





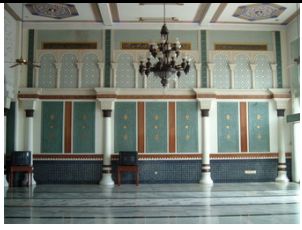
























Inventory of historically and culturally significant buildings and complexes in Aceh

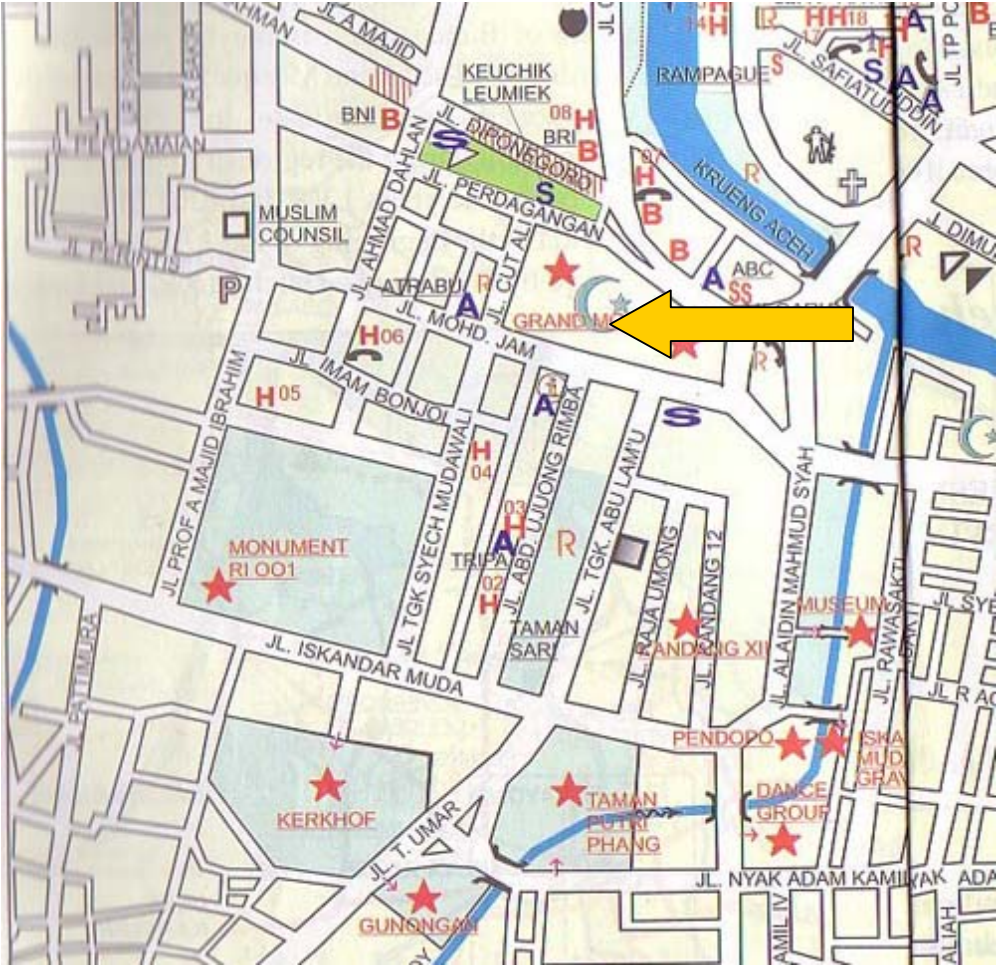
		
Old Photograph	Before Tsunami	After Tsunami

No.	001
Name	Mesjid Raya Baiturrahman (Baiturrahman Great Mosque)
Location	In the heart of Banda Aceh City (Jl. Diponegoro-Jl. Moh. Jam)
Present and Past Function	Mosque
Date of Inventory	Feb-Dec 2005
Source	<i>The Jakarta Post</i> , Banda Aceh, Aceh, January 20, 2005 by Ruslan Sangadji.

A: Built form			
A.1: Plan	-		
A.2: Facades			
A.3: Typical design details			
	Window	Exterior Ornament	Window Light

			
	Service Area	Arch	Wall interior
B: Building construction			
B.1: Construction method	Concrete structures, timber structures, brick wall construction for the building and 'sirap' for material to cover the domes.		
B.2: Construction details			
	Concrete Minarets	Concrete Main Minaret	Concrete Column & Timber Ceiling
			
	'Sirap' Dome	Granite Floor	Timber Walls
			
	Interior Column	Exterior Column	
B.3: Cross-section			
	Cross Section-1	Cross Section-2	

C: Building interior			
C.1: Interior details			
	Base of the Pillar	Pillar Capital	Ceiling Ornament-1
			
	Ceiling Ornament-2	Ceiling Ornament-3	Ceiling Ornament-4
			
	Interior Ornament-1	Interior Ornament-2	Interior Ornament-3
			
	Interior Chandelier-1	Interior Chandelier-2	Wooden Pulpit
D: State of repair	Generally fair to good condition in general, cracks in certain sections of the wall.		

E: Building history	
E.1: Date of construction	1883
E.2: Ownership	-
E.3: Building use	Mosque
E.4: Changes to the building	The Baiturrahman Mosque initially featured only one dome and one minaret, but more domes and minarets were added in subsequent renovations in 1935, 1958 and 1982. Now it has seven domes and eight minarets, including one that is claimed to be the highest minaret in Banda Aceh. Today, the mosque has 32 pillars and covers and area of more than 1, 500 square metres. In 2004-2005 the 'sirap' was changed to enamel.
F: Urban context	
F.1: Location	
F.2: Description of neighbourhood	Commercial city centre
F.3: Neighbourhood history	-
F.4: Location	



G: Summary of historical value

The Masjid Baiturrahman is one of the most important historic mosques in Southeast Asia.

The site of the mosque was established when the first great mosque was built in 1612 during the reign of Sultan Iskandar Muda, or, some say, even earlier in 1292 by Sultan Alaidin Mahmudsyah.

The original mosque was razed to the ground in 1873 during the Dutch invasion. In March 1877, the East Indies Governor-General offered to rebuild the grand mosque but construction only began more than two years later with the laying of the first stone by Tengku Qadhi Malikul Adil who became the first Imam. The mosque was finally completed in 1883.

Many Acehnese initially refused to pray at Baiturrahman, because it was built by Dutch infidels with ambitions to conquer Aceh, but today it is the pride of Banda Aceh.

The mosque was possibly the first domed mosque to be built in Southeast Asia. The domed mosque was a colonial Moorish design referring to mosque architecture from various parts of the world from Byzantium to North Indian Moghul, characterized by grand domes and minarets. The Baiturrahman is probably the prototype for many mosques in Indonesia and Malaysia – first introduced by the Dutch and British colonialists, domed mosques are now embraced by the Muslim faithful, and have widely displaced the tiered-roof mosque vernacular.

When Banda Aceh was hit by tsunami on Dec. 26, many residents of Banda Aceh took refuge in the mosque. The mosque also served as a temporary shelter for displaced persons and only reopened for prayers after two weeks. This mosque was saved from quake and tsunami but suffered some minor damage, while the 35-meter minaret by the main gate is now slightly tilted and cracked.