



MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND TOURISM
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
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www.indonesia.travel



Garuda Indonesia



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Jenderal Kebudayaan

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INDONESIA
journey to the history of cultural



Message from the Minister

Dear museum and history lovers,

The Indonesian archipelago has long been the meeting point of different cultures and religions that have all contributed to the country's long and illustrious history. The discovery of the fossils of Java Man or Homo Erectus in the village of Trinil in East Java early in the 19th century, takes us further back in time to some 500.000 years, placing Indonesia within the pages of history.

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

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

Indonesia's multi-cultural mixture has also enriched the nation's cultural heritage, one that is carefully preserved in museums throughout the country.

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

We do hope to see you soon in Indonesia.

Ir. Jero Wacik, SE



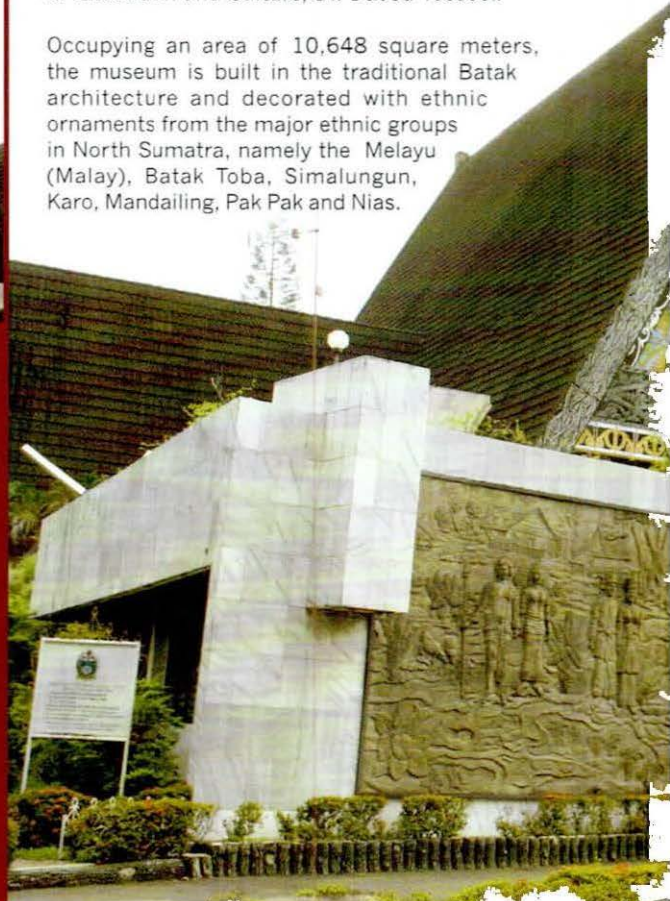
North Sumatra museum



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

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

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



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

Opening Hours : Tuesday – Thursday 08.00 am – 04.00 pm

Friday – Sunday : 08.00 am – 03.30 pm

The museum is closed on Mondays and national holidays

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

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

A prehistoric garden is set with prehistoric relics, from tombstones and stone sculptures found in ancient shrines in Padang Lawas, South Tapanuli, makaras, and statues of mythical creatures as well as the Hindu Varuna & Ganga's Vahana which are the museum's earliest collections.

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

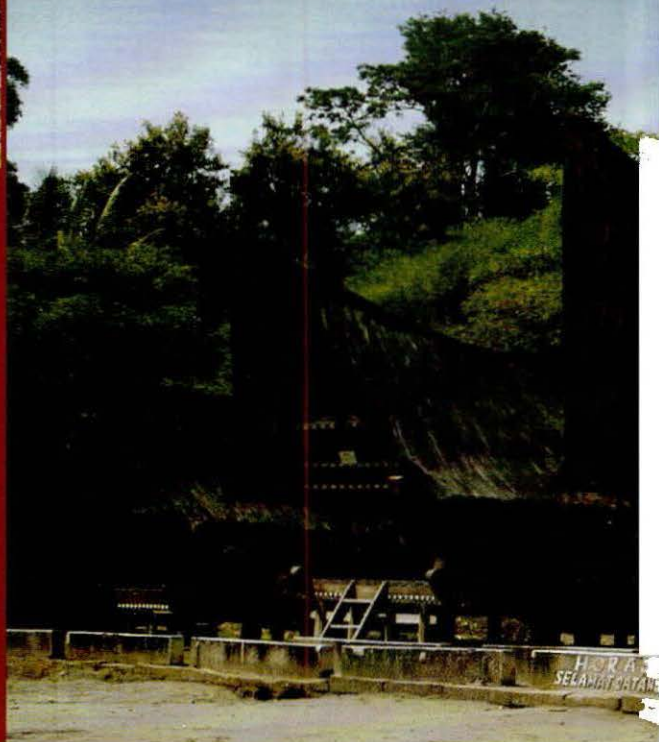


Hutabolon Simanindo museum



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

The museum is a legacy of King Sidauruk and is actually still managed by his descendents. Since 1969, it has opened its doors and welcomed the public to a rich display of Batak Toba culture, including such distinguished guests as Queen Juliana and Prince Bernard from the Netherlands on June 8, 1982.



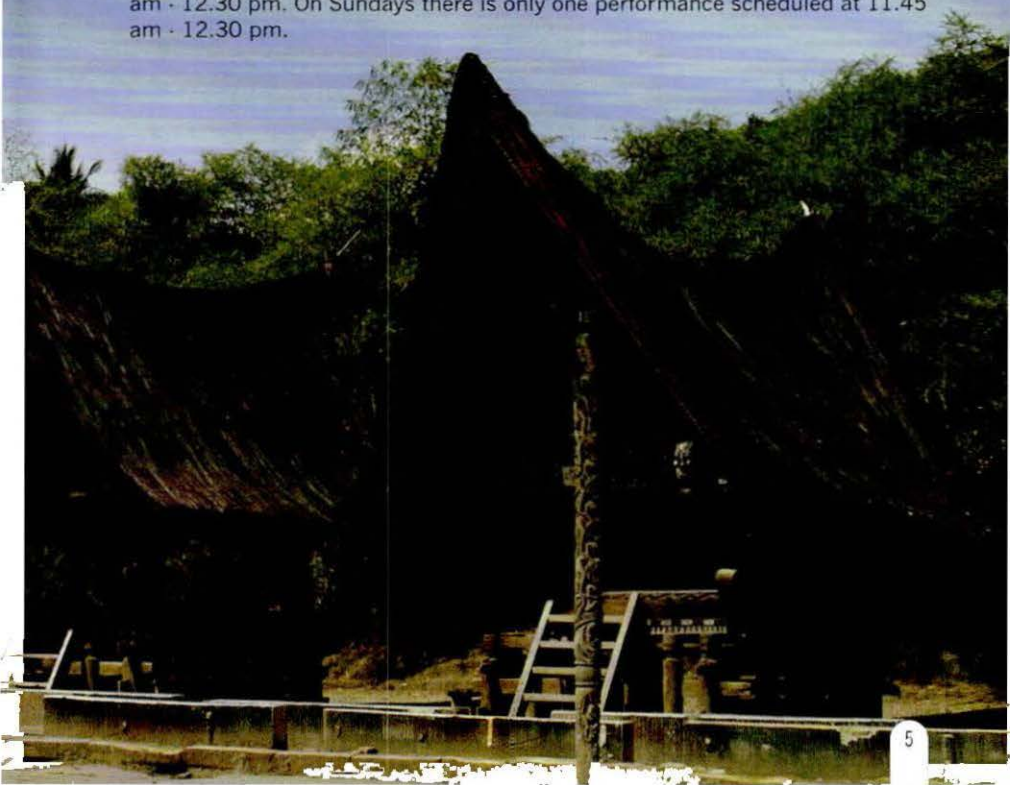
Address

Desa Simanindo Kecamatan Simanindo, Tapanuli Utara
(Simanindo Village, Simanindo district, North Tapanuli regency)

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

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

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



Sultan Mahmud Badaruddin II

museum

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

Measuring 22 meters long, 22 meters wide and 17 meters high, the building was first built in 1823 and completed two years later. During the Japanese occupation in the 1940s, it was turned into a military base for the Japanese troops in Palembang.

After the independence, the historic building was returned to the people of Palembang, and the regional government established a museum that bore the name of Palembang's revered Sultan and national hero, Sultan Mahmud Badaruddin II.

In 1803, Sultan Mahmud Badaruddin II came to the throne of the Palembang Darussalam Sultanate to replace his father, Sultan Mahmud Badaruddin I. During his reign, he never ceased to



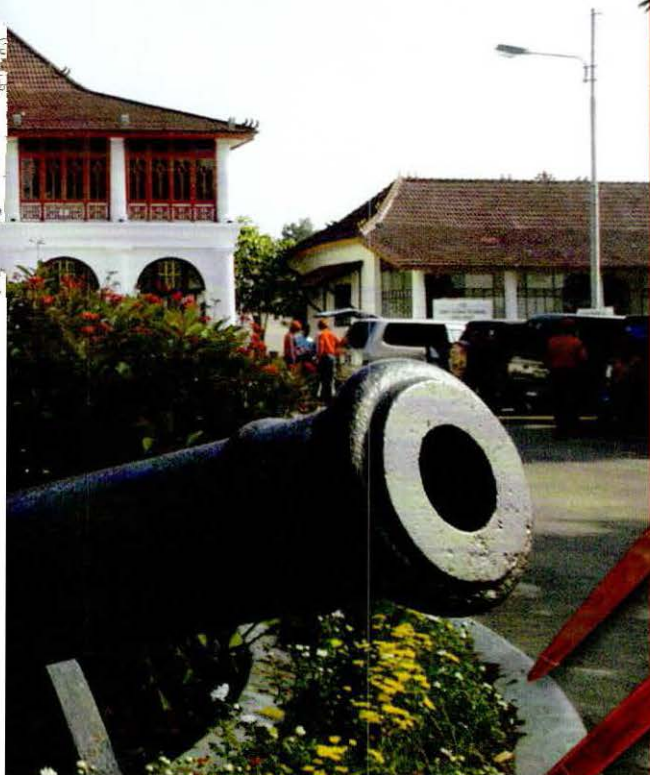
Address: Jalan Sultan Mahmud Badaruddin II No. 2
Kelurahan 10 Ilir, Kecamatan Ilir Barat I, Palembang - South Sumatra

Opening Hours

Monday - Thursday : 09.00 am - 04.00 pm
Friday : 09.00 am - 11.30 am
Saturday and Sunday : 09.00 am - 04.00 pm
The museum is closed on national holidays

fight the British and the Dutch colonialists. On July 14, 1821, Sultan Mahmud Badaruddin II was captured and sent into exile in Ternate with the rest of the Sultan's family, where he eventually died in 1862.

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



Bank Mandiri museum



The Bank Mandiri Museum is located in the Old Town district of North Jakarta. The building was originally built for the Nederlandsche Handel - Maatschappij (NHM) or Factorij Batavia, a Dutch trading company which later grew into a prominent financial institution during the colonial years. After independence, the 10.039m2 building was used as corporate office for a number of reputable local financial institutions, and most recently by Bank Mandiri.

The Bank Mandiri Museum was designed by three Dutch architects, J.J.J de Bruyn, A.P. Smits and C. van de Linde in 1929. On 14 January 1933 it was inaugurated by C.J Karel Van Aalst, the tenth Presiden of NHM. Gedung ex-NHM ini tampak kokoh dan megah dengan arsitektur Nieuw Zakelijk atau Art Deco Klasik

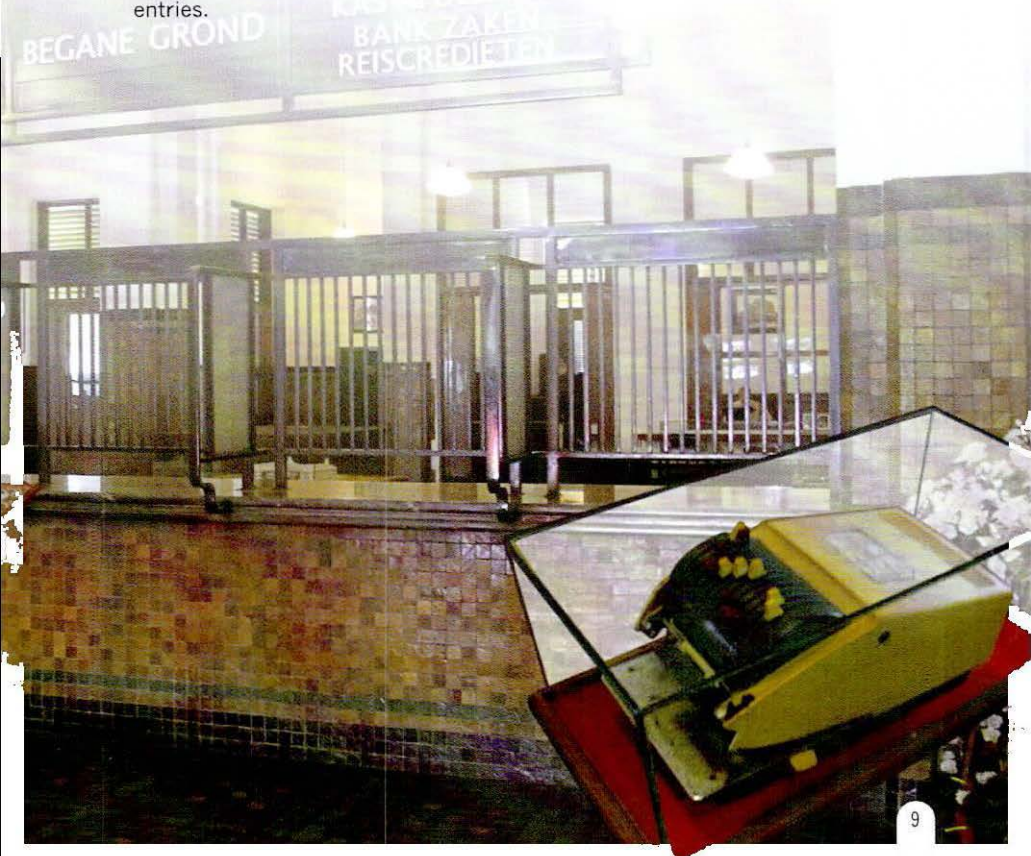


Address
Jalan Lapangan Stasiun No. 1
Jakarta Barat

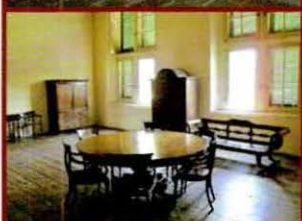
Opening Hours
Tuesday - Sunday : 09.00 am - 04.00 pm

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

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



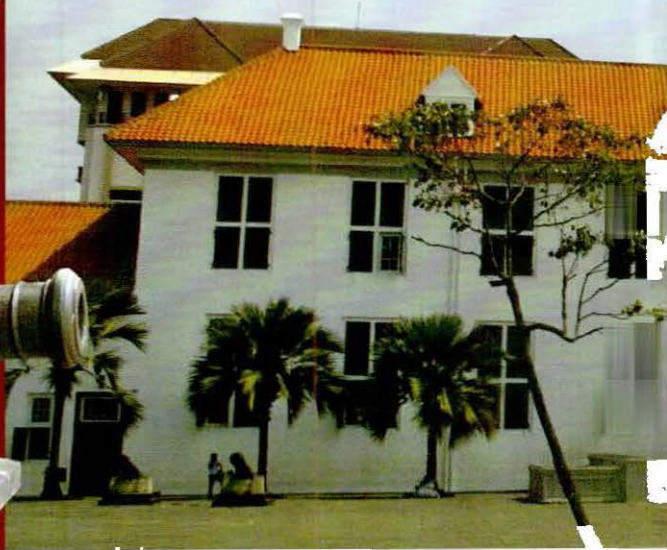
The Jakarta History museum



The Jakarta History Museum (Museum Sejarah Jakarta) is the largest state museum in Jakarta. Covering an area of 13,388 square meters, it occupies one of the most historical heritage buildings in Jakarta. The museum is housed in a two-storey building situated at a big square in the heart of Jakarta's oldest quarter, Kota. The building was the Town Hall (*stadhuis*) for the Dutch administration in Batavia during the colonial era. The museum is also known as Museum Fatahilah, for it is located on Jalan Fatahilah. It was said the architect of this mansion is the architect who designed the Cape Town City Hall in South Africa.

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

The museum displays 25,000 articles that range from Jakarta's pre-historic period to the current



Address : Jalan Fatahillah No 1, Jakarta Barat
Phone : (62-21) 6929101, 6901438
Fax : (62-21) 6902387

Opening Hours

Tuesday - Thursday : 09.00 am - 03.00 pm
Friday and Saturday : 09.00 am - 12.30 pm

era. Among them are antique furniture and wooden carvings from the Dutch and British occupation periods that display the elegant European style with dominant floral motifs. Some were locally made by resident Balinese craftsmen. These pieces show distinct Balinese influences. The museum also shelters rare pieces, such as a chair of Raffles, British Governor General for Batavia and a granite table which belonged to Louis XIV of France.

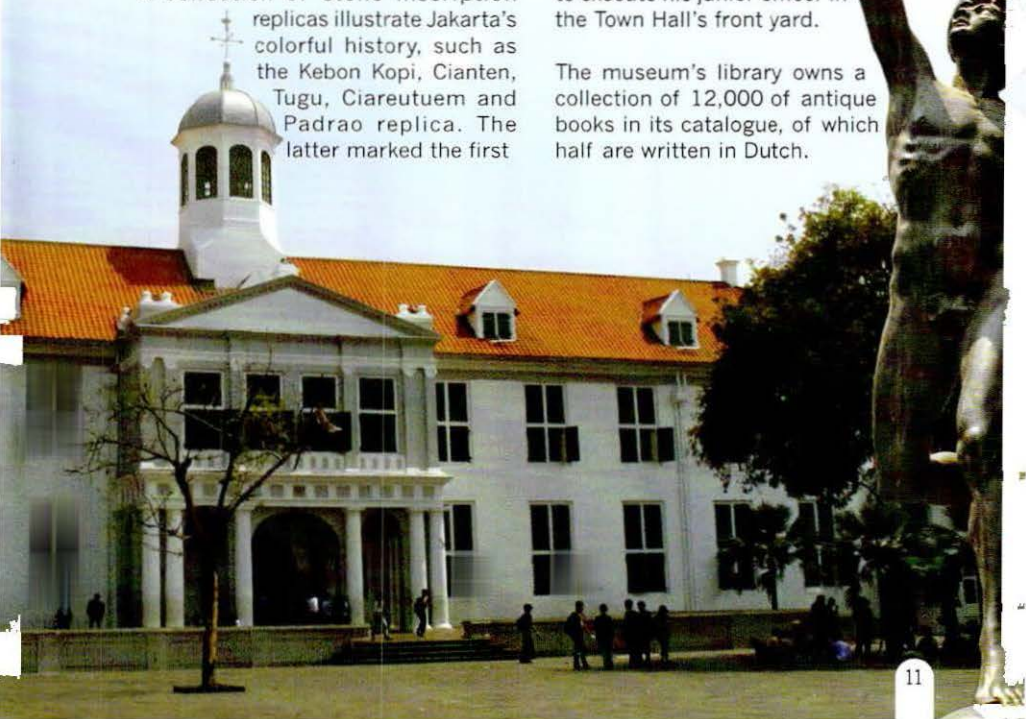
Other exhibits include Chinese ceramics, various means of transportation used throughout Jakarta's history, and replicas of handcarts which were commonly used by street food vendors. A collection of stone inscription replicas illustrate Jakarta's colorful history, such as the Kebon Kopi, Cianten, Tugu,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

arrival of Portuguese in the archipelago.

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

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

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



The Maritime museum

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

Nearby Sunda Kelapa Harbor has been around since the 15th century when it served as a spice-trading port for the Hindu Kingdom of Pajajaran. Today,

phinisis or Bugis schooners still use the harbor on their route around the archipelago transporting goods, and workers still carry goods on their shoulders and use wooden planks to get on board the phinisi, just like they did centuries ago.

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



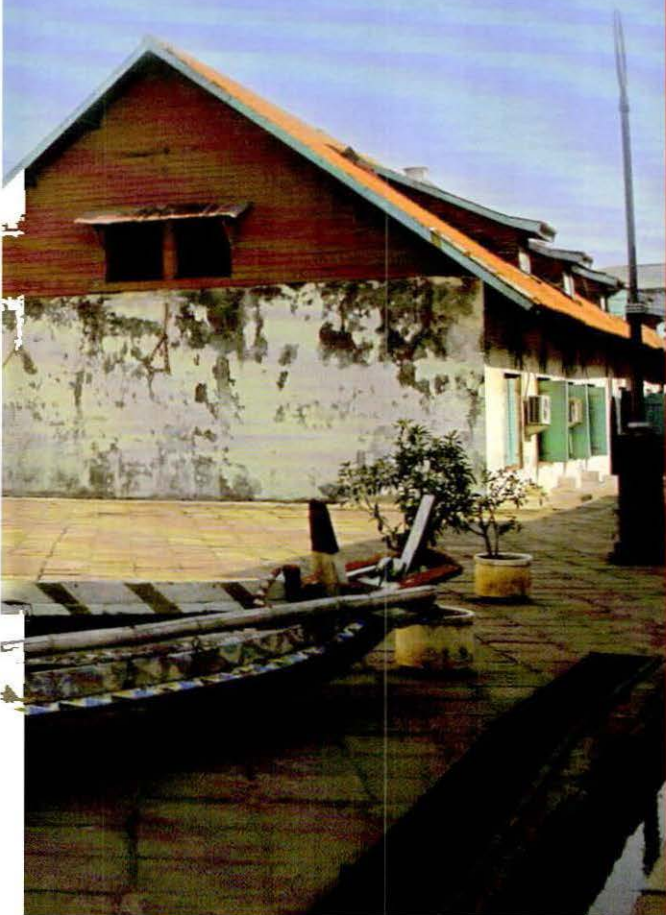
Address

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

Opening Hours

Tuesday – Sunday : 09.00 am – 03.00 pm
The museum is closed on Mondays and national holidays.

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



The Puppet museum

The Puppet Museum (Museum Wayang) is located on the west side of Fatahillah Square. It occupies a Dutch colonial heritage building, which was constructed in 1640. Initially, the building was a Dutch church called De Oude Hoolandsche Kerk. The first renovation of the building conducted in 1732 then the name was changed into De Nieuwe Hoolandsche Kerk. A massive earthquake in Batavia had devastated the church in 1808. The Dutch then rebuilt the building soon afterwards.

The present two-storey building was constructed in 1912. In time the building was used as a warehouse of a Dutch company. On December 25, 1939, became De Oude Bataviasche Museum.



Address: Jalan Pintu Besar Utara No. 27, West Jakarta
Phone : (62-21) 6927289, Fax : (62-21) 6929560

Opening Hours: Tuesday – Thursday : 09.00 am – 03.00 pm
Friday : 09.00 am – 02.30 pm
Saturday : 09.00 am – 12.30 pm
Sunday 09.00 am – 03.00 pm

Official inauguration was done by the last Dutch Governor General, Jenkheer Meester Aldius Warmoldu Lambertus Tjarda Van Starkenborg Stachouwer. On August 13, 1975, Jakarta Governor, Ali Sadikin inaugurated Museum Wayang that occupied the De Oude Bataviasche Museum.

The museum contains a great variety of puppets and masks from all over the country, from Sumatra, Java, Bali, Lombok and abroad. Interesting too is a display of the Indonesian traditional orchestra, called gamelan. In many regions, puppet shows are accompanied by gamelan music.

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



National museum



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

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

The National Museum houses 109,342 prehistoric, archeological, ethnographic, numismatics-heraldic, geographic and historical artifacts contained in nine different sections namely



Address: Jl. Medan Merdeka Barat 12, Jakarta Pusat (Central Jakarta)
Phone : (021) 3812346 - 3868172

Opening Hours: Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Sunday : 8.30 am - 2.30 pm
Friday : 8.30 am - 11.30 am
Saturday : 8.30 am - 1.30 pm
The Museum is closed on Monday.

Ethnography, Bronze, Prehistory, Ceramics, Textile, Numismatics, Historical Relics, Stone Sculpture and Treasure.

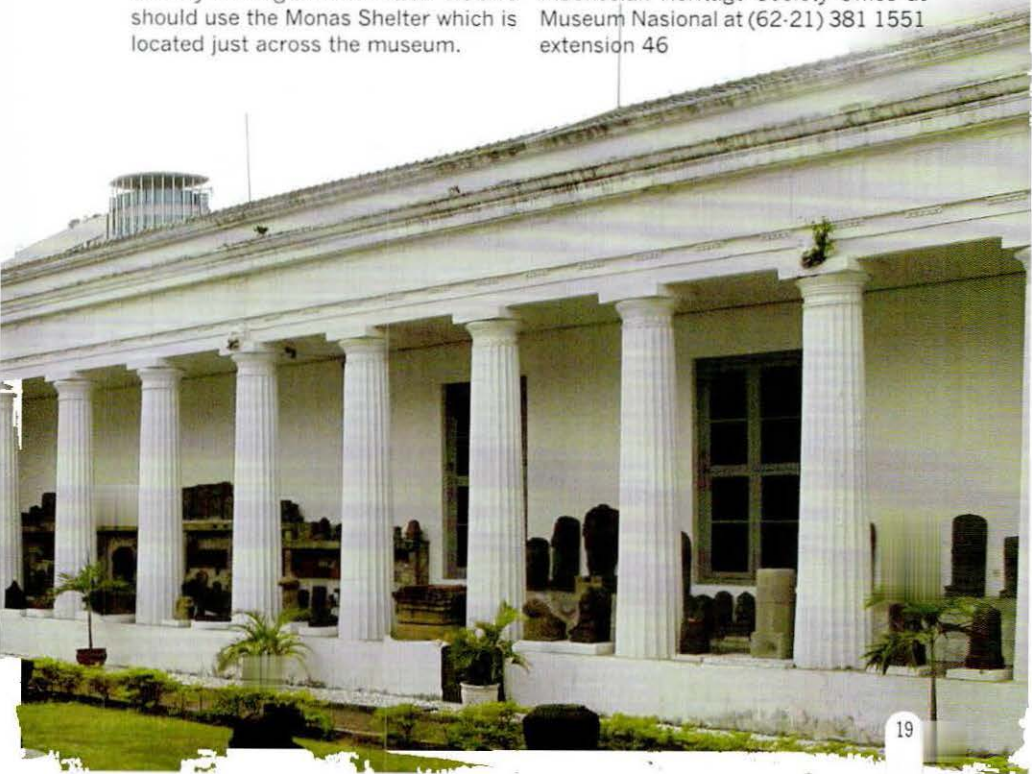
An additional building was introduced in 1994 providing new facilities such as a theatre and spacious exhibition hall, and a small gift shop at the entrance hall offering a selection of books, postcards and reproductions of museum pieces.

The museum is located at Jl. Medan Merdeka Barat 12, Jakarta Pusat (Central Jakarta) and accessible by a busway serving Blok M - Kota. Visitors should use the Monas Shelter which is located just across the museum.

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

- Guided tours in English on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays at 9.30 am & the last Sunday of every at 10.30 am.
- Guided tours in Japanese on Tuesdays at 10 am and the first Sunday of every month at 10 am.
- Guided Tours in German on Thursdays at 10 am.

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



National History museum



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

The National History Museum is located at the basement of the National Monument. The museum is a 6400 m² marble-lined room with 48 dioramas on its four walls. The dioramas depict scenes from the country's history and its people.



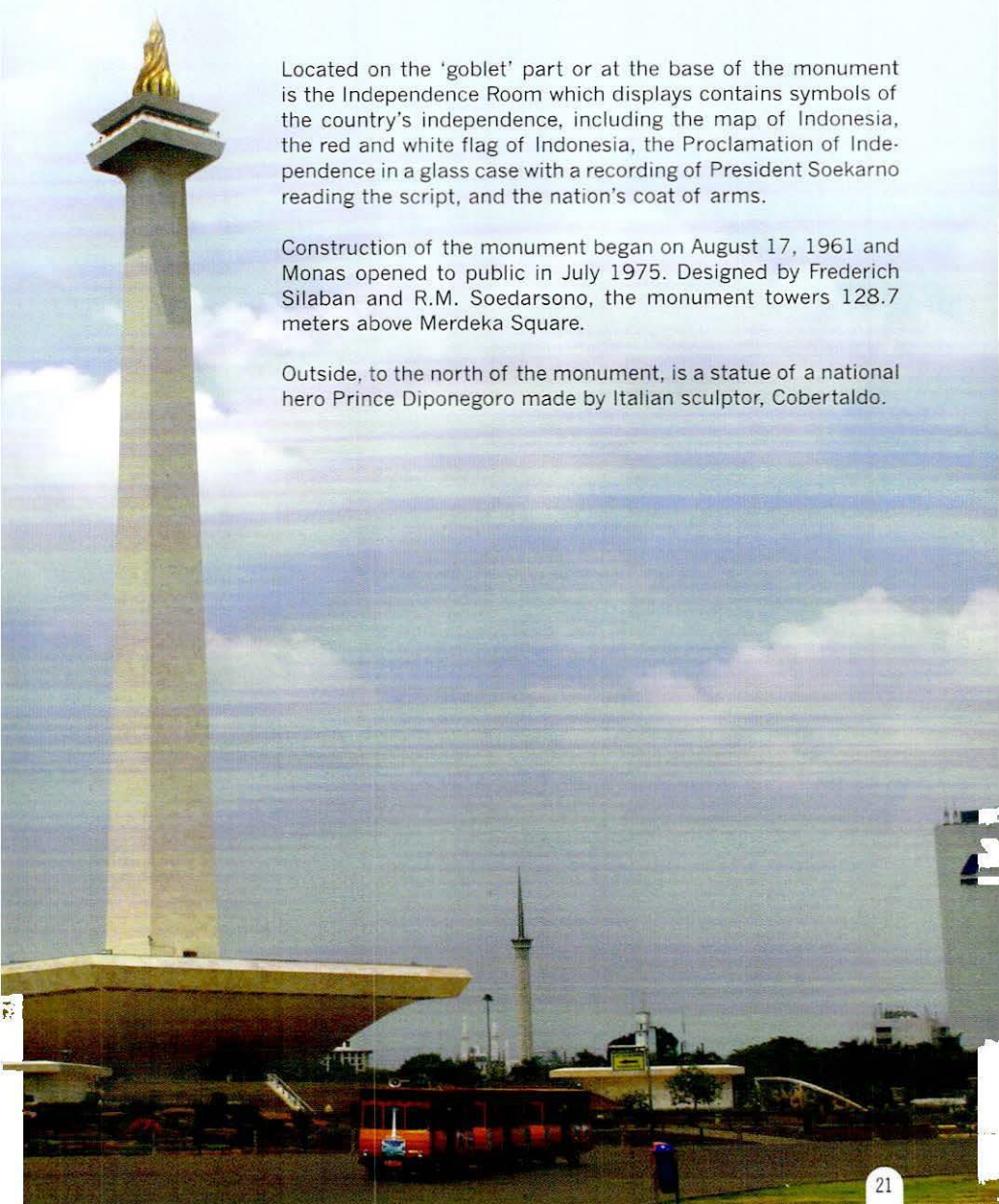
Address: Museum Monumen Nasional
Jl. Silang Monas, Jakarta Pusat - DKI Jakarta
Phone: (62-21) 70649354, 70234627
Fax: (62-21) 70234627

Opening Hours: Weekdays: 08.30 am - 05.00 pm
Holidays: 08.30 am - 05.00 pm

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

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

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



The Engraved Stone Park

museum



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

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

Many prominent Dutch figures of the colonial era were laid to rest here, such as Dr. Roll (the founder of STOVIA



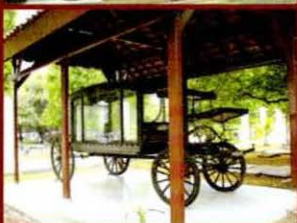
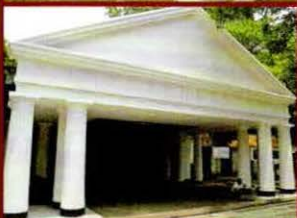
Address: Jalan Tanah Abang 1, Jakarta Pusat (Central Jakarta)
Phone : (62 21) 3854060

Opening Hours:

Tuesday – Thursday and Sunday : 09.00am – 03.00 pm
Friday : 09.00 am – 02.30 pm
Saturday : 09.00 am – 03.00 pm

Medical School), A.V Michiels (from the Buleleng War in Bali), J.H.R Kohler (from the Aceh War), and Olivia Marianne Raffles, the wife of Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles is also buried in this park.

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



The Youth Pledge museum

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

The museum occupies the original venue of the declaration Sumpah Pemuda. The building, built in early 20th century, was originally a dormitory for Indonesian medical who studied



MONUMEN PERSATUAN PEMUDA 1928



KAMI PEJERITA DAN PEJERITA INDONESIA
MENGAJAK BERSEKUTUHAN DARAH JANG
SATU, TANAH INDONESIA.

KAMI PEJERITA DAN PEJERITA INDONESIA
MENGAJAK BERBAHASA JANG SATU,
BAHASA INDONESIA.

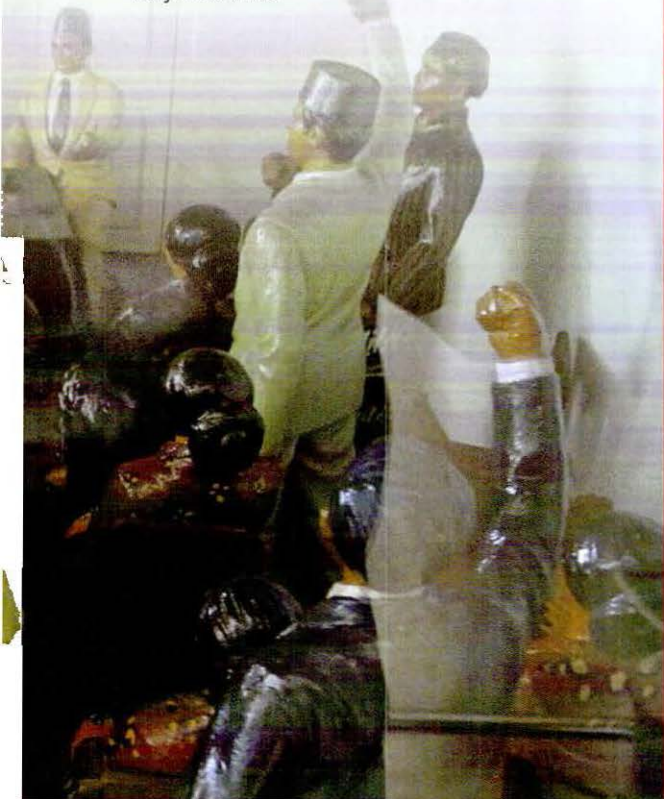
KAMI PEJERITA DAN PEJERITA INDONESIA
MENGAJAK BERAGAMA BAHASA PERSATUAN,
SARAJA INDONESIA.

Address: Jalan Kramat Raya No 106, Jakarta 10420
Phone : (62 21) 3154546
fax : (62 21) 3154546
email : musda@cbrn.net.id

Opening Hour: Tuesday-Sunday : 08.00 am – 3.30 pm
The Museum is closed on Monday and national holidays

at STOVIA (a Dutch medical school) and students of Rechtstsschool (law school). It was known as Commensalen Huis. Since 1927, youth activists often organized youth meetings at the house.

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



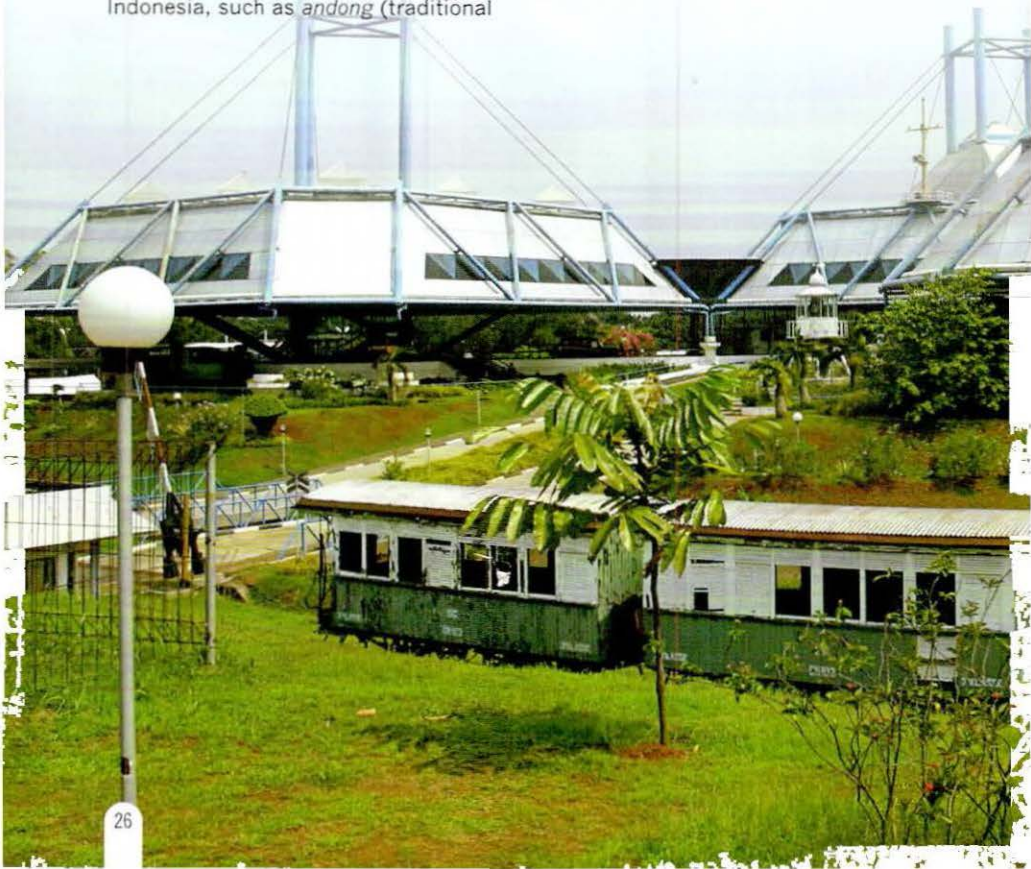
The Transportation museum

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

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

carriage), *becak* (Pedi cab), *perahu layar* (traditional sailing boat), etc.

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

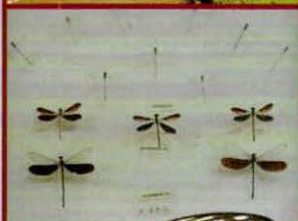


Address: Jl. Taman Mini No.1, Jakarta
Ph. (62 21) 8401687, Fax. (62 21) 8411464
e-mail: info@tamanmini.com
website: www.tamanmini.com



Insect museum

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



Address: Jl. Taman Mini No.1, Jakarta
Ph. (62 21) 8401687, Fax. (62 21) 8411464
email: info@tamanmini.com
website: www.tamanmini.com

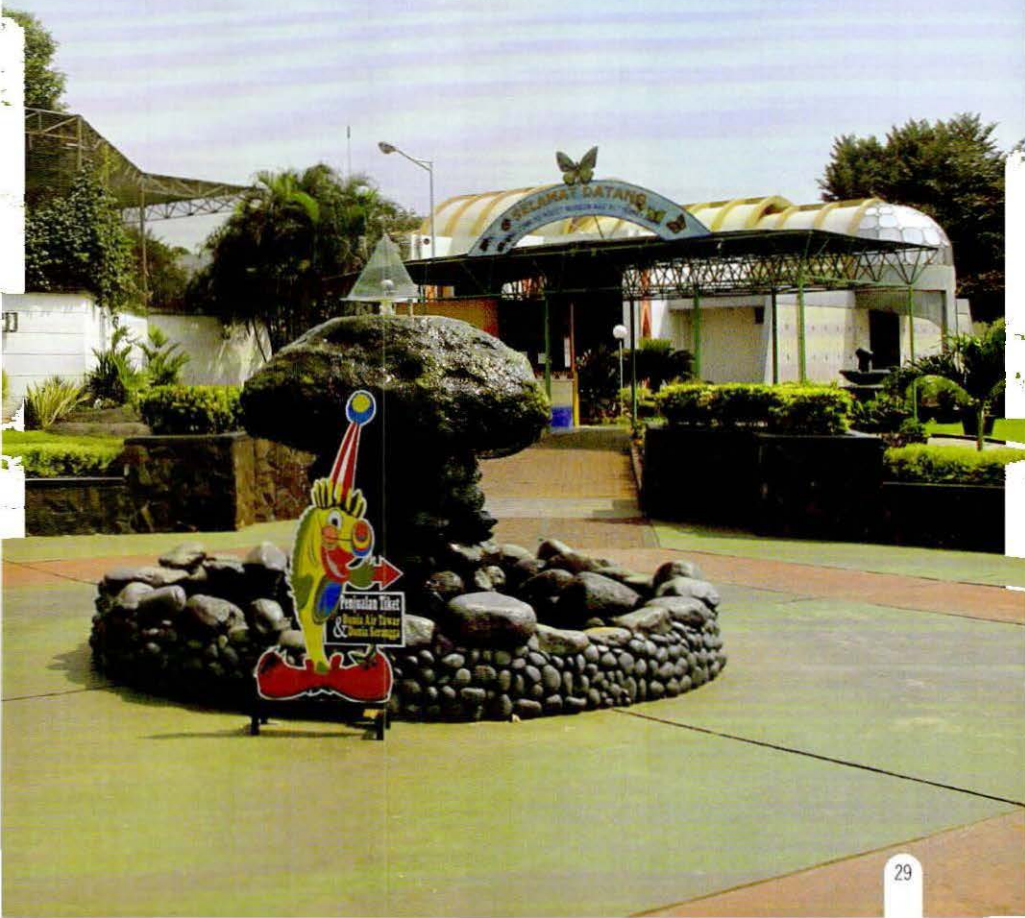
Opening Hours: Monday - Sunday : 09.00 - 16.00

building was designed in the form of a grasshopper.

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

The museum's collections include 500 species of insects, including 250

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



The Komodo Fauna museum of Indonesia

Museum Fauna Indonesia "Komodo" and Taman Reptilia or Komodo Museum and Reptile Park display not only stuffed versions of rare and endangered animals but a live collection of rare reptiles from all over the country, among them the endangered Komodo dragon.

The museum occupies an area of 10,120 square meters. Built in the form

of a komodo dragon, the museum's two-storey exhibition building showcases Indonesia's rich bio-diversity.

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



Address: Jl. Taman Mini No.1, Jakarta
Ph. (62 21) 8401687, Fax. (62 21) 8411464
email: info@tamanmini.com
website: www.tamanmini.com

Visiting Hours:

The museum is open every day from 08.00 - 15.00

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

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



The Asmat museum

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

The design of the Asmat Museum is inspired by the kariwari, praying house of Tobati-Enggros tribe who

are the indigenous of Lake Sentani Lake in Papua. The building's distinct character comes from the roof of sago palm leaves. Asmat traditional motifs decorate the interior and exterior of the museum.

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

The first exhibition hall is the *Manusia dan Lingkungannya* (Humans and Their Environment), which exhibits traditional costume, ethnographic diorama (sago harvest), *perahu arwah* or the boat of

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email: info@tamanmini.com
website: www.tamanmini.com

Opening Hours: Tuesday - Sunday: 08.00 - 16.00

ancestor spirits (*wuramon*), ancestral sculptures ancestors (*mbis pole*), and other ornaments and accessories symbolizing life.

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

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



The Bayt Al-Quran museum

The museum showcases masterpieces of Indonesian Moslem intellectuals from the 17th - 20th centuries. The collection includes manuscripts, books, Islamic fine arts, etc.

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

Bayt al-Qur'an & Museum Istiqlal (BQ&MI) are built on a 20.013 square meters of land. It was officially opened to public on April 20, 1997, by the late President Soeharto.

The museum illustrates the contribution of Islamic culture to Indonesia's diversity,

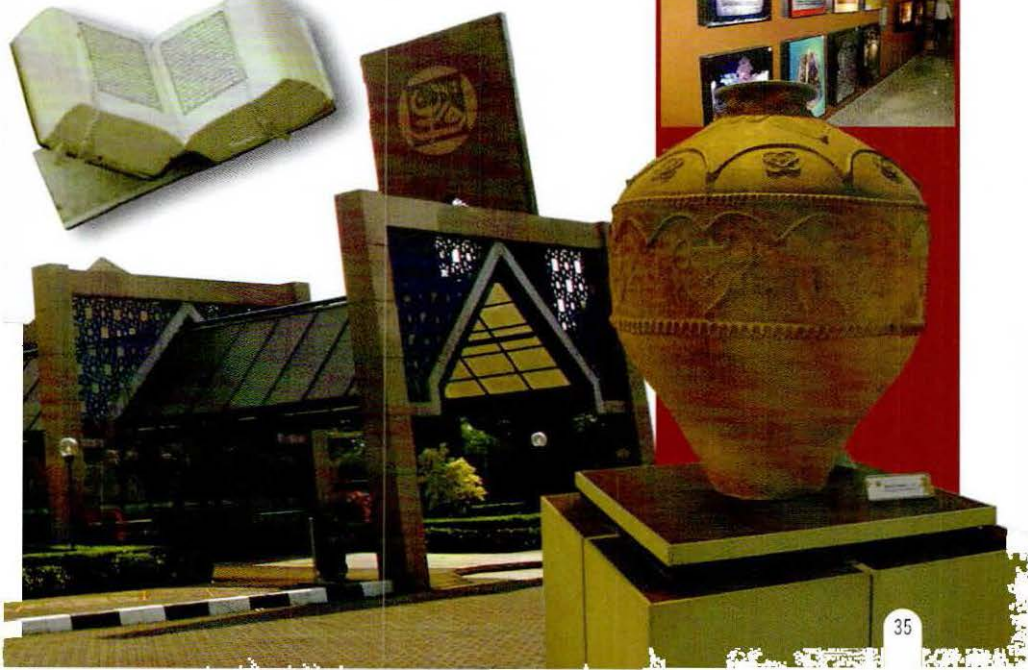
Address: Jl. Taman Mini No.1, Jakarta
Ph. (62 21) 8401687, Fax. (62 21) 8411464
email: info@tamanmini.com
website: www.tamanmini.com

Opening Hours: Tuesday - Sunday: 09.00 - 16.00
Closed Monday
Public Holiday: 09.00 - 17.00

which also gave Indonesian Moslems their particular identity.

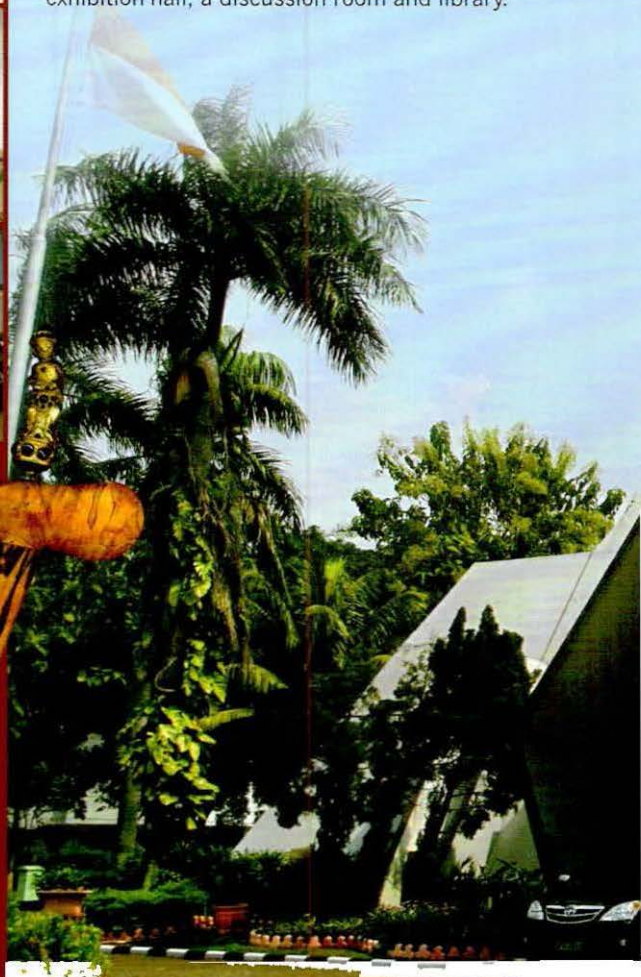
The exhibition hall showcases pieces of calligraphic art and *mushaf* (holy Qur'ans) from around Indonesia and overseas, as well as Indonesian Islamic cultural relics from hundreds of years ago. Among them are Mushaf Istiqlal, Mushaf Wonosobo, Mushaf Sundawi and Mushaf Malaysia. The museum also preserves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

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



The Heirloom museum

The Heirloom Museum or Museum Pusaka showcases Indonesia's rich traditional weapons heritage. The private collection of Mas Agung, a traditional weapon collector laid the foundation for the museum. Today, traditional weapons from 26 provinces are housed in a two-storey building that occupies an area of 3,800 square meters and complemented with a 1,535- square meter exhibition hall, a discussion room and library.



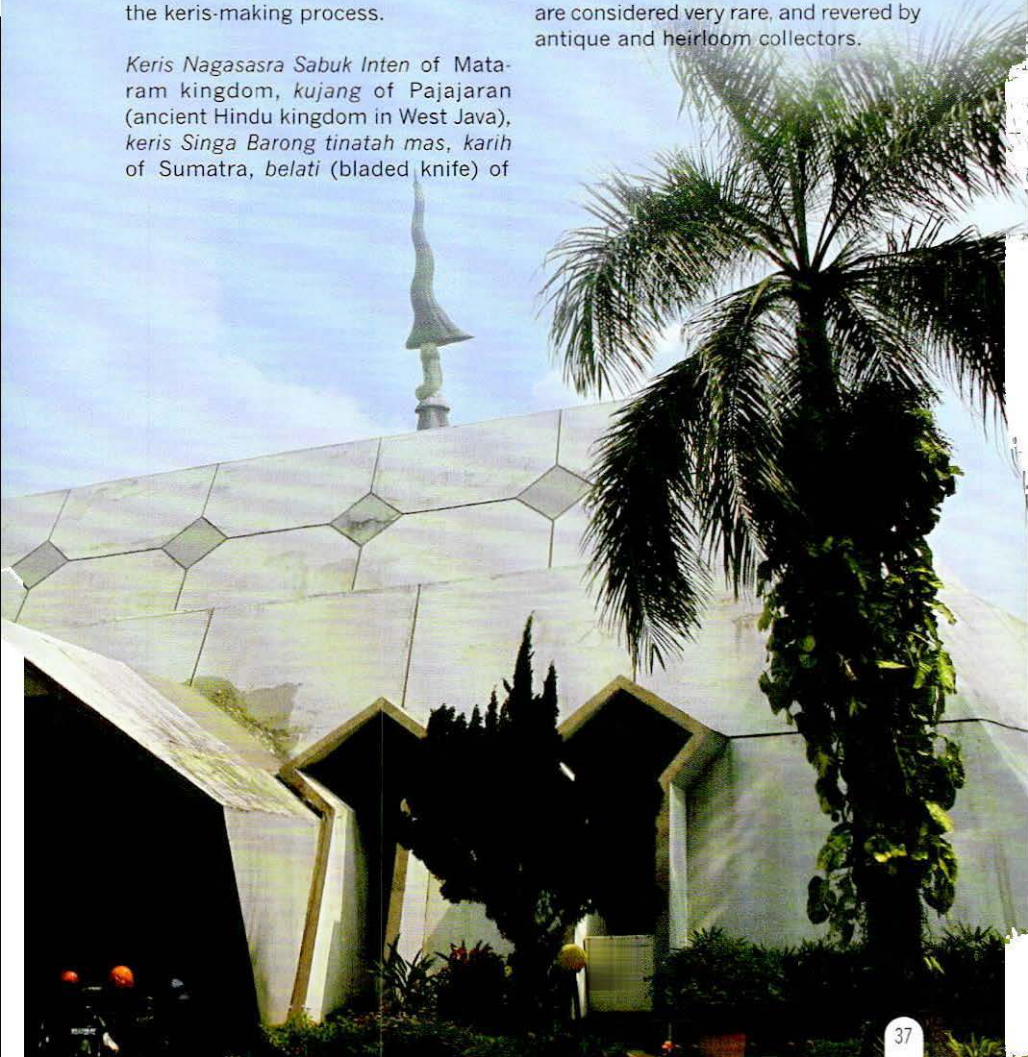
Address: Jl. Taman Mini No.1, Jakarta
Ph. (62 21) 8401687, Fax. (62 21) 8411464
email: info@tamanmini.com
website: www.tamanmini.com

Opening Hours: Every day : 09.00 - 16.00

One of the most complete collections is of the *keris* (dagger). A replica of *baselan* or ancient workshop for the *mpu keris* (keris maker) has been erected complete with detailed information of the keris-making process.

Keris Nagasasra Sabuk Inten of Mataram kingdom, *kujang* of Pajajaran (ancient Hindu kingdom in West Java), *keris Singa Barong tinatah mas*, *karih* of Sumatra, *belati* (bladed knife) of

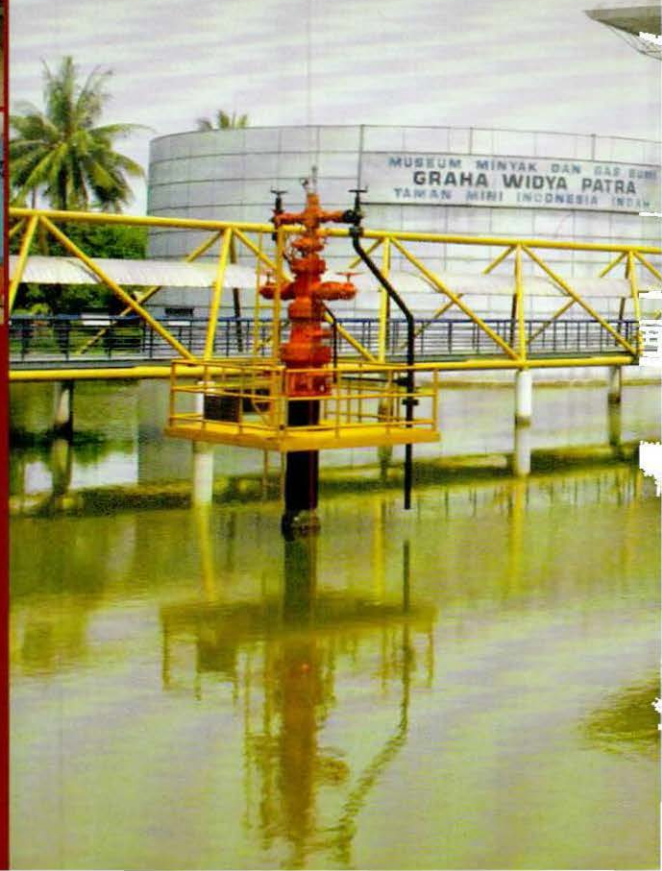
Mataram kingdom, *kudi* from the era of Tuban kingdom, *pedang* (sword) from the era of Hamengku Bowono IX, and *keris Naga Tapa* are the museum's most priceless items articles as they are considered very rare, and revered by antique and heirloom collectors.



Migas museum

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

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



Address: Jl. Taman Mini No.1, Jakarta
Ph. (62 21) 8401687. **Fax.** (62 21) 8411464
e-mail: info@tamanmini.com
website: www.tamanmini.com

Opening Hours: every day : 09.00 - 16.00

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



Bandung Geological museum

In relation to the industrial revolution in Europe, the Dutch government really needed supply of minerals to support the industry. The Dutch administration started to realize that it was important to organize mining activities in the archipelago.

The history began when the Dutch colonial administration established an institution called Dienst van het Mijnwezen in 1859. In

1922, the body then renamed as Dienst van den Mijnbouw and functioned as the center of research on mining and minerals. The findings of the research were stones, fossil, mineral specimen, etc.

In 1928, Dienst van den Mijnbouw constructed a building called Rembrandt Straat Bandung. Initially functioned as geological laboratory, it turned to a museum of geology. The museum was inaugurated on May 16, 1929, in conjunction to the organizing of the 4th Asia Pacific Science Congress in Bandung on May 18-24, 1929.



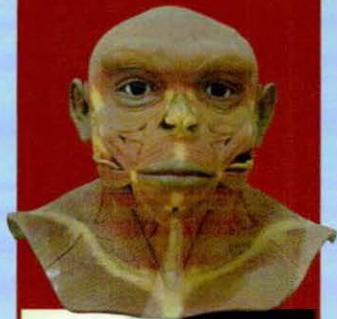
Address: Jl. Diponegoro No.57, Bandung
Ph. (62 22) 7203205-08, Fax. (62 22) 7202669
e-mail: contact@grdc.go.id

Opening Hours: Monday - Thursday : 09.00 - 15.30
Saturday - Sunday : 09.00 - 13.30
Friday & National Holiday closed

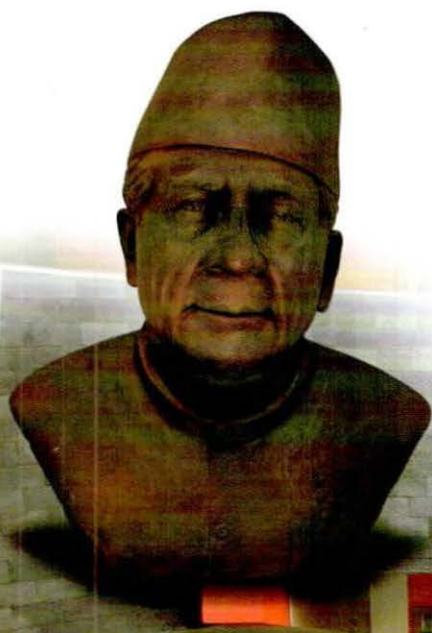
The museum has three display rooms. The first one displayed in the museum is the process of the earth creation. It is also displayed the process of the forming of Indonesian archipelago. Geologically, Indonesia is divided into five big island and Maluku islands. Displayed in this section are also old stones from Papua aged 604 - 790 millions of years.

The first room is located on the eastern wing of the first floor. It displays the history of life. In this room are displayed the history of life. In this section there is a replica of dinosaur's fossil of tyrannosaurus rex.

The third room is located on the second floor is the Geology and Human Life room. Oil, minerals mining and refinery are displayed in the room.



Barli museum



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

This private museum is named after an Indonesian realist painter, Barli, who came up with the idea for the museum.

Barli Museum is a fine arts museum showcasing the works of local fine arts artists, such as paintings and sculptures.



Address: Jl. Prof. Sutarni No.91, Bandung
Ph. (62 22) 2011898

Opening Hours: Saturday - Thursday : 09.00 - 17.00
Closed on Fridays & public holidays

Born on March 18, 1921 in Bandung, Barli learned the fine arts from Italian artist Luigi Nobli. Together with other Indonesia's fine arts maestro Affandi, Hendra Gunawan, Soedarso and Wahdi Sumanta, Barli formed the "Bandung Five". The realist maestro passed away in 2006.

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



Kasepuhan museum

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

In 1988, the palace partly opened itself to the public as a heritage and cultural museum. The palace's architectural design and priceless collections are a *mélange* of Javanese, Chinese,



Address:

Jl. Keraton Kasepuhan No. 43 Cirebon
Phone : (62 0231) - 209607

and European as well as traditional Sundanese designs. Old European ceramics depicting the story of Christ's crucifixion decorate one corner of the palace.

Collections of the museum include royal heirlooms; from traditional weapons, official royal carriage of Cirebon Kings, old Chinese ceramics, and antique jewelry. The articles are displayed in two areas, the Gedung

Museum Kereta (Carriage Museum) and Gedung Museum Benda Kuno (Antique and Heirloom Museum).

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

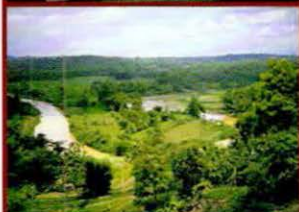


Sangiran museum

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

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

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



Info on Sangiran can be attained at
[http:// www.sangiran.info/](http://www.sangiran.info/) or [http://www.sragenkab.go.id /](http://www.sragenkab.go.id/).

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

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

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





East Nusa Tenggara Regional museum

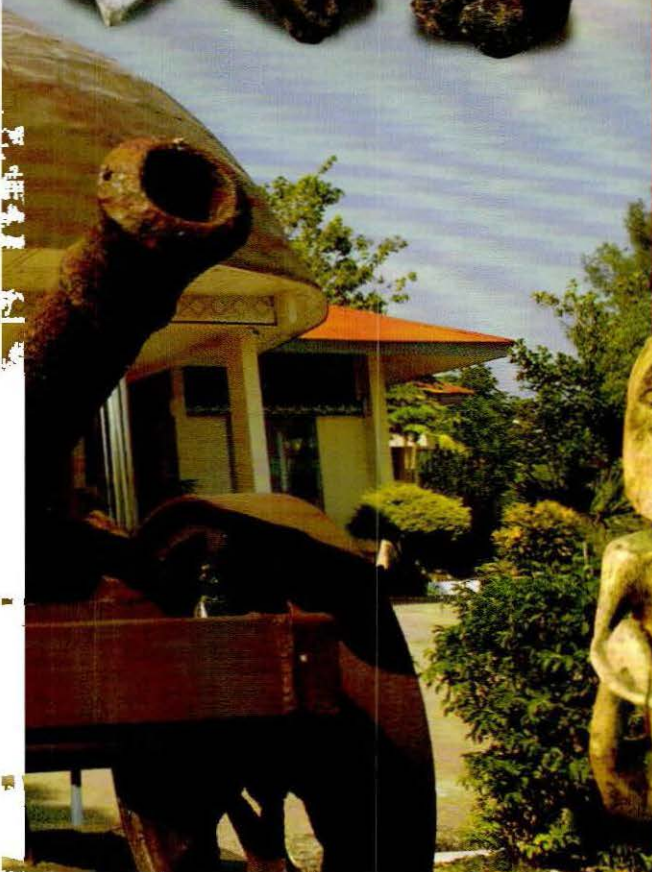
The East Nusa Tenggara Regional Museum was established in 1977 and opened its doors to public in 1991. The museum is strategically located and easily accessible from key points in the city; 12 km from the El Tari airport, 15 km from Laut Teno Harbor and 5 km from the Oebobo Bus Terminal.

The museum keeps a collection of some 6,199 items with emphasis on the background and culture of various ethnic groups that inhabit the 14 regencies and cities in East Nusa Tenggara. The items on display represent a vast range of scientific interests, biology, geology, ethnography, archeology, history, heraldry, numismatics, filology, ceramics, art and technology.

Address: Jl. Raya El Tari II, Kota Baru, Kupang
Provinsi Nusa Tenggara Timur
Telp. (62-380) 832471, Fax. (62 380) 832471

Opening Hours: Monday - Friday: 08.00 am - 04.30 pm
Saturday: 09.00 am - 02.00 pm
Sunday: 11.00 am - 03.00 pm

The museum regularly conducts work-
shops, temporary exhibits and tours
to promote the museum.



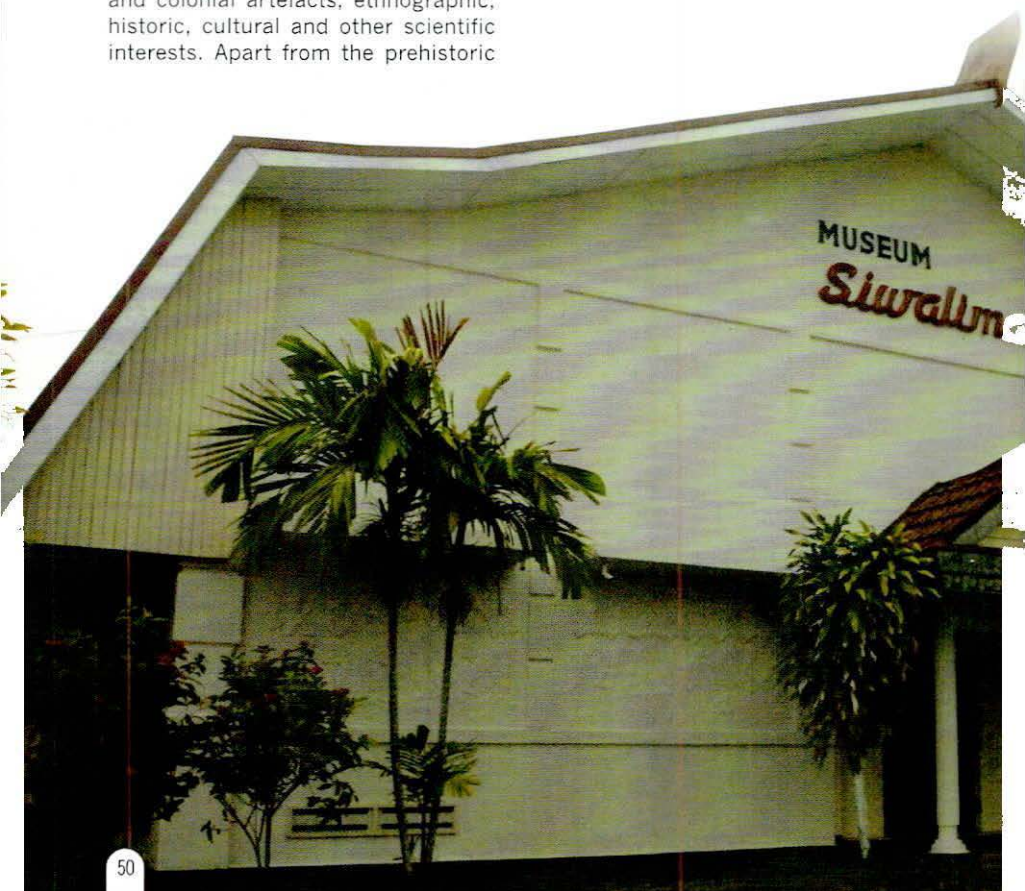
Siwalima museum

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

Siwalima Museum's 5000 and more collections displays aspects of Maluku's natural history and geology. There are collections of regional and colonial artefacts, ethnographic, historic, cultural and other scientific interests. Apart from the prehistoric

items, most of the collections come from Southeast Maluku, such as fine ancestral carvings.

Local music shows, cultural performances and traditional weaving demonstrations are sometimes held at the museum. A small cottage within the compound sells interesting souvenirs from the local area.



Address: Jl. Taman Makmur Ambon, Propinsi Maluku
Telp. (62-911) 42841, Fax. (62-911) 97117

Opening Hours: Tuesday - Thursday: 08.00 am - 02.00 pm
Saturday: 08.00 am - 01.00 pm
Sunday: 08.00 am - 03.00 pm

The museum is closed on Mondays and religious holidays.



General Information

Indonesia is the world's largest archipelago, consisting of more than 17,000 islands. Spread across 5,120 km of ocean and positioned between Asia and Australia, this country is as wide as the European continent.

Four-fifths of the area is sea, with the major islands of Sumatra, Java, Kalimantan, Sulawesi and Papua.

Unity in Diversity

As the world's 14th largest nation, Indonesia's population totals over 200 million, comprising 250-300 ethnic groups that have their own language and dialects but are united with Bahasa Indonesia, the national language spoken throughout the archipelago.

The majority of Indonesians are Moslem, with Christians, Catholics, Hindus, Buddhists and followers of Confucianism making up the rest. Since 2001 the Chinese culture has experienced a welcomed revival that served to enrich the country's cultural diversity.

The Nature

Indonesia's flora and fauna is diversely rich as its land and people. Orangutans, tigers, one horned rhinos, elephants, dugongs, anoas, komodo dragons are the pride of Indonesia. The seas around the archipelago also hold the country's treasures, a rich marine environment that holds a myriad of species, from fish, corals and marine mammals. National parks around the archipelago serve to preserve this rich natural heritage.

Immigration

All travelers to Indonesia must be in possession of passport valid for at least six months from date of arrival and have proof (tickets) of onward or return passage. Immigration authorities provide Free Tourist Visas for a period of 30 days to nationals from 12 countries only on the basis of reciprocity. These countries are Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Brunei Darussalam, the Philippines, Hong Kong SAR, Macao SAR, Chile, Morocco, Peru, Vietnam and Ecuador.

Moreover, Visa On Arrival has been given to nationals from 63 countries. These are Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Czech, Cyprus, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Laos PDR, Latvia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, People's Republic of China, Poland, Portugal, Oman, Qatar, Rumania, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, South Africa, South Korea, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, USA.

Visa On Arrival is valid for 30 days and may be extended under the permission of Indonesian Immigration with the conditions as follows: natural disaster occurs in the place visited by the tourist; the traveler is taken ill or meets



with an accident during their visit. Other nationals must apply for visa at Indonesia Embassies or Consulates in their home country. In addition, the visa cannot be replaced with any other forms of immigration letters.

Entry ports where Visa On Arrival may be issued are the Soekarno-Hatta Airport in Jakarta, Ngurah Rai Airport in Bali, Polonia Airport in Medan, Sultan Syarif Kasim Airport in Pekanbaru, Minang Kabau Airport in Padang, Juanda Airport in Surabaya and Sam Ratulangi Airport in Manado.

While authorized seaports are at Batam, the Sekupang, Batuampar, Nongsa and Marina, Teluk Senimba, Bandar Bintan, Talani Lagoi and Bandar Sri Udana Labon in the Riau archipelago, Sri Bintan Pura in Tanjung Pinang, Belawan port and Sibolga in North Sumatra, Yos Sudarso in Ambon, Tanjung Perak in Surabaya, Teluk Bayur of Padang, Tanjung Priok in Jakarta, Padang Bai and Benoa in Bali, the port of Jayapura, Bitung in Manado, Tanjung Balai Karimun, Tanjung Mas in Central Java, Tenau and Maumere in East Nusa Tenggara, Pare-pare and Soekarno-Hatta port in South Sulawesi.

Climate

Climate-wise, Indonesia is distinctly tropical. The east monsoon from June to September brings dry weather while the west monsoon from December to March is moisture-laden bringing rain. Temperatures range from 21°C (70°F)

to 33°C (90°F), except at higher altitudes which are much cooler.

Health

Valid international certificates of small-pox, cholera and yellow vaccinations are required only from travelers coming from infected areas.

Customs

Customs allow on entry a maximum of one liter of alcoholic beverages, 200 cigarettes or 50 cigars or 100 grams of tobacco and a reasonable amount of perfume per adult. Cameras, video cameras, portable radios, cassette recorders, binoculars and sport equipment are admitted provided they are taken out on departure. They must be declared to Customs. Prohibited are firearms, narcotics drugs, pornography, transceivers and cordless telephones. For the Chinese traditional medicines must be registered by Depkes RI. Films, pre-recorded video tapes and laser disks must be screened by the Censor Board. There is no restriction on import or export of foreign currencies and travelers cheques. However, the import and export of Indonesian currency exceeding Rp. 100 million is prohibited.

Airport Tax

An airport tax of Rp. 100.000,- is levied by the airport authority for travelers on international routes and Rp. 30.000, for those on domestic routes.