

Traces of the Siantar Kingdom in Pematang Village, Simalungun Village, Pematang Siantar City

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Abstract

This study aims to find out how the history of the Siantar kingdom traces in the village of Pematang Siantar. Pematang Siantar City is an area that was formerly part of the Siantar kingdom. The Kingdom of Siantar is one of the oldest kingdoms in Simalungun which is a confederation of kings of Maroppat. One of the most famous kings of this kingdom was King Sang Nauluh whose reign brought prosperity to the Simalungun community. This study focuses on the history of the Siantar kingdom and historical relics in the form of sites and buildings that still stand firmly in Pematang Village, Simalungun Village, and Pematang Siantar City. As for conducting this research, the research method used is a historical research method consisting of heuristics, source criticism, interpretation and historiography.

Keywords

Siantar Kingdom Pematang Village, Pematang Siantar



I. Introduction

Before the independence of the Republic of Indonesia, the City of Pematang Siantar was the territory of the Siantar kingdom. The Siantar Kingdom is one of the kingdoms in Simalungun led by the Damanik dynasty. In the 4th century AD, there was a kingdom called the Nagur Kingdom. This kingdom is the oldest kingdom in East Sumatra. The territory of the Nagur kingdom was on the East coast of North Sumatra Island to the interior. The emergence of changes due to expansion from outside affects the situation. And finally the Nagur Kingdom ended, and the local kingdoms stood alone. One of these kingdoms is the Siantar kingdom with the central region from the east coast of Sumatra to the Simanuk-manuk Mountains, the fresh sea which is in the Tambun Rae Sipolha area, the eastern coastal region which was seized by the Dutch colonialists to bid for entry into the Asahan sultanate.

The Siantar Kingdom is one of the oldest kingdoms in the Simalungun area with the capital city of Pematang Siantar. In the Simalungun Pematang language, it means "capital" or the center of government. In the implementation of government politics in the regions, it is not possible to only prioritize one aspect (economics) but it is important to pay attention to other aspects, namely environmental sustainability so that the implementation of green government is very important in supporting environmental sustainability in the political process of government in the regions (Dama, 2021). The Government of the Republic of Indonesia was formed to protect the whole of the Indonesian people (Angelia, 2020). In the past, the name of the village was used as the name of the village for the residence of the Kings or Tuangkat. Now the name Pematang is used as a Village or residential area.

Pematang Village is located in Simalungun Village, South Siantar District, Pematang Siantar City. In this area there are still sites left by the Siantar Kingdom which are still

standing firmly. In Pematang we can see the pesanggerahan, jorat partongah or the tombs of the Siantar kings, and the former house of the Siantar king or stone house. In this article, the author will discuss the history of the Siantar kingdom, and the struggle of King Sang Nualuh, as well as the buildings left by the Siantar kings that can still be found in the village of Pematang.

II. Research Methods

2.1 Heuristics

Heuristics is an initial stage in research where a researcher tries to find sources related to the object under study, collects sources, categorizes, and examines historical sources. In this case, the author first collects sources that are relevant to research on the Traces of the Siantar Kingdom in Pematang Village. The collection of historical sources is carried out using the Library Research method by paying attention to books, journals, and other internet sources related to the material to be researched.

2.2 Source Criticism

In this case the source criticism itself means that the author assesses the historical sources that have been found regarding authenticity and authenticity. The author's criticism of sources is by sorting out the material found from sources in books, journals, and the internet because the sources used in writing this report are secondary sources written not contemporary. However, the existence of the Internet public sphere tends to be seen as a contestation space where corporate and state forces try with various ways to control and dominate it (Bo'do, 2019). In social media, individuals and groups interact with each other online through the internet network (Indriyani, 2020). With the internet, citizen media is able to disseminate information in the form of text, audio, video, photos, comments and analysis (Saragih, 2020).

2.3 Interpretation

Interpretation is an activity in research in which researchers try to interpret historical facts and assemble these facts into a single unit that provides scientific theoretical views or opinions. Our interpretation is carried out by identifying historical sources from various sources and then pulling the facts we find and then combining them with other facts and developing the results of these interpretations.

2.4 Historiography

Historiography here is the culmination of a historical research. In compiling this article, the author began compiling and writing historical stories about the Christian Kingdom by connecting research results through sources in the field and then developing these events chronologically and in accordance with historical scientific principles.

III. Discussion

3.1 History of the Siantar Kingdom

The Siantar Kingdom has existed since the 14th century, led by a Raja surnamed Damanik Bariba and his wife the daughter of Tuan Silampuyang. Previously, the territory of the Siantar kingdom was the territory of the Nagur kingdom which existed around 500-1300. According to one source, namely a Chinese source (Ying-yai Sheng-Ian), which

existed since 1416, the Nagur Kingdom was centered in the Pidie area near the west coast of Aceh. It is known that in this area there has been a kingdom that was founded in the 5th century, namely the Nagur kingdom. It was also stated that around that century this kingdom had established trade relations with China and exported balata rubber commodities (Hasugian, 2015: 50).

The kingdom is a kingdom whose territory is very wide ranging from the Aceh border in the West to the Siak Sri river in Indragiri in the Northeast and Tapanuli in the South. This kingdom is very often under attack from foreign powers which causes the capital of this kingdom to always move. In 1023-1024 the Nagur kingdom was attacked by Rajarendra Chola from India who made Pematang Nagur move to around Padang Lawas. Then in 1275 this kingdom was again attacked by the Singosari kingdom under the leadership of Commander Indra Warman. As a result, the power of the Nagur kingdom waned, until finally several local kings founded new kingdoms.

In 1883 in the Simalungun area a large deliberation was held called "Harungan Balon" which resulted in the decision that in Simalungun a confederation of four kingdoms or "King Maropat" was formed, namely:

- 1) The Kingdom of Dolok Silau (Purba Tambak) with an area on the north coast of Sumatra's East to the mountains of the Tawar Sea around Tongging, Haranggaol.
- 2) The Kingdom of Panei (Purba Sidasua) whose territory ranged from the interior to the Simanuk Manuk mountains, to the Tawae sea around Salbe Tigaras.
- 3) The Kingdom of Siantar (Damanik Bariba) whose territory spanned from the central part of the east coast of Sumatra to the Simanuk Manuk mountains, to the fresh sea around the Tambun Rae Sipolha area, the eastern coastal region which was taken over by the Dutch colonialists entered the Asahan sultanate.
- 4) The Kingdom of the Land of Java (Sinaga) with royal territory starting from the downstream part of the East coast of Sumatra to the Siamnuk Manuk mountains, then to the Tawae sea around the Panahatan Prapat area.

The Siantar Kingdom was founded by a King named Namartuah Damanik or nicknamed Puanglima Permata Tunggal or often called Raja Manullang. After King Martuah Damanik passed away, as regent of the Siantar kingdom, he was replaced from generation to generation by:

- 1) Raja Nama Namaringgir Damanik/Raja II
- 2) King Ramajim/King III
- 3) King Pagarujung / King IV
- 4) King Na Longah/King V
- 5) King Nai Rih/ King VI
- 6) King Nai Horsik/King VII
- 7) King Na Pitung / King VIII
- 8) King Namartuah/King IX
- 9) King Saduraja/King X
- 10) Raja Namatuah/King XI
- 11) king Sadurupa / King to XII
- 12) Raja Namartuah alias Raja Mapir/King XII
- 13) King Naualuh / King to XIV
- 14) Raja Riah Kadim/King XV
- 15) Raja Sang Naualuh Damanik/King XIV.

King Sang Naualuh is a very famous king from the Siantar royal dynasty. He was a wise king and a devout Muslim. In 1880 Harajaon Saiantar Manungku bumi made King Sang Naualuh the XIVth king. Hearing that King Sang Naualuh had been crowned as king of Siantar, the Dutch controller based in Batu Bara sent a message of friendship hoping

that King Sang Nauluh and his family would embrace Christianity. This is motivated because The Dutch were worried that it would be difficult to conquer and control the people. The ideology of jihad in the way of Allah and being anti-Kafir was thought to be troublesome for them. However, King Sangnauluh firmly refused this persuasion.

To expedite its efforts to control the Siantar people, the Dutch colonial government tried to overthrow the King from his throne by accusing the king of controlling other people's wives as his mistresses and being accused of being unfair in solving problems and problems between husband and wife. The king was also accused of poisoning the colonial government officials and small plantation foremen. For these reasons, the Dutch also arrested and detained the King. Until finally King Sangnauluh was arrested and exiled to Bengkalis, Riau. The king still maintained his religion even though he was under constant pressure from the Colonial government. Until finally he died on February 9, 1913 and was buried on Bengkalis Island.

3.2 Pematang Village Site

a. Siantar King's Guesthouse

The Siantar royal boarding house is located in Pematang Village or what used to be called Holang Island. This area is known as the seat of government of the Siantar kingdom. This pesantren was used as a place for Siantar kings to receive guests or receive state visits from the Netherlands. It was from this place that Raja Siantar controlled his local government and controlled the main village (Partuaon) starting from Sipolha, Sidamanik, Marihat, Dolog Marlawan, Padang, Bandar, to Tanjung Kasau (Damanik, 2018: 80).

Until now Raja Siantar's residence is still standing strong and is being used as the office of the Damanik Boru Panogolan Muslim Indonesian Central Leadership Council (DPD). This is intended to continue the ideals of the ancestors and protect the remaining historical sites in Pematang Siantar.

b. Siantar King's House

King Sangnauluh was born on April 24, 1871 at Rumah Bolon or Raja Siantar Palace to be precise, Pematang Village, South Siantar District, Pematangsiantar City, which is the hometown of Tuan Sang Nawaluh Damanik, the fourteenth king of the Siantar kingdom. On the embankment there is also a Pesangarah which is a meeting place for kings, the jorat complex which is a burial place and the center of royal traditions before the arrival of Islam and a stone house, the Siantar royal palace.

Every year a king is born, the community visits his grave, namely the Regional Leadership Communication Forum (Forkompinda) chaired by the Mayor of Pematang Siantar. Raja sangnautaluh was also known in Bengkalis, Riau, but he ended his life in Bengkalis on 9 February 1913.

During his lifetime he sat on the royal throne when he was 17 years old, considering that he was still too young to be called a king. However maturity of thought is not determined by age but by the fact that Raja Nauluh Damanik was given the post of king when he was 17 years old and has mature nature and character and also has the wisdom and wisdom to rule in this era. .

MD. Purba (and Hisarama Saragih) the king also has a character that has strong faith, is humble, likes to talk, his words and actions are always right, defiant, strong and close to the people. According to historical records, he has 8 characteristics, including:

1) Loving

Compassionate means he has a feeling of love for any country he leads without discriminating against immigrants or ethnicity, does not discriminate between religion, rich or poor.

2) Waiter

A servant here is defined as someone who through his confidants provides information to every citizen so that they feel safe and confident towards the king and the kingdom. That also made the people of the country happy with the king's actions.

3) Be honest

Honest means here that the King and officials are always honest so that every community can imitate his honesty.

4) Dare

The king always dared to defend citizens with honesty and truth against the treatment of others and external treatment.

5) Be Responsible

The king is always responsible for the welfare of his people and the development of the area of life of his people.

6) Stand firm

The king is always firm in his stance to make his wish come true and it must be together with the existence of deliberations that are carried out for consensus to implement a job and concern the lives of the citizens. Because the deliberation that is carried out will give birth to a decision.

7) Mutual respect

The king who is the highest leader must respect other kings in the Simalungun area, officials and the community.

8) Build each other up

The king always tries to increase development in his territory both physically and mentally through social, cultural and customs development. Citizens are legally obligated to carry out and participate in this activity.

Because of his kind-hearted attitude and generosity, until now he is still remembered in the city of Pematang Siantar, especially when his birthday is a commemoration of the age of the city of Pematang Siantar. Around his house there are graves of his relatives or relatives. But for food he himself is in Bengkalis, Riau.

3.3 Picture



Figure 1. Raja Siantar's Guesthouse at this Time in 2022



Figure 2. Raja Siantar's Guesthouse in 1935



Figure 3. Former Raja Siantar House at present in 2022



Figure 4. The Graves of his Relatives around the Yard of the House

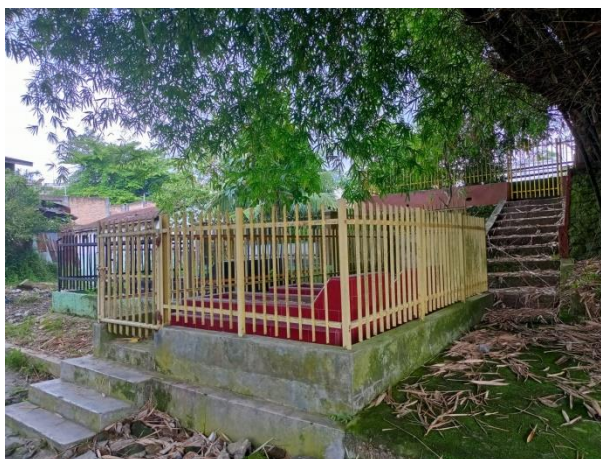


Figure 5. The Graves of his Relatives Around the Yard of the House



Figure 6. The Graves of his Relatives Around the Yard of the House



Figure 7. The Graves of his Relatives Around the Yard of the House



Figure 8. The Naualah Damanik King Monument located at Pematang Village, Simalungun Village, Pematang Siantar City.



Figure 9. The Naualah Damanik King Monument located at Pematang Village, Simalungun Village, Pematang Siantar City



Figure 10. Monument / Explanation of King Nauvaluh Damanik Located at Pematang Village, Simalungun Village, Pematang Siantar City

IV. Conclusion

The Siantar Kingdom was established around the 14th century, led by a king named Damanik Bariba and his wife Puteri Tuan Silampuyang. The Siantar Kingdom was founded by a king named Namartuah Damanik alias Panglima Permata Satu alias Raja Manullang alias Datu partiga tiga, the last Sihapunjung nahur. Raja Sang Nauvaluh is the most famous king from the Siantar dynasty. He was a wise king and a devout Muslim.

The Dutch tried to overthrow the king from his throne by accusing the king of marrying many native wives and accusing them of solving the problem wrongly. The king was accused of killing the rulers and overseers of small crops. Because of these accusations, the Dutch finally arrested and detained the king. Finally King Sangnauvaluh was arrested and exiled to Bengkalis, Riau. The king continued to practice his religion even though he was always pressured by the authorities. Finally he died on February 9, 1913 and was buried on Bengklis Island.

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