

History of the Alaydrus Dynasty, Founder of the Kubu Sultanate in West Kalimantan in the XVIII-XIX centuries AD

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Abstrak

Artikel ini bertujuan untuk memaparkan Sejarah Dinasti Alaydrus Pendiri Kesultanan Kubu di Kalimantan Barat pada Abad ke XVIII-XIX Masehi. Metode yang digunakan merupakan metode sejarah, sedangkan sumber yang digunakan adalah tulisan kolonial berjudul *Borneo's Wester Afdeeling* yang terbit pada tahun 1854 M karya Pieter Johannes Veth, kemudian *Geneologi dan pengembaraan Syarif Idrus Alaydrus* yang diterbitkan keluarga Alaydrus, dan buku sekunder lainnya. Hasil dari pembahasan artikel ini yaitu Kesultanan Kubu didirikan oleh Syarif Idrus Alaydrus dan bergelar Tuan Besar Sultan Kubu. Dinasti Alaydrus sendiri merupakan sebuah nama keluarga yang berada di Hadramaut Yaman. Alaydrus termasuk dalam rumpun kabilah Ba' Alawi, keturunan Husein r.a, pada abad ke-15 M. Sultan yang pernah memimpin Kesultanan Kubu antara lain: Syarif Idrus bin Abdurrahman Alaydrus, Syarif Muhammad bin Idrus Alaydrus, Syarif Abdurrahman bin Muhammad Alaydrus, Syarif Ismail bin Abdurrahman Alaydrus, dll. Pada tahun 1953 Kesultanan Kubu berakhir dan menjadi bagian Negara Kesatuan Republik Indonesia.

Kata kunci: alaydrus, kubu, kalimantan barat.

Abstract

*This article aims to explain the history of the Alaydrus dynasty, founder of the Kubu Sultanate in West Kalimantan in the 18th-19th centuries AD. The method used is a historical method, while the sources used are a colonial article entitled *Borneo's Wester Afdeeling* which was published in 1854 AD by Pieter Johannes Veth, then *Geneology and the Adventures of Syarif Idrus Alaydrus* which was published by the Alaydrus family, and other secondary books. The result of the discussion in this article is that the Kubu Sultanate was founded by Syarif Idrus Alaydrus and had the title Tuan Besar Sultan Kubu. The Alaydrus dynasty itself is a family name in Hadramaut, Yemen. Alaydrus belonged to the Ba' Alawi tribe, descendants of Husein ra, in the 15th century AD. Sultans who once led the Kubu Sultanate included: Syarif Idrus bin Abdurrahman Alaydrus, Syarif Muhammad bin Idrus Alaydrus, Syarif Abdurrahman bin Muhammad Alaydrus, Syarif Ismail bin Abdurrahman Alaydrus, etc. In 1953 the Kubu Sultanate ended and became part of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.*

Keywords: alaydrus, kubu, west kalimantan.

INTRODUCTION

The Alaydrus dynasty was the founder of the Kubu Sultanate whose government was Islamic in nature and currently, the territory of the Kubu Sultanate is included in the administrative area of Kubu Raya Regency, West Kalimantan Province. The origins of the Kubu Sultanate emerged,

starting with a group of people who came from a voyage from a place called ar-Ridha which is located in the city of Tarim (Hadramaut) which is currently in the South Yemen region of the country of Yemen. The group that came numbered approximately 45 people, their arrival in

the West Kalimantan region was around 1720 AD (Veth, 1854).

The group's arrival, as usual, was to trade and spread the teachings of Islam to the people they visited. JU Lontaan further mentioned the names of several groups who spearheaded the journey from Hadramaut to the Malay country, including Syarif Ahmad, Syarif Abdurrahman Assegaf, Syarif Husein Jamal, and Syarif Idrus bin Abdurrahman Al-Idrus and later the descendants of Syarif Husein Jamal founded the Kadriah Sultanate. Pontianak and Syarif Idrus bin Abdurrahman Al-Idrus founded the Kubu Sultanate (Lontaan, 1975).

The Kubu Sultanate was an Islamic government led by an Arab alawiyyin descendant with the surname Alaydrus named Syarif Idrus bin Abdurrahman Alaydrus, which at the beginning of its time was only an autonomous region located on the west coast of the island of Kalimantan. This sultanate is growing day by day and more and more people are starting to inhabit the territory of the Kubu Sultanate. When the first sultan Tuan Besar Kubu died, the legacy of the sultanate was passed on by his descendants to the eighth Tuan Besar Kubu. What is unique is that the Alaydrus family was able to establish and run the empire where they lived even though they were only immigrants from the distant land of Arabia.

METHODS

The research method used is the historical research method. What was used was a colonial writing entitled *Borneo's Wester Afdeeling* which was published in 1854 AD by Pieter Johannes Veth, then *Geneology and the Adventures of Syarif Idrus Alaydrus* which was published by the Alaydrus family. As for secondary sources, the author uses several auxiliary books in the heuristic process, namely the *Al-Idroes Book* and the *Government of the Kubu Sultanate on the West Coast of Kalimantan*. Written by Abu Bakar in 2017. The book entitled *History of the Establishment of the Kubu Sultanate of West Kalimantan*, written by Tomi in 2020. The book entitled *The Glorious History of Islamic Sultanates in West Kalimantan*, written by Andri Zulfikar in 2012, and the books other books. Source criticism is carried out, namely with internal criticism, For this reason, the author ensures that the book entitled *Borneo's Wester Afdeeling*, published in 1854 AD by Pieter Johannes Veth, can be used as an accurate and contemporary source for the history of the Kubu Sultanate. Interpretation is carried out by drawing conclusions from related sources from the beginning of the history of the Kubu Sultanate until the end of that power. Historiography, written in the form of scientific journal articles as published in this paper (DienMadjid and Johan Wahyudhi, 2014).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Alaydrus dynasty

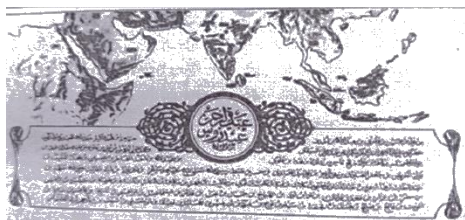


Figure 1.
Syarif Idrus' Genealogical Lauha and
Shipping Routes to the Archipelago
Source: al-Idrus Family Team (Kucing,
Sarawak 1969).

Alawiyyin or Bani Alawi or Ba'alawi is the term for those who are related by blood to the Prophet Muhammad SAW through Imam Alawi bin Ubaidillah. Around the 9th century until the 14th century Hijriah, the alawiyyin left their country Hadramaut and then spread throughout the world and then arrived in Indonesia until today (Abdul Qadir Umar Mauladdawilah, 2013). The land of Hadramaut became the forerunner to the spread of Arabs, especially Hadrami, who lived and lived permanently as citizens of other nations, such as in Indonesia and other Asian regions (Miftachul Taubah, 2022).

The Alaydrus clan is a family name in Hadramaut, Yemen. Alaydrus belongs to the Ba' Alawi tribe, descendants of Husein ra, in the 15th century AD, this clan appeared in Hadramaut in the city of Tarim, but later on the Alaydrus clan was not only in Hadramaut, but also spread outside the Arabian Peninsula such as the coast western India and also spread across Southeast Asia to Indonesia. The name

Alaydrus was originally a title. The name is taken from the word Utayrus which means brave lion, therefore someone with the surname Utayrus is assumed to be a brave person, like a forest sultan. Another opinion says that the word Alaydrus is the name of the title for the leader of the Sufis in Hadramaut named Sayyid Abdullah bin Abu Bakar Al-Sakran. He lived between 1409 and 1461 AD. He obtained this title from his grandfather, Sheikh Abdurrahman Al-Saqaf, in the story Since childhood, Sayyid Abdullah Alaydrus was known as a brave man, unafraid of humans, animals and even creatures from the jinn group. Later, when he reached adulthood, he occupied the position of leader of the Sufis in Hadramaut (Abu Bakar, 2017).

Furthermore, the Alaydrus surname was taken as the family name for the children of Sayyid Abdullah's descendants. This is common in Hadrami traditions, so that hundreds of family names have been recorded in the land of Hadramaut. They usually bestow title names on their descendants, until they are institutionalized into family names. The Alaydrus clan in history is known as a family of nomads, starting from the beginning of the 16th century AD. They have wandered to a number of areas including Dakkan, Surat, Malabar, Malaysia, Sumatra, Java, Kalimantan and other areas, they arrived in the Indonesian archipelago. in the 18th century AD. Their traces are still recorded in society, from

history books, oral traditions, to tombstones (Abu Bakar, 2017).

The spread of the Alaydrus clan in history was also driven by the spirit of Islam, because religious doctrine demands social and religious responsibility and this is formulated in the concept of da'wah. This is proven in history, both in oral tradition and in local history pages, where they are often reported as scholars who preached Islam. In Indonesia itself, in the 18th century AD there were several Alaydrus scholars who were very popular, such as Habib Husein bin Abu Bakar Alaydrus in Kampung Luar Batang, Jakarta, then Habib Idrus Alaydrus in Palembang who was known as the high priest and teacher of Sultan Mahmud Badaruddin I. Meanwhile in West Kalimantan, namely Syarif Idrus Alaydrus who was the founder of the Kubu Islamic Sultanate, and in Malaysia, namely Sayyid Muhammad bin Zayn Alaydrus Tuan Besar Trengganu country. They have a role in the propagation of Islam and the process of spreading it. This proves that the spirit of Islam helped drive the spread of the Alaydrus clan evenly across the Southeast Asia region (Abu Bakar, 2017).

Establishment of the Sultanate



Figure 2:
Map of the Kubu Sultanate at the
beginning of the XIX century AD
Source: JJK Enthoven

The Kubu Sultanate was founded by the Alaydrus dynasty, its first ruler named Syarif Idrus bin Abdurrahman Alaydrus. Syarif Idrus Alaydrus left his birthplace Ar-Riyadhah in Tarim Hadramaut in 1184 AH with the aim of preaching Islamic teachings to people who were not familiar with Islamic teachings, and he was around 40 years old at that time. During his travels, Syarif Idrus arrived at a place which is now known as Dabung Kubu village, he stayed there for a while while repairing his boat. Seeing the potential that existed in that place, Syarif Idrus and his entourage decided to open a residence in the area which began with cleaning up the surrounding area which would later become the Kubu village, this happened in 1768 AD (Lukman Abdul Jabbar, 2013).

Previously, he had approached Sultan Ratu Simpang Matan to obtain land to become a country. At that limit, Syarif Idrus' business was legal and did not take or control land belonging to other people. After obtaining permission, he then founded a country. However, the country was not part of or under the authority of Sultan Ratu Simpang Matan, but the country of Kubu was an autonomous country that could be managed until it became a sultanate (Syarif Zunaidi Alaydrus, 2010).

When opening the village, Syarif Idrus was assisted by several of his subordinates consisting of Hadramaut Arabs as well as local Malay and Bugis residents. At the intersection of the mouths of three tributaries, Syarif Idrus made forts made of earth called Kubu, the aim was to protect his village from attacks by pirates or buccaneers who were still rampant at that time, so this is where the name of the current village comes from. it was named Kubu or Kuala Kubu. The village became busy in 1775 AD due to residents moving and settling in the location that had become a village (Veth, 1854).

Syarif Idrus officially built the sultanate palace near the Kubu Grand Mosque in 1199 H/1780 AD. He also had the title Tuan Besar Sultan of Kubu. In the formation of the Kubu sultanate, Syarif Idrus was assisted by sultanate dignitaries and his followers, including Syarif Hamzah Al-Baraqbah, Syarif Ali bin Syirabuddin, and a cleric named Syaikh Ahmad Falloghah, they all came from Hadramaut. Syarif Idrus also opened Radak village which was intended for agricultural areas, and also opened Kemuning village and Mungguk village. At that time, the Kubu Sultanate had around 700 residents living (Syarif Junaidi Alaydrus, 2010). Local people from the Dayak, Malay and Bugis tribes began to arrive when there was a new country around their location, to see closely the potential of that country.

This is formal proof of recognition of the position and sovereignty of the Kubu Sultanate in Kalimantan, so that it can refute the assumption that the Kubu Sultanate was a government that was established unilaterally or was illegitimate. The Kubu Sultanate developed rapidly, driven by natural forest resources and also from the trade sector, until the Kubu Sultanate established trade relations with the VOC in 1780 AD, which made the government progress in various sectors (Ya' Achmad, et al., 1981).

Government system

The Kubu Sultanate itself adheres to a monarchical system in its government, apart from that, Kubu also implements a centralized system, where the influence of the sultan is the main factor that determines the progress and decline of government. A monarchy system of government is a form of government ruled by a person who is usually called a sultan, queen, or emperor. The power of a head of state in a monarchical system is not limited and his orders must also be obeyed by the people he leads, therefore his power also includes the executive, judiciary and legislative as evidenced by his words and actions (Yusri Munaf, 2016).

The Kubu Sultanate in its government system adheres to a monarchical system of government, namely a government held by a sultan or

sultan who, when the sultan dies, will be replaced by his descendants. This is based on the genealogy text of the sultans of the Kubu Sultanate written by the sixth sultan of Kubu named Syarif Abbas Alaydrus. Furthermore, the monarchy system was also implemented by several Islamic sultanates after the death of the Prophet Muhammad, such as the Umayyad, Abbasid and Ottoman dynasties, and the Islamic sultanates or sultanates in the archipelago including the Kadriah Pontianak Sultanate. Then in the modern world, the monarchy system is also implemented by several Islamic countries such as the Sultanate of Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Morocco, Brunei Darussalam and also implemented by non-Muslim countries such as England, Spain,

The Powerful Sultans Syarif Idrus bin Abdurrahman Alaydrus (1780-1789 AD)

Syarif Idrus was born on Thursday 17 Ramadhan 1144 H or on March 14 1732 AD. He was born in the Raidhah area, which is a village in the plains of the Hadramaut valley, and it was in the Raidhah valley that Syarif Idrus spent his childhood. Geographically, this area is a peripheral area, not a densely populated residential center. At that time, Raidhah was the residence of a number of Alaydrus families descended from Sayyid Alwi bin Abdullah. Meanwhile, other Alaydrus families were in other places, especially those who lived in the city of Tarim (Yosep, 1995).

Syarif Idrus left Hadramaut at around the age of 30 with the aim of preaching Islamic teachings to people who did not know Islam (Abu Bakar, 2017). He traveled to the land of the Lower Wind, a term that denotes an area in the far eastern hemisphere, until he no longer returned to his birthplace in Hadramaut (Lukman Abdul Jabbar, 2013). During his travels, Syarif Idrus arrived at a place now known as Dabung village in 1182 H/1768 AD, Syarif Idrus and his entourage decided to open a residence in the area which would later become the Kubu village. (Abu Bakar, 2012).

Syarif Idrus ruled for approximately 10 years and died on Sunday 26 Dzulkaidah 1209 H or on June 17 1795 AD. He left behind 12 sons and daughters, namely, Syarif Muhammad, Syarifah Aisyah, Syarif Alwi, Syarif Abdurrahman, Syarif Abdul Hamid, Syarif Mustafa, Syarif Hasan, Syarif Zain, Syarif Hasyim, Syarif Husein, Syarif Saleh, and Syarifah Fatimah (Zainuddin Isman, 2016).

Syarif Muhammad bin Idrus Alaydrus (1789-1829 AD)

Syarif Muhammad is the first child of Syarif Idrus, where after his father Syarif Idrus died he declared himself sultan and had the title Tuan Besar Sultan Kubu second. Syarif Muhammad inherited the government from his father and continued his rule, then his two brothers, namely Syarif Hasan and Syarif Abdurrahman were

appointed as ministers of the Sultanate (Abu Bakar, 2012). Apart from that, Syarif Idrus also asked a Muslim intellectual figure of Bugis descent named Pusini to help his government, he had the title of Punggawa Sultanate of Kubu at the level of a government official (Tomi, 2020).

During the reign of Syarif Muhammad, the territory of the Kubu Sultanate became wider, to manage these areas a district was formed. He built three districts led by district heads who were assigned to carry out the programs and policies of Syarif Muhammad as sultan. Each district is still divided into several government areas which include subdistricts or settlements as well as the villages of his brothers, namely Syarif Hasan and Syarif Abdurrahman appointed as ministers of the Sultanate (Abu Bakar, 2012). Syarif Muhammad died in 1248 H/1829 AD and was buried in Kubu, the leadership of the Sultanate was succeeded by his son named Syarif Abdurrahman (Andri Zulfikar, 2012).

Syarif Abdurrahman bin Muhammad Alaydrus (1829-1841 AD)

Syarif Abdurrahman Alaydrus is the son of the second Syarif Muhammad Sultan Kubu. He ruled the Kubu Sultanate after his father died, namely in 1829 AD, he declared himself sultan and had the title Tuan Besar Sultan Kubu, the third. In running the government, he appointed three ministers to help him, namely, his

own brothers named Syarif Thaha Alaydrus, Syarif Utsman Alaydrus, and Syarif Shaleh Alaydrus. His style of government tends to be firm and harsh, so that many groups and people in the Kubu Sultanate consider it authoritarian, making the people obedient and obedient to his orders as a sultan (Tomi, 2020).

During the reign of Syarif Abdurrahman, the Ambawang Sultanate led by Syarif Alwi, his own brother, initially separated from the Kubu Sultanate with the permission of Syarif Muhammad, the second Kubu sultan, then was able to regain control and become part of his government. Syarif Abdurrahman Alaydrus died on February 2, 1260 H/1841 AD (Andri Zulfikar, 2012).

Syarif Ismail bin Abdurrahman Alaydrus (1841-1864 AD)

After Syarif Abdurrahman Alaydrus died on February 2, 1260 H/1841 AD, leadership was handed over to his son, Ismail Alaydrus. He had the title of the fourth Tuan Besar Sultan of Kubu and was inaugurated on 28 May 1841 AD (Andri Zulfikar, 2012).

During the time of Syarif Ismail Alaydrus, the imperial palace was moved to the left side of the Terentang River, approximately 10,000 meters from Kuala Sungai Terentang. Syarif Ismail, who was assisted by his uncle, ruled for more or less 23 years. He died on September 19, 1864 AD. Then the leadership of the Kubu

Sultanate was handed over to his eldest son, Syarif Abdurrahman. However, Syarif Abdurrahman at that time was and is still in the country of Sarawak, Malaysia, to cover the leadership vacuum, Syarif Ismail's brother named Syarif Hasan Alaydrus was appointed as the fifth sultan of the Kubu Sultanate (Lukman Abdul Jabbar, 2013).

Syarif Hasan bin Abdurrahman Alaydrus (1866-1900 AD)

After Syarif Ismail Alaydrus died on 19 September 1864 AD, leadership was handed over to his son, Syarif Abdurrahman, but because he was still in Sarawak with various interests at that time, the Kubu Sultanate at that time experienced a leadership vacuum for up to three years. To fill this vacancy, Syarif Ismail's brother named Syarif Hasan Alaydrus was appointed as a temporary replacement or in the current popular term, executor of duties (PLT) of the previous leadership, namely on March 5, 1866 AD (Abu Bakar, 2017).

The Sultanate of Kubu during the reign of Syarif Hasan Alaydrus experienced a glorious period. The success achieved was in the form of trade and development and also in the defense sector. The increase in population, the recorded population at that time was 4,000 people, was caused by many people arriving and settling in the sultanate. Syarif Hasan Alaydrus died on 11 Sultan 1317 AH or 4

November 1900 AD after ruling for approximately 35 years and his body was buried in Kubu (Lukman Abdul Jabbar, 2013).

Syarif Abbas bin Hasan Alaydrus (1900-1911 AD)

Syarif Abbas Alaydrus is the son of Syarif Hasan, the fifth Sultan of Kubu, so when he died his son was installed four days after his father died and became sultan with the title Tuan Besar Sultan of the sixth Kubu. He was inaugurated with the approval of the Dutch high government in Pontianak on 8 November 1900 AD or in 1318 AH (Andri Zulfikar, 2012). Syarif Abbas Alaydrus appointed three ministers in his government who were none other than his own brothers, namely, Syarif Abdullah Alaydrus, Syarif Yasin Alaydrus, and Syarif Qasim Alaydrus (Lukman Abdul Jabbar, 2013).

The Sultanate of Kubu during the reign of Syarif Abbas Alaydrus experienced population growth and was recorded as reaching 4637 people and 119 others were ethnic Chinese. At that time the sultanate palace was also moved from the upstream direction of the Terentang river to Kuala Hilir near the tomb of the big mosque of Kubu, namely on 7 Sha'ban 1322 H or in 1903 AD. The progress of the Kubu Sultanate at that time made Syarif Abbas Alaydrus make a policy to his ministers, namely not provide a fixed salary but are only given the proceeds from excise levies

in the region (Lukman Abdul Jabbar, 2013).

On June 7, 1911 AD, Syarif Abbas Alaydrus was dismissed by the Dutch high government as sultan of Kubu. The reason for Syarif Abbas's dismissal was because he refused to allow taxes in his government. After no longer serving as sultan, in the same year, Syarif Abbas Alaydrus died and his body was buried in Kubu. At that time the population of the Kubu Sultanate had reached 11,000 people (Tomi, 2020).

Syarif Zain bin Ismail Alaydrus (1911-1919 AD)

As a result of the dismissal of Syarif Abbas by the Dutch high government, the Kubu Sultanate experienced a government vacuum. To overcome this, the Kubu Sultanate government with 22 dignitaries and the sultanate's family, appointed Syarif Zain Alaydrus as the seventh sultan of Kubu and had the title Tuan Besar Sultan Kubu seventh. He was inaugurated on 26 September 1911 AD and then had his palace in Pematang Al-Haddad which was then known as the Kerta Mulya area, a small village in the Tanjung Bunga section of Pakedai Bay (Tomi, 2020).

Syarif Zain resigned in 1919 AD due to his old age and coupled with the problems of the government he led which showed no improvement so he could no longer think about his government. Syarif Zain's resignation was not followed by a succession of power, because in the eyes

of the Dutch the crown prince was considered incompetent. He was deemed unfit to inherit the throne of the Kubu sultanate, which ultimately resulted in a power vacuum and the Kubu government being abandoned (Abu Bakar, 2012).

Syarif Saleh bin Idrus Alaydrus (1921-1944 AD)

Syarif Saleh bin Syarif Idrus Alaydrus, was born in Ambawang Kubu Village on Wednesday 11 Zulhijjah 1300 H, corresponding to 14 July 1883 AD. His mother was named Syarifah Seha bint Syarif Umar al-Baraqbah. Syarif Saleh Alaydrus was the eighth sultan of the Kubu Sultanate who had the title Tuan Besar Sultan Kubu Eighth (Lukman Abdul Jabbar, 2013).

Syarif Saleh became sultan of Kubu replacing Syarif Zain who resigned. In the initial process of appointment, namely in 1919 AD, the Dutch formed the Sultanate Council or *bestuurcimmisie*, the purpose of forming this assembly was to maintain the continuity of the Kubu sultanate, which at that time there was a vacuum of leader or sultan for up to two years, after the resignation of the seventh sultan Syarif Zain bin Ismail. The assembly consisted of two people, the first was named Kasimin, he was a police orderly from Pontianak, and the second was Syarif Saleh himself. In its development, Kasimin was known to be involved in a scandal, until finally he had to be dismissed, and

made Syarif Saleh the sole ruler of the Sultanate Council without any competitors so that this received a response from the public.

The people of Kubu who saw this incident unanimously appointed Syarif Saleh as the eighth sultan of the Kubu Sultanate with the title Tuan Kubu in 1921 AD. The coronation of Syarif Saleh as sultan of Kubu ended the line of power of the descendants of the second Kubu sultan, because Syarif Saleh himself was a descendant of Syarif Alwi, the sultan of Ambawang who had separated from the Kubu Sultanate. The public views that Syarif Saleh is very worthy of being a sultan because of his track record and the quality of his personality. His life journey involved taking care of the administration of the Kubu Sultanate. In terms of his personality, he a religious figure because of his worship and closeness to God.

Syarif Saleh ruled the Kubu Sultanate for more than 23 years starting from 1921-1944 AD. He died on 07 Sultan 1363 AH coincided with 28 June 1944 AD. He was taken prisoner, taken from Kubu to Pontianak, on 20 February 1944 AD and then shot dead with number 135 (victims of Japanese aggression), and was buried in Kuala Mandor in the same grave as other fighters (Auditeur Hilitaire, 1846).

End of Reign

The Kubu Sultanate after the death of the last Kubu sultan Syarif Saleh in 1944 AD by

Japanese troops was the end of the Kubu Sultanate, Japan had left Kubu without being led by a sultan or sultan. The crown prince, who was the son of Syarif Saleh, who later became the successor to the sultanate, also died at the hands of the Japanese. As a replacement, a State Patriarch named Syarif Yusuf al-Qadri was appointed on February 20, 1944 AD. Syarif Yusuf himself is the son-in-law of Syarif Saleh, he is tasked with managing the Sultanate of Kubu so that the country is not hit by chaos due to the absence of government. Pati Suri's position is not as sultan, but is only assigned to carry out and manage the affairs of the sultanate. He was chosen to manage Kubu through family consultations (Abu Bakar, 2017).

The Japanese government in July 1944 AD, formed the Kubu Sultanate Council, named Zitiryo Hyogikai, with three members chaired by Pati Suri Negara Syarif Yusuf himself, who had previously been appointed by the imperial family, while the other two members were Syarif Ja'far Alaydrus and Syarif Hasan Alaydrus. After Japan lost in World War II, the term Zitiryo Hyogikai changed to the Kubu Sultanate Council which served until 28 February 1946 AD (Sharif Ja'far Alaydrus, 1948).

The Netherlands, through the Netherlands Indies Civil Administration (NICA), on October 22 1945 took over power over West Kalimantan from the chairman of the Committee to Welcome

the Republic of Indonesia, and then the West Kalimantan Regional Council was formed. The Dutch, who wanted to regain control of Indonesia, especially in West Kalimantan, formed the Bestuurs Commissie. The Bestuurs Commissie was formed to replace Zitiryo Hyogikai during the Japanese era, Syarif Hasan Alaydrus was elected as chairman and his deputy was named Syarif Yusuf Alaydrus. They ruled Kubu, until Dutch rule ended in Indonesia, which was agreed upon at the Round Table Conference in The Hague in 1949 AD and came into effect on December 27, in that agreement, Indonesia had full sovereignty over the territory that had been controlled by the Dutch, and the Bestuurs Commissie also disbanded (Abu Bakar, 2017).

The Kubu government in 1950-1953 AD no longer presented itself as a sultanate or kingdom, Kubu was made a swapsultan area, because the sultanate institutions had been merged into the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. In 1953 Kubu was declared part of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia together with Mempawah and Landak to become a government area called Pontianak Regency, but historically the Kubu government ended in 1950 AD (Syarif Junaidi, 2010).

CONCLUSION

The name Kubu means a fortress made of earth. The Kubu Sultanate was founded by

an overseas Arab named Syarif Idrus Alaydrus. He officially built the imperial palace near the Kubu Grand Mosque in 1199 H/1780 AD. He also had the title Tuan Besar Sultan of Kubu. In the formation of the Kubu Sultanate, Syarif Idrus was assisted by the officials of the Sultanate and their followers. Syarif Idrus' position as leader of the Kubu Sultanate received recognition from the sultanates that previously existed in Kalimantan, such as Pontianak, Matan, Mempawah, Sambas and Landak, not just one-sided recognition by the people of his country.

The Kubu Sultanate was founded by the Alaydrus Dynasty. The Alaydrus clan itself is a family name in Hadramaut, Yemen. Alaydrus belongs to the Ba' Alawi tribe, descendants of Husein ra, in the 15th century AD, this clan appeared in Hadramaut in the city of Tarim, but later on the Alaydrus clan was not only in Hadramaut, but also spread outside the Arabian Peninsula such as the coast western India and also spread across Southeast Asia to Indonesia. Sultans or sultans who once led the Kubu Sultanate include: Syarif Idrus bin Abdurrahman Alaydrus (1780-1789 AD), Syarif Muhammad bin Idrus Alaydrus (1789-1829 AD), Syarif Abdurrahman bin Muhammad Alaydrus (1829-1841 AD), Syarif Ismail bin Abdurrahman Alaydrus (1841-1864 AD), Syarif Hasan bin Abdurrahman Alaydrus (1866-1900 AD), Syarif Abbas bin Hasan Alaydrus (1900-1911 AD), Syarif Zain bin

Ismail Alaydrus (1911-1919 AD), Syarif Saleh bin Idrus Alaydrus (1921-1944 AD). In 1953 Kubu was declared part of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia together with Mempawah and Landak to become a government area called Pontianak Regency, but historically the Kubu government ended in 1950 AD.

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