

## EDITORIAL FOR IPPA BULLETIN 27, 2007

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Welcome to the first online issue of BIPPA, here at:

<http://ejournal.anu.edu.au/index.php/bippa/>

Since the last Editorial for BIPPA 26, a number of changes have occurred in the organisation of IPPA Bulletin production. No further printing of IPPA Bulletins will occur in Canberra – the cost of printing (even in black and white only, since colour has always been too expensive), plus packing and postage, is enormous. In addition, we don't have the staff without hiring, at a cost. Publishing online has the advantage that all colour illustrations (and we have many in most issues) are made available to everyone.

**Please tell your institutional library to put this website in their catalogue.**

BIPPA 26 for 2006, already sent out in printed form, is online too. Do we have any volunteers to scan the older back issues of BIPPA, article by article, into pdf format, so we can put them into our online archive?

### MEMBERSHIP FEES

Why do we still need membership fees if BIPPA is online and free? Because IPPA has many other activities that require reliable, if small, inputs of funds. For instance:

- Payments to cover website maintenance, security certificate, editorial assistance, conference infrastructure - A\$1000++ per year;
- Translation of Granucci Fund applications for the Granucci committee – A\$1500 to \$2000 per year.

It is best if the Granucci translation fee can come from IPPA general funds since this leaves more in the Granucci kitty for distribution to Indonesian and East Timor scholars. Furthermore, IPPA funds are used during conferences to help speakers (mainly younger archaeologists) to attend from developing countries.

### MEMBERSHIP FEES ARE STILL NEEDED!!!

Please go to this link to a secure website, where you can enter credit card details:

<http://ippa.anu.edu.au/iregister.php>

IPPA will need to hold elections for a new Executive Committee in 2008, together with a separate Editorial Board for the Bulletin. Are you interested in helping this

association to blossom forth? Please give it some consideration. Details of these positions will be announced next year (2008). For the Editorial Board we need people with editorial skills in the English language to help regional authors present their research findings to an international readership.

### HANOI CONFERENCE DECEMBER 2009

Our next IPPA conference, the 19<sup>th</sup> of the Association, will be held with the Vietnam Institute of Archaeology in Hanoi in December 2009. The venue will be the Academy of Social Sciences, a large complex in Pho Lieu Giai, Hanoi, which has many lecture and seminar rooms. Delegates will be able to stay in nearby hotels. More details later.

### 18TH CONGRESS OF THE INDO-PACIFIC PREHISTORY ASSOCIATION, UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES, 20-26 MARCH 2006

The 18th Congress of IPPA was held on the campus of the University of the Philippines in Diliman, Quezon City, hosted by the Archaeological Studies Program at the University of the Philippines, by the Archaeology Division at the National Museum of the Philippines, and by the W.G. Solheim II Foundation. Supporting grants were received from the Wenner-Gren Foundation (New York) and the Toyota Foundation (Japan). More than 300 delegates attended from a total of 32 countries, and over 300 papers were presented in four contemporary sessions (totalling 29 altogether) over 5 full days. Session topics covered the full range of Indo-Pacific archaeology, ranging from the Palaeolithic, through Neolithic, Bronze-Iron and early historical periods, into the second millennium AD. For fuller details please see the Editorial to BIPPA 26.

This volume contains a number of papers from this conference, mainly in two sessions: **Multidisciplinary research in the Yiluo Project** (Li Liu and Xingcan Chen) and **Technology, Exchange, and Ideology: New Approaches to the Study of Volcanic Glass** (Robin Torrence). The session chairs are thanked for their invaluable help with refereeing and editing.

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Special thanks are due to Ian Barnes of Digital Resource Services in the Division of Information, and to John Mills of Information Technology Services in the College of

Arts and Social Sciences, both at ANU. Ian has put the last two issues of BIPPA online (26 and 27), and we are now working on putting back issues online one-by-one, from 25 backwards. John Mills has created the secure website for membership dues. Adam Black from Archaeology and Natural History also designed the IPPA website home page. This strong support from the Australian National University is essential if IPPA is to continue to serve its members into the digital era.

#### THE TWO GRANUCCI FUND WINNERS FOR 2007

**1. Rochtri Agung Bawono**, 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 (Soejono 1963, 1984; Sutaba 1980). 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 (Swastika 2006).

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 (Bawono 2005, 2006). 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 (Bellwood 2000).

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 south-eastern parts unsurveyed. This research will cover these areas. The research will then proceed to excavation of caves or shelters where discoveries are made.

**2. Anggraeni and Sunarningsih**, Gadjah Mada University, 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 km<sup>2</sup> 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 (Nasruddin 1996/7:19), excavating five 1 m<sup>2</sup> 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.

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