

PTAR

ISTANA MAZIAH
RUMAH CIK TEH
&
RUMAH TG. NIK

Jimas ht. Chik

Diploma Senbina 4

1982/88

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Furthur to the work done by my collegues (Kamariah, Rihana, Azizul & Idrus) and I, I herewith resubmitt this final study for ITM's academic purposes. If the work is to retain its importance, I personally feel that a certain amount of upgrading of its contents and presentation is required.

This work would have never been a success without the help of those people whom I consider 'generous' in giving me all the information and assistance needed. I am deeply grateful to the members of the royal family of Kuala Trengganu, specifically to Yang Amat Mulia Tengku Ahmad Ibni Almarhum Sultan Zainal Abidin for his unfailing cooperation in giving me the information on the historical account of the buildings. When he was a boy he was very much interested in the stories of his ancestors, the Sultans of Trengganu, being repeatedly told to him by Cik Ali Mata Mata who was known as Datuk Nara Wangsa who was then in his eighties.

In his younger days Datuk Nara Wangsa was the Aide-de Camp of Sultan Ahmad, the father of Sultan Zainal Abidin III. Yang Mulia Tengku Ahmad who is now 73 years old could

still remember very clearly the stories told to him as though it took place just a few years ago.

I also forward my heartfelt gratitude to Tengku Teh Mariam bt. Tengku Khazaki who is the present owner of Rumah Cik Teh. She is the granddaughter of the late Sultan Zainal Abidin III. I will remember her kind hospitality during my study of her house.

I would like to thank Yang Berhurat Mulia Tengku Bentara Raja, (Pejabat Setiausaha Sultan kepada Yang Maha Mulia Sultan Trengganu) for his sincere help in lending me his camera flash and cassette tape recorder for my work. Without his cooperation I would have faced serious difficulties.

My gracious thoughts go to Cik Aminah bt. Taib who is now 92 years old; the daughter of the late Datuk Sanggura Pahlawan Kuala Trengganu. She had explained how the once existing bridges and platforms had connected all the houses into a united complex of houses

CONTENTS

1.	INTRODUCTION	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
2.	HISTORICAL BACKGROUND									
	The Palaces	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 - 23
	The Disintegration of Rumah Cik Teh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24 - 31
	The Disintegration of Rumah Tg. Nik	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32 - 38
3.	MATERIALS and CONSTRUCTION	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39 - 67
4.	DRAWINGS									
	Location Plan of Rumah Cik Teh and Tg. Nik	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68
	Rumah Cik Teh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69 - 74
	Rumah Tg. Nik	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75 - 81
5.	DETAILS									
	Column Construction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	82 - 83
	Panelling and Opening	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84 - 97
	Superstructure	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98 - 105
6.	BIBLIOGRAPHY	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	106

INTRODUCTION

Traditional Malay Architecture is diversified in style although the basic construction is similar throughout the Malay Peninsular. Old Trengganu houses portray a distinct style of its own. Many of the traditional houses around Pulau Kambang were destroyed due to the bombings during the Japanese Occupation. The old Istana houses built in the early 19th. century had perished during the most devastating fire in the history of Trengganu in 1882. Thus almost all direct evidence of earlier Malay Architecture there were swept away in posterity.

In the effort to study the architectural technology of the past, a historical research and measured drawing operation had been made of the last few 19th. century houses left in the compound of Istana Maziah. (Many of the houses were demolished, renovated or removed from the site). The aim is to recapture the image of the whole site as it once stood and to produce drawings of Rumah Cik Teh and Tengku Nik to present the architectural skills which had established the reputation of Trengganu carpenters to be included as one of the Malay master builders in the Malay Peninsular.