

ABSTRACT

The development of architecture in Indonesia cannot be separated from various cultural touches from Europeans. Government buildings, offices, buildings, and city layout cannot be separated from the Dutch colonial period. This research aims to determine (1) Architectural styles and forms during the Dutch Colonial government in 1816-1942; (2) Profile of Tangerang Regency during the Dutch Colonial period; (3) The development of Tangerang Regency architecture during the Dutch colonial government in 1816-1942. The method used in this research is a historical method with stages of Heuristics, Source Criticism, Interpretation and Historiography. Data was collected using library study techniques and observation. The research instruments used are related to data collection through books, journals and archives. Based on the research results, it is known that (1) Dutch architecture has developed over time by following the climate and weather in Indonesia so that many typical Dutch architectural characteristics are still used; (2) the name Tangerang came from VOC soldiers who did not recognize dead letters so that spelling and dialect are used to this day, population development is increasing every year, several infrastructures were created by the Dutch to support the economy and social; (3) some Dutch architecture and Chinese architecture that still exist today, namely the Dutch architectural characteristics of the Youth Prison, Men's Prison, Women's Prison, Telephone House on Jalan Daan Mogot. Meanwhile, Chinese architectural heritage includes the Boen Tek Bio Temple, Boen San Bio Temple, shophouses, and several Peranakan residences.

Keywords: Architecture, Netherlands, China, Tangerang.