

## **Political Constellation of the Sanggar Kingdom Before Merging with the Bima Kingdom 1901-1926**

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### **Abstract**

*The aim of this research is to find out more about the political constellation of the Sanggar kingdom before it joined the Bima kingdom. The research method used is a historical method using a qualitative descriptive approach. This was the success of the Dutch colonial government's diplomacy in its efforts to expand its territory on the island of Sumbawa through an agreement with King Abdullah which was signed on July 16, 1901. We can see the results of this research by the existence of this agreement binding the Sanggar kingdom both in politics, economics and law. so that the economy of the Sanggar kingdom did not make a significant contribution in providing tribute to the Dutch colonial government. Encouraged the Dutch colonial government to merge the Sanggar kingdom into part of the Bima kingdom. In 1926 King Abdullah Syamsuddin Daeng Manggalai signed the handover of the Sanggar kingdom in Bima accompanied by Bumi Tarupong, and the Bima sultanate was represented by Sultan Muhammad Salahuddin accompanied by Bumi Luma Rasanae, Muhammad Yakub and eastern resident officials also witnessed the handover of the Sanggar kingdom to the Bima kingdom.*

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## **1. INTRODUCTION**

Indonesia is an independent country on August 17 1945 consisting of various ethnic groups, languages and religions. Indonesia has customs that are different from each other. Indonesia is a country that has abundant natural wealth and a very wide territory covering several provinces, regencies and sub-districts, especially rural areas which have various kinds of culture and events that are very interesting to be used as historical research and then used as written work. scientific.

Several younger generations who care about local culture are starting to realize the importance of royal identity for generations. Culture inherited from ancestors is one of the characteristics of other communities. The values contained in local culture have their own characteristics and culture also needs to be preserved and developed by generations, of course things like this really need to be instilled from an early age in the next generation. This ideology of preservation has cultural values that need to be understood so that in the future the younger generation is not divided and tempted by material things by selling heritage.

In the book *BO Sengaji Kai* states that the Sanggar kingdom was also a kingdom that was founded in the 12th century when the Jempaka kingdom (Javanese kingdom) was formed and the Sanggar kingdom was on the Sanggar Peninsula or now in the northern region of the Bima

Kingdom<sup>1</sup>. The beauty of Sanggar, Kore Village, cannot be separated from the existence of local history and culture from various events in the Sanggar kingdom in the past. From historical records in *the Book of BO Sengaji Kai*, before Mount Tambora erupted in 1815, there were three kingdoms nearby, namely the Tambora, Pekat and Sanggar kingdoms. During the heyday of Majapahit during the reign of King *Hayam Wuruk*, a number of kingdoms in that region were already known and recorded in the book *Negarakertagama* among the ten kingdoms on Sumbawa Island.

The influence of the Majapahit kingdom in the kingdoms is stated in historical records, namely the Sumbawa kingdom, the Dompu kingdom, the Bima kingdom, the Sanggar kingdom, the Tambora kingdom, the Pekat kingdom which is said to have been conquered by Majapahit. The collapse of the Majapahit kingdom had an influence on the kingdoms on Sumbawa Island, which was then successfully carried out by the kingdom of Goa Tallo (Makkasar) which brought the influence of Islam to the Sumbawa region in the 17th century, one of which was that the local Sanggar culture experienced critical times. (Book *BO Sengaji Kai: The collapse of the Majapahit kingdom*, 2012:2-3).

The Sanggar Kingdom is a kingdom located along the coast of the Sanggar peninsula. In its history, the Sanggar kingdom has had several ports that have been active from time to time, including:

1. Tabero / Taboro (Boro port)
2. Belambu / Balambo (Kore port)
3. Biu (Piong port)
4. Puntimoro (Kore port)

In the 16th century, the name Sanggar was first recorded in the chronicles of the Kingdom of Gowa Tallo, Bima and in Dutch contract records. The chronicle of the Gowa Tallo kingdom records the naming of Sanggar when the kingdom arrived on the Sumbawa peninsula in 1618 to 1619. In 1666, the area became Kore off Sanggar. The name "*Kore*" at that time referred to the entire area now which is part of the Sanggar. However, currently the name "*Kore*" is used as the name of the village.

After King La Kamea died and was succeeded by Abdullah Syamsuddin's son, whose full name was Abdullah Syamsuddin Daeng Menggalai, he was confirmed as the XVth King of Sanggar in 1900. In 1901 King Abdullah renewed a long contract with the Dutch East Indies, represented by Gerit Willem Wolter Carel baron van Hoeffell. When the Sanggar Kingdom was led by King Abdullah, the economic and political conditions were quite good. The wheels of government were running well until in 1905 the economic situation of the Sanggar kingdom experienced a decline so that on December 30 1905 King Abdullah had to make a *Supleitor* contract to borrow money from the Dutch East Indies.

The lives of the Sanggar residents are very poor, but this does not reduce their kindness towards guests who stop by at the Sanggar Kingdom, one of which is the Gowa Tallo kingdom who came to stop by. In the 1920s, the situation worsened, the Sanggar kingdom was hit by a prolonged cyclical season, the Sanggar kingdom's income through trade in natural products was not very busy, in 1925 the Dutch East Indies government took over the King's authority because it was deemed no longer able to change the declining economic conditions, then in 1926 The Sanggar kingdom was merged with the Bima sultanate and King Abdullah was given the position of *Djeneli* (District Head) Sanggar.

Since the ships of the Gowa Tallo Kingdom docked on the island of Sumbawa, the

residents of the Sanggar kingdom were happy to receive their arrival, because they thought that the Makassar people had come to free themselves from the political turmoil between Bima and Dompu. The arrival of the Gowa kingdom also brought good news to the Sanggar kingdom and expanded the teachings of the Islamic religion and strengthened the economy of the Sanggar kingdom. As recorded in the Gowa royal lontara. The status of the Sanggar kingdom as an independent kingdom which gave local kings authority under the auspices of the Gowa kingdom indicated that Bima could no longer interfere in the household affairs of the Sanggar kingdom. Therefore, the Makasaar people consider the Sanggar kingdom to be very special in their eyes, without paying tribute or making them servants. In the notes of a VOC (Vereenigde Oostindische Companie) admiral named Corne Lius Spelman when he visited the Sanggar kingdom. ( Fahrurizki and Rustina A. Razak Azis. 2022.Pp.78-81).

## 2. RESEARCH METHOD

This study uses type study historical Louis Gotschalk (1986:34). Steps in study history as following: heuristics, criticism, interpretation, historiography. Study This form descriptive qualitative in earn source information can through source including: Writing form report writing, interviews, journals, books, archives nor document other. According to clarification source history differentiated into two: Primary sources and sources secondary.

## 3. RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### A. Periodization of the Magalitic Age of the Sanggar Kingdom

The Sanggar Kingdom is a kingdom located/centered in Boro Village, this kingdom was founded around the 14th century at the same time as the Aga and Cempaka (jempaka) kingdoms (book notes: A. Razak Azis). There are many opinions saying that the Korean civilization or the Sanggar kingdom was destroyed as a result of the eruption of Mount Tambora in 1815. This is so powerful, but the story of the kingdom (Sanggar) is still etched in the history of the archipelago. The Sanggar kingdom was an independent kingdom located in the north of the Sanggar Peninsula, Sumbawa Island. The existence of the Sanggar kingdom in the archipelago began in the 14-16th century AD, Sanggar had its own social culture, some historians say that Sanggar was also influenced by eastern (Sumba), Malay and Bima culture.

When the exploration of spices began (Journal Bima Of Kore Cornelis De Houtmans 1998), Bima and Kore were the main cities on the island of Sumbawa, each having a very good port. Bima and Kore are big cities where during the trading period the main commodity was horses which were famous for their strength and strength, Kore horses (Sanggar) were often sent to Java and other areas. Until now, people on the island of Java call horse's kore horses (Jaranan Kore). The name Kore was previously known as the name of a port by sailors from the 15th to 17th centuries. The port was located in the north of the kingdom. The use of Kore and Bima horses in Java has been carried out since the 13th century AD, used as work horses or war horses.

The old Batavian records called daghregister voc (vereenigde oostindische compagnie) meaning 'Dutch East Indies Company' in 1710 were recorded in letter no data 930 with the statement decisive van het different tusschen de radjas van tambora en sanggar over t landschan poenwilo ten faveure van den laastgenoemden g'approveert, (the decision on the differences between the king of tambora and sanggar (studio) complete with poenwilo in favor of sanggar (studio) was approved on 26 February 1710. A diplomatic letter written

in Makassar and proving the existence of the sanggar kingdom in the eastern region of the archipelago. commodities of the sanggar kingdom What was best known at that time were horses and forest products which were abundant. The existence of the Sanggar kingdom only occurred in the 18th century AD and into the 19th century AD it became a golden age for the kingdom which collaborated with various kingdoms in trade.

## B. Sanggar Kingdom Government System

The form of government of the Sanggar kingdom is the same as the neighboring kingdoms of Bima and Dompu, namely a system of government headed by a talking king called *Talkkai*. In this case, the head of government is headed by a brother of the king and his ministerial title is earth. as well as other court officials using the title under which he served. However, Sanggar itself did not declare itself a Sultanate like its neighbors.

The position of the King is not absolute because in the royal government there is a royal council. Every contract with the VOC, the king had special authority under the structure of Makassar (Gowa kingdom), in this case the Governor General of Makassar. The Sanggar Kingdom also adheres to a monarchy (a form of government headed by a king).

- 1) Buton Pangula ( 1674?)
- 2) Kalongkong Hasanuddin / Abdul Sulaiman (1701-1704)
- 3) Daeng Pamali (1704-17)
- 4) Muhammad Jahotang Johan Syah (1765-17)
- 5) Adam Safiullah (17 - 1790)
- 6) Muhammad Sulaiman (1790-1805)
- 7) Ismail Ali (1805 – 18?)
- 8) La Lira Daeng Jai (18-1836)
- 9) Daeng Malabba (1836-1845)
- 10) Kari / Kore?/ Daeng Leo (1845-1850 )
- 11) Yunus Muhammad Manga Daeng Manassa (1850-1869)
- 12) La Kamena Daeng Anjong (1869 -1900)
- 13) Abdullah Syamsuddin Daeng Manggalai (1900-1926)

The government structure of the Sanggar Kingdom is as follows:

- 1) Tuwa Earth
- 2) Wula Earth
- 3) Luma Earth
- 4) Talking King
- 5) Harbormaster

Various Kinds of Studio Culture

- 1) Salunga Oha
- 2) Kore Swamp
- 3) Loru Kawaro
- 4) Ijo's hum
- 5) Mpanga Oi Tradition
- 6) Pacoa Jara Moti

## C. Political turmoil before the merger of the Sanggar kingdom and the Bima kingdom

On July 16, 1901-1926, King Abdullah ascended the throne became king of Sanggar and combined the two kingdoms of Bima and the kingdom Studio as well as replaced the previous king, Samsudin La Kamea Daeng Anjong , ascension throne This accompanied

with continuation signing contract between kingdom studio with the Nederlandsch-Indisch Council Government (VOC). Contact was first mentioned in the book Bo Senggaji in the Bima sultanate and was marked handle it in the port of Kore Puntimoro . One of points important from contract the is delay development the fort at Boro (now became Boro Village), because development the No get announcement previously to party Dutch East Indies.

#### 1) Contract agreements in 1901-1926

In addition to the contract in 1901, King Abdullah also signed contracts in 1905 and 1907, As well as possibilities contracts next in period furthermore will see potential progress on the contract. Contracts the Possible arrange various matter related with connection between kingdom Studio and the Dutch government, such as territorial boundaries, trade, security, and people's welfare. Signing contracts the showing King Abdullah's commitment is deep overcome crisis natural food in kingdom Studio, then for obey agreement with the Dutch as well guard good relationship with power colonial the so King Abdullah's agreement in contract the must made reference for second defend party as well as aggressive kingdom East Manggarai is increasingly strengthen kingdom Studio For join to Bima.

According to Zolinger Dutch researchers, in fact kingdom Studio in 1926 already start move place from beginning of Sanggar ( Sanggar ) as place they life with king Abdullah's agreement and Contract with Neo Landschap Resident (VOC) made kingdom Studio submissive and obedient to decisions the . Agreement addition set a number of agreements between controller assigned by the Governor of Sulawesi and its Dependencies, who acts on Name Government Dutch East Indies, and king Abdullah Syamsuddin Daeng Manggala who was ruler of the Sanggar area and its rulers. Contract kingdom studio, December 30, 1905 is document history for kingdom Studio, because will give description about connection political between landscape Studio with government Dutch East Indies in connection merger of two kingdoms.

Sanggar Kingdom in the past is kingdom own treasure ( wealth nature ) can made beacon for all over its people as well as riches culture that makes it Studio as center government attention Pekat , Tambora, and kingdom Dompou ( Dompou ), even kingdom Gowa Tallo comes visiting the kingdom Studio For do cooperation in sector economy , on July 13 1926 , King Abdulla Azis accepted offer from kingdom Gowa Tallo . Second in a way social , Studio moment near with two kingdoms that is Tambora kingdom and kingdom Thick . That's why readiness from the more Lots residents in Sanggar so the more also expands the internal area matter, this is what King Abdullah Azis gave order to Minister of Earth Kadong (advisor) for letter to government Dutch East Indies for solve problem the for make letter to kingdom Gowa Tallo and Neo Landschap Resident (VOC) for overcome problem trade in the kingdom Studio.

#### 2) Studio Kingdom's 1926-1927 season

On July 20 , 1926 the kingdom Studio face season drought length and season the as a season of clickers for all over public Studio , which one? kingdom Studio struck with crisis economics , politics and ideology are not visit completed , the income of the Studio Kingdom in export produce and animals cattle Already No stable , and increasing Lots resident kingdom Studio wait arrival from government Dutch East Indies because in 1926 the king of the kingdom Studio No capable lead as well as No capable finish

problem the . The Sanggar community at that time only face season drought which struck Studio and lack thereof results the earth made it public Studio suffering and not until That just kingdom The studio was also attacked by willing pirates take results earth farmer Studio.

“The misery of the Sanggar people as well as the hunger he faced written by someone expert knowledge Language Belgium named “Coffs” which visit been there 50 years then, he chatted in Language Pretty Malay Good. He must match plant himself and him I cut it myself wood burn it and carry it go home. I feel pity always. Finished looting at the Studio Pabelo plunder to east and stop at Wera. Home residents on earth burn it. With incident the Sara Dana Mbojo government prepare the lascars for make it easier activity public Studio.

Because of the people of the kingdom Studio stay a little, so no possible for they maintain existence kingdom. Then Studio melt into the Bima kingdom. Merger (merger) of kingdoms Studio to the Bima kingdom begins from formation of Neo Landschap Eastern residency in 1920 and began its turbulent Manggarai . The Dalu in Manggarai below power the Bima sultanate began the rebellion was led by Dalu Todo. 1920 Bima with official release Manggarai to Dalu Todo and in 1928-1929 Manggarai and its surroundings became Neo Landschap . On November 14, 1930 Alexander van Baroque lifted became king in Ruteng For Become the king of Neo Landschap Manggarai . As instead Resident east offer kingdom Studio For melted down or joined the Bima sultanate as Neo Landschap area Because assessed No give profit and already No capable Again develop trade and things this is the background back from out contract kingdom Bima's studio and kingdom were extended from in 1901 with Dutch East Indies.

King Abdullah (1900-1926) because assessed Already No capable Again develop trading kingdom, by resident east Anthony Hendrik Spaan suggested to Governor of the Dutch East Indies in Makassar for combine Studio to Bima.

#### **D. Handover of the Sanggar kingdom to Bima**

Government Dutch East Indies hit with crisis moloter consequence war with two kingdoms that is kingdom Gowa Tallo and Aceh. When the kingdom is judged No profitable so will melted down to kingdom rated large Can manage trade and territory. In the Book of Bo Sengaji Bima, fusion kingdom Studio in the Bima sultanate because There is three reason that is:

- a) When formation of Neo Landschap Residency (VOC) east in 1920 and began with its turbulent Manggarai east.
- b) The crisis trade in the kingdom Studio in 1920-1923
- c) There is an extension Contract kingdom Studio with government Dutch East Indies.

Based on the description above, according to economical writer factor reason joining kingdom Studio to in the territory of the Bima kingdom is First, success diplomacy government deep Dutch colonialism his efforts expanded his territory on Sumbawa Island through agreement with King Abdullah which was signed on July 16 1901. Where is the results agreement the tie kingdom Studio Good in politics, economics, etc law.

Second, overall economy kingdom Studio not enough give significant contribution in give tribute to Government Dutch Colonial. This matter push Government Dutch Colonial for merge the Sanggar Kingdom become part from the territory of the Bima Kingdom. as

a result In 1926 King Abdullah Syamsuddin Daeng Manggalai sign The handover of the Sanggar Kingdom in Bima was accompanied by Bumi Tarupong , and the Bima Sultanate was represented by Sultan Muhammad Salahuddin accompanied by Bumi Luma Rasanae , Muhammad Yakub. As well as official's resident east follow watched handover of the Sanggar Kingdom to Bima.

In 1928-1929 King Abdullah signed it in a way official from stage reached the stage second For submission kingdom Studio to kingdom Bima, accompanied by Bumi Tarupong and the Bima sultanate and represented by Sultan Muhammad Salahuddin accompanied by Bumi Luma Rasanae , Muhammad Yakub and official resident east follow watched submission kingdom Studio to Bima. (1 (A. Rajak Azis 2010. Kliken Language palace small. 2011: 167)

#### 4. CONCLUSION

Merger kingdom studio to in kingdom bima No regardless from intervention government Indies Dutch. This matter can understand Because kingdom Studio during the reign of King Abdullah marked by control politics, economics and law government colonial very strict Dutch.

Dutch effort do agreement or contract political with kingdom Studio is part from policy government Indies Dutch which continues do connection diplomacy with kingdoms on the island sumbawa . connection the done for cover losses caused destruction of the VOC. besides seeking funds for cover VOC debts, occupation government colonial Dutch East Indies in Nusa southeast aim for expand its territory. Dutch No only consolidate power colonial on base factor economic, but also deep power colonial .

Studio kingdom be one controlled kingdom through connection diplomacy by the government colonial Dutch East Indies . Government colonial Dutch East Indies utilise potency source Power man kingdom Studio For get profit . Incident eruption mountain tabora bring change in power the kingdoms of Sumbawa , incl kingdom studio in various aspect . Form domination government colonial Dutch East Indies seen clear in every contracts made between party colonial and studio kings .

One of contracts carried out by the government Indies Dutch with kingdom studio known with " letter contract political Sanggar " was created in 1901 during the leadership of Raja Abdullah . letter contract political studio consists over 26 articles and two appendices , viz attachment Name port in the kingdom studio and deed appointment of the king of the studio . Based on chapter chapter in letter contract political studio seen domination government colonial Dutch East Indies in field politics , government , economics , law , and health ..

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