



THE DUTCH COLONIAL TRAIL NORTHEAST OF BONTHAIN BAY

Jejak Kolonial Belanda di Timur Laut Teluk Bonthain

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Abstrak

Kebanyakan penelitian arkeologi di Bantaeng berfokus pada kajian prasejarah dan sedikit yang mengkaji periode setelahnya, terutama masa kolonial. Bantaeng dalam historiografi masa kolonial dikenal dengan nama Bonthain, sebuah daerah di timur laut Teluk Bonthain. Di daerah tersebut pemerintah kolonial Belanda mendirikan bangunan-bangunan yang jejak keberadaannya masih dapat dilacak. Tulisan ini bertujuan untuk memberikan gambaran eksplanatif mengenai jejak-jejak arkeologis pemerintahan kolonial Belanda di Bantaeng. Data dalam tulisan ini terdiri dari data utama dan data pendukung. Data utama berupa data artefaktual bangunan masa kolonial Belanda bersumber dari survei Balai Arkeologi Sulawesi Selatan tahun 2017, sedangkan data pendukung seperti peta dan foto lama, catatan perjalanan, dan referensi terkait diperoleh dari berbagai sumber. Metode menggunakan teknik observasi, wawancara, kajian pustaka, dan eksplanasi. Tulisan ini memberi kesimpulan bangunan-bangunan peninggalan pemerintahan kolonial Belanda didirikan di antara Sungai Tangnga-Tangnga dan Sungai Calendu tidak jauh dari pesisir teluk. Bangunan-bangunan didirikan untuk aktivitas pemerintahan, peribadatan, pendidikan, pelayanan publik, hunian, dan pemakaman.

Kata Kunci: *Jejak, teluk Bonthain, Bantaeng, kolonial, Belanda.*

Abstract

Most of archaeological research in Bantaeng has focused on prehistoric studies and few have examined the period afterwards, especially the colonial period. Bantaeng in colonial history is known as Bonthain, an area in the northeast of Bonthain Bay. In that area the Dutch colonial government erected buildings whose traces of existence can still be traced. This paper aims to provide an explanatory description of the archaeological traces of the Dutch colonial government in Bantaeng. The data in this paper consists of main data and supporting data. The main data in the form of artifactual data on Dutch colonial buildings are collected from the 2017's survey of South Sulawesi Archaeological Center, while supporting data such as old maps and photographs, travel notes, and related references are obtained from various sources. The method used covers observation, interviews, literature review, and explanation. This paper concludes that the buildings of the Dutch colonial government are located between the Tangnga-Tangnga River and the Calendu River not far from the bay coast, intended governmental complex, worship, education, public service, occupancy, and funeral activities.

Keywords: Trail, Bonthain bay, Bantaeng, colonial, Dutch.

INTRODUCTION

“Bonthain” is a colonial name, representing past-time Bantaeng and its history. On his voyage to Makassar in May 1768, an English man named Captain Carteret mentioned Bonthain a few times in his diary. He pictures it as a big bay

(Bonthain Bay) where ships can dock in during rainy season, feasting the eyes on Bonthain hill. Bonthain Bay itself is close to two neighboring cities: Bonthain (Bantaeng) and Bullocomba (Bulukumba) managed by Dutch Resident, with the former being at the

northeast. Bonthain has a fortress having 8 guns with 8-pound canon ball (J. Hawkesworth, 2013, p. 490).

The kingdom of Bantayan was under the control of VOC (Dutch Trading Company) from the eighteenth century (1668) through the end of the nineteenth century (1800) (Nayati, 2005, p. 276). To the end of the 20th century, Bonthain was under the rule of Dutch East Indies administration (Laely, 2018, p. 4). For about three centuries under the colonial rules, architectural legacy is one of the most appreciated aspects, a few of which still stand tall to these days. Those buildings reflect their own architectural period, making them different from those in the periods coming after. As interesting as it has ever been, archeological research on Bantaeng (also known as *Butta Toa*) has so far limited to prehistoric topics, leaving a great demand on subsequent period, the colonial time, to be discovered.

The first excavation endeavor took place in 1930's at Panganreang Batu Tudea and Batu Ejaya cave by a man, Van Stein Callenfels (Nayati, 2005, p. 36). However, the man truly considered to have attracted wider interest from fellow researchers is Wayne A. Bougas through his work in 1995 and 1996 or so, published in 1998 entitled "Bantayan, An Early Makassarese Kingdom 1200-1600 AD. Bougas' report on the discovery of terracotta statue along with unofficial findings of ceramics from Killing-Killing site to SPSP (now BPCB Sulawesi Selatan) and Balai Arkeologi Ujung Pandang (now Balai Arkeologi Sulawesi Selatan or The Archelological Center of South Sulawesi), serves as the foundation for *Puslit Arkenas* and *Balai* to carry out the first official excavation in 1997 (Fadillah, 1999, p. 16; Hardiati, 1998, p. 43). In the coming years in 1998, 1999, 2007, 2012, 2013, and the latest in 2017, Balai Arkeologi Sulawesi Selatan conducted survey and excavation in that area. A significant survey was carried out in 2017, covering not only prehistoric realm, but also the period when these

archipelagic people came to touch with both Islam and colonialism (Balar, 2017).

This paper would like to provide an explanatory description of the Dutch colonial archeological trail in Bantaeng. The research question of the most significance is "how do the archeological discoveries of colonial-time Bantaeng look like?". By answering these questions, it is hoped that it can provide additional data in the effort to reconstruct Bantaeng cultural history in the colonial period, which can also be taken into consideration in the present-day development of Bantaeng district and its preserve culture heritage.

METHOD

This study aims to portray the Dutch colonial archaeological traces of the explanatory colonial Bantaeng government. To achieve that goal, then research using qualitative approach coupled with inductive reasoning.

The data used consists of main data and supporting data. Main data or primary data are artifactual data of Dutch colonial buildings sourced from the South Sulawesi Archaeological Office survey in 2017. In the survey data is recorded by noted and documented. Interviews with local community leaders were conducted to obtain additional information related to the data. The supporting or secondary data including old maps and photos, travel notes, and related references were obtained from various sources.

Then the gathered data has been analyzed morphologically. The variables observed in analyzing are the shape, size, floor plan, face direction, legs, body, and roof (Mansyur & Hasrianti, 2019, p. 94; Simanjuntak, Yuniawati, Harkantingsih, Hardianti, & Aziz, 2008, p. 89). The final stage is explanation, which provides an explanation of the symptoms studied by applying certain propositions, methods, or theories (Simanjuntak et al., 2008, p. 10).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. Bonthain in Its Historiography of Dutch Colonial Period

Long before Dutch colonials set feet in Bantaeng, the city had already been an independent kingdom in the eastern part of Indonesia, historically known as Bantayan kingdom. The word “Bantayan” is mentioned in *Kakawin Nagarakretagama*, a work by Empu Prapanca, in the 14th Century (1365) *pupuh* 13-14, as a vassal of Majapahit kingdom (Hardiati, 1998, p. 44; Laely, 2018, p. 3). It is also noted on Singosari’s royal map as the only distant territory in South Sulawesi peninsula during the rule of Kertanegara in the 13th Century (1254-1292) (Yamin, 1956, pp. 12–13), although it is basically more speculative in nature, does not seize Gowa from the primary sources, and there is not enough sufficient evidence to corroborate. At least this has shown that Bantayan is a country in South Sulawesi which has played quite an important role in the past. Local people also believe that what is meant by Bantayan at that time is Bantaeng at the present time (Kaunang, Haliadi, & Rabani, 2016, p. 36).

When the Dutch colonial controlled the land, Bonthain became an identity commonly used and found in historical resources such as old map and travel journal, for example on an old map describing the situation of the Bonthain bay around the 18th Century (Carteret, 1767) (Figure 1). This identity continued to be maintained during the colonial administration through early days of the Indonesian independence (Kaunang et al., 2016, p. 40). In the early days of the Republic, in 1962, the name of Bonthain was changed to Bantaeng based on the decree issued by the Representative House of Bantaeng No. I/KPTS/DPRD-GR/1962 dated January 22, 1962 (Sakka, 2014, p. 66).

The history of the Dutch occupation in Bantaeng dates back to the Makassar war outbreak between Gowa kingdom and VOC in alliance with Bone kingdom in 1666. Besides conducting open warfare, VOC also makes a move toward less powerful force of Gowa Kingdom. Tactically, the Dutch attacked several areas that were considered weak defenses, one of which was Bantaeng. Crippling Bantaeng is mean crippling a

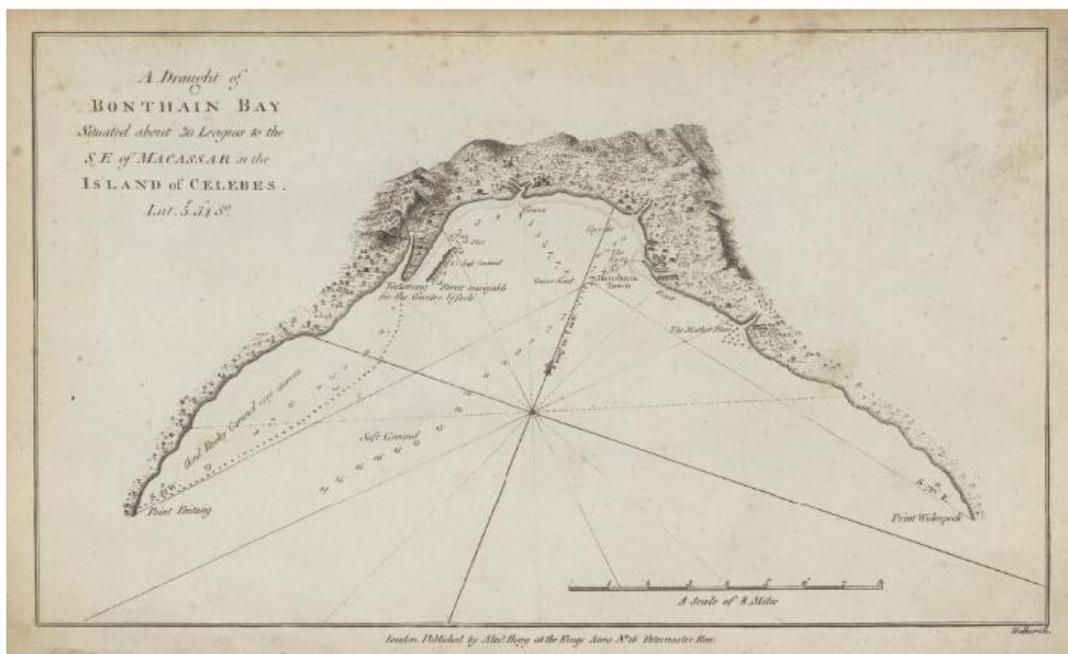


Figure 1. Bonthain Bay in The 18th Century (Source: Carteret, 1767)

source of life for Gowa kingdom, because it is a food barn for them. VOC troops landed in Bantaeng on December 25, 1666 under the command of Speelman, soon attacking and taking Bantaeng from Gowa's army with the aid of Arung Palakka's force (Agussalim, 2017, pp. 72–73). In two years after the occupation, in 1668, Bantaeng was officially under the control of VOC and in 1773 established as *Afdeling van Bonthain* under the rule of the Dutch East Indies administration. The power of local rulers or king (*karaeng*) diminished since almost all aspects of life were controlled by VOC. Nevertheless, people still paying respect to the noble men (Nayati, 2005, p. 276).

The General Governor released a set of new governance rules on July 17, 1824 for Makassar areas, regulating administration and justice system, called *Nieuwe Organisatie* 1824 published in *Staatblad* 1824 No. 31a. The colonized areas, in line with article 1 point 1, cover southern Sulawesi, including such districts (now city) as Makassar, *Zuider Districten* (Galesong, Polombangkeng, and Takalar), Maros (including Sudiang, Tanralili, Pangkajene, Segeri), Bulukumba and Bantaeng (of the same administration), and Selayar. This region administered by a Governor, and lower levels by a *Magistraat* (Makassar District) and Residents for other districts in the company of local officers called Regent and village headmen (Pradadimara, 2017, p. 61).

In 1848 administration rules continued to channel reformation, changing Makassar administration to Celebes administration and other dependent areas (*Gouvernement van Celebes en Onderhoorigheden*). With the changes applied, the whole region is divided into three more sub categories: (1) direct-regulated area (*gouvernements landen*), (2) indirect administration, and (3) allied administration (*bondgenootschappelijke landen*). First-category areas consisted of Makassar District, northern districts

(*Noorderdistricten*), Bantaeng and Bulukumba (*Bonthain en Boelokoemba*), Selayar island; while second category covered Kaili (Kajelie), Pare-Pare, Tanete, Tallo, Wajo, and Laiwui. The third category was considered contracted allies, under *Bongaya* Agreement, namely Mandar, Toraja, Masenrepulu (*Massenre Boeloe*), Luwu, Ajattapareng (*Adja Tamparan*), Bacukiki, Nepo, Labaso, Barru, Soppeng, Bone, Gowa, Sandrabone, Turatea, Buton, Pulau Sumbawa, and Flores island (ANRI, 1973, p. 263; Pradadimara, 2017, pp. 62–63).

The Dutch East Indies made a major maneuver on July 30, 1905, when they decided to fully occupy South Sulawesi. After the fall of Gowa kingdom, trading in Makassar having been controlled solely by VOC. In 1906, the Dutch East Indies government of South Sulawesi controlled the entire kingdoms of South Sulawesi which had fallen under the rule of the Dutch East Indies (Laely, 2018, p. 16; Mappangara, 2008, p. 285).

Under Dutch East Indies occupation, Bantaeng become *onderafdeling*, being part of Dutch *Gubernemen*. In Dutch administration system, Bantaeng kingdom was *onderafdeling* of *afdeling* Bonthain headed by a Resident Assistant. Every *afdeling* consisted of an area called *onderafdeling*, headed by a Dutch civil servant by the title *Contreleur* (Laely, 2018, p. 13). *Afdeling* Bonthain cover *onderafdeling* Bonthain, *onderafdeling* Bulukumba, *onderafdeling* Sinjai, dan *onderafdeling* Seleier (Selayar) (Akbar, 2019, p. 150).

2. The Dutch Colonial Trail Northeast of Bonthain Bay

Nayati in her thesis stated that the Dutch and the local carried out their respective political activities in different parts of old Bantaeng city. The traditional organizations ran theirs east of Tanga-Tanga river, while their western counterparts, west



Figure 2. Map of Afdeling Bantaeng, 1922 (Source: Topographische Inrichting, 1922).

of the river near downtown Bantaeng (now Pasar Sentral, Pasar Lama, and Chinese descent's shops) (Nayati, 2005, p. 122).

Buildings supporting the political activities of the Dutch government are also scattered west of the Tangnga-Tangnga river or eastern part of Calendu river. Buildings supporting government offices, hospitals, schools, church and military base, also residential buildings and guest house.

On the map of *afdeling* Bantaeng in 1922 ("Gouvt. Celebes en Onderh," 1922) (Figure 2), it was mentioned that there were prison buildings (*gevangen*), army barracks (*kazerne gew. politie*), guest house (*pasanggrahan*), and hospital (*hospitaal*). Its existence can still be traced by comparing its location points on the Bantaeng afdeling map and the Bantaeng city map currently supported by people information. All buildings are located near the beach to the west of the mouth of the Calendu river. The location they once sit on now known as the place covering Jalan Dahlia, Jalan Teratai, Jalan Mawar, Jalan Melati, and Jalan Kenanga which are all included in the administration area of Pallantikang vullage, Bantaeng Tengah district.

The prison (*gevangen*) is now made into *Rutan Kelas II B* (second-level penitentiary) located on Jalan Teratai (Figure 3a). It was established in 1908 and got renovated and expanded in 1995 on the front part (Balar, 2017, p. 27). Colonial architectural features can be recognized from the form of doors and windows that are still original.

The hospital (*hospitaal*) listed on the map of Afdeling Bantaeng is most likely to be Rumah Sakit Prof. Dr. Anwar Makkatutu (Figure 3b) on Jalan Mawar, validated by the information available saying that it was built in 1921 as Dutch military hospital. Some parts having been through renovation, its colonial impression is simply too strong to go unnoticed, especially in the form of lower exposed walls and mixture of brick and cement with timber half on top (Balar, 2017, p. 67).

In front of the hospital, across the street, are the buildings of SDN 1 Lembang Cina (Figure 3c), whose roofs are like pyramid. Looking at front part of the building, we can see timber halves leaning against the wall, with two main doors and four big wooden windows with two leaved made of wood panels and glass frames. All

windows are coupled with fastener of *espanyolet* type (Balar, 2017, p. 66). Judging from the layout, our perception would lean on to believe it as a Dutch colonial military barrack (*kazerne gew, politie*). It is just that according to information, the building is a former of public school (elementary level) famously known in the country as *Sekolah Rakyat* (Balar, 2017, p. 66).

Another Dutch colonial building located nearby the prison is the base of Komando Distrik Militer 1410 (Kodim) on Jalan Dahlia No. 1 (Figure 3d) and official house (*rumah dinas*) of the Chief of Kodim (Kasdim) on Jalan Teratai (Figure 3e). It is east of the military base, facing east (to the street). Behind these building are some more additional building whose year of



Figure 3. a. Rutan Kelas II B (former prison), b. RS Prof. DR. Anwar Makkatutu (hospital), c. SDN 1 Lembang Cina, d. Markas Kodim (Kodim base), e. House of Kodim Chief (Kasdim), f. Guest House (Source: Balar Sulsel, 2017)



Figure 4. Map of Bantaeng and its surroundings (*Bantaeng en omstreken*), 1924 (Source: Topographische Inrichting, 1924)

establishment we know nothing about, as well as the function in the past (Balar, 2017, p. 64). From the layout, however, this building seems to be the guest house (*pasanggrahan*) referred to in Bantaeng Afdeling map of 1922. Its facade looks like a pyramid shape roof. The main door which has two leaves are in the middle. On the left side there are a grids glass window filling the wall and on the right side there are a wooden jalousie (*krapyak*) window with two leaves. Above them there is a *krapyak* ventilation which is enclosed with an additional roof. The roof is supported by iron *kerbil* pattern tendrils (Balar, 2017, p. 65).

The guest house is also mentioned on the map of Bantaeng and its surrounding areas (*Bantaeng en omstreken*) of 1924 ("Bantaeng en Omstreken. Map," 1924) (Figure 4), unlike prison, hospital and military barrack that are not there. Taking the map as a reference, some more building indicated are the office of Resident Assistant house (*Kantor Assistent Resident*), telephone office (*telefoon kantoor*), European School (*europese school*), and the port (*pier*). Near to the telephone office and school is a football field (*voetbalterrein*). Also noted on the map are warehouse (*loods*) near Pasar

Baru (Pasarbaroe) and Kampung Cina (*Chinees Kamp*) south of Tangnga-Tangnga river, and north of it is gas station (*petroleumpakhuis*). Unfortunately, telephone office, port, football field and warehouse are nowhere to find.

Inside the Kodim base are two buildings: main building as Kodim office and additional building at the back as the military personnel's wives association office (*Kantor Persit Chandra Kirana*). Kodim office oriented to the sea (southwest). While being renovated at the first, a ceiling block was found bearing 1830 (interview, 2017) assumed as the year of establishment (Balar, 2017, pp. 63–64). If proven right, the Kodim base was the house of Resident Assistant in colonial era. Colonial architectural features appear in the use of Dutch gable roof on the main building, door shape and windows type (Balar, 2017, p. 64).

The officials of Resident Assistant Office were living in a dormitory on Jalan Kartini (now). This building has changed its function several times from military officers (TNI), guest house and now used as Bank Mandiri Bantaeng Office (Figure 3f). The front part of the building has been through a lot of renovation. Architectural



Figure 5. Bappeda and Dinas PU office (left) and former Post office (right) (Source: Balar Sulsei, 2017)

characteristics appear on the front building is the presence of two pieces of decoration (mustika) on the pyramid shape roof top. While in the back building is a Dutch gable roof. Lower parts of the wall are made by woods panel and the upper parts are composed of mixture of brick and cement with half timber (Balar, 2017, pp. 56–57).

Since July 17, 1824, every district in southern Sulawesi was managed by a *magistraat* (Makassar district) or resident for other districts in the company of local officer (regent) and headman or community chief (Pradadimara, 2017, p. 61). The resident office for the Bonthain district (Bantaeng) at that time was what is now the Bappeda Office (Bantaeng Planning Agency) and Dinas PU (Agency of Public Works of Bantaeng) (Figure 5) at the crossroads of Lanto highway street–Kartini street (interview, 2017). Some elements of colonial-style buildings can still be seen on the frame of the doors and windows. Besides, original door hinges are still in place on the side doors of the front building, and a bell on one of the corner (Balar, 2017, p. 55).

In addition, also located on that area are a former post office, law court (*landraad*), housing complex, and SMPN 1 Bantaeng. Buildings are located close together. The condition of the former post office (Figure 5) is now not maintained and is not used after it was previously used as a

residence by local resident. Its roof looks like a pyramid shaped. Lower parts of the wall are made of exposed stones (structure) supported by woods on the sides and the upper parts are composed of mixture of brick and cement. The front facade of the building is asymmetrical, unlike most colonial ones. The entrance door here is a single wood paneled and there is also a glass tile window (Balar, 2017, p. 70).

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The former building of Sekolah Eropa (Europeesche School) location on the map of *Bantaeng en omstreken* in 1924 matches the SMPN 1 Bantaeng description (Figure 6b). Facing north, roof resembling a pyramid and located on the south. Besides, most of the buildings nearby are of different



Figure 6. a. The Former Court Office, b. SMPN 1 Bantaeng (The Former Europeesche School), c. Dwelling House, d. the official house of Bantaeng Chief of Polices (**Source:** Balar Sulsel, 2017)

architectural style. The roofs are pillared by wooden poles. Most of the roofs and pillars have been replaced. In the old building there are still some original wooden poles. It is a rectangular building divided into 5 rooms with wooden slides along the line of the front part propped by timber half (Balar, 2017, pp. 76–77).

A colonial house on Jalan Raya Lanto (Figure 6c) now belongs to a local named H. Dermawan Alwi, M.Sos., M.Si. It sits on an area with large yard. There are a front and back terrace. Kitchen and rest rooms are not attached to the main building. The roof of the main building is a pyramid shaped using tiles roof coverings. The edge of ceiling is equipped with lisplank ornament. Terrace covered with plywood, having four pillars, two of which cylinder at the center and the other two in square at left and right side. They are similar to Tuscan

style pillars that are commonly found in classical Roman buildings. The terrace and the living room are connected by three double leaf doors made of wooden panel (lower part) and glass frame (upper part). The ventilation system above the doors is of cross pattern. Three double leaf windows with two layers are available on the left and right wall respectively, where the outer layer uses *krapyak* secured by *espanyolet* locking system; while the inner layer using grids of glass. Every corner of the outer wall is equipped with pilaster (Balar, 2017, pp. 61–62).

On Kartini street No.1, Kelurahan Pallantikang is another house of colonial architecture (Figure 6.d), now being used as the official house of Bantaeng Chief of Police (Rumah Dinas Kapolres). No further information pertaining to early use the building. It has a front terrace, with lower

wall made of exposed structure with upper part of mixture of cement and bricks coupled with half timber. The main door to the building is a double leaf style made of glass frame while the double leaf windows combining *krapyak* and wood panel (Balar, 2017, p. 75).

While *onderafdeling* Bonthain, Bantaeng was headed by a *Contreleur* (Laely, 2018, p. 13). Former of *Contreleur* official house (Figure 7a) for *Onderafdeling* Bonthain now becomes the house of Kodim Chief (Rumah Jabatan Komandan Kodim (Dandim)). It is located on Jalan Raya Lanto, Kelurahan Pallantikang. An old Figure (Figure 7b) captures the building look in 1910 under caption *Controleurswoning te Bonthain*, meaning the official house of Bantaeng Controller, almost identical to Dandim's official house. The house has a big yard, pyramid shaped roof, augmented by metal console of spiraling upward pattern to cover it from rain spray. All walls are made

of wooden plank structure. In the old photo, it used to have a taper shaped roof edge ornament already removed. The lower end of wooden planks is embellished with see-through rhombus shape motif attached under the roof beside the terrace to get rid of ultraviolet exposure in the morning and in the afternoon (Balar, 2017, p. 69).

Another governing administrator's office buildings is located on Manggis Street No. 79, Tappajang village. The building is now used as Kantor Polsek Bantaeng (district-level police). The year of establishment is unknown. The roof looks like a saddle, with front and back terrace. Observed colonial trails consist of exposed structure for the lower wall, and wooden planks for the upper parts, secured with *espanyolet* locking system for doors and windows. The doors here is integrate wooden panel and glass materials. While the windows are double leaf of *krapyak* style



Figure 7. a. The former house of *Contreleur* Bantaeng (Source: Balar Sulsel, 2017) , b. House of *Contreleur* Bantaeng in 1910 (Source: Leiden University Libraries), c. The ex-administration complex, d. *Quien zet* (Source: Balar Sulsel, 2017)

and glass frame style (Balar, 2017, pp. 68–69).

In Bakri Street, Pallantikang village there is the Kodim boarding complex, within six *quien zet* house (Figure 7d), which were once a missile warehouse and now used as Kodim's official residence and dormitory. These buildings are half cylindrical looking in a north-south orientation. The side wall is made of semicircular brick mixture. The building body and the roof seem to connect solidly, made of thick iron sheeting. At the top of the roof there is a chimney. The ventilation system is made of wooden louvers under the roof. They uses a Dutch style doors, is a wooden door type with lower and upper part can be opened and closed separately (Balar, 2017, pp. 65–66).

In the interest of worship, the colonial administration built a church now known as Gereja Protestan Bantaeng (Bantaeng Protestant Church) on September

12, 1939 (Figure 8a), located at Kartini Street No. 4. The church was renovated in 2012 (Manggotting, 2013). The church has a tower that integrates with the main entrance. The shape of the rectangular pyramid tower is pointed. This shape resembles the shape of the roof tower of the Villa Yuliana in Soppeng Regency which is reminiscent of medieval churches in Netherlands (Hasrianti, 2019, p. 80).

At the top of the church tower roof is a rooster ornament. Such ornament is usually used as a pointer to the wind direction and a lightning rod. People of the past call it *Zo'on windvaan* or *gallus* (rooster) intended as a *ventilogium* ornament (*wind point*). Later, with the invention of lightning rod, people still take the rooster ornament as a protector from lighting strike, a common belief in Europe (Soekiman, 2000, pp. 267–268). The main building's roof is like a saddle. Prior to being renovated (Figure 8.b), a great portion

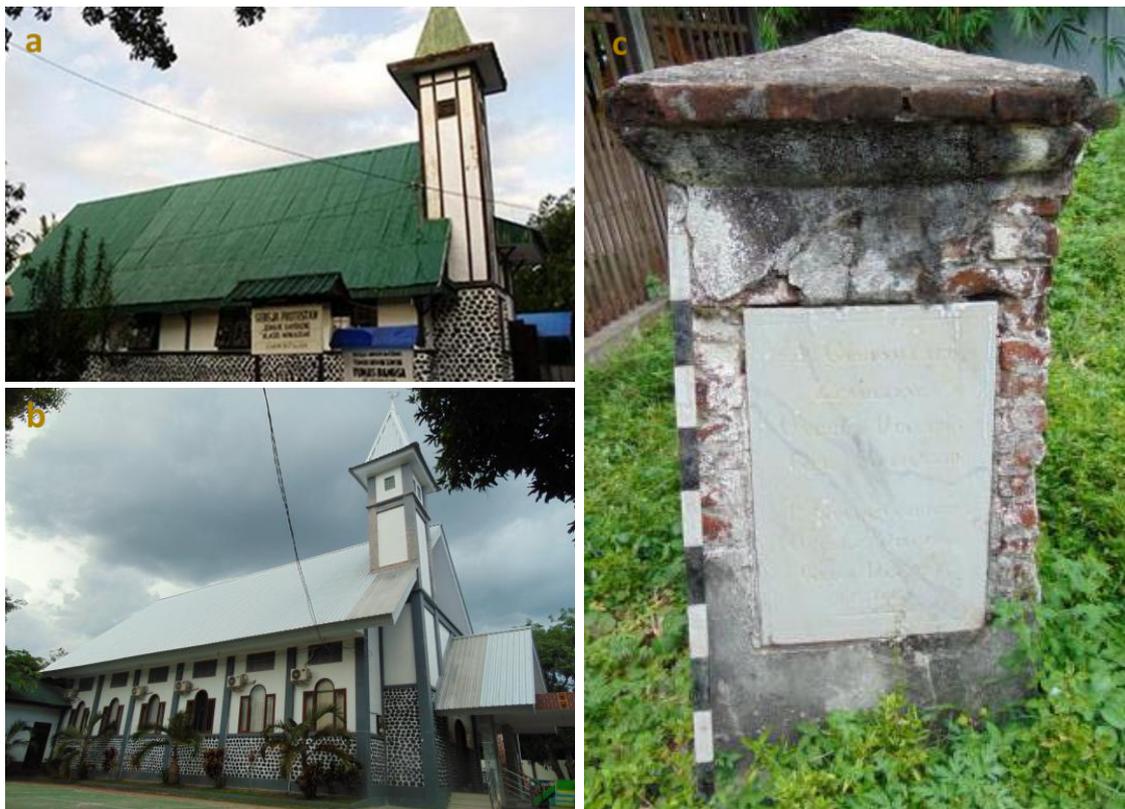


Figure 8. a. Bantaeng Protestan Church before renovation (Source: Manggotting, 2013), b.

Bantaeng Protestan Church after renovation, c. Tombs of upright type

(Source: Balar Sulsel, 2017).

of lower wall was covered by exposed structure, and the upper part, mixture of cement and bricks with wooded timber half. The renovation being through, the exposed structure remains but timber half is removed and wall is extended.

Apart from the already-mentioned buildings, also available is Dutch colonial graves (*kerkhof*) known as *Kompleks Makam Belanda* at the crossroads of Pemuda Street and Merpati Street, Pallantikang village. It is close to another graves, *La Tenri Ruwa's Tomb* at northeast. The locals call this as *Makam Toraja* (Toraja burial site), where some of later generation of Christian Bantaeng was buried. The Dutch colonial graves were identified as many as 39 number, consisting of nine tombs of upright type (Figure 8c) and 30 tombs of reclining type. Most of the graves are made of the mixture of bricks and cement. In some tombs there are inscriptions written on marbles. Based on inscriptions found in the tomb, it is known that the oldest tomb was be founded in 1864 (Balar, 2017, pp. 57–59).

CONCLUSION

This paper is only a little explanation of the colonial buildings that can still be found in present day Bantaeng. Originally those building are used for governmental administration, worship, education, public service, housing complex and graves. The governmental buildings consist of Kantor Bappeda and Dinas PU Bantaeng (former Kantor Residen), Kantor Polsek Bantaeng (also former administration office), and Markas Kodim (former Kantor Asisten Residen); Religious affair building for is Gereja Protestan Bantaeng; for occupancy is *guest house* (former dormitory of Resident Assistant's Officials), the house of H.

Darmawan Alwi (former house of a Dutch officer), Dandim official house (former *Controleur* official house); military buildings for is Kompleks Asrama Militer (former missile warehouse), Rutan kelas II B (former prison); public service buildings for is the hospital of Prof. Dr. Anwar Makkatutu (former military hospital), former post office, former law court (*Kantor Pengadilan*); and the graves of Dutch. They were builded at the downtown, between Tangnga-Tangnga river and Calendu river, close to the bay.

The discussion about the Dutch colonial in Bantaeng or Bonthain, an area which in the old map of the Dutch colonial government was designated as an area in the northeast of the Bonthain Bay, is actually still require further and indepth study. In addition, the reason why colonial government established requires a study, and there are still other interesting questions to be expressed.

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