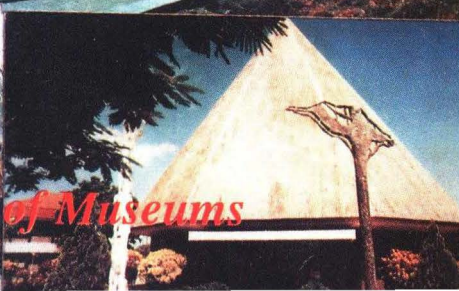
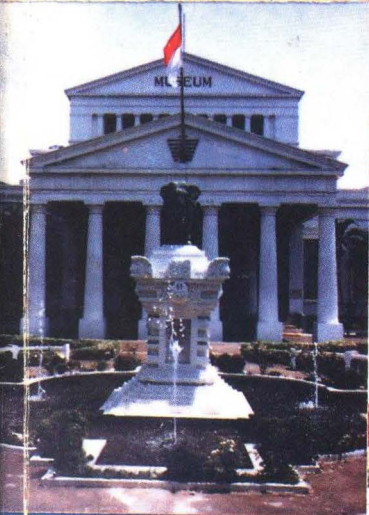


# *Directory of Museums in Indonesia*



*Directorate of Museums*

# DIRECTORY OF MUSEUMS IN INDONESIA



DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE  
DIRECTORATE GENERAL FOR CULTURE  
DIRECTORATE OF MUSEUMS  
ENGLISH EDITION, 1999



**Editorial Team**

1. Hamzuri
2. Sringah

**Editorial Assistants**

1. Lily Lisyawati
2. Sunarko
3. Zuriati

**Cover Design**

by Eddy Susilo

**English Translation**

by Djoko Soejono

**Edited**

by Muhammad Husni

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(Proyek Pembinaan Permuseuman)  
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**Directorate of Museums**

E. Building 10th Floor  
Jalan Sudirman - Senayan  
Jakarta 10270  
Telephone 5725571

**Department of Education and Culture**  
**Directorate General for Culture**  
**Directorate of Museums**

**MESSAGE BY THE DIRECTOR OF MUSEUMS**

The Directorate of Museums as the administrative division within the Directorate General for Culture, authorized to carry out development of all museums, either government or private-owned, feels obliged to publish this directory of museums from all over Indonesia. This kind of publication has been undertaken several times in the past and each time it was a sold out, a proof that the book was very much appreciated by observers and those interested in the benefit of museums. The current museum directory is entitled "Directory of Museums in Indonesia."

This Directory of Museums in Indonesia contains 214 museums which are registered at the Directorate of Museums. From this total, 42 museums belong to government agencies within the structure of the Department of Education and Culture; 108 belong to government agencies and institutions outside the Department of Education and Culture; and 64 run by private foundations. All those museums are continuously fostered to enhance their capabilities in the fields of collection, conservation, research, presentation and benefaction of collections to support the development of science, education and tourism.

May this book be useful to those who wish to benefit from the existing museums. Inputs from various quarters for the improvement of the subsequent publication and for the advantage of museums development in general are very much appreciated.



Jakarta, February 1, 1999

Director of Museums

*Tedjo Susilo*  
Tedjo Susilo





## FOREWORD

This book aims at giving a general view about the condition and total number of museums in Indonesia until the end of 1996. Materials for the arrangement of this museum directory have been compiled from the Museum, History and Archaeological Division, Department of Education and Culture and Provincial Museums all over Indonesia.

Museum put forth in this book can still be viewed. In the past there were some museums which existed in name only. There are indeed some private-run museums that have not fulfilled the prerequisite for a museum, which need to take necessary steps to organize or upgrade themselves.

This Directory is translated from the original book "Museum di Indonesia" Published by the Directorate of Museums in 1997 with some updated materials for the English version.

Grateful acknowledgment is hereby made to individuals and institutions who have rendered their valuable assistance in the arrangement of this book. May this book be of assistance to whoever has interest in and wishes to avail onself of a certain museum.

Editorial Team





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## INTRODUCTION

Movable cultural reserve objects or certain cultural heritage objects, either owned by the State or individuals can be reposed and/or preserved in museums. (Article 22. (1) RI Law No.5/1992).

A museum is an institution, a repository, for the preservation, safekeeping and benefaction of material objects as a product of man's culture and his environment, and the utilization of these in support of efforts to protect and perpetuate the nation's cultural richest. (Article 1. (1) Government Regulation no. 19/1995).

The above - mentioned statements are about museums and their relationship with cultural reserve objects. However, a museum and its relationship with science and culture in general has a very wide meaning. A museum collection is an object of scientific research. Museums have the task to provide, complement and develop the availability of scientific research objects to those who need them. In addition, museums are to provide means for research activities to whoever who need them. Museums are also assigned to carry out research activities and disseminate the results for the sake of scientific development in general.

During the Dutch colonial period, the existence or establishment of museums was intended as a means for researching Indonesia's natural richness and its national culture. The results of research in Indonesia's rich natural resources was aimed at knowing and exploiting them. While the outcome of researches in the national culture was in order to strengthen the Dutch colonialist's position in Indonesia. As such, the setting up of museums during the colonial era was more designed to serve Dutch colonial interest.



How significant and great the benefit of museums is as center and means for scientific research in various scientific fields. In line with the existing scientific disciplines, there are various types of museums, among others: anthropology, zoology, botany, soil, history museums etc. The Indonesian nation is aware of this fact in this era of independence and development. Museums are established in all provinces, both by the government and society. In order to provide maximum benefit for the development of the Indonesian society and nation, the Government, in this respect the Department of Education and Culture, cq. the Directorate-General for Culture keeps fostering a guided development of museums. For the purpose of giving a general picture of museums in Indonesia, the following chapters explain in subsequent order the existing museums from the Special Territory of Aceh in the western part to the Irian Jaya Province in the eastern part of Indonesia.

# **I. BRIEF HISTORY OF MUSEUMS IN INDONESIA**

## **1. MUSEUMS BEFORE 1945**

Before 1945, Indonesia was under Dutch colonialism. The country's abundant natural resources and multifarious culture had greatly influenced the colonialist's behavior. This behavior was closely related to the colonialist's efforts of exploiting Indonesia's wealth and perpetuating its power over the country. These efforts had to be carried out by conducting research in the country's natural resources and all aspects of its society's life. In order to conduct those researches, such means as research experimental stations and museums were needed.

### **a. Condition in the 18th-19th Century**

The tendency for the establishment of museums was apparent toward the end of the 18th century, in line with the development of science in Europe. Many science-related organizations were established in Europe. In 1752, in Holland, or Netherlands, precisely in Haarlem an organization named "De Hollandsche Maatschappij der Wetenschappen" was founded. The organization had branches in several cities in Holland. For the purpose of science development, these organizations had established museums and research stations in accordance with their respective areas of interest,

The Hollandshe Maatschappij der Wetenschappen had intended to set up its branch in Batavia, now Jakarta. But, scientists backed up by very important people within the colonial government had

opted to establish their own association, separated from the organization in the Netherlands. On April 24, 1778 a science institution called "Bataviaasche Genootschap Van Kunsten and Wetenschappen" with the slogan "for the public interest" was established in Batavia. The institution had a semi-official status led by a board of directors, comprising important officials of the colonial administration. Its budget came from members' subscription and donations from private organizations and the government.

The organization's objective was very broad, such as promoting researches in biology, physics, archeology, literature, ethnography, history, and art, including their publications. One of the founders was J.C.M Rademacher. He donated a house in Kalibesar (the commercial center of old Jakarta), physical equipment, stones, mining products, musical instruments and books. The gifts were a significant capital for a museum. The institution had achieved rapid progress while its collections of research objects kept growing, which, in the end made the building at Kalibesar no longer adequate.

Entering the beginning of the 19th century, and coinciding with what had happened in Europe, the Dutch Colonial administration in Indonesia was replaced by the British colonialist (1811-1816). Lieutenant Governor General Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles in his capacity as chairman of the institution's board of directors had built a new building at Jalan Majapahit no.3 Jakarta, next to Wisma Nusantara, that was located on the western side of the present Independence Palace and State Palace. During the British colonial rule, the

name of the institution which occupied the new building, was changed into "Literary Society". Now, these two buildings no longer existed, because they were pulled down for the construction of roads.

The British colonial period was very brief. During that period, Raffles' literary work entitled History of Java was published, the Bogor Botanical Garden as a center for tropical botanical research was established, and the Fort Marlborough was built in Bengkulu.

After the restoration of Dutch colonial rule in Indonesia, a development of specialized scientific works, such as cultural and physical sciences took place during the first half of the 19th century. The institution was restored to its old name of "Bataviaasche Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen", and devoted its attention to cultural sciences, particularly languages, social sciences, ethnology, archeology and history. While the development of physics had stimulated the establishment of other institutions.

In Batavia, the number of the institution's members kept growing. Interests in the field of culture had developed and the amount of collections had grown to such extent that an enlarged facility was required. As the building at Jalan Majapahit became too narrow to accommodate the growth, the Dutch colonial administration decided to build a new building in 1862. In 1868, the new building at Jalan Merdeka Barat no.12 (current name of the street) was completed. Because of its meritorious work in physical research, the Dutch colonial administration bestowed the institution the title of

“Koninklijk Bataviaasche Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen”, abbreviated “KBG.” The institution which occupied the new building had since then grown up to a big cultural museum with a complete library. Beside this institution, experts of physical sciences had established an Association of Physical Sciences.

Outside Batavia, in Bogor, The Bogor Botanical Garden kept expanding. In 1894 Von Koningwald established the Zoology Museum in Bogor. The controller of Bukit Barisan, J.J. Mandelar established a Zoology Museum in Bukittinggi. On October 28, 1890 a scientific and cultural institution named Radyapustaka was established in Solo, Central Java.

b. **Condition Approaching 1945**

In Batavia, the statute of the KBG Museum was changed in 1926, and the museum divided into several divisions under their respective heads. The divisions comprised: languages, geography, ethnography, adat (customary) law, pre-history, classical archeology, fine art, ceramics and history. Many cultural and natural science associations outside Batavia had established museums as center of their activities. The Dutch colonial administration established a Geology Museum in Bandung on May 16, 1929. In Negari Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat, nowadays Yogyakarta, an institution called Java Institut was established in 1919. This institution focused its research on Javanese, Madurese and Balinese cultures. In order to provide a venue for research activities, collections, reference materials and publication of research works, a museum was built and inaugurated in 1935 as the Sonobudoyo



Museum. In 1918, Mangkunegoro VII established the Mankunegoro Museum in Solo. In 1920 Ir.H.Maclaine, an architect, collected and stored archaeological finds in a structure then baptized as Trowulan Archaeological Museum. In 1912, archaeological finds were collected and stored in Mojokerto Museum. In 1941, the Dutch colonial administration established the Bogor Herbarium Museum.

Outside Java, at the initiative of Dr.W.F.Y.Kroon, Assistant Resident of Bali, supported by the local rajas (feudal lords), architects, artists and society leaders, had decided to establish an institute-like organization provided with a museum, which started in 1915. Finally the museum building could be completed and inaugurated on December 8, 1932 under the name of Bali Museum. In 1915, the Dutch military authority established Rumah Aceh Museum. In Bukittinggi, a museum was also built under the name of museum Rumah Adat Baanjuang in 1933. In North Sumatra, Museum Simalungun was established at the initiative of Raja Simalungun in 1938.

If studied more in-depth, it was obvious that the establishment of institutions as well as museums, either in the fields of culture or science, was closely related to the governance of the colonial regime. Cultural museums, including their research institutions, were a source of cognizance on the culture of the people under colonial subjugation. While, scientific museums and their related research institutions were closely tied to the exploitation of the colonial territory's natural resources. This was done by the colonial regime as an effort to maintain the colonized territory, because

they knew that understanding the culture of a nation means knowing that particular nation's pattern of thinking.

## **2. MUSEUMS AFTER 1945**

### **a. Condition of museums at the outset of independence**

After Indonesia's independence the existence of museums was devoted to the development of the Indonesian nation. Dutch experts who were active in institutions or museums prior to 1945, were permitted to stay on in Indonesia and carry out their tasks. There were also many Indonesians who were active in institutions and museums which were in existence before 1945. Their capabilities were not less than those of the Dutch experts. After Indonesia's independence, they had increasingly enhanced their skills and research activities.

However, institutions established before 1945, generally lost their source of funding. On February 29, 1950 the KBG was changed into Lembaga Kebudayaan Indonesia (LKI: Indonesian Cultural Institute). Subsequently, the LKI was dissolved and the museum transferred to the Indonesian Government under the new name of Museum Pusat (Central Museum) and supervised by the Direktorat-General for Culture. Since May 28, 1979, Museum Pusat became Museum Nasional (The National Museum).

On January 5, 1966, the Bali Museum Foundation handed over the museum to the Central Government, which was then directly placed under the supervision of the National Museums Institution, established

at that time. In 1974 Museum Sonobudoyo was handed over by the First Level Local Government of Yogyakarta to the Central Government and placed under the supervision of the Directorate of Museums (at that particular time).

Apart from the afore-mentioned, many museums established before 1945 were transferred to the Indonesian Government, such as the Zoology Museum, Herbarium Museum in Bogor and still many more on Java and outside Java. The existing museums became more advanced, in addition to the formation of a great number of new museums in post-independence Indonesia.

b. **The Directorate of Museums and museum development**

In post-independence Indonesia, the tendency was toward establishing new museums in addition to maintaining the existing ones. The setting up of museums were mostly undertaken by government ministries (departments) as well as private foundations. In order to optimize the benefit of museums for nation building, museums must be placed under the guidance of a government agency in charge of culture management. In 1946 the Ministry of Education, Learning and Culture was established, and two years later in 1948. Jawatan Kebudayaan (Culture Division) was set up at the Ministry. Subsequently in 1957, a Sub-division for Museum Affairs was formed within the Jawatan Kebudayaan. In 1965 the Sub-division for Museum Affairs was changed into the Museum Directorate, and consecutively in 1975, the Museum Directorate was updated to become the Directorate of Museums.

The Directorate of Museums is assigned to perform part of the Directorate-General for Culture's main task, which is to give guidance in museum management to government-owned as well as private museums. Entering the Second Long-Term Development Plan, the number of museums in Indonesia was approximately 218.

The Directorate of Museums has succeeded promoting the promulgation of Government Regulation No.19/1995 on the maintenance and benefaction of cultural reserve objects in museums. To date, a regulation on technical requisites for museums as a basic for guidance implementation has still to be striven for.

## II. THE SPREAD OF MUSEUMS IN INDONESIA

The first Director of Museums, Drs. Moh. Amir Sutaarga, initiated and subsequently implemented the idea that each province should have a minimum of one museum that is able to function as a repository of and perpetuate cultural heritage within the region. This idea was attained with the official inauguration of the Provincial Museum of East Timor by the Vice-President of the Republic of Indonesia, Try Sutrisno, on April, 1995. The inauguration itself took place during the third Director's (Dra Sri Soejatmi Satari) tenure of office.

Independence was a very valuable asset required in the development of museums. After independence, the Indonesia society was enthusiastic about it and started to understand the benefit of museums for the expansion of vision and enhancement of its capability.

Approaching the era of development, museums already existing before Indonesia's independence were consecutively reorganized and many of them transferred to the Regional or Central Government for their management. Almost all museums during the pre-independence days had a private status. From 1945 to 1969, efforts were directed to elevate existing museums to become government museums, rather than establishing new ones.

However, since 1969, when the First Long-Term Development was announced, ideas on the establishment of museums came up both from the government and private circles. This had resulted in the establishment of various kinds of museum, from culture, physics, science and technology museums. Toward the end of the First Long-Term Development and entering the Second Long-Term Development, there were more than 202 museums in Indonesia. The museums were spread

out throughout the Indonesian territory, from the State Capital to the Second Level Regional Governments.

Although museums are spread out all over the country, but the congregation of museums on the island of Java could not be avoided. This was due to the fact that the management of a museum cannot be separated from its benefaction. In general the benefaction of a museum involves the needs for research, study and recreation. It is for this reason that many museums are set up on Java island, because in addition of its great number of population it had become the direction of concentration of experts and students from all over the country to enhance their capabilities. The spread of museums can be studied from the following explanation:

## **1. THE SPECIAL TERRITORY OF ACEH**

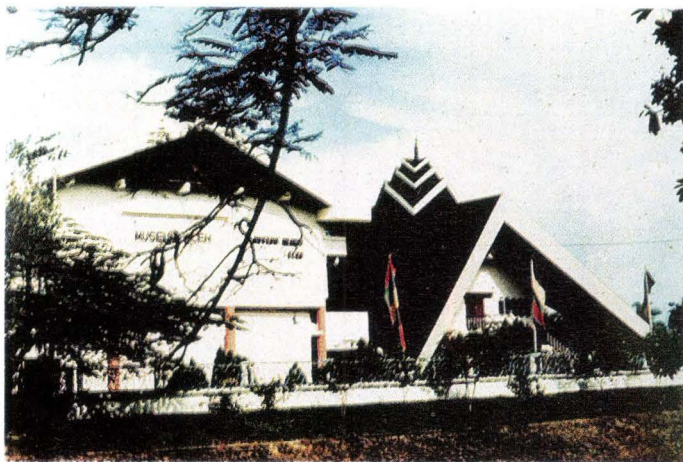
The Special Territory of Aceh constitutes the western extremity of the territory of the Republic of Indonesia. Aceh is also known as the verandah of Mecca, for the majority of its citizens are devoted Muslims. There are five museums in Aceh, all of which are government owned.

### **1.1. PROVINCIAL MUSEUM OF ACEH**

Address : Jln. Sultan Alaidin  
Mahmudsyah No. 12  
Banda Aceh (23241)  
Telephone : (0651) 21033, 23352  
Fax. : (0651) 21033

The Aceh Provincial Museum is owned by the Department of Education and Culture. It was founded in 1915 under the name of Rumoh Aceh (Aceh House). In 1976, the Regional Government of Aceh handed it over to the Department of Education and Culture. The museum was subsequently expanded covering its

present land and building area as well as its organization. On September 1, 1980 it was inaugurated as the Government-Museum of the Special Territory of Aceh. The museum's collections comprise objects of ethnography, archaeology, history, numismatic/heraldic, philology, ceramic, technology, geology, biology and fine arts.



1.11 **Building of the Provincial Museum of Aceh**



1.12. **Rencong**  
Rencong Meupucok and Sikin Lapan  
Sagoe Aceh Provincial Museum



1. 1.3. **Cakra Donya Bell**

H. 170 cm. L. 100 cm.

Aceh Provincial Museum Inv. No. 05.605

The bell, named Cakra Donya, was made of cast iron in the form of a stupa. Inscriptions of Chinese and Arabic characters are found on the outer surface of the bell. According to research data, the bell originated from China. It was made in 1409, another source said it was made in 1469. Cakra Donya was already in the Acehese palace compound since 1524 as a war booty from Samudra Pasai brought to Aceh by Sultan Ali Mughayat Syah. In 1915, the bell was moved to Aceh Museum by the Dutch Military Governor of Aceh, H.N.A.Swart.



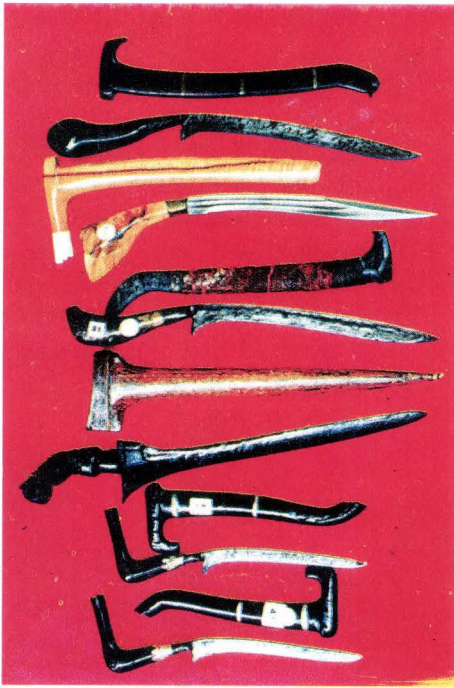
## 1.2. **MALIKUSSALEH MUSEUM**

Address : Jln. Mayjen Tengku Islamiah  
Bandahara North Aceh Regency

The museum is owned by the Regional Government to perpetuate the North Aceh cultural heritage. The name Malikussaleh was derived from the first Islamic king in Pasai Kigdom (Nusantara). The museum was inaugurated on March 1, 1975 by the North Aceh Regent.



### 1.2.1. **Building of the Malikussaleh Museum**



### 1.2.2. **Rencongs and Acehnese swords**

This collection of weapons is from Malikussaleh Museum.

### 1.3. **SEPAKAT SEGENAP MUSEUM**

Address : Jln. Raya Batussalam Kutacane  
Southeast Aceh

Owned by the Southeast Aceh Regional Government, Sepakat Genap Museum was inaugurated on January 25, 1982. Originally the museum functioned as Gedung Balai Adat (Local Custom Hall). Its building was renovated according to the fashion of local traditional architecture.

1.4. **PERJUANGAN ISKANDAR MUDA MUSEUM**

Address : Jln. Kelurahan Penniti,  
Baturahim Sub-district

The Museum belongs to the Iskandar Muda Regional Military Command, Banda Aceh and has a status as a special museum. The objective of its establishment was to be a memorial of the heroic struggle of the Acehnese people since the early resistance against Dutch colonialism until the era of independence.

1.5. **NANGGUOR PIDIE MUSEUM**

Address : Jln. Teuku Cik Ditiro,  
Sigli

The Nanggoor Pidie is a special museum. The objective of its foundation was to give moral support to the people of Pidie Regency, for their great contribution to the war of independence.

2. **NORTH SUMATRA PROVINCE**

North Sumatra is the only province among provinces on Sumatra island which has the greatest number of museums. The society's participation is obvious from the number of museums owned and run by private foundations. The names of museums in Sumatra are as follows:

2.1. **NORTH SUMATRA PROVINCIAL MUSEUM**

Address : Jln. H.M.Joni No.51,  
Medan 20217

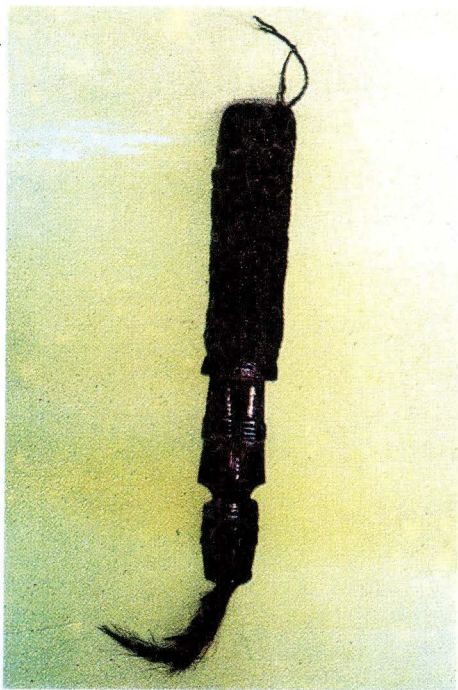
Phone : (061) 716792, 722220

Fax : (061) 722220

The museum is owned by the Department of Education and Culture. The construction of the museum building was started in 1976, applying a traditional Batak house architecture blended with a modern fashion. The museum was inaugurated by the Minister of Education and Culture, Dr. Daud Yusuf, on April 10, 1982, the day it started to function. Its collections comprise objects of ethnography, archaeology, history, mimismatic/heraldic, philology, fine art, oceanology, technology, geology and biology.



**2. 11. North Sumatra Provincial Museum**



2.1.2. **Pohung**

A collection of North Sumatra Provincial Museum.

The object is made of wood, its upper part bigger than its bottom part. A string of ijuk (palm) fiber is wound around its upper part. Its top is tied with an hairy animal skin. In olden times the top of this sculpture was filled with magic concoction.





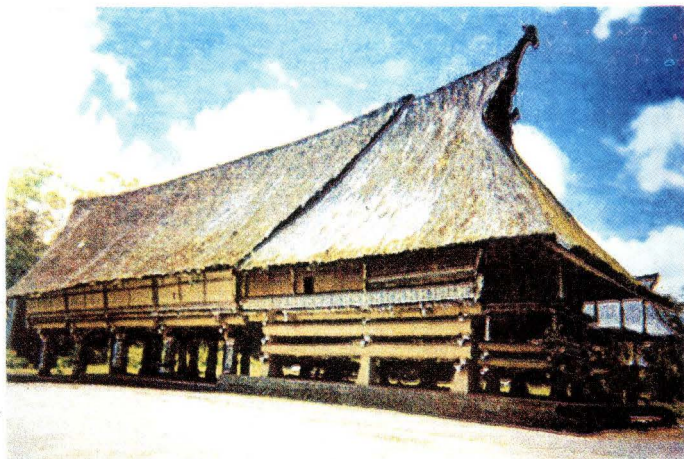
### 2.13. **Osa-osa**

It is a miniature of the real Osa-osa statue with 1 - 1.5 measurement on which two people can be seated. The statue is made of stone depicting lahalo goasa (fiest deity) used to carry the king and queen to a ritual ceremony.

## 2.2. **RUMAH BOLON MUSEUM**

Address : Pematang Purba, Simalungun  
Regency

Rumah Bolon Museum (grand Bolon) is owned by a private foundation. The museum's complex was the former palace of Raja Pematang Purba. Five buildings (houses) and the king's family cemetery are found within the complex.



#### 2.2.1. **Building of Rumah Bolon Musuem**

#### 2.3. **ZOOLOGY MUSEUM**

Address : Jln. Kapten Sitorus No.10,  
Pematang Siantar.

Phone : 21954

The Pematang Siantar Zoology museum was founded in 1957 by Dr.F.J.Nainggolán. It has collections of herbarium (stuffed animals) and significant documents. The museum is managed by the local government of Pematang Siantar Regency.

#### 2. 4. **BALIGE MUSEUM**

Address : Jln. Pesanggrahan No.1 Balige  
North Tapanuli

The Balige Museum is a general museum owned by the local government of the North Tapanuli Regency, with a collection of cultural heritage objects of the region. The existence of such museum in secondary autonomous regions in the whole of Indonesia needs to be developed.

## 2.5. **DAIRI MUSEUM**

Address : Jln. Sisingamaharaja No.1  
Sidikalang, Dairi

The Dairi Museum belongs to the Regional Government of Dairi Regency. Most of icollections consist of Batak's Pakpak Dairi cultural heritage.

## 2.6. **HUTA BOLON SIMANINDO MUSEUM**

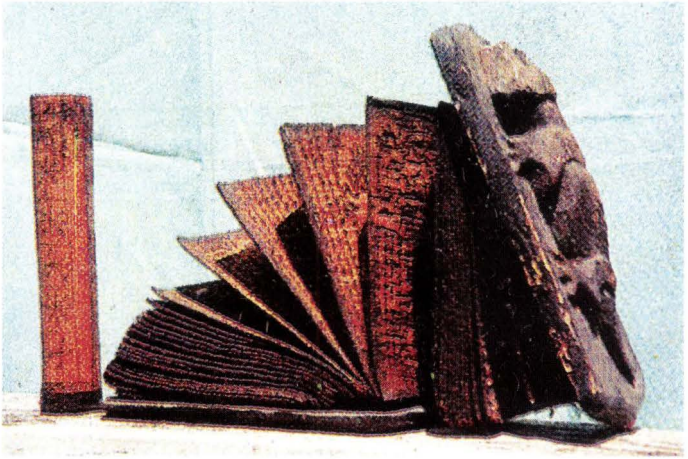
Address : Simanindo Village  
Simanindo Sub-District,  
North Tapanuli

Museum Huta Bolon is located on the island of Samosir in the middle of Lake Toba. The museum itself is inside the complex of the former palace of Raja Sidabutar. Art and cultural activities are held every day within the complex. The museum is managed by Raja Sidabutar's descendants.



### 2.6.1. **Huta Bolon Simanindo Museum**



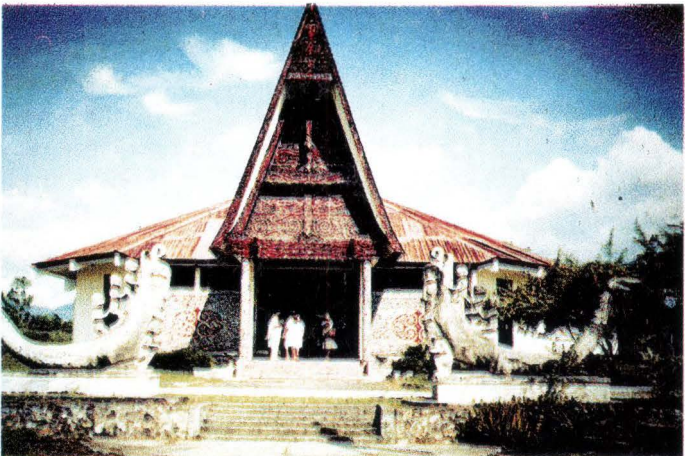


- 2.6.2. **Porhalaan and Pustaka Laklak**  
Collection of Huta Bolon Simanindo Museum.

2.7. **"ARJUNA" BATAK CULTURAL GALLERY MUSEUM**

Address : Jln. Pintu Bosi, Laguboti  
North Tapanuli

Toba Batak cultural heritage dominates the Arjuna Museum's collection. The museum and its collection are in a very good condition. The museum belongs to a private foundation.



- 2.7.1. **"Arjuna" Batak Cultural Gallery Museum**



### 2.7.2. A traditional kitchen

The traditional Batak kitchen and its utensils are part of collections at the Arjuna Batak Cultural Gallery Museum.

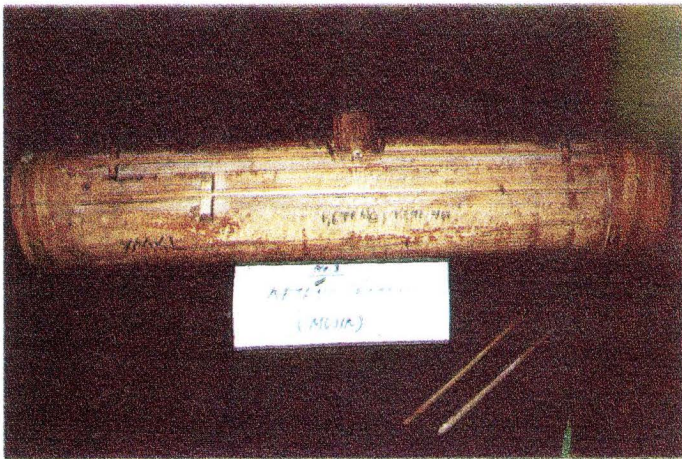
### 2.8. KARO LINGGA MUSEUM

Address : Lingga Village, Kabon Jahe  
Tanah Karo

As indicated by its name, the museum's main collection represents Batak Karo cultural heritage. The museum is owned by a Batak Karo family foundation. This kind of observant spirit toward cultural sustenance needs to be enhanced among Indonesian citizens



### 2.8.1. **Karo Lingga Museum**



### 2. 8.2. **Keteng-Keteng (musical instrument)** Collection of Karo Lingga Museum

### 2. 9. **NIAT LIMA LARAS MUSEUM**

Address : Tanjung Tiram Sub-district,  
Asahan Regency

Niat Lima Laras museum is owned by the local government of Asahan Regency. The majority of the regency's citizens is Malay ethnic. This explains why Malay culture is more dominant in the Niat Lima Laras Museum.



## 2.10. **PUSTAKA NIAS MUSEUM**

Address : Jln. Yos Soedarso 134A  
Gunung Sitolic 22812 Nias,  
North Sumatra

The Nias ethnic has a specific characteristic compared to other ethnics in North Sumatra. The prehistoric tradition of life is still evident on the Nias ethnic until now. However, the Nias ethnic is not a backward people. Some experts said, up to the eve of Indonesia's independence, the Nias ethnic was not influenced by the Hindu, Buddha, Christian and Islamic ways of life, but adhered to their own tradition. The Pusaka Nias Museum reposes Nias cultural heritage which has its own special trait.



### 2.10.1. **Pusaka Nias Museum**



2.10.2. **Mahkota (Crown)**

Collection of Pustaka Nias Museum

2.11. **NORTH SUMATRA "MUSEUM JUANG 45"**

Address : Jln. Pemuda No. 17  
Medan Baru sub-district,  
Medan

Phone : 324110

The museum was built in 1976 and inaugurated on May 22, 1974 by Brig. General Ismail, the then commander of the 2nd Military Region/Bukit Barisan. The objective of its establishment was to perpetuate the 1945 values of the struggle for independence. Its collection comprises equipments and documents used during the struggle for independence.

2.12. **PERJUANGAN ABRI MUSEUM**

Address : Jln. M. Zainal Abidin No.8  
Medan

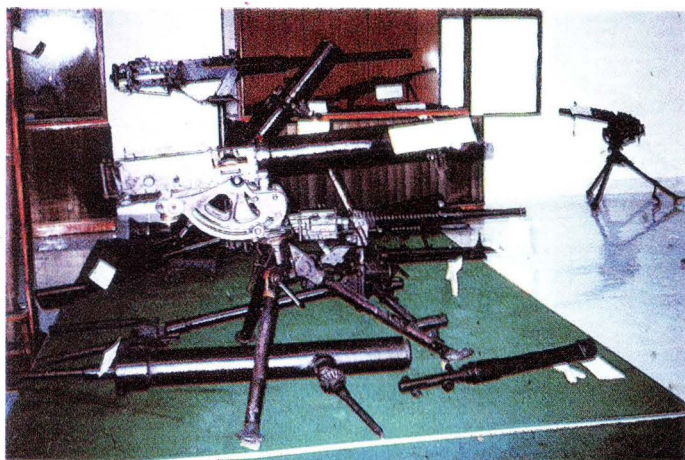
The building was constructed by the Dutch colonial administration in 1928, and subsequently converted into the Headquarters of the 1st Military Region/

Bukit Barisan. It was inaugurated as a museum on June 21, 1971 and renovated by the Commander of the 1st Military Regional Command/Bukit Barisan on October 5, 1971.

The collection consists of weapons of war, military insignia, war maps, documentary photo-graphs of historic value.



**2.12.1. Perjuangan ABRI Museum**



**2.12.2. Weapon of War (Meriam Tomong)**

A special room for weapons of war on the second floor of the Perjuangan ABRI Museum (Armed Forces War



Museum), exhibits various kinds of weapon, one of which is a small caliber cannon called "Meriam Tomong" famous for its use on the Medan Front Area, 1945-1947.

**2.13. YAYASAN MUSEUM SIMALUNGUN**

Address : Jln. Jendral Sudirman No. 8,  
Pematang Siantar

Phone : 21945

This Yayasan Museum Simalungun (Simalungun Museum Foundation) was established by the Raja of Simalungun in 1938 and inaugurated on April 30, 1940 by Controller Tichelman while the museum's construction was sponsored by Mara Marpadah Committee. Its outstanding collection represents the cultural heritage of the Batak Simalungun.



**2.13.1. Yayasan Museum Simalungun**



### **2.13.2. A Collection of Simalungun Museum**

## **3. WEST SUMATRA PROVINCE**

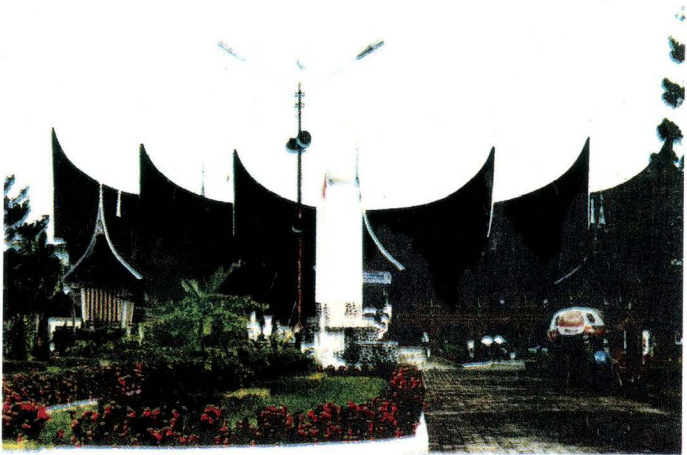
The capital of West Sumatra Provincial Government is at Padang. Previously, it was located at Bukit Tinggi. Therefore, there are many historic buildings, including comparatively old museums in Bukit Tinggi.



### 3.1. **WEST SUMATRA PROVINCIAL MUSEUM "ADITYAWARMAN"**

Address : Jln. Diponegoro,  
Padang 251181  
Phone : (0751)-35123, 29587  
Fax : (0751)- 39587

The West Sumatra provincial museum was built in 1974, and inaugurated on March 16, 1977. The name of "Adityawarman" was given to the museum on May 28, 1979. Adityawarman was a great king who had reigned over Minangkabau (West Sumatra) during the Majapahit Kingdom in the same period as Patih (Prime Minister) Gajah Mada. The shape of the museum building follows the Minangkabau traditional architecture.



3.1.1. **West Sumatra Provincial Museum, "Adityawarman"**



### 3.1.2. **Selendang Jaik Kapalo Samek**

West Sumatra Provincial Museum Inv No.  
678

This selendang (shawl, usually a narrow rectangular cloth worn over the shoulder) is complementary to a female ceremonial dress worn during an "adat" (local custom) ceremony at Koto Gadang. It is made of red colored piece of silk, rectangular shaped. Almost all of the cloth's surface is embroidered with Kapalo Samek ornaments using embroidery yarns, while its both ends are decorated with "renda bangku" lace.



3.1.3. **Pending (Ornate belt buckle)**  
West Sumatra Provincial Museum.  
nv.No.5885

The buckle is worn by a Penghulu (Chieftain) during adat ceremonies. It is made of gold plated silver, weighing approximately 17,5 grams in the form of a piece of leaf with uneven surface. On its center is a glittering white jewelry.

### 3. 2. **RUMAH ADAT BAANJUANG MUSEUM**

Address : Jln. Cindur Mato,  
Bukit Tinggi  
Phone : (0752) 21029

The museum was founded by a Bukit Barisan Dutch controller, J. Y. Mandelar, in 1933. It is often called Museum Bundo Kandung. The building was built according to Minangkabau traditional architecture. Its collection represents Minangkabau cultural heritage. The museum is now run by the Regional Government of Agam Regency.





### 3. 2.1. **Rumah Adat Baanjuang Museum**



### 3. 2.2. **Minangkabau Traditional Costumes**

This variety of Minangkabau traditional dresses is a collection of the Rumah Adat Baanjuang Museum.

### 3.3. **ZOOLOGY MUSEUM**

Address : Jln.Cindur Mato,  
Bukit Tinggi

The Zoology museum is located within the same complex as the Rumah

Adat Baanjuang Museum and the Zoo. The Zoology museum is closely related to the Zoo. The museum collects stuffed death animals, while the Zoo collects living animals.



**3.3.1. Zoology Museum**



### 3.3.2. **Stuffed Animals**

These species of stuffed animals from the Bukit Tinggi Zoo, are part of collections of the Bukit Tinggi Zoology Museum.

### 3.4. **"TRIDAYA EKA DHARMA" PERJUANGAN MUSEUM**

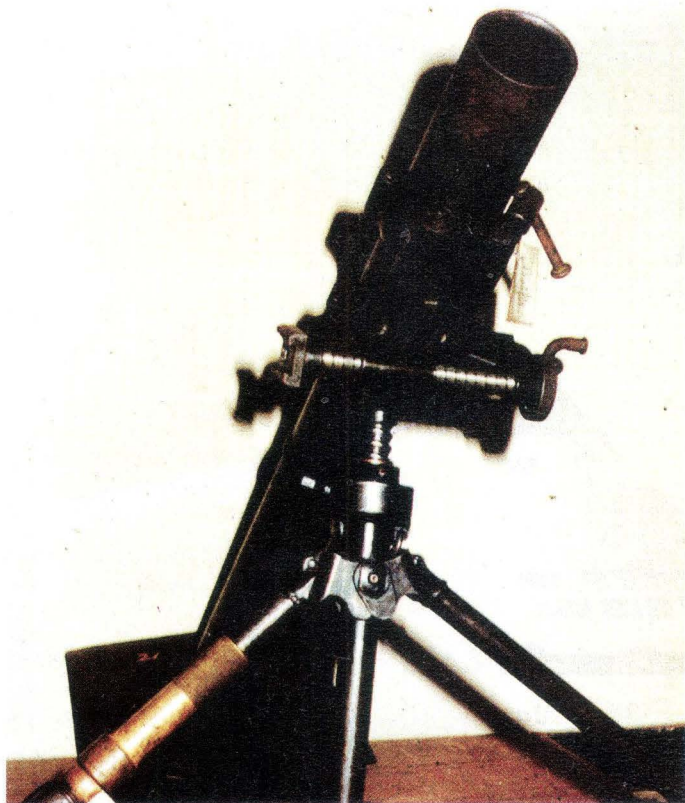
Address : Jln. Panorama No.22,  
Bukit Tinggi

This is an Armed Forces historic/ war museum established in 1973. However, it also maintains collections of manuscripts, numismatic/heraldic, apart from military weapons.





3.4.1. **Tridaya Eka Dharma Anggle Museum**



3.4.2. **Mortir**

A 3.5 caliber U.S. made, 1958 mortir, a war relic from the PRRI (Revolutionary

Government of the Republic of Indonesia), collection of the Tridaya Eka Dharma Museum.

**3.5. JOANG 1945 SUMATRA BARAT MUSEUM**

Address : Jln.Samudera No. 8, Padang  
Phone : (0752) 23356

Museum Joang 45 (museum dedicated to the 1945 struggle for independence), on a 2,500 sq mtr piece of land, with a building area of 428 sq. mtr. was built in the premises of the DANREM 032/ WIRABRAJA (army regiment headquarters). It was inaugurated on August 17, 1987. It has collections of documentary photographs of the 1945-1950 period of independence struggle, military cadets, samurais, bullet molds, crises (daggers) and 100 copies of books.



**3.5.1. Joang '45 West Sumatra Museum**

**3.6. BUNG HATTA MUSEUM**

Address : Jln. Soekarno-Hatta No. 37,  
Bukit Tinggi  
Phone : (0752) - 23503, 34877



The Bung Hatta museum is a new building copied from the original house, the former and late Vice-President lived in during his childhood. This traditional two-storey building is equipped with a rice barn, a stable and kitchen. It has a collection of ethnography, ceramics and documentary photographs.

#### **4. RIAU PROVINCE**

Riau province is the center of Malay culture. In the past, there were several Malay Kingdoms both on Riau Island and on the mainland. The biggest Kingdom of the Riau island was on Penyengat island, while the mainland's kingdom was the Sultanate of Siak Sri Indrapura.

The museums in Riau Province are as follows:

##### **4.1. RIAU PROVINCIAL MUSEUM, "SANG NILA UTAMA"**

Address : Jln. Jendral Sudirman No.194,  
Tangkerang Pekanbaru

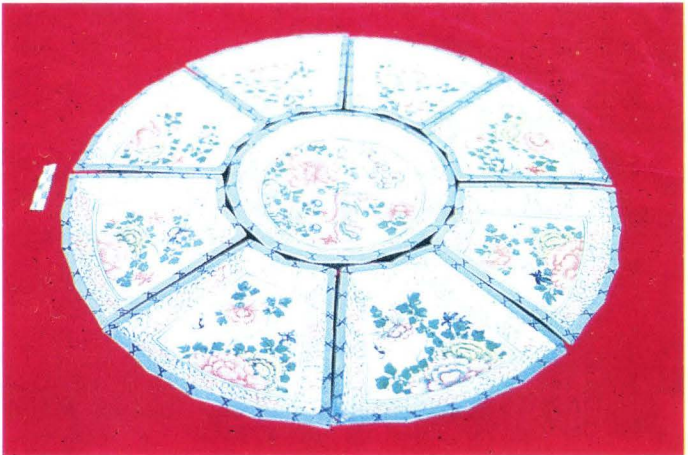
Phone : (0761) 33466

Fax : (0761) 40195

The museum building follows Malay traditional architecture. It was inaugurated in 1990, and has collections of: biology, ethnography, archaeology, philology, ceramic, and technology objects.



4.1.1. **Riau Provincial Museum "Sang Nila Utama"**



4.1.2. **Nine Fragmented Plate**

H. 2cm, Diameter: 16.6cm, W: 11.7 cm.

Collection of Riau Provincial Museum  
No.K/232/82/83

The plate is made of kaolin clay coated with porcelain glazing material. Its full shape is round which forms nine pieces of plates, one roundish shaped as the center piece and eight pieces being the outer part with similar shape. Its functions as a platter used in a wedding ceremony.



4. 1.3. **A Miniature of "Rumah Sakai"**

H. 65 cm, W. 50 cm. L. 104 cm.

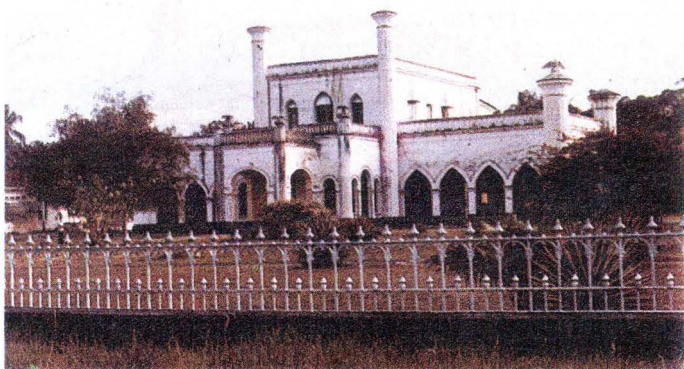
Riau Provincial Museum

A traditional house, rectangular in shape and a number of supporting poles in accordance to the size of the house. It usually consists of a center space used as sleeping quarter, a verandah as meeting place and a kitchen. The roof is made of nipah palm leaves shaped as a combination of Minagkabau and Riau Kampar roofs.

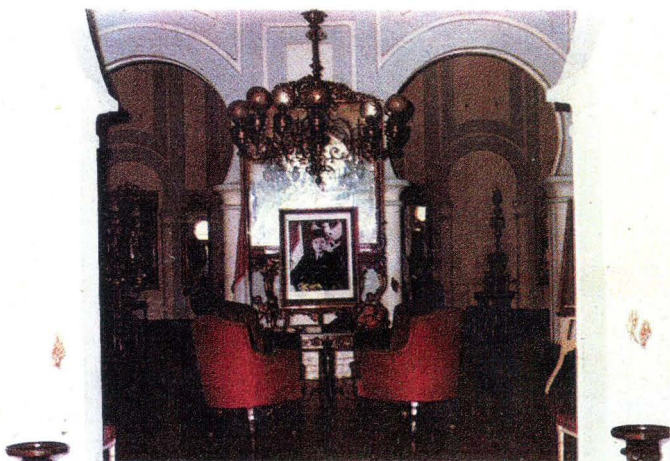
4. 2. **ASSERRAYAH EL HASYIMIAH MUSEUM**

Address : Jln. Suka ramai,  
Siak Sri Indapura

The museum's building was a former palace of Siak Sri Indrapura Sultanate. The Sultanate was the biggest kingdom on mainland Riau.



#### 4.2.1. Asserayah El Hasyimiah Museum



#### 4.2.2. A view of the front chamber which was used as a reception room for royal guests.

Collection of Museum El Hasyimiah .

#### 4.3. KANDIL MUSEUM

Address : Jln. Kyang Bati II/76  
Tanjung Pinang

The museum is located on Riau island. The museum's most outstanding



collection is Malay manuscripts. In addition, there are collections of prehistoric objects, ceramic, history and fine arts. The museum is owned by a foundation



4. 3.1. **Kandil Museum**  
Foreign ceramics



**4. 3.2. This ceramics came from China, Japan and Siam (Thailand).**  
Collection of Kandil museum.

## **5. SOUTH SUMATRA PROVINCE**

South Sumatra is one of the oldest provinces of Indonesia since its independence. Palembang is the capital of the province known for its Musi river and Jembatan Ampera (Ampera Hanging Bridge). Museums in South Sumatra Province are as follows:

## 5.1. **SOUTH SUMATRA PROVINCIAL MUSEUM "BALAPUTRA DEWA"**

Address : Jln. Sriwijaya No. 288, Km. 5.5,  
Sukaramai, sub-district,  
Palembang 30139

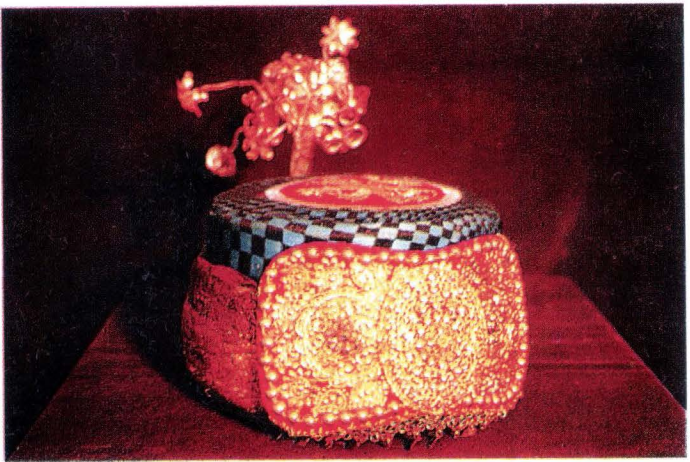
Phone : (0711) - 411382, 412363

Fax : (0711) - 412363

The construction of the museum building was started in 1976. It was built in stages and inaugurated on November 5, 1985. It has collections of : geology, biology, ethnography, archeology, history, numismatic/heraldic, philology, ceramics, technology objects and fine arts.



5.1.1. **South Sumatra Provincial Museum "Balaputra Dewa"**



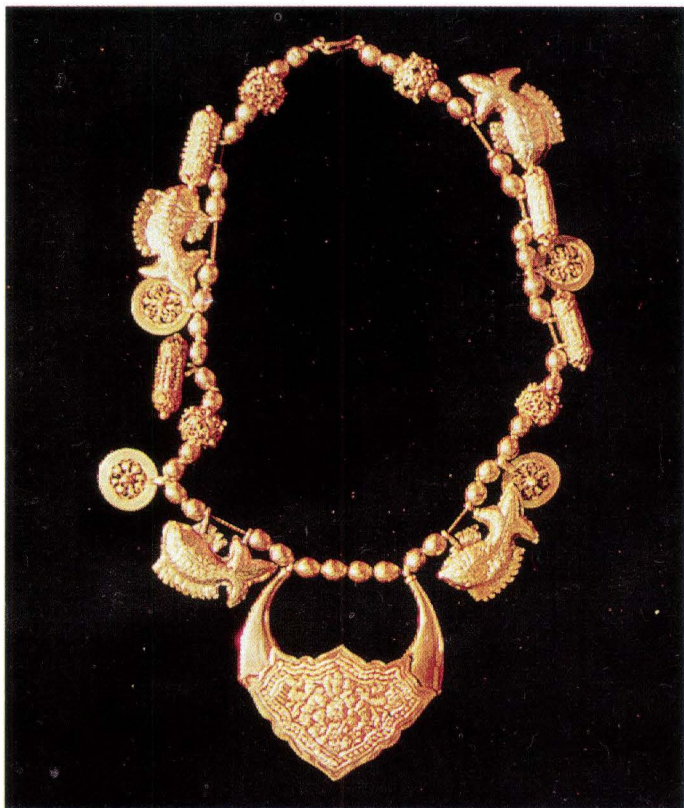
**5.1.2. Ketu Kalimah**

A headdress made of silk material. H. 4.11 cm. Diameter: 22 cm

Function : Headgear of bridegroom (Oku)  
South Sumatra Provincial Museum Inv.  
No: 03.1664

On the headgear's top is Arab calligraphy which reads "Muhammad". A Kenanga/Cempaka flower ornament is pinned on its left side.





5.1.3. **Kalung Kuku Macan (Tiger claw necklace)**

Collection of South Sumatra Provincial Museum.

The ornament is called Tiger Claw necklace, because its pendant is shaped like tiger claws, while the necklace is a string of tiny balls with attached "Silindir" fish.

5.2. **PERTAMBANGAN TIMAH MUSEUM (Belitung Tin Mining Unit Museum)**

Address : Jln. Melati, Tanjung Pinang,  
Belitung

The museum was built by Osbarger in 1962. A motorcar which was owned by

the first and late President of Indonesia, Bung Karno, is kept in this museum. Its main collection comprises objects related to tin mining.

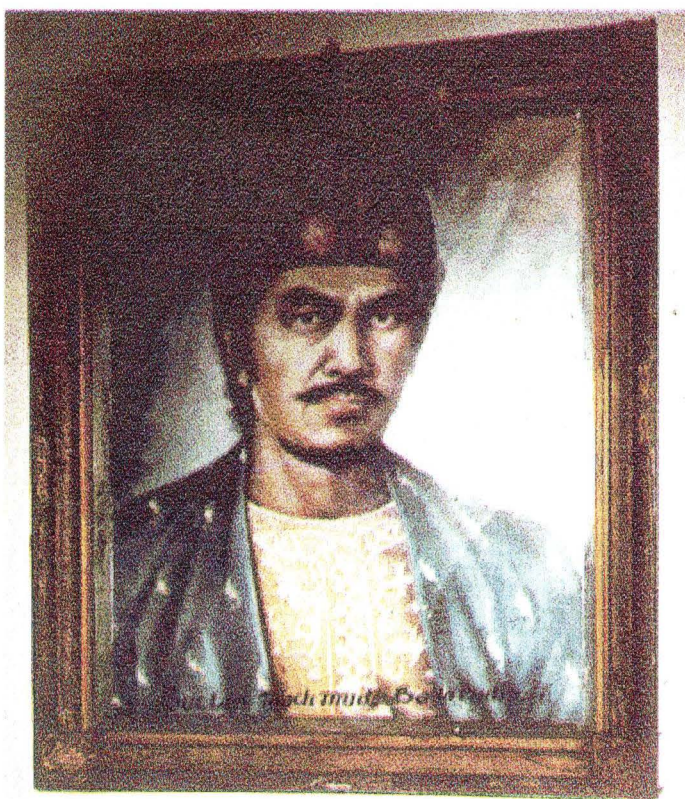
### 5.3. **SULTAN BADARUDDIN CULTURAL MUSEUM**

Address : Jln. Rumah Bari No.3,  
Palembang

The museum building occupies the former palace of Sultan Badaruddin, and classified as memorial museum. It has now an expanded collections of South Sumatra's cultural heritage. It is under the purview of the municipal government of Palembang and managed by the Province's Tourism Agency.



#### 5.3.1. **Sultan Badaruddin Cultural Museum**



- 5.3.2. **A Painting of Sultan Badaruddin**,  
collection of Sultan Badaruddin Cultural  
Museum

5.4. **MONUMEN PERJUANGAN RAKYAT  
(MONPERA)**

Address : Jln. Merdeka,  
Palembang (30132)

Phone : 358514

The Monpera (People's Struggle Monument) museum was built on Jalan Merdeka (Road of Freedom) because at the initial stage of the Independence Proclamation of August 17, 1945, it was the center of various events, apart from being the location of the five day and

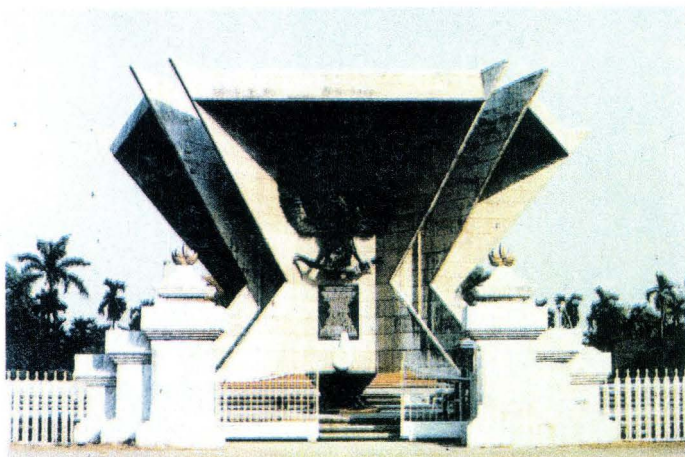


night people's resistance battle against the Dutch colonial army.

The construction of the museum which was inaugurated on February 23, 1988 by the then Minister Coordinator of People Welfare, received financial assistance allocated from the budget of the first level Regional Government of South Sumatra, expended in phases from the 1980/1981 to the 1987/1988 financial years.

The building is shaped like the white petals of melati (frangipani) flower, symbolizing the sanctity and purity of the heroes' struggle for independence imbued by the spirit of Pancasila.

The Museum wall is 17 mtr height, depicting August 17, 8 (eight) front view, symbolizing the month of August, and the total of tracks and planes is 45, depicting the year 1945. The museum's collection consists of weaponry from the Dutch colonial period.



**5.4.1. The People's Struggle Monument (MONPERA)**



5.4.2. **A bust of Dr. AK. Gani (1905-1968),**  
Collection of Monpera Museum Palembang

5.5. **SUBKOSS GARUDA SRIWIJAYA  
MONUMENT**

Address : Jln. Subkoss No. 1-2,  
Lubuk linggau  
South Sumatra

The museum's collection consists of weapons of war owned by the former Garuda Sriwijaya Strategic Sub-Command (Subkoss), which were used during the struggle for independence. It was built by former members of the Subkoss Garuda Sriwijaya and managed by a foundation.





**5.5.1. The Subkoss Garuda Sriwijaya Monument and the museum in the background**



### 5.5.2. Jeep

A jeep which was used by the Deputy Governor of South Sumatra, Drs. Muhamad Isa. This transportation vehicle during the January 1949 resistance struggle is now a collection of the Subkoss Garuda Sriwijaya Museum.

## 6. JAMBI PROVINCE

The Province of Jambi has two museums:

### 6.1. Jambi Provincial Museum

Address : Jln. Urip Sumohardjo No. 1  
Jambi 36122

Phone : (0741) 62845

Fax : (0741) 63600

The Jambi Provincial Museum was inaugurated on June 6, 1988, although it was already operational in 1982. Its collections comprise : biology, geology, archaeology, ethnography, numismatic/heraldic objects and ceramics.



6. 1.1. **Jambi Provincial Museum**



6.1.2. **Awalokiteswara statue**  
 Gold plated bronze. H. 39 cm. W. 10.8 cm.  
 Malako Kecil, Rantau Kafeas Tuo, Batanghari  
 Jambi Provincial Museum. No.04.3001.



This elegant stance is called "tribhanga" (thrice-bent pose). "Upawita" (sacred thread) falls from the shoulder and upper arm, and a "ratna" on its chest. The left hand holding a "padma" or red lotus flower. Its right hand in a "varamuda" gesture (a gift-granting gesture).



**6.1.3. Dipalaksmi Statue**

Bronze. L.11.9 cm, W.33 cm, H.20.5 cm, D.16.5 cm Koto Kandis, Ma. Sabak sub-district, Tanjung Jabang Regency. Jambi Provincial Museum. No. 04.1191.

The statue stands in the absolutely rigid posture ("samabhangga"). The hair is separated into individual strands and

arranged in a small bun protruding backward. "Kundala" (ear rings) in the shape of a serpent. Two pieces of "Hana" (necklace), two pieces of "Kejura" (upper arm bracelets) roundish shaped with flower ornament. Two pieces of "Kankana" plain bracelets. Its right hand holding a "kumuda" (padma), left hand holding "dipa" (lamp) which handle is decorated with a rooster motif. .

6.2. **PERJUANGAN RAKYAT JAMBI MUSEUM (The People Struggle Museum of Jambi)**

Address : Jln. Sultan Agung No.12  
Lapangan Banteng, Jambi

The museum was established to transfer the noble values of the nation's struggle against colonialism to the succeeding generations. It was also intended as a means of education, to strengthen the nation's characteristic of self-respect and resilience in the struggle for the national cause and in support of the region's tourism development. The museum which was inaugurated on July 10, 1997 has a land area of 10,000 sq.m. and building area of 1,368 sq. mtr. The three-storey museum building consists of: reception hall, management office and meeting room, exhibition room for equipment and weaponry on the first floor; dioramas (17 in number), exhibition room on the second floor, another exhibition room for documents on the third floor.





6.2.1. **Museum Perjuangan Rakyat Jambi**  
(The people's Struggle Museum of Jambi)



6.2.2. **A replica of National Hero Sultan Thaha S.**  
Collection of Museum Perjuangan Rakyat Jambi.

## 7. BENGKULU PROVINCE

There are only two museums in the Province of Bengkulu, one provincial museum and one special museum:

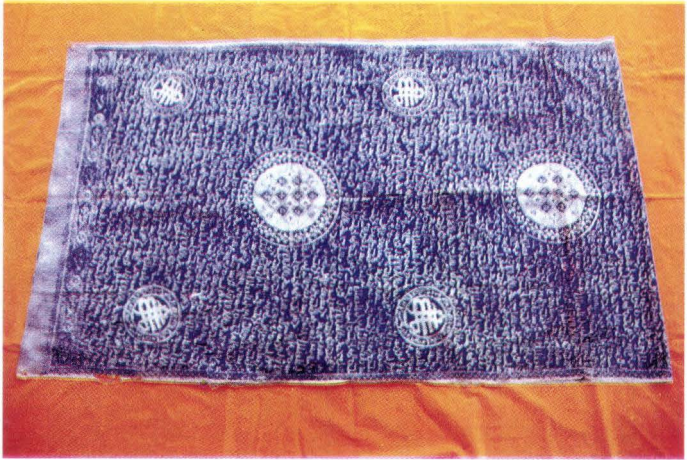
## 7.1. **BENGKULU PROVINCIAL MUSEUM**

Address : Jln. Pembangunan No. 8  
Bengkulu 38223  
Phone : (0736) 22098  
Fax : (0736) 28550

Construction of the museum building started on April 1, 1978. It began to function on May 3, 1980. At the beginning the museum was located in Marlborough fortress. The Bengkulu Provincial Museum was inaugurated by the then Director-General for Culture, Prince Poeger, by virtue of the Minister of Education & Culture's Decision No.0754/0/1987. The museum occupies its new building at Jln. Pembangunan No.8 Bengkulu. It has collections consist of biology, ethnography, archeology, history, numismatic/heraldic, philologic objects and ceramics.



7.1.1. **Bengkulu Provincial Museum**



7.1.2. **Kain Besurek**

Woven cloth made of cotton yarn.

L.260 cm, W. 91 cm.

Bengkulu Municipality.

Bengkulu Provincial Museum No.03.307.

This cloth is more appropriate to be called a batik cloth, because its motifs are applied with a batik utensil called "canting" (small wooden-handled instrument with a spouted copper reservoir, with which hand drawn batik tulis is made) The cloth has an extraordinary length. It is considered sacred with written Arabic calligraphy, in accordance with its use as a cloth to cover the deceased in a Malay community..





### 7.1.3. **Printing Machine**

Iron L.170 cm, W. 30 cm. H.159 cm.

Chinese quarter, Bengkulu Municipality  
Bengkulu Provincial Museum No.05.02

This printing machine has a very historic significance. It was used to print Republic of Indonesia's banknotes (ORI) for the Bengkulu Residency during the earliest days of the Republic. It was also a means of struggle for it was used to print pamphlets on Monte Carlo stage play during the Dutch colonial period.

### 7.2. **RUMAH BUNG KARNO MUSEUM**

Address : Jln. Soekarno-Hatta  
Bengkulu. Pasar Anggust Atas,  
Bengkulu Provincial.

This museum is classified as a special museum, which is operated by the Province's Tourism Agency and managed by the Museums and Antiquities Division. The museum was formerly a confinement place for Bung Karno when he was exiled in Bengkulu by the Dutch colonial administration. The building was renovated by the Department of Education and

Culture, and inaugurated by the Minister of Education and Culture, Prof. Dr. Fuad Hassan, on August 19, 1985.

## 8. LAMPUNG PROVINCE

There is only one museum in the whole Province of Lampung.

### 8. 1. LAMPUNG PROVINCIAL MUSEUM "RUWA JURAI"

Address : Jln. Raya Teuku Umar No.65  
Bandara Lampung 35112

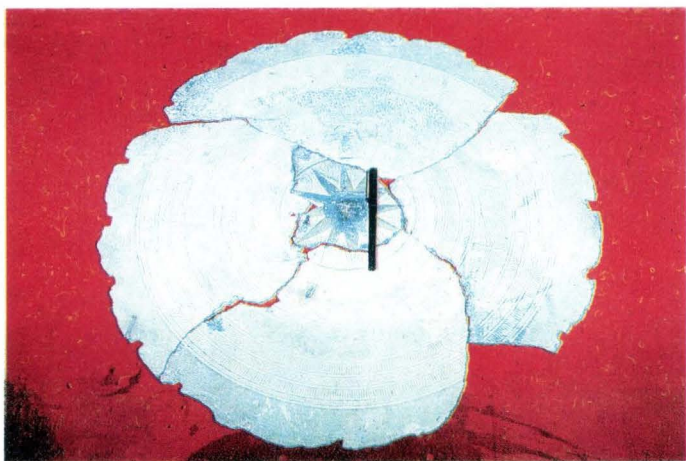
Phone : (0721) 485128, 486086

The construction of the museum building started in 1978, and it began to function in 1985. It was inaugurated on September 24, 1988. The building follows a Lampung traditional style of architecture. The museum's collections comprise: geology, biology, ethnography, archaeology, history, numismatic/heraldic, philology objects. and ceramics.



8. 1.1. Lampung Provincial Museum "Ruwa Jurai"

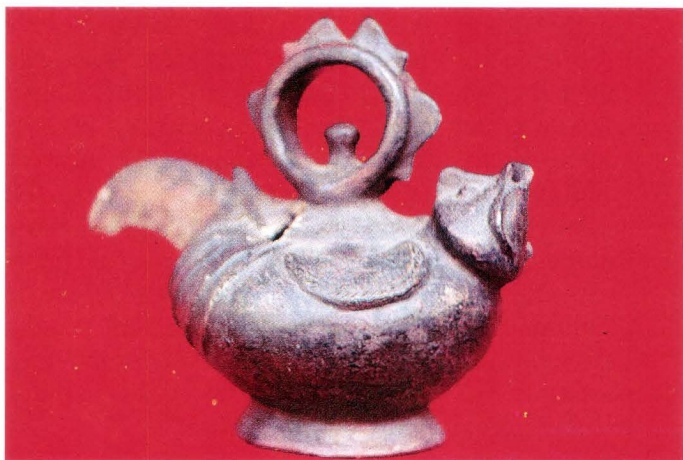




### 8.1.2. **Nekara**

Bronze H.49.6 cm Diameter: 65.4 cm  
Gedung Adji Village, Menggala Sub-District  
Lampung Provincial Museum No.04.2697

Nekara, a drum-shaped object with a waist in the middle and covered upper part. In the center of the top tympanum is a twelve-pointed star encircled by concentric bands ornamented with figurative designs., which divides the top into three divisions of space. The first is a meander ornament, the second a chain ornament and the third a grass ornament that hems in the chain ornament, also seven pelican birds. There are two pairs of handles on the shoulder part. Eight pairs of grass ornaments and a vertically arranged chain ornament are found on the waist.. On the shoulder, waist and bottom parts, there are quadrangle holes arranged in a symmetric pattern.



### 8.1.3. **Kendi**

Clay. Diameter 25 cm, H.20 cm.

Thickness: 0.7 cm

Ujung Gunung Village, Tulang Bawang  
Udik

Sub-district,. West Lampung Regency  
Lampung Provincial Museum

Inv.No.08.2488.

The kendi (spouted jar) is fashioned as a chicken with long tail, the upper part of the spout is partly broken. The round handle on its top has jagged edge. There is a round part with short foot and small protruding feathers in the middle of the body. On its right side is a slot through which coins can be inserted. On the rear part's left and right sides are protruding feathers, 11 in total. The application of motifs was by engraving and pressing the clay.

## 9. **SPECIAL TERRITORY OF JAKARTA**

Jakarta being the capital of the country has the oldest museum in Indonesia, which is the National Museum. Its establishment was

initiated on April 24, 1778 long before Indonesia's independence. Jakarta, formerly called Batavia, was the capital city of the Dutch colonial government. Congruent with its historic course, there are many European-style historic buildings, such as: the National Museum, the Jakarta History Museum, the Merdeka and State Palaces, Department of Finance etc. After Indonesia's independence, those historic buildings are preserved and protected by the Law on Cultural Reserve. The development of museums in Jakarta has progressed rapidly, which at present totals 46 museums.

#### 9.1. **THE NATIONAL MUSEUM**

Address : Jln. Merdeka Barat No.12  
Jakarta (10110)  
Telephone : 3811551, 3812346  
Fax. : 3811076, 344778

The National Museum was founded by a Dutch science institution named the Bataviaasche Genootschap van Kunsten Wetenschappen (Batavian Society for Arts and Sciences) on April 24, 1778. Its founding figure was JCM Rademacher. In 1950 the institution changed its name into Culture Institute. In 1962, the Institute was dissolved, and the museum handed over to the Government of the Republic of Indonesia under the name of Museum Pusat (Central Museum). By virtue of the Minister of Education and Culture's Decision No.092/0/1979 it was subsequently inaugurated as Museum Nasional (National Museum). The museum has approximately 100,000 pieces of collection comprising objects of pre-history, ethnography, history, numismatic/heraldic, fine arts, ceramics, archaeology and geography. Its collection of ancient manuscripts was moved to the National Library.



9.1.1. **The National Museum**



9.1.2. **Diamond**





9.1.3. **Ganesa**

Col.No. 186b

Stone; H. 148 cm.

Banon, Central Java, 8th century

National Museum Doc.

The statue is seated with both legs placed symmetrically beneath him and the soles of his feet pressed against each other (sitasana). Ganesa has four hands, but sometimes also two hands. The attributes held by Ganesa are among others: a battle axe (parasu), a rosary (aksamala) and a bowl of sweets. His curling trunk rests in the bowl of sweets. This symbolizes that Ganesa is uninterruptedly inhaling science. Set in his high hair arrangement are a skull and crescent



moon (chandra-kepala), while on its forehead is a lump, or might be a third eye. Ganesa is wearing a sacred thread (upawita) in the shape of a snake. This deity is often called Ganapati, which means leader of the Gana clan. He is also called Ekadanta, meaning one tooth (eka=one, danta=tooth), or may be because one of its trunk was broken when he fought against the giant Niwata Kawaca.

Ganesa is the son of Siwa and Parwati. Ganesa is referred in society as a deity who controls danger. A Ganesa statue is often placed at a junction between two rivers or on the edge of a ravine. Apart from being worshipped as a danger eliminating deity, Ganesa is also venerated as the god of wisdom.



**9.1.4. Pendant (hair ornament)**

Gold; 14th century, H. 13 cm

Tulung Agung, East Java. Col.No. 6816

National Museum Doc.

The deity on horseback is framed by the sun disc, showing as a ring of flames with a border emitting pointed rays, his two hands holding the horse reins. Below the circle is a winged conch. ornamented with curled motif. Two descending nagas flanked these symbols, their gaping jaws with sharp teeth turned outward. and their twisted bodies with tails upward. Around the ornament's edges are attached fine leaves connected with fine gold wire. The deity inside the circle resembles a painting of the Sun god on a stone slab

covering the dome of a room in Sawentar Temple, near Blitar, East Java.



9.15. **Ceramic Plate**

Kiangsi, China, 17th century (Ming)

Diameter : 35 cm.

Ternate island, Maluku

National Museum DOC.



9.16. **"Gulden/Rupiah" banknote during Nica (Netherlands Civil Administration)**

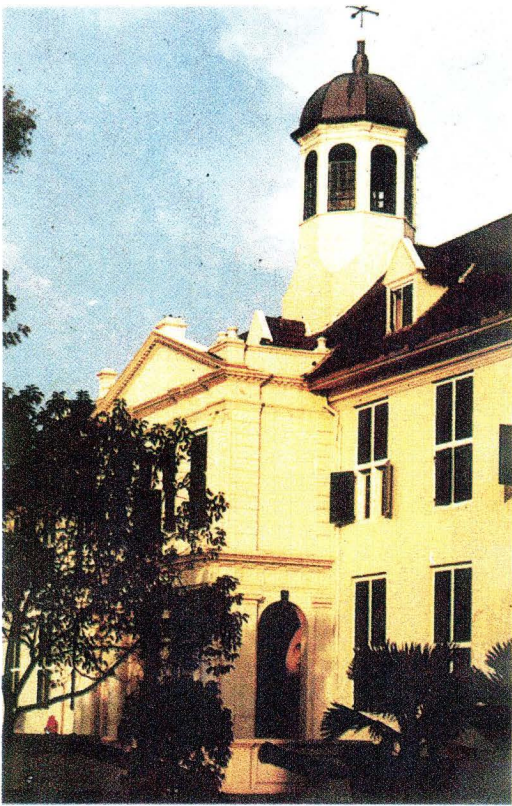
National Museum Doc.

### 9.2.2. **JAKARTA HISTORY MUSEUM**

Address : Jln.Taman Fatahillah No.1,  
Jakarta  
Phone : 6929101

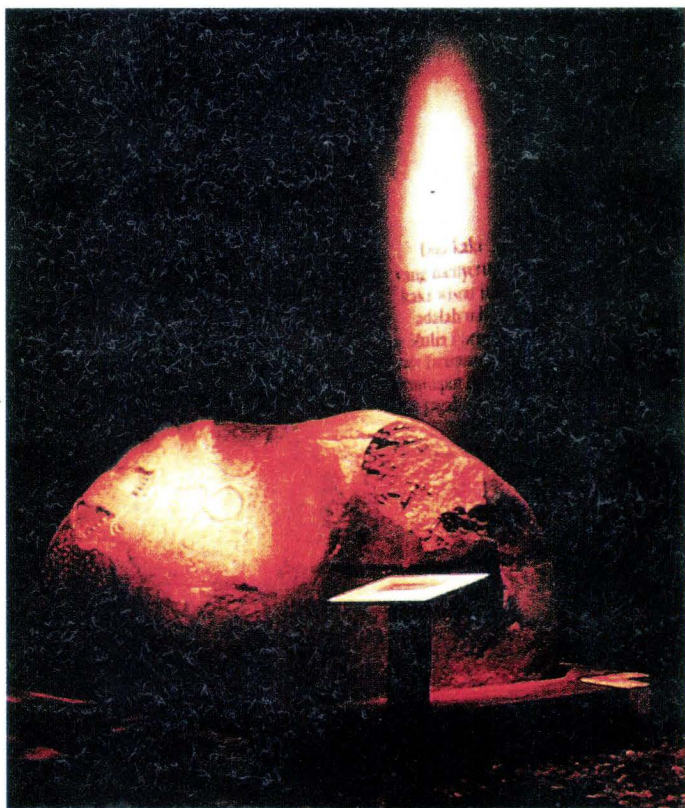
The Jakarta History Museum is better known as Fatahillah Museum. It was the first stadhuis building (city hall) completed in 1627 during J.P.Coen's tenure of government. When Sultan Agung of Mataram attacked Batavia city in 1628 and 1629, the building was the target of assaults. Part of it was burnt down, and underwent simple repairs in 1649. During Governor General Joan Van Hoorn's administration, the building was totally renovated, with an addition of caromandel stone above the gate. The renovation was completed in 1710 and inaugurated by Governor General Abraham Van Riebeeck. A wooden inscription was made to mark the event. This building was also named "Gedung Bicara" (speech building), because it was also used as a court house, a jail and execution place of prisoners during the Chinese revolt in 1740. Many Chinese people were beheaded in this building. After Indonesia's independence, the building was used as an office and a mess of Kodim (military district command) 0503. In 1972 it was taken over by the Jakarta Special Territory Administration, and subsequently installed as Jakarta History Museum, inaugurated by Governor Ali Sadikin on March 30, 1974. Its collections consist of ceramics, pre-history, history, ethnography, geology and minerals objects.





**9.2.1. Jakarta History Museum**





### 9.2.2. **Ciaruteun Inscription, Bogor**

This inscription on stone (prasasti), pulled up from Ciaruteun River, Bogor, with two footprints resembling Wisnu's feet, was Purnawarman's, King of Tarumanegara. It says that the King was a valiant world leader.

Collection of Jakarta History Museum.

### 9.3. **GEDUNG JOANG'45 MUSEUM**

Address : Jl.Menteng Raya 31  
Central Jakarta

Phone : 3909148

The building located at No. 31, Jalan Menteng Raya, had played a very

important role and function during the Indonesian nation's proclamation of independence. Accordingly, by virtue of the Jakarta Governor's Decision No.C 6.11/12/1972 it was elevated to the status of historic building. Then in 1974, the President of the Republic of Indonesia inaugurated it as Museum Joang'45 (Museum of the 1945 Struggle for Independence). Its collection of historic objects during the period of 1945-1950 comprises paintings of the struggle for independence, busts of independence heroes, standards of the 17th Brigade, TP and TRIP Student Army Units, Patimura Division, BPNI etc.



9.3.1. Gedung Joang 45 Museum



### 9.3.2. **Republic 1 automobile**

This automobile was used by the first President of the Republic, Ir. Soekarno, popularly known as Bung Karno. Collection of Museum Joang 45

### 9.4. **PROCLAMATION TEXT MUSEUM**

Address : Jln.Imam Bonjol No.1  
Central Jakarta

Phone : 3144743

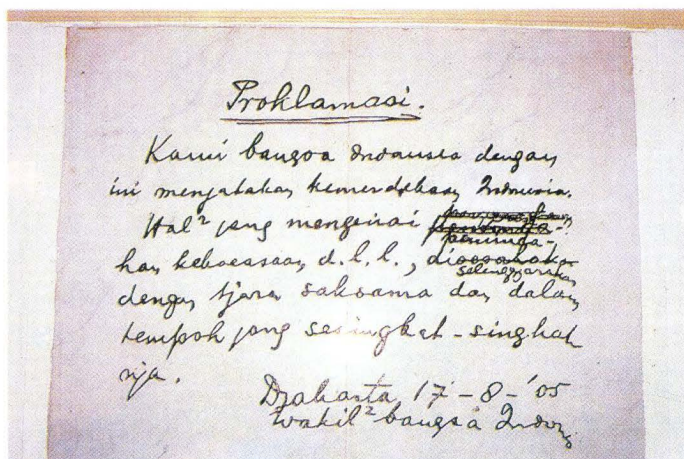
Fax : 3924259

The building, which is now popularly called Museum Naskah Proklamasi (Proclamation Text Museum) at Jalan Imam Bonjol No.1 was originally the residence of Vice-Admiral Tadashi Maeda. The Vice-Admiral gave permission to the Indonesian freedom fighters under Bung Karno, to use his residence as venue for the formulation of the text of Indonesia's proclamation of independence. In 1980, the building was declared a historic building and a memorial museum.





9.4.1. **Museum Perumusan Naskah Proklamasi**  
(Proclamation Text Museum)



9.4.2. **Text of the Proclamation of Independence**

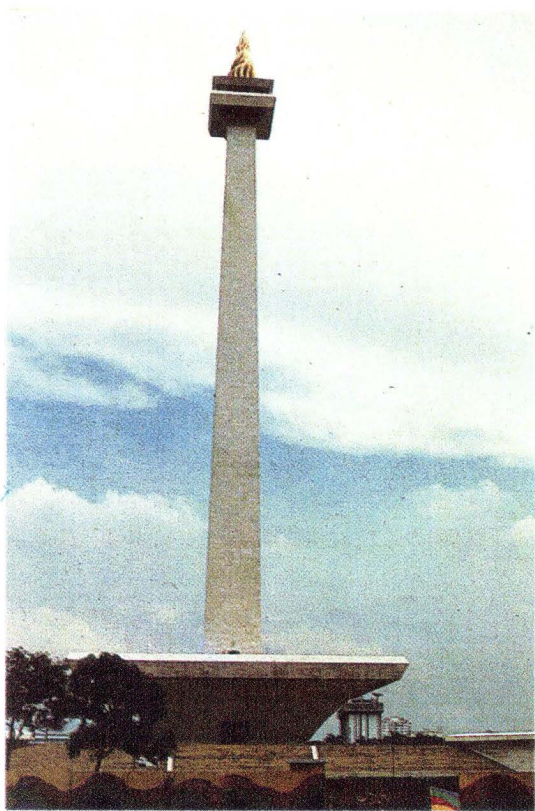
9.5. **MONUMEN NASIONAL (The National Monument)**

Address : Jln. Silang Monas  
Central Jakarta  
Phone : 3823341

The construction of the National Monument started on August 17, 1961.



After its completion, the National Monument was inaugurated on July 12, 1965. Its museum section has collections of dioramas on Indonesia's national history, text of the proclamation of independence, numismatic/heraldic objects and maps.



9.5.1. **The National Monument**



- 9.5.2. **Sriwijaya harbor, 8th - 13th century**  
Collection of National Monument  
Museum.

9.6. **KEBANGKITAN NASIONAL MUSEUM  
(National Awakening Museum)**

Address : Jln. Abdulrahman Saleh No.26  
Central Jakarta

Phone : 3865143

The museum building was formerly the "School tot Opleiding van Inlandsche Artsen" (STOVIA- Medical School for the Natives) built in 1899-1902 by the Dutch colonial administration. On May 20, 1974, the building was inaugurated by the President of the Republic of Indonesia as the National Awakening Museum. Its collections comprise objects and busts of national movement figures from 1908 until the eve of the Youth Pledge (1928)



9.6.1. **National Awakening Museum**



9.6.2. **Painting of the Triumvirate**, founders of the Indische Partij, from left to right: Dr. Tjipto Mangunkusumo, Dr. E.F.E.



Douwes Dekker and Suwardi Surjaningrat  
(Ki Hajar Dewantoro).

9.7. **SUMPAH PEMUDA MUSEUM (Youth Pledge Museum)**

Address : Jln. Kramat Raya No.106  
Central Jakarta

Phone : 3103217

The Youth Pledge was enunciated on October 28, 1928 in the building on Jalan Kramat Raya 106. Although the building was very simple but the Youth Pledge had reverberated throughout Indonesia. The building was originally a "Memorial Hall". In 1951-1970 it was used as the Customs Office. In 1973-1979 it was requisitioned by the Jakarta Special Territory Administration and subsequently inaugurated as Youth Pledge Museum by the President of the Republic of Indonesia. In 1979 the museum management was transferred to the Departement of Education and Culture.



9.7.1. **Youth Pledge Museum**





9.7.2. **W.R. Soepartman's violin**

This violin was played by W. R. Supratman when rendering the Indonesia Raya song before the Youth Pledge Congress. Indonesia was later adapted as Indonesia's National Anthem.

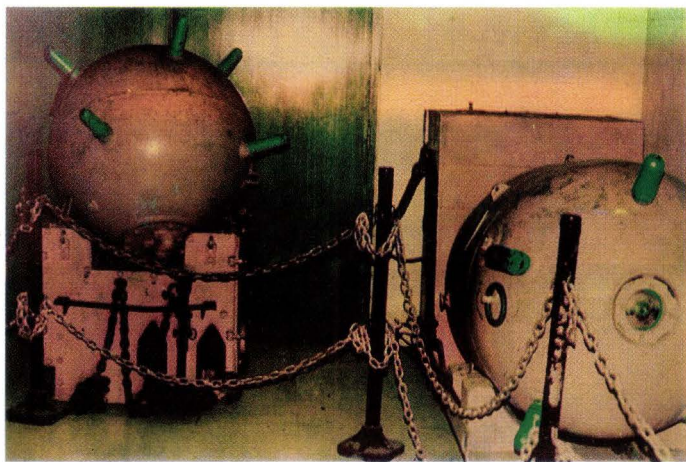
9.8. **"SATRIA MANDALA" ARMED FORCES MUSEUM**

Address : Jln. Gatot Subroto No.14  
South Jakarta  
Phone : 5251795, 5251859

The building was once the residence of one of the first president's spouses. On October 5, 1987 it was inaugurated by the President of the Republic of Indonesia as "Satria Mandala" Armed Forces History Museum. The museum which status was elevated to a national level, has collections of: weapons of war, statues of national heroes, independence struggle documents and other objects of national significance.



9.8.1. **Satria Mandala Armed Forces Museum**



9.8.2. **Sea mines, made in Indonesia**

Indonesian made sea mines manufactured in 1957 weighing 850 kg. each, is a collection of the Satria Mandala Museum.

9.9. **PANCASILA SAKTI MONUMENT/  
MUSEUM**

Address : Jln. Pondok Cede,  
East Jakarta 13810

Phone : 8400423

The museum was inaugurated in August 1967 by the President of the Republic of Indonesia, as a monument in commemoration of the seven senior Armed Forces officers who were slain during the attempted coup by the G30S/PKI on October 1, 1965. Therefore, this museum is more known as Pancasila Sakti Monument. Its collection comprises objects directly related to the killing of the generals by the PKI (Indonesia Communist Party).



9.9.1. **Pancasila Sakti Monument/Museum**





### 9.9.2. **Well**

This was the cavity in which the bodies of the revolutionary heroes were thrown after being murdered. Collection of Pancasila Sakti Monument/Museum.

### 9.10. **SASMITA LOKA A.YANI MUSEUM**

Address : Jln. Lembang No.58

Central Jakarta

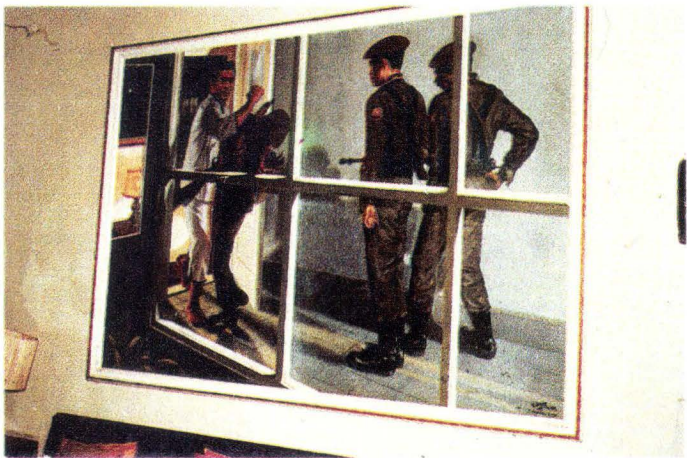
Phone : 3105183

The museum was a former residence of the late Army's Chief of Staff, General A.Yani. It was inaugurated on October 1, 1966, as A.Yani Memorial. Its collection consists of objects related to A.Yani's life as an Armed Forces Soldier.





9.10.1. **Sasmita Loka A.Yani Museum**



9.10.2. **Prelude of A.Yani's Abdication**

This prelude of diorama depicts the kidnapping of General A.Yani by Cakrabirawa soldiers: Praka Dahrim, Serka Roswad and Serka Gayudi. Collection of A. Yani Museum.

9.11. **BAHARI MUSEUM (Maritime Museum)**

Address : Jln. Pasar Ikan No.1  
North Jakarta

Phone : 6693406, 6692476

Indonesia being a maritime country has a long maritime history, making it appropriate to have a Maritime Museum, which was inaugurated on July 7, 1977. The museum occupies a former spices warehouse “Westzijdsche Parkhuizen”, built by the Dutch in 1718. Its collection consists of various types of vessels, or boats and maritime equipments.



**9.11.1. A view of Maritime Museum**



**9.11.2. Pinisi Boats**

The Pinisi boats originated from Bugis, South Sulawesi. Collection of Maritime Museum.

## 9.12. **TEXTILE MUSEUM**

Address : Jln. KS.Tubun No.4  
West Jakarta  
Phone : 5606613

The imposing textile musuem building, originally owened by a French citizen, was built in the19th century. In 1942 it was owned by Dr.Karel Christian Crucg, and in 1947 it became the property of Lie Sion Phin. It was subsequently owned by the Departement of Social Affairs and the Jakarta Special Territory Administration. The textile museum was inaugurated on June 28, 1976. It has at present a collection of approximately 1,000 pieces of textiles from all over Indonesia.



### 9.12.1. **Textile Museum**





9.12.2. **Indonesian Traditional Textile**  
Collection of Textile Museum

9.13. **WAYANG MUSEUM**

(Puppet Museum)

Address : Jl. Pintu Besar Utara No.27  
West Jakarta

Phone : 6929560

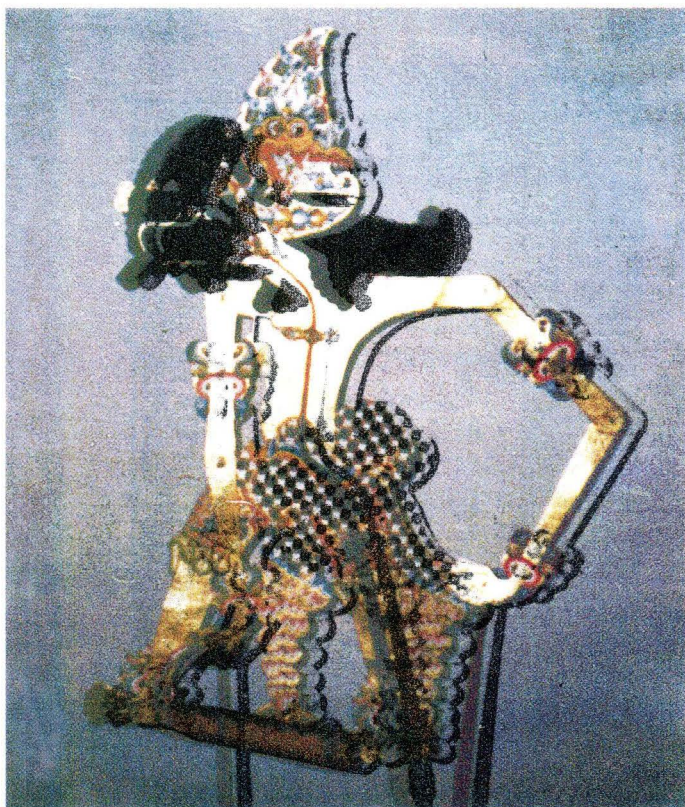
This structure was formerly a VOC building, built in 1640, named "de Oude Holandsche Kerk" (the old Dutch Church). Renovations were held in 1732 and 1808. It was later owned by Geo Wehry & Co until 1934. On August 14, 1936, it became the property of a Science Institute during the Dutch colonial



administration and dedicated as the old Batavia Museum. In 1956 it was owned by an Indonesia Cultural Institution under the name of Museum Jakarta. On September 17, 1962 the ownership was transferred to the Department of Education and Culture and on June 23, 1968, it was handed over to the Jakarta Special Territory Administration. On June 13, 1975 it was inaugurated as Museum Wayang. The museum's collection comprises a great variety of wayangs (puppet play) from all over Indonesia and Southeast Asia.



9.13.1. Wayang Museum



**9.13.2. Bratasena, leather puppet**

Surakarta style, Collection of Museum Wayang.

**9.14. PUSAKA MUSEUM**

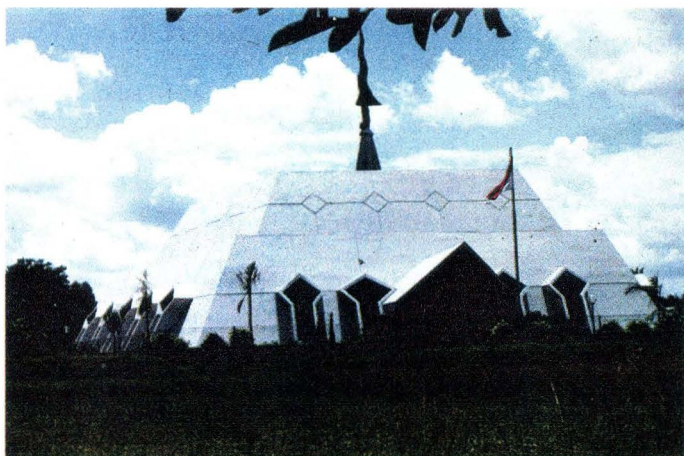
Address : Taman Mini (Beautiful Indonesia in Miniature - TMII) Complex.

East Jakarta 13560

Phone : 8404155

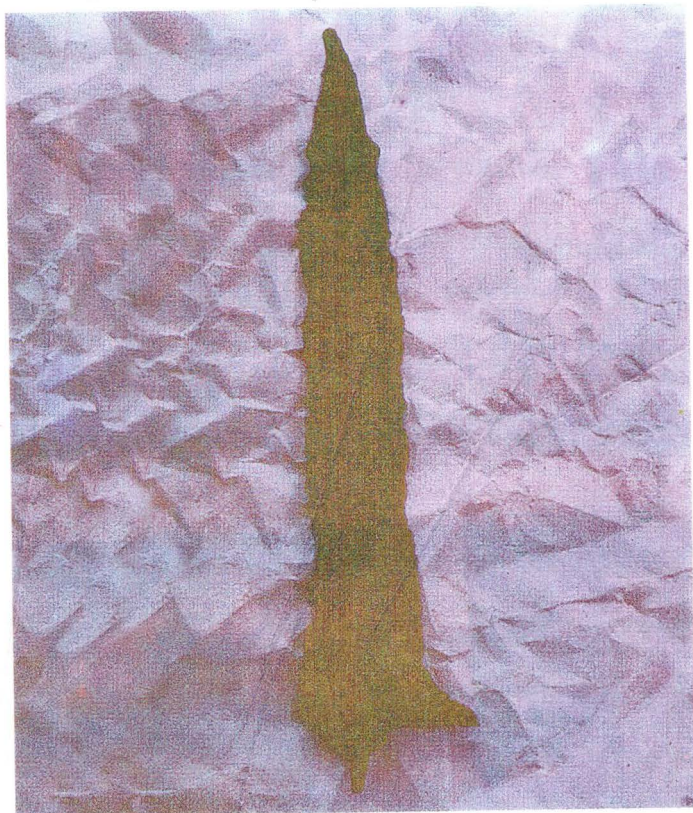
It started with H. Mas Agung's hobby of collecting and maintaining heritage objects. When the collection grew larger, the idea came up to establish a museum called Tosan Aji (precious metal heirloom) Museum. On August 1, 1992 the museum occupied a building within the TMII

complex. On April 20,1993, it was inaugurated by the President of the Republic of Indonesia as a TMII Heirloom Museum, under the management of Mas Agung Foundation. It has collection of around 6,076 pieces of heirloom weapons, such as krises, spears etc.



**9.14.1. Heirloom Museum**





**9.14.2. Keris, Collection of Heirloom Museum**

**9.15. INDONESIA MUSEUM**

Address : Taman Mini Complex  
East Jakarta 13560

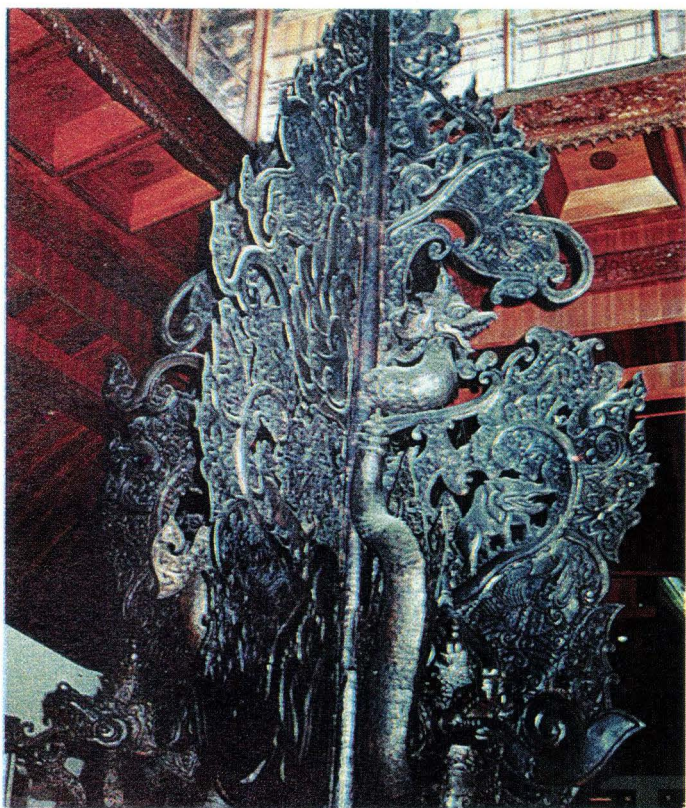
Phone : 8409312

The museum is owned by Harapan Kita (Our Hope) Foundation, and inaugurated by the President of the Republic of Indonesia on April 20, 1990. The rather outstanding collections are a variety of Indonesia traditional costumes and other cultural heritages.





9.15.1. **Museum Indonesia**



9.15.2. **Pohon Hayat (The Tree of Life)**

Copper 8 x 1.4 m by sculptor Drs. Soenaryo, a collection of Museum Indonesia

9.16. **ARTHA SUAKA MUSEUM**

(Numismatic Museum)

Address : Jln. Kebon Sirih No. 82-84  
Central Jakarta

Phone : 8409312

The museum, built in 1978, is a property of Bank Indonesia, with the objective to present the history on the banking and monetary development in Indonesia. Its collection comprises numismatic, photographs and monetary documents etc.

9.17. **SENI RUPA DAN KERAMIK MUSEUM**  
**(Fine Arts and Ceramics Museum)**

Address : Jl. Pos Kota No.2 West Jakarta  
Phone : 6907062

The building was built in 1870 by the Dutch colonial administration, under the name of : Raad van Justitie" (Council of Justice). In 1967-1973 it was used as the office of West Jakarta Mayor. On August 20, 1976 it was inaugurated as Fine Art Museum and on January 10, 1977 the Ceramics Museum was incorporated, making it the Fine Arts and Ceramics Museum. Its collection comprises ceramics, fine art, handicrafts and a library.



9.17.1. **Fine Arts and Ceramics Museum**





### 9.17.2. **European Ceramics**

European ceramics from the 17th-20th century, contribution from Norman Sasono. Collection of Fine Arts and Ceramics Museum.

### 9.18. **PRANGKO MUSEUM (Stamp Museum)**

Address : Taman Mini Indonesia Indah  
( TMII )

East Jakarta 13560

Phone : 8401310

Indonesia hosted the 6th Asia-Pacific Boy Scouts Jamboree at Cibubur in July 1981. The exhibition of stamps held during the Jamboree had inspired the late Madame Tien Soeharto, wife of the second Indonesian President, to set up a stamps museum, which was later realized and inaugurated on September 29, 1983 within the TMII complex.



### 9.18.1. **Stamp Museum**

### 9.19. **GRAHA WIDYA PATRA MUSEUM**

(Oil and Gas Museum)

Address : TMII Complex  
East Jakarta 13560

Phone : 8401686

The idea to establish a museum on oil and gas came up in 1985, when the 100th anniversary of oil and gas mining was commemorated. On April 20, 1989 the museum, named "Graha Widya Pratama," was inaugurated by the Indonesian President at TMII complex. The museum's objective is to present the history of oil and gas industry in Indonesia, and stimulate interest in science and technology.





9.19.1. **Museum Graha Widya Patra.**



9.18.2. **Head Well "Cinta I"**  
Collection of Graha Widya Patra Museum.

## 9.20. **POLRI (POLICE) MUSEUM**

Address : Jln. Trunojoyo No.3  
Kebayoran Baru  
South Jakarta  
Phone : 7382625

In 1958 a Criminology Museum was established by the Indonesian State Police. The museum's name was changed into Museum Polri. The majority of collection consists of evidence of criminal deeds.



### 9.20.1. **Museum Polri**

## 9.21. **KOMODO MUSEUM**

Address : TMII Complex  
East Jakarta 13560  
Phone : 8401686

The architecture of the museum takes the shape of a Komodo. The Komodo Museum was inaugurated by the Indonesian President on April 20, 1978. Its main collection comprises dioramas on fauna.





**9.21.1. Komodo Museum**



**9.21.2. A collection at Komodo Museum**

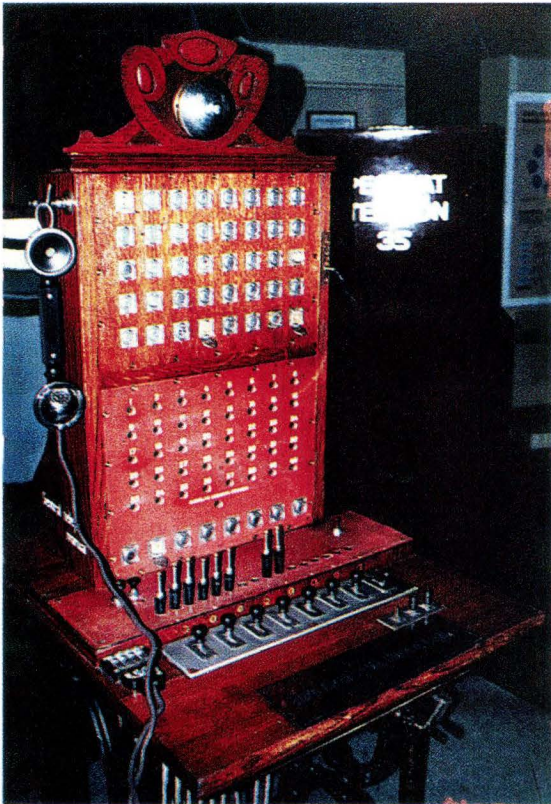
## **9.22. TELECOMMUNICATION MUSEUM**

Address : TMII Complex  
East Jakarta 13569

The museum was inaugurated on April 20, 1991. Its collection comprises objects related to the history of Indonesia's telecommunication development, from the launching of satellite to telephone equipment.



9.22.1. **Telecommunication Museum**



9.22.2. **A collection of Telecommunication Museum**

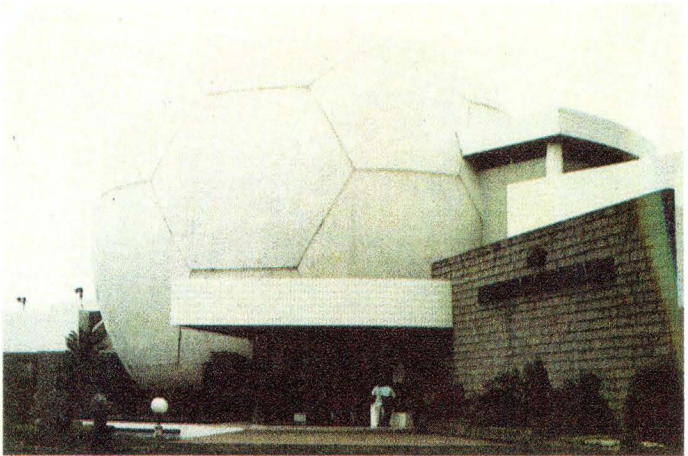


**9.23. OLAH RAGA MUSEUM (Sports Museum)**

Address : TMII Complex  
Jakarta 13560

Phone : 8400525

The laying of the first foundation stone was done by Minister Coordinator for People's Welfare Alamsyah Ratu Prawiranegara, on October 4, 1987. President Soeharto inaugurated the Sports Museum on April 20, 1989. Its collection consists of traditional to modern sports equipment and dioramas.



**9.23.1. Sports Museum**



### 9.23.2. Diorama

The diorama depicts popular traditional sports "Karapan Sapi Madura" (Madura Bull Racing). Collection of Sports Museum.

### 9.24. **KEPRAJURITAN MUSEUM (Indonesia Soldiership Museum)**

Address : TMII Complex  
Jakarta 13560

Phone : 8401080

The Museum Keprajuritan Indonesia (Indonesian Soldiership Museum) is intended as a means for education and recreation, and to inspire the succeeding generations in continuing the national struggle based on the adopted national values. Its collection consists of dioramas of historical episodes, reliefs fragment, displays of objects, photographs, documents, paintings etc.



**9.24.1. Museum Keprajuritan Indonesia**



**9.24.2. Diorama**

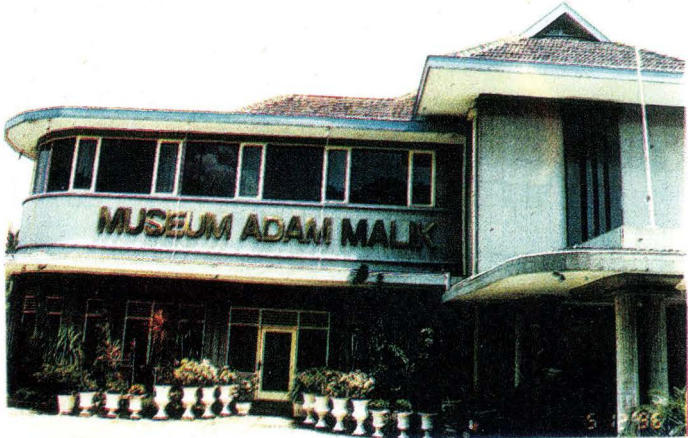
A diorama depicting a battle in front of Palembang Palace Fortress in 1819, a collection of Museum Keprajuritan.

**9.25. ADAM MALIK MUSEUM**

Address : Jln. Diponegoro No.29  
Central Jakarta

Phone : 337408

The museum is managed by the Adam Malik Foundation. Its objective is to preserve objects owned by the late Adam Malik. Therefore, this museum can be classified as a memorial museum.



#### 9.25.1. Adam Malik Museum

#### 9.26. PURNA BAKTI PERTIWI MUSEUM

Address : TMII Complex  
Jakarta 13560

Phone : 8401687

This museum is owned by the Purna Bakti Pertiwi Foundation. Its architecture takes the form of "tumpeng" or rice cone. A protruding relief depicts "Rama Tambak" of the Ramayana epoch, and Wahyu Cakraningrat. Purna Bakkti Pertiwi means "with full dedication to the motherland."





9.26.1. **Purna Bakti Pertiwi Museum**



9.26.2. **Langlang Buana (Around The World)**

A wooden sculpture by I Wayan Asin, Bali.

Material : Root of Hevea  
Brassiliensis tree

Diameter : H.4.60 m, L.7.90 m  
Dia. 2,85 m

Duration of work : 16 months

Collection of Purna Bakti Pertiwi Museum.

Menteng-Jakarta. The sculpture depicts "Nawa Sanga" or nine deities who control the nine directions of the compass

called “Langlang Buana” or “Pengider-ider Bumi.”

1. Brahma - South
2. Wisnu - North
3. The roots of the 100 year old tree was found in the garden of Jonathan Parapak family at Jl. Tanjung No.1., Ciwa - Central
4. Iswara - East
5. Mahadewa - West
6. Sambhu - Northeast
7. Maheswara - Southeast
8. Rudra - Northwest
9. Sangkara - Southwest

According to the Hindu (Balinese) belief it can be used to forecast someone's destiny, derived from his date of birth.

#### 9.27. **SERANGGA MUSEUM (Insect Museum)**

Address : TMII Complex  
Jakarta 13560  
Phone : 8409472

The museum was inaugurated on April 20, 1993. The museum is very important to support educative activities. Indonesia's insects comprising 575 species, divided into 11 orders, are displayed in this museum. They are: beetles (coleoptera), butterflies (lepidoptera), dragonflies (Odonata), termites (isoptera), cicadas (homoptera), hemiptera, flies/mosquitoes (diptera), grasshoppers (orthoptera), leaves grasshoppers (pahsmida), mantis (mantodea), bees/ant (hemenoptera).



9.27.1. **Insect Museum**



9.27.2. **Fascinating Nusantara Beetle.**  
Collection of Insects Museum.

## 9.28. **TRANSPORTATION MUSEUM**

Address : TMII Complex  
Jakarta 13560  
Phone : 8400662, 8400482

Construction of the museum building started in 1984. The inauguration of the museum was officiated by President Soeharto on April 20, 1991. The museum's

collection comprises maquettes and replica of land, sea, and air transportations infrastructure and equipments, from the simplest to the most modern ones.



**9.28.1. Transportation Museum**



**9.28.2. DC 9 PK GNT Aircraft**

This DC 9 PK GNT type of aircraft owned by "Garuda Indonesia" has been used in operation to ASEAN countries and Australian countries. Collection of Transportation Museum.



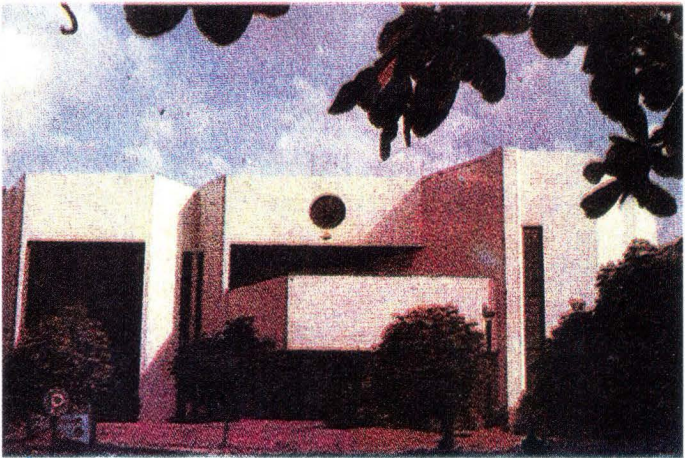
9.29. **MANGGALA WANABAKTI MUSEUM**

(National Museum of Forestry)

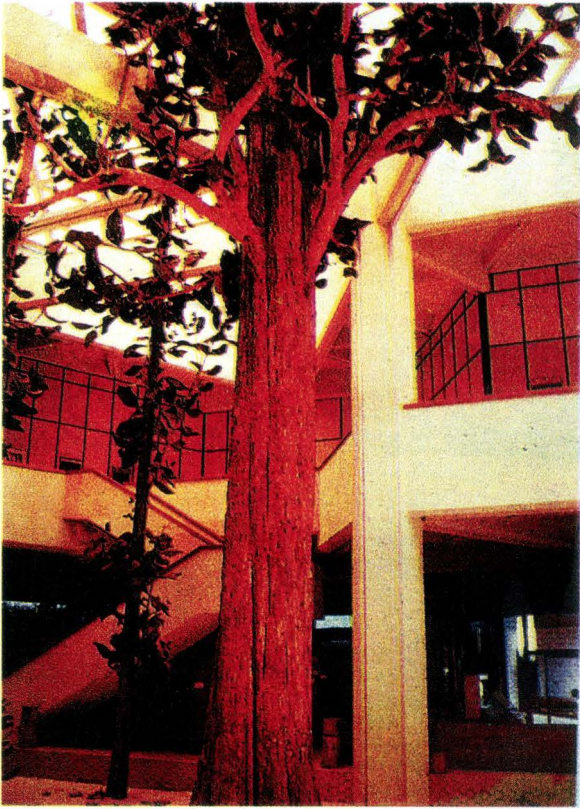
Address : Kompleks Gedung Manggala  
Jln. Gatot Subroto

Phone : 8703265 ext 5557/5558

The museum was inaugurated on August 24, 1983. It provides information concerning Indonesia's rich forestry products and collection of preserved botanical objects



9.29.1. **Manggala Wanabakti Museum**



### 9.29.2. **Talking Tree**

It tells everything about forestry in Indonesia. Collection of Manggala Wanabakti Museum.

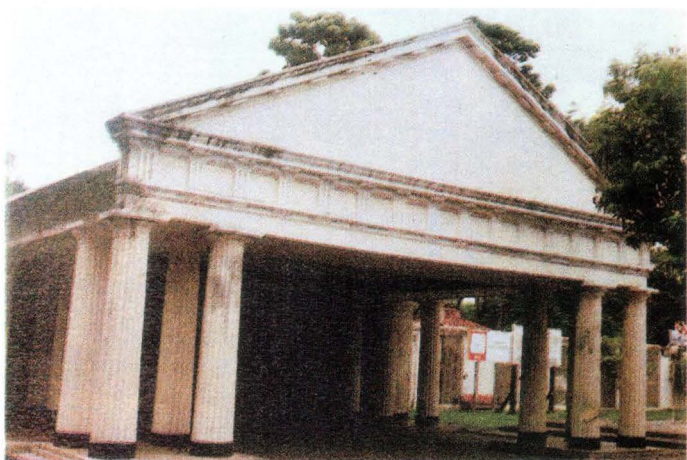
### 9.30. **PRASASTI MUSEUM**

(Inscriptions Museum)

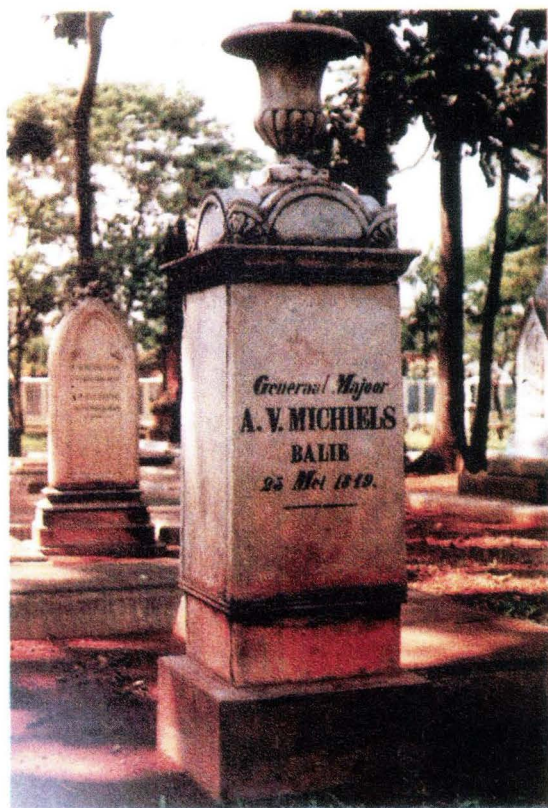
Address : Jln.Tanah Abang I  
Central Jakarta

Phone : 377907

The museum should be more appropriately named cemetery or site museum. Many noteworthy personalities during the Dutch colonial period were buried here.



9.30.1. **Prasasti Museum**



9.30.2. **Tombstone of Major General A.V Michiels**

April 30, 1797 – May 25 1849



Maj. Gen. A. V. Michiels was the commander of a Dutch army during the 3rd military expedition, which attacked the Kingdom of Buleleng, Karang Asem and Klungkung Bali. He died during an assault by fighters of Klungkung Kingdom in the night of May 25, 1849. Collection of Prasasti Museum.

9.31. **WASPADA PURBAWISESA MUSEUM**

Address : Jln. Gatot Subroto Kav. 16

Central Jakarta

Phone : 5256835 ext. 74

The museum is owned by the Department of Defense and Security, with collection on the history of ABRI's (Armed Forces) development.



9.31.1. **Waspada Purbawisesa Museum**





- 9.31.2. **Ferocity of DI/TII at Sakkoli**  
(August 15, 1959), a collection of  
Purbawisesa Museum.

9.32. **PENERANGAN MUSEUM (Information  
Museum)**

Address : TMII Complex  
East Jakarta  
Phone : 8408505

The museum belongs to the Department of Information. The collection emphasizes on the history of the development of radio, television and related equipment from modern to the simplest ones.



### 9.32.1. **Information Museum**

### 9.33. **ASMAT MUSEUM**

Address : TMII Complex  
East Jakarta 13560

The Asmat Museum is owned and managed by the Harapan Kita Foundation. The museum especially collects and preserves artifacts and cultural objects of the Asmat tribe in Irian Jaya, which is wellknown the world over.



### 9.33.1. **Asmat Museum**



9.33.2. **A wooden plat**

The plate is used as a bowl to serve grilled sago. Collection of Asmat Museum.

9.34. **BANK NEGARA INDONESIA MUSEUM**

Address : Jln. Lada No.1

Phone : 8400526 ext. 384

The museum is managed by Bank Negara Indonesia (Indonesian State Bank). Its collections comprise banknotes and coins that had been in circulation in Indonesia.

9.35. **REKSA ARTHA MUSEUM**

Address : Jln. Lebak Bulus No.1

Cilandak, South Jakarta

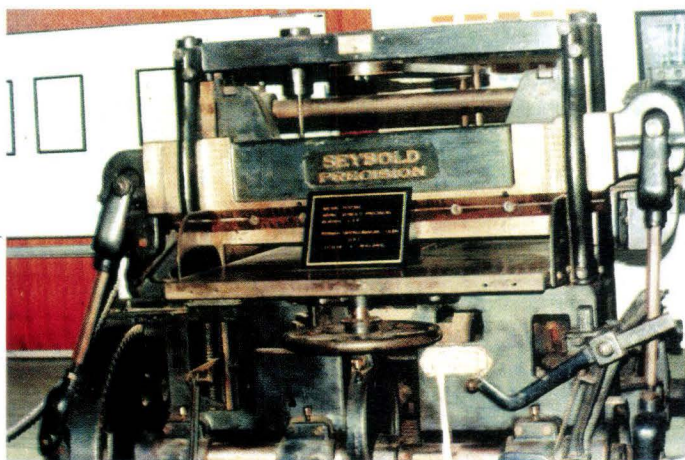
Phone : 7395000



The museum is owned by PERURI (State Mint and Banknotes Printing Company). The word “reksa” means (to guard over) and “artha” means money. Its collections comprise printing press which was used to print the first Indonesian money which had been in circulation during the period of physical revolution and before the development era.



9.35.1. **Reksa Artha Museum**



9.35.2. **Oridab printing machine, from Serang printing factory.** A collection of Reksa Artha Museum.



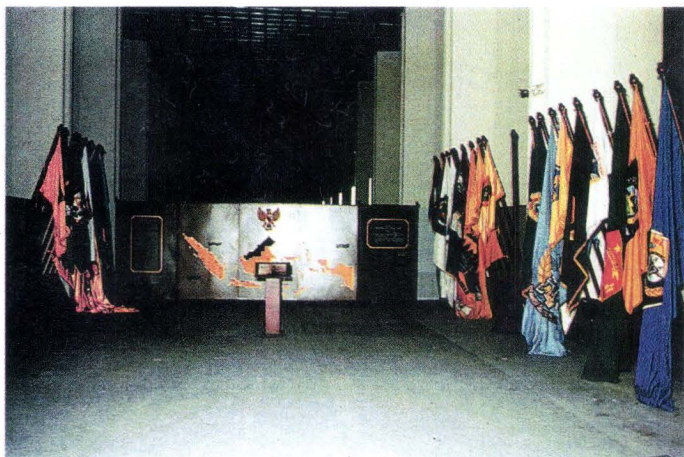
### 9.36. MPR/DPR MUSEUM

Address : Jln. Gatot Subroto, Senayan,  
South Jakarta

The museum's collection comprises significant documents that have been produced by the MPR/DPR (People's Legislative Assembly/House of Representatives).



#### 9.36.1. Plaque Commemorating the Inauguration of MPR/DPR Museum



#### 9.36.2. The flags of Indonesia's 27 Provinces, reflecting Nusantara (the Indonesian archipelago).

One of MPR/DPR Museum's collections.

9.37. **PURI BHAKTI RENATAMA MUSEUM**

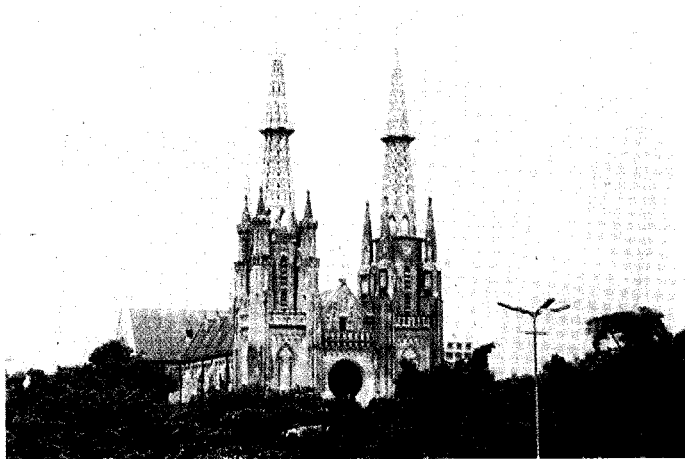
Address : Jln. Veteran No.5  
Central Jakarta

The museum, managed by the State Secretariat, has collection of documents relating to the state affairs of the Republic of Indonesia.

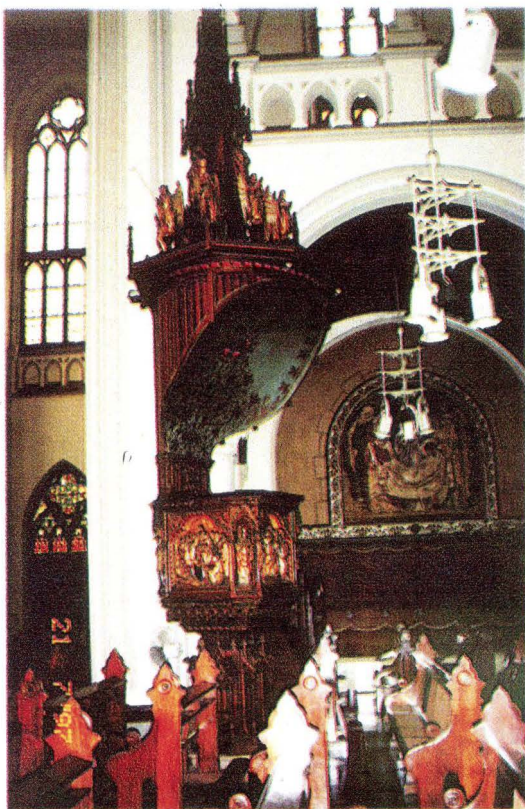
9.38. **KATEDRAL MUSEUM**

Address : Jln. Lapangan Banteng Utara,  
Central Jakarta

The Katedral (Cathedral) Museum belongs to a Catholic foundation. Its collection relates to the Christian/Catholic faith.



9.38.1. **Katedral Museum**



9.38.2. **A Gothic-style altar from 1905,**  
collection of Katedral Museum

9.39. **ALQUR'AN MUSEUM**

Address : Jln. Batan I/No.2  
Lebak Bulus, Pasar Jum'at  
South Jakarta  
Phone : 7690901

The Alqur'an Museum is owned by an Islamic foundation. The museum's collection consists of ancient manuscripts related to the Islam religion and ancient Qur'an both printed and handwritten.



9.39.1. **Collection of Alqur'an Indonesian, Museum Alqur'an**

9.40. **HUSNI THAMRIN MUSEUM**

Address : Jln. Kenari Dalam, Salemba  
Central Jakarta

The Husni Thamrin Museum belongs to the Jakarta Special Territory Administration. Its collection consists of Jakarta's (Betawi) cultural heritage.





9.40.1. **Husni Thamrin Museum**



9.40.2. **A photograph of Muhammad Husni Thamrin and his wife.**

Collection of Husni Thamrin Museum.

9.41. **BURUNG MUSEUM (Bird Park Museum)**

Address : TMII Complex  
East Jakarta (13560)

The museum belongs to the Harapan Kita Foundation. It was erected on April 27, 1987 and is located inside the Bird Park. The museum serves as an educational and cultural extension of the Bird Park. Its collection comprises life birds as well as stuffed birds.

#### 9.42. **BHAKTI "ANTARA" MUSEUM**

Address : Jln. Kartini, Pasar Baru  
Central Jakarta

Phone : 3458771

ANTARA is a mass media institution, functioning as the National News Agency, which has existed a long time ago. The institution's role since pre-independence days until the era of development is very significant. The Bhakti Antara Museum presents ANTARA's development through the passage of times..



##### 9.42.1. **Bhakti "ANTARA" Museum**



##### 9.42.2. **A collection of Bhakti "ANTARA" Museum**

**9.43. LISTRIK DAN ENERGI BARU MUSEUM  
(Electricity and Renewable Energy  
Museum)**

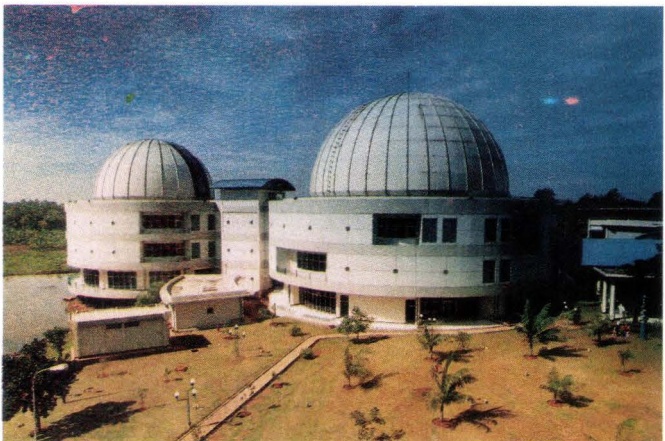
Address : Jln. Raya Taman Mini  
Jakarta 13560

Phone : (021) 8413451, 8413454

The Electricity and Renewable Energy Museum has an architectural structure that refers to the base of an "Atomic Structure" i.e. one proton encircled by three electrons. The museum was Inagurated by the second President of the Republic of Indonesia on April 1995. The Head Office of PT PLN (Persero) is in charge of Its management.

The exhibited objects or collections are epected to be able to increase the visitors' scierntific horison concerning Electricity and Renewable Energy, and their role for the Indonesia Nation in the past, st present and in the future.

The technical display is using a dynamic interactive system applying computer technology and others.



**9.43.1. Electricity and Renewable Energy  
Museum**





#### 9.43.2. **Pressurized waler reactor**

#### 9.44. **PNRI GRAPHIC MUSEUM**

Address : Jln. Percetakan Negara No.21  
Jakarta (10560)

Phone : (021) 4207251, 4241909

Fax. : (021) 4207251

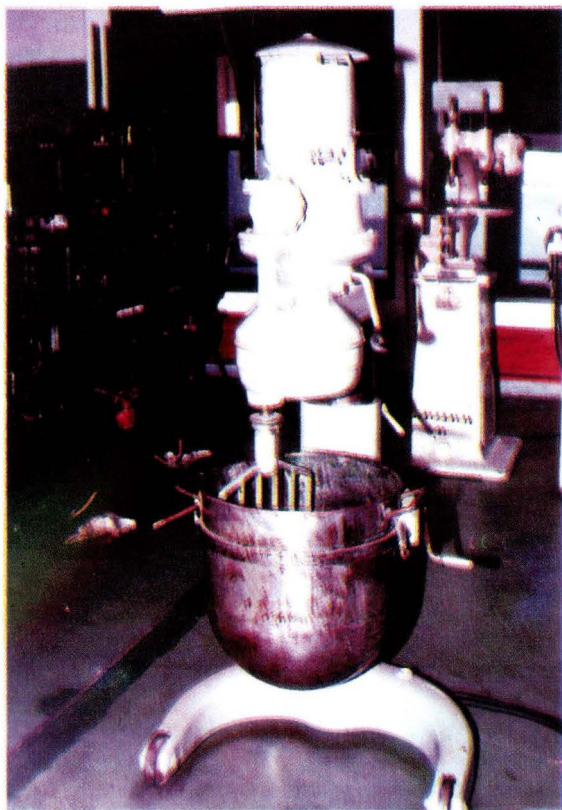
The PNRI Graphic Museum was inaugurated by Information Minister H.Harmoko on October 13, 1995. The objective of establishing this museum was based on the consideration that the PNRI (Republic of Indonesia State Printing House) has played an invaluable role within the mass-media's struggle for national independence. It has experienced a glorious time in the past and had a



reputation as the biggest printing house in Southeast Asia. The printing press and other equipments kept in the museum have a high economic value, because the old machines are still productive. The collection of printing press dated back to 1874 – 1992. The museum is also called “Life Museum” in the sense that its collection of printing press and other equipments are still operative for the production process.



9.44.1. **PNRI Graphic Museum**



#### 9.44.2. **Molen Machine**

Year of make: 1941- Holland. It was used for mixing colors to print ORI (Republican) banknotes in October 1945. Collection of PNRI Graphic Museum.

#### 9.45. **BAYT AL-QUR'AN and ISTIQLAL MUSEUM**

Address : TMII Complex  
East Jakarta (13560)  
Phone/Fax : (021) 8416466

The Bayt Al-Qur'an and Istiqlal Museum was built in January 1996, of which Ahmad Noe'man was the architect. The idea came from the late Mdme Tien Soeharto following the society's immense

interest during the first and second Al Qur'an Festival held at the Istiqlal Mosque in Jakarta. Mdme Tien Soeharto aspired to build a venue for the safekeeping and perpetuating of Islamic works of art, both ancient and contemporary ones. For the realization of her dreams, the late First Lady had granted two hectares of land within the TMII complex. After its completion, the museum was inaugurated by President Soeharto in conjunction with the 22nd Anniversary of the TMII on April 20, 1997.

## **10. WEST JAVA PROVINCE**

There were several kingdoms in West Java, both during the Indonesian Hindu/Buddhist and Islamic Sultanate periods. In view thereof, there are centers of court art as well as people's art. It is therefore, not extraordinary if there are many museums established for the purpose of perpetuating the region's cultural heritage. The museums in West Java are as follows:

### **10.1. WEST JAVA PROVINCIAL MUSEUM "SRI BADUGA"**

Address : Jln. BKR No.185  
Bandung (40243)  
Phone : (022) 5210976  
Fax : (022) 5333214

The construction of the museum building started in 1974 and was completed in July 1980. Minister of Education and Culture Prof. Dr. Daud Yusuf inaugurated the museum on July 5, 1980. The museum's architecture is a blend of traditional and modern style, worked out by an ITB (Bandung Institute of Technology) team. Its collections comprise geology, biology, ethnography,

archaeology, history, numismatic/heraldic, philology, ceramics, fine arts and technology objects.



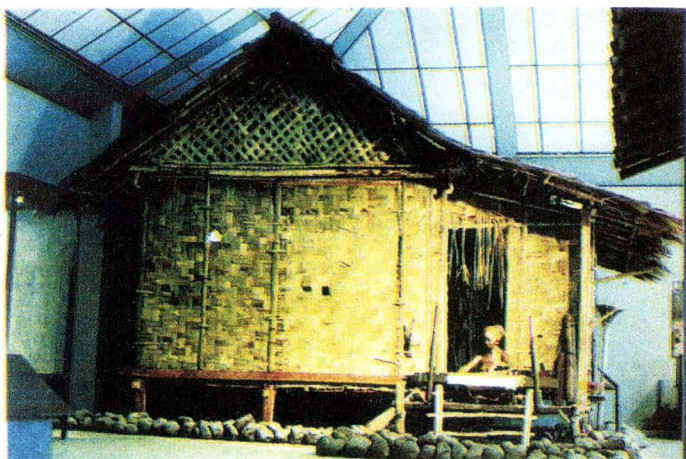
10.1.1. **West Java Provincial Museum, Sri Baduga**



10.1.2. **“Jampana” sedan chair**  
Wood. L.3,53 cm. W.102, H.118 cm,  
Inv.No.98.1074. West Java Provincial  
Museum.

The “Jampana” sedan chair is also called the garuda (Eagle) from Cirebon.





### 10.1.3. **A Badui House**

A stilted traditional Badui house from Cikasih, Lebak Regency. L.511. m, W.5 m, Scale: 1:1, Inv.No.4473987. West Java Provincial Museum.

### 10.2. **VIRAJATI MUSEUM**

Address : Jln. Gatot Subroto No.96  
Bandung  
Phone : 443041-3

The Virajati Museum was inaugurated by Armed Forces Commander, General Tri Sutrisno. The objective of its establishment was to perpetuate and develop the achievements of SESKOAD as a medium of education and motivator to the succeeding generations.

### 10.3. **TANAH MUSEUM (Soil Museum)**

Address : Jln. Ir.Juanda No.98, Bogor  
Phone : 323012

The Soil Museum, is owned by the Departement of Agriculture. The museum under the purview of the center for was set up on September 29, 1988, and function, as a center of soil research and information in Indonesia related to agriculture. Its

collections comprise various types of soil presented in macromonolith form.



**10.3.1. Soil Research Agricultural Research and Development Agency.**



**10.3.2. Macromonolith**

A display of Soil Museum with macromonolith as its collection.

**10.4. PERJUANGAN MUSEUM BOGOR (Struggle Museum Bogor)**

(Bogor Museum of the Struggle for Independence)

Address : Jln. Merdeka No.56, Bogor

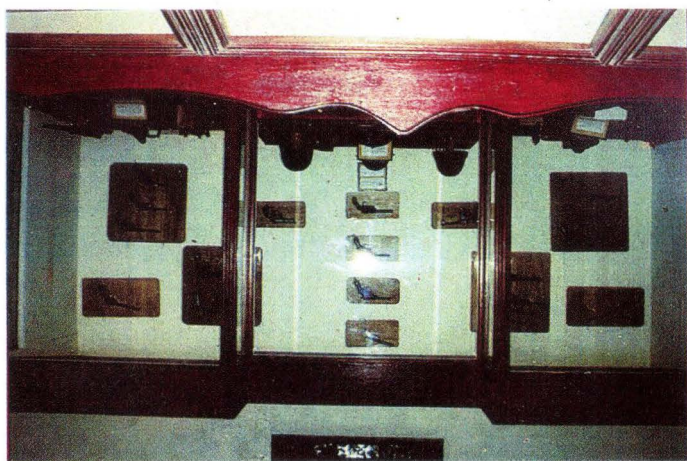
Phone : (0251) 326377



The museum's construction started in 1957. After its completion it was inaugurated on August 15, 1958. Its collections related to objects used during the physical struggle for independence.



**10.4.1. Museum Perjuangan Bogor**



**10.4.2. Weapons**

A collection of Museum Perjuangan Bogor comprising various types of confiscated handguns (pestols).

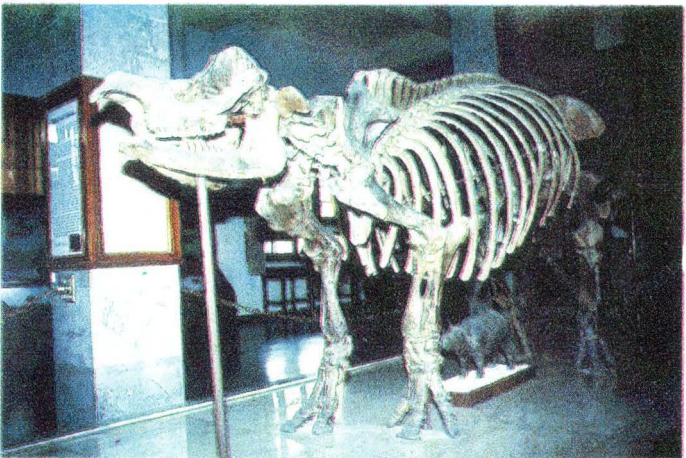
## 10.5. **GEOLOGY MUSEUM**

Address : Jln. Diponegoro No.57,  
Bandung  
Phone : 73205

The Geology Museum was established on May 16, 1929, by the Dutch colonial administration. Its collection of flora and fauna fossils, minerals, stones, geological objects, are all materials for geological research.



### 10.5.1. **Geology Museum, Bandung**



### 10.5.2.

#### **Fossil of Rhinoceros skeleton**

Collection of Geology Museum.



## 10.6. **ASIA-AFRICA MUSEUM**

Address : Jln.Asia-Africa No.65  
Bandung  
Phone : 438031

The establishment of the Asia-Africa museum was initiated by Prof. Dr. Mochtar Kusuma-Atmadja.SH, on the eve of the conference's 25th anniversary. The idea was materialized and the museum inaugurated by President Soeharto on April 24, 1980. It has a collection of around 1,837 objects, all related to the Asia-Africa Conference.



### 10.6.1. **Asia-Africa Museum**



### 10.6.2. **Asia-Africa Conference**

This collection depicts the atmosphere of the Asia-Africa conference's opening held at Merdeka Building on April 18, 1955. The first President of Republic of Indonesia, Ir. Soekarno, delivered his address entitled "Let a New Asia and a New Africa be Born".

### 10.7. **BOGOR ZOOLOGY MUSEUM**

Address : Jln. Juanda No.18, Bogor  
Phone : (0251) 321040, 321041  
Fax : (0251) 325854

The Bogor Zoology Museum was established by Von Koeningswald, a Dutch citizen, in 1894. Its objective was to perpetuate and preserve dead animals for zoological research.



#### 10.7.1. **Bogor Zoology Museum**



#### 10.7.2. **Diorama**

Diorama of a stuffed tiger,  
Collection of Bogor Zoology Museum.

#### 10.8. **KASEPUHAN MUSEUM**

Address : Jln. Keraton Kasepuhan No.43  
Cirebon

Phone : (0221) 209607

The museum was the oldest palace building in Cirebon built by Panembahan Emas Pakungwati in 1529. Panembahan



Emas' collection consists of ethnography objects, ceramics, fine arts, heirlooms, manuscripts and photographs.



#### 10.8.1. **Sri Manganti**

The waiting room for guests waiting for audience with Panembahan I. (Kasepuhan Museum)



#### 10.8.2. **Ali Dogrog**

The engraved figure of Ali Dogrog, a tiger, was the emblem of Cirebon City in 1829. Collection of Kasepuhan Museum.



## 10.9. **PRABU GEUSAN ULUN MUSEUM**

Address : Komplek Gedung Negara,  
Sumedang

Phone : (0261) 281714

Geusan Ulun Museum was jointly established by Pangeran (Prince) Sumedang and the 2nd Level Regional Government of Sumedang in memory of Prabu (King) Geusan Ulun. Its collections comprise : numismatic, ceramics, ancient manuscript, handicraft geography objects, maquettes, maps and documentary photos.



### 10.9.1. **Prabu Geusan Ulun Museum**



### 10.9.2. **Panglipur (Salendro)**

A gamelan instrument, a heritance of Pangeran (Prince) Ronggo Gede/Kusuma Dinata IV (1625), collection of Prabu Geusan Ulun Museum.

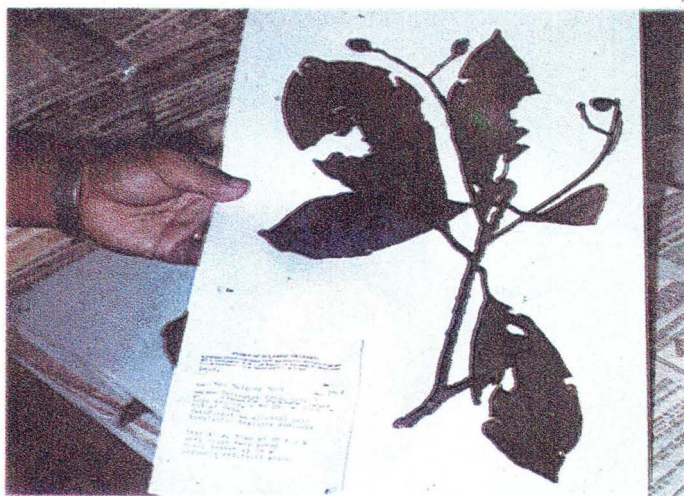
### 10.10. **ETHNOBOTANY MUSEUM (Herbarium Bogoriensis)**

Address : Jln. Juanda No.22-24, Bogor  
Phone : 323012

The museum was established in 1941 by the Dutch colonial administration with the objective of preserving leaves (plants) for research. Its collections consist of wet/dry herbarium, geography, ethnography objects and maps. The museum is often called Bogor Herbarium Museum.



#### 10.10.1. **Ethnobotany Museum (Herbarium Bogoriensis)**



#### 10.10.2. **Dried Leaves**

Dried pressed leaves, collection of Ethnobotany Museum.

#### 10.11. **POS INDONESIA MUSEUM (Indonesian Postal Museum)**

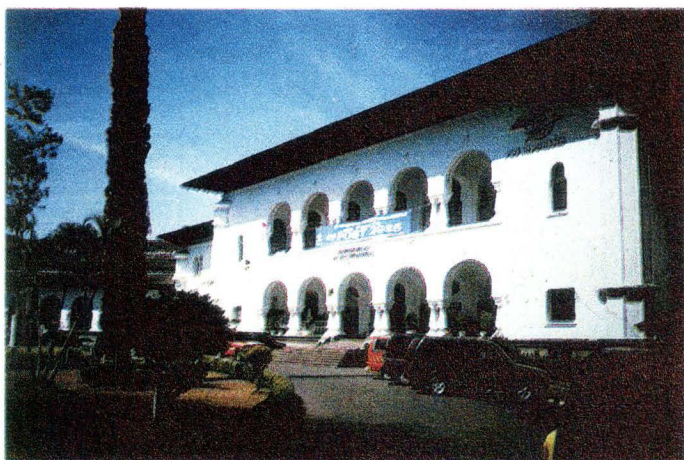
Address : Jln. Cilaki No.73.

Bandung Wetan 40115

Phone : (022) 4206159 ext.159



An exhibition of postal and giral materials was held on September 27, 1980 as preparation for the setting up of this museum. On September 27, 1983 the Post and Giral Museum was inaugurated by the Minister for Tourism, Post and Telecommunication. The museum collection consists of philately, books photographs, historic postal and giro objects. The museum changed its name into Indonesia Postal Museum since June 29, 1997.



**10.11.1. Indonesian Postal Museum, Bandung**



**10.11.2. Collection of Indonesian Postal Museum, Bandung**



**10.12. SITUS KEPURBAKALAN MUSEUM  
(Archaeological Site Museum)**

Address : Jln. Masjid Agung, Banten,  
Serang

This is in fact, part of the Banten Grand Mosque. Its collections comprise: archaeology, numismatic, ceramics, manuscripts and ethnography objects.



**10.12.1. Archeological Site Museum**



**10.12.2. Local Ceramics**

A local ceramic with European design,  
a collection of Archaeological Site Museum.

**10.13. KALIJATI MUSEUM**

Address : Kalijati Barat Village,  
Kalijati Sub-District, Subang

This museum is an Air Force Museum, managed by the 2nd Level Local Government of Subang.

**10.14. YUDHA BATARA MUSEUM**

Address : Jln. Setia Budi No.7, Bandung

The museum is managed by the Veteran Legion of the Republic of Indonesia and located at IKIP Bandung.

**10.15. TELAGA MANGGUNG MUSEUM**

Address : Jln. Raya Salatan No.140,  
Telaga, Majalengka

The museum, managed by a foundation, has a collection of cultural heritage objects from Majalengka and surrounding.

**10.16. KANOMAN MUSEUM**

Address : Lumah Wungkuk Village,  
Cirebon

The museum, managed by a foundation, is located at the Kanoman Palace. Its collection comprises heirlooms and heritage objects of the Kanoman court.

**10.17. SITE OF CIPARI MUSEUM**

Address : Kampung Cipari, Desa Cigugur,  
Cigugur Sub-District, Kuningan

The museum is a site at Kampung Cipari, which has cultural reserve objects, and for this reason has been installed as a site museum.



**10.17.1. Cipari History Park**



**10.17.2. Collection of stone axes at Cipari History Park**

**10.18. MANDALA WANGSIT SILIWANGI MUSEUM**

Address : Jln. Lembang N0.38  
Bandung 40111

In 1949-1950 this building was used as the Headquarters of the First Division of Siliwangi in Bandung. (Third Territorial Quarter Staff Siliwangi .Division), located

at Oude Hospital Weg (now Lembang street). On January 23, 1950 this building was the main target of assaults by Angkatan Perang Ratu Adil (APRA), a rebellion led by Captain Raymond Westerling, an ex-KNIL (Royal Netherlands Indisch Army) officer, in Bandung town. In the ensuing battle, 79 TNI (Indonesian Army) soldiers of the Siliwangi Division died, including Major Adolp Lembong, whose name was dedicated to replace the former Jalan Hospital (Hospital Street). The museum which was inaugurated by the eight Commander of the Regional Military Command VI/Siliwangi on May 23, 1966, was built on a 4,176 sq. m. land, with a building area of 1,674 sq. m. Its collection consists of history objects since pre-independence, during the war of independence and succeeding periods.



**10.18.1. Mandala Wangsit Siliwangi Museum**





#### 10.18.2. **Firearms**

This collection at the museum comprises confiscated firearms during the DI (Darul Islam) and TII (Indonesian Islamic Army) rebellions.

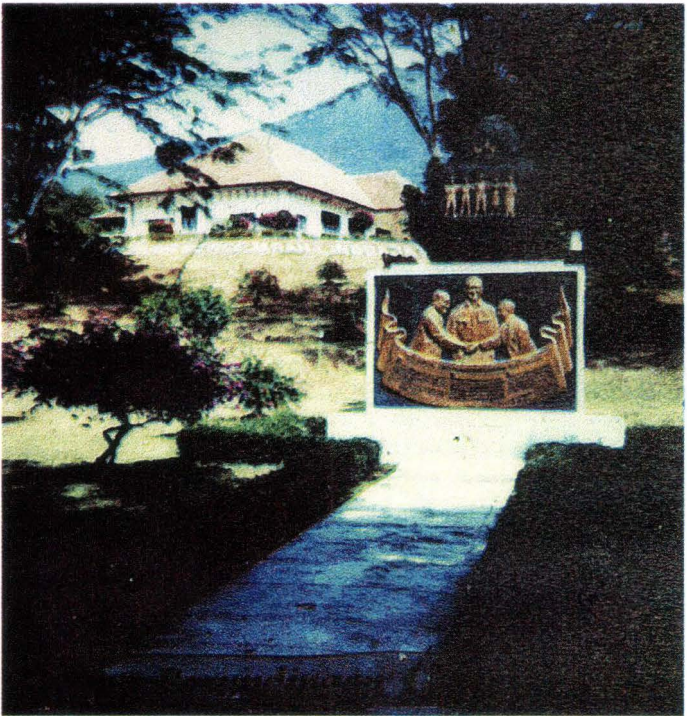
#### 10.19. **LINGGAJATI MUSEUM**

Address : Linggajati Village, Cilimus Sub-District  
Kuningan Regency

This is a history museum which collection comprises conference equipment used during the Linggajati Conference



#### 10.19.1. **Linggajati Museum**



#### 10.19.2. **A Monument of Linggajati Conference**

#### 10.20. **PETA MUSEUM**

Address : Jln. Jendral Sudirman No.35  
Bogor,  
West Java 16121

The museum, managed by the Yayasan Pembela Tanah Air-Yapeta (Defenders of the Motherland Foundation), and now called Bumi Keprajuritan Bogor located at Jendral Sudirman, was a former barrack of the KNIL during Dutch time. It was established to commemorate the historic event on the founding of PETA military training school at Bogor. It was in this city that a military school later turned out officers of PETA (Defenders of the Motherland), who played significant role

since the Indonesia Nation's Proclamation of Independence, up to the formation of Badan Keamanan Rakyat-BKR (People's Security Body) which later became the nucleus of the Indonesian Armed Forces. The museum was inaugurated by President Soeharto on December 18, 1995. Its collections comprise: dioramas of historic events since the PETA Military School which was started in 1943-1945, busts of heroes of the national independence movement, and weapons used during that period.



10.20.1 **PETA Museum**





10.20.2. **Daidancho Sudirman**  
Collection of PETA Museum.

General Sudirman, when he was battalion commander during the PETA movement.

## 11. CENTRAL JAVA PROVINCE

The central Java province has many museums. In addition to museums there are a great number of historical heritage during the Hindu/Buddhist and the succeeding periods. Museums in Central Java are as follows:



**11.1. CENTRAL JAVA PROVINCIAL MUSEUM, RONGGOWARSITO**

Address : Jln. Abdul Rahman Saleh,  
Semarang 50149

Phone/Fax : (024) 602389

Its establishment was initiated in 1975. The construction was done by stages. Although only one exhibition room was ready but the Central Java Governor at that time had instructed that the museum started function in 1983. On July 5, 1989 the construction of the museum was completed and officially inaugurated by virtue of the Minister of Education and Culture's decision No. 0223/0/1990 dated April 4, 1990, the museum was named Central Java Provincial Museum, Ronggowarsito. Its collection comprise, geologic, biologic, ethnographic, archeology, historic, numismatic/heraldic, philology, ceramics, fine arts and technological objects.



**11.1.1. Central Java Provincial Museum, Ronggowarsito**



**11.1.2. Mantingan Medallion ornament**

Limestone L.68 cm. W. 37 cm. Thickness  
12 cm, Mantingan village, Jepara  
Central Java Provincial Museum Inv. No.

This strong relief is an evidence of conceptual difference. During the Hindu period it was used as an ornament with engraved motif of the Ramayana story. (human figure relief). In the Islamic era, the stone was still used but on the reverse side it was engraved with a motif of a pond full of beautiful water plants.



**11.1.3. Gramophone**

Metal, wood, size \_

Kebon Agung, Dempet. Demak

Central Java Provincial Museum

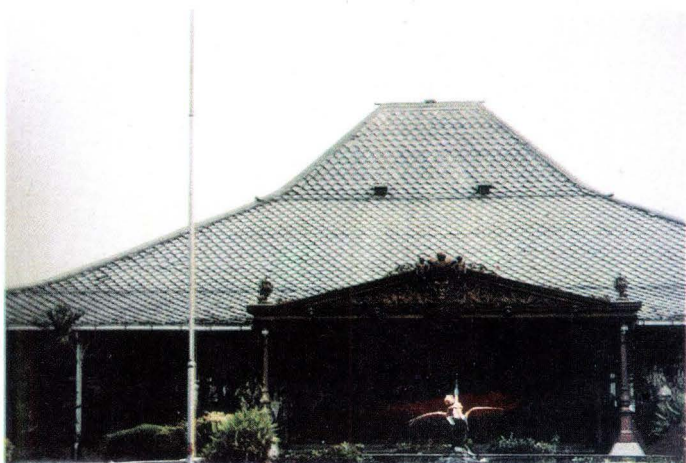
Gramophone is an instrument that can produce a recorded voice. It is manually operated. The disk is placed on the revolving device, which is moved by a motor. The voice needle is put in the plate's grooves. The needle's movement in the grooved vibrates pieces of ceramics or crystal within the cartridge generates electric signals according to the track waves and thereby produces voice. The gramophone was firstly recorded by Thomas Alva Edison in 1877.

**11.2. ISTANA MANGKUNEGARA MUSEUM  
(Mangkunegara Palace Museum)**

Address : Mangkunegara Palace Complex,  
Surakarta

The museum was established in 1918 by Mangkunegara VII. Its collection consists of art objects (gold, silver) ceramics, gold, wayang, gamelan instrument, ancient manuscripts etc. It is complemented with the "Reksa Pustaka Library."





#### 11.2.1. **Mangkunegara Palace Museum.**

#### 11.3. **MANDALA BHAKTI MUSEUM**

Address : Jln. Taman Merdeka No.2  
Semarang

Phone : 311316

The museum is owned by the Diponegoro Regional Military Command and inaugurated on April 1, 1987. The objective of its establishment is to perpetuate values of the independence struggle. Its collections comprise war equipments and objects-related to the role of Kodam Diponegoro during this struggle.



#### 11.3.1. **Mandala Bhakti Museum**





### 11.3.2. Collection of Mandala Bhakti Museum

### 11.4. "ISDIMAN" PALAGAN AMBARAWA MUSEUM

Address : Jln. Mgr. Sugiopranoto  
Ambarawa

The museum's name "Isdiman" was dedicated to Colonel Isdiman for his meritorious service during the battle of Ambarawa in 1948. The museum was inaugurated on December 15, 1974. (Palagan Ambarawa means the Battle of Ambarawa)



### 11.4.1. "Isdiman" Palagan Ambarawa Museum

## 11.5. **KERETA API MUSEUM (Railway Museum)**

Address : Ambarawa Railway Station

The idea for the establishment of a Railway Museum was initiated by Central Java Governor Supardjo Rustam, supported by Transportation Minister Rusmin Nuryadin. Incidentally Ambarawa Railway Station had played an important role during the struggle for independence. And Indonesia possessed many old locomotives with historic record during the pre-independence days.



11.5.1. **Ambarawa Railway Museum**



11.5.2. **Collection of the Railway Museum**

## 11.6. **KAMAR PENGABDIAN KARTINI MUSEUM**

Address : Jln. Gatot Subroto No.8  
Rembang

The museum dedicated to Kartini was built by the Regent of Rembang in 1967. Its inauguration was officiated by the Minister for Social Affairs in commemoration of a woman of noble birth, R.A. Kartini, for her heroic struggle to emancipate Indonesian women. The museum's collection comprises objects used by or related to Kartini during her life time.



11.6.1. **Kamar Pengabdian Kartini Museum.**





#### 11.6.2. **Botekan**

The five-tier botekan was made of teak wood and used by R.A.Kartini to store medicine, particularly Javanese traditional herbal medicine. The object is still preserved and stored in the Kartini Museum.

#### 11.7. **KAMAR PENGABDIAN DIPONEGORO MUSEUM**

Address : Jln. Diponegoro No.1  
Magelang

The museum is managed by the "Diponegoro Foundation". The objective is to commemorate the war Prince Diponegoro waged against the Dutch



colonialist government (1825-1830). Most of the museum's collection comprises objects related to Diponegoro.

#### 11.8. **ABDUL DJALIL MUSEUM**

Address : Jln. Jenderal Gatot Subroto  
Magelang

Phone : 3001 ext. 401

The museum was founded upon the initiative of a youth by the name of Abdul Djalil, who used the building to keep the paintings he owned. Later, the house was used as the service center for the Military Academy, which in 1966 was named Cadet Museum. Eventually on October 10, 1975, the Cadet Museum was given a new name "Museum Abdul Djalil". Abdul Djalil was a brave young fighter who participated in the people resistance against the second Dutch military action in Prambanan area, 1949. The museum's collection consists of inherited objects from General Sudirman, General Oerip Soemohardjo, paintings etc.



11.8.1. **Abdul Djalil Museum, Magelang**

## 11.9. **BUMIPUTERA 1912 MUSEUM**

Address : Jln. A. Yani No.12, Magelang

The museum was initiated by the Executive Board of AJB (Bumiputera Life Insurance) in 1912. The inauguration was officiated by the Mayor of Magelang, Drs. A. Bagus Panuntun. Its collection consists of objects related to insurance since 1912.



### 11.9.1. **Bumiputera 1912 Museum**



### 11.9.2. **A Scale Model of Museum and Office B.P. 1912**

**11.10. GULA MUSEUM (Sugar Museum)**

Address : Pg.Gondang Baru, Klaten  
(Gondang Baru, Sugar Factory)

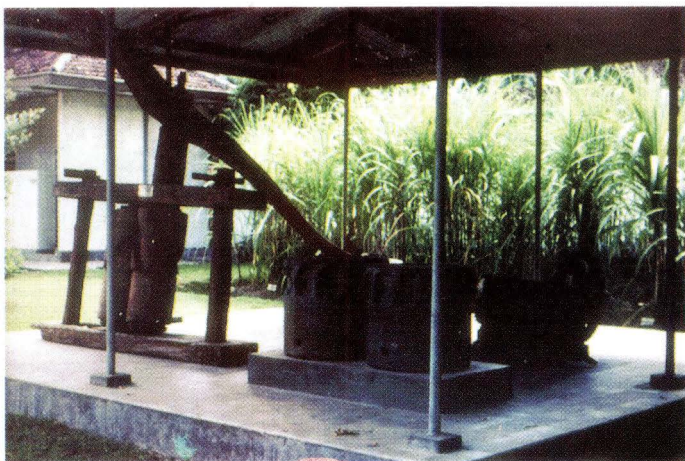
Phone : 22328

The museum was inaugurated on September 13, 1982 by PTP XV-XVI, with the objective to present the history of sugar industry in Indonesia. Its collections comprise equipments related to a sugar factory from traditional to modern machineries, traditional and modern tools for sugar cane agriculture, traditional and modern techniques for sugar cane plantations



**11.10.1. Central Java Sugar Museum**





#### 11.10.2. **Sugar Mill**

A traditional sugar milling device drawn by a cow or buffalo, collection of Central Java Sugar Museum.

#### 11.11. **WAYANG MUSEUM**

The museum was established by Notarial Act No.37, on December 27,1984 and instruction of the Regent/Head of Second Level Regional Government of Banyumas No.430/477, dated July 26, 1989. The objective of the Museum Wayang is to perpetuate wayang as a form of art and culture. Its collection comprises leather puppets, wooden puppets, fine arts etc.

#### 11.12. **DULLAH MUSEUM**

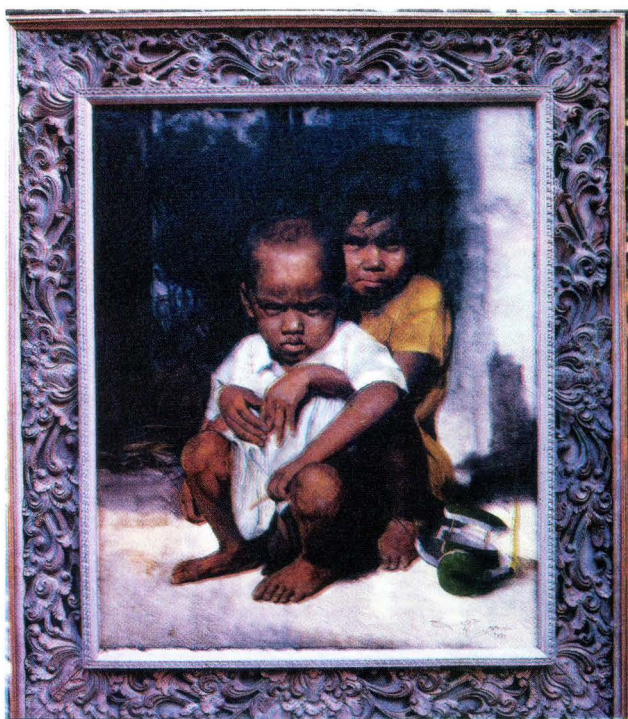
Address : Jln. Dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo No.15  
Surakarta

The museum's construction was started in 1984 and was inaugurated by the Minister of Education and Culture, Prof.Dr.Fuad Hassan. This art museum has collections of local and foreign ceramics, fine arts, handicrafts, paintings etc.





11.12.1. **Dullah museum**



11.12.2. **Faces Full of Story**

Material : Oil paint, canvas

Artist : Dullah

Year : 1973

Collection of Dullah Museum.

**11.13. JAMU NYONYA MENEER MUSEUM  
(Nyonya Meneer Herbal Medicine Museum)**

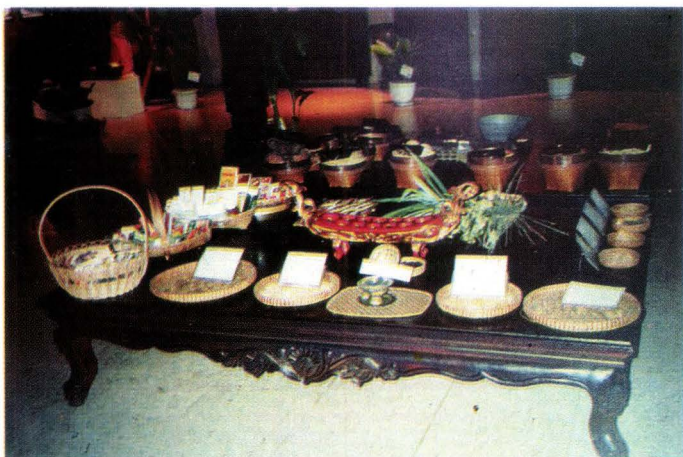
Address : Jln. Raya Kaligawe Km.4,  
Semarang

Phone : 285 732

The museum was inaugurated on January 18, 1984. The museum's objective is to preserve the ancestors' culture in traditional medicine. Its collection comprises grinding tools for producing herbal medicines, from traditional to modern equipment and various jamu materials.



**11.13.1. Nyonya Meneer Herbal Medicine Museum**



**11.13.2. Collection of Nyonya Meneer Herbal Medicine Museum**

**11.14. AKPOL MUSUEM**

Address : AKPOL (Police Academy)  
Complex Candi Baru Village,  
Semarang

Originally the museum was located in Sukabumi, but following the Academy's transfer to Semarang, the museum was also moved to Semarang in 1979. The museum's collection consists of Police equipment and confiscated objects from criminal acts.

**11.15. TOSAN AJI MUSEUM**

Address : Jln. Pangeran Diponegoro No.2,  
Kutoarjo Sub-District  
Purworejo Regency

The museum was initiated by Central Java Governor Soepardjo Rustam. The museum was inaugurated by Soepardjo Rustam's successor, Governor Ismail. Its collection comprises various kinds of heirloom objects among others : kris, machetes etc. (tosan adji = Javanese traditional weapons considered having supernatural power)



**11.15.1. Kris Heirloom, Collection of Tosan Aji Museum**

**11.16. KRETEK MUSEUM**

Address : Getas Pejaten Village  
Jati Sub-District  
Kudus Regency

The museum building follows Kudus traditional architecture. The idea for the establishment of the museum was initiated by Central Java Governor Soeparjo Rustam. The inauguration was held on October 2, 1986. Its collections consists of photographs personalities in the clove cigarettes industry Nitisemitro and others, documents and cigarettes manufacturing tools.





**11.16.1. Kretek Musem**



**11.16.2. Kretek Museum Collection**

### **11.17. BATIK MUSEUM**

Address : Jln. Pasar Ratu No.30  
Pekalongan

Pekalongan is a batik town with its own characteristic. It is therefore, appropriate for Pekalongan to have its own batik museum. The museum was inaugurated on July 18, 1987. Its collection comprises Pekalongan Batik cloths and batik from surrounding areas, including Yogya and Solo, and batik making utensils.

## 11.18. **SANGIRAN MUSEUM**

Address : Krikilan Village,  
Kail Jambe Sub-District,  
Sragen Regency

Sangiran is the most complete site of ancient fossils of men and animals compared to other sites in the world. The Sangiran completeness relates to the interrelation from one age to the next. Its collections consist of finds from Sangiran and the surrounding areas.



11.18.1. **Sangiran Museum**



11.18.2. **A skull fossil.**

Collection of Sangiran Museum

11.19. **NATIONAL PRESS MUSEUM**

Address : Jln.Gajah Mada No.59  
Surakarta

The museum is owned by a foundation. Its collection consist of historic objects related to the history and development of the Indonesian press.



**11.19.1. National Press Museum**

**11.20. SEKOLAH MUSEUM (School Museum)**

Address : Jln. Jendral A. Yani, Slawi,  
Tegal

The school museum has existed for long time. Its collection comprises school visual aids equipment. The existence of such museum is very important.

**11.21. WIDAYAT MUSEUM**

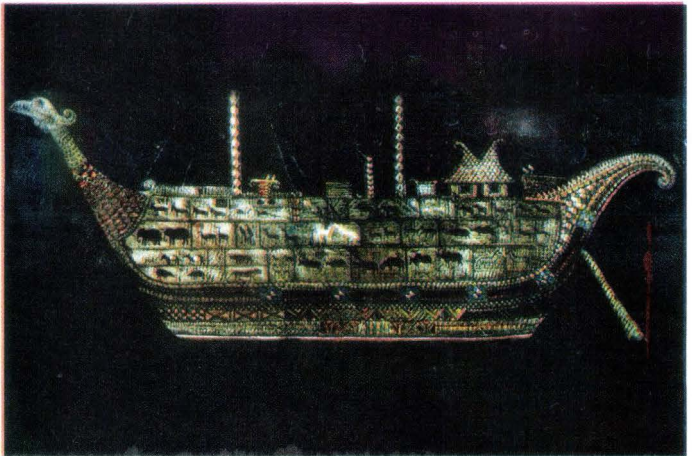
Address : Jln. Lt. Tukiyat, Mungkid  
Magelang

This museum is owned by a foundation. Widayat Museum is an art museum with collections of paintings and other works of art.





**11.21.1. Widayat Museum**



**11.21.2. Noah Ark**

Material : Oil paint, Canvas

Size : 95 x 211 cm.

Year : 1976

Collection of Widayat Museum

**11.22. BANK RAKYAT INDONESIA (BRI) MUSEUM**

Address : Jln. Jenderal Sudirman No.26  
Purwokerto

As it is with other bank museums, the BRI Museum owns bank-related objects as its main collection, among other things bank notes that have been in circulation in Indonesia and bank equipments.



**11.22.1. Bank Rakyat Indonesia Museum**



**11.22.2. Bank note of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia**

### 11.23. **ABIROWO MUSEUM**

Address : Jln. Dr. Wahidin No.26  
Batang, Central Java

Abirowo Museum is a wayang (muppet) museum. There are very big size of puppet among its collection. Abirowo is the name of a figure in a wayang story.

### 11.24. **KI DISO MUSEUM**

Address : Jln. Dr. Angka 17,  
Purwokerto, Central Java

The museum's name was derived from its founder, Ki Diso, a former freedom fighter. Its collection comprises archaeological objects and cultural heritage from Purwokerto and its surroundings.



#### 11.24.1. **Ki Diso Museum**





#### 11.24.2. **Collection of Ki Diso Museum**

#### 11.25. **RADYA PUSTAKA MUSEUM**

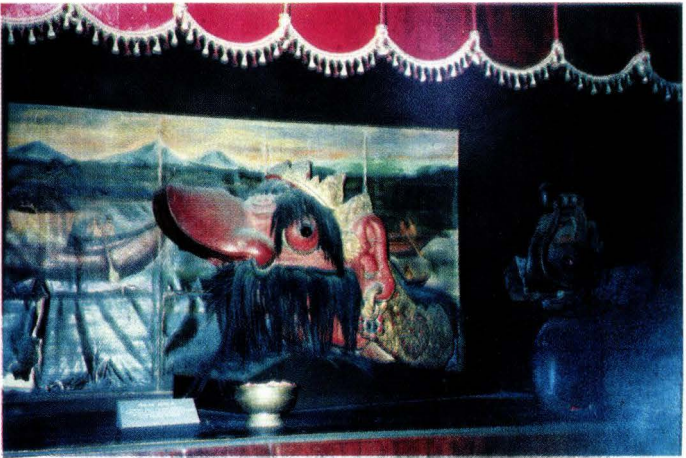
Address : Jln. Slamet Riyadi No. 235  
Surakarta

The museum was founded on October 28, initially as an Institution for Science and Culture, in particular Javanese culture. At first it occupied the house owned by KRA Sosroadiningrat IV. On January 1, 1913, it moved to Loji Kadipolo, and was subsequently named Radya Pustaka. Its collection comprises archaeology, heraldic and art objects, ceramics, ancient manuscripts etc..





**11.25.1. Radya Pustaka Museum**



**11.25.2. Canthik Perahu Kyai Rajamolo**  
Collection of Radya Pustaka Museum

**11.26. JAMU JAGO MUSEUM**

Address : Jln. Setiabudi No. 179  
Srandol, Semarang

The museum's collections consist of materials and commodities related to Javanese traditional medicine depicting Jamu Jago's history since its founding before Indonesia's independence, and

development of technical processing from traditional ways to modern technique. In addition, record breaking achievements are also kept in the museum, hence the museum is also named "Museum of Records."



11.26.1. **Jamu Jago Museum**



11.26.2. **A plaque of Museum of Records**

The plaque is inside the building of Jamu Jago Museum, Semarang, Central Java.

#### 11.27. **MASJID DEMAK MUSEUM**

Address : Jln. Sultan Patah No. 57  
Bintaro Sub-district,  
Demak Regency,  
Central Java.

Phone : (0291) 85532

The Grand Mosque of Demak, according to legend, was built by the Walisanga (Nine Preachers of Islam) within one night. The Walis or Mubaliqs (preachers), nine of them, were: Sunan Maulana Malik Ibrahim, Sunan Ampel, Sunan Bonang, Sunan Giri, Sunan Drajat, Sunan Kalijaga, Sunan Kudus, Sunan Muria, Sunan Gunung Jati. The Demak Graand Mosque has drawn much interest from many quarters, particularly among Muslims in Indonesia. According to Condrosengkolo (calculation of Javanese calendar) which comprises four words to identify the year in question and the Mosque's Mihrab (a niche in a mosque indicating the direction of Mekah), it can be derived that the mosque was erected in 1401 (Javanese calendar year) or 1506 AD. The mosque had been renovated 16 times, from Paku Buwono in 1710 until its pre-inauguration by President Soeharto in 1987. The mosque management is in the hands of Badan Kerjasama Masjid (BKM-Mosques Cooperation Board). The museum's collections comprise four wooden pillars made of wood shaving, eight gallery pillars, pintu bledeg ("thunder door"), bedug (a large suspended drum), kentongan (a slit drum made of wood or bamboo which is struck at certain intervals to sound alarm), a golden chair, 65 ceramic plates, big and small size partitions.





11.27.1. **Demak Grand Mosque**



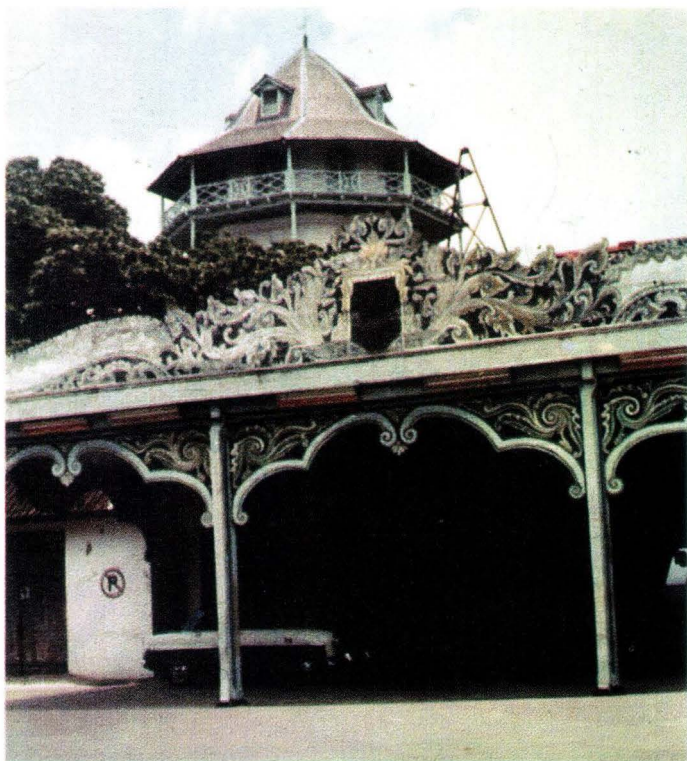
11.27.2. **Thunder Door of Demak Grand Mosque**  
A collection of the mosque dated back to  
1388 (Javanese calendar) or 1466 AD



11.28. **"SUAKA BUDAYA SURAKARTA"  
MUSEUM.**

Address : Dalam Keraton, Surakarta,  
Central Java

The museum, as a Surakarta Court cultural reserve, is managed by the Surakarta Palace Foundation. It was built according to traditional architecture on a 7,500 sq. m. piece of land. The museum was erected in 1961 and inaugurated in 1962. The name Palace Museum was given because the museum is located within the palace complex and owned by the Surakarta Court. Its collections consist of archaeology, pre-historic, national history and other objects originated from the Surakarta Court.



11.28.1 **Suaka Budaya Surakarta Palace Museum**

## 11.29. **R. A. KARTINI MUSEUM**

Address . . . Jln. Alun-alun, Jepara

The museum is located north of the Jepara town square, Central Java, about 500 meter from the town center. It was inaugurated on April 21, 1977. The Head of the Second Level Regional Government is responsible for the museum's management, assisted by a number of personnel in charge of administration, library, conservation, collections documentation, and education. The museum's objective is to perpetuate a national figure, R.A Kartini, as an educator and heroin, who pioneered the struggle for women ernancipation against the shackles of feudalism and colonialism in Indonesia. R.A.Kartini whose legendary name was eternalized by the Kartini Museum, was born from a woman who originated from Teluk Awur village and R.M.A.A. Sosroningrat, her father, who was Regent of Jepara. During her life time Kartini had fought to overcome orthodoxy in the local custom which limited women freedom. This was evident from the conditions she put forward when she was married to the Regent of Rembang, Adipati Joyodiningrat, to her father, which were as follows:

1. the wedding should be held as simple as possible, and without festivities;
2. Kartini be exempted from paying respect to the bridegroom by kissing his foot; and
3. no more concubinage.



**11.29.1 R.A.Kartini Museum, Jepara**



**11.29.2 Table and chairs**

This set of table and chairs is a heritage of R. A. Kartini. Collection of R. A. Kartini Museum.

**11.30. SUDIRMAN MUSEUM**

Address : Jln. Ade Irma Suryani C.7  
Magelang, North Magelang  
Sub-district,  
Magelang Municipality

The Sudirman Museum was officially opened for public on May 18, 1976. The inauguration was officiated by Major General Yasir Hadibroto, Commander of Regional Military Command VII/ Diponegoro. The museum's objective is to commemorate the meritorious service of General Sudirman. It occupies an old building, with European classical architecture, built on 1,329 sq. m. piece of land, and 201 sq. m. of building area. The management of the museum is done by the 2nd Level Municipal Administration of Magelang, and placed under the purview of the Cultural Section of the Department of Education and Culture's Municipal Office, Magelang.



11.30.1. **Sudirman Museum, Magelang**



## 12. SPECIAL TERRITORY OF YOGYAKARTA

Being a province with only five secondary level regional administrations or Kabupatens, it is a small entity, but, if seen from the total of population and its cultural role, it is very large. There are two palaces in Yogyakarta as centers of culture which are still preserved until now. Yogyakarta with its palace or Sultanate had played a significant role during the struggle for independence, and therefore, installed as a Special Territory. Yogyakarta has the oldest university in Indonesia, Gajah Mada University, making the city known as the students and culture city. The museums in Yogyakarta are as follows:

### 12.1. YOGYAKARTA SPECIAL TERRITORY MUSEUM "SONOBUDOYO"

Address : Jln. Trikora No.6  
Yogyakarta 55122  
Phone : (0274) 376775

Java Institute or Java and Bali Cultural Foundation was founded in 1919. In 1924 Java Institute held a congress and one of its decisions was to establish a museum. A Museum Planning Team which comprised Ir.Th.Karsten, P.H. Sitsen and S. Kopenberg, Sri Sultan Hamengkubuwono VII contributed a piece of land, on which the museum was erected. The museum was put under Japanese authority during the Japanese occupation. After Indonesia's independence, the museum management was handed over to the Yogyakarta Special Territory Administration. In 1974, the museum was transferred to the Departement of Education And Culture. By virtue of the Minister of Education and Culture's Decision No. 093/0/1979, the

museum was installed as a UPT (technical implementation unit) under the name of the Special Territory Museum "Sonobudoyo". Its collection consists of biology, ethnography, archaeology, history, numismatic/heraldic, philology, ceramics, fine arts, handicrafts and technology. The museum is complemented with a library.



**12.1.1. Yogyakarta Special Territory Museum "Sonobudoyo"**



#### 12.1.2. **Deity head**

Gold gilded bronze. H.33 cm, L. 185 cm, Tb. 17 cm. Pejitan, Ngoro-oro, Pathuk, Gunung Kidul. Sonobudoyo Museum, Inv. No. S.B.E.7

The head sculpture wears a crown in the shape of "Jatamakuta" or crown. It has a rough surface and indicated the application of "incrustation" technique, or the way by which thin gold/platinum plate was stuck unto it. An "urna" is placed on its forehead. (Katamsi, R.J. Th.I. N3 July 1956).



### 12.1.3. **Kuwera Statue**

Bronze. H. 10,5 cm, L. 5,5 cm,

Body weight : 7 cm,

Monggang, Pundong, Bantul.

Special Territory of Yogyakarta Museum.

In.No. S.B.E.9

The statue wears a "Jatamakuta" from crown, on the back of its head is an "ardhacandra". His potbelly symbolizes fertility and prosperity. On his left hand is a treasure bag. Both his left and right feet step on a pouch. The left foot is bent and placed on padmasana with a "latitasana" gesture. The pouches contain treasure, as such, Kuwera is a richness god. (Stutterheim. W.F. Catalogues of Hindu Javanese antiquities on exhibition



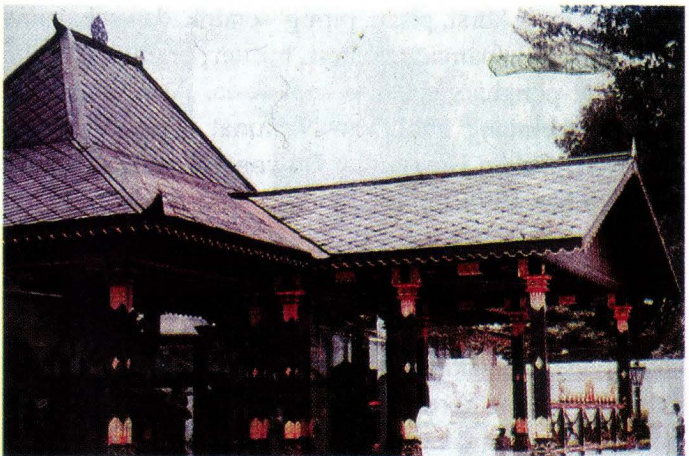
at Museum of the Java Institute "Sana Boedaya" Jogjakarta).

**12.2. KERATON YOGYAKARTA MUSEUM  
(Yogyakarta Palace Museum)**

Address : Jln. Kemandungan Utara,  
Keraton Yogyakarta

Phone : 373721

Since pre-independence days people are allowed to visit the inner part of Yogyakarta palace. The established museum foundation was intended to regulate the palace heritage objects and the visitors. During the reign of Sri Sultan Hamengkubuwono VII and VIII palace visitors were handled by the Dutch. When Sri Sultan Hamengkubuwono IX ascended the throne, visitors were dealt with by the Palace Tourist Department, while the museum is managed by another Palace agency. The museum's collections comprise ethnography, archaeology, history, numismatic/heraldic, ceramics, and the most outstanding among them is the Yogyakarta Court heirlooms.



**12.2.1. Yogyakarta Palace Museum**

### 12.3. **DEWANTARA KIRTI GRIYA MUSEUM**

Address : Jln.Taman Siswa No.31-34  
Yogyakarta

Phone : 377459

The museum was inaugurated by Nyi Hajar Dewantara on May 2, 1970, as a Ki Hajar Dewantara Memorial. Its collection comprises objects related to Ki Hajar Dewantara and the Taman Siswa movement.



#### 12.3.1. **Dewantara Kirti Griya Museum**



### 12.3.2. **A Pekalongan prison uniform**

Collection of Dewantara Kirti Griya Museum

### 12.4. **BIOLOGY MUSEUM**

Address : Jln. Sultan Agung No.22

Mergangsan, Yogyakarta

Phone : 376571

The museum is owned by Gajah Mada University (UGM) which was established in 1960 under the name of Museum Zoologicum. On September 20, 1969 coinciding with the Dies Natalies of the Biological faculty of UGM, the museum's name was changed into Biology Museum. The museum was opened for public since January 1, 1970.

The collection of biological objects covering plants and animals are research objects of the UGM Biological Faculty



#### 12.4.1. **Biology Museum**

#### 12.5. **PERJUANGAN YOGYAKARTA MUSEUM (Yogyakarta Struggle Museum)**

Address : Jln. Kolonel Sugiono No.24  
Yogyakarta

The museum conceived by Sri Sultan Hamengkubuwono IX, was established as a monument for the struggle of independence. It was inaugurated on November 17, 1961. Its collections comprise busts of National Heroes, reliefs of the national struggle 1908-1950 and historical objects related to the struggle against Dutch colonialism.





#### 12.5.1. **Museum Perjuangan Yogyakarta**

#### 12.6. **"AFFANDI" MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS**

Address : Jln. Solo No.167, Yogyakarta  
Phone : 562593

When Affandi was alive, he established a Fine Arts Gallery in 1955, subsequently the gallery was updated to become a museum in 1962. In 1974 the museum named Affandi Museum was inaugurated by the Director General for Culture, Prof. Dr. Ida Bagus Mantra. The Affandi Foundation manages the museum. Its collection consists of Affandi's work as well as his friends'.



#### 12.6.1. **"Affandi" Museum of Fine Arts**



#### 12.6.2. **"Affandi" Museum of Fine Arts**

Self Portrait, smoking a pipe

Year : 1977

Size : 100 x 130 cm.

Material : Canvas, oil paint

Collection: "Affandi" Museum of Fine Arts

#### 12.7. **DIPONEGORO MUSEUM/MONUMENT**

Address : Jln. HOS Cokroaminoto

TR.III. 430,

Tegalrejo, Yogyakarta

Phone : 513068

The museum was established by the Regional Military Command VII/ Diponegoro on October 6, 1969. President Soeharto inaugurated the museum on August 9, 1979. Its collection comprises heirlooms/traditional weapons, reliefs and others historic objects.



#### 12.7.1. **Diponegoro Museum/Monument**

The front part of the museum which is used by the information section.

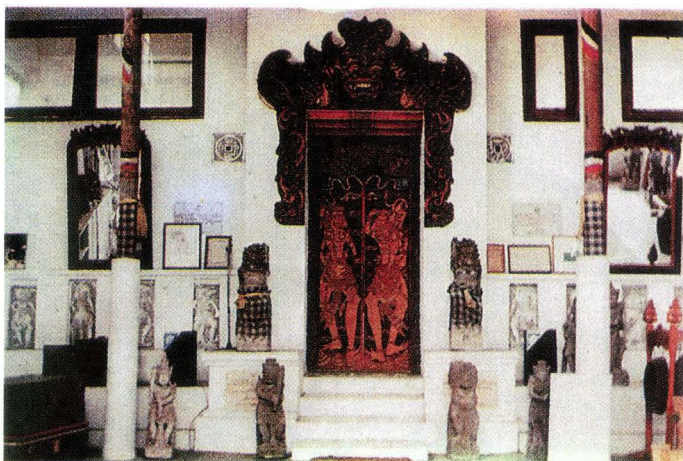
#### 12.8. **NYOMAN GUNARSO MUSEUM**

Address : Jln. Wulung No.43, Depah,  
Sleman, Yogyakarta

Phone : 564330

The initiators for the establishment of this museum were Drs. Nyoman Gunarso and his wife, Indrawati. The museum was inaugurated by the U.S. Ambassador to Indonesia witnessed by the Governor of the Special Territory of Yogyakarta, Sri Paku Alam VIII, on March 31, 1989. Its collection comprises paintings, handicrafts and other objects.





### 12.8.1. Nyoman Gunarso Museum

### 12.9. MINERAL GEO-TECHNOLOGY MUSEUM

Address : Complex of UPN Campus  
Jln. Babarsari, Tambak Bayan,  
Yogyakarta

Phone : (0274) 513268 ext. 17

The idea for the establishment of this museum came from Prof. Dr. R. Bambang Soeroso, Rector of UPN. The museum was inaugurated by the Minister of Defense and Security, General Poniman on February 27, 1988. Its collection comprises geo-technology and mineral objects.



### 12.9.1. Mineral Geo-technology Museum





### 12.9.2. **Skull of pre-historic elephant**

Collection of Mineral Geo-technology  
Museum

### 12.10. **SASMITALOKA SUDIRMAN MUSEUM**

Address : Jln.Bintara Wetan No.3,  
Yogyakarta

Phone : 376663

The museum occupies a building which was the former residence of the late General Sudirman, Grand Commander of the Indonesian Army. The inauguration of the museum was conducted by the Indonesian Army's Chief of Staff, General

Poniman on August 30, 1982. The Sasmitaloka Sudirman Museum has the characteristic of a memorial museum in commemoration of General Sudirman's dedication, sacrifice, and struggle for the Indonesian people and nation. (Sasmita=Commemoration, Loka=place). The approximately 531 pieces of collection comprises objects related to General Sudirman and other historic items.



12.10.1. **Sasmitaloka Sudirman Museum**



**12.10.2. Collection of Sasmitaloka Sudirman Museum**

**12.11. DHARMA WIRATAMA MUSEUM**

Address : Jln. Jendral Sudirman N0.75,  
Gondokusumo, Yogyakarta

Phone : 516417

The museum was erected on September 8, 1950. In 1968 it was moved to the present location, but it was only on August 30, 1982 that the museum was inaugurated as Dharma Wiratama Museum. It has a collection of historical objects related to the Indonesian Army's struggle since 1945 until the present time.



12.11.1. **Dharma Wiratama Museum**



12.11.2. **Lamp and Drinking Set**

The kerosene lamp and drinking set used by Lieut. Colonel Soeharto (who later become the second President of the Republic of Indonesia) and his men at Seguroyoso, Bantul, Yogyakarta in 1949.

## 12.12. **BENTENG MUSEUM, YOGYAKARTA (VREDEBURG)**

Address : Jln. A. Yani No.6, Yogyakarta

Phone : (0274) 586934

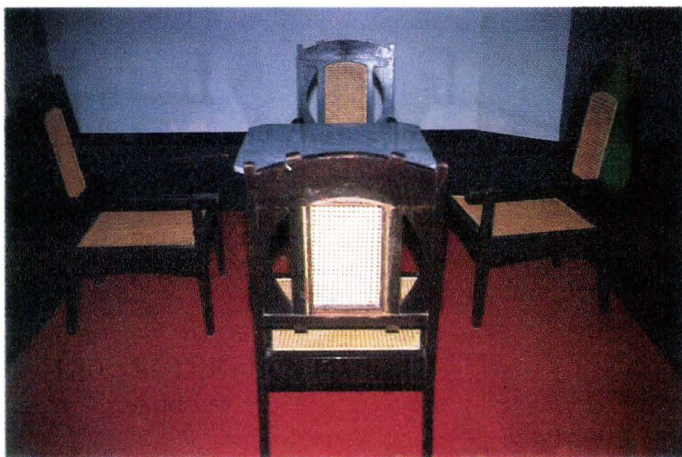
Fax : (0274) 586934



The museum occupies the former Vredesburg fortress, Yogyakarta. The idea to utilize the building for a museum was initiated by Sri Sultan Hamengkubuwono IX and Minister of Education and Culture Prof.Dr.Daud Yusuf in 1980. After being renovated the museum started operation on March 11, 1987. Most of its collections comprise dioramas of historical events from the Mataram Kingdom until the era of development.



12.12.1. **Benteng Museum Yogyakarta (Vredeburg)**



12.12.2. **A set of visitor chairs and table (used by the late General Sudirman)**

This set of chairs and table was used by the late Grand Commander of the Indonesian Army, General Sudirman, after his return from leading guerilla war against the Dutch armed forces during the latter's second military aggression. The event took place at Piyungan village, Srimortani on July 10, 1949. Collection of Benteng Museum, Yogyakarta.

12.13. **YOGYA KEMBALI MONUMENT  
(Yogya Monument)**

Address : Jongkong village, Sariharjo,  
Ngaglik, Sleman, Yogyakarta  
Phone : 568239, 568225

The idea for the establishment of this museum was initiated by the Mayor of Yogyakarta Municipality, Colonel Sugiarto, supported by the Executive Council of the '45 Generation, Special Territory of Yogyakarta. The museum was inaugurated by President Soeharto on July 6, 1989. It has collections of various types of weapons used during the independence war, documents on various events during the struggle for independence and other historical objects.



12.13.1 **Yogya Kembali (Return of Yogya)  
Monument**



### 12.13.2. **A desk and chair**

This office furniture was used by Sri Sultan Hamengkubuwono IX during his tenure of office, among others, as Minister of Defense at Kepatihan, Yogyakarta in 1945-1949.

Collection of Yogya Kembali Monument.

### 12.14. **WAYANG KEKAYON MUSEUM**

Address : Jln. Raya Wonosari Km.7 No.277  
Yogyakarta

Phone : (0274) 379058

The museum is managed by the Kekayon Social Foundation, Yogyakarta. Its establishment was based on Notaries Act No.138/90 dated July 23, 1990 by the Badan Musyawarah Mucea (Museum Consultative Body). The objective of museum is to perpetuate wayang culture which has a noble value. Its collection consist of various types of wayang.





12.14.1. **Wayang Kekayon Museum**



12.14.2. **A collection of Wayang Kekayon Museum**

### 12.15. **BEBADAN MUSEUM, PURO PAKUALAMAN**

Address : Pura Paku Alam Complex,  
Yogyakarta

Phone : 562161

Although it has never been inaugurated, the museum functions very well. Its collection comprises historical objects related to Paku Alam Palace.





12.15.1. **Bebadan Museum Puro Pakualaman**



12.15.2. **Kyai Brojonolo Coach**

Collection of Bebadan Museum Puro Pakualaman

## 12.16. **HAMENGKUBUWONO IX MUSEUM**

Address : Yogyakarta Palace Complex

The museum is a memorial to the late Sri Sultan Hamengkubuwono IX. All collection objects are related to (were owned by) Sri Sultan Hamengkubuwono IX.

### 12.17. **PAINTING MUSEUM**

Address : Komplek Keraton Yogyakarta

The museum has four collection rooms, from a three dimensional paintings, paintings of consorts of Sultan Hamengkubuwono V until Sultan Hamengkubuwono X, paintings of European dignitaries who visited the court, and paintings of hereditary trees from Sultan Hamengkubuwono IV until Sultan Hamengkubuwono X.

### 12.18. **GOLDEN COACH MUSEUM**

Address : Jln. Kestalan Natawijaya  
Yogyakarta

The museum under the tutelage of Badan Kraton Yogyakarta (Yogyakarta Palace Body) has a collection of coaches, heirlooms of the Yogyakarta Palace including this one. The Yogyakarta Palace has three museums.

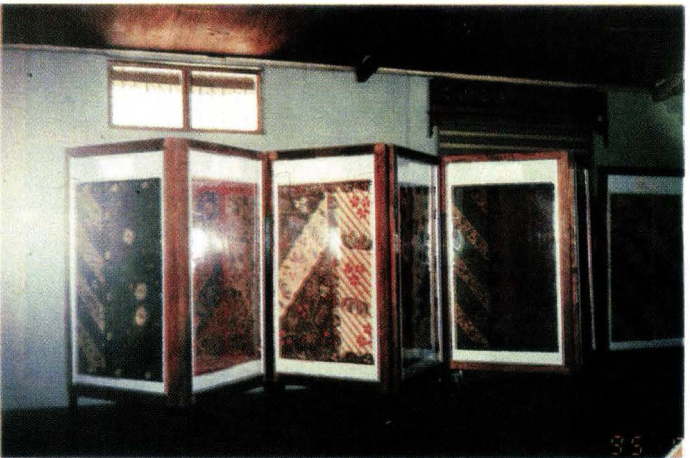
### 12.19. **BATIK MUSEUM**

Address : Jln. Dr. Sutomo No13,  
Yogyakarta 55211  
Phone : (0274) 575953-562338

The museum is owned by a foundation. Its collection comprises various motifs of batik cloths and utensils related to batik making.



12.19.1. **Batik Museum**



12.19.2. **Collection of Batik Museum**

## 12.20. **DIRGANTARA MANDALA MUSEUM**

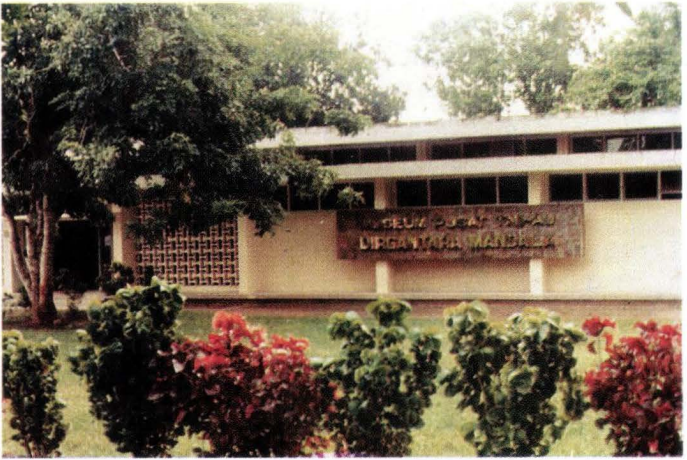
Address : Adi Sucipto Airbase Complex

Phone : (0274) 64466

Initially, the museum was named Museum Pusat AURI (Air Force Central Museum) located at the headquarters of the Airspace V Command, Jalan Tanah Abang Bukit, Central Jakarta : The

museum was inaugurated by the Air Force Chief of Staff, Air Commodore Roesmin Nuryadin on April 4, 1969. Based on the consideration that Yogyakarta during the period of 1945-1949 had played an important role as the birth place and the center of the Indonesian Air Force's activities, henceforth the Air Force Chief of Staff decided that the Air Force Central Museum, originally located in Jakarta be moved to Yogyakarta and renamed Museum Pusatan TNI AU Dirgantara Mandala, located within the campus of the Indonesian Armed Forces Academy/ Air Force Division, Yogyakarta. With the increased number of collections, especially Main Equipment of the Weapon System and in order to facilitate public visits, the museum was moved to the area of Adi Sucipto Airport. The new building of the museum was formerly the Wonocatur sugar factory storage during the Dutch colonial administration, and were converted into a weapon arsenal and hangar during the Japanese occupation. Its collections of heraldics objects (flags, standards, maps, badges, insignia), main weapons system (fighter aircrafts, bombers, interceptors, transportation aircrafts, gliders, sport aircrafts) and various types of weaponry.





**12.20.1. Dirgantara Mandala Museum**



**12.20.2. Collection of Dirgantara Mandala Museum**

### 13. EAST JAVA PROVINCE

East Java is the biggest province in Java, in term of both the vastness of area and number of population. In the past, there existed several ancient kingdoms which had reigned over almost all territories of present day Indonesia. Following the change of Hindu-Buddhist period into Islam, the coastal kingdoms of East Java played a significant role either in the cultural or economics field. East Java province harbors many historical remains of the past from one period of time to the other. It is natural that the province has many museums.

#### 13.1 **EAST JAVA PROVINCIAL MUSEUM "MPU TANTULAR"**

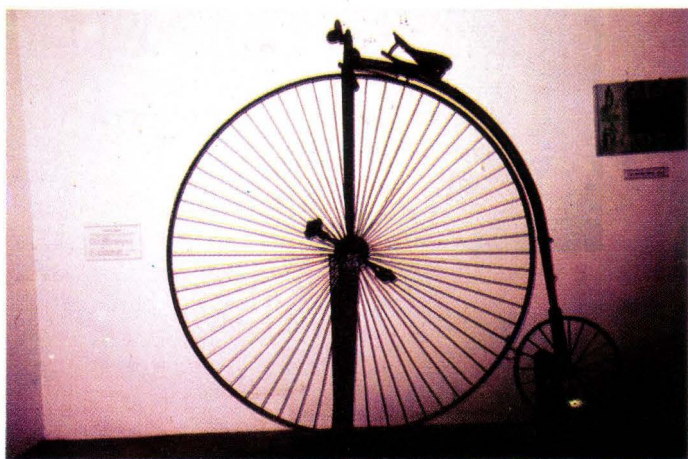
Address : Jln. Taman Mayangkara No.6  
Surabaya

Phone : 577037

The museum occupies an old building, the former Java Bank which was built in 1910. East Java Governor Sunandar Priyo Sudarmo inaugurated the museum on August 12, 1977. The museum's name was adopted from Pujangga Mpu Tantular who lived during King Hayam Wuruk's rule over the Majapahit Kingdom. As the collection had grown to such a significant size an enlarged facility was required. The museum was scheduled to move to its new site at the outskirt of Surabaya when construction of the new museum buildings have been completed. Its collections comprise biology, geology, ethnography, archaeology, history, numismatic/heraldic, philology, ceramics, technology and arts objects.



**13.1.1. East Java Provincial Museum, "Mpu Tantular"**



**13.1.2. Tall Bicycle**

Metal, origin: Stedelijk Historich  
Netherlands Museum  
Collection of Mpu Tantular Museum.

The inventors of this bicycle were James Starley and William Hilman (England) in 1870. It was often called "ariel," meaning bicycle. It has a big front wheel with a pedal to enable it covers a long distance by one round. The rear wheel is very small, just to serve as a connection.

One needs to jump or climb to mount the bike.



### 13.1.3. Golden Ornament

The ornament weighing 1.163. gram of 22 carat gold was found by Seger in the Kediri Regency, on June 12, 1989. The historic object with a relief depicting Garuda (eagle) carrying a Kalamandu water jar, a giant carrying a club and hermitage sceneries, are studded with several precious stones and small bells on its sides.

Collection of East Java Provincial Museum, Mpu Tantular.



### 13.2. **BRAWIJAYA MUSEUM**

Address : Jln. Ijen No.25A, Malang  
Phone : 22394

The initiator of this museum was Major General Soerachman former Commandr of the Regional Military Command VII/Brawijaya. The museum which has a slogan of "Citra utha pana Cakra", meaning "lights that generate strenght", was inaugurated on May 4, 1968. Its collection comprises zoology, history, ceramics, fine arts, numismatic and other historic objects.



#### 13.2.1. **Brawijaya Museum**



### 13.2.2. Collection of Brawijaya Museum

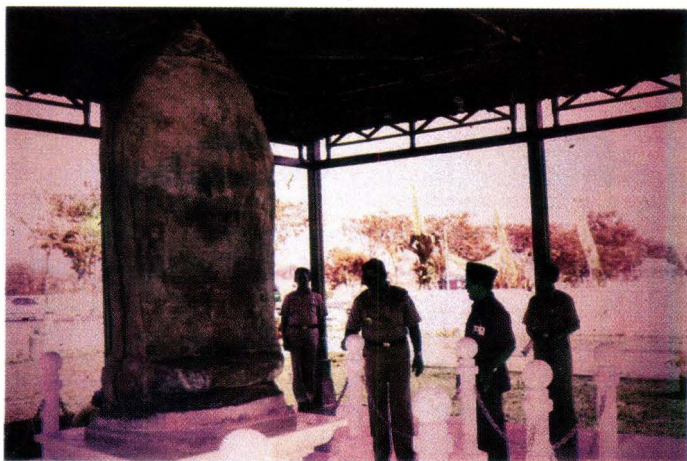
### 13.3. **STATUE MUSEUM**

Address : Jl. Pramuka No.1, Nganjuk

The museum is owned by the 2nd level Regional Government of Nganjuk. It has collections of archeology, numismatic/heraldic, philology, history etc.



### 13.3.1. Statues Museum



### 13.3.2. **Collection of Statue Museum**

#### 13.4. **PURBAKALA MUSEUM (Archaeological Museum)**

Address : Jln. Jendral A. Yani No.14  
Mojokerto

The museum was formerly a building with European architecture. The nucleus of collection was owned by Kromodjojo Adinegoro, Regent of Mojokerto. In 1912 his private collection was handed over to the government at that time. In 1965, the museum was placed under the purview of the Historical Heritage and Archaeological Reserve, East Java Province. Its collections consist of archaeological objects (statues, inscriptions, temple reliefs, Hindu ritual objects etc)





**13.4.1. Archaeological Museum**



**13.4.2. Collection of Archaeological Museum**

**13.5. AKABRI MUSEUM NAVY DIVISION  
"RS HADI WINARSO"**

Address : AKABRI LAUT Complex  
Bum Morokrembangan,  
Surabaya

Phone : 291092 ext.440

By virtue of the SKKepala Staf AL  
No.111.006/VI/1973 (Navy Chief of  
Staff's instruction No.111.000/VI/19973)



the status of the Surabaya Naval Training Museum was changed into TNI AL Museum (Indonesian Navy Museum). On July 14, 1989, the museum was inaugurated under its new name of Museum Akademi TNI AL “RS Hadiwinarso,” to commemorate the merits of Hadiwinarso as the pioneer of the Indonesian Naval Training establishment.



13.5.1. **“RS Hadiwinarso” Museum**



13.5.2. **Emblem of the Naval Institute**  
Collection of "RS Hadiwinarso" Museum

### 13.6. **TRINIL MUSEUM**

Address : Kawu village  
Kedunggalar Sub-district,  
Ngawi

Trinil is a site which contains many fossils of pre-historic men, like Sangiran in Central Java. Like Sangiran, Trinil is located on the flow of Solo River. The collections comprise mostly fossils of pre-historic men and animals.

13.7. **JAMU IBU MUSEUM, PRIGEN**

Address : Jln. Pelembon, Tretes,  
Pasuruan

The museum, which is owned by foundation, has a collection of samples of traditional medicines' materials and equipments for production.

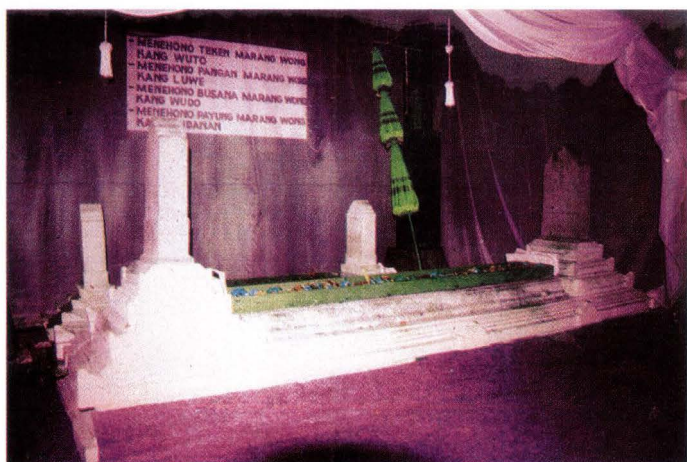
13.8. **SUNAN DRAJAT MUSEUM**

Address : Office of Lamongan Regency

The museum belongs to the Second Level Regional Government of Lamongan Regency. Its collection consists of cultural heritages of Lamongan and surrounding areas as well as ancient manuscripts.



13.8.1. **Sunan Drajat Museum**



### 13.8.2. **Sunan Drajat tomb.**

### 13.9. **BANGKALAN MUSEUM**

Address : Jln. Letnan Abdullah 1,  
Bangkalan Madura

Bangkalan Museum is located within an office complex which included the Resident of Bangkalan's office. The museum's objective is to protect and present the cultural heritage of Madura island, particularly the Bangkalan region. It was built in 1967 and inaugurated on July 24, 1975 by the Regent of Bangkalan. Its collections comprise ethnography, archaeology, history, fine arts, manuscripts and documentary photos.





### 13.9.1. **Bangkalan Museum**

### 13.10. **BLAMBANGAN MUSEUM**

Address : Jln. Tanjung,  
Banyuwangi Regency

The museum was built in 1977 and inaugurated by the Governor of East Java. The objective of its establishment is to protect and present the cultural heritage of Banyuwangi, which is the utmost eastern region of East Java. The region has its specific attraction because of the blending of Javanese, Balinese and Madurese cultures. Its collections consist of archaeology, ethnography, history, documentary photos, miniature replicas and works of art reflecting the cultural blend of those three regions.



13.10.1. **Blambangan Museum**



13.10.2. **Collecion of Blambangan Museum**

### 13.11. **KAMBANG PUTIH MUSEUM**

Address : Pendopo Krida Manunggal  
Complex,  
Tuban Regency, East Java

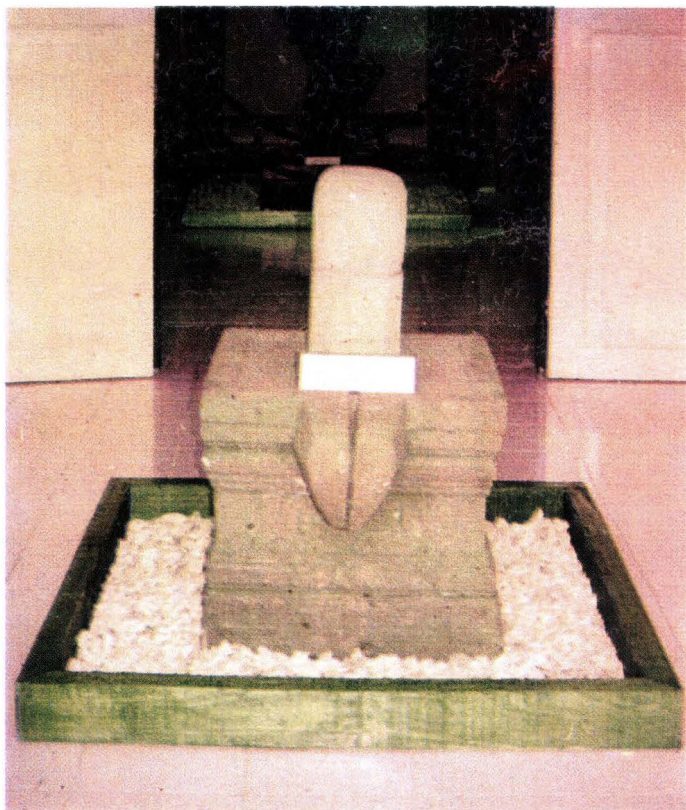
The many cases of theft on archaeological objects in Tuban Regency, caused the local authorities to initiate safe keeping measures for the security

of those precious and rare objects with historic value. This idea resulted in the establishment of the Kembang Putih (White Flower) Museum by virtue of Decision No.22/1984, jointly undertaken by the Tuban Local Government and the Museum Division of the Representative Office of the Department of Education and Culture, East Java, funded by the annual budgets of 1982/1983 and 1983/1984 respectively. The museum was inaugurated by East Java Governor Wahono, on August 25, 1985.



13.11.1. **Kambang Putih Museum**





### 13.11.2. **Lingga Yoni**

The Lingga was a find at Sidodadi village, Bangilan Sub-district, Tuban Regency. Lingga Yoni is a manifestation of a mono-dualism concept, which is the existence of the upper world and the under world. In Hindu Lingga mythology, Lingga is the embodiment of god Siva, while Yoni is the embodiment of Parwati. Collection of Kembang Putih Museum.



### 13.12. **AIRLANGGA MUSEUM**

Address : Jln.Mastrip Dukuh Boro,  
Pojok village, Mojoroto Sub-district,  
Kediri Municipality, East Java

The Airlangga Museum os the Second Level Municipal Local Government of Kediri was inaugurated in January 1992. At the beginning, the Airlangga Museum was located at a natural bathing place in Kuwok area and by virtue of Decision No.188.45/119 A/441-12/1982 was accorded a special museum status. Subsequently, in 1984/1985 it developed into a general museum and moved to a new address at Jalan Mastrip near Selomangleng cave, Kediri. It has a collection of 445 pieces of archaeology and ethnography objects.



#### 13.12.1. **Airlangga Museum**



### 13.12.2. **Siwa**

Siwa belonged to the supreme gods Trimurti, who was considered as god of destruction. God Siwa is depicted with four hands. Collection of Airlangga Museum.

### 13.13. **BLITAR MUSEUM**

Address : Jln. Senopati,  
Blitar Regency Complex

This archaeology museum was built by the first Regent with the objective of safeguarding and eternalizing archaeological finds in the Blitar region and to exhibit them to the public. The museum is still occupying its old building, even though the new building was completed. It has 139 objects as its collection.



13.13.1 **Blitar Museum**



13.13.2 **Statue of Durga Mahesasuramardini.**  
Collection of Blitar Museum.



### 13.14. **BALAI PENYELAMATAN MUSEUM**

Address : Jln. Ki Mangunsarkoro  
Tulungagung (66233)

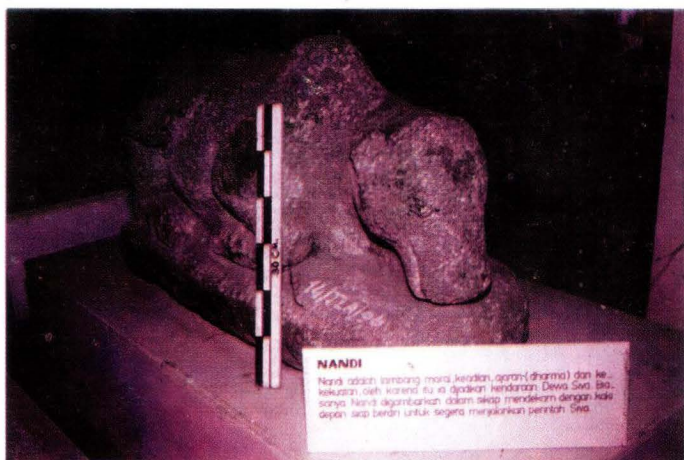
Phone : (0355) 21294

The museum's objective is to collect and perpetuate archaeological finds in Tulungagung and surrounding areas.



13.14.1 **Balai Penyelamat Museum, Tulung Agung**





### 13.14.2. **Nandi**

Nandi is the symbol of morality, justice, teaching (dharma) and strength. That was why the bull was made Siva's carriage. Usually Nandi is depicted in a crouching position with its fore legs ready to stand up for the execution of Siva's order. Collection of Balai Penyelamat Museum, Tulungagung.

## 14. **BALI PROVINCE**

The area of Bali Province matches that of Yogyakarta Special Territory. However, the Balinese culture which is a perpetuation of culture during Majapahit era, has its own characteristic. In the past, every region in Bali has developed its own culture. As such, Bali is very rich in terms of cultural wealth. Museums in Bali provide the means for sustaining this province's cultural heritage.

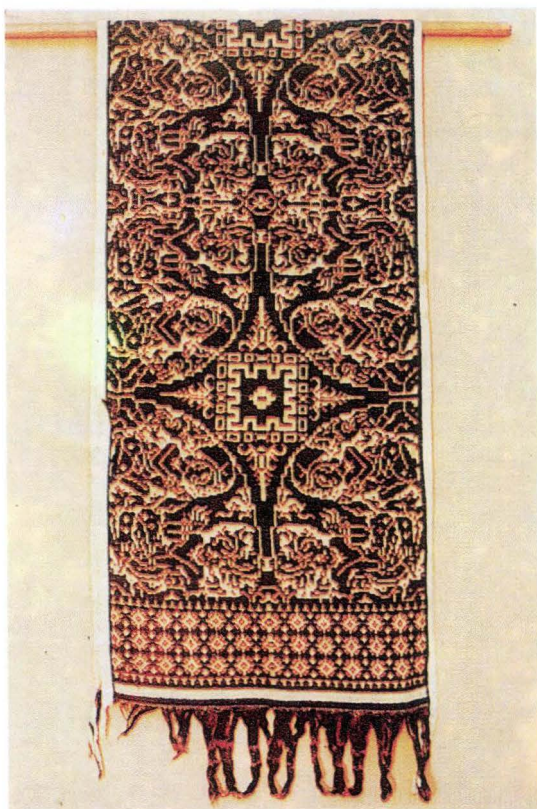
### 14.1. **BALI PROVINCIAL MUSEUM**

Address : Jln. Letkol Wisnu,  
Denpasar, Bali  
Phone : (0361) 22580, 23059

The museum's building was built in 1910 by the Bali Museum Foundation. On December 8, 1932, the museum was opened for public under the name of Bali Museum. The Bali Museum Foundation handed over the museum to the Jakarta Central Government. Its collections comprise biology, archaeology, geology, ethnography, history, numismatic/heraldic, philology, ceramics and fine arts.



**14.1.1. Bali Provincial Museum**



#### 14.1.2. **Kain Geringsing Kebo**

Color : white, brown, black  
 Material : Balinese yarn  
 Function : for ceremonial purposes  
 Size : L.211 cm., W. 50.5 cm.  
 Origin : Tenganan, Bali  
 Collection of Bali Provincial Museum.

Kain Geringsing Kebo is a rectangular cloth with scorpions (celedu), wayang (putri) benganan (gedong) and cumcumber seeds ornaments. It has various colors from white, brown, red to black. The center of this cloth manufacturing is at Tenganan Pegeringsingan village, Bali. This village belongs to the Bali Aga village, which society still preserves characteristics of pre-historic culture. The villagers still produce geringsing cloth with double ikat.





#### 14.1.3. **Pelinggihan**

Color : chromium paint

Material : wood

Function : for ceremonial purposes

Size : Tail : L. 55 cm., H. 57.5 cm.

Head : H. 49.7 cm., W. 17.5 cm.

Sculpture of male deity : H. 17.5 cm.,  
W. 3.9 cm.

Sculpture of female deity : H. 16.5 cm.,  
W. 3.8 cm.

Collection of Bali Provincial Museum No.  
2380/03.

Palinggihanin in the form of a winged dragon in a sitting position and its feet on a turtle's back (Kuranaraja). On the dragon's back are two sculptures, respectively of Dewa Wisnu wearing a cecandian, and Dewi Sri wearing a



pependukan headdresses. Pelinggihan is used as symbolic incarnation of Dewa Wisnu and Dewi Sri, a manifestation of God. In specific ceremonies the Pelinggihan is carried in a procession as devotion to the gods.

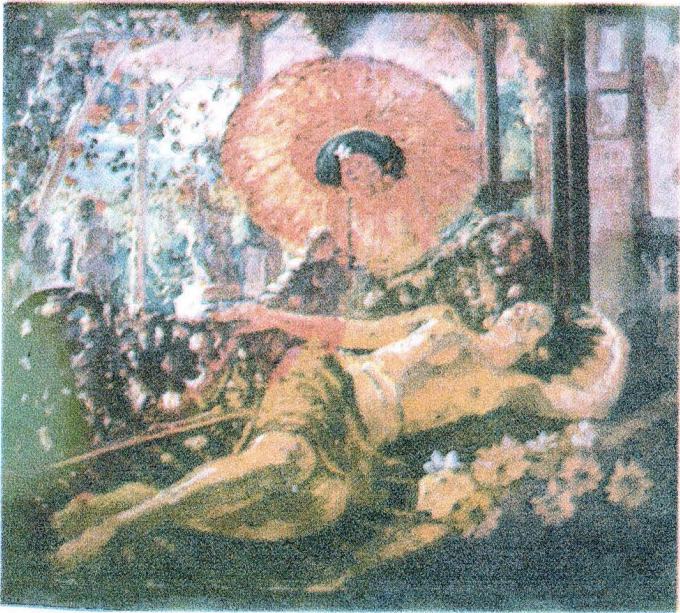
#### 14.2. **LE MAYEUR MUSEUM**

Address : Sanur village, Denpasar

Andrian Joan Le Mayeur De Merpres was a painter from Brussel, Belgium. In 1932 he came to Bali and was attracted to its culture. He made paintings of Balinese sceneries and sold them. In 1933 he built a house and married to a Balinese woman, Ni Polok. In 1935 he became an advant guard of Balinese style painting and his house was used as a museum of paintings. In 1957 the Minister of Education and Culture, Bahder Johan, inaugurated it as Le Mayeur Museum. It has a collection of approximately 89 paintings by Le Mayeur and ceramics.



##### 14.2.1. **Le Mayeur Museum**



#### 14.2.2. **A collection of Le Mayeur Museum**

#### 14.3. **SUBAK MUSEUM**

Address : Jln. Raya Tabanan, Tabanan

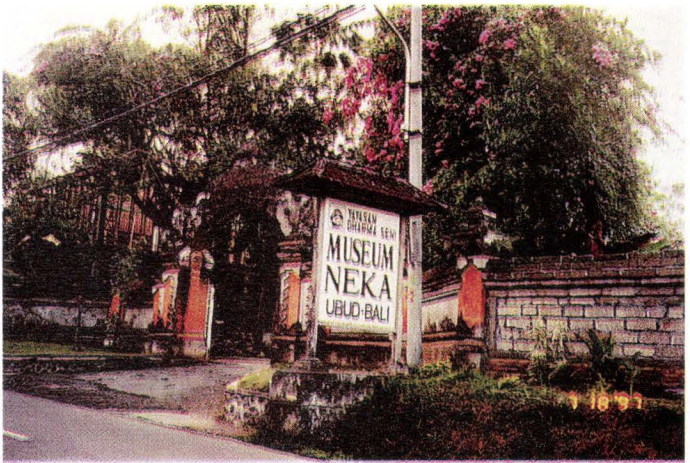
Subak Museum was established by the Provincial Government of Bali on October 13, 1981. Its collection comprises cultural heritage from Tabanan Regency.

#### 14.4. **NEKA MUSEUM**

Address : Jln. Raya Campuhan Utara  
Ubud, Gianyar.

The Neka Museum was founded by Wayan Suteja Neka on May 5, 1982. On July 7, it was inaugurated by Minister of Education and Culture Prof. Daud Yusuf. The museum is owned by a foundation. Its collections comprise fine arts, handicrafts and photographs.





**14.4.1. Neka Museum**



**14.4.2. Life in Bali**

Painting by : Nyoman Lesug

Material : Chinese ink, acrylic

Year : 1988

Collection of Neka. Museum

**14.5. PURI LUKISAN RATNA WARTA MUSEUM**

Address : Jln. Raya Ubud, Gianyar.

The museum was established by the Ratna Warta Foundation on October 1, 1953, and inaugurated on January 31, 1954. Its collection consists of fine arts, handicrafts, paintings and photographs.



14.5.1. Puri Lukisan Ratna Wartha Museum



14.5.2. Priest Dharmaswami freeing a monkey, a snake and a tiger.  
Collection of Puri Lukisan Ratna Wartha Museum.



**14.6. GEDUNG ARCA MUSEUM (Pre-History Museum)**

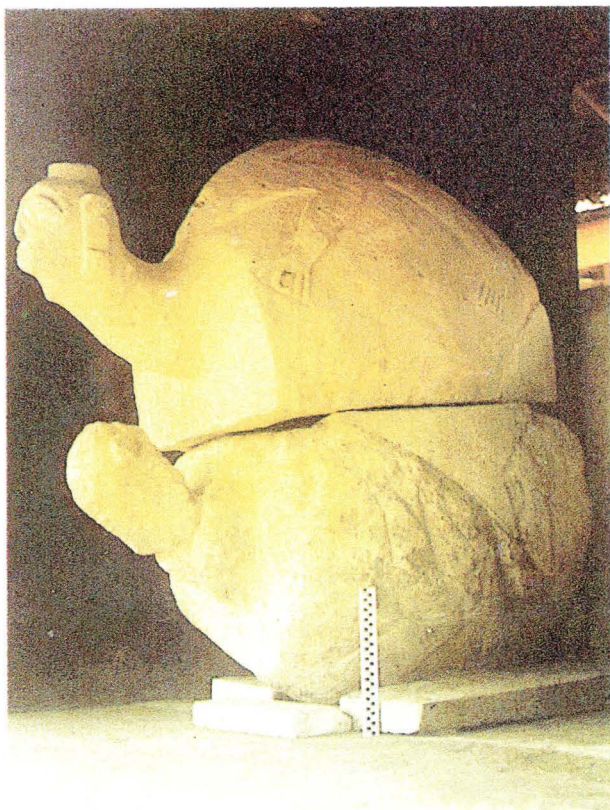
Address : Jln. Tampak Siring, Blah Batu  
Gianyar

Phone : 26101

The museum is a repository of archaeological objects of Bali. It was inaugurated by the Governor of Bali province on September 14, 1974. Its collection comprises pre-historic and archaeological objects, etc.



**14.6.1. Gedung Arca (Pre-historic Museum)**



14.6.2. **A sarcophage**, collection of Pre-History Museum (Gedung Arca)

#### 14.7. **MANUSIA YADNYA MUSEUM**

Address : Jln. Mandala Wisata  
Mengwi

The museum, owned by the Second Level Regional Government, is located in Taman Ayun, Mengwi, Badung Regency. It was inaugurated by Badung Regional Government in 1974. Its collection comprises equipment and outfits related to Manusia Yadnya ceremony, which is a ritual concerning human life's process since embryo until death.



**14.7.1. Collection of Manusia Yadnya Museum**

**14.8. NYOMAN GUNARSA MUSEUM  
(Balinese Classical Fine Art Museum  
"Nyoman Gunarsa")**

Address : Pertigaan Banda-Takmung  
Br. Angkan Klungkung, Bali

Phone : (0366) 22255-22256

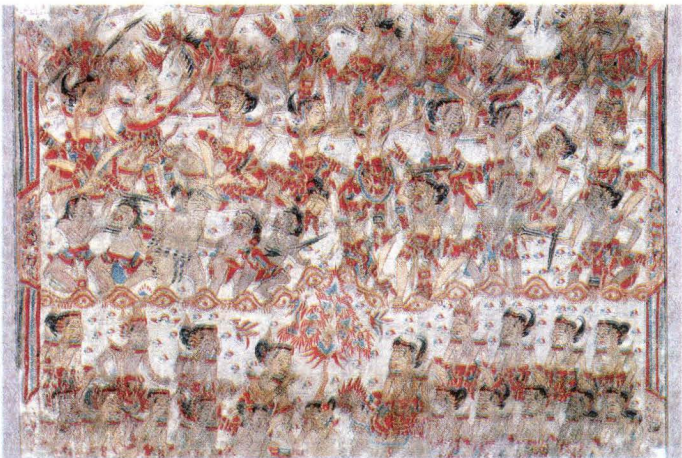
Fax. : (0366) 22257

The museum, owned by Nyoman Gunarsa Foundation, was inaugurated by Minister for Education and Culture Prof.DR.Ing.Wardiman Ddjoyonegoro. Its collection comprises paintings and Balinese classical objects.





14.8.1. **Balinese Classical Fine Arts Museum, "Nyoman Gunarsa".**



14.8.2. **The Mahabrata War**

Size : 1.25 m x 1.25 m.

Material : Traditional paint on cotton

Age : approximately 200 years

Origin : Klungkung, Bali

14.9. **SUMARAJAYA MUSEUM**

Address : Klungkung City Center

14.10. **ALAM MANUSIA PURBA MUSEUM**

Address : Gilimanuk



The museum is owned by the Gilimanuk 2nd Level Regional Government. The site at Gilimanuk is the biggest in Bali which harbor the secret of pre-historic man, is well-known for its uniqueness.

**14.11. PATUNG WIDYA KUSUMA MUSEUM  
(Widya Kusuma Sculpture Museum)**

Address : Nyih Kuning village, Gianyar  
Bali

The museum's collection comprises Balinese sculptures. As such, it is more appropriate to be named Art Museum because of its collection of sculpture works and handicraft products.

**15. NUSA TENGGARA BARAT PROVINCE**  
(Province of West Lesser Sunda Islands)

In fact, there were many former kingdoms in the two provinces of Nusa Tenggara Barat (NTB) and Nusa Tenggara Timur (NTT). Among the kingdoms there were some which had left their palace buildings as a heritage until now. The two Nusa Tenggara regions are also known for their woven cloth handicrafts. The "tenun ikat" is the mascot of Nusa Tenggara. Museums in both NTB and NTT provinces are as follows:

**15.1. NUSA TENGGARA BARAT PROVINCIAL  
MUSEUM**

Address : Panji Tilar No. 6,  
Mataram

Phone : (0370) 632159

Fax : (0370) 637503

The initial work for the museum started since 1976. After its completion, the museum was inaugurated by Minister of Education and Culture Prof. Dr. Daud Yusuf on January 23, 1982. Its collections

comprise geology, biology, ethnology, archaeology, history, numismatic/heraldic, philology, ceramics, fine arts and technology.



**15.1.1. Nusa Tenggara Barat Provincial Museum**



**15.1.2. Nekara.**

Bronze. Size: \_Discovered in Seran village, Seteluk Sub-district, Sumbawa Regency  
Collection of Nusa Tenggara Barat Provincial Museum, No.20.

Nakara was one of the masterpiece collections of the pre-historic cultural products, during the era of "perundagian" functionalized in various rituals, like during the time people call for rains, as percussion instrument to bring the deceased persons to the graveyard, as well as war drums



### 15.1.3. **Traditional Transportation**

Ethnographic collection of NTB Provincial Museum.

## 15.2. **SAMPARAJA MUSEUM**

Address : Jln. Gajah Mada, Kerara  
Bima.

Samparaja is the only private museum in Nusa Tenggara. Its collection consists of heritages objects of the Palace. The Museum started since 1980, owned by Mrs. St. Mariyam SH is daughter of Sultan Muhammad Salaluddin.



### 15.2.1. **Samparaja Museum**

### 15.3. **ASI MBOJO MUSEUM (Palace of Bima Sultanate)**

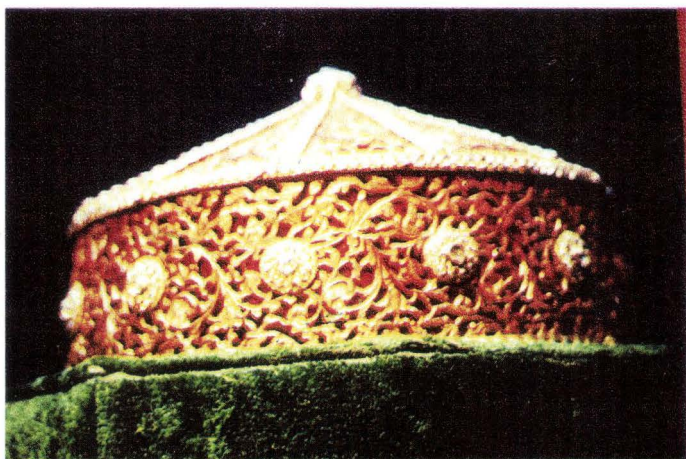
Address : Office of Bima Regency  
Bima, NTB

The museum occupies the Palace of the former Sultan of Bima. Asi Mbojo is a local museum owned by the Second Level Regional Government of Bima. Its collection comprises local cultural objects.



### 15.3.1. **Asi Mbojo Museum (Palace of Bima Sultanate)**





### 15.3.2. **Royal Crown of Bima**

Made in 1790 by a local goldsmith (Bumi Ndede La Nggadi) from pure gold, studded with precious stones and diamonds. The crown was used during grandiose ceremonies. Collection of Asi Mbojo Museum.

### 15.4. **SAMAWA MUSEUM (Old Palace)**

Address : Dalam Loka, Kelurahan Seketeng,  
Sumbawa Besar Sub-district,  
NTB

Samawa is a general museum established by virtue of the Regent/Head of Sumbawa Second Local Government's Decision No. 118/1994, dated March 1, 1994, regarding the setting up of a regional Museum for the Second Level Government of Sumbawa.

The building was formerly a palace of the Sultan of Sumbawa, named "Loka Samawa". It is an elegant looking building with vast and low garden, complemented with Sasak ethnic rice barn.



#### 15.4.1. **Samawa Museum (Old Palace)**

### 16. **NUSA TENGGARA TIMUR PROVINCE** (Province of East Lesser Sunda Islands)

#### 16.1. **NUSA TENGGARA TIMUR PROVINCIAL MUSEUM**

Address : Jln. Perintis Kemerdekaan,  
Kupang

Phone : 32471

The building of this museum started since 1976. Its inauguration coincided with that of NTB Provincial Museum on January 23, 1982, officiated by Minister of Education and Culture Prof.Dr.Daud Yusuf. Its collections comprise geology, biology, ethnography, archaeology, history, numismatic/heraldic, philology, fine arts and technology.



**16.1.1. Nusa Tenggara Timur Provincial Museum**



**16.1.2. Au Kenu Moroten (pouch for betel chewing set)**

Material : bamboo, glass beads, skin of wild pumpkin. And cotton yarn

Color : red, yellow, blue, green, and white

Shape : oval with a strap

Origin : Belu Regency, NTT Province

Size : L. 9 cm., tassels averagely 2 cm., diameter 2.1 cm., strap 16.2 cm.

Collection of NTT Provincial Museum



16.1.3. **Haikara (Ornamental comb)**

Turtle skin : H. 12.2 cm. W. 11.9 cm.

East Sumbawa. Collection of NTT  
Provincial Museum

16.2. **BIKON BLEWUT MUSEUM, STFK,  
LEDARERO**

Address : Jln. Raya MoumERE, Ende,  
NTT (86152)

Phone : (0382) 21893

Bikon Blewut Museums belongs to the special museum category, established in 1965. The museum is open for public without entrance fee. It is managed by a foundation.



## 17. WEST KALIMANTAN PROVINCE

West Kalimantan has great cultures of the Dayak and Malay people. According to West Kalimantan's past history, there were several kingdoms. Even now, there are still relics of the past grandeur such as former palaces of the Sultans. West Kalimantan has several museums to sustain the region's cultural heritage.

### 17.1. WEST KALIMANTAN PROVINCIAL MUSEUM

Address : Jln. Jenderal A. Yani,  
Pontianak  
Phone : 34600

The building of the museum started in 1975. Despite some shortcomings, the museum started operation on October 4, 1983. After its improvements, the museum was inaugurated on April 2, 1988. The museum's collections comprise geology, biology, ethnology, archaeology, history, numismatic/heraldic, philology, ceramics, fine arts and technology.



#### 17.1.1. West Kalimantan Provincial Museum.



17.1.2. **Nekara**

Bronze. H. 50 cm., Diameter 76 cm.  
Bukit Selindung, Pemangkat, Sambas.  
West Kalimantan provincial Museum.  
No. 5232/A

The nekara is known as a product of the Dongson culture. Heger IV Type. Its production technique was "Cire perdue" or lost mould. In the center of its top or striking surface is ornamented by twelve-pointed star symbolizing cosmos.



### 17.1.2. Singkawang Ceramics

Sembawang town is wellknown for its ceramic work. There is a balanced proportion between the total number of Malay and Chinese population. However, the existence of Singkawang ceramics which is equal to the Chinese in quality has not been researched.. This one is a sample of high quality Singakawang ceramic produced by spinning wheel technique.

### 17.2. DARA JUANTI MUSEUM

Address : Jln. Dara Juanti Hilir, Sintang

The construction of the museum building was started in 1968. After its

completion it was inaugurated on July 5, 1975. Its collections comprise Sintang cultural heritage, including archaeology, ethnography, art aaancient manuscripts.



**17.2.1. Dara Juanti Museum**



**17.2.2. A set of ancient gamelan instrument**

This antique set of gamelan originated from Majapahit. Collection of Dara Juanti Museum.



**17.3. KOMANDO OPERASI SEKTOR TIMUR  
(MINI KOREM 1205) MUSEUM**

Address : Korem Sintang Complex

This military museum is under the purview of Sintang Military Resort Command, a security guard post near the Malaysian border which plays an important role from the past until now. It has a collection of very historic military equipments.



**17.3.1. Mini Korem Museum**



**17.3.2. Weapons**

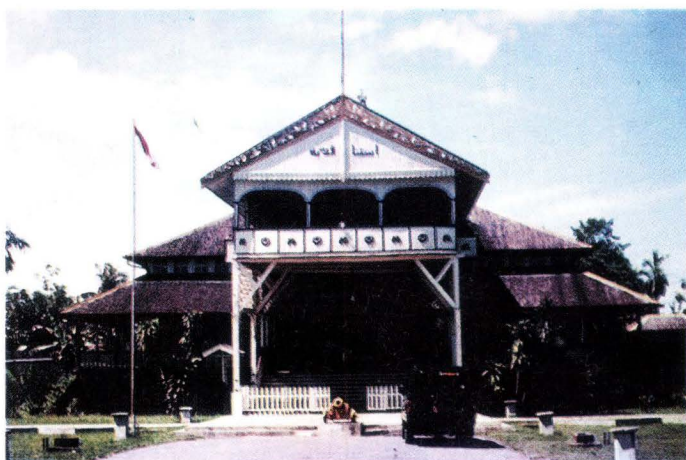
Military weapons confiscated from PGRS (name of rebel group) Paraku.

Collection of Mini Museum Korem 1205  
Sintanf.

17.4. **KADRIYAH PALACE MUSEUM**

Address : Pontianak (opposite side)

The museum, managed by a foundation, is located at the former Palace of the Kadriyah Sultanate on the estuary of Kapuas River. It is one of the heritages of the kingdom in West Kalimantan in the past.



17.4.1. **Istana Kadriyah Museum**



#### 17.4.2. **Chairs, spears and umbrellas**

Chairs, spears and umbrellas, the regalia of Sultan Pontianak. Collection of Istana Kadriyah Museum.

#### 17.5. **MATAN MUSEUM**

Address : Regency Office Complex  
Ketapang

Matan Museum belongs to the Second Level Local Government of Ketapang. In the past there was also a kingdom in Ketapang. Its collection consists of cultural heritage objects from the Ketapang region.

### 18. **SOUTH KALIMANTAN PROVINCIAL MUSEUM**

There are several cultures in South Kalimantan, among others Dayak and Malay culture. This is also the case with Central Kalimantan. However, in South Kalimantan the Malay culture is more dominant than the Dayak's. On the other hand in Central Kalimantan the Dayak culture is more dominant than the Malay's. Past history indicated the



existence of kingdoms. The kingdom advanced the development of culture within its realm of power. Museums in the two provinces were set up within the framework of sustaining the cultural heritages.

**18.1. SOUTH KALIMANTAN PROVINCIAL MUSEUM "LAMBUNG MANGKURAT"**

Address : Jln. Jenderal A.Yani Km. 36  
Banjarbaru

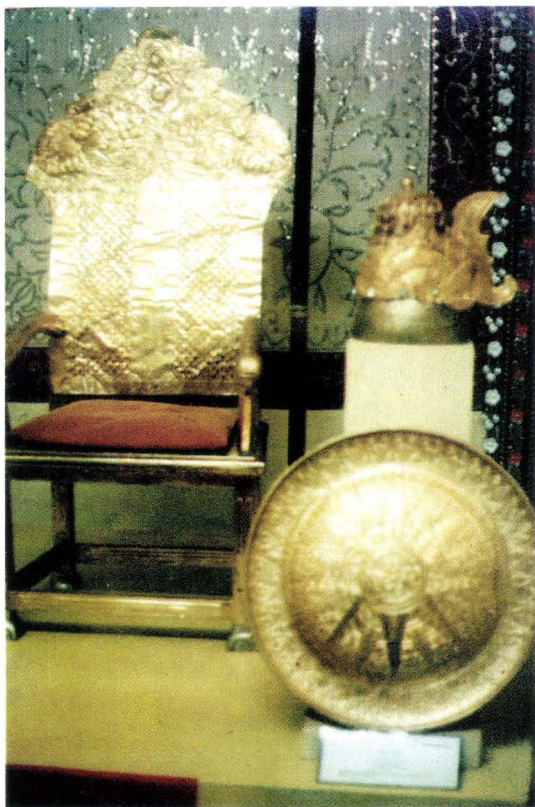
Phone : 92453

The museum was inaugurated on January 10, 1979. The construction of the museum building followed Banjarese traditional architecture. Its collections comprise geology, biology, ethnography, archaeology, history, numismatic/heraldic, ceramics, philology, fine arts and technology.



**18.1.1. South Kalimantan Provincial Museum, "Lambung Mangkurat".**



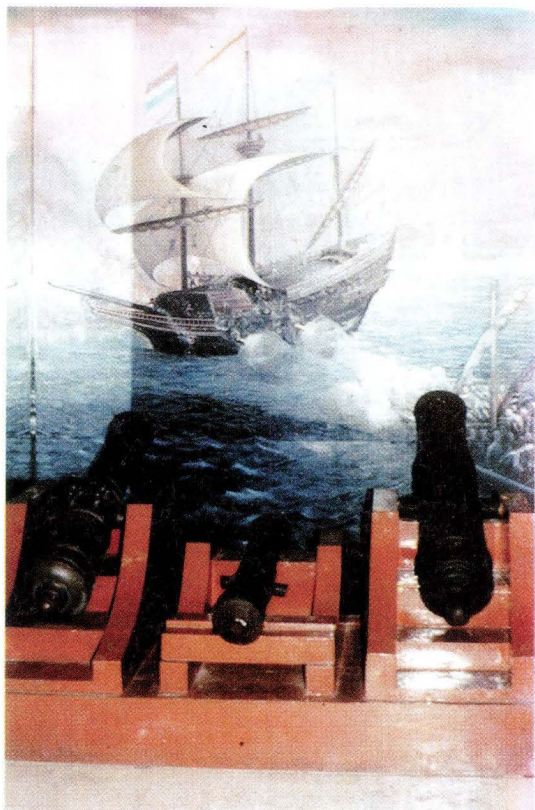


18.1.2. **Throne, Crown, Shield.**

Made of gold.

South Kalimantan Provincial Museum.

The collection is a heritage of King  
Lambung Mangkurat's Palace.



### 18.1.3. Canon and Diorama

The diorama depicts the people's struggle against the Dutch colonial forces who wanted to land on Kalimantan shores. South Kalimantan Provincial Museum.

### 18.2. KALIMANTAN PEOPLE'S STRUGGLE MUSEUM "WAJA SAMPAI KAPUTING"

Address : Jln. Sultan Adam, Kampung  
Kenanga Ulu RT. 16  
Kel. Sungai Jingah, Sub-  
district Banjar Utara,  
Banjarmasin Municipality,  
South Kalimantan

The museum is located in Sungai Jingah village, Banjarmasin, South Kalimantan. The management is with the Regional Government, but its implementation is jointly conducted by the Tourism Division of the First Level Regional Government of Banjarmasin with the Regional Office of the Department of Education and Culture in Banjarmasin. The construction of the museum building followed Banjarese traditional architecture, namely Rumah Bumbungan Tinggi (high-ridge house) on raised platform. "Waja Sampai Kaputing", the museum's name, means "keep fighting until the last bloodshed". The museum was inaugurated by the Governor/Head of the First Level Regional Government, Ir.Moh. Said. The museum has 72 collection objects comprising weapons used during the war against Dutch colonialism.



**18.2.1. Kalimantan People's Struggle Museum "Waja Sampai Kaputing".**





### 18.2.2. **Dumdum rifle**

This type of rifle was made and used by freedom fighters at Hawang village, Sub-district Batang Alas Selatan. Iron pipes and other discarded materials were used to manufacture the rifles which used ordinary bullets as ammunition. Many of these rifles were used by freedom fighters during the physical revolution, 1945-1949, in their battle against Dutch military forces. in South Kalimantan.

## 19. **CENTRAL KALIMANTAN PROVINCE**

### 19.1. **CENTRAL KALIMANTAN PROVINCIAL MUSEUM "BALANGA"**

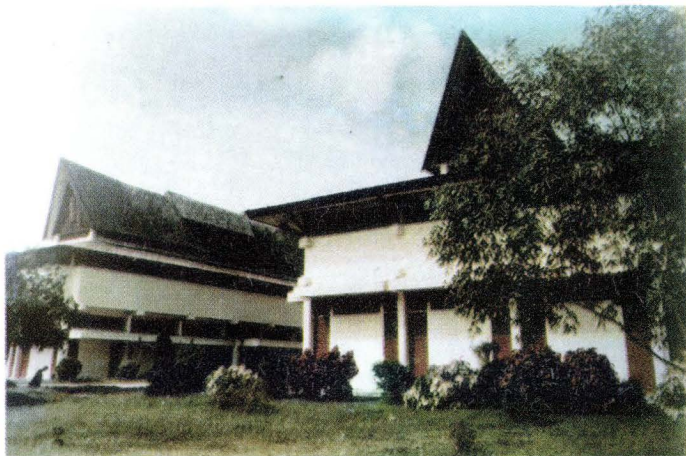
Address : Jln. Cilik Riwut Km. 2.5  
Palangkaraya

Phone : 22991

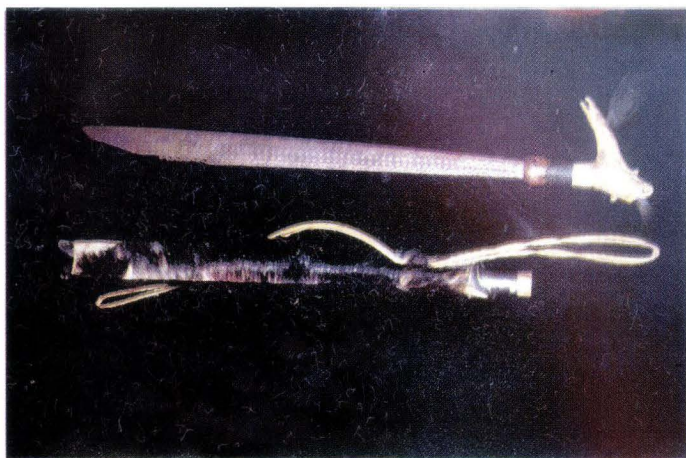
The style of the museum's building is a blend of modern and traditional Dayak architecture. The museum which was inaugurated in 1987 has the biggest land area among provincial museums in Indonesia. It has nine kinds of collection



comprising geology, biology, ethnography, archaeology, history, numismatic/heraldic, ceramics, fine arts and technology.



**19.1.1. Central Kalimantan Provincial Museum "Balanga".**



**19.1.2. Mandau**

Traditional weapon used by the Dayak ethnic.



### 19.1.3. **Tudung Saji**

(Movable cone-shape cover for food)

Tudung saji with an eagle symbol as ornament. Central Kalimantan Provincial Museum.

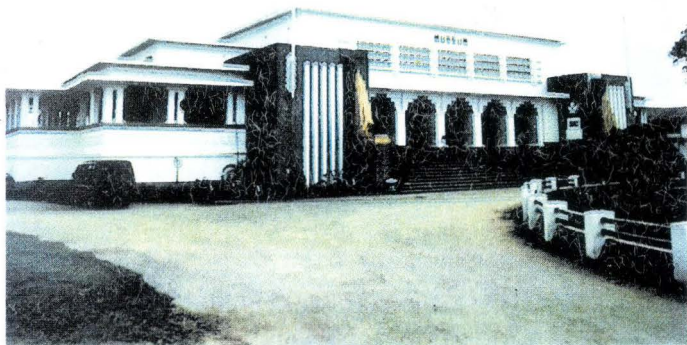
## 20. **EAST KALIMANTAN PROVINCE**

History has proven that East Kalimantan was the entrance gate of Hindu influence into Indonesia. The find of "Yupa" in Kutai indicated the end of pre-historic age in Indonesia. The Kingdom of Kutai was the oldest in Indonesia. Every visitor to East Kalimantan does not feel fulfilled if he or she has not visited Kutai Palace at Tenggarong. The existence of museums in East Kalimantan are efforts to perpetuate cultural heritage during this long period.

**20.1. EAST KALIMANTAN PROVINCIAL MUSEUM "MULAWARMAN"**

Address : Jln. Diponegoro No.26  
Tenggarong  
Phone : (0541) 61412

The museum occupies a building with a classical European architecture, which formerly was the Palace of Kutai Sultanate. The Palace is a heritage object which is now still in a perfect condition. Its location by the side of Mahakam River, was the artery of transportation in the past. The museum was inaugurated on February 18, 1976. Its collections comprise geology, biology, ethnography, archaeology, history, ceramics, numismatic/heraldic, philology, technology and fine art.



**20.1.1. East Kalimantan Provincial Museum "Mulawarman"**





#### 20.1.2. **Lembu Suana**

Copper. L. 85 cm. H. 98 cm.

Origin: Thailand 1850.

East Kalimantan Provincial Museum.

“Lembu Suana” was the coat-of-arms of the Kutai Kingdom. Lembu Suana was the carriage of Batara Guru, as mentioned in the philosophy of “Paksi leman gangga yakso” which means : A cow wearing a crown, but it is not a king, having a trunk, but it is not an elephant, having scales, but it is not a dragon, having wings, but not a bird, having spurs, but not a rooster, having a face of a giant, but not a giant, having horns, but not a cow” This philosophy means that one should have a noble character and protect the people. Lembu Suana is a



heritage from the Sultan of Kutai,  
Kartanagara XIX.



20.1.3. **Belian Sentiu, a Ritual Object.**

East Kalimantan provincial Museum  
"Mulawarman" collection.

Shaped like a crawling human figure with two snakes and another human figure on its back, Belian Sentiu, is used as a ritual object for traditional healings method.

20.2. **PASIR BALENGKONG MUSEUM**

Address : Pasir Balengkong Sub-district

20.3. **GUNUNG TABUR MUSEUM**

Address : Berau Sub-district,  
East Kalimantan.

Gunung Tabur is an ethnography museum. Its collection comprises East Kalimantan cultural heritage, of the Dayak as well as Malay ethnics.

## 21. NORTH SULAWESI PROVINCE

There are only two types of museum in North Sulawesi, a cultural museum and military museum. Nevertheless, the existing museums

and other cultural institutions were able to sustain North Sulawesi's cultural heritage through the passage of times. The two museums are as follows:

**21.1. NORTH SULAWESI PROVINCIAL MUSEUM "WANUA PAKSINATA"**

Address : Jln. W.R. Supratman No. 72,  
                    Menado, North Sulawesi

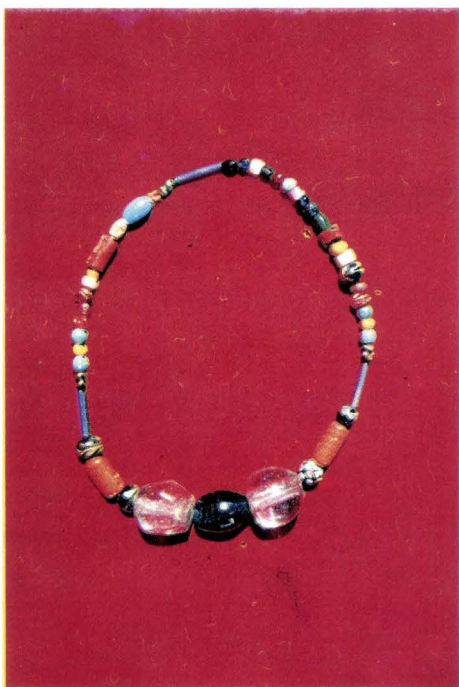
Phone : (0431) 62685

Fax. : (0431) 870308

The North Sulawesi Provincial Museum building was constructed from 1974 until 1975. Its architecture follows North Sulawesi traditional style. As a matter of fact, the traditional style building was decided upon as standard for all museums in North Sulawesi, except those which had occupied old structures like former Sultan palaces etc. The museum's collections comprise biology, geology, ethnography, archaeology, ceramics, numismatic/heraldic, philology, history, fine arts and technology.



**21.1.1 North Sulawesi Provincial Museum "Wanua Paksinata"**



### 21.1.2. **Necklace**

North Sulawesi Provincial Museum  
"Wanua Paksinata"

Made of stone beads strung together forming a necklace with multi-color base (clear, blue, white, brown, black, purple, and yellow). The object was shaped to suit the owner's taste and social strata background. The beads object was a burial accompaniment, which was found inside a waruga in Sawangan village, Airmandian Sub-district, Minahasa Regency.



### 21.1.3. **Bracelet**

North Sulawesi Provincial Museum "Wanua Paksinata"

This bracelet of strung stone beads has a multi-color base (clear, blue, white, brown, black, purple and yellow). This object was shaped according to the owner's taste and social strata background. This beads bracelet was a burial accompaniment found in a waruga at Sawangan village, Airmandian Sub-district, Munahasa Regency.

### 21.2. **PERJUANGAN MUSEUM**

Museum of the 1945 Struggle for Independence)

Address : Jln. Bethesda No. 78  
 Manado (95116)

Museum Perjuangan is a military museum owned by Kodam VII Wirabuana (Regional Military Command VII/ Wirabuana). Its collection consists of weapons and military equipment used during the physical revolution, particularly by the Kodam VII Wirabuana.





**21.2.1. Museum Perjuangan**



**21.2.2. Picture of DR. Sam Ratulangi, collection of Museum Perjuangan.**



### 21.1.3. **Bracelet**

North Sulawesi Provincial Museum "Wanua Paksinata"

This bracelet of strung stone beads has a multi-color base (clear, blue, white, brown, black, purple and yellow). This object was shaped according to the owner's taste and social strata background. This beads bracelet was a burial accompaniment found in a waruga at Sawangan village, Airmandian Sub-district, Munahasa Regency.

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## **22. SOUTHEAST SULAWESI**

There are several former palace buildings, beside two existing museums in North Sulawesi. Although the kingdom is no longer in existence, the sustaining of cultural values is still pursued.

### **22.1. SOUTHEAST SULAWESI PROVINCIAL MUSEUM**

Address : Jln. Suranami, Kendari

Phone : (0401) 22741

The museum was gradually built since 1978. After its completion it was inaugurated as a UPT (Technical Implementation Unit) on January 9, 1991. Its collection comprises of geology, biology, ethnography, archaeology, history, ceramics, numismatic/heraldic, philology, fine arts and technology.



#### **22.1.1. Southeast Sulawesi Provincial Museum**





**22.1.2. A broken part of a jar.**

Porcelain H. 30 cm, diameter middle part 40 cm.

Southeast Sulawesi Provincial Museum  
Inv.No. 1941

Chronology : Ching Dynasty beginning of 17th century.

Multicolor blend of blue, cobalt and ecamel. With a motif of saint figures getting together in the center of a garden. The illustration was very harmoniously beautiful befitting the taste of time, and the highly skilled painter who possessed a refined aesthetic taste.. The object was found in Lameuru village, Sub-district Ranomeeto, Kendari Regency, A villager named Pali (30 year) owned the object. He said the object was frequently used as a tub to give babies a bath. Since 1990/1991 it became the property of the Southeast Sulawesi Museum.

It was presumed that the porcelain jar was in Southeast Sulawesi as a gift or object of exchange between a local king and one of the suzerains in China. The object was produced for a special purpose by a kiln of the JINGDE-ZHEN (Ching-



the-Chen) kingdom in East China. Besides Kendari (Southeast Sulawesi) this type of jar was also found in the United States of America.

## 22.2. **BUTON PALACE MUSEUM**

Address : Jln. Labuke, Buton

The museum was a former palace of the Buton Sultanate. At present the museum is managed by the Department of Education and culture after its transfer to the Department effected by a descendant of ultan Buton. Apart from the palace, which is a historic object by itself, there is also a collection of objects, inheritance of the Sultan Buton.



### 22.2.1. **Sultan Buton Palace Museum “Drs. H. La Ode Manarfa Kaimuddin Khalifatul Khamis”**



**22.2.2. Guest Room**  
Sultan Buton Palace Museum.

## **23. CENTRAL SULAWESI PROVINCE**

In proportion to its total population, Central Sulawesi, has more museums, which is three in number. One of the museums is owned by the government and the other two are owned by the managing foundations. The three museums can be classified as good museums.

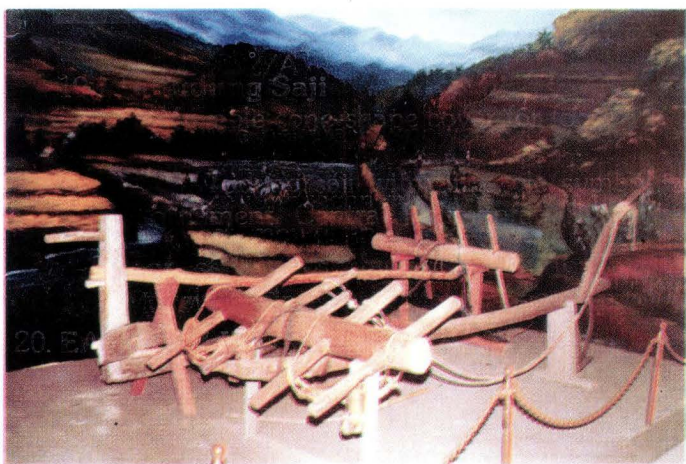
### **23.1. CENTRAL SULAWESI PROVINCIAL MUSEUM**

Address : Jln. Sapiri No.23 Palu,  
Central Sulawesi  
Phone : (0451) 22290

The construction of the Central Sulawesi Museum building was started in 1972. By virtue of the Minister of Education and Culture's Decision No.0754/0/1987, it was declared as a UPT (Technical Implementation Unit). The inauguration of the museum was held on February 26, 1992. Its collections comprise ethnology, archaeology, history, numismatic/heraldic, philology, ceramics and fine arts.



**23.1.1. Central Sulawesi Provincial Museum**



**23.1.2. Agricultural tool, collection of Central Sulawesi Provincial Museum.**





**23.1.3. Fishery tool, collection of Central Sulawesi Provincial Museum**

**23.2. BANGGA and LORE Museum**

Address : Poso Regency Complex

This museum is owned and managed by a foundation. Its collection consists of cultural heritage objects from Poso Regency.

**23.3. PUGUNG ULAGO MUSEUM**

Address : Jln. Tepi Laut Kaili Barat  
Donggala

The museum is owned by a foundation. It has collections of Donggala Regency's cultural heritage.

**24. SOUTH SULAWESI PROVINCE**

South Sulawesi and its capital, Makasar, as the former center of government in the past, has a long historic record. South Sulawesi's history and culture can be digged out from several materials, among others "lontara". There



are many sites of pre-historic life. South Sulawesi's past history has indicated the existence of many kingdoms and related cultures. It was, therefore, appropriate if South Sulawesi has many museums. The more unique, because the museums are spread out in the regencies.

#### 24.1. **SOUTH SULAWESI PROVINCIAL MUSEUM "LA GALIGO"**

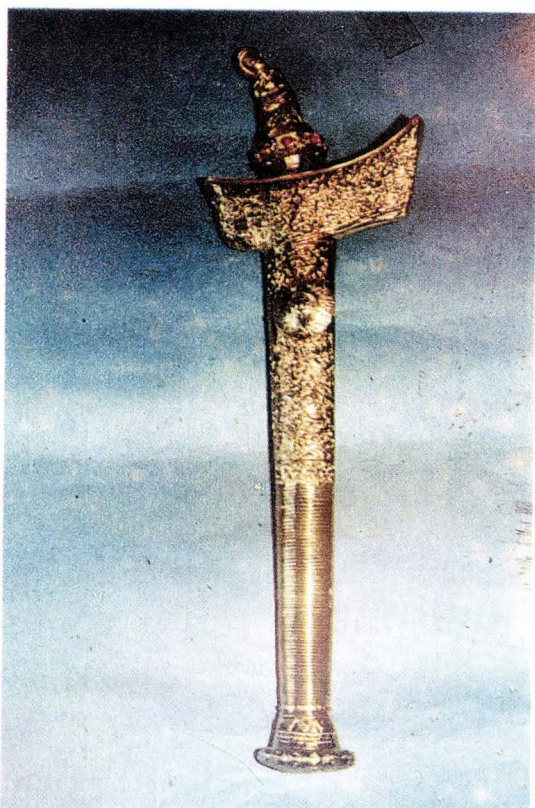
Address : Jln. Ujung Pandang No. 2,  
Ujung Pandang

Phone : 321305

The South Sulawesi Provincial Museum occupies the former Fort Rotterdam. The fortress was built by the VOC during the era of Goa kingdom. La Galigo is the name of the legendary South Sulawesi poet. The South Sulawesi Provincial Museum was inaugurated by the Director-General for Culture, Prof. Dr. Ida Bagus Mantra on February 24, 1974. Its collections comprise geology, biology, ethnology, archaeology, history, numismatic/heraldic, ceramics, fine arts and technology.



##### 24.1.1. **South Sulawesi Provincial Museum "La Galigo"**



24.1.2. **Keris Emas Tator.** Collection of South Sulawesi Provincial Museum. Inv.No. 1454/E



24.1.3. **Bugis/Makasar Customary House.** Collection of South Sulawesi Provincial Museum.

## 24.2. **BATARA GURU MUSEUM**

Address : Jln. Andi Jame No. 2, Palopo

The Batara Guru Museum occupies a former palace of the King of Luwu. The museum was inaugurated on April 1, 1971 by the Regent of Luwu, Andi Ahmad, who happened to be the inheritor of the palace. Its collection consists of cultural inheritance objects of the former kingdom of Luwu, from pre-historic to ethnographic objects.



### 24.2.1. **Batara Guru Museum**





**24.2.2. Ethnographic collection, Batara Guru Museum.**

**24.3. BUNTU KALLANDO MUSEUM**

Address : Buntu Kallando, Donggala,  
Tana Toraja

The palace of the former Donggala kingdom had existed grandiosely in Tana Toraja. The Donggala royal family owned many antiquities and historic objects. By the noble intention of the royal inheritors, the palace and all the inheritance were declared as a museum under the name of: Buntu Kallando. The museum, which has 733 pieces of collection, is managed by a foundation.





**24.3.1. Buntu Kallando Museum**



**24.3.2. Ritual objects.**

**24.4. BALLA LOMPOA MUSEUM**

Address : Jln. Sultan Hasanuddin No.48,  
Sungguminasa, Gowa

The Balla Lompoa Museum occupies a former palace building of the King of Gowa. The building was handed over to the First Level Regional Government of Gowa to be converted into a museum. Its inauguration as a museum was conducted

by the Director-General for Culture, Prof.Dr.Haryati Subadio in 1981. The collection at that time totalled 324 objects, inheritance of the king, comprising philology, ceramics, ethnography, and maquettes.



#### **24.4.1. Balla Lompoa Museum**

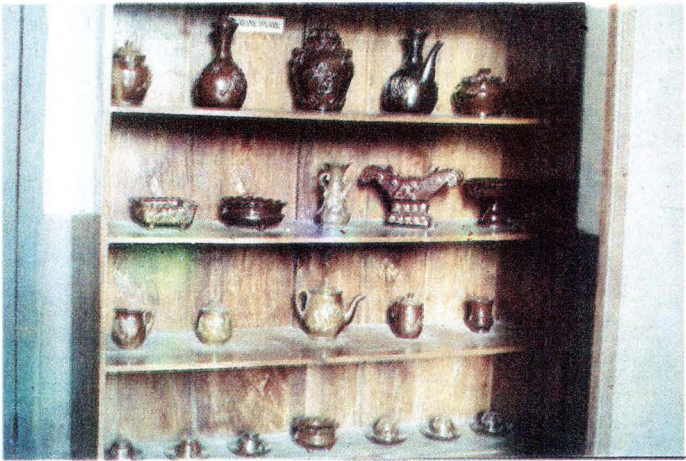
#### **24.5. LA BANGENGE MUSEUM**

Address : Jln. Bau Massepe No.66,  
Pare-Pare



#### **24.5.1. The museum is owned by foundation.**





#### 24.5.2. **La Bangenge Museum**

Local Ceramics, collection of La Bangenge Museum

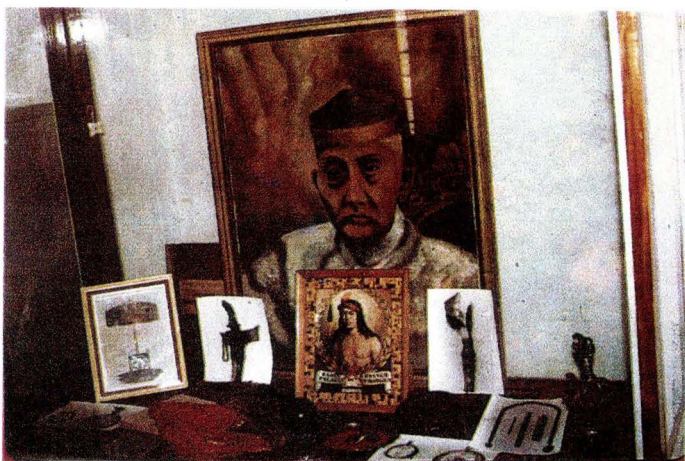
#### 24.6. **LA PAWAWOI MUSEUM**

Address : Jln. K.H.Thamrin, Bone

The La Pawawoi Museum was inaugurated by the Regent of Bone, H. Suaib, who happened to be the 31st King of Bone. The museum's objective is to perpetuate Bone's cultural heritage.



#### 24.6.1. **La Pawawoi Museum**



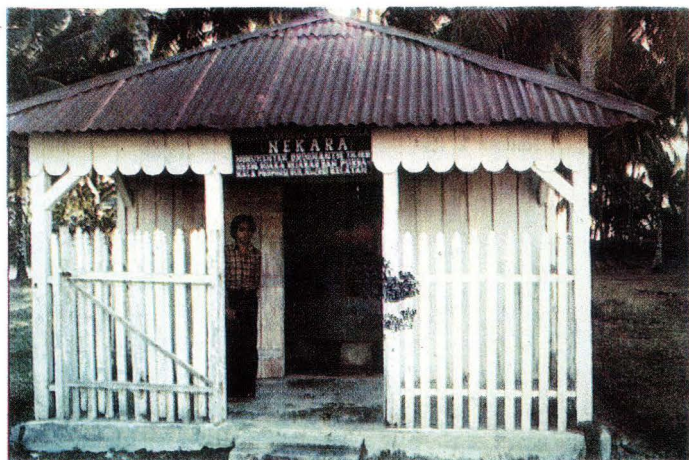
**24.6.2. A portrait painting of Raja (King of) Bone "La La Pawawoi"**

**24.7. NEKARA MUSEUM**

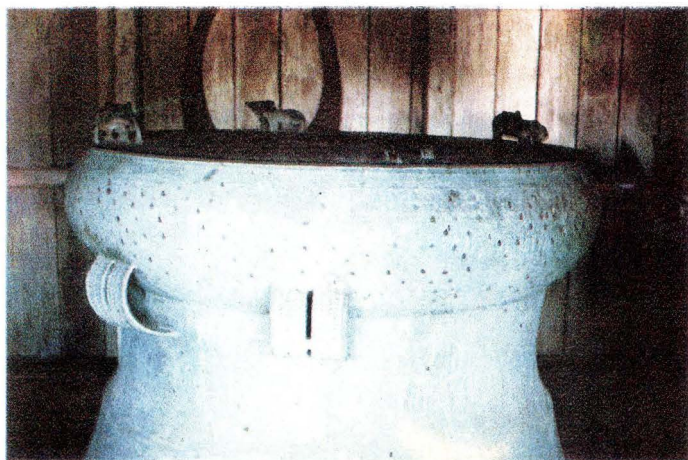
Address : Jln. Jenderal Sudirman No.2  
Benteng Sub-district,  
Selayar Regency

Many bronze nekaras (kettledrums) were found at Selayar. The nekara finds at Selayar have many peculiarities, among others those kept at the National Museum, Jakarta. The museum was inaugurated by the Head of Department of Education and Culture's Provincial Office for South Sulawesi. Its collections comprise antiquities, ethnography, ceramics, fine arts, maquettes, maps and photographs.





24.7.1. **Nekara dome**



24.7.2. **Nekara.**

Selayar island's Nekara, collection of  
Nekara Museum

## 25. MALUKU PROVINCE

The Maluku Province is often called the "Province of Thousand Islands." Maluku Province was known in history as rich in spices that was very much needed by Westerners. It was for this reason, that in the past, almost every island in Maluku was dominated by the VOC, which had also built many fortresses for defense purposes. The influence of Western civilization on part of Maluku islands was quite intensive, making the culture of this region very diverse. Therefore, the existence of museums in this region is very important to sustain its culture.

### 25.1. MALUKU PROVINCIAL MUSEUM "SIWA LIMA".

The museum occupies a former art building built in 1960. It was then renovated for the museum building in 1973. The museum was inaugurated on March 26, 1997. Its collection of 4,267 objects comprise biology, ethnography, archaeology, history, numismatic/heraldic, philology, ceramics, fine arts, technology, geology and archaeology.



25.1.1. Maluku Provincial Museum "Siwa lima"

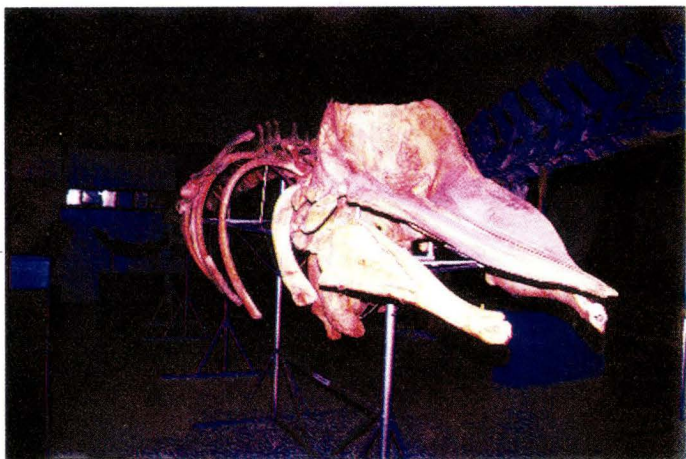


25.1.2. **An ancestor statue**

Stone. H. . W. Southeast Maluku  
Maluku Provincial Museum Inv.No. 03

In the form of a pregnant woman and considered sacred in its original place. This object was confiscated from a foreign collector. The incipient collection of Siwa Lima Museum was mostly confiscated objects like this one.





25.1.3. **Blue whale (*Balaenoptera Musculus*)**  
Origin: Buru Island

The skeleton of a blue whale which was cast ashore on Buru Island in 19. By a joint effort between the regional Government of Maluku, Lon Lipi, and Museum Siwa Lima, the whale skeleton was brought to Ambon and finally handed over to the Siwa Lima Museum for public display. The skeleton's length is 23.5 meter, and weight approximately 80 tons when it was alive. The whale belonged to the "*Balaenoptera Musculus*" species, which is a toothless whale, which died for unknown reason.

25.2. **KEDATON SULTAN TERNATE MUSEUM**

Address : Jln. Sultan Khairun, Ternate

The Sultanate of Ternate had experienced its glorious time in the past that struck the VOC with awe. The remains of the past glory are still tangible in several palace buildings. The royal family had transferred their palace to the Second Level Regional Government of



Ternate, and the latter subsequently handed it over to the Central Government (Department of Education and Culture). It was inaugurated as a museum on April 29, 1982.



25.2.1. **Kedaton Sultan Ternate Memorial/Museum**



25.2.2. **Ornamental lamp**

This collection of Kedaton Sultan Ternate Memorial/Museum was a gift from the Netherlands.

**25.3. SULTAN TIDORE MEMORIAL/  
MUSEUM**

Address : Jln. Salero, Tidore

Like the case of Ternate Sultanate, the Tidore Sultanate had ever been treated with respect by the VOC. Both Sultanates reigned during the same era. The inheritance of palace building still looks imposing until now. The Sultan's inheritors handed the palace over to the Second Level Regional Government of Ternate to be used as a museum.

**25.4. SONYIE MALIGE MUSEUM**

Address : Jln. Soa Sio, Tidore,  
Central Halmahera

The museum is owned by a foundation. The building was also a former palace. Its collections comprise cultural objects from Halmahera and historical objects during the golden age of Maluku in general.

**26. IRIAN JAYA PROVINCE**

The most eastern part of Indonesia is Irian Jaya Province. To date, the Irian Jaya Province is the most extensive territory in Indonesia but still scarcely populated. Like the other provinces of Indonesia, Irian Jaya also harbors a great variety of cultures commensurate with the number of ethnic groups who live in the territory. The great variety of cultures, has its own uniqueness, like the Asmat culture which is very wellknown in the world. In order to sustain those cultural heritages, a number of museums have been built in Irian Jaya, which are as follows:

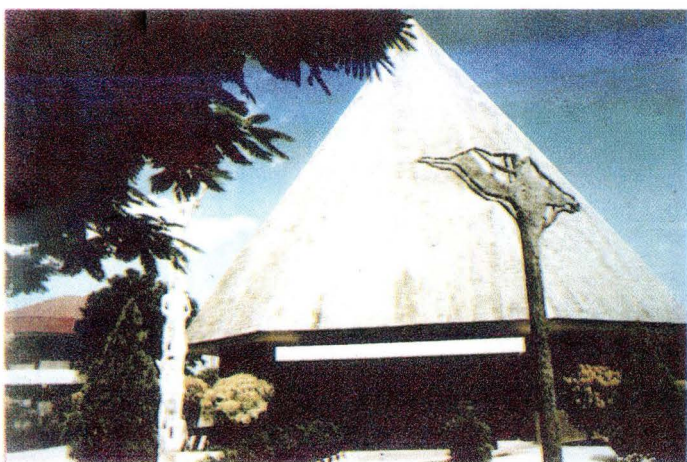
## 26.1. **IRIAN JAYA PROVINCIAL MUSEUM**

Address : Jln. Raya Sentani Km. 17

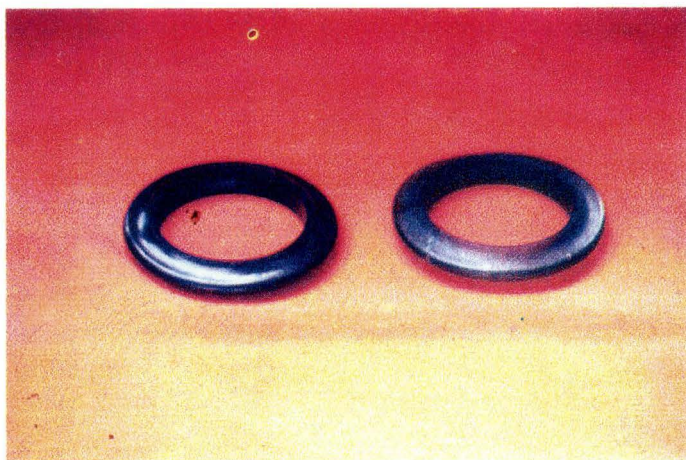
Jayapura Regency

Phone : 81786

The style of the museum building is based on traditional Irian Jaya architecture called Honay and Asmat. The museum was inaugurated on October 23, 1990. Its collections comprise ethnography, archaeology, numismatic/heraldic, geology, history, ceramics, zoology, fine arts and philology.



26.1.1. **Irian Jaya Provincial Museum.**



26.1.2. **EBA (Glass/Stone Bracelet)**

Stone D. 10.5 cm. Kl. 32.5 cm.,

Sentani Jayapura

Irian Jaya Provincial Museum Inv.No. 031475

The Sentani society is convinced that eba or this kind of bracelet had been known since their ancestors age. The bracelet is considered as a valuable object and often used as a dowry.



26.1.3. **Necklace**

Wood fibers, boar's tusk. L. of fiber 29 cm.,  
L. of tusk 5.5. cm. Merauke.

Irian Jaya Provincial Museum Inv.No.  
03.1201.



This bracelet is very popular in the life of Asmat tribe in Merauke Regency. Usually, this necklace is used as accessory to a dress in ceremonial dances etc.

## 26.2. **ASMAT CULTURE MUSEUM**

Address : Jln. Keuskupan Agats.

The museum was initiated by a missionary foundation. Subsequently it was handed over to the Department of Education and Culture for its management and ownership.

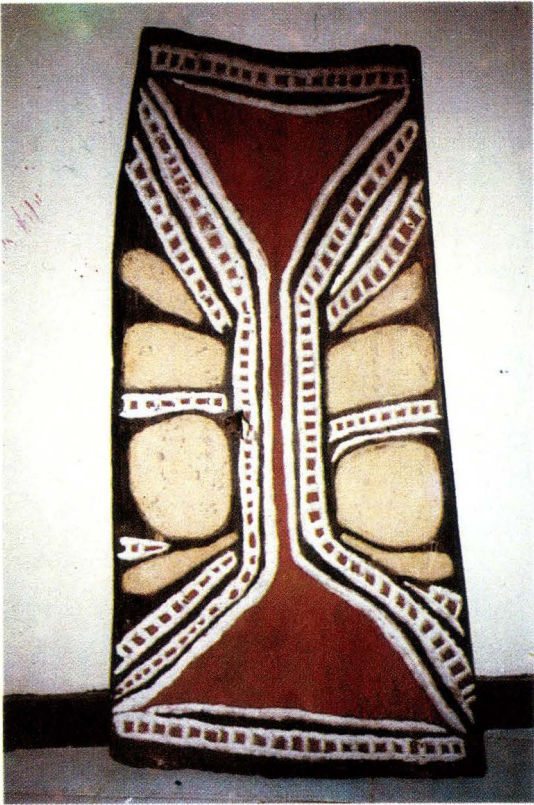
## 26.3. **LOKA BUDAYA MUSEUM**

Address : Jln. Uncen, Sentani Abepura  
Jayapura

The museum is managed by the Cenderawasih University Foundation. Its collection comprises historic documents and objects relating to the transfer of Irian Jaya to Indonesia by the Dutch Government in 1978.



### 26.3.1. **Loka Budaya Museum.**



26.3.1. **Hakalye**

Wood. Color paint from soil.

Hakalye is a sacred object shaped like a shield. Its main function is as worship tool during fertility ceremonies for gardens, cattle and also for maternal fertility. The Hakalye object was found in 1977 by a German ethnologist, Wolfgang Nelke, in the central mountain range of Eipomek, Jayawijaya Regency. Collection of Loka Budaya Museum.

#### 26.4. **PILAMO ADAT MUSEUM**

Address : Wesaput village,  
Sub-district Wamena  
Jayawijaya, Irian Jaya

The museum was established in 1989/1990 and inaugurated by the Chairman of LIPI (Indonesian Institute for Sciences). In this museum complex there are a two-storey museum building and five other buildings, averagely of a 1,000 sq.m. area, on a one hectare of land. The Second Level Regional Government of Wamena manages the museum upon the decision of the Indonesian Institute for Sciences. Its collections comprise ethnography, geography, fossils, and documentary photographs.



26.4.1. **Pilamo Adat Museum.**

## 27. EAST TIMOR PROVINCE

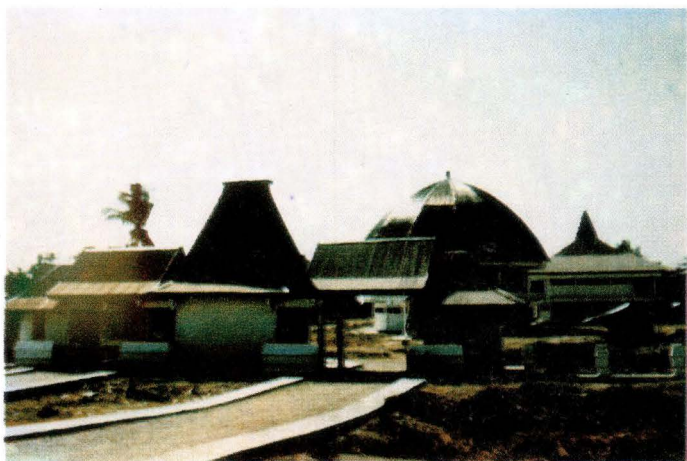
There is only one museum in the youngest province of Indonesia, which is:

### 27.1. EAST TIMOR PROVINCIAL MUSEUM

Address : Jln. Ibu Tien Soeharto  
Dili 88122, P.O.Box 1565,  
Kamp. Beto Barat, Comoro,  
Sub-district Dili Barat  
Phone : (0390) 25040, 23098

The government-owned East Timor Museum is the youngest provincial museum. It occupies a two hectare land area on the side of Jalan Raya Ibu Tien Soeharto, Kampung Beto Barat, Comoro village, Sub-district Dili Barat. Three two-storey buildings were built on that piece of land, comprising an office and library, permanent exhibition, and auditorium buildings. By virtue of the Minister of Education and Culture's Decision No. 0123/0/1995 dated may 24, 1995, the museum was officially declared as a Technical Implementation Unit under the Directorate-General for Culture. But, its inauguration as a museum was only effected on August 28, 1995, by Vice-President Try Sutrisno. Its total collection is 1465 consisting of geology, archaeology, ethnography, history, ceramics, references, numismatic and heraldic objects.





27.1.1. **East Timor Provincial Museum.**



27.1.2. **Kaibauk**

Gold. Size: -- Origin: Tirilalo, Baucan,  
East Timor Provincial Museum. No: --

A sample of Kaibauk made of gold.  
There are two protruding parts to tie the  
cord and thin sheets in leaf form on both  
ends.



27.1.3. **Beads necklace**

Clay. Size: -- Origin: Los Palos. Lautem,  
East Timor.

East Timor Provincial Museum.

Beads are called “morten” in Tet dialect. The object has a significant meaning in society as a dowry/social status. Its value if used as a dowry is comparable to the price of several buffaloes.

### III. EPILOGUE

Based on the afore-mentioned explanation concerning museums in Indonesia through several periods, it can be inferred as follows:

1. The history of Indonesian museum development has proportionally covered a long track. However, the museums' benefit dedicated to the interest of the Indonesian nation had only began on the eve of independence. Henceforth, the existing museums had started to be arranged, fostered, developed and their management enhanced.
2. Until the end of 1996, the total of museums as recorded by the Directorate of Museums has reached approximately 214 units spread throughout the territory of the Republic of Indonesia. The task of museum development is the responsibility of the Directorate-General for Culture (Department of Education and Culture) with the Directorate of Museums as the implementing agency. However, the management, including funding of the museums, falls within the responsibility of the institution or foundation concerned. Based on the respective category of management the total of museums as mentioned above comprises the following:
  - 42 museums, owned by government agencies within the structure of the Department of Education and Culture.
  - 108 museums, owned by government agencies/institutions outside the Department of Education and Culture.
  - 64 museums, owned by private foundations.

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Museums Documentation and Publication  
E Building 10 th Floor Department of Education and Culture  
Jln. Jenderal Sudirman - Senayan Jakarta 10270  
Tlp. (021) 5725571 Fax. (021) 5725624