the right and left sides of the building seen from the front. Mass production in the first floor shows a dreamy impression. It is different from the view from the West and East of the mass 1 (Fig. 10).



**Figure 9:** Mass of building BPI - ITB



**Figure 10:** Display mass form BPI – ITB building

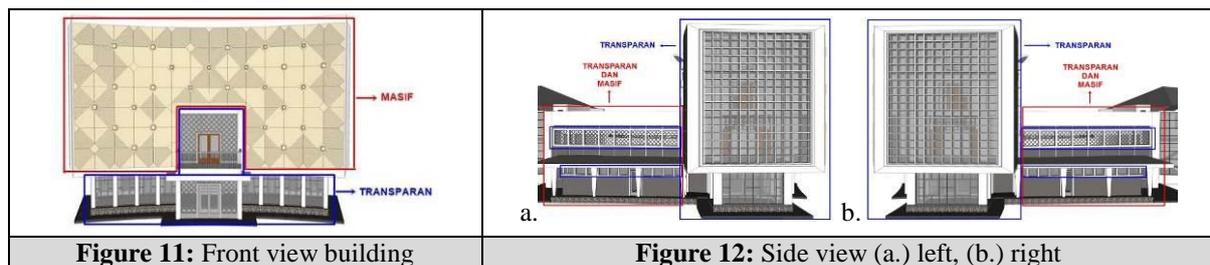
**Table 2:** The result of mass arrangement aspect and building form

Mass Arrangement Aspect	
Yankee	Decorative Art
Theory	
The arrangement and structure of the mass respond to the side and surroundings	The plotting of the mass is divided into two which are facing the road and facing the corner
Synthesis BPI - ITB	
The arrangement and structure of the mass respond to the structures of the feet and surroundings	Building mass arrangements which face the road
Building Form Aspect	
Yankee	Decorative Art
Theory	
There is geometrical structures which give floating feel, the contrast production with the context but still suited with the local climate	Emphasizing on the cubism understanding so that it does not show the rooftop directly

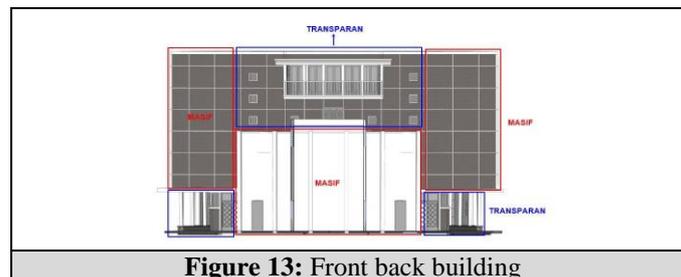
Synthesis BPI - ITB	
Building mass structure which gives floating feels (Level 2 -4)	The use of flat rooftop on the Science Meeting Hall of ITP so that it affects the building mass

#### 4.2 Building Orientation Aspect

The result of the investigation in the field shows that the Science Meeting Hall has West-East orientation by facing to the West which is Road Surapati and Ir. H. Juanda. The building orientation affects the expressions displayed. From the front of the building is the expressions consisting of massive and transparent structure (Fig. 11). From the side which face the North and South which is Surapati Road also affects the expression being displayed. The left and right sides have the open and transparent feel dominated by aperture (Fig. 12).



At the back which faces the East has a different structure from the front and sides. Although it is cut by mass 2 and mass 3, in the 3D picture from the back seem that the apertures are only in some particular areas (Fig. 13). The massive display refer to the building orientation facing the East.



**Table 3:** The Result of the Building Orientation Synthesis

Building Orientation Aspect	
Yankee	Decorative Art
Theory	
The building orientation adjust the building climate built	The orientation adaptation which faces the tropical climate
Synthesis BPI - ITB	
The Science Meeting Hall has West-East Orientation, facing the West - The West is dominated with massive view - The North-South is dominated with transparent	It is located in a tropical climate country so the building orientation will be oriented on the tropical climate

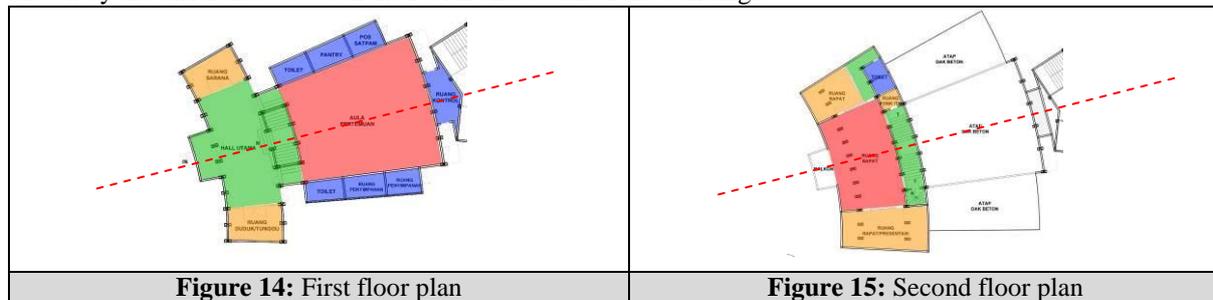
#### 4.3 Spatial Aspect in the Building

The result of the investigation shows that the Science Meeting Hall has maps form which is typical for the first until fourth floors at the front part. They have arched parts with the linking circulation in the form of stairs. The rooms arrangement in the first floor map shows that there are some room which are divided into some.

The main room on the first floor map is the meeting hall. It is added with some other supporting ones which in the tools room and waiting room which are separated by the main hall as the circulation. Besides, the additional room in the form of service room is at the side of the Norts and South of the meeting hall.

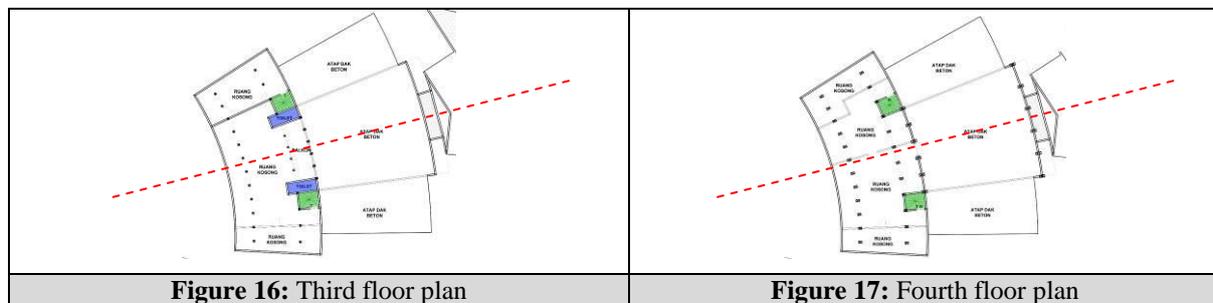
The maps form on the first floor has the balance, meaning that the building map is symmetrical. The balance is shown on the East and South of the building. Fig. 14 shows the dividing lines which means that the rooms arrangement is balanced. The arrangement also affects the outer building expressions, and the views between left and right sides have similar expressions.

The rooms arrangement on the second floor schematically shows that there are some rooms which are divided. The main room on the second floor is the meeting room with some supporting rooms on its left and right sides. It is added with some service rooms such as toilets on the northern side of the building (Fig. 15). The maps form on the second floor show that there is balance, although the rooms arrangement is assymetrics. It is shown by the difference between the North and South of the buildings.



The rooms arrangement on the 3rd floor plan shows some sectional rooms. However, the existing rooms on the 3rd floor are currently not used for anything but only as unused room (Fig. 16). The plan on the 3rd floor has a balance, it is seen on fig. 16 that there are dashed lines indicating the balance of room indicated by the circulation’s position (stairs) and the serving room (toilet) which is in balance and placed on the left and right side of the building.

The rooms arrangement on the 4th floor plan shows some sectional rooms. However, similar to the 3rd floor, the existing rooms on the 4th floor are currently not used for anything but only as unused room (Fig. 17). The plan on the 3rd floor has a balance, even though the rooms arrangement that can be seen from the partition that divided the rooms does not indicate the balance. On fig. 17, there are dashed lines indicating the balance of room indicated by the circulation’s position (stairs) and the serving room (toilet) which is in balance and placed on the left and right side of the building.



**Table 4:** The result of synthesis aspects of the plan and rooms arrangement

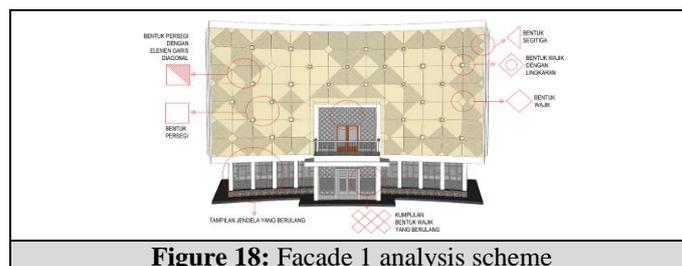
Spatial Aspect	
Yankee	Decorative Art
Theory	
There is no spesific plan. Generally, the plan can be asymmetric or symmetrically adapted to its function	There is no spesific plan. However, one of the characteristics is a curved part on one or two sides of the building.
Synthesis BPI - ITB	
The curved side is found on the BPI-ITB building. The plan is symmetrical	The shape of BPI-ITB building plan has a typical shape especially on the front side of the building (four floors), there is also a systematic curved shape (there are reference point that divides the arrangement of columns

**4.4 Building Facade Aspects**

The division of analysis of BPI-ITB building facade is divided into facade 1, 2, and 3. Facade 1 is the front one (orientation to the West), facade 2 is the side facade (orientation to the North and South), and facade 3 is the back facade (orientation to the East). The focus analysis of the facade is on the materials and the patterns attached to facade 1, 2, and 3.

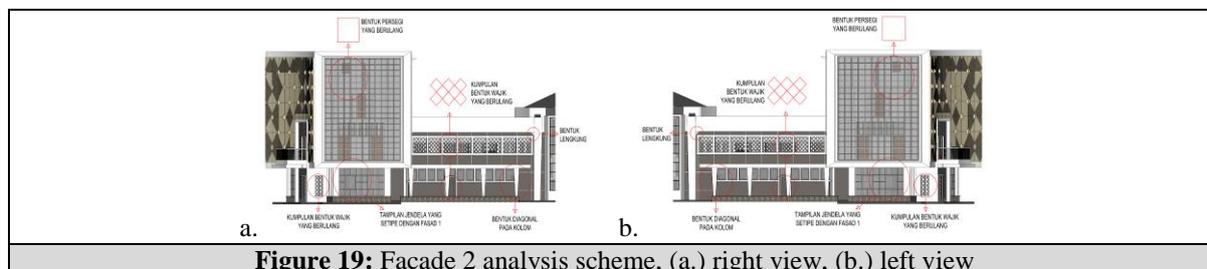
The display of facade 1 can be seen on fig. 18, the curved wall is dominated by geometric ornament which is rectangular shapes, recurrent diamond on facades and the window sills, the diagonal lines with different and repeatable tilt directions on the columns, and the large and small sizes of circular shapes.

The materials on facade 1 are dominated by a solid material that is painted in cream, seen on facade 2 to 4. There is a list design painted in white. The column that is made of concrete material is also painted in white. There is wood material on the door and window frames. The additional material is an outboard stone at the bottom of the 1st floor window (Fig. 18).



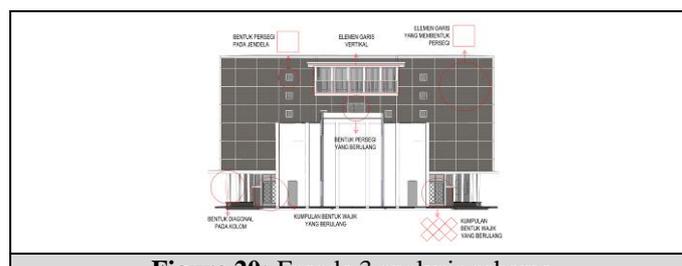
**Figure 18: Facade 1 analysis scheme**

The display of facade 2 can be seen on fig. 19, facade 2 has an identical similarity and also a symmetrical shape. The display of the facade is dominated by geometric ornament which is recurrent rectangular shapes especially on 2nd to 4th floor of the front building, the recurrent diamond shape on the building's door and window, and the curved shape, diagonal lines on the column. The material on facade 2 is dominated by the glass material that is found on 2nd – 4th floor of front building, the column that is made of concrete material is also painted in white, there is wood material on the door and window frames, the additional material is an outboard stone at the bottom of the 1st floor window, and there is a kamprot texture material painted in gray on the back side of the building wall (Fig. 19).



**Figure 19: Facade 2 analysis scheme, (a.) right view, (b.) left view**

The display of facade 3 also consists of the repetition of geometric elements that is also appear on facade 1 and 2. Such as the square shape, the diamond shape on the door frame, the diagonal shape on the column and also the elements of the vertical and horizontal lines. Facade 3 shows the hierarchy as a back view, where the back side is dominated by the service function. Supported by the orientation of the building facing east so there are not many openings. The material is dominated by massive material, in the form of wall finishing by the kamprot texture which is painted in gray, there is a list design painted in white, concrete material on the column, and the brick walls painted in cream on the back wall (Fig. 20).



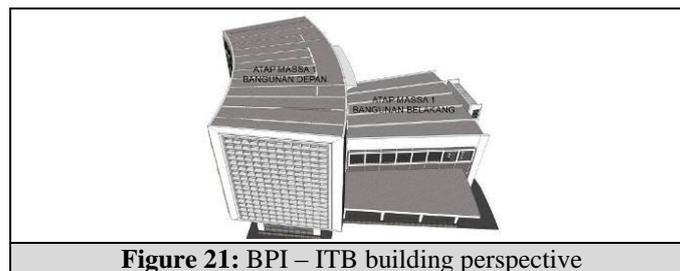
**Figure 20: Facade 3 analysis scheme**

**Table 5:** The result of synthesis aspects of building facade shape

Building Facade Aspect	
Yankee	Decorative Art
Theory	
The shape of the facade consists of a combination of basic geometry shapes. The facade is full of designed shapes, materials and colors. The material can be two or more types. The variety of materials used for the facade can be a stone, iron, until the wood. The neutral colours are used for the colour selection.	The ornament is a building identity. The shapes vary from simple to complex. Most of the shape used for the building is the geometric patterns. The ornaments use simple neutral colours rather than striking ones.
Synthesis BPI - ITB	
The displays of three different facades have binder elements as in the form of display and different materials. Such as the recurrent rectangular and diamond patterns, white list found on the three facades, eventhough in different portions, materials and shapes.	

**4.5 Aspect of Head Building’s Scope Elements**

The scope elements of head part in this analysis consist of roof, ceiling and canopy. The focus of analysis on the scope of BPI-ITB head building is on the shape and the materials used. The result of the field research found that the roof on BPI-ITB building is not like the common roof. Visually, the roof shape of this building is a flat roof shape. The roof material of BPI-ITB building is a concrete roof, both for the front and back building (Fig. 21).

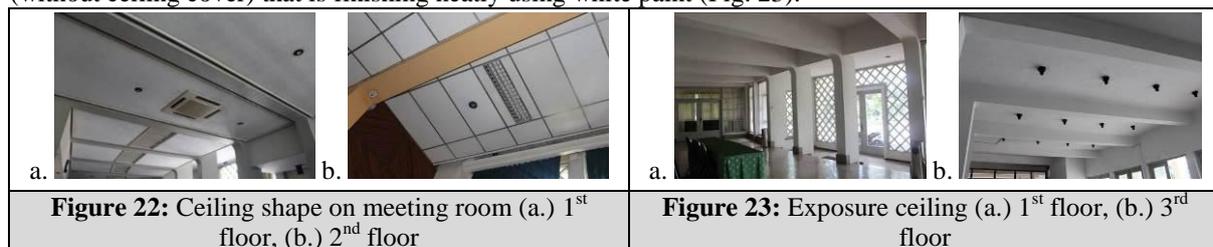


**Figure 21:** BPI – ITB building perspective

**Table 6:** The result of synthesis aspects form of head element (roof)

Form of Head Elements (Roof)	
Yankee	Decorative Art
Theory	
The flat roof has a 35 degree slope, and generally tends to be symmetry	The roof cannot be seen in visual. Therefore, each building shows a flat roof.
Synthesis BPI - ITB	
The use of flat roofs in BPI - ITB in accordance with some Yankee buildings found using a flat roof	BPI – ITB building has a flat roof shape both on the front and back buildings.

Based on the field research, it is found that there are some rooms that use ceiling and not. The white gypsum ceiling is found on the 2nd floor of front building, which is on the meeting room and meeting hall on the 1st floor (Fig. 22). The ceiling shape of front building, precisely on the elevations on the 1st, 3rd, and 4th floors have a form of ceiling that expose dak concrete. The material is using dak concrete expose technique only (without ceiling cover) that is finishing neatly using white paint (Fig. 23).



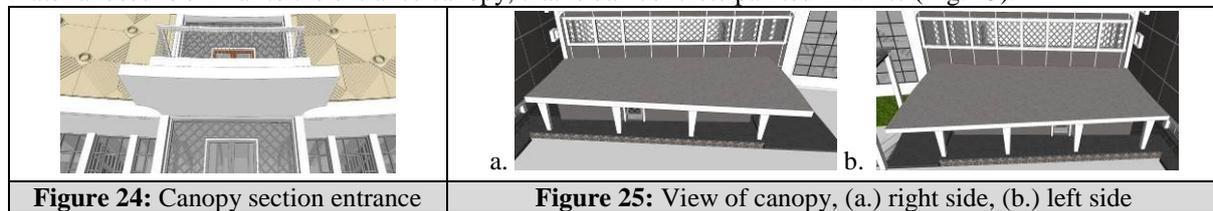
**Figure 22:** Ceiling shape on meeting room (a.) 1<sup>st</sup> floor, (b.) 2<sup>nd</sup> floor

**Figure 23:** Exposure ceiling (a.) 1<sup>st</sup> floor, (b.) 3<sup>rd</sup> floor

**Table 7:** The result of synthesis aspects form of ceiling (plafond)

Form of Ceiling (Plafond)	
Yankee	Decorative Art
Theory	
The shape of simple ceiling using modern material that is gypsum or dak concrete expose	On some examples of Decorative Art building, the shape of ceiling is more simple, and usuall the list profile on the corner is added.
Synthesis BPI - ITB	
The ceiling shape of BPI-ITB building is gypsum ceiling which is painted in white and ceiling expose dak concrete (without cover)	

Based on the field research, it is found that the position of the canopy is on the entrance, north and south wings of the building. It has a simple shape, with a little curved pattern without any particular ornament, and also, the shape of the canopy looks flat. The material used for the entrance canopy is dak concrete painted in white to match the colour of the building facade (Fig. 24). On the left and right wings of the building, the canopy is sustained by the column that shrinks down and symmetry between the right and left sides. The material used is similar to the entrance canopy, that is dak concrete painted in white (Fig. 25).

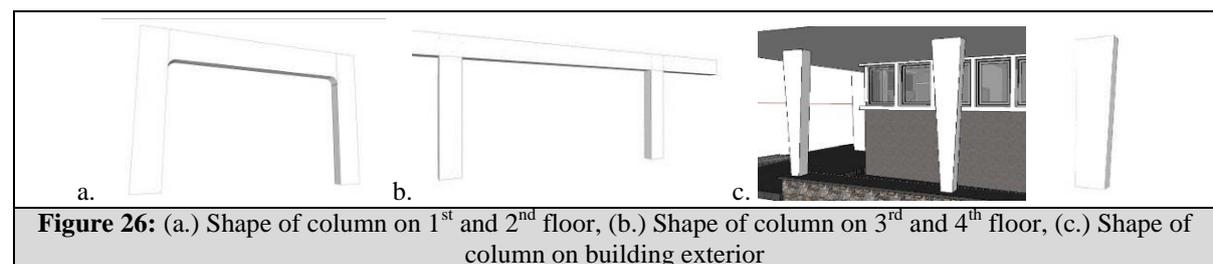


**Table 8:** The result of synthesis aspects form of head element (canopy)

Form of Head Element (Canopy)	
Yankee	Decorative Art
Theory	
Canopy as an additional features on building facades. Commonly, in the entrance, there is a portico as a sign of building entrance.	The canopy is used as a solar thermal barrier, but there is no special shape on the display.
Synthesis BPI - ITB	
The position of the canopy is on the entrance and the service area (North and South side of the building). The shape of the canopy has a touch of colonial architecture style with modern materials, with a massive form of dak concrete so as to give a flat impression and painted in white.	

**4.6 Aspect of the Body Building’s Scope Element**

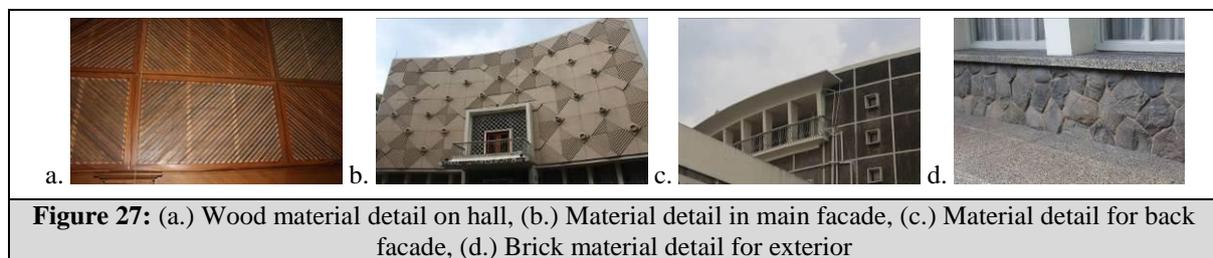
The scope elements of the body part in this analysis consist of column, wall, door and window frames. The focus of analysis on the scope of BPI-ITB body building is on the shape and the material used. From the result of the field research, it is found that the shape of the building columns of BPI-ITB have different looks. But, there is a similarity, that is a simple look without any certain element. The shape of the column is rectangle, flat shape (V) where the upper volume is larger than the bottom volume, the flattened shape is on one side only, the additional shape is the arc angle at the corner of the column. Beside the similarity in term of shape (without ornament), the materials of these three columns use concrete material painted in white (Fig. 26).



**Table 9:** The result of synthesis aspects form of body element (column)

Form of Body Element (Column)	
Yankee	Decorative Art
Theory	
The shape of the column is usually V and arranged in sequence. The materials are concrete, steel or wood	The shape of the column usually has ornaments on the display, which is floral or geometric ornaments
Synthesis BPI - ITB	
Consists of two kind of shape that is cone down (V shape), and rectangle shape columns	Simple shape columns without any ornament like those in Decorative Art style

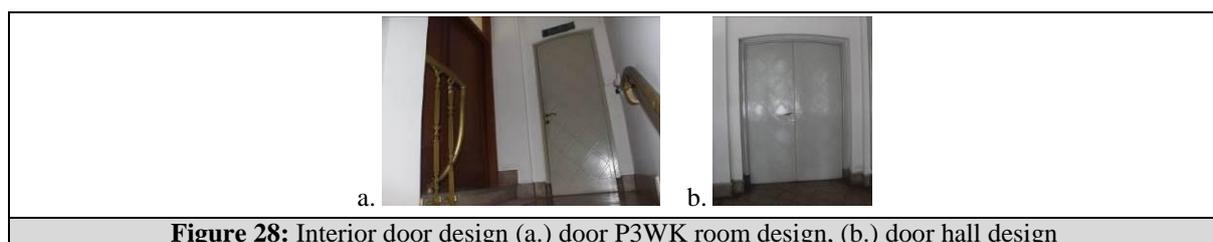
Based on the field research, it is found that the interior and exterior wall shape is different. For the materials, there are the use of local and modern elements as the wall materials. Most of the interior wall used brick walls, partitions of multiplex, and wood elements, especially in the meeting room hall in the form of wooden pieces in stripe patterns (Fig. 27 (a.)). On the exterior wall, it is in the form of massive wall with brick material and smooth acian finishing, kamprot, also an additional stone outboard. While for the colours, the it used neutral colours, such as white, cream and grey (Fig. 27).

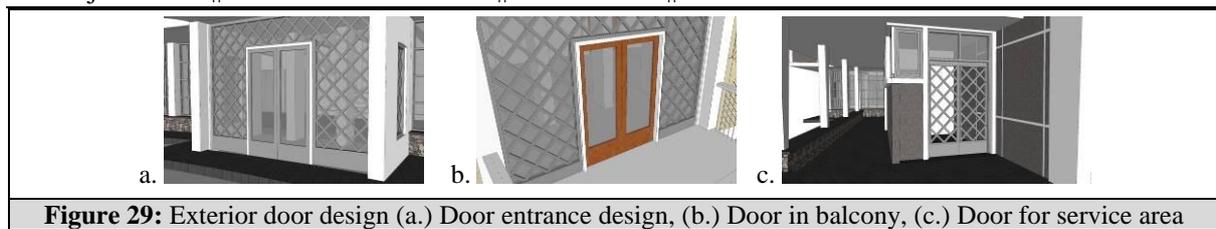


**Table 10:** The result of synthesis aspects form of body element (wall)

Form of Body Element (Wall)	
Yankee	Decorative Art
Theory	
The characteristic that can be seen on the body of the building is the facades that are full of shapes, materials and colours. It has other characteristic, like the solid mass combination, wall holes, and decorative elements.	Looking from some Decorative Art building in Bandung, most of the walls are the combination of solid mass. In the form of stone or brick walls. The additional material is stone outboard, but it is not dominate
Synthesis BPI - ITB	
The entire walls of the building use a combination of Yankee and Decorative Art's architecture styles, there is a wall that use both local and modern. The local element is the wood found in meeting hall on the 1st floor. The modern element is the wall dominated by a solid mas, in the form of a brick material wall with additional stone outboard for the exterior.	

Based on the field research, it is found that the door design has a geometry pattern, similar to the pattern found on the facade of the building. The door materials are the wood or multiplex, with clear glass on some doors. Beside, on some doors, there are additional frames. For the colour, the neutral colour is chosen (Fig. 28 - 29).



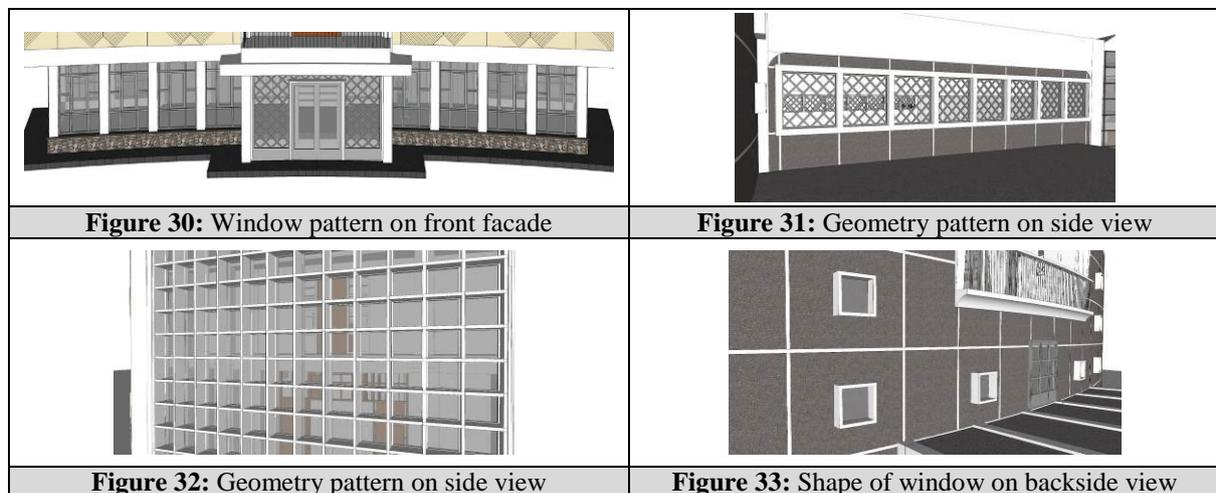


**Figure 29:** Exterior door design (a.) Door entrance design, (b.) Door in balcony, (c.) Door for service area

**Table 11:** The result of synthesis aspects form of body element (door frames)

Form of Body Element (Door)	
Yankee	Decorative Art
Theory	
The shape of the door frame has the addition of a frame or called a seam. The seam as an additional layer of the building frames is used for the sunscreen	The shape of door frame has additional frames. This is the part of the building that stands out right above the door that serves to block the sun directly into the building
Synthesis BPI - ITB	
The design of the doors in BPI-ITB building has a linkage with the part of building facade, where there is geometry element on the design, but there is no special shape of the door. On some doors, there is a frame as an additional layer on the frame of the building, especially on the exterior door which is the main door and also the 2nd floor balcony door.	

The result of field research shown that the window design of BPI-ITB building has a repetitive and consistence shape, pattern, and display. Material used on window frames is wood or multiplex and finished with gray wood paint (Fig. 30). There is geometry pattern found on the building facades, such as recurrent diamond and rectangular shape found in the three buildings. Beside that, there are some additional frames or seam which surrounds the frames. For the colours of the window frame, the neutral colour (white) is used. (Fig. 31-33).



**Figure 30:** Window pattern on front facade

**Figure 31:** Geometry pattern on side view

**Figure 32:** Geometry pattern on side view

**Figure 33:** Shape of window on backside view

**Table 12:** The result of synthesis aspects form of body element (window frames)

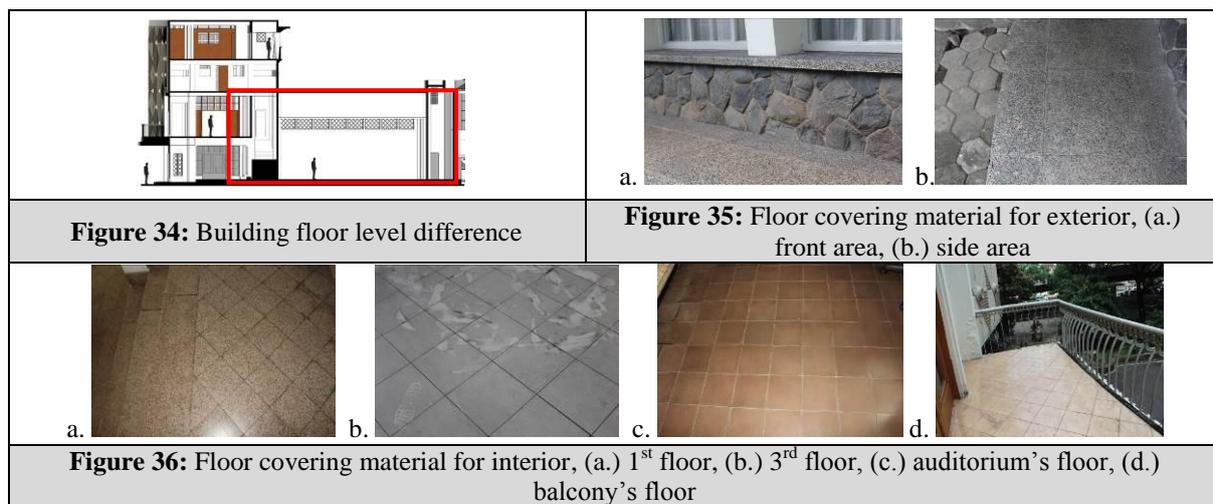
Form of Body Element (Window)	
Yankee	Decorative Art
Theory	
The shape of the window frame has the addition of a frame or called a seam. The seam as an additional layer of the building frames is used for the sunscreen	The shape of window frame has additional frames. This is the part of the building that stands out right above the door that serves to block the sun directly into the building
Synthesis BPI - ITB	

The design of the window in BPI-ITB building has a linkage with the part of building facade, where there is geometry element on the design. On the window, there is a frame as an additional layer on the frame of the building, especially on the meeting hall window, North and South sides window. The shape of the window in the building has repetitive pattern, proportion, and consistent distance.

#### 4.7 Aspect of the Legs Building’s Scope Element

The scope elements of legs building is on the building floors. The focus of analysis on the legs scope of BPI-ITB building is on the shape and the materials.

Based on the field research, it is found that BPI-ITB building has different level between public area to the main function, which is meeting hall (Fig. 34). Beside that, there are some materials used for floor’s cover. The exterior materials (terrace area) is a brush coral process (Fig. 35). While the interiors of the material are ceramic (terrazzo or teracota), white romance ceramic (Fig. 36).



**Figure 34:** Building floor level difference

**Figure 35:** Floor covering material for exterior, (a.) front area, (b.) side area

**Figure 36:** Floor covering material for interior, (a.) 1<sup>st</sup> floor, (b.) 3<sup>rd</sup> floor, (c.) auditorium’s floor, (d.) balcony’s floor

**Table 13:** The result of synthesis aspects form of legs element (Floor)

Form of Legs Element (Floor)	
Yankee	Decorative Art
Theory	
It has diversity at floor level, adjusted for building function while for the floor covering material, it used modern materials.	The diversity at floor level, while the material used is the modern material in each era, and the building building is formed like ceramic tiles.
Synthesis BPI - ITB	
The exterior material of BPI-ITB is the processed brush coral. Interior material consists of several kinds of ceramic materials such as materials that are similar to terra cotta or teracota that are textured and not, white romance ceramics.	

### 5. Conclusions

The result of analysis of the field data is supported by some relevant literatures, clearly seen that the presupposition of the blending of architectural style in the building of BPI - ITB is true. The results revealed there are some elements that contain Yankee or Decorative Art style only, or even both elements found in some aspects of the research.

#### How is the form of synthesis architectural style of BPI-ITB building?

The form of synthesis on BPI-ITB building shows the combination of both architectural styles of Yankee and Decorative Art. Here are the result of analysis showing seven aspects that became the focus to find the synthesis of Yankee and Decorative Art styles on BPI-ITB building:

In the aspect of mass order and mass form there is a synthesis between Yankee and Decorative Art style which is shown through the BPI – ITB building conditions which responds to the tread, the position of the mass structure of the building facing the road, the shape of the mass that gives the impression of floating on the display, which is flat on the whole of mass 1 which affects the form of building mass.

In the aspect of building orientation, there is a synthesis between Yankee and Decorative Art style which is shown through the state of building BPI - ITB which has orientation of east west which remain oriented in tropical climate. It is shown through the expression of each building orientation. In the East-West orientation that gets direct sunlight it used massive expression of buildings and not many openings, while in the North-South orientation is shown by the expression of a transparent building with many openings. Therefore, the space in the building gets natural lighting.

In the aspect of the layout and spatial layout there is a synthesis between Yankee and Decorative Art styles, since no specific spatial plan and spatial layout to Yankee's style. The shape of the plan can be symmetrical and asymmetrical. The symmetrical shape and curved side are shown on the BPI - ITB plan. Also with the Decorative Art elements that both have a curved side on the plan. Therefore, the elements on the aspect of the plan and the composition of space is Decorative Art and Yankee.

In the building facade's aspect, there is a synthesis between Yankee and Decorative Art architectural style which is shown through the selection of simple geometry on the facade ornaments, material selection in the form of outboard stones, brush corals, kamprot, wood material for door and window frames. In addition, the selection of neutral colors such as white, beige, and light gray, and dark gray that looks to meet the facade of BPI - ITB building.

In the aspect of building head element including roof, ceiling and canopy. In the roof element, a synthesis between the architectural style Yankee and Decorative Art is found, which is shown through the form of a flat roof. In the plafond element there is a synthesis between Yankee and Decorative Art architectural style which is shown through simple plafond and not many ornaments and material selection, that is gypsum material, multiplex, or exposure only. In addition to the element of the canopy there is a synthesis between Yankee and Decorative Art architectural styles shown through the position of the canopy on the entrance and its role as an additional feature on the facade.

On the aspect of the building body element including columns, walls, doors and windows. In the column element, no synthesis between the architectural style Yankee and Decorative Art is found, the prominent element is Yankee style. It is shown through the shape of the column without the ornament and the flat shape pursed down like the V letter. On the wall elements there is a synthesis between Yankee and Decorative Art architectural style which is indicated from the selection of materials for the walls, additional material on the interior and exterior walls in the form of outboard stones and wood, and processed geometry on the walls of the building. At the door elements there is a synthesis between Yankee and Decorative Art architectural styles which is shown through the geometry patterns on the surface of the door walls that is found on some door leaves, as well as the addition of seams or frames on the door frame. It also occurs in the window element that there is a synthesis of both architectural styles shown through the geometry design as well as the presence of seams surrounding the window frame.

In the aspect of the foot element of the building including the building floor, there is a synthesis between Yankee and Decorative Art architectural style which is shown through the use of floor covering material in the form of modern materials such as ceramics, brush corals are also found in some buildings with Decorative Art and Yankee style.

### **What architectural style that is more dominate in BPI-ITB building?**

In some aspects from macro to micro, it was found that the most dominant architectural style of the BPI - ITB building synthesis result, is Decorative Art style of architecture. This style dominates in almost every aspect under the research. These aspects include order and mass form aspects, building orientation, plan and spatial structure, building facade, head elements including roof, ceiling and canopy, body elements including walls, doors and windows, and legs elements including the floor. Aspects that are not found in Decorative Art element is only on the column.

Yankee style also dominates in every aspect although the capacity is not as much as Decorative Art style, because there are some opinions that are still based on observation. These aspects including the order and mass form aspects, building orientation, floor plan, building facade, head element covering the roof, ceiling, and canopy, body elements including columns, walls, doors and windows, and legs elements covering the floor. However, the synthesis of the two architectural styles in the building is exist and cane be felt because the designer (Gmelig Meyling) who is able to adjust the position of the building with the context in Bandung.

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