

ETHNIC FOLKWAYS RECORDS FE 4351



MUSIC OF SULAWESI

Celebes Indonesia

Recorded by
Eric and Catherine Crystal



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SIDE 1

1. Pa'loi loi (Tulali)
2. Arri arri (Tulali)
3. Pa'darra darra (Karombi)
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1. Pa'katjappi (Suling)
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5. Pa'messina (Gesok gesok)

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DESCRIPTIVE NOTES ARE INSIDE POCKET

COVER DESIGN BY RONALD CLYNE

MUSIC OF SULAWESI

Music of Sulawesi, Sa'dan Toradja Region

Sulawesi (formerly termed Celebes) is the fourth of the great islands that comprise the Indonesian archipelago. Here extensive coastlines, vast inland plains and rugged mountain ranges harbor many disparate ethnic groups. The greatest concentration of population is situated on the southwest peninsula where the capital city, Makassar, links the island to the outside world. Some three hundred kilometers to the north, nestled in high mountain valleys or along terraced hillsides, are the homes of the three hundred thousand agriculturalists of the Sa'dan Toradja group. Isolated for centuries from contact with lowland Muslim neighbors to the south, the highland Toradja population maintains distinct linguistic, religious, and artistic traditions. Not until the dawn of the present century did the Dutch colonial power press entry into the Toradja region, finally suppressing armed resistance in the year 1907. Since that time the impact of missionary endeavor and the vicissitudes of history have inevitably wrought changes upon the traditional way of life. At present nearly half of the population has converted to Christianity, some ten percent of the inhabitants of Tana Toradja Regency reside in urban areas, external communication has been facilitated by an all weather motor road. And yet, the Toradja cultural heritage, preserved by the 150,000 determined adherents of the ancestral Aluk To Dolo faith, has remained intact and the legacy of the Toradja forbears continues to endure.

Music enjoys a position of prominence in both Toradja daily and ritual life. Traditional belief holds that good fortune will come to those who awaken to the first stirrings of the roosting cocks. Early risers summon their families to the chores of the new day with crisp, bird-like improvisations on the tulali short flute. Soon small boys will lead water buffalo to pasture and stream, other youngsters will make for the rice fields to guard the ripening grain against onslaughts of voracious pests or unattended bovines. Here in the rice fields with long hours away from home, the buffalo tenders fashion the karombi, a type of kazoo, out of bamboo and thin pineapple fiber.

When the fields have turned golden with the heavy grained rice stalks, the sounds of the pa'barrung resound from hilltop to hilltop across well-watered valleys. The pa'barrung horn is employed both casually and on important ritual occasions. In the hands of an expert the horn becomes a central feature of large ceremonies of harvest thanksgiving, spirit possession, and house consecration. The pa'barrung requires a full day to fabricate and can be employed for about a month until total dessication of its component parts renders it useless. The leaves of the sugar palm, twisted into a cone, form the horn of the instrument which is then affixed to a reed made from the innermost stalk of a rice plant. Fashioned from living

green plants and played only as long as the supple essence of life remains locked within, the pa'barrung is the symbolic horn of the harvest.

Three other instruments are normally employed in conjunction with indigenous Toradja religious rites. The drum, not represented here, is used extensively but never in conjunction with other instruments. The gesok gesok, one stringed "violin", and the suling or long bamboo flute are prominently employed at significant ceremonial occasions.

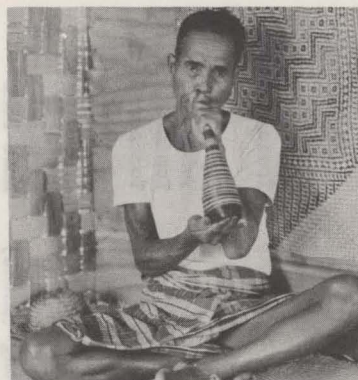


the
suling

The long flute, tipped with a horn of carved water buffalo horn, is most often played in groups of four. Villages in the western Toradja districts periodically celebrate a festival of health and well-being marking the past years which have been free from the plague of smallpox. A rite is dedicated to the spirit Puang Ma'ruruk who in a malevolent state is thought to visit such scourges upon inattentive rural communities. This deity, however, is believed to be especially fond of flute and gesok gesok music and so the rite held in his honor integrates sacrificial offerings with ritualized musical performance. The finest musicians are summoned from miles around to be heard and to compete among fellow artists. The ceremony to Puang Ma'ruruk then culminates in the staging of ritual cockfights and the sacrifice of hundreds of chickens. Performers partake of a communal meal before returning to natal household laden with gifts of specially prepared rice and chicken.

Whether played for personal distraction or for ritual purposes Toradja music reflects the human emotions and unsullied natural beauty characteristic of the highlands of south Sulawesi. These selections are representative of a musical tradition never before heard beyond the mountain fastness of the Sa'dan Toradja homeland. In sharing these performances with the world beyond we hope that a wide appreciation of Toradja tradition will in turn stimulate the preservation of the Toradja cultural heritage for many years to come.

Eric and Catherine Crystal



the
pa'barrung

Eric and Catherine Crystal
Indonesia---Sulawesi

Guide to Master Tape (guide numbers from Sony
TC 355 tape deck)

SIDE ONE

Instrument	Performer	Piece	Guide Number
TULALI	Tominaa Ba'ddu	pa'loi loi	8-22
tulali	Tominaa Ba'ddu	arri arri	23-35
KAROMBI	Tominaa Ba'ddu	pa'darra darra	36-45
karombi	Tominaa Ba'ddu	pa'asu pangala	47-58
karombi	Tominaa Ba'ddu	pa'bui lolong	60-75
karombi	Tominaa Ba'ddu	pa'arri arri	78-92
PA'BARRUNG	Ambe Doko	pele to marara bunu'	95-124
pa'barrung	Ambe Doko	pa'kapipe	127-190
pa'barrung	Ambe Doko	pa'pele to manglaa	192-205
pa'barrung (muted)	Ambe Doko	pa'bassen bassen	207-221
SULING (solo)	Kambira	pa'tulali	223-254
suling (solo)	Kambira	pa'pasakke	256-298
suling (solo)	Ambe Rammang	pa'nonni to mabua	300-333
suling	Ambe Rammang, Sau'misa', Sau' Alik, Sampe	panimbong	335-405
suling	same as above	Pa'korrok to manimbong	408-475
suling	Daniel Dalling, Marenius Mangello, Paulus Sulu', Andreas Padang	pa'korong korong To Bera	478-544
suling	same as above	tarampak	546-622

SIDE TWO

suling	same as last group above	pa'katjappi	2-36
GESOK GESOK	Duma, Padang, Dudung	pa'kau kau	36-78
gesok gesok	same as above	pa'daun lemo	80-116
gesok gesok	Jusuf & Paulus	untitled	120-148
gesok gesok	Jusuf & Paulus	pa'messina	150-198

Translation of Piece Names

Tulali

pa'loi loi the loi loi is a large bird with yellow-green feathers and
a call like a blackbird.

arri arri a type of insect, very noisy, cicada like in sound.

Karombi

pa'darra darra rapids, swift flowing water

pa'asu pangala jungle dog, wild dog

pa'bui lolong flowing water

pa'arri arri noisy insects

Pa'ba rrung

pele to marara bunu' literally "Song of Those who Bloody the Rice sheaf
binder" refers to ceremony of storing newly harvested
rice for the coming year.

pa'kapipe the kapipe is a rice bag, according to the artist the
song would be played by a youngster asking for some
free rice (cooked) to be put into his woven kapipe bag.

pa'pele to manglaa song of the water buffalo tenders.

pa'bassen bassen meaning unclear, but presentation is meant to be humorous.

Suling

pa'tulali solo long flute imitating the tulali short flute; long flutes
are rarely played individually, tulali flutes are never paired.

pa'pasakke the blessing, refers to ritual sprinkling of holy water as a
final benediction at the end of several rituals.

pa'nonni to ma bua sounds of the harvest festival

panimbong recollects the song of male choral groups at festivals
celebrating the wealth and prosperity of villager household.

pa'korrok to manimbong trills of singers at ceremonies marking wealth and
prosperity.

pa'korong korong To Bera chicken offering of the people of Bera village

tarampak roof raising, building a new house

pa'katjappi sounds of the katjappi stringed instrument

pa'kau kau kapok tree, this tree is used to make a ceremonial platform
during funerals

pa'daun lemo grapefruit leaf----used as a sign of ritual purity during
thanksgiving ritual

pa'messina the sewing machine.