



**Reports on Ongoing and Past Research Project
Laboratorium Bantenologi's Biographies of *Ulama*
and Religious Leaders in Banten 1810-2000**

Mufti Ali and Ade Jaya Suryani¹

Laboratorium Bantenologi has currently conducted research and written the biographies of *ulama* (teachers of Islamic knowledge) and religious leaders in Banten who lived between 1810-2000. The Laboratorium have categorized a number of certain criteria for the *ulama* to be included in the biographies which are deemed significant in the nomination process. Such criteria are 1) the genealogy of science (specialization and field of science), 2) the period, 3) the typology and the institution of teaching, 4) intellectual (academic) careers and or politics, and 5) their legacy (works, organizations and thoughts). Furthermore, the biographies will be a part of a (bigger) book project called *Encyclopedia of Indonesian Ulama and Religious Leaders*.

The category 'genealogy of science' would mean that in Banten it comprises three groups based on the *ulama*'s role and influence during their lifespan and the legacy they left behind. They are: 1) intellectualism with Syekh Nawawi al-Bantani (1813-1899) as the hub, 2) mysticism or Sufism with Syekh Abdul Karim Tanara as the hub, and 3) the invulnerability art and mystic-shamanism with Haji Moekri as the hub.

The grouping focuses strictly on legacy. To illustrate, the *ulama* in the first group were a member of a certain *tarekat* (Islamic mysticism) as well as understand the science of medication and invulnerability art and vice versa. Haji Moekri, for example, besides believed by his students as having magical or divine power, he was also a follower of a *tarekat* which were allowed to certify (*mengijazahkan*) the *sanad* of a *tarekat* to more than 76 individuals in Nusantara.

The genealogy of science also refers to the place of learning. In relation to that, the Banten-Mecca axe must be mentioned in the history of the genealogy due to the significance of the position of this axe in the history of the genealogy in Banten.

The project covers four periods in relation to the (greater) book project *Encyclopedia of Indonesian Ulama and Religious Leaders*: 1) 1810-1850,

2) 1851-1900, 3) 1901-1940 and 4) 1941-2000. Each period covers 40 to 60 years, based on the *ulama*'s intellectual, spiritual and martial arts career, and not from their birth and death.

Ulama from the first period were the teachers of the second period, and the *ulama* of the third and fourth period had some sort of connection in the term of genealogy of science, either directly or indirectly with the second period. They are:

No.	Intellectualism	Mysticism	Mystic-shamanism and invulnerability art	Period
1.	K.H. Samaun, Kadu Mernah			1810-1850
2.	K.H. Sahal, Tanara			1810-1850
3.	K.H. Abu Bakar, Pontang			1810-1850
4.	K.H. M. Yusuf, Purwakarta			1810-1850
5.	K.H. Usman, Ondar-Andir			1810-1850
6.		Syekh Abdul Karim		1851-1900
7.	Syekh Nawawi			1851-1900
8.		Syekh Marzuk		1851-1900
9.	Ahmad Jaha			1851-1900
10.	Tb. Ismail			1851-1900
11.	Arsyad bin As'ad			1851-1900
12.	Arsyad bin Alwan			1851-1900
13.	Aidarus			1851-1900
14.			Haji Wachia	1810-1850
15.			Haji Wasid	1851-1900
16.			Haji Mukri	1901-1940
17.			Haji Mahmud	1941 - 000
18.	Ahmad Marzuki, Tanara			1901-1940
19.	Abdullah Nawawi, Tanara			1901-1940
20.	Arif			1901-1940
21.	Muhammad			1901-1940
22.	Rasyidi Tanara			1901-1940
23.	Ali Ciomas			1901-1940
24.	Jasir bin Umar Jaha			1901-1940
25.	Abdul fatah			1901-1940
26.	Arsyidin Baros			1901-1940
27.	Sya'ban Cikande			1901-1940
28.	Abdul Halim Menes			1901-1940

29	Abdul Razak Baros			1901-1940
30	Mohammad Ali Tanara			1901-1940
31	Safiuddin Ciomas			1901-1940
32	Samaun Tangerang			1901-1940
33	Syadeli Serang			1901-1940
34	Ma'mun Serang (d. 1926)			1901-1940
35	Ismail Tanara			1901-1940
36	Amin Kaujon			1901-1940
37	Azhari Kaujon			1901-1940
38	Ahmad Misbah Ciruas			1901-1940
39	Hasbullah Ciruas			1901-1940
40	Saidam Lebak			1901-1940
41	Soleh Luwuk (Pdg)			1901-1940
42	Nyi Arnah Cimanuk			1901-1940
43.	K.H. Yasin bin H. Wasid Beji			1901-1940
43.	K.H. Ahmad Khatib (b. 1895)			1941-
44.		K.H. Abdul Halim, KaduPesing		1941 -
45.	K.H. M. Falak (1842-1972)			
46.	K.H. ? KarangTanjung, Pandeglang			
47.		Kiai Umar Rancalang		
48.		K.H. Sanwani, Pontang (1890-1983)		
49.		K.H. M. Dimiyati (1925-2003)		Pupil of K.H. Abdul Halim, Kadupesing
50.		K.H. Mufasir		Barugbug

The year of 1912 is the milestone in the history of the genealogy of science of Bantenese *ulama*. In that year four Bantenese *santri* (pupil of *pesantren*-Islamic boarding school) traveled to Cairo to study at al-Azhar. The four *santri* had previously studied the basics of traditional Islamic sciences in Nusantara (Indonesia) and Mecca. They are:

No.	Name	Place, year of birth	Time of study	Year of arrival in Cairo
1.	Syamaun bin Alpijan	Citangkil Cilegon 1897 (?)	5 years	Ca. 1911-1912

2.	H. Muhammad Noer bin Hasyim	Labuan, 1886	1 year	1912
3.	Zaenal Abidin bin Hasan	Kadomas, Pandeglang 1886	8 years	1912
4.	Umar bin H. Sukiya	Situbaros	3 years	1912
5.	Burhanudin M. Ruyan	Serang, 1897		1914-1924
6.	Abdul Fatah Hasan	Bojonegara, 1912	Studied at al-Khairiyah 1926-1934	Teacher at al-Khairiyah Cilegon 1927-1931
7.	M. Syadeli Hasan	Bojonegara, 1914	Studied at al-Khairiyah 1926-1934	Teacher at al-Khairiyah Cilegon 1927-1931

Government Officer *Ulama*

During the Dutch colonial period, a number of native Bantenese were recruited to occupy certain positions in religious affairs. The highest religious officer in Banten Recidency was Fekih Nadjamoedin, the position which up to 1858 was occupied by Haji Muhamad Adian.

Almost all of the government officers were alumni of 'Mecca University' or at least studied under the guidance of the alumni of Mecca University. They are:

No.	Name	Origin	Position
1.	M. Adenan	Serang	Fekih Najmudin 1850-1865
2.	M. Arsyad	Serang	Hoofd Penghoeloe 1888
3.	R.H. M. Isa	Serang	Hoofd Penghoeloe and head of Mahkamah Islam Tinggi 1901-1942
4.	R.H. Abu Bakar Jayadiningrat	Pandeglang	Dragoman 1892-1914
5.	K.H. Mas Ahmad Sulaeman	Pontang	Penghulu and member of Regentschap Raad 1925-1942
6.	Hasan Djayadiningrat	Serang	President of SI Banten, 1864-1919

In 1930s, Bantenese people witnessed the growth and progress of the foundation of the modern Islamic teaching institutions. The growth of *madrassa* in Banten became exceptional in 1930s, especially after the foundation of Mathla'ul Anwar in Menes and al-Khairiyah in Cilegon. These *madrassa* were established by a number of returned pilgrims from Saudi Arabia. They are:

No.	Name	Madrassa	Year	Information
1.	K.H. Mas Abdurahman	Mathla'ul Anwar	1916	
2	H. Entol Yasin	Mathla'ul Anwar	1916	
3.	K.H. Ali Jaya	al-Khairiyah	1916	
4.	K.H. Abdul Latif	Jauharotunnaqiyyah	1926	Pupil of K.H. Jasir and Syekh Asnawi
5.	K.H. Mursyid Asnawi	Masyariqul Anwar	1926	
6.	K.H. Ghozali	Nurul Falah, Cigodeg	1932	
7.	K.H. Abdul Haq	Madrasah Muhammadiyah Kubang Kondang	1925	Pupil of K.H. Ahmad Dahlan, Yogyakarta
8.	K.H. Abdul Kabir	Nurul Falah Kubang Petir	1942	Pupil of KH. Ghozali, KH. HasyimAsy'arie
9.	Ust. Ahmad Maryani	Madrasah Persatuan Islam (Persis) Serang	1935	Pupil of KH Soleman
10.	Tb. Syuaib Sastrawijaya	Al-Irsyad	Ca. 1930	Cilegon
11.	K.H. Rifa'i Arif	Dar al-Qalam		Graduated from Masyariq al-Anwar, Caringin
12.	H. Mas Abubakar	Founder of Muhammadiyah Lebak	1928	

Religious Leaders of Confucianism, Buddha, Catholic and Christianity in Banten 1850-2000

The list documents religious leaders of Confucianism, Buddhism, Catholicism and Christianity, such as:

No.	Name	Religion	Remark
1	Sonjat	Chritianity	Gereja Cikuya 1855-1899
2	Esther binti Sonjat	Chritianity	Gereja Cikuya 1893-1945
3.	Sariun	Chritianity (Kerasulan/prophethood)	Jengkol (Serang), Gereja Kerasulan Rawa Selang (Cianjur)
4.	-	Confusianism	
5.	-	Hinduism	
6.	-	Buddhism	
7.	Pu'un Janol	Baduy	Lebak

Some *ulama* and religious leaders were nominated based on the latest data and interviews with some *ulama* and other religious leaders who are still alive and recommend them. They are:

No.	Name	Specialization	Origin
1.	K.H. Arsyad Tawil		Tanara
2.	K.H. Halimi		Ciomas
3.	K.H. Ahmad		Ciomas
4.	H. Mas Abu Bakar	Founder of Muhammadiyah Rangkasbitung	1929
5.	Hj. Memeh	Gender activist of Muhammadiyah Rangkasbitung	1929-1950
6.	K.H. Abdul Syukur		Pulo Ampel, Bojonegara
7.	K.H. Sochari	Alkhairiyah	Walantaka
8.	K.H. Armin		Cibuntu, Pandeglang
9.	Founder of HIS met de Koran	Khaerul Huda	Kaloran Gedong
10.	?	Masjid al-Husaini	Carita
11.	?	Ahmadiyah	
12.	K.H. Nawawi Mandaya		Carenang
13.	K.H. Hasan Basari	Cakung	Kresiek
14.	K.H. Tohir Pelamunan		Pelamunan
15.	K.H. M. Ali		Bojonegara
16.	K.H. Asnawi	The author of <i>Campaka Wiraga</i>	Warunggunung
17.	R. H. Sugiri	Mandalawangi	Pupil of Syekh Hasyim Asy'ari
18.	K.H. Amin Jasuta		Serang
19.	K.H. Abdul Latif		Serang
20.	K.H. Abdul Hadi		Serang
21.	K.H. Ahmad Fatoni		Serang
22.	Ahmad Fatoni	SI Pandeglang	Pandeglang

¹ Laboratorium Bantenologi IAIN "Sultan Maulana Hasanuddin" Banten, Indonesia