

SOUTHEAST ASIAN ARCHAEOLOGY INTERNATIONAL NEWSLETTER

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Greetings colleagues! Please remember to send us contributions for the *Newsletter*. If you have any suggestions for improving the *Newsletter*, please let us know. We are continuing to distribute the *Newsletter* primarily by e-mail, but will continue to send copies by regular mail to our Southeast Asian colleagues and others who are not on e-mail. The deadline for submissions for the next issue is xx 2002.

REQUEST FOR REPRINTS & PUBLICATIONS

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

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The **IPPA WEBSITE** address has changed. It is now:
<http://arts.anu.edu.au/arcworld/ippa/ipa.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.

CONFERENCE, SYMPOSIA, WORKSHOP NEWS

The UNESCO Conference/Workshop on **CULTURE HERITAGE MANAGEMENT AND TOURISM: MODELS FOR COOPERATION AMONG STAKEHOLDERS** was held in Lijiang, China 8-18 October 2001. For more information visit: www.unsecobkk.org/culture/lijiang-workshop/

EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN ARCHAEOLOGISTS 9TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE Sigtuna, Sweden 27 May to 2 June 2002

The Second Announcement for the 9th International Conference of the European Association of Southeast Asian Archaeologists (EurASEAA) in Sigtuna in Sweden has been sent to those who responded to the First Announcement. To receive the Second Announcement, or for further information, please contact: Dr Ruth Prior: champots_2000@yahoo.co.uk or the Organizing Committee: e-mail: eurasea2002@mfea.se, Fax: +46-8-5195 5755, Telephone: +46-8-5195 57 50. Mail: c/o Museum of Far Eastern Antiquities, Box 16176, SE-103 24 STOCKHOLM, Sweden. Dr Magnus Fiskesjo, Director, Museum of Far Eastern Antiquities, Stockholm; Ms Anna Karlstrom, Doctoral Candidate, Dept of Archaeology, Uppsala University; Ms Anna Kallen, Doctoral Candidate, Dept of Archaeology, Uppsala University; Dr Agneta Akerlund, former President of the Swedish Archaeological Society

17TH CONGRESS OF THE INDO-PACIFIC PREHISTORY ASSOCIATION, ACADEMIA SINICA, TAIPEI, TAIWAN. 9 TO 15 SEPTEMBER 2002. The next Congress of IPPA will be held in cooperation with the Institute of History and Philology, Academia Sinica, and the Department of Anthropology, National Taiwan University, in Taipei, Taiwan, from 9th to 15th September 2002. This schedule will allow 6 full days for papers, together with a mid-conference local fieldtrip. A post-conference trip of 3 days to eastern and southeastern Taiwan will also be organised.

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Program Preliminaries: The conference program will be put together from two major sources of information: a) sessions suggested by IPPA members or other delegates, and b) sessions created by the conference organisers in the light of paper titles volunteered by the IPPA membership (see below).

Remember that anyone who offers to convene a session will need to: 1. Have a list of possible speakers. 2. Contact these people, ask if they wish to come, and later on send details to IPPA. 3. Carry out some basic editorial work on the session papers after the conference.

Please contact IPPA, Archaeology and Anthropology, ANU, Canberra ACT 0200, Australia (e-mail: ippa@anu.edu.au; fax: 61 2 61252711) if you are thinking of attending.

The **FIFTH WORLD ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONGRESS (WAC-5)** will be held in Washington, DC from 21 to 26 **June 2003**. For further information, visit the WAC-5 web site at: www.american.edu/wac5 or via e-mail: wac5@american.edu

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

RESEARCH and TRAINING REPORTS

INVESTIGATIONS OF THE STA. CRUZ SHIPWRECK. By Bong Dizon, Archaeology Division, National Museum of the Philippines.

The Archaeology Division is currently working on the well-preserved and fairly intact 15th century AD shipwreck at Sta. Cruz, Zambales. It contains middle Ming Dynasty period Hongzhi-Zhende types of porcelain very similar to that found at Lena Shoal, Busuanga, Palawan, as well as Vietnamese jars with some containing glass beads and others containing porcelain tea cups - one large jar contained 95 cups! Among the other trade items of this pre-Spanish period ship are tin ingots. The wreck is 35 meters (120 ft) deep in a mud matrix, and the ship is estimated to have been 25 meters long and about 9 meters wide.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRAINING, CENTRE FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH, INDONESIA. By Truman Simanjuntak, Centre for Archaeological Research, Jakarta.

The Centre for Archaeological Research conducted an archaeological training on the Gilimanuk Site in Bali, on September 28 September- October 9, 2001. The aim for this program is to increase the expertise of the junior researchers in applying theories and methodology in archaeological research, starting with collecting, data analysis, documenting of data, up to writing report of research results. A number of 55 junior researchers from the Centre for Archaeological Research and all sub-centres throughout Indonesia participated in this project, organized by Dra. Naniek Harkantiningasih (project officer), assisted by Fadhillah Arifin Aziz MA (field work director). During the training, lecturers were also given by experts in the field, among others by Prof. Soejono (Archaeological values of Gilimanuk), Prof. Edi Sedyawati (Archaeological data processing), Prof. Mundardjito (Site and archaeological research), Prof. Hasan M. Ambary (Research on historical site), Dr. Nurhadi Magetsari (Documentation and information), Dr. Santoso Sugondo (Techniques for pottery analysis), Dr. Harry Widiyanto (Familiarization of human skeleton), and Dr. Truman Simanjuntak (Composing of Research design and research report).

The site of Gilimanuk is located on the western tip of Bali. This site forms a most important site of the paleometallic culture, besides Plawangan (Central Java), Anyer (West Java), Melolo (Sumba) and Lambanapu. Gilimanuk presents a coastal settlement and burial site. Settlement evidences were found very densely, such as potteries, metal objects (of iron, bronze, and gold, and animal remains, including molluscs shell. The presence of beads indicate the existence of relationship of the site-occupants with those from outside Bali. Whereas the presence of metal objects are assumed as evidence for relationship with the interior areas. During the settlement period, Gilimanuk has taken a strategic position for contacts with the interior and the inter-insular trading. The finding of human burial with or without containers in quite a great number is proof that this site has also served as necropolis. The human occupants show dominant Mongoloid characters. It is assumed that the occupation of this site has occurred at about 2,000-1,000 years BP.

THE PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS OF ARTIFACTS FROM A METAL-AGE BURIAL SITE IN TAGBILARAN CITY, BOHOL, CENTRAL PHILIPPINES. By Andrea Yankowski, San Francisco State University (ayankow@onebox.com)

Project Background:

In August 1998, a burial site was discovered during a construction project on private property in Tagbilaran City, Bohol. This site proved to be rich in material goods dating to the Metal Age. Unfortunately, the site was destroyed before the stratigraphy and context of the burial and artifacts could be recorded, but the materials were subsequently donated to the local museum (Bohol Museum) where they are currently on display and stored.

In May 2000, under the auspices of a U.S. Fulbright scholarship and with the support of the National Museum of the Philippines and the Bohol Provincial Government, I commenced a detailed analysis of the artifacts. The results of the preliminary analysis have provided important data for the understanding of the early political-economy and social practices of the region. The final results will be published later this year when they are submitted for the completion of my Masters at San Francisco State University.

Preliminary Results:

The site was located in a small coastal cave in the district of Ubujan, Tagbilaran City. As reported by the laborers working on the property, approximately 1 meter from the surface an extended human burial was encountered surrounded by a large quantity of grave goods. Somewhat deeper, at what may have been another cultural level, additional artifacts were again encountered, including more earthenware vessels and glass beads. Relative dating indicates that the site dates to the Metal Age (400BC-900AD). Absolute dating will be undertaken if funding becomes available.

Due to the destruction of the site, it is not clear how many burials were represented, but it is certain that there was one extended burial and probably some associated jar burials. This interpretation is based on the skeletal remains of an adult individual as well as the presence of a large quantity of human teeth from individuals aged 3-4 years old to adult. Associated with these burials was a large quantity of grave goods including numerous earthenware vessels, iron implements, glass beads and bracelets, and both modified and unmodified shells.

Similar artifact types are found in other Metal Age burial sites throughout the Philippines, most notably, similar pottery forms and styles. These common elements include round bottom pots with angles, ring-footed bowls and dishes with cut-outs and perforations, as well as a decorative technique known as "scalloping and notching". This similarity suggests that there was a well-developed and widespread pottery industry and/or trade network in the region during the Metal Age.

Preliminary analysis of the non-plastic inclusions in the clay further confirms this interpretation. It has been noted that a variety of clay sources were being utilized, originating from different geographic regions. For instance, volcanic glass was noted in some of the samples suggesting that the pots (or raw material) originated from the northern volcanic area of the island, or from one of the surrounding volcanic islands.

Several unique vessels were noted which may indicate a local tradition or the work of an individual potter. One was a small flat-bottomed, narrowed-mouth jarlet. There were also two quadrapods, which are currently only documented from one other site in the Philippines- the Kalanay site in Masbate. Quadrapods have also been sporadically noted in some other sites in Southeast Asia, e.g., in Sulawesi. Further archaeological research in the region should help determine the historical relationship of these artifact types.

Some other important artifacts at the site include iron tools, glass beads and a fragment of a glass bracelet. All of the beads were monochrome, predominately red and yellow. The beads were manufactured using two different types of glass technologies- wound and drawn, once again indicating that there was probably an extensive trade network in place at the time. One glass bead

type that deserves special mention is a 14-sided opaque orange bead, 10 millimeters in diameter. This may have been modeled after the more common faceted carnelian beads from India.

In summary, the artifact includes 78 earthenware vessels, over 1800 sherds, 130 glass beads, 31 fragments of iron implements, 96 human teeth, 2 fragments of glass bracelets, a few shell and stone artifacts, and some fragmented osteological remains. The quantity and range of artifact types, styles and technologies associated with this Metal Age burial provides important data for our understanding of early trade, technology and burial traditions in the region.

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

THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES FELLOWSHIPS DOCTORAL AND POSTDOCTORAL 2002 ROUND.

Fellowships are available for doctoral students and recent PhD holders in the social sciences and humanities to do research on Southeast Asia at The Australian National University (ANU). The fellowships, funded by the Luce Foundation, are for 3-12 months in 2002. Beginning and ending dates are flexible. The primary objective of this fellowship program is to enhance Southeast Asian studies in the United States by giving selected junior scholars access to resources at the ANU. Another is to bring together Australian and US-based scholars.

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

Postdoctoral fellows must be US-based scholars who received their PhD degree within the last five years, are highly recommended, and have a clearly defined project to undertake at the ANU that has promise of leading to one or more significant publications. Preference will be given to postdoctoral fellowship applicants who are not based at US universities with major centers for the study of Southeast Asia. (This guideline will not be used, however, when considering a postdoctoral applicant who is still temporarily at the university from which the PhD degree has been or is about to be received.)

Fellowships include stipends, airfare and family support; and may be held in combination with other funding that recipients might have.

For further information and application form, see the web site <http://rspas.anu.edu.au/fseas> or contact the School Secretary, Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies: telephone (61-2) 6125-2678; fax (61-2) 6125-4836; e-mail:xx; or write to School Secretary, RSPAS, ANU, Canberra, ACT 0200, AUSTRALIA.

Deadline: January 15, 2002. Selections will be announced by early March 2002

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

CONFERENCE, SYMPOSIA, WORKSHOP NEWS

EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN ARCHAEOLOGISTS 9TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE Sigtuna, Sweden 27 May TO 2 June 2002

We welcome you to attend the 9th International Conference of the European Association of Southeast Asian Archaeologists (EurASEAA), in Sigtuna in Sweden, May 27 - June 2, 2002. The main conference venue will be the Sigtuna Foundation premises in Sigtuna, Sweden, about one hour north of the city center of Stockholm, where the host institution, the Museum of Far Eastern Antiquities will show a special selection of the museum's Southeast Asian collections.

Proposals are welcome for paper presentations (20 minutes) in plenary sessions, and for concurrent poster presentations on aspects of recent research in Southeast Asian archaeology. Papers will be grouped in thematic sessions as follows: **Stone Vestiges:** Lithic Technology and Human Landscape in the Early Prehistory of SE Asia; **The Power of the City:** The Role of Urban Centre in the Growth of Early Historical SE Asian Kingdoms; **Pots, Jars and Sherds:** The Importance of Pottery for our Understanding of SE Asia's Past; **The Social Dimension of Trade:** The Impact of Trading Networks on Socio-cultural Relations of the Past; **Temples, Bronzes and Murals:** Material Culture as Intermediary and Establishment in the Introduction of New Religious Ideas to SE Asia; **Expectations and Experience:** European Cultural Heritage Management Principles Meet SE Asian Archaeology; **Physical and Mental Landscapes:** Human Interaction with Prehistoric and Historic Architecture and Environment; **Life through Death:** Interpretation of Earlier SE Asian Societies from their Mortuary Practices; **European Museums as Storehouses of Asian Heritage:** Issues of Access and Interpretation

Each such plenum will be moderated by a leading Swedish archaeologist with a specialization in an area related to the theme, invited by the organizing committee. There will be two poster sessions, running concurrently with the plenary sessions. The official language of the conference is English.

Opportunities for informal interaction and for encountering Swedish archaeology and cultural heritage will be offered through activities in the local museum of the historical town of Sigtuna; through an invited boat trip to the nearby of the Viking era town of Birka, a World Heritage Site; and through an optional post-conference field tour of the Baltic Sea island of Gotland.

Every effort will be made to raise funds for inviting a number of scholars from Southeast

Asia unable to obtain travel and accommodation funding in their own countries. We are generally unable to aid in financing the expenses of scholars from European countries, or other countries outside Southeast Asia, attending the conference.

For further information, contact the EurASEAA 9th International Conference Organizing Committee: e-mail: euraseaa2002@mfea.se, Fax: +46-8-5195 5755, Telephone: +46-8-5195 57 50. Mail: c/o Museum of Far Eastern Antiquities, Box 16176, SE-103 24 STOCKHOLM, Sweden. Dr Magnus Fiskesjo, Director, Museum of Far Eastern Antiquities, Stockholm; Ms Anna Karlstrom, Doctoral Candidate, Dept of Archaeology, Uppsala University; Ms Anna Kallen, Doctoral Candidate, Dept of Archaeology, Uppsala University; Dr Agneta ?kerlund, former President of the Swedish Archaeological Society

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ORIGINS AND DISPERSALS OF AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES AND LANGUAGE FAMILIES, an international conference organized by Peter Bellwood and Colin Renfrew, was held 24-27 August 2001 at the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, University of Cambridge. Papers on Southeast Asia included...

PAPERS PRESENTED

TRUMAN SIMANJUNTAK presented a paper entitled, **The Chronology of Prehistoric Settlements in Braholo and Keplek Caves, Gunung Sewu** at the UISPP Congress meetings in Belgium in October 2001.

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. xx

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

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.

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.

RECENT PHD AND MA THESES

SAWANG LERTRIT 2001. *Ceramic Chronology for Central Thailand: A View from the Pa Sak River Valley.* PhD Dissertation, Department of Anthropology, Washington State University. Chair: William D. Lipe

Abstract: This research is aimed at building a chronology for the late prehistoric period and the early historic period of central Thailand. While chronology is a basic obligation of archaeological research, it has rarely been systematically investigated in Thai and Southeast Asian archaeology, especially through identification of temporal trends in ceramic attributes. In this dissertation, I examine 16 ceramic assemblages from 14 prehistoric and early historic archaeological sites in the Pa Sak River Valley of central Thailand. The work essentially represents the first systematic ceramic analysis for chronology building in this area.

I employ an attribute-based seriation method in this research to arrange the 16 ceramic assemblages from the Pa Sak River Valley. Body and rim sherds were included in the study and the attributes selected for this study are those of surface- treatment attributes and rim-form attributes. Correspondence analysis was used to seriate the 16 ceramic assemblages.

Findings from this study suggest that surface-treatment attributes are more temporally sensitive than rim-form attribute. This is because rim-form attributes are taken across many vessel-form classes. The proposed chronology is thus based primarily on results of correspondence analysis of surface treatment. The final arrangement of the ceramic assemblages corresponds closely to the broad archaeological periods proposed by Southeast Asian

archaeologists. The results of correspondence analysis, however, provide finer-scaled chronology for the study area.

This ceramic chronology research thus contributes to the better understanding of chronological development in the Central Plain of Thailand in general and in the Pa Sak Valley in particular. The research shows the significance and efficiency of attribute-based seriation and correspondence analysis as an exploratory multivariate method in the chronological placement of archaeological assemblages in Thailand and Southeast Asia.

VICTOR J. PAZ 2001. *Archaeobotany and Cultural Transformation: Patterns of Early Plant Utilisation in Northern Wallacea*. PhD Thesis, Department of Archaeology, University of Cambridge.

Abstract: Archaeobotany is under-utilised as a tool and as an approach in Southeast Asia. In Island Southeast Asia, the studies of the past rely heavily on the ability of archaeology to generate data. Several key questions on early Island Southeast Asian history (prehistory) can be better addressed with a robust archaeobotanical data set. This research therefore had a two-pronged approach: one that dealt with the application and improvement of archaeobotanical methods; and another approach that addressed current archaeological issues from the standpoint of the archaeobotanical data. This work directly studied 10 archaeological sites, with 169 archaeobotanical contexts, not including data from 7 other sites. These comprise the sum-total of sites with published archaeobotanical data from northern Wallacea.

The study advanced the archaeobotanical methodology in terms of macro remains and especially charred parenchymatous tissue determination in Island Southeast Asia. It equally addressed key issues of early Southeast Asian history, specifically questions concerning the nature of the Austronesian dispersal throughout northern Wallacea, and the cultural transformations that came after this dispersal. It has also focused on finding out if there is a correlation between the existence of Neolithic pottery and cereal agriculture in northern Wallacea. The results of the study show no correlation. There is however direct evidence of archaeological settlements having a pottery-tuber-legume correlation. The data also shows evidence of consumption and utilisation of various plants throughout the time frame covered by the archaeological sites studied. The data suggest more arboreal-based economies existing even in periods where cereal agriculture is historically known to have exist in the region. Choosing as a limit for the study a biogeographic region proved useful as a tool to manage the archaeobotanical data and suggest periods for deposition of material, and for assessing levels of security of stratigraphic layers.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

KATE M. DOMETT 2001. *Health in Late Prehistoric Thailand*. BAR International Series 946. Archaeopress: Oxford.

BRIAN HAYDEN 2001. The dynamics of wealth and poverty in the Transegalitarian societies of Southeast Asia. *Antiquity* 75:571-81.

VICTOR PAZ 2001. Cut not smashed: a new type of evidence for nut exploitation from Sulawesi. *Antiquity* 75:497-8.

TRUMAN SIMANJUNTAK, BAGYO PRASETYO, RETNO HANDINI (eds.). 2001. *Sangiran: Man, Culture and Environment in Pleistocene Times*. Jakarta: Yayasan Obor.

CALL FOR PAPERS

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

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

Might you have a manuscript to submit to Asian Perspectives? We are beginning to select papers for the 2003 issues, and would encourage prospective contributors to submit AP-formatted manuscripts to us by October 1, 2001 for review. We do, however, 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

PREHISTORIA 2000 Revue de l'Union Internationale des Sciences Préhistoriques et Protohistoriques. Official Journal of the International Union for Prehistoric and Protohistoric Sciences.

The first issue of *Prehistoria 2000*, the new official journal of the International Union for Prehistoric and Protohistoric Sciences, has recently been printed. The journal was officially presented to the public on the occasion of the UISPP's 14th Congress, held in Liège (Belgium) from 2-8 September 2001.

For the next issues, which are planned for February, June and Oktober 2002, you can send in scientific articles or short papers dealing with topics regarding prehistory and/or protohistory. Also, announcements of meetings, exhibitions or other events talking place can be sent in for the agenda of *Prehistoria 2000*.

The deadline for the February issue of *Prehistoria 2000* is November 15th 2001. For more information you can contact us at prehistoria2000@abaco-mac.it. Off course, you can also visit the journal's website at <http://www.prehistoria2000.org> to find out more. There you will find, amongst other things, the 'guidelines for contributions'.

Submissions are currently being sought for **WORLD ARCHAEOLOGY 34(3)** on the theme: *Luxury Foods*. Many studies of diet and agriculture in past societies have focused on the reconstruction of subsistence economies and the identification of surplus production of staple foods. This issue aims to focus attention on the role of luxury and exotic foods. Luxury foods are here defined as foods that are desirable but not essential in terms of human nutrition. They frequently, though not necessarily, include exotic foods, that is, foods that are desirable because of their foreign origin. What foods were they? How can we identify such foods in the archaeological record? What was the social uptake of exotic foods after their introduction to a new region/continent? A key issue here is by whom were luxury foods desired and why? Do

such foods always have elite origins and do they all gradually become more commonplace? Contributions exploring these issues in the prehistoric and/or historical periods are invited. Submissions are due by January 2002 for publication in February 2003. For further information, or to submit a paper, contact the editor of this issue: Dr Marijke van der Veen, Institute of Archaeology, 31-34 Gordon Square, University College London, London WC1H 0PY, or by e-mail: m.vanderveen@ucl.ac.uk

Submissions are currently being sought for **WORLD ARCHAEOLOGY 35(1)** on the theme: *The Social Commemoration of Warfare*. The discipline of Archaeology has developed a fascination with the study of warfare and warriors, most commonly focusing on the particular place of battle or physical evidence for violent confrontation. This volume proposes to take a different approach by emphasising social responses to warfare in different places and times. Papers are invited which explore the personal or social experience of warfare, including, for example: the commemoration of wars and war-dead, the monumentalisation of war, ceremonial rites connected with battle, the material culture of the warrior, and the management and public presentation of archaeological sites connected with warfare. Submissions are due by July 2002 for publication in June 2003. For further information, or to submit a paper, contact the editor of this issue: Prof. Roberta Gilchrist, Dept. of Archaeology, University of Reading, Whiteknights, PO Box 218, Reading RG6 2AA, or by e-mail: r.l.gilchrist@reading.ac.uk