

Lyell, *Principles of Geology*

PITHECANTHROPUS ERECTUS.

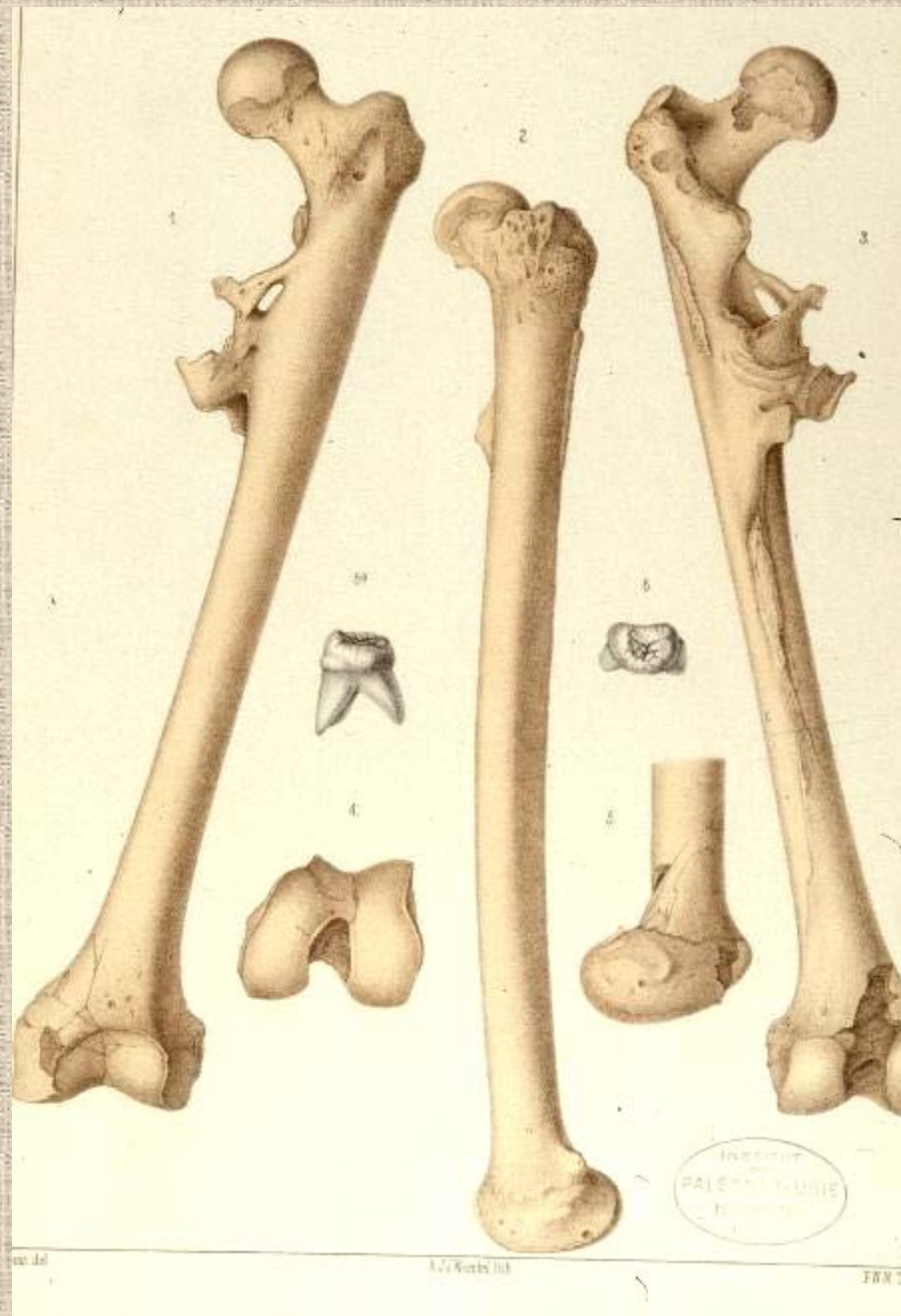
EINE
MENSCHENÄHNLICHE UEBERGANGSFORM

AUS
JAVA.

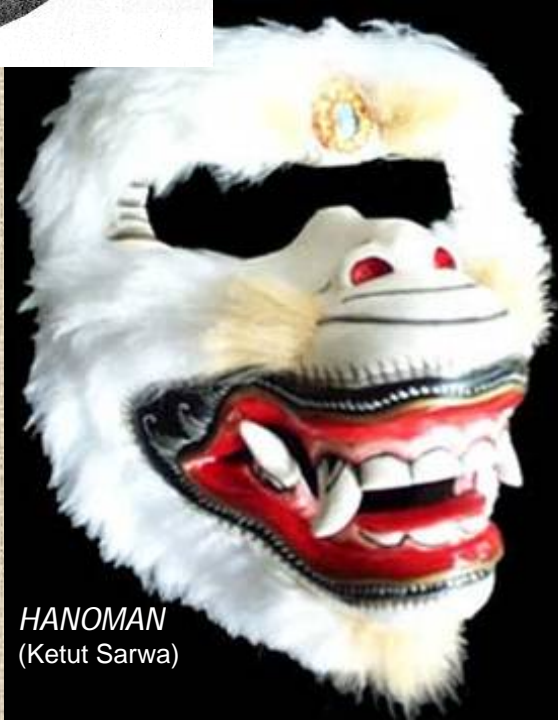
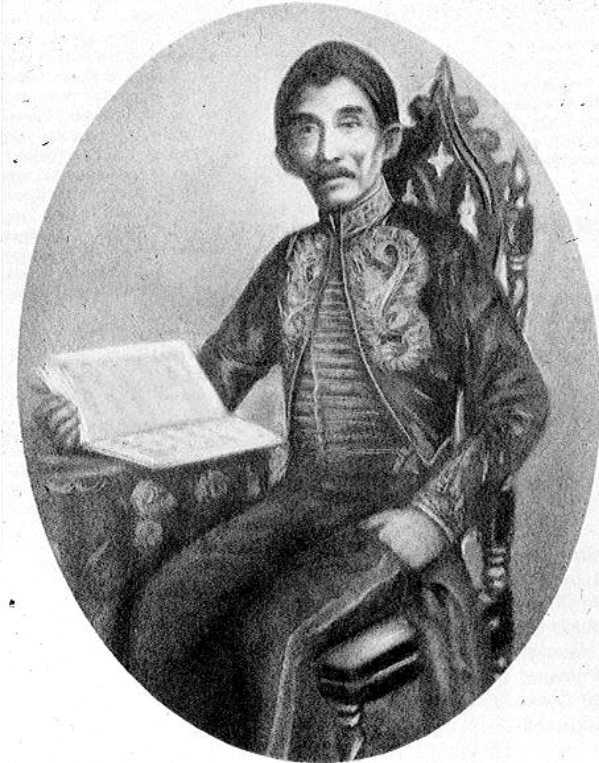
VON
EUG. DUBOIS,
MILTARZT DER NIEDERLANDSCHEN OORLOGS ARMEE.

MIT ZWEI TAFELN UND DREI IN DEN TEXT GEDRUCKTEN FIGUREN.

BATAVIA
LANDESDRUCKEREI
1894.



Batavia, 1894



HANOMAN
(Ketut Sarwa)





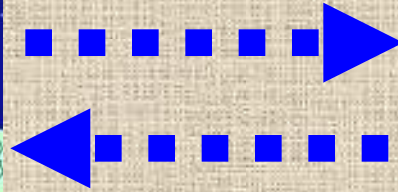
Trinil, Java

(August 2012)



Eonothem / Eon
Erathem / Era
System / Period

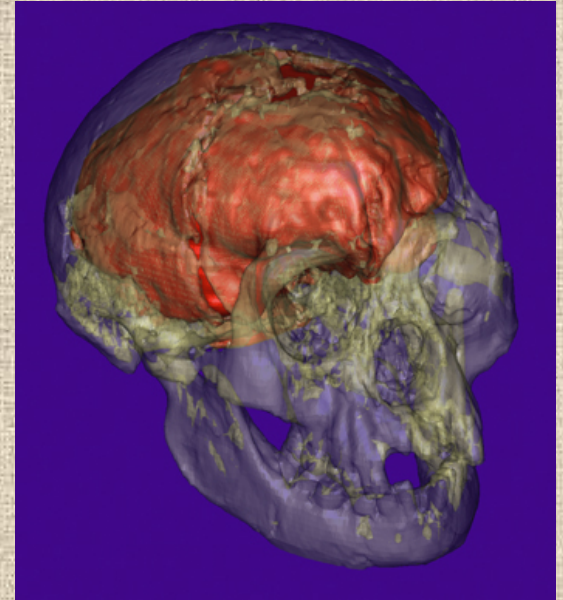
			Series / Epoch	Stage / Age	GSSP	numerical age (Ma)	
		Quaternary	Holocene		⚡	present	
			Pleistocene	Upper			0.0117
				Middle			0.126
				Calabrian	⚡	1.806	
				Gelasian	⚡		
		Pliocene	Piacenzian	⚡		2.588 Ma	
			Zanclean	⚡	3.600		
			Messinian	⚡	5.333		
			Tortonian	⚡	7.246		
						11.62	



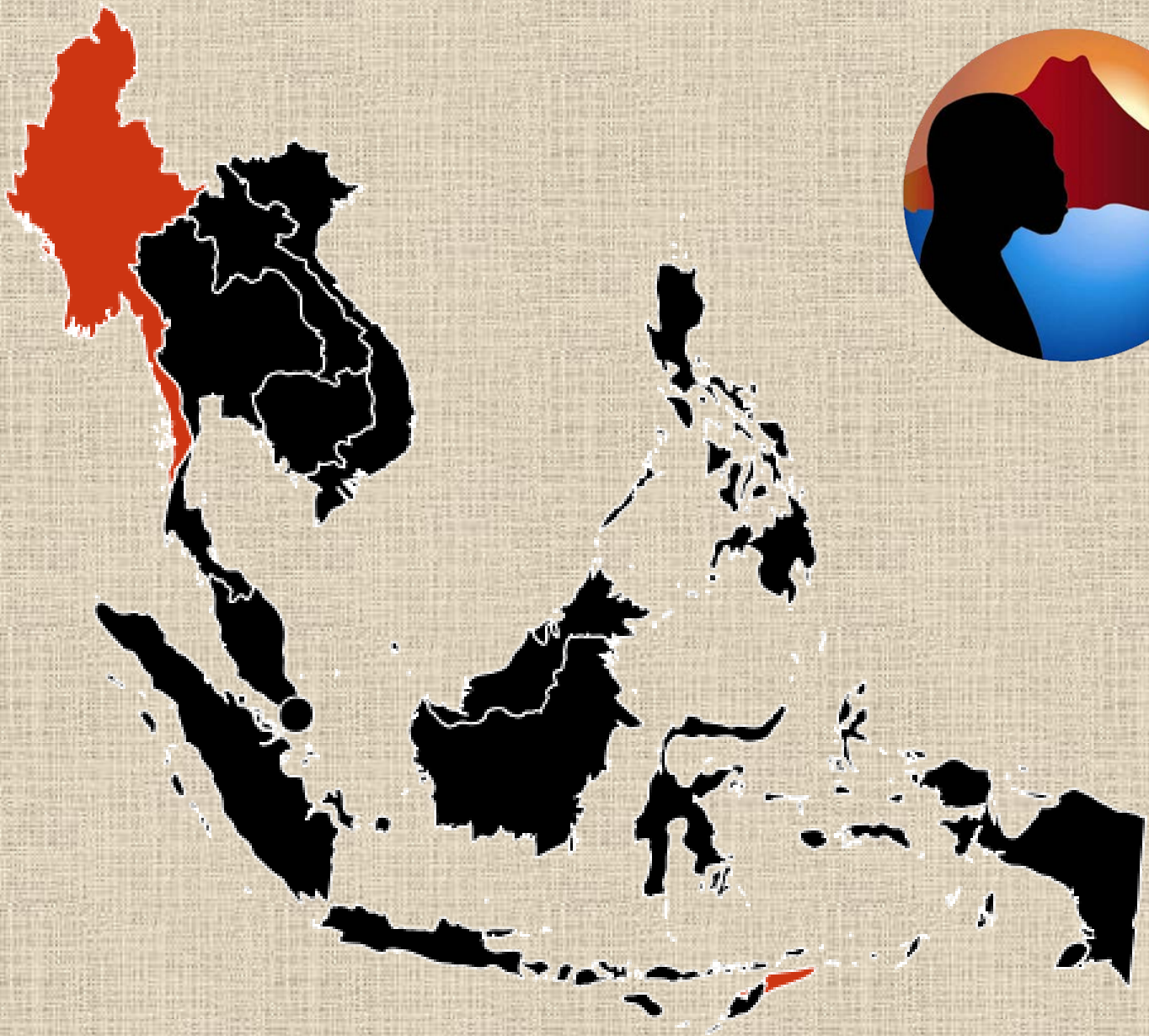


c. 1.5 Ma





H. floresiensis







Craft Res. Centre coll.

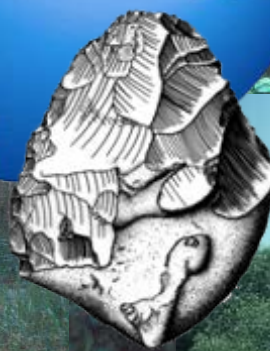
Punung caves, Java



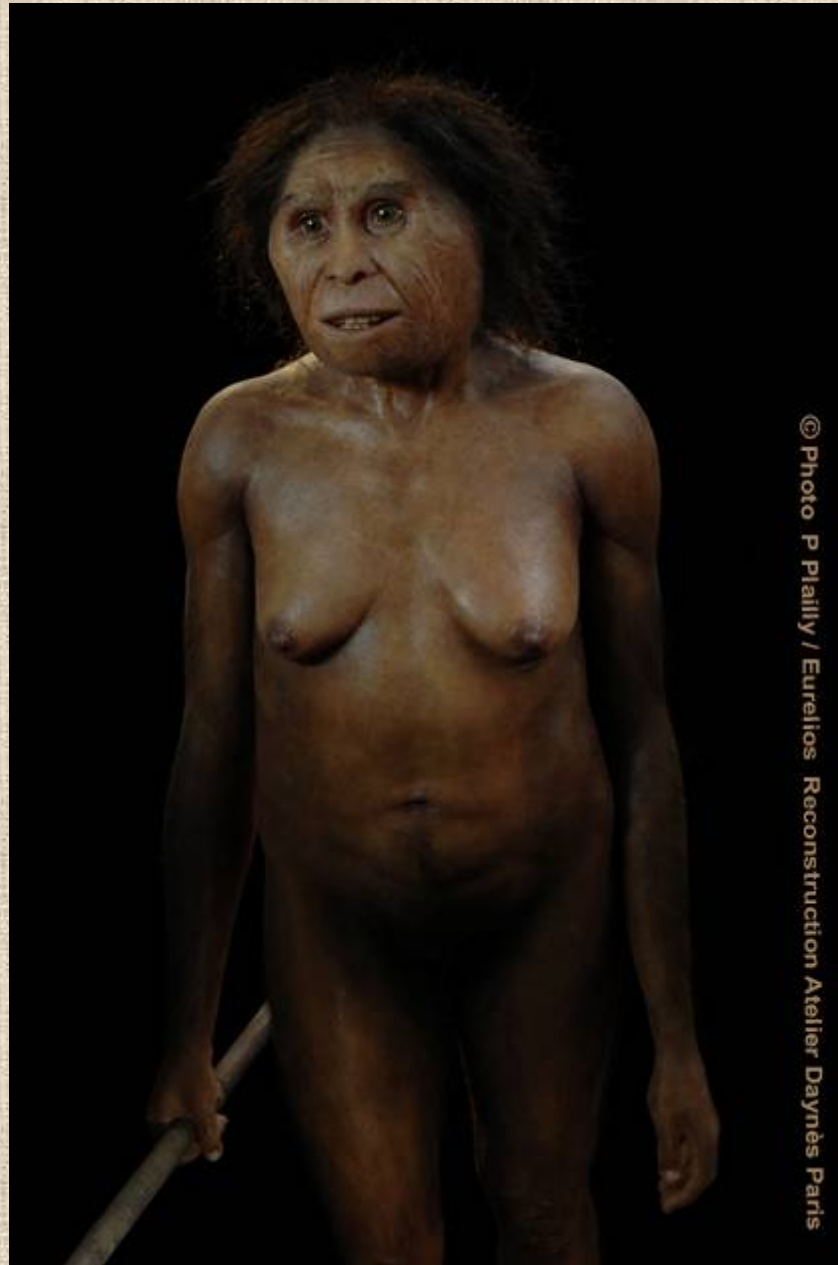
Holocene



Early Upper Pleistocene







© Photo P Plailly / Eurelios Reconstruction Atelier Daynès Paris

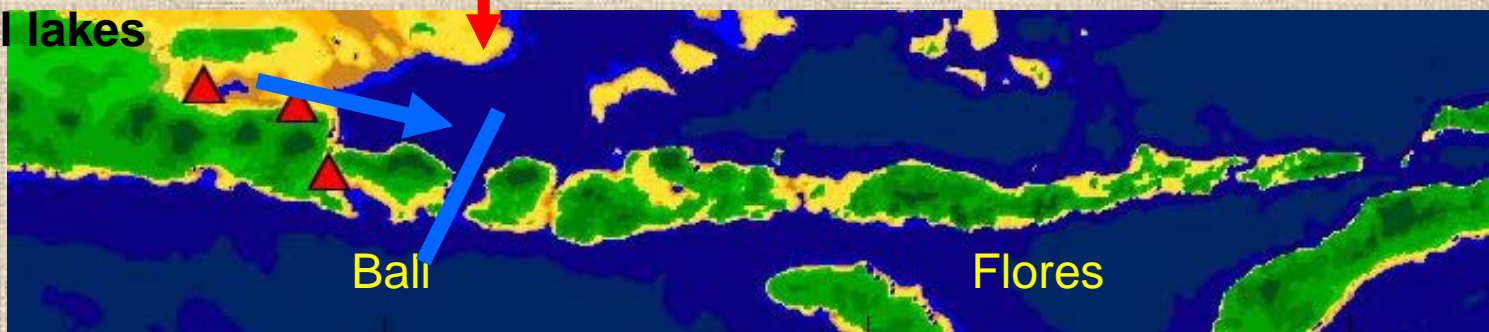
H. floresiensis

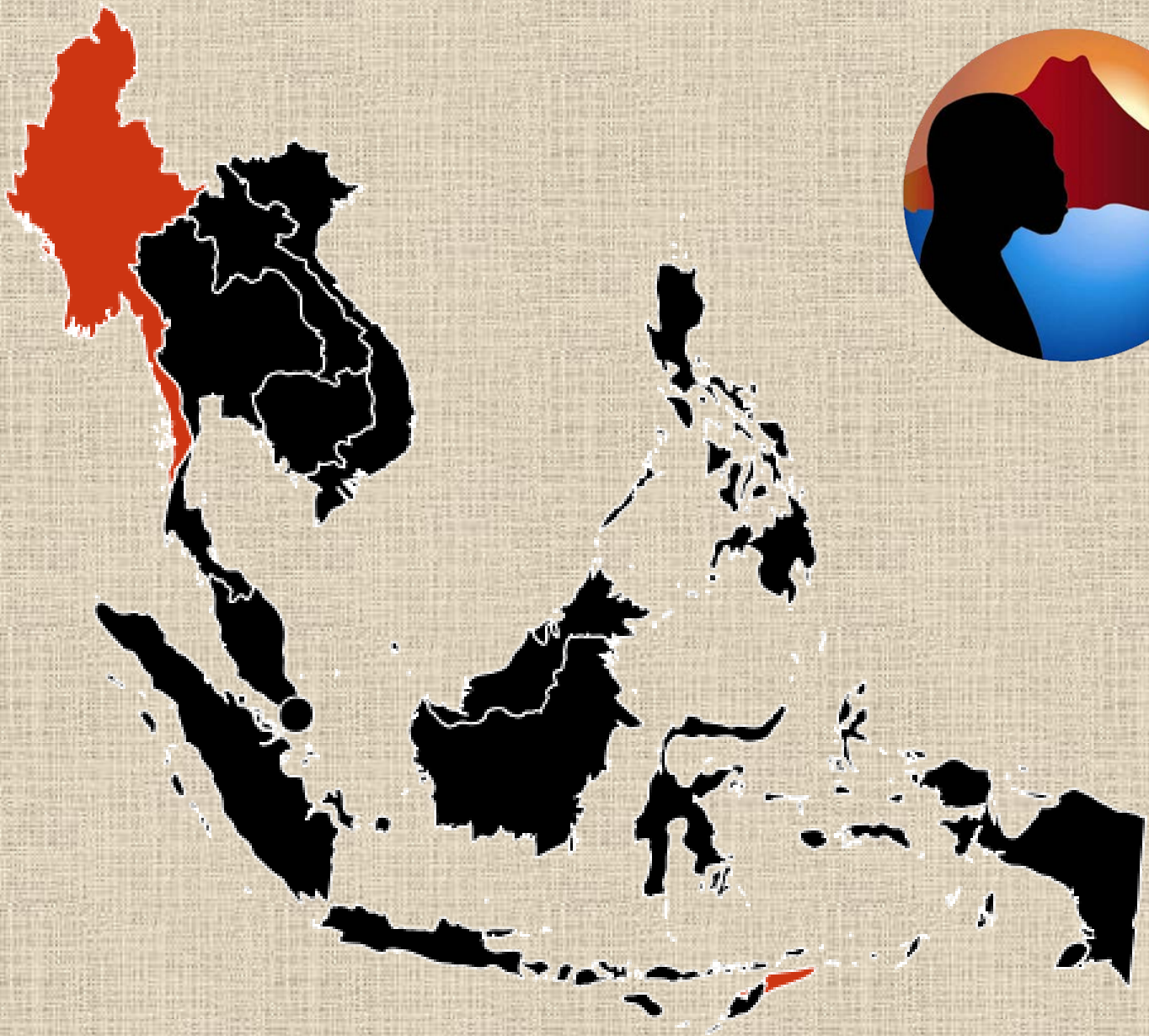


Soa Basin, 1 Ma, A. Brumm

Coastal lakes

115 m.



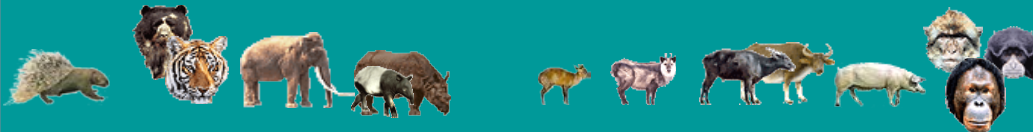









<http://www.mangrovesforthefuture.org>



Joordens, 2009
Trinil collection

Punung	c.120ka	
Ngandong	?	
Kedung Brubus	0.8 ma	
Trinil HK	1.0 ma	
Cisaat	1.2 ma	
Satir	>1.5 ma	 <p>table after John de Vos, and C. Hertler's adaptations</p>



Solo, late Middle or Upper Pleistocene



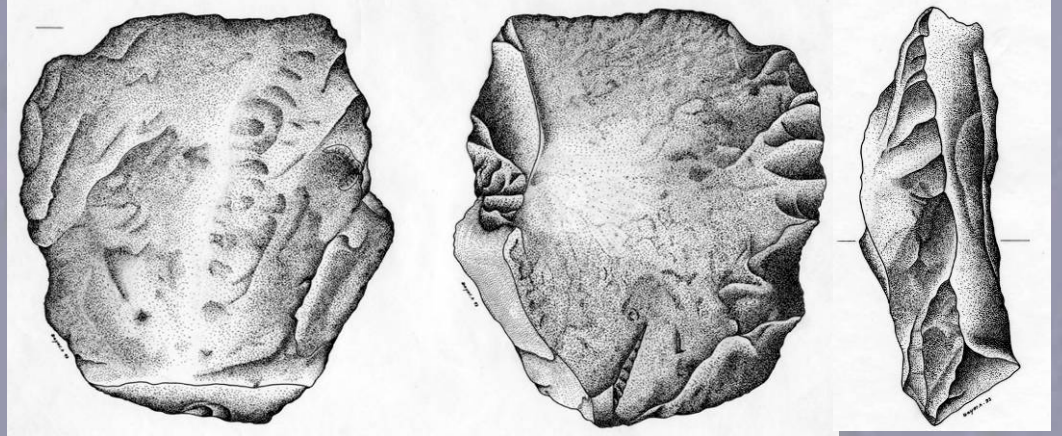
Sangiran, early Middle Pleistocene



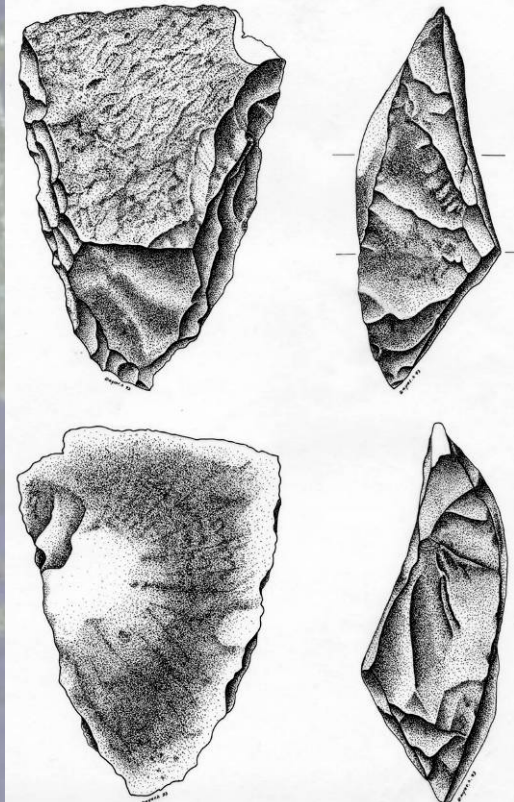
Sangiran, Lower Pleistocene







10 cm





Sangiran, Indonesia 1.6-0.7 Ma





Homo erectus c. 1.5 Ma





Angkor, Cambodia



halongbaycruisesvietnam.net

Ha Long Bay, Viet Nam



<http://halongbaydivingtours.blogspot.fr>







BENTANG ALAM
THE LANDSCAPE

BENTANG ALAM
PUNING

Prada Kita Merupakan (25-3 juta) tahun yang lalu, telah mengalami beberapa kali perubahan muka bumi dan telah mengalami banyak perubahan. Perubahan ini berlaku kerana perubahan di atmosfera. Perubahan ini berlaku kerana perubahan di atmosfera. Perubahan ini berlaku kerana perubahan di atmosfera.

During the Miocene period (25-3 million years old), our land was formed along the Indian Ocean coast in between the Indian and Australian plates. The land was formed along the Indian Ocean coast in between the Indian and Australian plates. The land was formed along the Indian Ocean coast in between the Indian and Australian plates.

PEMBENTUKAN DAN PENGISIAN GOA
CAVE FORMATION AND FILLING

Goa terbentuk kerana perubahan di atmosfera. Perubahan ini berlaku kerana perubahan di atmosfera. Perubahan ini berlaku kerana perubahan di atmosfera.

Goa terbentuk kerana perubahan di atmosfera. Perubahan ini berlaku kerana perubahan di atmosfera. Perubahan ini berlaku kerana perubahan di atmosfera.

ព្រលឹង ភ្នែក ឡា



SONG TERUS

TEMPAT & SITUS INI BERADA
DIBAWAH PERLINDUNGAN ANDA
THIS PLACE & THE CAVE ARE
UNDER YOUR PROTECTION

TERIMA KASIH UNTUK TIDAK MAKAN / MINUM
DISINI - NO FOOD / DRINK IN THIS PLACE

ព្រលឹង ភ្នែក ឡា



SONG TERUS

TEMPAT & SITUS INI BERADA
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“Human Origin Sites in Asia and the World Heritage Convention”

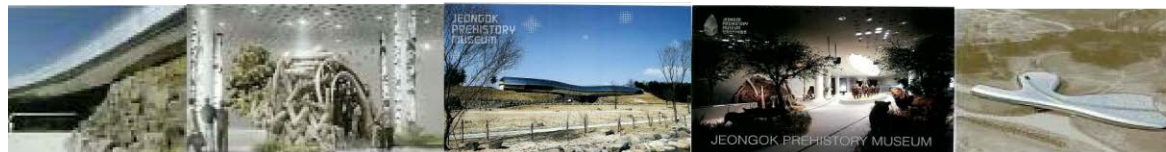
Human Evolution: Adaptations, Dispersals and Social Developments HEADS

Rev 3 WHC

UNESCO World Heritage Thematic Programme

September 24-27, 2012

Jeongok Prehistory Museum, Yeonchon, Korea





National Museum



PREHSEA

MANAGING PREHISTORIC HERITAGE IN SOUTHEAST ASIA



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization



World Heritage Convention



EUROPEAID
CO-OPERATION OFFICE



**Pucung
Sangiran
c. 0.7 Ma**









HSEA





















Doisneau

k.i.s.s.









E. Daynès

Sangiran, WHC site (Indonesia)







Toto Marsono perintis /
pioneer Museum Sangiran

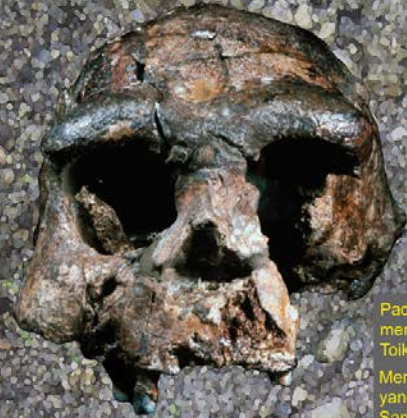


Pada tahun 1969, di dusun Pucung ini, seorang remaja bernama Tukimin membantu menggarap sawah di sepanjang kali bersama ayahnya, Toikromo.

Mereka menemukan fosil manusia purba, lengkap dengan wajahnya, yang kemudian terkenal sebagai tengkorak Pithecanthropus VIII atau Sangiran 17. Pada hari yang sama, temuannya dibawa kepada Bapak



1969: TUKIMIN (1952-2010) & Sangiran 17



Toto Marsono perintis /
pioneer Museum Sangiran



Pada tahun 1969, di dusun Pucung ini, seorang remaja bernama Tukimin membantu menggarap sawah di sepanjang kali bersama ayahnya, Toikromo.

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Pada malam itu juga, Bapak Toto Marsono naik bis ke Bandung. Subuh-subuh, beliau jongkok sambil menunggu matahari terbit, di jalan Pagergunung, di depan rumah Prof. Dr. S. Sartono.

Setelah mengamati fosil, Pak Sartono mengakui pentingnya temuan Tukimin.

Sangiran 17, yang rekonstruksinya dipersembahkan di Museum Sangiran, saat ini tersimpan di Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Geologi di kota Bandung.



Wijianto, putra sulung Pak Tukimin / Tukimin' elder son
dekat tempat penemuan / near the place of discovery



Rekonstruksi / Reconstruction of Sangiran 17 (Elisabeth Daynes)

In 1969, in Pucung, a young boy named Tukimin was working together with his father (Toikromo) in a paddy field along the Pucung river. They found a quite complete fossil human skull presently known as Pithecanthropus VIII or Sangiran 17.

The same day, the discovery was brought to Toto Marsono, pioneer of the Sangiran Museum.

Toto Marsono took the night bus to Bandung, then waited for dawn in front of Prof. Dr. S. Sartono's house in Pagergunung street. Sartono immediately acknowledged the importance of Tukimin's find.

The reconstruction of Sangiran 17 is displayed in the Sangiran Museum and the original fossil is curated in the Geological Research and Development Center in Bandung.



Sukadi, putra bungsu Pak Tukimin / Tukimin' youngest son
sedang menggali situs PCTS / excavating the PCTS site





Totomarsono





Teilhard de Chardin & von Koenigswald, 1936









KOREA

PHILIPPINES

THAILAND

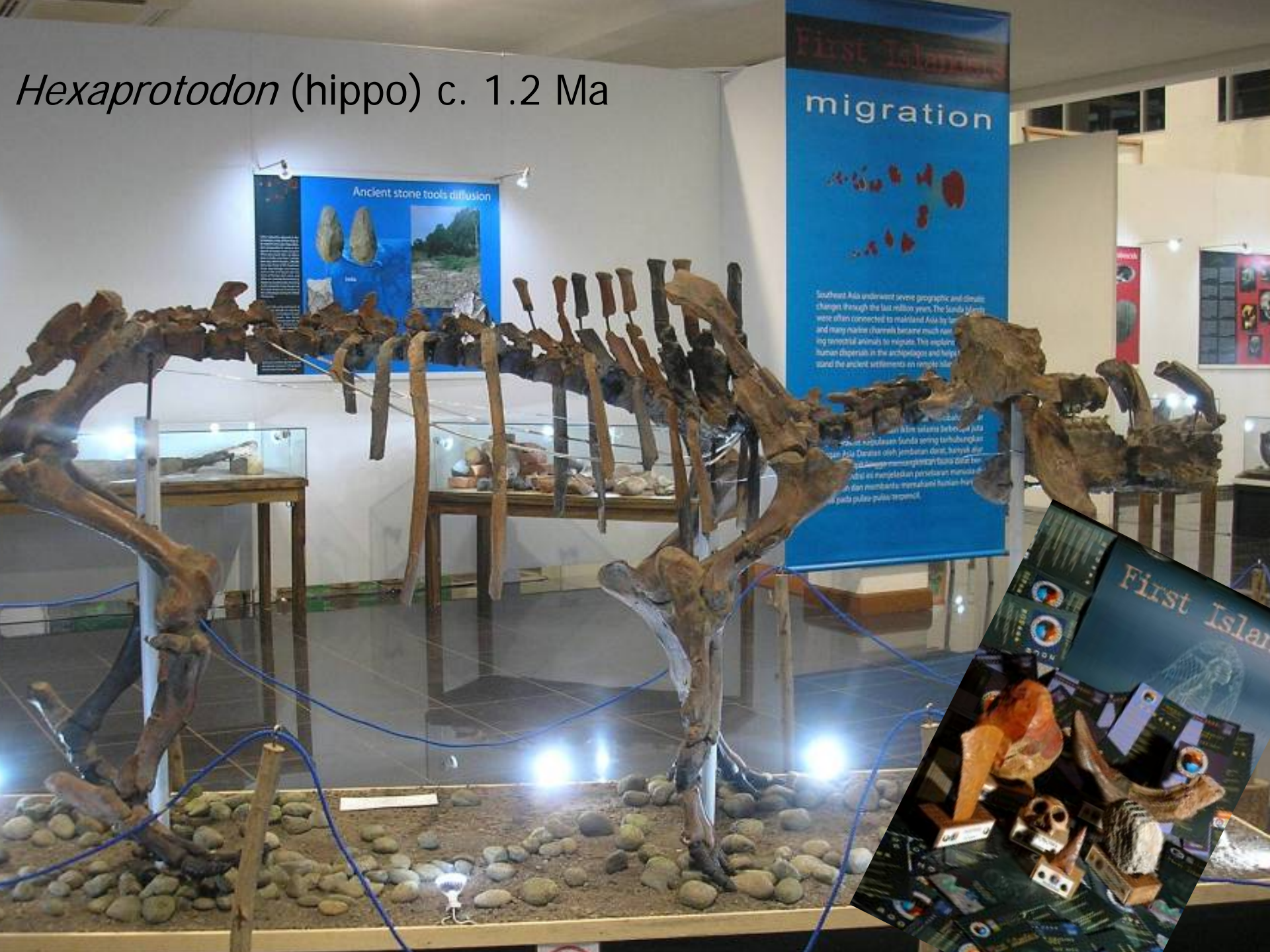
INDONESIA







Hexaprotodon (hippo) c. 1.2 Ma



Ancient stone tools diffusion

First Island migration

Southeast Asia underwent severe geographic and climatic changes through the last million years. The Sunda Islands were often connected to mainland Asia by land bridges and many narrow channels became much narrower, trapping terrestrial animals to migrate. This explains human dispersal in the archipelago and helps to understand the ancient settlements on remote islands.



H E A D S

