

GANTING GREAT MOSQUE 1945-2022

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Abstract

Construction of the Ganting Raya Mosque from 1945 to 2022 Research on the construction of the Ganting Raya Mosque will examine in more depth the construction of the Ganting Padang Grand Mosque and the construction of the Ganting Raya Mosque and the construction of the mosque from 1945 to 2022 at the Ganting Padang Grand Mosque. What is the architectural form of the Ganting Padang Grand Mosque. Then, it will discuss how to form the renovation of the Padang Ganting Grand Mosque. This study uses a historical approach through stages consisting of the following steps: the first stage is heuristic, namely collecting data from various relevant sources and interviewing informants who know about the construction of the Great Ganting Padang Mosque. The second stage, source criticism, tests the data through external and internal criticism to see the truth of the contents and sources. The third stage is interpretation (interpretation) by connecting and analyzing the data. The fourth stage, historiography, describes the research results in scientific writing, namely the thesis. The research results show the construction of the Ganting Great Mosque from 1945 to 2022. Ganting Raya Mosque is a mosque that is one of the old mosques among the mosques in the city of Padang. Ganting Raya Mosque is located on Jalan Ganting No. 10, Ganting Parak Gadang Village, East Padang District. The Ganting Raya Mosque is right on the edge of the main road, making it easier for people to access the mosque when it's time for prayer. To the North and East it is bordered by the houses of the people and tombs to the West and South. in the construction of the Ganting Raya Mosque from 1945 to 2022. Also known as the effect of changing the mosque from Period to Period.

Keywords: *Ganting Raya Mosque; History; Periods*

Abstract

Pembangunan Masjid Raya Ganting Padang dari tahun 1945 hingga 2022 Penelitian tentang pembangunan Masjid Raya Ganting Padang ini akan mengkaji lebih dalam tentang pembangunan Masjid Raya Ganting Padang dan pembangunan Masjid Raya Ganting Padang dan pembangunan masjid dari tahun 1945 hingga 2022 di Masjid Raya Ganting Padang. Bagaimana bentuk arsitektur Masjid Raya Ganting Padang. Kemudian, akan membahas bagaimana bentuk renovasi Masjid Raya Ganting Padang. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan historis melalui tahapan-tahapan yang terdiri dari langkah-langkah sebagai berikut: tahap pertama adalah heuristik, yaitu mengumpulkan data dari berbagai sumber yang relevan dan mewawancarai narasumber yang mengetahui tentang pembangunan Masjid Raya Ganting Padang. Tahap kedua, kritik sumber, menguji data melalui kritik ekstern dan intern untuk melihat kebenaran isi dan sumber. Tahap ketiga, interpretasi (penafsiran) dengan menghubungkan dan menganalisa data. Tahap keempat, historiografi, mendeskripsikan hasil penelitian dalam bentuk tulisan ilmiah yaitu skripsi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan pembangunan Masjid Raya Ganting dari tahun 1945 sampai dengan tahun 2022. Masjid Raya Ganting merupakan masjid yang merupakan salah satu masjid tua di antara masjid-masjid yang ada di Kota Padang. Masjid Raya Ganting terletak di Jalan Ganting No. 10, Kelurahan Ganting Parak Gadang, Kecamatan Padang Timur. Masjid Ganting Raya berada tepat di pinggir jalan raya, sehingga memudahkan masyarakat untuk mengakses masjid ketika tiba waktu shalat. Di sebelah Utara dan Timur berbatasan dengan rumah penduduk dan makam di sebelah Barat dan Selatan. dalam pembangunan Masjid Ganting Raya dari tahun 1945 hingga 2022. Serta pengaruh perubahan masjid dari masa ke masa.

Kata Kunci: *Masjid Ganting Raya; Sejarah; Periode*

Introduction

Indonesia is famous for its cultural diversity consisting of ethnic groups and languages. Each tribe has characteristics that distinguish one tribe from another. One of the characteristics between tribes can be seen from the traditional architecture. or known as the concept because traditional architecture is a reflection of the people who live there. Architecture built by a people has certain elements such as linking the surrounding natural environment in its design concept, starting from the placement of the building in question, to the elements and symbols used for decoration or decoration of the building (Saharman, 2017).

The materials used in the construction were chosen with economic and durable considerations, and the architectural design that was built adapted to the local geographical conditions so that architecture became one of the local wisdoms in an area with its own and unique characteristics. In addition to estimating the design and materials to be used, the placement of space is also important in an architectural building by differentiating the level of importance of these spaces, which is called space transitions (Zheptian, 2023).

In Minangkabau society, the mosque has an important meaning. The mosque is one of the conditions for the establishment of a country in Minangkabau, a mosque that has characteristics and a style of building that distinguishes it from other mosques. Mosques are built in a style that blends with local local culture. That is, the style of mosque construction will be influenced by the culture of the area where the mosque is built and the Islamic culture that enter. According to Altman as a cultural product, architecture is basically influenced by environmental factors (Juliwansyah et al., 2022).

The Ganting Raya Mosque is always interesting to study the uniqueness of its buildings and to raise the Ganting Padang Grand Mosque to become one of the objects of Cultural Heritage. Thus the Ganting Grand Mosque can bring closer to the actual movement of history and make us understand more about the struggles of a person with his era which is demanded by his outlook on life and the expectations of society. The Ganting Raya Mosque in writing history can contribute in the form of psycho-history, the values of the mosque's architectural style. The Ganting Raya Mosque in the West Sumatra region at this mosque stands out for local wisdom in West Sumatra (Budi & Wibowo, 2018).

When making initial observations on July 4 2022, the author observed the condition of the surrounding mosque during prayer time that the implementation of the obligatory prayers of the people of Ganting Village was still lacking. This is proven by the fact that there

are still many people who leave praying at the mosque, as is the case on holy days, many people are busy with work so the possibility of praying at the mosque is very doubtful. All of that is a basic question that makes the writer interested in researching it. Based on this description, the researcher is interested in uncovering the Development of the Ganting Great Mosque 1945-2022. With the above background design, this research is entitled: "Ganting Great Mosque 1945-2022"

Method

This study uses a historical approach through stages consisting of the following steps: the first stage is heuristic, namely collecting data from various relevant sources and interviewing informants who know about the construction of the Great Ganting Padang Mosque. The second stage, source criticism, tests the data through external and internal criticism to see the truth of the contents and sources. The third stage is interpretation (interpretation) by connecting and analyzing the data. The fourth stage, historiography, describes the research results in the form of scientific writing, namely the thesis (Abbas, 2014; Madjid, 2021; Zed, 2008).

Result and Discussion

The research results show that the construction of the Ganting Great Mosque 1945-2022. Ganting Raya Mosque is a mosque which is one of the old mosques among the mosques in the city of Padang. Ganting Raya Mosque is located on Jalan Ganting No. 10, Ganting Parak Gadang Village, East Padang District. The Ganting Raya Mosque is right on the edge of the main road making it easier for people to access the mosque when it's time for prayer. To the North and East it is bordered by the houses of the people and tombs to the West and South. in the construction of the Ganting Raya Mosque from 1945 to 2022. Also known as the effect of changing the mosque from Period to Period (A.Hildayanti & Wasilah, 2023; Nofrianti & Mirdad, 2018; Putra & Fatimah, 2022; Ridha et al., 2022).

1. Colonial Period

Previously in 1790 and was the forerunner of a surau which was on the edge of Batang Arau, to be precise at the foot of Mount Padang. The surau, which had a very simple building form, was later destroyed by the Dutch East Indies government as a result of the construction of a road to the harbor of Emma Haven (Teluk Bayur). Not long after that, a mosque was built in the current location, which is about 4 kilometers from the previous location. The rebuilding was initiated by local community leaders, where in 1805 it was agreed to start building a mosque on waqf land. In 1810 the construction of the mosque was

completed, the floors were made of stacked river stones plastered with clay. The floor was replaced with cement after cement was obtained from abroad (Germany).

2. The Old Order and New Order Periods

When the Japanese began to occupy Indonesia in 1942, Sukarno, who was detained in the Netherlands in Bengkulu, was evacuated to Kutacane. Arriving in Painan, the Japanese army had already occupied Bukittinggi, so the Dutch changed their original plan by fleeing to Barus and leaving Sukarno in Painan. Furthermore, Hizbul Wathan, which at that time was headquartered at the Ganting Raya Mosque, picked Soekarno up to be taken to Padang by cart. A few days later, Soekarno, who had arrived in Padang, stayed temporarily at one of the houses of the Ganting Raya Mosque's administrators and was able to give a speech at this mosque.

3. Reform Period

The Raya Ganting Mosque building is well preserved even though the earthquakes in 2005 and 2009 damaged it. This mosque has been designated as a cultural heritage by the Indonesian government and has become a tourist attraction in the city of Padang. On April 10, 2005, an earthquake occurred on the west coast of Sumatra with a magnitude of 6.7 on the Richter scale following a larger earthquake around Nias Island two weeks earlier. As a result of this disaster, a number of pillars supporting the roof trusses cracked and broke. It is feared to collapse. Before the renovation was carried out in 2010, the damage to the mosque caused worship activities to be disrupted so that, temporarily, worship activities had to be carried out in the courtyard of the mosque.

4. The architecture of the Great Mosque of Ganting Padang

a. The front porch of the Ganting Padang Great Mosque

The rectangular face has six doors from the East and two entrances from the North and South, each with a door made of iron bars. Between the entrances from the east there is a pseudo double column decoration, except in the middle part there is a pulpit building that protrudes forward having doors made of bars as well. The pulpit measuring 2.2 x 2.2 x 2.75 m is used for the Eid prayer. In addition to the door, there are also windows with iron bars on the North and South sides, one each. The east wall is decorated geometrically in the form of blank panels in the form of rectangles, squares and ring and ax blade motifs. The walls are 34 cm thick and 3.2 m high. The walls are gray and white on the decoration and green on the base. On the north and south sides of the front there is an octagonal room with a door from the east and a window. The front foyer is tiled with a 20x20 cm yellow fruit color with a plain

pattern. In the space there are seven double cylindrical pillars of concrete with a diameter of 45 cm. The pillar standing on a beton pedestal is 113 cm wide, 70 cm high and 67 cm thick. In addition, there are also two rectangular pillars located on the North and South sides close to the octagonal room (Husni & Ariesta, 2018; Tungkagi, 2017).

b. Left and Right Side Porch of Ganting Padang Great Mosque

The left and right side porches are tiled with light green tiles measuring 20x20 cm in color with a hexagon motif. Each porch has two entrances, one of the doors leading to the ablution area on the north and south sides of the mosque. On the west side it is partitioned to form a room (ribath) measuring 4.5 x 3 m. Ribath (the residence of the mosque caretaker) has a door from the east measuring 2.25 x 0.90 m and a window measuring 0.90 x 0.90 m.

c. Main Room of Ganting Padang Grand Mosque

There are six entrances to the main room on the East side (and front porch) and two each on the North and South sides (and side porches). The entrance has two wooden doors and the upper threshold is decorated with a fan arch. The door measures 1.6 m wide and 2.64 m high. The main room windows made of wood and glass are two on the East side flanking the entrance and three each on the North and South sides and six on the West side. The arch measures 1.6 m wide and 2 m high. Like the door, the sill above the window is also shaped like a fan arch with filigree decoration above. The main room's floor is made of yellow tiles measuring 30x30 cm. The walls of the main hall of the mosque are made of concrete covered with ceramics and the floors are white tiles decorated with flowers.

5. Another building of the Great Mosque of Ganting Padang

a. Place of ablution

There are other buildings in the Great Mosque complex, including a 10 x 3 m men's ablution area located on the right side of the mosque. The place for ablution is made permanent and closed. On the south side there is a place for ablution for women and behind the mosque there is a tomb which is made simply, bounded by a long rectangular wall. One of the tombs to the south of the mosque is the tomb of Angku Syekh Haji Uma, the founder of the Great Ganting Mosque.

6. The Ganting Padang Great Mosque Library

The mosque library occupies a simple room north of the mosque and is still attached to the mosque building. The 2.5x3 m library room is also used as a secretariat room, a place for board meetings and administration. the prophet on each pillar and the pillars of the mosque in the form of an octagon symbolizing the door of heaven.

7. Ganting Grand Mosque Floor Plan

The floor plan describes the shape of the mosque's space which has an impact on the activities that occur in it. The main room plan is the most sacred space and has a cosmological concept to the elements of space, up to the roof. So that the activities in the main room are the most basic activities, namely prayer. Meanwhile, the foyer space, which is a profane and open space, is more flexible with a more varied range of activities. The floor plan of the mosque has a conception of the form of local architectural space, namely inside and the pavilion.

Conclusion

Masjida architecture is simply the art of building. In a broader sense, architecture is defined as the art and process of building accompanied by high energy and intellectual abilities. Architecture can also be translated as changes regarding the structure, shape, and color of buildings or public buildings. Architecture in Indonesia initially developed in Java, then in terms and principles that are still applied in a mosque building, such as the existence of a wall facing the Qibla. In this case the theory of symbolic interaction is used to reveal the architecture of the Ganting Raya Mosque: The Values of Wisdom Tradition in Society in West Sumatra which contains more specific studies on the architecture of the Ganting Padang Grand Mosque and the local wisdom values that exist in the Ganting Padang Grand Mosque architecture.

Based on the general findings and specific findings above, the authors conducted a discussion in two aspects, including: First in terms of the architectural form of the Ganting Padang Hala Grand Mosque which is found in the mosque and the architectural form of the mosque which has Arab and European and Chinese styles and is adapted to the Ganting Village. Padang and become a local wisdom from the architectural forms depicted in the Ganting Padang Grand Mosque. The second part is the local wisdom of the Ganting Padang Raya Mosque, the local wisdom contained in the Ganting Padang Raya Mosque, both from the main room of the mosque and the left and right porches of the mosque and the garafi river contained in the mosque and the style of the mosque, which has Arab and European, Chinese and the local combination of the Ganting Padang community and the traditions that exist in the Ganting Padang community.

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