

Abstrak

Penelitian ini dilakukan di Kota Cirebon, Provinsi Jawa Barat. Kota Cirebon merupakan salah satu kota yang sangat penting untuk dapat memahami perkembangan agama Islam di Pulau Jawa, karena kota ini merupakan pintu masuk bagi perkembangan agama Islam di Pulau Jawa. Kota Cirebon banyak memiliki cagar budaya yang bernilai historis, seperti masjid dan benda-benda pusaka. Salah satu peninggalan sejarah yang saat ini masih berfungsi adalah Masjid Agung Pangeran Kejaksan. Tujuan penelitian ada 2, yaitu: mengidentifikasi unsur-unsur arsitektur Masjid Agung Pangeran Kejaksan, dan melacak bentuk asli Masjid Kejaksan.

Metode yang digunakan adalah survei lapangan dan wawancara dengan takmir Masjid Agung Pangeran Kejaksan. Survei lapangan digunakan untuk mengumpulkan data unsur-unsur arsitektur masjid yang masih asli, dan melacak bentuk asli Masjid Pangeran Kejaksan.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan beberapa unsur-unsur arsitektur Masjid Agung Pangeran Kejaksan masih asli seperti saat dibangun. Unsur-unsur arsitektur yang masih asli, meliputi: tiang saka guru, tiang-tiang pengiring, dan dinding pembatas, sedangkan unsur-unsur arsitektur yang mengalami renovasi, meliputi : atap masjid, penambahan umpak, mihrab, dan tempat wudlu. Unsur-unsur arsitektur yang sudah mengalami perubahan, meliputi : ruang sholat, serambi putri, tempat wudlu putri, dan pagar halaman. Bentuk asli masjid sudah mengalami perubahan, tetapi masih dapat dilihat dilacak dari beberapa unsur arsitektur yang ada.

Kata kunci: Masjid Agung Pangeran Kejaksan, Unsur-unsur arsitektur, dan bentuk asli.

Abstract

This research was conducted in Cirebon City, West Java Province. The Cirebon city is one of the cities, that is very important to be able to understand the development of Islam in Java Island, because this city is the entrance to the development of Islam in Java Island. The Cirebon city has a lot of historical cultural heritage, such as mosques and heirlooms. One of the historical relics that is currently still functioning is the Great Mosque of Pangeran Kejaksan. The research objectives are : to identify the architectural elements of the Great Mosque of Pangeran Kejaksan, and tracking the original form of the Mosque.

The method of the research was a field survey and an interview with the manager of the the Great Mosque of Pangeran Kejaksan. The field survey was used to collect data on elements of the original mosque architecture, and track the original form of the Great Mosque of Pangeran Kejaksan.

The results of the study show that some elements of the architecture of t the Great Mosque of Pangeran Kejaksan are still as authentic as they were when they were built. The original architectural elements include: saka guru's pillars, pengiring pillars, and dividing walls, while the architectural elements undergoing renovation include: the roof of the mosque, the addition of umpak, mihrab, and the place of ablution. The architectural elements that have undergone changes include: prayer rooms, princess foyers, women's wudlu, and yard fences. The original form of the mosque has undergone a change, but it can still be seen traced from several existing architectural elements.

Keywords: the Great Mosque of Pangeran Kejaksan, architectural elements, and original form.