**THE GRANUCCI FUND FOR ARCHAEOLOGY IN INDONESIA AND TIMOR LESTE**

**REPORT ON AWARDS MADE FROM 2006 TO 2016**

NB: *BIPPA* = *Bulletin of the Indo-Pacific Prehistory Association*

*JIPA* = *Journal of Indo-Pacific Prehistory* (since 2014)

Both are at <http://journals.lib.washington.edu/index.php/BIPPA/issue/archive>

**First announcement of Granucci Fund**, *BIPPA* 25, 2005, pp. 1-2.

**2006 awards**

1. Budianto Hakim, Muhammad Nur, Rustan (Balai Arkeologi Makassar, Universitas Hasanuddin Makassar, Balai Pelestarian Peninggalan Purbakala Makassar): The sites of Rammang-Rammang and Mallawa: indicators of cultural contact between the Toalian and Neolithic complexes in South Sulawesi. Published report – *BIPPA* 29:45-52 (2009).
2. J. Susetyo Edy Yuwono, Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta: Interaction between coatal and interior communities from the end of the Pleistocene to the middle of the Holocene in the Gunung Sewu karst region, Yogyakarta. Published report: *BIPPA* 29:33-44 (2009).

**2007 awards**

1. Rochtri Agung Bawono, Udayana University, Denpasar: Archaeological research in the Jimbaran limestone region, South Bali. Published report *BIPPA* 28: 117-119 (2008).
2. Anggraeni and Sunarningsih, Gadjah Mada University, Yogyaparta. Research at the archaeological site of Jambu Hilir, South Kalimantan. Published report *BIPPA* 28:120-126 (2008).

**2008 awards**

1. Sofwan Noerwidi, Balai Arkeologi Yogyakarta: Archaeological research at the site of Kendenglembu, East Java. Published report *BIPPA* 29:26-32 (2009).
2. Nuno Vasco Oliveira, Ministry of Culture, Timor-Leste: Documenting archaeological sites in Timor-Leste: a first systematic approach. Published report *BIPPA* 30:1-2 (2010).

**In 2009** the editing of the IPPA Bulletin moved from ANU in Canberra to the University of Washington in Seattle. No awards were made in 2009 since the Granucci Fund was used to support attendance by Indonesian archaeologists at the 19th IPPA conference in Hanoi, Vietnam.

**2010 awards**

1. Nuno Vasco Oliveira, Ministry of Culture, Timor-Leste: Documenting archaeological sites in Timor-Leste – continuing training of East Timorese staff in field archaeology techniques (continuation of 2008 Granucci Award).
2. Jajang Agus Sonjaya, Gadjah Mada University, and Putri Novita Taniardi, Balai Arkeologi Yogyakarta: The terraced ceremonial structures (*Punden berundak*) on Gunung Lawu: a study of the protohistoric period in Java.

**2011 awards**

1. Nia Marniati Etie Fajari, Vida Pervaya Rusianti Kusmartono: The excavation of Gua Payung, South Kalimantan, Indonesia. Published report *BIPPA* 33:20-23 (2013).
2. Endang Widyastuti and Sudarti Prijono, Balai Arkeologi Bandung: Research on the late prehistoric site of Subang, Jawa Barat.
3. Marlon Ririmasse, Balai Arkeologi Ambon: Survey of precolonial settlement sites in Kepulauan Tanimbar, Maluku Tenggara.

**2012 awards**

1. Irsyad Martias: Research on prehistoric Austronesian cultures in Riau, Indonesia.
2. Budianto Hakim: Burial remains at Minanga Sipakko, Mamaju, West Sulawesi, Indonesia. Wuri Handoko: Prehistoric and Islam religious syncretism in Haruku, Central Maluku, Indonesia.

**2013 awards**

1. Sofwan Noerwidi, Balai Arkeologi Yogyakarta: Prehistoric cave research on the island of Madura.
2. Fakhri, Budianto Hakim, Ratno Sardi, Suryatman, Balai Arkeologi Makassar: Exploration of prehistoric sites in the Karama watershed, West Sulawesi. Published report *JIPA* 39:18-25 (2015).

**2014 awards**

1. Ayu Dipta Kirana, Citra Iqliyah Darojah, Gadjah Mada University, Yogtakarta: Neolithic-Austronesian research in the Karama River Valley, West Sulawesi.
2. Funding was used to supporrt attendence by Indonesian scholars at the 30th IPPA conference in Siem Reap, Cambodia, January 2014.

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**2015 awards**

1. Syahruddin Mansyur, Balai Arkeologi Ambon: Megalithic influences in the traditional defensive sites of early colonial era Maluku.
2. Ery Soedewo, Balai Arkeologi Medan: Revealing the mystery of Kota Batu: a site in the upper Besitang River, Langkat, North Sumatra Province.
3. Anggraeni and Budianto Hakim, Gadjah Mada University and Balai Arkeologi Makassar: Searching for Early Neolithic sites in the lower Karama valley, West Sulawesi.

**2016 awards**

1. Zubair Mas’ud, Balai Arkeologi Papua, Jayapura: Settlement pattern of the Gunung Srobu area, Teluk Youtefa, Papua, Indonesia..
2. Funding was used to support attendance by Indonesians cholars at the confrerence “The Archaeology of Sulawesi – an Update”, organised in Makassar in January 2016 by Prof. Susan O’Connor of the College of Asia and the Pacific at ANU. The funds were distributed in Indonesia by Prof. O’Connor.

**ORIGINAL APPLICATIONS**

**2006**

**1. Jarwo Susetyo Edy Yuwono,** Jurusan Arkeologi, Fakultas Ilmu Budaya, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta.

***Interaction between coastal and interior communities from the end of the Pleistocene to the middle of the Holocene in the Gunung Sewu Karst region, Yogyakarta Special Administrative Area*.**

The Gunung Sewu region, stretching from Pacitan to Parangtritis, in the south of Central Java, is a region of carbonate rock that has formed a karst topography. The region has a specific appearance quite different from the surrounding lowlands. Tectonic and dissolution processes produced a number of caves that were later inhabited. Groups of caves are located on the coast, in the interior, more than 20 km from the beach, and also in between. Previous archaeological research in caves and rock shelters in the region has shown that they were inhabited by humans from the end of the Pleistocene until the middle of the Holocene, from about 15,000 to 3000 years ago.

Excavations at a number of caves in the interior, including Gua Braholo, Gua Sengok Gua Rancang, Gua Bentar, and Gua Blendrong, reveal that the hunters and gatherers who lived there did not only make and use tools from locally-available materials, but also from materials only available on the coast. Artefacts made from sea shells were found in the caves. It is still unclear how such materials from the coast could have been obtained there. There are at least two possible explanations. The cave dwellers could have obtained them themselves, by mounting expeditions to the coast. Or alternatively, the materials could have been obtained through exchange/barter with communities living on the coast.

Which hypothesis is correct remains to be confirmed. The matter seems not to have attracted the attention of archaeologists who have studied the area to date – despite the fact that the issue is important for an understanding of prehistoric life in Java. The patterns of relationships and interaction between the coastal and interior inhabitants has not been much elucidated by researchers in Indonesian prehistory. The karst region of Gunung Sewu has great potential to illuminate this issue.

The relative lack of interest by researchers in this topic is illustrated by the fact that they have concentrated on sites located in the interior, in the Districts of Ponjong, Playen, Karangmojo, and Rongkop. The latter District has both a coastal and an interior part, but researchers have only excavated sites in the interior portion. Coastal sites have never been excavated, despite surveys showing the presence of many caves and shelters that could well have been inhabited in prehistoric times. As well, in general, research undertaken to date has not dealt with the topic of the interaction between coastal and interior dwellers.

In view of the above, this research will aim to elucidate the relationship or patterns of interaction between prehistoric coastal and inland communities in the Gunung Sewu karst region. Main research priorities will be (a) to identify caves and shelters that were inhabited by prehistoric humans, particularly in the Gunung Sewu karst region along the coast; (b) to determine the spatial distribution of the caves and shelters in the Gunung Sewu reserve; and (c) to seek archaeological data to shed light on the interaction between coastal and inland communities, through comparing such data with previous findings unearthed at inland sites.

This research may also uncover additional data to support the theory that, about 6000 years ago, in the Gunung Sewu region, communities with Australomelanesoid racial characteristics lived beside people of Mongoloid physical features.

Research activities will involve two research assistants for both the survey and the excavation. As well, the excavation will require the help of ten workers from the local areas. For the analysis, the researcher will consult with experts in the relevant areas (fauna, flora, artefacts).

The results of this research have been published as:

J. Susetyo Edy Yuwono, Late Pleistocene to mid-Holocene coastal and inland interaction in the Gunung Sewu karts, Yogyakarta. *Bulletin of the Indo-Pacific Prehistory Association*, 29:33-44, 2009.

**2. Budianto Hakim**, Kantor Balai Arkeologi, Makassar; **Muhammad Nur**, Jurusan Arkeologi, Universitas Hasanuddin, Makassar; **Rustan**, Kantor Balai Pelestarian Peninggalan Purbakala, Makassar.

***Reconstruction of contact between Toalian and Austronesian cultures in South Sulawesi (a case study of the Mallawa and Rammang-Rammang sites)***

Many scholars, both foreign and local, have studied the prehistory of the Holocene Era in South Sulawesi. The Sarasin brothers pioneered this research. Their 1905 publication *Reisen in Celebes* made popular the subject of cave culture in South Sulawesi and introduced the term Toalian. Following this publication, scholars such as Callenfels, Heekeren, Mulvaney and Soejono and Glover came to research the subject.

Generally speaking, the prehistoric caves inhabited by the Toalians are located in Maros, Pangkep, Bone, Bantaeng, Bulukumba and Soppeng regencies, and are characterised by the discovery of stone flake tools, bone tools, Maros points, cave wall paintings, and food remnants such as vertebrate bones and shells. Several radiocarbon dates indicate a lengthy occupation of the caves. Research by van Heekeren convincingly demon-strated three stages of Toalian cultural development: an early stage characterised by basic flakes, followed by a stage in which ridged flake tools and geometric microliths were used, finally succeeded by a stage characterised by layers of bones, serrated and winged arrowheads, and pottery.

Sherds found during the excavation by Mulvaney and Soejono at Leang Burung I provided a convincing date of 2000 BC. This date indicates that the last stage of the Toala cave occupation could be contemporaneous with the arrival of Austronesian-speaking people. The Kalumpang site, with its adzes, axes and pottery estimated to be older than 1000 BC, supports this interpretation. Mulvaney and Soejono hypothesised that the Kalumpang earthenware technology had spread widely, to the Maros region (Ulu Wae, Ulu Leang and Leang Burung), Batu Ejaya (Bantaeng), and to Takalar. Interestingly, a number of elements of Austronesian culture were found in the Toalian caves. The proposed research will attempt to discover elements of Toalian culture in Neolithic (Austronesian) sites, and to discover elements of Austronesian culture in Toalian sites.

According to Bellwood’s hypothesis on Holocene prehistory in South Sulawesi, the Toalians, who were generally using Maros points 4000 years ago, lived beside and exchanged goods with the Austronesian newcomers, who worked the land. It is known that the Toalian inhabitants of caves in Maros and Pangkep exploited the littoral and maritime resources of the area. This adaptation differed greatly from that of the Austronesian newcomers in South Sulawesi, who were inclined to exploit the hilly interior for agricultural pursuits. If the above hypothesis is employed to look for sites that could indicate a mixing of the Austronesian immigrants and the Toalian people, such a search should be conducted at open sites located in the area between the coast and the interior.

Based on the above hypothesis, we have chosen two sites located in Maros Regency, namely Mallawa and the Rammang-Rammang Caves. Choice of these sites was based on previous research showing that both have elements of Toalian and Austronesian culture. The research will be directed at determining the relative abundance of Toalian versus Austronesian cultural elements in the sites in question. Mallawa is an open site. Previous research has yielded an oldest dating of c. 2500 BP. Artefacts found were square and round-sectioned adzes, flaked lithics and pottery, in a single horizon. Archaeometrical analysis has shown that pottery from the Mallawa site was brought there from outside.

The Rammang-Rammang cave complex is located within the boundaries of Rammang-Rammang hamlet, Salenrang village, Maros Utara District, Maros Regency. Karama Cave, Barakka Cave and Passaung Cave are located within the Rammang-Rammang boundaries. Two of these caves (Karama and Passaung) have been excavated by the Makassar Archaeological Centre. Karama Cave was excavated in 2001 and 2002, when three test pits were dug. A cultural layer approximately 60 cm in depth yielded slipped pottery fragments, stone tools, and food remains in the form of shells and the bones of land and marine animals. The excavations also found hearths of limestone rocks arranged in a circle, with much ash and charcoal.

Also of interest in Karama Cave is the variety (both in objects depicted and in paint colours used) of paintings executed there. Most interestingly, several paintings combining red and black colours were found. Also found were depictions of people with legs wide apart, black in colour, which remind us of North Sulawesi sarcophagus reliefs (*waruga*). Similar findings were made in Barakka Cave, located about 300 metres to the west of Karama Cave. Two-coloured paintings were also found there, and appear to be younger than those in Karama Cave. As well as paintings of boats with people aboard, also depicted are a sheaf of grain-bearing plants, animals, hand outlines, and several abstract paintings.

During the excavation of Passaung Cave, located about 500 metres north of Karama Cave, findings that are very significant for the proposed research were made. A cultural layer approximately two metres in depth was located. At a depth of one metre were found serrated arrowheads and slipped pottery associated with food residues – shells and animal bones. But between one and two metres below the surface (down to bedrock) only stone tools were found, together with *Placuna* shells and animal bones.

The aim of the research is thus to understand better the process of interaction between the Toalians people, as the indigenous inhabitants, and the Austronesian arrivals.

The results of this research have been published as:

Budianto Hakim, Mohammad Nur and Rustam, The sites of Gua Pasaung (Rammang-Ranmmang) and Mallawa: indicators of cultural contact between the Toalian and Neolithic complexes in South Sulawesi. *Bulletin of the Indo-Pacific Prehistory Association*, 29:45-52, 2009.

**2007**

**3. Rochtri Agung Bawono, Ufi Najib and Kristiawan**, Fakultas Sastra, Udayana University, Denpasar, Bali.

***Archaeological research in the Jimbaran limestone region, south Bali.***

Preliminary research in South Bali was undertaken by R.P. Soejono in 1961 in the caves of Gua Selonding and Gua Karang Boma, Pecatu village. This research uncovered artefacts including stone and bone tools, shells, pig teeth and fragments of deer antler. The double-pointed bone tools found there are considered to represent a cultural link with the *muduk* points of South Sulawesi, North Maluku and perhaps Australia. Similar research was undertaken by Balai Arkeologi in Denpasar, particularly in Gua Gede, Nusa Penida (Klungkung Regency) from 2001 to 2005. This research unearthed stone and bone tools (spatulas and *muduk* points), shell tools, sherds, shell and animal tooth ornaments, and food remnants such as shell fragments and animal bones. These remains have been carbon dated to around 3805 BP.

Surface surveys in South Bali in 2005-2006 revealed 23 new sites – 15 caves and 8 rock shelters \_ all of which were inhabited by prehistoric people. Artefacts discovered include stone, bone and shell tools and sherds, with food shells, deer antlers and animal teeth. Caves and shelters rich in artefacts include Gua Saka I, Gua Saka II, Gua Timpalan, Gua Tegal Wangi, Gua Pondok Pemuda and Ceruk Gua Gong Barat. Interesting finds include bone bipoints, shell adzes and pebble tools. Many *Tridacna* shell adzes and pebble tools have also been found in North Maluku, for instance at Gua Golo and Gua Buwawansi in Gebe, as well as at Ceruk Peneduh, Tanjung Pinang and Daeo in South Morotai. In particular, bone bipoints are common in South Sulawesi and at several sites in North Maluku.

The first stage of this research will be to review the sites and artefacts found in the Jimbaran area between 1961 and 2006. Further surveys will be undertaken in order to find other caves and shelters of greater potential, apart from those listed above. The earlier research only covered the northern, western and part of the southern sections of the Jimbaran area, leaving eastern and southeastern parts unsurveyed. This research will cover these areas. The research will then proceed to excavation of caves or shelters where discoveries are made.

The results of this research have been published as:

Rochtri Agung Bawono, Ufi Najib and Kristiawan, Mesolithic and Neolithic cultures of the karst landscape at Jimbaran, southern Bali, Indonesia. *Bulletin of the Indo-Pacific Prehistory Association*, 28:117-119, 2008.

**4. Anggraeni and Sunarningsih**, Jurusan Arkeologi, Fakultas Ilmu Budaya, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta.

***Research at the archaeological site of Jambu Hilir, South Kalimantan*.**

Prehistoric settlement in the central part of the Indonesian archipelago has been researched only in a very limited way. Most evidence so far has come from surface finds, and only a small number of sites have been excavated.

The Jambu Hilir site, in Kandangan District, Hulu Sungai Selatan, Kalimantan Selatan Province, covers about 1 km2 in extent. Parts have been exposed by gold mining activities which uncovered potsherds, stone and glass beads, stone adzes and iron tools. Fragments of Chinese ceramics and gold beads were also found on the surface. Based on these finds, Nasruddin and his team conducted initial research here in October 1996, excavating five 1 m2 test pits to 75 cm in depth. Quantities of plain and decorated sherds were found, some identified as crucibles. Also recovered were terracotta beads, grindstones, stone adzes, cores and flakes of chert, and charcoal. Nasruddin assumed that the site had been occupied from the Neolithic to the Early Metal Age.

Our plan is to conduct further surface survey and excavation at Jambu Hilir and to apply chronometric dating. We plan to undertake detailed field research in an area that has not been excavated or disturbed by the gold mining activities. The Jambu Hilir Site is fairly close to Balai Arkeologi in Banjarmasin, which will be our fieldwork base and where we will be able to analyse the earlier findings from the site.

The results of this research have been published as:

Anggraeni and Sunarningsih, The prehistoric settlement at Jambu Hilir, South Kalimantan Province, Indonesia. *Bulletin of the Indo-Pacific Prehistory Association*, 28:120-126, 2008.

**2008**

**5. Sofwan Noerwidi,** Balai Arkeologi, Jln. Gedongkuning 174, Yogyakarta

***Archaeological Research at the Site of Kendenglembu, East Java****.*

Kendenglembu was the first Neolithic settlement discovered in Java, by W. van Wijland and J. Bruumun in 1936. The site is located in a rubber estate in Karangharjo Village, halfway between Jember and Banyuwangi. H.R. van Heekeren started systematic excavation there in 1941, but after a few days he had to stop due to the events of World War II. Unfortunately, the artifacts and field notes from his research ware destroyed during the Japanese occupation of Java.

The second period of research was lead by R.P. Soejono from the Prehistory Department of the National Archaeological Institute of Indonesia, from January 15 to February 4, 1969. Based on this research, there are two main cultural layers in Kendenglembu, an upper historic period period layer and a lower Neolithic one. The upper layer contained Chinese coins, sherds of wheel made pottery, fragments of brick, and sherds of porcelain. The Neolithic materials included several polished adzes and adze roughouts, grinding and polishing stones, anvils, many stone flakes, and sherds of red slipped pottery. However, there is no absolute dating for the site.

More recent research at Kendenglembu was led by Goenadi Nitihaminoto from the Archaeological Office of Yogyakarta in 1986. He also reported two cultural layers, with similar artifacts to the earlier research. In Sector XIX, on the top of hill within the site, he found the highest density of artifacts. Nitihaminoto also carried out a survey at Kalitajem, located about 3 km southwest of Kendenglembu, and this also produced roughouts, flakes and sherds.

The new research will seek chronometric data to reconstruct the chronology of the Kendenglembu and Kalitajem sites, and will document the details of the Neolithic assemblages from those sites. Survey will also be carried out to determine the spatial distribution of archaeological data around the two sites. Excavation is planned for 14 days during the coming dry season.

The results of this research have been published as:

Sofwan Noerwidi, Archaeological research at Kendenglembu, East Java, Indonesia. *Bulletin of the Indo-Pacific Prehistory Association*, 29:26-32, 2009.

**6. Nuno Vasco Oliveira**, Office of the Secretary of State for Culture, Ministry of Culture, Timor Leste.

***Documenting archaeological sites in Timor-Leste – a first systematic approach.***

There is as yet no East Timorese trained archaeologist, nor any graduate studies in archaeology in Timor-Leste. This project aims at training local staff of the National Directorate for Culture (Direcção Nacional de Cultura, DNC), under the Secretary of State for Culture (SEC) of the República Democrática de Timor-Leste (RDTL), in documenting archaeological sites in the country. The DNC staff is part of the future National Museum of Timor-Leste and has had previous training in museum collections management provided by the Museum and Art Gallery of the Northern Territory (MAGNT). MAGNT has also provided the DNC with a database to manage its museum collection which will now be extended to include all archaeological sites in Timor-Leste. The National Museum will act as a repository for archaeological collections and associated research resulting from excavations or works undertaken in Timor-Leste. Therefore, training of local staff to document archaeological sites and manage them at a national level is a fundamental first step in order to create an institutional archaeological framework that will enable protecting the country’s existing heritage and raise awareness for the need to develop graduate studies in this area.

Archaeological work in Timor-Leste was initiated in the 1930s by Alfred Bühler, and later continued by a team led by the Portuguese anthropologist António de Almeida who recorded and excavated several archaeological sites in the former Portuguese colony. Between 1975 and 1999 little archaeological research was undertaken, and none resulted in any known publications in English. Since the 1999 referendum, which ultimately led to Independence in May 2002, Timor-Leste has seen archaeological work resumed. The East Timor Archaeological Project (ETAP), a joint project between the Australian National University (ANU) and James Cook University (JCU), has been recording archaeological sites in Timor-Leste since 2000. One of its members, Sue O’Connor, has continued fieldwork in the country and many more sites have since been recorded, ranging from aceramic shell middens to caves and rock shelters, some of them with evidence of rock paintings. Additional archaeological fieldwork in Timor-Leste included the work undertaken by Peter Lape and some of his graduate students from the University of Washington (UW), who carried out research survey and excavations in several sites in the eastern part of the country. Many of these works have recently been published and it is expected that lists of sites will soon be provided by these archaeologists, to be incorporated within the national database of archaeological sites in Timor-Leste.

Dr Oliveira submitted a report to IPPA in 2010, and a summary is presented here:

***Documenting archaeological sites in Timor-Leste – a first systematic approach***

This proposal included training in recording and describing archaeological sites for East Timorese staff of the National Directorate of Culture, as well as the setting up the national database of archaeological sites in the country. Between the 4th and the 6th of May 2009 a workshop was conducted for the staff at the National Directorate of Culture, from both the central office in Dili and from all 13 districts within the existing 5 regions in the country. This workshop aimed at providing basic techniques in recording of archaeological and ethnographic sites, using site recording sheets, a GPS and a digital camera. It took place in and around the capital city, with the participation of H.E. the State Secretary of Culture, and consisted also of two days of lectures on the importance of documenting Timor-Leste’s cultural heritage sites.

The National Directorate of Culture was able to acquire cameras and GPS for staff in all 5 regions from its national budget. Those were used during the training and were later taken to the regions so that recording of sites could continue throughout the year. The sites recorded will later be added to the national database of archaeological and heritage sites, once the National Directorate of Culture finds the necessary budget.

Between the 17th and the 21st of November 2009 archaeological excavations were conducted in the village of Dair, ca. 30 km west of Dili. This site was first found in the 1980s, during the Indonesian occupation, when two prehistoric jar burials are said to have been found at ca. 3 metres below ground level while building a latrine. Even though the jars were reported, they were never excavated. During 2009, the Office of the State Secretariat of Culture began a project of recording an old fishing tradition in the same village. The village of Dair is known in Timor for its tradition of manta ray fishing, said to be very old. As we initiated the project, it became obvious that the site must have been a habitation site for a long time, as there was evidence of hundreds of prehistoric potsherds on the surface.

Two entire pots were then brought to our attention, and villagers still remembered the story of when the jar burials were sighted. Thus, we decided to excavate a 3x2 metre test pit and use the opportunity to train staff from the National Directorate of Culture in archaeological field techniques. Excavations progressed to a depth of ca. 3 metres below the surface. Chinese ware and Dutch ware and glass were found, alongside with many fragments of earthenware, animal bones and shellfish. Most of the deposit seemed to be disturbed, which is in accordance with the story that the site had been previously excavated to build a latrine – and later refilled. Even though the jar burials were not found, the excavations were a good opportunity for the staff at the National Directorate of Culture to gain experience in archaeological field and recording techniques.

(In 2009, the proceeds of the Granucci Fund were used to assist Indonesian archaeologists to attend the 19th congress of IPPA in Hanoi, Vietnam)

**2010 (no awards in 2009)**

7. **Jajang Agus Sonjaya** (Gadjah Mada University) and **Putri Novita Taniardi** (Balai Arkeologi Yogyakarta)

***The terraced ceremonial structures (punden berundak) on Mount Lawu: a study of protohistoric Java***

On the summit of Mount Lawu, on the Central/East Java border, there are 13 *punden berundak* (terraced structures), megalithic structures that could date back as far as 3500 BP. There are indications that some of these *punden berundak* were still in use until the Majapahit (Hindu) period in the 15th century AD, and so can be considered as a bridge between prehistory and history in Java. This study aims to search for historical continuity from prehistoric Java into the recent past.

The caldera of Lawu has several peaks. At each summit, on the ridges, and in the valleys there are a total of 13 terraced ceremonial structures (*punden berundak*). Each has multiple terraces faced by large stones and connected by staircases. The number of terraces varies, from 3 to 13. *Punden berundak* occur on the peaks of Argo Dumilah Paek (3265 m above sea level), Tiling Argus (3191 m above sea level), Selopundutan (3021 m above sea level), Argo Dalem (3170 m above sea level), Cokrosuryo (3000 m above sea level), and Market Dieng (3088 m above sea level). Many other megalithic remains like standing stones, stone mortars, *pelinggih* (stone ‘thrones’), and possible graves occur in the region. A standing stone at Cokrosuryo has been carved into a sculpture of Surya Majapahit, a symbol of the Majapahit kingdom. These sites are still used today by the Javanese for the worship of spirits (animism).

The collection of data will be undertaken by archaeological survey, excavation, and ethnographic interviews, the latter at *punden berundak* that are still in use, such as Argo Dalem and Argo Tiling.

**2011**

**8.** **Endang Widyastuti and Sudarti Prijono**, Balai Arkeologi, Bandung

Penelitian Masyarakat Akhir Masa Prasejarah di Situs Patenggeng, Subang, Jawa Barat

Daerah pantai utara Jawa bagian barat, khususnya Subang merupakan salah satu kawasan yang telah dihuni oleh manusia dan meliputi suatu wilayah pantai yang luas, serta sudah terbentuk sejak zaman prasejarah dari masa bercocok tanam hingga masa perundagian, ditandai dengan ditemukannya beberapa artefak berbahan perunggu seperti candrasa di Kampung Malang, Desa Nangerang, Kecamatan Binong, Kapak Sepatu di Kampung Betok, Desa Nangerang, Kecamatan Binong, Bejana Perunggu di Kampung Tangkil, Desa Cintamekar, Kecamatan Serangpanjang. Temuan artefak logam juga ditemukan di situs Patenggeng, Kecamatan Dawuhan. Situs Patenggeng berada di sebuah bukit yang diapit oleh Sungai Ciasem dan Sungai Cibolang. Di bagian puncak bukit ini terdapat tempat datar yang di permukaannya banyak ditemukan fragmen keramik, tembikar dan kerak besi.

Situs Patenggeng diketahui pertamakali pada tahun 1971 oleh Panitia Penggali Sejarah Kabupaten Subang (Harjono, 1971). Pada tahun 1972 panitia bekerjasama dengan Jurusan Arkeologi UI melakukan kegiatan survei di lokasi tersebut. Dalam kegiatan survei tersebut ditemukan sejumlah pecahan keramik Cina, gerabah lokal dan kerak besi. Temuan tersebut memperkuat dugaan bahwa situs Patenggeng merupakan situs arkeologi. Selanjutnya pada tahun 1973 Jurusan Arkeologi UI melakukan dua kali penelitian di situs tersebut. Kegiatan pertama berupa survei yang dilakukan oleh Edi Sedyawati menghasilkan temuan berupa keramik Cina, gerabah lokal, kerak besi, fragmen kapak neolitik, dan manik-manik (Sedyawati, 1973). Sedangkan kegiatan kedua berupa ekskavasi percobaan yang dipimpin oleh Mundardjito menghasilkan temuan berupa keramik Cina, gerabah lokal, manik-manik, batu pipisan dan batu giling, fragmen benda perunggu, dan kerak besi. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian tersebut disimpulkan bahwa situs Patenggeng merupakan situs hunian (Mundardjito, 1974). Selanjutnya pada tahun 2000 Balai Arkeologi Bandung melakukan penelitian di situs tersebut. Dalam penelitian tersebut diasumsikan bahwa situs Patenggeng merupakan situs hunian berkelanjutan dari masa prasejarah hingga sekitar abad ke 16 (Djafar, 2000). Namun sampai saat ini belum ada kegiatan penelitian menyangkut pertanggalan absolut yang dilakukan di situs ini. Pada tahap penelitian yang akan datang, akan dilakukan kegiatan survei dan ekskavasi untuk menjawab permasalahan kapan masa penghunian situs ini, bagaimana pola keruangan di situs tersebut, dan apa aktivitas yang dilakukan oleh para penghuni situs tersebut.

**9. Nia Marniati Etie Fajari, Vida Pervaya Rusianti Kusmartono and Bambang Sugiyanto**, Balai Arkeologi, Banjarmasin, Kelimantan Selatan

**The excavation of Gua Payung, Meratus Mountains, Kalimantan Selatan**

In South Kalimantan Province, on the island of Borneo, many potential prehistoric cave occupations occur in the 600 km long karstic Meratus Mountains. These extend from north to south through the *kabupaten* (districts) of Tabalong, Balangan, Hulu Sungai Utara, Hulu Sungai Tengah, Hulu Sungai Selatan, Tapin, Banjar, Tanah Laut, Tanah Bumbu and Kotabaru. The karst occurs in two zones, northern and southern. Cave occupation in the northern zone has been identified at Gua Babi and Gua Tengkorak, in Tabalong District. A flexed human skeleton excavated in Gua Tengkorak has been identified morphologically as a female of Austro-Melanesian affinity, and dated to circa 6000 years ago (Widianto and Handini 2003).

In the southern zone, along the southeastern foothills of the Meratus Mountains, a number of caves occur in the limestone hills of *kecamatan* Mantewe, in *kabupaten* Tanah Bumbu (Figure 1). Balai Arkeologi Banjarmasin has conducted archaeological research in these caves since 2006, especially in three clusters of limestone hills near the villages of Mantewe, Dukuhrejo and Bulurejo. Each cluster contains many cave-bearing hills, and evidence of prehistoric occupation has been found in the caves of Liang Sugung (Mantewe), Gua Payung (Bulurejo) and Liang Bangkai (Dukuhrejo).

In October 2006, Liang Sugung and Gua Payung were excavated by Balai Arkeologi Banjarmasin. Freshwater shells, land snails, cowry shells (marine), animal bones and lithic debitage were found in Gua Sugung. Similar material was found in Gua Payung, with the addition of pottery and ornaments of shell and bone (Fajari 2010). Absolute dates were not obtained for Gua Payung in 2006, but the material culture suggests occupation from Pre-Neolithic into Neolithic times.

This team conducted further excavation in Gua Payung in 2012, and the results have been published as:

Nia Marniati Etie Fajari and Vida Pervaya Rusianti Kusmartono, The excavation of Gua Payung, South Kalimantan, Indonesia. *Bulletin of the Indo-Pacific Prehistory Association* 33: 20-23 (2013).

**10. Marlon Ririmasse**, Balai Arkeologi, Ambon, Maluku, Indonesia

***Initial survey of pre-colonial settlement sites in Kepulauan Tanimbar, Maluku Tenggara***

Kepulauan Maluku Tenggara dipandang sebagai salah satu wilayah kunci dalam kajian arkelogi di Kepulauan Asia Tenggara-Australia/Oseania. Posisi strategis kepulauan ini sebagai salah satu kemungkinan kawasan jembatan dalam proses awal hunian paparan sahul, kedudukannya dalam proses kolonisasi penutur bahasa Austronesia dan peran sebagai salah satu wilayah sumber komoditi eksotik dalam 2000 tahun terakhir adalah beberapa aspek yang membentuk nilai penting kawasan ini. Salah satu penanda khas dalam profil arkeologi Kepulauan Maluku Tenggara adalah keberadaan situs-situs pemukiman kuna dengan ciri keletakan dataran tinggi-defensif yang kemudian ditinggalkan menyusul kebijakan pasifikasi pemerintah kolonial yang merelokasi penduduk ke kawasan pesisir. Meski tersebar luas dalam skala kawasan di kepulauan ini, belum ada penelitian arkeologis yang dilakukan guna mendata sebaran situs-situs khas ini dan merekam potensi arkeologis di dalamnya. Lebih jauh belum dilakukan studi untuk menentukan kerangka kronologi serta gambaran karakter budaya bendawi yang terdeposit dalamnya. Penelitian ini mencoba untuk melakukan survei awal guna mendata sebaran situs-situs khas ini di Kepulauan Tanimbar serta merekam potensi arkeologis yang dimiliki dalam setiap kawasan situs. Diharapkan hasil survei ini dapat menjadi dasar bagi penelitian ke depan untuk menemukan data kronometrik guna rekonstruksi kronologi dan karakter budaya bendawi di situs-situs ini dalam upaya menjelaskan dinamika sosial masa pra-kolonial di Maluku Tenggara.

**2012**

**11. Wuri Handoko**, Balai Arkeologi, Ambon, Maluku.

***Archaeological research on the sustainability of prehistoric Austronesian religion in the face of modern Islamic syncretism.***

In the Maluku region, long before Islamic conversion, religions or beliefs in ancestral spirits existed during the development of the megalithic tradition brought by Austronesian speakers. In Maluku, far away from the influences of Hinduism, Islam was more closely influenced by indigenous prehistoric and pre-Islamic protohistoric cultures. This is probably why many Muslim communities in Maluku do not practice the pure Islamic religion. The planned research in Muslim residential sites on Haruku Island is intended to address this phenomenon of syncretism between Islam and local cultures. In this research, surveys and observations will be performed on monumental buildings in local architectural styles, utilized for religious rituals in Islam and considered sacred by the community. The survey will also locate tombs in the Islamic tradition that are influenced by prehistoric cultural elements, and describe ancient artifacts used in the rituals and religious practices of Islam. The study is expected to uncover a continuity in Islamic syncretism that has lasted until today.

In this initial study, we will do things more easily observed first. For example, conducting surveys and observations in the areas of research to plot the distribution of monumental architecture characterized by Austronesian vernacular traditions, and utilized for purposes of religious ritual in Islam and as well as being sacred to the community.

See Indonesian language report in adjacent document entitled “MANUSCRIPT REPORTS FROM GRANUCCI AWARDS”

**12. Irsyad Martias**, Dept. Antropology Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Jl. Nusantara 1 Bulaksumur, Yogyakarta 55281

***Research on prehistoric archaeology in the Riau Archipelago***

The Neolithic culture in Southeast Asia has a quite strong relation with prehistoric-Austronesian community. But in several places, especially in Sumatra Island, the evidences are still unrevealed yet. The issue above is caused by uneven archeological research across the Southeast Asian (SEA) archipelago. In 2005 Balai Arkeologi Medan (Medan Archaeology Branch) found five caves which are located at river banks inland - western of Riau (Rambah Region). Theoretically those caves are still potential to be excavated because riverbanks complex provides one of the most diversified environments available and suitable to be occupied by prehistoric people. In fact, geographically those caves are located in between the Rokan river branches. Thus, this research will investigate the evidence of Neolithic- Austronesian in Riau. My aim is to find the evidence of prehistoric Austronesian occupation in Riau. The main part of my proposed research will be a survey and excavations. The survey will be conducted on caves in Rambah Region and on the riverbanks such as Rokan, Siak, Indragiri, Kuantan- Indargiri, and Kampar as well as their branches which may contains Neolithic sites. The survey result will determine two most potential sites or more to be excavated.

**13. Budianto Hakim, Rustan and Yadi Mulyadi**, Balai Arkeologi Makassar, Fort Rotterdam, Jl. Ujungpandang No. 1, Makassar 90111, Sulawesi Selatan, Indonesia

***Burial Remains at Minanga Sipakko, Mamuju, West Sulawesi, Indonesia***

The Kalumpang Neolithic sites have been known since 1930, and until now many archaeologists have done research there. Some problems arise because of the lack of archaeological remains related with burial activity. As we know, burials reflect the life cycles of ancient people, so archaeological research about this subject is important.

In earlier research in the Kalumpang sites, many archaeological remains have already been found by the researchers. Some are associated elsewhere with burial activity, such red slipped pottery, a typical pottery style found in the early Austronesian occupation in Taiwan, the Philippines and Indonesia. Such vessels consist of bowls, dishes, bottles, flasks, and jars.

This evidence has (potentially) strong relations with Austronesian culture in Kalumpang from the first occupation until 3000 BP. These findings are clearly very interesting in order to see how the people of Kalumpang the past used pottery in their daily activity. In some cases pottery was used not only for cooking, but also for the ceremonial and ritualistic customs of the people, like burial activities. This study intends to find out the form of burial activity in the Kalumpang sites.

**2013**

**14. Sofwan Noerwidi**, Balai Arkeologi, Jln. Gedongkuning 174, Yogyakarta.

***Prehistoric research on Madura Island***

This research aims to understanding the history of human occupation from the late Pleistocene to Holocene in Madura, especially in the Waru karst region in the middle of the eastern part of the island. The main goals will be: (a) to reconstruct the chronology of human occupation in Madura, from initial arrival until the late period; (b) to understand human adaptations, ways of life, and eolithic and the settlement of Austronesian language speakers in Madura Island, as part of the ethnogenesis of the modern Madurese people.

The research will undertake surface survey during 7 days and excavation during 14 days in the Waru and Batuampar karstic regions, Pamekasan. I have chosen this region because geomorphological conditions provide many caves which have potential for human occupation in prehistory. Archaeological excavation will be conducted in the most potential cave found in the surface survey. Excavations have the purpose to collect chronometric data and material culture, in order to reconstruct the history of human occupation from the late Pleistocene to Holocene in Madura Island. The research will involve two archaeologists, one geologist, and one map technician for survey and excavation.

**15. Fakhri, Budianto Hakim, Retno Sardi and Suryatman**, Balai Arkeologi Makassar, Fort Rotterdam, Jl. Ujungpandang No. 1, Makassar 90111, Sulawesi Selatan, Indonesia

***Exploration of Neolithic sites along the Karama River, Mamuju, Sulawesi Barat***

Research in the area of ​​Kalumpang started in the colonial period and still continues to be a concern for researchers, particularly archaeologists. The results are a lot of important information, especially in the study area during the early prehistoric farming period in the archipelago. From past research and archaeological findings, this region shows a very large potential for archaeological research, especially in the study of early Neolithic and Palaeometallic residential patterns. Until now, the focus of the study has been only on the sites of Minanga Sipakko and Kamansi Hill. Exploration of other areas has not been carried out intensively, and such exploration is the primary focus of this study. In carrying out this study, the method used will be to explore in detail and describe the locations of sites that exist along the river Karama. Given that most of the sites lie along or close to the Karama river, we will undertake anticipatory measures for the benefit of a plan to address the drowning of all Kalumpang sites by the local government for the construction of a Hydroelectric Power Plant.

Published report: Fakhri, Suryatman, Budianto Hakim, Ratno Sardi. [Exploration of prehistoric sites in the Karama watershed, West Sulawesi, Indonesia: from early occupation until the Metal Age](https://journals.lib.washington.edu/index.php/JIPA/article/view/14786). *JIPA* 39:18-25 (2015).

**2014**

**16. Ayu Dipta Kirana and Citra Iqliyah Darojah**, Department of Anthropology, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta.

***Neolithic research in the Karama Valley, West Sulawesi***

We propose to conduct a systematic survey in new sites (Kaloa, Tarailu, Salukuweh, Tapian, Aboa, Tasiu, Tampa Padang, Tambing-Tambing) found along the banks of the Karama River in West Sulawesi. Then, based on the survey, the most potential sites will be excavated primarily to obtain specific faunal remains and sufficient samples for starch and phytolith analysis in order to make detailed explanation of plant subsistence and to ensure the existence of not only rice cultivation but also other tropical fruits and tubers in Karama. In addition, we hope also to obtain faunal remains of domesticate pigs and dog in the Karama Valley. In addition, we wish to obtain material assemblages in order to make a comparative analysis with other Neolithic sites in Indonesia.

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**2015**

**17. Syahruddin Mansyur**, Balai Arkeologi Ambon.

***Megalithic influences in the traditional defensive sites of early colonial era Maluku.***

One manifestation of megalithic culture in Maluku is the dolmen or stone table as a medium for worship of ancestral spirits, believed to be a result of the spread of Austronesian-speaking peoples. In Maluku, this picture of a megalithic culture has been recorded since the early days of European presence in the archipelago around the 16th and 17th centuries. The presence of European nations cannot be separated from efforts to master the spice trade which was the main trading commodity at the time. On the other hand, local communities in Maluku in the face of the interests of foreign powers developed concepts of defense by utilizing natural resources. The results of previous studies indicate a correlation between megalithic sites and traditional defensive sites built by local communities in Maluku. This study is intended to provide a wider distribution of megalithic cultural influences on traditional strongholds in the Moluccas. Through surveys and literature study for collecting information in the form of archaeological data and historical data, this study is expected to explain the dynamics of local communities in the face of the interests of the European nations in Maluku.

**18. Ery Soedewo**, Balai Arkeologi Medan.

***Revealing the mystery of Kota Batu: a site in the upper Besitang River, Langkat, North Sumatra Province.***

Kota Batu was first mentioned in a Dutch record in 1925, described as a fortress or ancient settlement in the course of the Sungai Pinang, a tributary of the Besitang River in Kabupaten Langkat, North Sumatra. The importance of the existence of Kota Batu is as an indication of the existence of an ancient culture in the upper reaches of the Besitang, as a part of an ancient civilization (based) in the region of Teluk Aru, Langkat. An interim report of Besitang Valley archaeological data newly recovered from the estuary of Teluk Aru indicates that archaeological remains have been found there, on Pulau Kampai, dating from the 11th to the 15th centuries AD. Exposure of the existence of Kota Batu will provide knowledge about the (inland) settlements in the region of Teluk Aru, and an understanding of the role of the Teluk Aru region in Melaka Strait international trade networks.

See Indonesian language report in adjacent document entitled “MANUSCRIPT REPORTS FROM GRANUCCI AWARDS”

**19. Anggraeni and Budianto Hakim**, Gadjah Mada University and Balai Arkeologi Makassar.

***Searching for Early Neolithic sites in the lower Karama valley, West Sulawesi.***

Early Neolithic sites along the Karama River, West Sulawesi have so far been found in Kalumpang district, 95 km from the river mouth. Archaeological finds from the two early Neolithic sites at Kalumpang, i.e. Minanga Sipakko and Kamassi, show very close similarities to those in Taiwan and the northern Philippines, and indicate the coming of Austronesian speaking populations c. 3500 BP (Anggraeni *et al*. 2014). Since 2006 a number of new sites were reported either from the upper or downstream Karama River (Simanjumtak et al. 2006, 2008; Anggraeni 2012). But none of them coincide with the Kalumpang sites. The oldest settlement remains from Pantaraan 1, a site closer to the river mouth, were only parallel to the middle phase of the Kalumpang sites (Anggraeni 2012). Thus the answer for the question: why did the earliest Austronesian settlements in the Karama valley locate so far inland remains uncertain.

Recent research conducted by Fakhri *et al*. (Budianto Hakim, pers. comm.) has uncovered red-slipped pottery and well-polished rectangular cross-sectioned stone adzes from two locations at Lemo-lemo 2 and 3, and at another site close to Pantaraan 1. This information encourages me and Hakim to conduct excavations at these sites in order to find remains of early Neolithic settlement at the lower Karama. Besides that, almost all potential sites along the Karama River are now insecure due to the coming of many investors who are interested in generating electricity by building dams and roads, and in gold and coal mining and *sawit* (oil palm) plantations (Anonym 2014). Natural hazards such as erosion also threaten a number of sites on the Karama River banks. Therefore, more research needs to be conducted before the sites disappear.

**2016**

**20. Zubair Mas’ud**, Balai Arkeologi Papua, Jayapura.

**Settlement Pattern of the Gunung Srobu Area, Teluk Youtefa, Papua, Indonesia**

Situs Gunung Srobu adalah situs neolitik yang ditemukan tahun 2014. Penelitian arkeologi di situs tersebut masih terus dilakukan hingga kini. Ada beberapa permasalahan dari situs Gunung Srobu yang sangat penting untuk diungkapkan yang terkait dengan pola pemukimannya, yaitu tentang bagaimana manusia mengatur dirinya dalam suatu ruang dan unsur-unsur apa saja yang ada di dalamnya serta konsep yang melatari terbentuk pola pemukiman tersebut.

Data hasil penelitian arkeologi di Situs Gunung Srobu seperti temuan gerabah dengan berbagai bentuk, ukuran, dan memiliki motif yang beragam, temuan bermacam bentuk alat batu, alat kerang, alat tulang, perhiasan dari kerang, gigi manusia, dan tanah liat bakar, sampah makanan berupa cangkang kerang yang telah membukit dan tulang-tulang binatang, sisa rangka manusia, struktur batu berbentuk persegi dan bulat, serta terdapat bangunan megalitik, sebagai bukti yang menunjukkan bahwa situs tersebut merupakan bekas area pemukiman tua.