

NO	Milestone	Description
1	6 th Century	The legend about Kaldi, considered the origin story of the discovery of coffee beans for consumption, began in Ethiopia.
2	15 th Century	Coffee (<i>qahwa</i>) is the main trade commodity of beverages and products in Arab and its surroundings.
3		Coffee, called <i>qahwa</i> in Arabic, is a drink and the main trading commodity in the Arab world and beyond.
4	1658	The Dutch managed to control Ceylon (Sri Lanka) from the hands of the Portuguese. They found coffee plant remains from a Yemeni trader, which the Swedish botanist, Carolus Linnaeus, named <i>Coffea arabica</i> .
5	1696	The Mayor of Amsterdam, Nicholas Witsen, gave orders to Adrian van Ommen, the VOC Commander in Malabar, for coffee to be planted in Java. It is the origin of the term Java as another word for coffee.

6	1699	The then Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies, Henricus Zwaardecron, brought <i>Coffea arabica</i> seeds to be planted on the banks of the Ciliwung River, Bidara Cina, Meester Cornelis, and Sudimara (Sukabumi), to test where this plant could grow well.
7	1706	Analysis of <i>Coffea arabica</i> seeds from Java as a commodity was carried out in Amsterdam, the Netherlands.
8	1711-1726	Java coffee broke the Amsterdam auction price and controlled 90 percent of the Amsterdam market, at that time became the center of world coffee auctions.
9	1799	The VOC went bankrupt and left the Dutch East Indies as the Dutch Royal Government took over.
10	1808-1811	Napoleon appointed H.W. Daendels as Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies.

11		The Great Post Road was built by the Dutch government, opened the distribution of industrial resources in the Dutch East Indies, including coffee.
12	1830-1840	Cultuurstelsel: Implementation of forced cultivation by Governor-General Van den Bosch. During this period of exploitation, Java managed to export one million coffee sacks to the world market and became one of the top three Arabica coffee producers in the world besides Brazil and Sri Lanka.
13	1870	The Agrarian Law (Agrarische Wet) replaced the Forced Cultivation System in Java.
14	1875	Outbreaks of leaf rust disease destroyed parts of coffee plantations in Java and Sri Lanka.
15	1900	Robusta went to Java for cultivation in Malang and turned Indonesia into a Robusta producer.
16		Mas Pirngadi's painting on the Kali Bakar coffee plantation, Malang, 1907.

17	1906	The Netherlands withdrew from the coffee trade. USDA: "That only beans from Java Island could be sold as Java Coffee!"
18	1915-1920	Robusta was introduced to Kerinci and South Sumatra.
19		Woman picking coffee on the East Coast of Sumatra.
20	1945-1950	<p>Post-independence Indonesia:</p> <p>After Indonesia's independence, Dutch coffee plantations were nationalized. However, Indonesia's coffee industry development in general slowed down as a result of post-war political and economic instability, and the majority of coffee grown by the Dutch was of low quality. Also, during the Dutch colonial period, the majority of the cultivated coffee types were of low marketability. The government together with coffee farmers then began to enrich the variety of existing coffee plants, resulting in the various types of local Indonesian coffee beans that we know today.</p>