

What is Sangiran?

Sangiran is prehistoric Site in Central Java, at approximately 15 km northward from Solo. The area covers two Regencies, Sragen and Karanganyar in Central Java. The area covers 56 km², bears past evidence in the form of early human, fauna, and flora evidence. Human fossils, fauna, flora fossils, and artifact, and stratigraphy data which is deposited naturally from 2 mya, are the source of knowledge to understand the past life. Due to these outstanding values, UNESCO in 1996 established Sangiran Site as World Cultural Heritage number C. 593 with the official name The Sangiran Early Man Site.

Sangiran's Researchers

The Sangiran's famous performance can not be separated from the role of scientists, among others :



G.H.R. Von Koenigswald, the first scientist who found Sangiran Site in 1934 by based on the finding of flake tools in Ngebung Village. Two years later, the Early Man fossil was found, named as Homo erectus.



Prof. Dr. R.P. Soejono



Prof. Dr. T. Jacob



Prof. Dr. R. Sartono

Post National Independence, there was the awakening of national scientists, who paid attention to the Sangiran research. Among others are Prof. Dr. R.P Soejono, Prof. Dr. T. Jacob, and Prof. Dr. R. Sartono, who had different specialties, which is pre history, paleoanthropology, and geology. The three studies are related and complementing each other to reveal the aspects of Sangiran's Early Man and environment.



Prof. Dr. Truman Sumanjatak



Dr. Harry Widianto



Prof. Dr. Yahdi Zaim Dr. Tony Djubiantono

Until today, the above scientists have been regenerated by new scientist. Prof. Dr. Truman Sumanjatak is focusing in artefact, Dr. Harry Widianto is focusing in Early Man, and two Geologists, Prof. Dr. Yahdi Zaim and Dr. Tony Djubiantono are focusing in Sangiran's Geologi.