

BERKALA ARKEOLOGI

ISSN 0216 - 1419 | E-ISSN 2548 - 7132

Vol. 41 No. 1 - May 2021

*Accredited by the Minister of Research and Technology/
National Research and Innovation Agency of Republic Indonesia
Decree Number: 200/M/KPT/2020*

EDITORIAL BOARD OF BERKALA ARKEOLOGI

Editor : Dra. Indah Asikin Nurani, M.Hum, Regional Agency for Archaeological Research in DIY Province
Dr. Irfanuddin Wahid Marzuki, Reg. Agency for Archaeological Research in North Sulawesi Province
Drs. Tjahjono Prasodjo, M.A., Department of Archaeology, Universitas Gadjah Mada
Drs. Nanang Saptono, M.I.L, Regional Agency for Archaeological Research in West Java Province
Kayato Hardani, M.A., City Government of Surakarta
Dr. Sofwan Noerwidi, Regional Agency for Archaeological Research in D.I. Yogyakarta Province
Agni Sesaria Mochtar, M.A., Regional Agency for Archaeological Research in DIY Province
Citra Iqliyah Darojah, M.A., Association of Indonesian Archaeologists
Hari Wibowo, S.S., Regional Agency for Archaeological Research in D.I. Yogyakarta Province

Peer-Reviewer : Prof. Dr. Agus Aris Munandar, Department of Archaeology, Universitas Indonesia
Dr. Mimi Savitri, M.A, Department of Archaeology, Universitas Gadjah Mada
Prof. Dr. Inajati Adrisijanti, Indonesian Consortium for Religious Studies
Sonny Wibisono, MA, DEA, Pusat Penelitian Arkeologi Nasional
Dr. Wanny Rahardjo Wahyudi, Department of Archaeology, Universitas Indonesia
Dr. Niken Wirasanti, M.Si., Department of Archaeology, Universitas Gadjah Mada
Dr. Daud Aris Tanudirjo, Department of Archaeology, Universitas Gadjah Mada
Dr. Supratikno Rahardjo Department of Archaeology, Universitas Indonesia
Prof. Dr. Harry Widiyanto, Regional Agency for Archaeological Research in DIY Province
Dr. Panjisakti Basunanda, Department of Agronomy, Universitas Gadjah Mada
Prof. Dr. Ir. Yahdi Zaim, Department of Geological Engineering, Institut Teknologi Bandung

Editorial Staff : Rochmawati Sholihah, A.Md., Regional Agency for Archaeological Research in DIY Province

Editorial Address: BALAI ARKEOLOGI PROVINSI D.I. YOGYAKARTA

Jl. Gedongkuning 174, Kotagede, Yogyakarta 55171

Telp/fax 0274 – 377913

Website : www.arkeologijawa.kemdikbud.go.id

E-mail : berkala.arkeologi@kemdikbud.go.id

balar.yogyakarta@kemdikbud.go.id

Online Journal : <https://berkalaarkeologi.kemdikbud.go.id>

Publication Permit: No. 797/SK.DITJEN PPG/STT/1980

Berkala Arkeologi is published by Regional Agency for Archaeological Research in D.I. Yogyakarta Province per year in two editions basis; May and November edition. The publication of this journal aims to promote archaeological research activities and to accommodate research results, conceptual ideas, studies, and application of theory, so that it can be enjoyed not only by scientists, but also by the community.

TABLE OF CONTENT

Table of Content	i
Preface	ii
Abstract	vi
R. Cecep Eka Permana, Mohammad Habibi, and Edy Gunawan The fungus <i>Paecilomyces</i> from Leang Pettae in Maros karst area and the suggestions for rock art preservation	1-14
Putri Novita Taniardi, Anggara Nandiwardhana, Maulana Ainul Yaqin, and Citra Iqliyah Darojah Technology and raw material sources of pottery from Mulyosari Site based on petrographic analysis	15-34
Rakai Hino Galeswangi The study of slender Agastya statue in the Mpu Purwa Museum collection, Malang City	35-54
Wahyu Rizky Andhifani and Nor Huda Ali Islamic tradition in <i>Ulu</i> inscription and manuscript at Pasemah, South Sumatra, Indonesia	55-68
Mimi Savitri The role of local wisdom on the preservation of the Imogiri Royal Cemetery Site	69-88
Daya Negri Wijaya, Deny Yudo Wahyudi, Siti Zainatul Umaroh, Ninie Susanti, and Rendy Aditya Putra Ertrisia The toponymy of the villages in Ambon Island: A historical and archaeological study	89-108
Theresia L. Oktarisa, Anindita L. Prihatiningtias, Titi S. Prabawa, and Linda Susilowati Visitors' motivation and perception on Sangiran Early Man Museum, Krikilan Cluster	109-128
Authors' Biography	129-134
Reviewer Acknowledgement and Statement of Equality in Editorial Processes	135-136

PREFACE

Dear readers,

Starting from Berkala Arkeologi Vol. 41, Issue No. 1, May 2021 there is little difference in its appearance, given the demands of the times and the comfort in reading. The cover and front pages of each article will give it a global feel that reflects scientific publications. Changes are also made to the writing of citations that will easily be traced to links that are included both on the citation application (Mendeley) and directly on the source of the link. Hopefully, the change will provide convenience to readers in tracing the reference citation links used by each article. In addition, links can also be traced to images or tables as illustrations in the discussion of each article.

This May 2021 edition of Berkala Arkeologi, features seven articles from various research results and periods in archaeology. Two articles review prehistoric dwellings, where one of them is about mushrooms that damage rock drawings in Leang Pattae and the other on petrographic analysis of pottery on the Mulyosari megalithic site. One article discusses the Hindu-Buddhist heritage about the Agastya statue of Mpu Purwa Museum collection. In addition, two articles studied Islamic remains, where one of the articles is about Islamic tradition in inscriptions and manuscripts in the Pasemah Region, and the other article about the local wisdom of the preservation of the Imogiri Royal Cemetery. The other two articles are about the archaeological study of the history of toponymy villages in Nusa Ambon and lastly the motivation and perception of the Krikilan cluster of Sangiran Museum's visitors.

The first article is titled: "The Fungus *Paecilomyces* from Leang Pettae in Maros Karst Area and The Suggestions for Rock Art Preservation" with authors R. Cecep Eka Permana, Mohammad Habibi, and Edy Gunawan. This paper examines the microorganisms that cause damage to rock images in Leang Pettae at Karst Maros area, South Sulawesi and efforts to prevent and preserve caves and rock images by identifying microorganisms that cause damage to rock images. The results of the analysis were successful in identifying the fungus genus *Paecilomyces*. This type of fungus produces *protease* enzymes that cause many rock images to be damaged. Based on the characteristics of fungi, in the preservation of rock images it is recommended to control temperature

and humidity, prevent air pollution, and limit human activity in cavernous spaces.

Next is an article titled: "Technology and Raw Material Sources of Pottery from Mulyosari Site based on Petrographic Analysis" written by Putri Novita Taniardi, Anggara Nandiwardhana, Maulana Ainul Yaqin, and Citra Iqliyah Darojah. This article discusses the analysis of petrography on pottery excavation findings of Mulyosari Site. The results of petrographic analysis of pottery sherds directly related to megalithic structures showed that the source of materials used was in the geological formations of Sukamade, Merubetiri, Batu Ampar, and Merubetiri limestone members. In addition, the results of the analysis also showed the technology of pottery-making that is classified as advanced, with spinning-wheel technique and open firing at temperatures reaching 400 degrees Celsius.

The next article titled: "The Study of Slender Agastya Statue in The Mpu Purwa Museum Collection, Malang" was written by Rakai Hino Galeswangi. This paper aims to examine and identify the place of origin of the slender Agastya statue in the Mpu Purwa Museum in Malang. The object of the study in this research is Arca Agastya which is depicted with a slender stomach, a hairstyle partially curled and partially loose on the back. The results showed that the Agastya statue was made locally, of high quality, and influenced by the Gupta-Indian style that appeared in Central Java in the VIII to IX centuries. Agastya statue is also known to come from the ruins of Karangbesuki Temple, Karangbesuki Village, as a mandala statue of a Hindu temple placed in the niche of the south side wall.

Furthermore, the articles that examine the remains of Islamic archaeology in this edition are two articles, which are the article on *Ulu* script and local wisdom of the preservation of Imogiri Royal Cemetery. The article titled: "Islamic Tradition in *Ulu* Inscription and Manuscript at Pasemah, South Sumatra, Indonesia" was written by Wahyu Rizky Andhifani and Nor Huda Ali. The *Ulu* script was developed in the Southern Part of Sumatra. This paper examines Islamic traditions in the Pasemah region based on the contents of inscriptions and manuscripts of *Ulu*. The results showed that the contents of *Ulu* inscriptions and manuscripts were strongly influenced by Islamic tradition. The influence of Islam in the manuscript or inscription with *Ulu* script can also be seen from the public's view of the manuscript and inscriptions, namely profane, semi-sacred, and sacred.

The second article of Islamic archaeology is titled: "The Role of Local Wisdom on The Preservation of the Imogiri Royal Cemetery Site" written by Mimi Savitri. The Imogiri Royal Cemetery Site has provided benefits for the surrounding community, especially the *abdi dalem* caretakers of Imogiri Royal Cemetery Site since long ago. The *abdi dalem* created local wisdom so that they could survive and enjoy the benefits provided by the site. The research was conducted by testing the extent of the role of local wisdom towards the efforts in preserving cultural heritage conducted by the *abdi dalem* caretakers of the Imogiri Royal Cemetery Site. The results of the study provide knowledge that local wisdom in the form of craft art and ritual ceremonies have contributed to the active conservation efforts of Imogiri Royal Cemetery Site. In addition, it is important to maintain the sustainability of the benefits of the site and improve the welfare of the community.

The sixth article is titled: "The Toponymy of The Villages in Ambon Island: A Historical and Archaeological Study" written by Daya Negri Wijaya, Deny Yudo Wahyudi, Siti Zainatul Umaroh, Ninie Susanti, and Rendy Aditya Putra Ertrisia. The study of this paper is about toponymy both in the City and Nusa (Island) of Ambon which is examined through a historical and archaeological approach. The results showed that there were 12 villages with 22 archaeological remains found. All villages have cultural residences that can explain the dynamics of the local community, but only 10 villages can be found the meaning of the village names.

Lastly, the May 2021 edition was concluded with an article titled: "Visitors' Motivation and Perception on Sangiran Early Man Museum, Krikilan Cluster" written by Theresia L. Oktarissa, Anindita L. Prihatiningsih, Titi S. Prabawa, and Linda Susilowati. The discussion in this article focuses on tourist destinations, especially about Heritage Tourism on Sangiran Ancient Man Site. An important element in tourist destinations is associated with the motivation and perception of tourists in meeting their needs and satisfaction. Tourist satisfaction is then used as an indicator to assess whether a tourist destination can be categorized as a superior destination. This article presents the results of research on the motivation and perception of visitors or tourists of the Krikilan Cluster of the Ancient Man Museum conducted on 533 participants through questionnaires. The results of the research was able to contribute to the maintenance, management, and development of the museum as a leading tourist destination.

Those were the seven articles in the May 2021 edition of Berkala Arkeologi. The research papers in this edition is quite varied both in the periodization and also the analysis and approach used. Finally, hopefully these writings can add new

insights in the next research. It is expected that for the next edition, Berkala Arkeologi will publish more variation of articles both in writings related to the research results and with the development of methodologies and approaches to new theories. Constructive input and criticism is highly expected from readers for the advancement and development of science in general and Archaeology in particular through the medium of Berkala Arkeologi scientific journals.

Regards,
Berkala Arkeologi Editorial Board

BERKALA ARKEOLOGI

ISSN 0216 - 1419 | E-ISSN 2548 - 7132

Volume 41 No. 1 - May 2021

Accredited by the Minister of Research and Technology/ National Research and Innovation Agency of Republic Indonesia

Decree Number: 200/M/KPT/2020

The mentioned keywords are open terms. This abstract page can be copied without any permit or cost.

<p>DDC 570 The fungus <i>Paecilomyces</i> from Leang Pettae in Maros karst area and the suggestions for rock art preservation</p> <p>R. Cecep Eka Permana (Department of Archaeology, Universitas Indonesia), Mohammad Habibi (Kongju National University; Agency for Borobudur Conservation), and Edy Gunawan (Regional Office for Cultural Properties Preservation in East Kalimantan Province)</p> <p><i>J. Berkala Arkeologi May 2021</i>, vol 41 no.1, 1-14</p> <p>This paper examines the microorganisms that cause damage to rock arts in Leang Pettae, Maros Karst Area, South Sulawesi. These microorganisms thrive in humid and wet cave conditions. The form of this damage is indicated by a layer of white sediment on the cave walls and rock arts. This research identified the microorganisms that cause the damage to prevent and preserve the cave and rock arts. Microorganism samples were taken from the area around the hand stencils and figurative paintings of babirusa (<i>Babirusa</i>) that were damaged. The samples were cultured on PDA (Potatoes Dextrose Agar) medium at the Biology Laboratory of the Borobudur Conservation Office. The analysis succeeded in identifying samples of fungi from the genus <i>Paecilomyces</i>. This type of fungus produces protease enzymes and can affect the organic elements of the rock arts which harm many rock arts. Based on the characteristics of the fungus, to preserve the rock arts in Leang Pettae, it is suggested to control temperature and humidity, prevent air pollution, and limit human activities inside the cave.</p> <p>(Author)</p> <p>Keywords: Fungus <i>Paecilomyces</i>; Leang Pettae; Rock arts; Preservation</p>	<p>DDC 959.801 Islamic tradition in <i>Ulu</i> inscription and manuscript at Pasemah, South Sumatra, Indonesia</p> <p>Wahyu Rizky Andhifani (Regional Agency for Archaeological Research in South Sumatera Province) and Nor Huda Ali (Faculty of Adab and Humanities, UIN Raden Fatah Palembang)</p> <p><i>J. Berkala Arkeologi May 2021</i>, vol 41 no.1, 55-68</p> <p><i>Ulu</i> is a script develops in the southern part of Sumatra. The origin of the word <i>ulu</i> means upstream of a river or a highland. <i>Ulu</i> script are no longer used in present era. Nevertheless, this paper examines the Islamic tradition in Pasemah area based on the contents of <i>Ulu</i> manuscripts and inscription. The research objective is to discover the Islamic tradition in the contents, while the research purpose is to identify the influence of Islamic tradition of the content. The research method includes data processing (source study, interview, and literature study), description of scale, origin, owner, state or condition, language, variation of characters, transliteration, translation, interpretation, synthesis and data presentation. The result shows that the contents of <i>Ulu</i> manuscripts and inscription has intensely influenced by Islamic tradition. The influence of Islam in <i>Ulu</i> manuscripts or inscription can also comprehend from public opinion about it, categorized as profane, semi-sacred, and sacred.</p> <p>(Author)</p> <p>Keywords: <i>Ulu</i> script; inscriptions; manuscripts; Islamic tradition</p>
<p>DDC 930.12 Technology and raw material sources of pottery from Mulyosari Site based on petrographic analysis</p> <p>Putri Novita Taniardi (Regional Agency for Archaeological Research in D.I. Yogyakarta Province), Anggara Nandiwardhana (Association of Indonesian Archaeologists), Maulana Ainul Yaqin (Alumnus of Universitas Gadjah Mada), and Citra Iqlyyah Darojah (Association of Indonesian Archaeologists)</p> <p><i>J. Berkala Arkeologi May 2021</i>, vol 41 no.1, 15-34</p> <p>Since the research in 2018 until 2019, pottery sherds are the most dominant artifact from Mulyosari megalithic site amongst other. Hence, analysis conducted towards pottery directly associated with the megaliths are important. Petrographic analysis that was applied in this research is aiming to understand the technology and the material source of pottery at Mulyosari Site. It is necessary to know whether the pottery is locally made or imported from another region. Petrographic analyses were carried out to several excavated pottery samples. All the samples were not randomly chosen; instead they were based on specific character of pottery sherds. The result of analysis shows that the source of pottery material located within geological formation of researched area comprises Sukamade, Merubetiri, Batu Ampar, and Merubetiri limestone. The result of analysis also shows advanced pottery making technology using spinning wheel and open firing at 400 Celsius degrees.</p> <p>(Author)</p> <p>Keywords: Pottery; Mulyosari Site; petrography; material source; technology</p>	<p>DDC 959.801 The role of local wisdom on the preservation of the Imogiri Royal Cemetery Site</p> <p>Mimi Savitri (Department of Archaeology, Universitas Gadjah Mada)</p> <p><i>J. Berkala Arkeologi May 2021</i>, vol 41 no.1, 69-88</p> <p>The Imogiri Royal Cemetery Site has provided benefits to the surrounding community, especially abdi dalem the caretakers of the site for a long time. The local community has created local wisdom in order to survive and continue to enjoy the benefits provided by the site. The question arises are: What is the benefit of the Imogiri Royal Cemetery Site for the surrounding community especially abdi dalem? What kind of local wisdom is created by the abdi dalem the Imogiri Royal Cemetery Site? What is the role of local wisdom in the preservation of the Imogiri Royal Cemetery Site? This research was conducted to examine the role of local wisdom to preserve the Imogiri Royal Cemetery Site. The data collected using in depth-structure interviews. The analysis was carried out using an interpretive method with hermeneutic model of cultural interpretation. This research generates knowledge that local wisdom has contributed to the preservation of the Imogiri Cemetery Site. This is important to maintain the sustainability of the site's benefits and to improve people's welfare.</p> <p>(Author)</p> <p>Keywords: Imogiri; royal cemetery; benefit; preservation; local wisdom</p>
<p>DDC 959.801 The study of slender Agastya statue in the Mpu Purwa Museum collection, Malang City</p> <p>Rakai Hino Galeswangi (Cultural Conservation Expert Team of Malang City)</p> <p><i>J. Berkala Arkeologi May 2021</i>, vol 41 no.1, 35-54</p> <p>This study aims to examine and identify the place of origin of the slender Agastya statue (arca) stored in the Mpu Purwa Museum Malang. The object of study is the Agastya depicted with a slender stomach, partially curled and partially loose on the back hair-style, and holding the trident weapon from its backrest. The research method is qualitative descriptive, inductive reasoning with the sense of analytical description. This research uses analysis of iconography, ecology, contextual, and historical approach. The result shows that the slender Agastya is locally made with high quality and influenced by the Gupta-Indian style, which appeared in the VIII to IX centuries in Central Java. The origin of Agastya statue also known as part of the Karangbesuki temple ruins in Desa Karangbesuki. The Agastya acts as a Hindu temple mandala statue placed in a niche of the south side wall. These result is expected to be useful for further researches.</p> <p>(Author)</p> <p>Keywords: Statue; Agastya; Mpu Purwa Museum; iconography</p>	<p>DDC 959.802 The toponymy of the villages in Ambon Island: A historical and archaeological study</p> <p>Daya Negri Wijaya (Universidade do Porto; Department of History, Universitas Negeri Malang), Deny Yudo Wahyudi (Department of History, Universitas Negeri Malang), Siti Zainatul Umaroh (Center for Strategic and International Studies Indonesia), Ninie Susanti (Department of Archaeology, Universitas Indonesia), and Rendy Aditya Putra Ertrisia (Directorate of Cultural Protection)</p> <p><i>J. Berkala Arkeologi May 2021</i>, vol 41 no.1, 89-108</p> <p>Previously, several toponymy studies has already been conducted both in the Nusa (Island) Ambon as well as in the Town of Ambon. However, previous studies have not used the historical-archaeological approach. The use of this approach could ease the researchers to reveal the cross-cultural meeting in a specific locus. Taking the Island of Ambon as a locus, the researchers aim to find the origin of village names and the cultural intersection in Leihitu and Leitimor Peninsula. There were three steps conducted to collect and analyse data using historical-archaeological approach. Firstly, the researchers identified and took a tabulation of the village names, mentioned by the Hikayat Tanah Hitu (The Epic of Hitu Land) and three ancient maps. Secondly, the researchers identified various archaeological remains located in the scattered villages. Finally, the researchers analysed the origin of village names by searching the word-meaning, finding the present location, and describing the role of the contemporary cultures (Islamic and Colonial period) in the past. The researchers found 12 villages with 22 archaeological remains. All related communities have the archaeological remains which could explain the local dynamics, but there are merely ten villages which could be identified its village names meanings.</p> <p>(Author)</p> <p>Keywords: Toponymy; cultural identity; Leihitu; Leitimor; etymology</p>

BERKALA ARKEOLOGI

ISSN 0216 - 1419 | E-ISSN 2548 - 7132

Volume 41 No. 1 - May 2021

Accredited by the Minister of Research and Technology/ National Research and Innovation Agency of Republic Indonesia

Decree Number: 200/M/KPT/2020

The mentioned keywords are open terms. This abstract page can be copied without any permit or cost.

DDC 069

Visitors' motivation and perception on Sangiran Early Man Museum, Krikilan Cluster

Theresia L. Oktarisa (University of Ferrara), Anindita L. Prihatiningtias (Universitas Kristen Satya Wacana), Titi S. Prabawa (Universitas Kristen Satya Wacana), and Linda Susilowati (University of Sydney)

J. Berkala Arkeologi May 2021, vol 41 no.1, 109-128

One of Indonesia's tourist destinations which included in the Heritage Tourism category is Sangiran Early Man Site. As a tourist destination, The Sangiran Ancient Man Museum, Krikilan Cluster and four other museums, needs a concern to some important elements in the development and management of tourism destination. It comprises tourism destination attributes linked to the motivation and perceptions of tourist necessities compliance and tourist satisfaction of the destination. Tourist satisfaction became one of indicators whether the tourism destination can be considered as priority tourism destination. This article provides information on visitors' motivations and perceptions of the Early Man Site Museum, Krikilan Cluster based on quantitative research conducted on 533 participants. The descriptive results are expected to give contribution towards museum's maintenance, management, and development to be a priority tourism destination.

(Author)

Keywords: Motivation; perception; Sangiran Museum; tourism destination

BERKALA ARKEOLOGI

ISSN 0216 - 1419 | E-ISSN 2548 - 7132

Volume 41 No. 1 - May 2021

Accredited by the Minister of Research and Technology/ National Research and Innovation Agency of Republic Indonesia

Decree Number: 200/M/KPT/2020

Kata kunci yang dicantumkan adalah istilah bebas. Lembar abstrak ini boleh digandakan tanpa izin dan biaya.

<p>DDC 570 Jamur <i>Paecilomyces</i> dari Leang Pettae di kawasan karst Maros dan saran pelestarian gambar cadasnya</p> <p>R. Cecep Eka Permana (Departemen Arkeologi, Universitas Indonesia), Mohamad Habibi (Kongju National University, Balai Konservasi Borobudur), dan Edy Gunawan (Balai Pelestarian Cagar Budaya Provinsi Kalimantan Timur)</p> <p><i>J. Berkala Arkeologi Mei 2021</i>, vol 41 no.1, 1-14</p> <p>Tulisan ini mengkaji mikroorganisme penyebab kerusakan gambar cadas di Leang Pettae, Kawasan Karst Maros, Sulawesi Selatan. Mikroorganisme ini tumbuh subur pada kondisi gua yang lembap dan basah. Bentuk kerusakan ditunjukkan dengan lapisan endapan putih pada dinding gua dan gambar cadas. Penelitian ini mengidentifikasi mikroorganisme penyebab kerusakan sebagai upaya pencegahan serta pelestarian gua dan gambar cadas. Sampel mikroorganisme diambil dari sekitar gambar cap telapak tangan dan babirusa yang mengalami kerusakan. Pembinaan sampel dilakukan pada media PDA (<i>Potatoes Dextrose Agar</i>) di Laboratorium Biologi Balai Konservasi Borobudur. Analisis berhasil mengidentifikasi sampel berupa jamur dari genus <i>Paecilomyces</i>. Jamur jenis ini menghasilkan enzim protease dan dapat mempengaruhi unsur organik gambar cadas yang menyebabkan kerusakan pada banyak gambar cadas. Berdasarkan karakteristik jamur, saran untuk pelestarian gambar cadas di Leang Pettae yakni, mengontrol suhu dan kelembapan, mencegah polusi udara, dan membatasi aktivitas manusia di dalam ruang gua.</p> <p>(Penulis)</p> <p>Kata kunci: Jamur <i>Paecilomyces</i>; Leang Pettae; gambar cadas; pelestarian</p>	<p>DDC 959.801 Tradisi Islam dalam prasasti dan naskah Ulu di wilayah Pasemah, Sumatera Selatan, Indonesia</p> <p>Wahyu Rizky Andhifani (Balai Arkeologi Provinsi Sumatera Selatan) dan Nor Huda Ali (Fakultas Adab dan Humaniora, UIN Raden Fatah Palembang)</p> <p><i>J. Berkala Arkeologi Mei 2021</i>, vol 41 no.1, 55-68</p> <p>Aksara <i>Ulu</i> merupakan aksara yang berkembang di daerah Sumatra Bagian Selatan. Asal kata <i>ulu</i> berarti hulu sungai atau dataran tinggi. Aksara <i>Ulu</i> sudah tidak digunakan lagi pada masa sekarang. Meski demikian, tulisan ini mengkaji tradisi Islam di wilayah Pasemah berdasarkan isi prasasti dan naskah beraksara <i>Ulu</i>. Tujuan penelitian yakni mengetahui tradisi Islam di dalam isi prasasti dan naskah. Sasaran penelitian yakni mengidentifikasi seberapa besar peranan tradisi Islam dalam mempengaruhi isi dari prasasti dan naskah. Metode penelitian meliputi pengolahan data (penelusuran sumber, wawancara, studi pustaka), deskripsi ukuran, asal, pemilik, keadaan atau kondisi, bahasa, variasi aksara, transliterasi, terjemahan, penafsiran, sintesis, dan penyajian data. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa isi prasasti dan naskah <i>Ulu</i> secara kuat dipengaruhi oleh tradisi Islam. Pengaruh agama Islam dalam naskah atau prasasti beraksara <i>Ulu</i> juga dapat dilihat dari pandangan masyarakat terhadap naskah dan prasasti yakni profan, semi sakral, dan sakral.</p> <p>(Penulis)</p> <p>Kata Kunci: Aksara <i>Ulu</i>; prasasti; naskah; tradisi Islam</p>
<p>DDC 930.12 Teknologi dan sumber bahan gerabah Situs Mulyosari berdasarkan analisis petrografi</p> <p>Putri Novita Taniardi (Balai Arkeologi Provinsi D.I. Yogyakarta), Anggara Nandiwardhana (IAAI Komda DIY-Jawa Tengah), Maulana Ainul Yaqin (Alumni Universitas Gadjah Mada), dan Citra Iqiyah Darojah (IAAI Komda DIY-Jawa Tengah)</p> <p><i>J. Berkala Arkeologi Mei 2021</i>, vol 41 no.1, 15-34</p> <p>Fragmen gerabah merupakan temuan hasil ekskavasi di Situs Mulyosari yang paling dominan di antara temuan lainnya sejak tahun 2018 hingga tahun 2019. Oleh karena itu, analisis fragmen gerabah perlu dilakukan terutama yang berasosiasi langsung dengan struktur megalitik. Analisis petrografi yang diterapkan dalam penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui teknologi dan sumber bahan fragmen gerabah. Analisis diperlukan untuk mengetahui apakah gerabah tersebut dibuat secara lokal atau didatangkan dari luar. Analisis dilakukan pada sejumlah sampel <i>gerabah</i> dari kotak ekskavasi. Sampel dipilih tidak secara acak, namun berdasarkan kriteria khusus. Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa sumber bahan yang digunakan dalam pembuatan gerabah berada di dalam formasi geologi wilayah penelitian yakni, formasi Sukamade, Merubetiri, Batu Ampar, dan Anggata batugamping Merubetiri. Selain itu, hasil analisis juga menunjukkan teknologi pembuatan gerabah yang tergolong maju, yakni dengan roda putar dan pembakaran terbuka pada suhu mencapai 400 derajat Celsius.</p> <p>(Penulis)</p> <p>Kata kunci: Gerabah; Situs Mulyosari; petrografi; sumber bahan; teknologi</p>	<p>DDC 959.801 Peran kearifan lokal terhadap upaya pelestarian Situs Makam Imogiri</p> <p>Mimi Savitri (Departemen Arkeologi, Universitas Gadjah Mada)</p> <p><i>J. Berkala Arkeologi Mei 2021</i>, vol 41 no.1, 69-88</p> <p>Situs Makam Imogiri telah memberikan manfaat bagi masyarakat sekitar khususnya para <i>abdi dalem</i> juru kunci makam Imogiri sejak dahulu. Para <i>abdi dalem</i> menciptakan kearifan lokal agar mereka dapat tetap bertahan hidup serta menikmati manfaat yang diberikan oleh situs tersebut. Pertanyaan yang diajukan adalah: Apa manfaat Situs Makam Imogiri bagi masyarakat sekitar khususnya <i>abdi dalem</i> juru kunci makam? Apa kearifan lokal yang diciptakan oleh para <i>abdi dalem</i> juru kunci Situs Makam Imogiri? Bagaimana peran kearifan lokal terhadap pelestarian Situs Makam Imogiri? Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk menguji sejauh mana peran kearifan lokal terhadap upaya pelestarian warisan budaya yang dilakukan para <i>abdi dalem</i> juru kunci makam untuk melestarikan Situs Makam Imogiri. Metode pengumpulan data penelitian ini dilakukan dengan cara <i>in depth structured interview</i>. Analisis dilakukan dengan menggunakan pendekatan interpretif. Interpretasi budaya dengan model hermeneutik digunakan untuk menjawab pertanyaan yang diajukan. Penelitian ini menghasilkan pengetahuan bahwa kearifan lokal berupa seni kriya batik, keris, <i>wedang uwuh</i>, cerita rakyat, dan upacara ritual <i>Nawu Enceh</i>, Kirab Budaya <i>Ngarak Siwur</i>, dan <i>Nyudran Kraton</i> telah ikut mendukung upaya pelestarian Situs Makam Imogiri secara aktif. Hal ini penting untuk menjaga keberlangsungan manfaat situs tersebut serta meningkatkan kesejahteraan masyarakat.</p> <p>(Penulis)</p> <p>Kata Kunci: Imogiri; makam raja-raja; manfaat; pelestarian; kearifan lokal</p>
<p>DDC 959.801 Kajian arca Agastya bertubuh ramping koleksi Museum Mpu Purwa Kota Malang</p> <p>Rakai Hino Galeswangi (Tim Ahli Cagar Budaya Kota Malang)</p> <p><i>J. Berkala Arkeologi Mei 2021</i>, vol 41 no.1, 35-54</p> <p>Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji dan mengidentifikasi tempat asal arca Agastya bertubuh ramping yang tersimpan di Museum Mpu Purwa Kota Malang. Objek kajian dalam penelitian ini adalah Arca Agastya yang digambarkan berperut ramping, gaya rambut yang sebagian digelung dan sebagian diurai di pundak belakang, dan memegang senjata trisula dari sandaran belakang. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah deskriptif kualitatif dengan melakukan penalaran induktif bersifat deskriptif analitis. Pendekatan yang digunakan adalah analisis ikonografi, ekologi, kontekstual, dan pendekatan sejarah. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa arca Agastya bertubuh ramping dibuat secara lokal, bermutu tinggi, dan dipengaruhi langgam Gupta-India yang muncul di Jawa Tengah pada abad VIII hingga IX. Arca Agastya tersebut juga diketahui berasal dari reruntuhan Candi Karangbesuki di Desa Karangbesuki, sebagai arca mandala candi Hindu yang ditempatkan di relung luar dinding sisi selatan. Hasil penelitian ini diharapkan dapat berguna untuk penelitian lanjutan lainnya.</p> <p>(Penulis)</p> <p>Kata Kunci: Arca; Agastya; Museum Mpu Purwa; ikonografi</p>	<p>DDC 959.802 Toponimi desa-desa di Nusa Ambon: Kajian sejarah dan arkeologi</p> <p>Daya Negri Wijaya (Universidade do Porto; Jurusan Sejarah, Universitas Negeri Malang), Deny Yudo Wahyudi (Jurusan Sejarah, Universitas Negeri Malang), Siti Zainatul Umaroh (Center for Strategic and International Studies Indonesia), Ninie Susanti (Departemen Arkeologi, Universitas Indonesia), dan Rendy Aditya Putra Ertrisia (Direktorat Pelindungan Kebudayaan)</p> <p><i>J. Berkala Arkeologi Mei 2021</i>, vol 41 no.1, 89-108</p> <p>Kajian toponimi baik di Kota maupun Nusa (Pulau) Ambon telah banyak dilakukan. Namun, kajian terdahulu belum menggunakan pendekatan arkeologi-sejarah. Pendekatan arkeologi-sejarah akan memudahkan peneliti untuk menyibak persilangan budaya. Pulau Ambon dipilih sebagai lokus kajian asal-usul nama desa dan persilangan budaya antara Jazirah Leihitu dan Leitomor. Terdapat tiga langkah yang ditempuh untuk mengambil dan menganalisis data dengan pendekatan arkeologi sejarah. Pertama, identifikasi dan tabulasi nama-nama desa yang disebutkan dalam Hikayat Tanah Hitu dan tiga peta kuno. Kedua, identifikasi berbagai peninggalan arkeologis yang terletak di desa-desa tersebut. Terakhir, analisis asal usul nama desa dengan mencari arti kata, mencari lokasi terkini, dan menjabarkan peran kebudayaan sezaman (masa Islam dan kolonial) di masa silam. Terdapat 12 desa dengan 22 peninggalan arkeologis yang ditemukan. Semua desa memiliki tinggalan budaya yang dapat menjelaskan dinamika masyarakat lokal setempat, namun hanya 10 desa yang dapat ditemukan arti dari nama desanya.</p> <p>(Penulis)</p> <p>Kata Kunci: Toponimi; identitas budaya; Leihitu; Leitomor; etimologi</p>

BERKALA ARKEOLOGI

ISSN 0216 - 1419 | E-ISSN 2548 - 7132

Volume 41 No. 1 - May 2021

Accredited by the Minister of Research and Technology/ National Research and Innovation Agency of Republic Indonesia

Decree Number: 200/M/KPT/2020

Kata kunci yang dicantumkan adalah istilah bebas. Lembar abstrak ini
boleh digandakan tanpa izin dan biaya.

DDC 069

Motivasi dan persepsi pengunjung terhadap Museum Manusia Purba Sangiran Klaster Krikilan

Theresia L. Oktarisa (University of Ferrara), Anindita L. Prihatiningtias (Universitas Kristen Satya Wacana), Titi S. Prabawa (Universitas Kristen Satya Wacana), dan Linda Susilowati (University of Sydney)

J. Berkala Arkeologi Mei 2021, vol 41 no.1, 109-128

Indonesia memiliki berbagai destinasi wisata yang termasuk dalam kategori Heritage Tourism, salah satunya adalah Situs Manusia Purba Sangiran. Pengelola Museum Manusia Purba Sangiran Klaster Krikilan dan empat museum lainnya harus mulai memperhatikan unsur-unsur penting dalam pengembangan dan pengelolaan destinasi pariwisata. Unsur-unsur penting meliputi atribut destinasi wisata yang dikaitkan dengan motivasi dan persepsi wisatawan mengenai seberapa besar kemampuan sebuah destinasi wisata memenuhi kebutuhan serta kepuasan wisatawan. Kepuasan wisatawan kemudian dijadikan sebagai salah satu indikator untuk menilai apakah sebuah destinasi wisata dapat dikategorikan sebagai destinasi unggulan. Artikel ini menyajikan hasil penelitian mengenai motivasi dan persepsi pengunjung atau wisatawan Museum Manusia Purba Klaster Krikilan yang dilakukan pada 533 partisipan menggunakan angket. Hasil penelitian disajikan secara deskriptif sehingga dapat memberikan kontribusi terhadap pemeliharaan, pengelolaan, dan pengembangan museum sebagai destinasi wisata unggulan.

(Penulis)

Kata kunci: Motivasi; persepsi; Museum Sangiran; destinasi wisata