

ABSTRACT

Indonesia is a country that has cultural and ethnic diversity, the diversity that exists in Indonesia is influenced by the arrival of India, Arabia, China to trade and European countries during colonialism. This diversity resulted in a new culture known as cultural acculturation. Rumah Gadang Ukiran Cino located in West Sumatra is one proof of cultural acculturation because unlike Rumah Gadang in general, Rumah Gadang Ukiran Cino has a characteristic Chinese carving motif on its walls. Rumah Gadang Ukiran Cino has existed since the 1800s and was inaugurated in 1902 and has been protected by Law No. 11 of 2010 as a cultural heritage building. However, from the findings it was found that there are problems in the form of changes in The Shape of buildings, changes in the function of buildings, and changes in the meaning of building philosophy at Rumah Gadang Ukiran Cino. These problems will affect the loss of historical value of the building. The purpose of this study is to identify changes that have occurred and find out whether there are still aspects of cultural heritage building in this building. Descriptive qualitative is a type of research with data sourced from interviews, surveys of existing Data, and literature Review. Historicism approach is used as a method of historical analysis, events in a sequence on the object of research and Comparative Studies as a method to determine the changes that have ever existed in Rumah Gadang Ukiran Cino. The results found that the changes that occur have an impact on the historical value of the building so that a guide line or preservation guide is produced that contains recommendations that are divided into primary and secondary aspects so that rumah Gadang Ukiran Cino can survive and not lose the identity and historical value of the building.

Keyword : Cultural Heritage, Conservation, Preservation, Rumah Gadang Ukiran Cino