

Coffee Shops as Public Space in the Historical Tracks of Makassar City

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Abstract: Coffee plants entered the island of Sulawesi in 1750 the Dutch colonial forced cultivation period. Coffee shops in Makassar are scattered throughout the city, its presence on the sidewalks to permanent buildings equipped with facilities, the coffee shop presents the availability of public space in various informal activities in various aspects of routine, its diversity is influenced by the potential of the surrounding environment and its existence is one of the factors in the existence of various community as a user in a coffee shop. This research uses historical research. The aim of the research is to reconstruct the past objectively, systematically by collecting, evaluating, explaining, synthesizing evidence to establish facts, drawing conclusions precisely. Coffee shops in the city of Makassar develop in every main, secondary and tertiary road. first at street corners, traditional markets, community ports, densely populated settlements then potential areas such as campus areas, airport environments, sports centers, business centers, warehousing areas, office areas, hospital environments, transportation terminals, fish auction areas. There are 848 coffee shops in Makassar city until 2018 at 218 road points.

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INTRODUCTION

Before tracing the history of coffee we begin with the etymology of the word "coffee". According to Ukers (1922) the word coffee began to enter European languages around the 1600's. Adapted from the Arabic "qahwa", from Arabic the term qahwa is adapted to other languages such as Turkish "kahve", Dutch "koffie", French "café", Italian "caffè", English "coffee", Chinese "kia-fey", Japanese "kehi" and Malay "kawa". In fact, almost all the terms for coffee in various languages have the same sound with the Arabic term. For Indonesia, the word coffee was

adapted from the Arabic term through the Dutch koffie, a logical guess because Dutch first opened coffee plantations in Indonesia, the word was adapted directly from Arabic or Turkish, considering that many parties in Indonesia had relations with the Arabs before the Europeans came.

Literature review: The history of coffee in Indonesia is recorded since 1690, coffee beans were brought to Java to be cultivated on a large scale. Dutch colonial opening coffee plantations on the island of Java and selling its produce to Europe. Coffee cultivation by the Dutch was

a great success and Amsterdam became the center of European coffee trade until the 18th century, in 1711 the first export was sent from Java to Europe by a Dutch trading company, known as the VOC (Vereniging Oogst Indies Company) which was founded in 1602. In the mid-17th century, the VOC developed Arabica coffee growing areas in Sumatra, Bali, Sulawesi and the Timor Islands. In Sulawesi coffee was first planted in 1750, during the era of forced cultivation or Cultuurstelsel 1830-1870 during the Dutch colonial period in Indonesia, a type of coffee which is developed in Indonesia is arabica type coffee imported directly from Yemen.

In 1878 a heartbreaking tragedy occurred, almost all coffee plantations in Indonesia, especially in the lowlands were damaged by leaf rust or *Hemileia Vastatrix* (HV). At that time, all coffee plants in Indonesia were arabica (*Coffea arabica*), in order to overcome them the Dutch brought in a species of liberica coffee (*Coffea liberica*) which was thought to be more resistant to leaf rust, liberica coffee replaced arabica coffee in lowland plantations. In 1907 the Netherlands brought in another species namely robusta coffee (*Coffea canephora*). This effort was successful, until now robusta coffee plantations in the lowlands can survive, after Indonesia's independence in 1945, all Dutch coffee plantations in Indonesia were nationalized.

In 1882 the international supply of coffee was reduced, all coffee plants on low land are dead in the southern region of South Sulawesi. The surviving coffees are those in high altitudes including Toraja and Enrekang. In South Sulawesi, the coffee plant grew on the initiative and will of the people themselves.

When the Indonesian population engaged in war as an effort to fight for independence until the post-war era of the 1940's, coffee plantations were almost never discussed again, in South Sulawesi there were no special plantations in 1950 South Sulawesi coffee demand for exports from various parts of the world increased. Demand could not be implemented the farmers began to work again on the coffee commodity, quality and coffee standards for export are carried out in Makassar with a manual sorting process, damaged coffee beans are set aside for domestic trade while healthy coffee beans will be exported.

Coffee shop: Early historical records of public places serving coffee in 1475 is Kiva Han the name of the first coffee shop located in Constantinople in Turkey after the first coffee shop in Europe was founded. Vienna was invaded by Turkish troops, who left coffee sacks when they lost, Franz Georg Kolschitzky claimed the coffee was a booty of war and opened a coffee shop is the only person who knows the true value of coffee beans (Fig. 1).



Fig. 1: Coffee shop in the world, the picture above shows the first Yellow Mellow coffee shop is the first coffee shop in Amsterdam since 1967 and is the first coffee shop that allows smoking marijuana in the coffee shop, the second is the Florian coffee shop that has been in Italian Venice since 1720 is a coffee shop that is destined for also for women in his day, the three Bistrot Savini coffee shops are one of the coffee shops in Milan Italy since the late 1800 is a coffee shop that is visited by famous people in his day and the fourth is the Majestic coffee shop is one of the 10 most beautiful coffee shops in the world located in Porto Portugal since 1925; Alamy.com, 2018

In Indonesia, there are many of the oldest coffee shops, this coffee shop still stands, in Jakarta coffee shop Tinggiin 1878, Liauw Tek Soen was established on Moolen Vhiet Oost street now on Hayam Wuruk street, Es Tak Kie coffee shop in 1927 in the glodok Chinatown area in West Jakarta Gang Gang Gloria is now Pintu Selatan Selatan III street with the atmosphere of the old Chinatown first, Bandung Purnama coffee shop in 1930 originally this coffee shop was named Ching Sang She which means "Good luck" when the government requires to replace Chinese names into the name of Indonesia, Singkawang coffee shop Nikmat year 1930, the third generation is managed by Diponegoro Street, Belitung Ake coffee shop in 1921 still uses the same equipment since the first time this coffee shop was opened by using old-fashioned equipment such as water barrel, water distillation equipment, until the kettle, Ake coffee shop is run generation to four are located on KV Senang 57 street, Tanjung Pandan Kong Djie coffee shop year 1943, the atmosphere of the stall is also close to the atmosphere of the past, located on Sijuk Street, Semarang Eva Coffee House in 1958, founded by Michael Tjijptomartojo located on the highway Ambarawa Magelang, Banda Aceh Solong coffee shop was founded H. Muhammad Saman in 1964, using coffee Ulee Kareng on Tengku Iskandar Street (Fig. 2).



Fig. 2: The oldest coffee shops in Indonesia, Tek Sun Ho coffee shop that was founded in 1878 on Jalan Hayam Wuruk Jakarta, Djie's coffee shop was founded in 1942 in Sijuk Tanjung Pandan, the Tak Kie coffee shop in the Chinatown area of West Jakarta was established in 1927; food.detik.com, 2018



Fig. 3: Coffee shop that is above the city sewer, a house that is used as a place for coffee shop business, coffee shop located in a shopping center, coffee shop permanent building equipped with supporting facilities in the city of Makassar; Personal dokumentation, 2016

In the city of Makassar there are coffee shops from coffee shops that stand above the gutter to coffee shops that provide complete infrastructure facilities. Coffee shop stalls scattered throughout the city of Makassar starting from the primary road to the tertiary road with a number of hundreds of coffee shops there that stood since the Dutch era and still survive today.

In Fig. 3 is a coffee shop in the city of Makassar, first is yas coffee shop is one of the coffee shops with emergency buildings above the gutter is temporary, the second Tangguh coffee shop is a coffee shop building is a residence that is used as a place for selling coffee drinks located in a traditional port area in the northern part of Makassar city, the three Oi coffee shops are one of the coffee shops located in a shopping center and the four Black Canyon coffee shops are coffee shops with permanent buildings equipped with various supporting facilities.

Coffee shops as public spaces: As a coffee shop where people gather and enjoy a cup of coffee, coffee shops provide service opportunities as a place for social interaction for the community. Coffee shops can also provide opportunities for members or community groups to gather, discuss openly, read newspapers where to find ideas and ideas, sources of information, inspiration, exchange ideas, play chess, meet colleagues, place business transactions, meeting and can see the situation that is happening around.

This phenomenon is entrenched among the people of Makassar city, there is also a mention that sitting in a coffee shop has become a tradition and habit for the community. Coffee shops become multifunctional public spaces, coffee houses function as houses of aspirations, rumors, facts and data rolling from there, into public consumption, eventually returning in the form of valuable feedback that allows them to be absorbed into the basis for formulating a public policy.

Coffee shops are closely related to public spaces, the function of the coffee shop allows it to become a space that can be enjoyed, occupied by anyone. This function presents a coffee shop into a free space for everyone. Lynch (1960), mentioning public space is nodes having a significant role for a city. Coffee shops in the city of Makassar, seen from its growth always follow the rhythm of the development of the city.

According to Darmawan (2005), based on its nature there are 3 main qualities of a public space, namely:

- Response, spaces are designed and used according to interest of its users
- Democratic, the rights of users of public space are protected, freedom of expression has special freedom in the use of shared space and the use of each user of space
- Meaningful, there is an emotional connection between space and the lives of its users

The phenomena of contemporary public space in the city of Makassar have sprung up in the form of coffee shops. The existence of a coffee shop in Makassar is not a new thing that has been going on since the Dutch colonial era, the phenomenon of the coffee shop as a cultural phenomenon that lives in the community has become a public means to interact and discuss, the phenomenon of a coffee shop that continues to grow has become a gathering place for people in conducting routines daily life with diverse user backgrounds (Fig. 4).



Fig. 4: Various interactions in the coffee shop, the student community in the Bundu coffee shop in Talasalapang street, professionals in the Mamarita coffee shop Cenderawasih street, the football supporters community in the Sinar Wahyu coffee shop in Cenderawasih street, female socialites at the Boeken Huis coffee shop Abdullah dg Sirua street; Personal Dokumentation, 2018

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This research uses the historical research method which is a way to provide an interpretation of the part of the status of a state in the past to obtain a generalization that is useful for understanding historical reality, comparing with the present situation and can predict the state of the future (Nasir, 2014). The purpose of historical research is to reconstruct the past objectively and systematically by collecting, evaluating and explaining and synthesizing evidences to uphold facts and draw conclusions precisely (Nasir, 2014).

According to Notosusanto the steps that must be taken in historical research are heuristic, the process of finding data and gathering the necessary data sources is focused on the study of archival documents, scientific literature, magazines and the internet regarding the level of research raised.

Criticism, activities carried out to select the sources obtained, the process of criticism through two stages, namely the extreme stage is a step to process and select data from the outside (physical) about the sources obtained and the internal stage is the activity of the selection process towards the core of the sources that have been through the extreme stage, the source is chosen according to the research study material.

Interpretation, interpreting data that has been tested then linking facts in the form of concepts compiled based on analysis of sources that have been obtained. Historiography, the process of compiling and pouring all research results into written form on the research theme.

This study uses variables with a focus of research on coffee shops in Makassar, the use of variables is intended to facilitate the formulation of research objects. To get data in accordance with this study used two data collection techniques, namely documentation technique is data collection which is done not only limited to scientific literature but also refers to magazines, internet and newspapers, library technique is a data collection technique with explore the existing literature and study it diligently (Natsir, 2014). The data analysis technique used is qualitative, examining natural object conditions where the researcher as a key instrument and the results emphasize the meaning rather than generalization (Sugiyono, 2014).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

For coffee connoisseurs, a cup of coffee is a common thing to do in leisure time and is carried out anywhere, for certain people enjoying coffee is not only the bitter sweet sensation that is felt but how the content that accompanies the activity will have a wider impact. Coffee connoisseurs ranging from workers to executives do not have barriers in terms of enjoying, this proves that coffee shops have cultural potential that can lead the community towards social integration, social interaction which takes place in the coffee shop makes the atmosphere come alive and makes the home feel the color of activity in the coffee shop.

Coffee shop were originally synonymous with places that are less comfortable, a monotonous and crowded atmosphere with developments now no longer, a comfortable and safe atmosphere, good atmosphere, good service, a coffee shop with a variety of infrastructure offered, the community made the coffee shop as a comfortable place to do various activities such as meeting old friends, friends, family, colleagues, discussing, business, obtaining the latest information, unwind, carry out routine activities and various other activities, making the coffee shop as the center of a variety of community communities that initiate a variety of activities and routines his daily life in various professions.

The daily routine of the Makassar city community is spent in a coffee shop, a positive energy possessed by the citizens of the Makassar city community as an entity whose civilization has been known to the world, the presence of coffee shops in the lives of the people of Makassar is very influential, both in terms of increasing life support consciously or not has changed the color of people's lives due to the presence of supporting facilities for the coffee shop.

Coffee shops provide a variety of benefits for all people both visiting, functioning as a center of information to the public about discourses circulating in the community both in the political, social, legal, critical

discourse, entertainment, lifestyle, work and as a public space for Public. The existence of a coffee shop in Makassar city also meets the needs of the community for new things not found other than in a coffee shop, if visitors gather in a coffee shop able to create a public atmosphere, the coffee shop is a container that can provide a place for people to communicate with one another, conditions where people interact by communicating in coffee shops various ideas and ideas popping up in this place.

Coffee shops in Makassar develop in every main, secondary and tertiary road. Initially, the coffee shop is located at the corner of the road, a traditional market, a public port, a densely populated residential area with the development of the existence of a growing coffee shop around potential areas such as near the campus, the airport environment, sports activity center, business center area, warehousing area, around offices, hospital environment, transportation terminal area, fish auction area and almost filling every street in Makassar city. The existence of a coffee shop confirms the existence of the community, through the meeting of various social statuses, culture and even multicultural identity, in a broader view the coffee shop also brings together a variety of new identities, this community identity implies their existence, for example the motorcycle community, car community, students, the shooting community, the gem lover community, the bird lover community, the music lover community, the photographer community, the fanatical fanatic community and the various communities in Makassar city.

As for other groups who did not state that he came from a particular community but with their majority in the coffee shop, it automatically created that the majority in the coffee shop represented their existence such as the ethnic Chinese group, the project search group or project consultant, the driver group Akab/Akap, worker's groups, mass organizations, middle and upper women or commonly called socialites. Their existence is not just familiarity, in it often happens discourse, even regional development even entertainment. The diversity of coffee shops with diverse communities established with different backgrounds, coffee shop activities form new cultures and habits in various sectors of life, below we can see a map of the existence of coffee shops in Makassar city.

There are 848 coffee shops in Makassar city in Makassar city in 2018, scattered throughout the city, with various classifications ranging from very simple coffee stands standing in gutters to coffee shops with permanent buildings equipped with various supporting facilities such as seminar rooms, watching rooms along with a variety of foods and drinks. There are 218 coffee shops in Makassar, with 848 coordinates of the coffee shop, South of Makassar there are 32 on the road with 131 coffee shop coordinates, in the western part of Makassar there are 76 on the road point with 206 coordinates of the coffee shop,

in the northern part of the city of Makassar there are 42 at the point of the road with 129 coordinates of the coffee shop, east of the city of Makassar there are 68 at the point of the road with 382 coordinates of the coffee shop.

Period 1 920-1959: In Makassar city, there is still the oldest coffee shop and it still stands, this can be seen in the coffee shop that is Phoenam coffee shop which is on the jampea road with the location of south latitude S 05° 07' 54.44^{II} and east longitude E 119° 24' 27.10^{II}, Sinarwahyucoffee shop with south latitude S 05° 09' 30.78^{II} and east longitude E 119° 24' 49.34^{II}, Tong San coffee shop with south latitude S 05° 08' 16.10^{II} and east longitude E 119° 24' 19.95^{II}, Hai Hong coffee shop with south latitude S 05° 07' 51.59^{II} and east longitude E 119° 24' 26.67^{II}.

Phoenam the legendary coffee shop in Makassar city since 1946, originally on the Nusantara street, its founder Liong Thay Hiong, the coffee used is Toraja coffee which has expanded to Jakarta. The phoenam coffee shop is now on Jampea street, one of the culinary icons in Makassar, the taste of the typical coffee from phoenam attracts many fanatical consumers, a traditional coffee menu that is the result of a mixture of drinks such as hot chocolate, various fruit juices, various processed breads and processed noodles with years of experience phoenam coffee shop can provide a distinctive taste of coffee so that it has a steady and growing customer base (Fig. 5).

Tong San coffee shop including legendary coffee shop in Makassar city since 1943, opened every day before sunrise at 04.00 until the afternoon, tong san coffee shop is still in its place since it was founded by its owner, Liem Sie is a Hainanese who has the ability to mix and making coffee. Tong san coffee shop is located in the central business district of Makassar in the past since the Dutch colonial era, this coffee shop is very simple with simple menus such as black coffee, half-cooked egg milk coffee and traditional Makassar cakes (Fig. 6).

The Hai Hong coffee shop was established before Indonesian independence in 1940 and is still located on Serui Street, located in the middle of a Chinese ethnic settlement that was strategically located in the old Chinatown, close to the port and the center of Makassar city. Coffee shop buildings that maintain classical architecture are the main attraction, coffee is served with various choices such as black coffee, milk coffee with the addition of honey, ginger and brown sugar. The majority of people living in this area are Chinese, nuances of Dutch colonial-Chinese relics can still be found in this area, Hai Hong coffee shop is crowded with Chinese people who want to enjoy a cup of coffee with a distinctive taste (Fig. 7).

Period 1960-1999: Coffee shop in Makassar city which is in this period and can still be seen in Makassar, Dottoro



Fig. 5: Phoenam coffee shop on the Jampeastreet in Makassar city; Personal Dokumentation, 2018



Fig. 8: Dottoro coffee shop in a traditional market in the densely populated residential area of Makassar city; Personal Dokumentation, 2018



Fig. 6: The owner is concocting a traditional coffee drink at the Tong San coffee shop; Personal Dokumentation, 2018



Fig. 7: Hai Hong coffee shop building after repairs and the atmosphere of visitors in a coffee shop; Personal Dokumentation, 2018

coffee shop with south latitude S 05° 07' 11.78^{II} and east longitude E119° 25' 12.49^{II}, Kumala coffee shop with south latitude S 05° 10' 02.23^{II} and east longitude E 119° 25' 11.49^{II}, Mamarita coffee shop with location, Benz coffee shop with south latitude S 05° 08' 00.41^{II} and east longitude E 119° 24' 37.95^{II}, coffee shop Pelangi south latitude S 05° 08' 15.49^{II} and east longitude E 119° 24' 37.34^{II}, 142 coffee shops with south latitude S 05° 07' 24.77^{II} and east longitude E 119° 25' 11.72^{II}, 129 coffee shops with south latitude S 05° 07' 16.16^{II} and east longitude E 119° 25' 12.84^{II}, Tangguh coffee shop with south latitude S 05° 06' 43.89^{II} and east longitude E 119° 25' 22.60^{II}, Safari coffee shop with location South latitude S 05° 07' 21.73^{II} and east longitude E 119° 24' 54.32^{II}.

Dottoro coffee shop with the characteristic of Makassar city is on Tinumbu street, this area is a traditional market area of the Dutch colonial era and the

settlement of Malay tribes and native inhabitants of Makassar, a coffee shop has been around since 1960 the owner of H. Naba established a coffee shop with the hope that men who are tired and tired can be cured by visiting his coffee shop, this coffee shop has many branches and is almost found in every corner of Makassar city. The most delicious coffee from Dottoro coffee is its black coffee, the coffee made by Robusta coffee beans, enjoyed by various social strata of the people of Makassar because each time they enjoy coffee made by their owners can eliminate boredom after carrying out activities and restore the fitness of coffee connoisseurs (Fig. 8).

Period 2000 until now: The development of coffee shops in Makassar city has progressed in the era of the 2000's, coffee shops use shop houses or residential buildings, simple designs, crowded customers from all ages, now many coffee shops are emerging with modern concepts both in terms of building appearance, comfortable atmosphere, services, supporting facilities and diverse food offerings, all of which are still there are also coffee shops that still maintain their respective characteristics (Fig. 9).

Makassar city also felt the presence of a coffee shop, the people no longer considered the coffee shop as a place to drink coffee as usual, the existence of coffee shops in every corner of the city is actually a place where people sit and relax to buy a cup of coffee but they have transferred the function of the coffee shop as a place they discuss openly, exchange ideas, discuss various kinds of problems and problems around them, chat the internet, read newspapers, even discuss their various political problems in coffee shops as well as some matters relating to young people and their behavior, from the coffee shop they can observe the problems that occur around him.

Thus it can be seen that the coffee shop is not only a place for buying and selling but also has other functions for the community concerned, the reason for that is the attraction of the coffee shop that is so enchanting for its audience, from day to night the coffee shop makes stories that never exhausted for discussion.



Fig. 9: The atmosphere of connoisseurs in a coffee shop, various forms of food form of service in a coffee shop, supporting facilities for live music in a coffee shop, various appearance of the coffee shop building, shop houses that are used as coffee shops, permanent buildings with complete supporting facilities, terrace residential houses that are used as coffee shops, coffee shop that uses sewers as a place of sale; Personal Dokumentation, 2018

CONCLUSION

The existence of a coffee shop, since, the Dutch colonial era until now for the citizens of Makassar city provides a variety of benefits for all people who visit, serves as a center of information about outstanding discourse, public spaces, places to communicate, interaction with fellow visitors, so that, ideas and ideas emerge in coffee shop. For coffee connoisseurs making coffee shops as a third place, this factor is the situation

and conditions in enjoying coffee affect the taste in drinking coffee and usually every coffee shop has its own uniqueness that is not found in other coffee shops.

In Makassar city, there are many coffee shops starting from coffee shops that stand on the city sewers to the coffee shops of permanent buildings that provide complete infrastructure. Coffee shops are scattered throughout the city of Makassar starting from the primary road to the existing tertiary road with the number exceeding hundreds of coffee shops today and this coffee shop still survives until now.

The existence of coffee shops in the period 1920-1959 still amounted to 4 coffee shops, the period 1960-1999 still amounted to 9 coffee shops and the period 2000 to date has grown to 835 coffee shops, due to the times and the need for very poor public space in the city of Makassar, the results of a 2018 study in Makassar city, 218 coffee shops on the road point with 848 coordinates of the coffee shop with various classifications of coffee shops.

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