



ABSTRACT

Somba Opu Street Area, a trade and tourism area all at once, is a part of Makassar City development history. Buildings in this area are combination of trading and housing activities, known as *rumah toko* (shophouse). Along with city development, typology of these shophouses have changed visually. Shophouses appear in many forms, materials, and technologies. These changes influenced by external and internal factors. To find out phenomena of change of façade elements form (roof, openings, building envelopes, balcony, and stair), this research was started. This research aimed to find and recognize those changes and factors influencing façade change of shophouses.

This research uses rationalistic-qualitative approach. Field observation was carried out to gather data from photographs and sketches, and from interview with shophouses' dwellers.

Result of this research shows that there are changes of typology of shophouses' façade elements, based on buildings' built period. These elements are peripheral element that actually can easily be changed or replaced, in accordance with era development. In early period (1940-1970's), building façade used gable end roof form (*atap pelana*), walls were made from timber/plank and iron sheets, and there were no staircase. In Transitional period (1980-1990), ceramics were used as building envelope, and front door had 1-2 stairsteps. In *Pagar* (Railing) period (1991-1999), building façade used safety railing made of iron on the top openings. In Modern period (2000-2007) there were up to 4 stairsteps on front door and flat plate concrete roof functioned as porch and garden on the top floor. Factors influencing these changes are external factors, i.e. building's owner economic level, safety, aesthetic, technology and culture; and internal factors i.e. replacement of building's owner, needs (for trade and space) and aesthetic.

Keywords: typology change, façade elements, peripheral element, external factors, internal factors.