

MUZIUM ADAT

CUSTOM MUSEUM



PETA LOKASI

Location Map



PENGANGKUTAN

GETTING HERE

Pelawat boleh menaiki bas dari Teminal 1 Seremban ke Kuala Klawang. Manakala pelawat berkenderaan sendiri boleh melalui Jalan Seremban-Kuala Klawang, menerusi Jalan Semenyih-Kuala Klawang atau Jalan Kuala Pilah-Simpang Pertang-Kuala Klawang.

Bus from Seremban's Terminal 1 to Kuala Klawang. If using your own transport, use one of the following routes; Jalan Seremban-Kuala Klawang, Jalan Semenyih-Kuala Klawang or Jalan Kuala Pilah-Simpang Pertang-Kuala Klawang.



Imbas QR Code
Scan QR Code

TARIKAN

BERHAMPIRAN

NEARBY ATTRACTION

- Masjid Kuala Dulang
- Makam Moyang Salleh
- Jeram Toi
- Jeram Gading
- Titi Eco Farm

- *Kuala Dulang Mosque*
- *Tomb of Moyang Salleh*
- *Jeram Toi Waterfall*
- *Jeram Gading Waterfall*
- *Titi Eco Farm*

HARI DAN MASA LAWATAN VISITING HOURS

9.00 pagi hingga 5.00 petang
(Pelawat terakhir masuk pada 4.30 petang)

Muzium ditutup pada:

- Setiap hari Isnin pertama setiap bulan.
- Hari pertama dan kedua Hari Raya Aidilfitri
- Hari pertama Hari Raya Aidiladha

*Daily 9.00am to 5.00pm
(Last admission at 4.30pm)*

Museum is closed on:

- *The first Monday of each month*
- *First and second day of Aidilfitri*
- *First day of Aidiladha*

ALAMAT ADDRESS

Muzium Adat,
196, Jalan Dato' Umbi, 71600 Kuala Klawang,
Negeri Sembilan Darul Khusus.

Tel. : 06 - 613 6586 / Faks : 06 - 613 6587



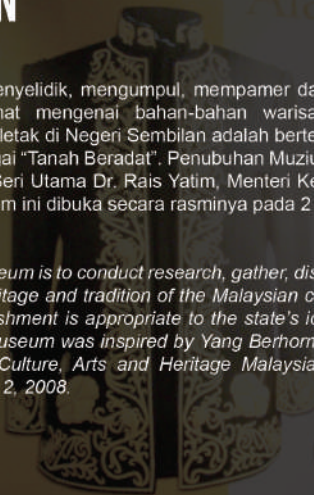
1 PENGENALAN

INTRODUCTION

Muzium Adat berperanan menyelidik, mengumpul, mempamer dan menyebarkan ilmu pengetahuan serta maklumat mengenai bahan-bahan warisan adat masyarakat Malaysia. Lokasinya yang terletak di Negeri Sembilan adalah bertepatan dengan identiti negeri ini yang dikenali sebagai "Tanah Beradat". Penubuhan Muzium Adat ialah cetusan idea Yang Berhormat Dato' Seri Utama Dr. Rais Yatim, Menteri Kebudayaan, Kesenian dan Warisan Malaysia. Muzium ini dibuka secara rasminya pada 2 Februari 2008.

The functions of Custom Museum is to conduct research, gather, display and disseminate knowledge related to the heritage and tradition of the Malaysian community. Located in Negeri Sembilan, the establishment is appropriate to the state's identity as 'the land of customs'. The idea for the museum was inspired by Yang Berhormat Datuk Seri Utama Dr Rais Yatim, Minister of Culture, Arts and Heritage Malaysia. This Museum was officially opened on February 2, 2008.

Alat Kebesaran Diraja Royal Regalia





2 KOLEKSI COLLECTION

Muzium Adat memperagakan 258 koleksi yang terdiri daripada artifak kebudayaan berkaitan dengan adat pelbagai kaum yang dikategorikan mengikut fungsi seperti kegunaan harian, pertanian, upacara ritual, adat kelahiran, perkahwinan, berkhatan, cukur jambul, kematian, muzik, upacara pelantikan pemimpin, alatan pemerintahan dan juga koleksi berasaskan identiti sesuatu kaum.

Tarikan utama Muzium Adat ialah Kerusi Singgahsana Yang di-Pertuan Agong Malaysia yang pertama, replika Batu Batikam dan Batu Baling, Keris Panjang Diraja, Keris Pendek Diraja, Bujam Epok (sejenis beg tangan bersulam atau beg diperbuat daripada kain tenunan) dan Tengkolok Diraja.

The Custom Museum display up to 258 items comprising cultural artefacts relating to the customs of various ethnic groups. They are categorised according to their functions, such as, for daily use, agricultural use, rituals, birth customs, weddings, circumcision, cukur jambul (baby's first hair cut), deaths, music, the appointment of leaders and the paraphernalia of government. There are also collections based on the individual identities of the different ethnicities.

Some of the main attractions for visitors to the Custom Museum are the throne of Malaysia's first Yang di-Pertuan Agong, a replica of the Batikam and Baling stones, the Royal Long Keris, the Royal Short Keris, the Bujam Epok (a type of embroidered purse or bag made of woven fabric), and the royal headgear.

3 GALERI GALLERY

Muzium Adat mempunyai empat buah galeri pameran, iaitu Galeri Pengenalan Adat, Galeri Kitaran Hidup, Galeri Tradisi Intelektual/Kerajaan dan Kuasa serta Galeri Adat Perpatih (adat masyarakat Negeri Sembilan).

Galeri Pengenalan Adat memberikan maklumat tentang pengenalan dan konsep adat di Malaysia, manakala Galeri Kitaran Hidup menceritakan adat-adat dalam kitaran kehidupan manusia termasuk kelahiran, perkahwinan, kematian dan kegiatan ekonomi serta ritual (adat turun perahu, perubatan tradisional dan manifestasi adat menerusi peralatan muzik). Galeri Tradisi Intelektual/Kerajaan dan Kuasa yang terletak di aras dua pula mempamerkan artifak seperti manuskrip Sejarah Melayu, Batu Bersurat Terengganu serta cerita-cerita rakyat. Pengunjung juga berpeluang mendalami adat masyarakat Negeri Sembilan melalui Galeri Adat Perpatih.

There are four galleries housed within the Custom Museum, namely the Introduction to Customs Gallery, Lifecycle Gallery, Intellectual Tradition/Government and Authority Gallery as well as the Adat Perpatih Gallery (the customs of Negeri Sembilan).

The Introduction to Customs Gallery focuses on the introduction and concept of customs in Malaysia, while the Lifecycle Gallery is related to the customs associated with the human lifecycle, including births, marriage, deaths and economic activities. Ritualistic practices such as the adat 'turun perahu' - practised by fishermen, traditional healing and manifestation of customs through musical instruments also been displayed. The Intellectual Tradition/Government and Authority Gallery on Level 2 has displays the Malay Annals manuscripts, the Terengganu Inscribed Stone, as well as folk stories. In the Adat Perpatih Gallery, visitors have the opportunity to learn about the customs of the Negeri Sembilan.

Customary Laws



Malay Annals
Malay Statutory Laws

Malay Annals
Malay Statutory Laws

Customary Laws



Malacca Statutory Laws

The Malacca Statutory Laws in the Malacca Sultanate were a collection of laws and regulations that were used to govern the Sultanate. These laws were based on Islamic law and the customs of the Malacca Sultanate. The laws were written in the Malay language and were used to govern the Sultanate from 1489 to 1511. The laws were a significant part of the Malacca Sultanate's legal system and were used to govern the Sultanate's subjects. The laws were also used to govern the Sultanate's relations with other states and with the Sultanate's subjects who were not Muslims.

Customary Laws



Maritime Code

The Maritime Code in the Malacca Sultanate was a collection of laws and regulations that were used to govern the Sultanate's maritime activities. These laws were based on Islamic law and the customs of the Malacca Sultanate. The laws were written in the Malay language and were used to govern the Sultanate's maritime activities from 1489 to 1511. The laws were a significant part of the Malacca Sultanate's legal system and were used to govern the Sultanate's maritime activities.

Customary Laws

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Customary Laws





PERAHU JALUR

Salah satu perahu yang digunakan oleh orang-orang Sumatera yang merantau ke Negeri Sembilan pada abad ke-12. Perahu ini biasanya dibuat daripada kayu jenis Meranti dan Tembusu kerana ia ringan serta tahan lama. Alas tempat duduknya diperbuat daripada buluh dipotong menjadi bilahan kecil

PERAHU JALUR

The Perahu Jalur is a type of boat used by the people of Sumatera when they sailed to Negeri Sembilan in the 12th century. The boat is usually made from the wood of the Meranti and Tembusu trees because they are both light and durable. The sitting area is covered with lengths of split bamboo.



JABATAN MUZIUM MALAYSIA

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