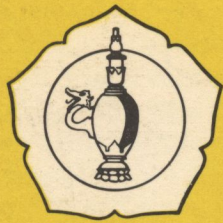


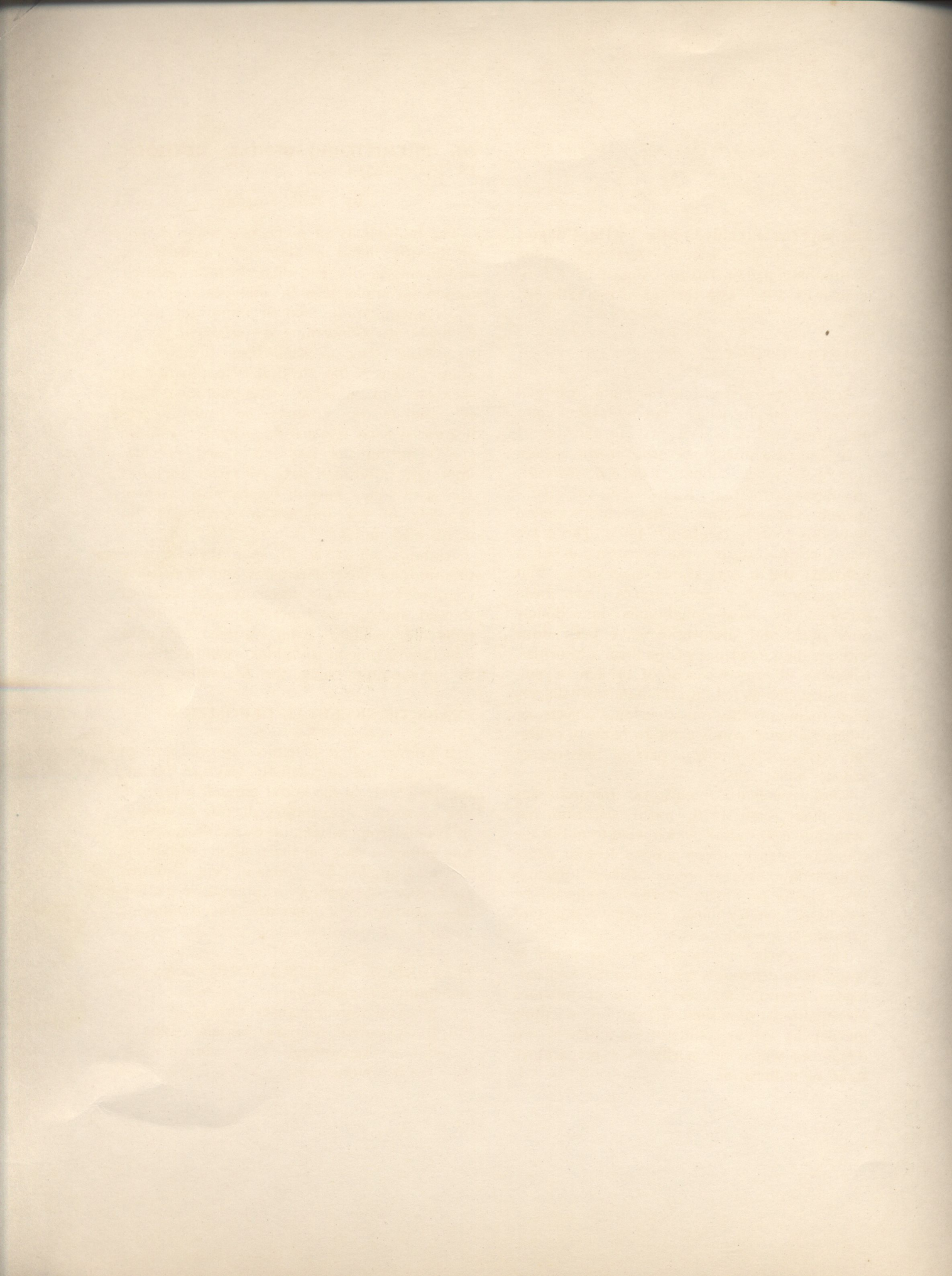
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**ON PREHISTORIC BURIAL
METHODS IN INDONESIA**

By: R.P. Soejono



ON PREHISTORIC BURIAL METHODS IN INDONESIA

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INTRODUCTORY

Archaeological researches brought forth evidences of burials which dated far back into prehistoric periods. The first formal report on a find of a prehistoric grave in the eastern part of Java was submitted by *J.B. Hubenet*, an official of the State Railways, to the «Bataviaasch Genootschap» («Batavian Society») early this century (Hubenet, 1903). The grave was disclosed during the construction of a railroad. But it was known since long, that destructions of ancient graves have been executed by local inhabitants immediately after accidental discoveries have been done without the knowledge of the local authorities. Contents of graves except of broken or pulverized skeletons fell into the hands of villagers who maintain the most curious objects or otherwise grave goods came to hand of collectors to become finally a part of museum or private collections.

Since systematic prehistoric research was attempted about 1920, much attention has been drawn to burials which were found in the course of intensive investigations. Results either of systematic excavations or of illegal diggings gave proofs of funeral methods followed by groups of peoples during successive stages of prehistoric period.

The material composed for this paper is based on informations reported to the Archaeological Institute and on results of previous investigations published in various scientific journals as well as results of the author's own researches which are partly in a preparatory stage of publication.

The multiplicity of prehistoric material, but on the other hand the shortage of undertakers and means in the field of prehistoric research caused incompleteness in analytical approach and contemplation, even of important topics or problems. Concerning the study of burials significant elements have been insufficiently attested, one is the physical determination of skeletons and the other is the traditional basis of burial custom groups. The study of prehistoric skeletal remains done by *Teuku Jacob* (1967) during the last few years, provides important additional data on racial questions and gives sound base in the reconstruction of peopling of the Indonesian Archipelago in prehistoric times.

Author's effort is to spot the exposing situations of skeletal remains and to perceive contingent systems of interments so far skeletons showed appropriate funeral positions. Resultants of deductions from scattered data give a picture of funeral traditions which refer back to an evolution since the Mesolithic stage.

PLANS OF SKELETAL DEPOSITION

It is obvious, that skeletons recovered through excavations indicate definite ways of placing the dead body in the burial ground. Informations on results of arbitrary digging as well as of proofs from systematic excavations constitute sufficient data on the methods in burying the dead applied by groups of peoples during their time of settling in prehistoric period. The examination of data extracts such following methods of depositions:

- I. DIRECT INHUMATION (single or multiple) including:
 - A. Uncovered primary burials
 - B. Covered primary burials, using:
 - a. sarcophagi
 - b. stone cists

- c. stone vats
- d. stone cambers
- e. dolmen-like structures
- f. jars

II. DEFERRED INHUMATION (single or multiple) including:

- C. Uncovered secondary burials (complete or selective)
- D. Covered secondary burials (complete or selective) using:
 - a. jars
 - b. sarcophagi (?)

III. COMBINED INHUMATION (Single or multiple):

- E. Uncovered primary mixed with uncovered secondary burials
- F. Uncovered primary burials mixed with covered secondary burials

IV. EXPOSED DEPOSITION (occasionally followed by selective inhumation).

Skeletons from primary burials demonstrate the placing of bodies in several postures of which three main systems can be distinguished, namely:

1. the **STRETCHED POSITION** with different manners of placing the upper-extremities.
2. the **FLEXED** or **SEMI-FLEXED POSITION** including the dorsal and sidelong attitude.
3. the **CROUCHED** or **SQUATTED POSITION**.

Besides these, a very scarcely occurring posture namely the **PROSTRATE** position has been observed.

New dating methods have not been applied towards substances of productive sites, except on very few samples, so that the dating of these observed burial methods is performed merely by way of identifying artifacts which were found in association with skeletal remains such as accompanying funeral goods or other cultural

elements occurring in the same skeleton bearing stratum. Chronological determination of a few number of skeletal finds came to inadequate results because of the total lack of related cultural remains. Conclusions towards units of totally disturbed skeletal finds are derived from accompanying grave wares or from identic but better preserved burials. Emptied covered burials actuate to interpretations based on forms and sizes of covering materials as well as on identic intact burials. It must be noted, that a fair number of material yielded too generalized informations which impeded extensive considerations.

THE PLEISTOCENE AND MESOLITHIC STAGE

Discoveries of human remains in Pleistocene period did not demonstrate signs of interment as fossilized skulls have been recovered in volcanic layers, except of the Late-Pleistocene skulls of *Homo soloensis* which have been found on an ancient terrace on the left border of the Solo River at Ngandong village in East Java (Pl. 1, 2). The location of *Homo soloensis* skulls in terrace layers arose questions concerning whether the skulls had been purposely placed in camping deposits in terms of selective interment or whether these, as practically mere remaining parts of human skeletons, were evidences of intertribal conflicts (Weidenreich, 1951). Supposed cannibalism among *Homo soloensis*, priorly a popular acceptance, with regard to the exceptional discovery of eleven skulls merely, should be discarded as no convincing traces of skull mutilation to extract the brain, could be propounded (Jacob, 1967: 25 - 39). Yet the location of *Homo soloensis* skulls on the fossil vertebrates bearing terrace of the Solo River remains a problem.

Human interment was obvious during the Mesolithic stage. Evidences have been encountered mainly in shellmounds and rockshelters (Pl. 3). Several sites of skeletal discoveries showed up but fragmentary remains which indicate the use of *selective inhumation*. In some

instances there was a tendency of cannibalism according to the occurrence of many split or burned limb bones as for instance in a kitchen-midden at Bindjai Tamiang, Northeast Sumatra (Schürmann, 1931) and in Gua Mardjan, East Java (Van Heekeren, 1937). Selective inhumation chiefly consisted of the burying of skulls or parts of skulls and occasionally of limb bones either covered or not with haematite as proved through excavations at kitchenmiddens in Northeast Sumatra, at some caves in East Java and at caves on the island of Flores (Verhoeven, 1953, 1951 - 57; Jacob, 1967: 77 - 116). Exposed deposition was assumed to exist among Toala cave-dwellers in South Sulawesi as parts of skulls, sometimes perforated, and a few limb bones have been revealed in Toala cave deposits (Van Heekeren, 1957: 97).

Intact burials were recovered in caves of East Java and Flores. Burials with skeletons in *flexed - sidelong position* seemed to be common in East Java, namely at caves of Sampung, Soding and Mardjan (Van Stein Callenfels, 1932; Van Heekeren, 1936, 1937). Several skeletons were lacking parts of the body, namely the skull or extremities bones, and some were found covered by rather big stones (Pl. 4, 5). These skeletons have not been provided with funeral goods, except of one in Gua Lawa at Sampung which was of a child and which was furnished with a necklace of small perforated shells (Pl. 6). Caves on Flores yielded burials with the body commonly placed in crouched position, one of these in Momer Cave, West Flores, was covered by a big stone (Verhoeven, 1951 - 57; 1958). Also on Flores during this period the deads were not provided with gifts, except of a female skeleton in a cave in the area of Reo which was furnished with beads. Rather exceptional was the discovery at Gua Alo, West Flores, which consisted of two skeletons in extended position without any kind of funeral goods but, according to informations, were attested stratigraphically in the context of the Mesolithic flake-blade industry (Jacob, 1967, 107 - 108). With regard to the occurrence of beads upon the skeleton at Reo and the divergent way of placing the

dead body at Gua Alo, these burials most likely originate from a later period. Intensive research on caves of Flores has been performed by *Dr. Th. Verhoeven S.V.D.* Because of the numerous archaeological finds which must be taken upon this island, detailed informations on burials were lacking, so that only a general picture is at the disposal.

THE NEOLITHIC STAGE

Data on burials from the Neolithic period were scarce. Systematic excavations towards Neolithic sites have not revealed burials up to date. Informations on burials yielding polished stone adzes, earthenware pottery, beads and other funeral articles were gained from results of clandestine diggings on the North coast of West Java executed by local inhabitants in search of valuable grave goods (Soejono, 1964). According to the categories of finds from this region which were handed over to the Archaeological Institute can be assumed that this extended area contains burials from the Neolithic period as well as from the Early-Metal age. Test excavations done in 1958 did not touch burials, but informations from villagers pointed out the existence of buried skeletons in extended position usually provided with neolithic adzes, glass and carnelian beads, stone rings, ornamented earthenware pottery, terracotta netsinkers, gold ornaments, bronze items (axes, rings) and iron fragments and some more other objects.

At least one cave on Flores, the big Liang Bua, contained Neolithic burials in the upper-layers as well as Mesolithic graves in the lower-stratum. Skeletons of the Neolithic burials showed the extended position in North-South direction, with the head on the North side. Accompanying gifts consisted of polished stone adzes, earthenware pots and grinding stones (Verhoeven, 1965).

The find of Neolithic adzes and earthenware pots as mere grave goods in stone-cists in areas of Tjirebon (Van der Hoop, 1937) and Kuningan (Archaeol. Inst., 1967 - 1968), both

situated in the eastern part of West Java, tend to the assumption, that this type of graves had developed since a later stage of the Neolithic. As these graves were dug out by the local population pulverized skeletal remains fell beyond people's attention, but the extended position of skeletons and even multiple burials are most conceivable according to the dimension of these sepulchres.

THE EARLY-METAL AGE

The largest amount of burial evidences dated from this cultural period. Variations of burial system with particular local characteristics occurred in areas of the Indonesian Archipelago. Certain areas developed a definite system, but it was proved, that several systems have been applied together in one area. The most occurring method of burying had been the *covered interment*, either primary or secondary. *Uncovered burials*, primary or secondary, seemed to be applied in areas of Northern West Java, West Bali and North Lombok.

Covered burials used following items as container or cover of the dead body: sarcophagi, stone-cists, stone vats (kalamba), stone chambers, dolmen-like tombs (pandhusa) and jars. Almost all types of covered burials have been discovered in association with other categories of Megalithic remains, except of jar burials which occurred as an isolated non-megalithic tradition.

— *Sarcophagus burial*

The use of sarcophagi was concentrated in areas of Besuki, East Java (Van Heekeren, 1931), Bali (Van Heekeren, 1955; Soejono, 1965) and Sumbawa (Kuperus, 1937). Sarcophagi consist of lid and coffin, each hewn out from a single massive rock. Shapes and decoration patterns of sarcophagi vary in every locality. At Besuki all of the known sarcophagi have been emptied or destroyed

(Pl. 7). The dimension of the big tombs indicate the placing of the body, single or plural, in the stretched position. The most occurring funeral gift consisted of glass beads of various sizes and colours and in less extent beads of carnelian. Sarcophagi on Bali included several dimensions with as the most common type the small size sarcophagus containing a single corpse in flexed position (Pl. 8). Here bronze articles like arm- and footrings (sometimes still attached to the skeleton), peculiar shaped axes or shovels and spirals, were popular gifts to the dead (Pl. 9, 10). Some very small size sarcophagi at Besuki and Bali might be used for primary burials of children, but can be used also for secondary burials. On Sumbawa have been discovered emptied sarcophagi which are decorated with human and animal figures. Decoration, size and form of the sarcophagi are similar to some of those found in Besuki. The only peculiar type of lid of a sarcophagus was found in Besuki in the form of a roof-shaped coverstone of the *waruga* in North Sulawesi (Van Heekeren, 1958: 98).

Scattered finds of sarcophagi cover areas in Sumatra (Djambi, Samosir, South Batak Land), East Kalimantan and on Nias. Sarcophagi in Apo Kajan region in East Kalimantan are supported by pillars decorated with carved human figures (Sierevelt, 1929).

Up to present times people on Sumba still bury the dead, wrapped in long shawls, in squatted position in communal tombs (Van de Wetering, 1926). These tombs, consisting of one or two chambers have a slightly trapezoid shaped cist covered with a thick flattened lid. In the near past peoples at Samosir and Nias practiced the selective secondary burial system, often multiple, in sarcophagi (Schnitger, 1939).

Peculiar cubical, huge stone tombs with roof-shaped covers have been in use in past times in Minahasa, North Sulawesi. In these tombs, called *waruga* the dead were successively placed in the crouched position (Bertling, 1931/32).

— *Stone cist burial*

This type of burial only existed in South Sumatra and Java. Big stone slabs made up the floor, walls and cover of the tomb (Pl. 11). Stone cists in South Sumatra consist of crudely hewn stone slabs, whereas in Java constructing slabs of stone cists are usually smoothed and show regular thickness. Grave goods and other associated cultural remains, in particular Megalithic objects, suggested stages of development of the stone cist burial starting tentatively from the Late Neolithic and continuing into the Bronze and the Iron Period.

As cited above, contents of stone cists in West Java refer to a seemingly Neolithic stage of development. Stone cists at Pasemah, South Sumatra, dated from an earlier stage of the Early-Metal Age, according to the existence of bronze objects, some gold and iron objects, and various types of glass beads as funeral goods as well as their localization in the region of Megalithic statues which showed Dong Son Culture influences (Van der Hoop, 1932).

In the area of Wonosari, Central Java, fields of burials have been recovered, containing tens of stone cists which were entirely dug out by the local population since former times (Pl. 12, 13). Systematic surveys and excavations have been executed in 1935 to gain accurate data (Van der Hoop, 1935). The results demonstrated that several stone cists have been used for mass burials in stretched position (Pl. 14, 15). Objects accompanying the dead were adzes and weapons of iron and beads of glass and carnelian as the most common gift, further in lesser extent: earthenware bowls, bronze rings, mortars, grinding stones and textile. These cultural items indicate a later stage of development of this burial system.

In the area of Tjepu, Central Java, was reported the occurrence of stone cists still in undisturbed condition.

— *Stone vat burial*

In Toradja Land (Napu, Besoa, Bada), Central Sulawesi, were found big stone vats

(Pl. 16, 17) which have been emptied and of which the shape and size resemble those ever found in Laos (See: Colani, 1932). These stone vats called *kalamba* by local inhabitants are cylindrical shaped and consist of a single or sometimes double chamber. Disc-shaped big monoliths are used as coverstones. Human faces, human and animal figures are main patterns of decoration of several *kalambas*. Broken pots of earthenware found in the surroundings of *kalambas* were obviously destroyed grave furniture. It is evident, that these *kalambas* contained more than one skeleton placed in flexed or crouched position (Kruyt, 1932; 1938: 331 – 498).

— *Stone chamber burial*

Tombs of this sort of burial were distributed in a restricted part of the Pasemah region of South Sumatra as an element of the Megalithic Culture. The chambers have been built up by big massive slabs and might be used for mass burials. Excavations at one of the sites revealed a double-chamber tomb which did not contain any remains of skeletons or grave goods (De Bie, 1932). On the walls were still visible paintings of human and animal figures in colours of white, black, red, yellow and grey presented in stylized way (Pl. 18). This type of paintings has also been revealed on slabs of one of the stone cists in the Pasemah area. In Besuki, East Java, has been discovered a stone chamber constructed of smooth carved rectangular stone slabs (Archaeol. Inst., 1960). During illicit digging performed by the local population were found remains of human skeletons and beads of coloured glass and carnelian. This tomb too seems to be used for a plural burial.

Another category of chamber burial used rooms which were hewn out on rocks. The outer walls of these rock-chambers are decorated with human faces as well as human and animal figures. Rock-chamber burials have been discovered in Batak region, Northeast Sumatra (Van Stein Callenfels, 1924), in Besuki (Van Heekeren, 1931) and in Apo Kajan region,

East Kalimantan (Sierevelt, 1929). All the chambers were found empty, but the use of these chambers for plural burial could be estimated with regard the large measurements of the rooms. Plural burial in rock-chambers is practiced up to now among the Toradja's of Central Sulawesi (Adriani and Kruyt, 1912: 96, 127).

– *Burial in dolmen-like tomb*

Tombs with massive slabs as walls and with a cover of prepared or else unhewn large monoliths, locally called «pandhusa», occur in the same area of sarcophagi in Besuki (Pl. 19). The inner space of the tombs was either floored with stone slabs or left unfloored. A great deal of these graves were found in destroyed condition as was the case with the sarcophagi burials. Excavations done towards some dolmen graves have shown the use of this type of tombs for burials of more than one person (Hubenet, 1903; De Haan, 1921; Willems, 1938). Burial gifts consisted of items like beads made of various raw material (glass, earthenware, carnelian), fragments of decorated earthenware pottery, fragments of Chinese porcelain, skeletal remains of cattle, a golden ring, while outside the tombs, yet in the same Megalithic context, were discovered iron instruments (a chisel, a bracelet, knives), stone bark-beaters and a stone mortar. Based on the type of Chinese porcelain was argued that the use of these dolmen graves lasted up to the 9th Century A.D. The plan of body deposition cannot be traced out, because of either reports never cited about this matter or skeletons were found in very pulverized conditions.

– *Jar burial*

Two main types of jar burial existed, namely a primary and a secondary jar burial. Jars are made by hand and are of large size with thick wall, rounded bottom and a narrow mouth which is usually smashed to facilitate the placing of the dead body or collected bones

of the dead. According to the system of the primary burial the single dead body is placed in a jar in crouched position. This method was encountered at Anjer, West Java (Van Heekeren, 1956a) together with earthenware pottery, consisting of a flask, a small pot and two dishes on stands, as grave furniture (Pl. 20). The secondary burial contained complete bones of a single person, as found at Gilimanuk, West Bali (Soejono, 1966) or selected bones, such as skulls and extremities bones, of one or more persons which is found at Melolo, Sumba (Van Heekeren, 1956b) (Pl. 21, 22) and at Lewoleba on the island of Lombok (Verhoeven, 1961). Funeral ware were not found at Gilimanuk, but in jars at Melolo were recovered earthenware flasks (Pl. 23), shell ornaments and a single piece of Neolithic adze. Generally a single jar was used, covered with large pottery fragments, but at Gilimanuk the cover consisted of another complete jar placed in up-side-down position. This double jar method was only to be found at Gilimanuk (Pl. 24), whereas other sites, besides Anjer and Melolo (Pl. 25), namely on the island of Selajar, South Sulawesi (Schröder, 1912) and in Central Sulawesi (Willems, 1940) practiced the single jar method.

Uncovered burials from the Early-Metal Age have been discovered chiefly in association with burials using jars and sarcophagi. A burial of a person in stretched position provided with an earthenware bowl and a long iron knife was found near the jar burial at Anjer, West Java (Archaeol. Inst., 1958) (Pl. 26). Burials in extended position occurred at Lewoleba, Lombok (Pl. 27), here in association with secondary jar burials of which the jars were decorated with human faces in relief (Verhoeven, 1961), as well as in sand-dunes at Puger, Besuki (Snell, 1938) (Pl. 28). Both burial sites yielded no funeral goods. Primary burials containing bronze objects in the very surroundings of sarcophagi, located in West Central Bali, have been destroyed by villagers, before authorities were able to intervene (Korn, 1930). The densest site of uncovered burials

was revealed at Gilimanuk located on the coast of West Bali, where the double-jar burial system had also been applied. Here excavations showed up complicated systems of primary and secondary uncovered burials (Soejono, 1966) The primary burials showed the usual extended position, among which in some occasions bones of the upper and lower extremities were mutilated, and included some evidences of flexed burials, while the secondary burials consisted generally of collections of complete skeletal parts. Single and plural burials as well as mixed burials of the primary and the secondary system occurred side by side (Pl. 29, 30, 31). One of the skeletons in prostrate position, with the legs folded backwards, which was found below a secondary double-jar burial, indicated that human sacrifice had occasionally been put to use to complete funeral provisions of some important members of the community (Pl. 32). Funeral gifts of the Gilimanuk site consisted of decorated pottery (among which the net-impressed pattern is the most popular), coloured glass beads and rings, bronze axes, bronze rings, iron daggers and lance-heads, gold ornaments, stone pestles and mortars and domestic animals like pigs, dogs and poultry. Considering the similar types of bronze objects (rings and socketed axes with heart-shaped blades) used as grave furniture, these Gilimanuk coastal people must be in close contact with inland sarcophagi builders.

SOME CONSIDERATIONS

Those above recorded patterns demonstrate the diversity of burial methods during prehistoric times in Indonesia. It is obvious that these burial traditions, notwithstanding their local appearance have certain relationship with neighbouring areas.

Burials in *Mesolithic context* namely primary burials in flexed position, selective secondary burials and exposed burials found their counterparts in Southeast Asian regions. Madeleine Colani reported on finds of skeletal parts

associated with Hoabinhian implements in caves in Vietnam (Colani, 1930) which indicate the common existence of selective burials. Flexed or contracted burials were discovered rather scarcely in Vietnam (Van Heekeren and Knuth, 1967: 63 - 64), Malay Peninsula (Van Stein Callenfels and Noone, 1940: 120 - 121; Sieveking, 1954 - 55) and Serawak (Harrison, 1957: 164) and like in Java did not include grave furnitures. Harrison used the term «contorted burial» for this type of deposition. The use of big stones, either to cover the corpse or to be placed in the very surrounding of the dead body seems to be part of this burial custom. Secondary burials performed after exposed deposition of the corpses have been propounded by Van Stein Callenfels and Noone based on results of an excavation in Gol Ba'it on Malay Peninsula:

«According to the custom of secondary burial, which still prevails among several primitive or semi-civilised peoples (e.g. the Dayaks of Borneo) the corpses of the dead are first exposed in the jungle, usually on a treeplatform, and only after complete decomposition of the flesh are the principle bones collected and buried. The bones of the several people who have died in a year, after they have been treated in this way, are given a communal «secondary burial». The remains encountered in the middle layers at Gol Ba'it give abundant proof that the old inhabitants waited until several members of the tribe were ready for this «secondary burial» before they finally interred them. In one place, for instance, the remains of at least three individuals were found in a heap». (Van Stein Callenfels and Noone, 1940: 120 - 121).

This type of burial which Sieveking called «dismembered burial», sometimes consisting of more than one individual (plural secondary burial), showed evidences of some form of cannibalism at Gua Cha judging the lack of signs of formal arrangement of the bones and the occurrence of burnt rib and arm bones and broken skulls among incomplete skeletal

remains (Sieveking, 1954 - 55: 92 - 93, 98 - 99). Several extended burials were unearthed in Gua Cha in the Hoabinhian level, but because of their fragmentary condition and lack of comparative informations from other Hoabinhian sites this type of burial is considered to be insignificant to be evaluated (Sieveking, 1954 - 55: 98).

Up to now *Neolithic burials* have not yet been discovered in Indonesia through systematic excavations. Informations obtained from either clandestine or unsystematic diggings point to the practice of interring the dead in the extended position usually furnished with burial goods in particular beads, handmade pottery, polished stone adzes and stone rings. On the other hand extensive excavations revealed numerous extended burials in Thailand (Van Heekeren and Knuth, 1967; Solheim, 1966), Malay Peninsula (Sieveking, 1954 - 55) and Serawak (Harrisson, 1957). The relationship between the Neolithic Culture in Kanchanaburi (Thailand) and Northern Malay with the Lungshan Culture of Northern China is now being illuminated based on the occurrence of similar elements especially of earthenware pottery. C-14 dating explain a maximum age of 1770 ± 140 B.C. for Kanchanaburi Neolithic (Sørensen, 1967: 109 - 147, Solheim, 1966: 38). It is obvious, that the extended burial has been a common element of Neolithic cultures in Southeast Asian areas, where local differences are determined mainly by physical appearance of grave furnitures. Several burials at Gua Cha indicate a secondary method of interring which Sieveking denotes as «ceremonial burials» which consist mainly of long bones. These collected bones were placed in parallel orientation with the extended burials and were furnished with types of Neolithic pottery (Sieveking, 1954 - 55: 87 - 88). Van Stein Callenfels and Noone came to a conclusion which gives some hint of a chronological order of burial customs in his excavation at Gol Ba'it starting from Mesolithic layers up to the Neolithic:

«For the first time in any excavation in the Malay Peninsula or Netherlands Indies we

find what may be called anthropological stratigraphy. It is quite clear that the rather modern burials of the top layers, the secondary burials of the middle layers, and again, the complete flexed burial in the lowest layer, represent three different stages of culture, and it is to be hoped that study of human remains may throw valuable light on the problem of the racial types which were the carriers of the Hoa-Binhian culture». (Van Stein Callenfels and Noone, 1940: 120 - 121).

Types of burials from the Early-Metal Age too demonstrate general resemblances in the use of cover material with several Southeast and East Asian regions. Sarcophagus burial which is not found in other areas of Southeast Asia showed some resemblances with Japanese types. Particularly the provision of protuberances on one or both halves of the stone coffin on Bali or on the coverstone of the dolmen-like stone graves in Besuki resemble some Japanese types of stone coffins (Kaneko, 1964: 41 - 42). Stone cist burials were encountered in Malay Peninsula (Tweedie, 1955: 36 - 37), as the nearest site to Sumatra and Java. Von Heine Geldern (1945: 151 - 152) assumed the spread of the stone cist burial beside the burial in stone chambers from China since the Han Period. The jar burial system occurred widespread in Southeast and East Asia containing usually secondary interred bones (Solheim, 1961; Janse, 1959; Harrisson, 1957; Kaneko, 1966; Kidder, 1954: 104 - 110). Primary burials in jars in Indonesia occurred only at Anjer, while this system is found repeatedly in the Philippines and Japan. The existence of the double-jar burial in Indonesia using a cover and a lower jar which is only to be found on Bali may be connected with a system from northern regions i.e. the Philippines and Japan. Double jars at Gilimanuk, Bali, contained bones of a secondary burial whereas the double jar system in the Philippines and Japan were practiced for either the primary or secondary burial.

Extended uncovered burials in association with bronze implements have been reported from Northeastern Thailand (Solheim, 1966)

GENERAL CONTEXT OF PREHISTORIC BURIALS IN INDONESIA

PERIOD	LOCALITY	METHOD *)	FUNERAL WARE	RACIAL AFFINITIES **)
<i>Palaeolithic</i> <i>Mesolithic</i>	— — N.E. Coast Sumatra dens).	— IIC: selective.	— —	— Austromelanesian.
	— East Java (caves) — S. Sulawesi (caves) — Flores (caves)	IA2 IIC: selective. IV IA2 IIC: selective.	beads of shell — — — —	Austromelanesian. Austromelanesian. Veddoid/mongoloid. Austromelanesian. Austromelanesian.
<i>Neolithic</i>	— West Java	IA1 IBc1 IBe (?) IA1 IBc1 IBe IBc3 IA1	neol. adzes, pottery, beads. neol. adzes, pottery. neol. adzes, pottery. neol. adzes, pottery, mortars. bronze & iron tools, beads. pottery, beads. bronze & iron tools, pottery, beads.	? not yet determined. — — ? not yet determined. — — Austromelanesian. ? not yet determined.
	— Flores (caves) — S. Sumatra — West Java	IBc1 IBb1 IBf1 IA1 IBb IBa IBd IBb1, 2 IA1, 2	iron tools, pottery, beads. niro tools, pottery, beads. beads. pottery. bronze & iron tools, pottery, beads, arm & footings. bronze & iron tools, pottery, beads, arm & footings, gol- den ornaments. bronze tools, pottery, beads.	— — — Austromelanesian. — — — Mongoloid. Mongoloid.
<i>Early-Metal Age</i>	— Kalimantan — S. Sulawesi	IIC: complete IIDa	— —	Mongoloid. Mongoloid.
	— Bali			

GENERAL CONTEXT OF PREHISTORIC BURIALS IN INDONESIA

PERIOD	LOCALITY	METHOD *)	FUNERAL WARE	RACIAL AFFINITIES **)
Early-Metal Age	- Sumbawa - Lombok - Sumba	IIDb (?)	bronze & iron tools, pottery, beads.	Mongoloid.
		IIIE		Mongoloid.
		IIIF	— — — —	Mongoloid.
		IA4		Mongoloid.
		IBb		Negroid/Veddoid/Malay.
IA1	—	Palae-Melan. & Mongoloid.		
		IIDa	Pottery, shell ornaments, neolithic adze.	
		IIDa: selective.		

*) See page 3 - 4.

**) Based on Teuku Jacob, 1967: 131 - 132.

ABREVIATIONS

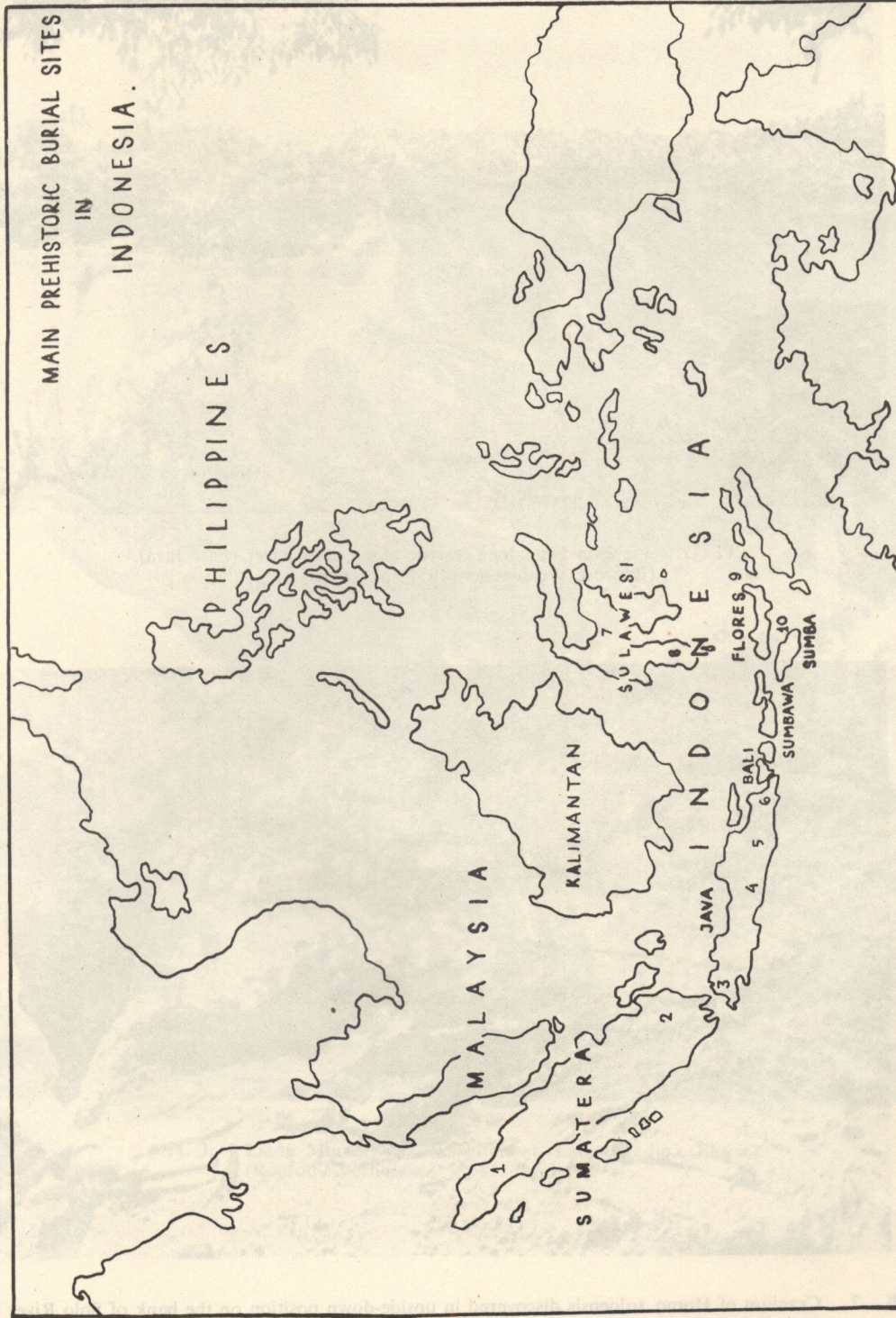
- BEFEO* : Bulletin de l'Ecole Française d'Extreme-Orient.
BKI : Bijdragen tot de Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde uitgegeven door het Koninklijk Instituut voor Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde.
 Hommage : Hommage du Service Archéologique des Indes Néerlandaises au Premier Congrès des Préhistoriens d'Extrême-Orient à Hanoi, 25 - 31 Janvier 1932.
NION : Nederlandsch Indie Oud en Nieuw.
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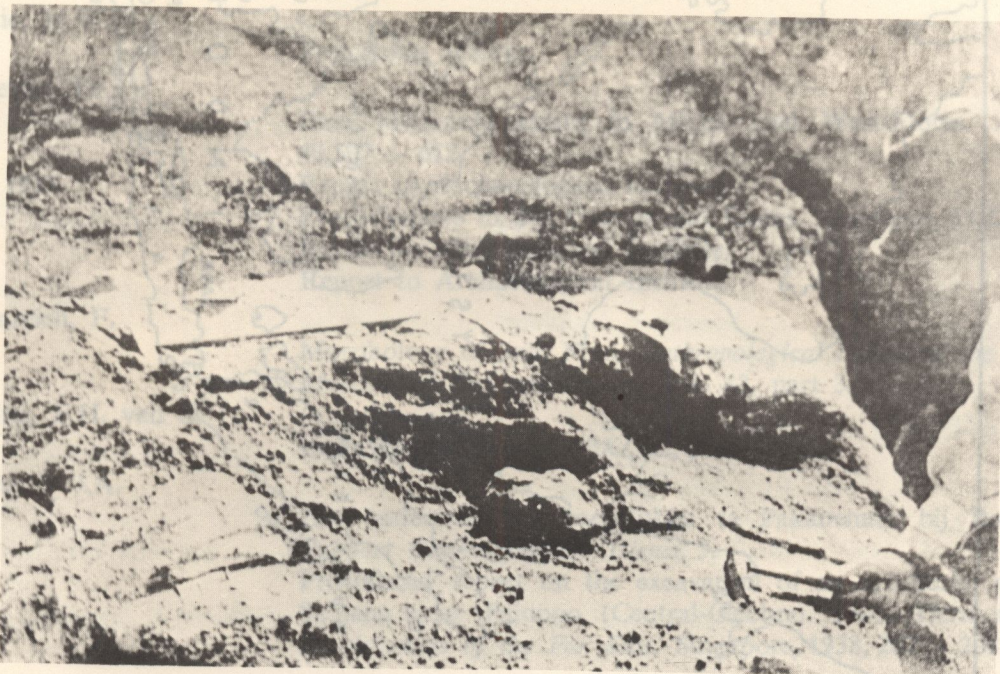


Distribution map of Prehistoric burial sites in Indonesia:

1. Bindjai Tamiang, 2. Pasemah, 3. Anjer, 4. Wonosari, 5. Gua Lawa, 6. Besuki, 7. Toradja, 8. Toala, 9. Lomblen, 10. Melolo.



Pl. 1. View on Ngandong terrace along Solo River (East Java).
(Reprod. Weidenreich, 1951: pl. 16 B).



Pl. 2. Cranium of *Homo soloensis* discovered in upside-down position on the bank of Solo River at Ngandong (East-Java).
(Reprod. Weidenreich, 1951: pl. 16 A).



Pl. 3. Liang Momer, a rockshelter at Labuanbadjo, (Flores).
(Reprod. Verhoeven, 1958: Tafel Ia).

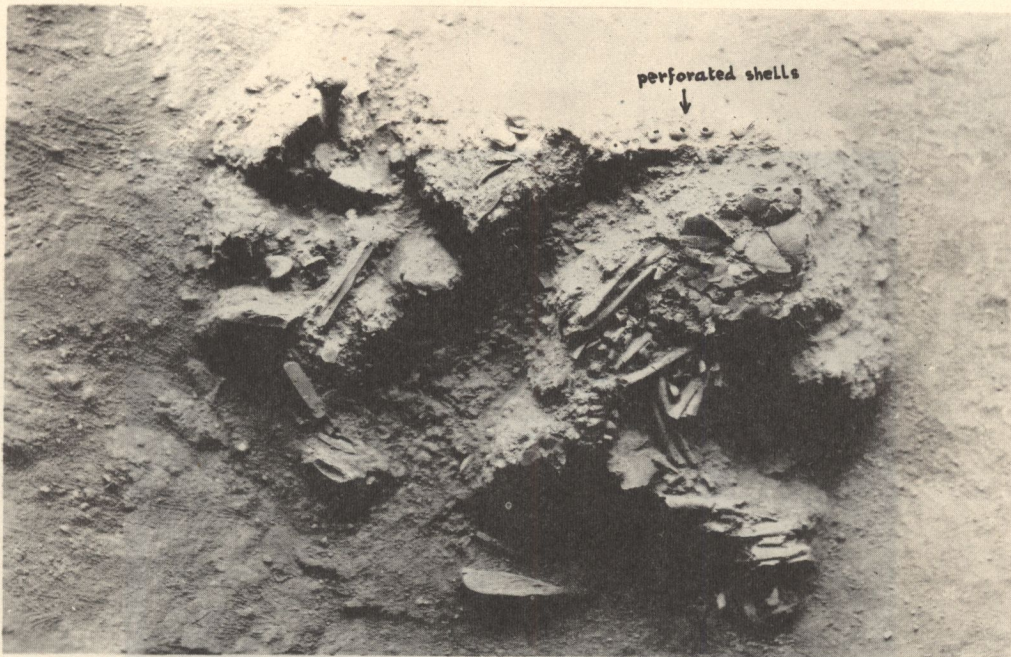


Pl. 4. Flexed burial in Gua Sodong (Besuki) with the skull missing.
(Reprod. Van Heekeren, 1936: pl. 2).

Pl. 2. Cranium of *Homo habilis* discovered in upside-down position on the bank of Solo River at
Nedong (Java Java).
(Reprod. Weidenreich 1931: pl. 16 A).



Pl. 5. Flexed burial in Gua Lawa, Sampung (East Java), covered with big stone.
(Reprod. Stein Callenfels, 1932: pl. XVI A).



Pl. 6. Burial of a child in Gua Lawa, Sampung (East Java), adorned with perforated shells.
(Reprod. Stein Callenfels, 1932: pl. XV).



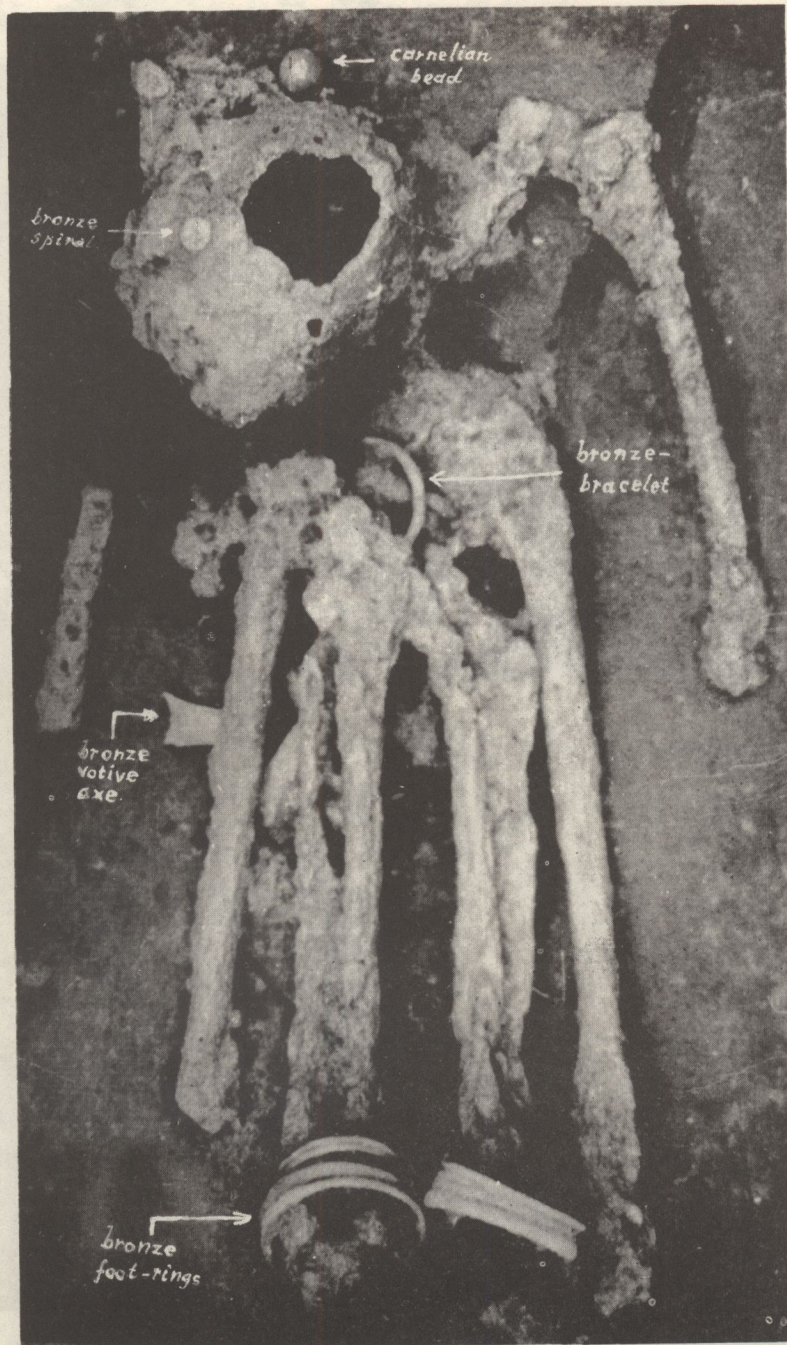
Pl. 7. Sarcophagus at Nangkaan, Bondowoso (East Java).
Lid lying beside coffin.
(Photo-coll. Nat. Archaeol. Inst. of Indonesia).



Pl. 8. Primary burial in sarcophagus at Petang (South Central Bali). Body is placed in flexed position.
(Photo-coll. Nat. Archaeol. Inst. of Indonesia).

Pl. 11. Stone chest constructed of crude slab stones at Tegurwangi, Pasuruan region (East Java).
(Photo-coll. Nat. Archaeol. Inst. of Indonesia).

(Photo-coll. Nat. Archaeol. Inst. of Indonesia).



Pl. 9. Primary burial in sarcophagus at Tjatjang (Central Bali). Body is placed in dorsal squatted position. (Photo-coll. Nat. Archaeol. Inst. of Indonesia).

Lid-lying bands with
 (Photo-coll. Nat. Archaeol. Inst. of Indonesia)



Pl. 11. Stone cist, constructed of crude slab stones, at Tegurwangi, Pasemah region (South Sumatra).
(Photo-coll. Nat. Archaeol. Inst. of Indonesia).



Pl. 12. Stone cist at Kadjar, Wonosari (Central Java), which is not yet emptied.
(Reprod. Van der Hoop, 1935: pl. 4).

Pl. 11. Stone cist constructed of crude slab stones at Teguwangi, Pasemah region (South Sumatra).
(Photo-coll. Nat. Archaeol. Inst. of Indonesia).

(Revised by Nat. Archaeol. Inst. of Indonesia)



Pl. 13. Stone cist at Kadjar, Wonosari (Central Java), constructed of smoothed slab stones.
(Reprod. Van der Hoop, 1935: pl. 6).

Pl. 14. Plural burial in stretched position in stone cist at Blabasan, Wonosari (Central Java).
(Reprod. Van der Hoop 1935: pl. 13).



Pl. 14. Plural burial in stretched position in stone cist at Bleberan, Wonosari (Central Java).
(Reprod. Van der Hoop, 1935: pl. 13).



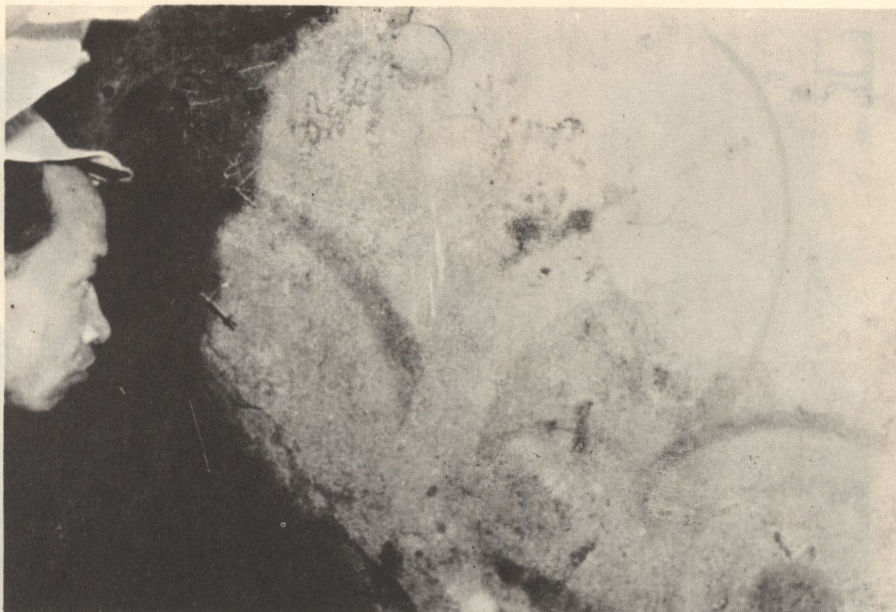
Pl. 15. Plural burial in stone cist at Kadjar, Wonosari (Central Java).
(Reprod. Van der Hoop, 1935: pl. 8).



Pl. 16. «Kalamba» or stone vat; buried partly with lid on top of coffin at Bada, Toradja (Central Sulawesi).
(Reprod. Kruyt, 1932: pl. d, facing p. 14).



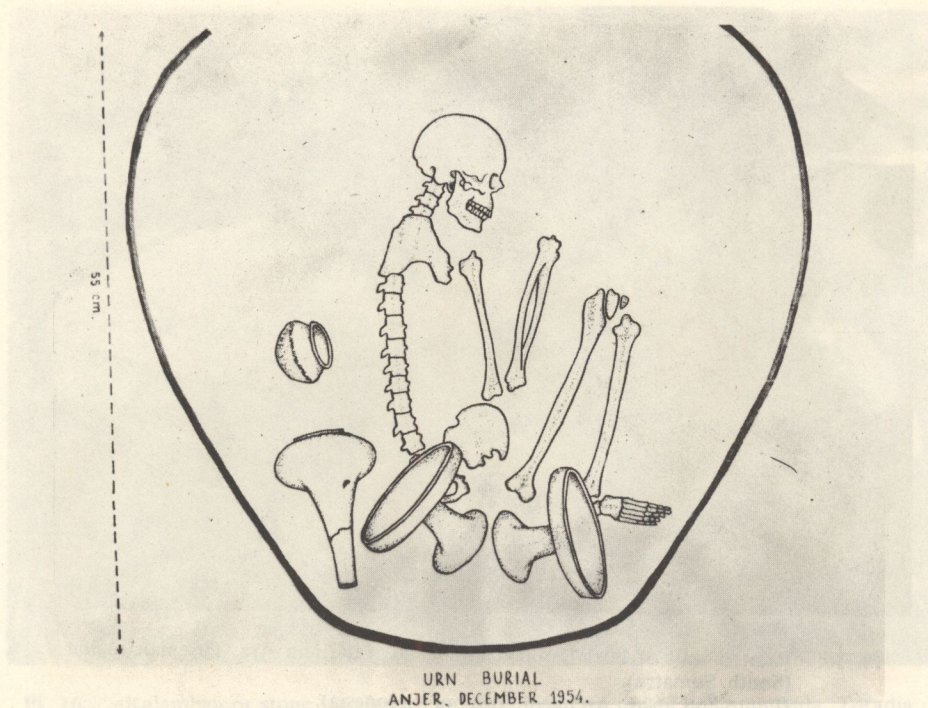
Pl. 17. Stone vat with stylized human faces decoration at Besoa, Toradja (Central Sulawesi).
(Reprod. Kruyt, 1932: pl. c, facing p. 14).



Pl. 18. Painted wall of burial stone-chamber at Tandjung Ara, Pasemah region (South Sumatra).
(Photo-coll. Nat. Archaeol. Inst. of Indonesia).



Pl. 19. «Pandhusa» or dolmen grave at Pakauman, Bondowoso (East-Java).
(Photo-coll. Nat. Archaeol. Inst. of Indonesia).



Pl. 20. Reconstruction of a primary burial in jar at Anjer (West Java). Body is placed in crouched position.

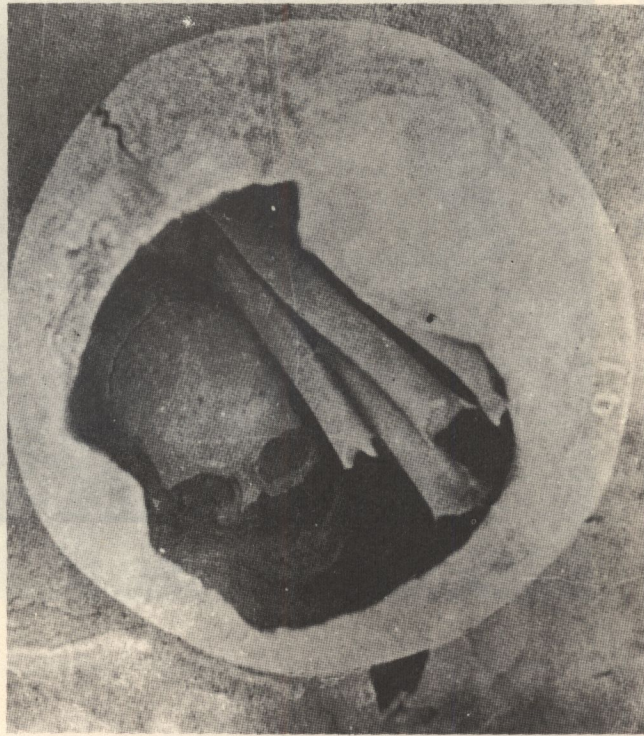


Pl. 21. Secondary burial in jar at Melolo (East Sumba). (Photo-coll. Nat. Archaeol. Inst. of Indonesia).

(Photo-coll. Nat. Archaeol. Inst. of Indonesia)
Coast. In. and Jember In. 916, p.
Dompis-It. p. 100, p. 101.



Pl. 23. Earthenware flask as grave furniture in jar at Melolo (East Sumba).
(Photo-coll. Nat. Archaeol. Inst. of Indonesia).



Pl. 22. Secondary burial in jar at Melolo (East Sumba).
(Photo-coll. Nat. Archaeol. Inst. of Indonesia).

(Photo-coll. Nat. Archaeol. Inst. of Indonesia)
Coast. In. and Jember In. 916, p.
Dompis-It. p. 100, p. 101.

41 33. *Excavation of a double-jar burial at Gilimanuk, West Bali.*



Pl. 24. Double-jar burial at Gilimanuk (West Bali).
Cover jar and lower jar are heavily damaged.
(Photo-coll. Nat. Archaeol. Inst. of Indonesia).

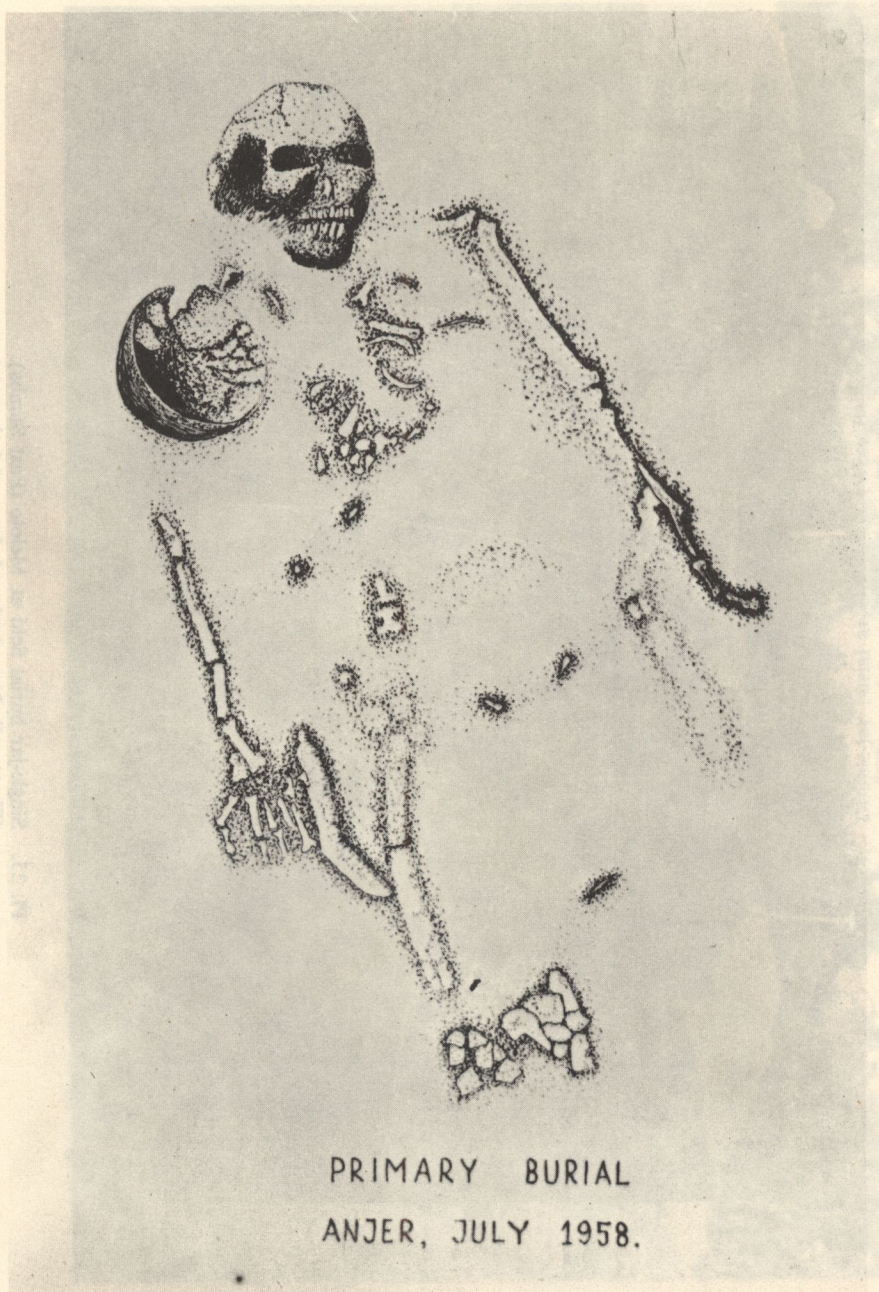
42 33. *Excavation of a double-jar burial at Gilimanuk, West Bali.*



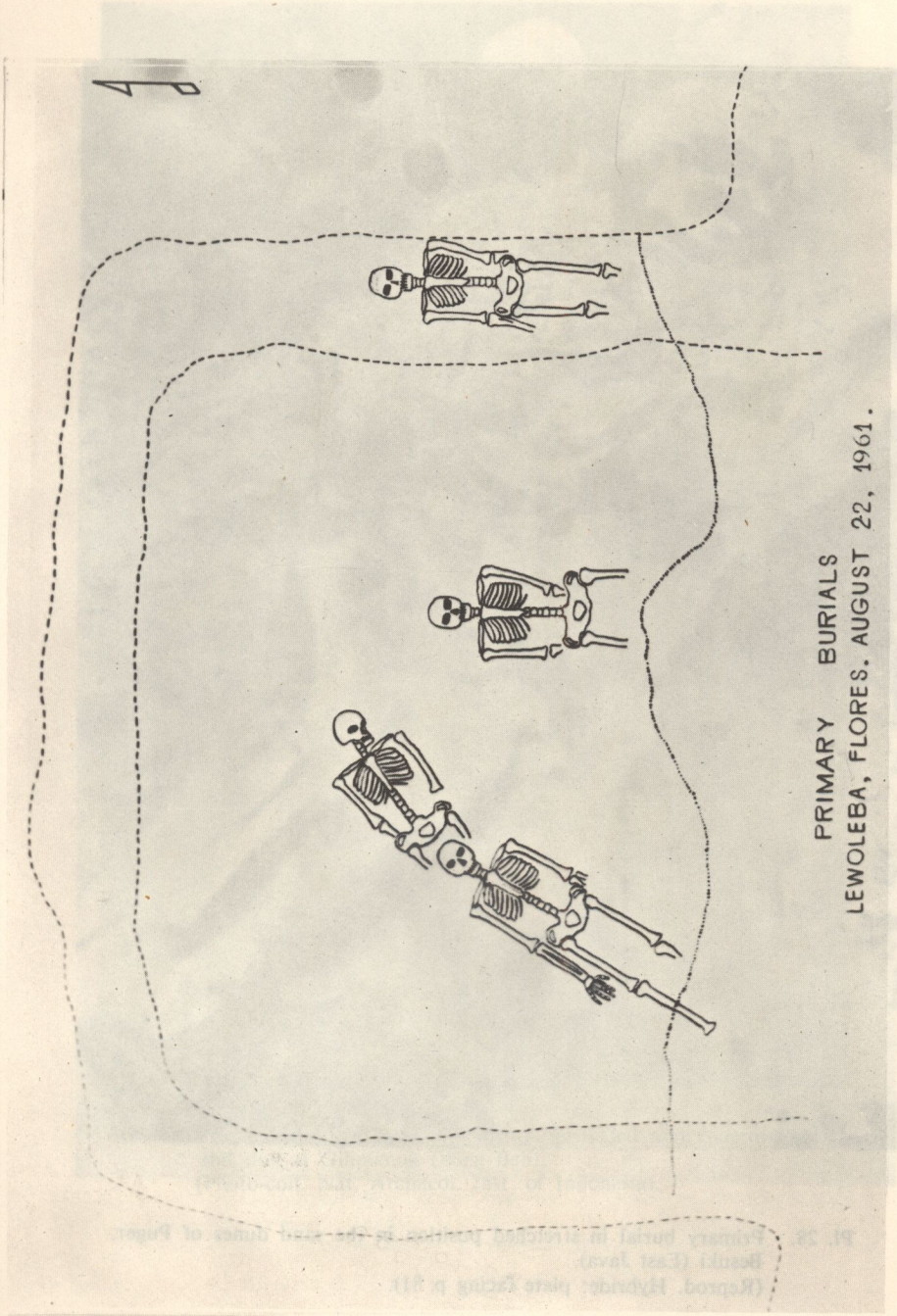
Pl. 26. Primary burial in stretched position provided with funeral goods in urn
burial site at Arjor (West Java).

Pl. 25. Single-jar burial field at Melolo (East Sumba).
(Photo-coll. Nat. Archaeol. Inst. of Indonesia).

Pl. 27. Reconstruction of a burial mound at Lumbaka (Lombok).



Pl. 26. Primary burial in stretched position provided with funeral goods in urn burial site at Anjer (West Java).



PRIMARY BURIALS
LEWOLEBA, FLORES. AUGUST 22, 1961.

Pl. 27. Reconstruction of primary burials in stretched position on the coast of Lewoleba (Lomblen).
(After Verhoeven, 1961).



Pl. 30. Double secondary burial at Gilimanuk (West Bali).
Collected bones of one body is placed on the top of the other.
(Photo-coll. Nat. Archaeol. Inst. of Indonesia).



Pl. 31. Combined burial containing a primary and a secondary burial at Gilimanuk (West Bali). Noticed the large bronze ceremonial axe on the right.
(Photo-coll. Nat. Archaeol. Inst. of Indonesia).



Pl. 32. Primary burial in prostrate position with backward folded legs and arms found below the double urn (see Pl. 11) at Gilimanuk (West Bali). This person has been sacrificed to accompany a dead person of important status. (Photo-coll. Nat. Archaeol. Inst. of Indonesia).