

INDONESIA

Journey to the history of culture



Content

1.....	Message from the Minister
3.....	Indonesian Archipelago
4.....	Aceh Tsunami Museum
7.....	North Sumatra Meseum
9.....	Hutabolon Simanindo Museum
11.....	Museum of Nias Heritage
12.....	Sultan Mahmud Badaruddin II Museum
15.....	Balaputra Dewa Museum
16.....	Museum Negeri Provinsi Lampung Ruwa Jurai
18.....	Bank Mandiri Museum
21.....	Jakarta History Museum
22.....	Maritime Museum
24.....	Puppet Museum
26.....	Fine Arts and Ceramics Museum
28.....	National Museum
30.....	National History Museum - Monas
33.....	Engraved Stone Park Museum
34.....	The Formulation of Proclamation text Museum
37.....	Sumpah Pemuda Museum (Youth Pledge Museum)
38.....	Transportation Museum
40.....	Insect Museum
43.....	Komodo Museum and Reptile Park
44.....	Asmat Museum
46.....	Bayt Al-Qur'an and Istiqlal Museum
49.....	Pusaka Museum (Heirloom Museum)
51.....	Oil and Gas Museum
53.....	Kite Museum
55.....	Bandung Geological Museum
57.....	Barli Museum
59.....	Sri Baduga Museum
60.....	Kasepuhan Museum
62.....	Sangiran Museum
64.....	Fort Vredeburg Museum
66.....	Museum of Trowulan
68.....	Mpu Tantular Museum
70.....	East Nusa Tenggara Regional Museum
72.....	Siwalima Museum
74.....	Mulawarman Museum



Message

FROM THE MINISTER FOR CULTURE AND TOURISM OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

Dear museum and history lovers,

Indonesia's long and illustrious history is testament of the country as a melting pot of different cultures, religions and influences. Indonesia's multi-cultural mixture has enriched the nation's cultural heritage and to carefully preserved this are the museums found throughout the country.

During the Classical and Hindu periods, Indonesian kingdoms were some of the highly sophisticated civilizations in Southeast Asia best known for their glorious monuments, such as the Borobudur and Prambanan temples in Java, stone inscriptions and classical texts.

The arrival of the Dutch in the 16th century marked the beginning of a colonial period that spanned over 350 years and left their mark in the colonial architecture found in Indonesia's bigger cities, such as Jakarta, Bandung, Surabaya, Semarang and Yogyakarta.

The discovery of the Java Man or Homo Erectus fossils in the village of Trinil in East Java early in the 19th century takes us further back in time to some 500.000 years, and places Indonesia within the pages of mankind's history.

With such an impressive line-up of wonderful ancient ruins and unique cultures, your visit to Indonesia's museums will be a fascinating journey of discovery into the present and past of a fascinating nation and country.

We do hope to see you soon in Indonesia.

Jero Wacik



Indonesian Archipelago

Sumatra

Kalimantan

Sulawesi

Maluku

Papua

Java

Bali

Nusa Tenggara

Aceh Tsunami Museum

Aceh Tsunami Museum in Banda Aceh is a museum designed as a symbolic reminder of the earthquake and tsunami that hit the region on December 26, 2004.

Today, the museum offers a place of refuge and serves as an evacuation point, or an “escape hill” in the event of another tsunami.

Covering an area of 2,500 m², the Aceh Tsunami Museum is designed by Indonesian architect Ridwan Kamil. The museum is a four-storey structure with a roof in the form of a tidal wave. The ground floor is modeled on the traditional Acehese raised houses that were best equipped to survive the tsunami. Long curving walls are covered in geometric reliefs.

Inside, a dark, narrow corridor is flanked by two high walls of water that recreate the noise and panic during the tsunami. Walls are adorned with images of people performing the Saman dance to symbolize the strength, discipline and religious

beliefs of the Acehese. Another wall is inscribed with the names of the victims who lost their lives in the natural disaster.

Exhibitions at the museum include an electronic simulation of the 2004 Indian Ocean earthquake, photographs of victims and exhibits featuring stories from survivors of the disaster.

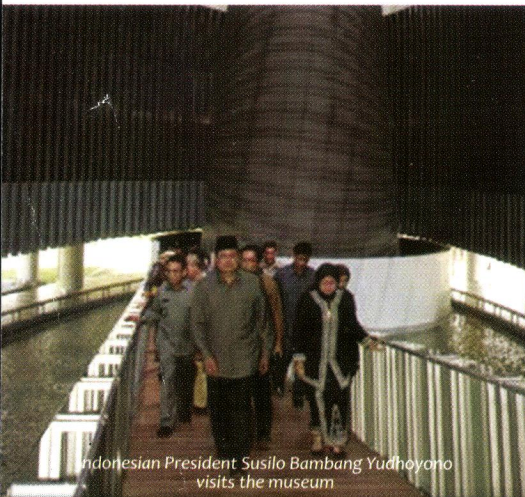
For Information, please contact:

Kota Banda Aceh Tourism Office or
Kota Banda Aceh Regional Government Office

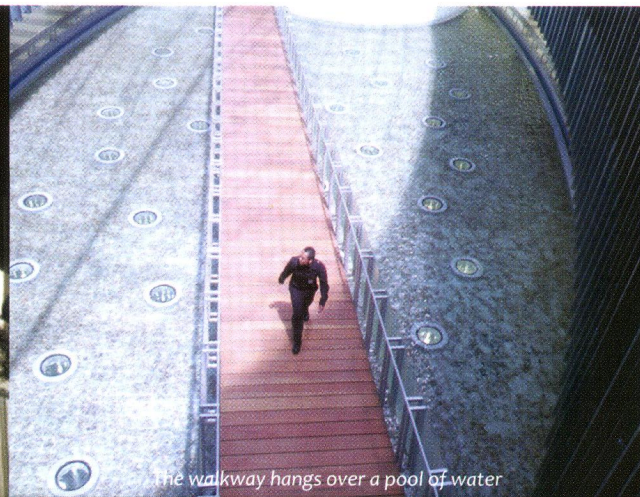
Jl.T. Nyak Arief No.219, Banda Aceh

Phone : (0651) 51377

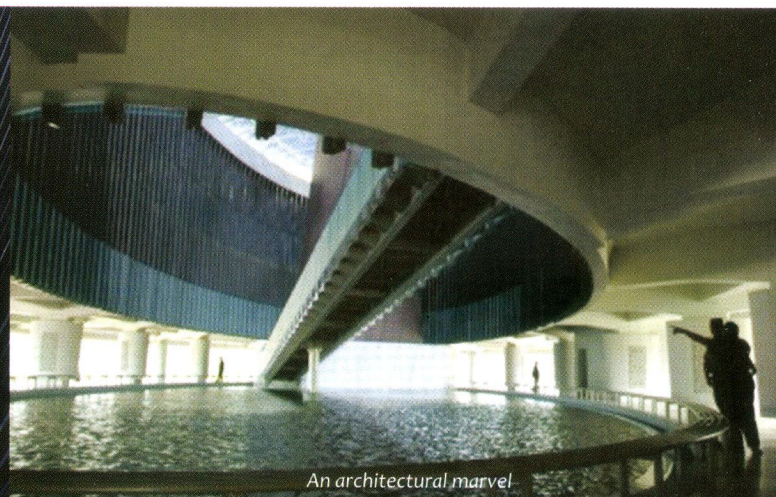
Fax : (0651) 32386



Indonesian President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono visits the museum



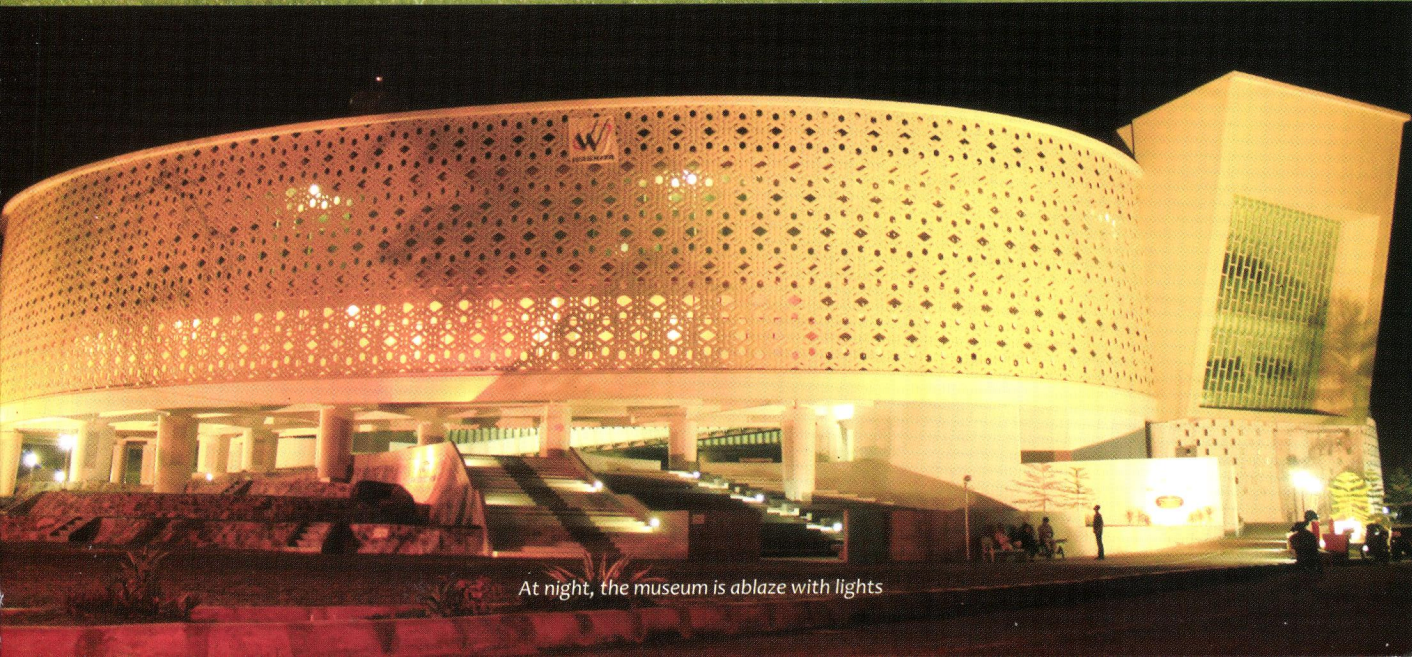
The walkway hangs over a pool of water



An architectural marvel



The ship-like shape of the museum



At night, the museum is ablaze with lights



North Sumatra Museum

North Sumatra Museum is strategically located at Jalan H.M. Joni No. 51, Medan, North Sumatra, about 3 km from Polonia Airport and 25 km from Belawan Seaport.

The museum, also known as Gedung Arca (literally meaning the Mansion of Statues) is currently the biggest museum in the North Sumatra. The first collection pieces were donated by Indonesia's first President, Soekarno in 1954. It was officially opened to public on April 19, 1982 by the Minister of Education and Culture, Dr. Daoed Yoesoef.

Occupying an area of 10,648 square meters, the museum is built in the style of traditional Batak house and is decorated with ethnic ornaments from several of the major ethnic groups in North Sumatra, namely the Melayu (Malay), Batak Toba, Simalungun, Karo, Mandailing, Pak Pak and Nias.

The museum is equipped with archives, a micro film library and an exhibition area. A fascinating collection of traditional artifacts dating from pre historic period to the present are kept in the museum. Amongst them are traditional Batak cloths or the *ulos*, and Batak traditional coffin, *rumaruma*. Some of the most valuable collections the museum has on display are the *piringsapa* and *pustaka Lak-Lak* of the Batak Toba, which are ancient manuscripts written in old Batak characters.

Royal paraphernalia belonging to the late Sisingamangaraja XII are also part of the museum's permanent exhibition. Sisingamangaraja XII was a Batak King and a national hero, remembered for his role in the struggle against the Dutch colonial administration. One of the royal items on display is a hand woven shawl made by Sunting Miriam, the queen consort, during her captivity by the Dutch in 1935.



A garden is set with prehistoric relics, from tombstones and stone sculptures found in ancient shrines in Padang Lawas, South Tapanuli, to *makaras*, and statues of mythical creatures. Early pieces, such as a Hindu Varuna & Ganga's Vahana also add to the museum's collection.

In total there are 6,799 items on display in the museum, categorized into the following groups: archaeological relics, geology, ethnography, history, numismatic/heraldic, philology, ceramics, fine arts and technology.

Address

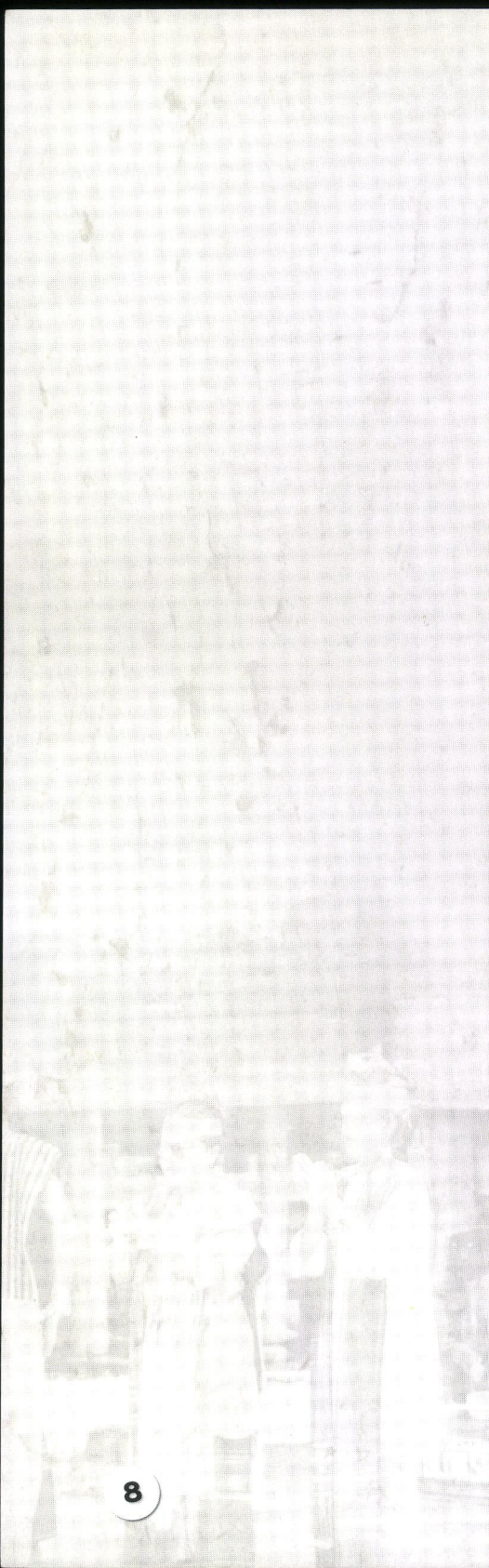
Jl. M. H. Yoni No. 51, Medan
Phone : (62-61) 7366792

Opening Hours

Tuesday - Thursday : 08.00 - 16.00

Friday - Sunday : 08.00 - 15.30

The museum is closed on Mondays and national holidays.



Entrance to a traditional Batak village

Hutabolon Simanindo Museum

Hutabolon Simanindo Museum is an open air museum located in Simanindo Village, on Samosir Island in the middle of Toba Lake. Simanindo is only a 30-minute boat ride from Tomok. A 10-minute boat ride from Simanindo takes you to Tao Island where there are bungalows commanding a fine view of the lake and Samosir.

The museum is a legacy of King Sidauruk, and is currently managed by his descendents. Since 1969, it has welcomed the public to a rich display of Batak Toba culture. Foreign dignitaries include Queen Juliana and Prince Bernard from the Netherlands who visited the museum on June 8, 1982.

Visitors to the museum can see a collection of ulos, Batak traditional hand woven textiles and how they're made, and traditional Batak houses. Cultural shows are regularly performed, among them, the *tor-tor* dance, *mangalahat horbo*, *tunggal panaluan* and upon request, *si gale-gale*, which is a traditional Batak wooden puppet show.

In the past, *Si gale-gale* puppets played a crucial role in funerary ceremonies. When an individual dies, the soul becomes an ancestral spirit. For the spirit to enjoy afterlife, the children of the deceased have to perform the proper funerary rites. If a person dies childless, a *si gale-gale* was created as a substitute to perform the dances and necessary funerary rituals. The puppets are mounted on the front end of a long, flat box through which strings pass, allowing the puppeteer, who sat behind the box, to control the puppet.

Two *tor tor* performances are scheduled everyday from Monday to Saturday. The first performance is at 10.30 am - 11.20 pm and the second is at 11.30 am - 12.30 pm. On Sundays there is only one performance scheduled at 11.45 am - 12.30 pm.

Address

Desa Simanindo, Kecamatan Simanindo, Tapanuli Utara
(Simanindo Village, Simanindo District, North Tapanuli Regency)



Tombs with the traditional Batak saddle roof



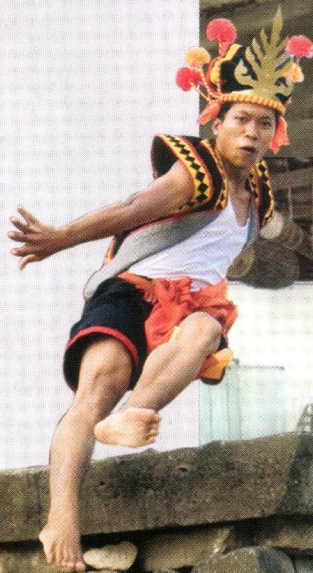
A rice barn



Visitors participate in a cultural performance



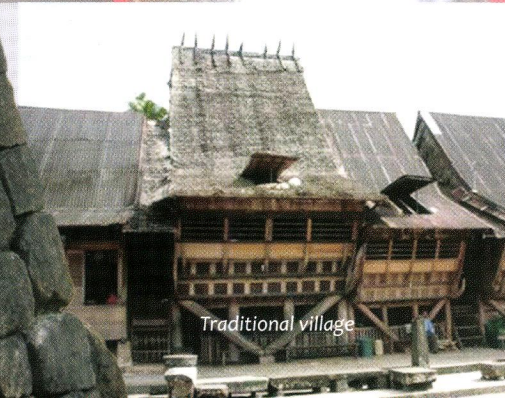
The museum complex



Stone-jumping ritual



Interior of the museum



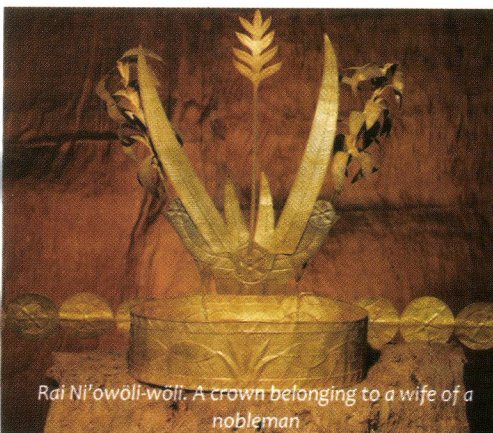
Traditional village



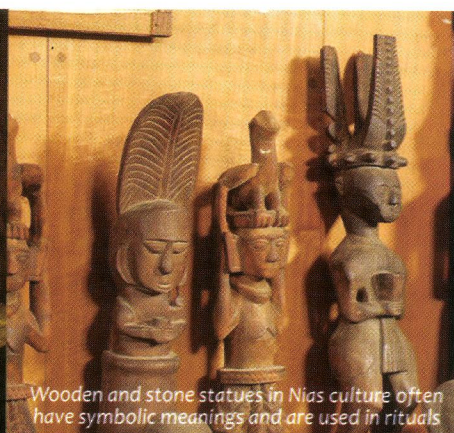
Hagu Laso. Hiasan dinding rumah adat



Traditional costume



Rai Ni'owöli-wöli. A crown belonging to a wife of a nobleman



Wooden and stone statues in Nias culture often have symbolic meanings and are used in rituals

Museum of Nias Heritage

Nias' unique culture expresses itself in megalithic architecture, stone sculptures and an awesome stone jumping (*hombo batu*) attraction.

The idea for the Museum of Nias Heritage was initiated by the local Catholic Church who had a deep concern for the preservation of Nias traditions and culture. The Museum opened in 1995 and in 2003 occupied a new building on a 2-hectare area. This new site consists of four pavilions and a central courtyard that displayed megalithic stone artifacts. The museum houses a collection of traditional weapons, traditional music instruments, miniature traditional houses, wood carving, etc.

Apart from Mentawai in West Sumatra and Grajagan in East Java, Nias is also gaining popularity as one of the best surfing destinations in the country.

Address

Jl. Yos Sudarso No. 134 A, Gunung Sitoli 22812
Nias, North Sumatra

Phone : (62-639) 21920, 22286.

Website : www.museum-nias.org

E-mail : sekretaris@museum-nias.org

Opening Hours

Tuesday - Saturday : 08.00 - 17.00

Sunday : 14.00 - 16.30

The museum is closed on Mondays.





Sultan Mahmud Badaruddin II Museum

The museum is housed in a former Dutch official's residence on the site of the old city fort, the Kuto Tengkuokato Kuto Batu, in view of the landmark Ampera Bridge.

The building was first built in 1823 and measures 22 meters long, 22 meters wide and 17 meters high. It was completed two years later in the style of a traditional Palembang house. During the Japanese occupation in the 1940s, it was turned into a military base for the Japanese troops in Palembang. After independence, the historic building was returned to the people of Palembang, and the regional government established a museum that bore the name of Palembang's revered Sultan and national hero, Sultan Mahmud Badaruddin II.

In 1803, Sultan Mahmud Badaruddin II came to the throne of the Palembang Darussalam Sultanate to replace his father,

Sultan Mahmud Badaruddin I. During his reign, he never ceased to fight the British and the Dutch colonialists. On July 14, 1821, Sultan Mahmud Badaruddin II was captured and sent into exile in Ternate with the rest of the Sultan's family, where he eventually died in 1862.

The museum holds 368 items dedicated to archaeology, ethnography, biology, arts, ceramics and numismatic. The historical objects tell the history of Palembang since the time of the great Buddhist Sriwijaya Kingdom, such as the Buddha Siguntang statue, and a Palembang traditional dais.

Address

Jl. Sultan Mahmud Badaruddin II No. 2
Kelurahan 10 Ilir, Kecamatan Ilir Barat I, Palembang
South Sumatra

Opening Hours

Monday - Thursday : 09.00 - 16.00

Friday : 09.00 - 11.30

Saturday and Sunday : 09.00 - 16.00

The museum is closed on national holidays.



The garden in the front of the museum is adorned with an ancient cannon



Ancient cannons are displayed in front of a huge backdrop that depicts a war waged by the Palembang against the colonialists



Traditional weapons

Ancient scripts written on lontar leaves



The museum's structure follows traditional Palembang house or limas design



Balaputra Dewa Museum

Initially, the museum was known as Museum Negeri Provinsi Sumatera Selatan (South Sumatra Province State Museum). Construction began in 1977 on a 23,565 square meters of land and was completed on November 5, 1984. The museum displays traditional Palembang architectural design.

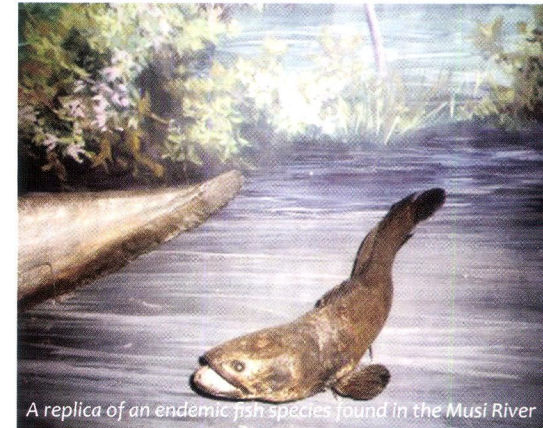
On April 4, 1990, the museum was renamed the Museum Negeri Provinsi Sumatra Selatan Bala Putra Dewa (Bala Putra Dewa State Museum of South Sumatra Province) or commonly known as Museum Bala Putra Dewa, named after the greatest king of the Sriwijaya Kingdom, Bala Putra Dewa, who ruled between the 8th and 9th centuries. Sriwijaya is the oldest Buddhist kingdom and the most powerful maritime power in the archipelago.

3,715 articles display the rich culture of the region. The exhibits are grouped into various categories: historiography (37 articles), ethnography (2,073 articles), philology (456 articles), ceramics (221 articles), technology (15 articles), fine arts (55 articles), geology (16 articles), flora and fauna (26 articles).

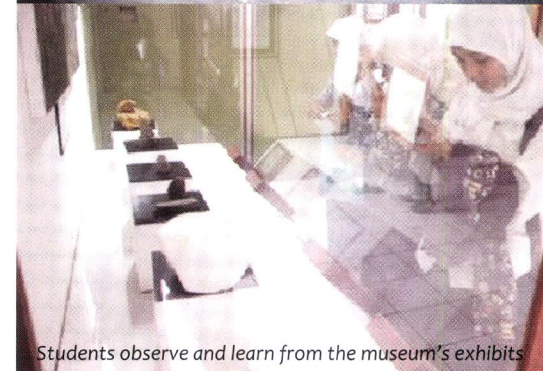
The museum consists of three exhibition sections. The first section is the main exhibit hall which describes the rich cultural history of South Sumatra. The second exhibition section illustrates the history of South Sumatra, from the classical Hindu and Buddha periods till the colonial and Islamic periods. Stone sculptures and epigraphs from Sriwijaya tell of the kingdom's greatness. The Islamic period is represented by the *Khahas* manuscript, Gelumpang and Padang Ratu Charters, while the colonial period is represented by various kinds of weapons from the Dutch colonial time. The third exhibition section is dedicated to ethnography and the civilizations that developed in South Sumatran over time.

Address

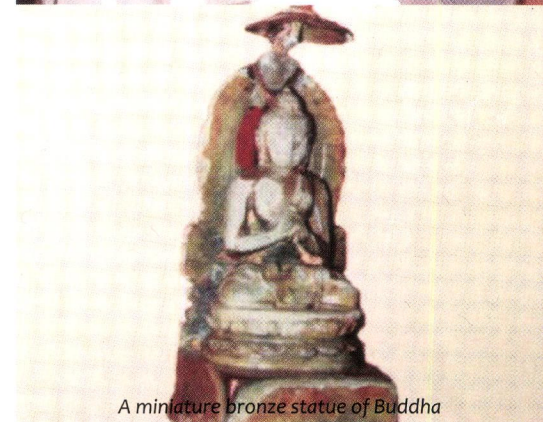
Jl. Sriwijaya I No. 288 Km 5.5
Palembang 30153, South Sumatra
Phone: (62-711) 411382, 412636



A replica of an endemic fish species found in the Musi River



Students observe and learn from the museum's exhibits



A miniature bronze statue of Buddha

Museum Negeri Provinsi Lampung Ruwa Jurai

The name of Museum Negeri Provinsi Lampung Ruwa Jurai (Ruwa Jurai Lampung Province State Museum) is derived from the provincial motto, *Bumi Ruwa Jurai*, which literally translates into 'the home of the two clans', the Jurai Sai Batin and Jurai Pepadun. Located about 20 km from the airport, this museum occupies an area of 17,010 square meters and is open to public since its inauguration in September 24, 1988, by the Minister of Education and Culture, Dr. Fuad Hasan.

The design of the museum is a mixture between traditional Lampung and modern architectural concept. Nevertheless, the concept of a Lampung ceremonial hall (*Balai Adat*) hall is the focal point in the museum's design.

The museum's exhibits are grouped into seven categories, namely Biology - Sumatra tiger (*panthera tigris sumatrae*), Sumatran elephant (*elephas maximus*) and several extinct species of birds; History - Antique weapons from the Dutch colonial era, antique utensils and crystals ornament; Archaeology - Relics from Hindu, Buddhism and Islamic periods, fossils of *homo erectus* the ancestor of *homo sapiens* (Neanderthal human), as well as items from the bronze period in this category; Ceramics - ceramics from China, Thailand, Japan, Europe and the Middle East; Philology - old manuscripts written on animal skin, tree barks, palm trunks and bamboo, which contain mantras; numismatic and heraldic articles - old coins and paper currencies, stamps, inauguration letters, etc.; Art and Craft - paintings and ethnography articles such as traditional fishing, hunting and farming tools as well as traditional utensils.

Address

Jl. Raya Teuku Umar No. 65
Bandar Lampung 35112

Phone : (62-651) 21033, 23352

Opening Hours

Monday - Thursday : 08.00 - 13.30

Friday : 08.00 - 10.30

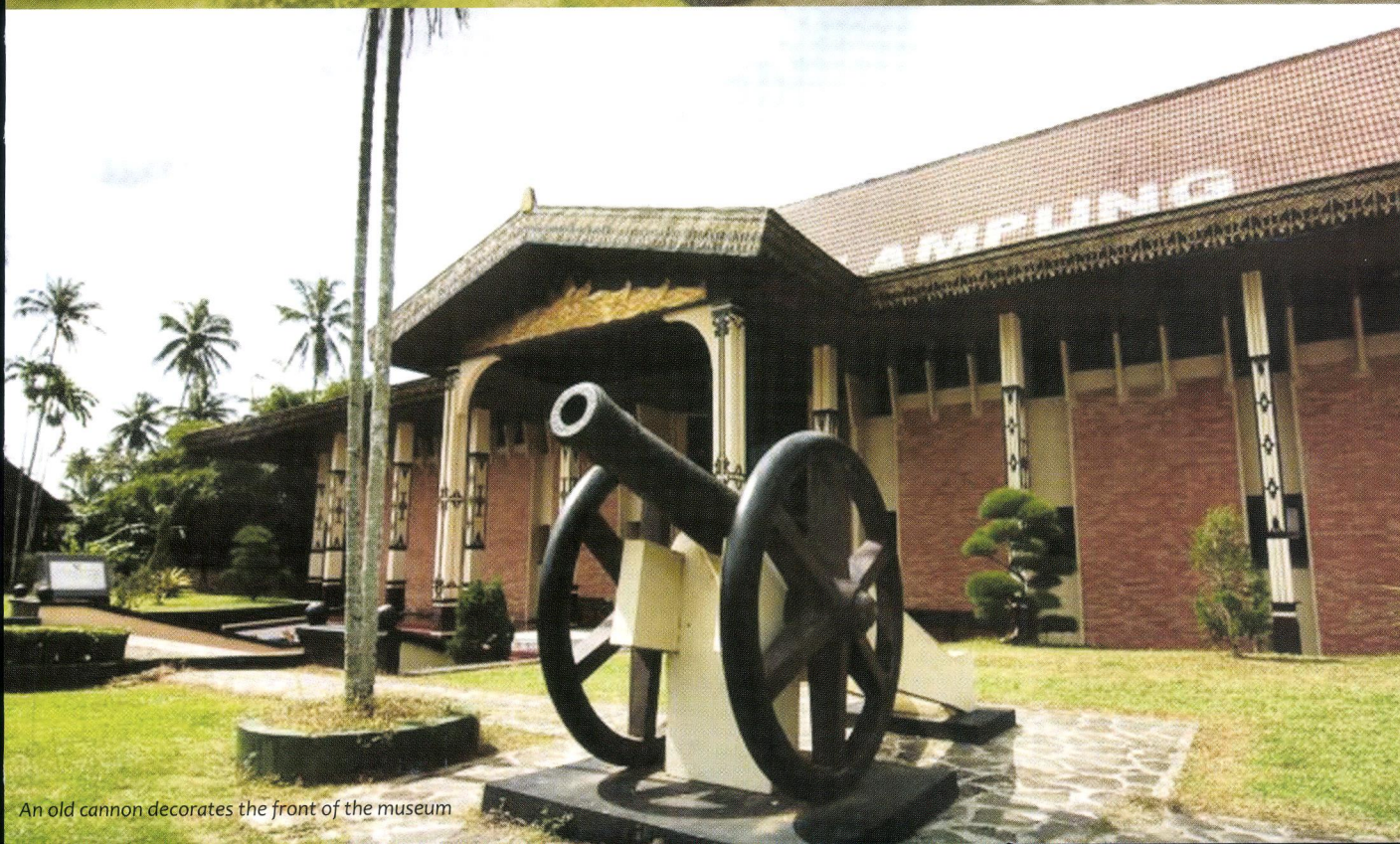
Saturday : 08.00 - 14.00

Sunday : 08.00 - 14.00

The museum is opened 7 days a week and closed during national holidays.



The museum is designed in the style of a traditional Lampung house



An old cannon decorates the front of the museum



The tellers' high banking counters

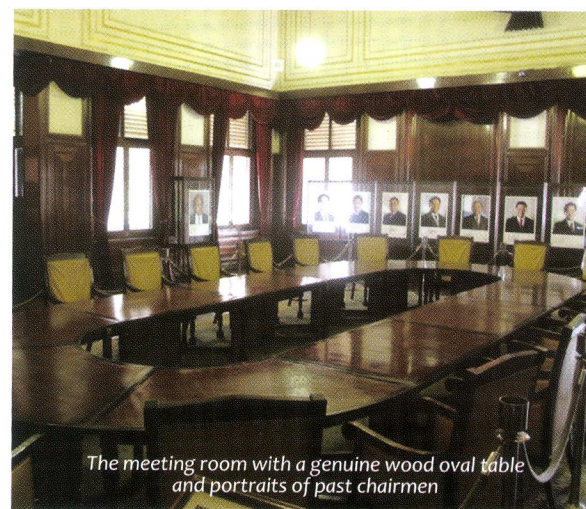


Bank Mandiri Museum

Bank Mandiri Museum is located in the Old Town district of North Jakarta. During the colonial era, the building was originally built for the Nederlandsche Handel - Maatschappij (NHM) or Factorij Batavia, a Dutch trading company which later grew into a prominent financial institution.

The museum was designed by three Dutch architects, J.J.J de Bruyn, A.P. Smits and C. van de Linde in 1929. On 14 January 1933 it was inaugurated by C.J Karel Van Aalst, the tenth President of NHM.

After independence, the 10.039m² building was used as corporate office for a number of reputable local financial institutions, and most recently by Bank Mandiri.



The meeting room with a genuine wood oval table and portraits of past chairmen



The public area with wooden paneling and displays of old typewriters

The imposing building boasts Nieuw Zakelijk or classic Art Deco architecture. Recently renovated, the building still retains its original ornaments and interior decorations. Inside, a beautiful stained glass window adorn the stairs' landing to the second floor. A huge bar cage which used to separate the tellers from the public is still in place. There are marble topped counters, a collection of models of bank buildings and a collection of old photographs of NHM branch offices around Indonesia. Towards the rear of this main banking space is a large vault and cabinets displaying the banking tools and equipment, from antique automatic teller machines to weighing scales, old phones and dusty old typewriters, old currencies and printers, accounting machines, valuable documents and many more.

There is even an enormous ledger book that dates back hundreds of years, protectively displayed in a glass cabinet and showing all the handwritten entries.

Address

Jl. Lapangan Stasiun No. 1, West Jakarta

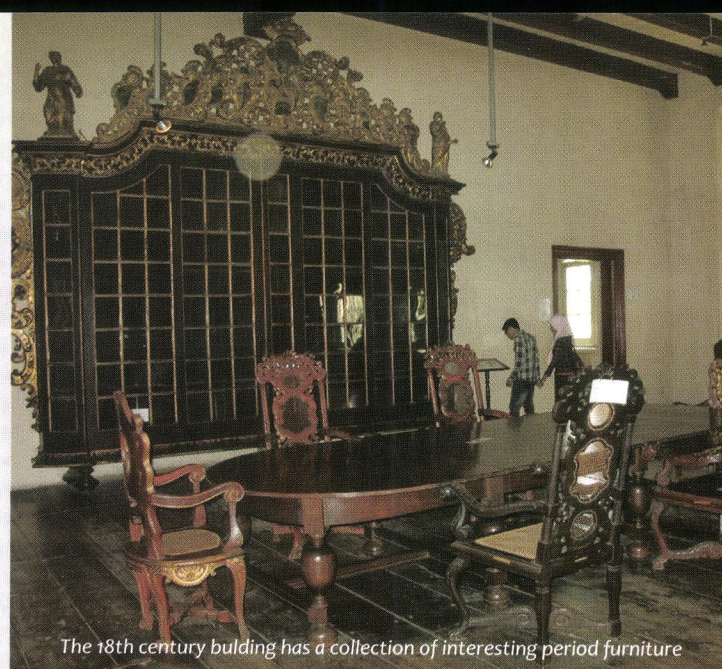
Opening Hours

Tuesday - Sunday : 09.00 - 16.00



Obsolete banking equipment

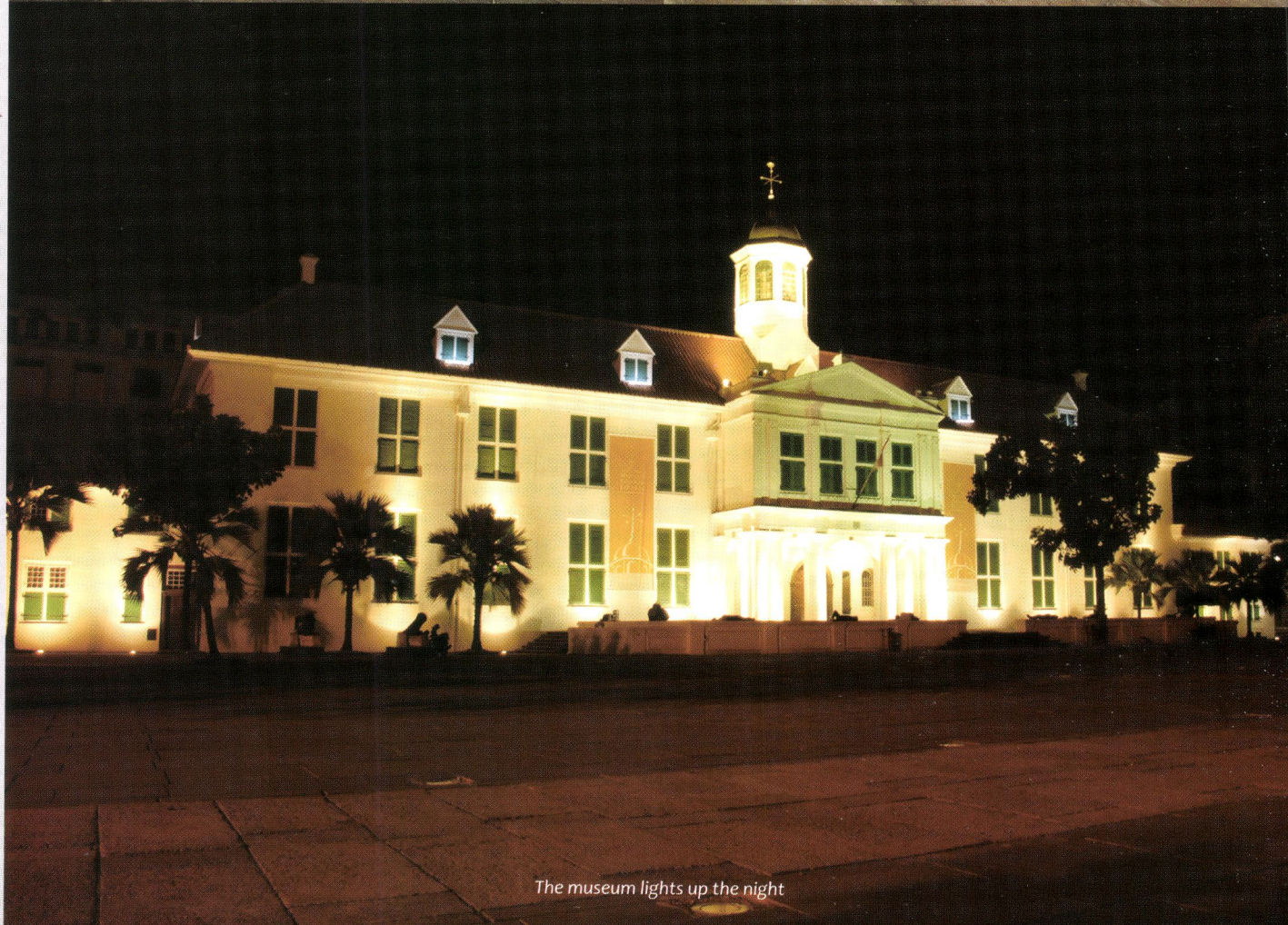
A bronze statue of Mercury / Hermes



The 18th century building has a collection of interesting period furniture



A traditional Indonesian kitchen of a bygone era



The museum lights up the night

Jakarta History Museum

Jakarta History Museum (*Museum Sejarah Jakarta*), also known as Museum Fatahillah, is the largest state museum in Jakarta. Covering an area of 13,388 square meters, it occupies a building steep in history in the center of a big square in the heart of Jakarta's oldest quarter, Kota. The building was the Town Hall (*stadhuis*) of Batavia during the Dutch colonial time. It is said the architect of this mansion is the architect who designed the Cape Town City Hall in South Africa.

The construction of the building began in 1620 and in the ensuing years had undergone several restorations. The building was rebuilt on January 25, 1707 during Governor General Van Hoorn's administration. On March 30, 1974, Jakarta's Governor, Ali Sadikin, chose the building as the location for the Jakarta History Museum.

The museum displays 25,000 articles that range from Jakarta's pre-historic period to the current era. Among them are antique furniture and wooden carvings from the Dutch and British occupation periods that display elegant European styles with dominant floral motifs. Some of them were locally made by resident Balinese craftsmen. These pieces show distinct Balinese influences. The museum also shelters rare pieces, such as a chair of Raffles, British Governor General for Batavia (colonial name for Jakarta) and a granite table which belonged to Louis XIV of France.

Other exhibits include Chinese ceramics, various means of transportation used throughout Jakarta's history, and replicas of handcarts which were commonly used by street food vendors. A collection of stone inscription replicas illustrate Jakarta's colorful history, such as the Kebon Kopi, Cianten, Tugu, Ciareutuem and Padrao replica. The latter marked the first arrival of Portuguese in the archipelago.

One of the most unique articles in the museum's collection is a portable gambling table used for illegal gambling by the Chinese during the colonial times. The table was especially designed so that it could instantly be turned into an 'ordinary table' to deceive patrolling Dutch policemen.

A four-kilogram bronze sword called *Pedang Keadilan* or Sword of Justice was used by Dutch Governor General, Jan Pieterzoon Coen, to execute his junior officer in the Town Hall's front yard.

The museum's library owns a collection of 12,000 of antique books in its catalogue, of which half are written in Dutch.

Address

Jl. Fatahillah No. 1, West Jakarta

Phone : (62-21) 6929101, 6901438

Fax : (62-21) 6902387

Opening Hours

Tuesday - Thursday : 09.00 - 15.00

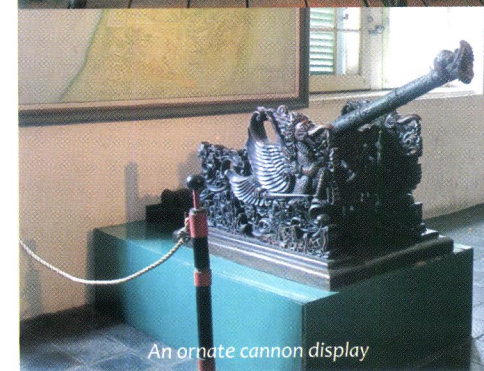
Friday and Saturday : 09.00 - 12.30



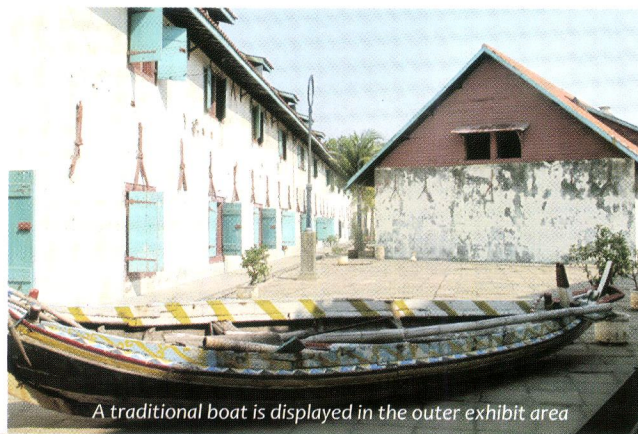
"Si Jagur" cannon



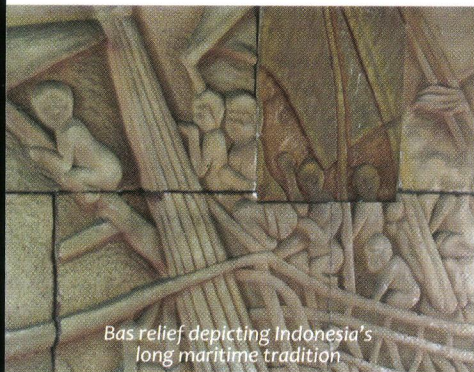
A gong, part of a Betawinese tanjidor orchestra



An ornate cannon display



A traditional boat is displayed in the outer exhibit area



Bas relief depicting Indonesia's long maritime tradition

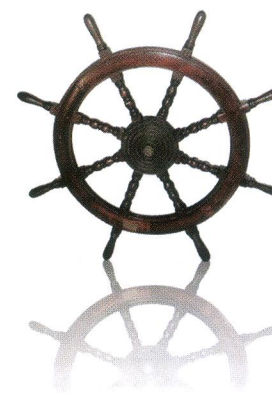
Maritime Museum

Maritime Museum (Museum Bahari) is housed in a former Dutch spice warehouse near the historical Sunda Kelapa Harbor. During the VOC, Jakarta, then called Batavia, was only a small walled harbor town and the warehouse was positioned on the outer wall of the city, behind the former Dutch look-out tower known as Menara Syahbandar. Built in 1839, this tower used to monitor the traffic at the harbor's entrance.

Nearby Sunda Kelapa Harbor has been around since the 15th century when it served as a spice-trading port for the Hindu Kingdom of Padjadjaran. Today, phinisi or Bugis schooners still use the harbor on their route around the archipelago transporting goods, and workers still carry goods on their shoulders and use wooden planks to get on board the phinisi, just like they did centuries ago.

The museum building was originally built in 1718 and was finally completed in 1774. During the Japanese occupation, the building was used as a military warehouse to keep logistics for the Japanese military forces. On July 7, 1977 it was officially inaugurated as Museum Bahari (Maritime Museum).

A ship's steering wheel



Inside are displays of traditional sailing crafts from all over the archipelago, such as the *kora-kora* from Maluku, the *mayang* from the north coast of Java, the *lancang kuning* of the Malay people in Riau, *jukung*, a small boat used to navigate the rivers in Kalimantan, and of course the Bugis phinisi of South Sulawesi. There are also old maps of Batavia, sea navigation equipment from the Dutch colonial era, traditional fishing equipment and marine navigation maps.

Address

Jl. Pasar Ikan No. 1, Kelurahan Penjaringan, North Jakarta
Phone : (62-21) 669-3406, 669-2476.

Opening Hours

Tuesday - Sunday : 09.00 - 15.00

The museum is closed on Mondays and national holidays.



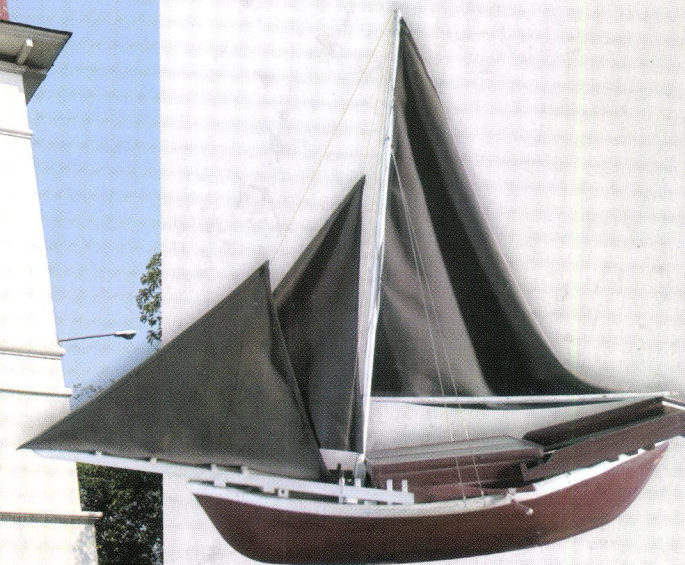
Traditional boats



Various kinds of traditional fishing entrapments



The look-out tower



A miniature replica of a Buginese schooner, phinisi

Puppet Museum

Puppet Museum (Museum Wayang) is located on the west side of Fatahillah Square. It occupies a Dutch colonial heritage building constructed in 1640. Initially, the building was a Dutch church called *De Oude Hoolandsche Kerk*. Following renovations in 1732 its name was changed into *De Nieuwe Hoolandsche Kerk*. A massive earthquake in Batavia devastated the church in 1808 forcing the Dutch to rebuild the building soon afterwards.

The present two-storey building was constructed in 1912 and for some time was used as a warehouse by a Dutch company. On December 25, 1939, it became *De Oude Bataviasche Museum*. The official inauguration was done by the last Dutch Governor General, Jenkheer Meester Aldius Warmoldu Lambertus Tjarda Van Starkenborg Stachouwer. On August 13, 1975, Jakarta Governor, Ali Sadikin inaugurated Museum Wayang that occupied the *De Oude Bataviasche Museum*.

The museum contains a great variety of puppets and masks from all over the country, from Sumatra, Java, Bali, Lombok and also abroad. Interesting too is a display of the Indonesian

traditional orchestra, called *gamelan*. In many regions, puppet shows are accompanied by *gamelan* music.

There are *wayang golek*, *wayang kulit* made of leather, *wayang suket* made of grass, flat-stick *wayang klithik* puppets, patriotic *wayang suluh* and biblical *wayang wahyu*, and many others.

Address

Jl. Pintu Besar Utara No. 27, West Jakarta

Phone : (62-21) 6927289

Fax : (62-21) 6929560

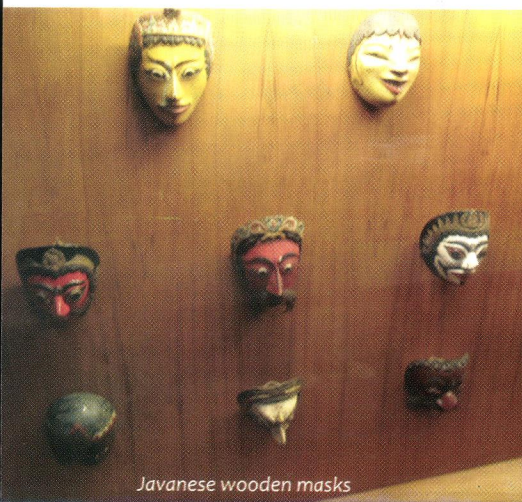
Opening Hours

Tuesday - Thursday : 09.00 - 15.00

Friday : 09.00 - 14.30

Saturday : 09.00 - 12.30

Sunday : 09.00 - 15.00



Javanese wooden masks



Western-style puppets



A gamelan orchestra



The gabled-style architecture of the museum



Fine Arts and Ceramics Museum

Fine Arts and Ceramics Museum (Museum Seni Rupa dan Keramik) is another museum located in the city's old quarter. The museum shows classic architectural design and was built between the years of 1866-1870. During the Dutch colonial years, the building functioned as a courthouse called *Ordinaris Raad van Justitie Binnen Het Casteel Batavia*. It was officially opened as a museum on August 20, 1976 by President Soeharto.

The museum holds 400 articles in its collections, including antique paintings, earthen ware and ceramics from all over Indonesia as well as from Asian and European countries. The most priceless collections are antique paintings by renowned Indonesian painters like Raden Saleh, Affandi, Sudjojono, and Dullah.

Pieces of Indonesian contemporary fine arts are also exhibited in the museum, including a wooden totem of magic by Indonesian impressionist artist, Tjokot, as well as other Balinese

sculptures. The museum also has a library filled with books on the arts.

Address

Jl. Pos Kota No. 2, West Jakarta

Phone : (62 - 21) 6907062

Fax : (62 - 21) 6926091

Opening Hours

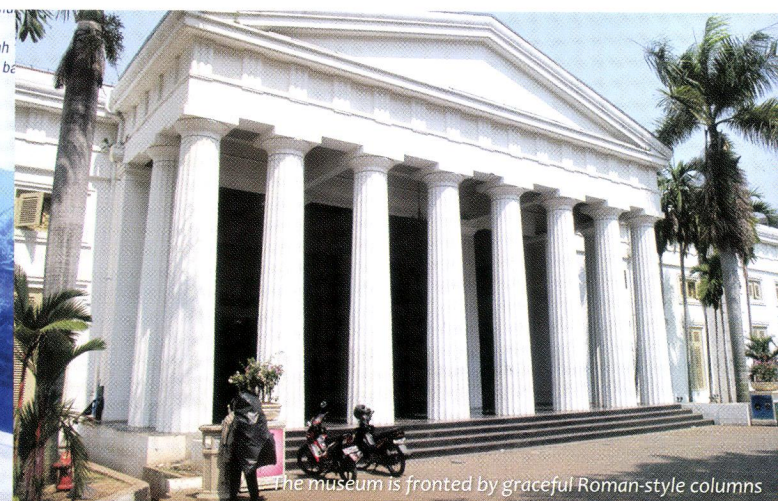
Tuesday - Thursday : 09.00 - 15.00

Friday - Sunday : 09.00 - 14.00

Saturday : 09.00 - 12.30



A lovely blue ceramic serving plate



The museum is fronted by graceful Roman-style columns



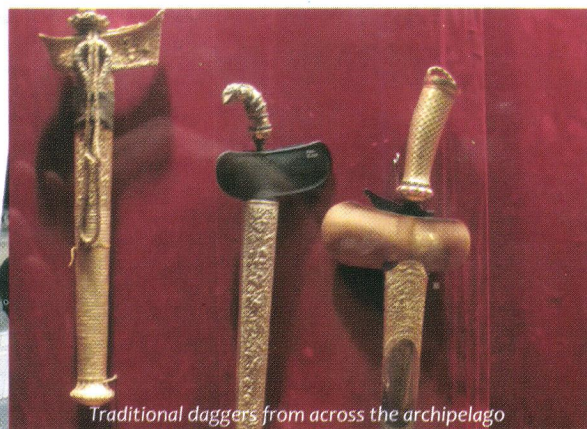
A container bearing lotus petals motif



Glass covered exhibits of old foreign and local ceramics and statues



Stone arca or statues from temples in Java and beyond



Traditional daggers from across the archipelago

National Museum

National Museum was the brainchild of a group of Dutch intellectuals who established a scientific institution, *Bataviaasch Genotschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen*, (Batavia Society for Arts and Science) on April 24, 1778. The Society carried out researches and published various findings in the fields of arts and sciences, especially in history, archaeology, ethnography and physics. It was only in 1868 that the museum was officially opened.

In 1871, King Chulalongkorn presented a gift of a bronze elephant statue which was then installed in the museum's front yard and became a prominent feature of the building. Since then the museum is popularly known as Gedung Gajah or Elephant Building. It is also sometimes called Gedung Arca for its vast collection of statues.

The National Museum houses 109,342 prehistoric, archaeological, ethnographic, numismatics-heraldic, geographic and historical artifacts contained in nine different sections namely Ethnography, Bronze, Prehistory, Ceramics, Textile, Numismatics, Historical Relics, Stone Sculpture and Treasure.

An additional building was introduced in 1994 providing new facilities such as a theatre and spacious exhibition hall, and a small gift shop at the entrance hall offering a selection of books, postcards and reproductions of museum pieces.

The museum is accessible by a busway serving Blok M - Kota. Visitors should use the Monas Shelter which is located just across the museum.

The Indonesian Heritage Society also provides tours of the Museum, with schedules as follows:

- Guided tours in English on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays at 09.30 & the last Sunday of every month at 10.30.
- Guided tours in Japanese on Tuesdays at 10.00 and the first Sunday of every month at 10.00.
- Guided Tours in German on Thursdays at 10.00.

For guided tours in Dutch and French, please arrange by phone with the Indonesian Heritage Society Office at *Museum Nasional* at (62-21) 381 1551 extension 46.

Address

Jl. Medan Merdeka Barat 12, Central Jakarta
Phone: (62-21) 3812346 - 3868172

Opening Hours

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Sunday : 08.30 - 14.30
Friday : 08.30 - 11.30
Saturday : 08.30 - 13.30
The museum is closed on Mondays.

Stone statue of Ganesha, god of knowledge





Front view of the museum with the bronze elephant statue, a gift from King Chulalongkorn of Thailand

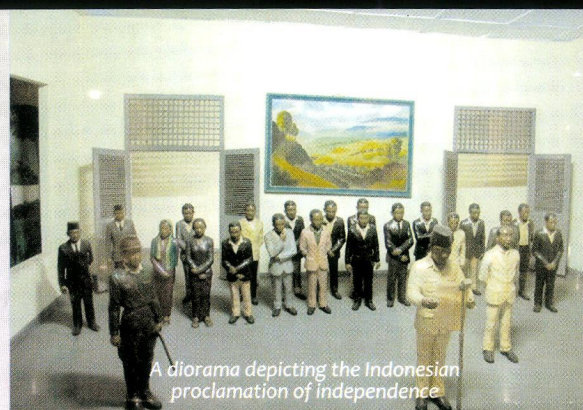


An ancient set of gamelan

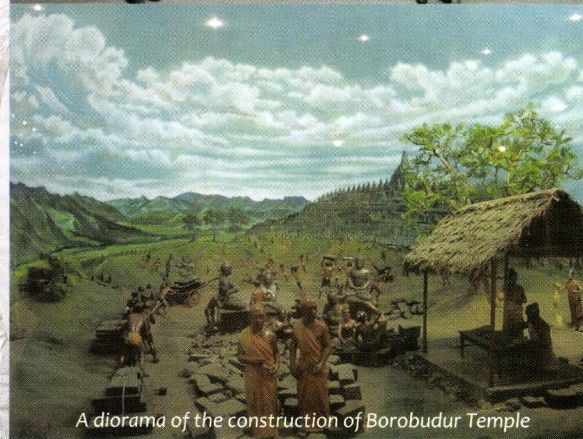


Relics of ancient Indonesian kingdoms





A diorama depicting the Indonesian proclamation of independence



A diorama of the construction of Borobudur Temple

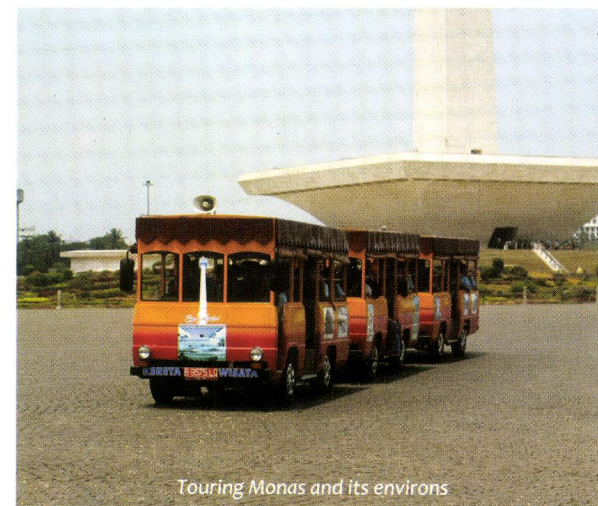


The Arjunawiwaha monument

National History Museum - Monas

National Monument or Monas (Monumen Nasional) is Jakarta's most recognizable landmark, a symbol of Indonesia's struggle for independence. The monument consists of a 117.7m obelisk on a 45m square platform at a height of 17m which forms the goblet at the base of the monument. The obelisk is covered with Italian marble. At 115m is an 11m x 11m viewing platform. The obelisk is topped by a 14.5 ton bronze flame covered with over 30 kg of gold foil.

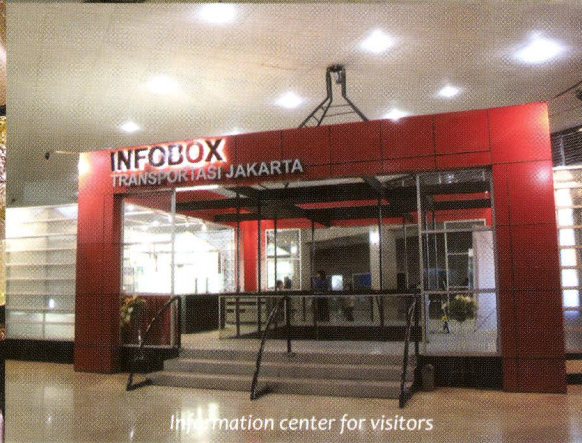
National History Museum is located at the basement of the National Monument. The museum is a 6400 m2 marble-lined



Touring Monas and its environs



Glass cases unravel the history of Indonesia's struggle for independence



Information center for visitors



room with 48 dioramas on its four walls. The dioramas depict scenes from the country's history and its people.

On the 'goblet' part or at the base of the monument is the Independence Room which contains symbolic displays of the country's independence, including the map of Indonesia, the red and white flag of Indonesia, the Proclamation of Independence in a glass case with a recording of President Soekarno reading the script, and Garuda, the nation's coat of arms.

Construction of the monument began on August 17, 1961 and Monas opened to public in July 1975. Designed by Frederich Silaban and R.M. Soedarsono, the monument towers 128.7 meters above Merdeka Square.

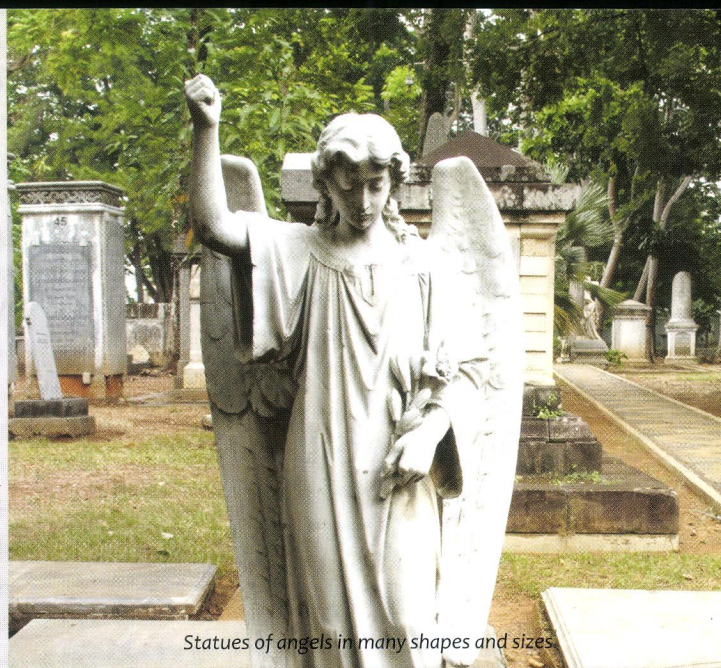
Outside, to the north of the monument, is a statue of a national hero, Prince Diponegoro made by Italian sculptor, Cobertaldo.

Address

Jl. Silang Monas, Central Jakarta
Phone: (62-21) 70649354, 70234627
Fax: (62-21) 70234627

Opening Hours

Weekdays : 08.30 - 17.00
Holidays : 08.30 - 17.00



Statues of angels in many shapes and sizes

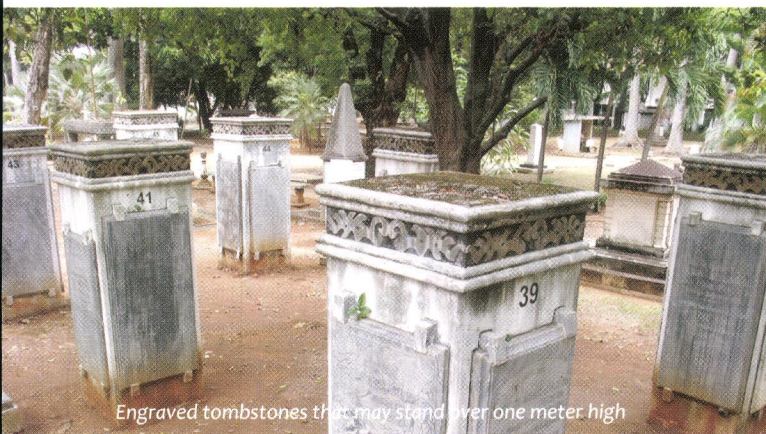


An old cannon stands guard over the park's entrance

One of the many beautifully carved tombstones found around the park



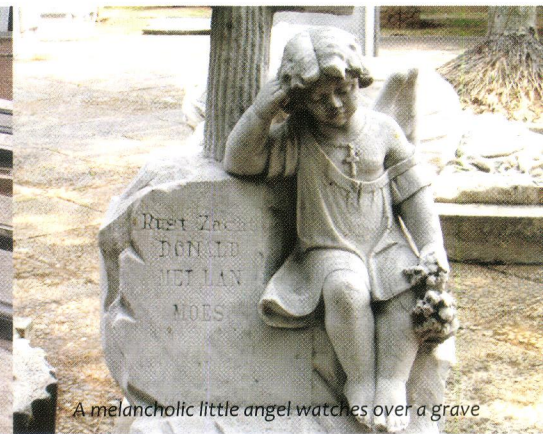
An antique hearse



Engraved tombstones that may stand over one meter high



Engraved tombstones



A melancholic little angel watches over a grave

Engraved Stone Park Museum

Initially, this was a cemetery for the Dutch and Europeans during the colonial times. This graveyard was built in 1795 to replace the small graveyard located next to Nieuwe Hoolandsche Kerk or the New Hollands Church (currently known as Wayang Museum).

As of 1977 this cemetery was closed and declared as Museum Taman Prasasti (Engraved Stone Park Museum). Collections in this museum are stone inscriptions, tombstones and graves.

Many prominent Dutch figures of the colonial era were laid to rest here, such are Dr. Roll (the founder of STOVIA Medical School), A.V Michiels (from the Buleleng War in Bali), J.H.R Kohler (from the Aceh War), and Olivia Marianne Raffles, the wife of Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles is also buried in this park.

Also on display is the casket that carried the body of Indonesia's President Soekarno from the military hospital, and an antique hearse, used in funeral ceremonies during the colonial era.

Address

Jl. Tanah Abang 1, Central Jakarta
Phone : (62-21) 3854060

Opening Hours

Tuesday - Thursday and Sunday: 09.00 - 15.00
Friday : 09.00 - 14.30
Saturday : 09.00 - 15.00

THE FORMULATION OF PROCLAMATION TEXT MUSEUM

One of the most important moments in the nation's history is the Proclamation of Independence on August 17, 1945. Crucial events leading up to the proclamation took place in a house built in an Art Deco style and what is now known as the Formulation of Proclamation Text Museum.

Built in the 1920s on a 3.914 m2 piece of land, the Museum was once the British Consul General until the Japanese occupation when it became the residence of a young Japanese Admiral, Tadashi Maeda. Following the Allies victory over the Japanese, the house became the British Royal Army Headquarters. From 1961 until 1992, the building underwent several ownerships until it was finally designated as a Museum in 1992.

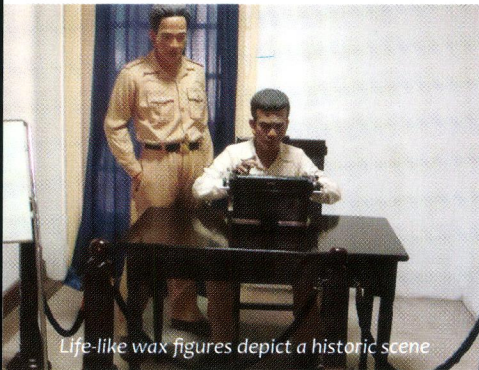
Several rooms inside the Museum exhibit important scenes in which Soekarno, Indonesia's first President, members of the cabinet and his aides formulated the text of proclamation one the eve of August 17, 1945.

Address

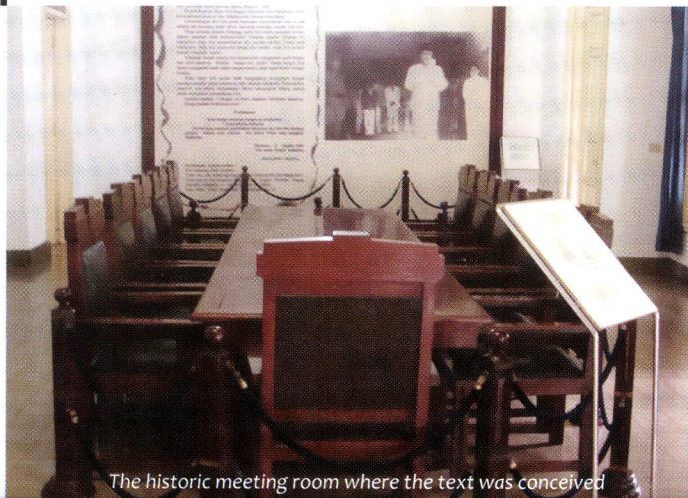
Jalan Imam Bonjol No. 1,
Jakarta Pusat 10310
Phone : (62-21) 3144743
Fax : (62-21) 3924259
E-mail : admin@museumperumusannaskahproklamasi.com
Website : www.museumperumusannaskahproklamasi.com

Opening Hours

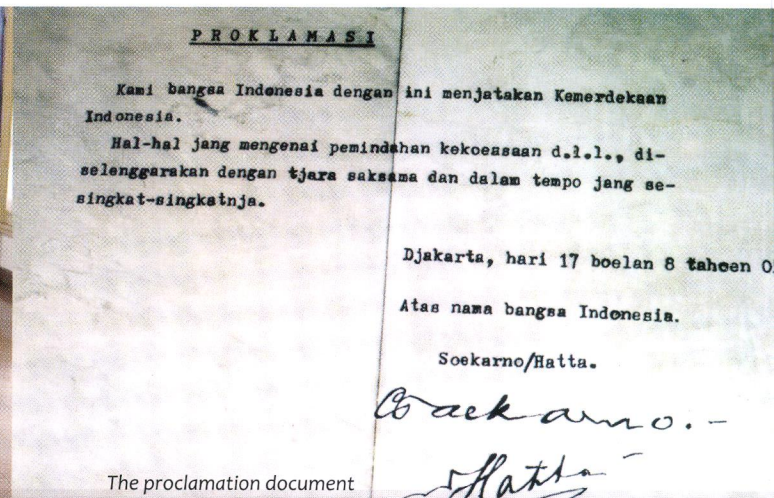
Tuesday - Thursday : 08.00 - 16.00
Friday : 08.00 - 11.00
13.00 - 16.00
Saturday/Sunday : 08.30 - 17.00



Life-like wax figures depict a historic scene



The historic meeting room where the text was conceived

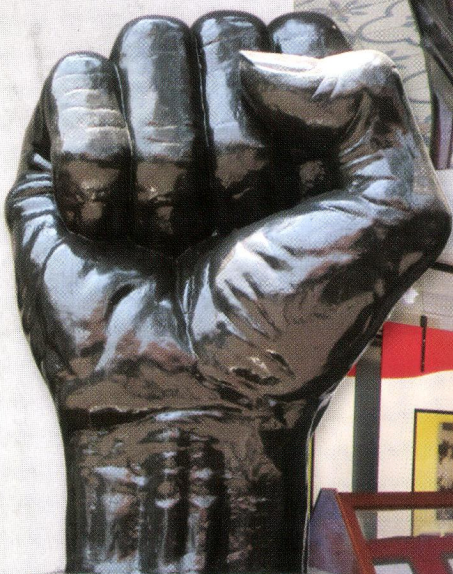


The proclamation document



The front of the museum

A statue of a clenched fist rests on top of a stone engraved with the Youth Pledge



**MONUMEN
PERSATUAN PEMUDA
1928**



KAMI POKTERA DAN POKTERI INDONESIA
MENGAJAK BERSOEMPAH DARAH JANG
SATOE, TANAH INDONESIA.

KAMI POKTERA DAN POKTERI INDONESIA
MERJAKOE BERSANGA JANG SATOE,
BANGSA INDONESIA.

KAMI POKTERA DAN POKTERI INDONESIA
MENDJENDJAKOE BAHASA PRINGGJIAN,
BAHASA INDONESIA.



A room which served as a meeting place for the nationalists in the 1920s



Information panels relating the story of the nation's pre-independence struggle

SUMPAH PEMUDA MUSEUM (YOUTH PLEDGE MUSEUM)

Sumpah Pemuda Museum (Youth Pledge Museum) is dedicated to a historical moment in Indonesia's struggle for independence. On October 28, 1928 during the second Youth Congress, a group of young Indonesian intellectuals declared their ideas of having one united nation, one united language and one mother land, Indonesia.

The museum occupies the original venue of the declaration of Sumpah Pemuda. The building, built in early 20th century, was originally a dormitory for Indonesian medical who studied at STOVIA (a Dutch medical school) and students of Rechtsschool (law school). It was known as Commensalen Huis. Since 1927, youth activists often organized youth meetings at the house.

The museum was opened in 1974 and houses an antique violin belonging to W.R Supratman, the composer of Indonesian national anthem 'Indonesia Raya' among its collections. This is the violin used by W.R Supratman when he performed the national anthem for the very first time.

Address

Jl. Kramat Raya No. 106, Jakarta 10420

Phone : (62-21) 3154546

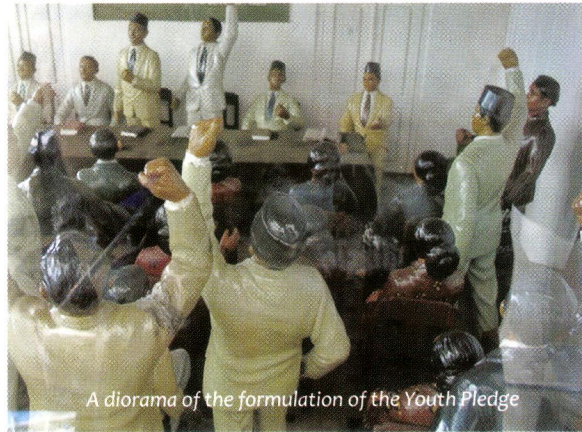
Fax : (62-21) 3154546

E-mail : musda@cbn.net.id

Opening Hours

Tuesday - Sunday : 08.00 - 15.30

The museum is closed on Mondays and national holidays.



A diorama of the formulation of the Youth Pledge



The diorama depicting W.R. Supratman's first violin performance of the national anthem



A bust of national anthem composer, W.R. Supratman



Transportation Museum

Transportation Museum (Museum Transportasi) is a museum owned by the Department of Transportations. This museum presents the development of transportation in Indonesia to the public.

The museum has indoor and outdoor exhibition areas. The indoor exhibition area is divided into several sections or modules that illustrate different means of transportation on land, sea and air. There are replicas or miniatures of traditional means of transportation in Indonesia, such as *andong* (traditional carriage), *becak* (Pedi cab), *perahu layar* (traditional sailing boat), etc.

The outdoor exhibition area displays the first generation of steam locomotive as well as the train used by Indonesia's first president, Soekarno when the revolutionary government moved the capital from Jakarta to Yogyakarta. Other displays include a DC-9 aircraft that used to serve the routes connecting Jakarta to ASEAN countries and Australia.

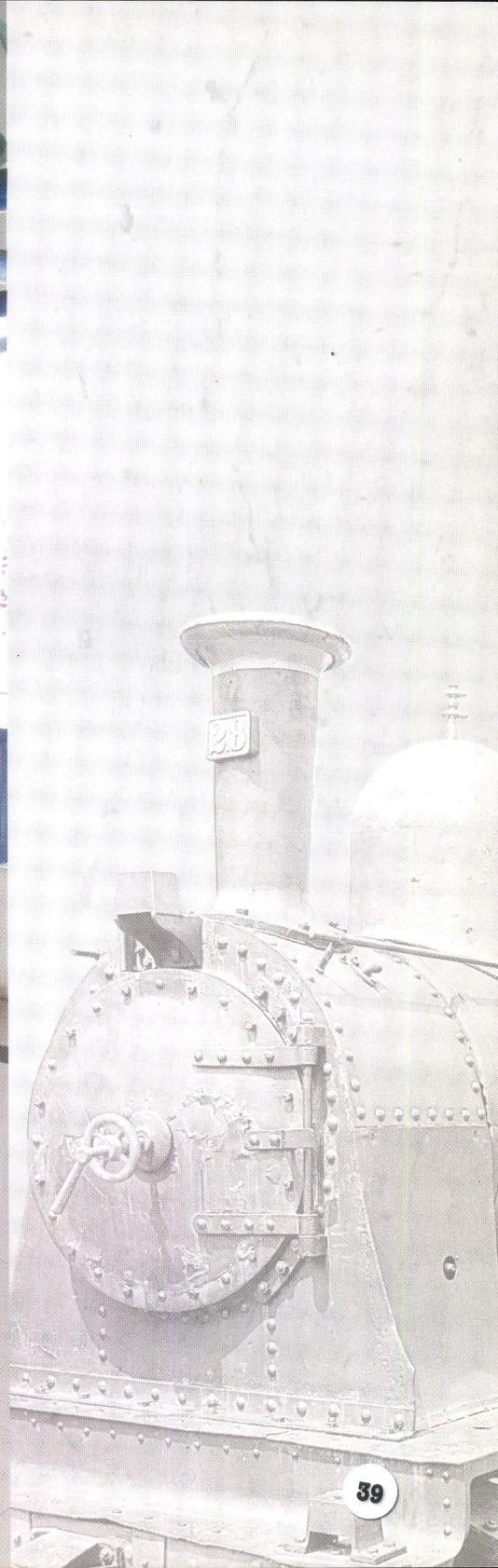
Address

Jl. Taman Mini No. 1, East Jakarta
 Phone : (62-21) 840 1687
 Fax : (62 21) 841 1464
 E-mail : info@tamanmini.com
 Website : www.tamanmini.com



OPLET

Asal Kata : Open - Terbuka
Cabriolet - Tertutup Terpal
Morris
Merk : Tahun Operasi : Tahun 1959 - 1976
Lokasi : Jakarta
Fungsi : Alat Transportasi umum



Open Cabriolet or Oplet for short was a cheap and popular public transportation

Insect Museum

Indonesia is one of the most bio-diverse countries in the world. Around 16% of the total world's insect species are found in Indonesia. To showcase this natural richness, the Insect Museum in Taman Mini Indonesia Indah was established on April 20, 1993. The building was designed in the shape of a grasshopper.

In 1998, a butterfly park was built to add more feature to the museum. This new facility includes a food processing facility, breeding cages and laboratory that are accessible to students.

The museum's collections include 500 species of insects, including 250 species of butterflies, and 150 species of beetles. The museum also has a diorama facility depicting the beauty of various species of insects found in Indonesia. Not all exhibits are lifeless. Live honey bees, bumblebees, branch grasshopper, praying mantis, are protected within the facility, including other rare species, such as *tarsius* (world's smallest primate), Balinese squirrel, opossum, and mouse deer.

Address

Jl. Taman Mini No. 1, East Jakarta

Phone : (62-21) 840 1687

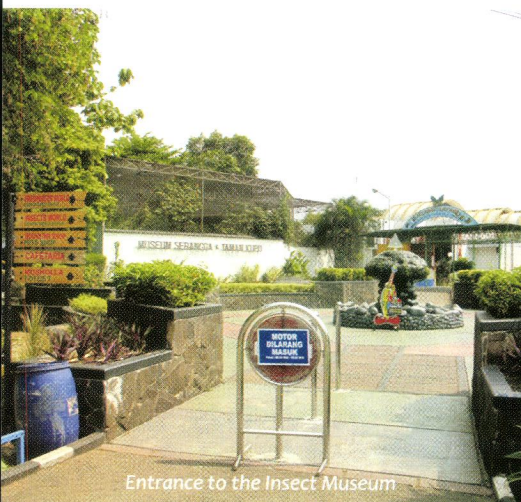
Fax : (62-21) 841 1464

E-mail : info@tamanmini.com

Website : www.tamanmini.com

Opening Hours

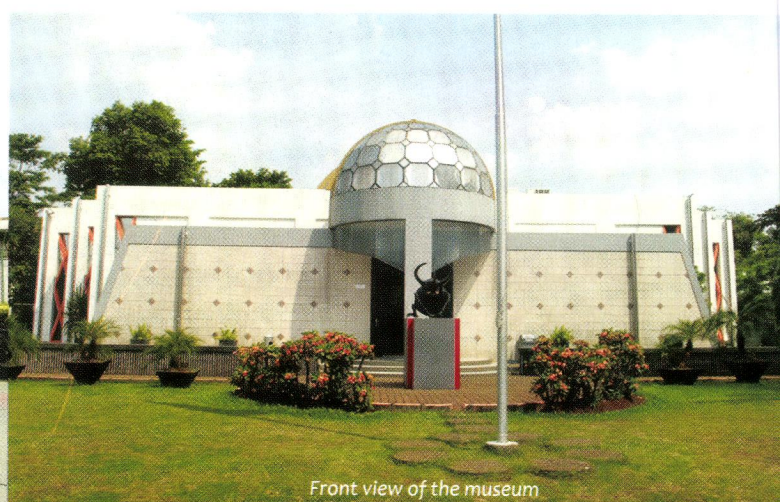
Monday - Sunday : 09.00 - 16.00



Entrance to the Insect Museum



Front view of the museum



Front view of the museum



A cheery welcome at the museum's entrance



MUSEUM FAUNA INDONESIA KOMODO
DAN
TAMAN REPTILIA

Komodo Museum and Reptile Park

Museum Fauna Indonesia “Komodo” dan Taman Reptilia or Reptile Park has a live collection of rare reptiles from all over the country, among them the endangered Komodo dragon, as well as stuffed rare and endangered animals.

The museum occupies an area of 10,120 square meters. Built in the form of a komodo dragon, the museum’s two-storey exhibition building showcases Indonesia’s rich bio-diversity.

On the first floor are exhibits of endangered mammals and reptiles, such as Sumatran tigers, elephant and bears. Inside the vitric compartments are butterflies, various species of snails, crabs, crustaceans, caterpillar, scorpions and spiders.

The second floor displays stuffed bird species endemic to Sumatra, Kalimantan, Maluku, Java, Bali, Nusa Tenggara and Papua.

The Reptile Park houses many endangered reptiles of the Indonesian archipelago. Established on April 20, 2001, this park also has a display of the giant Komodo lizard. There is also a snake touching attraction for children at the Taman Sentuh (Sentuh or Touch Park).



Komodo giant lizard



Interior of the museum

Address

Jl. Taman Mini No. 1, East Jakarta

Phone : (62-21) 840 1687

Fax : (62-21) 841 1464

E-mail : info@tamanmini.com

Website : www.tamanmini.com

Visiting Hours

The museum is open every day from 08.00 - 15.00

Asmat carvings and tifa or traditional percussion

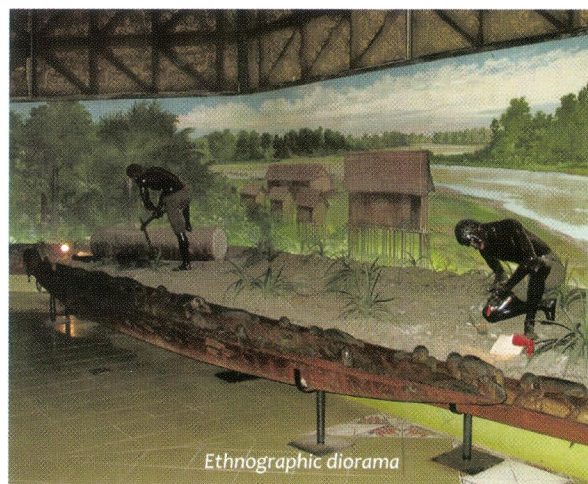


The museum complex

Asmat Museum

Asmat of Papua are known for their wood craftsmanship. Most of Asmat wooden statues symbolize the harmonious relations between human being and its natural environment and the close association to their ancestors. Asmat statues are characterized by their unsymmetrical form, and red, white and black colors.

The design of Asmat Museum is inspired by the *kariwari*, praying house of Tobati-Enggros tribe who are the indigenous people of Lake Sentani in Papua. The building's distinct character comes from the roof of sago palm leaves. Asmat traditional motifs decorate the interior and exterior of the museum.



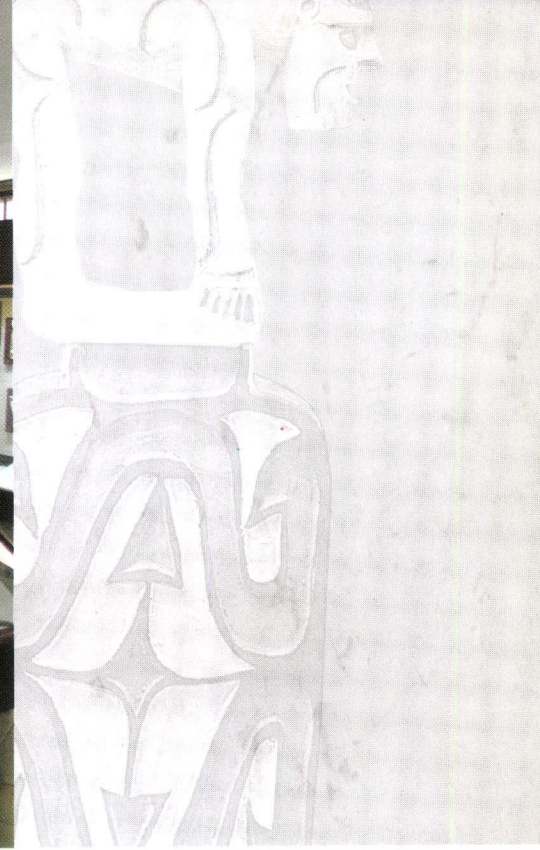
Ethnographic diorama



Traditional boat



Traditional objects



The museum consists of three main buildings, namely the exhibition halls and administration building.

The first exhibition hall is the *Manusia dan Lingkungannya* (Humans and Their Environment) section, which exhibits traditional costumes, ethnographic diorama (*sago harvest*), *perahu arwah* the boat of ancestor spirits (*wuramon*), ancestral sculptures ancestors (*mbis pole*), and other ornament and accessories that symbolize life.

The second hall is the section for *Manusia dan Kebudayaan* (Humans and Their Culture), which displays various equipment for making sago, hunting, traditional weapons, stone axe (*si*), traditional percussions (*tifa*) and other traditional music instrument.

The third hall is dedicated to *Manusia dan Hasil Kreatifitasnya* (Humans and Their Creativity), represented by Asmat wood carvings and their development.

Address

Jl. Taman Mini No. 1, East Jakarta

Phone : (62-21) 840 1687

Fax : (62-21) 841 1464

E-mail : info@tamanmini.com

Website : www.tamanmini.com

Opening Hours

Tuesday - Sunday : 08.00 - 16.00



The museum's grand entrance

Bayt Al-Qur'an and Istiqlal Museum

Bayt Al-Qur'an & Istiqlal Museum (BQ&MI) showcases masterpieces of Indonesian Moslem intellectuals from the 17th - 20th centuries. The collection includes manuscripts, books, Islamic fine arts, etc.

The museum presents the intimate relations between the concept of Islamic beliefs and traditions in relation to Al-Qur'an and the Indonesian Moslem culture. Bayt Al-Qur'an literally translates into the House of Al Qur'an. There are only two other Al-Qur'an museums in the world, the other being in Yemen.

BQ&MI is built on a 20.013 square meters of land. It was officially opened to public on April 20, 1997, by the late President Soeharto.

The museum illustrates the contribution of Islamic culture to Indonesia's diversity, which also gives Indonesian Moslems their particular identity.

The exhibition hall showcases pieces of calligraphic art and *mushaf* (holy Qur'ans) from around Indonesia and overseas, as well as Indonesian Islamic cultural relics from hundreds of years ago. Amongst them are *Mushaf Istiqlal*, *Mushaf Wonosobo*, *Mushaf Sundawi* and *Mushaf Malaysia*. The museum also preserves Indonesia's oldest *mushaf* Al-Qur'an from the Bima Sultanate era (1731-1748).

The museum is a four-storey building, designed by Ahmad Noe'man, a prominent Indonesian architect who has designed many beautiful building with Islamic nuance. Another of his well-known designs is Al-Marqas Mosque in Makassar, South Sulawesi.

Address

Jl. Taman Mini No. 1, East Jakarta

Phone : (62-21) 840 1687

Fax : (62-21) 841 1464

E-mail : info@tamanmini.com

Website : www.tamanmini.com

Opening Hours

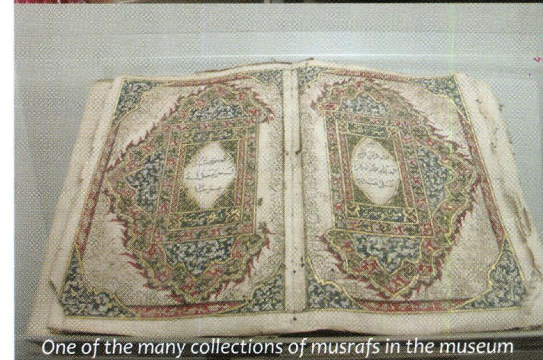
Tuesday - Sunday : 09.00 - 16.00

Public Holidays : 09.00 - 17.00

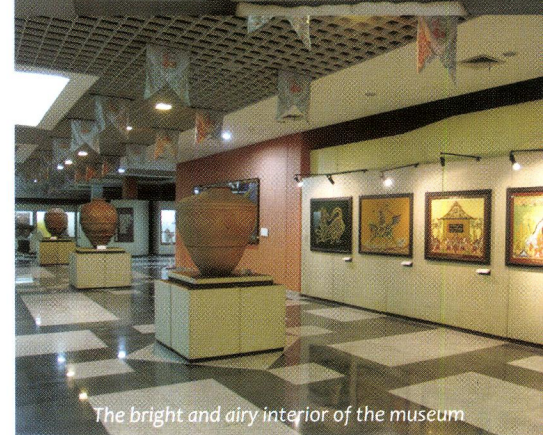
The museum is closed on Mondays.



The huge mushaf Wonosobo took 14 months to finish



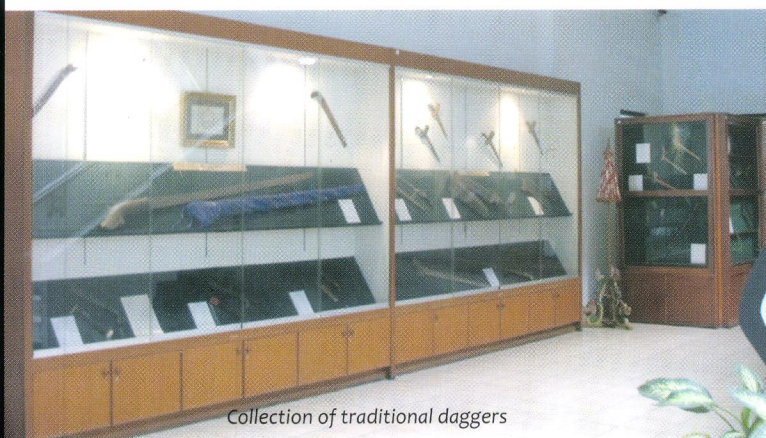
One of the many collections of musrafs in the museum



The bright and airy interior of the museum



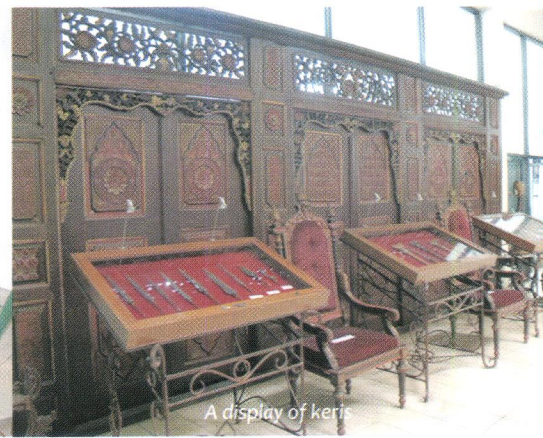
Frontview of the museum with a keris statue sitting on top of the roof



Collection of traditional daggers



Replica of a keris workshop



A display of keris

PUSAKA MUSEUM (HEIRLOOM MUSEUM)

Pusaka Museum or Heirloom Museum showcases Indonesia's rich traditional weapons heritage. The private collection of Mas Agung, a traditional weapon collector, laid the foundation for the museum.

Today, traditional weapons from 26 provinces are housed in a two-storey building that occupies an area of 3,800 square meters and complemented with a 1,535-square meter exhibition hall, a discussion room and library. One of the most complete collections is of the *keris* (dagger). A replica of a *baselan* or workshop for the *mpu keris* (keris maker) has been erected complete with detailed information of the *keris*-making process.

Some of the museum's most priceless items articles, revered by antique and heirloom collectors alike are the rare *Keris Nagasasra Sabuk Inten* of Mataram kingdom, *kujang* of Pajajaran

(ancient Hindu kingdom in West Java), *keris Singa Barong tinatah mas*, *karih* of Sumatra, *belati* (bladed knife) of Mataram kingdom, *kudi* from the era of Tuban kingdom, *pedang* (sword) from the era of Hamengku Bowono IX, and *keris Naga Tapa*.

Address

Jl. Taman Mini No. 1, East Jakarta

Phone : (62-21) 840 1687

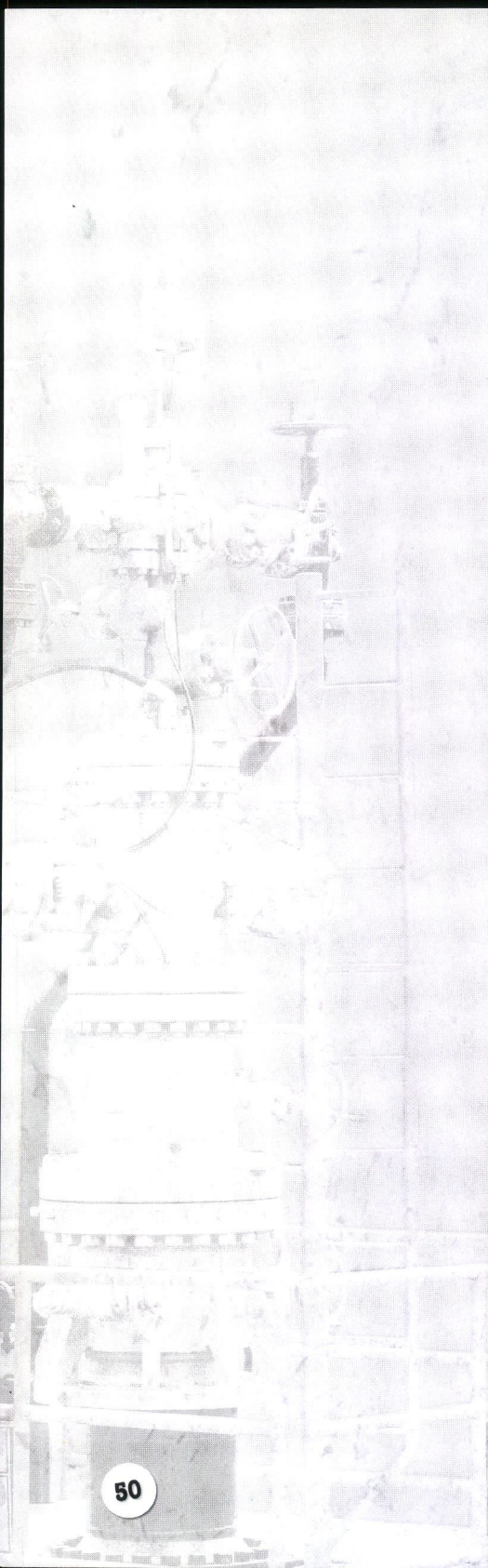
Fax : (62-21) 841 1464

E-mail : info@tamanmini.com

Website : www.tamanmini.com

Opening Hours

Every day : 09.00 - 16.00



Panoramic display of a processing facility



Information panels of the oil and gas industry



Exploration equipment

OIL AND GAS Museum

Minyak dan Gas Bumi Museum "Graha Widya Patra" (Gawitra) or the Oil and Gas Museum is located on the eastern part of the Taman Mini Indonesia Indah Park.

The main building is designed as an offshore oil exploration facility with two supporting buildings each called *Anjungan Explorasi* (Exploration Platform) and *Anjungan Pengolahan* (Processing Platform). There is also a theater showing short films on the oil and gas explorations and processing in Indonesia.

The exhibition hall is located in the main building and displays the history and technology of Indonesia's oil and gas industry as well as a collection of exploration equipment and materials. An outdoor exhibition arena holds oil drilling facility and an old oil refinery facility.

Address

Jl. Taman Mini No. 1, East Jakarta

Phone : (62-21) 840 1687

Fax : (62-21) 841 1464

E-mail : info@tamanmini.com

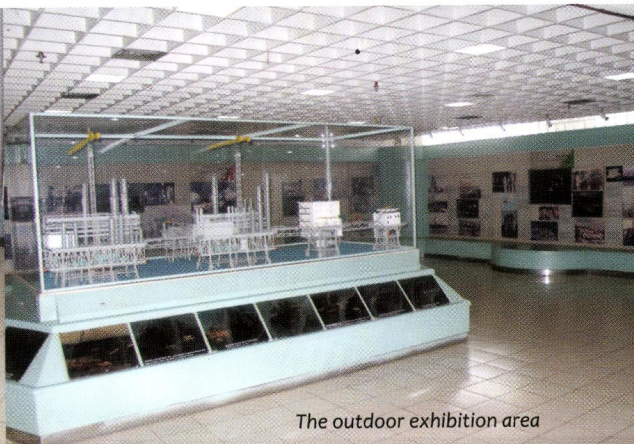
Website : www.tamanmini.com

Opening Hours

Every day : 09.00 - 16.00



Miniature display of oil and gas equipment



The outdoor exhibition area



Colorful and unique kite exhibits



The cozy and spacious museum

An elaborate kite shaped like a horse-drawn cart





Kite Museum

Kites are known to have existed since 2500 years ago. They are still popular in the modern world and very much a part of the Indonesian heritage. In Indonesia, kite designs have evolved towards more modern forms gradually replacing traditional designs. The Kite Museum of Indonesia was established as a way to preserve one of Indonesia's cultural treasures as well as offering a glimpse into the fascinating art and technology of kites.

The museum exhibits a colorful collection of kites from all over the archipelago and the world, from Chinese kites measuring 2x2 cm to a 22x24 meter kite from Japan. A kite from Bali with tail 250 meters long was entered in the Indonesian Museum of Records (Museum Rekor Indonesia / MURI).

Address

Jl. Haji Kamang, Pondok Labu, Jakarta 12450

Phone : (62-21) 7590 4863, 7658075

Fax : (62-21) 75904863

email : museum_layang@yahoo.com



Bandung Geology Museum

During the industrial revolution in Europe, the Dutch government needed minerals to support the industry and turned to its colonies, i.e. the Dutch East Indies, including Indonesia, for supplies. This effectively started the mining activities in the archipelago.

The Dutch colonial administration established an institution called *Dienst van het Mijnwezen* in 1859. In 1922, the body, then renamed as *Dienst van den Mijnbouw*, functioned as the center of research on mining and minerals. The findings of the research were stones, fossil, mineral specimen, etc.

In 1928, *Dienst van den Mijnbouw* constructed a building called *Rembrandt Straat* in Bandung. Initially it was used as a geological laboratory, but later turned into a museum of geology. The museum was inaugurated on May 16, 1929 coinciding with the 4th Asia Pacific Science Congress held in Bandung on May 18-24, 1929.

The museum has three display rooms. The first one displays the process of the earth's formation including the formation

of the Indonesian archipelago. Also displayed in this section are primitive stones from Papua aged between 604 to 790 millions years old.

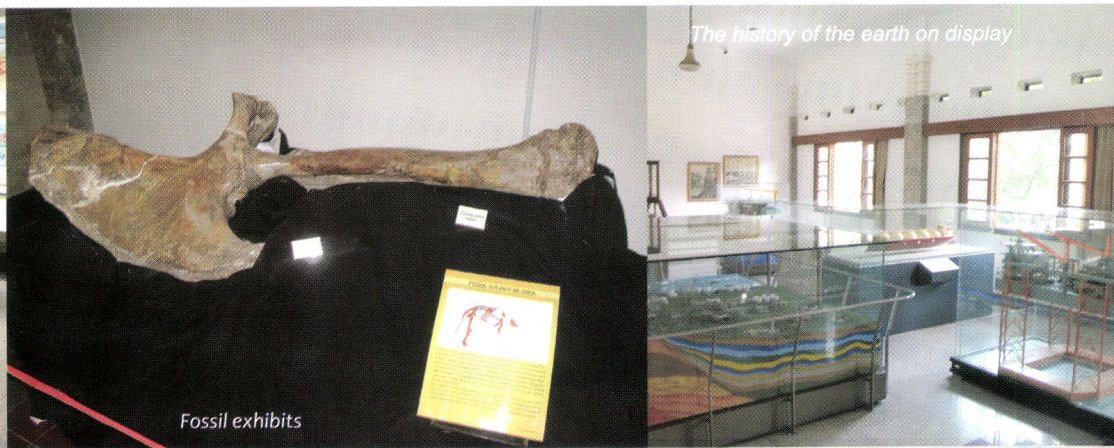
The second room in the eastern wing on the first floor tells the history of living things. This section contains a replica of a *tyrannosaurus rex*. On the second floor is the Geology and Human Life Room where oil and mineral mining and refinery are on display.

Address

Jl. Diponegoro No. 57, Bandung, West Java
Phone : (62-22) 7203205-08
Fax : (62-22) 7202669
e-mail : contact@grdc.go.id

Opening Hours

Monday - Thursday : 09.00 - 15.30
Saturday and Sunday : 09.00 - 13.00
Museum is closed on Fridays and national holidays.



BARLI

MUSEUM

56



A budding artist at work in the museum's studio



A cozy lounge decorated with paintings and sculptures

Masterpieces of Indonesian artists



The museum's unique architectural design

Barli Museum

The museum was established in 1990 and officially opened in October 1992. It is just 7 km from the Husein Sastranegara airport or 30 km from the Bandung railway station.

This private museum is named after an Indonesian realist painter, Barli, who came up with the idea of establishing a fine arts museum that showcases paintings and sculptures of local fine arts artists.

Born on March 18, 1921 in Bandung, Barli trained in the fine arts from Italian artist, Luigi Nobli. Together with other Indonesia's fine arts maestro, namely Affandi, Hendra Gunawan, Soedarso and Wahdi Sumanta, Barli formed the "Bandung Five".

Barli's artistic journey can be seen through his works displayed in the museum. He began as a realist painter, then evolved to impressionism and even dabbled in expressionism. The realist maestro passed away in 2006.

Address

Jalan Prof. Sutami No. 91, Bandung, West Java
Phone : (62-22) 2011898

Opening Hours

Saturday - Thursday : 09.00 - 17.00
The museum is closed on Fridays & public holidays.



A bust sculpture of the maestro



Front view of the museum



A peacock-shaped carriage

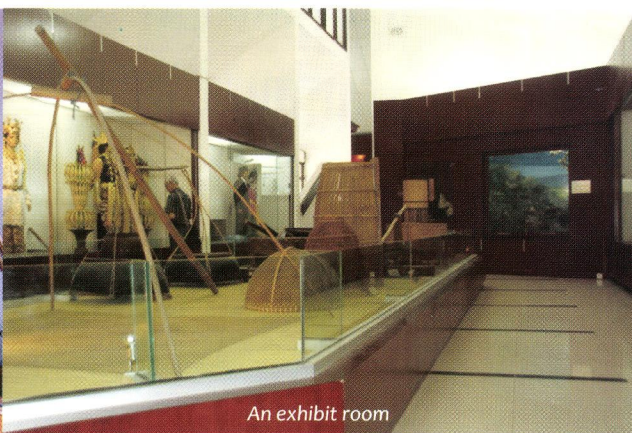


Period teak furniture





A group of calung musicians



An exhibit room



A gilded headdress in the shape of stylized peacock

Sri Baduga Museum

Museum Negeri Sri Baduga Bandung (Sri Baduga State Museum) is located on Jalan B.K.R No 185 in Bandung, West Java. Established in 1974, the museum is named after a king of the ancient Hindu kingdom of Padjadjaran in West Java.

The collections on display in this three-storey museum building include ethnographic, biological, archaeological, numismatic and heraldic, philological artifacts, the fine arts and the history of technology. The museum's largest collection is its 5,367 ethnographic articles.

The first floor is dedicated to the history of West Javanese culture with items from the prehistoric to Hindu-Buddhism era. The second floor shows a comprehensive display of West Javanese traditional culture, some showing strong Islamic and European influences. Ethnographic articles are displayed on the third floor.

Bandung is a three-hour drive from Jakarta via Cipularang toll road. It is also accessible by train departing from Gambir Railway station in the Central Jakarta.

Address

Jalan BKR, No 185, Bandung, West Java
Phone : (62- 022) 5210976
Fax : (62- 022) 5223214

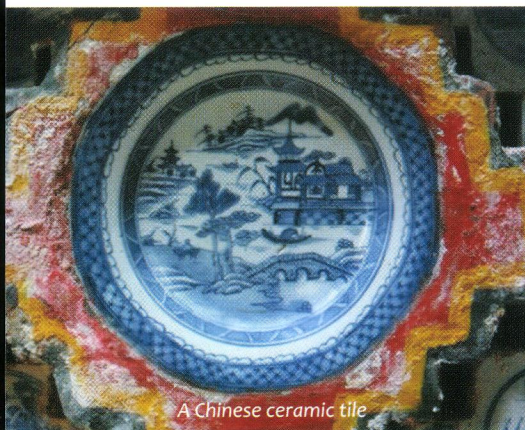
Opening Hours

Sunday-Friday : 08.00 - 15.00
Saturday and Sunday : 08.00 - 14.00

The museum is closed on national holidays.

Ganesha statue, god of knowledge





A Chinese ceramic tile



The royal receiving hall



The royal courtyard

Kasepuhan Museum

Kasepuhan Museum lies within the Cirebon Kasepuhan Royal Palace (Keraton). The royal palace was built in 1568 and named after Cirebon's King Sunan Gunung Jati's consort, Pangkuwati. In 1697, Keraton Pakungwati was renamed as Keraton Kasepuhan after the King, Sultan Sepuh.

In 1988, the palace partly opened itself to the public as a heritage and cultural museum. The palace's architectural design and priceless collections are a mélange of Javanese, Chinese, and European as well as traditional Sundanese designs. Old European ceramics depicting the story of Christ's crucifixion decorate one corner of the palace.

Collections of the museum include royal heirlooms; from traditional weapons, official royal carriage of Cirebon Kings, old Chinese ceramics, and antique jewelry. The articles are displayed in two areas, the *Gedung Museum Kereta* (Carriage Museum) and *Gedung Museum Benda Kuno* (Antique and Heirloom Museum).

Cirebon is about a 4 hour journey by train or a 6 hours drive from Jakarta.

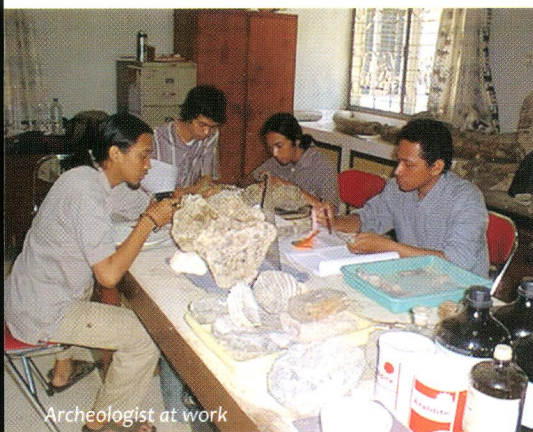
Address

Jl. Keraton Kasepuhan No. 43, Cirebon
Phone : (62-231) 209607



A sculpture incorporating local, Chinese and European influences





Sangiran Museum

Sangiran Museum is located in the Sragen Regency in Central Java. The museum is built on the Sangiran Dome, an area rich in fossils from the Pleistocene era of two million years ago. It is said the fossils in Sangiran Dome represent 65% of Indonesia's hominid fossils, or equal to 50% of the world's hominid fossil collection known today. Because of its importance, Sangiran has been designated as a World Heritage Site.

To date, archaeologists have excavated 13,685 fossils from the site, although only 2,931 of them are displayed in the museum. The rest are stored in a warehouse and used only for research purposes.

Geologists believed that Sangiran Dome was initially an ancient sea that was turned into land due to massive natural disasters. Evidence shows that many fossils on the site are marine creatures. The site covers a 9 x 7 km of landscape and covers four districts in the regency.

Displayed in the museum are hominid fossils such as *Australopithecus africanus*, *Pithecanthropus mojokertensis* (*Pithecanthropus robustus*), *Meganthropus palaeojavanicus*, *Pithecanthropus erectus*, *Homo soloensis*, *Homo neanderthal Eropa*, *Homo neanderthal Asia*, and *Homo sapiens*.

Fossils of a variety of pre historic vertebrates are also on display, such as *Elephas namadicus*, *Stegodon trigono-cephalus*, *Mastodon sp*, *Bubalus palaeokarabau* (buffalo), *Felis palaeojavanica* (tiger), *Sus sp* (boar), *Rhinocerus sondaicus* (rhinoceros), *Bovidae* (bull), and *Cervus sp* (deer). Amongst the sea creature fossils found are *Crocodyllus sp* (crocodile), fish and crabs, shark teeth, *Hippopotamus sp*, *Mollusca* (*Pelecypoda* and *Gastropoda*), *Chelonia sp* (turtles) and *foraminifera*.

Sangiran is accessible from Jakarta by plane to Solo's Adi Sumarmo Airport. Sangiran is a 20 km drive from Solo via Kalijambe. Accommodation and a watch tower are available on site.

For information on Sangiran,
log on to [http:// www.sangiran.info/](http://www.sangiran.info/)
or <http://www.sragenkab.go.id/>.





Interior of the museum



Remains of a prehistoric elephant



FORT VREDEBURG MUSEUM

This historic fort was built in 1765 by the Dutch as a defense against attack from the Yogyakarta Kraton or Palace troops. The square formed fort is encircled by deep trenches and has lookout towers at each of its four corners.

Built on a stretch of land that had belonged to the Kraton, the fort was first named Rustenburg or "Resting Place". It was later changed to Vredeburg which meant Fort of Peace. Between 1830-1945, the fort was used as a military headquarters of the Dutch and the Japanese during their occupation. Until 1977 it was used by the Indonesian military as its headquarters.

In 1977, the Sultan of Yogyakarta, Sri Sultan Hamengku Buwono IX, turned the place into a center of information

and development of national cultures. It was formally opened as a Museum in 1992.

Several buildings from the 18th century are still well preserved along with scenes, historic artifacts, and photos that depict Indonesia's struggle for independence. The Museum also holds a library, theater, function hall, as well as provide guided tours. Exhibitions and events are regularly held at the Museum

Address

Jl. Jenderal a. Yani No. 6
Yogyakarta 55122

Telp. : (62-274) 586934
Fax. : (62-274) 586934

Opening Hours

Tuesday - Friday : 08.00 - 16.00
Friday - Saturday : 08.00 - 17.00

The Museum is closed on Mondays and public holidays.



A bridge that crosses the trench



The interior courtyard

Museum of Trowulan - Mojokerto

The Regency of Mojokerto in East Java was the ancient seat of the once powerful Majapahit Kingdom. Between the 13th and 15th century, under the rule of Hayam Wuruk and his minister Gadjah Mada, Majapahit's power reached Malaysia and Thailand. After moving several times, the kingdom finally chose Trowulan as its capital until the fall of the kingdom.

The region around Trowulan is scattered with the remains of the once illustrious city and kingdom, such as the gate Gapura Bajang Ratu, the temples Candi Kedaton, Candi Tikus, and pool Kolam Segaran. In addition, uncountable objects have also been discovered and excavated, from building components, artifacts to thousands of statues, all under the safekeeping of the Museum of Trowulan.

Initial efforts to research and find the location of the Majapahit Palace was made in the early 20th century by the regent of Mojokerto RAA Kromojoyo Adinegoro and a Dutch architect,

Henricus Maclaine Pont who later collected and safeguarded their rapidly growing findings in the what was to be known as a museum.

The Museum houses up to 80.000 items which can be classified into several periods, pre-historic, classical period (Hindu and Buddha eras), period of Islam, and the colonial period. Due to its extensive and comprehensive collection, since 1 January 2007, the museum has been designated as the Center for Information on Majapahit or *Pusat Informasi Majapahit* (PIM).

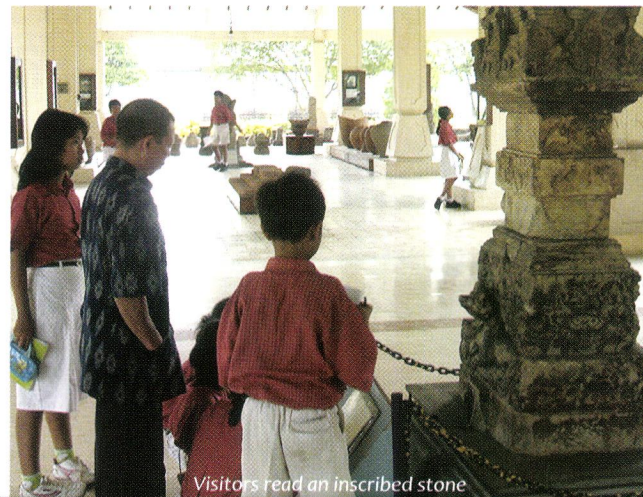
Apart from the remains of Majapahit, the museum also exhibits collections of stone inscriptions, traditional weapons and musical instruments. Visitors may also learn of the political and economic history of the Majapahit through an interesting display of relief, statues, Chinese coins and clay marbles which reveals active trade relations between Majapahit and Chinese traders.

Address

Jalan Raya Trowulan 13, Mojokerto
East Java
Majapahit Information Center
Phone : (62-321) 495 515
Fax : (62-321) 495 515



A stone statue or arca



Visitors read an inscribed stone



The lush gardens of the museum



The entrance in the typical style of Hindu East Java



Mpu Tantular Museum

The museum was pioneered by Von Vaber in 1922, a German national who lived in Surabaya. Vaber had the idea of establishing a museum that could display the culture and history of Surabaya. Initially, the Museum was named Stedelijk Historisch Museum and was opened to public on July 25th, 1937.

Today, the museum is named after a Javanese philosopher and philologist of the Majapahit era, Mpu Tantular. Mpu Tantular was the author of Sutasoma and Arjunawiwaha, two classical masterpieces of the Javanese literature history. Indonesia's national motto, Bhinneka Tunggal Ika (unity in diversity) was the creation of this philologist in the 14th century.

Currently the museum holds more than 1,500 articles that are grouped into ten categories, ranging from prehistoric to the modern era. The museum's collection displays local heritage and million years old fossils.

Address

Jl. Raya Buduran, Jembatan Layang Sidoarjo 61252,
East Java

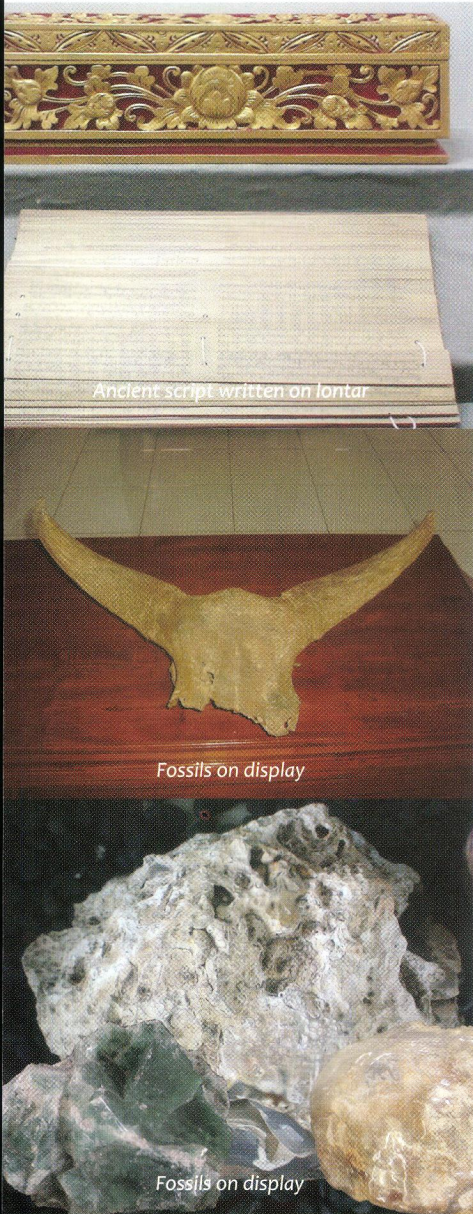
Opening Hours

Tuesday - Thursday : 08.00 - 15.00

Friday : 07.00 - 14.00

Saturday : 08.00 - 12.30

The museum is closed on Mondays and national holidays.



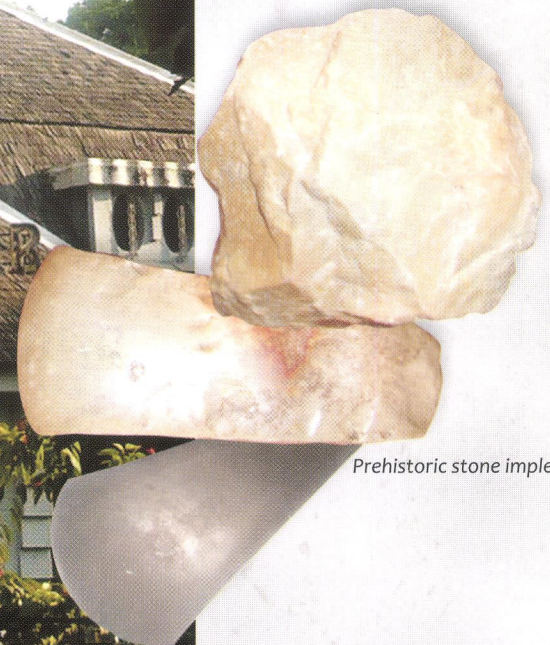
Ancient script written on lontar

Fossils on display

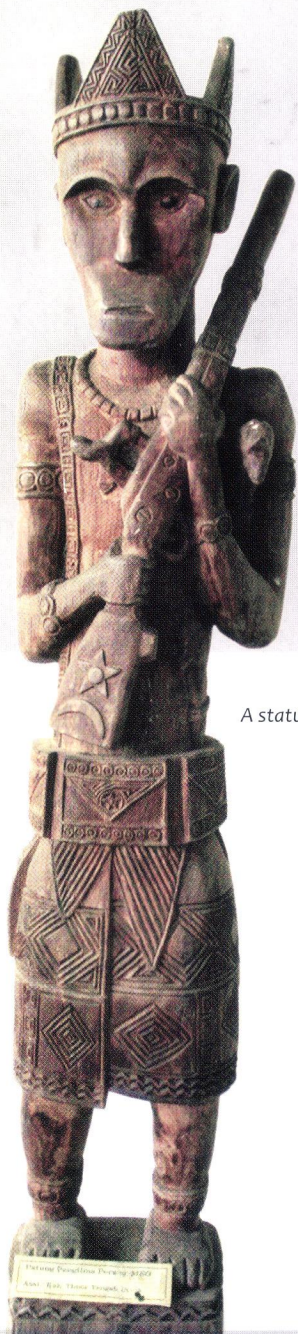
Fossils on display



Jewelry from the Majapahit era



Prehistoric stone implements



A statue of a warrior



An old cannon stands guard in front of the museum



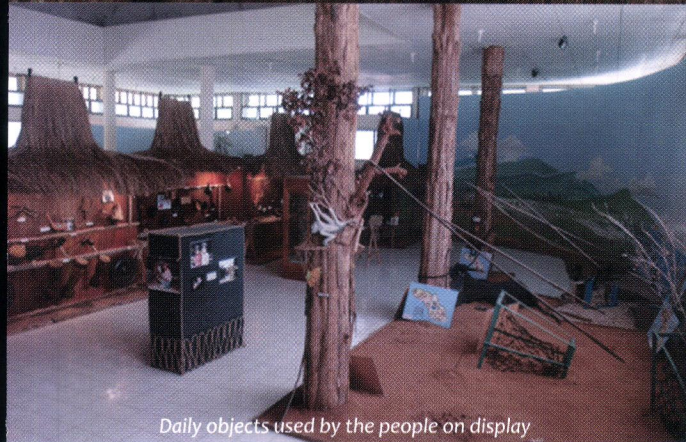
East Nusa Tenggara Regional Museum

Established in 1977, the East Nusa Tenggara Regional Museum opened its doors to public in 1991. The museum is strategically located and easily accessible from various key points in the city. It is 12 km from the El Tari airport, 15 km from Laut Teno Harbor and 5 km from the Oebobo Bus Terminal.

The museum keeps a collection of some 6.199 items with emphasis on the background and culture of various ethnic groups that inhabit the 14 regencies and cities in East Nusa Tenggara. The items on display represent a vast range of scientific interests, biology, geology, ethnography, archeology, history, heraldry, numismatics, philology, ceramics, art and technology.



Traditional utensils



Daily objects used by the people on display



ikat cloth

The museum regularly conducts workshops, temporary exhibits and tours.

Address

Jl. Raya El Tari II, Kota Baru, Kupang
East Nusa Tenggara

Telp. : (62-380) 832471

Fax. : (62-380) 832471

Opening Hours

Monday - Friday : 08.00 - 16.30

Saturday : 09.00 - 14.00

Sunday : 11.00 - 15.00





Traditional costumes from various regions in Maluku



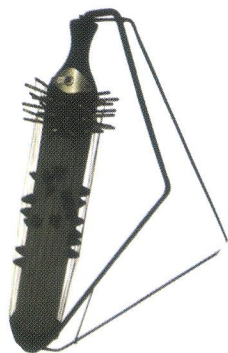
Skeletal remains of a giant prehistoric animal

Siwalima Museum

The Siwa Lima Museum opened to public in 1973 but was officially inaugurated on March 26, 1977. The museum is located on Taman Makmur hill which offers spectacular views of the sea and the bay around Ambon.

Siwalima Museum's 5000 and more collections display aspects of Maluku's natural history and geology. There are collections of regional and colonial artifacts, ethnographic, historic, cultural and other scientific interests. Apart from the prehistoric items, most of the collections come from Southeast Maluku, such as fine ancestral carvings.

Local music shows, cultural performances and traditional weaving demonstrations are sometimes held at the museum. A small cottage cum gift shop within the compound sells interesting souvenirs from the surrounding areas.



Traditional vessel and percussion instrument

Address

Jl. Taman Makmur Ambon
Maluku

Telp. : (62-911) 42841

Fax. : (62-911) 97117

Opening Hours

Tuesday - Thursday : 08.00 - 14.00

Saturday : 08.00 - 13.00

Sunday : 08.00 - 15.00

The museum is closed on Mondays and religious holidays.



Mulawarman Museum

Tenggarong, East Kalimantan

The Kutai regency in East Kalimantan is a region steep in history. Some of the oldest relics of the first Hindu kingdoms were found in Kutai dating from around 400 AD. The kingdom was established by Asyawarman whose son, Mulawarman, later became the ruler of one of the influential Hindu kingdoms in the archipelago.

Tenggarong is the capital of the Kutai regency. This two hundred year old town was the center of the Kutai Kertanegara kingdom. The Mulawarman Museum is contained in the new palace of the Kutai Kertanegara Sultanate built in 1963 to replace the old palace which was destroyed in a fire. A new Balai Kedaton has also been built for the residence of Sultan Salehuddin II who came to the throne in 2002.

The Mulawarman Museum contains royal paraphernalia, such as the royal throne, bridal bed of the royal family, garments, spear, canon, keris, neck chain, Chinese ceramics and stone inscriptions. Within the compound are royal family's graveyard, the historic Hasanuddin Mosque which witnessed the conversion of Kutai from Hinduism to Islam and a gift shop selling souvenirs of Dayak art, gems and others.

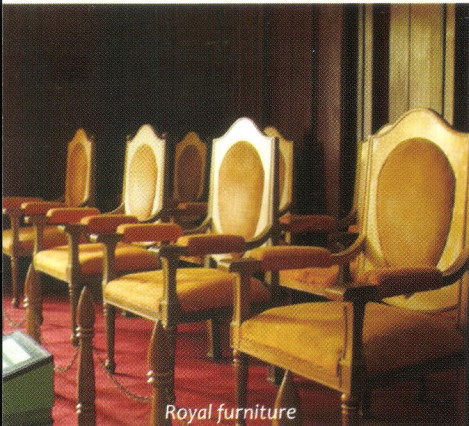
The Museum is 45 minutes from Samarinda or a 3 hour drive from Balikpapan.

Address

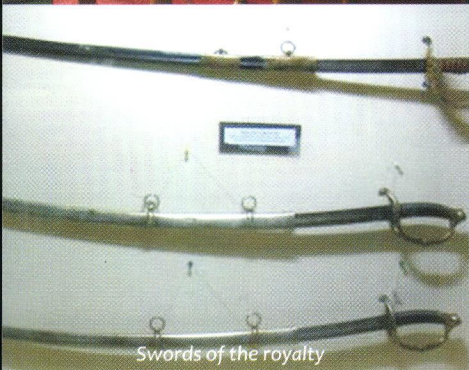
Jln. Diponegoro No. 26, Tenggarong
East Kalimantan

Phone : (0541) 661412

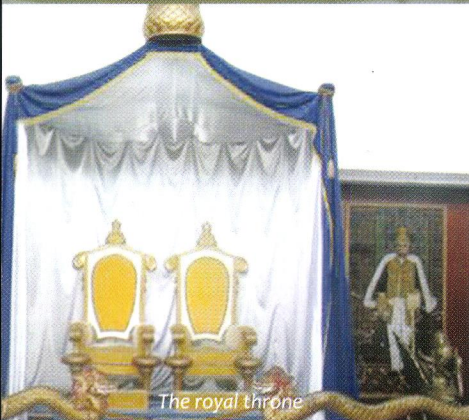
Fax : (0541) 66250



Royal furniture



Swords of the royalty



The royal throne



Ancient artifacts



The new palace of the Kutai Kartanegara Sultanate







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