

# **SOUTHEAST ASIAN ARCHAEOLOGY INTERNATIONAL NEWSLETTER**

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We send our deepest sympathies to the Bayard family. At the opening ceremony of the 17<sup>th</sup> IPPA Congress, Peter Bellwood announced that Donn Bayard passed away in Otago in September after a long struggle with throat cancer. Donn Bayard will always remain very much alive in the memories of archaeologists working in Southeast Asia. He was a highly respected and treasured colleague, and his contributions to the building of Southeast Asian archaeology will continue to influence the field for many years to come.

Please remember to send us contributions for the *Newsletter*. If you have any suggestions for improving the *Newsletter*, please let us know. We are continuing to distribute the *Newsletter* primarily by e-mail, but will continue to send copies by regular mail to our Southeast Asian colleagues and others who are not on e-mail. The deadline for submissions for the next issue is **1 June 2003**.

## **OBITUARY**

**DONN BAYARD (29 June 1940-7 Sept. 2002)**

by

Wilhelm G. Solheim II

Donn first came to Hawaii for the fall semester of 1964, as a graduate student in the Anthropology Department, to study linguistics. I do not recall how we got him interested in archaeology, but it may have been through his developing close friendship with Chet Gorman. The two were very different in many ways. Chet was rather undependable while Donn was fully trustworthy. Chet was wild, but in a very pleasant way. Donn was rather conservative in an equally pleasant way. Neither were conservative in their political leanings, both were quite far left in that area but in no way communists. They just disapproved of the attitude of the American government in many things. This may have brought them together. Whatever the case Donn became interested in our archaeology field program in Thailand. I modify slightly from the Introduction (Solheim N.D.) in our final report on Non Nok Tha to present Donn's major and primary contribution to this program.

The salvage archaeology program undertaken by the Fine Arts Department of Thailand and the Department of Anthropology of the University of Hawai'i began in the field in Northeastern Thailand in August 1963 and came to an end in June 1966. Chester Gorman worked with me in the field the first year, a year totally involved with field survey and small tests of some sites. The plan for the second year of the project was to make small excavations in a few of the sites discovered during the first season's explorations, carry out more intensive exploration in the neighborhood of those sites, and to test the Nam Phong sites 6, 7, and 8 to be able to select one of these, if they had any depth, for a major excavation during the third year of the project.

The three Nam Phong sites were tested by Dee Dee Green for the University of Hawaii and Verapong Pengprecha for the Fine Arts Department of Thailand. Nam Phong (NP) 7 was selected for the primary excavation to be made during the third season. The reason for this is that test pits excavated by Green and Verapong indicated that there was an apparently long period in which bronze artifacts were present without iron. The first time such a situation had been found in Southeast Asia.

To begin the 3<sup>rd</sup> season Donn arrived late in September 1965. With the assistance of Jack Golson, I was able to add Hamilton ("Ham") Parker from New Zealand to our crew. With the reputation he had in New Zealand for being a first-class excavator, I brought him to take charge of the excavations. Donn learned much of his excellence in excavation and interpretation thereof from Ham (Plate I).

We started work at what came to be known as Non Nok Tha on the 10<sup>th</sup> of December. We were unable to stick to our schedule to complete our excavation there by the end of February because the site was so rich and the bottom was not yet in sight. I decided that we could continue the excavation until the end of March and reduce our other planned excavations to one month each. By the end of March we knew where the bottom of the site was, but we had reached it in only one or two squares. The bottom levels were so interesting – and so much richer than the later levels – that we could not stop at that point. I postponed our closing of the site again, this time until April 15. On April 13 when I arrived to help with the packing up and moving out, they had been able to complete only a few more squares, bring most of the rest of the squares down to the most interesting bottom levels, and remove some of the baulks. We could not stop excavation in that situation. I made an ultimate postponement. The rainy season would probably be starting sometime in May, so we had to be started at Bao Sao Lao by May 1 regardless of what we had to leave unexcavated in the site. We would close down excavation on April 27 and move out on April 28. Donn could not have been in a better learning situation for becoming an expert archaeologist.

We now had only the month of May, depending on when the rains started, to make two excavations for which we had planned to use two months each. I decided that we should split up with Donn in charge of the excavation at Ban Sao Lao and Parker the excavation at Phimai. We therefore first moved directly to Ban Sao Lao (Lam Pao 3; Solheim and Gorman 1966:132-158) and helped Donn get started on April 29 after which Parker and I returned to Phimai. This was Bayard's first excavation on his own. I included Donn's report on this site in my introductory chapter to the first volume of the final report (Bayard N.D.a:20-23) and Donn published a brief report on the materials recovered (Bayard 1977:93-96).

Bayard received an National Science Foundation grant (GS-1877) in support of his Ph.D. thesis research. In January 1968, he returned to Thailand to make a second excavation at Non Nok Tha to concentrate on the earlier levels of the site. His resulting collections arrived in Hawaii in March 1969 and he made a preliminary report in 1970.

The Anthropology Department of Otago University, New Zealand, to further strengthen its program in Southeast Asian prehistory, invited Bayard to join their staff, and they wanted him there to start the first term in February 1970. This did not give him nearly enough time to process his complete collection from Non Nok Tha. With much of his collection still not described we had to work together to finish most of this after his move to New Zealand. Here I quote from Donn's Preface (N.D.b:i) to our final report.:

This report has been an inordinately long time in preparation and publication; the first drafts of Chapters 1 and 2 were written in the early 1970s, while draft versions of Chapters 8 and 9 were not completed until the end of 1987.

In his introductory chapter, Solheim outlines the factors leading to this thirty-year lag between excavation and publication, chief among them the 8,000 km gap between me at Otago and Solheim and the excavated material in Hawai'i. The delay is particularly regrettable because Non Nok Tha has generated considerable interest and debate due to the evidence for early metalworking that it produced and the controversial chronology supporting this evidence. In our defense, however I should add that a considerable body of publications— almost 700 pages appeared about the site during the years 1967-1984 (see Chapter 5, footnote 4 for details).

The early dates for bronze use and manufacture suggested for Non Nok Tha have naturally led to controversy, particularly because the dates do not present a clear chronology for the site or for the bronze recovered from the site (Loofs-Wissowa 1983; Bayard and Charoenwongsa 1983; Solheim 1983; Higham 1984a-b; Bayard 1984a-b, 1987). A full discussion of the site chronology and the development of the controversy are presented in Chapter 5.

While Higham feels that the controversy has been settled on the bronze dating Donn and I and several other specialists on Southeast Asian archaeology do not agree (Higham 1996:35 and 191). I do not include in the selected bibliography to follow many of the communications back and forth on this subject between Donn and Charles Higham.

During the dry seasons from 1973 to 1975 Donn led a survey of the Pa Mong Reservoir area, checking locations along the Mekong River that were being considered for major dams. Here, among other things, the survey discovered sites that are several sites considered related to the sites in Viet Nam that were ancestral to the Hoabinhian. The report on this work was published in 1980(a).

In the field at Non Nok Tha Donn had no problems in communicating with either the local people or with the students who came to work with us from the University of Fine Arts. Done spoke and wrote fluent Thai and he picked up the local spoken language at the site quickly. His most trusted, close friend, who worked with us was “Thawee Uthaiwee who became our foreman [and a good archaeologist] during the first year’s excavation at Non Nok Tha. His good humor, ready smile, and constant assistance have been memorable.” This statement of Donn’s I am sure he would have wanted in his obituary, and I fully concur with him.

Back in Otago, Donn turned back to his old love, linguistics. He became an internationally known specialist in New Zealand-English dialects, including research and publications on international comparisons. He first became well known in New Zealand through interviews on the local TV stations and his many letters to the editor of local newspapers on a variety of subjects. I do not include in my brief bibliography of Donn’s publications his many articles and books on dialects.

A very readable obituary appeared in New Zealand with a picture. I do not include the rather formal picture here as that is not the way I remember him. I prefer a cartoon of him that was recently published (Plate II). The obituary article appeared in the Otago Daily Times, Sept. 20-21, 2002. It is online at [www.odt.co.nz](http://www.odt.co.nz). For those who knew Donn I would recommend it. I felt it portrayed the essence of Donn and was very pleased with it

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## REQUEST FOR REPRINTS & PUBLICATIONS

Dougald O'Reilly and Hor Lat, Dean of the Faculty of Archaeology, and the students would like to express their gratitude to those who donated books and articles to the Royal University of Fine Arts in Phnom Penh. These items were deeply appreciated. The library of the **Royal University of Fine Arts**, Phnom Penh though is still in serious need of archaeology textbooks and other archaeology publications, so please send any such publications to them C/O Dr. Dougald O' Reilly, Faculty of Archaeology, Royal University of Fine Arts, Phnom Penh, Cambodia. For further information, contact Dougald at: dougaldoreilly@hotmail.com

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

The **IPPA WEBSITE** address has changed. It is now: [arts.anu.edu.au/arcworld/ippa/ippa.htm](http://arts.anu.edu.au/arcworld/ippa/ippa.htm)

Joyce White announces the address for the **SOUTHEAST ASIAN ARCHAEOLOGY SCHOLARLY WEBSITE**: <http://seasia.museum.upenn.edu>. A website to facilitate scholarly exchange in the field of Southeast Asian archaeology and anthropology has been created by Christopher King, University of Hawai'i, in conjunction with the University of Pennsylvania Museum, Ban Chiang Project. The website came online July 9, 2001 and begins with a searchable bibliography with an initial database of over 3500 references. Users can search for references in various ways, mark the ones they need, then automatically display them in one of a dozen different journal styles pertinent to archaeologists and physical anthropologists. Users can also export the references into their personal bibliography database programs. Other databases will be added to the site in the future. Supported by a grant from The Henry Luce Foundation, Inc. to the University of Pennsylvania Museum.

## RESEARCH and TRAINING REPORTS

**HIGHLAND ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT IN PANG MAPHA, MAE HONG SON, NORTHWESTERN THAILAND.** By **Rasmi Shoocongdej**, Principle investigator, Department of Archaeology, Faculty of Archaeology, Silpakorn University, Bangkok 10200, Thailand.

The Highland Archaeology Project, supported by the Thailand Research Fund, is a two year (2001-2003) multi-disciplinary project with three teams working together including archaeology, bioanthropology, and tree-ring research. This project has been carried out by a joint Silpakorn University (Dr Rasmi Shoocongdej), Mahidol University (Dr Natsuda Pumjumnong), and Chiang Mai University (Dr Supaporn Nakbanlung) research team.

The project's research aims are: 1) to establish a regional chronology; 2) to reconstruct the paleoenvironment; and 3) to study the relationships between humans and their environments.

Here, I will report only on the archaeological research. In 2001, I directed the archaeological survey in Pang Mapha district which covers 1,210.45 sq km. Pang Mapha is a small district of Mae Hong Son province, northwestern Thailand, with an average elevation of 1000 meters above present sea level. It is a border land between Thailand and Burma as well as the Shan state. Over twenty sites were mapped and recorded within the first six months. There are six types of sites: burial sites, habitation sites, manufacturing sites, ceremonial sites, and rock art sites. By the end of 2001, the Ban Rai rockshelter was excavated in order to establish a local cultural chronology. Archaeological evidence includes, for example, rock painting, log coffins, stone tools (e.g., "Sumatralith", "Short-axe"), cord-marked pottery, iron implements, and beads indicating it was used as a temporary camp, ritual, and burial site. The dating samples from both sites were submitted to Beta Analytic Inc. The site has two components – a pebble tool component and a log coffin component – dating from ca. 2200 to 10600 years ago.

In 2002, I directed archaeological excavations at the Tham Lod rockshelter in Tham Lod village. The excavations revealed a few human remains and many thousands of archaeological materials including lithic artifacts, pottery, faunal remains, and shellfish remains. The site dates to between 22000 and 12000 years ago. The site was used as a lithic workshop, temporary camp, and burial site.

Archaeological and ecological materials from Ban Rai and Tham Lod rockshelters are currently being processed. We are now approaching the end of the fieldwork portion of the project, with analysis continuing for the next couple of years. Hopefully, we can publish monographs both in Thai and English in the not too distant future!

## **FELLOWSHIPS FOR MA STUDIES**

**GRANTS FOR POSTGRADUATE COURSES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF BRADFORD, DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCIENCES**. The University of Bradford and Foreign and Commonwealth Office Scholarships has nine scholarships open to postgraduate candidates on one-year MA programmes, who come from Indonesia, South Korea, Malaysia and Thailand. Value 3,000 pounds. These will be awarded to self-funding international applicants holding an offer of a place on a University of Bradford full-time one-year Masters course on the basis of academic achievement and/or potential. The Department of Archaeological Sciences at the University of Bradford runs taught Masters courses in: Archaeological Prospection, Degradation of Archaeological Materials, Forensic Anthropology, Old World Archaeology, Osteology, Palaeopathology and Funerary Archaeology, Scientific Methods in Archaeology. For further information about the courses, contact: Dr Jill Thompson (email: [J.B.Thompson@Bradford.ac.uk](mailto:J.B.Thompson@Bradford.ac.uk)) or Dr Cathy Batt ([C.M.Batt@Bradford.ac.uk](mailto:C.M.Batt@Bradford.ac.uk)). Web site: [www.brad.ac.uk/acad/archsci/homepage.html](http://www.brad.ac.uk/acad/archsci/homepage.html) Applications forms for the scholarships are available from: The International Office, University of Bradford, Richmond Road, Bradford 7 1DP, UK. Email: [international-office@bradford.ac.uk](mailto:international-office@bradford.ac.uk) Web site: [www.brad.ac.uk](http://www.brad.ac.uk)

## **FELLOWSHIPS**

The **ASIA FELLOWS PROGRAM** offers opportunities to outstanding young and mid-career Asian scholars, policy makers, journalists and media professionals, to study and conduct research in a participating Asian country for up to nine months. Applications are accepted for projects in the arts, humanities and social sciences.

The principal goal of the program is to increase overall awareness of the intellectual resources in the People's Republic of China, the Republic of Korea, and South and Southeast Asia. Projects contribute to the development of long-range capabilities for cross-regional knowledge sharing. The program is establishing a multilateral network of Asian specialists in Asia, and contributing to new developments within existing area studies communities.

Fellowship Activities: Fellowships may involve a variety of activities, including field-based research, language study, or courses related to another Asian country (preferably in a different region of Asia). Fellows may also have opportunities to present guest lectures or to conduct seminars and workshops at the invitation of host institutions. The program is open to applicants who are citizens of and resident in Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Republic of Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Brunei, Burma, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam, the People's Republic of China, and the Republic of Korea. Projects can be carried out only in these countries. The program is not open to applicants from Afghanistan, Singapore, Japan, Hong Kong, North Korea, or Taiwan, and projects cannot be carried out in these countries. Projects must focus on an Asian country other than the applicant's own. While an applicant from South or Southeast Asia may propose a project in a country within his/her own region, preference is given to applicants who propose to study or conduct research in a region of Asia other than their own (e.g., a fellowship to an

Indian scholar or professional for research/study in China). Applicants should not plan to study or conduct their research in a country with which their home country has a difficult diplomatic relationship because of the uncertainties of securing an affiliation and obtaining a visa for research or study for a long-term stay. Fellowships are not for the principal purpose of completing doctoral dissertations.

For more information visit the web site at: [www.iie.org/cies/ASIAfellows/](http://www.iie.org/cies/ASIAfellows/)

**AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES DOCTORAL AND POSTDOCTORAL FELLOWSHIPS, 2003 ROUND** . Fellowships are available for doctoral students and recent PhD holders in the social sciences and humanities to do research on Southeast Asia at The Australian National University (ANU). The fellowships, funded by the Luce Foundation, are for three to twelve months in 2003. Beginning and ending dates are flexible.

The primary objective of this fellowship program is to enhance Southeast Asian studies in the United States by giving selected junior scholars access to resources at the ANU. Another is to bring together Australian and US-based scholars.

Doctoral fellows must be graduate students in US universities who have completed all PhD requirements except the dissertation, are highly recommended, have well developed dissertation topics, and can make a strong case for why a fellowship will benefit their dissertation work.

Postdoctoral fellows must be US-based scholars who received their PhD degree within the last five years, are highly recommended, and have a clearly defined project to undertake at the ANU that has promise of leading to one or more significant publications. Preference will be given to postdoctoral fellowship applicants who are **not** based at US universities with major centers for the study of Southeast Asia. Both types of fellowships may be held in combination with other funding that recipients might have.

The doctoral fellowship includes a grant of up to A\$1,500 per month; the postdoctoral grant is up to A\$4,000 per month. Each fellowship also includes one round-trip economy class airfare, and some funding for research. (Fellows in each category who are accompanied by their family and stay six months or more at the ANU will be entitled to some family support as well.)

For further information and application form, see the web site: [rspas.anu.edu.au/fsea](http://rspas.anu.edu.au/fsea) or contact the School Secretary, Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies: telephone (61-2) 6125-2678; fax (61-2) 6125-4836; e-mail: [schlsec.rspas@anu.edu.au](mailto:schlsec.rspas@anu.edu.au); or write to School Secretary, RSPAS, ANU, Canberra, ACT 0200, AUSTRALIA. Deadline: 15 January 2003.

**THE BLAKEMORE FOUNDATION** offers grants for the advanced study of modern SE Asian languages. The grants are intended for those pursuing professional, academic, or business careers that involve the regular use of a SE Asian language. The grants fund a year of advanced language study at an institution in SE Asia where structured language programs are available. Where there is no structured advanced-level language program at an educational institution in the country, the grant may provide for the financing of private tutorials under terms set forth in the application instructions. The grants cover tuition and a stipend for related educational expenses, basic living costs and transportation, but do not include dependent expenses. Deadline: 15 January 2003 (grants awarded late March 2003). For application forms, criteria and further information see: [www.blakemorefoundation.org](http://www.blakemorefoundation.org)

**JUNIOR RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP, TRINITY COLLEGE, UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.**

Applications are invited for a Junior Research Fellowship tenable for three years from 1 October 2003 in any of the following subjects: Anthropology, Archaeology, History of Art, History (including Ancient History). The successful candidate is likely to be at or near the postdoctoral level. The Fellow must engage in original research and may undertake up to six hours' teaching a week with the consent of the College.

Applications should be sent to the Academic Administrator, Trinity College, Oxford, OX1 3BH, by **10 January 2003** . Applicants should ask two referees to send confidential references direct to the Academic Administrator by the same date. Interviews will take place on Monday 3rd March 2003. Further particulars, including details of stipend and other benefits, and the



application form, may be obtained from the Trinity College website: [www.trinity.ox.ac.uk](http://www.trinity.ox.ac.uk) or from the Academic Administrator, Mrs Annabel Ownsworth (tel: 01865 279910, email: [annabel.ownsworth@tri.ox.ac.uk](mailto:annabel.ownsworth@tri.ox.ac.uk)).

**ASSOCIATION OF COMMONWEALTH UNIVERSITIES GENERAL SCHOLARSHIPS, ACADEMIC STAFF SCHOLARSHIPS, SENIOR RESEARCH AWARDS (Commonwealth Fellowships and THES Exchange Fellowships).** Web site: [www.acu.ac.uk/awards/awpguk01.html](http://www.acu.ac.uk/awards/awpguk01.html).

**CSFP General Scholarships** are normally available for study towards a Masters or Doctoral degree. Subject: Unrestricted. Eligibility: Commonwealth citizens and British protected persons who have completed a first degree or master's degree within last 10 years, and who are permanently resident in Commonwealth countries other than UK. Primarily for postgraduate study or research. Candidates should hold a minimum upper second class honours degree or equivalent. Value: University fees, Scholar's return travel, allowances for books, apparatus, approved travel within country of tenure, personal maintenance (plus allowances, where applicable, for spouse and children). Tenable at approved institution of higher learning for 1-2 years initially; maximum 3 years. Number. Up to 200 annually. Application for Commonwealth Scholarships, by nomination only through Commonwealth Scholarship Agency in country in which candidate permanently resides. Closing date: (For receipt of nominations in London) 31 December of year preceding tenure.

**CSFP Academic Staff Scholarships** are normally available for study towards a Masters or Doctoral degree, but may form part of a higher degree programme in the scholar's home university. The Commonwealth Scholarship Commission normally accepts nominations only from the Vice-Chancellor of the university on whose permanent staff the nominee serves. Academic Staff eligible for these awards may alternatively apply for a CSFP General Scholarship. Subject: Unrestricted. Eligibility: Commonwealth citizens and British protected persons who have completed a first degree or master's degree within last 10 years, and who are permanently resident in Commonwealth countries other than UK. Primarily for postgraduate study or research. Academic Staff Scholarships are open only to candidates not older than 42, holding or returning to a teaching appointment in a university in the developing Commonwealth. Value: University fees, Scholar's return travel, allowances for books, apparatus, approved travel within country of tenure, personal maintenance (plus allowances, where applicable, for spouse and children). Tenable at approved institution of higher learning for 1-2 years initially; maximum 3 years. Number. Up to 100 annually. Application for Commonwealth Academic Staff Scholarships, by nomination by executive head of own university. Closing date: (For receipt of nominations in London) 31 December of year preceding tenure. For all awards, application must be made to the relevant country's Scholarship Agency.

**Senior Research Awards, CSFP Commonwealth Fellowships.** Commonwealth Fellowships are available each year to enable academic staff in universities in the developing Commonwealth to receive training and experience in Britain, so as to increase their usefulness as teachers in their own universities. The Fellowships are not open for study for a degree or diploma, but there are in addition a number of Commonwealth Academic Staff Scholarships, for work-related study by more junior members or potential members of university staffs, which may include study for a higher degree in any academic discipline. The Commonwealth Scholarship Commission normally accepts nominations only from the Vice-Chancellor of the university on whose permanent staff the nominee serves. Subject: Tenable in any academic subject (including medicine and dentistry). Eligibility: Commonwealth citizens and British protected persons, normally university teaching staff, who have completed their doctorate (or relevant postgraduate qualifications) no less than 5 and no more than 10 years by the date of taking up an award, and who are permanently resident in Commonwealth countries other than UK. Fellowships will not be offered to candidates over the age of 50. Value: Research support grant, Fellow's return travel, allowances for books, apparatus, approved travel within country of tenure, personal maintenance (plus allowances for spouse and children). Tenable at approved institution of higher learning for a 6 month period or a 12 month period, which may optionally be split across 2 academic sessions. Up to 75 annually. Nomination for Commonwealth Fellowships through executive head of own university. Closing date: (For receipt of nominations in London) 31 December of year preceding tenure.

**Senior Research Awards, THES Exchange Fellowships.** The ACU administers the Times Higher Education Supplement Exchange Fellowship, financed by the (London) Times Higher Education Supplement, for the support of (a) attachments of university staff, both academic and administrative, to other universities in Commonwealth developing countries to obtain greater experience and training; (b) short study tours of university staff in Commonwealth developing countries to enhance their ability to contribute to national development. 24 fellowships have been awarded to date. Subject: Unrestricted. Eligibility: Open only to academic, administrative, professional and library staff of ACU member universities in developing Commonwealth. Age limit 55. Value: Up to 3,000 pounds. Funded by THES. Tenable only in another developing Commonwealth country, for up to 3 months. Number. 1 annually. Application through executive head of staff member's own university. Closing date: (For receipt of nominations in London) 31 May.

### **THE BRITISH ACADEMY VISITING PROFESSORSHIPS AND FELLOWSHIPS**

The Academy's Visiting Professorships scheme enables distinguished scholars from overseas to be invited to spend a minimum of two weeks in the United Kingdom. The Academy grants the title of British Academy Visiting Professor or (for a more junior scholar) British Academy Visiting Fellow and awards a sum of money towards the estimated travel and maintenance costs. All arrangements are undertaken by the visitor's British sponsor. While the delivery of lectures and participation in seminars is not precluded, the main purpose of the visit should be to enable the visitor to pursue research. It is not intended that the Academy's Fellowships and Professorships should be used in conjunction with a non-stipendiary university fellowship. Eligibility: Candidates for nominations must be either established scholars of distinction or younger people who show great promise and who would benefit from time to pursue their research in the United Kingdom. Level of grant: The Academy will meet travel expenses to the United Kingdom, and provide subsistence for Visiting Professors and Fellows up to a maximum of 700 pounds a week. Applicants will be expected to submit a carefully-costed budget within this limit. The normal maximum length of visit will be one month, but applications for longer periods will be considered, although it will be expected that the weekly budget for longer visits will be set at a more moderate level. Method of application and closing date: The British sponsor should apply on the Visiting Professorships application form, available from the Academy's International Relations Department (Tel.0171 969 5220, [overseas@britac.ac.uk](mailto:overseas@britac.ac.uk)). Applications direct from foreign scholars will not be accepted. The closing date for applications is 31 December. Applications are considered in late February, for visits to take place during the financial year beginning 1 April. (It may be possible to entertain applications at other times of the year, but the Academy's aim is to allocate the available funds at one time.)

### **SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL. Vietnam Dissertation Field Research Fellowships.**

Dissertation fellowships of up to \$15,000 a year are available to support research in Vietnam for periods between 12 and 24 months. Eligibility: Graduate students enrolled full-time in Ph.D. programs in any of the social sciences or humanities at accredited universities in the U.S. or Canada are eligible. Awards are subject to proof of completion of all departmental requirements other than the dissertation. There are no citizenship restrictions. Contact: Social Science Research Council, 810 Seventh Avenue, New York, NY 10019 USA. Phone: 212.377.2700, fax: 212 377.2727, web: [www.ssrc.org/levels.htm](http://www.ssrc.org/levels.htm)

**SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION FELLOWSHIPS** . Fellowships support independent research in residence at the Smithsonian Institution. Predoctoral fellowships and directed research fellowships are available in the following disciplines: American History, Material Culture, Anthropology, Biological Sciences, Earth Sciences, History of Art, Astronomy, and Ecology. For information write to: Office of Fwps & Grants L'Enfant Plaza 7300, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC 20560 USA.

## RESEARCH GRANTS

**CENTER FOR KHMER STUDIES: FELLOWSHIP FOR RESEARCH IN CAMBODIA** The Center for Khmer Studies, located in Siem Reap, Cambodia, offers fellowships for research in Cambodia. Though the 2003 deadline has passed, contact Professor Chandler (see below) for future deadlines. Candidates should be American citizens actively engaged in research on Cambodian history, culture and society. Cambodian-American candidates are warmly encouraged to apply. Preference will be given to younger scholars engaged in research for advanced degrees, but applications from post doctoral scholars and independent researchers are also welcome. The duration of the fellowships depends on the needs of applicants, but will not in any case involve less than 3 months, or more than 9 months continuous residence in Cambodia. Successful applicants will be expected to team up formally or informally with Cambodian scholars carrying out advanced research and to become engaged with the Cambodian higher education community. The fellowship remuneration includes round trip air travel to Cambodia, if needed, funds for internal travel and accommodation, and a stipend ranging from \$5000 to \$15,000, depending on the length of time spent in Cambodia. For further details, contact: Professor David Chandler, 4701 Connecticut Ave NW Apt 302, Washington DC 20008 (email: [dpc\\_ssc@earthlink.net](mailto:dpc_ssc@earthlink.net)), or visit the Center for Khmer Studies' website ([www.khmerstudies.org](http://www.khmerstudies.org)).

**SOUTHEAST ASIA COUNCIL (SEAC) PREDISSENTATION GRANTS FOR RESEARCH IN SOUTHEAST ASIA** by students attending Universities in the United States. The Southeast Asia Council of the Association for Asian Studies invites applications from graduate students at universities in the United States to support research in Southeast Asia. These small grants (\$3000 or less) will primarily supplement rather than substitute for other sources of funding. SEAC will award no more than two of these each year. They may be used for advanced language training in conjunction with an exploratory visit to one's intended country of research, to fund a relatively short trip, or to pay part of the expenses of an extended period of research. While priorities will be awarded according to the strength of the proposal and supporting materials, applicants who have had difficulty getting other funding because of citizenship restrictions or other impediments will get special consideration. A complete application will include: 1) a cover sheet, 2) an application letter of no more than three pages explaining the significance of the research project and other sources of funding available or efforts to get such funding, 3) a budget detailing the uses to which this grant will be put, and 4) one letter of recommendation sent under separate cover. Applications and references should be submitted electronically by **January 24, 2003**. Applicants will be notified by e-mail before March 1, 2003. Find the application materials at:  
<http://www2.kenyon.edu/depts/anthropology/kipp/seac/SEACCFP.htm>

**THE FORD FOUNDATION** awards grants for archaeological research and training. Headquarters: The Ford Foundation, 320 East 43rd Street, New York, NY 10017 USA, Main Voice: (212)573-5000, Main Fax: (212)351-3677, web address: [www.fordfound.org](http://www.fordfound.org) In **Indonesia**, contact: P.O. Box 2030 Jakarta 10001, Indonesia, tel. 62-21-252-4073, fax 62-21-252-4078, e-mail [ford-jakarta@fordfound.org](mailto:ford-jakarta@fordfound.org). In the **Philippines**, contact: Makati Central P.O. Box 1936, Makati 1259 Metro Manila, Philippines, e-mail [ford-manila@fordfound.org](mailto:ford-manila@fordfound.org). In **Vietnam**, contact: 340 Ba Trieu Street, Hai Ba Trung District, Hanoi, Socialist Republic of Vietnam, tel. 84-4-976-0164/5/6, fax. 84-4-976-0163, e-mail [ford-hanoi@fordfound.org](mailto:ford-hanoi@fordfound.org).

**LEAKEY FOUNDATION** The Leakey Foundation was formed to further research into human origins, behaviour and survival. Special research Grants (up to \$20,000) available to post-doctoral and senior scientists for exceptional research projects studying multidisciplinary palaeoanthropology. For further information, contact: Grants Officer, The Leakey Foundation, P.O. Box 29346, 1002A O'Reilly Ave, San Francisco, CA, 94129-0346 USA; Telephone: (415) 561-4646; FAX: (415) 561-4647; E-mail: [grants@leakeyfoundation.org](mailto:grants@leakeyfoundation.org); or visit their web site at: [www.leakeyfoundation.org/](http://www.leakeyfoundation.org/)

**NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.** For information write to: Committee for Research and Exploration, National Geographic Society 17th and M Streets, N.W., Washington, DC 20036 USA; or visit their web site at: [www.nationalgeographic.com/research/grant/rg1.html](http://www.nationalgeographic.com/research/grant/rg1.html)

**ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION.** Awards to assist women and men of outstanding promise to make significant contributions to research and teaching or public service in the future as potential staff members of developing-country institutions associated with the Foundation. For information write to: Rockefeller Foundation 1133 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10036 USA.

**WENNER-GREN FOUNDATION FOR ANTHROPOLOGICAL RESEARCH.** For information on their research grants write to: 220 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10001-7708, USA or visit their web site at: [www.wennergren.org](http://www.wennergren.org)

## CONFERENCE, SYMPOSIA, WORKSHOP NEWS

**17TH CONGRESS OF THE INDO-PACIFIC PREHISTORY ASSOCIATION** was held in Taipei, Taiwan from 9 to 15 September 2002 at the Academia Sinica, and jointly hosted by the Institute of History and Philology, Academia Sinica, and the Department of Anthropology, National Taiwan University. Titles and abstracts of the sessions and presented papers can be found at: [arts.anu.edu.au/arcworld/ipa/Taiwan\\_conference\\_program.html](http://arts.anu.edu.au/arcworld/ipa/Taiwan_conference_program.html)

## CONFERENCE REVIEWS

**THE 17<sup>TH</sup> INDO-PACIFIC PREHISTORY ASSOCIATION CONGRESS IN TAIPEI, TAIWAN.** By **Grace Barretto**, Archaeological Studies Program, University of the Philippines, Diliman. E-mail: [batanes98@yahoo.com](mailto:batanes98@yahoo.com)

I was one of the Filipino participants in the 17<sup>th</sup> Indo-Pacific Prehistory Association (IPPA) Congress held last September 9-15, 2002 at the Academia Sinica, Taipei. For most of us, this was our first international conference. There were four simultaneous sessions spread out during the week. The papers read, numbering to around 290, illustrate the growing multi-disciplinary nature of archaeology from data recovery to data analysis and interpretation. I learned tons of information listening to diverse topics such as the impact of climate and change and the human response; pre-Lapita in Oceania; Austronesian origins; trade, culture contact and social identity; current researches in Cambodia, Vietnam, Myanmar, Philippines, Indonesia, Thailand, East Asia, Ryukyus, Tsushima and Micronesia; archaeolinguistics, biological anthropology; cultural resource management; and the future of archaeology in Southeast Asia. There was also a plenary session on Taiwan archaeology in honor of the late Dr. KC Chang who passed away in January 2001. The participants also mourned the demise of Dr. Donn Bayard who passed away just days before the congress.

The IPPA formed in 1929 was formerly called the Far Eastern Prehistory Association. At present, the association is composed of 400 members and 60 Bulletin subscribers. The organization is headed by a President, Vice-President, an Executive Committee, Secretary-General, Bulletin Editor, Assistant Secretary and Regional Secretaries. IPPA aims to encourage and support the study of Asian and Pacific prehistory; publish the proceedings of regular congresses; advocate ethical standards in the research of prehistory. The congress, held every four years, witness the increasing number of local researchers in Southeast Asia. It also was a reflection of the growing interest of international scholars in the region with diverse research focuses.

There was a one-day mid-congress tour in Taipei. I found the Shung Ye Museum of Formosa Aborigines interesting because it displays an ethnographic exhibit of the aborigines of Taiwan. Some were very similar to some Philippine ethnolinguistic groups. The National Palace Museum houses artifacts from the mainland. The artifact display was so overwhelming that it was just so hard to grasp

the presence of such significant and fascinating objects. Though, the Shi-san-hang Archaeological Museum was not yet finished the architecture was lovely. I like the idea of the stairways leading in a maze-like fashion. The Shi-san-hang Site is also a good case study of commercial development vs. site preservation. It is fortunate that Taiwanese archaeologists get to preserve the site for future excavations. The Museum of Anthropology at the National Taiwan University had displays both of archaeological and ethnographic materials. Each artifact type is so numerous that anyone interested in Taiwan archaeology has sufficient data to start with. The Contemporary Art Museum is beautiful, but I think it was too modern for a group of scholars studying prehistory and archaeology. Likewise visited were the Yingko Ceramics Museum and the Museum of the Institute of History and Philology at the Academia Sinica. The museum visits were a welcome break among the participants because of the overwhelming information and data that was presented during sessions.

The papers in each session were very informative. I got to see the different works of different people who have different interests, having different methods and approaches in analyzing the past of the same region. Each session had its own jargon which sometimes makes it difficult to understand the presentation, however, plates and illustrations were presented, which made things a bit clear. Other papers were in the initial stages of research with preliminary results and the presenters welcomed comments from the audience because most definitely helped further improve their studies. The multi-disciplinary approach in the study of the past was very evident in the congress. I have noticed that a large number of the presentations were mostly scientific work with no interpretations. I value greatly the role and contribution of science in deepening the understanding of the past. However, sometimes the behavior of the people with regards to the scientific findings was overlooked. It was just so unfortunate that sometimes presentations we like to listen to belong to simultaneous sessions. As for consecutive sessions, it is fine as long as it is located in the same building, for the transfer to the same building takes time and sometimes I missed some of the presentations. I was impressed with the presentation facilities which include overhead and slide projectors and powerpoint presentations. I am also happy to see in person archaeologists and other scholars whose names I just read before. I am also glad that the number of Southeast Asian archaeologists is steadily increasing for I believe that this is our history and I just think that it is just apt that we get involve in defining our past. The other Filipino participants and I were able to meet with our counterparts from the region. This gave us the opportunity to build networks which will greatly benefit the study of archaeology in Southeast Asia. We can learn from the other presentations and incorporate them in our own studies. Future collaborations as well as data sharing are essential to answer our research questions. Science has no boundaries, collaborations have no boundaries, interpretations, however, should be localized.

The IPPA Congress is a good opportunity for young researchers and for the students of archaeology to participate in because the study of one's country's archaeology can be contextualized in a larger Southeast Asia sphere. It was an occasion to rub elbows with the pioneers in the field in each country. It was also a chance to talk to people with varying perspectives on Southeast Asian prehistory. I am also relieved, in a way, that it is not only the Philippines that is beset with problems in funding and cultural resource management issues. Presenting was fun because you are made to feel important because they don't know what you will talk about. It feels that you are valued and your work is given credit if people bother to approach you and ask about your paper. After my presentation, few participants asked for a copy of my paper which I was hesitant to give copies of at first, for they might criticize it. Then I realized that this is the point of the congress, the sharing and the exchanging of information for the discipline to develop. Besides, I get reviewed which is *mucho* beneficial to me.

An interesting session for me was the session on the Archaeology in Southeast Asia: The Next Generation. It was significant to me for it highlights the present state of archaeology in Asia and the directions we as practitioners of archaeology would like to take. It stresses the importance of collaborations between universities and countries which include the training of students and ethics in conducting research in a country other than the researcher's own. What struck me was the perception that the institutions and countries outside the Indo-Pacific area have the technology and the models whereas those inside the region have the data. This is actually true, for Southeast Asia, generally, lacks the technology but rich in data. For the moment, what should be done, I think, is the

continuation of cooperation with emphasis on the training of students in both theory and method. This mutual aid will help both countries, for each gain what it lacks.

The next IPPA could be in the Philippines, I am hoping that it will be successful just like what I have witnessed in Taipei.

## UPCOMING CONFERENCE, SYMPOSIA, WORKSHOPS

**NEW HORIZONS FOR SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES: GLOBAL APPROACHES TO DIGITAL ARCHIVE MANAGEMENT SYMPOSIUM** : January 6, 2003 (open to the public) Workshop: January 7-11, 2003 (enrollment limited; contact [cari@uclink.berkeley.edu](mailto:cari@uclink.berkeley.edu)). APSARA, the Cambodian government organization charged with the management of Angkor, will host a one-day symposium on January 6, 2003, followed by a five day workshop, from January 6-11. The symposium and workshop will concern issues of digital access to cultural resource information. Southeast Asian inscriptions will be a primary focus of discussions. The event is organized jointly by Apsara, UC Berkeley Southeast Asian Studies, and ECAI Southeast Asia. Further information can be found at: [www.gisc.berkeley.edu/projects/seaatlas/apsara.html](http://www.gisc.berkeley.edu/projects/seaatlas/apsara.html)

**CALL FOR PROPOSALS (Sessions within Established Themes, or Independent Sessions)** for the **FIFTH WORLD ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONGRESS (WAC-5)** which will be held in Washington, DC from 21 to 26 June 2003. Deadline: January 1, 2003. Send to: WAC-5 Program Committee, Department of Anthropology, American University Washington, D.C. 20016 USA, FAX: 202.885.1837, email [wac5@american.edu](mailto:wac5@american.edu) For further information, visit the WAC-5 web site at: [www.american.edu/wac5](http://www.american.edu/wac5) or via e-mail: [wac5@american.edu](mailto:wac5@american.edu)

**EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN ARCHAEOLOGISTS 10<sup>th</sup> INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE, 2004** The 10th EurASEAA International Conference will be held in London in 2004 (probably in September 2004). Further details will be announced when plans are further advanced. Anyone wishing to be on the e-mailing list who is not already on the list to receive information about the 9th EurASEAA to be held in Stockholm in 2002 (see above), should send their full name and address to Ruth Prior at: [ruth.prior@dial.pipex.com](mailto:ruth.prior@dial.pipex.com)

## RECENT PHD AND MA THESES

**MICHAEL DEGA** 2001. *Prehistoric Circular Earthworks of Cambodia*. PhD Dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of Hawaii.

Abstract: These investigations utilized circular earthworks of eastern Cambodia as a case study for understanding the nature of regional prehistoric adaptations in Mainland Southeast Asia. One of the primary aims was to empirically document and explain the nature of site community among a subset of circular archaeological sites. Previous archaeological investigation of earthworks focused explicitly on site and artifact placement along the time continuum of Southeast Asian prehistory. More attention is now also given to the geographical and environmental setting of the sites, their structural characteristics, and in compiling a comprehensive description of associated artifact remains.

The case study investigates Neolithic circular villages of a previously designated "Mimotian" culture that existed across a discrete c. 55 kilometer swath of eastern Cambodia/southwestern Vietnam between the early 3<sup>rd</sup> millennium-early 1<sup>st</sup> millennium B.C. Research shows that the earthworks were constructed at advantageous points on the landscape to exploit a range of resources. The sites were occupied by a community that practiced swidden agriculture as their primary subsistence strategy, with perhaps some flood farming of rice in the alluvial plain and hunting and horticulture in the uplands. Diversifying subsistence and utilizing local resources was one of several

ways that allowed earthwork occupants to successfully occupy the region on a permanent basis for c. 2000 years.

This study provides multi-level empirical evidence to argue that the prehistoric circular earthworks comprised a discrete prehistoric social community or grouping across a dynamic ecological niche of Southeast Asia. The research addresses the fundamental premise that these sites represent the archaeological manifestation of reciprocal cultural processes promoting group cohesion and identity. This cohesion and identity in turn conferred adaptive success for the earthwork community. Adaptive success conferred repetition in settlement construction, location, artifact types, and resource acquisition over time. This is the archaeological manifestation of cultural affiliation. These cultural redundancies are suggestively related to the organizational role of each site within the cultural system. Changing adaptive strategies were developed and shared, with an apparent attempt to focus strategies on the group rather than individuals.

**ARMAND SALVADOR B. MIJARES** 2001. *Minori Cave Andesite Flakes: An Expedient Lithic Technology in Northern Luzon, Philippines*. MS Thesis, Department of Anthropology, University of New Mexico.

Abstract: The persistence of a simple lithic technology east of the so-called Movius Line has long evoked the interest of prehistorians. Two plausible hypotheses have been presented. The first involves the availability in Southeast Asia of wooden materials such as bamboo, which can easily be shaped into tools. The second concerns the predominance of coarse-grained raw materials (e.g., andesite), which are difficult to shape into formal tools.

This study took a two-stage approach to test the hypotheses. An experimental study using andesite and chert flakes on bamboo, rattan and meat was conducted to identify probable microwear traces. The 2nd stage involved microwear analysis of prehistoric andesite and chert flakes from Minori Cave (Luzon).

The experimental study showed that microwear analysis could be conducted on andesite flake tools. Microwear analysis showed that some of the prehistoric flakes were in fact used on hard contact materials, possibly bamboo.

**RYAN RABETT**, 2002. *Bone Technology and Subsistence Variability in Prehistoric Southeast Asia*. PhD Thesis, Department of Archaeology, University of Cambridge.

Abstract: Bone, antler and tusk tools ('osseous' technology) have featured in archaeological reports from prehistoric sites in Southeast Asia for almost a century. However, there have been only very limited efforts to investigate either their pattern of occurrence (in space and time) or the role(s) they played in early hunting and gathering economies. Despite the realisation that much of the stone technology that has survived archaeologically was not directly connected to subsistence practises, but rather a means by which wooden and bamboo tools were made, lithics have continued to be the chief means by which tropical hunting and gathering 'cultures' are defined. However, the differential distribution of osseous tools in the region, ethnohistorical parallels, and the animal-derived nature of this technology as a whole, make it a potentially valuable source of information about early hunting and gathering societies.

The thesis was conceived with three inter-related aims in mind. Firstly, to see if osseous tools might provide a bridge between tropical subsistence and the tools used to carry it out, something not immediately available through the lithics, which tended to be 'tools to make tools'. Secondly, to devise from scratch a rigorous methodology that could be used to analyse bone technology. Thirdly, to explore, using the methodology, coarse and fine scale levels of variation in the archaeological record of this technology in order to retrieve something of the attitudes of the people who were using it.

Drawing on several lines of evidence the analysis revealed a technology that, though superficially homogeneous, carried significant local, often site-specific, differences. These appeared both in the uses to which it was put and ways in which it was made. Various forms of projectile (notably leisters and harpoons) and carving implements (for making e.g. wooden bows, arrow and

spear shafts, as well as more heavy-duty tools) were identified; as were digging tools and awls. In addition to these findings, indirect evidence and ethnohistorical studies further suggested an association between the rise of bone tool use around the Terminal Pleistocene and the exploitation of coastal, mangrove habitats. With tool frequency much lower at sites further inland, differences in site-use and perhaps subsistence choices between coastal and hinterland occupation is implied.

Beyond functional differences, a subtle level of technological patterning was also observed in the production methods and degree of maintenance employed between different bone tool yielding sites. This was taken to indicate that there was a range of attitudes towards manufacture, use and repair; inter-site strategies appear to have been more varied than traditionally thought. Thus, through this research, osseous technology is revealed not as a minor assemblage component but as a material offering an important new perspective on tropical hunting and gathering practises.

**WILLIAM A. SOUTHWORTH** 2001. *The Origins of Campa in Central Vietnam: A Preliminary Review*. PhD Thesis, Department of Art and Archaeology, School of Oriental and African Studies, London.

Abstract: This thesis is intended to revise existing theories on the emergence of Campa in Central Vietnam by reviewing the Archaeology, Art History, Epigraphy and Political History of central Vietnam up to 750 AD.

Chapter One discusses the essential Geography and Archaeology of central Vietnam. An introduction to the Geo-political context is followed by a short description of the topography, climate and demography of Central Vietnam, and concluded by an introductory survey of archaeological work on prehistoric Sa Huynh culture sites in Quang Nam province, and on the proto-historic period at Tra Kieu.

Chapter Two examines the Art History and shows how art historical studies have assumed Campa to be an essentially unitary culture, with scholars adopting a single, unilinear chronology of stylistic development. This chapter examines the initial adaptation and diversification of brick architecture and stone sculpture, focusing on the specific characteristics of Tra Kieu and My Son.

Chapter Three re-evaluates the study of Sanskrit and Cam epigraphy through the analysis and review of published translations. These inscriptions have become largely decontextualised to support general historical assertions that now appear increasingly untenable. The chapter examines the specific religious and geographic information given in inscriptions from the succeeding reigns of Bhadravarman, Sambhuvarman and Prakasadharmas Vikrantavarman, including the term Campa itself.

Chapter Four reviews the textual evidence from Chinese and Vietnamese history, and explains how this has been used to reconstruct the political geography of central Vietnam in the early historic period. The chapter concentrates on the controversy surrounding the nature and location of Rinan and Linyi, including the Chinese invasions of 446 and 605 AD.

In conclusion, I summarise the main strengths and evidence of each discipline and suggest how they can be used to form a revised study of the origins of the Campa states and their political, social and economic development up to c. 750 AD.

The thesis contains 402 pages of main text, with the addition of a bibliography, 5 appendices, 7 tables, 16 maps, and 50 plates.

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS

**MICHAEL F. DEGA** 2002. *Prehistoric Circular Earthworks of Cambodia*. BAR International Series S1041. Oxford: Archaeopress

**MICHAEL FLECKER** 2002. *The Archaeological Excavation of the 10th Century Intan Shipwreck, Java Sea, Indonesia*. BAR International Series S1047. Oxford: Archaeopress

**CHARLES HIGHAM** 2002. *Early Cultures of Mainland Southeast Asia*. London: Thames and Hudson Ltd.. Also published by River Books, Bangkok.



**LISA KEALHOFER** 2002. Changing perceptions of risk: the development of agro-ecosystems in Southeast Asia. *American Anthropologist* 104:178-94.

**ARMAND S. B. MIJARES** 2001. An expedient lithic technology in northern Luzon (Philippines). *Lithic Technology* 26:138-52.

Articles from the April 2002 *Hukay: Bulletin of the University of the Philippines Archaeological Studies Program* 4(1): A. Pawlik, "Acheulean in Nueva Ecija? A Report from the 2001 ASP Fieldschool in Arubo, General Tinio, Nueva Ecija, Central Luzon;" N. Cuevas, "Southeast Asian Tradeware Ceramics from Selected Philippine Underwater Archaeological Wrecksites: Its Implications;" J. Medrana, "A Report on the Human Teeth from the Ille Cave: An Exercise in Odontology;" L. Lacsina and P. Faylona, "A Preliminary Report on Lake Taal, Talisay, Batangas: A Maritime Archaeological Survey;" J. Castro, "A Report on the Archaeological Collection from the Kay Daing Hillside, Calatagan, Batangas Province, Philippines."

### **JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT**

**UDAYA, JOURNAL OF KHMER STUDIES.** Udaya, a new journal of Khmer studies, aims to develop understandings of Cambodian culture in both the national and international arenas. Publishing articles in Khmer, English and French, the journal is conceived as a forum for the distribution of information to all students, scholars and professionals working in the field of Khmer culture in view of promoting research and professional collaboration. The journal publishes research on Cambodia in all domains of the human sciences. Each issue includes two principal types of original contributions: 1) In-depth articles (reflection and synthesis), and 2) "Monographs" presenting unprocessed data resulting from field research. *Udaya* is produced by the Department of Culture of the Authority for the Protection and Management of Angkor and the Region of Siem Reap (ASPARA). For further information and order forms, visit their website at : [www.autoriteapsara.org](http://www.autoriteapsara.org) or contact them via e-mail at: [udaya@camintel.com](mailto:udaya@camintel.com)

### **CALL FOR PAPERS**

**ASIAN PERSPECTIVES** (The Journal of Archaeology for Asia and the Pacific) is currently soliciting manuscripts on Southeast and East Asian archaeology (prehistoric, historic, bioarchaeological, ethnoarchaeological) for review. Asian Perspectives is the leading archaeological journal devoted to the archaeology of Asia and the Pacific region. In addition to archaeology, it features articles and book reviews on ethnoarchaeology, palaeoanthropology, and physical anthropology. International specialists contribute regional reports summarizing current research and fieldwork, and present topical reports of significant sites.

We are especially interested in receiving manuscripts from our Southeast Asian and Asian colleagues on recent work in their regions. Our next two issues of Asian Perspectives feature articles on the archaeology and bioarchaeology of Thailand, Cambodia, and Indonesia, along with articles on South and East Asia and the Pacific. We are also pleased to announce the upcoming publication of an entire issue on the Archaeology of Burma/Myanmar, which should appear mid-2002.

We accept manuscripts for review throughout the year and encourage potential contributors to send us manuscripts at any time. For more information on Asian Perspectives (and information on issue contents), consult the following URL: <http://www.hawaii.edu/uhp/press/journals/ap> Our web site also has a page with formatting guidelines for contributors to the journal.

PLEASE SUBMIT AP-FORMATTED MANUSCRIPTS TO: Dr. Miriam Stark, ASIAN PERSPECTIVES CO-EDITOR, Department of Anthropology, University of Hawai'i, 2424 Maile Way, Social Sciences Building 346, Honolulu, HI 96822-2281 USA. Email: [miriams@hawaii.edu](mailto:miriams@hawaii.edu)

Submissions are currently being sought for **WORLD ARCHAEOLOGY 35(3)** on the theme: *Seascapes*. Looking at coastal landscapes and islands, archaeologists still tend to concentrate on the dry edges rather than connecting them with the 'liquid plains of the sea' (Braudel). Such seascapes are rich in ecological diversity but also in cosmological and religious significance. Seeing the sea as a linking zone between worlds – islands, coastal littorals and estuaries, we can begin to explore how people in the past created their identities and sense of place from work and routine and ritual practice by and on the ocean. Papers are invited to explore the ways in which archaeologists approach the inherent diversity and historical significance of such seascapes in different parts of the world. Submissions are **due by February 2003** for publication in February 2004. For further information, or to submit a paper, contact the editor of this issue: Dr Gabriel Cooney, Head, Department of Archaeology, University College Dublin, Belfield, Dublin 4, Ireland; or by e-mail: Gabriel.Cooney@ucd.ie

Submissions are currently being sought for **WORLD ARCHAEOLOGY 36(1)** on the theme: *The Object of Dedication*. Religious contexts are the source of some of the richest material from past societies. Because of their intrinsic interest such objects have often been treated individually or by material type rather than analysed as a cult assemblage. Papers are invited which explore assemblages of dedicatory objects from cult sites of any sort and analyse the way in which those assemblages express religious, social, ethical and political values. Papers with a focus on theory and methodology and papers with a focus on individual assemblages or on the variety (or homogeneity) of different dedicatory assemblages within a single community are equally welcome. Submissions are **due by June 2003** for publication in June 2004. For further information, or to submit a paper, contact the editor of this issue: Prof. Robin Osborne, Faculty of Classics, Sidgwick Avenue, Cambridge, CB3 9DA, UK; or by fax: 011 44 01223-335409, phone 011 44 01223-335158, or e-mail: ro225@cam.ac.uk.

Advance notice for **WORLD ARCHAEOLOGY 36(3)** on the theme: *Archaeology of Hinduism*. Submissions will be **due by February 2004** for publication in February 2005. For further information, or to submit a paper, contact the editor of this issue: Dr Elisabeth Bacus, Institute of Archaeology, 31-34 Gordon Square, University College London, London WC1H 0PY, UK; or by e-mail: e.bacus@ucl.ac.uk