

## **The Tour of Bali Historical Places**

**12 September 2016**

**09:00** Departure from the **Harris Hotel Convention Center** ( Harris Sunset Road Bali )

Professional and experienced licensed guide during the tours. Transportation by a comfortable AC non smoking Luxurious car / Van with professional driver.

**17:00** Returning to the **Harris Sunset Road Bali**

### **The Tour of Bali Historical Places**

Air Panans Banjar

Gitgit Waterfall

Bali Bird Park

Tanah Lot Temple

Le Mayeur Museum

Pura Besakih Temple

Pura Ulun Danu Bratan

## Air Panas Banjar



**The sacred hot springs 'Air Panas' of Banjar** are set in the midst of the jungle in a beautifully landscaped tropical garden, close to Lovina Beach, and it consist of three public and one private pool. The sulphuric water is of volcanic origin and has an agreeable warm temperature of 37 degrees Celcius, ideal for people suffering from rheumatic diseases. The hot spring water gushes from the mouths of eight stone carved naga (mythical, dragon-like

creatures) into the oblong shaped upper pool. From the upper pool the water overflows from the mouths of five more nagas into the largest of the three pools, which is square shaped and situated at a lower level. Adjacent to these pools is the third and smallest one from which the water pours down via three 4 meter high spouts, giving you a strong, reviving massage. There is a small temple at the spot where the water wells up from the ground, encased by a low, stone structure.

## Tanah Lot Temple



**Tanah Lot means** "Land [sic in the] Sea" in the Balinese language. Located in Tabanan, about 20 kilometres (12 mi) from Denpasar, the temple sits on a large offshore rock which has been shaped continuously over the years by the ocean tide. Tanah Lot is claimed to be the work of the 16th-century Dang Hyang Nirartha. During his travels along the south coast he saw the rock-island's beautiful setting and rested there. Some fishermen saw him, and bought him gifts. Nirartha then spent the night on the little island. Later he spoke to the fishermen and told them to build a shrine on the rock, for he felt it to be a holy place to worship the Balinese sea gods. The main deity of the temple is Dewa Baruna or Bhatara Segara, who is the sea god or sea power and these days, Nirartha is also worshipped here. The Tanah Lot temple was built and has been a part of Balinese mythology for centuries. The temple is one of seven sea temples around the Balinese coast. Each of the sea temples was established within eyesight of the next to form a chain along the south-western coast. In addition to Balinese mythology, the temple was significantly influenced by Hinduism. At the base of the rocky island, venomous sea snakes are believed to guard the temple from evil spirits and intruders. The temple is purportedly protected by a giant snake, which was created from Nirartha's selendang (a type of sash) when he established the island.

## Git Git Waterfall



**Gitgit Waterfall** is a waterfall on Bali, Indonesia. It is located on the north of the Southeast Asian island, not too far from Lovina and the old island capital Singaraja. The falls are a popular tourist destination in Bali for the bridge walkway and cool water. The falls are located in Gitgit Village, Sukasada District, and about 10 kilometres (6.2 mi) from Singaraja Town, or about 70 kilometres (43 mi) from Denpasar. Gitgit Waterfall is a beautiful tourist destination in north part of Bali. Gitgit waterfall is located in the plateau area with the height about 35 meters and it is surrounded by tropical tree and emits the constantly natural water debit during the year. Waterfall voice around the charming nature was amazing and it was the separate attraction which can be enjoyed by each visitor who comes to visit. There are

some plantations protecting the rain forest around the waterfall and in this place we often met the wild monkey to get the water from this waterfall.

## Bali Bird Park



**Bali Bird Park** (Indonesian: Taman Burung Bali), is a tourist attraction in Bali, Indonesia. It is located at the Gianyar Regency and has an area of 20,000 square metres (4.9 acres). The Bird Park houses more than 5000 birds representing more than 200 species in an enclosed aviary. The bird park includes more than 250 species of birds from the Indonesia archipelago, South America, and South Africa. The bird that attracts the most attention is the

Bali myna, an endangered bird from Bali. This park also is assigned as a Bali myna breeding site. The park has some events for the tourist: Interactive feeding time, Free Flight Bird Show, Guyu Guyu Corner, Meet the Bird Star, Bird Nursery.

## Le Mayeur Museum



**Le Mayeur Museum** is a memorial museum mainly housing the artworks and personal history of painter Adrien-Jean Le Mayeur de Merpres (February 9, 1880 – May 31, 1958) – a Brussels-born artist who was impressed by the shores of Sanur and dedicated his entire life there to the two things he loved the most: the arts and women. Before deciding to spend his life in Bali, Le Mayeur had already travelled

around the world. Sacrificing his travels to pursue his love of arts, he found himself enamoured of the exotic scent of frangipani and a certain bare-breasted Legong dancer, his wife and muse, Ni Pollok. After Le Mayeur found 'home' in the island and Ni Pollok, who soon became the muse of his paintings and the rest of his life, the artist created a range of artworks in his impressionistic 'dob' style of painting. His technique was considered unorthodox, albeit in a brilliant way. Le Mayeur utilized thick and rather stiff brushes to create sharp yet fluent caresses, which were later elaborated on by Antonio Blanco, another influential painter in Bali. Le Mayeur passed away on May 31, 1958. The loving couple left no children but the well-crafted mansion that is the museum today, and its legacy was bequeathed to the Indonesian government. The museum exemplifies the priceless heritage of an artist and a nation. The main building features the former living quarters of the couple, with classical Balinese elements, sculpted stone walls and red terrazzo floor tiles. Carved wood dominates the furnishings, and window sills feature motifs inspired by wayang shadow puppet characters. There are five rooms that serve as silent witnesses to the lives of Le Mayeur and Ni Pollok. Visitors may imagine the similar love story brought again to life through inanimate objects, similar to the retro-styled storytelling of the film Titanic. Walkthroughs include the artist's studio, reading room and study, and the bedroom as well as Ni Pollok's vanity corner and bathroom.



## Pura Besakih Temple



**Pura Besakih** is a temple complex in the village of Besakih on the slopes of Mount Agung in eastern Bali, Indonesia. It is the most important, the largest and holiest temple of Hindu religion in Bali, and one of a series of Balinese temples. Perched nearly 1000 meters up the side of Gunung Agung, it is an extensive complex of 23 separate but related temples with the largest and most important being Pura Penataran Agung. The temple is built on six levels, terraced up the slope. The entrance is formed by a Candi Bentar (split gateway), and beyond it the Kori Agung is the gateway to the second courtyard. The precise origins of the temple are not clear but it almost certainly dates from prehistoric times. The stone bases of Pura Penataran Agung and several other temples resemble megalithic stepped pyramids, which date back at least 2000 years. It was certainly used as a Hindu place of worship from 1284 when the first Javanese conquerors settled in Bali. By the 15th century, Besakih had become a state temple of the Gelgel dynasty.

## Pura Ulun Danu Bratan



**Pura Ulun Danu Bratan**, or Pura Bratan, is a major Shivaite and water temple on Bali, Indonesia. The temple complex is located on the shores of Lake Bratan in the mountains near Bedugul. Water temples serve the entire region in the outflow area; downstream there are many smaller water temples that are specific to each irrigation association (subak). Built

in 1663, this temple is used for offerings ceremony to the Balinese water, lake and river goddess Dewi Danu, due to the importance of Lake Bratan as a main source of irrigation in central Bali. The 11 stories of pelinggih meru dedicated for Shiva and his consort Parvathi. Buddha statue also present inside this temple. Lake Bratan is known as the Lake of Holy Mountain due to the fertility of this area. Located 1200 m above sea level, it has a cold tropical climate.

**Note:** Only, the museums entrance fee and lunch will be paid by the participants.