

SOUTHEAST ASIAN ARCHAEOLOGY INTERNATIONAL NEWSLETTER

ISSUE NO. 17
JULY 2004

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! 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 colleagues who are not on e-mail. Please remember to send us contributions for the next issue (December 2004) by 30 November 2004.

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, #8, Street 236 Phnom Penh, Cambodia. For further information, contact Dougald at: doog@mobitel.com.kh

ANNOUNCEMENTS

CENTRE FOR SOUTHEAST ASIAN PREHISTORIC STUDIES (CSAPS) is a newly established research centre focused on Indonesian prehistory within a Southeast Asian context. The main aims of the Centre are to conduct prehistoric research, reinvent, disseminate and revitalize indispensable prehistoric values for the benefit of national as well as international communities. The Centre will always nurture its global perspective in which international collaborative research is promoted.

CSAPS's mission is: 1. To conduct cross-disciplinary research on Indonesian prehistory within its regional context, especially Southeast Asia and Western Oceania; 2. To acquire knowledge for a better understanding of prehistoric human life in Indonesia and Southeast Asia and its contribution to world prehistoric culture; 3. To reinvent and disseminate invaluable prehistoric cultural values which are relevant to the present and future; 4. To reveal cultural relationships among the Southeast Asian nations through comparative studies of their cultural history; and 5. To initiate

and develop a sense of togetherness, openness, and friendship among nations through cooperative works in the study of prehistoric life in Indonesia and Southeast Asia.

For further details, contact: Dr Truman Simanjuntak at truman@bit.net.id or csaps_ind@yahoo.com, or write to: Kompleks Tanjung Barat Indah, Jl. Teratai XI no. 15, Jakarta Selatan 12530, Jakarta, Indonesia

UPDATE ON THE SOUTHEAST ASIAN ARCHAEOLOGY SCHOLARLY WEBSITE:
<http://seasia.museum.upenn.edu>. By **Christopher King** (kingchri@hawaii.edu)
and **Joyce White** (banchang@sas.upenn.edu).

It has been nearly two and a half years since the Southeast Asian Archaeology Scholarly Website came online beginning with a web-based bibliography with some 3500 references. Thanks to efforts of many individuals from around the world that number has been doubled (7000+) and we now have over 900 registered users. Using a simple web statistics freeware program placed on the login page of the bibliographic database, we have attempted to roughly quantify the website's usage. This program counts the number of users that actually open up to the login screen of the bibliographic website. It does not indicate whether they logged into the website or any other webpage on the website.

Users come from over 60 countries on every continent, except Antarctica. While the majority of page hits come from the United States (over represented due to the authors' working on the site), a better way to look at the geography of usage is by continent. Asian nations make up 22% and European nations comprise 42% of the nations accessing the login page. Forty-four percent of the top 25 nations are Asian nations (in rank order: Thailand, Singapore, Philippines, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Taiwan, India, Cambodia, and China). But there have also been hits from countries like Columbia and South Africa. We are able to establish that 92% of the computers accessing the database use the Windows operating system and 92% use the Microsoft Internet Explorer browser to view the website.

As for the Ban Chiang skeletal database also posted on this site a year and a half ago, the web statistics program counts the hits on the webpage from which the skeletal data are accessed. Again every continent is represented, and while just over half the hits are from the United States, Thailand comes in 2nd. The top 10 nations to visit the webpage making up 81% of the visitors have Thailand, Malaysia, and Japan comprising 15%. Other Asian nations in the top 25 countries include Taiwan, China, India, and Singapore.

We still need your help. Send us references to be added to the online bibliography (hard copy preferred), and in particular, we ask users of the skeletal database to give us feedback on their experience. We plan to add more databases in the future.

REPORTS & NEWS

CAMBODIA TARGET OF WIDESPREAD LOOTING: HERITAGE WATCH ANNOUNCES PRESERVATION MEASURES. Phnom Penh, Cambodia, May 5th 2004.

Heritage Watch, an organization dedicated to reducing the damage caused by the looting of archaeological sites in Cambodia, has announced a new set of initiatives to combat the problem.

Heritage Watch intends to combat the problem of heritage destruction through an education drive, focusing on villagers, market stall owners, buyers and tourists. A nation-wide television and radio campaign will disseminate the message of heritage preservation.

The temples of Angkor have long been vandalized by looters, but recently archaeologists have become concerned by the loss of ancient sites and cemeteries. Heritage Watch's director, Dr Dougald O'Reilly says "Not only are temples being destroyed but the illicit excavation of prehistoric sites is threatening our understanding of the ancient cultures of Southeast Asia." Thieves in search of semi-precious stone beads, pottery, metal weapons and jewelry excavate archaeological sites. Their activities completely destroy the context of the material and thereby its scientific value.

The political turmoil in Cambodia and the advent of the murderous Khmer Rouge regime in

1975 ended most archaeological research. Cambodia is home to the Angkorian empire which dominated Southeast Asia from the 9th to 15th century. Although this was the most powerful state in the region archaeologists know little of its development. With the arrival of peace, work has begun on understanding the processes that led to the rise of Angkor. Archaeologists, however, must compete with aggressive looters who often strip sites before researchers arrive.

The organization was established in 2003 by a group of concerned archaeologists and cultural experts, shocked by the rapid destruction of this country's cultural heritage resources. Heritage Watch, a non-profit organization, has devised a strategy to encourage the preservation of Cambodia's heritage. Along with the nationwide advertising and education campaign organizers hope to establish site museums in threatened areas. Scientific excavation of selected sites will expose ancient burials. The pit will be left open and human remains and artefacts replaced with replicas while the originals are analyzed and conserved. After analysis, these artefacts will be housed in an interpretation centre at the original site. "Site museums promote sustainable utilization of heritage resources and they demonstrate that people can benefit over the long-term by preserving these resources" says O'Reilly.

Other Heritage Watch projects include cultural heritage resource training for Ministry of Fine Arts and Culture employees and Customs officers, collaboration in the development of a registration system for archaeological sites and continuing monitoring of the sale of antiquities.

Heritage Watch is poised to take effective action to decrease the damage done by looting across Cambodia. By focusing on education, training and sustainable development the organization will encourage the Cambodian people to protect the legacy of Angkor thereby fulfilling the organization's motto of "preserving the past...enriching the future."

For additional information contact: Dr Dougald O'Reilly, Director, Heritage Watch. Web site: www.heritagewatch.org Phone: 855 12 832 160

This statement by Heritage Watch contains various forward-looking statements and includes assumptions concerning Heritage Watch's operations, future results and prospects. These forward-looking statements are based on current expectations and are subject to risk and uncertainties.

RECENT & UPCOMING CONFERENCES, SYMPOSIA, WORKSHOPS

ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN CULTURAL PROPERTY IN SOUTHEAST ASIA: AN INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR was held at Chulalongkorn University from 24 to 26 March 2004. The seminar was organized by the Institute of Asian Studies, Chulalongkorn University; the International Institute for Asian Studies, The Netherlands; and the Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, The Australian National University. The aim of the seminar was to facilitate systematic discussion on the theme of illicit traffic in cultural property focusing on Southeast Asian concerns illustrated through case studies. The seminar program is available at the following website: rspas.anu.edu.au/heritage/documents/IllicitTrafficProgram.pdf For further information, contact the seminar organizer, Professor Amareswar Galla at: a.galla@anu.edu.au

HUMAN MIGRATIONS IN CONTINENTAL EAST ASIA AND TAIWAN: GENETIC, LINGUISTIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE will be held in Geneva from 10 to 13 June 2004. For further information, visit the conference web site at: geneva.unige.ch/geneva2004/

THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF EARLY HARBOURS AND EVIDENCE FOR INTER-REGIONAL TRADE IN SOUTHEAST ASIA was held at the Asia Research Institute, Singapore, from 15 to 16 June 2004. This two-day seminar, organized by Drs John Miksic and E. Edwards McKinnon, discussed the archaeology of early harbours and reviewed evidence for trade in the form of artefactual recoveries including ceramics, beads, glass, metal including coins, organic materials (including timber) and imagery. It also formulated a proposal for a multi-national field training programme. For further details, visit the web site: www.ari.nus.edu.sg/conf2004/harbour.htm or contact: Ms Valerie Yeo at ariyeov@nus.edu.sg

THE 2004 INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF THE SOCIETY FOR EAST ASIAN ARCHAEOLOGY was held in Daejeon, Korea on the campus of Chungnam National University from 16 to 19 June 2004. For further information, please visit the SEAA 2004 website: www.seaa2004.org or contact: Dr Yangjin Pak, Dept of Archaeology, Chungnam National University, Daejeon, 305-764, Republic of Korea; email: yjpak@hanbat.chungnam.ac.kr

CHINESE EXPORT CERAMICS AND MARITIME TRADE, 12TH TO 15TH CENTURY: INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE was held 24 to 25 June 2004 at City University of Hong Kong in Hong Kong. It was organized by Chinese Civilisation Centre, City University of Hong Kong and Antiquities and Monuments Office, Leisure and Cultural Services Department. The conference focused on the export of Chinese porcelains from the 12th to 15th century unearthed in the Quanzhou region (Fujian province) and the trading of such wares in Southeast Asia. It brings together experts from Mainland China, Hong Kong, Taiwan, the Philippines, Vietnam, Thailand, Cambodia, Singapore, United Kingdom and Australia. The aim of the conference was to provide an opportunity for scholars to share experience and exchange results of the latest research on ceramic trade and maritime history between China and Southeast Asia. Speakers and Commentators included: Research Team of China Westward Project, CityU; Cheng, Pei-kai; Yu, K. N. Peter; Leung, Po Lau; Li, Gou; Wan, C. K. Maggie; Brown, Roxanna; Chen, Pengpeng; Chien, Nguyen Dinh; Dizon, Eusebio; Ea, Darith; Flecker, Michael; Grave, Peter; Guy, John; Hsieh, Ming-liang; Lai, Suk-ye; Li, Jianan; Liu, Chengji; Miksic, John; Sun, Kevin; Tan, Rita. For further information visit the website: www.cciv.cityu.edu.hk/research/china

INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM OF BRONZE DRUMS AND ETHNIC CULTURE IN WENSHAN will be held in Yunnan, China from **11 to 15 August 2004**, and is organized by the School of History and Culture, Yunnan University. For further details, contact: Profs Li Kunsheng or Li Wenxun, School of History and Culture, Yunnan University, Kunming, China. Tel: 0871 503 3605; Fax: 0871 503 3606. Email: shawentao09@163.com

CROSSROADS OF THAI AND DUTCH HISTORY: INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON THE OCCASION OF 400 YEARS OF RELATIONS BETWEEN THAILAND AND THE NETHERLANDS will be held from **9 to 11 September 2004** in Leiden. For details contact the conference organizer, Dr Nandana Chutiwongs at: crossroads@rmv.nl.

THE 10TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN ARCHAEOLOGISTS will be from **14 to 17 September 2004** at the British Museum in association with its Departments of Asia and Education, University College London's Institute of Archaeology, and the Victoria and Albert Museum. The Organising Committee 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), Dr Justin Morris (British Museum), Dr Vincent Pigott (UCL), Dr Ruth Prior (UCL) and Dr Ryan Rabett (University of Cambridge). 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. Conference attendance will be restricted to a maximum of 150 persons. For further information, please contact: eurasea10@yahoo.co.uk, or Dr Elisabeth Bacus, Institute of Archaeology, 31-34 Gordon Square, University College London, London WC1H 0PY, UK, or visit the conference web site: www.thebritishmuseum.ac.uk/asia/asnoev.html

THE FOURTH CONFERENCE OF THE EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION FOR SOUTH-EAST ASIAN STUDIES (EUROSEAS) will be held from **1 to 4 September 2004** in Paris. At least 300-400 participants from European as well as from Southeast Asian countries. Participation is open to both EUROSEAS members and non-members. To reflect the interdisciplinary character of EUROSEAS, the programme is organized in parallel day sessions, with 36 panels. For a list of panels and presentations, see: www.kitlv.nl/conferentie-euroseas.doc

The **2005 UK ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCIENCE CONFERENCE** will be held from **13 to 16 April 2005** at the University of Bradford, hosted by the Department of Archaeological Sciences. The overall theme of the conference is **Archaeology at the Interface** with the specific topics of: The life cycle of the artefact; People and geo-landscapes: integrated studies; Locality and movement; Diet and diversity; Archaeology and forensic investigation. In addition there will be two site specific sessions: Niah Cave, and Pompeii. For further details please contact the organisers at: ArchSci-Conference@Bradford.ac.uk. UK Archaeological Science 2005, Department of Archaeological Sciences, University of Bradford, Bradford, BD7 1DP. See website for further details: www.bradford.ac.uk/archsci/archsci2005/menu.php?0

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 further information visit the web site at: www.iie.org/cies/ASIAfellows/

ASIA RESEARCH INSTITUTE, NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF SINGAPORE VISITING AND POST-DOCTORAL FELLOWSHIPS. Applications are invited for the following Fellowships:- 1) **VISITING FELLOWSHIPS** The visiting fellowship programme is intended for active researchers from both the Asian region and the world, to bring to completion an important program of research in the social sciences and humanities. Interdisciplinary interests are encouraged. "Asia" as a research field is defined loosely in terms of the region in which Singapore is positioned. The tenure of this visiting fellowship will be for 1 year, though shorter periods may be negotiated. Up to three months of a 12-month fellowship could be spent as fieldwork in the Asian region. In exceptional circumstances a second year can be negotiated with the requirement to offer a (graduate) course in an appropriate department. A competitive remuneration and benefits package, depending on seniority, would be provided 2) **POSTDOCTORAL FELLOWSHIPS** Candidates must have fulfilled all requirements of the PhD within the last 4 years. The research may be in any field in the

humanities and social sciences, extending into legal, commercial and environmental concerns. Interdisciplinary interests are encouraged. "Asia" as a research field is defined loosely in terms of the region in which Singapore is positioned. A proportion of the above Fellowships will be allocated to the Institute's current areas of research focus: Please access our website at www.ari.nus.edu.sg for more information.

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

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.

GRANT AND FELLOWSHIP FROM TOYOTA FOUNDATION-SEASREP SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES REGIONAL EXCHANGE PROGRAM (SEASREP) FOR SOUTHEAST ASIANS This program, which is jointly funded by the Toyota Foundation and the Japan Foundation, is co-administered by the Tokyo Joint Secretariat for SEASREP and the Manila Secretariat of the SEASREP Council, a group of distinguished Southeast Asian scholars. The program supports humanistic and social science study of Southeast Asia by scholars in the region, with an emphasis on

encouraging such scholars to cross national boundaries to study first-hand about neighboring countries and thereby to develop cross-national expertise in the region generally. The program has three subprograms, the first two of which are administered by the SEASREP Council's Manila Secretariat: (a) Southeast Asian Language training grants, (b) The Luisa Mallari fellowships for MA/PhD research in Southeast Asian studies; and (c) Regional collaboration grants. From Fiscal 2005, all the subprograms will be administered in the Philippines.

Southeast Asian Language Training Grants. These grants allow graduate students or junior faculty members to study a Southeast Asian national or local language other than her/his own. Such study is intended to enable the applicant to carry out library or field research. The grants cover tuition fees and other expenses for language training in another Southeast Asian country for a period of four to twelve months.

The Luisa Mallari Fellowships for MA/PhD Research in Southeast Asian Studies. These grants, named after the late Filipino scholar of Malaysian literature who was also a former SEASREP grantee, allow currently enrolled graduate students to carry out library or field research on a Southeast Asian country other than their own or on a comparative topic involving two or more Southeast Asian countries. Applicants who have acquired doctoral candidacy may also apply for limited and short-term exploratory grants to be used to prepare their doctoral dissertation proposals. The grants cover partial research, tuition, and living expenses.

Regional Collaboration Grants. These grants, administered directly by the Tokyo Joint Secretariat for SEASREP, provide support for regional collaborative research, for comparative research, and for other activities that contribute to strengthening Southeast Asian studies in Southeast Asia. There are following four categories: (i) Research - whether individual research or collaborative team research - by Southeast Asian scholars of the humanities and social sciences that focuses on countries other than the researcher's own. The research may focus on one country (as long as it is not the researcher's own), it may involve cross-national comparisons (which may include the researcher's own country), or it may involve research on the entire region. (ii) Research that is preliminary or exploratory in character, and limited to an initial single year, with an expectation that if the preliminary phase is successful, a full-scale project proposal will be submitted in the following year. (No guarantee of funding for this follow-on research is implied by the exploratory research grant, however.) This preliminary project can also be in the form of a seminar or workshop, where participants discuss and formulate their collaborations. (iii) Conferences, workshops and seminars on pioneering or innovative topics in the field of Southeast Asian studies. These meetings may have the purpose or effect, too, of disseminating in the region the results of research in Southeast Asian studies conducted by Southeast Asian scholars. (iv) Invitations to a Southeast Asian expert in the region (a) to give a series of short-term (2-3 weeks) intensive lectures, (b) to help develop a research project collaboratively with scholars at the host institution, or (c) for both purposes (b) and (c).

It should be noted that SEASREP puts priority on basic scholarly research rather than policy-oriented research.

Criteria and Eligibility. Subprogram (a) is open to graduate students and faculty in the humanities or social sciences, who must be Southeast Asian nationals below 40 years of age, residing in the region and affiliated with a Southeast Asian university; Subprogram (b) is open to graduate students in the humanities or social sciences currently enrolled in a university in Southeast Asia who must be Southeast Asian nationals residing in the region under the age of 40; Subprogram (c) (i), (ii), and (iii) are open to any scholar or team of scholars in the humanities or social sciences who are Southeast Asian nationals residing in the region with priority given to applicants from universities or research institutions; Subprogram (c) (iv) is open to any humanities or social science department at any university in the region that offers Southeast Asian studies courses.

Application Procedures. The deadline for submission of applications is October 1, 2004. Program Announcements and Application Forms for subprograms (a), and (b), which are different for each subprogram, can be obtained from the Manila Secretariat of the SEASREP (Unit 7-D, One Burgundy Plaza Condominium, 307 Katipunan Road, Loyola Heights 1108, Quezon City, Philippines, telephone/fax: [63-2] 436-1668; e-mail: seasrep@maynila.com.ph). Program Announcement and Application Forms for subprogram (c) are only available from the Tokyo Joint Secretariat, in care of the Toyota Foundation (e-mail: seasrep@toyotafound.or.jp). All the types of Program Announcement

and Application Forms may also be downloaded at the Website of the Manila Secretariat of SEASREP (www.seasrepcouncil.org) and the Toyota Foundation's Website.

Additional Information. Copies of the list of the previous year's grant recipients, and other materials can be obtained from the Tokyo Joint Secretariat for SEASREP, in care of the Toyota Foundation, or from the Manila Secretariat of the SEASREP Council. This information can also be read or downloaded from the Toyota Foundation's Website. The Manila Secretariat publishes a biannual Southeast Asian Studies e-Bulletin and Annual Reports of the SEASREP Council, both of which provide much useful information for prospective applicants.

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

RECENT PHD AND MA THESES

BROWN, ROXANNA M 2004. *The Ming Gap and Shipwreck Ceramics in Southeast Asia*. PhD Dissertation, Department of Art History, University of California, Los Angeles. Professor Robert L. Brown, Chair.

Abstract. This dissertation uses shipwreck archaeological materials in Southeast Asia to discover the extent of trade ceramics shortages from China in the early Ming period and to describe the Southeast Asian ceramics that take their place. Firstly, some 120 maritime sites are organized into an approximate relative chronology. The chronology is shown on 24 tables that cover the years from the first centuries AD to the 20th century. The analysis then focuses on 15 sites that cover the period circa 1368-1487. These sites reveal two types of shortages. Once Thai and Vietnamese ceramics join shipwreck cargoes in the Hongwu reign (1368-98) or very shortly thereafter, there is not a single shipwreck with 100% Chinese ware until the 16th century. On shipwrecks from circa 1368-1430 the percentage of Chinese ware, which comprises primarily celadon and brown glazed wares, is 30-40%. On ships from approximately 1430-1487, the percentage of Chinese ceramics drops to 2% and usually less, and then in the Hongzhi (1488-1505) reign the percentage abruptly rises to about 90%. The Ming gap, a term that refers to a near absence of Chinese blue and white ware, runs from about 1352 through to the beginning of the Hongzhi reign when Chinese ware, including a large proportion of blue and white, floods onto the Southeast Asian market. Only one to three blue and white Chinese pieces are documented on shipwrecks from circa 1352-1450, and about a hundred examples are known for the years circa 1450-1487. Many thousands fill the shipwrecks from the Hongzhi reign. Besides finding evidence for shortages of Chinese ceramics, the research reveals, for the first time, a six-phase chronology for Thai ceramics. This chronology covers the late 14th to late 16th centuries. Vietnamese ceramics are divided into two major phases, circa 1368-1430 and circa 1450-1510. The abrupt disappearance of Vietnamese ware after about 1510 until about 1600 is here dubbed the 'Mac (dynasty) gap.' The ships also show evidence for the export of Central Vietnam Champa ceramics circa 1450-1475, and for Burmese ceramics circa 1470-1510. They also suggest minor shortages of Chinese ware in the middle 16th century circa 1520-1560/70 when the only Southeast Asian exports came from Thailand.

MIURA, KEIKO 2004. *Contested Heritage. People of Angkor*. PhD Thesis, Department of Anthropology, School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London.

Abstract. The thesis is an ethnography of heritage, as contested by various groups of people who have a stake in Angkor, Cambodia. Contestation is over the notion of heritage and its meaning, in particular, knowledge, ownership, cultural rights, practices, and control of space and practices. The main protagonists are local villagers and Buddhist monks. Other social actors include conservators, local authorities, international organisations, local NGOs, and the international community. The inscription of Angkor on the World Heritage List in December 1992 marked the emergence of new

perceptions of heritage and its management. The thesis analyses the nature of contestation in the historical context and from various vantage points – conservation, tourism, and local practice. While adopting a multi-disciplinary approach, it emphasises the need for and appropriateness of anthropological perspectives in heritage studies, which have traditionally been dominated by archaeologists, architects, geographers and historians.

Angkor is often referred to as a *living heritage site*, yet there is no coherent knowledge among policy-makers and managing authorities on what ‘living’ entails. The religious and symbolic importance of Angkor is emphasised, while villagers’ socio-economic and cultural practices have been severely restricted, leading them to become marginalised. My argument is that religious aspects of life cannot be separated from everyday practice. Ethnographic materials on local practices in Angkor are scarce. My research provides the first comprehensive case study that focuses on the ‘living’ aspects of Angkor.

The study consists of four interconnected sections. Part I examines the definition of heritage and such related concepts and notions as space, place, locality, and landscape as argued by academics and UNESCO. Part II fills out Angkor’s cultural landscape, exploring the local significance of space, particular places, as well as locality and sense of place in conceptual knowledge and people’s practices. Part III discusses the local inhabitants’ experience of marginalisation from Angkor ranging from physical expulsion to denial of practices. The final section demonstrates how local villagers negotiate and strategise their way through living in an ever-contested heritage space. In conclusion I demonstrate the ‘location’ of the issue of local community in debates among international and national policy-makers and suggest the reconsideration of the notion of heritage.

It is hoped that the study will make a contribution to discussions on heritage issues in general and how to make the ‘ideal’ of a *living heritage site*, in particular, genuinely realisable for the people living with Angkor.

SOVATH, BONG 2003. *The Ceramic Chronology of Angkor Borei, Takeo Province, Southern Cambodia.* PhD Dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of Hawaii.

Abstract. This dissertation is a review of different sources (i.e., local and foreign documents and archaeological data) to understand the ancient Angkor Borei, Takeo province, Cambodia, between 500 B.C. and A.D. 500. These document sources include Chinese documentary and inscriptions, and data from archaeological excavation (AB4) in 1996 by the Lower Mekong Archaeological Project (LOMAP). Based on the descriptions of early Chinese document records, many Khmer and non-Khmer historians believe that Angkor Borei may have been a capital of one the earliest state/kingdoms in Southeast Asia.

As earliest the third century A.D., two Chinese diplomats documented a kingdom of Funan locating west of Lin-yi in a great bay of the sea. The capital was 500 *li* from the sea. Taking from this account, many historians (Coedes, Briggs, Vickery, etc.) speculate that either Angkor Borei or Ba Phnom was a capital of the Funan kingdom and Oc Eo was its international port city. Pierre Paris investigated aerial photography taken by Victor Goloubew suggested that there was a canal running from Angkor Borei to Oc Eo, southern Vietnam.

The actual site of Angkor Borei we see today is on a floodplain area surrounded by wall and inner and outer moat. A currently occupied village is built on the top this ancient city. Potsherds and architectural construction remains are scattered across and below the surface of this site. This research theme here is divided into three phases: 1) to review of our knowledge of the site of Angkor Borei based on available documents (Chinese written records, inscriptions, early French archaeological investigation, etc); 2) to classify ceramic collection of Angkor Borei by looking at shape, form, decoration, color wall thickness, paste and other diagnostic characteristics; 3) and to construct the chronological sequences of AB4 and the site of Angkor Borei in general.

Through studying of the ceramic collection from the AB4’s excavation in 1996 in combination with the radiometric dates, this study found six ceramic groups associated with three chronological phases. Phase I (500 – 200 B.C.) contains four ceramic groups, such as Burnished Earthenware, Grayware, Slipped Ware, and Cord-marked Earthenware. Some vessel forms (i.e., pedestal bowl, short and tall flare rimmed jar, and carinated bowls) are also identical to Phase I. Fine

Orangeware is the diagnostic ceramic of Phase II that dates between 200 B.C. – A.D. 300/200. Cylindrical shaped vessel is the unique form of ceramic in the Fine Orangeware group. Phase III (A.D. 300/200 – 600) contains one ceramic group, Fine Buffware. The Fine Buffware presented two distinctive forms: Kendi and pedestalled vase.

The results of this typological and chronological research have the potential to inform on gross patterns of local production and manufacturing traditions through time at Angkor Borei, and will allow the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts of Cambodia and other researchers who are interested in the area and the general time frame (400 B.C – A.D. 500) to develop a more precise regional chronology of the Lower Mekong region of Cambodia.

BOOK NOTES

TAIWAN AND MALAYA: NEWLY PUBLISHED ACCOUNTS OF 19th CENTURY PEOPLES. By **Henry T. Wright**, Museum of Anthropology, University of Michigan.

Archaeologists often use ethnographic accounts as sources of propositions and hypotheses useful in understanding the archaeological record. Nineteenth century scholars published detailed accounts of material culture and social traits, together with word lists and oral traditions, but rarely published on the details of day-to-day behavior which archaeologists need. Their unpublished accounts, however, often contain details of individuals, activities, communities, and landscapes. We are fortunate that the last two years have seen the publication of accounts of two areas of independent indigenous communities by particularly observant 19th century scholars, one American and one French.

Joseph Beal STEERE (edited by Paul Jen-kuei Li) 2003. *Formosa and its Inhabitants*. Taipei, Taiwan: Academia Sinica.

In the early 1990s, some manuscripts handwritten in a Roman script in an unknown language turned up in the collections of the University's Museum of Anthropology. This reviewer, a Curator of Archaeology at the Museum, recognized the language as a member of the Austronesian family. A search of Museum records established that these had been collected on Taiwan by Prof. Joseph Steere during the 1870s. The Taiwanese aboriginal languages constitute the earliest known branches of the Austronesian language family, represented by about 1200 living languages spoken over a vast region stretching from Taiwan to Madagascar to New Zealand to Hawai'i . Joseph Beal Steere (1842 – 1940) was a naturalist from Michigan who made contributions to such diverse fields as Archaeology, Botany, Ethnology, Linguistics, Paleontology, and Zoology in many parts of the Americas and East Asia.

Steere's parents were schoolteachers who raised their children in the traditions of the Society of Friends (Quakers). The family took up farming, and --after much moving about-- settled in Montcalm County, Michigan in 1853. The Steere family led a hard life on the frontier. It was perhaps during this time that Steere developed his interests in nature and his abilities to live under difficult conditions and handle a gun. In 1858, at 16, Steere began to tutor for the university with Dr. George Pray, a local physician and a member of the University of Michigan's first graduating class in 1845.

Late in life, Steere remembered Pray tutoring him in Latin, using Caesar's *Gallic Wars*, and Greek, using Xenophon's *Anabasis*, no doubt contributing to Steere's life-long interest in languages. He began at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor in 1864 and received a B.A. in 1868. He completed a law degree in 1870. Rather than pursue a career at the bar, however, Steere decided to pursue his the Natural Sciences.

From 1870 to 1873, Steere traveled in Brazil, Ecuador and Peru, excavating burial mounds of the Marajo culture at the mouth of the Amazon recording a number of native Amazonian languages, and collecting paleontological, archaeological, botanical, and zoological specimens. In 1873 he crossed the Pacific and traveled in China and insular Southeast Asia. While in China, Steere crossed the straits to Taiwan, then termed 'Formosa', and spent six months collecting specimens and recording aspects of Formosan aboriginal languages of the Austronesian family as well as the customs of the

people he visited. The account is particularly valuable for its details on warfare and leadership among the aboriginal peoples. This publication is of Steere's manuscript about his travels in Taiwan.

After, Steere made similarly important collections in the Philippines and Indonesia. In recognition of his work, Steere was given an honorary doctorate in 1875 and appointed Assistant Professor of Paleontology and Curator of the University's Natural History Museum. In 1879 he was made Full Professor of Zoology and Paleontology. He led further expeditions to the Philippines and the Amazon. He wrote widely not only on scientific issues, but on issues such as morality and philosophy

Steere resigned from the University in 1894. He continued, however, to write about Natural History and to correspond widely, continuing an informal relationship with the Museum's curators until his death in Ann Arbor at the age of 98.

In 1999 Wright sent copies of the manuscripts Steere collected to various experts. Dr. Paul Jen-kuei Li, Professor of Linguistics and Research Associate at the Institute of Linguistics in the Academia Sinica in Taipei, Taiwan, expressed interest in the manuscripts, which he identified as Siraya, a language which ceased to be spoken early in the 19th century. The Siraya wrote contracts and deeds in a script they learned from Dutch missionaries in the 17th century. By the time Steere visited, they could no longer read these, and were willing to part with them. Dr. Li arranged to travel to Ann Arbor during 2001 to study the original manuscripts and search for relevant notes. The Bentley Historical Collection houses Steere's papers, among which are his field notebooks from various places and several hand-written versions of a book-length manuscript describing his travels throughout Taiwan. There are few surviving detailed accounts of Taiwan between the Dutch occupation in the 17th century and the Japanese occupation in 1895, the relevant Chinese archives having been destroyed by fire. A description by a trained natural scientist was an exceptional find, and the Academia Sinica proposed to publish the text. With the Bentley's permission, Dr. Li made a transcription based on xeroxes, and returned to Ann Arbor in 2002 to collate this with the original text.

The publication appeared in December 2003 under Steere's original title "Formosa and its Inhabitants". It contains a foreword by Li and a brief biographical note on Steere by Wright, followed by the complete text. In the Appendices are a copy of a short article written by Steere, transcripts of parts of his field notebooks, a comparison of the vocabularies of some Taiwanese and Philippine languages prepared by Steere, a study of one exemplary Siraya manuscript by Li and his assistant Chin-wen Chien, and a map and itinerary of Steere's journey based on a study of Steere's letters by the late Theodore Hubble, former director of the Museum of Zoology.

The book may be obtained for US \$20 hardback and \$15 paperback, plus \$5 for postage and handling charge if ordered from abroad. It can be ordered at the following address: Institute of Taiwan History (Preparatory Office); Academia Sinica; Nankang, Taipei 115; Taiwan. Alternatively, one may order copies from the bookstore at the Academia Sinica by email: river4@ms65.hinet.net. Personal checks are acceptable.

Jacques de MORGAN (edited by Andrée Jaunay) 2003. *Explorations dans la Presque'ile Malaise*. Paris: Editions CNRS.

For many years, the location of the papers of Jacques de Morgan, the distinguished French archaeologist and naturalist, was unknown. In recent years, however, his grand-daughter Nicole de Léonard de Juvigny gave the responsibility of preparing De Morgan's surviving papers for publication to Andrée Jaunay. Her first publication, a biography, appeared in 1997. Her second gives scholars of Southeast Asia access to the detailed field descriptions of De Morgan's almost forgotten early voyage to the Malay Peninsula, as well as to a selection of his meticulous drawings and notes on his ethnographic collections.

Jacques De Morgan (1857 – 1924) a mining geologist by training, is best known for his contributions to Near Eastern archaeology. He was born in an aristocratic family near Blois, and encouraged in natural history, archaeology and related interests by his father. At the age of 12 he collected fossils and at 14 he excavated a Merovingian cemetery. He attended to School of Mines between 1876 and 1879. After, he traveled in Europe and India, studying mines and pursuing his scientific interests.

In 1884, at the age of 27, de Morgan traveled to Perak in what is today Malaya, to study tin sources for a French company. He spent August and September traveling in the interior, making observations of Malay, Semoi, and Sakai peoples. His journal, here published in its entirety, gives a day-by-day description of this trip, with useful details on both shifting cultivators and hunter-gatherers.

After this voyage, from 1887 to 1891 De Morgan traveled in the Caucasus and Persia producing a number of pioneering reports. During much of the time from 1892 to 1897 he conducted archaeology in Egypt, overseeing excavations at Memphis, Saqqara, Dashur, and other sites, and was the Director-General of Egyptian Antiquities for much of that time. From 1897 until 1912 he was in charge of the Délégation Scientifique Française en Perse, excavating at the ancient city of Susa and other sites.

Illness forced De Morgan to retire to France, where he worked to finish publications on Susa, on general problems of Near Eastern archaeology, and on modern problems in Armenia and elsewhere. He succumbed to pulmonary disease in Marseilles at the age of 67.

The publication appeared in 2003 under De Morgan's original title. It contains a preface by the noted Near Eastern archaeologist Genevieve Dollfus and a foreword and a brief biographical note on de Morgan by Andrée Jaunay, followed by the complete text of his unpublished journal. After this, are excerpts from his notebooks edited by Antoine Vernay. This publication of both the journal and the notebooks are illustrated with De Morgan's own maps, plans, and sketches. There follows a selection of seven articles on history, ethnography, languages, and paleontology of Malaya published in various journals by De Morgan. After these, there is a lengthy bibliography of his publications and notes on his travels by Antonio Guerreiro. The volume ends with descriptions of de Morgan's Malay collections at the Musée d'Ethnographie du Trocadero in Paris by Antonio Guerreiro and at the Musée des Antiquités Nationales in Saint-Germain-en-Laye, also with an illustrated catalogue, by Christine Lorre.

The book may be obtained for Euro 39 from CNRS Editions at 15, rue Malebranche, 75005 Paris, France. One may order copies by e-mail from: www.cnrseditions.fr

Bibliography

Jaunay, Andrée 1997. *Mémoires de Jacques de Morgan – Souvenirs d'un archéologue*. Paris: L'Harmattan.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

BALLARD, CHRIS, R BRADLEY, L NORDENBORG, MYHRE and M WILSON 2004. The ship as symbol in the prehistory of Scandinavia and Southeast Asia. *World Archaeology* 35(3):385-403.

BISHOP, PAUL, D SANDERSON and M STARK 2004. OSL and radiocarbon dating of a pre-Angkorian canal in the Mekong delta, southern Cambodia. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 31: 319-336.

CHERRY, HAYDON 2004. Social communication and colonial archaeology in Vietnam. NUS Asia Research Institute Working Paper Series No. 21. See ARI website: www.ari.nus.edu.sg/pub/wps2004/abs021.htm

FINE ARTS DEPARTMENT 2003. *The Bronze Kettle Drums in Thailand*. Bangkok: Office of National Museums, the Fine Arts Department.

GLOVER, IAN and PETER BELLWOOD (editors) 2004. *Southeast Asia: From Prehistory to History*. London: RoutledgeCurzon.

Ch 1. Southeast Asia: Foundations for an Archaeological History, Peter Bellwood and Ian Glover.
Ch 2. The Origins and Dispersals of Agricultural Communities in Southeast Asia: Commencing In Southern China About 8000 Years Ago, Peter Bellwood.
Ch 3. Mainland Southeast Asia from the

Neolithic to the Iron Age, Charles Higham. Ch 4. The Archaeology of Early Contact with India and the Mediterranean, Bérénice Bellina and Ian Glover. Ch 5. The Archaeology Of Pre-Angkorean And Angkorean Cambodia, Miriam Stark. Ch 6. The Archaeology of the Early Buddhist Kingdoms of Thailand, Phasook Indrawooth. Ch 7. The Archaeology of Burma/Myanmar, R. Hudson and Pamela Gutman. Ch 8. The Archaeology of Viet Nam, Nguyen Khac Su, Pham Minh Huyen and Tong Trung Tin. Ch 9. The Archaeology of the Indianised States of Champa (Southern Vietnam), William Southworth. Ch 10. The Archaeology of the Hindu-Buddhist Civilisations of Indonesia, John Miksic. Ch 11. The Archaeology of the Philippine Islands, Elisabeth Bacus. Ch 12. The Archaeology of the Maritime States of Southeast Asia During the First Millennium AD, Pierre Manguin. Ch 13. Indigenous Traditions and Extraneous Influences in the Early History of Peninsular Malaysia, David Bulbeck. Ch 14. Retrospect and Prospect, Ian Glover and Peter Bellwood

GUY, JOHN 2003. Early Asian ceramic trade and the Belitung ('Tang') cargo. *Transaction of the Oriental Ceramic Cargo* 66:13-27.

KHOO, JAMES C N (ed) 2003. *The Art and Archaeology of Fu Nan - Pre-Khmer Kingdom of the Lower Mekong Valley*. Bangkok: Orchid Press and the Southeast Asian Ceramic Society.

LAPE, PETER 2004. Insularity in the Crossroads of Island Southeast Asia. In *Voyages of Discovery: The Archaeology of Islands*, ed. by S. Fitzpatrick. Greenwood Press.

LETRIT, SAWANG 2004. Late prehistoric and early historic archaeology in the Central Highland of Thailand: excavation at the site of Sab Champa. *Antiquity* 78, Project Gallery, which can be viewed at: antiquity.ac.uk/ProjGall/lertrit/index.html

SANDERSON, D, P BISHOP, M STARK and J SPENCER 2003. Luminescence dating of anthropogenically reset canal sediments from Angkor Borei, Mekong Delta, Cambodia. *Quaternary Science Reviews* 22: 1111-1121.

WHITE, JOYCE 2004. Comment on dates from a resin-coated sherd from Spirit Cave. *Antiquity* 78:184-186. (Response by **C Lampert et al** on pp 186-7.)

PRESENTED PAPERS

ADAMS, RON 2004. Keeping it together: Feasting for community cohesion in the Indonesian archipelago. Paper presented in the symposium entitled, The Ontology of Feasting, at the Society for American Archaeology 69th Annual Meeting, Montreal.

ALAM, SHAH 2004. Urbanism in a political periphery: Economy and society at the Pyu centre of Sriksetra, 10th-14th century. Paper presented in the symposium entitled, Late Prehistory and Early History in Cambodia, at the Society for American Archaeology 69th Annual Meeting, Montreal.

BACUS, ELISABETH 2004. Social identity in Bronze Age Northeast Thailand. Paper presented at the Society for American Archaeology 69th Annual Meeting, Montreal.

BARKER, GRAEME 2004. Sacred and profane in Neolithic cave use in Southeast Asia: The Niah Caves of Sarawak. Paper presented in the symposium entitled, Journeys into the Darkness: A Cross-Cultural Perspective of Caves as Sacred Spaces, at the Society for American Archaeology 69th Annual Meeting, Montreal.

BECK, MARGARET and **CHRISTOPHER ROOS** 2004. Deposit transformation and sherd size: Kalinga and Hohokam middens. Paper presented in the symposium entitled, Power and Economy at the Marana Mound Site, at the Society for American Archaeology 69th Annual Meeting, Montreal.

CHHEM, RETHY 2004. Multidetector CT examination of thalassemia in 500 year-old skeletons from the Cardamoms, Cambodia. Paper presented in the symposium entitled, Late Prehistory and Early History in Cambodia, at the Society for American Archaeology 69th Annual Meeting, Montreal.

DAVIS, TERRESSA 2004. Heritage management in Cambodia: The double edge of archaeological tourism. Paper presented at the Society for American Archaeology 69th Annual Meeting, Montreal.

GRIFFIN, BION and **BERTELL DAVIS** 2004. East Cambodia archaeological survey: Preliminary results from the first field season. Paper presented in the symposium entitled, Late Prehistory and Early History in Cambodia, at the Society for American Archaeology 69th Annual Meeting, Montreal.

JUNKER, LAURA 2004. Feasting in the household and political economy of early Southeast Asian complex societies. Paper presented in the symposium entitled, From Subsistence to Social Strategies: Refining the Material Correlates of Household and Suprahousehold Levels of Food Preparation, at the Society for American Archaeology 69th Annual Meeting, Montreal.

LATINIS, KYLE 2004. Before and after Angkor: The implications of archaeometrical analyses on Cambodian assemblages. Paper presented in the symposium entitled, Late Prehistory and Early History in Cambodia, at the Society for American Archaeology 69th Annual Meeting, Montreal.

MIKSIC, JOHN 2004. Jar burials in the Cardamom Mountains. Paper presented in the symposium entitled, Late Prehistory and Early History in Cambodia, at the Society for American Archaeology 69th Annual Meeting, Montreal.

O'REILLY, DOUGALD 2004. The origins of the Angkorian empire: Recent research in northwest Cambodia. Paper presented in the symposium entitled, Late Prehistory and Early History in Cambodia, at the Society for American Archaeology 69th Annual Meeting, Montreal.

SOVATH, BONG and **MIRIAM STARK** 2004. Ceramics and early state formation in the Mekong Delta. Paper presented in the symposium entitled, Late Prehistory and Early History in Cambodia, at the Society for American Archaeology 69th Annual Meeting, Montreal.

VANNARY, MAM, MICHEL DEGA and **BERTELL DAVIS** 2004. Investigation of a late prehistoric habitation mound site, Chaqmcar Andong rubber plantation, Kampong Cham, Cambodia. Paper presented in the symposium entitled, Late Prehistory and Early History in Cambodia, at the Society for American Archaeology 69th Annual Meeting, Montreal.

YANKOWSKI, ANDREA 2004. Traditional technologies & ancient commodities: An ethnoarchaeological study of the salt manufacturing and pottery production industries in Bohol, Central Philippines. Paper presented at the Society for American Archaeology 69th Annual Meeting, Montreal.

JOURNAL & NEWSLETTER ANNOUNCEMENTS

The *BULLETIN OF THE MUSEUM OF FAR EASTERN ANTIQUITIES* invites original manuscripts from scholars worldwide on all aspects of ancient and classical East Asia and adjacent regions, including archaeology, art, and architecture; history and philosophy; literature and linguistics;

and related fields. Contributions seriously engaging contemporary critical thought in the humanities and social sciences are especially welcome.

The *BMFEA* primarily publishes articles in English, and occasionally in other European languages. Manuscripts are accepted for review in English, German, French, Japanese and Chinese. Article manuscripts for general issues are reviewed continuously. There are also special thematic issues with separate manuscript deadlines (see our webpage for the latest news). All contributions are peer-reviewed. An electronic copy of articles, submitted together with publication-quality illustrations, is required for final accepted versions. Author's instructions will be sent on demand. E-mail correspondence is preferred. All manuscripts and enquiries should be sent to the *BMFEA* Editors, Martin Svensson Ekström and Magnus Fiskesjö, at: Box 16176, SE-103 24 Stockholm, Sweden. E-mail: MFEA@ostasiatiska.se. Web site: www.ostasiatiska.se.

Among the forthcoming issues, Vol. 75 (to be published in 2004) will gather papers concerned with new perspectives in the cross-continental Eurasian archaeology, derived from the Johan Gunnar Andersson Commemorative Symposium on the Making of China in the Context of Prehistoric East-West Eurasian Contacts, held at the Museum in November 2003.

UNESCO-ICCROM ASIAN ACADEMY FOR HERITAGE MANAGEMENT NEWLETTER Issue No. 4 (April 2004) is available on their web site: www.unescobkk.org/culture/asian-academy. Issue nos. 1-3 are available at: www.unescobkk.org/culture/asian-academy/news/ev.asp?ev=246&id=24

WORLD ARCHAEOLOGY will be published quarterly from 2004. The fourth issue will be called *Debates in World Archaeology*, and will appear in December each year. The first three issues of the year will continue in the existing format.

Debates in World Archaeology will be exactly what the title says: a forum for debate, discussion and comment on topics of interest in the archaeology of the world. Papers may be of a variety of sizes and types, and may be submitted in topical groups, or individually (see below). Each issue of *Debates* will have an editor. For further information, please consult a recent issue of *World Archaeology* or visit the website at: <http://www.tandf.co.uk/journals/authors/rwarcfp1.asp>

CALL FOR PAPERS

The **BULLETIN OF THE MUSEUM OF FAR EASTERN ANTIQUITIES** Vol. 76 will be on the theme: **Transposition and Reincarnation: Objects, Images, Texts**. Manuscripts are sought on the re-interpretation of objects, images and discourses as these are transposed from one system of meaning to another. Articles should be based in the comparison of the before/after such a transposition, either within Asia or within Asian traditions, or those that occur in the journey to the West.

Consider for instance the fate of an Asian Buddha re-installed in a Western museum. Its transposition from the living context of worship to a situation shaped by radically different conceptions, interests and theories invites an analysis sensitive to the integrity of value systems as well as to their continuities and collapses. Other examples might be the re-use of architecture, symbols or icons, poetry, paintings, ritual utensils transposed into new contexts, such as in a different religion; the interplay of publicly and privately viewed collections; sacred objects disrobed for viewing by new and different eyes; ancient forms re-used by archaizing movements; the commodification of objects, etc.

Another, textual-oriented approach would be the study of the interrelationships between different artistic systems such as painting and poetry, or the interpenetration of music, dance and poetry in early Chinese aesthetic theory and ritual practice. We are interested not primarily in thematic correspondences but how the different media shape and influence each other, or even subvert the barriers that supposedly separate them. Are there early Asian traditions of "liminal" and intersemiotic

art? Comparative analyses are welcome. For example, how does Homeric ekphrasis relate to the Han dynasty genre of rhapsodic poetry (fu)?

Clearly, a large amount of literary, art-historical and archaeological scholarship already exists on the iconography and meanings of religious statuary, temple paintings, ceremonial vessels and other such items that have served a purpose in a specific, living or extinct, historical context. Likewise, there is a large amount of scholarship concerned with (re-)presentation, such as in museum exhibits. But the two seldom connect, and the latter kind of scholarship is usually concerned with thematic correspondences or with presentation in terms of communicating to a new audience, and rarely examines the reinterpretation itself, the uprooting from the original system of meaning. In all these fields (often rich and powerful in their own right) scholars have thus often stopped short of examining the transposition itself. An outstanding example is the lack of examination of the theoretical or ideological underpinnings of the reconfiguration of Asian objects within the still-powerful model of modern Western art museum (adopted also in Japan, China, etc.). Consider the question posed in the starkest of terms by one Buddhist monk of Thailand, interviewed on Swedish television about the smuggling of stolen religious items, with reference to a Buddha image recently stolen for the Western art market from his temple: "What are they going to do with it?"

Manuscript length should preferably not exceed fifty pages in the present BMFEA format. Exceptions may apply for longer manuscripts of high interest. For further inquiries or for author's instructions, contact the editors. Manuscript deadline: 15 September 2004. The Bulletin of the Museum of Far Eastern Antiquities, Box 16381, SE-103 27, Stockholm, Sweden. Telephone: +46-8-5195 5750, 5195 5752 (direct); fax: +46-8-5195 5755. E-mail: BMFEA@ostasiatiska.se. Web site: www.ostasiatiska.se (click on Bulletin of the MFEA)

Submissions are currently being sought for **WORLD ARCHAEOLOGY 37(2)** on the theme: **Garden Archaeology**. Was ancient crop cultivation more like horticulture, the cultivation of garden crops, or like agriculture, the cultivation of fields? When reconstructing past farming systems, can we use modern types of small-scale farming, such as swidden agriculture, horticulture and oasis agriculture, as models? And do such early farming systems use intensive or extensive cultivation methods? Papers exploring the nature of ancient crop cultivation are welcomed, especially those that focus on the ecological characteristics of small-scale farming operations and those that investigate the social context in which such systems flourish. Submissions are due by September 2004 for publication in June 2005. For further information, or to submit a paper, contact the editor of this issue: Marijke van der Veen, School of Archaeology and Ancient History, University of Leicester, Leicester LE1 7RH; or by e-mail at: mvdv1@leicester.ac.uk

Submissions are currently being sought for **WORLD ARCHAEOLOGY 37(3)** on the theme: **Historical Archaeology**. This volume aims to provide an international comparative context for historical archaeology, covering the period c. 1500-1900 A.D. Both overviews and case studies are sought that will characterize distinctive regional or national traditions of historical archaeology. Themes of particular interest include approaches to the study of colonial contact, class, gender and ethnicity. Commentaries or overviews would be welcomed addressing issues of theory, historiography and methodology, in addition to the political context of the practice of historical archaeology. Submissions are due by January 2005 for publication in September 2005. For further information, or to submit a paper, contact the editor of this issue: Roberta Gilchrist, Department of Archaeology, University of Reading, Whiteknights, PO Box 218, Reading RG6 6AB; or by e-mail at: r.l.gilchrist@reading.ac.uk

Submissions are currently being sought for **WORLD ARCHAEOLOGY 38(1)** on the theme: **Race, Racism and Archaeology**. Western categories of race are relatively recent constructions, probably deriving from the eighteenth century, and were very influential to the early archaeology of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Racial theory brought together biology and social stereotyping in a pernicious and often deadly mix. This raises the question of whether race is a Western phenomenon or something more global? Do all cultures create racial stereotypes and what is their impact on views

of the past, where they do exist? Are conceptions of race always used for pejorative ends? What is the status of racial theories today? Papers are welcomed that tackle these topics from a biological or a social perspective; which look at the history of race and racism; the role of these ideas within the history of archaeology or the contemporary implications of these concepts. **Submissions are due by May 2005** for publication in March 2006. For further information, or to submit a paper, contact the editor of this issue: Chris Gosden, Pitt Rivers Museum Research Centre, 64 Banbury Road, Oxford OX2 6PN; or by e-mail at: chris.gosden@pitt-rivers-museum.oxford.ac.uk

Submissions are currently being sought for **WORLD ARCHAEOLOGY 38(2)** on the theme: **Sedentism in Non-Agricultural Societies**. Papers are invited which explore relationships between sedentism, economy and socio-political complexity in non-agricultural societies. Questions addressed might include: What is sedentism? To what extent is sedentism a feature of hunter/gatherer/fisher and gardening/horticultural societies? What social, political or environmental conditions foster or result from sedentism in non-agricultural societies? **Submissions are due by September 2005** for publication in June 2006. For further information, or to submit a paper, contact the editor of this issue: Yvonne Marshall, Department of Archaeology, University of Southampton, Southampton SO17 1BJ UK; or by email: yvm@soton.ac.uk

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

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