



Toraja



wonderful  
indonesia



# TORAJA

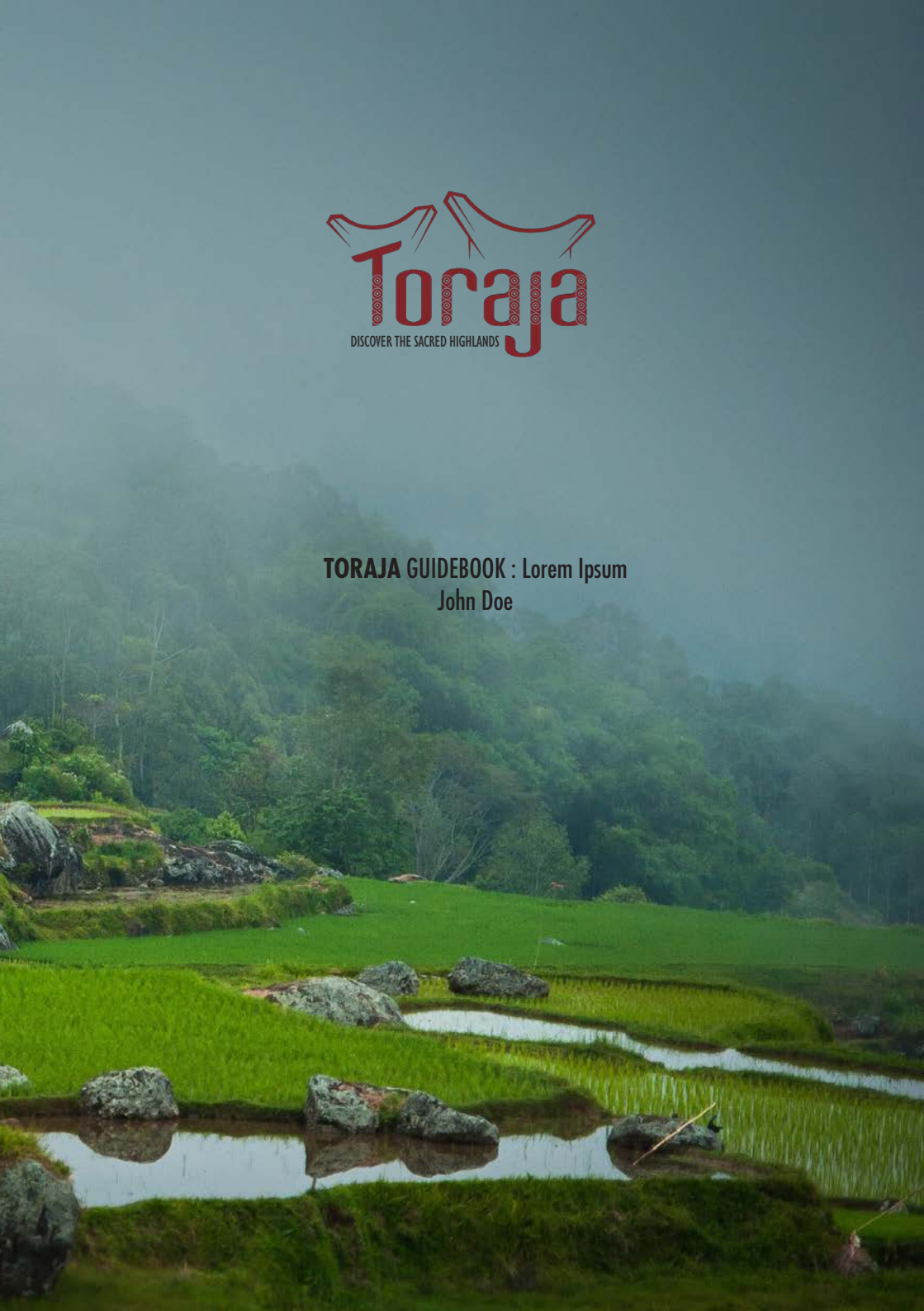
**GUIDE TO THE MAGNIFICENT SIGHT AND  
ATTRACTION OF THE SACRED HIGHLANDS**

# DISCOVER THE SACRED HIGH LANDS





**TORAJA GUIDEBOOK : Lorem Ipsum**  
John Doe





# PUBLISHING & COPYRIGHTS INFORMATION

## PUBLISHER

Copyright © 2018 Toraja DMO

All rights reserved. This book or any portion thereof may not be reproduced or used in any manner whatsoever without the express written permission of the publisher except for the use of brief quotations in a book review.

Printed in Bali, Indonesia

First Printing, 2018

## DESIGN

Swisscontact and Toraja DMO

## EDITOR

Unggul Hermanto

## PHOTOGRAPHY

Toraja DMO, Swisscontact, Djuna Ivereigh  
([www.djunapix.com](http://www.djunapix.com))

ISBN 978-3-9523834-3-8

## Distributor

Toraja DMO, Makale, Tana Toraja,  
Sulawesi Selatan, Indonesia

## EMAIL


[info@visittoraja.com](mailto:info@visittoraja.com)


## WEBSITE


[www.visittoraja.com](http://www.visittoraja.com)

## ONLINE STORE

[www.tokopedia.com/visittoraja](http://www.tokopedia.com/visittoraja)

 Visit Toraja

 @VisitToraja

 @visittoraja



# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This book was established as part of the Swisscontact WISATA II project and supported by the State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO) of the Swiss Confederation. It is the result of the collaboration of many stakeholders who, with their invaluable contributions, have continued to support the project's aim to promote Toraja as a tourist destination.

We would like to thank all the people and institutions whose assistance has made the creation of this book possible.

A big thank you to DMO Toraja, HPI Toraja, PHRI Tana Toraja, PHRI Toraja Utara, and ASITA Toraja for their help in providing information concerning organisations, accommodations, businesses, as well as trekking and cycling routes around Toraja. Thank you also to the members of the organisations mentioned above for their helpful revisions concerning the content of this Guidebook. A special thank you goes to Pak Eric Crystal Rante Allo and Pak Frans Dengen for their detailed and extremely helpful comments and revisions.

We would like to thank the governments of Toraja Utara Regency and Tana Toraja Regency, as well as SECO, for their continued support of our projects. We are very grateful to the villagers and kepala desa who allowed us to collect data, trek, and cycle in their areas. An additional thank you goes to the Governments of South Sulawesi. Thank you particularly to Pak Ali Saleng and Pak Ubayd from the Dinas Pariwisata Bulukumba for taking us around this beautiful region and providing us with vital information concerning the region and its destinations.

Another thank you goes to the local guides who took us on trekking and cycling adventures through Toraja: Pak Lisa Soba, Pak Ino, Pak Simon, Pak Yulius, Pak Irwan, and Pak Eric. Without you, trekking, cycling, and GPS data collection would have been impossible.

A huge thank you also goes to the Swisscontact WISATA II team in Toraja, Makassar, and Bali. Your friendship, continued help and revisions, as well as your knowledge of Sulawesi Selatan and its varied cultural histories has made working on this project a pleasure.

Finally, we would like to thank the peoples of South Sulawesi, specifically the wonderful people of Toraja, for your hospitality and for making us feel at home in the magnificent and sacred highlands of Toraja.



Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat.

Happy reading !

**John Doe**

Vice Ministe for Tourism and Creative Economy  
Republic of Indonesia



Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat.

Happy reading !

**John Doe**

Vice Ministe for Tourism and Creative Economy  
Republic of Indonesia





# TABLE OF CONTENT

<i>Introduction</i>	1
<b>Welcome to Toraja</b>	2
<b>History</b>	3
<b>Culture</b>	4
A. Life, death and ceremonies	5
B. Traditional houses	6
C. Local products	7
<i>Main part</i>	8
<b>Toraja Highlights</b>	9
<b>Getting started</b>	10
When to go	11
How to get there	12
Getting around	13
<b>Itineraries</b>	14
<b>Information</b>	15
<b>Sights and activities</b>	16
Cultural attractions	17
Graves and caves	18
Outdoor activities	19
<b>Accommodation</b>	20
<b>Eating and drinking</b>	21
<b>Sights and activities around Toraja</b>	22
<b>Getting there and away</b>	23
<i>Annex</i>	24
<b>Maps</b>	25
<b>Quick Indonesian and Toraja language</b>	26
<b>Solid waste management</b>	27
Introducing DMO Toraja	28
Activities and future plans	29
Cooperation with Swisscontact WISATA	30
<b>Volunteering</b>	31
<b>References</b>	32





## Introduction

# WELCOME TO TORAJA

*The tropical sun shines down from a strikingly blue sky onto green terraced rice fields where farmers and their water buffaloes wade peacefully. Lush vegetation, bamboo groves and majestic karst mountains are complemented by Tongkonan, traditional homes of Toraja, uniting the land's breathtaking views with the ancient traditions of the Torajan people.*



The sacred highlands of Toraja in Sulawesi Selatan (South Sulawesi) are a haven of spectacular natural sceneries virtually untouched by the outside world. The beauty of its scenic fertile sites, in addition to its strong and rich culture, is famed worldwide.

*Above:  
Tongkonan with  
traditional bamboo  
roofs*

If the sight of houses decorated with boat-shaped roofs blending with picturesque scenery of rice paddies doesn't already grab your attention, the unique gravesites carved in rocks and cliffs, colourful mausoleums (*Patane*), as well as the friendly and welcoming people, will surely win your heart over.



The population of Toraja ranges up to 45 thousand. They inhabit the regencies of Tana Toraja and Toraja Utara. Through the centuries, religions such as Islam and Christianity have been introduced and embraced by Torajans and have even been assimilated into some aspects of Torajan culture. However, the customs of *Aluk Todolo*, the traditional ancestral religion of Toraja, is still followed by people throughout the region.

The word “Toraja” is thought to originate from the Bugis words to *riaja* – “to” means “person,” “ri” means “from,” and “aja” refers to the western part of the region. Therefore, the name can be understood to mean “the people who come from the west.” The spectacular and idiosyncratic death ceremonies held in this region consist of the sacrifice of water buffaloes and pigs that are also essential in many aspects of Torajan daily life. Age-old customs and traditions tie together the past with the present, uniting current Torajans with their ancestors.

*Below:  
Carved megalith stones,  
Batu Sura*

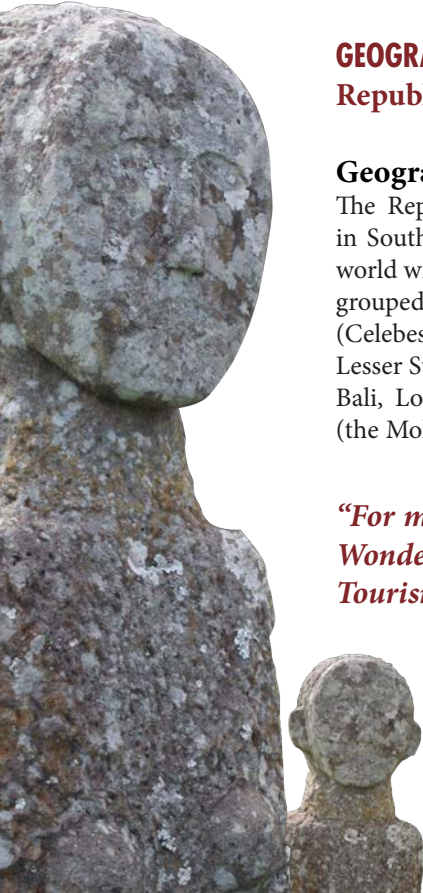
## **GEOGRAPHY AND BRIEF HISTORY**

### **Republic of Indonesia**

#### **Geography**

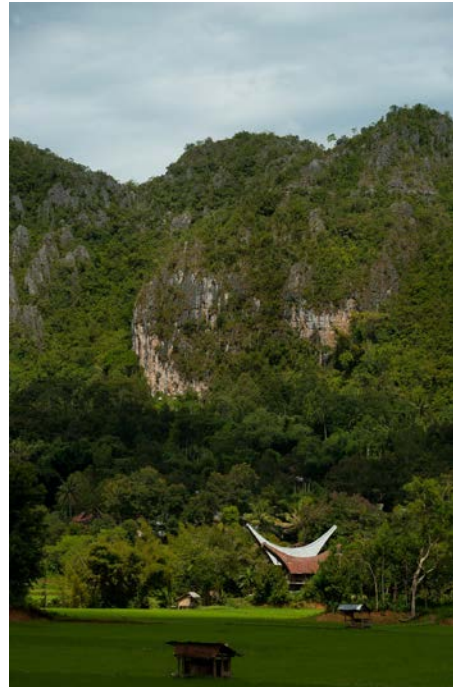
The Republic of Indonesia (Republik Indonesia) is a country in Southeast Asia that has the fourth largest population in the world with 260,580,739 inhabitants as of July 2017. Its islands are grouped into the Greater Sunda Islands of Java, Sumatra, Sulawesi (Celebes) and the southern part of Borneo (Kalimantan); the Lesser Sunda Islands, also known as Nusa Tenggara, that include Bali, Lombok, Flores, Sumba and Timor; the Maluku islands (the Moluccas), located between Sulawesi and the island of New

*“For more information about Indonesia, please visit Wonderful Indonesia, the Indonesian Ministry of Tourism’s website ([www.indonesia.travel/en](http://www.indonesia.travel/en))”.*





Guinea; and the western half of New Guinea, known as Papua. Indonesia is the largest Muslim-majority country in the world and, according to the United Nations Conferences on the Standardization of Geographical Names (UNCSGN) and United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names (UNGEGN), as of 2017 the country is made up of 16,056 islands. Indonesia straddles the equator, which means it has a tropical (hot and humid) climate, but its highland areas do have a much cooler climate. In terms of natural beauty, Indonesia is home to thousands of endemic flora and fauna. In fact, despite being the fourth most populous country on the globe, Indonesia is the second most densely forested region on earth, after the Amazon.<sup>i</sup> For more information about Indonesia, please visit Wonderful Indonesia, the Indonesian Ministry of Tourism's website ([indonesia.travel/en](http://indonesia.travel/en)).



## Brief History

Indonesia has a long history of colonisation by several nations. In the 1500s, the Portuguese were the first to arrive in search of natural resources, goods to trade and to spread Christianity. The Dutch, who came after, colonised Indonesia starting from the early 1600s and remained even after Indonesia declared independence in 1945. They called the archipelago *Nederlands Oost-Indië* (the Dutch East Indies) or *Nederlandsch-Indië* (the Netherlands East Indies). In the 1800s, the British colonised parts of Indonesia for a short time, but eventually ceded its colonies back to the Dutch. Lastly, Indonesia was briefly occupied by Japan during World War II, beginning in 1942 and ending with their surrender in 1945. Despite Japanese withdrawal from the archipelago in 1945, Indonesians continued to struggle for formal independence until the Netherlands officially recognised Indonesian sovereignty in 1949.<sup>ii</sup>

*Above:  
Beautiful karst  
mountain overlooking a  
Torajan home.*



## Languages and Religions

The official national language of the Republic of Indonesia is Bahasa Indonesia, although most Indonesians speak one of the more than 700 local dialects as a primary language. The capital city of Indonesia is Jakarta, located on the north-western coast of the island of Java. Although the country has a Muslim majority, the government of Indonesia officially recognises Islam, Hinduism, Buddhism, Protestantism, Roman Catholicism and Confucianism as major religions followed by its population. Uniting the hundreds of ethnic and religious groups across the numerous islands is no small feat. The official national motto of Indonesia, “Bhinneka Tunggal Ika” (meaning “Unity in Diversity”) expresses the country’s desire to unite its people while still celebrating each ethnicity’s and each island’s unique qualities.<sup>iii</sup>



## SULAWESI

The island of Sulawesi, formerly known as Celebes, is the eleventh largest island in the world and is the fourth largest island in the Republic of Indonesia. It is located between the Maluku archipelago (Moluccas) and Kalimantan, the Indonesian portion of the island of Borneo. Sulawesi itself is divided into six provinces that include Sulawesi Utara (North Sulawesi), Gorontalo, Sulawesi Barat (West Sulawesi), Sulawesi Tengah (Central Sulawesi), Sulawesi Selatan (South Sulawesi) and Sulawesi Tenggara (Southeast Sulawesi). This vast island holds a population of roughly 16 million people.

The island's striking starfish or K-like shape is only the start of its uniqueness. Sulawesi is home to myriad flora and fauna endemic to the region, due to prolonged isolation from other parts of the world and its location along a transition zone between the Asian and Australian biological regions, known as The Wallace Line.<sup>iv</sup>

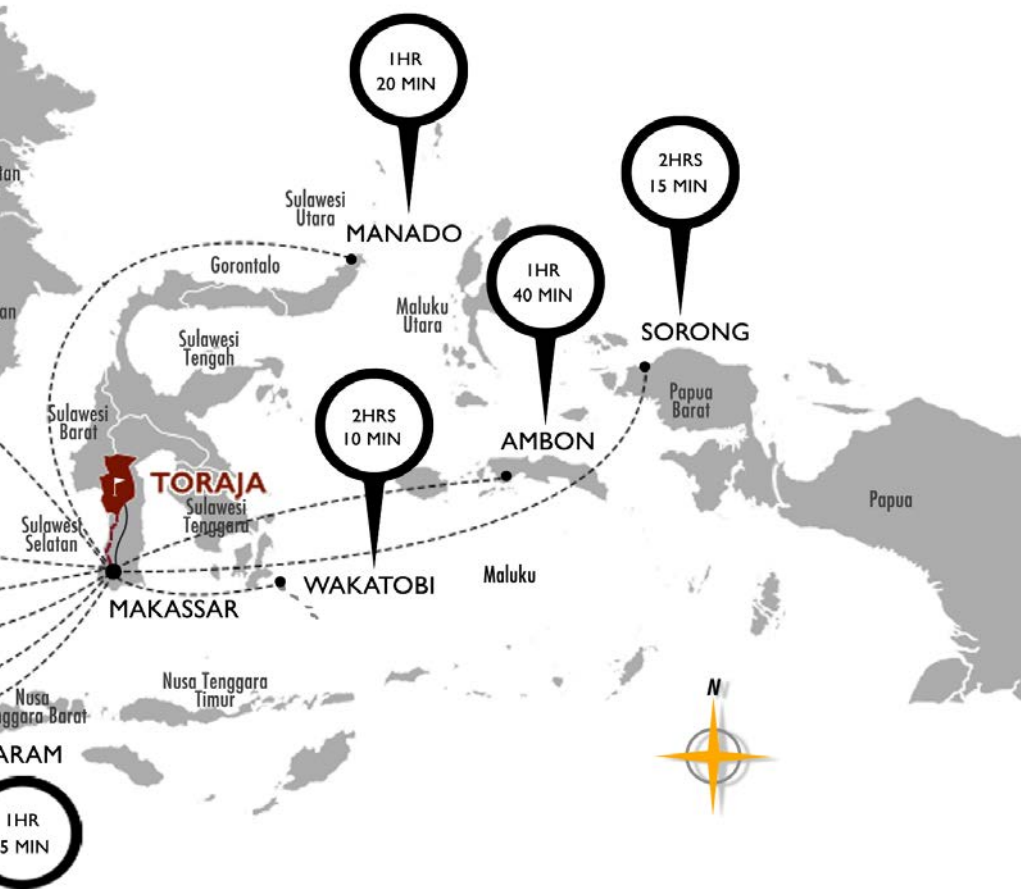
### Makassar

Makassar, the largest city in Sulawesi, is the capital of the province of Sulawesi Selatan. The city had its name changed to Ujung Pandang on September 1, 1971, to accommodate an expansion of the area from 21 kilometres<sup>2</sup> to the roughly 17,600 kilometres<sup>2</sup> that it is today. However, the name was eventually changed back to Makassar on October 13, 1999. Additionally, Makassar refers to an ethnic group that lives in the city and the surrounding regions with a distinct linguistic and cultural history. Due to its strategic location, Makassar is known as the doorway to East Indonesia (Pintu Gerbang Indonesia Timur). In the sixteenth century, Makassar became a dominant centre of trade for Southeast Asian, European and Arabic traders. Today, Makassar and its international airport act as a transit hub for both domestic and international travellers.<sup>v</sup>



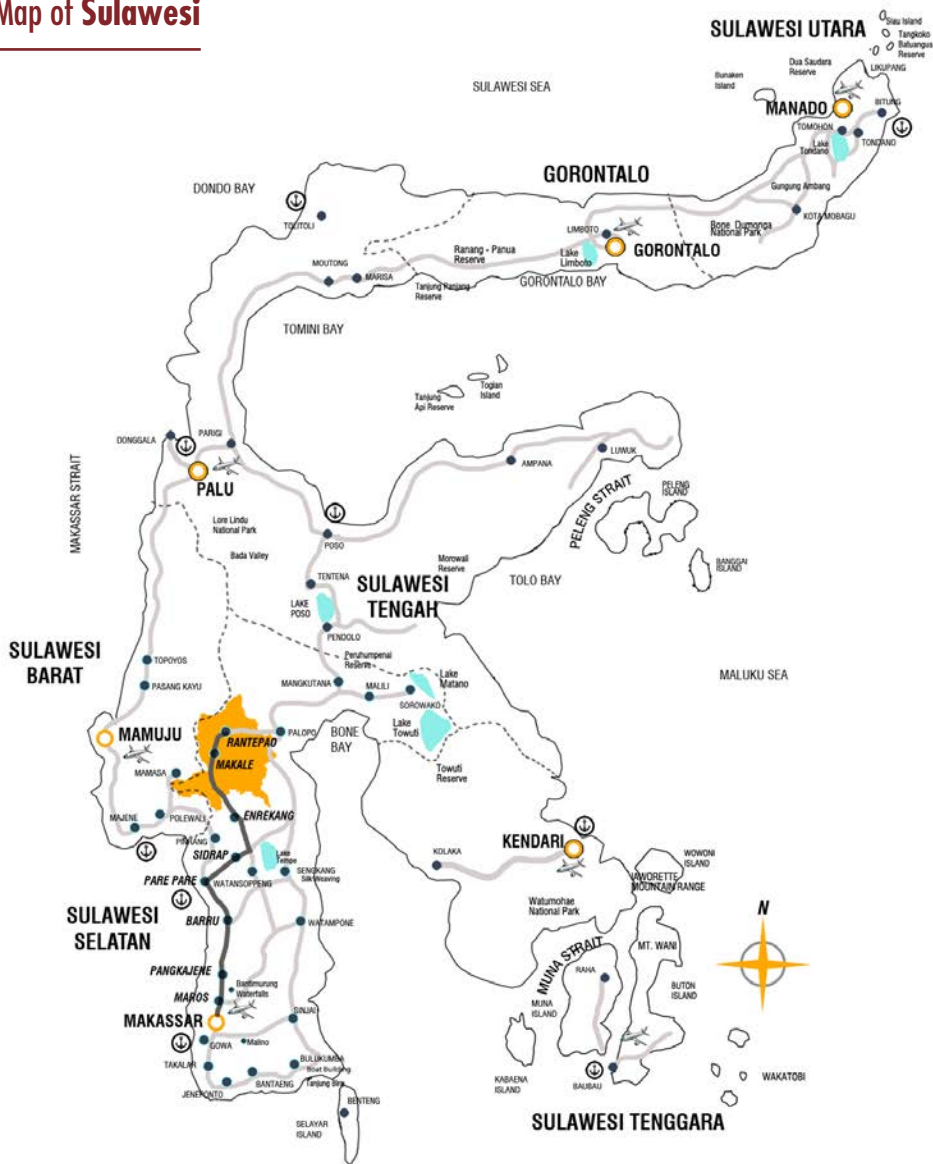
## Map of Indonesia







## Map of Sulawesi







## Toraja

Toraja, or Toraya as locals call it, is made up of two regencies, Tana Toraja and Toraja Utara. Up until the late 2000s, Toraja was called Tana Toraja. However, Toraja was divided into two regencies in 2008 under Law 28 (UU RI No 28<sup>vi</sup>), resulting in the creation of Toraja Utara Regency (North Toraja) and Tana Toraja Regency. The region was divided into two due to the high population in Toraja and, with the division, the government hoped that the two regencies could better serve their respective regions in terms of services offered as well as in developing better infrastructure. For up to date information about Toraja, including cultural attractions and local events, see [visittoraja.com](http://visittoraja.com).<sup>vii</sup>

### Tana Toraja

Tana Toraja was the original regency before Toraja was divided and as of 2015, has a population of 228,984. This regency has nineteen sub-districts with Makale as its capital city. It stretches from the Enrekang border up to the sub-district of Rante Lemo and holds some of the best cultural attractions in Toraja. These attractions include Lemo (a cliff burial site) and Kambira (baby graves in trees) as well as boasting the remote beauty of the Mengkendek region at the southern tip of the regency. Malimbong Balepe, Rembon and Bittuang, all making up the north-western reaches of Tana Toraja, are also must-see sub-districts as they hold some of the most popular attractions, trekking routes and major ceremonies in Toraja. Additionally, most of the original boat-roofed *Tongkonan* are found in the Buntu and Gasing villages of Tana Toraja. The town of Makale is rather developed, but still boasts some of the charm of the mountain villages that surround it. Standard services for visitors are available in this town including a tourist information centre, gift shops, restaurants and a gym. A large pond with an imposing statue of a local hero, Lakipadada, is located in the centre of town, serving as a public recreation area as well as a symbol of the regency.<sup>viii</sup>



## Toraja Utara

With a population of 225,520 people as of 2015, Toraja Utara (North Toraja) is divided into twenty-one sub-districts, with Rantepao as its capital city. This northern regency was newly formed in 2008 and stretches from the Central Sulawesi (Sulawesi Tengah) and West Sulawesi (Sulawesi Barat) borders down towards Tana Toraja. Toraja Utara boasts several well-known cultural attractions such as Ke'te' Kesu' (a traditional *Tongkonan* complex) and magnificent hills and mountains, particularly those located in the sub-district of Sesean. Weaving villages such as Sa'dan To'Barana' and Galugu Dua are a must-see as they are some of the only places in Toraja where you can still watch people hand-weave local tenun cloths. Torajan life and death ceremonies are also held throughout this region year round. The city of Rantepao has myriad and sufficient restaurants and accommodations located around the small, fast-developing and busy town to fulfil the needs of any traveller.<sup>ix</sup>

*Below:  
Tenun weaver in Galugu  
Dua, Toraja Utara*





*Peak of Gunung Sesean  
wrapped in clouds*



## MYTHS AND LEGENDS

Torajan culture and beliefs are shrouded in myths, much as the Torajan highlands are shrouded in clouds and mist. Torajan customs and culture date back to the megalithic age, impacting Torajan's daily life and shaping the unique characteristics of their cultural practices. This can be seen today in the structure of the traditional villages, house architecture, death ceremonies and the various types of unconventional cemeteries found in Toraja. These cemeteries include tombs carved in rocks, the placement of coffins inside caves, tree and suspended graves as well as mausoleums (*Patane*). The detailed designs of the traditional woodcarvings, remnants of historical events long gone, and intense bullfighting ceremonies also lend to the uniqueness of Torajan culture.

***“Torajan culture is grounded in an ancient belief system named Aluk Todolo, also known as Alukta, which revolves around the existence of the God of Creation, Puang Matua.”***

This rich culture is rooted in myths that have been passed down for millennia. The creation stories of Toraja differ from one region to another. Torajan legends from the North circle around life and fertility, while the southerners tell stories about war (*rari*), characterised by death and sacrifice. Northern Torajans believe that their ancestors sailed down from further north, almost certainly from China. The northerners also describe the importance of women in Torajan culture by delineating a story about a beautiful woman with long hair named Landorundun. She was the daughter of a nobleman from Sesean and according to various local legends, she married a lowland nobleman, with some stories even claiming this is a Torajan version of Romeo and Juliet.

The southerners' legends describe the first arrival of people in the region now known as Toraja as coming from further south, from around Enrekang. Two people particularly famous in these stories are Londong di Rura and Londong di Langi'. Other legends describe Tamboro Langi', who has been mythologised as descending to Earth by walking down stairs from the sky (Tomanurun: "to" means "person" and "manurun" means "come down from the sky" or "descendants of deities"). However, Tamboro Langi' is known to have been a historical figure who established the Sangalla' Kingdom and initiated contact with other kingdoms in South Sulawesi. Lakipadada, one of his descendants, taught people the way of the afterlife (Puya), which continues to shape the Torajan way of life to this day. Lakipadada's teachings can be seen in many important Torajan customs from the *Rambu Solo'* death ceremony and the famed cemeteries in cliffs and caves to the annual ritual of changing the clothes of the deceased (Ma'nene).

Torajan culture is grounded in an ancient belief system named *Aluk Todolo*, also known as *Alukta*, which revolves around the existence of the God of Creation, Puang Matua. This belief system is itself rooted in the fundamental life and cultural teachings of Aluk Sanda Pitunna (Aluk 7777 or Aluk Pitung Sa'bu Pitu Ratu' Pitung Pulo Pitu). According to the long-lasting customs of *Aluk Todolo*, the universe divides into three: the upper world (Puya), the human world (Earth) and the Underworld. However, like many other traditional Indonesian societies, *Aluk Todolo* does not only shape the religious sphere of Torajan culture. In fact, these customs regulate the social life and agricultural practices of the people of Toraja as well. In this religious system, its customs are grounded in four major spheres or directions: North, South, East and West. The North associates with deities, life and light; while the South connects with death, darkness and the Underworld; and the East correlates with life (humans, plants and animals) as well as fertility and food. In opposition, the West allies with funerals and death. *Alukta* and its conceptions of the four compass points serve as ever-present and important in virtually all aspects of Torajan customs and rituals today.<sup>x</sup>

*Torajan girl looks out of  
a residential Tongkonan*





## HISTORY

*Above:*  
*A wooden coffin*  
*(Erong)*

The Bugis and Makassarese have lived along the coastlines of the lowlands of South Sulawesi (Sulawesi Selatan) for centuries. Therefore, they have developed a robust maritime tradition that is characteristic of these peoples. Meanwhile, Sa'dan and other villages in the highlands of Sulawesi Selatan were formed around a system of small mountains and valleys that provided arable land for rice fields. Additionally, the people in these areas planted cassava, rice, coffee and cloves (since the end of the 1970s).

***“Torajan nobles themselves were not involved in the trade until the last quarter of the 19th century. Their involvement began during this time period due to changes in the economic and political climate in the lowlands of South Sulawesi”.***





Because Basa Toraja does not have its own written form, not a lot is known about these highlands before the arrival of the Dutch, who kept thorough records of their experiences in Tana Toraja (as this region was called during this period). What is known is that trade occurred between the Bugis people, Luwu people, Arab traders and Torajans. In the 17th century, soon after the introduction of Islam by Arab traders to people in South Sulawesi, a war broke out between the Bugis and the Torajans. Arung Palakka led the Bugis army who suddenly attacked and began to occupy Tana Toraja in 1673 and 1674. Within five years, however, the Torajans successfully united and defeated the Bugis. This moment of successful resistance is called Untulak Buntunna Bone (Resisting Bone's Army)<sup>xi</sup>.

Also during this time, the lowland kingdoms of Sulawesi Selatan dominated the slave trade. Torajan nobles themselves were not involved in the trade until the last quarter of the 19th century. Their involvement began during this period due to changes in the economic and political climate in the lowlands of South Sulawesi. With the penetration of Dutch forces into lowland politics after their war with Bone in 1859, opportunities for slave trade in this part of Sulawesi diminished. Therefore, the trade moved north to less accessible places such as Tana Toraja. Elites throughout South Sulawesi worked together to control the 19th-century slave trade. This trade allowed lowland kingdoms to introduce their cultures to the north and encouraged further interaction between the Bugis and the Torajans.<sup>xii</sup>

The start of the 1900s heralded an expansion of Dutch control in South Sulawesi. Beginning in 1905 and 1906, the Dutch seized control of Makassar through attacks on Bone, Sidenreng, Gowa and Luwu. This was followed by further attacks on smaller kingdoms in the lowlands to really establish a strong foothold in the province. On the eve of the Dutch attacks on the lowlands in 1905, Tana Toraja was undergoing unification through a series of political marriages and a division of the region into five administrative units. By 1906, the Dutch set its sights on the highlands of Sulawesi Selatan and soon succeeded in conquering the Torajan armies. Colonists were soon building settlements, followed by Dutch missionaries who were part of the GZB (Gereformeerde Zendingsbond), an association for missionary work outside of the Netherlands. Dutch secular and religious



forces mutually supported each other in the colony as Dutch authorities used missionaries to colonise Torajans and Dutch missionaries used the Dutch authorities to introduce Christianity and formal education. During the Dutch colonial period, Tana Toraja was divided into 32 districts and 410 villages.<sup>xiii</sup>

With the arrival of the Japanese in 1942, the roughly three-decade long Dutch colonisation of Sulawesi Selatan came to a sudden end, leaving a power vacuum throughout the province, including in the highlands. In Toraja, the Parengé Kesu' aimed to reclaim and restore his ancestor, Pong Maramba's, power in the region and cut ties with the Dutch. Although he was somewhat successful, he still faced opposition from other Torajan rulers in the area.

For people who still followed the way of the ancestors, *Aluk Todolo*, the end of Dutch colonisation meant that they could push for the reestablishment of traditional authorities and fight more successfully against those who opposed the practice of the religion.

With Japan's surrender and the end of World War II in 1945, Sukarno-Hatta proclaimed Republic of Indonesia's independence on August 17. However, the Dutch did not want to give up their East Indies colonies and fought to keep a hold on the archipelago. As a result, between 1945 and 1949, a lot of guerilla warfare occurred between Indonesians and the Dutch in an attempt to rid the islands of further Dutch or Japanese colonisation. The Republic of Indonesia finally succeeded, gaining full independence from the Dutch on December 28, 1949.<sup>xiv</sup>



*Toraja male dancer  
wearing traditional costume*

*Torajan man  
holding a rooster, a  
significant animal  
in Torajan culture*





## CULTURE

### Meet the People



Torajan daily activities, from waking up at dawn to building *Tongkonan* houses, are steeped in revered traditional values. Ethical regulations and rites as well as holy symbols guide the Torajan's life cycle. These values typically guide people in both factual and divine aspects of life, not only shaping people's daily interactions and relationships with other humans but with nature as well. *Aluk Todolo* shapes the Torajan way of life, creating a rock solid base for a culture that has remained largely unchanged for centuries. The way of the ancestors remains as people fear that disobeying the teachings will immediately lead to calamity.

*Above:  
Torajan tenun weaving  
is passed down through  
the generations*

***“As honour, wealth and power are highly respected within Torajan society, families organise death ceremonies with a number of animal sacrifices as determined by Aluk Todolo and according to the family's social class”.***

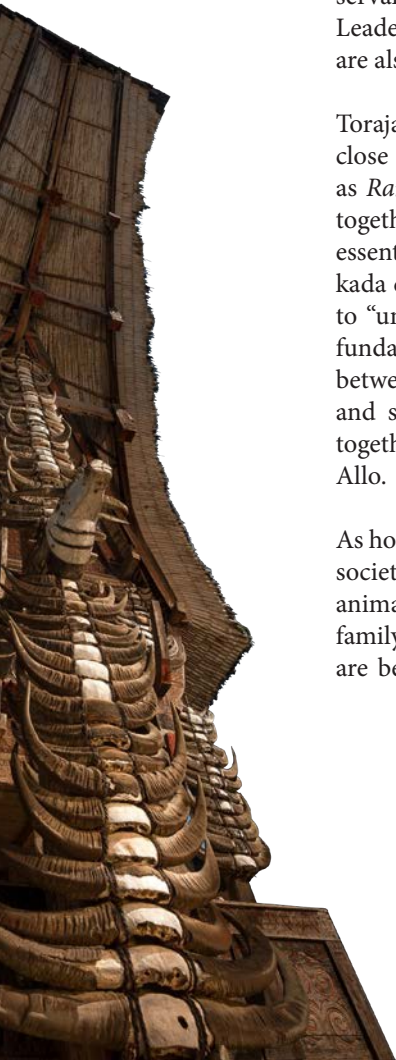


In Torajan culture, there are levels of social status taken from the time when slavery was still practised in the highlands (the period before the arrival of the Dutch in 1906). These castes included Puang (nobility: ruler, master) and Kaunan (slave). Although the Dutch colonists forbade slavery in 1909, Torajans still distinguished people based on four social levels with ties to slavery. Listed from the highest rank to the lowest, these include Tana' Bulaan (meaning gold stake, descendants of rulers), Tana' Bassi (meaning iron stake, descendants of noblemen and warriors), Tana' Karurung (meaning stake made from the hard core of the sugar palm, descendants of free men and commoners) and Tana' Kua-Kua (meaning stake of reed, descendants of servants). People of the social class Priest or Cultural Ritual Leader (To Minaa or Parengé) and Death Priest (To Mebalun) are also prominent in traditional rituals.

Below:  
A row of buffalo horns  
commemorates past  
passed sacrifices

Torajan rites are always held by a group of people, whether close relatives or neighbours of the deceased. Ceremonies such as *Rambu Solo'* (death ceremony) cannot be held without a get together of numerous people first. The unity of a community is essential to Torajan people and is exemplified by the motto, "misa' kada di potuo pantan kada di po mate" which roughly translates to "united we stand, divided we fall." This motto stands for the fundamental Torajan principle of knowing the history and bond between *Tongkonan* family lineages and depicts a united ancestry and shared fate. All these *Tongkonan* family trees are bound together and known as Tondok Lepongan Bulan Tana Matari' Allo.

As honour, wealth and power are highly respected within Torajan society, families organise death ceremonies with a number of animal sacrifices as determined by *Aluk Todolo* according to the family's social class. This is because the souls of sacrificed animals are believed to help the deceased prosper in their final resting





place (Puya). The donations of sacrificial pigs and buffaloes by relatives and other acquaintances to the family holding a *Rambu Solo'* or *Rambu Tuka'* are considered a debt that should be repaid if one day the acquaintance or family member holds their own ceremony, although the practice is not enforced. Many Torajans choose to leave Toraja in search of work or educational opportunities. However, events such as *Rambu Solo'*, *Rambu Tuka'* or Christmas bring many people back to Toraja to reconnect with their families.

Even though many Torajans have put aside many *Alukta* customs to embrace Christianity and Islam, many people still combine these religions with the beliefs of the ancestors. This reverence for ancestral traditions is particularly apparent in Torajan customs that celebrate life and death.<sup>xv</sup>

*Above:*  
A sacrificial pig donation  
during a Mangrara  
Banua ceremony  
(*Rambu Tuka'*)

## Cultural Tips

Below are some recommended dos and don'ts to keep in mind while visiting Toraja and Indonesia more generally.

### Clothing

Although not required, unless attending a formal event or death ceremony where it is a must, it is recommended that visitors wear clothing that does not show too much skin when visiting Toraja. This is suggested not only for practical reasons, such as to prevent sunburns, but also to respect the culture of the peoples you will be visiting. Make sure to wear black clothing if you plan on attending a *Rambu Solo'* ceremony. However, if you plan to attend a *Rambu Tuka'* ceremony, make sure to instead wear bright colours (such as yellow). Although there are no oceans in Toraja, there are numerous swimming pools you can swim in. At these locations, guests are advised to wear more conservative swimwear, again to better protect against the hot tropical sun and to be respectful of Torajan sensibilities. Please be aware that it is considered inappropriate for men and women to change clothes in the same place.

*Below:  
Torajan girl attending a  
Rambu Tuka' ceremony*



### Social Etiquette

Be friendly and patient. As the people in the remote areas have not seen many visitors yet, you will probably be an object of significant interest and asked the same questions over and over again, especially regarding your family status, religious affiliation, origin and where you plan to go. Bring along some pictures of your family, friends and home country – it will be an easy and cheerful conversation opener.

Always use your right or both hands when passing on and receiving items as well as when bringing food to your mouth. The left hand, usually used to wipe after going to the bathroom, is considered to be dirty.

Please take off your shoes when entering a home and wait for an invitation to be seated.

If you happen to be served food or drinks, please do not refuse, as this is considered an insult to your host. You do not have to drink



or eat it all, but at least have a taste to show your appreciation. Before you start eating or drinking, wait for your host to give you an invitation to start.

Although many Torajans like having their photo taken, it is better to ask for permission first.

### **Grave Etiquette**

It is both illegal and considered highly disrespectful to move, pick up or take any bones or skulls found at any burial sites in Toraja. When visiting the cliff and cave burial sites in Toraja, make sure to be respectful of these sites by not taking anything but pictures or souvenirs purchased at designated local stores or kiosks. Stealing any human remains or other sacred objects from any cultural attraction is illegal as noted in Article 106 (1) in Law Number 11 of the year 2010 (Pasal 106 (1) UU No 11 Tahun 2010). As pointed out in this article, violators may face up to 10 years in jail and a penalty of a maximum of Rp 2,500,000,000. Visitors are also reminded not to enter any sacred sites without explicit permission or proper attire. Lastly, please do not buy any sacred items to discourage any trade or development of a market for these items.

### **Flora and Fauna**

As you travel through Toraja, you will undoubtedly have a chance to see a variety of local water buffaloes, large pigs, as well as a variety of dogs and chickens. Throughout your time in the region, please do not hunt or hurt any animals you may come across. Please also do not take plants, trees or seeds that you may find while trekking or otherwise exploring these highlands. Make sure that you are not buying souvenirs that may be made from animal parts unless they are permitted by local and international legislation. Lastly, make sure to double-check that you are not buying souvenirs made from the wood of protected trees in Toraja or Indonesia more generally. For more information, see the website of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).<sup>xvi</sup>

*Right:  
Bamboo trees*



## Waste Management

When visiting any cultural or natural attraction in Toraja, please make sure to dispose of any non-organic waste in provided wastebaskets or bins. If there are no waste facilities available at the location you are visiting, kindly make sure to take any non-organic waste produced (such as plastics, cans, glass, etc) with you to dispose of at your hotel or the waste facilities offered in the town nearest to you. If at all possible, please reduce the use of single-use packaging (like that used in most disposable water bottles, straws, plastic bags and plastic food containers) by using reusable bags, refillable bottles and reusable lunch boxes.

## Bargaining and Tipping

Except for goods tagged with a fixed price, bargaining is a usual practice in Toraja (particularly at local markets) and will make your shopping a social experience.

*Below:  
Water refill station*

Although tipping is not a requirement, tips for hotel and guesthouse staff, drivers and guides are always appreciated.

## Drinking Water

The tap water is not drinkable in Toraja. To avoid any potential problems, make sure to bring your own reusable water bottles to fill up at your hotel or at the water refill stations provided. These water refill stations are available for public use for free or for a nominal fee at some hotels, cafés and restaurants around Rantepao. This programme was initiated with the hope of reducing the amount of single-use plastic sold and bought in Toraja. Below is a list of the establishments involved with the programme and their addresses.

Additionally, you can buy bottled water in any stores or kiosks around the region, but make sure that the caps are fully sealed. If you get served water in a village, the water has been boiled thoroughly and is therefore safe to drink.



**Café Aras**

Jl. A Mappanyuki No 64  
Rantepao, Toraja Utara

**Café Aras 2**

Jl. A Mappanyuki No 94  
Rantepao, Toraja Utara

**Hotel Indra**

Jl. Landorundun No 63  
Rantepao, Toraja Utara

**Hotel Pison**

Jl. Pongtiku No 11/8  
Rantepao, Toraja Utara

**Jak Koffie**

Jl. Wolter Monginsidi No 31  
Rantepao, Toraja Utara

**Kaana Toraya Coffee**

Jl. Pongtiku No 8, Karassik  
Rantepao, Toraja Utara

**Lave Coffee**

Jl. Ratulangi No 52, Singki'  
Rantepao, Toraja Utara

**Lande Coffee**

Jl. Pongtiku No 5  
Alang-Alang, Toraja Utara

**Letter El**

Jl. Emmy Saelan  
Rantepao, Toraja Utara

**Niel Hotel**

Jl. Pongtiku  
Poros Makale–Rantepao  
Rantepao, Toraja Utara

**Pia's Poppies**

Jl. Pongtiku, Ir Merpati  
No 4  
Rantepao, Toraja Utara

**Pizza Kinaya**

Jl. Ahmad Yani No 80  
Rantepao, Toraja Utara

**Toraja One Stop  
Adventure**

Jl. Abdul Gani No 14  
Rantepao, Toraja Utara

**The House Bistro  
Galleria**

Jl. Pongtiku No 5C,  
Karassik Rantepao,  
Toraja Utara

**Warung Kopi Toraja**

Jl. Poros Makale–Rantepao  
No 77 (next to Misiliana  
Hotel)  
Desa Tallulolo  
Kesu', Toraja Utara



*The caves of Londa hold  
mysteries and remnants  
of Toraja's past*



# LIFE, DEATH AND CEREMONIES

## Beauty in Death

Death is an ever-present companion to Torajans. Even as people bustle about their daily lives, a lot of time is spent respecting the dead and organising proper and lavish funerals. In this ethereal and captivating land, death is not solely accompanied by sadness. In fact, death is the ultimate goal of life, desirous to be celebrated by both the departed and the family members left behind. Families that leave Toraja, and even Indonesia, always come back together to attend funeral ceremonies and commemorate the deceased. Cheers and calls that echo through the hilltops, big feasts held for all guests and traditional dances redefine the morbid as something beautiful. The death ritual of Toraja, named *Rambu Solo'*, is the apotheosis of Torajan ceremonies because of its sheer magnitude and cultural significance.

According to *Aluk Todolo*, when a Torajan passes away, their soul journeys to another world along with livestock as well as their belongings and material wealth. This usually leads to the slaughter of numerous livestock during the death rite, as Torajans believe that the free souls of the sacrificed animals will follow their masters and help them to live happily in the eternal land.

The celestial land where souls go to rest is named Puya, meaning “land of souls.” Depending on the region or even village in Toraja, beliefs and stories concerning the journey to Puya may differ greatly. In some areas, it is believed that if the death ceremony is sufficiently lavish and grand, then the perished souls will successfully reach Puya and be prosperous there. However, according to other legends, the hallowed afterworld is still not the final resting place, as the God Pong Lalondong must first deem the bodiless souls worthy. After their worthiness has been determined, the souls can continue to climb up a mountain to reach the heavens, but only if they have additionally passed numerous trials.

***“Torajans believe death is no accident, but it is fate recalled by the land of the afterlife or the land of souls (Puya)”.***



*Above:*  
*Lemo, cliff burial site*

The people of Makale, the capital city of the Tana Toraja Regency, believe that the trip to Puya is long and difficult. As a result, families are willing to purchase a prize buffalo upwards of up to Rp 10,000,000, sometimes paying even more, to ensure that the deceased family member can safely and swiftly reach Puya. One of the last trials the soul must endure is crossing the soul's river (Salu Bombo) by a bridge. The type of bridge the soul will cross depends on social class, therefore posing as a harder obstacle for people of lower class. The followers of *Aluk Todolo* still tell the legends claiming that the first Torajans came down celestial stairs to inhabit the land that is modern-day Toraja. Therefore, to complete the cycle of life and death, what descends must go back up.

***“Death ceremonies are paramount to the survival and continuation of Torajan people, customs, traditions and philosophies all tying the natural world together.”***



As previously mentioned, death ranks as the most important stage in a Torajan's life cycle. As a result, the ceremony often costs a fortune. The building of a special *lantang* (temporary shelter) for the one who perished, the purchase of buffaloes and pigs, the preparation of the burial site and the purchase and carving of a *Tau Tau* wooden figure are paramount. Each funeral has two ceremonies. The first, named *Aluk Pia*, occurs whenever there is agreement amongst the deceased's immediate family in the residential *Tongkonan* house. The second or main ceremony (*Dialuk Tongan* or *Dipadakkuan Api*) may last for days and includes decorating the family's village and the preparation of feasts for guests. The higher the status and wealth of the person who passed away, the grander and the longer the ceremony held.

The celebration may be attended by hundreds and lasts for several days, taking place on ceremonial grounds, usually a large grassy field, called *rante*. Melodies from the flute, songs, poems, weeping and wailing and wearing black are all expressions of grief. Other than a place for the gathering of mourners, the field also holds a number of granaries, again bringing Torajan sources of life together with death.

In the ancient tradition of *Alukta*, only noble families had the right to hold such grand rituals. Traditionally the ceremony does not apply to the death of children or people of lower status. Things have changed in the recent past, however, as some Torajans are able to work outside of the country, bringing home wealth and fortune with them. This results in bigger death ceremonies amongst families of traditionally lower social status.

Below:  
*Tau-Tau in Londa*

Another interesting fact to note is that these death ceremonies may be held weeks, months or even years after the actual death of a person. The reason that the festivity may be delayed is so that the family left behind can gather up their savings to hold such elaborate ceremonies. Torajans believe death is no accident, but





fate determined by the land of the afterlife or the land of souls (Puya). During the period between the death and the ritual, the deceased is thought of as merely sick, and the body is wrapped in sheets of traditional cloth and kept in a room in the southern end of the *Tongkonan*. A white cloth suspended on a wooden stick and posted in front of a family's *Tongkonan* symbolises the presence of a “sick person” in the complex. The spirit of the dead is believed to still exist among the family until the end of a *Rambu Solo'*, where the soul can finally make its way up to Puya. Therefore, family members still stop to talk and offer food to the deceased up to when they are moved from the ceremonial ground at a *Rambu Solo'* and placed in a grave. At that point, the soul of the deceased is believed to begin the journey to Puya.

Buffaloes are highly revered as sacrificial entities that play an irrevocable role in Torajan tradition. Depending on the social standing of the deceased and their family, staggering numbers of buffaloes may be sacrificed. After being slaughtered, the buffalo horns are collected and later placed in a row at the front of the family's *Tongkonan*. The meat is then divided among family and guests according to social status. This very extravagant and paramount celebration dates back to ancestral times. In beautiful symmetry, buffaloes that are lovingly cared for give their meat back to the people and community that cherished them.

After the *Rambu Solo'*, the deceased is interred in a cemetery. Part of the unique culture of Toraja is that the dead are not buried in the ground, but placed in imposing cliffs, in mausoleums called





*Patane*, situated in caves or suspended in coffins on wooden posts. The dead are not buried in the ground because that is where the God Pong Tulak Padang maintains sources of water, rivers, lakes and keeps the land fertile for plants to grow. Torajan customs of life and death are on opposite sides of a coin and one cannot exist without the other. Therefore, burial chambers couple with *Tongkonan* complexes and belong to and are used by one family.

The Torajans believe that the soul of the deceased may reach the status of a deified ancestor (To Membali Puang) through the completion of a death ritual (*Rambu Solo'*) that follows the correct customs according to *Aluk Todolo*. Pembalikan To Mate (changing status to the dead) is held one to three years after placing the deceased in a grave, whenever the deceased's family has come to an agreement about being able to fully execute the ceremonies and rituals necessary according to their family tree. This practice makes sure that deified ancestors are venerated and respected so that they welcome the new soul and allow this soul to achieve its status as ancestor. Once this ritual is complete, the To Membali Puang is expected to ensure prosperity, blessings, fertility, rice and buffaloes for living descendants. Wealth and power in Toraja is defined through the possession of worldly goods such as plants (Lolo tTananan), animals (Lolo Patuan) and children (Lolo Tua). These three spheres are grouped under the philosophy of Tallu Lolona. Death ceremonies are paramount to the survival and continuation of Torajan people, customs, traditions and philosophies all tying the natural world together.

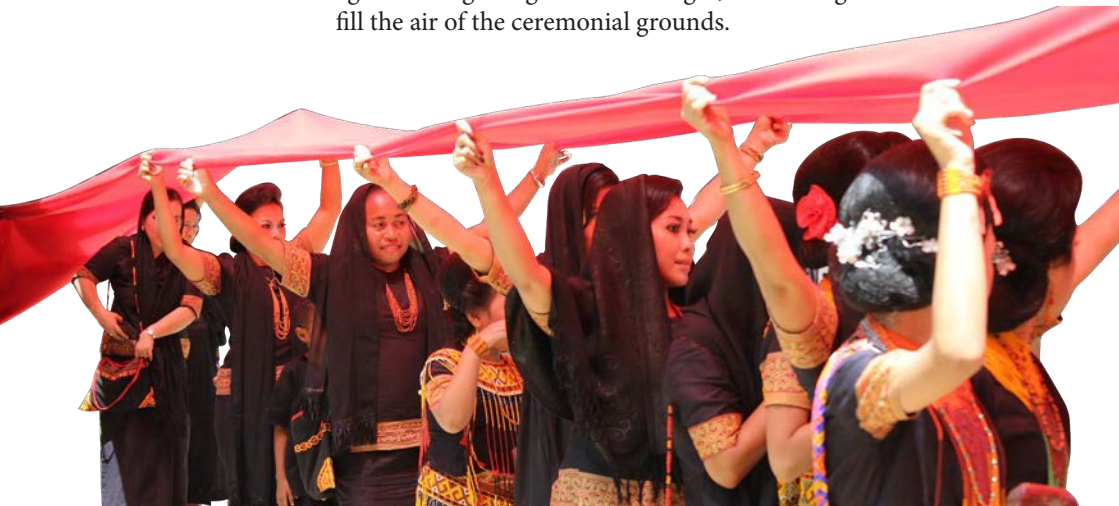
## Rambu Solo'

The striking sight of men and women in black, walking in pairs to the beat of kettle gongs to designated seating areas in recently constructed bamboo shelters (lantang or alang) signifies that a *Rambu Solo'* is underway. According to the ancient customs of *Alukta*, Torajan ceremonies divide into two halves: smoke-rising and smoke-descending. As *Rambu Solo'* is a celebration of death, it is considered one of the latter. The events for a three-night ceremony that may be held by a high-class family are detailed below.

On the first day, the deceased's family members will conduct an Aluk Pia ceremony, gathering around a field or open area (ran-te) where bamboo shelters (lantang) have been built especially for the occasion. Then buffaloes are sacrificed, and the meat is distributed amongst the attendees. After cooking and eating together, more buffaloes may be sacrificed and songs are sung to praise the deceased (Ma'londe) or to express grief (Ma'badong). This latter song is performed by a small to large circle of men who sing for the deceased with linked hands, swinging arms and side-to-side movements.

*Below:  
Family members process  
into the ceremonial  
ground*

On the second day, the main ceremony occurs (Dialuk Tangan or Dipadakkuan Api), and family members and neighbours begin to arrive with sacrificial pigs in hand, sometimes even buffaloes. The number and size of the pigs brought by each guest is listed down as these animals are not only gifts, but they represent debts that the family of the deceased may owe to the guests if they hold *Rambu Solo'* of their own. The pigs are then sacrificed and cooked on the spot, after which their meat is distributed once again among the guests. That night, more songs of lamentation fill the air of the ceremonial grounds.





On the third or the last day, the family members prepare the deceased and carry him or her to the grave (Ma'te Liang). More buffaloes are sacrificed and the meat distributed. It is interesting to note that here again social class plays a role as the guests' status determines the amount of meat they receive. A *Rambu Solo'* ceremony is held in the afternoon and on the west side of a *Tongkonan*, due to this direction's association with death within the philosophies of *Aluk Todolo*.

Three days after being placed inside a burial chamber, in some of the southern regions of Toraja, the deceased's immediate family holds another ritual called Masolan Bombo that lasts from midnight until dawn. During this ritual, the family members may not speak and only the sound of a flute (*suling*) breaks the stillness of the night (called *Pasuling Bombo*). This ritual is held to accompany the deceased's soul (*Bombo*) on its journey to *Puya*.

A visit to Toraja is arguably incomplete if you haven't attended and observed this unique funeral ceremony. Wearing black clothes is required, particularly a shirt covering the shoulders and a lower body garment covering up to the knees. Additionally, a man can put on a sarong and a woman can put on a stole or shawl. Donations are recommended, as they are a sign of respect to the bereaved family. Make sure to ask for permission before taking photographs or recording videos.

## Ma'nene

The customs of a Ma'nene ceremony differ depending on what region of Toraja they are being practised. Although not using the term Ma'nene, in some parts of southern Toraja family members re-dress and clean the *Tau Tau* of the deceased, an event that is usually held after a harvest. In particular regions of Tana Toraja, villagers who still follow *Aluk Todolo* conduct *Mantata'da*, considered a form of Ma'nene that consists of giving food offerings to the ancestors. In parts of northern Toraja, such as Sesean, family members take out deceased relatives from their cliff and boulder burial chambers to re-dress and re-wrap the deceased in new cloth bindings. This Ma'nene ritual occurs every three years (most recently it occurred in August 2017) and is popularly practised at the burial site of *Lo'ko' Mata* in the village of *Tonga Riu, Sesean, Toraja Utara*

### *Tedong Silaga or Pasilaga Tedong*

Many *Rambu Solo'* in Toraja host one or several buffalo fights (*tedong silaga*) before the buffaloes are sacrificed for the deceased. Depending on where the *Rambu Solo'* is located, these fights may occur within designated fences or held in the centre of the *rante* (ceremonial field) without fences. In these latter fights, many men and boys crowd around and cheer for the buffaloes in the middle of the *Rambu Solo'* compound while women and girls cheer from the temporary wooden shelters built around the field (*lantang*).

Below:  
Buffalo fight in  
Bittuang, Tana Toraja

The buffaloes (*tedong* in Basa Toraja) act as sources of pride for the sub-district or village where the buffalo's owner is from and many people even place bets on the projected winner. The buffaloes themselves often have their names spray-painted on their sides, such as Banku, Rambo, Gonzalez and Bocah. The losing buffalo is decided by whichever buffalo runs away first; therefore a *tedong silaga* may continue for while. Due to the high possibility that people are injured during this buffalo fight, it is common knowledge that the family hosting the *Rambu Solo'* is not responsible for any personal injuries. People who participate in or even just watch these fights know they do so at their own risk.





## Rambu Tuka'

Torajan ceremonies divide into two spheres, either smoke-rising or smoke-descending. Considered a smoke-rising rite, *Rambu Tuka'* celebrates thankfulness and gratitude. In Basa Toraja, “Rambu” means smoke and “Tuka” means rising. The rituals, which focus on the life force, include offerings to God and giving thanks for a bountiful harvest. Other ceremonies under the umbrella of *Rambu Tuka'* include weddings (Rampanan Kapa') and the blessing of a new *Tongkonan* (Mangrara Banua Sura, Ma'Ba and Meroek). Besides expressing thankfulness and joy, the purpose of these ceremonies is to gather distant family members and bond them back together. During these events, traditional dances and music create a cheerful atmosphere. Based on *Alukta* customs, a *Rambu Tuka'* is usually held in the morning and on the east side of a *Tongkonan* due to the association of life with this direction.

*Below:  
Dancer during a Rambu  
Tuka' event*



## Traditional Dances

Pa'gellu' is a dance symbolising a welcoming ceremony for patriots and heroes who returned victorious from the war. Teenage girls usually perform Pa'gellu', following the rhythmic beat of drums played by four teenage boys. These drummers hold sticks on four points of the drum to represent the four compass points, honouring these directions according to *Aluk Todolo* customs. In Basa Toraja, "gellu" means "dance" and "ma'gellu" means "dancing" or "to dance." The dancers (pa'gellu' in the local language) wear traditional clothes in myriad colours and accessories made of gold and silver. They move their arms as if a bird flapping its wings and their legs imitate and describe the journey down and over the verdant valleys and hills of Toraja. Nowadays, this dance is often performed at ceremonies such as weddings, thanksgiving, harvest festivals or when welcoming guests of honour to convey excitement and joy. During a Pa'gellu' dance, the activity of Ma'toding is never far away. This activity involves guests or other



*Above:* attendees placing money in the headdress of a dancer or musician as a continuation and expression of thanks.<sup>xvii</sup>

Manganda refers to one of the oldest dances still performed in Toraja today. This dance is performed by male dancers wearing buffalo horn headdresses decorated with ancient coins, chicken feathers and tenun cloth that flows down behind their heads to their ankles. While dancing, the dancers will call out or ring a small bell that follows their rhythmic movements. Manganda is a dance of worship performed during Merok and Ma'Bua ceremonies and today, it is also performed while welcoming and introducing various local and visiting dignitaries.<sup>xviii</sup>



## Traditional Music and Instruments

There are several different types of traditional Torajan instruments still used today. These instruments include drums (gandang or gendang), kettle gongs (gombongan), flutes (suling), rice-mortars (issong) and fiddles (geso'-geso'). Some instruments, such as the gandang and suling, are used in life-related rituals and songs while the gandang is also used to accompany dances. The drums are usually played and organised in pairs, one designated as “woman” and one designated as “man.” These drums are played with wooden sticks while drummers beat interlocking patterns onto the head and the wooden edges.

The majority of the instruments listed above are used for specific life- or death-related rituals. Gongs are used during death rituals as signalling instruments as well as status symbols. The rice-mortar is usually played by a number of women to welcome guests to a life-related ritual. The one-stringed fiddle, or geso'-geso', is used in both life- and death-related ceremonies either solo or as part of a group. The flute, or suling, is also a solo or group instrument, depending on the ceremony. <sup>xix</sup>

*Below:  
Musicians playing  
Geso'-Geso'*



## Symbolism of Animals and Colours

### Animals

Several types of animals hold importance in Torajan culture in addition to buffaloes and pigs. These animals include roosters, dragons and dogs. Roosters are found carved front and centre onto *Tongkonan* as well as used in other decorative patterns such as wooden Torajan handicrafts. Rooster crows can be heard during the mornings and evenings around Toraja, as they are kept by many locals as symbols of power as well as a main source of protein. The carving of the rooster called Pa' Manuk Londong, symbolises a wise leader who is able to unite his or her people, trustworthiness, intelligence and justice.

*Below:  
A man with his albino  
water buffalo (Tedong  
bonga)*

The carvings of a dragon, snake and hornbill are usually also found attached to the top of a buffalo. This combination of animals is known as *katik*. This carving and these animals symbolise strength, bravery, responsibility or duty and status. The dragon is associated with high social status, bravery, strength and authority. Therefore this symbol is only placed or carved onto the *Tongkonan* of high-class families. For more information about carvings and their meanings in Torajan culture, see Local Products.







Dogs are also used in certain life and death rituals, although to a lesser extent than buffaloes, pigs and roosters. During setting sun rituals, or Aluk Rampe Matampu, there are five types of rituals where dogs are offered as sacrifices, along with other animals. These rituals include Sapu Randanan, Barata Kendek, Limang Bongi, Tallung Bongi and Sang Bongi. In rising sun rituals, or Aluk Rampe Matallo, there is only one ritual where dog sacrifices are specified. This ritual is called Tananan Bua.<sup>xx</sup>

## Colours

There are four colours that hold the most significance in Torajan culture. The colours are black, white, red and yellow. Black is particularly associated with smoke descending rituals relating to death. On the other hand, yellow associates with life or smoke ascending rituals, such as weddings and ceremonies for giving thanks. The colours white and red have ties to class and are worn to both smoke rising and falling rituals. People and families of high class within Torajan society are the only ones who are meant to wear these two colours.





*Marvel at the stunning  
architecture of Toraja*

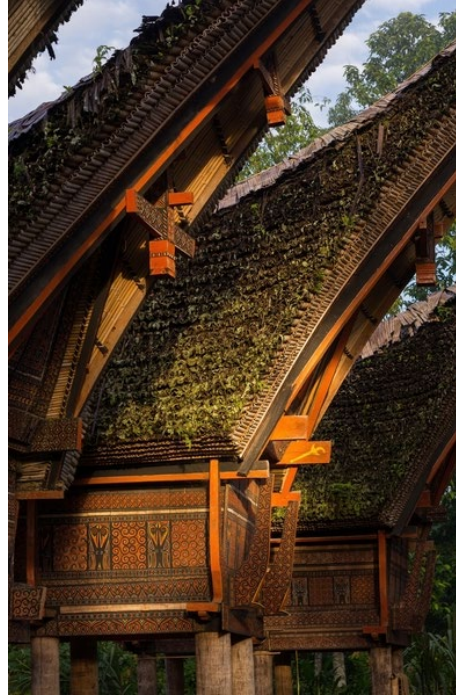


## TRADITIONAL HOUSES

### Boat Roofed Sanctuaries

Nothing symbolises Toraja more vividly than the iconic wooden, boat-shaped roofed and delicately carved houses that blend seamlessly with the surrounding landscape. These *Tongkonan* are not just a home for the Torajans, but are considered a small universe, a wonder of architecture since the dawn of Toraja's civilisation. The traditional house acts as an axis for Torajans to revolve around while completing daily tasks and respecting the dead.

The name *Tongkonan* originates from the Torajan word “tongkon” which means “to sit,” while the word “*Tongkonan*” means “place to sit” or “place to deliberate,” describing one of the main functions of the home as a space for family gatherings. *Tongkonan* are the centre of social-cultural life. No matter how far a Torajan travels, whether outside of Toraja or even Indonesia, their lives will always cycle back to their home *Tongkonan*. This is due to the fact that every family is bonded by the rituals and ceremonies associated with these traditional homes.



Above:  
*Traditional Lumbung or  
rice granaries*

***“Technically speaking, the construction of this living ancient home is a tiresome work, requiring numerous amounts of workers. “***

One myth about the building of traditional Torajan homes concerns structures called *Banua Di Toke'* (“banua” meaning “home,” “ditoke” meaning “suspended”). According to the myth, these buildings were antecedents to *Tongkonan*. The reason behind their name lies in the idea that these buildings hung from the sky and were home to rulers descended from gods that came down from the sky. This is similar to another origin myth that claims that *Tongkonan* were first built in heaven and the Torajan ancestors brought this architectural style down to Earth when they descended down the stairs from the skies. Although these myths differ, the underlying belief running through both stories is that Torajan people, particularly the noble class, are descendants of deities.

Below:  
Rows of buffalo horns  
guard the front of a  
*Tongkonan*

The *Tongkonan* has a rectangular shape due to the belief that the four points of the compass hold the micro cosmos together, with each direction having certain ritualistic values.



- The north is called *Ulunna Langi'* or *Kapokna Langi'* (“ulu” means “head”) and is the most important, even noblest, direction.
- The east is named *Matallo* (“mata” means “eye” and “allo” means “day”) and is where the sun rises; therefore it is associated with life and happiness.
- The west, named *Matampu'* (“mata” means “eye” and “mampu” means “scorched” or “dark”), is where the sun sets and is, therefore, the opposite of life and happiness.
- The south is called *Pollo'na Langi'* or *Ikko'na Langi'* (“pollo” means “butt,” “ikko” means “tail” and “langi” means “sky”). This direction is considered the lowest of all directions, as it is the opposite of the north or the head

Therefore, according to *Alukta* customs, a *Tongkonan* must always face north with the top of the house hugging the head of the sky.



Technically speaking, the construction of this ancient home is tiresome work requiring numerous workers. However, before being built, the type of *Tongkonan* must first be determined. There are a few types of *Tongkonan* found around Toraja, each with a specific purpose and use within society. The house holding the highest authority is called Layuk *Tongkonan* and it is where ancient Torajan kings ruled and where laws were created. Pakembaran *Tongkonan* is another type of traditional home owned by religious stakeholders, otherwise known as families who enacted the laws of the rulers. Last is Batu *Tongkonan*, where commoners lived and without a preordained purpose. Despite the existence of local governmental authorities outside of the *Tongkonan*, social class still affects the type of *Tongkonan* a family resides in, further signifying the existence of age-old customs in the modern day.<sup>xxi</sup>



*Local carved products*



## LOCAL PRODUCTS

### Carving



Walking towards the intricate, boat-shaped roofed *Tongkonan*, one is struck by the buffalo horns displayed in a vertical row in front of the home and the decorative shapes and forms carved into the wooden walls. The magnificent carvings are particularly fascinating, as the visuals and philosophies behind the motifs unite to lend aesthetic beauty and meaning to the *Tongkonan*.

*Above:  
Types of carvings found  
on Tongkonan.*

Unlike Bali or Java, Toraja does not have its own written language. Instead, people of the highlands carve patterns and drawings into their traditional homes as expressions of their religious beliefs and to describe social ties between families and their traditional homes.

Every carving has a meaning and a name of its own. The wooden frames of the *Tongkonan* homes are always divided by a number of panels and the intricate carvings on them can be categorised into four sub-groups, all under the category of “basic carvings” or Garonto’ Passura.

- Pa’ barre Allo: the sun symbolizes that the divine bestows life.
- Pa’ Manuk Londong: the rooster represents Torajan norms, laws and leadership ideals.
- Pa’ *tedong*: the buffalo represents prosperity.
- Pa’ Sussu’: the simple line pattern represents unity, democracy and wisdom as foundations of society.

Beyond these four basic patterns, some carving motifs may include depictions of plants (Pa' daun bolu, Pa' lolotabang, Pa' Barana' and Pa' Bulintong) and animals (Kabongngo' and Pa' Bulintong).

In addition to carvings found on *Tongkonan*, many souvenir shops sell replicas of these carvings as well as intricately made miniature *Tongkonan*. These carvings are painted using natural ingredients found around Toraja. There are four colours used for these carvings: red, yellow, white and black. Red (Lita' Rarang) is created from red clay shavings mixed with water. This red clay is exclusively found in West Toraja. Yellow (Lita' Mariring) is created from yellow clay or earth found around Toraja. White (Lita' Kabusa) is created from limestone shavings and chalk while black (Arang Belanga) is created from brown and black clay. All these ingredients are mixed with water and then applied onto the carvings using a small bamboo stick. <sup>xxii</sup>

Below:  
Decorative Tau-Tau

### Tau Tau

Death and death-related rituals are very important to Torajans. This visually manifests itself in the unique wooden replicas of the deceased, known as Tau Tau, that guard the graves of their likenesses.

The name "Tau Tau" comes from the word "Tau" which means "man" followed by another "Tau" which stands for "look alike." Therefore, put together Tau Tau means the "look alike of a man." Stemming from the beliefs of Torajan ancestors, existing years before the introduction of Christianity and Islam, these wooden figures don't represent the body of the person who has passed away. Instead, the Tau Tau represent the continuation of the deceased's spirit in the afterlife (Puya).

Tau Tau crafters detail that the making of the figures hasn't always been done the way it exists today. In the past, Tau Tau were only average-sized wooden puppets simply given eyes, a nose, a mouth and covered in clothes. Nowadays, experts carve life-sized sculptures that look strikingly alike to the deceased.







The Tau Tau themselves may cost a fortune and take months to complete. The price of each Tau Tau also depends on the wood chosen by the deceased's family. Much like other aspects of Torajan society, social class plays a role in what type of wood a family is allowed to use. People of a lower class may only have a temporary Tau Tau made of bamboo (Tau Tau Lampa). Others may be able to afford Tau Tau made of kapok (a tree in the silk-cotton family) while those of the upper class may use the wood of a jackfruit (Nangka) tree. Jackfruit wood is preferred due to the colour of the wood, believed to be most similar to the skin tone of humans. Additionally, the nangka tree is meant to bless the deceased's family, as this tree is vigorous and abundant in Toraja. A Tau Tau's carving process begins with the selection of wood from the forest, followed by a special prayer said by the crafter, then the sacrifice of a minimum of three adult pigs. The process of carving a Tau Tau differs depending on the region in Toraja.

Unlike the rock burial chambers that house the deceased that can be selected before one has died, Tau Tau cannot be pre-ordered. This is because many people consider it to be a curse or as if wishing someone an early death.

To have Tau Tau made for a deceased family member, a bereaved family must at least be wealthy enough to hold a traditional death ceremony (*Rambu Solo*) and sacrifice at least twenty-four buffaloes. Only after this death ritual is held can a family go to a master craftsman to order a Tau Tau. After being placed on a balcony in front of the grave, it is forbidden to touch a Tau Tau except during the Ma'nene ceremony held annually or every three years, depending on the region.<sup>xxiii</sup>



## Tenun

*Above:*  
*Sekomandi cloth*

The meticulously crafted tenun fabric created by generations of Torajans are not only visually stunning but are made even more valuable due to the complicated and lengthy process of their making. Torajans utilise tenun cloth in everyday life whether in the shape of clothing, bags, wallets, scarves or other useful objects. This colourful and patterned material is woven by locals who had this knowledge passed down to them from their ancestors. Used for personal needs and as local merchandise for sale, tenun are also utilised in many ceremonies, particularly death ceremonies. It is one of the ways that Torajan ancestors' way of life is still being preserved to this day.

Torajan tenun fabric contains unique symbols that always have a connection to people and the nature that surrounds them. In addition to these symbols, the four compass directions whose meanings are determined by *Aluk Todolo* also hold a lot of significance in tenun fabric. As noted above, tenun is important in various traditional events, such as *Rambu Solo'*, in more ways than just symbolising wealth and triumph. In the distant past, only the wealthy and communities of high socioeconomic class were able to own and wear these colourful pieces of fabric. This is



because people had to trade a buffalo, or other farm animals of high economic value, for the cloth. Additionally, tenun fabric was even used as a peace offering between aristocratic groups at war, further emphasising its worth in Torajan society. Today, tenun is still used to signify one's social status, particularly represented by the colour of tenun worn.

The process of making tenun is very complicated as it is traditionally done manually, without the help of machines. Tenun fabric includes warp ikat (which literally means “to link” or “to bind”) and batik. The process of creating these textiles first starts with winding cotton or pineapple fibres into yarn using a hand spinner. The yarn is then dyed with natural dyes such as mud (for darker colours), indigo, torae grass and ink fruit (for blue), morinda, dammar resin and chillies (for red), kunyit (tamarind) and ginger (for yellows) or with chemical dyes. This process may be repeated several times to ensure the vibrancy of colours that is one of the markers of a highly skilled tenun weaver. The process of either tying (ikat) patterns onto the yarn or drawing (batik) onto a base cloth takes months of painstaking work that results in the visually stunning traditional ikat and batik cloths famous worldwide.

A few distinctive patterns of tenun include *sekomandi*, *sarita*, *pori lonjong* and *poté*. *Sekomandi* refers to an abstract zigzagging pattern that represents the human journey of life and the brotherhood of villagers. These cloths are the most valuable and largest ikats of Toraja. The cloths are now very rare as *sekomandi* are woven only in the villages of Ronkong and Kalumpang. Another reason for the value of these cloths is because they are used to shroud the deceased and therefore must be kept separate from other personal objects at home. More recently, they have been



Above:  
*Tenun weaving*



used as decorations in wedding ceremonies and as gifts. *Sarita* is another important and increasingly rare cloth used in Torajan rituals. It is a batik cloth decorated with designs depicting *Doti Langi*' (small crosses at the ends depict stars and signify abundance and wealth) and is long and rectangular. Buffalo symbols can also be found patterned on the cloth indicating the wealth of the owner. During death ceremonies, *sarita* hang as banners in front of the deceased's house to reflect the family's social status. During a *Mangrara Banua* (a ceremony bless a new *Tongkonan*) a *sarita* may hang from the young coconut leaves (*janur*) decorating a bamboo carrier holding a donated sacrificial pig.

*Pori lonjong* is a long ikat cloth used in death ceremonies as a funeral banner. It hangs on the walls of the funeral house and is believed to act as a pathway for the deceased's soul up towards Puya. The fourth cloth, *poté*, is also a cloth used in *Rambu Solo*'. It is a dark shawl dyed with natural pigments, worn over the head of the widow until the end of the death ceremony. Like much else in Torajan customs and culture, death plays a huge role in people's lives, even in the cloths that are so meticulously dyed, woven, tied and drawn by Torajans throughout the ages.<sup>xxiv</sup>



*Ikat Toraja*



# GETTING STARTED

## When to Go

The beauty of lush rice fields ready for harvest and a clear blue sky are two reasons why hundreds of visitors flood to Toraja during June to August. These months also allow guests to take advantage of the weather and participate in the festivity season that occurs simultaneously. Due to the high number of visitors, it is best to prepare your reservations well in advance. Additionally, when trying to avoid the rainy weather, one will experience the Torajan climate at its driest and therefore hottest, so a hat and sunscreen are highly recommended.

Don't let the tourist season stop you from visiting Toraja because a visit off-season is not without its own unique charm. The best time to visit, taking into account tourist traffic and rainy weather, lands on April, June, September and October. If you are unable to make it to Toraja during these months, events that are part of Lovely December – a celebration for returning Torajans that includes dancing, music and other activities – are held starting the first week of December and running until New Year's Eve. The event draws many Torajans living in other parts of Indonesia and





the world, as well as non-Torajan visitors, so it is best to pre-book your accommodation months in advance.

Whenever you choose to go, make sure to prepare your sneakers or trainers; bring light tees and don't forget some sunglasses for strolling in the hot, tropical, Torajan afternoon sun. If you plan to participate in outdoor activities such as trekking or hiking, make sure to bring sturdy trekking shoes or boots. It does get quite windy in Toraja, so a cardigan, sweatshirt or jacket is also recommended.

In any weather, your days in Toraja will leave you breathless, smiling and with a camera full of memories.

## How to Get There

There are several transportation options available to whisk you away to the sacred highlands of Toraja. These include a bus ride, an aeroplane and a chartered or rented car from Makassar. You can arrange your journey by calling the numbers listed below or through a travel agent or tour operator. The gateway to Toraja is Makassar's Sultan Hasanuddin International Airport. From this airport, you can catch a continuing flight or grab a taxi to Terminal Daya bus station and begin your journey to the highlands of South Sulawesi.

### By Bus

Buses are the most common and reliable means of transportation to traverse the 300 kilometres from Makassar to Toraja. There are several bus operators running between the two regions and the buses themselves are usually comfortable, rather spacious and quite affordable.

The ticket price per person for a one-way trip starts from Rp 140,000 for an air-conditioned bus and between Rp 220,000 to Rp 250,000 for the increasingly popular sleeper bus. For a bus complete with massaging seats, the price starts around Rp 400,000.



Most buses travel from Makassar to the towns of Makale in Tana Toraja and Rantepao in Toraja Utara, with some buses continuing to the city of Palopo in the Luwu Regency. One thing to note about the buses is that they often offer various “classes” of bus, from Business to Executive (sometimes written as “Executif”) classes. This will affect ticket price, level of comfort and type of amenities offered to the passenger.

Each bus operator has its own head office in Makassar where passengers can leave their luggage to be stored in the respective buses they will take up to Toraja. From the head office, passengers are then transported to Terminal Daya (Regional Power Terminal Makassar: Jl. Kapasa Raya, Daya, Biring Kanaya, Makassar), usually in a small mini-van, from where they will wait for their bus to arrive. It is recommended to keep an eye out for the names emblazoned on the buses as announcements for their arrival are in Bahasa Indonesia and also come infrequently.

There are usually two schedules offered for most buses, leaving either during the day or at night, including sleeper buses with fully reclining seats. During the day, passengers can spend the eight- to nine-hour drive by alternating between watching the changing landscape with its rice paddies and houses or napping. Passengers taking a night bus may recline in their seats, snuggle up in the provided blankets and be lulled to sleep as the bus winds its way up to Toraja. The night bus arrives in Makale and Rantepao the next morning while the day bus arrives the same day, sometime in the late afternoon or early evening.

Bus tickets can be bought directly from bus operators’ offices at Terminal Daya or at individual bus head offices around Makassar. Additionally, most hotels and guesthouses in Toraja are able to book bus tickets for you on request. To get a taxi to either the head office (*perwakilan*) or the main bus station, Terminal Daya, from Makassar Sultan Hasanuddin International Airport, use the touchscreen computers by the baggage-claim exit doors. Some recommended taxi companies include Bosowa and Taxi Putra.





The names, addresses and phone numbers of a few bus operators and their offices in Makassar, Makale and Rantepao are listed below. Please be aware that the phone numbers for these operators change rather frequently.

### PO. Primadona

email: [ticket@primadonabus.com](mailto:ticket@primadonabus.com) | website: [www.primadonabus.com](http://www.primadonabus.com)

<b>Makassar</b>	<b>Makale, Tana Toraja</b>	<b>Rantepao, Toraja Utara</b>
Jl. Perintis Kemerdekaan KM13 Kompleks Ruko Bukit Khatu- listiwa Blok B No 8, Makassar	Jl. Pelita No 12 Makale, Tana Toraja	Jl. Diponegoro No 4 Rantepao, Toraja Utara
Tel. +62 411 4772290	Tel. +62 811 4497211	Tel. +62 811 4497210

### Borlindo

Email. [ticket@borlindo.com](mailto:ticket@borlindo.com) | Website. [www.borlindo.com](http://www.borlindo.com)

<b>Makassar</b>	<b>Makale, Tana Toraja</b>	<b>Rantepao, Toraja Utara</b>
Jl. Perintis Kemerdekaan Ruko HCC Blok A No 1 Makassar	Jl. Nusantara No 4 Makale, Tana Toraja	Jl. Mappanyuki No 63 Rantepao, Toraja Utara
Tel. + 62 813 48117657	Tel. +62 813 48117670	Tel. +62 813 48117680

### PO Bus Litha & Co

<b>Makassar</b>	<b>Makale, Tana Toraja</b>	<b>Rantepao, Toraja Utara</b>
JJl. Gunung Merapi No. 135 Makassar	Jl. Pelita 97 Makale, Tana Toraja	Jl. Pahlawan Rantepao, Toraja Utara
Tel. +62 411 324847 +62 411 331155 +62 411 311055	Tel. +62 423 22009	Tel. +62 423 21204

**PO Manggala Trans****Makassar**

Jl. Perintis Kemerdekaan KM  
8 Ruko Puri Kencana Sari  
Makassar

Tel. +62 411 582088  
+62 852 55543434

**Makale, Tana Toraja**

Jl. Merdeka No 6  
Makale, Tana Toraja

Tel. +62 423 22190  
+62 852 556568

**Rantepao, Toraja Utara**

Jl. Mappanyukki No 15  
Rantepao, Toraja Utara

Tel. +62 423 21237  
+62 852 14605304

**PO Metro Permai****Makassar**

Jl. Perintis Kemerdekaan  
Ruko Tello  
(in front of Mtos Mall)  
Makassar

Tel. +62 411 582734  
+62 411 584015  
+62 813 42610049

**Makale, Tana Toraja**

Jl. Ichwan No 122  
Makale, Tana Toraja

Tel. +62 423 22104

**Rantepao, Toraja Utara**

Jl. Mappanyukki No 15  
Rantepao, Toraja Utara

Tel. +62 423 21785

**Bintang Prima****Makassar**

Jl. Perintis Kemerdekaan  
Ruko Tello No 22  
Makassar

Tel. +62 411 4772888

**Makale, Tana Toraja**

Jl. Ichwan No 108  
Makale, Tana Toraja

Tel. +62 423 22797

**Rantepao, Toraja Utara**

Jl. Ahmad Yani No 100  
Rantepao, Toraja Utara

Tel. +62 423 21142  
+62 852 42878266  
+62 852 40437337

**PO Putra Jaya****Makassar**

Jl. Veteran Utara No 198  
Lariang Bangi  
Makassar

Tel. +62 851 45988883

**Rantepao, Toraja Utara**

Jl. Mappanyukki  
Rantepao, Toraja Utara

Tel. +62 853 42237788



*Kandian Dulang  
landmark in downtown  
Rantepao*



### **By Chartered Vehicle**

If you are more inclined to take a chartered car, going one-way from Makassar to Toraja usually costs around Rp 1,500,000 per car including a driver. If you wish to charter a bus for a large party, a one-way trip including a driver costs around Rp 3,000,000. Be aware that if you plan on driving yourself, although many roads have been recently paved, there are still some roads in the mountains that are undergoing construction. Be very cautious on these roads as road signs are almost non-existent and you might have to suddenly switch to the opposite lane due to the construction work. At night, many of the streets also lack proper lighting, making the trip even more difficult for someone unfamiliar with the area and its roads. Over the border of Enrekang to the city of Makale in Tana Toraja, you will come across small, winding, uphill and unlit stretches of road often covered in fog that only appears at night and dawn. You will also encounter a number of buses going downhill from Makale to Makassar that may take up most of the road. Due to these less-than-optimal conditions, driving at night is best avoided. Another thing to keep in mind while driving up to Toraja is that gas stations come few and far between. It is best to take advantage of the ones you do come across even if you don't have a near-empty tank to avoid any problems further down the road.

Therefore, it is highly recommended to hire a car with a driver who will know the best roads to take, where the gas stations are and when to drive in order to avoid any fog that may delay your journey.

For further information about cities and attractions you can visit on your trip up to Toraja from Makassar, see *Tour Around Sulawesi Selatan*.



## By Plane

An alternative, but currently less direct, way that visitors may get to Toraja is to take an aeroplane. The cost is more than some land-based transportation (particularly buses) but it will take far less time to reach Toraja.

Currently, the only flights available serve Makassar to Palopo<sup>1</sup>, a sea-side town located two-hours east of Toraja in the Luwu regency. The location of the airport is a further 30 minutes from downtown Palopo. On the road from Palopo to Toraja, enjoy the change from the sea to mountainous forests and finally to the *Tongkonan* signifying your entrance into Toraja.

Flying from Sultan Hasanuddin International Airport to Lagaligo Bua Airport<sup>2</sup>, Wings Air (a sub-airline company of Lion Air) offers the route for around Rp 450,000 to Rp 700,000 per person. The booking is handled under Lion Air, whose information is listed below. Garuda Indonesia now also offers flights between Makassar and Bua with tickets starting from around Rp 350,000 per person. For contact information as well as a flight schedule, see the table below.

For travel between Bua Airport and Toraja, there are usually drivers and cars waiting in front of the small shop (warung) on the left-hand side of the airport<sup>3</sup>. These cars, usually MPV, can drive you to Toraja from the airport for Rp 400,000 to Rp 600,000, with prices varying based on season.

Please be aware that the phone numbers for the operators listed below may change.

### Lion Air

Website. [www.lionair.co.id](http://www.lionair.co.id)

Jl. Ahmad Yani  
Kompleks Ruko Ahmad Yani Blok B/22-24  
Makassar, Sulawesi Selatan  
Tel : +62 411 3680777 | +62 411 3680888  
E-mail [upgkk@lionair.co.id](mailto:upgkk@lionair.co.id)

Depart 9:40am  
Arrive 10:30am

Flight Days: Every day

### Garuda Indonesia

Website. [www.garuda-indonesia.com](http://www.garuda-indonesia.com)

Jl. Slamet Riyadi No 6  
Makassar, Sulawesi Selatan  
Tel : +62 411 3654747

Depart 7:45am  
Arrive 8:40am

Flight Days:  
Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays

# ITINERARIES

## TORAJA PACKAGE TOUR ITINERARY



### Tour Toraja: 5 Days 4 Nights

*Above:  
Lo'ko' Mata  
boulder tomb*

#### Day 1

##### *Makassar – Toraja*

A visit to Toraja first necessitates a visit to Makassar, as this port city acts as a gateway to the highlands. Makassar, previously known as Ujung Pandang, houses the Sultan Hasanuddin International Airport from where you can catch a continuing flight to Lagaligo Bua Airport in Palopo (two hours away from Makale, Tana Toraja). Alternatively, take a night bus to Toraja, sleeping through the eight- to nine-hour drive and arrive in Makale or Rantepao (Toraja Utara) early the next morning. For more detailed information about bus and flight schedules, see [How to Get There](#).



## Day 2

Tana Toraja: Londa – Makale – Kambira – Tampang Allo’ – Papa’ Batu Tumakke

Once you’ve arrived in Toraja, check-in at the hotel and drop off your luggage or backpack. Start your day with breakfast served at the hotel. Then begin your exploration of Toraja by visiting Lemo in Tana Toraja (cliff and cave burial site). After you’ve explored the cliffs and Tau Tau, proceed to downtown Makale to have



lunch and marvel at the larger- than-life statue of Lakipadada, a heroic character in several Torajan origin stories. After lunch, wander over to the Sangalla’ area of Tana Toraja to visit Kambira (baby graves in a tree), Suaya (cliff graves of past kings) or Tampang Allo (cave tombs). Then make your way to the region of Rembon (western Tana Toraja) and visit Papa’ Batu Tumakke, the only *Tongkonan* in Toraja with a stone roof. After visiting this *Tongkonan*, return to your hotel and rest before dinner. Stay overnight at the hotel.

*Above:  
Tongkonan  
surrounded by rice  
fields, Buntu Lobo*

## Day 3

Toraja Utara: Londa – Ke’te’ Kesu’ – Rantepao – Karassik Hills

Have breakfast at your hotel and then head to Londa, a cave burial site in Toraja Utara. After exploring the caves, rice fields and the souvenir shops located on site, head to the traditional *Tongkonan* village of Ke’te’ Kesu’. After wandering around the *Tongkonan*, rice granaries (*lumbung*) and mausoleums (*Patane*), head to Rantepao for lunch at one of the many restaurants in town. After lunch, make your way to Karassik Hills to join a batik- or

jewellery-making workshop. For further information, see Indoor Activities. Alternatively, visit one of the many cafés around Rantepao and try the local taste of Toraja Arabica coffee or explore the town and its shops on foot. Stay overnight at the hotel.

#### **Day 4**

##### *Rantepao – Batutumonga – Gunung Sesean*

Have an early breakfast at the hotel before checking out. Then wander up the hills of Batutumonga from Rantepao, Toraja Utara. If you have a lot of luggage with you, it is recommended to hire a car to take you up the hills. If you only have a backpack with you, feel free to take an angkot (public transport car) to Tikala and then trek up to the sub-district of Sesean (see Trekking and Hiking for suggested trekking routes and directions). Spend the day exploring traditional villages nestled among rice paddies and large karst boulders. As you drive or walk around Batutumonga, make sure to enjoy the bird's eye view of surrounding villages and stunning panoramas of Rantepao. Stop by Lo'ko' Mata (burial chambers cut out of a giant boulder), a cultural attraction that is popular among visitors to Batutumonga. Enjoy local cuisine and accommodation by staying at a *Tongkonan* owned by villagers or a guesthouse, offering you warm Torajan hospitality.

#### **Day 5**

##### *Sesean – Lo'ko' Mata – Bori' Kalimbuang*

If you enjoy hiking, wake up very early to climb up Gunung Sesean to catch the sunrise from above the clouds. (See Trekking and Hiking for more detailed information about this hike.) Come down the mountain and enjoy a local breakfast served at a *Tongkonan*. After breakfast, there is still plenty of time to explore the hillsides of Sesean again, choosing again from among the trekking trails suggested under Trekking and Hiking passing through coffee plantations managed by the villagers. Then make your way to Bori' Kalimbuang (a megalithic stone complex) on your way back to Rantepao. Have dinner and one last coffee in Rantepao before departing by evening bus out of Toraja to Makassar. Fly out of the Makassar Sultan Hasanuddin International Airport to continue your adventures or return home. End of tour.





*Sunrise from  
Batutumonga, Toraja  
Utara*



## Tour Toraja: 4 Days 3 Nights

### Day 1

#### *Makassar – Toraja*

To get to Toraja, fly to Makassar and then hop onto a bus or catch a continuing flight up to Toraja. Makassar, previously known as Ujung Pandang, houses the Sultan Hasanuddin International Airport from where you can board a flight to Lagaligo Bua Airport in Palopo (two hours away from Makale, Tana Toraja). For a cheaper alternative, take a night bus and sleep through the eight-to nine-hour drive to Toraja, arriving in Makale or Rantepao early the next morning. For more detailed information about bus and flight schedules, see How to Get There.

### Day 2

#### *Ke'te' Kesu' – Londa – Makale – Sangalla' – Kambira – Tampang Allo'*

Once in Toraja, check into your hotel, rest and have breakfast before starting your first day exploring the highlands. Then make your way to the traditional village of Ke'te' Kesu' in the sub-district of Sangalla', Tana Toraja. It is best to visit earlier in the morning both to avoid the crowds and to catch the best light for photographs. After exploring the *Tongkonan* and cliff graves of Ke'te' Kesu', head to the imposing cliffs of Lemo to see the Tau Tau and walk underneath the giant karst burial site. When you start feeling peckish, proceed to downtown Makale to have lunch and marvel at the larger-than-life statue of Lakipadada, a heroic character in several Torajan origin stories. After lunch, head back over to the Sangalla' area of Tana Toraja to visit Kambira (baby graves in a tree), Suaya (cliff graves of past kings) or Tampang Allo' (cave tombs). In the late afternoon, visit the bustling town of Rantepao to try the local taste of Toraja Arabica coffee or shop at local souvenir kiosks. Stay overnight at the hotel.

### Day 3

#### *Batutumonga – Sesean – Lo'ko' Mata – Bori' Kalimbuang*

After breakfast at your hotel, travel to the Sesean sub-district of Toraja Utara for some trekking or exploration by car of the beautiful karst hills, boulders and rice paddies of Batutumonga. If you are feeling up for a hike, make your way to the base of Gunung Sesean (Mount Sesean). Before hiking up, make sure to grab some



food so you can enjoy a picnic while looking sweeping views of the villages and city of Rantepao below. On your way down the mountain, make sure to bring any non-organic waste with you to dispose in the trash facilities provided at the base of the mountain. In the afternoon, stop by Lo'ko' Mata (burial chambers cut out of a giant boulder) and then, if you still have energy after a busy day, visit Bori' Kalimbuang (a megalithic stone complex) before heading back to Rantepao. Stay overnight at the hotel.

#### Day 4

*Activities around Toraja: Mai'ting River, Sa'dan River, Sangalla', Kesu', Buntu Pune, Pasar Bolu*

*Toraja - Makassar*

Have breakfast at the hotel. Experience a half-day of activities, relishing the sounds of nature and the bustling daily lives of Torajans. Some recommended outdoor activities include: rafting on Mai'ting or Sa'dan River, hiking from the starting point of the sub-district of Sangalla' in Tana Toraja, cycle around the Kesu' area, learn about the traditional lives and *Tongkonan* of Torajans in Buntu Pune or get a good look at the hustle and bustle of the livestock trade at Pasar Bolu, Rantepao (the largest livestock market in Toraja that happens every Tuesday and Saturday). For more information on the activities listed above or to see potential trekking routes and cycling tours, see Outdoor Activities. Spend the late afternoon and early evening enjoying some coffee, tea or tamarillo juice before catching a night bus back to Makassar and flying out of Sultan Hasanuddin Airport. End of tour.

*Below:*

*Tau Tau in Tampang  
Allo, Sangalla'*





## Tour Operators

If you prefer to join a package tour rather than venturing out solo, the tables below provide information for a few tour operators that offer tour packages in Toraja. The operators are listed alphabetically.

### Caraka Travelindo

Jl. Dr. Wahidin Sudirohusodo No 44  
Makassar, South Sulawesi  
[www.carakatravelindo.com](http://www.carakatravelindo.com)

Tel +62 411 361 8877 | +62 411 361 8889  
Email [info@carakatravelindo.com](mailto:info@carakatravelindo.com)

### Cendana Indah Permai Tours

Perumahan Griya Alam Permai Blok A No 10  
Makassar, Sulawesi Selatan  
[www.cendanatour.com](http://www.cendanatour.com)

Tel +62 411 590331 | +62 812 74816381  
Email [info@cendanatour.com](mailto:info@cendanatour.com) | [bida.jorgen@yahoo.com](mailto:bida.jorgen@yahoo.com)

### Indo' Sella' Eco Expedition

Jl. Limbong Ba'lele No 7  
Rantepao, Toraja Utara  
[www.sellatours.com](http://www.sellatours.com)

Tel +62 423 25210 | +62 813 42505301  
Email [admin@sellatours.com](mailto:admin@sellatours.com) | [indosella2000@yahoo.com](mailto:indosella2000@yahoo.com)

Facebook [Indo' Sella' Expedition](#)

### Mega Permai Tour & Travel

Alang-Alang, Sangubua  
Kesu', Toraja Utara  
[www.megapermai.com](http://www.megapermai.com)

Tel +62 423 2810782 | +62 821 11548844  
Email [info@megapermai.com](mailto:info@megapermai.com)

Facebook [Mega Permai Tours and Travel](#)

**Randim Tours & Travel**

Contact Person Jon Massolo  
Tel +62 812 41537717  
Facebook Massolo Toraja

**Sulawesi Adventures**

Jl. Pongtiku No 18C  
Rantepao, Toraja Utara  
[www.sulawesiadventures.com](http://www.sulawesiadventures.com)

Tel +62 423 23709  
Email [info@sulawesiadventures.com](mailto:info@sulawesiadventures.com)

**Sulawesi Toraja Tour**

(A Division of IndoGlobal Adventure)  
Jl. Aroepala, Perum Permata Hijau Lestari Q2 No 9  
Makassar, Sulawesi Selatan  
[www.sulawesitorajatour.com](http://www.sulawesitorajatour.com) | [www.indoglobaltours.com](http://www.indoglobaltours.com)

Tel + 62 411 3662256  
Email [sulawesi@indoglobaltours.com](mailto:sulawesi@indoglobaltours.com)

Facebook IndoGlobal Adventure

**Sumalong Tour**

Jl. Ratulangi No 70  
Rantepao, Toraja Utara, Sulawesi Selatan  
Tel +62 822 37314567  
Email [loloeveready@gmail.com](mailto:loloeveready@gmail.com)

Facebook Sumalong Tour

**Toraja Muda Tour**

Jl. Poros Makale – Rantepao  
Rantepao, Toraja Utara  
Tel +62 852 55236770 | +62 813 55239856  
Email [toraja\\_otto@yahoo.com](mailto:toraja_otto@yahoo.com)

**Toraja One Stop Adventure**

Jl. Abdul Gani No 14  
Rantepao, Toraja Utara  
[www.torajaonestopadventure.com](http://www.torajaonestopadventure.com)

Tel +62 812 14587515  
Email [contact@torajaonestopadventure.com](mailto:contact@torajaonestopadventure.com)

Facebook TOSA Toraja One Stop Adventure

**Toraja Wisata**

(A Division of Prima Travelindo & Transport)  
Jl. Perintis Kemerdekaan BTP Blok A No 620A  
Biringkanaya, Makassar, Sulawesi Selatan  
[www.torajawisata.com](http://www.torajawisata.com) | [www.primatravelindo.co.id](http://www.primatravelindo.co.id)

Tel +62 411 8958444 | +62 852 99994811 | +62 821 87787877  
Email [sales.primatravelindo@gmail.com](mailto:sales.primatravelindo@gmail.com)

**Tour Toraja**

(A Division of PT Wisata Toraja Sejahtera)

***Toraja***

Jl. Nusantara No 153  
Makale, Tana Toraja, Sulawesi Selatan

***Makassar***

Jl. Asrama Haji Pondok Asri 2 Blok E1/5  
Sudiang, Makassar, Sulawesi Selatan  
[www.tourtoraja.com](http://www.tourtoraja.com)

Tel +62 852 98401595 | +62 85298401595  
Email [tourtoraja@gmail.com](mailto:tourtoraja@gmail.com) | [wisatatorajas@gmail.com](mailto:wisatatorajas@gmail.com)

Facebook Tour Toraja

**Tri Jaya Tour & Travelii**

Jl. Raya Namorambe No 129  
Medan, Sumatra Utara  
[www.trijaya-travel.com](http://www.trijaya-travel.com)

Tel +62 617 032964 | +62 617 032967  
Email [tours@trijaya-travel.com](mailto:tours@trijaya-travel.com)



*A stunning sunset in the  
highlands of Toraja*



# INFORMATION

## Public Services around the Highlands

Below is a list of facilities, important services and information for both Tana Toraja and Toraja Utara Regencies. This includes the addresses and telephone numbers for a variety of services you may require while in Toraja. Additionally, there is information about hiring a local guide, locations of two Tourist Information Centres and where to find police stations in case of an emergency.

### Tourist Information Centre

The governments of both regencies in Toraja provide Tourist Information Centres located in Rantepao and Makale respectively. The two offer information about the best cultural attractions to visit, transportation rental and the best places to eat around Toraja. Additionally, there are some private-run tourist information offices located around Rantepao with additional services such as helping to organise tours as well as where to rent cars, motorbikes and bicycles.<sup>xxv</sup>

#### **Tourist Information Centre Toraja Utara**

Jl. Ahmad Yani No 62  
Rantepao, Toraja Utara

#### *Hours of Operation*

Mondays – Fridays 8am – 4pm  
Tel +62 423 25455

#### **Tourist Information Centre Tana Toraja**

(Dinas Pariwisata Tana Toraja)  
Jl. Pongtiku No 35  
Makale, Tana Toraja

#### *Hours of Operation*

Mondays – Saturdays 8am – 1pm  
Tel +62 423 24804





## Tour Guide

Official licensed guides and freelance tour guides are available on request around Toraja. These guides speak English, various European languages (mainly French, Spanish, Dutch and German), Japanese and several other world languages, available on request. Other than for a guide provided by an agency, a guide's daily rate is usually negotiable. The standard rate for a tour guide in Toraja is between Rp 400,000 to Rp 500,000 per day. However, the price may vary depending on demand and whether or not it is tourist season. During a longer trek, be clear beforehand about who covers the guide's personal expenses and the cost of his or her return home. In most areas in Toraja, tourist information services or hotel and guesthouse staff can recommend a tour guide for you.

## Money

ATM vestibules are available in both Rantepao, Toraja Utara and Makale, Tana Toraja. Only Indonesian Rupiah (IDR) is accepted for cash payments. BRI and BNI banks are the most common, followed by Bank Mandiri, BCA and others such as Bank Sulselbar. Bank offices are located in both Makale and Rantepao. Near Rantepao's town centre, on Jl. Ahmad Yani, there are two moneychangers and three banks located near each other for convenience.<sup>xxvi</sup>

## Bank

### Bank Rakyat Indonesia (BRI) Makale

Jl. Veteran, Bombongan  
Makale, Tana Toraja  
Tel +62 423 22065

### Bank Rakyat Indonesia (BRI) Rantepao

Jl. Ahmad Yani  
Rantepao, Toraja Utara  
Tel +62 423 21106

### Bank Negara Indonesia (BNI) Rantepao

Jl. Diponegoro No 25  
Rantepao, Toraja Utara  
Tel +62 423 23416

## Money Changer

### **Haji La Tunrung AMC Rantepao**

Jl. Landorundun  
Rantepao, Toraja Utara  
Tel +62 423 21029

### **Indra Money Changer Rantepao**

Jl. Landorundun  
Rantepao, Toraja Utara  
Tel +62 423 21263

### **Toraja Permai Money Changer**

Jl. Mappanyukki  
Rantepao, Toraja Utara  
Tel +62 423 21784

## Visa

Before traveling to Toraja, visitors may require an entry visa depending on their country of origin. Please see your country's Indonesian Embassy website for more specific information. Once in Toraja, if you wish to extend your visa, you can visit the Immigration Office in Pare-Pare (Kantor Imigrasi Kelas II Pare-Pare). For further information about the office's location, see the table below.

### **Kantor Imigrasi Kelas II Pare-Pare**

<http://parepare.imigrasi.go.id>

Jl. Jendral Sudirman No 87  
Pare-Pare, Sulawesi Selatan  
Tel +62 421 21014  
Email [imigrasi\\_parepare@ymail.com](mailto:imigrasi_parepare@ymail.com)



## Police Station

In case of an emergency or if you simply want to get detailed directions to various tourist attractions, here is information for the three police stations available in Toraja.<sup>xxvii</sup>

### **Polres Tana Toraja**

Jl. Bhayangkara

Tana Toraja

Tel +62 423 22100

### **Polsek Tana Toraja**

Jl. Ke Sangalla, Tondon Mamulu

Makale, Tana Toraja

Tel +62 423 22236

### **Polsek Toraja Utara**

Jl. Budi Utomo No 8

Rantepao, Toraja Utara

Tel +62 423 21358

## Hospital

There are three operational hospitals (rumah sakit) in Toraja. Two of them are located on Jl. Pongtiku near Makale and one in the centre of Rantepao. Emergency calls are yet to be available. Be aware that the medical treatment available at the hospitals in Indonesia is not at the level of western hospitals. However, in comparison to more remote areas of Indonesia, health care establishments in Toraja are more readily available. Places such as Flores do not have hospitals available yet, only small clinics.

It is recommended to take precautions and check and update necessary vaccinations before visiting Toraja or Indonesia more generally (particularly rabies, tetanus and typhus).<sup>xxviii</sup>

### **RSUD LakiPadada Tana Toraja**

Jl. Pongtiku  
Mandetek, Tana Toraja  
Tel +62 423 22264

### **RS Fatima Makale**

Jl. Nusantara No 18  
Makale, Tana Toraja  
Tel +62 423 24058

### **RSU Elim Rantepao**

Jl. Ahmad Yani No 68  
Rantepao, Toraja Utara  
Tel +62 423 25572



## Post Office

There are post offices (kantor pos) in both Rantepao and Makale. The addresses, telephone numbers and hours of operation for both offices are listed below.

### **Kantor Pos Rantepao, Toraja Utara**

Jl. Ahmad Yani No 111  
Rantepao, Toraja Utara  
Tel +62 853 99780097

#### *Hours of Operation*

Mondays – Fridays 8am – 3pm

### **Kantor Pos Makale, Tana Toraja**

Jl. Sultan Hasanuddin, Bombongan  
Makale, Tana Toraja  
Tel +62 423 22107

#### *Hours of Operation*

Mondays – Fridays 8am – 3pm

## Local Transportation

### Taxi

Taxi Toraja is a taxi company based in Rantepao, Toraja Utara. This taxi service can be called using the numbers listed below. The taxi can usually also be found waiting for passengers in front of RS Elim Rantepao (Elim Hospital). The price of a metered taxi from Rantepao to Makale is around Rp 100,000 depending on traffic.

#### **Taxi Toraja**

Tel +62 821 88784232 | +62 813 31873250

## Angkot

This is by far the cheapest way to get around Toraja. Heading to and from Rantepao to Makale, angkot (public transport vans, usually Kijang or Innova cars) cost between Rp 4,000 to Rp 10,000, the latter being for the full distance between the two towns. These cars can be discerned by their yellow number plates and will stop when flagged down. The angkot stop just past the bridge leading into Makale, not entering downtown Makale itself, but you can hail a *pete-pete* that will trundle into town and pass the pond (*kolam*) with a large statue of local hero, *Lakipadada*. In Rantepao, you will find a number of angkot heading in the direction of Makale in front of the Primadona head office up to in front of Bank BRI on Jl. Ahmad Yani.

## Pete-Pete

Similar to angkot (public transport cars), these public vans are used by locals to get around the towns of Makale and Rantepao. *Pete-pete* also make trips out of the towns into the villages around Toraja. These affordable, albeit rather old, blue, green or white vans cost between Rp 4,000 to Rp 10,000, depending on where you want to go. This is a great way to meet locals as they make their way to the market, into town or to church.

## Sitor

Motorised three-wheel *becak* (rickshaw or *tuk tuk*) called *sitor* make for a fun way to travel around the towns of Toraja. Costing between Rp 5,000 to Rp 20,000, depending on distance and the number of things you have with you, *sitor* are a cheap alternative to renting your own motorbike or car. You will find *sitor* and their drivers along the roads of Rantepao (particularly in front of RS Elim or Elim Hospital) and if you flag one down that is passing by, the driver will be happy to stop for you and take you where you'd like to go. You will see many locals and visitors alike travelling through Toraja in these unique vehicles.

*Below:  
Motorised becak*





## Ojek

Ojek are motorcycles with drivers available to take you around Toraja. Prices are negotiable but often range between Rp 5,000 to Rp 10,000, depending on where you wish to go. For example, for trips from city centres to cultural attractions, the prices usually range between Rp 10,000 to Rp 20,000 per person. However, if you wish to go from the city of Rantepao to Lolai (the land above the clouds), it is usually around Rp 100,000 per person due to how far it is from town.

Ojek drivers are found on almost every street in Toraja, so you will not want for choices. Although there is one ojek stand in Toraja (located en route to Makale, at the intersection of Jl. Pongtiku, Jl. Merdeka and Jl. Buisun), ojek drivers can also be found waiting by the roads leading towards various cultural attractions. The drivers will also often offer rides, calling out “Ojek?” to people walking by. If you have any difficulty discerning between regular motorbike drivers and ojek, head to the nearest TIC (Tourist Information Centre) where the staff are happy to help you hire an ojek.

## Motorcycle or Moped, Car and Motor Trail Rental

### Motorcycle or Moped

You will find many places to rent a motorcycle or car around Toraja. However, some places with guaranteed information about these rentals include the Tourist Information Centres (TICs) of Rantepao and Makale, your hotel or guesthouse staff and other Tourist Information Centres located on Jl. Poros Makale-Rantepao. In Rantepao, along Jl. Mangadil (one of the streets surrounding Lapangan Bakti), there are some motorcycle rentals available. Daily rentals are usually Rp 100,000 per day, and you can rent helmets right from the establishment as well. Please always keep in mind the risks that come with driving a motorcycle or moped, particularly if you have not had prior experience. Additionally, please always make sure to have your international driver’s license with you so as to avoid any potential problems.



## Car

There are many places to rent cars in the town of Rantepao. Usually, the staff of the hotel or guesthouse you are staying in will have recommendations for cars and drivers. Keep in mind that prices may vary, depending on the make of the car as well as the season. However, the standard rate for an Innova car including a driver is usually around Rp 450,000 per day.

## Motor Trail

Motor trails are still difficult to find in Toraja, as they are expensive and usually privately owned. However, one company based in Rantepao has several motor trails ready and available for rent. For further information, see the table below.

Additionally, you can ask your guide or hotel staff if they happen to know someone who is willing to rent out their motor trails or dirt bikes.

### Go Rental Toraja

Jl. A Mappanyuki No 95

Rantepao, Toraja Utara

Tel +62 812 43201008 | +62 821 88945775

Facebook Go Rental Toraja





*Rice planting season*



*photo caption*



## SIGHTS AND ACTIVITIES

Having completed the journey from Makassar to Toraja, it is time to get out and explore the magnificent sights and enjoy the vibrant culture of this unique region. Both Toraja Utara and Tana Toraja have so much to offer in terms of cultural attractions, rituals and stunning mountainous landscapes. Information about some of the best cultural attractions in Toraja is listed below, be it the singular burial sites or traditional *Tongkonan* villages. Each site is given a little background including its history, the Torajan customs they are rooted in, as well as some explanations regarding what to expect in each destination. The attractions are all listed alphabetically.

### Cultural Attractions

#### **Buntu Pune (Traditional *Tongkonan* Complex)**

Three kilometres south of Rantepao lies a complex of magnificent traditional *Tongkonan* called Buntu Pune, complete with five lumbung (granaries) and an open ceremonial ground (*Rante karassik*). These striking buildings date back to the nineteenth century and are known to have been built by Siambe' Pong Maramba', a nobleman who was head of the district in the 1880s, under Dutch colonial rule. When it was discovered that Pong Maramba' was planning a rebellion against the Dutch, the leader was exiled to Maluku (the Moluccas), but his descendants continued to live in the area and even became important coffee growers in the region. When he died, his body was taken back to Toraja and buried in a cliff not far from Buntu Pune.

In the cliffs behind the *Tongkonan* and lumbung, you will find the graves of Pong Maramba's family. This burial site also offers some of the best views of Buntu Pune. To get to this site, turn onto Jl. Ke'te' Kesu' at the three-way intersection marked by the *Tedong bonga* statue and follow the road until you will see a sign for Buntu Pune on the right-hand side of the road. After exploring the *Tongkonan*, *Patane* and view of Toraja Utara from the top of the cliff, continue on your way down Jl. Ke'te' Kesu' until you reach the famed traditional *Tongkonan* complex of Ke'te' Kesu'.<sup>xxix</sup>

**Buntu Pune**

Jl. Ke'te' Kesu', Ba'tan Tondok  
Kesu', Toraja Utara  
Entrance Fee Free

**Galugu Dua (Traditional *Tongkonan*, Tenun)**

Galugu Dua is a family settlement located in Sa'dan Sangkombong, in the Sa'dan sub-district of Toraja Utara. This *Tongkonan* complex contains what is considered to be the oldest *Tongkonan* in Sa'dan, originally built around 1189 by two sons from the Galugu family. This *Tongkonan* was a *Tongkonan Layuk*, meaning that it functioned as a centre of government, religion and culture. The village that built up around the *Tongkonan* was subsequently named Galugu Dua (meaning two Galugus), in honour of the sons.

The village consists of *Tongkonan* with their original bamboo roofs covered in lush green plants. Like the village of Sa'dan To'Barana', Galugu Dua has a group of local tenun cloth weavers whose products are available for purchase as souvenirs. Spend your time wandering around the *Tongkonan* and chatting with the local weavers as they work. They are happy to answer your questions about the process of weaving ikat and other types of Torajan tenun.<sup>xxx</sup>

**Galugu Dua**

Desa Galugu Dua, Sangkombong, Sa'dan Malimbong  
Sa'dan, Toraja Utara  
Entrance Fee Rp 30,000

**Ke'te' Kesu' (Traditional *Tongkonan* Village)**

Ke'te' Kesu' is a traditional village in the Kesu' sub-district of Toraja Utara that preserves the ancient traditions and culture of Toraja. The village is located to the south of Rantepao.

Ke'te' Kesu' is one of the region's oldest and most-visited traditional villages. The first things you will see are the impressive rows of rice barns (*lumbung*) and great *Tongkonan*, proudly showing off the buffalo horns of past sacrifices. On the path towards the cliff burial site behind the *Tongkonan*, residents of the village sell handicrafts, from bags and jewellery to wooden handicrafts such



as traditional knives and decorative mini Tau Tau. At the end of the path, you will see a large cement tomb that belonged to a charismatic politician, church behind the *Tongkonan*, residents of the village sell handicrafts, from bags and jewellery to wooden handicrafts such as traditional knives and decorative mini Tau Tau. At the end of the path, you will see a large cement tomb that belonged to a charismatic politician, church leader and leader of the *Tongkonan* who died in 1986, FK Sarungallo, as well as other mausoleums (*Patane*) belonging to other family members.

*Above:  
Famous rows of Tongkonan and lumbung, Ke'te' Kesu*

Beyond the *Patane* and their life-sized Tau Tau, climb the stairs to where hanging graves and burial cliffs can be seen with their ancient carved coffins and bones. If you walk up to the peak of the stairway, you will end up in a cave tomb where there usually is a guide with a lamp waiting for guests.

In Toraja's colonial past, this *Tongkonan* village was located on top of a mountain in Buntu Kesu', in the village of Tonga. The location where the *Tongkonan* and lumbung were situated was called Pamulungan, as was the cliff burial site nearby. However, an agreement was made in 1922 between the residents of this *Tongkonan* complex, under the leadership of Pong Panimba, and the Dutch colonists that to improve communication the village needed to be moved closer to the main road. Pong Panimba was the second district head of Kesu' (Parengnge' Kesu') who succeeded Pong Maramba'. After the move, the village became the

centre of the Dutch government at the time. The area around the *Tongkonan* and lumbung was then given the name “Ke’te”, taken from the name of the rice fields directly in front of the village. The name derives from the Torajan word “dika’ta” which means “to cut with a sickle.” “Kesu” refers to the district of Kesu’ where the *Tongkonan* were moved to. The burial site complete with *erong* (coffins) at the new site kept the name Pamulungan.

The kingdom in Kesu’ ended with the death of Puang (King) Tandi Lolo’ who died in the 1960s. However, the descendants of kings and nobility still live in the region today. Historical objects of the Kesu’ kingdom are preserved in a *Tongkonan* which today is used as a museum at the far right of the complex. The village of Ke’te’ Kesu’ became a tourist attraction in the 1970s due to an agreement between the government and the villagers which stipulated that the *Tongkonan* were to be preserved and used as tourist attractions, meaning that the original owners would have to live elsewhere. As a result, this region gets a lot of help from the government, either local or provincial, or directly from the Ministry of Tourism. <sup>xxxix</sup>

### Ke’te’ Kesu’

Jl. Ke’te’ Kesu’, Pantanakan Lolo  
Kesu’, Toraja Utara  
Entrance Fee Rp 30,000



Above:  
*Kolam Makale is one of the first sites you see when entering Makale*

### Kolam Makale (Statue and Pond)

Kolam Makale refers to the statue of a local hero named Lakipadada situated within a pool of water located in the heart of Makale. This pond and its resident statue were built and officially opened by Vice President H. Muhammad Jusuf Kalla on October 28, 2006. In addition to being a monument to the ancestral history and victories of the people of Tana Toraja, benches are located at strategic locations around the pond in addition to a footpath that is often used as a place for a leisurely stroll or jog. There are also spaces nearby where fitness activities are held by schools in the morning. <sup>xxxix</sup>

### Kolam Makale

Between Jl. Merdeka, Jl. Jenderal Sudirman and Jl. Veteran  
Makale, Tana Toraja  
Entrance Fee Free



## Papa' Batu Tumakke (Stone Roof *Tongkonan*)

Papa' Batu is the name of the *Tongkonan* located in Lembang Tumakke in the Rembon sub-district of Tana Toraja. The house was founded around seven hundred years ago by a man named Butu Batu. What differentiates it from other *Tongkonan* houses is that its roof is made of andesite and padas stones, lending it a unique and majestic appearance. Stone in Indonesian is batu. Appropriately, this is the only known *Tongkonan* remaining with a roof of stone. Due to high building costs for materials and construction, only the most affluent people could have built this one-of-a-kind home.

Papa' Batu's unusual roof is made of square-shaped pieces of stone with two holes cut on top, on the left and right, which are used for tying the tiles onto the frame of the roof using tough rattan. The top of the roof, where the stones laid on the right and left of the roof meet, is covered with bamboo to prevent rain falling into the building.

The people who built this roof did not have access to modern measuring tools such as a ruler. Instead, they used an adult hand to calculate the average width of each stone, equivalent to 40 to 50 centimetres, a length of 30 to 60 centimetres and a thickness of five to seven centimetres. Each piece of stone allegedly weighs ten kilograms, and with the total number of stones on the roof amounting to about 1000 pieces, the total weight of the roof is a whopping ten tons.

Like other *Tongkonan* houses, the body of Papa' Batu Tumakke is built of wood and carved with various traditional patterns in accordance to *Aluk Todolo*. These patterns include motifs of the sun, buffaloes and other geometric shapes. For further explanation of Torajan carving patterns and motifs, see the section labelled Carving under the heading Local Products.

The Papa' Batu *Tongkonan* is considered sacred by the people of the region. No one can enter its doors without permission, other than the founder's descendants. Guests or visitors must first knock on the door of the *Tongkonan* three times before entering. However, another interesting aspect to this process is that you must knock three times on the doorframe with your head, in-

*Below:*  
One of a kind *Tongkonan* with a stone roof, Papa' Batu



stead of with your hands. Local legend claims that if you do not knock thrice with your head, you will experience an accident or fall sick on their way home.

Recently, however, this *Tongkonan* has been closed to visitors wanting to enter the house. Papa' Batu Tumakke has undergone a few renovations over the years to keep it safe and standing. The house is no longer a home, but it is a historical object for the descendants of the original owner to maintain and a marvel of human ingenuity to guests.

In addition to the *Tongkonan*, there are craftsmen located nearby who carve traditional Torajan motifs and patterns onto buffalo bones available to bring home as souvenirs.<sup>xxxiii</sup>

**Papa' Batu Tumakke**

Desa Banga'

Rembon, Tana Toraja

Entrance Fee Rp 20,000

**Pasar Bolu (Livestock Market)**

Just north of the town of Rantepao in Toraja Utara, a traditional livestock market called Bolu draws crowds from all over Toraja every Tuesday and Saturday. The regular market, or pasar, located a five-minute walk away sells daily supplies such as fruit, vegetables and fish in addition to Torajan coffee, regional spices, local chillies (katokkon and lada barra') and snacks. Meanwhile, Pasar Bolu is dominated by hundreds of buffaloes and large pigs up for sale. People from all over Toraja come to bring their livestock to sell or purchase some for a ceremony.

Buffaloes (*tedong* in Basa Toraja) are the main attraction due to their significance in many Torajan customs. The prices for these buffaloes range from the lowest prices, meaning several hundred-thousand rupiah, to upwards of Rp 10,000,000. Sometimes the price may be even more for the prized *Tedong saleko* and *Tedong bonga* (types of albino buffaloes). *Tedong saleko* are the most expensive albino buffaloes and are signified by their colouring. They have a base of white (or light pink) colour with black spots, ivory-coloured horns and white or light blue eyes. *Tedong bonga*, on the other hand, have a base of black with white or light pink

Below:  
A man and his beloved  
water buffalo







spots. The pricing, based on an evaluation of each buffalo, is particular as a stray spot or mark on the buffalo may significantly bring down the price of the buffalo.

Large pigs are also sold at Pasar Bolu in addition to buffaloes.



Day-old piglets to grown boars and sows are caged in bamboo pens across the road from the buffalo field. Their squeals and grunts can be heard as you make your way towards their section in the market. In a third part of the market, pigs lay neatly arranged in rows, trussed up with flanks heaving, ready to be tied to the back of their new owner's motorcycle.<sup>xxxiv</sup>

*Above:*

*Torajan man sells his albino buffalo at Pasar Bolu*

### **Pasar Bolu**

Jl. Poros Rantepao – Palopo, Tallunglipu Matalo

Tallunglipu, Toraja Utara

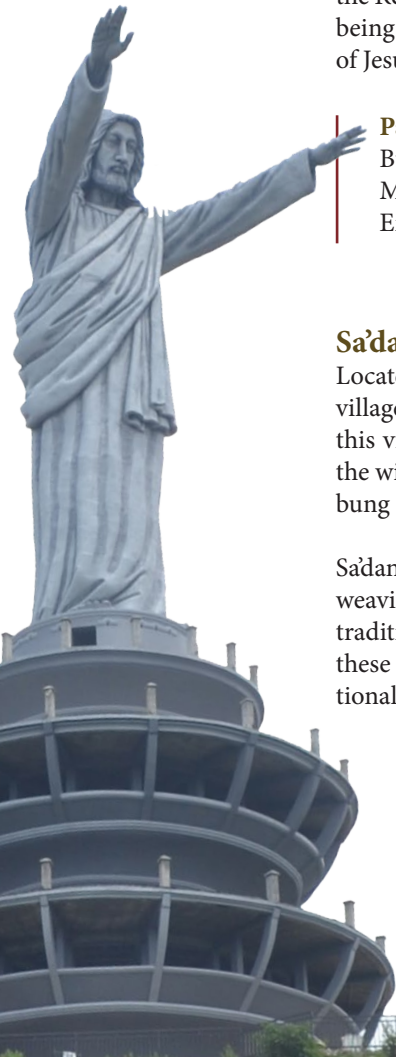
Entrance Fee Rp 30,000



## Patung Yesus Buntu Burake

The villages of Lea and Limbong as well as the hamlet Buntu Burake surround the karst hill also named Buntu Burake. The word “burake” means “fallen fruit seeds” while “buntu” means “hill.” Located on top of Buntu Burake is a large statue of Jesus overlooking the city of Makale, Tana Toraja. After a short four-kilometre drive from Makale along winding mountain roads, park your vehicle and walk up the cement steps past souvenir kiosks to get a beautiful view of Makale and its surrounding landscapes. This statue is 40 metres high (131 feet) and at its base, offers a rest area and walkway where visitors can enjoy the breeze and sweeping views of Toraja. This statue strives to rival the Christ the Redeemer statue in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. However, instead of being the tallest statue of Christ in the world, it is, in fact, a statue of Jesus located at the highest elevation.<sup>xxxv</sup>

Below:  
This statue overlooks the town of Makale



### Patung Yesus Buntu Burake

Bukit Buntu Burake, Buntu Burake  
Makale, Tana Toraja  
Entrance Fee Small Donation

## Sa'dan To'barana' (*Tongkonan* and *Ikat Weaving*)

Located 16 kilometres north of Rantepao, Sa'dan To'barana' is a village in the Sa'dan sub-district of Malimbong. On the way to this village, you will encounter enchanting scenery surrounding the winding Sa'dan River. This region boasts *Tongkonan* and *lumbung* originally owned by the nobleman Langi' Para'pak.

Sa'dan To'Barana' today is a weaving village well known for its weaving handicrafts or *tenun*. The craftswomen and men still use traditional tools made from wood and bamboo to weave and tie these colourful cloths. In this village, weaving and tying traditional textiles is an activity passed down for generations. Even the



string or thread used in the fabric is created from natural materials such as bark or cotton and is hand-spun into yarn. The yarn is dyed with natural ingredients, including a mixture of betel nuts and ginger roots to produce a red colour, bilante leaves or mud to produce a black colour, and tarun leaves or indigo to produce a blue colour. White is one of the fundamental colours used in tenun and is generated from cotton flowers.

*Above:  
Tenun ikat*

When walking through Sa'dan, you will find shops at the back of the *Tongkonan* that sell various tenun, but only some are hand-made. You may also see women tying an ikat cloth with a variety of motifs in front of the *Tongkonan* who are happy to tell you about the different cloths and patterns as well as what occasions the cloths are worn. They may even let you sit at their looms to take a picture to bring home!

For more information about specific patterns used in these textiles as well as the differences in the types of cloth created in Toraja, see Tenun under the heading Local Products.

### **Sa'dan To'barana'**

Sa'dan To'barana', Sa'dan Malimbong

Sa'dan, Toraja Utara

Entrance Fee Rp 30,000



### Salib Bukit Singki'

Built and completed in time for the 2016 iteration of Lovely December in Toraja (an event that occurs annually), the large cross facing the city of Rantepao proclaims the name “Toraja Utara” underneath it. To get up to the cross with its panoramic views of Rantepao, climb the cement stairs leading all the way up. Once atop the hill, there is a building from where you can shade yourself from the Torajan sun while still enjoying beautiful views of the surrounding region out of the glass windows.<sup>xxxvi</sup>

#### Salib Bukit Singki'

Bukit Singki', Mentitrotiku

Rantepao, Toraja Utara

Entrance Fee Small Donation

### Tongkonan Karuaya

The *Tongkonan* Karuaya lower complex is located in the village of Tumbang Datu and is made up of three *Tongkonan* and nine lumbung (rice granaries). Historically, this *Tongkonan* complex was considered part of the cultural village of Tumbang Datu Bebo' and Karuaya was part of the southern complex. Today, the main *Tongkonan* is named *Tongkonan* Sura' and a plaque with a list of the names of family members belonging to this *Tongkonan* is hung outside for visitors to read. In addition to the *Tongkonan* and lumbung, there is also a wide grassy field (*rante*) used during a *Rambu Solo'*. Legend has it that during the time before the arrival of the Dutch, the village of Rangngi was under attack from a rival village. However, the people of Rangngi were victorious due to their magical abilities and eight prisoners were selected, executed and their bodies buried by the *Tongkonan*. The skeletons and skulls of these eight people also have myths surrounding them that are still told in the village today.<sup>xxxvii</sup>

#### Tongkonan Karuaya

Tumbang Datu, Bebo'

Sangalla' Utara, Tana Toraja

Entrance Fee Free



## Yayasan Ne'Gandeng (*Tongkonan* Museum)

This museum is made up of a vast complex of *Tongkonan*, *Tongkonan*-style buildings and *lumpang* that all surround a *rante* (wide grassy field) and several *simbuang* stones. In addition to housing several traditional instruments and items that are integral to Torajan culture, visitors are able to stay over in one of the *Tongkonan*. Large rice fields surround the museum, making the drive towards the complex as enjoyable as touring the museum itself.

*Below:*

*The Tongkonan surround Batu Simbuang (megalithic stones) at Ne' Gandeng Museum*

### Yayasan Ne'Gandeng

Jl. Museum Ne'Gandeng No 1, Lembang Malakiri

Balusu, Toraja Utara

Entrance Fee Rp 30,000





*Explore the monolithic  
stones, boulder tombs,  
and baby graves in Bori  
Kalimbuang*



## Graves in Caves, Cliffs and Trees

Unlike in other regions of Indonesia, Torajans have unique burial customs that include the interment of family and friends in cliffs, caves and trees. See below for further explanations of burial sites around Toraja open to visitors.

### **Bori' Kalimbuang** **(Burial Site, Megalithic Stone Complex)**

Bori' Kalimbuang, also known as Kompleks Megalit Kalimbuang Bori', is a traditional burial site located in the village of Bori' in the Sesean sub-district of Toraja Utara. The descendants of a nobleman named Ne'Ramba' first established this burial site in 1718. The central area of this cemetery is called rante, a vast field that also serves as a venue for funerals.

Since the 1980s, many tourists have visited this area. Most tourists are attracted by the numerous large menhirs (monolithic standing stones, called simbuang by Torajan people) that stand around the rante. Simbuang stones are not used by just anyone in Torajan society, only those of the royal line and those who can afford to sacrifice twenty-four buffaloes to celebrate a family member's death. During a funeral ceremony (*Rambu Solo'*), a simbuang serves as a place to tie buffaloes to before they are sacrificed and is another signifier of a family's wealth and social status.

In addition to a megalithic stone complex, this location also holds several types of graves such as stone tombs (*liang batu*), mausoleums (*Patane*) and baby graves (*Passilliran*). In addition to the cultural remnants of ancient Torajan traditions found at this site, Bori' is also surrounded by abundant rice fields and verdant vegetation.

#### **Bori' Kalimbuang**

Desa Bori'

Sesean, Toraja Utara

Entrance Fee Rp 30,000



## Kambira (Baby Graves)

Kambira is located in the Sangalla' region of Tana Toraja and is around nine kilometres to the east of Makale. In the past, trees in Kambira were used as living graves for babies who died, named *Passilliran*. According to the ancestral Torajan belief system of *Aluk Todolo*, if a baby who has not gotten its first teeth has died, it is considered to still be pure and therefore cannot be buried in the ground or interred in a cliff. Instead, these babies must be placed in trees. During the ritual of entombing a baby in a tree (Mas-silli'), a pig owned by the baby's parents is sacrificed and then the meat is cooked inside bamboo (dipiong). The meat cannot be seasoned with salt, it cannot be brought to the parents' house and the baby's entire family must eat the meat.

The trees used for this type of burial included tarra', sipate and lamba' trees chosen due to the white sap they emit. According to Torajan ancestors who practised this type of burial, the white sap represented a mother's milk. The babies were placed upright within the tree and then closed in with natural products such as bark and betel nut. Ancient Torajans also believed that the baby's soul could reach heaven quicker, only if the steps listed above were followed. Today, babies are no longer buried within living trees in Toraja, except in a few specific villages whose villagers still follow *Alukta*. Baby graves like Kambira have become cultural sites for visitors to see the remnants of ancient *Aluk Todolo* customs in person.<sup>xxxviii</sup>

### Kambira

Tongko Sarapung

Sangalla', Tana Toraja

Entrance Fee Rp 20,000





## Landan Kote, Lion Tondok Iring (Baby Graves)

Lion Tondok Iring is another burial site in Sangalla' where babies used to be interred in trees after their death. The story of this site is very similar to Kambira. The same types of trees (tarra' and sipate) were chosen as a final resting place for babies who had not yet gotten their first teeth, due to the great amount of white sap in the trees, which symbolised breast milk. Compared to Kambira, there were only ten babies buried in the trees in Lion Tondok Iring.

### Landan Kote, Lion Tondok Iring

Lion Tondok Iring

Makale Utara, Tana Toraja

Entrance Fee Small Donation



## Lemo (Cliff Burial Site)

Located about seven kilometres from both Makale and Rantepao, one of the main attractions in Toraja are the burial chambers of Lemo, in the area of Lembang Buntang. Lemo opened to tourists interested in Torajan culture in the 1980s. It is a burial site comprised of a commanding karst cliff that blends beautifully with the surrounding vegetation and rice fields.

The name “Lemo” is derived from the fruit limo or limau, found in this area. It is said that the name, which means a type of orange, refers to the resemblance of the large, circular cliff to an orange, with the burial chambers resembling the seeds hidden within the fruit.

*Above:  
Baby Graves in a living  
tree*



*Above:  
Tau Tau in Lemo are  
as striking as the burial  
chambers they protect*

The burial site is estimated to date back to the sixteenth century, specially made for the families of past leaders and noblemen living in the surrounding Torajan communities. The Tau Tau in Lemo are different from the life-like statues you will see in places like Londa. These Tau Tau are less realistic, but no less striking, wrapped in bright orange or yellow cloths and are believed to be guarding the people interred in the cliff behind them. Each square carved out of the cliff and closed with a carved wooden door is the entrance of a tomb, each belonging to one family. Each chamber takes months to carve out, therefore making this process very expensive. This fact denotes the wealth of the family that was and is able to afford to place their deceased family member in this grave.

Arriving at the site, you will see a large parking space and a row of souvenir shops selling local merchandise such as necklaces, T-shirts and local tenun. There are also

several Tau Tau craftsmen who have sold these figurines at this site for generations. These shops sell vibrantly clothed Tau Tau in myriad sizes with some stores even offering special-order Tau Tau in any shape or size. The prices for a Tau Tau starts from around Rp 30,000 for smaller sizes to about Rp 3,000,000 for the life-sized figures.

### **Lemo**

Jl. Poros Makale–Rantepao  
Makale Utara, Tana Toraja  
Entrance Fee Rp 20,000



## Lo'ko' Mata (Boulder Burial Site)

Lo'ko' Mata is a cliff tomb located in the village of Pangden, in the sub-district of Sesean, about 30 minutes up the hills of Batutumonga. This burial site is a natural phenomenon: an enormous and ancient boulder with several burial chamber openings carved into its face. There are more than twenty burial chambers carved out of the rock, with one tomb used to hold the bodies of several generations of one family. Simple bamboo ladders are used to place the coffins and bodies within these chambers and the higher the burial chamber, the higher the status of the family that owns it.

There are a few stories behind the name Lo'ko' Mata, with some saying it has the meaning of “human head” or “eye holes.” For the locals in the area, the appearance of the massive rock with chambers dotted across it closely resembles a human head with dozens of eyes. The sheer size of the mass burial site itself, its location among terraced rice paddies and *Tongkonan* complexes, as well as the cool, windy weather of this area of Sesean makes this a frequently visited site by tourists. Visitors are allowed as go as close as they like to the tombs, although picking up or moving any objects you see on the ground or around the chamber is considered disrespectful. It is also important to note that items that may look like trash, such as cigarette packs, food and old flowers, are in fact offerings to the dead.

Once you have had your fill of marvelling at the base of this imposing boulder, walk along the river away from the road and take the stairs leading up to an open area. From this vantage point, you can get a closer look at the tombs at the top of the boulder as well as the nearby rice fields and *Patane* (mausoleums). If you happen to visit Lo'ko' Mata in the morning, the giant rock may be wrapped in fog, lending an even more serene and enchanting atmosphere to this burial site. A visit closer to mid-day or in the late afternoon allows visitors an unmarred view of the surrounding locale with its terraced rice fields dotted with boulders of various shapes and sizes.

*Below:  
The burial chambers in  
Lo'ko' Mata are still used  
by families today*





Above:  
 One of the first sights  
 you see in Londa are the  
 suspended coffins and  
 Tau Tau on the cliff face

On the drive down from Lo'ko' Mata, keep an eye out for other, albeit smaller, boulders on the left- and right-hand sides of the road that may also serve as tombs for generations of local families.

xxxix

### Lo'ko' Mata

Jl. Poros, To'Nangka

Sesean, Toraja Utara

Entrance Fee Rp 30,000

## Londa (Cave and Cliff Burial Site)

Londa, the name of the cave tombs located in Lembang Tadongkon, Kesu' sub-district, also encompasses an area of vast rice fields, caves and majestic cliffs in the Toraja Utara Regency. Historically, the caves were used as a residential area while the karst cliffs

were used as a burial site (liang) by Torajans with the surname Tolengke'. Over time, the cave was also used as a graveyard, by putting bodies in a wooden coffin named *erong*, which were then suspended on wooden posts in front of the caves in order not to be eaten by wild animals.

This area was opened as a tourist attraction in 1972, with the caves as the main attraction, which contain numerous skulls, bones and coffins. Once at the entrance of the site, local guides carrying gaslights will take you down to the caves and elucidate the history of the location. The price for a gaslight is Rp 50,000, and the fee for a guide is negotiable.

From the entrance of the site, you will get a panorama of a rice field at the foot of a large cliff face dotted with graves, coffins and massive hanging vines. Approaching the cliff by walking down the stone steps, you will begin to see skulls, bones, hanging coffins and large Tau Tau with more detail. In front of the cave, the large and life-like Tau Tau greet you as they guard the caves, dressed in fine clothing and some even wearing glasses. Continue following the path leading into the cave down to the right. Within the cave,



the eerie sight of skulls and bones placed in various nooks and crannies is balanced with the beauty of the natural cave walls. As you continue into the cave, you will not only see bones, but also coffins in varying stages of disintegration and towards the back of this cave, your guide will lead you to two skulls placed side by side on the ground. You will undoubtedly be told the story of a couple in love who wanted to get married but didn't receive the blessing of their families because they were first cousins. As a result, the two lovers committed suicide, as they believed they could at least be together in the afterlife. After their death, their families agreed to place them side-by-side in the cave. Visitors often refer to this story as the Torajan version of Romeo and Juliet.

You are then given the option to crawl through a tunnel to the next cave, about 25 metres away, or walk out and around to the entrance of the second cave to the left of the cliff face. In this smaller cave, there are more skulls and bones placed in the many crevices of the cave. After you've explored both caves, there is a pathway leading you in a circle, away from the cliff, where there is a viewpoint with an impressive sight of the entire cliff, the rice field and the suspended coffins at the front of the bluff. This will also lead you past some souvenir shops, where you can purchase miniature *Tongkonan*, bags, shirts and more to have as mementoes.

**Londa**

Londa, Desa Sendan Uai  
Sanggalangi, Toraja Utara  
Entrance Fee Rp 30,000



### **Sirope' (Cliff Burial Site)**

Sirope' is located in Makale Utara (North Makale), about one kilometre from the main road. This limestone cliff burial site houses *erong* (coffins) and some Tau Tau statues. This grave belongs to a high-class family in the region of Lion and Tondok Iring. There is a trail up to the top of the grave that offers a beautiful view of the surrounding landscape.

The history of this site goes back to the creation of the village Lion Tondok Iring. As the legend goes, this area was first visited by Puang Batan di Lomben, followed by the arrival of Puang Tarangenge who built a *Tongkonan* at the top of the mountain Kambio Langi'. The people in this region used to bury deceased family members in the ground until realising that this affected plants and animals in the surrounding vicinity. When searching for a reason for why the land was negatively affecting plants and animals around these cemeteries were dying, people came to the conclusion that the earth was angry and therefore the deceased could no longer be buried in the ground. As a result, these villagers spread out in search of caves and cliffs to inter the deceased. They met again in Sirope', which got its name from this meeting which in Basa Toraja is "sirompa" or the meeting of several villages. From this point forward, these villagers began to place family members in cave and cliff graves such as Sirope'.<sup>2,x1</sup>

#### **Sirope'**

Lion Tondok Iring

Makale Utara, Tana Toraja

Entrance Fee Rp 20,000

## Suaya (Cliff Burial Site)

The cliff cemetery of Suaya is located around nine kilometres to the east of Makale in the sub-district of Sangalla', boasting several burial chambers and Tau Tau. In addition to the burial chambers, visitors will also find several *Patane*, each brick mausoleum housing several generations of a local family. This cliff burial site was built for Puang 'Tamboro Langi' and his descendants and therefore only descendants of Sangalla' royal bloodline are allowed to be interred here. Situated near the stairs at Suaya is a stone that, according to local lore, cannot be moved or touched. If a person were to touch the stone, it is claimed that the person will suddenly faint (known as *kasalla*).<sup>xli</sup>

### Suaya

Lembang Bulian Massabu

Sangalla', Tana Toraja

Entrance Fee      Rp 20,000

*Below:  
Suaya cliff face*





*Above:  
Magnificent sight of  
Tampang Allo*

## Tampang Allo (Cave Burial Site)

Tampang Allo is a burial site with suspended coffins and graves carved into a cliff face as well as a natural cave that houses further coffins in Sangalla', Tana Toraja, about 30 minutes east of Makale. Once inside the cave, a cool and otherworldly atmosphere will leave you curious to go deeper into the cave. The cave consists of *erong* (coffins), several Tau Tau and numerous skulls and skeletons scattered and piled around the area. The opening of the cave is rather hidden, but signposts have been put up to make it easier for visitors to navigate. You will be directed down a road past rice fields until you reach a sign for the cave on the right-hand side of the road. Then cross a narrow river on a small bamboo bridge to reach the entrance to this cave burial site.

A well-known story recounted by locals in the area is that one of the kings of Sangalla' named Puang Manturino and his family are buried in Tampang Allo. As the legend goes, Puang Manturino himself and his wife, Puang Rangga Bulaan, chose Tampang Allo as the place where they wanted to be interred after death. When Puang Rangga Bulaan died, her body was placed in the cave in Tampang Allo. However, when Puang Manturino died, his body was buried in a different area called Losso'. One day, the body of Puang Manturino disappeared and was later allegedly found within the cave of Tampang Allo. This story, as well as the natural beauty of the area and the cave itself, is sure to excite the interest of many cultural travellers from around Indonesia and the world.

xliii

### Tampang Allo

Tampang Allo, Kaero

Sangalla', Tana Toraja

Entrance Fee      Rp 20,000





*A baby grave covered in bark, that has become a part of the living tree (Bori Kalimbuang)*



*Enjoy a quiet moment  
sitting by the natural  
pool in Tilanga*



## NATURAL ATTRACTIONS

### **Air Terjun Sarambu Assing (Waterfall)**

This waterfall is located close to the village of Lembang Patongkoan, in the district of Bittuang, Tana Toraja, roughly 40 kilometres from the city of Makale. This site not only boasts a waterfall, but also a green pine forest and cool, refreshing mountain air for a nice rest after a long drive through Toraja. The waterfall (sarambu) plummets 70 metres (230 feet) down a stone slope into a cold and clear pool at its base. Large boulders and pine trees surround the water. The drive to Bittuang will take around one and a half to two hours and then it is another three-kilometre walk from the parking area down to the waterfall. To reach the actual base of the waterfall, you will need to cross a shallow river, so make sure to wear shoes you don't mind getting wet. Once at the waterfall, you can take a refreshing swim in the cold pool or slide down the waterfall into the water. Sarambu Assing gets busy on weekends, so it's recommended that you visit during a weekday. Although it is a rather long journey to this beautiful waterfall, being able to cool down by basking in the mist of the waterfall is worth the trek.<sup>xliii</sup>

#### **Air Terjun Sarambu Assing**

Lembang Patongloan

Bittuang, Tana Toraja

Entrance Fee      Free



## Agrowisata Pango-Pango (Outdoor activities, Coffee plantation)

Pango-Pango refers to the tallest mountains in south Makale that hold historical significance due to their use during Dutch occupation and when the Japanese attacked the archipelago of Indonesia in 1942. The Dutch built settlements and homes in Pango-Pango when they came to Toraja in the early 1900s, due to its cold weather and the area's natural beauty. Torajans also used Pango-Pango as a place to hide out from the Japanese in the 1940s. However, this did not work out in favour of the Torajans as the Japanese were also interested in this region and built hideouts for fellow Japanese people in these mountains.<sup>xliv</sup>

Today, located around 30 minutes from the town of Makale, Agrowisata Pango-Pango offers various activities and sights for guests to enjoy. Wander around the coffee plantation and pine forest, enjoy viewpoints of Makale and even take a turn in a flying fox in Pango-Pango. Alternatively, sit in a café or local restaurant and sip coffee while the sounds of birds and the pine forest drift around you. For more information about the flying fox, see Outdoor Activities.

*Photo caption:  
Lorem Ipsum Dolor Sit  
Amet*

### Agrowisata Pango-Pango

Pango-Pango

Makale Selatan, Tana Toraja

Entrance Fee      Rp 20,000

## Gunung Kandora (Mount Kandora)

Terraced rice fields and *Tongkonan* surround this striking and imposing mountain found in the sub-district of Mengkendek, Tana Toraja. At 1130 metres above sea level (3707 feet), this karst mountain, called Buntu Kandora in Basa Toraja, is popular among hiking, climbing and nature enthusiasts alike. This region also has a rich mythological history connected to the origin of Toraja. For people in Tana Toraja, Kandora represents the location where Tamboro Langi' first came to Toraja and helped develop democratic structures for people to utilise in the governance of their villages. The people in the Mengkendek region have a legend that claims that Lakipadada, a local hero who is believed to have also helped with the development of a more democratic society in the region, came from a faraway land to arrive in Kandora. These historical figures have been mythologised and their stories are still told in the present day.

### Gunung Kandora

Gunung Kandora  
Mengkendek, Tana Toraja  
Entrance Fee      Free

## Gunung Sesean (Mount Sesean)

Gunung Sesean (Mount Sesean) is located in the village of Sesean, Toraja Utara. Due to its elevation (around 2100 metres or 6890 feet above sea level), it offers stunning 360-degree views of Toraja. Also due to its high elevation, it can get quite windy so long sleeves are recommended when hiking this mountain. There are twelve viewpoints (pos) along the way up to the peak of the mountain. The majority of the way up the mountain is a narrow dirt path that gets quite slippery and muddy after rain, so it is also suggested that you wear sturdy boots that you don't mind getting dirty. Due to its popularity among local and international visitors, it is best to visit during a weekday, especially if you wish to camp at the top. Make sure to bring any non-organic trash with you down the mountain to dispose of at the trash receptacles offered at the foot of the mountain.

### Gunung Sesean

Sesean, Sesean Suloaara'  
Toraja Utara  
Entrance Fee      Rp 30,000



## Kawasan Wisata Alam Ollon (Rolling Hills, Camping)



Ollon, a collection of rolling hills located in Buakayu in the Bonggakaradeng sub-district of Tana Toraja, is located around 40 kilometres from the centre of Makale. These hills surround a green, winding river hugged by white sand beaches. A sweeping view of the valley and the river is provided from the top of the hills, in addition to scenic places to camp for the night. It is recommended that

you visit during the dry season, between May and September, to avoid camping in the rain.

*Above:  
The beauty of Ollon  
Valley*

Although it is quite cool in the morning and evenings, the valley gets quite hot during the day due to its relatively low elevation. Therefore, it is suggested that you arrive late in the afternoon, camp overnight and stay long enough to watch the sunrise the next morning before continuing your exploration of Toraja. There are also a lot of horses found in this region, so you are able to ride around these green hills atop a horse if you so wish. For an unbeatable view of vast, green hills surrounding an S-shaped river, as well as a chance to enjoy a night under the stars, make sure to visit the hills of Ollon.<sup>xlv</sup>

### Kawasan Wisata Alam Ollon

Ollon, Buakayu

Bonggakaradeng, Tana Toraja

Entrance Fee      Small Donation

## Kolam Alam Limbong (Natural Pond)

Limbong is a natural pond located in Limbong village, in the sub-district of Rantepao, Toraja Utara. In Basa Toraja “limbong” means “a puddle that never dries.” This is a calm and spacious place to rest as well as enjoy the pond and the surrounding karst hills. From the entrance gate, visitors are able to walk down and around to the green pool or to rent a small paddleboat, right at the water’s edge, to explore the water and its surroundings. To make a day of it, you can hike to the pond from the city of Rantepao. The trek will lead you past Bukit Singki, the mountain with the large cross and “Toraja Utara” emblazoned across the top, which offers a beautiful panorama of Rantepao.

Limbong has only recently been developed into a natural attraction dominated by local tourists.

In addition to a charming natural pond, the site houses several *Patane* and right in front of the entrance stairs is a view of rice fields and water buffaloes.



*Above:  
The green pond in  
Limbong is surrounded  
by karst cliffs and lush  
vegetation*

### Kolam Alam Limbong

Lembang Limbong

Rantepao, Toraja Utara

Entrance Fee      Rp 30,000

Boat Rental        Rp 10,000 per 30 minutes



### **Kolam Alam Tilangnga' (Natural Swimming Pool)**

After driving around in the hot Torajan sun, why not enjoy a half-day of swimming in a clear, natural pool in the middle of a Torajan forest. After parking your vehicle, slowly make your way down to the pool and enjoy the tranquil sight of the clear water surrounded by limestone boulders and trees. Kids may approach you, asking for money to buy an egg to lure out one the large eels that live in the pool for you. These eels hold significance for the people living around Tilangnga' with one myth even noting that these eels represent the people who first discovered this pool. Another local legend warns against fishing or eating the eels because it will lead to that person's death.

This natural water source offers a nice refreshing dip and also a calm and peaceful location to take a lunch break. If you are tired of swimming, you can rent a rubber tube (ban) to take down to the water, where you can float around while looking up into a canopy of leafy trees. One thing to note before going to Tilangnga' is that both men and women usually wear T-shirts and swim shorts, instead of beach-style swimsuits, before jumping in. In addition to being a popular location for swimming, Tilangnga' is also historically a location where several rituals rooted in the ancestral religion of *Aluk Todolo* were held. Two sandalwood trees situated near the pool were used during giving thanks ceremonies associated with the rice harvest (one for when the rice stalks are still green and one for when the stalks are starting to yellow). Today, like in the past, this pool is only used for swimming and not for washing clothes, cooking utensils or water buffalo.<sup>xlvi</sup>

#### **Kolam Alam Tilangnga'**

Tilangnga', Sarira

Makale Utara, Tana Toraja

Entrance Fee      Rp 20,000



## Lolai, Negeri di Atas Awan (Lolai, Land Above the Clouds)

Lolai is a highly popular destination for visitors due to the stunning views this location offers. Although this cannot always be guaranteed, the different guesthouses and photo spots in this area offer unhampered views from above the clouds. Cafés and restaurants located around Lolai sell Torajan coffee and tea, which can be enjoyed while watching the sunrise. Visitors can stay overnight or enjoy the cafés at *Tongkonan* Lempe, To'tombi, Tiroтику or Café Lolai. Lastly the highest peak in Lolai is called PongTorra' Puncak Tertinggi Lolai and offers various activities ranging from paintball to bicycle ziplining.

*Below:  
Stand above the clouds  
of Lolai*

### Lolai

Lolai, Kapala Pitu, Rantepao

Toraja Utara, Sulawesi Selatan

Entrance Fee      Each location has its own entrance fee and food prices.

However, the standard entrance fee is Rp 30,000.





*Majestic karst outcrops  
of Bantu Lobo*



# OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES

## Trekking and Hiking

Explore the wondrous landscapes of Toraja on foot to experience the culture more intimately and to meet the friendly people of this astounding region. Bring your hat, rain gear and flashlight for an adventurous journey that will lead you through a string of calm villages, past karst cliffs and hillsides and up close and personal with animals and insects of varying sizes and colours.

Walking 784 metres above sea level (2572 feet), witness the stunning scenery of the tropical highlands with its sunbathed cocoa trees, lush coffee plantations, ferns and Miana trees. With a guide, or relying on the extensive knowledge of local villagers, a trek along the small mountain roads of Toraja will surely provide you with unforgettable memories.

Most of the known trekking routes in Toraja are located in the areas around Rantepao and Makale. However, feel free to go off the beaten track and roam around the areas far away from any paved roads. On any hike or trek, make sure to ask the permission of the head of the village you wish to camp or stay overnight in, boil your water before drinking or cooking with it and don't leave any non-organic waste behind. Most of the tour operators in Toraja offer trekking tours. However, if you prefer a self-guided tour, see the treks below.

### Self-Guided Trekking Tours

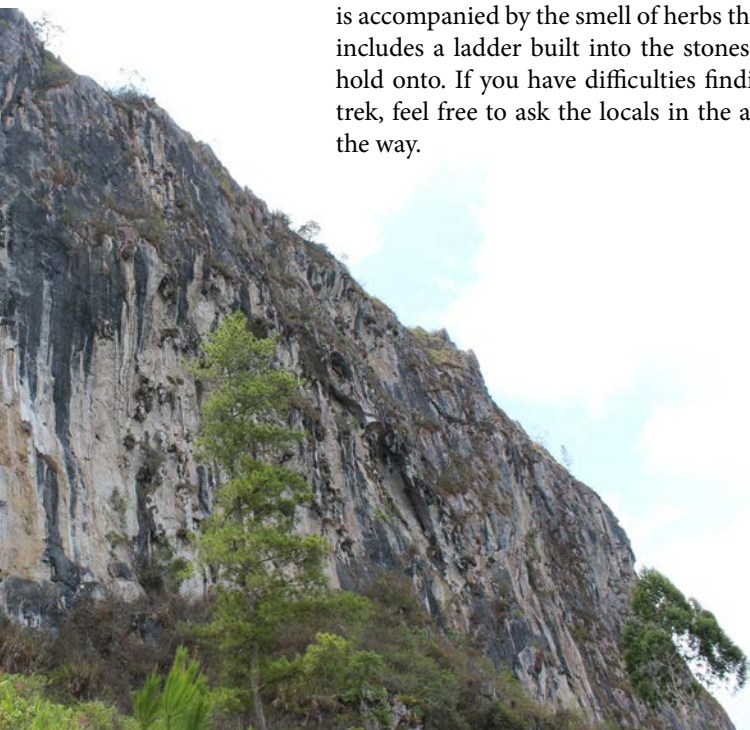
To go on a self-guided tour around Toraja, read about some of the trails described below.

#### **Makale to Buntu Kandora (Kandora Mountain)**

<b>Highlights:</b>	Scenery, limestone, panorama of Tana Toraja, the unusual shape of the mountain
<b>Difficulty:</b>	Challenging to Very Difficult
<b>Fitness Level:</b>	Advanced to Professional
<b>Duration:</b>	1 hour (2 hours including breaks), 8.8 km
<b>Starting Point:</b>	Makale
<b>Elevation Gain:</b>	~1100 m

Start in Makale, driving along Jl. Poros Makale–Makassar in the direction of Makassar. After around six and a half kilometres, leave the main road and turn left following a sign for Kandora Mountain Lodge written with a mountain painted on it<sup>4</sup>. Follow this road for one and a half kilometres and then turn left on a gravel road. You can park your vehicle there and start your trek.

Follow this path until you find a sign to the “Mountain Lodge,” a German-built hut at the foot of the mountain. Follow this hiking path all the way to the top of Kandora. This very adventurous trail is accompanied by the smell of herbs that are native to the region, includes a ladder built into the stones and has several ropes to hold onto. If you have difficulties finding the path to start your trek, feel free to ask the locals in the area that are sure to know the way.



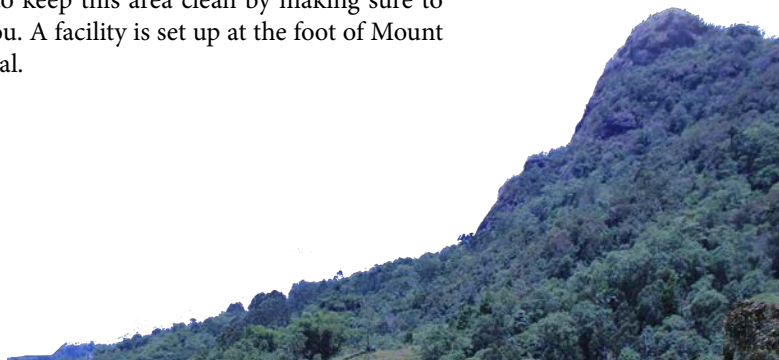


### Sesean Suloaara' to Gunung Sesean (Mount Sesean)

<b>Highlights:</b>	Sunrise, picturesque view, camping opportunities
<b>Difficulty:</b>	Moderate to Difficult
<b>Fitness Level:</b>	Intermediate to Advanced
<b>Duration:</b>	2.5 hours (4.5 hours including breaks), 5.6 km
<b>Starting Point:</b>	Sesean Suloaara'
<b>Elevation Gain:</b>	620 m

Start at Kantor Kecamatan Sesean Suloaara' (Sub-District Office) or Sesean Suloaara's Tourist Information Centre, both located across from the primary school SDN 1 Suloaara', and then head up the main road named Jl. Poros. On your way, you will find a sign leading you to the path that will take you up to Gunung Sesean. After a rather rocky beginning, the trail turns into concrete stairs that in turn quickly changes into a steep dirt path surrounded by vegetation. As it can be very slippery on or after rainy days, the first and last 30 minutes may be the most challenging part of the hike. After this initial climb, you will arrive at a beautiful glade, which is perfect for taking a break and enjoying the view. Those who wish to witness a breathtaking sunrise may find this an ideal spot, as it is only half an hour away from the starting point in Batutumonga. Please remember to bring a flashlight for the first part of the hike and leave at least 30 minutes before the sunrise is due (which is usually between 5:30am and 6:00am). You will be rewarded with a view from above the clouds, where the first sunrays meet the fog of the night.

After the glade, continue up along the dirt trail and find yourself surrounded by misty rocks and charming moss-grown trees. After another hour, you will arrive at a base camp where local students enjoy camping on weekends and holidays. During the week it does not get as crowded and nature lovers are welcome to take a tent with them and spend the night up the mountain. However, please help to keep this area clean by making sure to take your trash with you. A facility is set up at the foot of Mount Sesean for trash disposal.



After this basecamp, it is only another 15 to 20 minutes to reach the peak. From this summit, with an altitude of 2100 meters, sit or stand on the giant rock that offers you an amazing 360-degree view of Toraja Utara. Use the opportunity to take pictures and enjoy a well-deserved rest. To get back to the base of the mountain, follow the same path down.

### **Lempo to Sesean Suloara'**

**Highlights:** Villages, Viewpoint of Sesean, Rice fields, Graves, Forests

**Difficulty:** Moderate

**Fitness Level:** Intermediate

**Duration:** 45 minutes, 2.9 km

**Starting Point:** Lempo

**Elevation Gain:** 167 m

This route will give you a glimpse of genuine Torajan village life. You will pass through Dusun Berurung (Berurung Hamlet) that offers a beautiful view of the mighty Gunung Sesean (Mount Sesean). When arriving in Desa Lempo (Lempo Village), turn right at the street sign labelled "Rantesalu." Walking along this long street, you will see Arabica coffee trees (growing one of the finest coffee beans found only in Toraja) and more of the local villages and churches in Lempo. As you leave the footpath and step back onto the rice terraces, make sure to enjoy the view of buffaloes, birds and the swaying of the rice stalks in the fields around you.

On your walk, you will also see large boulders lying amid the green paddy fields, adding unique asymmetrical lines to the picturesque landscape. In contrast to those broad rice fields, you will see tall bamboo trees along the edges that are used in many Torajan ceremonies. Passing through villages, you may get a look at





twice a week. After passing further villages and small ponds with bathing ducks, the road slowly ascends through a dense bamboo forest. The last bit of the path goes uphill quite steeply, with the last ten minutes being the steepest. Having accomplished the most difficult ascent, you arrive at the main road in Sesean Suloara' known as Jl. Poros.

Along this road, you can rest at one of several lodges or *Tongkonan*, then return to Rantepao or continue to Lo'ko' Mata.

### **Sesean Suloara' to Lo'ko' Mata**

**Highlights:** Lo'ko' Mata Graves, Village life

**Difficulty:** Easy

**Fitness Level:** Beginner

**Duration:** 45 minutes, 3.2 km

**Starting Point:** Sesean Suloara'

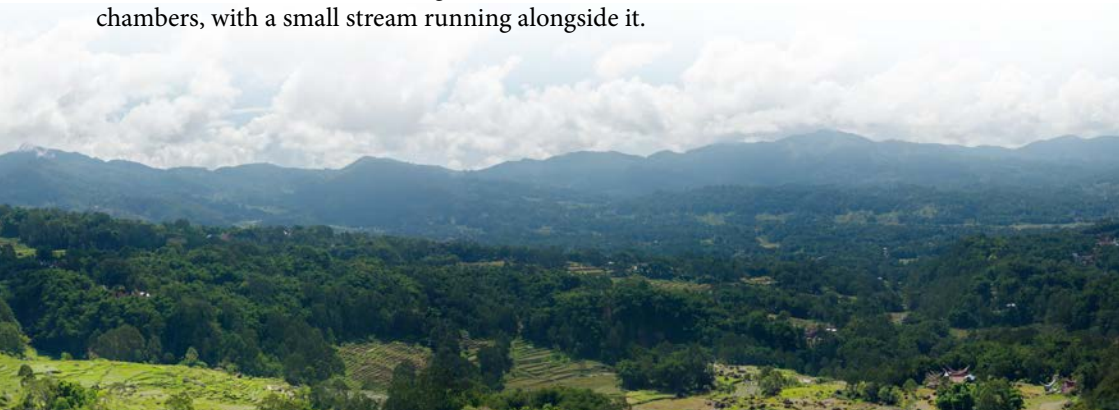
**Elevation Gain:** 175 m

This trek consists of a very leisurely stroll on Jl. Poros, the main road in Sesean Suloara', to Lo'ko' Mata. Despite being the main street, it is usually not crowded, with only the occasional car and motorcycle disturbing your walk. Nevertheless, it is still best to take a little care, especially when you reach one of the hairpin turns so common in Toraja.

On this walk, you will pass many houses and villages along the way where the curious elderly may wish you a pleasant journey. Many traditional *Tongkonan* complexes and graves also lie on the way. After reaching the village of Batu Kamban, you will see many intricate bamboo irrigation systems used to distribute nourishing water to the neighbouring rice fields. After around 45 minutes, you will arrive at the Lo'ko' Mata cliff graves and be rewarded with the beautiful view of a large burial cliff dotted with burial chambers, with a small stream running alongside it.

*Photo caption:*

*Lorem Ipsum Dolor Sit  
Amet*



### Lo'ko' Mata to Pana'

<b>Highlights:</b>	Ricefields, Pana' Graves
<b>Difficulty:</b>	Moderate
<b>Fitness Level:</b>	Beginner to Intermediate
<b>Duration:</b>	1 hour, 3.8 km
<b>Starting Point:</b>	Lo'ko' Mata Grave
<b>Elevation Gain:</b>	41 m



For this trek, bring sturdy shoes that can get dirty, as it will take you right through paddy fields where one misstep can mean being completely covered in water and mud. Walking through terraced rice fields, this trail goes downhill taking you from Jl. To'Nangka to the entrance to Pana' cliff grave. On the way, you will pass clumps of bamboo trees with a height over 20 metres, followed by serene woods and a flowing stream.

After emerging from the rice fields, you will be rewarded with the breathtaking sight of the majestic Pana' graves. You can take a rest or wander around the graves and then it is only another 15-minute uphill hike to get you back where you started. Turn left as soon as you hit the major road (Jl. Poros) and you will arrive near your starting point on the main road in Batutumonga.

Above:

*Pana' grave is one of the oldest burial sites of the region*

### Lo'ko' Mata to Tikala

<b>Highlights:</b>	Rice fields, Viewpoints
<b>Difficulty:</b>	Easy
<b>Fitness Level:</b>	Beginner
<b>Duration:</b>	2 hours, ~6 km

From Lo'ko' Mata, follow the main road for one kilometre down to where the road parts in two ways<sup>5</sup>. At this fork, take the gravel road on the left hand side. Follow this road for five kilometres along rice fields until you reach another concrete road in Tikala<sup>6</sup>, where you can take a pete-pete (public mini-van) down to Rantepao. If you prefer, you can also walk back down the moun-





tain, but be aware that it is another 12 kilometres to the centre of Rantepao.

### Full Day Soft-Trek Through Toraja

**Sangalla' – Lampio – Tumbang Datu – Sanggalangi' – Kesu'**

**Highlights:** *Tongkonan* villages, Rice fields, Viewpoints, Tumbang Datu village, *Tongkonan* Karuaya, Bamboo Forest, Ke'te' Kesu' village

**Difficulty:** Moderate

**Fitness Level:** Intermediate

**Duration:** Full Day, ~32 kilometres



On this full day trek, you will walk through rice paddies, past beautifully carved *Tongkonan* and enjoy the ever-changing landscape of Toraja. This trek begins in the sub-district Sangalla' in Tana Toraja and leads you past the dividing line between the two regencies, up towards Toraja Utara. This trek ends at the traditional *Tongkonan* village of Ke'te' Kesu', Toraja Utara.

*Above:  
Trekking through Tana  
Toraja*



### Sangalla' – Lampio

Make your way to the three-way intersection of Tetebassi following Jl. Poros Rantepao-Makale<sup>7</sup>. From there, take a public transportation car towards Sangalla' (called angkot, usually a Kijang or Innova with yellow license plates) and get off in Lampio<sup>8</sup>. This will cost about Rp 5,000 to Rp 10,000. From Lampio, enter a small asphalt road on the left-hand side of the road and start the trek<sup>9</sup>. Soon after beginning your walk, you can visit the Ndo'Palinoan *Tongkonan* complex located on the left-hand side of the route<sup>10</sup>. This *Tongkonan* is known to have acted as the treasury for this area of Sangalla' and is distinctive because of the elaborate carved dragon attached to its centre. After an exploration of this *Tongkonan* complex, continue on your way to enjoy a view of beautiful rice fields dotted with water buffaloes.

### Lampio – Tumbang Datu

As you continue to trek through the rice fields of Sangalla', you will be entertained by watching various birds and insects dance around you while the water buffaloes, occasionally covered in mud, relax in the fields. On your way, you will encounter two wooden suspended bridges situated among bamboo trees. Once you reach the second bridge<sup>11</sup>, cross over and make your way to the well-known Tumbang Datu *Tongkonan*.<sup>12</sup> Once at the *Tongkonan*, take a break under one of the lumbung and enjoy the view of the *Tongkonan* and its large statue of a water buffalo head. Once rested, continue past the lumbung and use the small dirt path to go down and re-enter the rice fields. Once you have made your way across the fields, make sure to look back and enjoy a panoramic view of the *Tongkonan* amongst the rice paddies with a background of karst cliffs. From the rice paddies, continue straight until you reach the main asphalt road called Jl. Poros Tumbang Datu.<sup>13</sup>



## Tumbang Datu – Sanggalangi'

In Tumbang Datu, you will encounter a village filled with *Tongkonan*. Here you will also find a number of kiosks where you can purchase snacks or ask to refill your water bottles. You will also quickly come upon the *Tongkonan* of the head of the village of Tumbang Datu (kepala desa Tumbang Datu) where you can ask to use the toilet if needed.<sup>14</sup> This is also a place where you can ask to stay the night for Rp 150,000 per person if you wish to stay and explore this area longer. The main *Tongkonan* in this complex, *Tongkonan Pa'Bane*, is a *Tongkonan Layuk* meaning it was an administrative centre of the area. To this day, not just anyone can enter, and even family members need to ask permission before going into the building.

Whenever you're ready to continue on your trek, follow this main road, pass the sign for Jl. Rangngi and continue onwards to visit the *Tongkonan* complex of Karuaya.<sup>15</sup> After you've had your fill of this location, double back and turn onto Jl. Rangngi to continue your journey. Down this road, you will cross the dividing line between Tana Toraja Regency and Toraja Utara Regency.<sup>16</sup> Soon after, you will begin to see many *Patane* (mausoleums) and *batu simbuang* (megalithic stones used as part of a *Rambu Solo'*).<sup>17</sup> What is important to note about Tumbang Datu and the villages you will traverse on your way to the district of Sanggalangi' is that these villagers still largely follow the ancestral customs of *Aluk Todolo*, unlike many other places in Toraja.

Continue trekking past breathtaking sights of rice paddies and karst hills. Eventually, you will reach the district of Sanggalangi'. The kiosk located directly in front of the Sanggalangi' District Office (*kantor kecamatan*<sup>18</sup>) is a great place to stop for lunch or an extended rest while enjoying a brief break from the hot Torajan sun. If you happen to need to use a bathroom, feel free to ask at the District Office. They will also be able to provide you with more detailed information about the district and its attractions.



### Sanggalangi' – Kesu'

After lunch, continue on your trek passing more *Patane* (brick burial sites in the shape of a house) with Tau Tau guarding them. You will also be able to get a closer look at unique karst cliffs before walking through a cool, bamboo forest.<sup>19</sup> After more views of sprawling rice fields, where you might catch sight of an eagle or two, you will hit the main road leading towards Rantepao called Jl. Poros Ke'te' Kesu'.<sup>20</sup> On this main road, you will encounter public transport cars and vans (angkot and pete-pete) which can take you to your next stop Ke'te' Kesu'. If you still wish to walk, turn left onto Jl. Poros and on your way, you will pass a batik shop,<sup>21</sup> a sculptor making Tau Tau<sup>22</sup> and Istana Saleko,<sup>23</sup> which houses three types of Torajan buffaloes for visitors to see and take pictures with.

Once you hit Istana Saleko, if you continue forward a few metres, you will reach the entrance for the traditional *Tongkonan* village of Ke'te' Kesu'.<sup>24</sup> Enjoy a rest or an exploration of this village and the cliff graves that are located behind the *Tongkonan*. You can also purchase souvenirs such as shirts, locally made crafts, jewellery, bags and decorative Tau Tau to bring home. If you are feeling up for a late lunch, or an early dinner, head back towards the direction you came on your trek and turn left at the sign for Sallebayu Restaurant and Bungalows.<sup>25</sup> This peaceful restaurant is a bit of a walk from the main road, but ultimately worth it, as you can enjoy your meal while listening to the sound of wooden chimes and enjoying the view of sprawling rice fields.

To return to the cities of Rantepao or Makale, get back onto the main road (Jl. Ke'te' Kesu') and catch an angkot (public transport van) to the statue of the albino buffalo (Patung *Tedong bonga*). From the statue, you can catch a different angkot or ojek (motorcycle and driver for hire) heading towards Rantepao (to the right) or Makale (to the left).



*Trekking down to the river before embarking on a rafting adventure*

*After cycling from  
Rantepao, take a rest at  
Ke'te' Kesu'*





## Cycling

Hopping onto a bicycle and riding around Toraja allows you another means to both get around and enjoy the region's intriguing landscapes and cultural attractions. Information on where to rent a bike and how to join a guided bike tour is included below.

### **Toraja Cycle Community**

For information about upcoming cycling events occurring around Toraja, see the Facebook page of the Toraja Cycle Community. This community consists of local cycling enthusiasts who know the best trails and bike repair shops to visit when in Toraja.

#### **Toraja Cycle Community**

Facebook [Toraja Cycle Community](#)

### **Toraja One Stop Adventure (TOSA)**

This adventure tour operator offers a variety of services, including mountain bike rentals and guided cycling tours. TOSA also sells other gear required for cycling trips such as clothing, water bottles and shoes. Bicycle rentals cost Rp 50,000 for three hours, with an added Rp 10,000 per extra hour. Alternatively, you are able to rent a bike for Rp 100,000 for 24 hours. For more information about the TOSA headquarters and the types of tours offered, see the information below.

#### **Toraja One Stop Adventure**

Jl. Abdul Gani No 14

Rantepao, Toraja Utara

Tel +62 812 14587515

Email [contact@torajaonestopadventure.com](mailto:contact@torajaonestopadventure.com)

Website [www.torajaonestopadventure.com](http://www.torajaonestopadventure.com)

Facebook [TOSA Toraja One Stop Adventure](#)

### **Toranggo Buya**

This local tour operator offers a number of cycling packages for visitors wishing to explore Toraja from atop a bicycle. From a half-day package (35 kilometres) to a full day package (45-60 kilometres), Toranggo Buya tailors each package to the visitors' needs and experience levels. The tour operator also offers a two-day package, entailing cycling between 50-60 kilometres per day over various types of terrain.

#### **Toranggo Buya**

Jl. Pongtiku, Rantepao, Toraja Utara  
 Contact Person Linda Pasaka  
 Tel +62 813 42102690

### **Cycle Indonesia**

As noted on their website, Cycle Indonesia wants to help visitors experience "cultural immersion adventures on bikes."<sup>xlvii</sup> The cycling tours encompass North, Central and South Sulawesi, as well as Bali and Flores.

For a tour of South Sulawesi, Cycle Indonesia offers trips beginning in Makassar, looping up through Toraja and back down to the port city, lasting fourteen days. Cyclists have the option of joining in Toraja and finishing the tour going around Toraja and back down to Makassar, over the course of nine days.

Additionally, Cycle Indonesia offers Over-Night (two days), One Day and Half Day Rides around Toraja, with varying levels of difficulty.

For further information, see below.

#### **Cycle Indonesia**

Contact Person Colin Freestone  
 Tel +61 416 944 202  
 Email [cycle\\_indonesia@bigpond.com](mailto:cycle_indonesia@bigpond.com)  
[colinsfreestone@gmail.com](mailto:colinsfreestone@gmail.com)  
 Website [www.cycleindonesia.com.au](http://www.cycleindonesia.com.au)

Facebook Cycle Indonesia





*Cycle past Tongkonan  
and beautiful rice fields*



*Experience rafting past  
stunning waterfalls  
and catch a glimpse of  
Torajan wildlife*



## Rafting

Toraja is a region of seemingly endless, green and fertile land and forests. One of the most important factors in maintaining this arable land is water. Many small, mountain springs collectively form shining streams and rivers that nourish people's daily activities, flora and fauna. Outdoor activities, such as adrenaline-pumping white-water rafting, are available due to the abundance of rivers in Toraja. Two of the region's most famous rivers for rafting are the Sa'dan and Mai'ting Rivers (Sungai Sa'dan and Sungai Mai'ting).

Bathe in the rays of the tropical sun while the rush and spray of the rapids below keep you refreshed. The roaring waterfalls of various magnitudes will provide a stunning backdrop to an often fast-paced experience paddling along the river.

The condition of a river, and therefore the difficulty, is dependent on the rainfall, weather and season in Toraja. You may use the colour of the water as an indicator: green water means that the water level is lower and therefore easier to navigate, while brown water indicates a higher water level meaning a more adventurous and difficult ride. Make sure your guide informs you about the present strength of the currents and water levels to see if your group is able to safely raft or not.

In the Sa'dan River (Sungai Sa'dan), there are many big rapids that are categorised into Classes III through V in terms of difficulty. Therefore, if you want to raft in the Sa'dan River, it is required that you have at least Class II rafting experience. In contrast, the rapids in the Mai'ting River (Sungai Mai'ting) are usually between Classes II through III. Tour Operators in Toraja offer half-day, full-day and two-day rafting tours. These tours include a light trek down to the riverbank from the parking lot and lunch with a beautiful view of a waterfall.

Be aware that rafting is a high-risk activity and therefore helmets and life vests are of utmost importance. If you fall into the water, the river's current may try to pull you underwater. Being able to swim, and being of proper physical fitness for the class-level rafting of your choice, is advised for this activity. It is also recommended that you wear warm and fast drying clothing during the rafting trip as you will get wet.



### **Mai'ting River**

This rafting experience is around 15 kilometres long and is considered mostly easy going, which makes it a great experience for beginners. The starting point for this adventure is located around 90 minutes away from Rantepao. A car will bring guests to Ma'dong village in Dende', from where guests will have to trek the remaining way, as it is not accessible by car. The trekking will take around 30 minutes down small village roads, allowing guests to walk down through a rice field until finally arriving at Mai'ting's riverside. Along the rafting trip, there are several types of animals that can be seen such as grouse, iguanas, lizards and bats. Guests can also find several waterfalls along the river.

If Mai'ting is not challenging enough to appease your sense of adventure, make the trip over to the Sa'dan River where the waterfalls constantly envelope rafters in mist and challenge anyone daring to venture in.

## Sa'dan River

The Sa'dan River, also known as Saddang River, is the longest river in the province of Sulawesi Selatan. It is 182 kilometers long and its widest point measures up to 80 metres. 294 smaller rivers branch off the Sa'dan, meaning that this river is very important in helping keep the surrounding land arable.<sup>xlviii</sup>

The starting point for rafting the Sa'dan River is in Buakayu, in the sub-district of Bonggakaradeng, Tana Toraja. This area is located roughly two and a half hours away from Rantepao, Toraja Utara. The rafting journey will take you past grass-covered valleys, rough cliffs and small waterfalls.

There are several trips offered by various tour operators in Toraja to Sungai Sa'dan (Sa'dan River) including full-day, half-day and two-day adventures.

A 50-kilometre rafting trip on the powerful Sa'dan River can take either one or two days. For those who wish to complete the trip in one day, be aware that it will take at least six hours of paddling along the river. The more popular option is to camp after the first day and sleep among the unique nature of Toraja, lulled to sleep by the sounds of a crackling bonfire and an endlessly roaring river right next to the tents.

If you stay overnight, make sure to bring an extra set of dry clothes, as well as something warm for the night. Also bring a dry bag to the tour, or make sure your tour-operator offers them, in order to ensure that water does not ruin your belongings.

## Rafting Tour Operators

### Indo' Sella' Eco Expedition

This tour operator offers four types of rafting trips in addition to other activities such as trekking, culture tours and snorkelling and diving. The white water rafting tours offered include a two-day trip to Sa'dan River, a one-day trip to Mai'ting River, a one-day trip to Rongkong River and a one-day trip to Lamasi River. See the information below to contact the operator directly.

#### Indo' Sella' Eco Expedition

Jl. Limbong Ba'lele No 7  
Rantepao, Toraja Utara

Tel +62 423 25210 | +62 813 42505301

Email [admin@sellatours.com](mailto:admin@sellatours.com)

Website [www.sellatours.com](http://www.sellatours.com) | [indosella2000@yahoo.com](mailto:indosella2000@yahoo.com)

Facebook Indo' Sella' Expedition

### Sulawesi Experience

Cempaka Travel is a tour operator that has a branch based out of Makassar called Sulawesi Experience. This subsidiary operator offers tours specifically around the island of Sulawesi, including Toraja. In Toraja, this tour operator offers several types of trips, such as a Rafting-Culture Tour that lasts four days and three nights. For more detailed information on this tour or this operator, see the information below.

#### Sulawesi Experience

Jl. Muhammad Tahir  
Kompleks Kumala Permai Blok J2  
Makassar

Tel +62 411 5737779 | +62 85105737779

Email [webku2008@gmail.com](mailto:webku2008@gmail.com)

Website [www.sulawesi-experience.com](http://www.sulawesi-experience.com)

Facebook Sulawesi Experience @Cempakatravel

### **Toraja One Stop Adventure (TOSA)**

This adventure tour operator offers a variety of services in addition to cycling, including several rafting trips around Toraja. For more information about the tours provided by TOSA, see the information below.

#### **Toraja One Stop Adventure**

Jl. Abdul Gani No 14  
Rantepao, Sulawesi Selatan

Tel +62 812 14587515

Email [contact@torajaonestopadventure.com](mailto:contact@torajaonestopadventure.com)

Website [www.torajaonestopadventure.com](http://www.torajaonestopadventure.com)

Facebook TOSA Toraja One Stop Adventure

### **Toranggo Buya**

This rafting tour operator based out of Rantepao, Toraja Utara offers several rafting tour packages in Toraja. Toranggo Buya offers one-day and two-day rafting tours as well as a three-day rafting and trekking tour. The full-day rafting trip takes place on Maulu River and requires a minimum of two people. The two-day rafting tour is held on Sa'dan River, has a minimum requirement of two people per tour and children under five years old are not allowed on the trip due to the more difficult route. The three-day trekking and rafting package provides a unique and up-close opportunity to explore Tana Toraja, particularly around the area of Buakayu, and Sa'dan River.

#### **Toranggo Buya**

Jl. Pongtiku  
Rantepao, Toraja Utara  
Contact Person Linda Pasaka  
Tel +62 813 42102690

## Other Outdoor Activities

### Flying Fox (Zip Lining)

In March 2017, a Flying Fox (Zip Line) experience was officially opened by Kapital Outdoor at Agrowisata Pango-Pango, located seven kilometres to the south of the town of Makale, Tana Toraja. Open Tuesdays to Sundays, a quick ride through the pine trees of Pango-Pango is a fun activity for travellers of various ages. The price for a single ride along a 120 to 150-metre line is Rp 15,000. For this price, you are not only able to zip down through the trees of Pango-Pango, but from this vantage point, you can also get a sweeping view of Makale.

#### Kapital Outdoor

Instagram @kapitaloutdoor

### Paintball

In Lolai village, Toraja Utara there are several viewpoints, camping opportunities and outdoor activities on offer. At the highest point in Lolai, otherwise known as PongTorra' Puncak Tertinggi Lolai, there are several activities presented, such as paintball run by Tamarang Paintball. Two group packages are currently offered at Rp 100,000/player and Rp 120,000/player respectively. For safety reasons, paintball at PongTorra' is restricted to persons 15 years and older.

For further information about pricing and specific package information, do not hesitate to call Tamarang Paintball directly.

#### Tamarang Paintball

Tel. +62 812 4156781

PongTorra' Puncak Tertinggi Lolai

Facebook PongTorra' Puncak Tertinggi Lolai



## Coffee Tour

### **PT Sulotco Jaya Abadi – Tana Toraja**

Located in Bittuang, Tana Toraja, the Sulotco Toraja Coffee Plantation (perkebunan kopi Sulotco), is a sprawling expanse complete with Toraja Arabica trees and several cage-free civets (luwak) wandering around the site. Visit this plantation to see how Torajan coffee is made and have a taste of Arabica coffee straight from the source. Make sure to take a vehicle capable of four-wheel drive, as parts of the road to the plantation are unpaved.

#### **PT Sulotco Jaya Abadi**

Bolokan, Tiroan  
Bittuang, Tana Toraja  
*Makassar*  
Jl. Ir Sutami No 9  
Makassar

Contact Person Samuel Karundeng  
Tel +62 813 42758912  
Email [hello@sulotco.com](mailto:hello@sulotco.com)  
Website [www.sulotcorantekarua.id/home](http://www.sulotcorantekarua.id/home)

## Cultural Villages

### Sesean Suloara'

The cultural village of Sesean Suloara' (Desa Sesean Suloara') in Sesean, Toraja Utara provides several activities for visitors to enjoy. These attractions include soft trekking through bamboo forests, hiking up Gunung Sesean (Mount Sesean) and trekking from Lo'ko' Mata (burial site in a large boulder) to Pana' (cliff burial site) through rice fields. Additionally, guests can enjoy a performance of the traditional Torajan dances of Pa'Gellu' and Manganda' or even jump in on a rehearsal. Guests are offered the chance to wear the traditional headdress used for the Manganda' dance to experience what it feels like when worn as well as to take photos to bring home.

#### Sesean Suloara'

Contact Person Simon Sattu

Tel +62 852 42228774

### Tumbang Datu Bebo'

The cultural village of Tumbang Datu Bebo' consists of the village of Tumbang Datu, located within the hamlet of Bebo', in the sub-district of Sangalla' Utara. This region boasts beautiful rice paddies, *Tongkonan* complexes and many of its villagers still follow the customs of *Aluk Todolo*. The two *Tongkonan* complexes in this region are named Karuaya Balik and Tondon Randan Aa', complete not only with several *Tongkonan* residences, but several rice granaries (lumbung) as well. Additionally, this region is home to several cemeteries such as the suspended graves of Bamba, the stone graves of To' Sudu-Sudu, as well as viewpoints of Mount Sarira (Gunung Sarira).<sup>xlix</sup>

#### Tumbang Datu Bebo'

Jl. Pongtiku No 35

Makale, Tana Toraja

Contact Person Tourist Information Centre Tana Toraja  
(Dinas Pariwisata Tana Toraja)

Tel +62 423 24804

Hours of Operation Mondays – Saturdays 8am – 1pm



*Participate in a  
miniature Tongkonan  
workshop in Sesean  
Suloara'*



## INDOOR ACTIVITIES

### Classes and Workshops

#### Batik and Jewellery Making

##### **Karassik Hills**

Learn how to make beautiful batik in the village of Karassik Hills, Rinding Batu, Toraja Utara. In this village, you can use traditional Indonesian methods and ingredients to outline and colour traditional Torajan motifs onto a cloth to bring home with you, under the helpful guidance of Pak Lukman and other villagers.

Additionally, you can learn how to make beaded Torajan necklaces, bracelets and earrings in this same location to wear directly or take home as souvenirs. For further information, see below.

##### **Karassik Hills**

Jl. Ke'te' Kesu'

Kesu', Toraja Utara

Contact Person Pak Lukman

Tel +62 812 42773773

Facebook Kampung Wisata Seni "KARASSIK HILLS"

##### **Kai Art Sandarupa**

This small shop located right off the main road in Karassik Hills sells various Torajan silver and beaded jewellery and offers silver ring-making classes. During a workshop, guests are given 5 grams worth of silver wire to make rings by hand with assistance from the shop owner and his employees. For further information, see the table below.

##### **Kai Art Sandarupa**

Jl. Ke'te' Kesu'

Kesu', Toraja Utara

Contact Person Pak Pong Kundun

Tel +62 822 93919372



## Chocolate Making

At Natsir's English Nature School, guests can tour Pak Natsir's school as well as make their own chocolate from organic ingredients grown onsite. The price for a four-hour immersive experience making chocolate costs Rp 150,000 per person and provides a fun way to learn about chocolate, organic farming and everyday life in Toraja. There are two sessions offered, the first starting at 10am and lasting to 2pm and the second session beginning at 1pm and ending at 5pm. See the information below to contact Pak Natsir directly and book a workshop or explore his school.

Additionally, Pak Natsir also offers for guests and volunteers to stay at his homestay. He offers two bungalows and two rooms within a wooden hut beside his home for guests and volunteers to stay in. Volunteers can help teach English to local school children while guests can learn about local medicinal plants as well as about the local vegetables and fruits in Pak Natsir's large garden. Pak Natsir offers to pick up and drop off guests at the Terminal in Makale on request.



*Above:  
Pak Natsir prepares the  
chocolate beans before  
beginning the workshop*

### Natsir's English Nature School

Rembon, Tana Toraja

Contact Person Pak Natsir

Tel +62 852 56070656

Email natsirnatsir@yahoo.com

Facebook Natsir's English Nature School

Websites Workaway | Airbnb

## Cooking Class: Pa'piong

A traditional food still commonly cooked and eaten by Torajans is called pa'piong. This meat dish, usually pork or buffalo, is cooked over an open fire inside bamboo tubes for 90 minutes. Feel free to ask your tour operator or guide about the possibility of cooking your own pa'piong in a Torajan household. This will likely be dependent on whether there is a Torajan ritual or event underway near you.



*While trekking, you can stay with locals in their Tongkonan*

## ACCOMMODATION

A variety of accommodation is available throughout the towns and hills of Toraja, offering everything from a humble mattress in a small bedroom to four-star luxury hotels complete with a gym and swimming pools. Advance booking is strongly advised if you wish to visit in peak season (July, August, and December) as the best hotels are usually full and prices may rise significantly. During the off-season, however, the number of visitors to Toraja is significantly lower due to rainy weather and fewer traditional ceremonies. Therefore, you will have more accommodation options during this time.

Below are the names of some recommended hotels and guest-houses whose prices are listed from highest to lowest. Prices are valid until 2018 and may vary depending on season.



### **Toraja Misiliana Hotel**

Located two kilometres south of Rantepao, Toraja Misiliana Hotel overlooks the mountains and houses beautifully cultivated gardens where you'll find several talkative myna birds and striking lumbung. This four-star hotel claims to be Toraja's most accessible hotel by public transportation as well as being in easy distance from various cultural attractions. The hotel's rooms are fitted with cable TV, a minibar and tea and coffee making facilities. Around the hotel, you will find an outdoor pool, a tennis court, as well as a spa. To make a reservation, head directly to the hotel's website (included below). The prices include breakfast for two and government service tax.

#### **Information**

Jl. Pongtiku No 27

Rantepao, Toraja Utara

Tel +62 423 21212 | +62 423 21575

Email [info@torajamisiliana.com](mailto:info@torajamisiliana.com)

Website [www.torajamisiliana.com](http://www.torajamisiliana.com)

#### **Pricing (2017-2018)**

There are ten types of rooms offered.

Superior Room	Rp 700,000/night
Deluxe Room	Rp 900,000/night
Deluxe Room (Plus)	Rp 1,100,000/night
Toraja <i>Tongkonan</i> Suite	Rp 1,400,000/night
Cottage Suite	Rp 1,500,000/night
Family Suite	Rp 2,500,000/night
Family Suite	Rp 3,000,000/night
Junior Suite	Rp 3,000,000/night
Executive Suite	Rp 7,500,000/night
President Suite	Rp 15,000,000/night

Check the website for the latest rates and deals.



## Toraja Heritage Hotel

One of the most luxurious hotels in the highlands, Toraja Heritage is a four-star international hotel located three kilometres from the centre of Rantepao. With beautiful *Tongkonan*-style houses overlooking views of the mountains, guests can enjoy a swimming pool, spa centre and massaging services year round. The rooms are furnished with flat-screen TVs with local and international cable channels. The hotel boasts several swimming pools located at the centre of the complex as well as several restaurants.

### Information

Jl. Ke'te' Kesu', PO Box 80

Rantepao, Toraja Utara

Tel +62 423 21192

Email [info@toraja-heritage.com](mailto:info@toraja-heritage.com)  
[reservation.torajaheritage@gmail.com](mailto:reservation.torajaheritage@gmail.com)

Website [www.toraja-heritage.com](http://www.toraja-heritage.com)

### Pricing (2017-2018)

There are four types of rooms offered.

Standard	Rp 1,100,000/night
Superior	Rp 1,250,000/night
Deluxe	Rp 1,400,000/night
Suite	Rp 2,800,000/night

Check the website for the latest rates and deals.

### **Hotel Sahid Toraja**

For those who desire to stay in a more remote area of Toraja, Hotel Sahid Toraja is a three-star hotel located on the slope of Batu Kila Mountain and surrounded by pine trees. The rooms are complete with satellite TV, a fridge and a comfortable sitting area. The hotel also provides an outdoor swimming pool and a tennis court. A tour information desk is also available onsite to help guests arrange trips to various cultural attractions around Toraja.

#### **Information**

Jl. Raya Getengan No 1

Mengkendek, Tana Toraja

Tel +62 423 22444

+62 852 99125541

+62 812 45370278

Email [sahidtoraja@yahoo.co.id](mailto:sahidtoraja@yahoo.co.id)

Website [www.sahidhotels.com/sahid-toraja](http://www.sahidhotels.com/sahid-toraja)

#### **Pricing (2017-2018)**

There are two types of rooms offered.

Deluxe Room Rp 850,000/night.

Executive Suite Rp 1,200,000/night.

Check the website for the latest rates and deals.

### **Hotel Luta Resort**

This three-star hotel is located in the heart of Rantepao, close to the bus stop and the local market. In addition to 36 rooms, Luta also boasts an art gallery, lounge, bar, spa and restaurant on site. Breakfast and government service tax is included in all the room rates.

#### **Information**

Jl. Dr Ratulangi No 26

Rantepao, Toraja Utara

Tel +62 423 21060  
+62 423 21357

Email [lutaresort\\_toraja@yahoo.com](mailto:lutaresort_toraja@yahoo.com)  
[info@torajalutaresort.com](mailto:info@torajalutaresort.com)

Website [www.torajalutaresort.com](http://www.torajalutaresort.com)

#### **Pricing (2017-2018)**

There are four types of rooms offered.

Standard Room	Rp 555,000/night
Superior Room	Rp 755,000/night
Deluxe Room	Rp 895,000/night
Junior Suite Room	Rp 1,200,000/night

Check the website for the latest rates and deals.

### Hotel Indra

Hotel Indra Toraja is located in the heart of Rantepao, providing rooms with a private bath, free Wi-Fi, TV and afternoon tea or coffee. The hotel's rooms surround a small garden full of native plants and trees. Two suites are available overlooking the Sa'dan River and the surrounding mountains. The staff is friendly and helpful, happy to help arrange car rentals and guides. The restaurant serves Indonesian and Chinese cuisine, averaging around Rp 30,000 for a dish.

### Information

Jl. Landorundun No 63

Rantepao, Toraja Utara

Tel +62 423 21163

+62 423 21583

+62 423 21442

+62 852 40812288

Email [info@indratorajahotel.com](mailto:info@indratorajahotel.com)

[indrahotel63@yahoo.com](mailto:indrahotel63@yahoo.com)

Website [www.indratorajahotel.com](http://www.indratorajahotel.com)

### Pricing (2017-2018)

There are four types of rooms offered.

Deluxe Room / Twin Rp 484,000/night

Deluxe Room / Double Rp 605,000/night

Super Deluxe Room Rp 726,000/night

Junior Suite Room Rp 847,000/night

Check the website for the latest rates and deals.

## Hotel Niel Toraja

This simple, modern-style and cosy hotel is conveniently located on the main road between Rantepao and Makale. The hotel is not stylised in a traditional Torajan sense, but the rooms are comfortable, clean and equipped with a flat-screen TV. Wi-Fi is included and there is a nice living room downstairs to enjoy your complimentary breakfast.

### Information

Jl. Pongtiku, Poros Makale–Rantepao

Rantepao, Toraja Utara

Tel +62 423 23888

Email [nielhotel.toraja@gmail.com](mailto:nielhotel.toraja@gmail.com)

Facebook [Hotel Niel Toraja](#)

### Pricing (2017-2018)

There are six types of rooms offered.

Standard with Fan	Rp 350,000/night
Standard with AC	Rp 450,000/night
Superior with Fan	Rp 450,000/night
Superior with AC	Rp 550,000/night
Deluxe with AC	Rp 550,000/night
VIP with AC	Rp 650,000/night

**Torsina**

This small hotel has 18 rooms surrounding a quaint swimming pool. The hotel additionally has a restaurant serving breakfast, lunch and dinner onsite and each room comes equipped with hot water and a TV. The prices for the rooms below include breakfast.

**Information**

Jl. Paorura No. 26

Rantepao, Toraja Utara

Tel +62 813 42676372

E-mail [antotandirerung@yahoo.com](mailto:antotandirerung@yahoo.com)

Website [www.hotel-torsina.com](http://www.hotel-torsina.com)

**Pricing (2017-2018)**

There are 3 types of rooms offered.

Single Bed	Rp 400,000/night
Double Bed	Rp 450,000/night
Triple Bed	Rp 500,000/night
(Extra Bed	Rp 100,000)

### **Mentirotikü Guesthouse & Restaurant**

This hotel, and its onsite restaurant, offers some of the best panoramic views of Batutumonga. It also offers a unique stay in a *Tongkonan*-style room with several mattresses, able to accommodate a larger party of guests. From Mentirotikü, it is within short trekking distance from the foot of Gunung Sesean (Mount Sesean) and the boulder burial site Lo'ko' Mata. The prices below include breakfast.

#### **Information**

Jl. Simpang Batutumonga Tika, Lempo  
Sesean Suloara, Toraja Utara  
Tel +62 813 42066620  
Email [alantonapa@gmail.com](mailto:alantonapa@gmail.com)

Facebook Mentirotikü Guest House

#### **Pricing (2017-2018)**

There are three types of rooms offered.

<i>Tongkonan</i> Room	Rp 150,000/person
(If it is a big group, the room may be discounted.)	
Standard Room	Rp 300,000/night
Deluxe Room	Rp 450,000/night
(Includes hot water and a TV)	

### Hotel Pison

Pleasant and reasonably priced, this hotel is located in the outskirts of downtown Rantepao. All of the rooms offer views of hills and rice fields you are sure to enjoy. The 31 rooms, of which 13 have hot water, are equipped with a balcony, free Wi-Fi and a fan. Pison also has laundry and transportation rental services onsite for convenience. The restaurant offers breakfast, lunch and dinner, serving reasonably priced Indonesian, western and Torajan dishes. The hotel also provides help with bus ticket reservations and takes part in a book exchange.

### Information

Jl. Pongtiku No 11/8  
Rantepao, Toraja Utara  
Tel +62 423 21344  
Email [pisonhoteltoraja@gmail.com](mailto:pisonhoteltoraja@gmail.com)  
[elifas\\_p@ymail.com](mailto:elifas_p@ymail.com)

Facebook          Hotel Pison Toraja

### Pricing (2017-2018)

There are six types of rooms offered.

Standard / Cold Water	Rp 150,000/night
Standard / Hot Water	
Twin / Double Bed	Rp 200,000/night
Triple Bed	Rp 250,000/night
Deluxe Room / Hot Water & TV	
Double Bed	Rp 250,000/night
Superior Room / Hot Water, TV, AC	
Twin / Double Bed	Rp 300,000/night
Triple Bed	Rp 350,000/night



### **Buntu Pantan Guesthouse**

This guesthouse offers daily and monthly room rentals located in the sub-district of Pantan, Tana Toraja. Buntu Pantan is conveniently located just off one of the roads leading to Burake Hill. Some rooms have views of Patung Yesus Buntu Burake, particularly visible at night, while others have a sweeping view of Tana Toraja from their windows.

#### **Information**

Jl. Buntu Pantan No 52

Pantan, Tana Toraja

Tel +62 821 87422633

+62 852 55819292

+62 813 42533433

Email [ericcrystalranteallo@gmail.com](mailto:ericcrystalranteallo@gmail.com)

#### **Pricing (2017-2018)**

There are three types of rooms offered.

Standard Room Rp 150,000/night

Single Queen Bed Rp 250,000/night

Double Queen Bed Rp 350,000/night

Family Room

### **Duta 88 Cottage**

Duta 88 Cottage offers stylized and modernised versions of traditional Torajan homes (*Tongkonan*) set around a lush garden. Hot water and satellite TV are available in each room. The beds are comfortable and complimentary breakfast is included in the price.

#### **Information**

Jl. Sawerigading No 12

Rantepao, Toraja Utara

Tel +62 423 23477

+62 821 87528407

Facebook [Duta 88 Cottage](#)

#### **Pricing (2017-2018)**

One type of room is offered.

Modernized *Tongkonan* rooms Rp 250,000/night

### Wisma Maria I

Located in the centre of Rantepao, this humble guesthouse provides private bathrooms, a small garden and a dining room decorated with Torajan antiques. The staff can help arrange guides and motorbike rentals as well as provide you with breakfast. If you are looking for an inexpensive and simple accommodation, Wisma Maria I offers a comfortable place to sleep not far from Rantepao and its surrounding cultural attractions.

#### Information

Jl. Dr Sam Ratulangi No 23

Rantepao, Toraja Utara

Tel +62 423 21155

+62 813 55482055

Facebook Wisma Maria I rantepao

Email balibali235@gmail.com

#### Pricing (2017-2018)

There are eight types of rooms offered.

Room with cold water + TV

Single Bed Rp 140,000/night

Twin Bed Rp 170,000/night

Double Bed Rp 170,000/night

New room with shower + TV Rp 200,000/night

Room in the back with cold water

Twin Bed Rp 150,000/night

Room with hot water + TV

Twin Bed Rp 200,000/night

Double Bed Rp 200,000/night

Triple Bed Rp 250,000/night

**Batupapan**

This hotel is located just off Jalan Pongtiku in Makale, Tana Toraja. With 19 rooms available, it is a convenient place to rest before visiting the various cultural and natural attractions located around Tana Toraja.

**Information**

Jl. Pongtiku No 130

Makale, Tana Toraja

Tel +62 423 22259

E-mail [hotelbatupapan@gmail.com](mailto:hotelbatupapan@gmail.com)

**Pricing (2017-2018)**

There are three types of rooms offered.

Standard	Rp 150,000/night
Vip	Rp 200,000/night
Superior	Rp 250,000/night



### **Pia's Poppies**

Pia's Poppies is an excellent place to relax in a tranquil location, hidden away from the bustle of the surrounding city. This guest-house, popular among backpackers, provides clean, comfortable, simply furnished but cosy rooms with hot water and detailed stone bathrooms. You can enjoy the view of a vibrant garden, rice fields and mountains from the back veranda. The restaurant offers delicious western and Indonesian cuisine. Note that breakfast is not included in the room rate, but offered separately in the restaurant by the lobby. There are four types of breakfasts offered: Continental Breakfast (Rp 35,000/person), Club Breakfast (Rp 47,000/person), Indonesian Breakfast (48,000/person) and Pia's Breakfast (Rp 49,000/person).

### **Information**

Jl. Pongtiku, Ir Merpati No 4

Rantepao, Toraja Utara

Tel +62 423 21121

Email [poppiestoraja@yahoo.co.id](mailto:poppiestoraja@yahoo.co.id)

Facebook Pia's Poppies

### **Pricing (2017-2018)**

There are three types of room offered.

Single Occupancy

Rp 176,000/night

Double Occupancy (Double Bed)

Rp 198,000/night

Double Occupancy (Twin Bed)

Rp 220,000/night

### **Wisma Imanuel**

This small guesthouse has a total of nine rooms offered, with five of the rooms providing hot water. It is conveniently located just off the main road in Rantepao, making it a convenient place to rest before journeying through Toraja Utara. Breakfast is not included in the room prices listed below.

#### **Information**

Jl. Wolter Monginsidi No 16  
Rantepao, Toraja Utara  
Contact Person Pak Yanuar  
Tel +62 812 42216168

#### **Pricing (2017-2018)**

There is one type of room offered.

Twin Bed Rp 200,000/night

### **Villa Manggasa**

This small guesthouse located in the hills behind Makale offers a nice, clean place to stay away from the hustle and bustle of town. The twenty rooms, divided between two floors, all surround a small pool containing various local fish and circled by various plants. The rooms all have hot water, a flatscreen TV and free Wi-Fi. The price below includes breakfast.

#### **Information**

Jl. Poros Landa-Landa (Manggasa')  
Makale, Tana Toraja  
Tel +62 813 42748904


#### **Pricing (2017-2018)**

There are two types of beds offered.

Standard Twin Bed Rp 165,000/night  
Standard King Bed Rp 165,000/night

## Homestays

Throughout Toraja visitors can stay in a homestay owned by local visitors. Homestays usually refer to a simple room in a traditional or a modernised *Tongkonan* building. When visiting Sesean Suloara' cultural village, there are a number of *Tongkonan* available and ready to accept guests. These homestays provide breakfast and a range of activities for guests to enjoy. Tumbang Datu Bebo' cultural village is currently developing and improving its homestays and will soon be ready for guests.



*Traditional Torajan  
building surrounded by  
stunning nature*





## TORAJAN GASTRONOMY

### Torajan Cuisine

#### **Deppa Tori'**

Deppa tori' or deppa te'tekan is a traditional Torajan dessert often served with coffee or tea. "Deppa" means "cake" in Basa Toraja. That is why this dessert can be called a "tori cake." Served as a side for coffee, this dessert also plays a part in Torajan rituals, and it can also be bought as a souvenir for those who have visited Toraja. Deppa tori' is made out of rice flour, brown sugar, vanilla and water, which is then sprinkled with sesame seeds. In addition to being found in Toraja, this sweet treat is made in the regions of Enrekang and Malino as well. This snack is shaped like a long diamond and is best eaten after being freshly fried.<sup>1</sup>

#### **Katokkon and Lada Barra'**

Katokkon refers to a type of hot pepper that grows in cooler climates at elevations from around 1,000 to 1,500 metres above sea level (3281 to 4921 feet). This pepper is square to rectangular in shape and when ripe, it is orange to red. If eaten without the seeds, katokkon tastes sweet and is not very spicy. However, when used in cooking with all its seeds, lada katokkon is very spicy. The word "lada" in Basa Toraja means "chilli" ("lombok" in Bahasa Indonesia). Interestingly, in western Toraja (Toraja Barat) "lada" means "poison."

Another type of chili or hot pepper grown in Toraja is called lada barra'. This chili is dominantly green, although there are some red and orange variations, is quite small, and extremely spicy.

Chilli paste and chillis are a staple in almost all Torajan and Indonesian dishes. When eating katokkon or lada barra', be sure to taste a little before putting a lot on your plate because Torajan chillis are spicy even to those who are used to eating chillis at every meal.



### **Pamarassan**

Pamarassan is the Basa Toraja word for kluwak or the kluwak nut from the kepayang tree (*Pangium Edule*) found throughout Indonesia and Malaysia. This nut, poisonous before cooking, is used in various dishes around the islands of Indonesia including in the Torajan dish called pantollo' pamarrasan ("pantollo" means "to cook with"). This dish has a black broth (the colour provided by the kluwak nut) and contains the vegetable known as panggi. Panggi is shaped like a leaf and is as thick as a mushroom, chocolate coloured and has a particular aroma that is essential to pantollo' pamarrasan. In addition to this particular mixture of ingredients, pamarrasan may be made with carp, pork, eel, chicken or buffalo meat.

### **Pa'piong**

Every region has its own traditional food and culinary, and this holds true in Toraja as well. One of Toraja's finest traditional cuisines is pa'piong, a dish consisting of glutinous rice and coconut milk mixed with chopped pork, chicken, buffalo or fish which is then wrapped in miana leaves and placed in a bamboo tube to slow-cook over a fire.

One of the unique qualities of pa'piong is indeed the process of cooking because it involves bamboo. Bamboo trees are chopped down and quartered before being placed over traditional fire and charcoal stoves.

Although the recipe may seem quite simple, local chefs need to follow a few steps before putting the meat into the bamboo. First, the meat is mixed with grated coconut and seasoning which is then mixed thoroughly. Additional condiments and seasoning used include chopped onion and garlic, and salt as well as pieces of ginger and lemongrass.

The bamboo containing pa'piong is then placed over a fire for 90 minutes, until the half of the bamboo facing the fire is charred and blackened. With one quick stab of a knife into the bamboo, all liquid fat within the meat immediately flows out, leaving only the sensational taste of tender meat.

Pa'piong is cooked and served at both smoke rising and smoke descending ceremonies. However, the way to cut into the bamboo differs depending on the ritual. During a *Rambu Solo'* or smoke descending ritual, one must cut downwards into the bamboo (dipomate) while during a *Rambu Tuka'* or smoke rising ceremony, one must cut upwards (dipatuo).<sup>li</sup>

A restaurant regularly serving pa'piong is Warung Pong Buri'. This eatery has been serving traditional Torajan dishes in Rantepao for the past twenty years. It is conveniently located on Jl. Emmy Saelan, Rantepao, quite close to the city centre. This small but popular restaurant only holds a maximum of thirty people and is often crowded with locals and tourists queuing outside to enjoy the delicious food particularly pa'piong.

Two other restaurants that also regularly serve pa'piong are Café Aras and Café Aras 2, both located in the centre of Rantepao on Jl. A Mappanyuki. However, unlike Pong Buri', that always has a serving of pa'piong ready, Café Aras asks that guests order ahead by phone, usually around four hours before dining at the establishment. For further information about the location and phone numbers of the restaurants noted above, see Restaurants.

### **Pa'piong Barra' Pullu'**

To make this rice variant of the traditional Torajan dish pa'piong, rice (either black or white glutinous rice) is mixed with local ingredients and spices such as leeks, lemongrass, pepper, garlic and onion, and then inserted into a cut tube of bamboo that has been lined with young banana leaves. Then, the piong is cooked over a wood fire until the outside of the bamboo is blackened and the rice is fully cooked. Locals usually eat this delicacy while drinking Torajan coffee or palm wine (*ballo'*). Pa'piong barra' pullu' is usually cooked during a celebration of thanks after a good harvest (*syukuran panen*) and then distributed among friends and family. In opposition to meat pa'piong cooked during a *Rambu Solo'*, one must cut upwards into the bamboo before serving.<sup>lii</sup>



## Rice

Like many other regions in Indonesia, and more generally in Southeast Asia, rice is not only important to Torajan's daily diet, but also holds cultural significance. The Basa Toraja word for rice is *pare*, which is broadly divided into three types of grain, regular or traditional, glutinous and a mix of regular with glutinous. Within these three types, there are different variations of rice that manifest in their colour and nutritional value. Some variants of white rice are known as *pare kombong*, *pare bulaan* and *pare bau'* (mix of regular and glutinous). Variants of red rice are known as *pare pulu* (glutinous) and *pare lea* (regular). Variants of black rice are known as *pare lallodo*, *pare ambo'*, *pare lotong* and *pare loto-loto*.<sup>liii</sup>

### Black Rice

Black rice is said to have a taste and nutritional boost unlike white rice and its other coloured companions. If you're lucky enough to visit Toraja during harvest time (depending on the type of rice, this can be anywhere between every four to six months or even once a year), you'll be able to enjoy an abundance of this grain. The rice itself is a long-grained variety and despite its name, it isn't exactly black, but dark purple. Black rice is fully flavoured and great to pair with a protein of your choice or vibrant, flavourful vegetables.

The method of growing black rice is not very different to the cultivation of other types of rice. One difference is that the uniquely coloured rice can only be planted in colder regions such as in Toraja. Additionally, the grain is planted about three weeks earlier than white rice as it takes more time to grow before harvesting.

Producers of black rice are less common as the seeds are more rare, harder to plant and the price of the grain is relatively high. However, it is all worth it as black rice, which contains antioxidants, offers several health benefits such as increasing the immune system, lowering chances of diabetes, curing damaged liver cells, lowering cholesterol and blood pressure, preventing tumours or cancer and slowing down the aging process.



### Sirih Pinang

*Below:  
Betel leaves and fruit,  
areca nuts, tobacco  
leaves, and lime*

Chewing betel leaves (sirih) and areca nut (pinang) is a custom associated with Torajans of the older generation. Believed to be the best type of mouthwash (ma'pangngan), betel leaves are a symbol of community or society. For Torajans, betel and areca nuts are important during any meeting and they must be placed in the mouth before conversations can begin. Usually the betel leaves are chewed together with the areca nut, and then followed by sucking dried tobacco (massambako). The betel can be pounded or chewed directly; each mixture of the three ingredients is based on the individual. Lastly, like most other traditional Torajan customs, chewing betel and areca nuts is believed to be closely associated with death. Local lore states that if a person suddenly dislikes the taste of betel and areca nuts, that person is considered close to death.<sup>liv</sup>



## Local Drinks

### Coffee

The planting and trading of coffee have a long history in Sulawesi, particularly Sulawesi Selatan. It is said that by the time the Dutch arrived in Sulawesi in the early 1900s, coffee trees were already being planted and harvested for their beans. It is postulated that Arab tradesmen who sailed to Sulawesi from Java introduced coffee to the island in the seventeenth century. By the late 1800s, the coffee trade in Sulawesi Selatan was very prominent and was mainly concentrated around two trade routes. The first was the Northern Belt which sent Torajan coffee from the region of Pangala' to the coastal town of Palopo to the east, controlled by the Luwu Kingdom. The second was called the Southern Triangle and connected coffee from around Rantetayo, Sangalla' and the area north of Buakayu Rano southwest to the coastal city of Pare-Pare, part of the Sidenreng Kingdom.<sup>lv</sup>

The rivalry between these two kingdoms and their respective coffee trade routes sparked a “coffee war” in 1889. This war began when members of the Sidenreng Kingdom, mostly ethnically Buginese people, attempted to conquer Toraja and divert the coffee trade going to Palopo down to Pare-Pare instead. Due to the superior force and ability of the Buginese to gain the trust of local Torajan ruler Pong Tiku, the Sidenreng Kingdom eventually succeeded in gaining control of the coffee trade travelling out of Toraja.<sup>lvi</sup>

The exceptional taste of Torajan coffee has been exalted by Dutch noblemen and continues to be praised by coffee enthusiasts today. With its unique taste and aroma, it is no wonder Toraja coffee was historically called “black gold.” In fact, the quality and distinctive flavours of the coffee produced in these highlands has earned it Geographical Indication (GI) protection.<sup>lvii</sup>

Today, the two most famous types of coffee grown in Toraja are Arabica and Robusta. Arabica coffee grows best at elevations of 700 to 1700 metres in cool climates (2296 to 5577 feet). Due to Toraja's elevation and subsequent cool weather, Arabica coffee trees grow very well in this region. Arabica is famous for its aroma of flowers and fruit and for having a sour and bitter taste that is not found in Robusta. Arabica needs at least nine months to process from seed to coffee bean and is rather difficult to grow, hence it is more expensive than Robusta coffee. Robusta is grown at elevations of 400 to 700 metres (1312 to 2296 feet) and makes up thirty percent of the world's coffee market. It smells sweeter and has a rougher texture than Arabica coffee beans. Due to its ability to grow in warmer climates than Arabica, Robusta is more easily found and is cheaper than Arabica coffee.<sup>lviii</sup>

Toraja coffee can be found in the small warkop ("warung kopi" meaning coffee shop) lining the small winding roads of the region, in local roasteries as well as in larger restaurants around Rantepao and Makale. Two of the major producers of Arabica coffee in Toraja, including civet Arabica coffee (kopi luwak Arabica), are PT Sulotco Jaya and PT Toarco Jaya. PT Sulotco Jaya Abadi, developed in 1987, has a plantation in the sub-district of Bittuang and is a subsidiary of Kopi Kapal Api, a brand of coffee famous throughout Indonesia. Toarco Jaya was built in 1976 and has a plantation based in the sub-district of Pedamaran.





### **Tamarillo Juice (Terong Belanda)**

During your time in Toraja, try the unique and traditional tamarella juice, also known as terong belanda in Bahasa Indonesia and tamarillo in English. It is a delicious drink made of sweet eggplant locally grown in Toraja. This purple-pink fruit juice is often served as a welcome drink at local hotels and usually costs around Rp 15,000 for a glass in restaurants around the region. However, much like other drinks served in Indonesia, tamarella juice is often pre-mixed with a lot of sugar. Unless you have a particularly strong sweet tooth, it is recommended you ask for less sugar or have the juice sugar-free, both being equally delicious.

*Below:  
Man drinking Ballo'*

### **Tuak or Ballo' (Palm Wine)**

*Ballo'*, otherwise known as tuak, is a local alcoholic beverage in the form of palm wine and is usually served in a bamboo tube. It is a homemade drink containing a small amount of alcohol and made from freshly tapped palm trees ("nira" in Basa Toraja). The drink can be found in almost all traditional dining establishments and is an excellent companion to local dishes. Additionally, it is also great for neutralising any chilli you may have eaten. Although this traditional drink is natural and usually contains only small amounts of alcohol, the strength of the drink can differ from one to the other. Therefore, it is advisable to treat each serving as if it contains a larger amount of alcohol and consume slowly. The price for a bamboo tube of *ballo'* ranges from around Rp 10,000 to Rp 20,000, depending on the serving size and the establishment.

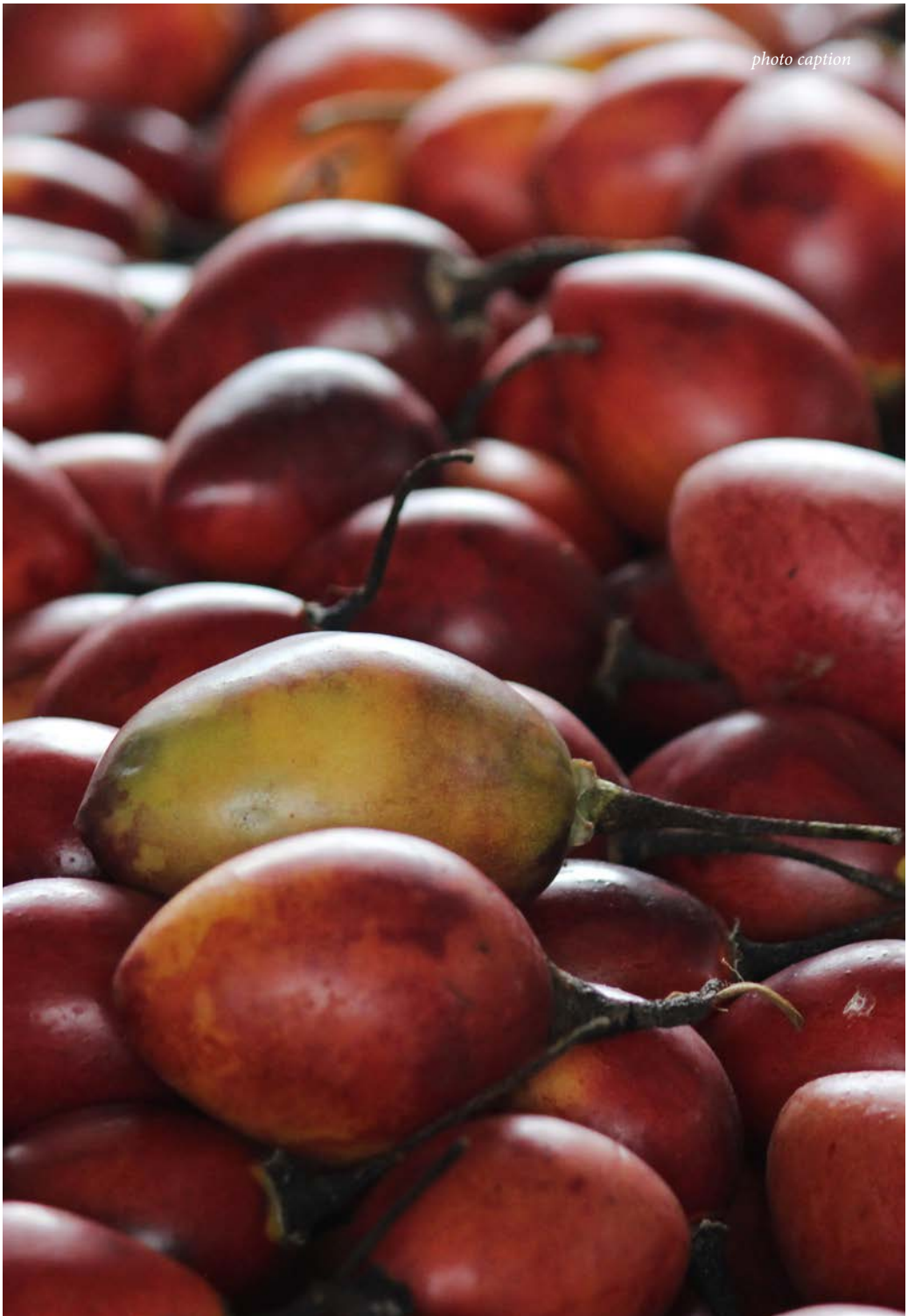


*Katokkon chilli peppers*





*photo caption*



## Cafés around Toraja

For a relaxing morning, afternoon or evening with a cup of Torajan coffee in hand, visit some of the cafés below.

### **Gandrial Coffee Shop**

Jl. Pongtiku No 163

Makale, Tana Toraja

Tel +62 852 98524914

+62 813 42989476

Instagram @gandrialcoffeeshop

@gandangbatucoffee

Hours of Operation Mondays – Saturdays 11am – 11pm

Sundays 4pm – 11pm

### **The House Bistro Galleria**

Jl. Pongtiku No 5C

Karassik, Rantepao, Toraja Utara

Tel +62 813 81979762

+62 811 454013

Instagram @thehousebg

Hours of Operation Mondays – Saturdays 9am – 10:30pm

Sundays 12pm – 10:30pm

**Jak Koffie**

Jl. Wolter Monginsidi No 31

Rantepao, Toraja Utara

Tel +62 812 91195525

Instagram @jakkoffie

Hours of Operation Mondays – Saturdays 10am – 10pm  
Sundays 3pm – 10pm

**Kaana Toraya Coffee**

Jl. Pongtiku No 8, Karassik

Rantepao, Toraja Utara

Tel +62 813 55340175

Instagram @kaanatorayacoffee

Hours of Operation Mondays – Saturdays 9am – 5pm

**Lande Coffee**

Jl. Pongtiku No 5

Alang-Alang, Toraja Utara

Tel +62 812 87204975

Instagram @LandeCoffee

Hours of Operation Mondays – Saturdays 6am – 11pm  
Sundays 10am – 11pm

**Lave Coffee Bar & Lounge**

Jl. Ratulangi No 52

Singki, Rantepao, Toraja Utara

Tel +62 821 94349494

Instagram @lavecoffee

Hours of Operation Mondays – Saturdays 10am – 12pm  
Sundays 4pm – 12pm (although not regularly open)

**Letter El**

Jl. Emmy Saelan

Rantepao, Toraja Utara

Tel +62 813 47664511

Facebook Letter El Cafe

Hours of Operation Mondays – Sundays 3pm – 12pm

**Toraja Coffee Café**

Jl. Pongtiku No 2

Makale, Tana Toraja

Tel +62 813 42161118

Instagram @torajacoffeecafe

Hours of Operation Mondays – Saturdays 8am – 12pm

Sundays 10am – 12pm

**Warung Kopi Toraja**

Jl. Poros Makale–Rantepao No 77

(next to Misiliana Hotel)

Desa Tallulolo, Kesu, Toraja Utara

Tel +62 423 21453

+62 852 48247654

Instagram @warungkopitoraja

Hours of Operation Mondays – Saturdays 7am – 9pm

Sundays 9am – 7pm



## Restaurants

Most dining spots in Toraja serve a menu of western, Torajan and Chinese dishes. If you are a meat lover, Torajan cuisine contains must-try dishes such as the traditional pa'piong – pork, buffalo, chicken or fish cooked in bamboo tubes that are served in most restaurants. Due to their abundance and significance in Torajan culture, flavourful water buffalo meat can be found in the form of fried steak (bistik kerbau), satay (skewers) or soup. You may find it hard to find vegetarian meals as even most vegetable dishes contain slices of pork or chicken on top. However, you may request for the dishes to contain no meat and alternately ask to have tempeh, tofu or egg on top, but still make sure to double check your food as it is served.

### **Ayam Penyet Ria Khas Ibu Ruth**

This large restaurant boasts an equally extensive menu of Indonesian and Torajan dishes. Located on the main road of Rantepao, this restaurant is a convenient location to sample local cuisine while also not breaking the bank.

### **Ayam Penyet Ria Khas Ibu Ruth**

Jl. Ahmad Yani No 81

Rantepao, Toraja Utara

Tel	+62 812 41828866
Facebook	Restoran Ayam Penyet Ria Perintis
Hours of Operation	Monday – Sunday 10am – 11pm
Price	Between Rp 11,000 and Rp 32,000 per dish.
Additional Info	No pork served

### **Bambu Resto**

This small restaurant is located just off the road on the way to Ke'te' Kesu' from the region of Sangalla'. After seeing the small round sign for this restaurant, turn into the small driveway leading down past a *Tongkonan* and lumbung (rice granaries) to the small building with a boat-shaped roof overlooking rice fields to the back of the complex. This restaurant offers a variety of Indonesian and western dishes in a quiet, secluded area away from the bustling roads of Toraja.

### **Bambu Resto**

Jl. Poros Sangalla' (near Pasar Baru)

Lampio, Tana Toraja

Tel +62 853 42519056

Hours of Operation Mondays – Sundays 1pm – 3pm  
(Can serve guests if they come earlier than this)

Price Between Rp 20,000 and Rp 60,000 per dish.

Additional Info Pork served

### **Burake Hills Restaurant**

Boasting a view of a swimming pool and the surrounding towns, valleys and mountains of Tana Toraja, this small restaurant offers Indonesian and Chinese cuisines as well as a beer garden open from 6pm to 11pm every day. Stop by this establishment on your way up to or down from visiting Patung Yesus Buntu Burake (a large statue of Jesus overlooking the town of Makale). The hanging swimming pool at Burake Hills is open to the public for Rp 10,000 per person. Around the pool are several spots to take pictures with the sweeping hills of Toraja behind you.

### **Burake Hills Restaurant**

Perumahan Burake Hills, Jl. *Tongkonan* No 1

Buisun, Makale, Tana Toraja

Tel +62 812 41910871

+62 823 91643123

Hours of Operation Monday – Sunday 9 am – 11 pm

Price Between Rp 10,000 and Rp 30,000 per dish.

Additional Info No pork served; entrance fee of Rp 10,000 per person

**Café Aras**

Café Aras and Café Aras 2 are both conveniently located on the main road of Rantepao. Named after the owner, these two restaurants are decorated with a wide range of traditional and modern artwork, and often host live music. Café Aras offers a menu of Indonesian and Torajan food and Café Aras 2 additionally offers western dishes. Although these restaurants are both a bit on the pricey side, the aesthetically pleasing interior has made them popular among domestic and international visitors. Although located near each other, the cafés are situated on different sides of the street. The most important difference between the two cafés is that the first Café Aras serves pork while Café Aras 2 does not. The latter is also much larger, boasting two floors, and uses various traditional and stylised versions of Torajan carvings used as décor.

**Café Aras*****Café Aras***

Jl. A Mappanyuki No 64

Rantepao, Toraja Utara

Tel +62 821 90362021

Hours of Operation Monday – Saturday 9am – 10pm  
Sunday 3pm – 10pm

Additional Info Pork served

***Café Aras 2***

Jl. A Mappanyuki No 94

Rantepao, Toraja Utara

Tel +62 823 21599498

Hours of Operation Monday – Saturday 10am–10pm  
Sunday 3pm – 10pm

Facebook Cafe Aras

Price Between Rp 20,000 and Rp 80,000 per dish.

Additional Info No pork served; vegetarian Options Available

### **Cimsky Café**

Also located in downtown Rantepao, this popular café offers a variety of western and Indonesian food. Cimsky, pronounced “cheem-skee” often has live music to entertain diners in the evenings and is therefore quite popular among locals, particularly teenagers, and visitors alike.

### **Cimsky Café**

Jl. Ahmad Yani No 70

Rantepao, Toraja Utara

Tel +62 823 93505249

Instagram Cimsky Cafe

Hours of Operation Monday – Friday 9am – 11pm

Saturday 9am – 1am

Sunday 3pm – 11pm

Price Between Rp 20,000 and Rp 40,000 per dish.

Additional Info No pork served

### **Katokkon Café**

Katokkon Café is located off the main road to Makale, Jl. Pongtiku, and provides an excellent place to relax with a book or peruse the many items for sale from jewellery to wall decorations. Additionally, this café sells Torajan katokkon chilli powder, a unique and spicy chilli of the region, and it makes an excellent gift for friends and family.

### **Katokkon Café**

Jl. Buisun No 1

Makale, Tana Toraja

Tel +62 811 462191

Facebook Katokkon Cafe

Hours of Operation Monday – Saturday 9am – 12pm

Sunday 1pm – 12pm

Price Between Rp 15,000 – Rp 30,000 for drinks and meals.

Additional Info No pork served



**Lesehan Putri**

This local restaurant offers the unique experience of sitting at low tables in gazebos with views of sprawling rice fields and water. With a small menu of local Torajan cuisine, this restaurant, located just off the road of Jl. Poros Makale-Rantepao, is a great spot for a relaxing break from the Torajan sun. It is recommended that you call ahead and order if you are a large group. If you wish to order chicken or fish piping, they also ask that you call and order one day ahead.

**Lesehan Putri**

Jl. Poros Makale-Rantepao

Tana Toraja

Tel +62 812 45807374

Facebook Lesehan Putri – Tana Toraja

Hours of Operation Monday – Saturdays 9am – 9pm  
Sundays 1pm – 9pm

Price Between Rp 25,000 and Rp 80,000 per dish.

Additional Info No pork served

**Mentirootiku Guesthouse & Restaurant**

The Mentirootiku Restaurant, located at the hotel of the same name in Batutumonga, offers beautiful views of surrounding rice paddies as well as the city of Rantepao below. If you have the chance to eat breakfast any time before 9am, you may be able to enjoy your food among the clouds. The restaurant offers a menu of Indonesian, Chinese and western dishes.

**Mentirootiku Guesthouse & Restaurant**

Jl. Simpang Batutumonga Tika, Lempo

Sesean Suloara, Batutumonga, Toraja Utara

Tel +62 813 42066620

Facebook Mentirootiku Guest House

Hours of Operation Monday – Sunday 6:30am – 9pm

Price Between Rp 10,000 and Rp 50,000 per dish.

Additional Info No pork served

### **Monika Café & Resto**

This restaurant located just around the corner from Hotel Indra offers a wide selection of Indonesian, Chinese and western dishes for a reasonable price. The bamboo decorations and option of sitting outside in a small raised gazebo has made this location popular among locals and visitors alike.

### **Monika Café & Resto**

Jl. Ratulangi No 5, Singki'

Rantepao, Toraja Utara

Tel +62 853 96142234

+62 813 55535287

Facebook Monika Café N Resto

Hours of Operation Monday – Saturday 9am – 11pm

Sunday 3pm – 11pm

Price Between Rp 20,000 and Rp 80,000 per dish.

Additional Info No pork served

### **Panorama Restaurant**

This two-story restaurant is located just off Jl. Poros Sangalla' and offers views of rice fields to enjoy while eating a dish from the menu of predominantly Indonesian cuisine.

### **Panorama Restaurant**

Jl. Poros Sangalla'

Sangalla', Tana Toraja

Tel +62 813 42510343

Facebook Panorama Restaurant, Toraja

Hours of Operation Monday – Sunday 11:30am – 5pm

Price Between Rp 18,000 and Rp 75,000 per dish.

Additional Info Pork served

### **Pizza Kinaya**

Indonesian and western food is served at Pizza Kinaya, including pizzas with various western and Indonesian ingredients used as toppings. Located in the centre of Rantepao, this restaurant is within easy distance of the hotels and guesthouses located in the city. The restaurant also has a house band, Kinaya Band, that often performs live music.

### **Pizza Kinaya**

Jl. Ahmad Yani No 80

Rantepao, Toraja Utara

Tel +62 852 40435301

Facebook Pizza Kinaya

Hours of Operation Monday – Saturday 10am – 12pm

Price Between Rp 20,000 and Rp 80,000 per dish.

Additional Info No pork served

### **RM Depot 99**

This local restaurant offers a variety of Indonesian and Chinese dishes. Located just off the Makale pond roundabout (Kolam Makale), it is a convenient spot to rest and order a tea or a sizeable meal for a decent price.

### **RM Depot 99**

Jl. Nusantara No 37A

Makale, Tana Toraja

Tel +62 423 2828218

Facebook RM Depot 99 Makale

Hours of Operation Monday – Saturday 9am – 9pm

Price Between Rp 15,000 and Rp 35,000 per dish.

Additional Info No pork served

### **Kapitoo Café & Resto**

Jl. Poros Ke'pe'-Rantepao, Kalimbuang

Kapala Pitu, Toraja Utara

Tel +62 822 93853884

+62 812 14587515

Instagram @cafekapitoo

Hours of Operation Mondays – Sundays 5am – 9pm



### **Sallebayu Restaurant**

Located off-the-beaten-track, lunch at this restaurant is worth the trip. The view of sprawling rice paddies, accompanied by the sound of chimes moving in the wind, adds to the charming atmosphere of this restaurant. With a menu of Indonesian and western dishes, this tranquil area is a great spot for a quick rest from exploring some of Toraja's most popular cultural attractions. The traditional village of Ke'te' Kesu' is nearby, making this is an ideal location to visit before or after an exploration of the *Tongkonan* complex and karst burial site.

### **Sallebayu Restaurant**

Bonoran Ke'te' Kesu'

Kesu', Toraja Utara

Tel +62 423 23469

Email [sallebayu0707@gmail.com](mailto:sallebayu0707@gmail.com)

Facebook Sallebayu Bungalows & Restaurant

Hours of Operation Monday – Sunday 7am – 9pm

Price Between Rp Rp 35,000 and Rp 50,000 per dish.

Additional Info Pork served

### **Saruran**

This restaurant, located in downtown Rantepao, offers a large menu of Chinese and Indonesian dishes with big portion sizes. Visit for a filling lunch or dinner after a day of exploring.

### **Saruran Resto**

Jl. A Mappanyuki No 119

Rantepao, Toraja Utara

Tel +62 423 21079

Hours of Operation Monday – Sunday 8am – 9:30pm

Facebook Saruran Resto

Additional Info Pork served

**See Food**

This restaurant and café offers a variety of Indonesian and western dishes. Located on the road towards Pasar Bolu (livestock market), this small establishment, with its colourfully decorative walls and open-wall second and third floors, provides a respite from the hot Torajan sun and the hustle and bustle of downtown Rantepao.

**See Food**

Jl. Diponegoro No 24

Rantepao, Toraja Utara

Tel +62 813 55179726

Instagram @cafe\_see\_food

Hours of Operation Monday – Saturday 10am – 10pm  
Sunday 4pm – 10pm

Price Between Rp 10,000 and Rp 50,000 per dish.

Additional Info No pork served

**Snack Box**

This small restaurant located off Jl. Pongtiku, the main road to and from downtown Makale, offers a variety of iced fruit drinks as well as snacks. Visit this establishment for a refreshing beverage or light meal before continuing on your way to or from Makale.

**Snack Box**

Jl. Pongtiku

Makale, Tana Toraja

Tel +62 823 45219075

Facebook Snack Box Toraja – Paku

Hours of Operation Monday – Sunday 10am – 11pm

Price Between Rp 10,000 and Rp 30,000 for drinks and meals.

Additional Info No pork served

### **Toraja Coffee Café**

This coffee house and restaurant is conveniently located on the main road to and from downtown Makale (Jl. Pongtiku). Often hosting live music in the downstairs area, Toraja Coffee Café also offers a lot of tables with various games like chess, billiards and foosball as well as darts waiting to be played on the second floor.

### **Toraja Coffee Café**

Jl. Pongtiku No 2

Makale, Tana Toraja

Tel +62 813 42161118

Instagram @torajacoffeecafe

Hours of Operation Monday – Saturday 8am – 12pm

Sundays 10am – 12pm

Price Between Rp 20,000 and Rp 30,000 for drinks and meals.

Additional Info No pork served

### **Warung Makan La Moraipa'**

This restaurant located just off the busy main road in Rantepao offers a small menu of pork-based dishes. Drop by and enjoy a meal with locals at this small warung.

### **Warung Makan La Moraipa'**

Jl. Mangandil No 2

Rantepao, Toraja Utara

Tel +62 853 95222244

Instagram @la\_moraipa

Hours of Operation Monday – Saturday 9am – 8pm

Sunday 11am – 8pm

Price Between Rp 5,000 and Rp 25,000 per dish.

Additional Info Pork served

### **Warung Makan Pong Buri'**

This local restaurant located on the side of the road offers a variety of Torajan dishes. Warung Makan Pong Buri' is well known for its ready-made pa'piong, a Torajan meat dish cooked in bamboo. Unlike many other places in Rantepao, where you must order ahead if you wish to eat this dish, Pong Buri' always has piong ready for you to order. Visit this local restaurant for a traditional meal among Torajans.

### **Warung Makan Pong Buri'**

Jl. Emmy Saelan No 1

Rantepao, Toraja Utara

Tel +62 812 42140983

Facebook Warung Makang Pong Buri

Hours of Operation Monday – Sunday 8am – 8:30pm

Price Between Rp 25,000 and Rp 30,000 per dish.

Additional Info Pork served

### **Warung Malada**

This small restaurant located on the main road in Rantepao specialises in noodles of varying levels of spiciness (denoted by levels 0 through 10). If you are looking for something other than noodles, this warung offers a variety of fruit juices as well as a number of other local Indonesian dishes.

### **Warung Malada**

Jl. Ahmad Yani

Rantepao, Toraja Utara

Tel +62 853 1106 6901

Facebook Warung Malada

Hours of Operation Monday – Sunday 10am – 9:15pm

Price Between Rp 18,000 and Rp 40,000 per dish.

Additional Info No pork served



Visit the shipyards where  
the renowned Pinisi  
ships are built





## TOUR AROUND SULAWESI SELATAN

There are seemingly endless distinctive cultural practices and attractions to enjoy in South Sulawesi. Although it is easiest to take a bus or an aeroplane in and out of Toraja, there are alternative routes that you can take to enjoy other aspects of South Sulawesi cultures, flora and fauna. On your drive up you can encounter unique and hidden beaches, panoramic views of lush vegetation as well as traditional wooden ships whose history goes back generations. This route takes you on the eastern road, first over to the Maros District, then through Makassar City itself, passing through Bulukumba Regency and Sengkang Regency before ultimately ending in Toraja. A bus is not available on this route, but *pete-petes* (public transportation vans) or *Innovas* and *Kijangs* (public transport cars) are always available until evening. These cars are usually found waiting at Terminal Mallengkeri (Jl. Mallengkeri Raya, Tamalate, Kecamatan Makassar, Sulawesi Selatan). It is also quite easy to arrange for a hired car from Makassar with a driver. Ask your hotel or guesthouse staff as well as any Tourist Information Centre for suggestions where to hire a car or see Car Rental.

## 5 Days 4 Nights

Makassar – Maros – Bulukumba – Wajo – Toraja

Below is another itinerary for a five-day, four-night trip starting from Makassar, travelling around South Sulawesi and ending in Toraja. For a more detailed explanation of what you can expect and the types of activities available in each location, please see Itinerary Breakdown.

### Day 1: Makassar

Arrive in Makassar in the morning and check into the hotel of your choice. After dropping off your luggage, head out to see the sights Makassar offers. You can enjoy some colonial history of the region by visiting Fort Rotterdam (Benteng Rotterdam). After lunch, take a trip over to Samalona Island (Pulau Samalona) to enjoy an afternoon swimming, snorkelling or relaxing. Then perhaps enjoy dinner with a view of the ocean before returning to Makassar and staying overnight at the hotel of your choice.

### Day 2: Makassar to Maros

After waking up early and eating breakfast at your hotel, continue exploring the city of Makassar. Some suggested locations to visit include Pantai Losari (Losari Beach boardwalk), Fort Somba Opu or Bantimurung–Bulusaraung National Park (Taman Nasional Bantimurung Bulusaraung). Fort Somba Opu (Benteng Somba Opu) is located around thirty minutes away in the Gowa regency. Despite its name, Somba Opu is no longer a fort, but now houses various life-size traditional houses of South Sulawesi that visitors can view up close. After a morning of sightseeing, grab lunch in the city before making your way to the district of Maros. In this district, make a stop at Leang-Leang where you can get up close and personal with karst rocks and caves. Within the caves lies remnants of this region's ancient peoples embodied in the handprints and wild boar cave paintings. After exploring this sight, make your way to your last stop of the day, the third largest limestone forest in the world, Rammang-Rammang. Once in Rammang-Rammang, enjoy the karst cliffs, boulders and caves surrounded by mangroves that you can explore by colourful boats and on foot. After watching the sun setting over imposing karst outcrops, head back to Makassar for dinner and enjoy free time.



### Day 3: Makassar to Bulukumba

Wake up early and begin the five-hour drive to the region of Bulukumba, taking you to the very tip of the province of South Sulawesi. Entering the regency of Bulukumba late morning, keep driving until you reach Tanjung Bira, boasting an expanse of white-sand beaches (Pantai Lemo-Lemo and Pantai Bira), traditional wooden ship building (kapal pinisi), a peak with a panoramic 360-degree view of the surrounding locale (Puncak Pua' Janggo) and access to the islands of Liukang, Kambing and Selayar (Pulau Liukang, Pulau Kambing, Pulau Selayar).

Spend the afternoon sailing, swimming and snorkelling around Liukang and Kambing islands, accessed by boat from Bira Beach. Enjoy a beautiful tropical sunset from the boat or from one of the restaurants dotting the beaches of Liukang or Bira. Spend the night at one of the three guesthouses on Liukang Island or in one of the many hotels and guesthouses hugging Bira Beach.

### Day 4: Bulukumba to Wajo

Wake up early to catch the sunrise from Liukang, Bira Beach, Pua' Janggo Peak or from the southern-most tip of the province of South Sulawesi, otherwise known as the foot of the island of Sulawesi. After the sunrise, head back to your hotel for breakfast and then either relax on the beach, swim and snorkel or head to the mainland to see the shipyards where traditional wooden pinisi boats are built. After a morning enjoying the sights and activities offered in Bulukumba, get a quick lunch before hopping into the car and heading towards Wajo Regency. This four- to five-hour drive takes you past more beaches, villages and towns before reaching the town of Sengkang. Stay overnight at the hotel of your choice.

*Below:*

*Bira beach, Tanjung Bira*



### Day 5: Wajo to Toraja

*Below:  
Take a boat to sail across  
Lake Tempe*

Have breakfast at the hotel and then drive to Lake Tempe (Danau Tempe) where you can rent a boat to take you to the middle of the lake. In the middle are colourful floating houses that belong to the fishermen of this region. Visitors often stop at one of the floating houses to eat lunch and drink tea or coffee (prices negotiable) before heading back to the docks at the lake's edge. The drive around the lake will take you past clumps of water hyacinth and water spinach, as well as various water birds. After enjoying the lake, make sure to head to the City of Silk where silk tenun textiles are weaved and sold as souvenirs. If you still have time, make sure to check out Saoraja Mallangga Museum located within a traditional Wajo residence housing various items and clothing from descendants of Wajo royalty. In the late afternoon, start the five-hour drive to Toraja. About three hours from Sengkang, make a stop at Buttut Tele' (more popularly known as Gunung Nona) in Enrekang for snacks and drinks and a view of the mountain known as the "erotic" mountain. After this pit stop, it is only two more hours before reaching the town of Makale, the capital city of the regency of Tana Toraja. Another thirty minutes north takes you to Rantepao, the capital city of Toraja Utara Regency.



## Itinerary Breakdown



This itinerary begins with your arrival in Makassar via Sultan Hasanuddin International Airport. From the airport, grab a taxi into town and check into the hotel of your choice. Choose a taxi company from the touchscreen computers at the baggage claim exit doors. Some recommended taxi companies are Bosowa and Taxi Putra. If you would like a guide during your trip through South Sulawesi, the local headquarters of the Indonesian Tourist Guide Association (Himpunan Pramuwisata Indonesia, HPI) is located in Fort Rotterdam, Makassar.

*Above:  
The foot of Sulawesi  
Selatan Province,  
Tanjung Bira*

### HPI Headquarters

Jl. Ujung Pandang No 2  
Makassar, Sulawesi Selatan  
Standard Rate for a Guide Between Rp 350,000 – Rp 500,000  
per day

## Makassar to Maros

### Makassar

After arriving in the port city of Makassar and dropping your things at your hotel, head out to see what the city offers. Makassar, formerly known as Ujung Pandang, contains a number of locations and activities to enjoy of which a few of are listed below.

### Benteng Rotterdam (Fort Rotterdam)

*Below:  
Remnants of Indonesia's  
colonial past, Fort  
Rotterdam*

This fort was built in 1545 by the ninth king of Gowa, Daeng Matande Karaeng Manguntungi Tumapparisi Kallonna, and was called Benteng Ujung Pandang (Fort Ujung Pandang). After the Makassar War of 1667 (Perang Makassar) between the Dutch and the Buginese, the Dutch took over the fort and renamed it Fort Rotterdam. The fort served as a Dutch defence command, trade centre, centre of government and residence for Dutch officials. Additionally, this fort served as a prison for people who fought against Dutch rule, such as Prince Diponegoro.

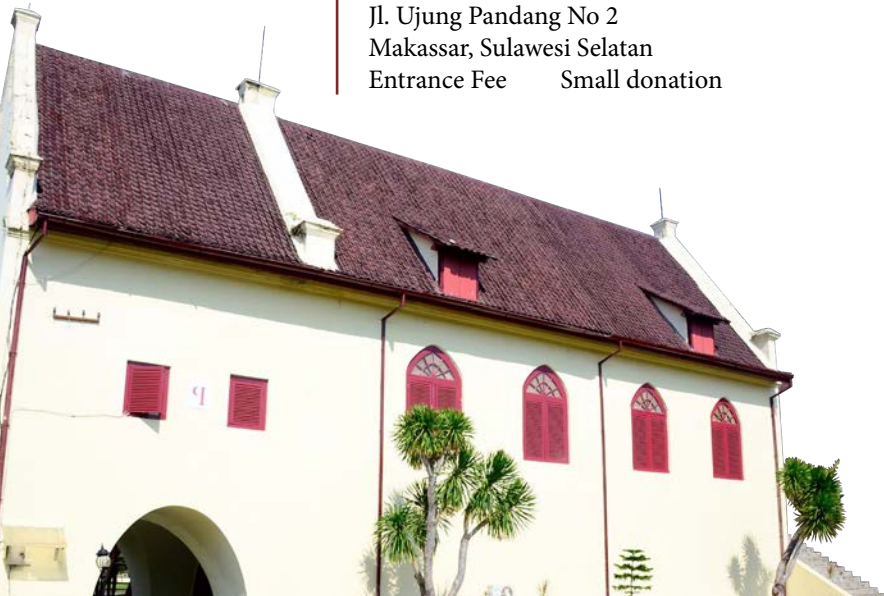
Today, the fort continues its legacy as a multi-purpose location as visitors are free to tour the grounds, it is home to the local tour guide association (Himpunan Pramuwisata Indonesia, HPI) and it houses the La Galigo Museum. In fact, the fort has been a centre for South Sulawesi culture and a base for cultural and educational tourism facilities since it was opened to the public in 1974.

### Fort Rotterdam

Jl. Ujung Pandang No 2

Makassar, Sulawesi Selatan

Entrance Fee      Small donation





## Chinatown Makassar

The large gates located on Jl. Ahmad Yani signify one's entrance into Makassar's Chinatown. This street is a fun place to visit at night, when the lights and lanterns shine brightly and various colours illuminate the street below. This is also where many Chinese restaurants and stores are located, making it an ideal location to visit around lunch or dinnertime.

### Chinatown

Jl. Ahmad Yani

Makassar, Sulawesi Selatan

Entrance Fee      Free



## Museum La Galigo (La Galigo Museum)

Located within Fort Rotterdam, this museum houses a variety of items that are significant to South Sulawesi culture. Historically, this museum was first named the Celebes Museum and opened in 1938 by Dutch authorities who had taken over the fort. Although the museum closed for several years while the Japanese occupied the region in the 1940s, it opened again unofficially in 1966. It wasn't until 1970, due to a letter from the Governor of Makassar, that the museum officially opened again. It was renamed Museum La Galigo after the sacred Buginese text, an ancient epic written in the thirteenth century detailing the entry of Islam to areas controlled by the Bugis. Today, the museum is open to the public under this name and holds various items such as miniature traditional Bugis pinisi sailing ships, miniature *Tongkonan* from Toraja, various tenun textiles, traditional wedding clothes and more.<sup>lix</sup>

*Above:  
China Town*

### La Galigo Museum

Address Jl. Ujung Pandang No 2

Makassar, Sulawesi Selatan

Entrance Fee      Rp 10,000 per person

### **Pantai Losari (Losari Beach)**

Although it is not a beach for swimming, there is still a lot to be enjoyed on Pantai Losari. Along the beach is a boardwalk with the words “Pantai Losari” and “Makassar” emblazoned in large letters where many visitors like to take pictures. Additionally, you can find a lot of food stalls and small kiosks selling souvenirs. While here, why not try the local delicacy of grilled and pressed bananas, called pisang epe, that are doused in various flavoured syrups such as chocolate and even durian.

#### **Losari Beach**

Jl. Penghibur

Makassar, Sulawesi Selatan

Entrance Fee      Free

### **Penyeberangan Kayu Bengkoang (Kayu Bengkoang Crossing)**

Under the archway with the name “Penyeberangan Kayu Bengkoang” written on it is a path leading to the waterfront where several boats are waiting to take passengers across to Samalona Island (Pulau Samalona). After a thirty-minute crossing, you will reach one of its many white-sand beaches and be able to relax in one of the shops or immediately head out to snorkel or dive. There are a number of hotels and guesthouses on the island where you can choose to stay overnight, or if you prefer, you can cross back over to the mainland and enjoy Makassar at night.<sup>ix</sup>

#### **Kayu Bengkoang Crossing**

Address Jl. Pasar Ikan

Makassar, Sulawesi Selatan

Entrance Fee      Free

Boat Fee              Rp 500,000 per boat (maximum 8 people)





### **Trans Studio Mall Makassar**

The first section of this large mall boasts high-end retailers and restaurants. The second part of the mall is an expansive indoor theme park that has various rides and activities. These rides include a number of rollercoasters, spinners, Dragon Tower, a Giant Swing and much more. In addition, this complex also has a hotel and a recreational beach area as well as office facilities.<sup>lxii</sup>

#### **Trans Studio Mall Makassar**

Kawasan Terpadu Trans Studio

Jl. HM. Daeng Patompo Metro, Tanjung Bunga

Makassar, Sulawesi Selatan

Entrance Fee (note: this price often changes) Rp 150,000 on week days per person

Rp 175,000 on weekends per person

### **Benteng Somba Opu (Fort Somba Opu)**

Located outside of Makassar in the Gowa Regency, this former fort has been transformed into a museum where the traditional houses of South Sulawesi are showcased as life-size models. This fort was built in the sixteenth century by the ninth king of Gowa, Karaeng Tumapakrisi Kallonna. In 1545, the tenth king of Gowa, Karaeng Tunipallangga, reinforced the fort's wall structures. Historically, kinsmen and servants of the king lived in and around the fort. Additionally, various traders, such as the Portuguese, British, Dutch and Malays had trading centres in the northern part of the fort. As noted above, today this location is no longer a fort but it is a museum owned by the Tourism Department of Gowa displaying various traditional houses from various tribes in South Sulawesi. These houses include those that belong to the tribes of Luwu, Toraja, Bugis and Makassar.

#### **Fort Somba Opu**

Jl. Daeng Tata

Barombong, Gowa

Entrance Fee Free

### **Taman Nasional Bantimurung–Bulusaraung**

This large national park is located in Maros and Pangkajene Kepulauan (Pangkep) regencies, Sulawesi Selatan. Within this park, visitors can see several different types of imposing karst cliffs, waterfalls, caves and myriad flora and fauna. The Kingdom of Butterfly is a museum displaying a large number of butterfly species endemic to Sulawesi Selatan. In addition to butterflies, this national park is home to a variety of flora and fauna found throughout Sulawesi flourishing alongside those endemic to the province. Recently, the park opened a skywalk bridge where you can walk above the trees. Spend half a day exploring this national park before returning to Makassar or continuing on your journey around Sulawesi Selatan.<sup>lxii</sup>

#### **Bantimurung–Bulusaraung National Park**

Bantimurung

Kabupaten Maros dan Kabupaten Pangkep, Sulawesi Selatan

Entrance Fee

(Price is subject to change) Rp 250,000 per person

Kingdom of Butterfly

Rp 5,000 per person

Helena Sky Bridge

Rp 20,000 per person

Guide Fee

Negotiable (dependent on season and size of group)



## Leang-Leang

Located around an hour and a half away from Makassar are karst outcrops and karst caves open to visitors. These caves also contain cave paintings of prehistoric handprints and ancient wild boars. This location has been recently renovated so that there are footpaths along the karst rocks and leading up to the two caves on site. Once arrived, you can wander around the area just beyond the parking lot to get up close and personal with karst boulders on your way to the caves. One of the caves is called Leang Petta Kere and to get to it, visitors have to climb stairs up towards the top of the cave. At the top, visitors are invited to scramble up on top of a karst outcrop in order to better see the cave paintings of two large red boars surrounded by handprints.



The second cave is more easily accessible, but the painting is more difficult to see as it is well hidden within the cave. This cave, Leang Pettae, contains a painting of a wild boar, although it is much smaller than the paintings in Leang Petta Kere.

*Above:  
Prehistoric handprints  
and cave drawings in  
Leang-Leang*

### Leang-Leang

Desa Salenrang, Bontoa

Maros, Sulawesi Selatan

Entrance Fee      Rp 10,000 per person

Guide Fee        Negotiable (dependent on season and size  
of group)

### **Rammang-Rammang**

A thirty-minute drive away from Leang-Leang lies the famous natural attraction known as Rammang-Rammang. This district boasts unique and otherworldly karst stones that jut out of the ground in varying symmetrical and asymmetrical shapes. Not only can visitors marvel at these natural wonders, but the surrounding landscapes of tree-covered mountains and mangroves are sure to astound. Rammang-Rammang limestone forest is scattered throughout this region of Maros and is the third largest karst forest in the world after Tsingy de Bemaraha National Park in Madagascar and Shilin in China.<sup>lxiii</sup>

Once in Rammang-Rammang, board a boat and drive through the lush mangroves to visit various docks acting as entrances to various natural objects such as caves, ponds, karst cliffs and boulders. From Dock One (Dermaga Satu), the boat will follow the mangrove-flanked river and make stops by locations such as Kampung Laku, which boasts caves and unique karst rocks accessible by bamboo bridges. Next, the boat will pass the entrance for Telaga Bidadari, a pond full of clear blue water surrounded by karst rocks. Continuing along the river, visitors will reach Dermaga Dua (Dock Two) where you can then walk to Gua Kunang-Kunang. This cave is a fifteen- to twenty-minute walk from the dock along a dirt path, passing rice fields, forests and pools. Once at the entrance of the cave, climb up the bamboo ladders into the very dark cave. Flashlights, which can be rented for Rp 5,000 at the mouth of the cave, will help you see the crystals embedded in the ceiling as well as the sparkling stalactites that await you within the cave proper. After you've had your fill of this cave, make your way back to the dock and continue to the final location, Kampung Berua, which houses caves and imposing karst mountains. One main attraction at Berua is a karst rock allegedly in the shape of King Kong's face. Once all finished, the boat will take you back to Dermaga Satu (Dock One) where you parked your car. Then, make your way back to Makassar, a roughly 45-minute drive away from Rammang-Rammang.

Due to the very hot sun at Rammang-Rammang, it is highly advised to bring a hat and sunscreen when visiting this location. If you happen to forget a hat, straw hats are available for rent for Rp 5,000 at the main entrance.

### **Rammang-Rammang**

Desa Salenrang, Bontoa

Maros, Sulawesi Selatan

Boat Fee

(2017-2018)

Rp 200,000 per boat (1-4 people)

Rp 250,000 per boat (5-7 people)

Rp 300,000 per boat (8-10 people)

Rp 350,000 per boat (Pre-Wedding Events)

Entrance Fee

Into Kampung Berua: Rp 3,000 per person

Hat Rental

Rp 5,000 per person

*Below:*

*Explore the extraordinary mangroves and karst mountains via colourful wooden boats*



## Makassar to Bulukumba

The drive from Makassar to Bulukumba takes about five hours and passes beaches as well as seaside villages and towns. Within Bulukumba, a very popular tourist destination is called Tanjung Bira, an area located right at the foot of Sulawesi Selatan. If you wish to charter a car from Makassar to Bulukumba, your hotel staff will be able to provide recommendations. Otherwise, you can call the Tour Operator listed below.

### Wira Tour

Jl. Gunung Lokon No 25

Lariang Bangi, Makassar

Contact Person Pak Kahar

Tel +62 411 31298

+62 812 4209669

*Below:  
Pinisi ships*

If you prefer not to charter a car from Makassar, public transportation such as *pete-pete* or *angkot* (Kijang and Innova) are available to traverse the 200 kilometres to Bulukumba. These cars can be found at Terminal Malengkeri (Jl. Mallengkeri Raya, Tamalate, Makassar, Sulawesi Selatan). These cars will stop in several places, including one stop halfway between locations, in the regency of Jenepono, famous for its dried seaweed production. Once you reach Tanjung Bira, why not try out some of the activities and visit some of the locations listed below.





## Pembuatan Kapal Pinisi (Pinisi Ships)

Along the beaches of Tanaberu in Bontobahari are some traditional wooden pinisi shipyards and craftsmen. Ancient Bugis seafarers developed pinisi wooden ships to sail around their trade routes and the tradition still thrives in the regency of Bulukumba today. These beautiful and imposing ships often measure up to 30 metres or more. They are used to carry cargo, are luxury cruise ships and also used as fishing boats. What defines a pinisi sailing ship is its distinctly shaped collection of two masts and seven sails. Three sails are placed in the front of the ship, while the middle and the back have two sails each. The long and pointed bow is also a characteristic feature of pinisi ships. As legend goes, the Buginese believe that the seven sails symbolise their triumph over the seven seas. The largest of these ships can take up to a year and a half to build as they come with their own rituals, not to mention they are also difficult and costly to build. The creation of these ships is likened to the creation of human babies in that one long plank is divided into two, then connected back together to symbolise the union of man and woman. Before this, however, a ritual to give thanks is held to bless the building of the ship. At the centre of the ship, a hole is created to symbolise the navel, which is then covered back up again so that water will not seep into the hull. After the ship is complete, another ritual is held to bless the ship before it is put out onto the water. Before boarding a ship, please make sure to first ask permission from the owners.<sup>kiv</sup>

### Pinisi Ships

Sentra Pembuatan Perahu Pinisi, Tanaberu

Bontobahari, Bulukumba

Entrance Fee      Free



### **Pantai Lemo-Lemo (Lemo-Lemo Beach)**

Pantai Lemo-Lemo is a beautiful, white-sand beach that stretches 2.4 kilometres on the western coast of Bulukumba. The access road to this beach is a small asphalt road that passes lush trees, mangroves and vegetation that hugs the road. The natural beauty of this location, from its sand and light blue water, to the fact that there aren't many food stalls along the beach makes this a very popular location on the weekends. Therefore, it is best to visit this beach on a weekday to avoid the crowds. Also, although there are many trees along the beach it still gets very hot, particularly around noon, so a hat, sunscreen or even coming earlier or later in the day is recommended.

#### **Lemo-Lemo Beach**

Pantai Lemo-Lemo

Bontobahari, Bulukumba

Entrance Fee      Rp 10,000 per person

### **Puncak Pua' Jango (Pua' Jango Peak)**

The peak named Pua' Jango, located two kilometres from Bira Beach and 400 metres above sea level, provides a bird's eye view of the surrounding landscape and sea. The name Pua' Jango is allegedly taken from the name of a person who first helped spread Islam in the area. According to legend, this peak was used as a meditation ground for Pua' Jango and is also the spot where he was buried. There are two ways to get to the peak at Pua' Jango in order to take in the stunning views. One way is accessible by car and takes you past a forest where grey monkeys roam free. The second route begins from a parking lot at the base of the peak from where you can climb cement stairs up to the viewpoint at the top of the peak. This trail takes around fifteen minutes to climb. From Pua' Jango, you can see the very tip of the province of South Sulawesi directly in front of you, the port where ferries go to Pulau Selayar on the left and Bira Beach to the right.

#### **Pua' Jango Peak**

Puncak Pua' Jango, Desa Bira

Bontobahari, Bulukumba

Entrance Fee      Rp 25,000 per person



### **Pantai Bira (Bira Beach)**

This popular and populous white-sand beach located on the eastern coast of the Sulawesi Selatan peninsula is a lot more developed than other beaches found around Bulukumba. There are many resorts, hotels and guesthouses as well as restaurants and small kiosks located on and around the beach. Bira also serves as the docking point for boats headed towards Liukang and Kambing islands. The water in Bira itself is very clear and a beautiful shade of light blue, ideal for swimming. Additionally, due to its position facing west, Bira Beach also offers beautiful views of the sunset.<sup>lxv</sup>

#### **Bira Beach**

Pantai Bira, Bira

Bontobahari, Bulukumba

Entrance Fee      Rp 10,000 per person

### **Pulau Liukang (Liukang Island)**

Located across from Bira Beach is Liukang Island, also known as Liukang Loe Island. This island is inhabited and offers great spots to swim and snorkel in the clear, light-blue water just off the shore. This rather small island is located a fifteen- to twenty-minute boat ride from Bira Beach. There are three hotels or guesthouses on this island that are open to guests who wish to stay or have lunch or dinner with views of the ocean.

#### **Liukang Island**

Pulau Liukang

Bontobahari, Bulukumba

Entrance Fee      Free

Boat Fee            Rp 500,000 per boat (maximum 8 people)  
including snorkelling gear.

An additional Rp 200,000 total for lunch or dinner.

*Pulau Liukang*





### **Pulau Kambing (Goat Island)**

Pulau Kambing, which means Goat Island, is located thirty minutes from Liukang Island and is uninhabited except for a number of goats, as its name suggests. This island is made up of karst rocks and surrounded by clear light blue water that slowly deepens into dark blue. This island offers several snorkelling spots protected from the wind that allow you to see various coral, sea slugs and colourful fish. If you happen to catch the sunset from the boat while leaving Pulau Kambing, you will be able to watch a rapidly setting red and orange tropical sunset.

#### **Kambing Island**

Pulau Kambing

Bontobahari, Bulukumba

Entrance Fee      Free

Boat Fee            Rp 700,000 per boat (maximum 8 people) including snorkelling gear and a visit to Liukang Island.

An additional Rp 200,000 total for lunch or dinner at Liukang.

### **Titik Nol Sulawesi Selatan (Point Zero, South Sulawesi)**

Bulukumba is not only a location with beautiful white-sand beaches but also is where the southernmost tip of the South Sulawesi peninsula is found. The spot considered the “foot” of the island of Sulawesi is accessible by car. Dense green trees surround this rocky spot, which is marked with a grey dot on the ground. From the vantage point of this location, you can enjoy a beautiful sunrise and then return in the evening to watch a stunning sunset.

#### **Point Zero, South Sulawesi**

Titik Nol, Bira

Bontobahari, Bulukumba

Entrance Fee      Free



## Bulukumba to Wajo

### Danau Tempe (Lake Tempe)

Danau Tempe or Lake Tempe lies about seven kilometres to the west of the town of Sengkang, located five hours from Bulukumba, and is frequently visited by both international and domestic visitors. The lake itself is large, around 13,000 hectares in width, and therefore is not only part of the Wajo regency, but Soppeng and Sidrap regencies as well. In fact, this lake is one of the biggest freshwater fishing areas in the world. Lake Tempe is a tectonic lake inhabited predominantly by Bugis people. This tribe's influence is found in the architecture of the region, particularly in the ornamental curls found on both ends of the roofs. This architecture is also found embodied by the various and brightly coloured floating fishermen's houses that sit in the middle of the lake. Visitors can reach the floating houses a thirty- to forty-five minute boat ride from Port 45 on the edge of Danau Tempe. Narrow and brightly coloured traditional boats that seat people in rows rather than side-by-side are available for rent, including the driver. Throughout the journey around the lake, you will see water hyacinth plants and water spinach growing on the bamboo poles sticking up towards the sky that act as a hiding, resting and nesting places for fish.

A festival is held by the Wajo Regency and takes place every August on Lake Tempe. Maccera Tappareng, a ritual to purify the lake, also occurs during this month as part of the festivities. The festival is characterised by the slaughter of cattle led by the leader of the local fishermen. Events and competitions are organised for the festival and are quite interesting to observe. Some events include traditional boat racing, boat-decorating competitions, the choosing of a prince and princess of Wajo and the playing of traditional music (such as the rhythmic playing of rice mortars). The festival is part of a Bugis tradition aimed at uniting and appreciating the fishermen of the great lake Tempe.<sup>lxvi</sup>

#### Lake Tempe

Danau Tempe, Tempe  
Wajo, Sulawesi Selatan

Entrance Fee	Rp 5,000 per person
Boat Fee	Rp 100,000 to Rp 150,000 per boat (maximum 3 to 5 people)

### **Kota Sutera (City of Silk)**

Sengkang, a city located in the Wajo Regency, boasts a majority Muslim population dominated by the Bugis ethnic group. Sengkang is the centre for Buginese silk weaving, a well-known and beautiful textile (tenun). These famous hand or machine-woven silk textiles are sold as ready-made clothing or by the meter. Manufactured silk weaving is one of Sengkang's most profitable industries besides fishing. The village of Pakkanna, located in the city of Sengkang, has a number of shops that sell this traditional silk tenun. The means of weaving and the materials used in Sengkang are very similar to the processes and equipment used for Torajan tenun weaving. This includes first arranging every string into horizontal and circular rows, then patterns are added by using a bamboo tool slid alternately between the strings and then the strings are tightened or stamped using a wooden plank-like tool.

Within Pakanna are a number of streets part of the City of Silk of Sengkang (Kota Sutera). Some of the stores located in this complex of silk stores include Aminah Akil Silk and Joewita Silk. One store, called Batik Losari Silk, is located outside of this silk complex and has a showroom with several wooden weaving machines on the bottom floor and a silk cloth boutique on the second floor.

Below are the addresses for a few stores in and outside of Kota Sutera, Sengkang.

#### **Aminah Akil Silk**

Jl. Wa'Namaka No 33  
Tanasitolo, Wajo

#### **Batik Losari Silk**

Jl. A Baso No 4  
Ujung Baru, Depan Pasar Sempange  
Sengkang, Tanasitolo, Wajo

#### **Joewita Silk**

Jl. Andi Magga Impa-Impa, Pakkanna  
Tanasitolo, Wajo

#### **Family Silk**

Jl. Andi Magga Impa-Impa, Pakkanna  
Tanasitolo, Wajo

#### **Megawati Silk**

Jl. Wa'Namaka  
Tanasitolo, Wajo

### **Museum Simettengpola Saoraja Mallangga**

Museum Simettengpola Saoraja Mallangga is located in a traditional Wajo home that also showcases some Dutch colonial architectural influences. This building was built in 1930 and used to belong to Haji Datu Makkaraka (also written as H Datuk Makkaraka), the 27th Bettempola King of Wajo (Ranreng Bettempola Wajo). The residential home was eventually turned into a museum housing several of this kingdom's, the king's, his immediate family's and their descendants' heirlooms and belongings. The name "Saoraja Mallangga" roughly translates as "a large house with several floors." Today, locals and visitors visit the museum to get a glimpse of Wajo's royal history.<sup>lxvii</sup>

#### **Museum Simettengpola Saoraja Mallangga**

Jl. Ahmad Yani No 25, Perdupa

Tempe, Wajo

Open Hours      Mondays – Sundays 8am – 5pm

Entrance Fee      Free

## **Wajo to Toraja**

### **Buttu Kabobong**

This mountain located in the region of Enrekang, more popularly known as the "erotic" mountain or Gunung Nona, is a frequent rest stop for people travelling in and out of Toraja. Located roughly three hours from Sengkang and two hours from Toraja, the small restaurants situated directly in front of the mountain offer unhampered views of the mountain range, valley and river. Enjoy a light snack, buy some souvenirs and drink tea or coffee while stretching your legs before completing the journey to Toraja.

#### **Buttu Kabobong**

Gunung Nona

Enrekang, Sulawesi Selatan

Entrance Fee      Free

## ANNEX

### Quick Introduction to Bahasa Indonesia and Basa Toraja

Bahasa Indonesia is the national language of the Republic of Indonesia. However, due to the vast number and diversity of ethnic groups and cultures across the Indonesian archipelago, many people speak local languages as their primary language. As Toraja is located in the rural highlands of South Sulawesi, in comparison to the more metropolitan cities of Jakarta, Makassar, Denpasar and Surabaya to name a few, many people speak Basa Toraja or Bahasa Indonesia daily and only a few people speak English fluently. This guidebook provides some basic Indonesian (Bahasa Indonesia) and Torajan (Basa Toraja) expressions to help you during your travels. Torajans living close to the cities of Rantepao and Makale usually understand and speak basic English. People in rural villages are more likely to have little to no knowledge of English or sometimes even Indonesian, with only Torajan as their language of communication.

The traditional Torajan greeting, “Manasu moraka?” meaning, “Have you cooked?”, is used every day by family members and strangers alike. Some responses may be “manasumo” which means, “we’ve already cooked” or “taledu’ opa”, which means, “please stop by.” This sense of community is very important within Torajan community where guests are considered to bring blessings.<sup>lxviii</sup> Below are some other words and phrases in English, Indonesian and Torajan that you can use to navigate through Toraja during your visit. Basa Toraja is a very different language to Bahasa Indonesia, although they are both parts of the Austronesian language family. Torajan language (Basa Toraja) particularly uses apostrophes in many words to signify a glottal stop. Bahasa Indonesia, on the other hand, uses the letter “k” to indicate the same glottal stops. Please note that the translations below may not be exact as it is very difficult to translate Basa Toraja into Bahasa Indonesia, mostly because both are highly contextual languages and because one word may have multiple meanings in Torajan that are not easily translated into Indonesian.





## Numbers

English	Indonesian	Torajan
Zero	Nol/Kosong	
One	Satu	Misa'
Two	Dua	Dada'
Three	Tiga	Tallu
Four	Empat	A'pa'
Five	Lima	Lima
Six	Enam	Annan
Seven	Tujuh	Pitu
Eight	Delapan	Karua
Nine	Sembilan	Kasera
Ten	Sepuluh	Sang Pulo
Eleven	Sebelas	Sang Pulo Misa
Twelve	Duabelas	Sang Pulo Dua
Twenty	Dua puluh	Duang Pulo
Thirty	Tiga puluh	Tallung Pulo

## Personal Pronouns

English	Indonesian	Torajan
I	Saya	Aku
You	Anda	Kita' / Iko
It	Itu	Iti'
We	Kita	Kita
He/she	Dia	Ia
They	Mereka	Mintu' Tau

## Time

English	Indonesian	Torajan
Hours/o'clock	Jam	Tette'
Minutes	Menit	Meni'
Seconds	Detik	Detik

## Months | Days

### Months

<b>English</b>	<b>Indonesian</b>	<b>Torajan</b>
January	Januari	Januari
February	Februari	Februari
March	Maret	Maret
April	April	April
May	Mei	Mei
June	Juni	Juni
July	Juli	Juli
August	Agustus	Agustus
September	September	September
October	Oktober	Oktober
November	November	November
December	Desember	Desember

### Days

<b>English</b>	<b>Indonesian</b>	<b>Torajan</b>
Monday	Senin	Sinen
Tuesday	Selasa	Selasa
Wednesday	Rabu	Rabu
Thursday	Kamis	Kamis
Friday	Jumat	Juma'
Saturday	Sabtu	Sattu
Sunday	Minggu	Minggu



## Conversational Words

### English

Nice to meet you!

How are you?

What's your name?

Where do you live?

Can I have your  
phone number?

See you later!

### Indonesian

Senang bertemu Anda!

Apa kabar?

Siapa nama Anda?

Anda tinggal dimana?

Boleh saya minta  
nomor HP Anda?

Sampai jumpa lagi!

### Torajan

Masannang na' sitamunuanko!

Umbanakua ka reba?

Inda sangamu?

Umba munai torro?

Bisaraka ku palaku  
nomoro' HPmu?

Piran opa ta sitammu!

## Foods & Drink

### English

Vegetarian

Do not add / Add

- Meat
- Chili
- Sugar
- Salt
- Ice cube
- Milk

Drink

### Indonesian

Vegetarian

Tidak pakai / Pakai

- Daging
- Sambal
- Gula
- Garam
- Es batu
- Susu

Minum

### Torajan

Vegetarian

Taek na pakei / Pakei

- Duku'
- Sambala'
- Golla
- Sia
- Es batu
- Susu

Mangngiru'

## Directions

### English

How far...?  
 How long...?  
 (Minutes / hours)  
 Where is...?  
 Where can I  
 buy...?  
 Where can I rent a  
 vehicle?

### Indonesian

Berapa jauh...?  
 Berapa lama...?  
 (menit / jam)  
 Dimana letak...?  
 Dimana saya bisa  
 beli...?  
 Dimana bisa nye-  
 wa kendaraan?

### Torajan

Mambela raka...?  
 Masai raka...?  
 (meni' / tette')  
 Umba nanai...?  
 Umba nanai laku  
 nai Alli...?  
 Umba nanai tu oto  
 sewa?

## Important Words and Phrases

### English

Excuse me  
  
 Thank you  
  
 How much?  
 (price)  
  
 Could we stay for  
 the night?  
  
 Can you help us  
 / me?  
  
 Do you have a...?  
  
 Is there a bath-  
 room?  
  
 Where is the bath-  
 room?

### Indonesian

Permisi  
  
 Terima kasih  
  
 Harganya berapa?  
  
 Bisakah kami  
 menginap sema-  
 lam?  
 Bisakah bantu  
 kami / saya?  
  
 Apakah punya...?  
  
 Apakah ada kamar  
 mandi / toilet /  
 WC?  
 Dimana kamar  
 mandi /  
 toilet / WC?

### Torajan

Tabé'  
  
 Kurre Sumanga'  
  
 Pira Allina?  
  
 Bisaraka kima'  
 bongi sang bongi?  
 Bisaraka mi tun-  
 duina'?  
  
 Denraka...?  
  
 Denraka WC?  
  
 Umba nanai WC?



## **Introducing Destination Management Organisation (DMO) Toraja**

DMO is an organisation initiated by the Republic of Indonesia's Ministry of Tourism & Creative Economy in 2010. DMO focuses on arranging, planning and coordinating tourism management in fifteen pre-defined destinations throughout Indonesia. The destinations include Batur, Borobudur, Bromo Semeru & Tengger, Bunaken, Derawan, Flores, Kota Tua Jakarta, Pangandaran, Raja Ampat, Rinjani, Sabang, Tanjung Puting, Toba, Toraja and Wakatobi.

Toraja Destination Management Organisation (DMO) acts as a means for local community members who have the desire to improve Toraja as a tourist destination to come together and help make a difference. The organisation aims to do so through the development of the destination's branding and marketing as well as through coordination with the local governments of Toraja Utara and Tana Toraja.

### **Activities and Future Plans**

With coordination from the regencies of Tana Toraja and Toraja Utara, the organisational structure of DMO Toraja consists of a chairman, vice chairman, secretary, treasurer and several commissions dealing with a range of issues from facilities and infrastructure, human resources, tourist attractions, marketing and promotion as well as environment. Members of DMO are representatives of local government (SKPD, BAPPEDA, Government Tourism Office, Trade Department, etc), the Tourism Association (PHRI, HPI and ASITA) and heads of local communities (indigenous groups, religious groups and youth groups). DMO Toraja has recently changed its role among tourism stakeholders in the destination. Members came up with the idea to use Toraja DMO as a sustainable and official representative of the destination. With the assistance of Swisscontact WISATA, annual work plans have been developed in order to fulfil the needs of local tourism stakeholders and re-develop Toraja's tourism industry.

In a participatory process, Toraja DMO re-designed the local brand of Toraja as a destination and has promoted Toraja through participation in national and international travel fairs. Other DMO activities include collaboration with local tourism businesses to manage and organise educational familiarisation trips (media and tour operators) and helping raise the quality standards of local tourism businesses (accommodations, restaurants and tour operators) to meet international standards of service. Gaining the trust of local tourism businesses and stakeholders, as well as building means of collaboration, is essential to Toraja DMO's mission.

## Vision & Mission

Toraja DMO was established on May 3, 2012, with two main focuses:

1. Capacity building for local people and tourism businesses.
2. Organising, exploring and developing tourist attractions, facilities, as well as increasing accessibility to Toraja.

**Vision:** Toraja is realised as a quality, green and community-based destination.

**Mission:**

- Develop green, sustainable tourism.
- Protect natural and cultural tourism resources.
- Promote the interests of society.
- Manage the development (in addition to the carrying capacity) and the quality of life of a community.
- Build up involvement of the next generation.



## Cooperation with Swisscontact WISATA

Since the second half of 2014, Toraja DMO put the destination's re-branding process into motion with support from Swisscontact WISATA. A local working group (pokja) was given the responsibility of overseeing the whole branding process. Members of pokja were representatives of local district governments and tourism ministries, cultural experts and elders, schools and several other organisations around Toraja.

In 2015, Toraja DMO held several intensive discussion meetings and assessments with a selected brand agency and representatives of tourism industries, experts, academics, local youth and religious organisations to select one logo and tagline representing both regencies of Toraja (Toraja Utara and Tana Toraja) as one united tourism destination. The logo is inspired and based on the philosophy, elements and colours of Toraja, particularly Pa'ulu Karura as a symbol of the teachings of the Torajan ancestors with the *Tongkonan* as a centre of life. The tagline, "Discover The Sacred Highlands," sends a clear message about the unique culture and geographical identity of Toraja.

In 2016, another pokja was created, called Visit Toraja, and put in charge of marketing the destination and developing an official website for Toraja. In 2016 and 2017, DMO Toraja (particularly the Visit Toraja division) participated in several Tourism Fairs in both Berlin and Singapore and will continue to do so in the future.

As of the end of 2017, DMO Toraja has gained legal status and starting from 2017 to the present day, DMO has facilitated and provided consultation to the local governments of Tana Toraja and Toraja Utara concerning the development of tourism in Toraja as a destination.

For further information, do not hesitate to contact:

### **Toraja DMO**

Email: [info@visittoraja.com](mailto:info@visittoraja.com)

Visit: [www.visittoraja.com](http://www.visittoraja.com)



## References

Swisscontact Toraja Team  
Swisscontact Makassar Team  
Swisscontact Bali Team  
Toraja Destination Management Organisation  
Eric Crystal Rante Allo  
Frans Dengen  
Lisa Soba Palloan Jr.  
PT. Thalweg Nusantara  
Simon Sattu

-----



- <sup>i</sup>“Indonesia Population 2017.” Indonesia Population 2017 (Demographics, Maps, Graphs). [www.worldpopulationreview.com/countries/indonesia-population/](http://www.worldpopulationreview.com/countries/indonesia-population/). Accessed 18 Sep 2017.
- Legge, John David, et al. “Indonesia.” Encyclopædia Britannica. Encyclopædia Britannica Inc. 20 Apr 2017. [www.britannica.com/place/Indonesia](http://www.britannica.com/place/Indonesia). Accessed 18 Sep 2017.
- “UNGEGN Geographical Names.” UNGEGN Geographical Names. United Nations. [www.unstats.un.org/unsd/geoinfo/geonames/](http://www.unstats.un.org/unsd/geoinfo/geonames/).
- “The World Fact Book: INDONESIA.” Central Intelligence Agency. 6 Sep 2017. [www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/id.html](http://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/id.html). Accessed 14 Sep 2017.
- <sup>ii</sup>“Dutch Colonization.” Indonesia Imperialism. [www.imperialismindonesia.weebly.com/dutch-colonization.html](http://www.imperialismindonesia.weebly.com/dutch-colonization.html). Accessed 18 Sep 2017.
- Legge, John David, et al. “Indonesia.” Encyclopædia Britannica. Encyclopædia Britannica Inc. 20 Apr 2017. [www.britannica.com/place/Indonesia](http://www.britannica.com/place/Indonesia). Accessed 18 Sep 2017.
- The Editors of Encyclopædia Britannica. “Dutch East Indies.” Encyclopædia Britannica. Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc. 2 Nov 2015. [www.britannica.com/place/Dutch-East-Indies](http://www.britannica.com/place/Dutch-East-Indies).
- <sup>iii</sup>“The World Factbook: INDONESIA.” Central Intelligence Agency. 6 Sep 2017. [www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/id.html](http://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/id.html). Accessed 14 Sep 2017.
- <sup>iv</sup>“Badan Pusat Statistik Kota Makassar.” Badan Pusat Statistik Kota Makassar. 2016. [www.makassarkota.bps.go.id/](http://www.makassarkota.bps.go.id/). Accessed 15 Dec 2017.
- “Indonesia: Island of Sulawesi.” WWF, World Wildlife Fund. [www.worldwildlife.org/ecoregions/aa0123](http://www.worldwildlife.org/ecoregions/aa0123). Accessed 18 Sep 2017.
- Pautzenberger, Barbara. “Demographical Overview.” Demographics: Planet Sulawesi. 2015. [www.planetsulawesi.com/wb/pages/en/information/demographics.php](http://www.planetsulawesi.com/wb/pages/en/information/demographics.php). Accessed 18 Sep 2017.
- “Seputar Pulau Sulawesi Indonesia.” Go Celebes. [www.gocelebes.com/seputar-pulau-sulawesi-indonesia/](http://www.gocelebes.com/seputar-pulau-sulawesi-indonesia/). Accessed 18 Sep 2017.
- “Sulawesi.” Wonderful Indonesia. [www.indonesia.travel/en/destination/island/sulawesi](http://www.indonesia.travel/en/destination/island/sulawesi). Accessed 18 Sep 2017.
- <sup>v</sup>Kasim, Nur. “SEJARAH KOTA MAKASSAR.” [www.nurkasim49.blogspot.co.id/2011/12/i.html](http://www.nurkasim49.blogspot.co.id/2011/12/i.html). Accessed 18 Sep 2017.
- Makassar, Pemerintah Kota. Kota Makassar. [www.makassarkota.go.id/105-sejarahkotamakassar.html](http://www.makassarkota.go.id/105-sejarahkotamakassar.html). Accessed 18 Sep 2017.
- <sup>vi</sup>Presiden Republik Indonesia. “UNDANG-UNDANG REPUBLIK INDONESIA NOMOR 28 TAHUN 2008 TENTANG PEMBENTUKAN KABUPATEN TORAJA UTARA DI PROVINSI SULAWESI SELATAN?” 2008. [www.bpkp.go.id/uu/filedownload/2/33/143.bpkp](http://www.bpkp.go.id/uu/filedownload/2/33/143.bpkp). Accessed Sep 4 2017.
- <sup>vii</sup>Presiden Republik Indonesia. “UNDANG-UNDANG REPUBLIK INDONESIA NOMOR 28 TAHUN 2008 TENTANG PEMBENTUKAN KABUPATEN TORAJA UTARA DI PROVINSI SULAWESI SELATAN?” 2008. [www.bpkp.go.id/uu/filedownload/2/33/143.bpkp](http://www.bpkp.go.id/uu/filedownload/2/33/143.bpkp). Accessed Sep 4 2017.
- <sup>viii</sup>Sandarupa, Drs. Stanislaus, Petrus, Drs. Simon, Sitoto, Drs. Simon. “Kambunni’ Kebudayaan Tallu Lolona Toraja.” 2016. Makassar: De La Macca.
- <sup>ix</sup>Sandarupa, Drs. Stanislaus, Petrus, Drs. Simon, Sitoto, Drs. Simon. “Kambunni’ Kebudayaan Tallu Lolona Toraja.” 2016. Makassar: De La Macca.

- <sup>x</sup>Swisscontact Wisata. 2015. Toraja Brochure. "Find What Lies Beyond the Hills of Toraja." Published by Toraja DMO supported by Swisscontact and SECO. Pages 3 and 12.
- "Toraja - Religion and Expressive Culture." Countries and Their Cultures, World Culture Encyclopedia, [www.everyculture.com/East-Southeast-Asia/Toraja-Religion-and-Expressive-Culture.html](http://www.everyculture.com/East-Southeast-Asia/Toraja-Religion-and-Expressive-Culture.html). Accessed 25 Aug 2017.
- Triawan, Gidion Yuris. "Sejarah dan Asal Usul Suku Toraja (Bag.II)." Toraja Paradise. [www.torajaparadise.com/2013/03/sejarah-dan-asal-usul-suku-toraja-bagii.html](http://www.torajaparadise.com/2013/03/sejarah-dan-asal-usul-suku-toraja-bagii.html). Accessed 25 Aug 2017.
- <sup>xi</sup> Sandarupa, Stanislaus. Life and Death in Toraja. PT Torindo (Toraja-Indonesia Tours and Travel). 2012. Pages 17 and 42.
- <sup>xii</sup> Bigalke, Terance W. "Sejarah Sosial Tana Toraja." 2016. Singapore: Singapore University Press. Pages 1-42.
- <sup>xiii</sup> Sandarupa, Stanislaus. Life and Death in Toraja. PT Torindo (Toraja-Indonesia Tours and Travel). 2012. Pages 18-22.
- <sup>xiv</sup> Bigalke, Terance W. "Sejarah Sosial Tana Toraja." 2016. Singapore: Singapore University Press. Pages 250-305.
- <sup>xv</sup> Bigalke, Terance W. "Sejarah Sosial Tana Toraja." 2016. Singapore: Singapore University Press.
- "Sejarah dan Asal Usul Suku Toraja (Bag.II)." Toraja Paradise. 1 Jan 1970. [www.torajaparadise.com/2013/03/sejarah-dan-asal-usul-suku-toraja-bagii.html](http://www.torajaparadise.com/2013/03/sejarah-dan-asal-usul-suku-toraja-bagii.html). Accessed 30 Aug 2017.
- <sup>xvi</sup> "How CITES Works." How CITES Works | CITES. Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora. [www.cites.org/eng/disc/how.php](http://www.cites.org/eng/disc/how.php). Accessed Oct 19 2017.
- <sup>xvii</sup> "Art & Craft." Visit Toraja. 10 Oct 2016. [www.visittoraja.com/art-craft/](http://www.visittoraja.com/art-craft/). Accessed 30 Aug 2017.
- Mukhlis and Lucas, Anton. "Nuansa Kehidupan Toraja." 1987: Dunia Grafika Jakarta.
- "Sejarah dan Asal Usul Suku Toraja (Bag.III)." Toraja Paradise. [www.torajaparadise.com/2013/03/sejarah-dan-asal-usul-suku-toraja-bagiii.html](http://www.torajaparadise.com/2013/03/sejarah-dan-asal-usul-suku-toraja-bagiii.html). Accessed 28 Aug 2017.
- Swisscontact Wisata 2015. Toraja Brochure. "Find What Lies Beyond the Hills of Toraja." Published by Toraja DMO supported by Swisscontact and SECO. Pages 3 and 12.
- "Toraja - Religion and Expressive Culture." Countries and Their Cultures, [www.everyculture.com/East-Southeast-Asia/Toraja-Religion-and-Expressive-Culture.html](http://www.everyculture.com/East-Southeast-Asia/Toraja-Religion-and-Expressive-Culture.html). Accessed 30 Aug 2017.
- <sup>xviii</sup> Narasumber. Kiki, Mama' Sanggar Tari Pana'. 13 Dec 2017.
- <sup>xix</sup> Rappoport, Dana. Nyanyian Tana Diperciki Tiga Darah: Musik Ritual Toraja dari Pulau Sulawesi. Penceritaan Etnografi Intisari Multimedia Antologi Musik Multimedia Bunga Rampai Toraja, 1991-2005.
- <sup>xx</sup> Palimbong, Drs. C. L. Mengenal Ragam Hias Toraja. Disusun atas dasar Kerjasama Pemerintah Daerah Tana Toraja.
- Rappoport, Dana. Nyanyian Tana Diperciki Tiga Darah: Musik Ritual Toraja

- dari Pulau Sulawesi. Penceritaan Etnografi Intisari Multimedia Antologi Musik Multimedia Bunga Rampai Toraja, 1991-2005.
- <sup>xxi</sup> Sandarupa, Drs. Stanislaus, Petrus, Drs. Simon, Sitoto, Drs. Simon. "Kambunni' Kebudayaan Tallu Lolona Toraja." 2016. Makassar: De La Macca.
- Swisscontact Wisata 2017. Toraja Brochure. "A Guide to Magnificent Sights and Attractions of Toraja." Published by Toraja DMO supported by Swisscontact and SECO. Pages 6-7.
- Tangdilintin, Dr. HC. L.T. "*Tongkonan* Rumah Adat Toraja: Arsiketru Dan Ragam Hias Toraja." 2014: Lembaga Kajian dan Penulisan Sejarah Budaya Sulawesi Selatan.
- <sup>xxii</sup> Palimbong, Drs. C. L. Menenal Ragam Hias Toraja. Disusun atas dasar Kerjasama Pemerintah Daerah Tana Toraja.
- Sande, Drs. J. S, editor. Toraja in Carving's. 1989.
- <sup>xxiii</sup> Palloan Jr., Lisa Soba. "Tau Tau." 14 Oct 2017.
- <sup>xxiv</sup> "The Ikat Process." Pusaka Collection of Indonesian Ikat Textiles \* Curator Peter ten Hoopen. [www.ikat.us/ikat\\_process.php](http://www.ikat.us/ikat_process.php). Accessed 30 Aug 2017.
- "Sejarah dan Asal Usul Suku Toraja (Bag.III)." Toraja Paradise, 1 Jan 1970, [www.torajaparadise.com/2013/03/sejarah-dan-asal-usul-suku-toraja-bagiii.html](http://www.torajaparadise.com/2013/03/sejarah-dan-asal-usul-suku-toraja-bagiii.html). Accessed 30 Aug 2017.
- "Sulawesi." Threads of Life, [www.threadsoflife.com/textile-archive/sulawesi/](http://www.threadsoflife.com/textile-archive/sulawesi/). Accessed 30 Aug 2017.
- Swisscontact Wisata 2017. Toraja Brochure. "A Guide to Magnificent Sights and Attractions of Toraja." Published by Toraja DMO supported by Swisscontact and SECO. Page 16.
- "Toraja Ikats." Toraja Ikats. [www.toraja.net/culture/ikatweaving/index.html](http://www.toraja.net/culture/ikatweaving/index.html). Accessed 30 Aug 2017.
- <sup>xxv</sup> "Indonesia | Discover the Sacred Highlands." Visit Toraja. <http://www.visittoraja.com/>. Toraja Destination Management Office (DMO). Accessed Sep 5, 2017.
- <sup>xxvi</sup> "Indonesia | Discover the Sacred Highlands." Visit Toraja. <http://www.visittoraja.com/>. Toraja Destination Management Office (DMO). Accessed Sep 5, 2017.
- <sup>xxvii</sup> "Indonesia | Discover the Sacred Highlands." Visit Toraja. <http://www.visittoraja.com/>. Toraja Destination Management Office (DMO). Accessed Sep 5, 2017.
- <sup>xxviii</sup> "Indonesia | Discover the Sacred Highlands." Visit Toraja. <http://www.visittoraja.com/>. Toraja Destination Management Office (DMO). Accessed Sep 5, 2017.
- <sup>xxix</sup> "Buntu Pune." Visit Toraja. [www.visittoraja.com/destination/toraja/buntu-pune/](http://www.visittoraja.com/destination/toraja/buntu-pune/). Accessed 13 Sep 2017.
- <sup>xxx</sup> Waterson, Roxana. Paths and Rivers: Sa'dan Toraja Society in Transformation. Leiden: KITLV Press, 2009. Page 37.
- <sup>xxxi</sup> Wiryawan, Andi. "Ke'te' Kesu." 8 Nov 2017.
- <sup>xxxii</sup> Mutmainnah. "Kolam Makale, Titik Nol Kilometer Tana Toraja." Edited by Ina Maharani. Tribun Timu. 9 June 2015. <http://makassar.tribunnews.com/2015/06/09/kolam-makale-titik-nol-kilometer-tana-toraja>.

- xxxiii "Sejarah Objek Wisata Tana Toraja." Dinas Kebudayaan dan Pariwisata Tana Toraja. 2011. Pages 179-180.
- "Tongkonan Berusia 700 Tahun." Java Pos. 2017.
- xxxiv "Inilah Jenis, Ciri, dan Harga *Tedong* di Toraja." *TribunToraja.com*. 14 Mar 2016. <http://makassar.tribunnews.com/2016/03/14/inilah-jenis-ciri-dan-harga-tedong-di-toraja>. Accessed 14 Sep 2017.
- xxxv "Patung Yesus Buntu Burake." Patung Tuhan Yesus Tertinggi Buntu Burake - Wisata di Toraja, *Infotoraja.com*. 2017. [www.infotoraja.com/wisata/patung-yesus-memberkati-di-buntu-burake](http://www.infotoraja.com/wisata/patung-yesus-memberkati-di-buntu-burake). Accessed 23 Oct 2017.
- "Sejarah Objek Wisata Tana Toraja." Dinas Kebudayaan dan Pariwisata Tana Toraja. 2011. Page 145.
- xxxvi "Gubernur Sulsel Resmikan Tugu Salib Raksasa di Toraja Utara." *Tribunnews.com*, [www.tribunnews.com/regional/2012/12/29/gubernur-sulsel-resmikan-tugu-salib-raksasa-di-toraja-utara](http://www.tribunnews.com/regional/2012/12/29/gubernur-sulsel-resmikan-tugu-salib-raksasa-di-toraja-utara). Accessed 23 Oct 2017.
- xxxvii "Sejarah Objek Wisata Tana Toraja." Dinas Kebudayaan dan Pariwisata Tana Toraja. 2011. Pages 48-49.
- xxxviii "Sejarah Objek Wisata Tana Toraja." Dinas Kebudayaan dan Pariwisata Tana Toraja. 2011. Pages 60-63.
- xxxix "Lo'ko' Mata." Visit Toraja. <http://www.visittoraja.com/destination/toraja/lokomata/>. Accessed 18 Sep 2017.
- xl "Sejarah Objek Wisata Tana Toraja." Dinas Kebudayaan dan Pariwisata Tana Toraja. 2011. Pages 125-129.
- "Tana Toraja Ecoculture Tourism." Dinas Kebudayaan dan Pariwisata Kabupaten Tana Toraja.
- xli "Sejarah Objek Wisata Tana Toraja." Dinas Kebudayaan dan Pariwisata Tana Toraja. 2011. Pages 136-137.
- xlii "Sejarah Objek Wisata Tana Toraja." Dinas Kebudayaan dan Pariwisata Tana Toraja. 2011. Pages 137-144.
- xliiii "Bittuang." Visit Toraja. [www.visittoraja.com/destination/toraja/bittuang/](http://www.visittoraja.com/destination/toraja/bittuang/). Accessed 16 Sep 2017.
- xliiii "Sejarah Objek Wisata Tana Toraja." Dinas Kebudayaan dan Pariwisata Tana Toraja. 2011. Pages 103-106.
- xliiii Handayani, Oliviana. "Here's Why More Expats Are Visiting Savana Ollon in Toraja." *Indonesia Expat*. 17 Mar 2017. [www.indonesiaexpat.biz/travel/savana-ollon-tourism-toraja/](http://www.indonesiaexpat.biz/travel/savana-ollon-tourism-toraja/). Accessed 16 Sep 2017.
- "Ollon, Pesona Bukit Teletubbies - Wisata di Toraja." *Info Toraja*. [www.infotoraja.com/wisata/ollon-pesona-bukit-teletubbies/](http://www.infotoraja.com/wisata/ollon-pesona-bukit-teletubbies/). Accessed 16 Sep 2017.
- Pakiding, Eunike. "'OLLON' Pesona Wisata Baru di Toraja." *Eunike Pakiding*. 23 Aug 2016. [www.bainetorayaproject.wordpress.com/2016/08/24/ollon-pesona-wisata-baru-di-toraja/](http://www.bainetorayaproject.wordpress.com/2016/08/24/ollon-pesona-wisata-baru-di-toraja/). Accessed 16 Sep 2017.
- xliiii "Sejarah Objek Wisata Tana Toraja." Dinas Kebudayaan dan Pariwisata Tana Toraja. 2011. Pages 119-125.
- xliiii Freestone, Colin. "Cycle Indonesia." *Cycle Indonesia*. [www.cycleindonesia.com.au/](http://www.cycleindonesia.com.au/). Accessed 18 Sep 2017.
- xliiii "Arung Jeram Sungai Sadan." *Arung Jeram Sungai Sadan | Go Celebes*. 2015. [www.gocebes.com/arung-jeram-sungai-sadan/](http://www.gocebes.com/arung-jeram-sungai-sadan/). Accessed 3 Jan 2018.
- xliiii "Sejarah Objek Wisata Tana Toraja." Dinas Kebudayaan dan Pariwisata Tana Toraja. 2011. Pages 47-49.



- <sup>1</sup> Manga, Yusra. "About Indonesian Food." DEPPA TORI. 22 Dec 2013. <https://myculinaryfoodindo.blogspot.co.id/2013/12/deppa-tori.html>. Accessed 27 Oct 2017.
- Marthanti, Ni Nyoman Anna. "Deppa Tori." Deppa Tori' - Tondok Kadadiangu. 12 Aug 2015. [www.tondoktorayaku.wordpress.com/2015/08/12/deppa-tori](http://www.tondoktorayaku.wordpress.com/2015/08/12/deppa-tori). Accessed 27 Oct 2017.
- <sup>ii</sup> Rante, Yultin. "Pa'piong, Kuliner Khas di Acara Adat Toraja." Edited by Mahyuddin. Pa'piong, Kuliner Khas di Acara Adat Toraja - Tribun Timur. TribunToraja.com. 25 June 2016. <https://makassar.tribunnews.com/2016/06/25/papiong-kuliner-khas-di-acara-adat-toraja>. Accessed 31 Oct 2017.
- <sup>iii</sup> Wisata Toraja. "Piong Beras." <https://jelajahtoraja.blogspot.co.id/2014/05/piong-beras.html#.WfLkEK17GfR>. Accessed 27 Oct 2017.
- <sup>iiii</sup> Limbo, Yusuf, and Fadry Djufray. Karakterisasi dan Observasi Lima Akses Padi Lokal Dataran Tinggi Toraja, Sulawesi Selatan. Universitas Kristen Indonesia Toraja, 13 Nov. 2015, [www.media.neliti.com/media/publications/58166-ID-balai-pengkajian-teknologi-pertanian-sul.pdf#page=1&zoom=auto,-15,842](http://www.media.neliti.com/media/publications/58166-ID-balai-pengkajian-teknologi-pertanian-sul.pdf#page=1&zoom=auto,-15,842). Accessed 26 Oct 2017.
- Marthanti, Ni Nyoman Anna. "Pare Kutu." Tondok Kadadiangu, [www.tondoktorayaku.wordpress.com/tag/padi-lokal-toraja/](http://www.tondoktorayaku.wordpress.com/tag/padi-lokal-toraja/). Accessed 26 Sep 2017.
- SolaTa. "Sejarah dan Budaya." JENIS PADI DI TANA TORAJA, [www.solata-sejarahbudaya.blogspot.co.id/2015/12/jenis-padi-di-tana-toraja.html](http://www.solata-sejarahbudaya.blogspot.co.id/2015/12/jenis-padi-di-tana-toraja.html). Accessed 26 Sep 2017.
- <sup>lv</sup> Howarto, Primalia. "Sirih dan Pinang." Oct 19 2017.
- <sup>lv</sup> Bigalke, Terance W. "Sejarah Sosial Tana Toraja." 2016. Singapore: Singapore University Press. Pages 26-27.
- <sup>lvi</sup> Bigalke, Terance W. "Sejarah Sosial Tana Toraja." 2016. Singapore: Singapore University Press.
- <sup>lvii</sup> "Geographical Indications." Geographical Indications. World Intellectual Property Organisation. [www.wipo.int/geo\\_indications/en/](http://www.wipo.int/geo_indications/en/). Accessed 31 Oct 2017.
- <sup>lviii</sup> Angin, Kopi Mata. "Kedai Kopi Mata Angin." PERBEDAAN ARABIKA dan ROBUSTA, [www.kopimataangin.blogspot.co.id/2012/03/perbedaan-arabika-dan-robusta.html](http://www.kopimataangin.blogspot.co.id/2012/03/perbedaan-arabika-dan-robusta.html). Accessed 3 Oct 2017.
- Utama, Abraham. "Toraja dan Emas Hitam Bernama Kopi." CNN Indonesia. 9 May 2016. [www.cnnindonesia.com/gaya-hidup/20160508160635-269-129200/toraja-dan-emas-hitam-bernama-kopi/](http://www.cnnindonesia.com/gaya-hidup/20160508160635-269-129200/toraja-dan-emas-hitam-bernama-kopi/). Accessed 3 Oct 2017.
- <sup>lix</sup> Ahmad, Munawwarah. "Ini Harga Tiket Masuk Museum La Galigo." Edited by Anita Kusuma Wardana. Tribun Timur. 17 Jan 2016. [www.makassar.tribunnews.com/2016/01/17/ini-harga-tiket-masuk-museum-la-galigo](http://www.makassar.tribunnews.com/2016/01/17/ini-harga-tiket-masuk-museum-la-galigo). Accessed 4 January 2018.
- Museum La Galigo. Museum Indonesia. 2009. [www.museumindonesia.com/museum/5/1/Museum\\_La\\_Galigo\\_Makassar](http://www.museumindonesia.com/museum/5/1/Museum_La_Galigo_Makassar). Accessed 20 Nov 2017.
- Pramesti, Olivia Lewi. "La Galigo, Kitab Sakral Orang Bugis." National Geographic Indonesia. National Geographic Indonesia. 6 June 2012, [www.nationalgeographic.co.id/berita/2012/06/la-galigo-kitab-sakral-orang-bugis](http://www.nationalgeographic.co.id/berita/2012/06/la-galigo-kitab-sakral-orang-bugis). Accessed 20 Nov 2017.
- <sup>lx</sup> Kaya, Indonesia. "Menikmati Eksotisnya Pulau Samalona Di Bumi Makassar." Indonesia Kaya. [www.indonesiakaya.com/jelajah-indonesia/detail/menikmati-eksotisnya-pulau-samalona-di-bumi-makassar](http://www.indonesiakaya.com/jelajah-indonesia/detail/menikmati-eksotisnya-pulau-samalona-di-bumi-makassar). Accessed 15 Nov 2017.

- <sup>lxi</sup> User, Super. "Makassar Trans Studio World Indoor Theme Park Makassar, South Sulawesi." Sulawesi Experience. [www.sulawesi-experience.com/news/makassar-trans-studio.html](http://www.sulawesi-experience.com/news/makassar-trans-studio.html). Accessed 15 Nov 2017.
- <sup>lxii</sup> Hernasari, Putri Rizqi. "Ada Ular Kepala Dua Dan Gua Mimpi Di TN Bantimurung." DetikTravel. 21 Mar 2013. [www.travel.detik.com/destination/d-2199897/ada-ular-kepala-dua-dan-gua-mimpi-di-tn-bantimurung](http://www.travel.detik.com/destination/d-2199897/ada-ular-kepala-dua-dan-gua-mimpi-di-tn-bantimurung). Accessed 26 Jan 2018.
- TN Babul." Taman Nasional Bantimurung Bulusaraung, 2017. [www.tn-babul.org](http://www.tn-babul.org). Accessed 26 Jan 2018.
- <sup>lxiii</sup> "Rammang-Rammang." Rammang-Rammang, Makassar Tourism – South Celebes Tourism – South Sulawesi. Indonesia-Tourism.com. [www.indonesia-tourism.com/south-sulawesi/rammang\\_rammang.html](http://www.indonesia-tourism.com/south-sulawesi/rammang_rammang.html) Accessed 15 Nov 2017.
- <sup>lxiv</sup> Interview with Dinas Pariwisata Bulukumba. 9 Nov 2017.
- <sup>lxv</sup> "Keindahan Pantai Tanjung Bira." Go Celebes. GoCelebes!.com. [www.gocelebes.com/pantai-tanjung-bira/#section-lokasi](http://www.gocelebes.com/pantai-tanjung-bira/#section-lokasi). Accessed 15 Nov 2017.
- <sup>lxvi</sup> Yeltsin, Andi Muhammad. "Wisata Danau Tempe." Good News From Indonesia, 25 Sept. 2017, [www.goodnewsfromindonesia.id/2017/09/25/wisata-danau-tempe](http://www.goodnewsfromindonesia.id/2017/09/25/wisata-danau-tempe). Accessed 20 Nov 2017.
- <sup>lxvii</sup> Rahman, St Hamdana. "Saoraja Mallangga Wajo, Rumah Raja Yang Disulap Jadi Museum." Edited by Imam Wahyudi. Tribun Timur. 8 May 2017. [www.makassar.tribunnews.com/2017/05/08/saoraja-mallangga-wajo-rumah-raja-yang-disulap-jadi-museum?page=2](http://www.makassar.tribunnews.com/2017/05/08/saoraja-mallangga-wajo-rumah-raja-yang-disulap-jadi-museum?page=2). Accessed 4 Jan 2018.
- Rejeki, Sri. "Saorajja Mallangga, Rumah Keterbukaan Raja." KOMPAS.com. KOMPAS CETAK. 4 Aug 2014. [www.travel.kompas.com/read/2014/08/04/151000027/Saorajja.Mallangga.Rumah.Keterbukaan.Raja](http://www.travel.kompas.com/read/2014/08/04/151000027/Saorajja.Mallangga.Rumah.Keterbukaan.Raja). Accessed 4 Jan 2018.
- <sup>lxviii</sup> Howarto, Primalia. "Menjejak Cita Rasa Orang Toraja." Toraja Destination Management Organisation. 2018.





# Toraja

DISCOVER THE SACRED HIGHLANDS



Swiss Confederation



Kementerian Pariwisata  
Republik Indonesia

