The province of Sumatera Utara consists of 33 cities and native tribes that can be classified into three tribes namely, Malay, Batak (Batak Karo, Batak Toba, Batak Simalungun, Batak Pak-pak, Batak Mandailing), and Nias. Sumatera Utara is one of the historic city in the Republic of Indonesia. One of the most famous tourism attraction is Lake Toba and Samosir Island. The natural beauty is amazed stretches of beautiful Lake Toba, the largest lake in Southeast Asia. People known as the Batakness still adhere to the cultural heritage and traditions of their ancestor. Besides, its natural beauty, the region of Lake Toba and Samosir Island also special arts and the culture which is priceless to the entire overseas countries. One of the historical area is Pusuk Buhit, located in Limbong-Sagala village, 15 km from Pangururan.

Pusuk Buhit is widely known as a sacred hill for all Batak descendants. The first man of Batak man is “Mulajadi Nabolon” (Almighty God) was born supernaturally on the summit of Pusuk Buhit long time ago. Until now, most of the Batak in his legend. Until now this area is still respected and used as a historical tourist destination areas in district of Samosir. Most people who purposely climb Pusuk Buhit to pray to Mulajadi Nabolon and ask for bless and power. Not only it has magical and sacred place, but also from the top of Pusuk Buhit, the visitors can the surrounding environment, like: The surface of Toba Lake, Tongging, Haranggaol, Silalahi, Tamba, Bakkara and Muara.

Samosir Island is one of the interesting places in Sumatera Utara, which lies in the middle of emerald green Lake Toba. People who inhabit Samosir Island live prosperously on fishing, farming, livestock. Besides it, they carve and weave.
as side job. They make Ulos as a scarf and essential for special ceremony. Samosir is a popular tourist destination due to its exotic history and the view which is offered. The tourist resorts are concentrated in the Tuktuk area. The island is the centre of the Batak culture and it has so many artifacts.

Samosir consists of lakes, hills, attraction. The lake is Toba Lake whose its wide is about 1103 km² (Agus : 2010), the hills are called Bukit Barisan, and the attraction is the diverse cultures both of original natural as ancient tomb, traditional houses. One of the interesting things of Aek Sipitu Dai is as a Hallow place to the Batakinese people who live at Limbong Sagala village. The history of water sources can be streamed into seven channels and it has seven flavors and it is believed that it can cure some diseases, Its location is ± 9 km from Pangururan city.

2. The Problem of the Study

Based on the background, the problems are:

1. How is the history of Aek Sipitu Dai in Limbong?
2. What are the values of Aek Sipitu Dai for Batak society?
3. What are the uniqueness of Aek Sipitu Dai?

3. The Purpose of the Study
The purpose of the study is to describe the history, value and uniqueness of Aek Sipitu Dai for Batak society. Besides it, this paper is written as one of the requirements to graduate from Faculty of Culture in English Department.

4. The Scope of the Study

The scope of the study is focused on the history, value and uniqueness of Aek Sipitu Dai in Limbong, Sianjurmula-mula.

5. The Reason for Choosing this Topic

The reason for choosing this title is because Samosir Island is unique. Aek Sipitu Dai is a magical and historical place. There are seven kinds of water with seven flavors created by Langgat Limbong, the descendant from Si Raja Batak.

6. The Method of the Study

There are two methods used, namely: field research and library research.

Field research is a kind of research, that researcher collects the required data from some information who are reasonable to be used as the representative of the miracle of Aek Sipitu Dai.

Library research is used to find some data by collecting some books that are connected to Aek Sipitu Dai.