

## INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui peran *gevel* sebagai alat identifikasi masa pembangunan dan kondisi sosial pada Eks Perumahan Dinas PG Sewugalur, serta memahami kedudukan permukiman tersebut dalam sejarah perkembangan pabrik gula di Hindia Belanda. Metode penelitian menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dan data diperoleh lewat studi literatur, dokumentasi, serta observasi lapangan. Melalui teknik *purposive sampling*, diperoleh 6 (enam) sampel bangunan yang memenuhi kriteria. Analisis data dilakukan secara deskriptif dan komparatif. *Gevel* pada bangunan-bangunan tersebut berhasil dikelompokkan ke dalam empat tipe: *stepped gable*; *triangular gable*; *curvilinear gable*; dan *jerkinhead gable*.

*Gevel* pada perumahan dinas PG Sewugalur menunjukkan ciri yang merepresentasikan periode pembangunan masa Arsitektur Transisi (1890–1915) dan dihuni oleh pegawai Belanda golongan menengah dalam struktur organisasi yang meliputi *administrateur*, pegawai golongan menengah, dan pegawai pribumi yang tidak memiliki fasilitas perumahan sejenis. Orientasi *gevel* menghadap ke jalan utama yang mengelilingi bangunan pabrik mengadopsi prinsip *panopticon*, yaitu konsep pengawasan tersirat yang menegaskan tentang kuasa golongan kolonial terhadap golongan pekerja yang lebih rendah melalui perantara visual-arsitektur. Hasil penelitian menegaskan bahwa *gevel* pada Eks Perumahan Dinas PG Sewugalur berperan sebagai penanda masa pembangunan arsitektur transisi sekaligus merepresentasikan kondisi sosial pegawai pabrik gula ditinjau dari bentuk, arah hadap, dan keletakannya.

**Kata kunci:** *gevel*, pabrik gula, arsitektur transisi, kondisi sosial.

## ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine the role of the gable as a tool for identifying the construction period and social conditions of the Former Official Housing at PG Sewugalur, and to understand the position of this settlement within the historical development of sugar factories in the Dutch East Indies. Using qualitative approach, data obtained through literature review, documentation, and field observations. Six building were selected through purposive sampling and analysed descriptively and comparatively. Gables of these buildings were classified into four types: stepped gable, triangular gable, curvilinear gable, and jerkinhead gable.

Gables in the PG Sewugalur official housing exhibit characteristics representing the Transitional Architecture period (1890–1915) and were inhabited by middle-class Dutch employees within an organizational structure comprising the *administrateur*, middle-level employees, and indigenous workers who did not have similar housing facilities. The orientation of the gables facing the main road surrounding the factory adopts the panopticon principle, a concept of implicit supervision that reinforces colonial power over lower-ranking workers through architectural-visual means. The study concludes that the gevels at the Former Official Housing of PG Sewugalur serve as markers of the transitional architectural period and simultaneously represent the social conditions of the factory employees, viewed from their form, orientation, and placement.

**Keywords: gevel, sugar factory, transitional architecture, social conditions.**