



TEUKU NYAK MAKAM AND HIS ROLE IN THE DUTCH COLONIAL WAR ON THE EAST COAST OF ACEH (1865-1896)

Rachmatsyah¹, Tengku Muhammad Sahudra²

**Departement of History Education, Faculty of Social Science, Universitas Samudera¹
Departement of Geography Education, Faculty of Social Science, Univesitas Samudera²
rachmatsyah@unsam.ac.id¹, tengkusahudra@unsam.ac.id²**

Accepted: June 19th, 2022

Published: June 23rd, 2022

Abstract

Teuku Nyak Makam was a prominent warlord on the East coast of Aceh in defending sovereignty from Dutch interference. In addition, the front guard of the Tamiang, Langkat and Deli regional bases. In an important role, he delegated troops under Teuku Muhammad in Seuruway (1885), and was assisted by the Warlords Umar and Nyak Ulim to blockade the Dutch patrol in Tamiang until 1895. In July 1896 Teuku Nyak Makam returned to Aceh Besar and ended his struggle being arrested in Lamnga. The discussion; Teuku Nyak Makam actively defended Aceh's sovereignty against the Dutch colonials; In addition to opposing Dutch colonialism in Aceh Tiga Sagi, also on the East Coast of Aceh; then Teuku Nyak Makam succeeded in consolidating troops on the East Coast. This study uses historical analysis methods, namely transcripts, books, historical monuments/relics. The first is data reduction, namely the selection process, simplification. The second presentation of data, obtained in the form of a story that is systematic and easy to understand and understand. The three systematic analyzes are in accordance with the formulation of the problem presented. The results of his research that Teuku Nyak Makam succeeded in coordinating the Acehnese troops against the Dutch on the coast of East Sumatra from various leadership wings; Teuku Muhammad and Teuku Tapa conducted operations on the battlefield along the East coast in 1889. In June 1891 they were able to break the Dutch patrol troops in Seuruway (1895), and blockade the Dutch troops.

Keywords: Nyak Makam, Colonial, Aceh

How to Cite: Rachmatsyah, Sahudra T.M. (2022). Teuku Nyak Makam and His Role in The Dutch Colonial War on The East Coast of Aceh (1865-1896). *JUPIIS: Jurnal Pendidikan Ilmu-ilmu Sosial 14 (1): 60-67*

*Corresponding author:

tengkusahudra@unsam.ac.id

ISSN 2085-482X (Print)

ISSN 2407-7429 (Online)

INTRODUCTION

Teuku Nyak Makam is the youngest son of Teuku Lam Ujung Harun bin Teuku Lam Baro bin Teuku Banyak bin Teuku Bunsu bin Teuku Abbas with the title Teuku Chik Meuseujid bin Teuku Po Amat, Uleebalang Lam Nga XIII Mukim Tungkop, Sagi XXVI Mukim Aceh Besar. Teuku Nyak are two brothers with Teuku Imam Brahim (Teuku Ibrahim Lamnga: Cut Nyak Dhien's husband) (Said, 1985).

During the Aceh war, Teuku Nyak Makam was appointed as Commander, in charge of Tgk. In Meulek Said Iskandar and in charge of the Supreme Commander Tuanku Hasjim Banta Muda, entrusted by the sultan Muhammad Daud Syah in 1885. Nyak Makam accepted his duty as Commander in Chief to maintain sovereignty for the border areas of the East Coast of Aceh (Tamiang-Langkat and Deli). Panglima Teuku Nyak Makam, in addition to consolidating defenses, and also defending Aceh from the Dutch colonialists, both in Aceh Tiga and in East Sumatra from the Dutch undermining who accused Aceh of being a den of robbers, who no longer recognized the London agreement (1824) on the pretext of the Sumatra agreement (1871) (Notosusanto, 2010).

The role of Panglima Teuku Nyak Makam in consolidating the fighting forces in Tamiang and Langkat against the Dutch on the coast of East Sumatra, played an active role with Tuanku Hasjim Banta Muda on the East coast of Aceh (1858) by strengthening defenses in East Sumatra, to face, break and thwart the Dutch intentions that want to intervene in the territory of the Kingdom of Aceh Darussalam. In 1885, Panglima Teuku Nyak Makam became the "War Commander" upholding Aceh's sovereignty on the East coast with his deputy Teuku Nyak Muhammad from Peureulak, and prepared Panglima Teuku Tapa who was very famous on the battlefield with his troops consisting of Gayo people and people Acehnese, moved and operated on the battlefield along the East and North Aceh coasts around 1889 (Gayo, 1983).

Then in June 1891, the troops of the Nyak Makam fighters reinforced by the War Commander Umar and Nyak Ulim from Meureudu again attacked the Dutch military barracks in Tamiang, with a strength of 125 sabilillah soldiers who were equipped with modern weapons and carried out attacks on Dutch patrols in around Seruway (1891). From 1892 to 1895, most of the areas of Tamiang and Langkat were successfully blockaded by Teuku Nyak Makam troops and the Dutch troops suffered many casualties.

RESEARCH METHOD

In an effort to find the facts of a scientific research, work steps are carried out that provide a path or investigation using the "Critical Historical Method" namely applying scientific solving methods from the historical perspective of a problem. According to sources Sukhrahmad (1982: 133) suggests that "... in general the hierarchical method takes place according to a pattern, namely: (1) data collection, (2) data assessment, (3) data

interpretation (data compilation) and (4) data inference".

Based on the research above, this research study also uses historical and analytical critical study methodologies. According to Gottschalk's view (Gottschalk, 1975) that his research apart from historical analysis, document studies and field studies or direct observation, historical research studies will also be investigated. Louis Gottschalk explained that "critical analytical historical research method with its substance is to get rid of inaccurate materials so that accurate data and facts can be trusted or their authenticity regarding authentic materials in the research study in question" (Gottschalk, 1975).

It is said that the research above shows that the historical and critical method consists of 4 (four) steps, namely; (1) collect and obtain sources (Heuristics) both written and unwritten consisting of primary, secondary and tertiary sources, (2), there is criticism of sources consisting of external criticism to ascertain whether the document is fake or genuine, while internal criticism is to test its contents and interpreting facts from reliable sources, (3) making interpretations or interpretations of facts that can be accounted for, and (4) performing hisphoriography in the form of historical writing format which is part of the process of synthesizing actual facts perfectly. In order to collect data and facts, research is also needed, namely Library Research Techniques, which is a literature study research that aims to obtain these sources through reading materials related to the theme or journal in question.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The Action of Teuku Nyak Makam Against the Dutch on the East Coast of Aceh

The struggle of Panglima Teuku Nyak Makam began to plunge into the battlefield against the Dutch, when the Kingdom of Aceh Darussalam under the reign of sultan Alaidin Ibrahim Mansursyah came to power (1838-1870), where the kings of East Sumatra such as Asahan, Kota Pinang, Serdang, Deli, Langkat was about to be disturbed by the Dutch, who were based in Batavia and were looking for Aceh's weaknesses and ambitions to subdue the territory in East Sumatra.

In 1858, the sultan of Aceh Ibrahim Mansursyah appointed and appointed Tuanku Hasjim Banta Muda and also the Commander of Teuku Nyak Makam as his Assistant Staff to strengthen the defense in East Sumatra, with the task of confronting, breaking and thwarting the Dutch intention to intervene in the kingdom of Aceh which was far from The capital city, especially the area in Sumatra which was previously recognized by both the British and the Dutch, is legal under the sovereignty of Aceh Darussalam (<https://id.wikipedia.org>, hours: 20.00; January 22, 2022).

Panglima Teuku Nyak Makam with Tuanku Hasjim Banta Muda's troops in East Sumatra, was

driven by factors in defending and defending the Kingdom of Aceh Darussalam on the coast of the East coast, which the Dutch wanted to interfere with, including the King of Deli and the king of Serdang, part of the sovereign territory of Aceh. In an effort to strengthen the border area in East Sumatra, seeing that the atmosphere of peace and diplomacy failed, the Sultanate of Aceh was also on military alert, namely to form a Council in Penang consisting of 8 people to represent Aceh's interests abroad including; prepare the government in exile if necessary and conduct fundraising; as well as providing logistics and breaking through the Dutch blockade (Z & Mulyana, 2009). Meanwhile in Aceh, Teuku Nyak Makam and Tuanku Hasjim between the Staff and the Commander actively asked for additional troops from Sultan Ibrahim Mansyursyah. In 1863, he sent Admiral Teuku Cut Lateh, Raja Muda Meureudu to strengthen Tuanku Hasjim's troops. One of the steps taken by Teuku Cut Lateh was to invite the kings of East Sumatra (Deli, Batabara and Asahan to strengthen his defenses. Meanwhile, Tuanku Hasjim's strategy was to choose a political marriage, the daughter of Prince Musa in Langkat, to thwart the Dutch intention to sign the letter of surrender of Langkat (Said, 1985).

After getting support from the kings in East Sumatra; Tuanku Hasjim together with Panglima Teuku Nyak Makam, Teuku Muda Cut Lateh and Tuanku Itan (Tuanku Hasjim's younger brother) made fortifications in Haru Bay, Kampai Island, Pulau Sembilan, in Kuala Gebang, in Pangkalan Siantar, in Bogak, in Tualang Cut and other strategic places.

Along with the plans of Tuanku Hasjim and Teuku Nyak Makam as the Commander of the Commander in the East Coast of Aceh, with their duties and responsibilities to defend the fort of Pulau Sembilan opposite Kampai Island, but the Dutch Resident; Netscher also tried to attack Aceh's strongest fortress but to no avail. This was already known by the soldiers of Panglima Teuku Nyak Makam in an attempt to attack from two directions to the Dutch warship, so Netscher was forced to retreat, because Aceh's strength was superior to the Dutch troops. However, the second time the Dutch succeeded in seizing the Acehnese defenses, Teluk Haru, Pulau Kampai and Pulau Sembilan, then Teuku Nyak Makam strengthened his troop headquarters in Asahan and Serdang with Teuku sultan Basyaruddin Syaiful Alamsyah.

Picture 1. Map of Defence Position of Kampai Island and Sembilan Island (Sampahtua Island).



Source: Pussiunimed. wordpress.com. 23/01/2022.

The Commander of Teuku Nyak Makam and his soldiers built the second strongest fort in Asahan and was able to withstand the Dutch power for 3 years, which was supported by the sultan Basyaruddin Syaiful Alamsyah to oppose the Dutch. Because of the failure, August 25, 1865, the Dutch prepared 6 naval ships and 1000 soldiers under the leadership of Captain P.A. van Rens. While the army was led by Major W.E.F. van Hemsckreeck under the direct supervision of the Resident of Riau Netscher. On 12 September 1865 they arrived in Asahan. The sultan Basyaruddin Syaiful Alamsyah, who was strengthened by the troops of the Commanders Teuku Nyak Makam and Teuku Cut Lateh, still refused the arrival of the Dutch, but the Dutch strength was stronger and not comparable, so the Dutch captured Asahan's defense. In addition, the Musa Raja Deli and Serdang Pangerans had sided with the Dutch.

The commanders of Teuku Nyak Makam, Tuanku Hasjim Banta Muda and Teuku Cut Lateh Meureudu, after the Asahan forts were captured, then followed by Kampai Island until Tamiang was occupied by the Dutch, then on 14 October 1865, the troops of the Kingdom of Aceh withdrew to Manyak Payed. Then the Dutch troops under the leadership of Captain Cattenberg who were assisted by Latnen Laut van Thiel, also included Prince Musa Langkat, broke into the Tamiang River via the Kuruk River to deliver Teungku Sulung Laut to be king in Seureuway as Vice Roy Langkat part of the Dutch East Indies government in East Sumatra (Putra, 2001).

Even though the Netherlands on October 18, 1865, had flown a three-colored flag (Red, White and Blue) in Seuruway, the people still fought hard under the leadership of the Commander of Teuku Nyak Makam, Tuanku Itam and Teuku Cut Lateh Meureudu. defended the area until 1873. For example, when the Dutch troops tried to enter the Yu River, while the troops of Panglima Teuku Nyak Makam; the troops of Maharaja Lubuk (Uleebalang Sungai Yu), a small Dutch ship, were successfully sunk by Datuk Panglima Muda Dalam Muhammad Saleh. But the Dutch troops continued to try to subdue the Yu River, which was controlled by Panglima Teuku Nyak Makam as the last stronghold of the East coast of Aceh.

After the fall of Seuruway to the Dutch, Panglima Teuku Nyak Makam, retreated to Telaga Muku. Tuanku Hasjim built the Manyak payed defense near Kuala Langsa as his headquarters, while the Commander of Teuku Nyak Makam moved to Peureulak looking for support from his family and most of the villagers. Not long after, from Peureulak he went back and forth to Pulau Pinang (Malaysia) as a trader, besides asking for help from the Committee of Eight in Penang to strengthen Aceh's defenses (Said, 1985).

The last headquarters of the Aceh troops, Manyak Payed, became the strongest base to defend

the Aceh region on the border of East Sumatra, after Kampai and Tamiang Islands, even the Commander of Teuku Nyak grave was still persistent in seeking help and support, not only from within the country (Peureulak) but also from abroad. (Pulau Pinang/Malaysia) through Pantia eight under the leadership of Tuanku Paya and Tuanku Hasjim Banta Muda must be on standby to strengthen Manyak Payed and Telaga Muku forts.

The role of Teuku Nyak Makam as Commander of the Armed Forces of the East Coast of Aceh

After the Dutch took control of the Tamiang area, and opened foreign private plantations on the East Coast of Aceh; rubber, palm oil, tobacco and patchouli for the Dutch colonial interests. The Acehnese rejected the modern system of plantations and agriculture and had a major impact on the colonial economy for the local population. This is because the officials/mangkubumi of the Aceh kingdom rejected the European-style economic system. On the sidelines of that too; Panglima Teuku Nyak Makam again played an active role and was given the tough task of blocking the Dutch plan to open plantations and agriculture. So that Panglima Nyak Makam balked at Dutch intervention and persistently defended the territory of East Sumatra as part of Aceh's sovereignty. In May 1875, troops based in Manyak Payed and Telaga Muku (near Langsa) attacked and ransacked Dutch posts in oil palm and rubber plantations in Salahaji. Also Langsa and Manyakpahit in East Aceh continued to act against the Dutch (Alfian, 1987). In January 1878, Dutch businessmen or sawmill workers guarded by Dutch troops were raided by Panglima Teuku Nyak Makam and resulted in almost all Dutch businessmen and dozens of Dutch soldiers being killed, while on Nyak Makam's side, one soldier was martyred.

In August 1878 the men of the Commander of Teuku Nyak Makam named Pawang Ben with twenty formidable soldiers also attacked the Dutch fort on the Keramat hill and 16 Dutch people died. As a result of attacks from the troops of Panglima Teuku Nyak Makam who were constantly harassed, in 1882, the Agnita Plantagia Gardens in Bukit Asam near Salahaji were closed and the Dutch fort at Bukit Keramat (Salahaji) was vacated. Then in November 1882, the Commander of Teuku Nyak Makam and the Commander of the Beuni War from Birem Bayeuen, also attacked the village of Chinese citizens near the Dutch Military Tangsi in Seuruway (Tamiang Hilir area), thus making the Dutch military position in Seuruway which had been besieged and successfully re-controlled by the Dutch. Nyak Makam troops (Putra, 2001).

When Teuku Nyak Makam was actively fighting for the Dutch defense posts on the East coast, while the people's struggle in Pidie and Aceh Tiga Sagi was under the leadership of the Great Ulama Tgk. At Tiro, he also succeeded in breaking the Dutch forts in Seulimeum and Samahani (1884),

even the forts of Breuh Island to the Aneuk Galong stronghold of the Dutch troops, by awakening the spirit of a stable war and blazing throughout Aceh.

Simultaneously, the sultan of Aceh Muhammad Daudsyah, who was based in Keumala Dalam Pidie (Pidie Valley), in 1885 in a meeting attended by the Polem Commander, Tuanku Hasjim Banta Muda and other royal staff, immediately confirmed the Commander of Teuku Nyak Makam was officially inaugurated. became the "War Commander" enforcer and defender of sovereignty in the East coast of Aceh with his deputy being Teuku Nyak Muhammad from Peureulak.

After that the role of Panglima Teuku Nyak Makam, served as "Mudabbirusyaqiah", as usual he continued to coordinate the battle lines on the East coast of Aceh led by Uleebalang / local kings starting from the Jambo Ayee River at Simpang Ulim to Deli Hulu and Serdang upstream. Even the Commander, Teuku Nyak Makam was assisted by his Deputy Teuku Panglima Nyak Mamat and formed the commandos of his troops on the East coast of Sumatra; Warlord Ben, Nyak Muhhamad alias Teuku Tapa, Nyak Ali, Said Abdurrahman, Haji Abdullah, Teuku Muda Sulaiman, Commander of War Umar, Commander of War Ulim, Teuku Mad Diah and sultan Ulim. Among them, Teuku Tapa, was also strengthened by his troops from Gayo people (from Aceh) and other Acehnese to move and operate on the battlefield along the coast of the East Coast and North Aceh around 1889" (Gayo, 1983).

In addition, the Panglima Nyak Makam and his Deputy Teuku Nyak Muhammad empowered local groups from the local Uleebalang, among others; Julok Cut, Juluk Rayeuk, Ulee Gajah Bagok, Peudawa Rayeuk, Kruet Lintang peureulak and Bayeuen. Even the Idi Rayeuk stronghold under the leadership of the Mandala troops Teuku Nyak Makam and assisted by Teuku Muhammad Yusuf Ulee Gajah Bagok and Teuku Muhammad Husien Tibang managed to tear apart the Dutch military headquarters in the Simpang Ulim, Idi, Langsa and Manyak Payed areas with Teuku Tapa from Takengon. Even though the Dutch troops brought in artillery troops with two large cannons and a number of other light weapons under the leadership of Major S. de La Parra, the fighters in the Idi region also managed to seize the Dutch bivouac (military headquarters), even Teuku Muhammad Yusuf Ulee Gajah was able to master and captured the Idi region in May 1890 as part of the Nyak Makam troops (Putra, 2001).

In addition to the ranks of Idi and Peudawa, Panglima Teuku Nyak Makam also formed a number of other units of local level on the East coast of Aceh, namely; Tuanku Ibrahim (Putera Tuanku Hasjim Banta Muda) and son-in-law Said Ali (Habib Rayeuk) Manyak Payed (Tualang Cut); Teuku Banta Ahmad and Datuk Panglima Dalam Muhammad Saleh Sei Yu, Teuku Ujung Jungle Treasurer and Teuku Raja Silang in the Karam Vocational School; Commander Abdul

Manaf at Multipurpose; Datuk Sri Pahlawan in Damar Condong/Serang Jaya; Teuku Nyak Hasan on Kampai Island; Teuku Abdurrahman with his younger brother Wan Muntok in Bahorok Langkat Hulu (East Sumatra deepening); Little Datuk, Datuk Jalil and Datuk Sulung Barat in Sunggal and up to the land of Karo; Deli and Serdang Hulu in East Sumatra each played a role in strengthening their regional defenses from attacks by Dutch soldiers and hoped that they would assist the task that had been given by Palima Teuku Nyak Makam to expel the Dutch on the East Coast of Aceh.

The Efforts of Teuku Nyak Makam on the East Coast

Panglima Teuku Nyak Makam in addition to coordinating a number of troops from Simpang Ulim to the coast of East Sumatra (Deli, Serdang and Asahan), his efforts as a regulator of attack strategies against Dutch posts. The effort initiated by Panglima Nyak Makam with an offensive system (attack) and a guerilla strategy to seize the forts of the Dutch soldiers. In November 1885, Panglima Teuku Nyak Makam, with a force of 140 trained men, was stationed in the Tamiang area and ready to carry out Dutch attacks on the headquarters of Kuala Peunaga, Pulau Kampai and Pulau Sembilan Pangkalan Susu.

After a month later, Panglima Teuku Nyak Makam again tried to plan his strategy, namely on December 18, 1885 with a force of 50 combat-ready soldiers led by Nyak Ulim to seize the Dutch Tangsi in Seuruway (Old Tangsi Dusun Puntı Seuruway now), after successfully being lured out of his headquarters. One of the Dutch soldiers' hiding bunkers and there are other bunkers along the Seuruway River. This camp was prioritized by the Dutch to withstand attacks from Acehnese troops under the leadership of Nyak Makam and Tuanku Ibrahim Bangta Muda, who was seconded by the sultan Muhammad Daud based in Keumala Dalam Pidie at that time.

Picture 2. The Former Dutch military camp in Seuruway. The location is in Tangsilama-Puntı Village, Seuruway District



Source: Researcher Collection, 23/01/2022

Meanwhile, on December 29, 1885, at midnight the Acehnese troops led directly by Teuku Nyak Makam himself attacked Seuruway which was defended by 300 Dutch soldiers complete with

cavalry, artillery including marine troops. Panglima Teuku Nyak Makam, also managed to break into the prison house/detention in Seuruway, besides the prison head himself and several Dutch soldiers died at that time. The result of the field visit was that the fallen soldiers were buried in front of SDN Sungai Keruk III (now the location of the Dutch grave has been built at SDN 1 Sungai Keuruk, east of Peukan Seuruway).

After the attack on the Seuruway barracks, Teuku Nyak Makam, then attacked the Dutch position on Kampai Island, and created a siege strategy from various directions. So that the Dutch post on Kampai Island was captured and all the weapons available to the Police and Customs without any chance to put up any resistance from the Dutch. January 1886, Teuku Nyak Makam returned to Tamiang and launched his action to attack the Dutch fort in Seuruway for the second time, assisted by the king of Ma'an and the King of Kejeruan Muda/ Tamiang Hulu. From Seuruway, Teuku Nyak Makam headed to the Dutch headquarters in Besitang, then attacked Langkat Hilir and there he destroyed Dutch plantations in Glen Bervi (Palo Muradi), Geubang, Serapuh, Tamaran, Tarau and other plantations around Langkat Hilir (Gayo, 1983; Putra, 2001). From February to March 12, 1886, Teuku Nyak Makam and Nyak Ali attacked plantations in Rubiah Bay (now including the head of Pangkalan Siata, Pangkalan Susu District). From here continue on to the Tungkain and Sungai Dua plantations. After the plantations in Sungai Dua were controlled, the warriors marched to Sungai Satu. As a result of the attack, plantation activities were closed.

The next attempt by Nyak Ali's troops, after capturing Sungai Dua and Sungai Satu, joined himself with the main force of the Commander of the Teuku Nyak Makam troops and assisted by Tuanku Ibrahim (Putera Hasjim Banta Muda), then continued his journey to Bahorok (inland of East Sumatra) to consolidate with Teuku Abdurrahman to inaugurate Kejeruan Bahorok for the Langkat Hulu region to fight the Dutch.

When the troops of Nyak Makam and Nyak Ali and Teuku Abdurrahman, while the Dutch in April 1886, sent about 600 soldiers under Major van de Voll, who cooperated with the forces of the Kingdom of Langkat led by Pageran Musa to Bahorok. But before reaching Bahorok, the Dutch had to face sabilillah soldiers based in Bekium, Tanjung Negeri (a joint force of Langkat and Aceh fighters) and Namu Jawi. After breaking the resistance of the fighters under the coordination of Teuku Nyak Makam, only the Dutch occupied Bahorok. While Mr. Abdurrahman and his followers survived in dispersal. Forced Mr. Abdurrahman as Kejeruan Bahorok, and his younger brother Wan Mentok and his men retreated to Tanah Alas and joined Teuku Ibrahim Tapa's troops in Tanah Alas Gayo (Aceh depth) (Gayo, 1983).

In April 1886, Teuku Nyak Makam attacked

the Dutch-owned plantation in Serapuh, not far from the headquarters of the Dutch troops at Tanjung Pura. From Serapuh Teuku Nyak Makam with the fast-moving troops they continued to infiltrate Deli Hulu, Serdang Hulu and on to Tanah Karo to galvanize local warrior commanders. In May 1886, when the Dutch had regained their composure, suddenly Teuku Nyak Makam attacked the newly opened Dutch plantation on Sungai Sedapan (Hilir Besitang). As a result, the Dutch private business had to be stopped. After the success of the Dutch post in Besitang, Teuku Nyak Makam's troops, in June 1886, again attacked the Dutch post based in Tanjung Pura and the Tamaran plantation. In addition to the Dutch soldiers who died, also 2 of his garden assistants suffered the same fate. In addition, the Nyak Makam troops with a strength of 25 skilled guerrilla soldiers led by Pang Abu, did not stop disturbing Dutch posts in East Sumatra (Putra, 2001).

Teuku Nyak Makam troops, on July 17, 1889, again attacked the Dutch defenses in Besitang Old Village. From Besitang to Paluh Lubuk Kertang to Babalan to attack the Oil Mine (BPM) in Telaga Said. This guerrilla action, the Dutch managed to break the attack of Nyak Makam's men, but the oil source there was also burned. From Telaga Said, the sabilillah Nyak Makam troops returned to Besitang, then a battle broke out between the fighters and the Dutch soldiers in a place called Gayo Hill (to Hulu Besitang).

At that time, the attempt to attack Panglima Teuku Nyak Makam, on the East Coast of Aceh, had really disturbed the order of the Dutch soldiers, at the headquarters and facilities in both Besitang and Telaga Said (Tamiang), so that the Dutch territories were on the Aceh border. -East Sumatra has never been safe due to attacks by troops led by Panglima Teuku Nyak Makam with Said Ali Abdurrahman from Manyak Payed and Telaga Muku. This atmosphere all confused the Dutch. In Batavia and in The Hague, businessmen (influenced the Dutch government) wanted the efforts to cut East Aceh from Aceh Besar to be completed. They wanted guarantees for East Sumatra and wanted to open up East Aceh (Said, 1985). But from Hulu Besitang (Bukit Gayo), the fighters led by Teuku Nyak Makam attacked the Bukit Mas plantation (eastern part of Besitang) and several Dutch soldiers died. In June 1891, the troops of the Nyak Makam fighters under the leadership of the War Commander Umar and Nyak Ulim from Meureudu again attacked the Tamiang area with 125 complete soldiers. modern weapons and carried out attacks on Dutch patrols around Seruway, the third time. But because Nyak Makam's troops were relatively small, some Acehnese fighters were martyred in response to the onslaught of Dutch troops in Seruway-Tamiang.

Although the attack on Seuruway failed, the fighting spirit of the Nyak Makam soldiers did not decrease their guerrilla spirit. In August 1892, Teuku Nyak Makam with his deputy, Teuku Panglima Nyak Mamad, after arriving in the Langkat

area, carried out guerrilla actions which were scattered into several groups. The main group led by Panglima Teuku Nyak Makam was tasked with raiding a Dutch oil mining workshop (BPM) in Pangkalan Berandan. Then Nyak Makam disappeared after the Dutch troops chased him. The second group, namely the right wing of the Nyak Makam (small troops) led by Haji Abdullah Sulaiman, attacked the forts at Klambir and Besitang, but these small troops were captured by the Dutch and exiled to Nusa Kambangan.

At the same time, Panglima Nyak Makam with the help of King Silang Muhammad Raja Kejreun Karang Baru and Teuku Chik Athas Uleebalang of the Yu River Country, in January 1893 built forts and fortifications along the river across the river, which was not far from the Dutch military barracks in Seuruway. The fortresses of the Acehnese fighters extended from Lubuk Batil, the village of the mosque and continued to Upak (bordering Manyak Payed). Even though the Dutch formed the Tamiang Expediti defense, under the leadership of Colonel van de Poll, they were powerless against attacks from the Nyak Makam troops. Even Aceh fighters were able to sink a small warship that passed through the Tamiang river and burned down and the Sindoro warship was successfully blocked by Nyak Makam troops from breaking through to Seuruway. In addition, the troops of Nyak Makam continued to strengthen the fortifications of Seuruway, in February 1893 Colonel de Poll asked for additional assistance from Batavia and two warships were brought in, namely the "Flores Warship and the Anna Battleship". The two ships were from the Malacca Strait, entering from Kuala Peunaga by passing the Tamiang river to the Seuruway fort. But succeeded by the troops of Sabilillah Nyak Makam and drowned at the bottom of the river with the soldiers in it. Meanwhile, Colonel van de Poll who was on the warship Flores, turned his ship and returned to his base to Pangkalan Susu (Putra, 2001).

In early March 1893, the Dutch repeatedly attacked the defensive fortifications on the Tamiang River, but were intercepted by Nyak Makam troops who had been waiting between Rantau Pakam and Lubuk Batil. Among the umpteenth time the Dutch attacked, but a great battle occurred on March 30, 1893 and fell victims on both sides. From the Dutch side, the victims were 11 marines, including the commander of the Korier warship, while from the combat side, Teuku Muda Peusangan had the title of Datuk Indera Pahlawan from Damar Condong (Kapay Island) directly by the Commander of Teuku Nyak Makam himself (http://dirmanmanggeng.blogspot.com). com. 2009/02; hours: 20.00/2022).

Due to the incessant attack of the Commander of Teuku Nyak Makam, the Dutch were increasingly confused. At the beginning of April 1893, the status of the Dutch war strategy was changed from defense

(defense) to offensive (attacking party). Even after the change in leadership of the Dutch in Tamiang, on April 16, 1893, Major Meuleman for the Langkat and Tamiang regions, reacted again, Teuku Panglima Nyak Mamat from the troops of Panglima Teuku Nyak Makam, attacked the Dutch forts at Bukit Kubu, Bukit Mas and Batang plantations.

Three months after that, in July 1893 the Acehese guerrillas in Teluk Haru Langkat and began operating in Sekundur and Tungkam (Pangkalan Sianta), trying to strengthen the defenses of Panglima Teuku Nyak Makam based on the resolution of the General Meeting in Upak (15 km from Kuala Simpang) with regional heads and kings in Tamiang. The Dutch, based in Tangsi Seuruway, immediately mobilized their troops to attack the Simpang Upak area, but the opposite happened but the Dutch troops were repulsed by Acehese guerrilla troops. Since then, starting in July 1893, the Panglima Teuku Nyak Makam group repeatedly attacked the Dutch troops, in addition to Upak, also in Pangkalan Susu under the leadership of Teuku Nyak Muhammad to seize the Pandan River until July 30, 1893.

The End of the Struggle of Commander Teuku Nyak Makam

For almost a decade (1885-1893), Panglima Teuku Nyak Makam served in the East Coast of Aceh, and made much progress in efforts to uphold the sovereignty of the Aceh region at that time. Attack after attack from the Aceh troops, confusing the Dutch and frantically facing attacks from various fortifications; Kampai, Tamiang, Langkat, Bahorok and Besitang islands and Pangkalan Berandan. After the attack on the Pandan River fort, on July 30 and successfully taking control of the Dutch Oil Port (BPM) in Pangkalan Susu, Teuku Nyak Makam left the Tamiang area to return to Sagi XII Uleebalang XXVI Mukim, Aceh Besar Tiga Sagi Region (Putra, 2001).

Panglima Teuku Nyak Makam who became a fugitive from the Dutch in Aceh, but he still managed to join the unit led by the sultan Muhammad Daudsyah based in Keumala Dalam Pidie, acting as an advisor, even though he was sick. When Teuku Umar again defected to the Acehese fighters, while the Commander of Teuku Nyak Makam, who was already seriously ill, returned to his village in Lamnga. On July 21, Dutch intelligence reported to the Military/Civil Governor J.W. Stemfoort (after replacing General Deijkerhoff who was considered lenient) in Kutaraja that Panglima Teuku Nyak Makam was already in Sagi XII Uleebalang XXVI Mukim, in Lamnga in a serious condition.

Ranging from information from the intelligence, then General J.W. Stemfoort, the commander of the Dutch Civil/Military Governor in Aceh, immediately ordered his subordinates Lieutenant Colonel G.F. Soeters mobilized his soldiers to capture Panglima Teuku Nyak Makam as his main enemy. On Monday night, Tuesday, July 21,

1896 AD, Dutch troops were deployed to Lamnga, a joint Marsose Corps under Lieutenant Colonel G.F. Soeters consists of; a 2nd Infantry Battalion; three Companies of the 6th Infantry Battalion; one 12th Battalion; one cavalry troop with 45 men from the engineering troops, the task of this troop was brought in by arranging a simultaneous siege and in combination with a detachment from the Battalion stationed in Kuala Gigieng totaling 2000 soldiers (Putra, 2001).

Dutch troops who were ready to fight to capture the Commander of Teuku Nyak Makams in Lamnga, Sagi XII Uleebalang XXVI Mukim Tungkop, moved closer to the house where Nyak's grave lay. In complete anger, after Panglima Teuku Nyak Makam was arrested and then taken to a stretcher and taken to his post in Lambada Gigieng 5 km from his home in front of his wife and children as well as his family and followers. Seeing the condition of Panglima Teuku Nyak Makam's face, he was powerless to fight back. Lieutenant Colonel G.F. Soeters, in an angry and violent tone, spoke; these are traitors, instigators, and rebels who in the past had killed many Dutch soldiers. Suddenly G.F. Soeters lost his mind after being shot and, immediately severed the head of Panglima Teuku Nyak Makam, bound and lined up on a stretcher. The body was chopped up in front of his relatives who were accompanied at that time. Governor G.F. Soeters, to whom the body was brought with its head and body separated, ordered that the head be paraded around the city of Kutaraja during the day. His body was crushed, then brought home by his family and followers, buried in the yard of the Lamnga Mosque in Aceh Besar 12 km from Banda Aceh, on the Banda Aceh-Malahayati Krueng Kala road. According to information, his head is still kept in the Netherlands (Said, 1985).

CONCLUSION

Panglima Teuku Nyak Makam fought tenaciously against the Dutch colonialists, both in Aceh Tiga and outside Aceh. While on the East Coast of Aceh, Teuku Nyak Makam invited the kings of East Sumatra; Asahan, Kota Pinang, Serdang, Deli, Langkat and Tamiang wanted to fight the Dutch who interfered with Aceh's sovereignty. The role of Panglima Teuku Nyak Makam in consolidating the fighting forces in Tamiang and Langkat against the Dutch on the coast of East Sumatra, Panglima Teuku Nyak has played an active role since becoming Personal Assistant to Tuanku Hasjim Banta Muda who served on the East coast of Aceh (1858) by strengthening defenses in East Sumatra, with the task of to confront, break and thwart the intention of the Dutch who wanted to intervene in the territory of the Kingdom of Aceh Darussalam.

In 1885, Panglima Teuku Nyak Makam became the "War Commander" upholding Aceh's sovereignty on the East coast with his deputy Teuku Nyak Muhammad from Peureulak, and prepared

Panglima Teuku Tapa who was very famous on the battlefield with his troops consisting of Gayo people and people -Acehnese, moving and operating on the battlefield along the East coast and North Aceh around 1889. Then in June 1891, the troops of Nyak Makam fighters reinforced by the War Commander Umar and Nyak Ulim from Meureudu again appeared in Tamiang carrying 125 sabilillah soldiers equipped with modern weapons and carried out attacks on Dutch patrols around Seruway (1891. From 1892 to 1895, most of the Tamiang and Langkat areas, the Teuku Nyak Makam troops succeeded in blocking the Dutch troops and many casualties on the enemy side, then July 1896 AD returned to Aceh Besar and the struggle was over after being arrested in Lamnga and chopped up and then his head was paraded in Kutaraja.

REFERENCES

- Alfian, I. (1987). *Perang di Jalan Allah: Perang Aceh 1873-1912* (1st ed.). Pustaka Sinar Harapan.
- Gayo, M. . (1983). *Perang Gayo Alas Melawan Kolonial Belanda* (1st ed.). PT. Balai Pustaka.
- Gottschalk, L. (1975a). *Mengerti Sejarah* (2nd ed.). Penerbit Universitas Indonesia (UI-Press).
- Gottschalk, L. (1975b). *Mengerti Sejarah* (2nd ed.). Penerbit Universitas Indonesia (UI-Press).
- Notosusanto, N. (2010). *Sejarah Nasional Indonesia IV Kemunculan Penajajah di Indonesia (1700-1900)*. (4th ed.). Jakarta Balai Pustaka.
- Putra, L. (2001). *Panglima Teuku Nyak Makam: Pahlawan Dua Pusara* (1 (ed.)). Titian Ilmu Insan.
- Said, M. (1985). *Aceh Sepanjang Abad* (1st ed.). PT. Harian Waspada.
- Z, T., & Mulyana, E. (2009). *Dua Tokoh Asing Sekitar Istana Panglima Tibang & Habib Abdurrahman El Zahir dalam Panggung Sejarah Aceh*. Badan Arsip dan Perpustakaan Provinsi Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam.