LOKO KENDENAN, SALU AYA AND PALEMBA: SOME OF BURIAL EVIDENCE OF AUSTRONESIAN CULTURE IN KALUMPANG WEST SULAWESI INDONESIA

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INTRODUCTION

• Kalumpang site area already knows as Neolithic site since 1930, and until now many archaeologist doing they research in this place.

• Some problems in this site is about archaeological remains related with burial activity are limited.

• As we know, burial activity reflected the concept of life cycles of people. There is way archaeological research about this subject is important.
In early research many archaeological remains already found by the researchers, some of them has strong indicated with burial activity, such us pottery especially red slipped pottery, a typical pottery found in the early Austronesian occupation in Taiwan, the Philippines and Indonesia they consist of bowls, dishes, bottles, flasks, and jars. This evidences, has strong relation with Austronesian culture in Kalumpang from the first occupation until 3,000 BP.

These findings clearly very interesting to see how people of Kalumpang the past using pottery in their daily activity.

In some case pottery used not only for cooking, but also for the ceremonial and ritualistic customs of the people like burial activities. This subject is a major in this study to find out form of burial activity in Kalumpang Site, referring to the new findings in the form of burial sites, Loko Kendenan and Saluaya Sites.
LOKO KENDENAN, THE TOMB IN THE CLIFFS

- Loko Kendenan Site is a burial site in the rock similar to Liang Pa'in Toraja. Administratively, the site includes the territory of Hamlet Mariri, Makaliki Village, District Kalumpang, Mamuju and the astronomically located at coordinates 020 30 '39.4' 'LS and 1190 33' 05.5 " E, with an altitude of 688 m above sea level. This site can be achieved with two-wheeled vehicles from the village of Kalumpang.
• In this rock wall, there are four graves were lined up along the cliffs, with varying heights.
• On the outside of the hole they are the remaining holes door made of wood, but unfortunately is not intact, leaving only a small part on the left and right of the hole.
• The size of the hole in the door of the cab are as follows: length of 100 cm and width 68 cm. While the inside of the hole has a size of a vertical depth of 164 cm and 168 cm horizontal.
• Inside the cab is full of human bones, including a skull with a rather large amount. In addition to the bones, found fragments of a shield made of wood and metal bracelets that have been broken.
TOMB CLIFFS IN TORAJA

Bori Parinding Site (diasporaigbal.blogspot.com)
Pongtimban Site (torajautaratourism.com)
LOKO KENDENAN SITE AS HERITAGE

• Based on the results of interviews with community leaders Mariri Hamlet note that this is a grave stone graves of their ancestors.

• In addition to the Loko Kendenan, according to Village Chief Mariri, there are still another Loko in the region, namely; Loko Kalawa, Tarakiki and Banggalo.

• This is a new finding and increase the models burial sites in the region.

• This is the important value of the largest Loko Kendenan as the heritage needs to be protected
SALU AYA WOODEN COFFIN TOMB

• Salu Aya sites can be categorized as a burial site which is located at the foot of Mount Paken, Kalumpang village.
• On this site there is a grave niche formed from rock crevice. The niche has a width of 4.7 meters and facing orientation of 130°. In the vicinity of the grave niches are towering limestone rocks form a stone wall.
• Southwest grave stone was ground with a slope of 600-700 and form ravines or extreme soil surface faults.
• Based on survey results BPCB Makassar in 2013, in the alcove there are eight crates of wood types mean (local language Kalumpang) alleged coffin (Duni)
Denah Ceruk To Dipandan

Keterangan

- Pel/ Kubur kayu/ Fragman Duri
- Bongkah Batu
- Lantai
- Kemiringan

U
S

0 50 100 Cm
PALEMBA

- Palemba is one of the archaeological sites that can be categorized as an open site.
- Based on information from Mr. Eli Sipayo (72 years), Tobara (adat) Tanalotong, Palemba is one of the older settlements in Kalumpang ever inhabited by the Kalumpang.
- Early research on the site has been done by P.V. Palemba van Stein Callenfels in 1933, and found the remains of material culture in the form of fragments of pottery (Simanjuntak, 1995: 2).
- The site is new then studied again in 2008 by Anggraeni in the framework of her dissertation research.
As in 2013, there were three archaeological research conducted on the Palemba Site.

The study was conducted by the Institute for Preservation of Cultural Heritage (BPCB) Makassar, Makassar Archaeological Center, and Anggraeni.

Results of research, in the form of distribution of fragments of pottery in the area of the site.

Anggraeni addition to finding the distribution of pottery fragments on the surface of the soil, as well as jars of box grave dug excavation in one area at this site. This further strengthens their past human activities in Palemba.
Peta Sebaran Situs

Keterangan

1. Sebaran Situs
2. Batas Desa
3. Batas Kecamatan
4. Areal Sungai Karama
5. Desa Limbong
6. Desa Pulio
7. Desa Salumakkai
8. Desa Karatun
9. Desa Kovalo
10. Desa Wupu
11. Kecamatan Tommo
12. Kecamatan Seko

Indeks Peta - Sulawesi Barat

Kode Situs

0 = Tanah Rata
1 = Miring Sperkho
2 = Pakokono
3 = Kendawa
4 = Te Disepan
5 = Salawatia
6 = Palambe
7 = Salumatte
8 = Kovalo
9 = Kovalo

Survei Penyelematan Situs-Situs Neolitik Di Daerah Areal Sungai Karama, Kabupaten Mamuju, Provinsi Sulawesi Barat Tahun 2013

HENDOTUS PENGELOLAHAN DAN KEPERLUAN KAJIAN, M.L.E, KECAMATAN
DELUKHAN KABUPATEN SULAWESI BARAT, MAKASSAR
CONCLUSION

• Burial evidence in Kalumpang found at Loko Kendenan, Salu Aya and Palemba indicates three models of burial as part of the Kalumpang culture.
• The existence of the tomb in a rock cliff on the Loko Kendenan site, made Kalumpang as interesting archaeological sites to be studied in the context of the spread of Austronesian culture especially in Sulawesi.

• Typologically there are similarities in form between Loko Kendenan Kalumpang and Liang Pa’ in Toraja. It opens up opportunities for further research both in Kalumpang also Toraja.
• Similarly to the findings of grave wooden crates in Salu Aya also has similarities with a wooden coffin tomb in Toraja, Enrekang and Konawe.
• These similarities should be followed by more comprehensive research so as to produce a comprehensive description of the burial culture in Kalumpang as part of the Austronesian culture.
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Certificate of Appreciation
Presented to:

Yadi Mulyadi
Speaker

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