

SOUTHEAST ASIAN ARCHAEOLOGY INTERNATIONAL NEWSLETTER

ISSUE NO. 15
JULY 2003

EDITORS

ELISABETH A. BACUS
Institute of Archaeology
University College London
31-34 Gordon Square
London WC1H 0PY UK
e.bacus@ucl.ac.uk

&

RASMI SHOOCONGDEJ
Dept. of Archaeology
Silpakorn University
Bangkok 10200
Thailand
rasmis@mozart.inet.co.th

Greetings! Please remember to send us contributions for the next issue *Newsletter* (by **1 December 2003**). 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.

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

INDONESIA ARCHAEOLOGY ON THE NET website: www.arkeologi.net/index.html

The **IPPA WEBSITE** address has changed. It is now: 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

PRELIMINARY FINDINGS AT PADANG PAHLAWAN, BANDAR HILIR, MELAKA, MALAYSIA. By **Sheema Abdul Aziz**, Historical Archaeology Unit, Department of Museums and Antiquities Malaysia, Jalan Damansara, 50566 Kuala Lumpur (bona_nox@yahoo.com).

Project Background. Between October 22nd and November 4th 2001 the Archaeology Division of the Department of Museums and Antiquities Malaysia carried out a 2-week rescue excavation at Padang Pahlawan, Bandar Hilir, Melaka, Malaysia. The excavation was carried out at the request of the Melaka Museums Corporation, following the start of a development project to transform the site into a modern shopping complex and entertainment centre. The site sits on the original shoreline and ancient harbour, and may therefore potentially contain significant data relating to the early trading activities of Melaka between the 15th and 19th centuries. It was created during extensive land reclamation works carried out by the British during the early 20th century, and originally functioned as a public park.

Preliminary Findings. Since the area involved in the excavation consists of reclaimed land it is not considered to have a stratigraphic context significant to archaeological interpretation. It is also known to have been used as a rubbish dump. Various artefacts unearthed here include coins (old and new), pottery, stoneware, glassware, porcelain (some blue-and-white possibly dating back to the Ching and Ming dynasties), bricks, roof tiles, large chunks of laterite stone, bones, shells, corals and wood. However due to the nature of the site outlined above it is impossible to place these artefacts in stratigraphic context.

The most significant discovery made was the ancient laterite wall running along the northern boundary of the site. This wall is constructed of large laterite blocks of varying sizes, held together with mortar. The materials used and the technique of construction appear identical to that of the nearby Porta de Santiago gateway preserved at the foot of St. Paul's Hill, a popular modern-day tourist attraction. Preliminary references to old Portuguese, Dutch and British maps and plans suggest that the newly-discovered wall is actually a remnant of the original 'A Famosa' fort constructed by the Portuguese in the 16th century. The fort was blown up by the British in 1807, and it was previously thought that the Porta de Santiago was the only existing structural remnant. It seems likely that this wall is a part of the original city wall that once completely encircled St. Paul's Hill.

It is still unclear whether this wall was part of the original construction carried out in 1511-12 or whether it was a subsequent improvement. It is also not known whether this particular section was subjected to repairs and additions, either by the Dutch or the British. Another excavation was carried out in September 2002 to expose additional sections of the wall, and further excavations are expected to take place next year. This will be an ongoing project to unearth as much of the wall as possible, as well as to research its history and to decide the best course of conservation and preservation, especially in light of the nearby construction project which is slated for completion in 2004.

It is hoped that a more detailed report of the project will be submitted for publication in Asian Perspectives. However, we are lacking in expertise, information, sources and contacts to aid more in-depth research. Anyone interested in offering or requesting more information please do not hesitate to contact Sheema Abdul Aziz at: bona_nox@yahoo.com or sheema@jma.gov.my

SURVEY AT KHAO SAM KAEO, PENINSULAR THAILAND. By **Bérénice Bellina**, Préhistoire et Technologie, Paris X, Nanterre, France and **Ian Glover**, Institute of Archaeology, University College London.

A rescue excavation by Thai archeologists at the riverside site of Khao Sam Kaeo (Chumphon Province, (district Muang Chumphon) in the late 1980s pointed to this location as a significant site for early trade between India, Southeast and East Asia and for the manufacture of a range of valuables made from gold, jade, carnelian, agate, glass and bronze. The site was revisited and a brief survey made by Bérénice Bellina and Ian Glover in October 2002 with the aim of evaluating it for future excavation.

The site extends over four low hills rising to about 20 to 30 metres above sea level. The ancient deposits appear to spread over about three km along the east bank of the Tha Taphao River and some distance away. This river would once have provided access to the interior and across the peninsula which probably explains the concentration of traded material.

Findings made in previous excavations and by local villagers include bracelets and beads in gold, bronze, glass and semi-precious stones as well as evidence for local manufacture for some of them - moulds, glass slag and raw stone and unfinished semi-precious stone beads and grinding stones. Important evidence for inter-regional trade was the discovery of three Dong Son bronze drums (two large and one miniature), ornaments characteristic of the proto-historic Sa Huynh communities of central and southern Vietnam, and etched and plain carnelian agate and jade beads and pendants. A small carnelian seal from the site bears a Sanskrit inscription in a Brahmi script dated to about the 4th c. AD and a small gold amulet perforated in its length recorded in 2002 in the possession of local people has a Shivite inscription. Its four sides bears images of a lion, a bull, a star with six rays and an inscription which has been glossed to read, *ÆSivadattasaya*¹ (i.e. the property of Sivadatta, a personal name) in a North Indian Gupta script, dated to somewhere between the 4th to the 6th c. AD.

Khao Sam Kaeo has also produced at least one (and perhaps several) of the small carnelian lion figurines such as excavated at Ban Don Ta Phet and which are increasingly frequently found in Central and Peninsular Thailand and Burma/Myanmar.

As an early port of trade in Southeast Asia, Khao Sam Kaeo is not unique. Its particular interest comes from the evidence for the production of agate and carnelian ornaments using distinctive Indian manufacturing techniques. The style and workmanship of these beads corresponds to the earliest types of beads found in other proto-historical sites in Central Thailand in Sa Huynh sites in Vietnam and in the Tabon caves in the Philippines. This leads us to consider that, on the basis of the material evidence at Khao Sam Kaeo the possibility that groups of Indian craftsmen had already settled in Southeast Asia in the late centuries BCE.

On the basis of this brief survey we were sufficiently encouraged by what we saw and learned there to feel that further work would be possible and could provide more detailed information about the length of time, and types of occupation of the site

The possible presence of early Indian craftsmen at the Khao Sam Kaeo provides the opportunity a detailed study, not only of inter- and intra-regional protohistoric networks, but also of the earliest lasting contacts between Indian and Southeast Asian communities and to define a very early stage of the interaction and transfers of material and knowledge between South and Southeast Asia.

A longer report on this survey and the importance of Khao Sam Kaeo is published by Bellina as *Le port protohistorique de Khao Sam Kaeo en Thaïlande péninsulaire: lieu privilégié pour l'étude des premières interactions indiennes et sud-est asiatiques. Bulletin de l'École française d'Extrême-Orient* 2002, issue 89.

A MULTI-DISCIPLINARY PROJECT ON MARITIME TRADE --- CHINA WESTWARD: CHINESE PORCELAIN AND EAST-WEST MARITIME TRADE.

In the absence of detailed historical accounts, Chinese porcelain, as a most durable and popular product, found along the maritime trade route has undoubtedly been a crucial source for reconstructing China's involvement in the medieval East-West maritime trade. During the 12th-15th centuries, Quanzhou was one of the most important Chinese coastal ports dominating the export trade of Chinese ceramic wares to Southeast Asia and the rest of the world. Chinese export ceramics have provided an illuminating theme in the study of the proto-world system prior to the rise of modern

Western world system. The City University of Hong Kong has recently started a project titled *China Westward: Chinese Porcelain and East-West Maritime Trade*, which examines the export porcelains from the 12th to 15th centuries uncovered in the Quanzhou area, in conjunction with the Chinese porcelains found along the maritime trade route. The research is an inter-disciplinary one, which aims at providing a reliable scientific database of the collected ceramic pieces for the study of East-West maritime trade, with the intention to bridge the database with important social and cultural issues of the maritime trade by integrating theoretical and empirical studies in Material Physics, Archaeology/Art and Cultural History. The principal investigator of this project is Prof. **CHENG Pei Kai**, Director of the Chinese Civilization Centre, City University of Hong Kong. The co-investigators at CityU include Dr. **LEUNG Po Lau** and Dr. **Peter YU** of the Department of Physics and Material Science and archaeologist Mr. **LI Guo-Qing** of the Chinese Civilization Centre. The external co-investigators include Prof. **LI Guo-Qing**, Deputy Director of Quanzhou Maritime Museum and Dr. **SHIH Ching Fei** of the National Palace Museum of Taiwan.

The project has collected Chinese porcelain shards from archaeological sites or shipwrecks found in Mainland China, Thailand, Pescadores [of Taiwan], and Indonesia. The research team is actively expanding its ceramic collection for scientific testing through collaborations with related institutes in Fujian and Southeast Asia. Scientific tests, such as non-destructive X-ray Fluorescence and Thermoluminescence (TL) dating, are applied at the City University of Hong Kong Laboratory, which was mentioned in the Oct (1/2) issue of ACRO Update. Given the expanding ceramic database and cutting-edge equipment and facilities at the Laboratory, the authenticated results can be shared as solid and more tangible evidences for the study of Chinese historical ceramics and underwater archaeology in Southeast Asia. The project should eventually come up with a diachronic and synchronic picture of the spread of Chinese export porcelain in Southeast Asia as a whole. In the near future, the research team would like to extend the investigated area to the porcelain export trade based in Guangzhou, which was another important area in the history of maritime trade.

For further details, please contact Mr. Li Guo by email at ciguo@cityu.edu.hk or fax (852) 2194-2429.

EXCAVATION AT THE PADANG, SINGAPORE. By **John Miksic**, Southeast Asian Studies Programme, National University of Singapore.

From April 16 to May 5, an exploratory excavation was conducted by John Miksic, students, and volunteers at the edge of the Singapore Cricket Club's historic site on the Padang or "green" around which cluster historic British colonial structures. The site lies within the bounds of the 14th-century trading settlement of Singapore, and had not been built upon since the British arrival in 1819, so it was estimated that chances of recovering 14th-century remains in situ were good. With permission from the venerable Singapore Cricket Club, a total area of 14 x 2 meters was excavated. An occupation layer was discovered at a depth of about 50 cm; the thickness of this layer varied between 50 and 130 cm. A wide range of artifacts was recovered; many are similar to those of other 14th-century sites studied previously in Singapore, but some, such as fragments of carved stone and stone beads (probably carnelian) had not been recovered previously in the country. More excavations are planned for November-December 2003.

A BRIEF COMMUNICATION ON THE "DISCOVERY" OF A SERIES OF MICROLITHIC SITES IN THE DISTRICT OF MANDLA, MADHYA PRADESH (INDIA). By **Babul Roy**, Research Officer, Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner of India, S. S. Division, Sewa Bhawan (North Wing), R. K. Puram (Sector – I), New Delhi – 110066.

On 24th May 2001, I picked up a few pieces of glittering quartz from a paddy field in the village Kachnari in Ghugri block of the district of Mandla at 15km from Chabi on the Mandla-Dindori road. I rediscovered these to be microlithic remains after one month when I gave a second careful look to the collection. This ultimately led to the discovery of as many as 17 open and exposed microlithic sites in the district so far (Table 1).

Located at 22^o 12' -- 23^o 22' North latitude and 79^o 57' – 81^o 45' East longitude, the district Mandla has a 60% tribal population of a total of 1.19 million inhabitants; it is one of the few tribal

dominated districts of the Central Indian state of Madhya Pradesh. Almost half of the district (13.269 sq. km.) is forested, and is inhabited by two important tribes, the Gonds and the Baigas.

Microlithic remains have been discovered from a number of geographically widely distributed areas in Madhya Pradesh viz. Bagor (Shidi district), Chitrakot (Chattrishgarh/ now a separate state), Barasimla (Jabalpur), Sayamla hills (Bhopal), Bhimbetka (Sehore), etc (see Cooper 1997; Chakravarty ed. 1984). However, this is the first time such findings are reported from the district of Mandla. This discovery could challenge many current perceptions of the Late Stone Age archaeology of the Indian sub-continent.

The whole of the district of Mandla bears testimony of Stone Age culture. It is apparent that the microlith using people once used areas throughout the district. Much of the soil type, locally called "barrah" (i.e. a mixture of stone/ pebbles and soil), seems to have been created by the activities of Stone Age people either while quarrying or manufacturing the stone tools. In some cases large quantities of Stone Age debitage are found scattered all around the place. On the other hand there are several sites (stretching almost a kilometer in size) bearing concentrations of natural rocks of the same raw material category as that used by the Stone Age people for making implements; these may have resulted from quarrying activities. At least for some sites on the basis of occasional findings of human works such a conclusion could be drawn quite assertively.

The dimension (up to 2km stretch) and number of the Stone Age sites discovered in the district suggest that it had a flourishing prehistoric population. The region once had plenty of game animals, possibly adequate to sustain a large population of hunter-gathers.

Some sites are very important because there is evidence for continuous occupation from the Paleolithic to Mesolithic period, with remains of different cultural periods (e.g., large stone implement of Upper Paleolithic type and the microliths). There is also evidence that some of the tools discarded by earlier peoples were reused by later groups. In some cases fresh flaking marks are noticed on highly patinated tools of earlier phase (e.g. in Manadei). In the absence of stratified deposits (as all the sites so far discovered are open sites) it is not possible to ascertain the sequence of cultural occupation. Nevertheless, patination study clearly shows that the large Paleolithic type tools (i.e., heavy tools) are highly patinated and bear considerable withering, while the microlithic remains are fairly fresh (e.g., in Manadei).

Antiquity of the microlithic rock shelters in Adamgar hills and Bhimbetka has been established through C-14 dating. "Bhimbetka" rock shelters were occupied by microlithic-using people continuously for several thousand years, and have been dated to the range between 8, 000 and 2, 000 years bp on the basis of nearly a dozen of carbon dates (see Wakankar 1984: 50).

In Mandla porcelain sockets (used in electricity transmission) were used as a substitute for stone in producing microlithic blades/ flacks, as was evident from the findings of one of the forest sites. There is absolutely no doubt that the same microlithic technique was used to remove tiny flakes/ blades from this new material. This convincingly attests that the latest microlithic remains of the site to be as recent as the modern era. This discovery could push forward the date for microlithic tradition in the subcontinent, which has been thought to have ceased in the early Iron Age (i.e. 1500 ybp). If this is correct then the practice of tentative dating on the basis of the presence of microlithic tool typology would be misleading (in India such is a dominating practice in the absence of dating materials for most of the early cultural remains).

To conclude, this discovery of microlithic cultural remains in Mandla is very significant. For the first time the microlithic tradition can be dated to a much more recent period than perhaps anyone had previously thought. Porcelain sockets were used as a substitute for stone in microlith production, and such sockets are of very recent date (less than 100 years old). This evidence opens up a fresh debate on typology-based dating of artifacts and thus of Stone Age archaeology in the sub-continent.

References

- Bhattacharya, D. K. 1997: *Prehistoric Archaeology*, Hindustan Publishing Corporation (India), Delhi.
Chakravarty, K. K (ed) 1984: *Rock-Art of India: Paintings and Engraving*, Arnold-Heinemann (India) Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi.
Elwin, Verrier 1937 (Reprinted): *The Baiga*, Gyan Publishing House, and New Delhi.
Fairservis, W. A. 1971: *The roots of ancient India*. London, George Allen and Unwin Ltd.

- Menon, Sankara T. K. 1931: *Census of India*, Vol.XXI, Cochin P-I-Report.
- Rudman, F. R. R. 1912: *Central Provinces District Gazetteers: Mandla District*, Vol. A, (Descriptive), Times of India Press, Bombay.
- Wakankar, V. S. 1984: "Bhimbetka and dating of Indian rock paintings", in: Chakravarty, K. K (ed) *Rock-Art of India: Paintings and Engraving*, Arnold-Heinemann (India) Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi.
- Zarine Cooper 1997: *Prehistory of the Chitrakot Falls (Central India)*, Ravish Publishers, Pune.

Table 1: Microlithic sites discovered in the district of Mandla (Madhya Pradesh: India)

1. Amdra (Block: Narayanganj) at 10 km from Partala (forest road).
2. Babaiha forest (Block: Mandla) at 18 km from Mandla on the Mandla-Jabalpur road.
3. Chiri (Block: Narayanganj) at 35km from Mandla on the Mandla-Jabalpur road.
4. Dongor Mandla (Block: Bichia) at 44 km from Mandla on the Mandla-Ghugri (block headquarters) road.
5. Doba (Block: Narayanganj) at 35 km from Mandla via Phulsagar on the Mandla-Niwash road.
6. Dobi (Block: Narayanganj) at 35 km from Mandla via Phulsagar on the Mandla-Nwash road.
7. Garhar forest (Block: Mandla) at 20 km from Mandla on the Mandla-Jabalpur road. This site is almost adjacent to the Babaiha forest site on other side of the road.
8. Ghugra (Block: Mandla) at 18 km from Mandla on the Mandla-Ghugri (block headquarters) road. Madhpuri is an important village adjacent to the village Ghugra.
9. Gullukho (Block: Bichia) at 43 km from Mandla on the Mandla-Ghugri (block headquarters) road.
10. Kachnari (Block: Ghugri) at 15 km from Chabri (on the Mandla-Dindori road).
11. Kuma (Block: Narayanganj) at 37km from Mandla on the Mandla-Jabalpur road.
12. Kui (Block: Narayanganj) at 15 km from Partala.
13. Mandla (Block: Mandla), the district headquarters town of Mandla is about 95 km from Jabalpur.
14. Manadei (Block: Mandla) at 6 km from Maharajpur/ Mandla on the Mandla/ Maharajpur-Veisada road.
15. Partala (Block: Narayanganj) at 36 km (of which 5km is kacha road) from Mandla on the Mandla-Jabalpur road.
16. Ramnagar (Block: Bichia) at 30 km from Mandla on the Mandla-Ghugri (block headquarters) road.
17. Veisada (Block: Mandla) at 16 km from Maharajpur/ Mandla on the Mandla/Maharajpur-Veisada road.

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 (J.B.Thompson@bradford.ac.uk) or Jane Hammond's (j.m.hammond@bradford.ac.uk). Web site: 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 Web site: 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/

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.

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). 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.)

THE ROYAL SOCIETY SOUTHEAST ASIA FELLOWSHIPS PROGRAM aims to foster science and technology links between the UK and Southeast Asia. The Programme covers the

following Southeast Asian countries: Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam, the Philippines, Indonesia, Brunei, Burma (Myanmar), Cambodia and Laos. The fellowships are for periods between six and twelve months enabling outstanding postdoctoral scientists from Southeast Asia to acquire additional knowledge and skills by working with colleagues in the UK. Closing date: 30 September.

Eligibility: Fellowships are for research in various fields including archaeology. Applicants must be postdoctoral or equivalent status at the time application is made. If applicants do not possess a PhD, evidence must be given in the application of equivalent status in the form of positions of responsibility, research undertaken and publications in authoritative independent scientific journals. Applicants must be nationals of one of the countries mentioned above or resident in a country other than the one of nationality but holding a permanent position at a research institute there. Applicants currently in the UK are not eligible to apply. UK hosts must be British or EU citizens resident in the UK. Non-UK/EU citizens must have held a permanent position at a UK institute for three years minimum to act as a host. Substantial contact between host and applicant prior to the application is essential. This contact should lead to a clearly defined and mutually-beneficial research project. English Level: Applicants must have a good command of written and spoken English and must submit a copy of the certificate which indicates the highest English examination taken in their home countries.

For further details contact: china&southeastasia@royalsoc.ac.uk or visit their website: www.royalsoc.ac.uk/international/index.html

THE ROYAL SOCIETY MALAYSIAN FELLOWSHIPS to the UK are administered by the British Council in Malaysia. For further details please contact the British Council directly at: Scholarships and Training Unit, The British Council, Jalan Bukit Aman, PO Box 10539, 50916 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Tel: 00 60 3 298 7555 Fax: 00 60 3 293 7214. Annual closing date: Forms must be submitted to the British Council in Malaysia by the annual closing date of 25 November. Contact details: www.britcoun.org.my/work/SCH/index.htm or by e-mail at scholarships@britcoun.org.my.

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

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.

WENNER-GREN FOUNDATION FOR ANTHROPOLOGICAL RESEARCH PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT INTERNATIONAL FELLOWSHIPS (Please note: *this fellowship replaces the Developing Countries Training Fellowship, effective January 200*).

Description: Professional Development International Fellowships are intended for scholars and advanced students from countries in which anthropology or specific subfields of anthropology are underrepresented and who therefore seek additional training to enhance their skills or to develop new areas of expertise in anthropology. The program offers three types of awards: **Predoctoral Fellowship** for study leading to a Ph.D.; **Postdoctoral Fellowship** for scholars wishing advanced training; **Library Residency Fellowship** for advanced students and postdoctoral scholars within five years of receiving their doctorate to travel to libraries with outstanding collections in anthropology.

Requirements for Predoctoral and Postdoctoral Fellowships: Applicants must be prepared to demonstrate: the unavailability of such training in their home country; their provisional acceptance by a **host institution** that will provide such training; their intention to return and work in their home country upon completion of their training. The applicant must have a **home sponsor** who is a member of the institution with which he/she is affiliated in the home country and a **host sponsor** who is a member of the institution in which the candidate plans to pursue training. The host sponsor must be willing to assume responsibility for overseeing the candidate's training. Because the fellowship is intended as a partnership with the Host Institution in providing the fellow's training, it is expected that candidates will also be offered support by the host institution.

Requirements for Library Residency Fellowships: Applicants must be prepared to show that travel to a library is necessary for preparing a research proposal or completing a project designed to advance teaching and scholarship in the home country. They must also be able to obtain a letter from their home supervisor or chairperson attesting to the applicant's need of library materials not available in the home institution. The foundation has set up host sponsors at several libraries with excellent collections in different areas of anthropology, from which the applicant can choose. An applicant must be accepted by one of these sponsors before a library residency can be awarded.

Amount and Duration of Awards: Predoctoral Fellowships are made for amounts up to \$15,000 per year. Fellows may apply for up to two renewals. **Postdoctoral Fellowships** are made for amounts up to \$35,000 for one year, with the possibility of one renewal. **Library Residency Fellowships** are made for amounts up to \$5,000 for a maximum period of three months. They are not renewable.

Application Information: Inquiries about the predoctoral and postdoctoral awards should be made by means of a one-page Summary Statement of Purpose. Preliminary requirements must be met to determine eligibility for a formal application. There is no deadline for these programs, however, those interested in receiving a **Predocctoral** or **Postdoctoral** Fellowship application must contact the foundation at least six months prior to enrollment in the host institution. **Library Residency Fellowship** candidates should contact the foundation at least three months before their intended starting date.

Address and contact details: The Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research, 220 Fifth Ave, 16th Floor, New York, NY 10001-7708. Fax: 001.212.683.9151. Forms can be requested by e-mail (inquiries@wennergren.org), by letter or telephone (001 212-683-5000). Web address: www.wennergren.org/programsirg.html

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), or visit the Center for Khmer Studies' website (www.khmerstudies.org).

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 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. In the **Philippines**, contact: Makati Central P.O. Box 1936, Makati 1259 Metro Manila, Philippines, e-mail 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.

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; or visit their web site at: 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

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

UPCOMING CONFERENCE, SYMPOSIA, WORKSHOPS

EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN ARCHAEOLOGISTS 10th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE will be from 14 to 17 September, 2004 at the British Museum, London, in association with the Department of Oriental Antiquities and the Museum's Education Department. Papers on all aspect of Southeast Asian archaeology are invited, from prehistory to art history and studies of architecture and ceramics and other materials of the historical period. Research papers on South or East Asia will only be considered if they closely relate to Southeast Asian themes. The Organising Committee for EURASEAA 2004 comprises Dr Elisabeth Bacus (UCL), Professor Graeme Barker (University of Leicester), Dr Fiona Kerlogue (The Horniman Museum), Dr Ian Glover (UCL), John Guy (Victoria and Albert Museum), Justin Morris and Sam Moorhead (British Museum), Dr Vincent Pigott (UCL), Dr R. Prior (UCL) and Dr Ryan Rabett (University of Cambridge). As attendance will be restricted to a maximum of 150 persons, please contact: The EurASEAA 2004 Organising Committee, c/o Dr Ruth Prior, 35 Feltham Street, Eltham, London SE, UK, or by e-mail at euraseaa10@yahoo.co.uk if you wish to submit a paper title and abstract, and/or wish to receive the First (and future) Announcements of conference details.

VI INTERNATIONAL ROCK ART SYMPOSIUM will be held in Jujuy, Argentina from 29 November to 4 December 2003. It is being organized by Dr. Alicia Fernández Distel, National University of Jujuy, with the support of the following institutions and organizations: the Bolivian Rock Art Research Society (SIARB); the Rock Art Committee of the Argentinian Society of Anthropology (CIAR-SAA); Centro de Studi e Museo d'Arte Prehistorica de Pinerolo (CeSMAP), Italy; the University of Santos Ossa de Antofagasta, Chile; the University of Tarapaca, Chile; Museo Chileno de Arte Precolombino, Santiago; and the Red ant-arq (NAyA) organization.

The preliminary program consists of: Session 1, Contributions in theory and method to the Rock Art investigation: thinking and creating; Session 2, Rock Art Dating; Session 3, Production and Use of Rock Art; Session 4, Rock Art in the Americas; Session 5, Management of Rock Art Sites in Natural Parks; Rock Art Site Recording Workshop; and Management of Rock Art Sites in Natural Parks Workshop. For more details, please contact the following e-mail address: grupoyav@imagine.com.ar

PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGY IN SOUTH CHINA AND SOUTHEAST ASIA: AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE will be held 10-14 December 2003 in Guilin City. The conference is jointly organized by the Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Science; the Council of the Guilin City, Guangxi Municipality; and the Cultural Bureau of the Guangxi Municipality, China. The conference will have six themes: 1. The paleoenvironments and palaeoclimates in prehistoric South China and Southeast Asia; 2. Prehistoric subsistence strategies; 3. Regional archaeological discoveries and cultural developments; 4. The transition from the Palaeolithic to the Neolithic; 5. The Origin and development of early pottery; and 6. Absolute dating and chronology. The working language of the conference will be Chinese and English. For further details, contact: Mr Bai Xuesong, The Institute of Archaeology, CASS, 27, Wangfujing Street, Beijing, People's Republic of China; email: kkyc@history.cass.net.cn

WORKSHOP ON SOUTHEAST ASIA IN THE 15TH CENTURY: THE MING FACTOR

The Asia Research Institute of the National University of Singapore is pleased to announce the convening of an international workshop which will examine: "Southeast Asia in the 15th Century: The Ming Factor". The workshop, which will bring together some 20 scholars in the field from around the world, will be held over the two days 18-19 July 2003 at the Grand Plaza Parkroyal hotel in Singapore. Public registration for the conference is now open. Full details of the conference, the tentative programme and links to the registration form can be found at: http://www.ari.nus.edu.sg/Ming_Factor.htm

RECENT PHD AND MA THESES

CYNTHIA LAMPERT 2003. *The Characterisation and Radiocarbon Dating of Archaeological Resins on Southeast Asian Ceramics*. PhD Thesis, Department of Archaeological Sciences, University of Bradford.

Abstract: The potential of archaeological resins to address questions of resource use and chronology has been investigated. Botanically identified modern plant resins from eight genera within five families were analysed to elucidate their higher terpenoid composition, using gas chromatography and gas chromatography-mass spectrometry. This provided a basis against which to compare potentially resinous deposits on ceramics from eleven prehistoric sites on the mainland and three sites in insular Southeast Asia.

Coatings on pottery from two mainland sites were identified as Dipterocarpaceae resin. Resins used on burial jars, as an adhesive at a mainland site and as a coating at an insular site, probably derived from the Burseraceae family, whilst a putative coating on pottery from an insular historic site was tentatively identified as Araucariaceae resin.

Resins from three mainland sites were AMS radiocarbon dated. Results from two sites correlate well with existing radiometric dates on charcoal samples, confirming that resins can provide reliable and reproducible dates. Samples from the remaining site, Spirit Cave, were submitted to explore uncertainties regarding the age of the ceramics assemblage. The new dates indicate that the ceramics are later than originally thought, pre-dating the Iron Age log coffins, and were probably deposited during the Late Neolithic or Bronze Age.

Experimental studies subjected Dipterocarpaceae (Dammar) resin to elevated temperatures to assess whether the 'hot-coating' technique or subsequent use of a resin-coated pot for cooking affects the chemistry of the resin. Dammar appears thermally stable up to ~300 C, thus would not be significantly chemically altered by production technologies, nor by cooking.

LEE M. NERI 2003. *Obsidian Sourcing at Huluga Open Site: An Evidence of Exchange?* MSc Thesis, Archaeological Studies Program, University of the Philippines. His MSc panel consisted of Prof. Armand Mijares as his adviser, Dr. Victor Paz as critic, Prof. Wilfredo Ronquillo and Dr. Alfred Pawlik as readers, and Dr. Mahar Lagmay, a geologist as the external member. This thesis represents pioneering work for Philippine archaeology. Neri subjected his obsidian samples to geochemical analysis to compare them to those recovered from known sites in the region. The results, thus far, point to an unknown source. Neri plans to continue his obsidian studies in his future PhD research.

MOIRA WOODS 2002. *A Spatial and Statistical Analysis of Ban Don Ta Phet*. MA Thesis, History of Art/Archaeology, School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London.

Abstract: This dissertation examines the archaeological site of Ban Don Ta Phet in Central Thailand using spatial and statistical analysis. From the data produced from this Iron Age cemetery, it has been possible to reconstruct the layout of the cemetery and draw inferences regarding the social structure of the community buried at Ban Don Ta Phet.

An overview of the three seasons' excavations is followed by a discussion on the problems of the site in relation to spatial analysis and the limitations and methodology of data input. The succeeding chapters are concerned with the spatial and statistical analysis of the artefacts. These include the identification of an old ground surface and a spatial analysis of artefact distribution in order to identify the burials, their orientation, depth and mode of burial and sequence of deposition. The data is subjected to a statistical analysis in an attempt to try to identify any patterns regarding artefact distribution between and within burials. Statistical analysis is also used to try to identify any mortuary practice which may be indicative of social structure. The evidence from Ban Don Ta Phet suggests that the site is typical of other Iron Age sites in Thailand in having a range of mortuary differentiation representing stratification in power relationships, and possible evidence for hereditary relationships.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

GRAEME BARKER et al. 2002. Prehistoric foragers and farmers in Southeast Asia: Renewed Investigations at Niah Cave, Sarawak. *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society* 68:147-164.

BÉRÉNICE BELLINA 2003. Beads, social change and interaction between India and South-east Asia. *Antiquity* 77:286-297.

PETER BELLWOOD, DOREEN BOWDERY, FELICIA BEARDSLEY, DAVID BULBECK, SUSAN KEATES and SARAH PHEAR (eds) 2002. *Indo-Pacific Prehistory: The Melaka Papers, Vol 6. Bulletin of the Indo-Pacific Prehistory Association* 22.

VLADIMIR BRAGINSKY (ed.) 2002. *Classical Civilisations of South East Asia: Key Papers from SOAS*. New York: RoutledgeCurzon.

DAVID BULBECK 2002. Hunter-gatherer occupation of the Malay Peninsula from the Ice Age to the Iron Age. In *Under the Canopy: The Archaeology of Tropical Rain Forests*, ed. by J. Mercader, pp. 119-160. New Brunswick: Rutgers University Press.

JACQUES DUMARÇAY and PASCAL ROYÈRE (translated and edited by Michael Smithies) 2001. *Cambodian Architecture, Eighth to Thirteenth Centuries*. Handbook of Oriental Studies. Part 3 Southeast Asia, 12. Leiden: Brill.

J.C. EADE and LARS GISLEN 2000. *Early Javanese Inscriptions: A New Dating Method*. Handbook of Oriental Studies. Part 3 Southeast Asia, 10. Leiden: Brill.

IAN GLOVER 2002. West Asian Sassanian-Islamic ceramics in the Indian Ocean, South, Southeast and East Asia. *Man and Environment* 27(1):165-77.

IAN GLOVER, HELEN HUGHES-BROCK and JULIAN HENDERSON (eds) 2003. *Ornaments from the Past - Bead Studies after Beck*. London and Bangkok: Bead Studies Trust. Available in July from M. Carey, 7 Frank Dixon Way, London SE21 7BB (margret@macarey.demon.co.uk) and I.C. Glover, Ruthall Cottage Ditton Priors, Bridgnorth, WV16 6TN (ian.glover@ruthall.com); £19.95 plus £2 post and packing and £15 for subscribers to the BST.

IAN GLOVER and BÉRÉNICE BELLINA 2003. Alkaline etched beads in Southeast Asia. In I Glover, H Hughes-Brock and J Henderson (eds), *Ornaments from the Past - Bead Studies after Beck*. London and Bangkok; Bead Study Trust.

ALEXANDRA GREEN AND T. RICHARD BLURTON (eds.) 2002. *Burma: Art and Archaeology*. London: British Museum.

MIRIAM HAIDLE 2001. Fragments of Glass Bangles from Krek 52/62 and their Implications for the Dating of the Mimotien Culture. *Asian Perspectives* 40(2):195-208.

BRIAN HAYDEN 2003. Were Luxury Foods the First Domesticates? Ethnoarchaeological Perspectives from Southeast Asia. *World Archaeology* 34(3):458-69.

MICHEL JACQ-HERGOUALCH 2002. *Crossroads of the Maritime Silk Road (100 BC - 1300 AD)*. The Malay Peninsula Handbook of Oriental Studies. Part 3 Southeast Asia, 13. Leiden: Brill.

LISA KEALHOFER 2003. Looking into the gap: Land use and the tropical forests of southern Thailand. *Asian Perspectives* 42:72-95.

MARIJKE KLOKKE and KAREL VAN KOOIJ (eds) 2001. *Fruits of Inspiration; Studies in Honour of Prof. J.G. de Casparis, Retired Professor of the Early History and Archaeology of South and Southeast Asia at the University of Leiden, the Netherlands on the Occasion of his 85th Birthday*. Groningen: Egbert Forsten.

CYNTHIA LAMPERT, I. GLOVER, R. HEDGES, C. HERON, T. HIGHAM, B. STERN, R. SHOOCONGDEJ and G. THOMPSON 2003. Dating Resin Coating on Pottery: The Spirit Cave Early Ceramic Dates Revised. *Antiquity* 77:126-133.

CYNTHIA LAMPERT, I. GLOVER, C. HERON, B. STERN, R. SHOOCONGDEJ and G. THOMPSON 2002. Characterization and radiocarbon dating of archaeological resins from Southeast Asia. In *Archaeological Chemistry - Materials, Methods and Meaning*, ed by K. A. Jakes, pp. 84-109. American Chemical Abstracts, Symposium Series 831. Washington DC American Chemical Society.

PETER LAPE 2002. Historic Maps and Archaeology as a Means of Understanding Late Precolonial Settlement in the Banda Islands, Indonesia. *Asian Perspectives* 41(1):43-70.

SAWANG LETRIT 2003. On chronology-building for Central Thailand through an attribute-based ceramic seriation. *Asian Perspectives* 42:41-71.

LI JIN, MARK SEIELSTAD and CHUNJIE XIAO (eds.) 2001. *Genetic, Linguistic and Archaeological Perspectives on Human Diversity in Southeast Asia*. World Scientific Publishing.

PIERRE-YVES MANGUIN 2002. The amorphous nature of coastal polities in insular Southeast Asia: Restricted centres, extended peripheries. *Moussons* 5:73-99.

JOHN MIKSIC (ed.) 2003. *Earthenware in Southeast Asia*. Singapore University Press.

List of chapters: Southeast Asian Earthenware Pottery and Its Spread, **W.G. Solheim II**; History of the Study of Southeast Asian Earthenware, **W.G. Solheim II**; The Prehistoric Earthenwares from Indonesia, **Santoso Soegondho**; Macassar Historical Decorated Earthenwares: Preliminary Chronology and Bajau Connections, **D. Bulbeck and G. Clune**; Baked Dirt: Assessing Earthenware Assemblages from Sites in Ambon and Seram Islands, Central Maluku, Indonesia, **D.K. Latinis**; Forgotten Small Things: Early Historic Earthenware of Java (7th to 10th Centuries), **Mundardjito, I.H.E. Pojoh and Wiwin Djuwita Ramelan**; Historic Period Earthenware from the Island of Sumatra, **E.E. McKinnon**; The Terracotta Art of Majapahit, Hilda Soemantri; Anthropomorphic Pottery from Ayub Cave, Pinol, Maitum, Sarangani Province, Mindanao, **E.Z. Dizon**; Styles of Alliance?: Decorated Earthenwares in Late Prehistoric and Protohistoric Philippine Polities, **E.A. Bacus**; Philippine Earthenware Pottery from the Early Prehistoric Period, **W.P. Ronquillo**; Prehistoric Pottery Production and Technology at Bukit Tengkorak, Sabah, Malaysia, **S. Chia**; Proto-historic Earthenwares from Kuala Selinsing, Perak, **Nik Hassan Shuhaimi Nik Abd. Rahman and Asyaari bin Muhamad**; Tripod Pottery in Mainland Southeast Asia, **Leong Sau Heng**; The Chronology, Technology and Contexts of Earthenware Ceramics in Cambodia, **M. Stark**; Earthenware from Archaeological Sites in Southern Thailand: the First Century BC to the Twelfth Century AD, **Amara Srisuchat**; Earthenware in Prehistoric Thailand, **B. Vincent**; The Late Prehistoric to Early Historic Earthenware of Central Vietnam, **R. Prior and I. Glover**; Potters and Pottery of the Assam Region, **Dilip K. Medhi**; Myanmar Historic Earthenware, **Myo Than Tyn and U Thaw Kaung**; Comparison of Ground Firing Techniques in Contemporary Burmese Villages, **C.R. Reith**; A Preliminary Cultural Geography of Contemporary Earthenware Production in Mainland Southeast Asia, **L. Lefferts**; Bibliography of Earthenware Pottery in Southeast Asia, **Dilip K. Medhi and J.N. Miksic**.

ARMAND MIJARES 2003. *The Minori Cave Expedient Lithic Technology*. Contributions to Archaeology Series. University of the Philippines Press. This book, a revised version of his MA

Thesis, addresses the issue of the persistence of simple stone technology in Southeast Asia. To order please contact the UP Press or the Archaeology Studies Program, UP at asp@up.edu.ph

KATHLEEN MORRISON and LAURA JUNKER (eds.) 2002. *Forager-Traders in South and Southeast Asia: Long-term Histories*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

DOUGALD O'REILLY 2003. Further Evidence of Heterarchy in Bronze Age Thailand. *Current Anthropology* 44(2):300-306.

K. PADDAYYA and PETER BELLWOOD 2002. South and Southeast Asia. In *Archaeology: The Widening Debate*, ed. by B. Cunliffe, W. Davies and C. Renfrew, pp. 295-334. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

DAVID PARKIN and RUTH BARNES (eds.) 2002. *Ships and the Development of Maritime Technology across the Indian Ocean*. London: Routledge/Curzon.

MICHAEL PIETRUSEWSKY and MICHELE TOOMAY DOUGLAS 2001. Intensification of Agriculture at Ban Chiang: Is there Evidence from the Skeletons? *Asian Perspectives* 40(2):157-178.

ELLEN RAVEN and HELGA LASSCHUIJT (eds.) 2002. *ABIA: South and Southeast Asian Art and Archaeology Index*. Handbook of Oriental Studies. Part 2 South Asia, 15 Volume Two. Leiden: International Institute for Asian Studies.

FRANCOIS SEMAH, ANNE-MARIE SEMAH and TRUMAN SIMANJUNTAK 2002. More than a million years of human occupation in Insular Southeast Asia: The early archaeology of Easter and Central Java. In *Under the Canopy: The Archaeology of Tropical Rain Forests*, ed. by J. Mercader, pp. 161-190. New Brunswick: Rutgers University Press.

SARAH TALBOT and CHUTIMA JANTHED 2001. Northeast Thailand before Angkor: Evidence from an Archaeological Excavation at the Prasat Him Phimai. *Asian Perspectives* 40(2):179-194.

HIRAM WOODWARD 2003. *The Art and Architecture of Thailand: From Prehistoric Times through the Thirteenth Century*. Handbook of Oriental Studies. Part 3 Southeast Asia, 14. Leiden: Brill.

CALL FOR PAPERS

Submissions are currently being sought for **WORLD ARCHAEOLOGY 36(3)** on the theme: *Archaeology of Hinduism*. Hinduism was and continues to be marked by a wealth of cults, beliefs and deities which are manifest at various levels, ranging from sacred places and monumental temples which had a transregional significance to the realm of folk culture which was inscribed in more humble village shrines. Papers are invited that will explore this variety through archaeological analysis of its material manifestations. Submissions are due by February 2004 for publication in February 2005. For further information, or to submit a paper, contact the editors of this issue: Elisabeth Bacus (contact details at top of this *Newsletter*) and/or Nayanjot Lahiri, Department of History, University of Delhi - South Campus, Benito Juarez Road, New Delhi - 110021 India; or by e-mail at: nlahiri@del6.vsnl.net.in

Submissions are currently being sought for **WORLD ARCHAEOLOGY 36(2)** on the theme: *The Politics of Pedagogies*. Archaeologists have for some time now appreciated the impact of socio-politics on the construction and representation of the past. Increasingly, the teaching of archaeology is beginning to receive closer scrutiny and critical attention; and, certainly, the impact of socio-

politics on the teaching of the past is being widely recognized. It is anticipated that this volume will add to these discussions by providing a global perspective to the various issues archaeology teachers are confronted with. Papers that bring together the pedagogic and political issues of teaching archaeology at any level are invited for submission. Papers will also include methodological approaches to teaching archaeology as well as specific case studies. **Submissions are due by October 2003** for publication in October 2004. For further information, or to submit a paper, contact the editor of this issue: Dr Thomas Dowson, School of Art History and Archaeology, Architecture Building, University of Manchester, Oxford Road, Manchester M13 9PL; or by e-mail: thomas.dowson@man.ac.uk

HUKAY, the journal of the Archaeological Studies Program, University of the Philippines, seeks papers on archaeology, material culture, paleohistory, ethnoarchaeology, and cultural resource management. The journal aims to promote the advancement of archaeological research in the Philippines and in the Southeast Asian region. It is published by the University of the Philippines Press and comes out three times a year. All articles are reviewed by local and international referees. Articles must be written on short bond paper, double-spaced, size 12 font (Times New Roman), 15-25 pages long including references and pictures; they must also contain an abstract and short information on the author/s. Please submit a hardcopy and a disc copy to: The Editor, **HUKAY**, Archaeological Studies Program, Palma Hall, University of the Philippines Diliman, Quezon City 1101, Philippines; or email them to: batanes98@yahoo.com

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/uhipress/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