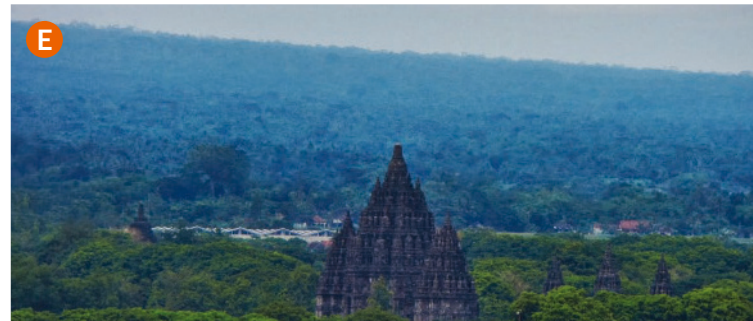




**A**  
Andrawina Restaurant



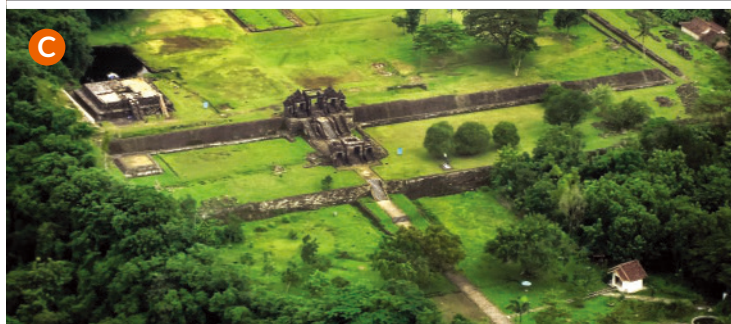
**E**  
View to Prambanan Temple



**B**  
Meeting Room



**F**  
Pendhapa



**C**  
Aerial view of Ratu Boko Gate



**G**  
Keputren



**D**  
Sunset at Alun-alun Ratu Boko



**H**  
Lanang & Wadon Cave

## Legend Ratu Boko Palace Park Complex

1. Management Office
2. Andrawina Plaza
3. Information Center
4. Andrawina Restaurant
5. Management Office
6. Musalla
7. Parking
8. The Main Gate of Ratu Boko Palace
9. Pembakaran Temple
10. Viewing Deck
11. Paseban/ Public Hall
12. Pendhapa
13. Keputren
14. Gua Lanang/Wadon



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# Ratu Boko



Beautiful temple complex  
on the hill

borobudurpark.com

@ratubokopark

wonderful  
indonesia





8<sup>th</sup>  
Century

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196m  
Above sea level

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16 hectares  
Complex wide area

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18x9x5meter  
Main Gate size

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1790  
First discover the ruins

### A Brief History of Ratu Boko

Over looking the magnificent Prambanan Temples with the mystical mount Merapi as its backdrop. The Kraton Ratu Boko ruins are among the most spectacular remnants from the glorious golden age of ancient Javanese kingdom which flourished in 8-9 centuries. The oldest inscription found on the site is believed to date back to 792AD, naming the site Abhayagiri Wihara. Archaeologists believe that the ruler of the Saliendra Dynasty between 760-780, Rakai Panangkaran, built Ratu Boko after he resigned from his leadership. It is said that he resigned because he wanted to find spiritual peace and concentrate on religious matters. Abhayagiri Wihara means 'peaceful Buddhist monastery'. The site chosen has fairly spectacular views.

The name of the site changed to Walaing Kraton in an inscription known as the Mandyasih inscription. In the local language, Kraton means Palace. It was Rakai Walaing pu Kumbhayoni, who was recognized as a king and ruled the dynasty from 856-863 AD, who changed the name of the site.

During the 17th Century, a Dutch man H.J.DeGraff noted that Europeans coming to Indonesia had reported a heritage site, and referred to it being the palace of Prabu Boko, a king who came originally from Bali. This is the Prabu Boko of the Loro Djonggrang folklore.

A mix of Buddhist and Hindu structures are found on the complex, including the Buddhist Dyani Budha, Stupika, Terakota Tablet, and a gold and silver plaque with a Buddhist inscription, three small Hindu temples, as well as Yoni, a Durga statue, a Ganesha statue and a plaque with an inscription to Rudra, the other name for the god Shiva.

### The Legend of The King Who Vanished

The most important site south of Prambanan is known as Kraton Ratu Boko. This mythical story of the war between two kings, one who lived in the Prambanan area and one who lived on the plateau, and a princess, may have some connection with history. The ruins on the Siva Plateau include fragments of places of worship for both Siva and Buddha, but there are also many remains of structures with are not religious in nature.

This has led many to speculate that the area known as the Palace of the King who vanished may really have been discovered. Could this be it? The great Dutch archaeologist N.J. Krom was willing to consider the possibility that the legend of the Ratu Boko was inspired by a real palace (1932:244).



### Paseban (Public hall)

On the plateau on the third terrace, beside the Candi Pembakaran, there are also several square stone structures. On the structures there are some umpak or stones which serve as the base for wooden columns with holes to support the pillars. These structures are highly suggested as the base of the building, since the pillars, wall, and roof are made from organic material, only the stone floor and base still remain.



### Ascetic Cave

At the northern part from pendopo, isolated from the rest of the site, lies two caves that were formed of sediment stones. The upper cave is called Gua Lanang (Male Cave) and the lower cave is called Gua Wadon (Female Cave). In front of Gua Lanang, there is a pond and three effigies. Based on the research, the effigy is known as Aksobyta, one of Buddha Pantheons. The cave probably functioned as a meditation place.



### Main Gate

The first of three terraces is reached through a massive gateway built on two levels. On the western edge of this terrace is a high wall of soft white limestone. The second terrace, separated from the first by andesite wall, is reached through a gateway in *paduraksa* form consisting of three doors, a larger central one flanked by two of lesser dimensions. The third terrace, the largest, contains the richest concentrations of archaeological remains.

### Pembakaran Temple and The Holy Wells

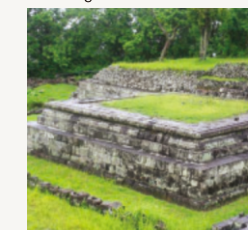
Pembakaran temple and the holy wells : Made of andesite stone, measuring 22.60m length, 22.33m width and 3.82m height. Pembakaran is based on the finding ashes. The well sized 2.30m x 1.80m, depth of water in the dry season of about 2m. In the past, water from these wells were used in religious ceremonies on the Pembakaran temple. It is believed that the water brings luck for anyone who uses it.

### Pendopo (Audience hall)

The pendopo is a square stone enclosure surrounded with andesite stone wall with the small *paduraksa* entrance gates in the north, west, and south sides of the walled enclosure. In the center of this walled enclosure there's a stone base formed by two separated terraces, the terrace in the southern side is smaller than the north side one. This terrace served as the base and floor of the wooden structure since there are some umpak or stones which serve as the base for wooden columns with holes to support the pillars.

### Paseban Batu Putih

Literally, Batu Putih means white stone. It is a structure made from white limestone on the north side of the first row of the gate on second terrace.



### Kaputren and bathing place

This structure is associated by local folks as *kaputren* (princessly palace), since the pool is believed to be the pleasure garden for king and his concubines.

One particular pool (or well) within the bath place is considered sacred by Hindu people called 'Amerta Mantana'. It is believed that the water of Amerta brings luck for anyone who uses it.