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## PREFACE

*Assalamu alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh* and peace be with us. I would like to express massive gratitude to God Almighty to have allowed us to be back greeting our dear readers through this edition of **Journal Walennae, Volume 18, No. 1, June 2020**. Journal Walennae, issued by Balai Arkeologi Sulawesi Selatan (Archaeology Office of South Sulawesi), is a medium to publish archaeological findings intended to contribute to social sciences and to help provide for references that researchers, students and public can rely on. First issued in 1998, this biannual journal has brought out numerous articles containing findings, concepts and theoretical analyses related to archaeology and culture on a bigger scale.

This edition comes up with 5 fascinating articles. The first article, entitled **THE ANCIENT SETTLEMENT INDICATIONS IN LUWU REGENCY, SOUTH SULAWESI** written by **Bernadeta Apriastuti Kuswarini Wardaniggar**, talks about prehistoric settlements where the author presents some archaeological data closely related to tradition and occupational settings found on Bukit Lebani, Bukit Cake Awo, Bukit Malela, and Bukit Balubu all spanning from hill top to hill side. The finds distribution expresses residential space that combines landscape with cultural and ideological imagination. This paper presents a number of archaeological data about period of occupancy and human adaptation to the past environment in Luwu Regency.

Coming second is an article on colonial archaeology, a collaborative study from **Hasrianti and Syahrudin Mansyur** under the title **THE DUTCH COLONIAL TRAIL TO NORTHEAST OF BONTHAIN BAY**. It offers an explanatory description on archaeological trail of the Dutch settlers in Bonthain, now known as Bantaeng, to those harboring interest in colonial architecture.

On the third article entitled **THE PRESERVING OF ANCIENT TOMB SITES BASED ON LOCAL TRADITION IN MAROS**, **Makmur** presents a comprehensive insight into how the people of Maros protect, develop and make use of old Islam tomb sites based on traditional values. The study confirms that oral practice has played a big role in preserving and developing existing tradition, which in turn, becomes a system to secure those sites.

The last two articles are collaborative studies about prehistoric life. The fourth one entitled **THE POTTERY FROM GOA TOPOGARO SITE IN MOROWALI REGENCY OF CENTRAL SULAWESI** is presented by **Aisyah Arung Qalam, Hasanuddin, Akin Duli and Rintaro Ono**. It analyzed the shape and various ornaments of pottery of Goa Topogaro site and indicated that there are some shapes and ornamentals motifs of it counting for 57 types, seemingly taking influence from Sa Huynh-Kalanay tradition (Southeast Asia) and Lapita tradition (Pacific).

The fifth article, a joint publication on an excavation at Leang Rakkoe niche, is written by **Yinika L. Perston, Iwan Sumantri, Budianto Hakim, Adhi Agus Oktaviana, and Adam Brumm** entitled **EXCAVATION REPORT FOR LEANG RAKKOE: A NEW TOALEAN SITE WITH ENGRAVED ART IN THE BOMBORO VALLEY, MAROS REGENCY, SOUTH SULAWESI**. The excavation is carried out to help confirm some undecided issues related to Toala technology, ending up in a new method being formulated which is exciting to prehistoric archaeology enthusiasts.

That is the outline of our latest edition. On behalf of the Board of Editors, we would like to thank everybody for having helped this edition come to fruition. Nobody can afford something to perfection on his own. Suggestion and criticism of any sort toward a better form of our journal is charmingly welcomed. Lastly, we are hopeful that this edition will be of some value to our readers.

Makassar, June 2020

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## Appendix

Lembar abstrak ini boleh disalin tanpa izin dan biaya

<p>DDC : 930.1  <b>Bernadeta A. K. Wardaninggar</b>  <i>Indikasi Pemukiman masa Lalu di Kabupaten Luwu</i>  <i>Vol. 18 No. 1, Juni 2020, Hal. 1-12</i>                  Tulisan ini bertujuan menjelaskan sejumlah data arkeologi, tradisi dan lingkungan okupasi manusia di Kabupaten Luwu. Metode pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan survei dan ekskavasi. Survei menjangkau sejumlah data yang ditemukan di permukaan dengan menitikberatkan pada aspek bentuk dan jenis artefaktual (seperti gerabah, artefak batu, atau monumen megalitik). Dalam pelaksanaannya ditemukan empat situs terkonsentrasi di atas bukit, yaitu Bukit Lebani, Bukit Cakke Awo, Bukit Malela, dan Bukit Lebani. Kegiatan ekskavasi dilakukan di Bukit Lebani yang memiliki tingkat variabilitas cukup tinggi dibanding situs-situs yang lainnya. Hasil identifikasi temuan pada situs Bukit Lebani, terdapat tiga jenis temuan yakni, batu berlubang, fragmen gerabah, dan lumpang batu. Batu berlubang ditemukan tersebar dan hampir merata di daerah-daerah datar di puncak bukit, digunakan sebagai tempat penampungan air untuk kebutuhan pemukiman di atas bukit. Periode pertama dihuni oleh sekelompok manusia yang dipimpin oleh "kepala suku" bernama Pong Diwero sebelum abad ke-18 M. Pada periode berikutnya, yaitu awal abad ke-19 pemukiman terkonsentrasi di daerah lereng-lereng bukit. Pada periode ini puncak Bukit Lebani tetap menjadi sentrum bagi terlaksananya acara ritual/upacara oleh manusia penduduknya. Data etnografi menjelaskan bahwa masyarakat yang bermukim di sekitarnya melakukan ritual di atas puncak Bukit Lebani setiap selesai musim panen.  <b>Kata Kunci:</b> Pemukiman, adaptasi, ritual, kronologi.</p>	<p>DDC : 930.1  <b>Hasrianti, Syahrudin Mansyur</b>  <i>Jejak Kolonial Belanda di Timur Laut Teluk Bonthain</i>  <i>Vol. 18 No. 1, Juni 2020, Hal. 13-26</i>                  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 Tangga-Tangga dan Sungai Calendu tidak jauh dari pesisir teluk. Bangunan-bangunan didirikan untuk aktivitas pemerintahan, peribadatan, pendidikan, pelayanan publik, hunian, dan pemakaman.  <b>Kata Kunci:</b> Jejak, teluk Bonthain, Bantaeng, kolonial, Belanda.</p>
<p>DDC : 930.1  <b>Makmur</b>  <i>Pelestarian Makam Kuno di Kabupaten Maros Berbasis Tradisi Lokal</i>  <i>Vol. 18 No. 1, Juni 2020, Hal. 27-36</i>                  Makam kuno merupakan jejak budaya materil sebagai penanda hadirnya Islam di tengah masyarakat, sehingga penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui nilai penting situs makam Islam, baik dari aspek makam Islam sebagai hasil produk kebudayaan masa lampau, maupun situs makam dari persektif masyarakat, serta memberikan gambaran secara komprehensif tentang perilaku masyarakat Maros dalam melindungi, mengembangkan dan memanfaatkan situs makam Islam berdasarkan tradisi masyarakat. Metode penelitian yang digunakan untuk mencapai tujuan tersebut adalah penelitian kualitatif deskriptif dengan menggunakan strategi perpaduan (mixed methods) antara metode arkeologi untuk melihat makam Islam sebagai hasil produk material kebudayaan, sedangkan perilaku masyarakat dalam berinteraksi dengan situs makam kuno menggunakan metode antropologi yaitu etnografi berorientasi pada topik. Hasil penelitian ini memperlihatkan bahwa hadirnya berbagai tradisi masyarakat seperti tradisi lisan tentang cerita kesaktian tokoh-tokoh leluhur masyarakat pada masa lampau, telah menggerakkan masyarakat untuk melestarikan dan mengembangkan tradisi yang terkait dengan makam kuno seperti tradisi ziarah di hari-hari kebesaran Islam, ziarah songka bala (tolak bala), ziarah pengharapan, tradisi appanaung, tradisi a'dengka ase lolo (menumpuk padi di lesung atau pesta panen), tradisi mappalanca (adu betis). Tradisi-tradisi tersebut sangat fungsional untuk dijadikan sebagai suatu sistem pelestarian makam kuno berbasis masyarakat.  <b>Kata Kunci:</b> Makam kuno, tradisi, pelestarian warisan budaya.</p>	<p>DDC : 930.1  <b>Aisyah Arung Qalam, Hasanuddin, Akin Duli, Rintaro Ono</b>  <i>Tembikar dari Situs Gua Topogaro, Provinsi Sulawesi Tengah</i>  <i>Vol. 18 No. 1, Juni 2020, Hal. 37-50</i>                  Gua Topogaro merupakan salah satu situs dengan temuan berupa fragmen tembikar yang berada di wilayah Sulawesi Tengah. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui bentuk dan ragam hias pada tembikar Situs Gua Topogaro. Analisis bentuk meliputi profil dan ukuran. Sementara analisis ragam hias dilakukan dengan mengamati motif hias, teknik hias dan warna hias pada permukaan tembikar. Ditemukan empat jenis wadah tembikar yaitu periuk, kendi, tempayan dan mangkuk. Terdapat 57 motif hias yang dihasilkan dari beberapa teknik hias diantaranya teknik gores, tekan, cukil dan tempel. Penerapan warna hiasan putih ditemukan pada sebagian besar fragmen tembikar berhias. Dilihat dari bentuk dan ragam hiasnya menunjukkan bahwa, tembikar Situs Gua Topogaro mendapat pengaruh dari dua tradisi tembikar yaitu Tradisi Sa Huynh-Kalanay yang berkembang di Asia Tenggara Kepulauan dan Tradisi Lapita yang berkembang di Pasifik.  <b>Kata Kunci:</b> Tembikar, Gua Topogaro, bentuk, motif hias.</p>
<p>DDC : 930.1  <b>Yinika Lotus Perston, Iwan Sumantri, Budianto Hakim, Adhi Agus Oktaviana, Adam Brumm</b>  <i>Laporan Ekskavasi terhadap Situs Rakkoe: Situs Toala yang Baru dengan Seni Pahat di Lembah Bomboro, Kabupaten Maros</i>  <i>Vol. 18 No. 1, Juni 2020, Hal. 51-64</i>                  Kumpulan pra-Neolitik di Sulawesi Selatan didominasi oleh endapan dari periode Toala, namun demikian sifat dan luas teknokultur Toala masih mengandung teka-teki. Hingga saat ini, kronologi dari teknologi Toala masih belum jelas dan belum ada karya seni yang bisa dikaitkan dengan periode ini, meskipun terdapat seni gua dengan gambar cadas di wilayah Karst Kabupaten Maros dan Pangkep. Ekskavasi dilakukan di ceruk Leang Rakkoe, di Lembah Bomboro Maros, dengan tujuan untuk membantu mengklarifikasi masalah ini. Sementara itu, endapan tersebut terbukti tidak stabil dan tidak bisa dilakukan penanggalan, penggalian ini memberikan wawasan baru tentang teknik pembuatan artefak batu Toala pada situs dengan contoh-contoh seni pahat yang sebelumnya tidak didokumentasikan.  <b>Kata Kunci:</b> Arkeologi Toala, teknologi litik; seni pahat; lancipan Maros; ekskavasi di ceruk.</p>	

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<p>DDC : 930.1  <b>Bernadeta A. K. Wardaninggar</b>          Ancient Settlement Indications in Luwu Regency, South Sulawesi          Vol. 18 No. 1, June 2020, Pages 1-12          The aim of this paper is to explain a number of archaeological data, traditions and human occupational environments in Luwu Regency. The data collection methods consist of survey and excavation. The surveys carried out indicate a number of surface data, focusing on the shape and type aspects of artifacts (such as pottery, stone artefacts, or megalithic monuments). In the implementation we find four sites concentrated on the hill, named Bukit Lebani, Bukit Cakke Awo, Bukit Malela, and Bukit Balubu. Excavations are carried out at Bukit Lebani which has a high level of artifact variability compared to the other sites. The results of the artifacts identification of Bukit Lebani site have determined three types of artifacts known as hollow stones, pottery fragments, and stone mortars. Hollow stone is found scattered and almost distributed evenly in flat areas on the hilltop, used as a water reservoir for the needs of settlers on the hill. According to local oral tradition, Bukit Lebani is inhabited by a group of people led by a "tribal chief" named Pong Diwero before the 18th century. In the following century, settlements are concentrated on hillsides. In this period, the peak of Bukit Lebani remains as a center for the implementation of rituals / ceremonies. Ethnographic data explain that the people who live around the sites perform rituals at the top of Bukit Lebani after harvest season is through.  <b>Keywords:</b> Settlement, adaptation, ritual, chronology.</p>	<p>DDC : 930.1  <b>Hasrianti, Syahrudin Mansyur</b>          The Dutch Colonial Trail Northeast of Bonthain Bay          Vol. 18 No. 1, June 2020, Pages 13-26          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.  <b>Keywords:</b> Trail, Bonthain bay, Bantaeng, colonial, Dutch.</p>
<p>DDC : 930.1  <b>Makmur</b>          Preserving of Ancient Tomb Sites in Maros Based on Local Traditions          Vol. 18 No. 1, June 2020, Pages 27-36          Ancient tomb is the product of Islamic culture in Maros. With that in mind, this study aims to find out important values behind the existence of tombs and how the local communities perceive living among those tombs. This is a qualitative descriptive research, incorporating archeological method and topic-oriented ethnography. The former is intended to dig deeper into understanding Islamic tombs as the product of material culture; while the latter is projected to see how the local people perceive the existencence of those tombs. The study indictes that the oral tradition of telling the heroic and supernatural aspects on the people buried in the tombs has moved them to make pilgrimage with various intentions: withstanding destructive power, getting blessings, exercising appanaung tradition, and expressing gratitude after harvest season. There is also that traditional practice done in relation to tomb pilgrimage: calves contest, making it an integral part of preservation system of culturel heritage of Islam.  <b>Keywords:</b> Ancient tomb, tradition, cultural heritage preservation.</p>	<p>DDC : 930.1  <b>Aisyah Arung Qalam, Hasanuddin, Akin Duli, Rintaro Ono</b>          The Pottery from Gua Topogaro, Morowali Regency, Central Sulawesi Province          Vol. 18 No. 1, June 2020, Pages 37-50          Gua Topogaro is one of the sites with pottery fragments findings in the Central Sulawesi. This study aims to determine the shape and variety of decoration on the pottery of Gua Topogaro. Shape analysis includes profile and size. While the analysis of the decoration variety is done by observing decorative motifs, decorative techniques and decorative colors on the surface of the pottery. There are four types of pottery that is pots, jugs, jars, and bowls. There are 57 decorative motifs produced from several decorative techniques including incised, impressed, excised and applied. The application of white decorative colors is found in most decorated pottery fragments. Based on the shape and variety of decoration, the pottery from Gua Topogaro is affected by two pottery tradition: the Sa Huynh-Kalanay Tradition that developed in Southeast Asia Archipelago and the Lapita Tradition that developed in Pacific.  <b>Keywords:</b> Pottery, Gua Topogaro, shapes, decorative motifs.</p>
<p>DDC : 930.1  <b>Yinika Lotus Perston, Iwan Sumantri, Budianto Hakim, Adhi Agus Oktaviana, Adam Brumm</b>          Excavation Report for Leang Rakkoe: A New Toalean Site with Engraved Art in the Bomboro Valley, Maros Regency, South Sulawesi          Vol. 18 No. 1, June 2020, Pages 51-64          South Sulawesi's pre-Neolithic assemblages are dominated by Toalean-period cultural deposits, however the nature and extent of the Toalean technoculture continues to be enigmatic. To date, the chronology of Toalean technology remains unclear, and no art has yet been attributed to this period despite the rich cave art of the karst region of the Maros and Pangkep regencies. An excavation was conducted at Leang Rakkoe rockshelter, in the Bomboro Valley of Maros, in the hope that it could help clarify these issues. While the deposits proved unstable and could not be directly dated, the excavation did provide new insights into Toalean stone artefact manufacture techniques at a site containing previously-undocumented examples of engraved art.  <b>Keywords:</b> Toalean archaeology; lithic technology; parietal engravings; Maros point; rockshelter excavation</p>	