



## 1. BORNEO CULTURES MUSEUM



The Borneo Cultures Museum is in the center of Kuching City next to Padang Merdeka. This five-story building is modern, with distinctive architectural features that reflect Sarawak's unique traditional crafts and rich cultural heritage.

Each gallery within this five-storey building offers a different experience. The children's gallery theme on the second floor is 'Love our Rivers', the 'In Harmony with Nature' gallery is on the third floor, the 'Time Changes' gallery is on the fourth floor, and the 'Objects of Desire' gallery is on the fifth floor.

In addition to the exhibition galleries, an auditorium, and various event spaces are available for public rental.

  Borneo Cultures Museum

HP NO: 082-548215 / 548216

## 2. MUSEUM SARAWAK



The clearing of the proposed site for the Museum Sarawak started in March 1889. The foundation works began later that year. The building was constructed on high ground to make it visible from both directions of the nearby road. It was the first museum in Borneo.

The museum was generally regarded as the finest building in Sarawak at that time. The official opening to the public by Rajah Charles Brooke was on 4th August 1891.

The exhibition space of this building was expanded to its current design in 1911. This building is also known as the Old Building.

## 3. ISLAMIC HERITAGE MUSEUM



The building was built in 1930 and was known as Madrasah Melayu Sarawak. This historical building is located at P. Ramlee Road. It was previously used to train teachers in higher-level Malay education.

On 22nd May 1992, the building was announced as the Islamic Heritage Museum and was officiated by the late Tun Pehin Sri Haji Abdul Taib Mahmud.

This museum consists of seven galleries which are The Coming of Islam to the Malay Archipelago Gallery, The Islamic Architecture Gallery, Science Technology Economy and Literature Gallery, Music and Costumes Gallery, Weaponry Gallery, Decorative Arts and Domestic Utensils Gallery, and Al-Quran Corner Gallery.

## 4. CHINESE HISTORY MUSEUM



The building was built in 1912 and is located at the Kuching Waterfront. Originally, it was used as a court by the Chinese community until 1921. After that, the building was taken over by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce.

In 1993, this historic building was transformed into the Chinese History Museum. Currently, the museum serves as a source of information on the history of various Chinese communities. It aims to educate the younger generation to appreciate the struggles and the core values developed by their ancestors.

## 5. NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM



The building was built in 1908 and was known as the 'Second Ladies Club'. It was once used as an administrative office and now showcases a collection of natural history.

Among the exhibition materials displayed here is a typical collection of Borneo mammals, invertebrates, reptiles, birds, fishes and shellfish. The opportunity to see species that may be extinct or almost extinct at this museum should not be missed.

## 6. SRI AMAN HERITAGE MUSEUM (FORT ALICE)



Fort Alice served various purposes throughout its history. Its primary function when initially built was as a defensive structure. Later, Fort Alice served as an administrative building, housing a courthouse, treasury, hospital, and shipping office.

The exhibition at Fort Alice consists of five themes that cover the history of the fort building and events that have influenced the history of Sri Aman.

## 7. RUMAH SRI AMAN



Rumah Sri Aman, also known as Rumah Segi Lapan, is an iconic historic building in Sri Aman. Built during the Brooke era, it was the official residence for the Residents of Simanggang. It was also an administrative center for several government departments and used as a Government Rest House.

On 21st October 1973, the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding between the Sarawak Government and the North Kalimantan Communist Party took place in Rumah Sri Aman. This historic event marks the beginning of the end of the communist insurgency in Sarawak, which finally ended in 1990.

The exhibition at Rumah Sri Aman is divided into four themes; House on the Hill, Era of the White Rajahs, War and Peace, and finally, Rising Tide.

## 8. NIAH ARCHAEOLOGY MUSEUM



Niah Archaeology Museum is situated close to the Niah Caves archaeological site in Miri. It displays ancient artifacts and the culture of the area, covering the human history of over 40,000 years. Visitors can see the remains left by the ancient people who lived in the Niah Caves thousands of years ago.

## 9. MIRI PETROLEUM MUSEUM



The Petroleum Museum in Miri is situated on top of Canada Hill. This museum was officially opened to the public in 2005 and was inaugurated by the late Tun Pehin Sri Haji Abdul Taib Mahmud.

The main attraction of this museum is the nearby site of Sarawak's earliest oil well, the Grand Old Lady, which produced oil from 1910 until 1972.

## 10. BARAM REGIONAL MUSEUM (FORT HOSE)



The Hose Fort was constructed in 1898 to monitor the activities of rebels who are against the Brooke administration. It also functioned as an administrative hub. The location was strategic since it was built on top of a hill overlooking the Baram River.

In 1994, the fort was destroyed by fire. However, it was reconstructed on the same site according to its original design and architecture. Upon completion, it was officially declared a museum.

## 11. LIMBANG REGIONAL MUSEUM (OLD FORT)



The original structure was built in 1897 and is also known as the Old Fort. This two-story building underwent renovations in 1966. The Limbang Regional Museum was officially opened by the late Pehin Sri Adenan Satem on 27th August 1994.

The original building was burnt down in 1989 and reconstructed on the same site while preserving the original features of the structure.

## 12. LIMBANG MUSEUM



The Limbang Museum is a new addition to the Limbang region, inaugurated by YAB Premier Sarawak, Datuk Patinggi Tan Sri (Dr) Abang Haji Abdul Rahman Zohari bin Tun Datuk Abang Haji Openg on 4th August 2022. The museum's architectural design is inspired by government quarters.

The Limbang Museum has two main galleries: the Administrative Gallery and the Development Gallery. The museum showcases the history of administration and development from the Brooke era to the present, focusing on the areas of Limbang, Trusan, and Lawas. Additionally, there is a special display featuring the Premier's Gifts Collection.



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- 2. MUSEUM SARAWAK
- 3. ISLAMIC HERITAGE MUSEUM
- 4. CHINESE HISTORY MUSEUM
- 5. NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM

- 6. SRI AMAN HERITAGE MUSEUM (FORT ALICE)
- 7. RUMAH SRI AMAN

- 8. NIAH ARCHAEOLOGY MUSEUM
- 9. PETROLEUM MUSEUM MIRI
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- 12. LIMBANG MUSEUM



### THE HISTORY OF MUSEUM SARAWAK

The Museum Sarawak was established by the Second Rajah, Charles Brooke, in 1860, owing gratitude to the renowned naturalist, Alfred Russell Wallace, for his influence. Their intentions took shape with the creation of a temporary museum at the Market Place along Gambier Street in Kuching on 30 October 1886. Later, the museum was constructed at its current site and opened to the public on 4 August 1891.

This museum gradually evolved while preserving the original pride, identity, and traditions of our people, the Sarawakians. It stood firm during World War II and remained steadfast when Sarawak achieved independence through the formation of Malaysia in 1963. Consequently, the Sarawak Museum received international recognition, not only as an exceptional museum but also as a research center in Borneo, publishing the Sarawak Museum Journal annually for global distribution since 1910.

It stands as a custodian of the rich cultural heritage and history of Sarawak and serves as a premier repository of Borneo's cultural wealth. In acknowledgment of its significance, the Museum Sarawak was established as a fully-fledged department under the Ministry of Tourism, Creative Industry, and Performing Arts Sarawak. Today, the Museum Sarawak stands as a key landmark for tourists visiting Sarawak.

 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Borneo Cultures Museum</li> </ul>	<b>Monday - Friday</b> 9.00 AM - 4.45 PM
	<b>Public Holiday, Saturday, and Sunday</b> 9.30 AM - 4.30 PM
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Museum Sarawak</li> <li>• Islamic Heritage Museum</li> <li>• Chinese History Museum</li> <li>• Natural History Museum</li> <li>• Sri Aman Heritage Museum (Fort Alice)</li> <li>• Rumah Sri Aman</li> <li>• Niah Archaeology Museum</li> <li>• Petroleum Museum Miri</li> <li>• Baram Regional Museum (Fort Hose)</li> <li>• Limbang Regional Museum (Old Fort)</li> <li>• Limbang Museum</li> </ul>	<b>Monday - Friday</b> 9.00 AM - 4.45 PM
	<b>Public Holiday, Saturday, and Sunday</b> 10.00 AM - 4.00 PM

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chinese New Year (First Day)</li> <li>• Eid al-Fitr (First Day)</li> <li>• Labour Day</li> <li>• Gawai Dayak Day (First Day)</li> <li>• National Day</li> <li>• Sarawak Governor's Birthday</li> <li>• Christmas Day</li> </ul>
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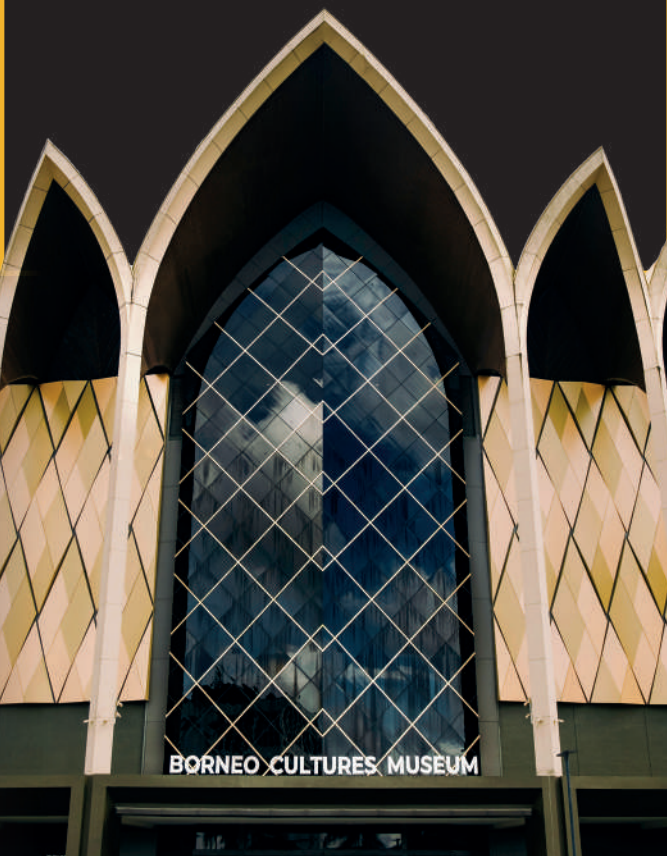
📌 @jabatanmuziumsarawak





SARAWAK MUSEUM DEPARTMENT

# MUSEUMS IN SARAWAK



BORNEO CULTURES MUSEUM