

ABSTRAK

Identitas jemaat merupakan hasil dari proses sejarah yang membentuk kehidupan, nilai-nilai, dan memori kolektif gereja. Namun, tidak semua gereja memiliki dokumentasi sejarah yang memadai sehingga sebagian besar perjalanan sejarahnya diwariskan melalui tradisi lisan. Kondisi ini juga ditemukan pada Jemaat GMIT Seydon, di mana sejarah pembentukan jemaat, asal-usul nama Seydon, serta perkembangan kehidupan bergereja belum terdokumentasikan secara sistematis. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis identitas Jemaat GMIT Seydon melalui pendekatan historis serta mengkaji historiografi jemaat dalam merekonstruksi perjalanan sejarahnya. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian kualitatif dengan pendekatan historis. Data diperoleh melalui observasi, wawancara, dan studi dokumentasi, kemudian dianalisis menggunakan tahapan heuristik, kritik sumber, interpretasi, dan historiografi. Berdasarkan hasil analisis, identitas Jemaat GMIT Seydon terbentuk melalui berbagai peristiwa historis, seperti perpindahan masyarakat ke Seydon, peran tokoh-tokoh perintis, serta perkembangan kehidupan bergereja yang mewariskan nilai kebersamaan, gotong royong, dan kesetiaan dalam pelayanan. Dari perspektif historiografi, sejarah Jemaat GMIT Seydon lebih banyak dipelihara melalui tradisi lisan dibandingkan sumber tertulis. Kondisi tersebut dipengaruhi oleh keterbatasan dokumentasi, sehingga rekonstruksi sejarah dilakukan melalui validasi antara sumber lisan dan sumber tertulis untuk menghasilkan penulisan sejarah yang dapat dipertanggungjawabkan. Penelitian ini diharapkan dapat memberikan kontribusi bagi pengembangan ilmu sejarah gereja dan teologi, khususnya dalam kajian historiografi gereja lokal, serta menjadi referensi bagi Jemaat GMIT Seydon dalam mendokumentasikan sejarah dan memperkuat identitas jemaat.

Kata Kunci: Historiografi Jemaat, Identitas Jemaat, Sejarah Gereja

ABSTRACT

Congregational identity is the result of historical processes that shape the life, values, and collective memory of the church. However, not all churches possess adequate historical documentation, causing much of their historical journey to be preserved through oral tradition. This condition is also found in the GMIT Seydon Congregation, where the history of the congregation's establishment, the origin of the name "Seydon," and the development of its ecclesiastical life have not been systematically documented. Therefore, this study aims to analyze the identity of the GMIT Seydon Congregation through a historical approach and to examine the congregation's historiography in reconstructing its historical development. This study employed a qualitative research method with a historical approach. Data were collected through observation, interviews, and documentation studies, and were analyzed using the stages of heuristics, source criticism, interpretation, and historiography. The findings reveal that the identity of the GMIT Seydon Congregation has been shaped by various historical events, including the relocation of the community to Seydon, the contributions of pioneering church leaders, and the development of congregational life that has transmitted the values of togetherness, mutual cooperation, and faithfulness in ministry. From a historiographical perspective, the history of the GMIT Seydon Congregation has been preserved predominantly through oral tradition rather than written sources. This situation has been influenced by limited historical documentation; therefore, the reconstruction of the congregation's history was carried out by validating oral sources with written sources to produce a historically reliable and accountable narrative. This study is expected to contribute to the development of church history and theological scholarship, particularly in the field of local church historiography, and to serve as a reference for the GMIT Seydon Congregation in documenting its history and strengthening its congregational identity.

Keywords: *Congregational Historiography, Congregational Identity, Church History*