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# INDONESIA



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OFFICIAL GUIDE  
OF  
THE SPECIAL PROVINCE OF ACEH

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*Kerkoff*



*Alur Naga River*



## WELCOME TO ACEH



It always a pleasure to welcome visitors to the Province of Daerah Istimewa Aceh. For those who choose to visit this special destination are truly seekers of the history and rituals of the ancients of Indonesia and the place where they remain alive and are practiced. We know that visitors to Aceh are among the most educated and well travelled people in the world truly those who can appreciate the meaning of our traditions and living history.

The Province of Daerah Istimewa Aceh is comprised 10 Regencies. The region's unique culture, ancient traditions, mystical way of life, and ethnic natural beauty make it a notable addition to one's travel experiences. It is a place where travellers interact with both nature and local people, where nature and the people are one and where both are shared with the visitor. In answer to the expert's prediction on world economy that one of the fastest growing industries in the future will be tourism, it is about time now Aceh included tourism as a part of a reliable foundation upon which both short-term and long-term economic developments are executed. Thus, the publication of this book is basically oriented to this policy.

"The Tourism Objects In Aceh" is intentionally designed as a "picture book" to enable the readers to enjoy an over-all beauty available in Aceh before they have the opportunity to see with their own eyes. I hope this brief guide to our rich culture and attractions will serve to both entice you to visit the Province of Daerah Istimewa Aceh and serve as an advisor during your stay.

Come, visit the Province of Daerah Istimewa Aceh, and welcome.

Governor of the Province of Daerah  
Istimewa Aceh

A large, stylized handwritten signature in black ink, written over a white background. The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large loop at the end.

**Prof. Dr. Syamsuddin Mahmud**

## FOREWORD



The largest archipelago in the world, Indonesia consists of five main Islands, Jawa, Sumatra, Kalimantan, Sulawesi and Irian Jaya and about 30 small archipelagoes, a total of 17,508 islands. Stretching 3,200 miles (5,150 km) from east to west, it straddles the Equator between the Australia and Asian continents.

With the fifth largest population in the world, Indonesians number about 180 million and are basically to Malay and Polynesia stock comprising of 300 ethnic groups and sub-groups having their own traditions. Early immigrants from the Indian subcontinent, China, the Arab peninsula and Persia have left their mark culture and religion followed by influences of Portuguese, Spanish, English and Dutch traders and invaders. The Indonesia constitution allows freedom of religion in a predominantly moslem country and the state's "Unity in Diversity" motto is a symbol of coexistence of the many cultures unified in one nation.

These diverse cultures have given Indonesia a rich, heritage of traditions and art resulting in festivities throughout the year in different parts of the country which are also closely related to religion, particularly in the island of Bali.

A destination of diverse interests, scenic beauty, a wide variety of wildlife, nature and highly sophisticated music and dances and folk arts, Indonesia has something for everyone.

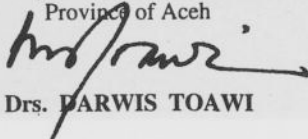
A small part of this is Aceh, one of the 27 provinces of the Republic of Indonesia which is gaining in prominence as one of the popular destinations developed for tourism by the Government.

Banda Aceh, the capital city of Aceh, has been known as the centre of administration, religion, commerce, and education since centuries ago. The remains of such historical items are now encouraged as charms of Banda Aceh today. Other features are beaches, waterfalls, cultural shows, traditional weaving and embroidery centres, spectacular views, etc. so far, for those who are interested in a traditional system of Islamic education may come to Aceh for a look.

It is hoped that the publishing of Guide Book to Aceh province, tourists will be pleased and happy during their visit to Aceh Province.

Welcome to Aceh Province.

Head of Regional office Departement  
of Tourism, Post and Telecommunication  
Province of Aceh



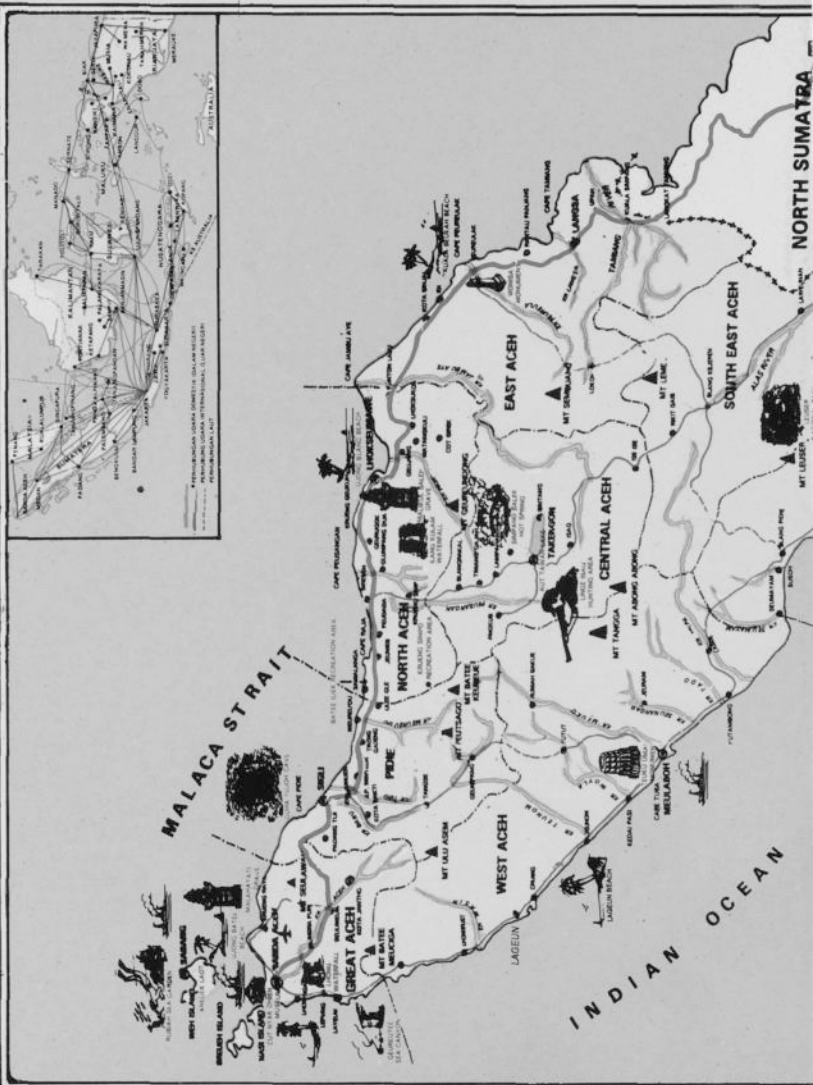
Drs. FARWIS TOAWI





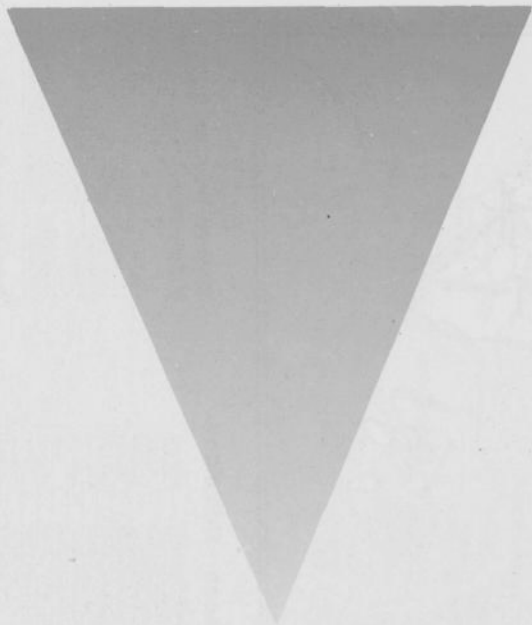


# THE SPECIAL PROVINCE OF ACEH





# GENERAL INFORMATION



## INTRODUCTION

Aceh is one of Indonesia's provinces that bear the Special Region status. It is located at the northwestern end of Sumatra. Islam entered the Indonesia archipelago through Aceh, and it was here historically that Indonesia's First Islamic state was established. Due to this, and to the fact that the province is still staunchly Islamic to this day, Aceh is also known as "*Mecca's front verandah*" among Indonesians. Moreover, in the past Indonesians making the *haj* pilgrimage to Mecca had to travel via ports in Aceh.

Arab, Chinese, European and Indian influences were the dominant foreign factors that helped shape modern Aceh, and according to some sources, the impact was not only cultural and sociological in nature, but also racial. Indeed, to judge by the physical features that one can see among many Acehnese, some intermixing must have taken place during the centuries of contact with the world outside. Some European features, for example, are most commonly found among the people of the Lamno region in Western Aceh, while Indian traits can be found among the people in coastal towns.

The Acehneses are staunch Moslems. There are very few non-Moslems among them, although in some places quite a number of followers of other religions exist. The teachings of Islam are faithfully practiced in the people's daily lives, and generally imbue the local traditions. Mosques are filled to overflowing with believers on Fridays and on other days on which congregational prayers are prescribed.



Inside of Baiturrahman Mosque

The coastal areas west of the bukit barisan mountain range are in general sparsely populated and desolate. Here, the plains are narrow and the land uneven and hilly. Many places are inaccessible over land. Only two towns exist in this region, Meulaboh and Tapak Tuan.

The land towards the east of the Bukit Barisan range is more flat and fertile. This is where the largest part of the province's population is concentrated. The land is dotted with paddies and people engage in either agriculture or trade.

The majority of the population is concentrated in and around the coastal towns and cities, which leaves the hinterland almost empty. In that vast, vacant land there is only one regency: Takengon. The coastal areas are generally livelier. The islands Weh and Simeuleu may even be regarded crowded by Acehneses standards, particularly during the years when Sabang, on We Island, was a free port. Many of the other islands, however, are unpopulated.

Close family ties typify community life in the rural areas. The village, which in Aceh is called *gampong* is the smallest administrative territory. Each *gampong* is led by a *gampong* head, who is called a *keusyik*. He takes care of the daily affairs of administration in the village, together with the religious, the *teungku imum*. In every village there is a building referred to as the *meunasah*, which serves as the office of the village head, as a house of worship on certain occasions, an educational institution, a community hall, and generally a place where all sorts of communal activities are held.

The Acehneses language knows several regional dialects, or local languages, which are sometimes so different from each other that speakers of one may not be able to communicate with those of another. This, again, is probably due to the isolation of many areas as a consequence of the existence of natural barriers. Four major language or dialect groups can be distinguished: In West and South

Aceh, the dialect is similar to that of the Minangkabau in West Sumatra. In the Kuala Simpang region of Each Aceh, the Deli Malay dialect prevails. In Central and South East Aceh the Gayo Alás dialects, respectively, are spoken.

## GEOGRAPHY

The Special Province of Aceh with its area of 57,365.57 square kilometers covering 1.17 per cent of Indonesia is situated at the northern tip of Sumatra Island, between latitudes 2°N-6°N and longitudes 95°E-98°E.

In the central part of this province runs the Bukit Barisan Mountain ranges with Tangse, Gayo, and Alas uplands. Also, there are several mountains found in the region such as Pasee Mountain with its peak, Geureudong (2,595 m), and Peut Şagoe (2,708 m), Gayo Mountain range with its peak Burni Telong (2,566 m), and Ucap Malu Mountain range (3,187 m). Other mountains include: Alas mountain with its peak Abong-abong (3,015 m) Leuser (3,466 m), Aceh Raya Mountain range with its peak Seulawah Agam, (1,762 m) and Seulawah Inong Mountain (868 m).



The area also has several lakes such as lake Laut Tawar in Central Aceh with an area of 60 square kilometers and a height of 1,225 meters above sea level, and also lake Aneuk Laot in Sabang (Weh Island).

Besides the mountains and lakes, there are also several major and lesser rivers which run into either the Strait of Malacca or into the Indonesian Ocean. Among the rivers running into the Straits of Malacca are: Krueng Aceh (Aceh River) in the Greater Aceh Regency, Krueng Peusangan and Krueng Jambo Aye in North Aceh Regency, Krueng Baro in Pidie Regency, and Krueng Peureulak and Krueng Tamiang in East Aceh Regency. The rivers running to the Indonesian Ocean are Krueng Teunom and Krueng Meureubo in West Aceh Regency, Krueng Kluet, Krueng Simpang Kiri and Krueng Simpang Kanan in South Aceh Regency.

On the west and south coasts, there are both large and small islands, some of which are inhabited and others which are uninhabited. These islands are Pulau Weh, Pulau Breuh, Pulau Nasi, Pulau Simeulue and Pulau Tuangke (Pulau Banyak).

Geographically, the land in the Special Province of Aceh can be described as follows:

- a. From the tip of Tamiang on the east coast to the tip of the north coast in Pidie, the soil is of organosol/ alluvial type. This condition also applies to areas from Ujong Batee to Ulee Lheue

(Krueng Aceh Valley), from Ujong Jahu (Calang) to Ujong Raya (West Aceh and South Aceh borders) and from Tapak Tuan (South Aceh) to Ujong Singkil.

- b. The red yellow podsolic, litosol, and regosol type of soil is found

## GOVERNMENT & AREA

The Special Province of Aceh with the total area of 5,736,557 Ha consists of 8 regencies, 2 municipalities and 2 administrative cities. 139 sub-districts, 591 settlements and 5,463 villages.



*Governor Office*

from the tip Pidie to Ujong Batee in the Greater Aceh Regency, from Guereutee Mountain to Kuala Teunom (West Aceh), and from Kuala Tripa to Tapak Tuan (South Aceh).

- c. The red yellow podsolic soil exists from Ulee Lheue to Guereutee Mountain.
- d. The interlands of Aceh through to the upland plains contain red and yellow podsolic, litosol, regosol, and brown podsolic. Whereas gray podsolic, podsolic renzina, litosol pondosol are found in Pidie Regency. South East Aceh Regency partly contains organosol, alluvial soil type.

These 10 regencies are divided into 3 working regions which are led by the Assistant Governors. The Assistant Governor for region I, situated in Banda Aceh, is responsible for Banda Aceh Municipality, Sabang Municipality, Greater Aceh, and

Pidie Regency. The Assistant Governor for Region II, situated in Lhokseumawe, is responsible for East Aceh, Central Aceh and Southeast Aceh Regencies. While the Assistant Governor for Region III, situated in Meulaboh, is responsible for West and South Aceh Regencies.

Also, There are 16 regions led by 8 Assistant Regents. The Assistant Regent for the Greater Aceh is respon-

sible for Seulimeum, Lambaro, and Lhok Nga. The Assistant Regent for Pidie Regency is responsible for Sigli, Kota Bakti, and Meureudu. The north Aceh Assistant Regent is responsible for Bireun and Lhoksukon, whereas the East Aceh Assistant Regent is responsible for Idi, Peureulak and Kuala Simpang. The next Assistant regent, situated in Central Aceh, is responsible for Pante Raya and

Peugaseng, another Assistant Regent, situated in South East Aceh, is responsible for Blangkejeren. In West Aceh, the Assistant Regent is responsible for Simeulue, whereas the last Assistant Regent in South Aceh is responsible for Blang Pidie, Bakongan and Singkil.

The smallest level of government administration is the village, which is commonly known in Aceh as "Gampong". Each Gampong has a leader called a "Keuchik". The Keuchik is assisted by "Tuha Peut" or four old and highly respected assistants representing the community, and by a "Teungku Meunasah" or "Teungku Imum", a religious leader. In each gampong there is a building called "Meunasah" functioning as the gampong administration center, religious services education hall, discussion center and meeting place for other issues of public interest.

## POPULATION & RELIGION

People living in the Special Province of Aceh descend from many various tribes and ethnicities. Some physical features resemble those of Chinese, European, or Indian heritage. The ancestors of the Acehnese may have come from Old Malaysia, Cham, Kocincina and Cambodia. The arrival of recent Malay with their established culture caused many native people to move inland. These people are now recognized as the people of Gayo, in Central Aceh, and Alas, in Southeast Aceh Regency. The past sailing adventure of Acehnese across the ocean indicates that internationally established contacts, especially with the King of China, took place for a long time. Various gifts from such kings are still found in Aceh at present. It is believed that the most native people of Aceh are Moslems. The believers of other faiths, such as; Protestant, Catholic, Buddhist, Hindu, etc., are mostly emigrants from other regions, Chinese born citizen's and other foreigners.

The number of these believers is less than 4% of the total population.

The Special Province of Aceh is well-known as the area possessing special autonomy in religion. The specialty is stated in the Republic of Indonesia Prime Minister Decree No. XII/Missi/1959 dated May 26, 1959 which declared that Aceh is a Special Province especially in regard to culture.



As Moslems, the Acehnese apply Islamic laws to their everyday life, and most of their customs, originate from Islam. Therefore, Aceh is well known as "Serambi Mekkah" (Verandah of Mecca). It is also called this because the Islamic religion first arrived from Mecca into Indonesia via Aceh. The first Islamic Kingdom in the archipelago was founded in Aceh. Moslems who wanted to perform their pilgrimage to Mecca stopped first in Aceh. In other words, Aceh became the transit-point for people departing to and arriving from Mecca.

In daily communication, the Acehnese people usually speak Acehnese and the Indonesia language is also spoken, though mainly in cities. In addition to the Acehnese and Indonesian languages, there are also several different dialects in some parts of the region. In West and South Aceh, a dialect similar to Minang is found, while in Kuala Simpang they speak a Deli-Malay dialect. In Central Aceh, people speak Gayonese, while in Southeast Aceh people use the Alas dialect. Other local dialects are found also in different areas of Aceh.



The most densely populated area is the municipality of Banda Aceh with an average of 3,010 people/km square.

On the other hand, the West Aceh Regency with 32 people/km square and the Central Aceh Regency with 19 people/km square are comparatively sparsely populated. The 1990 census shows that most of people of the Special Province of Aceh (more than 85%) are concentrated in rural areas, and only 15% reside in urban areas. The predicted population of Aceh in the year 2,000 will be 4,375,500, with the assumption that the current fertility rate will decline due to successful family planning programs.

## CLIMATE

In the Special Province of Aceh, there are two different seasons in a year. The dry season begins in March and continues to August. The rainy season is from September through February.

The average rainfall is 1,000 mm to 3,000 mm in the northern and the eastern coasts, and 2,000 mm to 3,000 mm in the western and southern coasts. It is notable that the amount of rainfall varies between all parts of Aceh. For instance the western and southern coasts have more rainfall than the other parts of Aceh.

The weather along the coastal areas in Aceh is usually warm. In the

mountains the islands tend to be even cold at times. The average maximum temperature is 30<sup>o</sup> to 33<sup>o</sup>C, while the average minimum temperature ranges from 23<sup>o</sup> to 25<sup>o</sup>C. The humidity varies from 65 to 75 per cent.

## HISTORY

The Special Province of Aceh which is the most western province of the Republic located is on the northern tip of Sumatera Island. During the mid 1940's, several provinces were created on the island such as North Sumatera Province (including Aceh Regency), Central Sumatera Province and South Sumatera Province.

However, since the recognition of Indonesia sovereignty by the Dutch, and the Vice Prime Minister on behalf of the President of the Republic of Indonesia supported by the discussion among the religious leaders declared a decree No. 8/Dec/Wk.PM/49 concerning the formation of the Special Province of Aceh which included :

- a. The elimination of Aceh Residency from North Sumatera and the abolition of the House of Representatives in the Residency.
- b. The elimination of North Sumatera Province and the abolition of its House of Representatives.
- c. The abolition of decrees issued by the Acting Government of the Re-

public of Indonesia on June 16, 1949 No. 21/Pem/PDRI and May 17, 1949 No. 24/Pem/PDRI.

- d. The determination of rules concerning the Vice Prime Minister's role as the substitute for government decree on the formation of the Special Province of Aceh.

Based on these Declarations, the first Aceh Province was formed in 1950 with Teungku Muhammad Daoed Beureueh as the Governor and Teungku Wahab Seulimeum as the head of House of Representatives. The province was situated in Kutaradja now called Banda Aceh.

The ceremony for the formation of Aceh Province and the official appointment of the members for the House of Representatives (DPR) on January 30, 1950 were not attended by the Minister of Home Affairs or his vice-minister residing in Yogyakarta. They had been informed about these proceedings. In this case the Central Government formed a committee led by the Minister, Mr. Soesanto Tirtapradjo to investigate the creation of an Aceh Province. On March 15, 1950 the committee met with members of Regional Agencies in Kutaradja. Since the Central Government had not yet decided on the existence of an Aceh Province, the committee collected data for consideration.

The Governor of Aceh, Tgk Daoed Beureueh, and the chairman of House of Representatives, Tgk Abdul

Wanab met with the members of the house of Representatives; T.M. Amin, Zaini Bakri, Abdul Gani and others, and expressed their ideas to the Minister of Home Affairs. Each defended the existence of the Aceh Province.

Nevertheless, after the acknowledgment of sovereignty with the Government's decree as the substitute for regulation No. 5-1990, the first Aceh Province separated from North Sumatera Province was acknowledged on August 5, 1950. This was done in order to fulfill the determinations in the Government Regulation RIS No.21-1950, because at that time there were only ten provinces in Indonesia.

In this regard, policy-based negotiations among the representatives both from Aceh and the Central Government continued. On September, 1953 a rebellion against the Central Indonesia Government broke out in Aceh. Parties and People's organizations gave a proposal dated March 7, 1955 and signed by dr. Zainal Abidin demanding that a solution be found along with social guarantees for the victim's heirs in Pulot Leupung near Lhok Nga. The giving of autonomy to Aceh Region was a heated topic of discussion by the People's Representatives (DPR) in Jakarta. Finally DPR together with the government agreed to make Aceh a province with Regulation No. 24, in 1956. On January 1, 1957 Aceh region was separated from

with the Acehnese rebel leaders. From May 2nd, through May 27th, 1959 discussions were held between the Central Government, led by Prime Minister, Mr. Hardi, with the Acehnese Revolution Committee to find a solution for the restoration of Acehnese security and development.

To guarantee the recovery of security, the Prime Minister of the Indonesia Republic issued a decree No. 1/Mission/1958 which determined that from May 16, 1959 Aceh Regional Autonomy be called: "Daerah Istimewa Aceh." (the Special Province of Aceh)



*Aceh State Museum*

The Hardi decision to declare "Daerah Istimewa Aceh", put autonomy into reality in three areas: Religion, Customs, and Education. This decision, was welcomed by the Acehnese people and the Hardi Mission Decision created a strong foundation for the following efforts to make Aceh more stable. Accordingly, a realization of peace and security in Aceh Region was obtained.

The decree of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Indonesia No. 1/Mission/1959 was used in solving the problems of security in Aceh Region. The Aceh event was formally finished on August 17, 1961. For this a formal speech was delivered by changing "Darulhab" into Darussalam.

Originally, the naming of "Daerah Istimewa Aceh" was intended to establish and maintain security and development in the region. This was true as the security disruptions taking place at the time were mainly caused by the people's demand for the application of Islamic teaching into community life. The special religious status in Aceh has nothing to do with the appointment of regional heads through inheritance as in the Special Region of Yogyakarta. This special region status, however, is a reflection of the acknowledgment of broad autonomy for Acehnese in terms of Security, Customs and Education.

It can be concluded that the naming of "Daerah Istimewa Aceh" was aimed at meeting the aspirations of Acehnese people. This is important for the stability of the Regional Government and for Development.

## ECONOMIC

The economic infrastructure in the Special Province of Aceh has been satisfactory to a certain extent, espe-

cially the road infrastructures on the northern and western coasts (their conditions are being improved). The absence of road routes directly connecting the northern with western and southern coasts has been an obstacle to the development. The inland areas consist of highlands and hills that make the inter-regional transportation difficult. Moreover, some parts of the potential centers of production are still isolated.

As a whole, land transportation is dominant in Aceh. Some seaports in the North-east and South-west coastal areas already have relatively sufficient facilities. Although the loading and unloading of goods and passengers is still low, many efforts have been made to improve the seaports and increase their facilities so that they will support the increase of non-oil commodity distribution and exports. Also, the existence of airports in some regencies has helped to ease transportation limitations.

Irrigation is an important economic infrastructure that supports the improvement of agricultural production. The number and capacity of irrigation facilities continues to increase. Consequently, more agricultural areas are now able to be irrigated, and agricultural production can be increased to meet the increasing regional and national demand.

## TRANSPORTATION

### 1. Land Transportation

Land transportation in the Special Province of Aceh is in much better condition than compared with previous years. Although, there are several parts of the region that are still in isolation such as, Lokop, Blangkejeren, Singkil, and others, the roads leading to these parts of the region are in the process of construction.



*Pinto Khop*

The creation of electrical power and other sources of energy are still being continued and improved, for the welfare of both urban and rural people. The smooth flow of information and services is a result of the better infrastructure and facilities, and communication has opened some parts of the region from their previous isolation.



*Aceh River*



All existing road in 1990 have a total length of 10.832.53 kilometres, consisting of 973.6 kilometres of state roads, 1,580.90 kilometres of provincial roads, and 8,278.03 kilometres of regential/municipal roads. In addition, 584.3 kilometres of state roads and bridges connecting Banda Aceh to the border of the North Sumatra Province (the northern and eastern coastal areas of Aceh) are already in

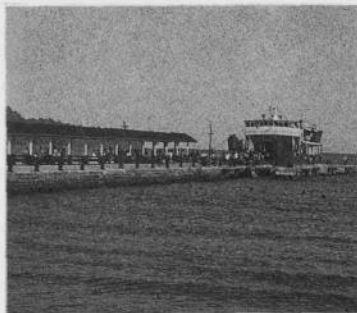
good condition. Most of the state roads and bridges along the western and southern coastal areas are also in good condition, and all crossing rafts along Banda Aceh to Meulaboh and Tapak Tuan routes have been replaced by concrete bridges.

## 2. Sea Transportation

The Special Province of Aceh has 11 seaports, 5 in southwest coastal area and 6 in the northeast coastal areas, and they are in good condition. Also, there are special harbors owned by PT. SAI in Lhok Nga for cement transportation, PT. AAF in Krueng Geukueh for fertilizer, Mobil Oil, Inc. for heavy tools, and PT. Arun NGL for liquified natural gas (LNG), and others used for timber harvesting.

Most of the harbors in Aceh are for the loading and unloading of goods from non-regular ships. Previously, the regular routes were served by:

- Nusantara Navigation, connecting Malahayati (Krueng Raya) with Lhokseumawe, Belawan, Tanjung Priok and Pontianak.
- Pioneer Navigation, connecting Meulaboh with Tapak Tuan, Sibolga, Teluk Bayur and Tanjung Priok.
- Ferry navigation, connecting Krueng Raya, Sabang and Meulaboh-Sinabang.



*Ferry*

Today, the only active line is the regular passenger transportation by ferry from Malahayati to Sabang and from Meulaboh to Sinabang. -

The facilities of harbors are still lacking in the Special Province of Aceh in that there are no direct lines to overseas destinations. Consequently, most non-oil commodities are exported from Belawan. Krueng Geukueh harbor is now being constructed and is expected to be the main export harbor in this province.

## 3. Air Transportation

Air transportation in the Special Province of Aceh is in good condition. In Aceh today there exist 6 airports. The biggest is, Blang Bintang Airport, which is located 16 kilometers from the capital city, Banda Aceh. Garuda serves the routes from Blang Bintang-Polonia-Sukarno Hatta.

The other airports are new pioneers, including Cot Bak U (Sabang), Malikussaleh (Lhokseumawe), Teuku Cut Ali (Tapak Tuan), Cut Nyak Dhien (Meulaboh), and Lasikin (Sinabang). Also there are special airports belonging to Mobil Oil, Landing in Lhoksukon.

## FLORA AND FAUNA

Various kinds of flora are found in the Special Province of Aceh, from lowland to upland plain vegetations. Both exploited and unexploited jungles are found in Aceh. Several wild flora grow here and have been declared as endangered species, such as, *Rafflesia SPP*, and Sang Leaf (*jahe nerestei jamanis altifran*). Sang Leaf grows in groups in recreational forest. This plant is included in the palmae family and has huge leaves.

Natural areas preserved for everlasting flora and fauna are divided into three groups. Leuser Mountain National Park, the recreational forest (Linge hunting park) in Central Aceh, and the recreational park and sea garden in Weh Island. Natural preservations in Southeast Aceh and South Aceh Regency are also included.

Of the 120 kinds of lumber which can be processed commercially, there are 22 found in forests within Aceh province. They are ramin (*dyera spp*) balau (*shorea spp*), durian burung (*durio cantinatus mast*), gerunggang (*cratoxylon spp*), pumah (*tera meristaglobra mig*), sindur (*sindora spp*), pasang (*quercuss spp*), jambu (*eugenia spp*), pulai (*alstonmia spp*), medang (*alseodaphne spp*), kapur (*druobalapops spp*), kemupas (*koompasia malae cencis maing*), resak (*vatica spp*), malas (*parastemon urophyllum*, pisang-pisang (*mezzetia*



*Forest Park*

parviflora becca), krueing (diptecalpus spp), bakau (bruquiera spp), seumantok (pine and resin). Besides these, the Special Province of Aceh also produces other forest products like resin, rattan, jernamg, gondomkem, gaheru, honey, and other.

Goat (nomorheadus sumatrensis) Elephants (elephants maximus), and many kinds of birds, especially Rangkongnya, Kuaw, ang Raja Udang. In addition, there are varieties of monkeys such as tailless Gibbons (helobates sindactilus) and long tailed Monkeys, among others.



*Monumen RI 001*

Thousands of years ago Indonesia and especially the Province of Aceh was separated from the Asian mainland. This is indicated by the fact that many animals found in the Malay Peninsula are almost the identical to those in Aceh. The diversity of fauna in this area is remarkable. It is noted that there are 512 kinds of animals, 313 of birds, 76 of reptiles and 18 of amphibians. Some interesting wild animals which are now seriously endangered are found in Aceh, such as; Sumatran Rhinoceros (dhidernoceros sumatrensis), Sumatran Tiger (pan the rarigris sumatrae), Orang Utans (pongo pygmaeus), Sumatran Forest

## CULTURE

The Special Province of Aceh has many different people who have been colored by the Islamic religion. Nevertheless, the Hindu religion strongly influenced the culture long before the arrival of Islam. Still today some Hindu influences can be encountered in current traditions through arts, customs, and everyday life.

Acehnese traditional arts contain religious, communal, democratic and heroic identity. Acehnese literature is written in Acehnese and Malay (Jawi). Arabic words and symbols in-



with the word *kah*, for "you". The word to use is *droeneuh*. People of higher rank and new adult acquaintances are normally addressed as *teungku*, although it refers primarily to religious leaders.

Daily attire in Aceh conforms in principle with teachings of Islam regarding morality. Women are required to cover their *aurat*: the legs down to the ankles, the arms, the body and the hair. In the past, women usually wore pants, but times have changed. Nowadays, the Acehnese usually prefer to wear the *sarong* and batik blouses, although still carefully keeping the *aurat* covered. Western-style blouses and dresses are common among young woman, particularly school children, university students and office personnel. Even so, modesty is still regarded a great virtue, and nudity in places such as beaches is still never seen. The visitor, obviously, does well to keep these values in mind.



*Kerkoff*

The fasting month of Ramadhan and Fridays are of high religious significance to Moslems. During the month of Ramadhan, all adults are required to fast, but without upsetting their normal daily activities. From dawn to dusk, people refrain from eating, drinking, and smoking. Non-Moslems who wish to take their meals usually find a secluded place where they can do so without offending those who fast. However, restaurants are usually closed during the daytime during the whole fasting month. On Fridays, male adults and children take part in the noontime congregational prayers that are prescribed by the faith. Offices and shops are closed until the end of the prayers.

Public manners are important. Strangers visiting a village, for example, would do well to at least let the village head know of their arrival. Better yet, he could introduce himself to people and get acquainted with them. When two people meet, they greet each other by saying *aṣṣalamu alaikum* ("may peace be with you"). The reply is *waalaikum salam* ("peace be with you, too"). The first to greet the other is usually the person arriving. After exchanging those words, they usually shake hands. The same greetings are exchanged between speaker and audience at formal gatherings.

Giving or receiving something from another person is always done with the right hand. The use of the left hand is strictly taboo. So is it when

fluence the Acehnesè literature in many ways. In regard to literature, the Acehnesè are quite creative. Acehnesè poets are able to create beautiful poetry without any early preparation. This can be seen, for example, when there is a traditional customary celebration such as a poetry contest (poetic polemics).

Since the time of Kingdoms up to the present, the life of Acehnesè people has been led by the following guidance: "Adat bak poe teumeureuhom, hikom bak Syiah Kuala. Kanun bak Putroe Phang, reusam bak Laksamana. Hukom ngon adat lagee zat ngon sipheut."

The above expression means that questions concerning customs, or meaning of state regulations are decided by the wisdom of the Sultan and his advisors which in this case is symbolized by Sultan Iskandar Muda. Law (meaning Islamic regulations) is in the hands of religious leaders, symbolized by the great and well-known, Teungku Syiah Kuala (Syeich Abdurrauf).

Courtesies and orderliness, known as "*Kanun*" in performing a wedding ceremony or other aspects of everyday life is the job of the maharani (woman king), symbolized by *Putro Phang* (Princess Phang). "*Reusam*" (habits) are the responsibility of *Panglima Kaum* (the top leader of society) and his heralds, to govern habits in their own places or districts. "Hukom ngon adat lagee zat ngon

sipheut" means that laws and traditions are tied up firmly like substance and its nature (fish and water).

Based on research from the Departement of Education and Culture of the Special Province of Aceh, there are 50 types of dances, 20 kinds of music, 10 forms of literature and 9 traditional arts. Some popular dances are the Seudati, Laweut, Pho, Meuseukat, Guel, Ula-ula, Lembing, Rapa-ie, Geleng, and Saman Lokop. Popular music forms include: are Rapa-ie, Seurunee Kalee, Rebana and Tob Daboh. Also, literature and theater have developed both traditional forms and new creations such as Didong, Dalae, and Dalupa. Popular arts include golden-thread embroidery, cloth embroidery, braiding and carving. When Islam arrived in Aceh many traditional forms of sculpture disappeared, but they returned later in the form of art carving. Today these traditions can be seen on wooden or building, or engraved gravestones.

## DAILY ATTITUDES

The exchange of greetings and pleasantries is important in the people's daily lives. Older people, particularly community and religious leaders, are treated with great deference. It is highly disrespectful, for instance, to address an older person

and Taman Baru Linge Isak (Linge Isak New Park).

South-East Aceh : Lake Blang Lopah, Lawe Gurah, Tourist Park, Gunung Leuser National Park, and Penampokan Old Mosque.



*Scenery of Geurute*

West Aceh : Geurutee Montains , Meureuhom Daya Grave, T. Umar Johan Pahlawan Grave, Patek Beach, Rigah Bay , Lhok Bubon, Meureubo, Paya Laot, and Bungong Talo Irrigation.

South Aceh : Batee Surgai Falling Water, Tuwi Lhok and Tingkat Tujoh, Kuala Batee Beach, Lhok Bengkuang, Batu Belajar, Kuala Bak Ue, Lake Laot Bangko, and Kalam Cave.

Developing tourism in the Special Province of Aceh in line with the appropriate conditions and tourism objectives will lead to cultural, natural and ancient/interesting tourist attractions.

The Special Province of Aceh, as a part of Indonesian Archipelago, possesses a unique history of Islamic Religion development, thus, this region is named Serambi Mekah indicating the presence of a variety of interesting historical inheritances.

There also are many community orders which have Islamic cultural background. Therefore, when planning the development of tourism, more emphasis must be placed on spiritual tourism development, so that culture, tradition, and life styles of the Islamic community can be maintained and stabilized. Besides cultural tourism, natural and recreational tourisms are also improved, being especially nature-besed tourism such as in Gunung Leuser Park, Lawe Gurah Park, Buru Linge Park, Pulau Rubiah Sea Park, Mountain Climbing, Cave Tourism, etc.

raising or waving the hand to greet someone. The use of the left hand in any form of social contact, in short, is regarded an insult.

Grown-up males and females are not supposed to hold hands in public. In fact, any public display of affection between unmarried or unrelated members of the opposite sex is considered tasteless and is very seldom seen.

The head is the most respected part of a person's body, and to touch another person's head is the greatest insult one could deliver to any adult person, whatever his standing in the society. It is also impolite to point at an older person with the forefinger.

## TOURISM

By appointing the Special Province of Aceh as one of the tourist destinations in Indonesia, the Provincial Government will be able to develop various facilities and identify tourist attractions in this area. Based on 1985 data, there are 112 tourism attractions available in this area. They are as follows;



*Gate way to Banda Aceh*

Sabang : P. Rubiah Sea Park, Sabang Bay, Lake Aneuk Laot, Iboih Tourism Forest, Kasih Beach, Anoi Itam, KM Nol Tower, and Second world War Inheritance.

Banda Aceh : Baiturrahman Mosque, Aceh Museum, Cakradonya Bell, Kandang XII, Pinto Khop, Gunongan, and Kherkhoff.

Great Aceh : Lhok Nga Beach-Lampuuk, Ujong Batee Beach, Indrapatra Fortress, Inskandar Muda Fotress, Malahayati Grave, Cut Nyak Dien Museum, Tanoh Abee Islamic Library, Teuhon Falling Water, and Ie Seuem (hot water).

Pidie : Guha Tujoh Laweung (Laweung Seven Caves), Jiem-jiem and Kembang Tanjung Bathing-Place, Tgk. Di Kandang Grave, and Mesjid Guci Keuramat (Holy Earhen Pitcher Mosque).

North Aceh : Batee Iliiek, Ujong Blang Kolam Beach, Pusat Kerajaan Samudra Pasee (Samudra Pasee Monarch Center), Cut Meutia Traditional House, and Lhok Seumawe Industrial Zone.

East Aceh : Kuala Beukah Beach, Idi Beach, Telaga Tujouh Beach, Putoe Nurul Ale Grave, Monisa Tower, and Krueng Fontress.

Central Aceh : Lake Tawar, Simpang Balek and Burni Bius Warm Water Bathing Places, Tangsera Pinding Falling Water, Gua Alam Loyang Sangeda (Cave of Alam Loyang Sangeda), Loyang Karo, Loyang Datu

# BANDA ACEH



*Cakra Donya*

## CULTURE

Banda Aceh, the capital of Aceh, is located at the most northern tip of the island of Sumatra, just two hours and a half by jet from Jakarta, or only forty five minutes from Medan.

Banda Aceh has a lot of potential cultures which are basically colored by Islamic religion. Nevertheless, because of the Hindu cultural impact to Acehnese long before Islam arrived, there is still a little influence of Hindu culture in the Acehnese culture especially in the Adat ceremonies.

## HOW TO GET THERE

Medan, the capital of North Sumatera Province, is bursting centre of business and commerce, and is the chief gate way to Aceh as well as to the rest of Sumatra. Banda Aceh, the capital of the Province of the Special Region of Aceh, is located 608 km northwest of Medan, and is the leading off point for Weh.

*Garuda Indonesia* runs 2 flights daily from Medan to Banda Aceh's *Blang Bintang* airport, while *Pelita* operates 5 flights a week from Medan to Lhokseumawe. Blang Bintang airport about 17 km from Banda Aceh, can be reached by taxi and bus.



Besides the regular flights, Medan and Banda Aceh are also connected by several public bus lines. The trip takes 12-13 hours and en-route passes through the towns of *Kuala Simpang, Langsa, Lhokseumawe, Bireuen and Sigli*. To find these public bus lines in Medan, go to *Pinang Baris bus Terminal at Medan Baru* area (see the list of buses). *Kurnia, Atra, PMTOH, ALS, Pelangi, Ilham* and *Anugerah* each operates buses that leave for Banda Aceh every hour. *Kurnia* and *Atra* also run exclusive buses twice daily with the trip taking about 10 hours. There are also small 8 seater minibuses, operated by *Widury* and *Flamboyant*, that do the run.

Sites of interest around Banda Aceh are connected by minibus, taxi and becak.

## ART AND CRAFT

### \* **Ranub Lam Puan**

Betel leaf (or sirih) in Acehese is called 'ranub'. It is a kind of vine tree which is easily found in the region.

Betel leaf plays an important part in the Acehese's life since it is used as an extra chewing after meals. Also, the leaf is also used as a sign of respect to the guest.

Serving the betel leaf to guests has now developed as a kind of dance. It is very popular in Aceh and usually played to welcome the guests to the province. Beside this, the dance is also performed at any occasion such as an opening ceremony.



*Acehese Dance*

The dance is performed by 9 women dancers and accompanied by the sound of the traditional musical instrument of '*seurunee kalee*'.

At the end of the dance, the dancers come to the guests and give 'the sirih'. It should be noted that the guests are expected to take the sirih although they do not have to eat it.

#### \* **Peumulia Jamee**

This dance is almost the same as the '*ranub lam puan*' dance. It is also performed to welcome guests to the province. Whenever this dance is performed, the *ranub lam puan* is omitted. This dance is also as a symbol of hospitality.

The dance is accompanied by '*seurunee kalee*', and its music is reminiscent of long-gone exotic Arabian nights. The dancers sing a welcoming song beginning in the traditional Islamic fashion, "Assalamu alaikum ....."

#### \* **Piasan Raya**

The word '*piasan raya*' means kind of 'night fair' where various kinds of arts are exhibited. The fair is held after harvesting time when the young men and ladies have a good time after hard work in the field.

The dance is played by 8 ladies dancers and 8 men and accompanied by a series of songs by the dancers. The dance expresses a cheerfulness through the songs and many kinds of specific movements.

#### \* **Tarek Pukat**

The dance is performed in accordance with the life of the fishermen along the coastal areas in Aceh. Their activities of making nets, rowing boats, and catching fish are described in the dance of Tarek Pukat (pulling the net).

The dance expresses hard work which is done cheerfully and dynamically in hope that they have a good catch. The dance is also accompanied by songs or traditional musical instruments.

### **JUWELLERY**

Possibly the origin of the Acehese goldsmith may date back to the period between 13 - 15 Century. During that time, the Samudera Pasai Kingdom had been using gold coins for the currency. Later on, Sultan Iskandar Muda of the Acehese Kingdom (located in present day Banda Aceh), had employed three hundred of goldsmiths in his palace, all engaged in making the highest quality of gold jewellery for the count.

Today, many motifs of gold works can be found in the goldsmiths' shops in Aceh i.e. Pinto Aceh, Pinto Khop, Rencong, and many others in the form of pendants, brooches, earrings, rings, and bracelets.

There also can be found the jewellery used to complete Acehese attire such as *cucok sanggoi* (a bou-



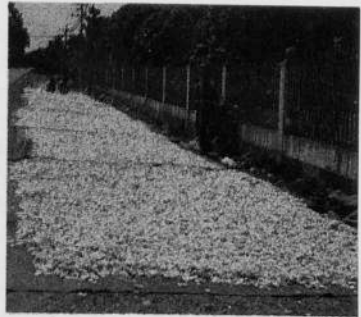
quet of floral pins), patam dho or kulah kama (gold chains stretches across just above the forehead), bungong anteng-anteng (ornamental dangless below the ears), klah takue (wide and stiff choker), keutab lhee lapeh (three tiered neeklace), teurapan bajee (gold collar), deureuham (gold coins resembling the blooming flowers emerging around the bead), eunteuk (gold chains to hold deureuham), gleung jaro (large bracelet), gleung gaki (large ankle bracelet), talo keuieng (wide gold belt), etc.

## FOOD AND BEVERAGES

In big towns, restaurants and hotels provide a variety of dishes including Indonesia, Chinese, European, etc. They are opened any time and with a good service, too.

While travelling around in the country side, nasi, mie, pecal, and many kinds of cakes are easy to get. They are sold in warung (or coffee stalls) and can be served in a very short time. Beside those, almost at every coffee stall 'martabak' (omelette) is always available.

It can be noted that the staple food is rice, steamed, boiled or fried, served with about four or five side-dishes such as vegetables, fish, meat, sambal, krupuk melinjo (melinjo crackers), and salad. The selection may have chili peppers, big red hot peppers, or small green ones, so it is advisable to ask before ordering.



*Chip*

In some warungs they have specialties, too. They serve mutton, lion shrimps, gigantic crabs, etc. cooked in a specific traditional style.

## THE CAPITAL

Banda Aceh is the capital of Aceh and is also the main gateway to the province. The Governor's Residence, was built by the Dutch in 1880 on the spot where the palace of the sultan once stood. This building is known as one of the historical sites and possesses unique architecture and complete traditional home furnishings. This place is of course a restricted area and entering it must be with permission from security.

## PLACES OF INTEREST

### \* **Baiturrahman Mosque**

The great mosque of Baiturrahman is the main feature of Banda Aceh today. Lying at the heart of the city completed with excellent architectural style, this mosque is really one of Indonesia's prime tourism sites.

The mosque was built around the 12 century and had caught fire several times including when the Dutch attacked Kutaraja (Banda Aceh) in 1873. Another mosque to replace the former one was later built by the Dutch Military Government that was completed in 1883.

The mosque is extra ordinary in architecture and ornamentation. It has five onion shaped domes, two tall minaretttes, wide white walls, and large structure. Around the bottom of the domes, the walls, and around its pillars various kinds of beautiful ornaments.

### \* **Museum Aceh**

There is a museum in Banda Aceh located near the Governor's residence. The main building of the museum is a house built in a traditional style by the Dutch Governor Van Swart in 1914. The museum is filled with antiques, and among the exhibits is a big clock 'Cakra Donya', a gift from the emperor of China conveyed by Admiral Cheng Ho in 1414. On the bell can be found a Chinese script

'Sing Fang Niat Toeng Juut Kat Tjo' which can be traslated as 'Sultan Sing Fang, which had been completed in the 12th month, the 5th year'. No one knows what it really means.

### \* **Gunongan**

Gunongan is a man-made miniature mountain built by Sultan Iskandar Muda (1608 - 1636) for his wife Putro Phang (from Malaysia). This building likely functioned as an important recreational place located in the Taman Sari Park for the Queen and other royal family members to climb.

It is quite enjoyable to visit this place during the late afternoon or sunset.

### \* **War Memorial of Kherkof Peucut**

Kherkof Peucut is the burial place of the Dutch soldiers who died in the Acehnesse war. There are about 2,200 soldiers were buried in this graveyard including General Kohler.

Their names, where and when they died can be seen at the gateway to the kherkof.

### \* **The Monument of R.I. 001 Seulawah**

This monument was erected to commemorate the heroic donation of the Acehnesse to the Central Government of The Republic of Indonesia. When Indonesia became indepedent

in 1945, the Dutch intended to reoccupy the country. In the ensuing struggle in 1949, the Republic of Indonesia was badly in need of an airplane to open the blockade of the enemy as many areas had fallen into their hands. Mr. Sukarno, the President of Indonesia at that time, urgently requested that the people of Aceh donate the money for an airplane. A Douglas DC-3 was bought shortly afterwards, and paid for with Acehnese gold. This very early plane was the precursor of the Garuda Indonesia fleet which nowadays is the biggest airline in Indonesia.

#### \* **Syiah Kuala Grave**

Syiah Kuala Grave is another pride of Banda Aceh which is located about 3 km to the east.

Syiah Kuala was one of Aceh's great Moslem Ulama of the past. He had spent more than 15 years in Mecca for religious learning before he dedicated most of his life to science and society. He had written many books on Islam, social studies, and science. He also had a lot of students coming from Malaysia, west Sumatra and Java, etc.

#### \* **Syiah Kuala University**

A state university was founded in 1959 in a vast building complex, and the campus was named Darussalam - city of peace. The university itself was named Syiah Kuala in honor of the great scholar. Today the university

has nearly 15,000 students both from Aceh and outside Aceh. This university has many faculties including Economics, Law, Agriculture, Engineering, Education, Veterinary Science, and Medicine. A state Islamic Theological Institute, Jami'ah Ar-Raniry, can also be found on the campus complex. Darussalam is located approximately 8 kilometers east of Banda Aceh.

#### \* **Ulee Lheu**

Ulee Lheu is an old port where one can see many typical villages in the surrounding area. There is also a beach which is visited regularly by the local people early in the morning every Sunday morning. The beach is also popular for fishing on holidays.

#### **ACOMMODATION**

Sultan Hotel (\*\*\*)

Jl. T.P. Polem No. 1

Phone : (0651) 22469, 22051

Kuala Tripa Hotel (\*\*\*)

Jl. Mesjid Raya No. 24

Phone : (0651) 21455, 21879

Hotel Rasa Sayang Ayu (\*)

Jl. T. Umar No. 439 A

Phone : (0651) 21983

Hotel Paviliun Seulawah (\*)

Jl. A. Madjid Ibrahim No. II/3

Phone : (0651) 22788, 22872

Hotel Cakra Donya (\*)

Jl. Khairil Anwar No. 10

Phone : (0651) 23879, 23735

Hotel Kartika (\*)  
Jl. Nyak Adam Kamil No. 4  
Phone : (0651) 21749

Hotel Medan (\*)  
Jl. Jend. A. Yani No. 9  
Phone : (0651) 21501

Losmen Palembang  
Jl. Khairil Anwar No. 49  
Phone : (0651) 22044

Losmen Prapat  
Jl. Jend. A. Yani No. 7  
Phone : (0651) 22159

Losmen Lading  
Jl. Cut Meutia No. 9  
Phone : (0651) 21359

Losmen Sribudaya  
Jl. A. Madjid Ibrahim  
Phone : (0651) 21751

Losmen Raya  
Jl. Mesjid Raya No. 30  
Phone : (0651) 21427

## RESTAURANT

Tropicana (Chinese - European)  
Jl. A. Yani No.  
Phone : (0651) 21442

Cindy Baru  
Jl. Cut Nyak Dhien  
Phone : (0651) 21761

Aroma (Chinese)  
Jl. Cut Nyak Dhien No.  
Phone : (0651) 32779

Al Hidayah (Acehnese)  
Jl. Cut Ali  
Phone : (0651) 22938

Sinar Surya (Padang Food)  
Jl. S.R Safiatuddin No.  
Phone : (0651) 22308

Nasional (Indonesia)  
Jl. Mohd. Jam  
Happy (Chinese)  
Jl. Jend. A. Yani

Ken Ken (Chinese)  
Jl. Jend. A. Yani

Lamnyong (Indonesia)  
Jl. T. Nyak Arief  
Phone : (0651) 33700

Aceh Utara (Aceh Food)  
Jl. Cut Mutia

## SOUVENIR AND ARTSHOPS

Aceh Putra  
Jl. Merduati No

Nyak Ni  
Jl. Singgah Mata No. 2  
Phone : (0651) 22091

Pusat Promosi Industri Kecil  
Jl. S.R. Safiatuddin No.  
Phone : (0651) 33737

H. Keuchik Leumik  
Jl. Perdagangan No. 115  
Phone (0651) 23313

A. Aziz  
Jl. Pemancar No. 12  
Phone : (0651) 22057

Anita Souvenir  
Pasar Aceh Shopping Centre  
Jl. Diponegoro  
Phone : (0651) 31488

## **SUGGESTED TOUR/TRAVEL SERVICE**

Krueng Woyla Tour & Travel

Jl. S.R. Safiatuddin No. 26

Phone : (0651) 22066

Telex : 54124 Wayla IA

Atra Baru Tour & Travel

Jl. Mohd Jam No. 40

Phone : (0651) 23631

Tripa wisata Tour & Travel

Jl. Mesjid Raya No. 24

Phone : (0651) 21455

Fax : (0651) 21790

Telex : 54188

Citra Pesona Tour & Travel

Jl. Mesjid Raya No. 6

Phone : (0651) 32316

Fax : (0651) 31555

Indomata Wisata Tour & Travel

Jl. T. P. Polem No. 3 B

Phone : 23706

Sejati Wisata Tour & Travel

Jl. T. P. Polem No. 1

Phone : (0651) 22581

Fax : (0651) 31770

Telex : 51414

Natrabu Tour & Travel

Jl. Banda Aceh - Meulaboh Km. 17,5

Phone : (0651) 320029

Fax : (0651) 32029

Nustra Agung Travel Agency

Jl. Diponegoro No.

Phone : 22026

Sastra Avia Travel Agency

Jl. Jend. A. Yani No.

Phone : 22207

Gasida Travel Agency

Jl. K.H.A. Dahlan No.

Phone : 22345

## **HOSPITAL**

Zainal Abidin Hospital

Jl. T. Nyak Arief No.

Phone : (0651) 22606

Malahayati Hospital

Jl. Teuku Umar No.

Phone : (0651) 21517

Fakinah Hospital

Jl. Sudirman

Phone : 21454

Kesrem Hospital

Jl. Kuta Alam

## **BUS TERMINAL AND AIR-PORT**

Bus Terminal

Jl. T. Umar

Blang Bintang Airport

Jl. Blang Bintang

## **POST**

Kantor Pos & Giro Banda Aceh

Jl. Kuta Alam

Banda Aceh

Phone : (0651) 21415

## **TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICE**

Kantor Pelayanan Telekomunikasi

Jl. T. Nyak Arief

Banda Aceh

Phone : 22700 - 23500

Wartel Intat  
Jl. Merduati  
Phone : 31718

Wartel Kopelma  
Darussalam  
Phone : 32130

Wartel Sotek  
Jl. Safiatuddin  
Phone : 31997

## **BANK**

Bank Negara Indonesia 1946  
Jl. K.H. Ahmad Dahlan  
Phone : (0651) 22551, 22452

Bank Bumi Daya  
Jl. Cut Meutia  
Phone : (0651) 23757, 23381

Bank Dagang Negara  
Jl. Diponegoro  
Phone : (0651) 21750, 22010

Bank Export Import  
Jl. T. Nyak Arief  
Phone : (0651) 23992, 23974

Bank Pembangunan Daerah  
Jl. T. Nyak Arief  
Phone : (0651) 22966, 22052

Bank Rakyat Indonesia  
Jl. Cut Meutia  
Phone : (0651) 22756, 23577

Bank Umum Koperasi Indonesia  
Jl. T. Nyak Arief  
Phone : (0651) 21760, 21099

Bank Central Asia  
Jl. T. Panglima Polem  
Phone : (0651) 21026, 33887

Bank Danamon  
Jl. S.R. Safiatuddin  
Phone : (0651) 31397, 31178

Bank Tabungan Pensiunan Negara  
Jl. Cut Meutia  
Phone : (0651)

## **TRANSPORTATION**

A t r a  
Jl. Mohd Jam No. 40  
Phone : (0651) 23631, 23502

A L S  
Jl. Merduati No. 16  
Phone : 23293

Kurnia  
Jl. Mohd Jam No. 68  
Phone : (0651) 32922

Pelangi  
Jl. Mohd Jam No. 90  
Phone : (0651) 32006

P M T O H  
Jl. T. Cut Ali No. 58  
Phone : (0651) 21215

Anugrah  
Jl. Mohd Jam No. 68  
Phone : (0651) 32922

Widuri  
Jl. Mohd Jam No: 71  
Phone : (0651) 23399

Flamboyan  
Jl. Mohd Jam  
Phone : 22949

Cempala Taxi  
Jl. Seulawah  
Phone : 43354

## SEA TRAVEL

PT. ASDP

Kr. Raya - Balohan

Jl. Gabus No. 48 Lamprit

Phone : (0651) 21973

PT. Pelni

Jl. Jend. A. Yani No. 20

Phone : 23976

## AIR TRAVEL/AIR LINES

PT. Garuda/Merpati

Jl. T. P. Polem

Phone : (0651) 32523

Fax : (0651) 23474

## TOURIST INFORMATION OFFICES

Kanwil XVIII Depparpostel

Jl. Mesjid Raya No. 6

Phone : (0651) 32316, 32417

Fax : (0651) 31555

Dinas Pariwisata Aceh

Chik Kuta Karang No. 3

Phone : (0651) 32692

Fax : (0651) 33723

## SHOPPING CENTRE

Suzuya Department Store

Jl. Diponegoro/KH.A. Dahlan

Surya Pasaraya

Jl. Balai Kota

Metro Super Market

Jl. Khairil Anwar

## RECREATION AND ENTERTAINMENT

Gajah Theatre

Jl. Kesehatan Pante Perak

PAS 21

Jl. Merduati

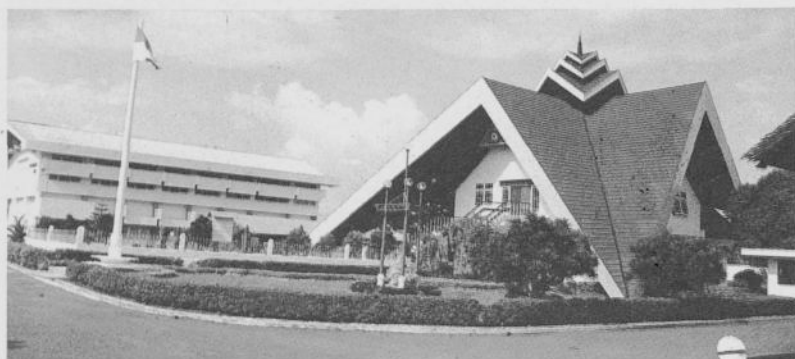
Merpati Theatre

Jl. Cut Nyak Dhien

Seulawah Golf Club

Jl. Lhokngä

Phone : (0651) 22012



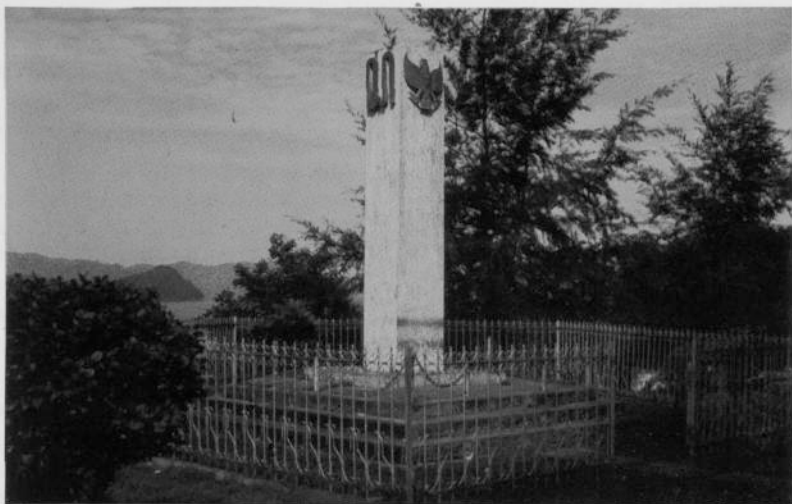
*Museum Complex*



*Minaret of Baiturrahman Mosque*



# SABANG



*Pillar of Sabang*

## GETTING THERE

At *jalan Diponegoro* in downtown Banda Aceh board a minibus that goes directly to *Krueng Raya*, tell the driver that you are going to *Sabang* (the island of Weh is more commonly referred to as Sabang). The trip takes about 45 minutes so it is necessary to board the minibus at *jalan Diponegoro* before 1 pm. in order to arrive on time for the ferry.

At the harbour at *Krueng Raya* buy your ticket at the ferry office. There is a choice of either A.C (air conditioning) or economic class. The ferry leaves *Krueng Raya* for

*Balohan*, Weh at 3 pm with the trip taking about 2 hours.

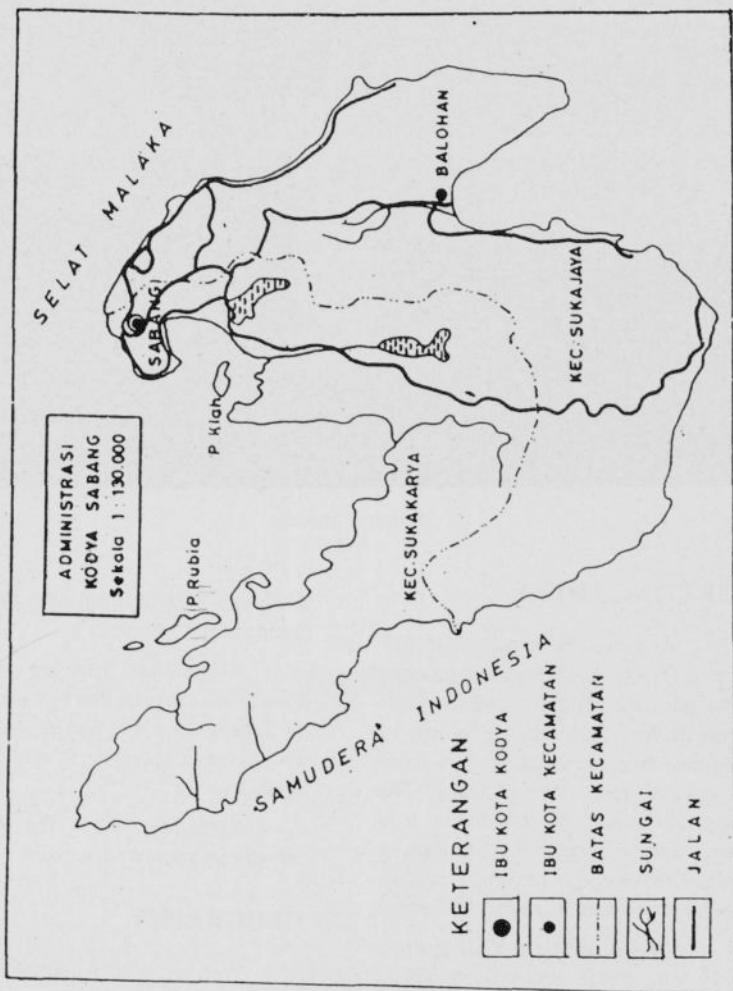
At *Balohan* there are several minibuses and taxis that will take you to Sabang (about 11 km away). Ask the driver to take you to one of the losmens.

Remember Weh. The golden island - its yours to discover!.

## GEOGRAPHY

Weh is a spectacular island located at the north western tip of Sumatra. It represents the western most part of the Indonesian archipelago-the

# MAP OF SABANG



world's largest stretching some 4.000 km to the east.

The great attraction of this small island is its scenic beauty. Weh's rugged terrain, rocky coves, harbour view, hillside lookouts, marvellous beaches, and sleepy traditional villages all attest to this.

The island of Weh is surrounded by other smaller islands including Klah, Rubiah, Seulako, and Rondo. Together, all of these islands cover an area of 154 square kilometres with the population concentrated on the main island of Weh.

Among the smaller island Rubiah is the most well known. This small 17 ha island was once the site of a special hospital for psychic therapy, and thereafter an important location of quarantine for Indonesian Muslims performing their pilgrimage of Hajj to Mecca. Since then this tiny island has been made famous by the spectacular coral reefs that surrounded it.

Weh's economy is dominated by agriculture. Approximately three quarters of the population are engaged in some kinds of agriculture. The main products are cloves and coconuts. Clove and coconut trees cover much of the island and provide excellent scenery, especially at sun set. The sea also provides a living. The bay of Sabang is rich in fish such as tuna, sardines, mackerel, etc. There is also a dry dock which is frequented by tankers and ships coming from Singapore and Malaysia. Weh's outstand-

ing scenic beauty, rocky cover, sleepy villages, spectacular coral reefs and beaches are expected to increase the significance of tourism to the local economy.

## HISTORY

The most important events in the recent history of Weh have been associated with its chief port facility at Sabang, the main town of Weh.

In the early 1900's Sabang was a small fishing village with a good harbour and climate. The Dutch soon established a coal depot there, the harbour was deepened, land reclaimed, and a store of 25.000 tons of coal was built. Steamship from many countries stopped here to collect coal, fresh water from Weh's lake Aneuk Laot, and to visit other bunker facilities. Before World War II the port of Sabang was actually bigger than that of Singapore. As diesel ships came into use and as Singapore increased in prominence, Sabang's importance as a port diminished.

In 1970 the port of Sabang was made a duty-free zone. The government also had plans to develop Sabang in many ways including the construction of cold storage facilities, industry, shipping facilities, and others. Sabang was to become one of the most important ports in Indonesia. However, none of these economic plans became reality, and the port's duty free status was eliminated in

1986. Despite its busy past, Sabang has once again resumed the status of being a quiet fishing town.

## THE PEOPLE

Based on the most recent census, the total population of Weh is about 24,413. The majority of these people are concentrated in Sabang and Balohan, while the rest occupy the plains of the island.

Since Sabang's duty-free status was lifted, the population on the island has been declining. The main ethnic groups still inhabiting the island are Acehnese, Minangkabau, Javanese, Batak and Chinese.

The official language of the island is Indonesian but for many of the Acehnese resident it is a second language. Acehnese is the medium of communication for most people here. English is also spoken by a few people in Sabang.

The dominant religion of the people is Islam, while some of the resident, particularly the Chinese, Batak and Javanese are Christian or Buddhist. Mosques, churches, and Buddhist temples can be found in Sabang.

Adults are always respected by the youth of the island. Pointing at someone or something, receiving or giving something with the left hand, touching someone's head, touching the opposite sex, and spitting are considered impolite. Such applies

throughout the Special Province of Aceh.

## FOOD

There are food stalls selling rice, coffee, tea, and snacks in Sabang. They are open from early in the morning until late in the afternoon, and some are open as late as 8 or 9 pm. Some stalls also prepare 'Mie' anoodle type dish, and 'Martabak' a type of Indian omelette. Rice is usually served with side dishes in a specific local and *Minangkabau* style. The food usually contains hot peppers, so it is best to ask the salesman about this before trying.

Alcoholic beverages are hard to find in Sabang. In the even of a real thirst, consult with the staff at the hotel where you are staying.

## ACCOMMODATION

Sabang does not have any classified hotels, but *losmens* (hotels) of different type are ready to give good service to the visitors of this beautiful island. The facilities offered by the *losmens* are quite adequate; the rooms have baths and some have fans and A. C too. These *losmens* are centrally located near the shops selling food. The *losmens* are also ready to serve you good food.

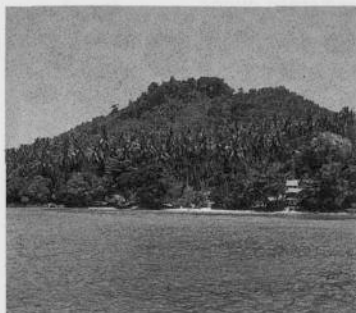
## GETTING AROUND

There are several types of public transportation that are in use by the local people of the island of Weh. The most common are taxi, minibus, and pick-up. Taxis can be chartered per hour or per day with the fare being negotiable. While minibuses and pick-ups go on specific routes and pick up other passengers, they can also be chartered with the same procedure as taxi. Or just hitch a ride - the locals are always willing to stop for tourists.

Boats are also widely used for local transportation. Fishing boats are always ready to be chartered out to visitors. You can find such boats at *Pasiran* - only a very short walk from any of the *losmens*.

## PLACES OF INTEREST

The island of Weh as a whole has a unique and beautiful atmosphere. The island is rich in natural beauty and historical sites, and provides a special way of life for its people. In addition to old cannons and fortifications, there are many other interesting objects that remain as relics of the past. Weh is small but it holds great discoveries - something for everyone. The chief places of interest are as follows:



*Sea Garden*

### Rubiah Sea Garden

Rubiah Sea Garden is situated about 23.5 km west of Sabang by road, or about 7 km by boat, adjacent to the village of Iboih. The Indonesian Government has established this water area of 2600 hectares around Rubiah Island as a special nature reserve. Being located in Sabang bay the waters here are calm and crystal clear too (25 m visibility). The sea here abounds with an incredible variety of colourful tropical fish and coral reefs. See gigantic clams, angel fish, school of parrot, lion fish, sea fans, and much much more.

Experienced snorkelers: Octopus and stingrayss (not dangerous to observer) are sure sighting here.

Try viewing the coral from our glass bottom boat. Sunbathe or stroll on the deserted white sand beaches on the adjacent shores. Undoubtedly one of the best kept secrets in the world of

tourism. A paradise for snorkelling and scuba diving.

**Accessibility:** Walk right in off the beach at Iboih the coral begins 5 m from shore !

For those who just can not get themselves to leave this spot, accomodation and meals are available from the villagers of Iboih upon request.

Iboih is a small and friendly village. Its people will happily serve you in any way in a place where tourists come one by one, the people here have retained their sense of curiosity towards Westerners. Helpful guides are available to accompany you to Iboih and the Sea Garden if you wish. Ask the manager of the *losmen* (unclassified hotel) about this or any other information you may require.

### **Iboih Recreational Forest**

Iboih Recreational Forest is situated adjacent to Rubiah Sea Garden. This forest covers an area of about 1300 hectares and is also protected as

a special nature reserve of Wend island. This forest is a thick tropical rain forest and although it is dense and difficult to wander through, visitors are encouraged to explore it.

Home to many kind of animals. See wild monkeys, small and big reptiles and colourful birds, or try your skill at spotting the nicobar pigeon, not found in any other part of the Indonesia archipelago.

At dusk Wild boars and swarms of giant fruit bats are sure sighting. Where the road ends is a great look-out look down over the steep eliffs and out over the Indian Ocean.

### **Beaches**

Weh boasts a wide variety of beaches waiting to be explored by visitor. *Pantai Kasih* (Love Beach) is the nearest beach to the town of Sabang. About 2 km to the southwest lies a rocky beach with over hanging palm trees stretching the length of peninsula. Along this northern see World War II gun emplacement. Some have decayed while iothers have remained intact.



Following the coast two kilometres further lead you to *Pantai Tapak Gajah* (Elephant Step Beach). If you go on you will reach *Pantai Sumur Tiga* (Three Well Beach). This is generally considered to be Weh's most beautiful beach. Its soft white sand and crystal clear water make it an ideal place to swim and snorkel.

About two kilometres beyond *Pantai Sumur Tiga* lies *Pantai Ujung Kareung* (Endo Rock Beach). Here sea brain coral, fish from the rocks, or hunt for starfish in the crevices near the shore.

Another beautiful beach can be found at *Gapang*. Frequented by the locals, this wide sand beach is lined with lush green coastal trees that provide appreciated shade on a hot afternoon.

### **Boiling Mud**

Also located near the village of Iboih is a small volcano with its well of boiling mud. Hike up the side of this volcano to the well and look down into it. Semi-active, the crater of this volcano holds boiling mud and occasionally emits gases and billowing smoke. Weh also contains several hot water springs at various locations. They remain in their natural state. Ask about them in Sabang or Iboih.

### **Coastal Caves**

There are several natural caves located along Weh's west coast adja-

cent to Iboih Recreational Forest. The caves face the ocean and are inhabited by various kind of birds, bats, and snakes. Explore these water caves by boat-but only with a local guide who knows them very well. Access may be difficult during the west monsoons season (May - September).

### **Japanese and Dutch Fortresses of WW II**

During World War II Weh was fought over for its strategic location at the mouth of the Strait of Malacca. At first Sabang was used as the headquarters by the Dutch. But then in March, 1943, the Japanese took Sabang and forced the Dutch from the island.

As a result there are many Dutch and Japanese made fortifications to be found on Weh. Some fortresses have been built above ground while others below. Some are located on hilltops or hillsides overlooking the sea and are ideal places from which to enjoy the beautiful scenery.

### **RESTAURANT**

Pin Sun  
(Chinese)  
Jl. Perdagangan

R i z k i  
(Acehnese, Indonesian)  
Jl. Pelabuhan

## SOUVENIRSHOP

### SABANG

Souvenir Anda

Jl. Perdagangan No. 2\*

Phone : 21265

Post Office

Jln. Cut Meutia

Phone : 21217

Police Station

Jl. Perdagangan

Phone : 21306

## DIVING AND SNORKELING

Dodent

(Stingray Dive Centre)

3, Jl. T. Umar

Phone : (0652) 21265

## ACCOMMODATION

Holiday (▲▲▲)

Jl. Perdagangan Belakang

Phone : 21131

I r m a (▲)

Jl. T. Umar

Phone : 21235

Pulau Jaya (▲▲)

Jl. T. Umar

Phone : 21344

Sabang Merauke (▲)

Jl. Seulawah

Phone : 21139

## IMPORTANT ADDRESS

Mayor Office

Jl. Diponegoro

(Kantor Walikota)

Phone : 21018

Immigration Office

Jl. Seulawah

Phone : 21343



*Aneuk Laot Lake*



# ACEH BESAR



*Cut Nyak Dhien Museum*

## ART AND CRAFT

### \* Perang Sabil

This dance was composed in accordance with the holy war to fight the foreign invaders away. In Aceh both men and women are involved with the war, and to commemorate this, a no name choreographer has composed a very beautiful dynamic dance called 'perang sabil'.

This dance is performed by 8 ladies dancers and 8 men. The ladies are completed with rencongs, and the men with the swords (peudeung). The dance is accompanied by traditional musical instruments.

The dance describes how to use a rencong and a peudeung in a real war. During this dance, all the dancers must be in a good concentration otherwise he or she will be hurt by a rencong or a sword.

### \* Marhaban

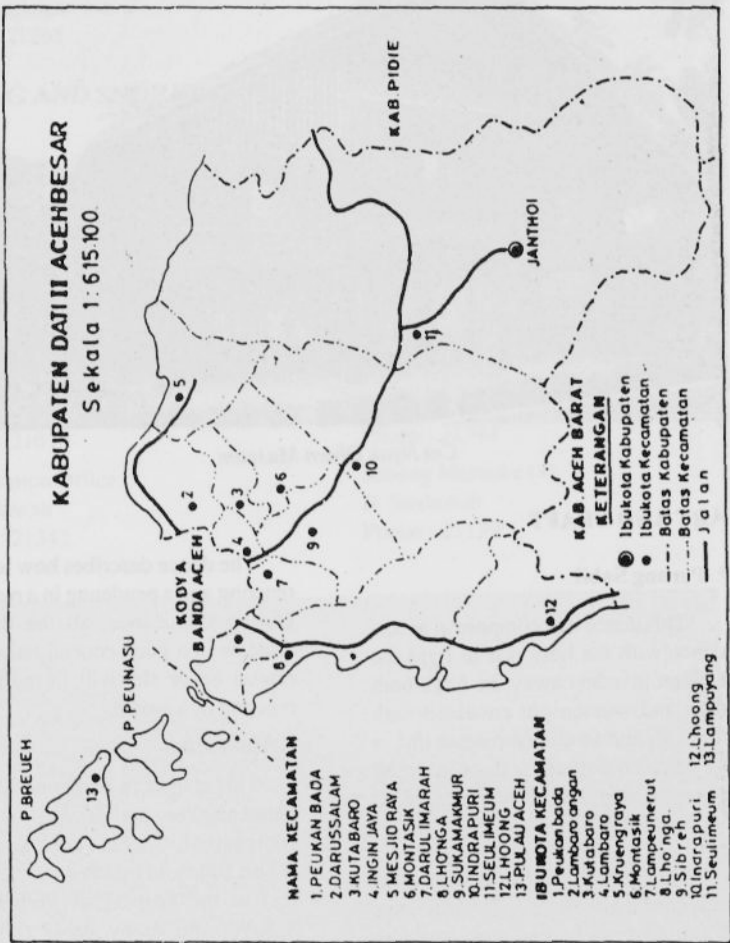
This dance is performed by 10 ladies dancers and 10 men, and accompanied by specific tambourines. It is also followed by 'shalawat' (prayers) to the prophet of Muhammad S.A.W. and many other religious songs.

At first, the dance was usually played during the ceremony to cele-

# MAP OF ACEH BESAR

KABUPATEN DATI III ACEHBESAR

Sekala 1:615.100.



**NAMA KECAMATAN**

1. PEUKAN BADA
2. DARUSSALAM
3. KUTABARO
4. JINGIN JAYA
5. MESJID RAYA
6. MONTASIK
7. DARUL IMARAH
8. LHO'NGA
9. SUKAMAMUR
10. INDRAPURI
11. SEULIMEUM
12. LHOONG
13. PULAU ACEH

**IBUMOTA KECAMATAN**

1. Peukan bada
2. Lambanangan
3. Kutabaro
4. Lambaro
5. Kruengraya
6. Montasik
7. Lampeuerut
8. Lho'nga
9. Sibreh
10. Indrapuri
11. Seulimeum
12. Lhoong
13. Lampuyang

brate the birthday of the prophet of Muhammad S.A.W. and other religious occasions since it is preferred by many people.

#### \* Rincong

Rincong is a specific Acehese dagger which had been so important during the Acehese war. Now the dagger is popular as a completion of the traditional attire, and nice souvenir from Aceh, too.

Rincong blades are made of metal, while the hilts and scabbards are from ivory, wood (kayu kemuning), or buffalo horn. A nontarnishable steel is used for blades that will be fitted with buffalohorn hilts and scabbards. While a brass alloy is used for those with scented wood or ivory hilts and scabbards. Horn, wood, and ivory are not the only materials used for rincong hilts and scabbards; silver and gold may also be used.

The shape of a rincong is from the invocation of 'Bismillahirrahmanirrahim' (in the nama of Allah, the merciful and compassionate). The component parts of the rincong is likened to individual letters of the Arabic script of phrase 'Bismillah'

#### \* Museum Cut Nyak Dhien

It is a historical object. The house is a replica of the rehoine Cut Nyak Dhien, from the Aceh War. The house was burnt down by the Dutch but a replica was built later, after Indonesia's independence. This

house in Lam Pisang about 6 kilometers from Banda Aceh, is now a museum.



*Win Surfing*

#### \* Lho Nga and Lam Puuk Beaches

Both beaches are located on the west coast of Aceh about 17 kilometers from Banda Aceh and can be reached by car or other public transportation in less than 30 minutes. These white sand beaches are startlingly beautiful and can be used for swimming, sun bathing, fishing, sailing, diving, and other recreational activities. In the late afternoon we can enjoy breathtaking sunsets at the beaches.

#### \* Ujong Batee

This dark sand beach on the way to Krueng Raya is a good place for shell hunting and walking. Pulau Weh is visible from the coast, and this beach is always crowded on Sundays or other holidays. Pine trees line the coast, and of course provide a beautiful shady atmosphere especially on a hot afternoon.

### \* **Indra Patra Fortress**

This old fort was built during the time of Iskandar Muda. It probably functioned as a defence against invader's attacks. (other sources state that this fortress was built earlier - during the first Hindu Kingdom in Aceh.)



*Indrapatra Fortress*

### \* **The Grave of Admiral Malahayati**

According to history, Admiral Malahayati was a woman who commanded the Royal Acehese Navy. She held the position of harbor administrator and other high positions in the Acehese Sultanate.

### \* **Krueng Raya**

There is a harbor called "Pelabuhan Malahayati" at Krueng Raya approximately 35 kilometers from Banda Aceh, which can be easily reached in half an hour.

An exotic beach nearby is very good for swimming, walking, snorkeling, diving, and fishing. One can

also climb up a hill to have a stunning view for photographs with the harbor in the background.

### \* **Ie Seu-um**

A hot water spring can be found in this area. It is used for bathing and people say the spring can heal several

kinds of diseases and increase strength.

### \* **Tanoh Abee**

This village is reputed to have the 'most remote' Islamic library in the world containing rare 17th century Arabic manuscripts. The tomb of Teungku Tanoh Abee, a prominent 19th century ulama, is here.

## ACCOMODATION

Taman Tepi Laut  
Jl. Banda Aceh - Meulaboh  
Km. 17,5 Lhoknga  
Phone : (0651) 32029

Pantai Cemara  
Jl. Banda Aceh - Meulaboh  
Km. 17 - Lhoknga  
Phone :

## RESTAURANT

Braden  
Jl. Raya Banda Aceh - Meulaboh  
Km. 9, Lhoknga  
Phone : 22056

Ujong Batee  
Jl. Krueng Raya Km. 14

Taman Tepi Laut  
Jl. Raya Banda Aceh - Meulaboh  
Km. 17 Lhoknga  
Phone : 32029

## SOUVENIR AND ARTSHOPS

Desa Siem, Darussalam

## SUGGESTED TOUR

Natrabu  
Jl. Lhoknga Km 17  
Phone : 32029

## BANK

Bank Perkreditan Rakyat



Lampuuk Beach



*Sement Factory*



*River Recreation*

# PIDIE



*Pulpit*

## PLACES OF INTEREST

### **Putroe Balee Grave.**

Putroe Balee in Acehnese means "Putroe" is a queen and " Balee" means widow. This grave is located at district of Pidie, Langsa village, 3 km from the regency of Pidie and can be reached by bus or other transportation. The local people is usually visited this place.

Guci Keramat Mosque is one of the tourism objects in Pidie. Lying at Meurudu district, Maracan village, 46 km from the regency and can be reached by public transportation.

### **Kuta Asan Fortress.**

It was built during the second world

war and functioned as a fort to defend itself against the invader's attacks by the Acehnese. This place is located at Blang village, 1,5 km from the district of Pidie.

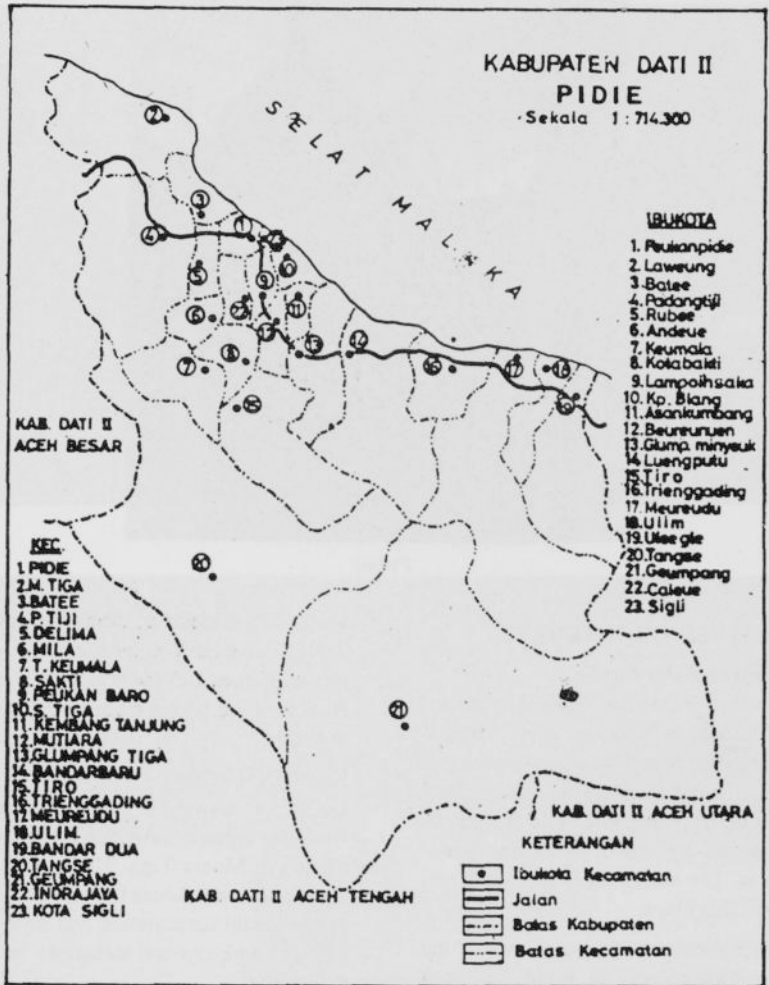
### **Seven Level Cave.**

Located at Laweung village, 28 km from the regency or 4 km from the district of Muara Tiga. The cave located on the hill where the visitor can see beautiful surrounding and inside the cave one can see stalagmites and stalagmites.

### **Teungku Di Kandang Grave.**

Teungku Di Kandang is one of the leaders of moslem in Pidie. This grave is situated at Klibuet village, 3 km from Pidie regency. This complex can

# MAP OF PIDIE





be reached by bus or other transportation.

#### **Rawa Beach.**

This location nearby Sigli town at Paya village, 4 km from the regency. The sand on the beach is brownish. In this beautiful place you can spend your time for sunbathing, swimming, fishing and other beach activities.

#### **Sukon Beach.**

Sukon Beach is a recreational resort on the strait of Malacca. Location of the beach at district of Simpang Tiga, Sukon village, 3 km from the regency. The visitor can enjoy the beautiful panorama.

#### **The Bathing Site Of Jim-Jim.**

The bathing site has a natural cold water and pure that in slits of the stones. The local people favor this place for swimming while enjoy the beautiful panorama. Located at district of Titue Keumala, Titue village, 20 km from the regency.

#### **The Bathing Site.**

This place is situated at district of Kembang Tanjung, 15 km from the regency. This place is usually visited by local people particularly on Sunday or holiday and also can be reached by car or vehicle.

#### **Hot Water Spring.**

The spring can be found in Pidie regency, at Tangse district, 34 km from the regency. Besides making use of this hot water spring for swimming we can also admire the splendid mountain scenery.

#### **ACCOMODATION**

RIZA (★★★)

Jl. Blok Sawah

Phone : 21527

PARIS (★)

Jl. Melati No. 2

Phone : 21521

MALI SATU (★)

Kp. Kramat

Phone : 21331

MALI DUA (★)

Kp. Kramat Dalam

BAKTI (★)

Jl. Kramat Dalam

Phone : 21332



*Tourist Bus*



*Lido Graha Hotel Lhokseumawe*

# NORTH ACEH



*Industrial area*

## **How To Get There**

North Aceh is one of ten re-gency in special province of Aceh and wide of the area are 5,379,13 Kms<sup>2</sup> that situated in 96° 20' - 97° 21' straight east and 4° 54' - 5° 18' North Across.

This area has a strategic position because it's situated on traffic line between Banda Aceh and Medan. It is the main gate way from overseas particularly to the Sumatra Island.

Beside the transportation facility of public buses can be also used by Taxi from Medan to Lhokseumawe. There are also airlines from Medan to

North Aceh that prepared with special flight by Mobil Oil Inc and Arun Ltd. via the special airport of Nibong and Malikussaleh.

## **Culture**

Condition of North Aceh societies same of condition the others Aceh society which alive in the same of norms (Norm tradition, laws and Religion).

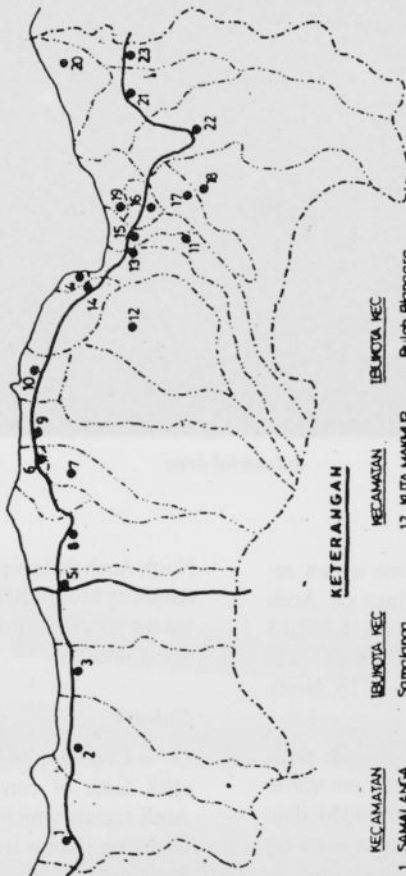
In Aceh a custom holder is not executed by an organization or individual, but it's executed together by old mans in a gampong (village) who

# MAP OF NORTH ACEH

KABUPATEN DATI II ACEH UTARA

Setala 1 : 800 000

SELAT MALAKA



## KETERANGAN

### KECAMATAN

1. SAMALANGA
2. JEUNIB
3. PELUDADA
4. BANIDA SAKTI
5. JEUMPA
6. GANDAPURA
7. MAMMUR
8. PELUSANGAN
9. MELARA BATU
10. DEWANTARA
11. MELURAH MULIA

### IBUKOTA KEC

- Samalanga  
Jeunib  
Peudada  
Chokseumawe  
Birruen  
Geuruyok  
Uleiglee  
Matangmumpangdua  
Krueng Meane  
Krueng Geukuh  
Jungka gajah

### KECAMATAN

12. KUTA MAMALR
13. SWANTALURA B
14. MELARA DUA
15. SAMALIRA
16. SWANTALURA A
17. TANH LHAS
18. MATANGKULI
19. TANAH FRISIR
20. SEUNELDON
21. BAKTIA
22. LHOESUKON
23. TANAH JAMBOAYE

### IBUKOTA KEC

- Buloh Bangara  
Bayu  
Cunda  
Geudong  
Simpangmuling  
Biang Jruen  
Matangkuli  
Matangnyang  
Seuneudon  
Alue se puteh  
Lhasukan  
Panton Labu

1. Kabupaten  
2. Kecamatan



Jalan aspal

1. Ibukota Kecamatan

based on a conference and agreement and holding in the Islamic law.

Custom and law can not be separated like the Acehnese saying 'Hukum ngon adat lagee zat ngon sifat'. This saying could be defined as custom and law like a substance and characteristic.

There are various kinds of popular law/Norms in North Aceh such as:

- Hukum Blang
- Hukum Gle
- Hukum Laot
- Hukum Blo Publo
- Hukum Hareukat
- Hukum Peuraee
- Hukum Gala
- Hukum Medua laba
- Hukum Meukawen
- Hukum Meusayam

Apart from that, it has also prohibition in living society like :

- Seumipak (to kick)
- Mat bak ulee (hold on the other head)
- Toh Geuntet (flatus at random site)
- Rioh teungoh Meugreb (Noisy is sunset time)
- Jak-jak watee Meugreb (Walking in sunset)
- Mano teulhon (Naked bath)
- Seot sambot ngen ureung tuha (Against parent)
- Pantang uro Jum'at (prohibition on Friday)

## ART AND CRAFT

These art's can be found in the regency of North Aceh are :

**Seudati** is one of the popular dance in North Aceh. The number of dancers are 8 in a group and they are led by a dancer called "Syech" and halped by two other players called "Apet Syech" who pinched on right and left of the syech. This dance is helped by two singers to escort the dancing.

Seudati has two kinds are :

**Seudati Inong** is a kind of seudati who danced by young ladies wear bright costumes.

**Seudati Agam** is a kind of seudati who danced by mans.

## R a p a i

Rapai can be defined as a bowl music instrument is made the oldest woods and its leather is made by the goat skin (hide) has processed. This rapai is a playing group and the number of players are 8 to 12.

There are many kinds of Rapai, among others :

## Rapai Pase

At first time the Rapai can be found in regency of North Aceh, Pase (Aron). This Rapai is matched among a group by the other group. The playing is usually shown at night until dawn nearly.



*Grave of Ratu Nahrisyah*

### **Rapai Pulot**

Rapai Pulot has a set of middle size Rapai and the number of drummers are 10 to 12 who led by a Syech. It's usually escorted by the attraction or acrobatic.

### **Rapai Uroh (The Matching Of Rapai)**

This Rapai usually appeared in a certain programme, that consist of the dancers are 2 to 4 with several of players, it appear a capability who possessed by a 'Daboh' player. The dancer team to take turns among 4 until 5 of the teams.

### **Rapai Daboh**

It said Rapai Daboh because this Rapai send along with a debus playing or (Top Dabus) is a playing that wear of sharp weapon like the Acehnese dagger, sword etc. This Rapai is beaten by the mans and some of them are 8 - 12 person.

### **Biola Aceh**

The number of dancers are there. One of them as a violinist who called Syech and two more as the dancer (Joker).

To play the dance movement in accordance with the violin rhythm to dialogue with these funny words and quatrains answers.

### **Meurukon**

It is matched by the group one with the others. A group consist of 15 mans who led by a syech rukon usually called 'Syechkuna'. Meurukon is served in the poem form with a sweet sound and the first group institute a

enquiring and answered by the other group.

### **Alee Tunjang**

Alee Tunjang as a comfort after crop by using of the companion music like Rapai, Seudumbak (Small drum), Seurune Kale, gong and poems. The number of players are 5 at least.

Apart from above there are still much of the other arts likes : Poh Kipah, Limong Sikarang dance, Ragam Aceh dance, Rabani Wahed, Rampak Dua, Rapai Geleng, Rapai Kisah, Rapai Linggang, Rapai Lepek, PMTOH and Baca Hikayat.

### **Home Industry**

The industry of North Acehnese among others are :

Rencong (Acehnese Dagger)

Parang (Chopper)

Sikin (Knife)

Lembeng (Spear)

Kaneut (Cooking pot made of soils)

Sangku tanoh (Rice steamer made of soils)

Aweuk (Ladle made of a coconut shell)

Reungkan (Sancepan foundation made of a coconut leaf)

Geulibeh (Scarping tool made of a wood)

Salang (a place of betel line)

Dalong

Bruek Kekarah

Sangkeuk

Sange (Cover of meal)

Glong (a place made by bambo bark, to fill some meal in Maulid/Muhammad's birthday).

## **Industry**

Tika it made of Pandanus and it has various kinds of mat are ; Tika eh (sleeping mat), Tika duk (Siting mat), Tika meu ade (This mat used to dry in the sun of rice plant).

## **Empang**

(a sack is made of lontas leaf)

Industry of dais on which the bridal couple sit.

Kipah Dara Baro (Bride fan)

Bantai Guleng/bantai duk

Langet-langet, tabeng (decoration on loft)

Kelembu (Mosquito net)

Peuratah (Bed)

## **Industry of Agriculture tools :**

Langai (Plow made of a wood)

Creuh (Brush)

Yok (It's a tool thar installed on neck of cow)

Cangkoi (Hoe)

Lham, skrup (Spading tolls)

Parang ( Machete)

Jalo (Canoe)

Pukat, jeu (Drag - Net)

Kawee (Fishhook)

Jareng, Sawok, Bubee (a plaited rat-tan fish trap)

Beneng, Dageeh, Dakka Tampiro (Thread)

Geunegom

Industry of household instruments:

Jinggki (It's a tool made of a wood that used to crush of rice)

Krong (Rice barn)

Peuneurah (a tool as oil maker)

Batee Seumeupeeh (Milling stones)

Guci (It's a earthen pitcher)

Pacok (It's made of a bamboo to bring water)

Guroe (It's same of the pitcher above, but it's used to keep of asam sunti)

## **PLACES OF INTEREST**

### **The Grave Of Malikussaleh & Malikudhahir.**

Malikussaleh (Meurah Silu) is a king of first Samudera Pase Kingdom and he has commanded since 1270 - 1297. Malikussaleh married with Ganggang Sari daughter from Peurelak East Aceh. Location of the grave at District of Samudera, Desa Beuringin, 17 Kms from Lhokseumawe. In this grave has 4 cemetery stones.

### **The Grave Of Teungku Peuet Ploh Peuet**

Teungku Peuet Ploh Peuet grave is located at District of Samudera Desa Beuringin, 17 Kms from Lhokseumawe. In this location has 92 cemetery stones that represent a cemetering location for 44 Moslem Scholar of Samudera Pase Kingdom.

### **The Grave Of Naina Hisanuddin.**

This grave is one of history heritage from Pase Kingdom it's made of marble that inscribing beautiful calligraphy and it has line Parsia influence. Location of the grave is also same above. In this grave has 6 cemetery stones.

### **The Grave Of Teungku Syarief.**

Teungku Syarief is one of religion alms minister fro Samudera Pase Kingdom. This grave is situated at

Desa Kuta Karueng, District of Samudera, 17 Kms from Lhokseumawe. In this location has 22 cemetery stones.

#### **The Grave Of Teungku Saleh Salihin.**

This grave is situated at Desa Meucat, District of Samudera not so far from Lhokseumawe about 18 Kms. This grave has 16 cemetery stones. He is a king of Pse Kingdom too.

#### **The Grave Of Sultanah Nahrisyah.**

Nahrisyah Queen had commanded since 1420 - 1428, she is Malikudhahir (Sultan Muhammad) daughter's or grand child of Malikussaleh. This grave's made of marble that inscribing fine calligraphy and it's only one of Islam heritage grave the most beautiful in this archipelago. Location of the grave is situated at District of Samudera, Desa Kuta Krueng, 18 Kms from the town of Lhokseumawe. In This area has 38 cemetery stones.

#### **The Grave Teungku Sidi Abdallah Tajul Milah.**

Teungku Sidi Abdallah is minister of finance in the Pase Kingdom. In the grave has 5 cemetery stones. It's location at District of Samudera Desa Kuta Krueng.

#### **The Grave Of Teungku Batee Bale.**

This grave is area of Samudera Pase Kingdom heritage's which fulling with fine calligraphy writing. It has 200 cemetery stones more and less. Location of the grave is not so far from

Lhokseumawe about 19 Kms at District of Samudera, Desa Meucat.

#### **The Grave Of Teungku Di Iboih Abdurrahman Al Fasi.**

This grave has that fine calligraphy still intact. Devision of expert opinion's that it's older from Malikussaleh grave's. In this location has 15 cemetery stones and position is at Desa Mancang, District of Samudera or 16 Kms from Lhokseumawe.

#### **The Grave Of Said Syarief.**

Said Syarief is one of minister from Samudera Pase Kingdom while other opinion he has parent of Fathahillah/Falatehan and he is called Sunan Gunung Jati as a founder of Jakarta. This grave is located at District of Samudera, Desa Mancang and it has 7 cemetery stones.

#### **The Grave Of Prime Minister.**

This grave is also called Teungku Jakop grave's. He is a prime minister at Samudera Pase Kingdom period and died in 630 Hijriah. Its location at District of Samudera, Desa Blang Peria, 17 Kms from Lhokseumawe. In this grave has 8 cemetery stones.

#### **The Grave Of Raja Muhammad.**

Raja Muhammad is a king of Samudera Pase before Malikussaleh. Location of the grave at District of Syamtalira Bayu, Desa Nibong, about 10 Kms from Lhokseumawe. This grave has 15 cemetery stones.



### **The Grave Of Moslem Scholar Tgk. Cot Plieng.**

In the place is not only of Tgk. Abdul Jalil grave (Tgk. Cot Plieng) and his wife but we can see too massive grave of Moslem Scholar who killed in battle about 78 mans. The location has been restored likes mosque and school of Qur'an by Veteran of Japaness.

The grave is situated at District of Syamtalira Bayu, Desa Cot Plieng 9 Kms from the town of Lhokseumawe. In the high road side has built a monument and it is struggle history monument between Moslem group under leadership of Tgk. Abdul Jalil Bayu to fight Japanese army.

The battle was begun on Nopember 7th, 1942. Total of Tgk. Jalil troop's are 400 mans by the Fisabilillah struggle to defend their religion and native soil from colonization of Japan.

On Nopember 10th, 1942 Tgk. Abdul Jalil has got an attack from one of a hero Japan with Samurai sword and hit on neck of Tgk. Abdul Jalil in fight one by one until he died on the place.

### **The Grave Of Tgk. Chik Di Tunong.**

Location of the grave is situated at District of Banda Sakti, Meunasah Mon Geudong Lhokseumawe. He is the first Cut Mutia husband's as a National hero and he was caught by the soldier's Dutch than he got death sentence.

### **The Heroes Grave Of 44 Lheue Pandrah.**

In the grave has 44 of the Moslem Scholar that consist of 42 mans and 2 woman with her child still 7 month in pregnancy. According to history they were burried in two holes. They has killed in Sabil battle to oppose Japan army. Location of the grave at District of Jeunieb or 88 Kms from the town of Lhokseumawe.

### **The Grave Of Meunje Tujuh.**

This a grave that inscribed language with poem type which older in Indonesia. According to Dr. Stutenheim and Prof. C. Hooykaas that the poem can be defined as the king who graved here was a king commanded in Pase and Kedah Kingdom. Location of the grave is situated at District of Matangkuli, Desa Meunje Tujuh, 30 Kms from the town of Lhokseumawe.

### **The Struggle Monument Of Kuta Glee Bate Iliiek.**

This Struggle monument is situated at the District of Samalang, Desa Batee Iliiek, 100 Kms from the town of Lhokseumawe. The monument is a history information about in battle between the Dutch soldier's. The Aceh soldier's was led by Tgk. Cut Meuligo, where as on the Dutch party was led by K. Vander Heijaen General. This battle was begun on August 8th, 1877 at the time.

### **The Traditional House Of Cut Mutia.**

The traditional house is a house built in traditional Acehnese who lived by

Cut Mutia on the past. It's situated at District of Matangkuli, Desa Pirak or 25 Kms from the town of Lhokseumawe. She is some one of the National Hero and was born on 1870 at Pirak. Cut Mutia died a martyr in a fighting against the Dutch was led by Mosleman on October 24th, 1910.

### **The Traditional House Of Teungku Awe Geutah.**

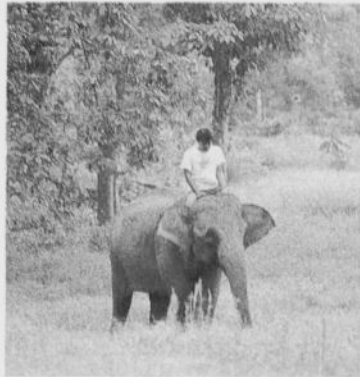
It's a traditional house that own a beautiful carving of Acehnese traditional. This house is a big Moslem Scholar property's as a place to sciences. It is located at District of Peusangan, Desa Pusong about 40 Kms from the town of Lhokseumawe.

### **The Complex Of Bale Khaluat.**

This complex is near with the traditional house of Teungku Awe Geutah it is a school of Quranic for children and youth "Peusantren" (khaluat) and we can see a most beautiful carving of Acehnese. This Balee khaluat is situated at District of Peusangan, Desa Pusong or 40 Kms from Lhokseumawe.

### **The Acehnese Traditional House Of T. Hamzah Bendahara.**

The traditional house is located at Keude Samalang approximately 100 Kms from the town of Lhokseumawe, is a traditional house that fine carved of Aceh.



*Elephant Training Centre*

### **Blang Kolam Falls**

Blang Kolam falls is another interesting place in the region. It is located about 21 Kms from Lhokseumawe and can be reached by car or other kinds of transportation. In contrast to the busy industrial area of Lhokseumawe Blang Kolam offer perfect quietnes and unpoluted atmosphere.

### **Reuleung Manyang Beach**

The recreational place of Reuleung Manyang beach by waves fling down of these cliffs, shandy trees so that its natural panorama (scenery) has seen very beautiful and always so many visitors to go there. The place is situated at District of Samalanga, Desa Calok or 100 Kms from the town of Lhokseumawe and 3 Kms from the high way.

### **Ujung Blang Beach**

Ujung Blang beach is a recreational resort on the strait of Malacca Loca-

tion of the beach at District of Banda Sakti, Desa Ujong Blang about 2,5 Kms from the town of Lhokseumawe.

### **Elephant Training Centre.**

Is located at Desa Lhok Asan, District of Syamtali Bayu 20 Kms from Lhokseumawe. Here elephant's which have been captured are trained and have been tame enough for such a thing like moving logs, playing foot ball, even carrying people on their back. The visitor can enjoy wandering around the area on the back of an elephant.

### **The Bathing Site Of Batee Iliek.**

It is situated at District of Samalanga, Desa Batee Iliek, on side the high way about 100 Kms from the town of Lhokseumawe. This bathing site has a natural cold water and pure that flow inslits of the stones. The local people favor this place for swimming while to enjoy the beautiful panorama. It is particularly frequented on Sunday and Holidays.

### **Laut Meraksa Beach**

The Meraksa beach is located at District of Syamtalira Batu or about 10 Kms from the town of Lhokseumawe, This place is usually visited by local people particularly on Sundays and Holidays. And you can be reached by car other Vehicles.

### **The Bathing Site Of Krueng Simpo**

Krueng Simpo is a river in the inner area of North Aceh about 20 Kms from Bireuen on the road to Takengon or 70 Kms from the town of Lhokseumawe, this place is will liked

by the local people since they can bathe among the boulders in the river.

### **Cot Panglima**

Cot Panglima is a lovely area on the way to Takengon, where there is a fine mountain view.

Here you will encounter primary jungle on side of the road and on the opposite side land that has been cultivated.

### **Lhokseumawe Anchorage**

Lhokseumawe anchorage is one of tourism object that being developed by the territory government II level of North Aceh. Beside this place is also as terminal of ferry to overseas. This port is situated on wide of area 25.512M<sup>2</sup>, the place is in town Administratif unit of Lhokseumawe, the District of Banda Sakti. It is usually visited by many peoples especially on Sunday and the others holiday.

Beside the natural tourism object above, there are also still much the others that found in II Level territorial of North Aceh are :

Kuala Raja Beach  
Ulee Rebeek Beach  
Blang Nibong Beach  
Langkahan Irrigation  
Bungkah Beach

### **Industrial Area**

The liquifaction Natural gas plant was found in 1971 by MOI Inc at the District of Syamtalira Aron. Lhokseumawe has been established as the biggest industrial zone in Indo-

nesia. Here can be found the big industrial establishments like :

### **The Aron Natural Gas Liquifaction Limited.**

It is located at the District of Muara Dua, Blang Lancang or 8 Kms from Lhokseumawe, by wide the area factory is 7.890,70 hectares.

### **The Iskandar Muda Fertilizer Limited**

This is situated at the District of Sawang, Krueng Geukueh, or 14 Kms from the town of Lhokseumawe, the wide of area factory is 323 hectares.

### **The Aceh Asean Fertilizer Limited**

The location is situated at District of Sawang, Krueng Geukueh about 14 Kms from the town of Lhokseumawe and wide the area factory is 190 hectares.

### **The Kertas Kraft Aceh Limited**

It is located at District of Sawang, Jamuan or 31,5 Kms from Lhokseumawe more or less, and wide of the area factory is 180 hectares.

## **ACCOMODATION**

Lido Graha (~\*)

Jl. Merdeka Timur

Phone : 42525, 42266

Fac : 42555

Meutia (\*\*\*)

Jl. Paru (Komplek Perumahan PIM)

No. 12

Phone : 56164

Surya Cotage (\*)

Jl. Darussalam No. 1

Phone : 43126, 43488

Dewi Plaza (\*)

Jl. Pase

Phone : 43442, 43586

Fac : 43587

Kuta Karang Baru (\*\*\*)

Jl. Panglatah No. 8

Phone : 42492

Pantai Samudera (\*\*\*)

Jl. Iskandar Muda

Phone : 43672

Selat Malaka (\*\*\*)

Jl. Merdeka

Phone : 43831

Vina Vira (\*\*\*)

Jl. Iskandar Muda No. 4

Phone : 43343

Kuta Karang Lama (\*\*)

Jl. Baiturrahim

Phone : 43232

Purnama Raya (\*\*)

Jl. Medan - Banda Aceh

Phone : 41394

Bintang Timur (\*\*)

Jl. Gudang

Phone : 43393

Pelita (\*)

Jl. Sukaramai No. 14

Phone : 43416

Pirak (\*)

Jl. Sukaramai No. 19

Phone : 43297

Tiara (\*)

Jl. Cut Meutia No. 15

Phone : 42399

Indah Jaya (\*)

Jl. Pase No. 2

Phone : 43735

## RESTAURANT

Siang Malam Baru  
Jl. Cut Meutia No. 14  
Phone : 42838

R o m a I I  
Jl. Cut Meutia No. 13

K a r i n a  
Jl. Cut Meutia No. 16

Aroma Baru  
Jl. Sukaramai No. 10

J u r i z a  
Jl. Sukaramai No. 84

H o r i z o n  
Jl. Sukaramai No. 43

M a j u  
Jl. Sukaramai No. 3

B a l i  
Jl. Sukaramai No. 40

T i a r a  
Jl. Cut Meutia No. 15  
Phone : 42144

G o l d e n  
Jl. Perdagangan

C e n d a n a  
Jl. Merdeka No. 48-C  
Phones : 42183

N o v a  
Jl. Merdeka No. 17

Pulau Intan  
Jl. Darussalam No. 41

G a r u d a  
Jl. Merdeka No. 48

N o r m a  
Jl. Merdeka No. 48  
Bireuen

## SUGGESTED TOUR

Rencong Kencana  
Jl. Merdeka Timur No. 223 A  
Phone : 41181, 40161  
Fac : 40381

Krueng Wayla  
Jl. Medan - Banda Aceh  
Phone : 42758

## IMPORTANT ADDRESS

Sekretariat Wilayah Daerah  
Jl. Mayjen T. Hamzah Bendahara  
Phone : (0645) 43955, 43028

Telex : 52531  
Fac : (0645) 43030

Education & Culture Office  
Jl. Mayjen. Nyak Adam Kamil No. 7  
Phone : 43660, 43423

Information Office  
Jl. Merdeka  
Phone : 43020

Telokomunikation Office  
Jl. Merdeka  
Phone : 44123  
Fac : 40200

Post Office  
Jl. Samudera No. 1  
Phone : 43026

## BANK

Bank Rakyat Indonesia  
Jl. Merdeka No. 1  
Phone : 43459, 43666, 41905  
Fac : 40214

Bank Pembangunan Daerah  
Jl. Samudera No. 29  
Phone : 43460, 40775, 41396,  
42636  
Fac : 41318

Bank Negara Indonesia 1946  
Jl. Merdeka  
Phone : 43319, 43205, 43258

Bank Tabungan Negara  
Jl. Merdeka No. 82 - 84  
Phone : 42601

Bank Internasional Indonesia  
Jl. Sukaramai No. 43  
Phone : 40740, 43356  
Fac : 41018

Bank Central Asia  
Jl. Merdeka No. 13 - 14  
Phone : 41305  
Fac : 41470

Bank Dagang Negara Indonesia  
Jl. Sukaramai No. 48  
Phone : 42573, 42133

Bank Duta  
Jl. Merdeka No. 26 - 27  
Phone : 41075  
Fac : 21285

Bank Danamon  
Jl. Perdagangan No. 47 - 49  
Phone : 40104  
Fac : 43640

Bank Bumi Daya  
Jl. Merdeka  
Phone : 43044, 43331, 43332,  
43333  
Fac : 21332

Bank Expor Impor  
Jl. Merdeka No. 135 C  
Phone : 42922, 42407, 42085  
Fac : 22922

Lippo Bank  
Jl. Sukaramai No. 24 - 26  
Phone : 42911, 42240  
Fac : 43942

## HOSPITAL

Rumah Sakit Umum Lhokseumawe  
Jl. Samudera  
Phone : 43012

Rumah Sakit Umum TNI AD  
Jl. Samudera  
Phone : 43257

## COMMUNICATION SERVICE

Wartel Inti  
Jl. Merdeka No. 12  
Phone : 40672

Wartel Morisco  
Jl. Merdeka No. 2  
Phone : 40386

Wartel Caraka Agung  
Jl. Medan - Banda Aceh  
Phone : 56172, 56789

## SHOOPING

Gemini Super Market  
Jl. Darussalam No. 16 HIJ  
Phone : 42873

Cunda Plaza Super Market  
Jl. Merdeka

# CENTRAL ACEH



*Laut Tawar Lake*

The Central Aceh (Aceh Tengah) extends over the middle of Aceh, covering the scenic mountain range in the background. This area is popular for its Arabica Coffee which had been known internationally. With an average temperature of about 20°C, this area is being encouraged as one of Aceh's tourist spots.

## **PLACES OF INTEREST**

### **Lake Laut Tawar**

The main feature of the region is Lake Laut Tawar. Located at the side of Takengon, the capital of the region, makes this lake more enjoyable.

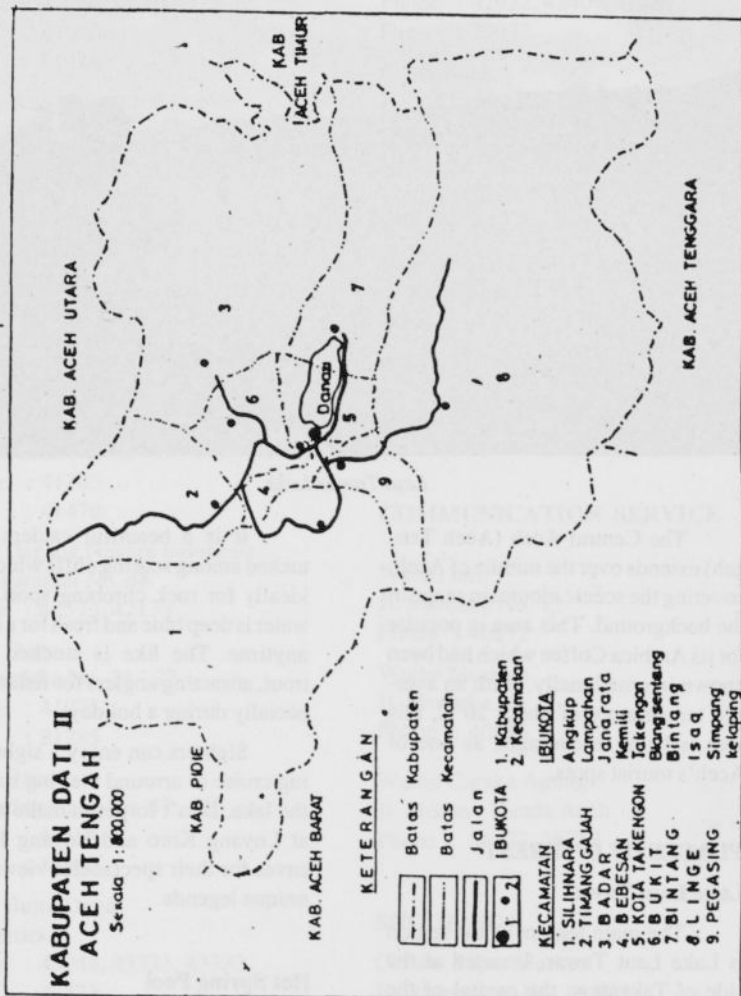
It is a beautiful caldera lake tucked among soaring cliffs which are ideally for rock climbing sport. The water is deep blue and fresh for a swim anytime. The lake is stocked with trout, attracting anglers for fishing especially during a holiday.

Sightseers can enjoy a sightseeing cruise or around the ring road of the lake. Don't forget to make a stop at Loyang Koro and Loyang Pukes caves for their spectacular views and unique legends.

### **Hot Spring Pool**

This hot spring pool is located at Simpang Balek about 14 km from

# MAP OF CENTRAL ACEH





Takengon. The pool is frequented by the local bathers and visitors. Some recommended that the water can cure some kind of skin diseases.



*Relung Gunung Restaurant*

### **Coffee Plantation Centre**

This object is probably ideal for those who like to enjoy an agro tourism in Aceh. Visiting this place is the time to have a look how 'Arabica Coffee' come to a table from its seedings.

### **ACCOMODATION**

Renggali (\*\*)

Jl. Bintang

Phone : 21144, 21532

Trianga (\*\*\*)

Jl. P. Inpres

Phone : 21063

Libra Indah (\*)

Jl. Yos Sudarso No. 267

Phone : 21011

Danau Laut Tawar (\*)

Jl. Lebe Kader

Phone : 21143

### **RESTAURANT**

Al Hilal

Jl. Pasar Inpres

Bismi

Jl. Blang Mesra

Delima

Jl. Malem Diwa

Sinar Pagi

Jl. Putri Ijo

Rakan Ayu

Jl. Malem Diwa

Phone : 21638

Yusra Baru

Jl. Lebe Kader

Phone : 21515

Sedap

Jl. Sengeda

Relung Gunung

Jl. Bireun

Mitra

Jl. Bireun

Sinar Minang

Jl. Malem Diwa

Phone : 21415

### **SOUVENIR SHOP**

Rezeki

Jl. Sudirman No. 86

Phone : 21323

Kerawang Gayo  
Jl. Rebe Kader No. 175  
Phone : 21495

Keramat Mupakat  
Jl. Lebe Kader

Kopinkra  
Jl. Desa Bebesan

## **BUS**

Aceh Tengah  
Komplek Terminal  
Phone : 21453

Bintang Sempati  
Jl. Terminal

PMTOH  
Jl. Terminal  
Phone : 21178

Widuri  
Jl. Puteri Ijo No. 1  
Phone : 21275

Bireun Expres  
Komplek Terminal

## **SUGGESTED TOUR**

Permata Nusantara  
Jl. Malem Dewa  
Phone : 21623



*Pony Race*

# EAST ACEH



*Beach*

## PLECES OF INTEREST

### **Kuala Beukah Beach**

This beach has been used as a meeting place by the fishermen specializing in catching lobsters for breeding. The price of an A-quality lobsters could reach Rp. 125.000/pc (US\$65). They sell the lobsters directly to the breeders around the beach. This place is located at Paya Lipah village, district of Peureulak, 5 km from the district. On Sundays and holidays the beach is crowded with the local people.

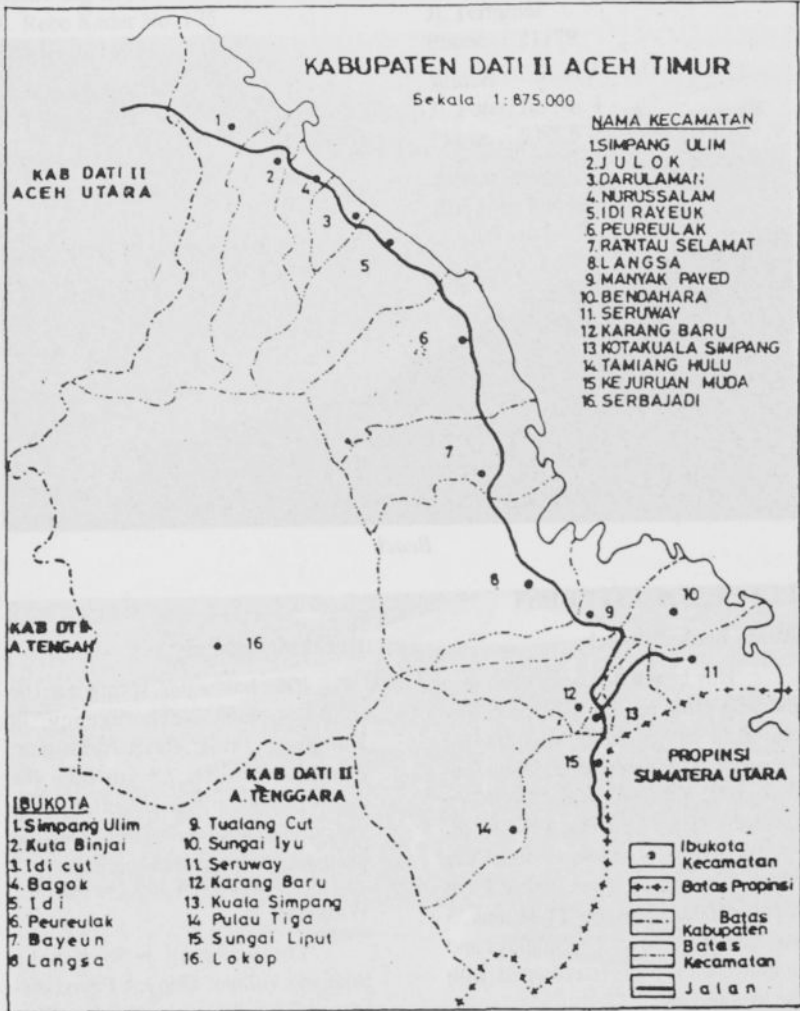
### **Hot Water Spring**

The hot water spring can be found in East Aceh regency, at Kampung Jawa, Paya Meuligau, Peureulak district, 7.5 km from the district. This place is suitable for swimming and recreation and the local people often visit this area.

### **Waterfall**

The waterfall is in Krueng Sikajang village, Manyak Payed district, 15 km from the district. This place is good for bathing and enjoying the panorama. On Sundays and holidays this area is crowded with local people.

# MAP OF EAST ACEH



## **Idi Cut Beach**

Idi Cut beach is a recreational resort on the strait of Malacca. The sand on the beach is brownish. In this beautiful place you can spend your time for sunbathing, swimming, etc. Location of the beach at Matang Ulim, Darul Aman district, 3 km from the district.



*Agro Tourism*

## **Waterfall**

This waterfall is located at Paya Tampah village, district of Karang Baru, 30 km from the district. It is about 10 meters high with interested scenery. This place has been popular for the local people.

## **Geulumpang Indah Beach**

This beach is one of the tourism objects in East Aceh. The location of beach is at Kuala Geulumpang village, Julok district. This area is good for recreation and be reached by the transportation.

## **Waterfall Of Buluh Mountain**

This waterfall is another interesting place in the region. It is located about 45 km from the district of Ranto Peureulak, Alue Gantung village and can be reached by car or other kinds of transportation. This bathing site has a natural cold water and pure that flow in slits of the stones. The local people favor this place for swimming while enjoying the beautiful panorama. It is particularly frequented on Sundays or Holidays.

## **Kuala Raja Muda**

Kuala Raja Muda is recreational resort at Manyak Payed. Location of the place at Meurandeh village, the district of Manyak Payed, 15 km from the district and can be reached by the public transportation. This place often visited by the local people.

## **The Grave Of Sultan**

The grave of Islamic kingdom in Peureulak that located at Bandrong village, district of Peureulak, 7 km from the district. This place is one tourism objects that is crowded by the local people, especially Sundays or holidays.

## **Nurul A'la Grave**

Nurul A'la grave is one of history heritage from East Aceh. Location of the grave is at Krueng Tuan village, Peureulak district, 50 km from the district or 90 km the regency. It can be reached by the public transportation.

## ACCOMODATION

D i a h (\*\*\*)

Jl. Syiah Kuala No. 1

Phone : 21149

Kartika (\*\*\*)

Jl. A. Yani No. 214

Phone : 21727

B a l i (\*\*)

Jl. A. Yani No. 60

Phone : 21494

Nirwana (\*)

Jl. A. Yani No. 19

A s e a n (\*)

Jl. T. Umar No. 9

Phone : 21293

Reklame (\*)

Jl. T. Umar No. 6

Phone : 21207

P a s e (\*)

Jl. T. Umar No. 30

Phone : 21490

Z a l i d a (\*)

Jl. A. Yani No. 3

Phone : 21248

Hidup Damai (\*)

Jl. Iskandar No. 11

Phone : 21526

Niagara (\*)

Jl. Rantau No. 45

Kuala Simpang

Teduh (\*)

Jl. A. Yani No. 14

Kuala Simpang

## RESTAURANT

Kartika

Jl. A. Yani No. 214

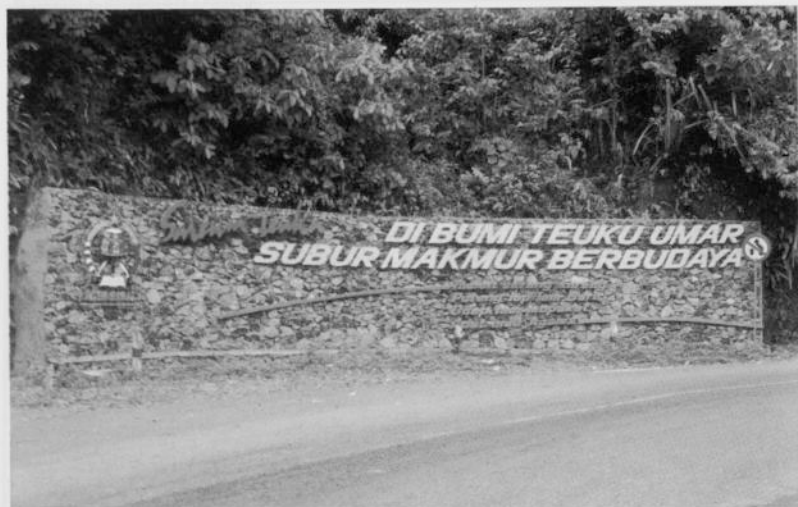
Phone : 21727

Kencana

Jl. A. Yani No. 103

Phone : 21969

# WEST ACEH



## THE CAPITAL

West Aceh's capital city is the charming port town of Meulaboh. The coast of Sumatra is some of the most beautiful scenery in the world, where rugged mountains meet the tree-lined coastal plains. The city has both adequate and excellent tourism facilities and to the North of Meulaboh are several ocean-side guesthouses along the white sandy beaches. Activities include boating, fishing, rain forest trekking, and cultural exploration among the indigenous people.

## CULTURE

Condition of West Aceh societies is the same with the others parts of Aceh societies which alive in the

same of norms (norm tradition, rules and religion). A custom held in Aceh is not executed by an organization or individual, but it's executed together by the old-men in gampong (village) that based on a conference and agreement in the Islamic rules.

## HOW TO GET THERE

It easy to reach Meulaboh from Banda Aceh as the capital of Aceh province. It takes just 4 hours by bus or about 250 km from Banda Aceh. Beside of this we can also travel by plane about 45 minutes. Travelling by land along the edge of hilly road which offering the beautiful scenery of the coastal.

# MAP OF WEST ACEH





**Ranub Lampung Dance.**

Betel leaf an Acehnese is called "ranub". It is a king of vine tree which is easily found in the region. Betel leaf plays an important part in the Acehnese's life since it is used as an extra chewing after meals. So far, the leaf is also used as a sign of respect to the guests.

Serving the betel leaf to the guests is now developed as a kind of dance. It is very popular in Aceh and usually played to welcome the guests to the province. Beside this, the dance is also performed at any occasion such as an opening ceremony.

The dance is played by nine women dancers and accompanied by

the sound of the traditional musical instrument of " seurunee kalee ".

At the end of the dance, the dancers come to the guests and give "the sirih". It should be noted that the guests are expected to take the sirih eventhough they do not have to eat it.

**Seudati**

Seudati is one of the popular dance in West Aceh. The number of dancers are 8 in a group and they are led by a dancer called "syech" and helped by two other players called "apet syech" who pinched on the right and left of the syech. This dance is helped by two singers to escort the cancing.



*Tarek Pukat Dance*

## Rapa-ii Daboih

Basically, "daboih" is not really a dance which expresses fine body movements. The dancers only show off their ability of not hurt by kinds of blades. The dance is accompanied by traditional musical instruments of rapa-ii. The rapa-ii players produce specific sound of rapa-ii, and the dancers show up and stab their bodies with rencong, or cut them with peudeung (swords). Sometimes, an electric saw is also used on the stage! For those who have heart disease is not good to see this dance.

## Meuseukat

Meuseukat is the same as saman. The difference is on the players of the dance where the saman is played by men and the Meuseukat is by women. Another distinction is the Meuseukat comes from West Aceh and South Aceh.

This dance is a ritual one where the songs usually describes praises to Allah or players. This dance is performed by 10 - 20 young ladies and a series of hands, head, shoulder, and torso movements are the main aspect of the dance.

## Tarian Pho

The dance is initially popular in West Aceh and South Aceh, and was developed from an older dance "bineuh". It is played by 8 women in a circle position, where all the dancers

are moving around and provide many kinds of sad songs.

The word "pho" devired from "peubae" Po. "Peubae" means weeping for, and "Po" is a honorable call, such as to God "po teu Allah", to a king or Sultan "Po teumeureuhom", to a noble man "Teuku Po", and to express the owner "Ureung Po".

At first, this dance was played when a king, a sultari, or a noble man died. His people missed him very much and expressed it through sad songs in a pho dance. Later on this dance appears in the "manoe pucok" ceremony when a bride is bathed two days before her wedding day. "manoe" means to bathe and "pucok" means new bud. During this ceremony, the bride in her complete adat attire sits on certain place, and accompanied by her parents. After a "peusujuk" or cooling ceremony, the dancers are flooring and played the "pho" dance. In this occasion the dancers which are led by a syeh produce certain songs that tells the story of the bride from her childhood to this time.

Her parents had done much and spent a lot of take care of her. Now its time to depart, and the bride is going to leave her parents for a new life with her husband as a wife and mother. The songs also describe a wish that the newlywed a blessing and prosperous life in the future. The songs are so sad that make not only the bride and her parents sob together, but also many of the other participants.

## Rapa-ii Geleng

Rapa-ii is a kind of specific tambourine which is usually used to accompany a song or a dance. Playing rapa-ii has been developed and accompanied by songs any many kinds of beautiful movement. This has made the appearance of a new dance called "rapa-ii geleng".



*White Sand beach*

This dance has 11 to 20 men dancers and each of them played a small rapa-ii ( tambourine ). While playing the rapa-ii and sing many songs, they make many kinds of torso movement i.e. hands, head, etc. The movement of the dancers are almost the same as it is in the saman dance, but because of the using of "rapa-ii" this dance is also very enjoyable.

– Gold Thread Embroidery.

Gold thread embroidery is a kind of couching work using two kinds of threads. The first is a valuable silk or metallic thread, but now is usually replaced by a synthetic gold

with a cotton core called "kasap". The second thread is coloured cotton which is used on the top of the material along the lines of the design and tacked down with the cotton thread and passed up through the fabric.

Sometimes the gold threads may be raised to create a three dimension effect which is known as "padded couching". Where small pieces of cardboard are used as a form of padding. The main purpose of this is to allow the gold thread to catch highlights, and sequins are often added to enhance the shimmer.

From this the people produce many kinds of beautiful works i.e. a series of reception room, sitting mat, bed cover, bed sheet, pillow case, wall hanging, ornamental hanging, ornamental fan, etc.

- Tenun Motif Aceh
- Pantai Besi
- Kerajinan Perak
- Tikar Pandan
- Eumpang
- Aceh motif weaving
- ironworker
- silversmith
- it made of pandanus
- a sack is made of palmyra palm leaves.

## PLACES OF INTEREST

### **The Struggle Monument of Teuku Umar**

This struggle monument is situated at the district of Johan Pahlawan, Suak Ribee Village, 2 Km from Meulaboh. The monument is a history information about the battle between Acehness and the Dutch soldier's. The Aceh soldier's was led by Teuku Umar, where he was fired by the Dutch soldier's. The local people call "Batee Puteh" (White Stone) for this monument. In the occasion the government built it.

### **The Grave of Teuku Umar**

The grave of Teuku Umar is situated at district of Kaway XVI, Meugo Village, 40 Km from Meulaboh. This place often visited by many people especially on holiday. This place can be reached by the public buses, taxi and other vehicles.

### **The Grave of Po Teumereuhom**

This grave is located at district of Jaya, Kuala Daya Village, It is 170 Km from Meulaboh and about 90 Km from Banda Aceh, the capital of Aceh Province. It can be reached by the public buses and other transportation. Po Teumeureuhom was given the authority to organize religion life, and welknown idiomatic expression of the time was "Adat Bak Po Teumeureuhom, Hukom Bak Syiah Kuala", it means the customs of the

country are in the hands of the Sultan, while rules concerning religion should be in according to the interpretation of Syiah Kuala.

### **Ujong Kareung Beach**

Ujong Kareung beach is located 2 Km from Meulaboh, the capital of West Aceh. It has been developed as an important recreational site of the town. The beach is very beautiful and good for swimming, sun bathing and fishing.

### **Peunaga Beach**

Peunaga beach is located in Peunaga Village, district of Johan Pahlawan, 4 Km from Meulaboh. It can be reached by bus or taxi. The resort has beautiful panorama and wheather is temperate. At the beach is found the homes of local fisherman. This white sand beach is very beautiful and be used for swimming, sunning and fishing. In the late afternoon we can see,breathtaking sunset.

### **Seunagan Beach**

Seunagan beach is located at district of Kuala, Seunagan Village, 20 Km from Meulaboh, it can be reached by public transportation. It has been developed as an important recreational site of the town. The beach is very beautiful and good for swimming, sun bathing, and fishing. Uniquely, the visitors can enjoy how the local fishermen catch fish traditionally at this beach.

### **Lhok Bubon Beach**

Lhok Bubon beach is located at Lhok Bubon, one of the villages that is Sama Tiga District, 27 Km from Meulaboh. It has beautiful panorama and the weather is temperate. The beach is actually the homes of local fishermen. The fishermen always catch the fish on the sea, except on Friday.

### **Cemara Indah Beach**

Cemara Indah beach is located at Suak Geudubang village, district of Sama Tiga, 37 Km from Meulaboh. The beach is always full with visitors particularly on Sundays. The ultimate is the natural splendour beach of white sand. The sand is sparkling in the heat of the sun.

### **Lhok Kubu Beach**

Lhok Kubu beach is located at district of Krueng Sabe. Calang Village, 80 Km from Meulaboh or on the way from Banda Aceh to Meulaboh. It can be reached by bus and other transportation. The beach is very beautiful and good for swimming, sun bathing, fishing and quite place for relax.

### **Kuala Doe Beach**

Kuala Doe beach is located 154 Km from Banda Aceh or on the way from Banda Aceh to Meulaboh. This place has been popular for its sand, exotic underwater live, unpolluted,

clear water, and lush green surroundings. It has been built bungalows, restaurants and food stalls.



*Camp Europa Cottage*

### **Lhok Geulumpang Beach**

Lhok Geulumpang beach is located at Lhok Geulumpang village, district of Setia Bakti, 110 Km from Meulaboh, on the way to Meulaboh or near Kuala Doe Beach. It can be reached by bus or taxi. The beach is good for recreation and also crowded by people on Sundays for relaxation outdoor activity.

### **Geurutee Mountain**

On the way to Meulaboh, the west coast city, the enchanting scenic ride on the winding and twisting road will be all the way in the mountain

side. As you see from the top of the hill, far down below the surfbreaks against the rocks. A number of islets strewn offshore break the emptiness of the blue expanse.

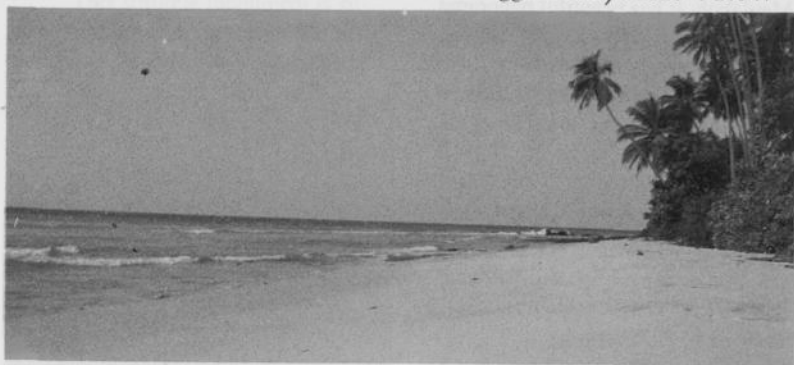
PMABS(★★)

Jl. K.H.A. Dahlan

Phone : 21009

Pelita Jaya (★)

Jl. Singgah Mata, Phone : 21547



*Lagen beach*

### **Geunang Geudong**

Geunang Geudong was built in traditional design. Geunang the word comes from Acehness which means "fishpond". It is located at Putim Village, district of Kaway XVI, 17 Km from Meulaboh. It is good for recreation.

### **ACCOMMODATION**

Meuligo Gajah Puteh (\*)

Jl. Iskandar Muda

Phone : 22422

Mutiara Ie (★★★)

Jl. Teuku Umar

Phone : 21531

Mustika (★★)

Jl. Nasional

Phone : 21033

Losmen Simeulue

Jl. Singgah Mata

Phone : 21401

Meulaboh

Nusa Indah (★)

Jl. Merdeka No. 43

Phone : 21049

W i r a (★)

Jl. Teuku Umar

Phone : 21129

E r n a (★)

Jl. Singgah Mata

Phone : 21729

Harapan

Jl. Merdeka

Phone : 21017

Merdeka

Jl. Merdeka

Phone : 21243

Wirdah  
Jl. Singgah Mata  
Phone : 21165  
Bandung  
Jl. Merdeka  
Sinabang  
Jl. Teuku Umar  
Waliyah  
Jl. Teuku Umar  
Singgahan  
Jl. Pasar Lamno  
Sari Jaya  
Desa Calang  
Kecamatan Krueng Sabee  
Calang

Bungalow Geulumpang  
Raya  
Desa Lhok Geulumpang  
Kecamatan Setia Bakti  
Bungalow Norma/Dieter  
(Kuala Dou), Desa Lhok  
Geulumpang  
Kecamatan Setia Bakti.

#### **RESTAURANT**

Simpang Raya  
Jl. Teuku Umar No. 232  
F a m i l i  
Jl. Teuku Umar No. 200  
Tip - Top  
Jl. Teuku Umar No. 94  
E l o k  
Jl. Merdeka No. 30  
D e l i  
Jl. Merdeka No. 6

Långkawi  
Jl. Iskandar Muda  
Batee Puteh  
Batee Puteh  
Jl. Iskandar Muda  
Pante Barat  
Jl. Iskandar Muda  
Suak Ribee  
J e m b e s  
Jl. Nasional  
Roda Minang  
Jl. Teuku Umar No. 198  
Flora Sedap Malam  
Jl. Sudirman No. 126  
Tel. 21282

Banglades  
Jl. Singgah Mata  
Karang Sutra  
Jl. Musi No. 1 B  
Lampau Teluk Kula  
Desa Suka Maju  
Sinabang  
Roda Baru  
Jl. Teuku Umar  
Taman Bahari  
Jl. Pocut Baren  
Takana Juo  
Jl. Nasional

#### **IMPORTANT ADDRESS**

Hospital  
Jl. Gajah Mada  
Terminal  
Jl. Singgah Mata

Puskesmas  
Jl. Tgk. Dirunding  
Post Office  
Jl. T. Chik Ditiro  
Imigration Office  
Jl. T. Umar  
Telecommunication  
Servicess  
Jl. Teuku Umar  
Wartel Aneka Usaha Jasa  
Jl. Singgawh Mata No. 54

## BANK SERVICE

B N I - 46  
Jl. Pocut Baren  
Telp. 21746  
B R I  
Jl. T. Chik Ditiro  
Telp. 21488  
B P D  
Jl. Nasional  
Telp. 21173, 21546



*Meukutop Cup*



## SOUTH ACEH



*Scale of Dragon*

### THE LEGEND OF TAPAKTUAN

Tapaktuan, the capital city of South Aceh is located on Sumatera's Western seacoast along the Indian Ocean. Therefore, it has the strategic position of a tourism area. Beside this, Tapaktuan also has an interesting legend of a pair of dragons.

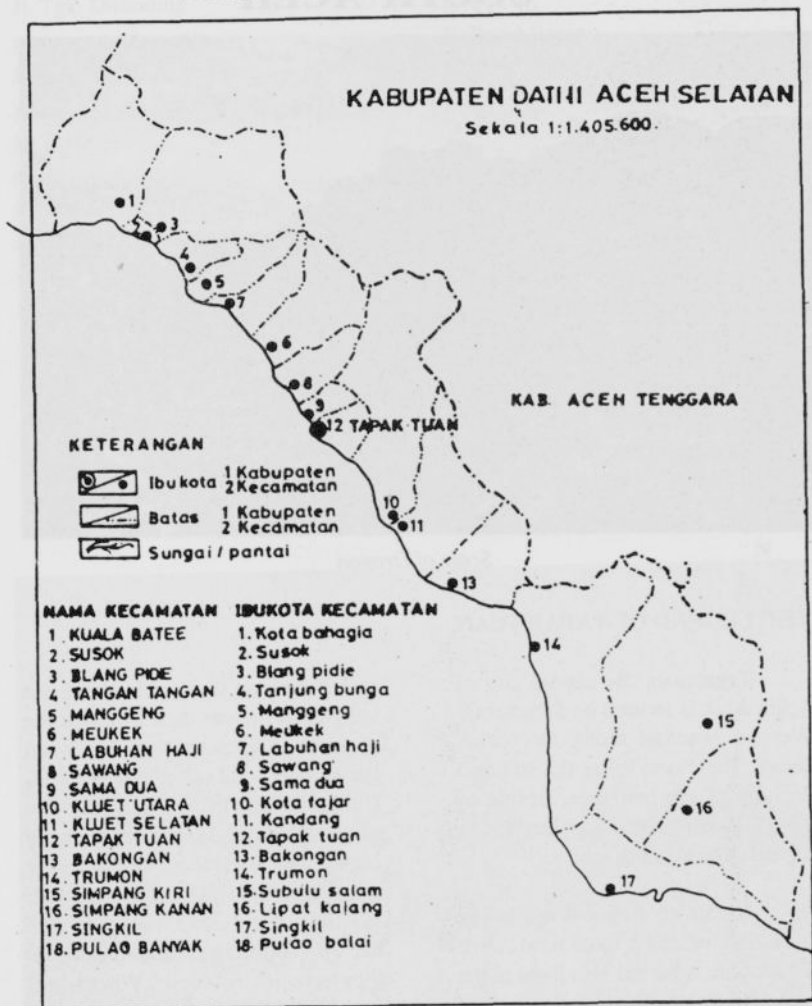
A pair of dragons lived in the mountain, nearby a town now called Tapaktuan. A hermit also lived in the same mountain. His name was Tuan. At one time the female dragon gave birth to a human baby who turned out to be a beautiful princess. Every morning, the dragons and their baby

took a bath on the beach. When the baby grew up, she became aware of the physical differences. One day, when her parents went out to collect foodstuffs, she went to the beach. She then saw a ship sailing and waved her hand hoping that someone would take her away to distant places. The captain saw the girl and sent a lifeboat to pick her up. The dragons found out that they had lost their child. When a bird told them that their child was on board a ship they immediately chased them. A fight was unavoidable. It was so violent that it caused a great commotion. The hermit's abode was wet with

# MAP OF SOUTH ACEH

KABUPATEN DATIH ACEH SELATAN

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sea water. Tuan, the hermit, get up and went to the beach to find out what was going on. When he stepped down on the beach, his feet sank into the sand can be seen to dated not far from a television relay station. (Note. "Tapak" means footprint, Thus, "Tapak Tuan" means the footprints of Tuan. But "Tuan" in Bahasa Indonesia also means " mister", "sir", etc.)

When Tuan saw that the fight was not balanced, he joined and fought against the dragons. The dragons were wounded and finally died .... and their blood and scales can be seen on Karang Batu Nera, 12 km South of Tapaktuan town. When all was over, Tuan the hermit left his walking stick on the beach near the footprints.

## HOW TO GET THERE

Tapaktuan is easy to access from Medan, the capital city of North Sumatera province or Banda Aceh, the capital city of Aceh province. The distance from Banda Aceh to Tapaktuan is 449 kilometers and from Medan or 12 hours from Banda Aceh travelling by land. Tapaktuan can also be reached through seaport by using boat from Sibolga and Padang (West Sumatera). Travelling by land along the edge of hilly road as a part of trans-Sumatera highway is an exciting experience offering the beauty scenery of the country side. Buses can serve you everyday and there are also taxis which are available to take you around the city.

## CLIMATE

South Aceh is a tropical climate, has two seasons namely rainy or wet season which occurs between September and December, and dry season which occurs between January and Agustus. The average temperature is 25 to 30°C. However, the rain falls occasionally through out the year, averagely 3000 - 3500 mm.

## PLACES OF INTEREST

### Seven Steps Waterfall

The waterfall is located at Batu Itam, Tapaktuan district, 4,5 kilometers from Tapaktuan town. It is different from the others because the water has seven falls. the nature has created the ponds in such a way that it looks like a gigantic ladder surrounded by nutmeg tree plantations owned by the local people. The water is extremely clear and clean that flows in-between the stones.



*Waterfall*

## **Waterfall**

This waterfall is situated at Batee Tunggal, Samadua district, 16 kilometers from North of Tapaktuan. It is about 25 m high. This place has been popular for its mountain, waterfall, sea, white sand beach and wave suitable for surfing and recreation. During a holiday, the local people often visit this place for bathing and can be reached by car or motorcycle.

## **Tuwi Lhok Waterfall**

The waterfall is located at Lhok Pawok, Sawang district, about 300 m from highway. It is 25 meters high, the size of pond is 40 meters square and suitable for bathing and recreation.

## **Gunung Lampu Mountain**

This mountain nearby Tapaktuan town, facing the ocean, separate of other mountain. On top of mountain has a lighthouse, a television relay station and nearby the beach has two small ponds on the coral reef 2 m square looks like footprints that called by the local people "Tapaktuan".

## **Batu Berlayar**

One of tourism objects in South Aceh that located at Dama Tutong, Samadua district 12 km before entering Tapaktuan from Meulaboh. Batu Berlayar in Bahasa Indonesia means "Sailing Stone" has

the same legendary as Malim Kundang in West Sumatra, the man who sin against his parents and his head has been a stone on the sea.

## **Ujung Serangga Beach**

The fine beach that situated at Pulau Kayu, Susoh district, 82 km from Tapaktuan and can be reached by car or other transportation. It has a beauty panorama and a good place for swimming, sun bathing and recreation.

## **Pulau Banyak Sea Gaeden**

This island is also a beautiful place to visit during in South Aceh. A group of more than 90 islands offshore of South Aceh is called Pulau Banyak islands. They offer a spectacular under water beauty and fine beaches at any islands. The water areas abound with colourful tropical fish, gigantic clams, turtle, coral reefs, and much more.

## **Kalam Cave**

Guo Kalam is one of tourism objects in South Aceh. This place in on hill that surrounded by nutmeg tree plantations owned by the local people. Here, also has specific and interesting legend. It is often visited by local people. This object is situated at Jambo Apha, 3 km from Tapaktuan and can be reached by motorcycle and then have to walk 1/2 km.

## THE ART

### Pho

The dance is initially popular in and South Aceh, and was developed from an older dance "bineuh". It is played by 8 women in a cicle position, where all the dancers are moving around and provide many kinds of sad songs.

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Later on this dance appears in

the "manoe pucok" ceremony when a bride is bathed two days before her wedding day. "Manoe" means to bathe and "pucok" means new bud. During this ceremony, the bride in her complete adat attire sits on certain place, and accompanied by her parents. After a "peusijuk" or cooling ceremony, the dancers are flooring and played the "Pho" dance. In this occasion the dancers which are led by a syeh produce certain songs that tells the story of the bride from her childhood to this time. Her parents had done much and spent a lot of take care of her. Now its time to depart, and the bride is going to leave her parents for a new life with her husband as a wife and mother. The songs also describe a wish that the newlywed a blessing and prosperous life in the future. The songs are so sad that make not only the bride and her parents sob together, but also many of the other participants.



*Panorama*

## Rapa-ii Geleng

Rapa-ii is a kind of specific tambourine which is usually used to accompany a song or a dance. Playing rapa-ii has been developed and accompanied by songs any many kinds of beautiful movement. This has made the appearance of a new dance called "rapa-ii geleng".

This dance has 11 to 20 men dancers and each of them played a small rapa-ii ( tambourine ). While playing the rapa-ii and sing many songs, they make many kinds of torso movement i.e. hands, head, etc. The movements of the dancers are almost the same as it is in the saman dance, but because of the using of "rapa-ii" this dance is also very enjoyable.

Beside of that mentioned above there are still much more of the other arts like; Ratoh, Dang Deria, and Dendang Singkil.

## ACCOMMODATION

Panorama (\*\*\*)

Jl. Merdeka No. 33

Phone : 21004

Putro Bungsu (\*\*\*)

Jl. H. Agus Salim No. 33

Phone : 21395

Rahmat (\*\*)

Jl. Syech Abdurrauf No. 8

Phone : 21101

J a m b u (\*\*)

Jl. A. Yani No. 77

Phone : 21365

Restu Selatan (\*)

Jl. Merdeka No. 72

Phone : 21262

Gunung Tuan (\*)

Jl. Merdeka No. 80

Phone : 21053

Bukit Barisan (\*)

Jl. Merdeka No. 37

Phone : 21145

Sahmita (\*)

Jl. Persada No. 42

Phone : 91188

Blang Pidie

Y o g y a (\*)

Jl. Merdeka No. 50

Phone : 21121

K a n a d a (\*)

Jl. Merdeka No. 52

Phone : 21209

Gunung Kila (\*)

Jl. Blang Pidie

Phone : 91036

Mutiara (\*)

Blang Pidie

Phone : 91152

## IMPORTANT ADDRESS

Pos Office

Jl. Jend. Sudirman

Telecommunication Office

Jl. T. Cut Ali No. 85

Kantor Bupati TK II A. Selatan

Jl. S. Parman

Bus Station

Jl. Pasar Baru

## SOUTH EAST ACEH



*Rafting*

### GENERAL INFORMATION

Gunung Leuser National Park is the largest of five national parks in Indonesia. The park covers an area of about 850.000 hectare stretching out more than 100 kilometers along the Bukit Barisan mountain range. It represents a combination of several nature reserve of Gunung Leuser, the Nature Reserve of Kappi, the Nature Reserve of Kluet, the Nature Reserve of Sekundur, the Nature Reserve of Langkat Barat, the Nature Reserve of Langkat Selatan, the Tourist Forest of Gurah and the Tourist Forest of Sekundur.

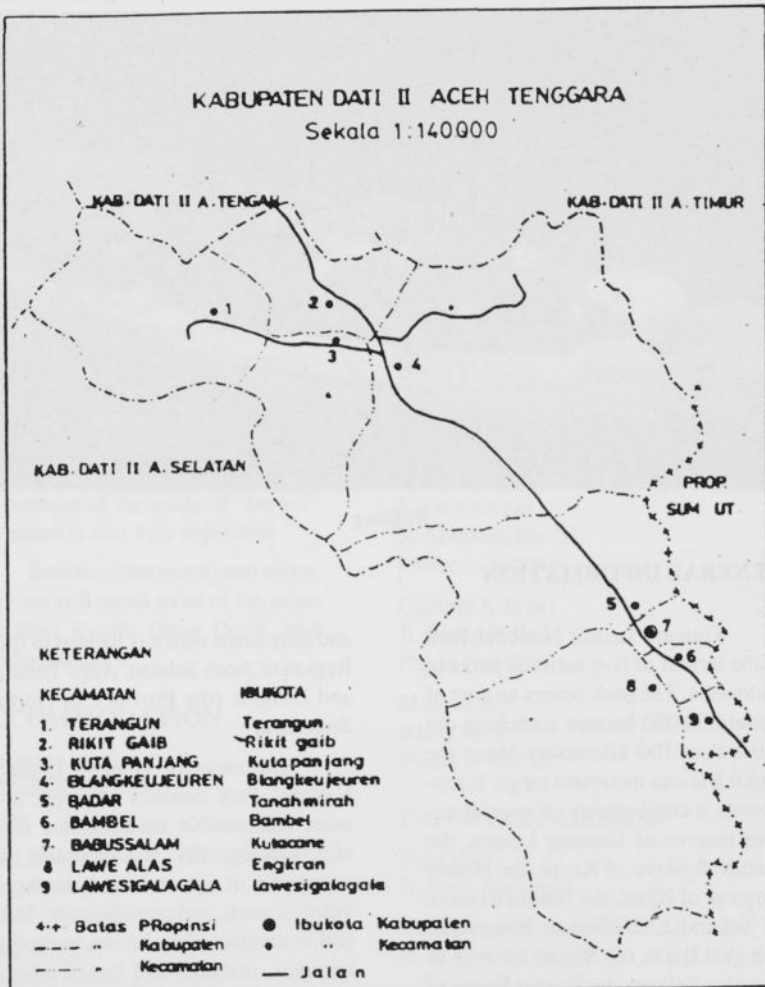
Most areas of the national park lies in the Region of Aceh Tenggara,

and only some which is located in the Region of Aceh Selatan, Aceh Timur, and Langkat (the Province of North Sumatera).

The areas of Gunung Leuser National Park consists of steep, almost inaccessible mountainous terrain. Geologically, the mountain is composed of igneous, sedimentary, vulcanic rock, and plutonic rock. The soil is dominated by brown podsolid complex, podsolid and litosol which is generally good ground for nature reservation. The area is located at 0 meter above the sea level (at Kluet, Aceh Selatan) to more than 3.000 meter (at the top of Leuser, Aceh Ten-

# MAP OF SOUTH EAST ACEH

KABUPATEN DATI II ACEH TENGGARA  
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ggara). It has some spectrum of rainforest ecosystems i.e. coastal forests, swampy areas, lowland forests, alpine forests, and mountainous forests. This has made many scientists recommend that Gunung Leuser National Park is the most complete natural laboratory of the world today.

The rainfall is between 2,000 mm to 3,000 mm per year and without apparent dry season. The average temperature is at a minimum 21.1 Celcius, and maximum 27.5 Celcius with the humidity at about 60 - 100 percent.

### HOW TO GET THERE

Medan, the capital of the Province of North Sumatra, is the gateway to Gunung Leuser National Park as well as to the rest of the Province of the Special Region of Aceh. Kutacane, the capital of the Region of Aceh Tenggara which is located + 223 km from Medan is the leading off point for the park.

Medan and Kutacane are connected by public bus lines everyday. The trip takes 5 to 6 hours and enroute passes through the towns of Brastagi, Kabanjahe, Tiga Binanga, Kuta Buluh, Lau Pakam, Lawe Perbunga, Lawe Sigala, and Kuning. Besides buses, there are also small 8 seater minibuses that do the run and can reach Kutacane much faster. To find these public buses in Medan, go to Pinang Baris bus terminal at Sunggal

and choose the one that goes to Kutacane.

The easiest point to visit in Gunung Leuser National Park is Lawe Gurah Tourist Park (Ketambe) which is located about 43 km from Kutacane and can be reached by bus or minibus. Anywhere else to go in the National Park can be started at Lawe Gurah.

### THE PEOPLE

According to the 1990 census, the total population of the Region of Aceh Tenggara is some 185,768 people. The majority of these people are concentrated around Kutacane, Blang Kejeren and another smaller towns in the region.

The main ethnic group inhabiting the region of Aceh Tenggara are Alas and Gayonese. Besides those people, Bataks, Javanese, Acehnese, and Minangkabau also live there.

The official language of the region is Indonesian but for many of the local people it is a second language. Alas and Gayonese is the medium of communication for most people here. English is only spoken by a few people in Kutacane and Blang Kejeren.

The dominant religion of the people is Islam, while some residents, particularly the Batak that originate from North Tapanuli are Christian. Mosques and churches can be found in Kutacane.

## FOOD

There are many food stalls selling rice, coffee, tea, and snacks in Kutacane and Blang Kejeren. They are usually open early in the morning until late in the afternoon, and some are open as late as 8 o'clock in the evening. There are also some stalls prepare 'mie' goreng or rebus, a noodle type dish (fried or boiled), and 'martabak' a type of Indian omelette.

There are also warungs (food stalls) selling coffee, tea, snack and mie at the gateway to Lawe Gurah. The visitors can ask the owner of the warung to prepare rice or mie. When the visitors are intended to stay in the jungle, it is suggested that they take enough food for their meals during their stay in the forest.

To be noted that the food (rice or mie) prepared in the type of local or Minangkabau dishes usually contains hot papers, so it is best to ask the salesman about this before trying.

Alcoholic beverages are not sold freely in Aceh Tenggara as well as the whole Province of the Special Region of Aceh. In the event of a real thirst, please consult with the staff at the hotel where you are staying.

## ACCOMMODATION

There are not any classified hotel in Aceh Tenggara, but losmens (unclassified hotels) of different types are ready to give good service to visitors.

Kutacane has so many losmens offering adequate facilities that the same as one starred hotels; the rooms have baths and some have fans and A.C, too.

At Lawe Gurah Tourist Forest can also be found accomodation to visitors varied from fine expensive losmens with good facilities to many cheap simple chalets. To find a simple accommodation of homestays the visitors can contact the villagers at Balai Lutu about 2 km from Lawe Gurah.

If the visitors want to spend the night in the jungle but they have no tents with them, it is suggested that they consult with the PPA office at Tanah Merah, Kutacane or rent them from the guides at Lawe Gurah.

## PLACES OF INTEREST

There are a lot of interesting objects to enjoy in Gunung Leuser National Park such as wet tropical jungle, many kinds of flora and fauna, hot springs, caves, rivers, lake, waterfalls, etc.

Among those are :



*Orang utan*

## Flora

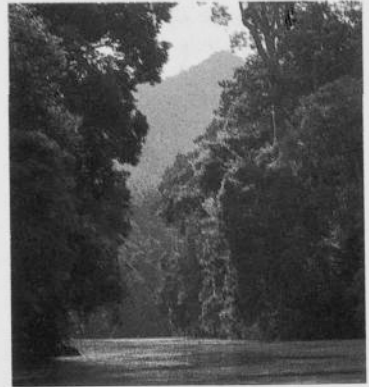
Because of its great altitudinal range from 0 to above 3.000 meters and the wide variety of its soil types, Leuser National Park is rich in species of plants. It constitutes a proportion of some 8,500 species of plants consist of beach and swamp forest, lowland forest, and high land forest.

The beach and swamp forest is especially found in Kluet where the beach is backed by a line of graceful *Casuarina* tress. Another specific trees are wild nutmegs (*Myristica* sp.), camphor trees (*Dryobalanops aromatica*), nibung palms, rotans, mangrove trees, pandanus, etc.

Away from the flat coastal plains where the land rises from the sea level and the soil is well drained, there are the lowland rain forest. On poorer soils and steeper slopes the forest is dominated by the hardwood trees of the dipterocarp family. Elsewhere, on better flat soils grow bamboo, different kinds of wild fruit trees such as durians, mangoes, rambutans, citrus, pangeh, punto, wild jack fruit trees, etc. Those trees are so important that some wild animals in the park live on their fruits.

Especially rottans and lianas are two kinds of vine trees which has certain characteristic and can be found everywhere in the park. To be noted that the visitors should not cut those plants because they are of great important to wild life.

Another big trees such as meranti (*shorea* sp.), keruing (*dipterocarpus* sp.), kapur (*dryobalanops* sp.), damar (*hopea* sp.), etc. grow on the lowland plains in the park.



*Alas River*

At the height of above 1,500 metres where there is almost year-round cloud and mist and the nightly temperature drops to below 12 degrees Celcius the forests at these altitudes are the plants which are resistance with the situation. It is generally characterised by stunted and gnarled trees draped in thick mats of moss and lichens. At the acidic soil we can find pitcher plants and many kinds of wild orchids. At some areas at the height of above 2,000 metres where more sunlight reaches the meadows and with poor soils are dominated by wild flowers (gentians,

primroses and strawberries) and herbs.

Among those, the *Rafflesia* is interesting to observe and enjoy. The *Rafflesia* is named after Sir Stamford Raffles who had studied and brought this flower to the world's attention. The flowers are parasites and recent research suggests that seeds are dispersed by squirrels and trees shrews which eat the *Rafflesia* fruits. About two years after the seed has been implanted into the vine, the flower opens up.

This flowers are regarded the world's largest and in Leuser National Park can be found two species i.e. *Rafflesia Zippelni* and *Rafflesia Acehensis*. The *Rafflesia* especially which is stated later is usually found at Ketambe Research Centre where special permit from PPA office at Kutacane is needed to enter this area. Another report says that the flowers can be found on the alluvial terraces of the Alas and Bengkung rivers which is usually pased by the hikers to Perkison.

### **Fauna**

There are at least 500 species of animals found in Leuser National Park including mammals, birds, and reptiles. However, first time visitor may be disappointed at how few animals especially mammals can be seen in this forest. One reason for this is the shyness of the animals and always try to keep away from the people. Although the animals are near the visi-

tors, but they always hide in the understory or in the canopy overhead.

Nevertheless, the patient observer will easily see the animals and take their photos as well.

To fully appreciate the forest wildlife, a visitor needs to :

1. Develop an eye for what is always there, but is often difficult to see - the primates and reptiles.
2. Search for things that are all around but often go unnoticed - the butter flies, termites, insects, frogst, etc.
3. Learn to recognise the sound of the forest - insects, birds, primates, frogs, squirrels.
4. Learn to identify the tracks and other animal signs that are left on game trails - bears, tigers and unguulates.

There are about 130 species of mammals live in Leuser National Park, and this means that one in 32 of all the word's mammals are found here, or 1/4 of Indonesia's mammals. This indicates that this park is very valuable for protecting Sumatra's wildlife.

The majority of the mammals are 15 species of rats, 13 bats and 17 squirrels. Rats are nocturnal that they generally sleep during the day and out at night. They live on insects and worms.

Bat are also nocturnal and only seen as they emerge at dusk. Several

caves in this park are roosting sites for bats. They live on fruits and insects.

While squirrels show their greatest variation in the rainforests and can be seen almost anytime. There are two kinds of squirrels in Leuser National Park i.e. diurnal and nocturnal squirrels. The diurnal squirrels are represented by at least ten different species, and the largest one is called *Ratufa* sp. which is comparable in size to a domestic cat.

Primates are the most important species in the park and among this is the rare species of orang-utan (*Pongo pygmaeus abelii*). Orangutans are the largest arboreal mammals in the world. Large males can achieve weights up to 90 kgs. Yet despite their weight they are able to move through the canopy fluidly. At present it is estimated that there are about 5,000 orangutan in the park.

Orang-utans has two smaller relatives i.e. the white handed gibbon (*Hylobates lar*), and the black siamang (*Hylobates syndactylus*). They are known of their ringing calls which can

be heard at a distance of several kilometers. Another species of primates in Leuser National Park are kedih (*Presbytis thomasi*), lutung (*Presbytis cristata*), kera (*Macaca fascicularis*), and beruk (*Macaca nemestrina*), etc.

Leuser National Park is also home for many kinds of predators (carnivore). There are at least seven of wild cats species are found in the park including sumatran tiger (*Panthera tigris sumatrae*), sambar (*Cervus unicolor*), clouded leopard (*Neofelis nebulosa*), golden cat (*Felis temminckii*), marbled cat (*Felis marmorata*), wild dog or ajak (*Cuon alpinus*), honey bear (*Helarctos malayanus*), mongoose (*Herpestes brachyurus*), etc.

Another species of mammals living there are sumatran rhino (*Dicerorhinus sumatrensis*), elephant (*Elephas maximus*), wild goat (*Capricornis sumatrensis*), etc.

While the specific birds of Leuser National Park are Rangkong Badak (*Buceros rhinoceros*) and kuaw (*Argusianus argus*).



*Rafting in Alas River*

## **Gurah Tourist Forest**

Gurah Tourist Forest that covers an area of 9.200 hectares is located about 43 km from Kutacane on the way to Blang Kejeren, and can be reached by any kinds of transportation especially the public minibus en-routes Kutacane to Blang Kejeren.

This object is a part Leuser National Park which is easy to visit by visitors. It has been completed with various kind of tourism facilities such as accommodations, camping grounds, tracks, shelters, looking towers, office, guides, etc.

There are many things that can be enjoyed at this place i.e. beautiful natural landscapes, unpolluted Alas River, waterfalls, hot springs, various kind of flora and fauna, etc.

To be noted that to enjoy such a thing in the park the visitors should share their time in the jungle for several nights. If the visitors spend their time just near the road, we believe that they only enjoy a little about Leuser.

## **Ketambe Reseach Centre**

Ketambe Reseach Centre is located across the Alas River from the area of Gurah Tourist Forest. This research centre is especially assigned for research activities. Public visitor need special permission from PPA office at Kutacane to enter this area.

Ketambe Research Centre is a Nature Reserve Centre which has been provided with facilities of simple

accommodation and library. This has enriched the exist of the world's centre for rain forest studies.

Lying at out of reach of public visitors to Gurah forest and covering a plain areas of about 450 hectares, this place is ideal for researching primates and other animals. There are many kinds of animals in this area including birds, apes and snakes.

## **Rafting in Alas River**

Alas river is one of big rivers in Aceh that provides an amazing wilderness. This river runs along the finest rain forest of Gunung Leuser National Park that hides such a mystery of the nature.

This river has been so popular among the world's while water sport lovers by now. They are intended to come and enjoy its wilderness.

The trip taking from Agusan (Aceh Tenggara) to gelombang (Aceh Selatan) is about 7 days, from Gurah (Aceh Tenggara) to Gelombang is about 5 days, and from Kutacane (Aceh Tenggara) to Gelombang is 4 days.

## **Mountaineering**

Another interesting activity in the national park is mountaineering. There are 3 high peaks that can be used as the target points.

## **Gunung Leuser (3404 metres) + 17 days**

Hiking up to the top of Leuser

can be started at a little village of Agusan which is located several hours walk west of Blangkejeren. Spend the night at Agusan and the next morning follow the main path leading up and out of a group of ladang fields.

The first five days of the climb lead through the virgin rain forest, and especially on the second or third day, it is probably the chance to see the rarer primates and signs of terrestrial mammals.

From the sixth day on the path becomes steeper and steeper and passes through Montane forest. Signs of animals except birds are rarer at this location.

The final few days of the hiking are through stunted moss forest which alternates with open fields. This continues until near the top which is surrounded by open alpine meadows and heath. At this place can be enjoyed a spectacular views of surroundings.

#### **Gunung Kemiri (3314 metre) + 6 days**

The trip to the top of this mountain can be started from the small village of Gumpang, following the ridge leading up from the western side of Alas River.

The track leads through unspoilt rain forest rich in primates such as orang-utans, gibbons, siamangs, and different kinds of monkeys. Tracks of tigers and rusa deers are usually seen along the way.

The second day of the climb

can be found the trees which are less tall that enable us to enjoy the spectacular views on the eastern park.

The top of the mountain can be reached in three days and the final step leads through alpine meadow providing much things to enjoy.

About 300 m below the top is a good place for camp site. This place can be used as starting points to wander around the summit the next days.

#### **Gunung Perkison (2828 metres) + 7 days**

The top of Gunung Perkison is located on the border of the park, east of Alas valley. The climb can be started at Lawe Harum village not far from Tanah Merah (PPA office). The track passes through typical lowland submontane forest for the first two days which becomes progressively shorter which increasing altitude. Squirrels, primates and hornbills are particularly seen here. At around 1,200 m *Rafflesia* flowers can at time be found near the side of the trail.

The last two or three days of the ascent are spent in moss forest where the magpie robin (*Copsychus saularis*) is frequently seen.

From the top of this mountain can be enjoyed the Alas River valley and Kutacane. The western mountain of the Bukit Barisan range and Gunung Bendahara can also be seen on clear days.

## ACCOMODATION

Brudihe (♣)  
Jl. Cut Nyak Dhien  
Phone : 21444

Wisata (♣)  
Jl. A. Yani  
Phone : 21406

Renggali (♣)  
Jl. A. Yani  
Phone : 21386

Mamasta (♣)  
Jl. A. Yani  
Phone : 21386

Lawe Mamas (♣)  
Jl. A. Yani  
Phone : 21073

Lawe Bulan (♣)  
Jl. A. Yani  
Phone : 21138

Kuta Cane (♣)  
Jl. A. Yani

Rindu Alam (♣)  
Jl. A. Yani  
Phone : 21289

W a h y u (♣)  
Jl. Blawar  
Phone : 21069

Mardatillah (♣)  
Jl. Besar  
Phone : 21010

Nusantara (♣)  
Jl. Terminal  
Phone : 21047

## RESTAURANT

Roda Baru  
Jl. Jend. A. Yani

Nasional  
Jl. Jend. A. Yani

Damai Baru  
Jl. Jend. A. Yani

## GUIDING SERVICE

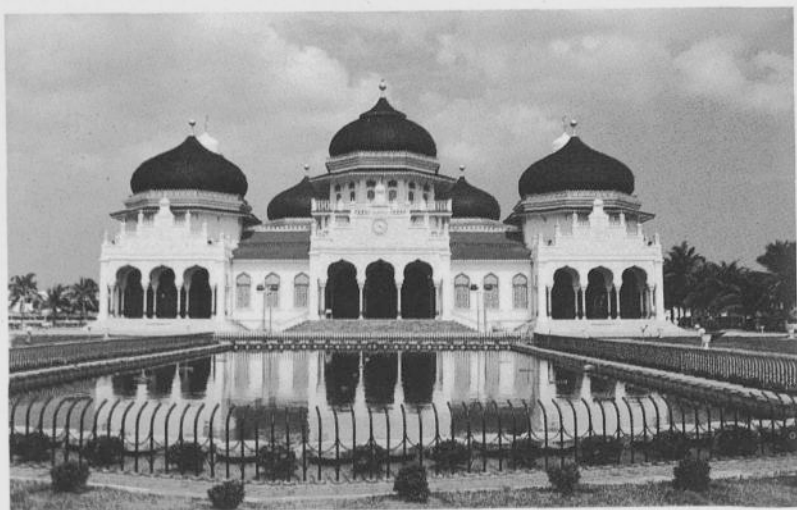
Gunung Leuser National Park Office  
Jl. Tanah Merah P.O. Box 16

Police Office  
Jl. A. Yani  
Kutacane

Post Office  
Jl. Jend. A. Yani  
Kutacane



# ACEH A SPECIAL TERRITORY IN INDONESIA



*Religion*



*Education*



*Customs*

# PACKAGE TOUR IN ACEH

## **BANDA ACEH TOUR**

*3 days/2 night      Tour Code : CP - 01*

### **Day 01 : City Tour**

*Arrival at the airport, welcome formalities and transferred to Hotel for accommodation. In the afternoon visit the beautiful mosque of Baiturrahman, War Memorial of Peucut, and Gunongan. (D)*

### **Day 02 : Countryside Tour**

*Start the day with a visit to Aceh Museum, Cut Nyak Dhien's traditional house, and Lam Puuk beach. The afternoon tour will take you to see traditional silk weaving, and fishing village at Krueng Raya. Then depart to the Old Fortress of Indra Patra, and Ujong Batee. (B-L-D)*

### **Day 03 : Departure**

*After breakfast depart to the market place and souvenir shop to find handicrafts of Aceh. After Lunch transferred to the airport for a flight to other destination. (B-L)*

## **BANDA ACEH - SABANG TOUR**

*5 days/4 nights      Tour Code : CP - 02*

### **Day 01 : Banda Aceh City Tour**

*Arrival at the airport, welcome formalities and transferred to Hotel for accommodation. The Afternoon tour will take you to the beautiful mosque of Baiturrahman, War Memorial of Peucut, and Gunongan. (D)*

### **Day 02 : Banda Aceh - Sabang**

*After breakfast visit Aceh Museum, traditional village where to enjoy specific silk weaving, and Ujong Batee. After Lunch transferred to the harbour for a ferry service to Sabang. In Sabang overnigght at Hotel. (B-L-D)*

### **Day 03 : Sea Garden Tour**

*A full day tour at Rubiah Sea Garden to enable you enjoy swimming, snorkeling aand sunbathing. Lunch is served in box at the beach. (B-L-D)*

### **Day 04 : Sabang - Banda Aceh**

*Around 8.00 in the morning transferred to the harbour at Balohan for a ferery service to Banda Aceh. Transferred to Kuala Tripa Hotel for accommodation. On the way, stops will be made at fishing village and Old Fortress of Indra Patra. In the afternoon visit traditional house of Cut Nyak Dhien and Lam Puuk beach. (B-L-D)*

**Day 05 : Departure**

*After breakfast depart to the market place and souvenir shop to find handicrafts of Aceh. After lunch transferred to the airport for a flight to other destination. (B-L)*

**BANDA ACEH - LHOKSEUMAWE - TAKENONG TOUR**

*5 days/4 nights      Tour Code : CP - 03*

**Day 01 : Banda Aceh City Tour**

*Arrival at the airport, welcome formalities and transferred to for accommodation. In the afternoon visit the beautiful mosque of Baiturrahman, War Memorial of Kherkhof, and Gunongan. (D)*

**Day 02 : Banda Aceh - Lhokseumawe**

*In the morning depart to Lhokseumawe by land. Stop at interesting places such as old mosque at Indra Puri, panoramic view in the mountainous areas, rice fields, rivers, villages and plantations. In Lhokseumawe overnight at Hotel for accommodation. (B-L-D)*

**Day 03 : Lhokseumawe - Takengon**

*Start the day with a visit to the elephants training centre and Ujong Blang beach. Then depart to Takengon with stops will be made at many interesting places. In Takengon overnight at Hotel. (B-L-D)*

**Day 04 : Takengon - Banda Aceh**

*After breakfast have a sight seeing around the lake and visit Loyang Koro cave and traditional market place. Then depart to Banda Aceh and overnight at Hotel. (B-L-D)*

**Day 05 : Departure**

*After breakfast visit the traditional village where to enjoy specific silk weaving, souvenir shop and market place. After lunch depart to the airport for a flight to other destination. (B-L)*

**BANDA ACEH - SABANG - LHOKSEUMAWE - TAKENONG TOUR**

*8 days/7 nights      Tour Code : CP.- 04*

**Day 01 : Banda Aceh City Tour**

*Arrival at the airport, welcome ceremony and transferred to Hotel for a accommodation. The afternoon tour will take you to the beautiful mosque of Baiturrahman, War Memorial of Kherkhof Peucut, and Gunongan. (D)*

**Day 02 : Banda Aceh - Sabang**

*In the morning visit Aceh Museum, traditional village where to see specific silk weaving, and Ujong Batee, After lunch depart to the harbour for a ferry service to Sabang. In Sabang overnight at Hotel for accommodation. (B-L-D)*

**Day 03 : Sea Garden Tour**

*After breakfast depart to the sea garden where to spend a whole day to enjoy swimming, snorkeling and sunbathing. Lunch is served in box at the beach. (B-L-D)*

**Day 04 : Sabang - Banda Aceh**

*Around 8.00 in the morning transfered to the harbour for a ferry service to Banda Aceh. In Banda Aceh overnight at Hotel, and in the afternoon visit Cut Nyak Dien's traditional house, Lhok Nga and Lam Puuk. (B-L-D)*

**Day 05 : Banda Aceh - Lhokseumawe**

*After breakfast start to Lhokseumawe passing thru panoramic view of mountainous areas, rice fields and villages. In Lhokseumawe overnight at Lido Graha Hotel. (B-L-D)*

**Day 06 : Lhokseumawe - Takengon**

*Start the day with a visit to the elephants training centre and Ujong Blang beach. Then direct to Takengon with many stops at interesting views along the way. In Takengon overnight at Hotel. (B-L-D)*

**Day 07 : Takengon - Banda Aceh**

*After breakfast have a sight-seeing around the lake and visit Loyang Koro cave. Then depart to Banda Aceh and overnight at Hotel. (B-L-D)*

**Day 08 : Departure**

*In the morning visit the market place and souvenir shop to find handicrafts of Aceh. After lunch transfered to the airport for a flight to other destination. (B-L)*

**BANDA ACEH - SABANG - TAKENGON - LHOKSEUMAWE - MEDAN  
OVERLAND**

*7 Days/6 Nights      Tour Code : CP - 05*

**Day 01 : Banda Aceh City Tour**

*Arrival at the airport, welcome formalities and transfered to Hotel for accommodation. The afternoon tour will take you to the Great Mosque of Baiturrahman, War Memorial of "Kherkof Peucut", and Gunongan. (D)*

**Day 02 : Banda Aceh - Sabang**

*Start the day with a visit to Aceh Museum, traditional village where to enjoy specific silk weaving and Ujong Batee. After lunch depart to the harbour for a ferry to Sabang. In Sabang overnight at Hotel. (B-L-D)*

**Day 03 : Sea Garden Tour**

*After breakfast depart to Iboih where the finest beach faces the Rubiah Island Sea Garden. At the spot you will enjoy beautiful underwater atmosphere at only a few steps from the shore. Swimming, snorkeling and sunbathing is interesting here. Lunch is served in box at the beach (B-L-D)*

**Day 04 : Sabang - Banda Aceh**

*After breakfast depart to the harbour for a ferry service to Banda Aceh. Transferred to Hotel for accommodation, and in the afternoon visit the traditional house of Cut Nyak Dhien and Lam Puuk beach. (B-L-D)*

**Day 05 : Banda Aceh - Takengon**

*Early in the morning depart to Takengon passing thru panoramic view of the mountainous areas, rice fields, villages, and plantations. In Takengon overnight at Hotel. (B-L-D)*

**Day 06 : Takengon - Lhokseumawe**

*After breakfast have a sight-seeing around the lake and visit Loyang Koro cave. Then depart to Lhokseumawe and overnight at Hotel. (B-L-D)*

**Day 07 : Lhokseumawe - Medan**

*After breakfast have a sight seeing around Lhokseumawe, and then direct to Medan. (B-L-D)*

**BANDA ACEH - TAKENGON - LHOKSEUMAWE - MEDAN OVER-  
LAND**

*5 days/4 nights      Tour Code : CP - 06*

**Day 01 : Banda Aceh City Tour**

*Arrival at the airport, welcome ceremony and transferred to Hotel for accommodation. In the afternoon visit the beautiful mosque "Baiturrahman", War Memorial of "Peucut", and Gunongan. (D)*

**Day 02 : Countryside Tour**

*After breakfast head to Aceh Museum, Cut Nyak Dhien's traditional house, and Lam Puuk beach. The afternoon tour will take you to see traditional silk weaving, fishing village at Krueng Raya, Old Fortress of Indra Patra and Ujong Batee. (B-L-D)*

**Day 03 : Banda Aceh - Takengon**

*Early in the morning depart to Takengon. Stop at the old mosque of Indra Puri, panoramic view of mountainous areas, rice fields, villages, and plantations. In Takengon overnight at Hotel. (B-L-D)*

**Day 04 : Takengon - Lhokseumawe**

*In the morning sight-seeing around the lake and visit Loyang Koro cave. Then depart to Lhokseumawe and overnight at Hotel. ((B-L-D)*

**Day 05 : Lhokseumawe - Medan**

*After breakfast have a sight-seeing around Lhokseumawe, and then direct to Medan. (B-L-D)*

**BANDA ACEH - MEULABOH - TAPAKTUAN -  
SUBULUSSALAM - PRAPAT OVERLAND**

*6 days/5 night      Tour Code : CP - 07*

**Day 01 : Banda Aceh City Tour**

*Arrival at the airport, welcome formalities and transferred to Hotel for accommodation. In the afternoon visit the Great Mosque of Baiturrahman, War Memorial of Peucut, and Gunongan. (D)*

**Day 02 : Countryside Tour**

*After breakfast visit Aceh Museum, Siem where to see traditional silk weaving, fishing village at Krueng Raya, Old Fortress of Indra Patra, and Ujong Batee. In the afternoon depart to Cut Nyak Dhien's traditional house, Lhok Nga and Lam Puuk beach. (B-L-D)*

**Day 03 : Banda Aceh - Meulaboh**

*In the morning depart to Meulaboh and stop at Geureutee, Lam No and other panoramic view of nature. In Meulaboh overnight at Hotel. (B-L-D)*

**Day 04 : Meulaboh - Tapaktuan**

*After breakfast travel to Tapaktuan. Stops will be made at many interesting sceneries along the way. In Tapaktuan overnight at Hotel. (B-L-D)*

**Day 05 : Tapaktuan - Subulussalam**

*Start the day with a visit to Air Terjun Tingkat Tujoh, the Tomb of Tuan Tapa, and Pantai Tanah Hitam. Then direct to Subulussalam and overnight. (B-L-D)*

**Day 06 : Subulussalam - Prapat**

*In the morning depart to Prapat where your tours end and continued with North Sumatra Program. (B-L)*

## **LEUSER NATIONAL PARK TOUR**

*3 Day's/2 Nights    Tour Code : CP - 08*

### **Day 01 : Medan - National Park**

*After breakfast depart to the National Park by land passing thru panoramic view of landscape and traditional villages. In the park overnight at our bungalow ar at the hotel in the town. (L-D)*

### **Day 02 : Jungle Leuser**

*One full day in the forest will enable you face wild beasts and virgin rain forest. Walking along the jungle walks up and down among huge trees and bush will make you really close with the nature. Many kinds of animals such as long tailed monkeys, owa, serudung and sometimes mawas likely hesitate to your arrival. During the blooming time, you can watch and have the photos of Gigantic Flower od Rafflesia at your way. Beside this, along Alas River down the bungalows are usually flocked by thousands of colourful butterflies. Many other things to see and to hear at this real nature by now ! (B-L-D)*

### **Day 03 : Departure**

*In the morning depart to Medan. Along the way stops are also made at many interesting places (B-L)*

## **FOR YOUR INFORMATION**

### **Booking :**

*Booking may be made through your Tour Agent who will direct to us by describing the Tour Program you are interested in by pointing out Tour Code, at least 10 days prior to your departure.*

### **Tour Fares :**

*The fares quoted are included Accommodation at the hotels mentioned based on twin sharing basis, meals as stated in the program (B-Breakfast, L-Lunch, D-Dinner), trasfers and tours as programmed in A.C. Car or coach, English speaking Guide service, Porters service, ferry to Sabang and applicable admission fee.*

*The fares are excluded air fares, airport tax, excess baggages, personal and baggages insurance, extra meals and optional tours, and any other personal expenditures such as laundry, liquors and wine, telephone fee, etc.*

**Children :**

0 - 2 years of age 25 %, and 2 - 10 years old 75 % of the adult's price and accompanied with one room of the parents (extra bed).

**Liability :**

The company does not accept responsibility for any lost and damage or expenses due to delay, sickness, weather strikes, accident or other causes beyond the control and inconvenience occasioned by the delay on tours caused by flight, ferry alternation or the third person's responsibility. We also give notice that we reserve the right to cancel and change the program for a more dients' convenience and change the price in the event of currency fluctuations, oil price increases, etc.

For further information, please contact :



**CITRA PESONA**

**Tour & Travel Service**

Jln. Masjid Raya No. 6 Phone : (0651) 32316 - 32417

Fax. : (0651) 31555 Banda Aceh - 23242

**INDONESIA**



## PHONE AREA CODE

No.	Location	Area Code
1.	Banda Aceh	0651
2.	Aceh Besar	0651
3.	Sabang	0652
4.	Pidie	0653
5.	Lhokseumawe	0645
6.	Bireuen	0644
7.	Langsa	0641
8.	Takengon	0643
9.	Meulaboh	0655
10.	Tapak Tuan	0656
11.	Kutacane	0629
12.	Blang Kejerèn	0642
13.	Blang Pidie	0659
14.	Calang	0654

# BAHASA INDONESIA FOR YOU

Bahasa Indonesia derives from Malay. In October 28, 1928 an all Indonesia Youth Congress proclaimed Bahasa Indonesia as the single, national language of Indonesia based upon the various dialects, tradition and culture of Indonesia, symbolizing the national pride and unity.

Bahasa Indonesia contains a few words of Sanskrit, Arabic, some foreign languages, various dialects incorporating many new words.

## GRAMMAR

1. Indonesia has no articles.  
"Rumah" means "the house" or "a house".
2. Indonesian has no difference between singular and plural, to have a noun plural, double it or just use the singular.  
"Buku-buku" means "the books" or "books", "Banyak buku" means "many books".
3. Indonesian has a few adverbs denoting the time, such as :  
"Sudah/telah" (already) indicating the past.  
"Belum" (not yet) indicating the future that will happen or that will never happen.
4. Indonesian sentence construction is Subject - Verb - Object.  
Saya memerlukan peta Aceh ( I need a map of Aceh)
5. Adjectives always follow the nouns.  
Telpon (Telephone), Umum (Public), Telpon Umum is Public Telephone.

## PRONOUNS

1. It is advisable to use the language in polite forms, such as : Bapak is used to respect an older man, and Ibu to older woman.  
Saudara/Anda is used to male persons of the same age, and Saudari/Anda to female ones.  
Nyonya is the polite form addressed to a married woman, and Nona to an unmarried one.  
Abang, Bang, are polite forms addressed to taxi drivers, bajaj drivers, small restaurant (warung) owners, waiter, bartender etc.
2. Personal pronouns :  
I (saya), you (saudara, Anda, engkau/kamu), he/she (dia, ia), we (kami, kita), they (mereka).

### 3. Possessive pronouns :

My father (ayah saya, ayahku), your mother (ibu saudara, ibumu), his/her uncle (paman dia, pamannya), our uncle (paman kami, paman kita), your friend (temanmu, teman Anda), their family (keluarga mereka).

## PRONUNCIATION

Indonesia is written in Latin alphabet and not a tonal language.

- a** (ayah, anda) is pronounced as in father.
- c** (cinta = love) is pronounced as in cheap, child.
- e** (senang = like) is pronounced as in term.  
(enak = delicious) is pronounced as in buffet, say.
- g** (ganti = to change) is pronounced as get, give.
- h** (harga = price) is pronounced as in hot, high.
- i** (ini = this) is pronounced as in is, it, image, idiot.
- j** (baju = shirt) is pronounced as in job, jump.
- o** (toko = shop) is pronounced as in hot, joob.
- u** (murah = cheap) is pronounced as in put.
- y** (biaya = expence) is pronounced as in yet, young.
- ai** (baik = good) is pronounced as in buy, bike.
- ng** (bunga = flower) is pronounced as in sing, singer, singing, young.
- ngg** (mengganggu = to disturb) is pronounced as in finger, mango.
- kh** (khabar = news) is pronounced as in sky, key.

## GREETINGS

- |   |                              |
|---|------------------------------|
| - Congratulation, Welcome                           | Selamat, Selamat datang.     |
| - Good morning, Good day                            | Selamat pagi, Selamat siang. |
| - Good afternoon (from 4 p.m.)                      | Selamat sore.                |
| - Good evening (after sunset)                       | Selamat malam.               |
| - Good bye (said bu those leaving to those staying) | Selamat tinggal.             |
| - Good bye (said by those staying to those leaving) | Selamat jalan.               |
| - See you later!                                    | Samapi jumpa lagi!           |
| - How are you?                                      | Apa kabar?                   |
| - Fine, thank you                                   | Kabar baik, terima kasih.    |
| - What's your name?                                 | Siapa namamu?                |
|   | Siapa nama Anda?             |
| - My name is.....                                   | Nama saya.....               |

- Thank you
- You're welcome
- Please (to let someone do something)  
e.g. Please sit down
- Please (requesting help to do something)  
e.g. Please help me to phone this number
- I'm sorry
- Excuse me

Terima kasih.

Kembali.

Silahkan.

Silakan duduk.

Tolong.

Tolonglah saya

menghubungi nomor telpon ini.

Maafkan saya.

Permisi, Ma'af.

## NUMBERS

1	satu	22	dua puluh dua
2	dua	30	tiga puluh
3	tiga	31	tiga puluh satu
4	empat	32	tiga puluh dua
5	lima	40	empat puluh
6	enam	50	lima puluh
7	tujuh	100	seratus
8	delapan	200	dua ratus
9	sembilan	210	dua ratus sepuluh
10	sepuluh	1,000	seribu
11	sebelas	2,000	dua ribu
12	dua belas	10,000	sepuluh ribu
13	tiga belas	100,000	seratus ribu
20	dua puluh	200,000	dua ratus ribu
21	dua puluh satu	1,000,000	satu juta
1/2	setengah	1 st/first	pertama
1/4	seper-empat	2nd	ke-dua
3/4	tiga per-empat	3rd	ke-tiga
3/8	tiga per-delapan	4th	ke-empat
1 1/2	satu setengah	11th	ke-sebelas
2 3/4	dua tiga per-empat	12 th	ke-dua belas
		% (percent)	Pro-sen

## TIME

- Second, minute, hour  
e.g. What time is it ?  
It is nine o'clock

Detik, menit, jam

Jam berapa sekarang ?

Jam sembilan.

it's 9.10

it's 9.45

It 10.00 sharp

How many hours does  
the trip take ?

It takes 5 hours

- Days the week
- Sunday, Monday, Tuesday,  
Wednesday, Thursday,  
Friday, Saturday
- Month, year, century
- e.g. What day is today ?  
Today is Monday  
What date is today ?  
Today is the 1 st of March
- Tomorrow
- Tomorrow night
- Two days ago
- Yesterday
- Next week
- Next month
- Holiday

Jam sembilan lewat sepuluh menit.

Jam sembilan lewat empat puluh  
lima menit

Jam sepuluh tepat.

Berapa jam perjalanan ini ?

Lima jam perjalanan.

Hari-hari dalam seminggu.

Minggu, Senin, Selasa

Rabu, Kamis,

Jum'at, Sabtu.

Bulan, tahun, abad.

Hari ini hari apa ?

Hari ini adalah hari Senin.

Hari ini tanggal berapa ?

Hari ini tanggal 1 Maret.

Besok

Besok malam.

Dua hari yang lalu

Kemarin.

Minggu depan.

Bulan depan.

Libur.

## QUESTION WORDS

- What is that ?
- Who are you ?
- How to get there ?
- How much does this  
book cost ?
- How many buses go to  
Banda Aceh ?
- Where are we now ?
- Where are you going to ?
- Where do you come from ?
- Where do you come from ?  
(to ask for birth origin)
- When does the bus leave ?

Apakah itu ?

Siapakah Anda ?

Bagaimana pergi kesana ?

Berapa harga buku ini ?

Berapa banyak bis yang pergi ke  
Banda Aceh ?

Dimana kita berada sekarang ?

Kemana Anda akan pergi ?

Dari mana Anda datang ?

Dari mana Anda berasal ?

Kapan bus itu berangkat ?

Why do you go  
to Sabang ?

Mengapa Anda pergi ke  
Sabang ?

## AIRPORT

- Where is the Tourist Information Desk?
- That is the Visitor Information Service
- May I have the map of Aceh ?
- Yes, of course !
- I want to change my money.
- Where is the Bank ?
- The Bank is over there !
- I am looking for the public telephone.
- The public telephone is near the hotel reception desk
- How do I go to the city ?
- You can go by taxi or special bus
- Can I leave my luggage in this Airport ?
- Yes, please contact the Information Desk of the Airport Administrator !
- Airport
- Tourist

Dimanakah Kantor Penerangan Wisata ?  
Itu adalah Kantor Penerangan Wisata.  
Bolehkan saya memperoleh peta Aceh ?  
Ya, tentu saja !  
Saya mau menukar uang saya.  
Dimana ada Bank ?  
Bank disebelah sana !  
Saya sedang mencari telpon umum.  
Telpon umum berada di dekat bagian penerimaan tamu hotel.  
Bagaimana caranya saya pergi ke kota ?  
Anda dapat pergi dengan taksi atau bis khusus.  
Dapatkah saya menitipkan barang saya di Bandara ini ?  
Ya, silahkan menghubungi Kantor Penerangan dari Administrator Bandara ini !  
Bandar Udara (Bandara).  
Wisatawan

## HOTEL

- I would like make reservation
- Where is the nearest hotel ?
- Which hotel is cheap and clean ?
- This hotel is very expensive
- That hotel is cheap but dirty
- I need room for 2 persons
- Reasonable price
- It is too expensive

Saya ingin memesan tempat.  
Dimana hotel yang terdekat ?  
Hotel mana yang murah dan bersih?  
Hotel ini sangat mahal.  
Hotel itu murah tapi kotor.  
Saya memerlukan satu kamar untuk dua orang.  
Harga yang wajar.  
Terlalu mahal.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| - There are many mosquitoes in my room      | Banyak nyamuk di kamar saya.              |
| - Please, spray my room !                   | Tolong, semprot kamar saya !              |
| - I need blanket and pillow                 | Saya memerlukan selimut dan bantal.       |
| - I am going to sleep now                   | Sekarang saya akan tidur.                 |
| - Please, don't disturb me !                | Janganlah mengganggu saya !               |
| - I will leave tomorrow !                   | Saya akan berangkat besok.                |
| - Please, wake me up early in the morning ! | Tolong, bangunkan saya pagi-pagi sekali ! |

Hot water (air panas), bathroom (kamar mandi), toilet (kamar kecil), swimming pool (kolam renang), towel (handuk), soap (sabun), toothbrush (sikat gigi), tooth paste (pasta gigi), room (kamar), bed (tempat tidur), door (pintu), window (jendela), key (kunci), table (meja), chair (kursi), lamp (lampu), ashtray (asbak).

## RESTAURANT

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| - Where is the nearest Restaurant.     | Di mana rumah makan yang terdekat           |
| - May I have your menu ?               | Bolehkah saya minta daftar makanan Anda ?   |
| - Do you serve the Indonesia food ?    | Apakah Anda menyediakan makanan Indonesia ? |
| - I am hungry and thirsty              | Saya lapar dan haus.                        |
| - I would like to eat fried rice       | Saya mau makan nasi goreng.                 |
| - I want to drink tea with sugar       | Saya mau minum teh manis.                   |
| - It is delicious                      | Rasanya nikmat                              |
| - I am quite full                      | Saya cukup kenyang.                         |
| - How much does it cost all together ? | Berapa harga semuanya ?                     |

Alcoholic drink (minuman keras), soft drink (minuman ringan), cold water (air dingin), cold beer (bir dingin), black coffee (kopi pahit), white coffee (kopi susu), strong tea (teh kental), lemon tea (teh jeruk), hot tea (teh panas), breakfast (makan pagi), lunch (makan siang), dinner (makan malam), boiled egg (telur rebus), salt (garam), pepper (merica), sugar (gula), ice (es), spoon (sendok), fork (garpu), napkin (serbet), knife (pisau).

## SHOPPING

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| - Good morning sir !                                    | Selamat pagi tuan !                                  |
| - May I help you ?                                      | Bisa saya bantu ?                                    |
| - Certainly !   | Tentu !  |
| - Do you have a good batik shirts ?                     | Apakah Anda menyediakan kemeja batik yang bagus ?    |
| - Sure, many kinds of batik shirts are available here ! | Tentu, disini tersedia bermacam-macam kemeja batik ! |
| - How much does this one cost ?                         | Berapa harganya yang ini ?                           |
| And that one ?  | Dan yang itu ?                                       |
| - It cost Rp. 20.000                                    | Harganya dua puluh ribu rupiah.                      |
| - It is too expensive !                                 | Terlalu mahal !                                      |
| - How much is the normal price ?                        | Berapa harga umumnya ?                               |
| - May I have it for Rp. 10.000 please !                 | Bolehkah sepuluh ribu rupiah saja !                  |
| - The fixed price is Rp. 15.000                         | Harga pasti adalah lima belas ribu rupiah.           |
| - OK, I'll take one                                     | Baiklah !, saya ambil satu.                          |

To buy (membeli), to sell (menjual), to bargain (menawar), same size (ukuran sama), different colour (warna lain), large (besar), larger (lebih besar), small (kecil), smaller (lebih kecil), too small (terlalu kecil).

## SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- |                                    |                                    |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| - Visitor Information Office       | Kantor Penerangan Wisata.          |
| - Immigration Office               | Kantor Imigrasi.                   |
| - Custom                           | Pabean, Bea Cukai.                 |
| - Airlines                         | Perusahaan penerbangan.            |
| - Attraction, performance, dancers | Atraksi, pertunjukan, tari-tarian. |
| - Art and culture                  | Seni dan budaya.                   |
| - Book, book-store, dictionary     | Buku, toko buku, kamus.            |
| - Before, after                    | Sebelum, sesudah.                  |
| - Behind, beside, in front of      | Di belakang, di samping, di depan. |
| - Bull-races, ram fighting         | Karapan sapi, adu kambing.         |
| - Botanical garden, orchid garden  | Kebun raya, taman anggrek.         |
| - Beach, white sandy beach         | Pantai, pantai berpasir putih.     |
| - Coastal area                     | Daerah pantai.                     |
| - Custom                           | Pabean, Bea cukai.                 |



- Customs	Adat-istiadat
- Department store, Shopping centre	Toko serba ada, pusat perbelanjaan
- East, south-east	Timur, tenggara.
- Fruit, flower	Buah-buahan, bunga.
- Foodstall, restaurant	Warung makan, rumah makan.
- Folk dances	Tari-tarian rakyat.
- General post office	Kantor pos pusat
- Inside, outside	Di dalam, di luar.
- In, at, to, from, right, left, yes, no	Di, pada, ke, dari, kanan, kiri, ya, tidak.
- If I am not mistaken	Jika saya tidak keliru.
- Money, bank, money changer	Uang, bank, valuta asing.
- Market, antique market	Pasar, pasar barang antik.
- Mountain resort	Daerah pergunungan
- National park, wild reserve	Taman nasional, cagar alam.
- North, north-east	Utara, timur laut.
- Nice to meet you	Senang bertemu dengan Anda.
- Pharmacy, medicine, injection	Apotik, obat, suntikan.
- Quarantine	Karantina kesehatan.
- Religious ceremonies	Upacara Keagamaan.
- River, waterfall, lake	Sungai, air terjun, danau.
- Raining, foggy, fresh air	Hujan, berkabut, udara segar.
- Sea garden, beautiful coral	Taman laut, batu karang indah.
- Skin-diving, swimming	Menyelam, berenang.
- Storm, waves	Badai, ombak.
- Shipping company	Perusahaan pelayanan.
- Silver-ware, gold-ware	Barang-barang perak, barang-barang emas.
- Souvenirs	Kenang-kenangan, cinderamata.
- Souvenir-shop	Toko cinderamata.
- South, south-west	Selatan, barat daya.
- Travel, to travel	Pejalanan, bepergian.
- Travel agency	Biro perjalanan.
- Tourist, tourism	Wisatawan, pariwisata.
- Traditional dancers	Tari-tarian tradisional.
- Traditional houses	Rumah-rumah adat
- The sea is very rough	Lautnya ganas.
- Telephone, telex, telegram	Telpon, teleks, telegram.

## SOME WORDS OF INDONESIA FOOD

- Nasi goreng (istimewa) Fried rice with meat and vegetables (with fried egg on top).
- Nasi padang Rice with many side dishes, most of them quite spicy.
- Sate Pieces of meat skewered on bamboo sticks and grilled; served with spicy peanut sauce. Made of pork, beef, chicken or goat.
- Martabak telur Fried pancake filled with egg and vegetables.
- Gado-gado A salad of bean sprouts, green beans, cabbage, potatoes etc. Served with spicy peanut sauce.
- Soto A spicy meat soup.
- Tahu Soybean curd, usually fried.
- Tempe Pressed soybean cake, usually fried.
- Martabak manis A folded-over pancake with peanuts, chocolate and/or sugar, and condensed milk inside.
- Pisang goreng Fried banana.
- Ketan hitam Black sticky rice.
- Bubur kacang ijo Sweet, green pea porridge (cooked in coconut milk).
- Rujak Pieces of not-fully-ripe fruit served with a sauce ranging from sweet to very hot and spicy.
- Krupuk udang Shimp chips.
- Durian Large fruit, brown, spiny skin, pungent, foulsmelling odor but tastes delicious.
- Alpokat Avocado.
- Jeruk Any citrus fruit.
- Rambutan Small, red, hairy fruit, juicy and sweet.
- Salak Small, snake-skinned fruit.
- Mangga, manggis, markisa Mango, mangosteen, passion fruit.
- Nanas, nangka Pine apple, jackfruit.
- Pepaya, pisang Papaya, banana.





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