

Lodging In Medan City In 18-20 Century, Note About Provided Provisions

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Abstract: The arrival of other nations to Indonesia was colored because of the trade (VOC) in the colonial period in Indonesia, and also the existence of tourism. The presence of a number of tourists to Indonesia, especially to the city of Medan, North Sumatra causes everyone for the needs of lodging. For Medan City there are several lodgings, such as hotels; villas and also guesthouses. There are some Hotels like de Boer Hotel, Astoria Hotel, Grand Medan Hotel, but unfortunately for Astoria Hotel and Grand Medan Hotel have been replaced by Grand Angkasa hotel building. Lodging in the form of villas in Medan City are such as twin villas on Diponegoro street, villas on Sena Street and Angsana Street, villas in Lampu/Bundar street, Wai Yat Inn (now Wai Yat Hotel & Restaurant) on Asian road, retirement Wihelmina. Wai Yat inn used to serve as a haven for rubber traders from Sibolga and other areas. At that time the inn is also as a place to have fun and place to prepare breakfast (dejeneurs), lunch (diners) and dinner (soupers). It also presents Opera and St. Nicolaas cake, Indische Rijstafel cuisine, order taarten food, koude en warme puddingen, koude en warme schotels. This research used survey or direct observation to the location and also conducted literature study about the history of the 18th to 20th century about lodging in Medan City. It was especially from the news in the print media like de Sumatra Post newspaper.

Keywords: lodging, hotel accomodation and de Sumatra Post.

1 INTRODUCTION

The lodging is the understanding of a person on a trip or vacation and is a type of place to stay on a journey where one has to stay away from home for more than a day. It is intended for places to sleep, rest, safety, shelter from cold or rainy temperature, storage of goods, and access to common functions in households. For Medan City there are several hotel-shaped inns; villas and also guesthouses. There are some Hotels like de Boer Hotel, Astoria Hotel, Grand Medan Hotel, but unfortunately for Astoria Hotel and Grand Medan Hotel have been replaced by a new hotel building. Lodging in the form of villas in Medan City are such as twin villas on Diponegoro street, which is currently left dormant, there used to be three now only one left. There are also villas on Sena Street and Angsana Medan Street that are available and used as Poniran mess, then the villas in the Lampu/Bundar street, the area of Brayan Island Bengkel Kota Medan. Formerly, Medan city there was also a guesthouse, the Inn Wai Yat (now called Wai Yat Hotel & Restaurant) located on Asia Street, and this inn formerly serves as a haven for rubber traders from Sibolga and other areas. Please note that Wyat Inn is located not far from Sambu market center in Medan City. And there is also Wihelmina pension is on Bali Medan street. Basically the existence of the hotel function is a means of travelling supporting activities which is far from the residence so it requires accommodation for a place of rest in the form of a bedroom.

According to Oka A.A. Yoeti, the history of hotel has actually started since Mariam and Joseph needed a place to stay when Mariam would give birth to Jesus. This is in line with the human civilization that always needs a place to temporarily shelter against hot and cold weather during the travel. Similarly, during the Roman empire, there has been built a house called "MANSIONES" which is located along the main highway with a distance of about 40 KM each. Later during the Middle Ages, European religious rules ordered the construction of places to stay along roads on which people passed (road side inn). Also, when the Crusades raged, many innkeepers built places for warriors, as well as for pilgrims traveling to the holy land as written in the Gospels. In addition, the existing churches also provide services in the form of providing resting facilities to travelers who need them. Most churches at that time had two kitchens, one for the monks who lived there and the other for the overnight travelers. The church does not charge, but it is hoped that voluntary donations will be available to those who can afford it.

2 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Promotion to Sumatera and Various Serves at the Lodging

Meanwhile, according to Jusupadi Salmun, by looking at Western movies or cowboy around 1800 to 1900, there is a hotel adjacent to the saloon and bar restaurant, which means that since the life of the year, the provision of hotels, motels, inns have been known by people as a means or support for travelers. Lodging or accommodation when traveling or vacation is a type of place to stay on the road for people who have to stay away from home for more than a day, in order to meet the need for a place to sleep, rest, safety, shelter from cold or rain, storage of goods, and access to the general function of the household. In 1885, Medan city began with the period of Dutch rule which was marked by the issuance of the basic rules of government of the Dutch East Indies, namely reglement op het Beleid der Regering van Nederlands Indie. It is contained in Staatblad 1885 number 2. According to the data, the process of the Dutch East Indies government is adopted according to the principle of centralization. The island of Sumatra is divided

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into the Gewest Administrative Region, later called Karisidenan, and subdivided into Afdeling (Regency), District (Kawedanan), and Onder District (District). Promotion of tourism activities was obtained by the publication of Guide Book in 1913 and promoted areas in Banten, West Java, East Java, Central Java, Bali, Lombok, North Sumatra, West Sumatra, South Sumatra, and Tanah Toraja in Sulawesi. There is also a weekly newspaper Java Tourist Guide that voiced tourism in Indonesia, whose contents are about Express Train Service; News From Abroad in Brief; Who-Where-When to Hotels; Postal News. This promotion brings tourists who need places to stay in not far from the tourist attraction. The arrival of a person or group of tourists in a country will be calculated according to the length of stay in the destination country. This raises the term short and long term tourism term. It does require a strategy that can be done through promotion in various media, both printed and electronic, as well as brochures, or leaflets that present information on tourism potential and security conditions of an area (Simanjuntak, 2017). Below are some tourism promotion pictures about North Sumatra.

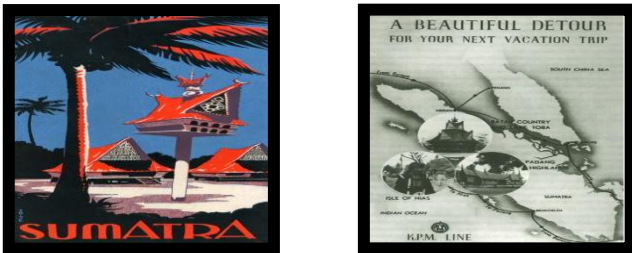


Figure 1. Advertisement of tour promotion in Medan, Brastagi, Parapat, Nias and Padang in 1937 (source: kitlv.nl.)

In the 19th and 20th centuries, people can book or contact a travel agent, and historically Thomas Cook is the first person in the world to be a travel agent. He sells travel services with the shuttles he provides to the more and more tourists (Simanjuntak, 2017). Buying through a travel agent will make the traveler not hesitate to enjoy the trip. Travel schedule and tou itinerary is definitely and mutually agreed. On the way, tourists are not busy taking care of travel documents if there is a checking, no need to pay for airport tax, excess baggages or transit itself, so that on the way, travelers can enjoy trips to the destination. Then, Medan city became an attraction for immigrants, then came various ethnic groups from outside such as China, Java, Banjar, India, Minang, Aceh and they live together with indigenous ethnic such as Malay, Batak, and Nias. Their arrival to the city of Medan requires lodging or shelter for them to spend the night. Over time, there were built several inns with various types of lodging in Medan city and built in the 19th to 20th century, namely in the form of hotels; villa; mess, pension, and inn. For the hotel, there are de Boer Hotel; Astoria Hotel; Grand Medan Hotel, while for the villa, there are twin villas; villa on Sena street; villa on Angsana street, villa on Bundar street. There is also Wai Yat Inn (now called Wai Yat Hotel & Retaurant) located on Asia street, also PJKA mess, which is also in Labuhan Deli, as well as Wilhelmina pension. The Dutch-language de Sumatra Post was published in 1899 and the editor-in-chief of a law scholar was Mr. J.Van Den Brand (TWH Muhammad, 2001)

and on 16 February 1905, it was led by A.Y. Lieuvegoed (TWH Muhammad, 2001). On the news of the newspaper there are advertisements announcing about several hotels or inns that prepare various dishes, for example the hotel prepares breakfast (dejeneurs), lunch (dinners) and dinners (soupers), as well as presenting Opera and St. Nicolaas cake, Indische Rijsttafel cuisine, order taarten food, koude en warme pudingen, kuode en warme schotels.

A. Ordering St. Nicolaas Cake



Figure 2. Ordering St. Nicolaas Cake

Cakes can be ordered at A. Hermann De Boer, a chef pastry (banketbakker) of de Boer hotel located in Medan City. Cakes can be ordered in 1, 2 or 3 pound size (trommels) packaging. Hotel Mijn de Boer (popular as Hotel de Boer, now Hotel Inna Dharma Deli) is a colonial-style hotel located on Balai Kota Street, Medan Petisah, Medan City, Indonesia. The hotel was built in 1898 by a Dutch businessman named Aeint Herman de Boer. In colonial times, one of the guest rooms at the Hotel de Boer was once inhabited by honored guests of the Dutch government and famous Western artists, like King Leopold II of Belgium and the Sun (Margaretha Zelle) a world-renowned spy who also worked as a European rearview mirror. The hotel is located opposite Medan Post Office and Merdeka Square, and precisely located next to Bank Indonesia building and Medan City Hall. As a Dutch businessman, De Boer was born in Workum, the Netherlands and moved to the Dutch East Indies at the end of the 19th century. Initially he settled in Surabaya and became one of the restaurant owners there. Dia lalu pindah ke Medan dan memulai usaha baru. He then moved to Medan and started a new business. In 1898 de Boer built the Hotel De Boer consisting of restaurants, bars and seven rooms. In 1909 he added another 40 rooms. Then in 1930, Hotel De Boer re-expanded by adding 120 rooms and a large hall.

2.1. Opera Service



Figure 3. News about de Boer restaurant. (The de Sumatra Post newspaper of 1900)

There is an article or notice in the de Sumatra Post newspaper that shows the opera performances at the Hotel de Boer restaurant and it is expected that the public will immediately book the seat (reserveeren) if they want to watch. There also mentioned an apology for a limited place so that people will feel disappointed (de weinige dispoñibele ruimte).



Figure 4. De Boer Restaurant Dining together at hotel in 1910.



Figure 5. De Boer Restaurant Dining together at hotel in 1910.

2.2 Advertisement about Indis Buffet

It is mentioned that as a chef patiseri, cuisine, and ice cream in Medan every Sunday from 12 to 2 pm, H.A. de Boer prepares a buffet of cuisine with original Indis taste (echt Indische Rijsttafel), and so did he when breakfast (de jeuners), lunch (diners) and dinner (souters) came. The above advertisement can be read in de Sumatra Post newspaper on 28-12-1900.



Figure 6. Advertisement about Indis Buffet

2.3 Advertisement about Activities at Medan Hotel and de Boer House

Medan Hotel was built in 1887 and is the oldest hotel in Medan. On the off day, the garden master came to the city to rest and partying. This hotel is a favorite place of the garden master to stay overnight. The hotel is known for its

multilevel dining facilities and has 62 rooms, and the owner is a plantation entrepreneur in Medan. The hotel is visited by guests on the 1st or the beginning of the month and mid-month (16th), as new employees receive a salary on that date. The hotel is also known as a beer beverage supplier to the estate, and later changed its name to Hotel Granada. For guests' comfort, each bedroom is fitted with a mosquito net to avoid the malignant tropical mosquitoes. Also news about the British soldiers occupying Medan City, there are soldiers who stayed at the Grand Hotel (Anonymous, 2012). Formerly the name of the street was Juliana Straat and now it changes to Pulau Pinang street.



Figure 7. Grand Medan Hotel (de Sumatera Post, Wednesday, May 24 1905. No. 121)



Figure 8. Grand Medan Hotel (de Sumatera Post, Wednesday, May 24 1905. No. 121)

The above advertisement shows that some hotels in Medan City have several activities in each day with certain dates. For example, on Saturday 27 May 1905, a Medan Sport-Club meeting was held at de Boer's house. Also on Wednesday, May 30, 1905, a meeting was held at Medan-Hotel.

2.4 Deli Labuhan Hotel

Hotel Deli was in Labuhan in 1880, but now the hotel is no longer there. In the picture, there is a hotel in houses-on-stilts models with terraces and fences. In this lowland, a remaining influential center of government in East Sumatra is found. The development of Labuhan Week is related to the opening of forests to be converted into human settlements. Near the building, on the right side on the south side of Sub-district Office, there is Pekan Labuhan. There is a row of old buildings terraced with a touch of Chinese architecture, since 1876, once there used to be a place of lodging (Lucas et al, 2006).



Figure 9. Deli Labuhan Hotel News about Deli Hotel contained in the newspaper de Sumatra Post July 26, 1928

2.5 Buffet Sever at Oranje Hotel

According to news from the Newspaper dated December 28, 1900, the Hotel Oranje located on Astana Street shows the restaurant schedule, which for breakfast from 7 to 9 (onbijt 7 - 9), lunch at half past 12 to half past two (tiffin 12½ - 1½), and dinner from nine-thirty pm or eight-thirty to half-past nine or nine and a half (8½ - 9 ½ diner). Sunday (zondag) and Thursday (woensdag) provided buffet (rijsttafel). Newspaper de Sumatra Post 28-12-1900.

2.6 Ordering Food and Cake At De Boer Hotel



Figure 10. Ordering Food and Cake At De Boer Hotel (a)

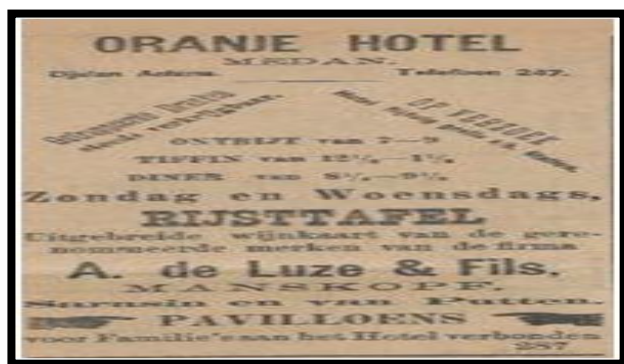


Figure 11. Ordering Food and Cake At De Boer Hotel (b)

From the news of the de Sumatra Post newspaper dated 25 February 1909 it was shown that the Hotel de Boer made advertisements about preparing food and meals that could be ordered. For example tart cakes (taart), cold and hot pudding (koude en warme puddingen), various types of ice

(diverse soorten ys), various baked pastries (vrie soorten gebak), food in a cold and hot cup (koude en warme schotels), all famous dishes serving. In addition, they can also book places for breakfast or breakfast (dejeuners), lunch (diners), and dinners (soupers). The chefs (cooks) always serve at banquets. Those who are not residents of the hotel can also enjoy it by paying a total of 5 Fl (fl = florijn = florin or guilder = Dutch florin = 5 Guilders, Dutch currency).

3 METHODS

Based on problems in such research, the methodology used is the more precise analysis of history tracing. As well as the descriptive method was selected as the way in solving the problem. Then the data in the analysis of this descriptive method with a qualitative approach. The qualitative approach so that it is more in reference to the approach of the description or overview of the objects examined, based on the data that appear as is, and describe systematically will facts the situation factually and closely (Ferine et al., 2017). This research tries to uncover to explore the historical and archaeological sources in Tanjung Tiram Sub-district and describe the role of those coins in the economy of the 18th to 20th century AD.

4 RESULT AND DISCUSION

4.1 Result

4.1 Lodging Potentials at 19th and 20th century

Potential lodging is related to the function and type, such as (a) the function of urbanization; (b) the function of the plantation; (c) the function of trade; and (d) the function of tourism.

4.2 The function of Urbanization

Usman Pelly mentioned that there is a kampong in Medan City which is a group of houses from nomad settlements, and is a migrant from ethnic groups from their respective hometowns. The condition of ethnic settlements has enough appeal to bring in new immigrants. This ethnic village absorbs the nomads who come, look for jobs and temporary lodging. Then after independence, new shopping centers and population facilities were built such as roads, parking lots, parks and also temporary residences for migrants. For example, Way Yat inn as a place for the traders to stay, but some are staying in their own family homes.

4.3 The Function of Plantation

In the colonial period, off day garden masters came to the city to rest and partying. The hotel is also a favorite place of the garden masters to stay, even there is a plantation businessman who owned the hotel. The hotel is visited by many guests on the 1st or the beginning of the month and in the middle of the month (the 16th), that's when many employees have just received their salary. Even Grand Medan hotel (becoming Hotel Granada) is also famous as one of the hotel suppliers of beer to the plantation. For guests' comfort, each guest bed is installed mosquito net to avoid the ferocity of tropical mosquitoes. From the data it is seen that a few days before British army occupied Medan City, the soldiers stay at the Grand Hotel (Anonymous, 2012). Formerly the name of the street is Juliana Straat and

now it is Pinang Island street, and the building is no longer replaced with Bank Bapindo.

4.4 The Function of trade

Due to the presence of VOCs, trade in Indonesia, especially North Sumatra is known as a trading location among nations. After the independence of the Indonesian nation on November 9, 1945, allied forces under the command of Brigadier General T.E.D. Kelly landed in North Sumatra followed by NICA troops. The Government of the Republic of Indonesia in North Sumatra permitted them to occupy several hotels located in Medan City, such as hotel de Boer, Grand Hotel, Astoria Hotel and other hotels. Next they are placed in Binjai, Tanjung Lapangan. The day after landing, the RAPWI Team went to prison camps in Medan under the approval of Governor M. Hasan. The group was immediately formed into Medan Battalion KNIL. Similarly, Way Yat Inn located on Asia Street was formerly a guesthouse for traders from some areas, especially from Sibolga. They traded mainly rubber and marine products. The Way Yat Inn was built on trade with nearby markets, for example before 1960 Hong Kong Tax, Mercur Buana, Tax C Project, and Sambas Tax (Pelly: 84). In running this trade for example Sipirok people on April 3, 1922 founded a new company under the name of Bataks Handels Maatschappij (Batak Trade Company) and the one becoming director was H.M.Thaher (Pelly, 68).

4.5 The function of Tourism

Tourism has two aspects, institutional aspect and substantial aspect, which is a human activity. Viewed from the institutional side, tourism is an institution formed as a human effort to meet its creative needs. As an institution, tourism in terms of management can be seen from how the development started from planned, managed, until marketed to buyers. The complexities embodied in tourism include tourism as human experience, tourism as a social agent, tourism as a geographical phenomenon, tourism as a resource, tourism as a business, and tourism as an industry (Wardiyanta, 2006). To meet the needs of travel agencies in the tourism industry it takes hotels, and transportation. The world's first travel agency in 1840 was Thomas Cook and Son Ltd who was built in England, also in the United States in 1841 there was America Express Company. While tourism in Indonesia began in 1920, after the release of the Dutch Governor General's decision on the establishment of Vereneiging Touristen Verker (VTV) as an agency (official tourist bureau). The position of VTV is as Tourist Government Office and acts as a tour operator or also a travel agent. In 1913 VTV published Guide Books on areas in Banten, West Java, East Java, Central Java, Bali, Lombok, West Sumatra, South Sumatra and Toraja Land, and especially in North Sumatra. For that reason in 1926 Travel Agent in Batavia was founded with Linsone Linderman (LisLind) based in the Netherlands, and this travel then became known as Netherlands Indische Touristen Bureau (NITour). At that time tourism to North Sumatra is done by sailing with the KPM Line ship (Simanjuntak, 2017). The above cultural identity formulas can be passed from generation to generation through educational activities. In that activity the object of cultural heritage that took role as a medium that serves as a means of inheritance. The function of tourism is closely related to

the activity of school student visiting various cultural heritage objects that are part of tourism, which is cultural tourism. This cultural tour is not limited to visit monumental objects and artistic centers only, but also includes interest in museums, historic parts of the city (eg Medan City), art festivals, traditional ceremonies, crafts and souvenirs typical of local traditions.

5 CONCLUSION

The existing evidence shows that for over a century, the old city of Medan was designed and built as a trade center. The colonial modern life is still deeply felt in the rest of the building that remains intact, half intact, and others have been destroyed. The proof of life history of Medan City is now a proof of how society and government respond to its existence. The existence of several inns with all kinds of presentation can be found in de Sumatra Post newspaper, a Dutch-language newspaper present in the city of Medan in 1889. From the newspaper, it can be known the existence of the old city as the result of intercultural relationships of various nations that once accommodated by the values bridging the various differences. At that time there was a gap that allowed the old town's supporters to interact and respect each other by referring to the diversity of values that would ensure daily social interaction. The people then realized that the inter-nation cultural contacts that had lasted hundreds of years enriched their culture. Thus cultural contacts resulting from the existence of trade and shipping systems, the expansion of the kingdom/power, etc. have enriched not only material culture but also technology and knowledge, religion, ideology, and lifestyle. It is seen through the existence of the restaurant as a meeting place, or meeting in a family place with the presentation of various cuisines, food and beverages. The idea of conservation should emerge, although the product of the idea is important for the benefit of society. The conservation of cultural heritage objects which is a physical proof of the historical and cultural roots of an old region makes it an important element of the city's identity. There should be a synergy between the community and the government to preserve the old city of Medan, not only the building but also food and beverages that once served. All parties must contribute in a clear direction so that there is progress for the preservation of the old city. Should the program of arrangement and preservation of the old city was rolled out in Medan city. But this is not easy, even to be able to provide stimulation of awareness to the owners and managers of ancient objects that slowly look damaged because of age. As it has become commonplace, an excuse is the need for substantial expenses for maintenance and repairs.

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