

EDITORIAL FOR IPPA BULLETIN 28, 2008

Peter Bellwood

School of Archaeology and Anthropology, Australian National University, Canberra ACT 0200, Australia.
Email: peter.bellwood@anu.edu.au

HANOI CONFERENCE DECEMBER 2009

Our next IPPA conference, the 19th 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.

GRANUCCI FUND WINNER FOR 2008

Only one Granucci Award has been made in 2008. It is to Sofwan Noerwidi, from Balai Arkeologi Yogyakarta, for the project **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 were destroyed during the Japanese occupation of Java (Heekeren 1972: 173).

The second period of research was led 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 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 (Heekeren 1972: 175-179; Soejono 1984: 176). 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 (Tim Ekskavasi 1986/1987: 7).

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.

Heekeren, H.R. van 1972. *The Stone Age of Indonesia*. Revised edition. The Hague: Martinus Nijhoff.

Soejono, R.P. 1984. *Sejarah Nasional Indonesia* Volume I. Jakarta: Balai Pustaka.

Tim Ekskavasi 1986/1987. *Laporan Kerja Ekskavasi Kendenglembu II*. Yogyakarta: Balai Arkeologi Yogyakarta.

THE NSF-ARIZONA ACCELERATOR MASS SPECTROMETRY OUTREACH PROGRAM, IN CONJUNCTION WITH IPPA

Since its foundation in March 2005, this program has run 20 AMS C14 dates for Southeast Asian archaeologists, as follows:

Eusebio Dizon, Philippines	1
Nguyen Quang Mien, Vietnam	10
Victor Paz and Fernando Siringan, Philippines	3
Mahirta, Indonesia	2
Jose Bersales, Philippines	4
3 additional samples were run for A.K. Kanungo and V.N. Misra (India).	

IN MEMORIAM

RICHARD SHUTLER, JR. 1921-2007

Richard Shutler, Jr., Emeritus Professor of Archaeology at Simon Fraser University, died peacefully in the arms of his wife, the painter Jamie Evrard, on the evening of June 28, 2007 after suffering a stroke early that same morning. His wide impact on American and Pacific archaeology stemmed both from extensive interaction with fellow scientists over many years, and from his personal field work in Arizona, Nevada, New Caledonia, Vanuatu, Luzon, Micronesia, Mongolia, and Tonga. His warm heart and open mind were a joy for all colleagues and collaborators, and his enthusiasm for field work never flagged at any time during his long career.

Shutler was born in Longmont, Colorado, but moved with his family to California where he attended Gilroy

High School and earned his first degree from Salinas Junior College (1942) before enlisting in the army (1942-1946) for World War II, during which he served for 18 months as radio operator and diesel mechanic in the Aleutian Islands. After A.B. (1949) and M.A. (1950) degrees from the University of California (Berkeley), Richard earned his Ph.D. (1961) under Emil Hauray at the University of Arizona for his definitive study of the westernmost Anasazi settlement called the Lost City or Pueblo Grande de Nevada. His interdisciplinary flair came to the fore early in his career when he was the first scientist in charge of the Arizona Radiocarbon Laboratory (1949-1958).

His later professional postings were at the Nevada State Museum (Curator of Anthropology, 1959-65), Bishop Museum in Honolulu (1966-67), San Diego State College (1967-68), University of Victoria (1968-72), University of Iowa (1972-79), and Simon Fraser University (1979-87), including service as department chair at both Iowa and Simon Fraser, where he continued his research in emeritus status after 1987.

Perhaps his signal contribution to American archaeology was his central role as principal investigator in the debunking of the bogus pre-Clovis site at Tule Springs, where his innovative use of a bulldozer to expose the site stratigraphy was a notable facet of the investigations (1962-1963). Thereafter, his research focus was the Pacific arena.* His introduction to Pacific archaeology had come in New Caledonia in 1952 when he and his first wife (Mary Elizabeth Shutler) participated with the late E.W. Gifford, his senior by 33 years, in the pacesetting surveys and excavations that included the famed Lapita (Koné) site, which provided the name for a pottery style disseminated by Oceanic Austronesian colonizers eastward 4000 km across the island groups of the southwest Pacific during the interval 1200-800 BCE.

His re-entry into Pacific archaeology came during the years 1963-1971 with extensive surveys and excavations in the New Hebrides (now Vanuatu) and the Loyalty Islands. His colleague and companion at that time was his first wife, and in 1975 they jointly published the first book on island prehistory intended for a general audience (Shutler and Shutler, *Oceanic Prehistory*). In 1975 also, with co-author Jeff Marck (a student of his at Iowa), he outlined cogently the hypothesis, now favored by most researchers, that Pacific Oceania was initially settled by

Austronesian speakers migrating out of Southeast Asia. A hallmark of the Shutler approach to Pacific archaeology was insistence on the necessity for developing a robust radiocarbon chronology, as repeatedly championed in a series of 1961-1971 papers compiling the radiocarbon ages then available for island sites. His final service to Pacific archaeology was to inspire the Simon Fraser group led by David Burley to undertake their productive efforts in Tonga and Fiji over the past 15 years – efforts in which he participated to the extent that his health allowed and for which I have been proud (at his invitation) to provide geologic support.

By William R. Dickinson, Emeritus Professor in the Department of Geosciences at the University of Arizona. Reprinted with permission from *The SAA Archaeological Record*, Volume 7, Number 5, November 2007.

*A fuller account of contributions to Pacific prehistory can be found in the 2002 publication *Fifty Years in the Field: Essays in Honour and Celebration of Richard Shutler Jr.'s Archaeological Career*, edited by Stuart Bedford, Christophe Sand, and David Burley, New Zealand Archaeological Association Monograph 25. Auckland Museum, Auckland.

ROXANNA BROWN

It is with deepest sadness that we must announce the untimely death on May 14, 2008 of UCLA Art History alumna Dr. Roxanna Brown, world-renowned expert on SEA ceramics, curator of the Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum at Bangkok University and editor of their excellent newsletter (Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum Newsletter).

She died in Seattle reportedly of an infection brought on by a perforated ulcer while in federal custody on a very dubious indictment. After her death, the charges were dropped. She had gone to Seattle to present a paper on SEA ceramics at a conference co-sponsored by UCLA and the University of Washington. The best coverage of the tragic circumstances surrounding her arrest and death is available from the website of the Seattle Times (type the name Roxanna Brown into their search engine). A 2004 article about Roxanna's pathbreaking research on SEA trade ceramics is available on the website of the Center for Southeast Asian Studies, University of Hawaii at Manoa.