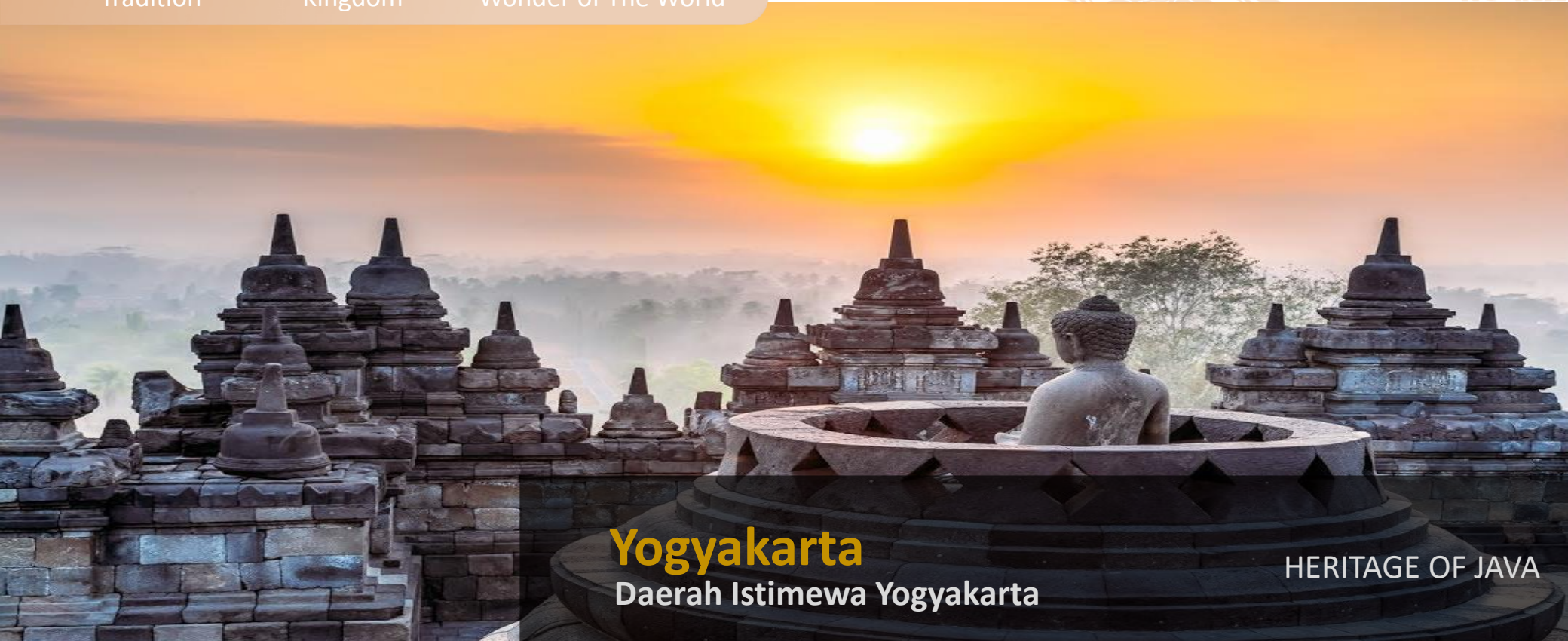




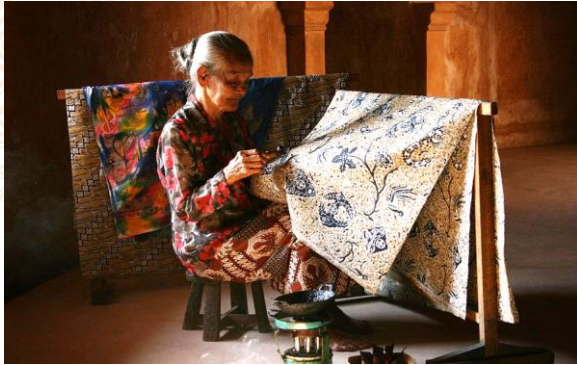
*"You Name It,
We Arrange It"*

Tradition • Kingdom • Wonder of The World



Yogyakarta
Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta

HERITAGE OF JAVA



YOGYAKARTA (3d/2n) : Heritage of Java

Day 1: Rara Djonggrang Batik - Kraton Ngayogyakarta - Fort Vredeburg - Malioboro (-/L/D)

Arrival at Yogyakarta airport or train station before midday then meet with our staff. Then visit to Rara Djonggrang Batik to see the batik making process that still done following ancient tradition. Afterward visit to King Palace or known by the local as Keraton. Yogyakarta region is the only province in Indonesia that under special autonomy to be ruled by royal family. This palace was built in the 17th centuries has had witness stories including the birth of Indonesia as a country. Next, visit to the Fort Vredeburg Museum which was also built around the same time of the palace. The Dutch governor of North Java coast Nicolaas Harting requested a fort to be built in Yogyakarta. The barracks was built on a plot provided by Sultan Hamengkubuwono I. The first fort was a simple wooden fort with four bastion. Later in 1767 the fortress was extended and converted into a more permanent structure under supervision of a Dutch architect Frans Haak. After its completion in 1787 the fort was named Fort Rustenburg. During Japanese army occupancy the fort was used as army headquarter and war prison. From here we will visit the iconic Malioboro market. In here you can find local goods including traditional music instruments, wood souvenirs, batik garment and other cool souvenirs at bargain price. In the afternoon, there are many street vendors serving traditional food including satay, nasi goreng and many more.

Day 2: Taksongo - Karang Village - Mendut Temple - Borobudur Temple - Purawisata (B/L/D)

Breakfast at hotel then meet with our staff to depart to the traditional villages around Borobudur. First we will visit Taksongo, this instagramable village with views of Borobudur is known for its glass noodle and Sago Palm flour production. Watch traditional techniques of production in local houses and the unique methods of drying noodles on flat boards over the rice fields. Next, visit Karang Village that well-known in the production of Tofu and Tempe. Here, these iconic Indonesian food are made in several traditional kitchens where production can accumulated around 50kg per day. Then lunch at a local restaurant located around the rice fields serving awesome food and breath-taking view. Next we will visit the Mendut temple, an ancient site older than Borobudur, this pyramid-shaped temple houses three impressively carved stone statues; Sakyamuni (Sitting in cross legged pose with turning the wheel of dharma hand gesture), Awalokiteswara (A bodhisattva as a human helper), and Maitreya (The savior of humans for the future). All of these statues represent great history and origin. Later explore the infamous Buddhist Temple of Borobudur, comprised of thousands of volcanic and river stone blocks, the temple was assembled entirely by human labour and took more than 75 years to complete. These days, the UNESCO Heritage site is still visible in its full glory with magnificent carvings that hold many stories and mysteries. In the evening attending dinner the Ramayana Ballet at Purawisata while watching this beautiful performance then drop back to hotel and free program.



● Day 3: Prambanan Temple - Kalasan Temple - Ratu Boko (B/L/-)

After breakfast and check out depart to Prambanan Temple. Built in the 10th century, this is the largest temple compound dedicated to Shiva in Indonesia. The first mention of Prambanan was in the Syiwaग्रha Inscription (856AD). With three main temples for the Trimurti; Shiva the destroyer of the universe, Vishnu the keeper of the universe, and Brahma the creator of the universe. Back in the glory days of the old Mataram Kingdom, Prambanan is used as a Candi Agung for various royal and religious ceremonies. Next visit to Kalasan Temple which is believed as the oldest Buddhist temple in Central Java and Yogyakarta, even predating the colossal Borobudur Temple. The Kalasan inscription found near the temple indicates that it was completed in the Saka year 700 Saka or 778 AD. Written in Sanskrit using Pranagari script. One notable feature of the temple is its octagon-shaped roof, which features carved images of the Tathagatas/Buddha facing the four cardinal points, each of which is flanked by a pair of bodhisattvas in bas-relief. After lunch at local restaurant then visit to Ratu Boko. Ratu Boko is not a temple but a remains of a palace. This place was built during the 8th century AD by the Buddhist Syailendra Dynasty but then the Hindu Mataram kings took over the place. This take over makes Kraton Ratu Boko is full of Hindu and Buddhist references. A stele was found in Ratu Boko dated 792 AD named Prasasti Abhayagiriwihara. This Stele signs that the Ratu Boko was built by Rakai Panangkaran. Prasasti Abhayagiriwihara is written with Pranagari font, a font used by many Buddhist Steles. In the Stele was mentioned Raja Tejapurnama Panangkarana, which is another name for Rakai Panangkaran. Tejapurnama Panagkarana ordered the construction of Abhayagiriwihara. The same name also mentioned in Kalasan Stele (779AD), Mantyasih Stele (907AD), and Wanua Tengah III Stele (908AD). Abhaya means peaceful, giri means hill or mountain. Abhayagiriwihara means a monastery built on a hill of peace. During the reign of Rakai Walaing Pu Kombayoni (898-908AD), Abhayagiriwihara changed its name to Kraton Walaing. In the evening drop to the airport to catch outbound flight to your next destination.



YOGYAKARTA (4d/3n) : The Experience in Java

Day 1: Rara Djonggrang Batik - Kraton Ngayogyakarta - Fort Vredeburg - Malioboro (-/L/D)

Arrival at Yogyakarta airport or train station before midday then meet with our staff. Then visit to Rara Djonggrang Batik to see the batik making process that still done following ancient tradition. Afterward visit to King Palace or known by the local as Keraton. Yogyakarta region is the only province in Indonesia that under special autonomy to be ruled by royal family. This palace was built in the 17th centuries has had witness stories including the birth of Indonesia as a country. Next, visit to the Fort Vredeburg Museum which was also built around the same time of the palace. The Dutch governor of North Java coast Nicolaas Harting requested a fort to be built in Yogyakarta. The barracks was built on a plot provided by Sultan Hamengkubuwono I. The first fort was a simple wooden fort with four bastion. Later in 1767 the fortress was extended and converted into a more permanent structure under supervision of a Dutch architect Frans Haak. After its completion in 1787 the fort was named Fort Rustenburg. During Japanese army occupancy the fort was used as army headquarter and war prison. From here we will visit the iconic Malioboro market. In here you can find local goods including traditional music instruments, wood souvenirs, batik garment and other cool souvenirs at bargain price. In the afternoon, there are many street vendors serving traditional food including satay, nasi goreng and many more.

Day 2: Taksongo - Karang Village - Mendut Temple - Borobudur Temple - Purawisata (B/L/D)

Breakfast at hotel then meet with our staff to depart to the traditional villages around Borobudur. First we will visit Taksongo, this instagramable village with views of Borobudur is known for its glass noodle and Sago Palm flour production. Watch traditional techniques of production in local houses and the unique methods of drying noodles on flat boards over the rice fields. Next, visit Karang Village that well-known in the production of Tofu and Tempe. Here, these iconic Indonesian food are made in several traditional kitchens where production can accumulated around 50kg per day. Then lunch at a local restaurant located around the rice fields serving awesome food and breath-taking view. Next we will visit the Mendut temple, an ancient site older than Borobudur, this pyramid-shaped temple houses three impressively carved stone statues; Sakyamuni (Sitting in cross legged pose with turning the wheel of dharma hand gesture), Awalokiteswara (A bodhisattva as a human helper), and Maitreya (The savior of humans for the future). All of these statues represent great history and origin. Later explore the infamous Buddhist Temple of Borobudur, comprised of thousands of volcanic and river stone blocks, the temple was assembled entirely by human labour and took more than 75 years to complete. These days, the UNESCO Heritage site is still visible in its full glory with magnificent carvings that hold many stories and mysteries. In the evening attending dinner the Ramayana Ballet at Purawisata while watching this beautiful performance then drop back to hotel and free program.



Day 3: Prambanan Temple - Kalasan Temple - Ratu Boko – Wayang Kulit Performance (B/L/D)

After breakfast and check out depart to Prambanan Temple. Built in the 10th century, this is the largest temple compound dedicated to Shiva in Indonesia. The first mention of Prambanan was in the Syiwagrha Inscription (856AD). With three main temples for the Trimurti; Shiva the destroyer of the universe, Vishnu the keeper of the universe, and Brahma the creator of the universe. Back in the glory days of the old Mataram Kingdom, Prambanan is used as a Candi Agung for various royal and religious ceremonies. Next visit to Kalasan Temple which is believed as the oldest Buddhist temple in Central Java and Yogyakarta, even predating the colossal Borobudur Temple. The Kalasan inscription found near the temple indicates that it was completed in the Saka year 700 Saka or 778 AD. Written in Sanskrit using Pranagari script. One notable feature of the temple is its octagon-shaped roof, which features carved images of the Tathagatas/Buddha facing the four cardinal points, each of which is flanked by a pair of bodhisattvas in bas-relief. After lunch at local restaurant then visit to Ratu Boko. Ratu Boko is not a temple but a remains of a palace. This place was built during the 8th century AD by the Buddhist Syailendra Dynasty but then the Hindu Mataram kings took over the place. This take over makes Kraton Ratu Boko is full of Hindu and Buddhist references. A stele was found in Ratu Boko dated 792 AD named Prasasti Abhayagiriwihara. This Stele signs that the Ratu Boko was built by Rakai Panangkaran. Prasasti Abhayagiriwihara is written with Pranagari font, a font used by many Buddhist Steles. In the Stele was mentioned Raja Tejapurnama Panangkarana, which is another name for Rakai Panangkaran. Tejapurnama Panagkarana ordered the construction of Abhayagiriwihara. The same name also mentioned in Kalasan Stele (779AD), Mantyasih Stele (907AD), and Wanua Tengah III Stele (908AD). Abhaya means peaceful, giri means hill or mountain. Abhayagiriwihara means a monastery built on a hill of peace. During the reign of Rakai Walaing Pu Kombayoni (898-908AD), Abhayagiriwihara changed its name to Kraton Walaing. Drop to hotel for refreshing then later pickup again by our staff for dinner. Afterward attending the Wayang Kulit performance at Sonobudoyo. Drop back to hotel and free program.

Day 4: Transfer out (B/-/-)

After breakfast and check out depart visit to souvenir centre for last minute shopping then drop to airport to catch outbound flight to your next destination.