

Workshops on Srivijaya Scheduled

Two consultative workshops on archaeological and environmental studies on Srivijaya will be convened by SPAFA in July and August 1982, respectively. The first one will be implemented by the Thai SPAFA Sub-Centre and the second by the SPAFA Sub-Centre for Archaeological Research in Indonesia. These are follow-up activities to the Workshop on Research on Srivijaya held in Jakarta on 12-17 March 1979.

The consultative workshops will serve as a forum for the exchange of data already gathered in the two countries involved — Indonesia and Thailand — to facilitate the conduct of comparative studies on the topic. The workshop program will also include the discussion of the research and analytical methods employed in each country which are adaptable in the execution of the other projects.

The archaeological and environ-

mental studies are but one of the seven research packages drawn up during the initial workshop in Jakarta. The others are as follows: bibliography on the Srivijaya, classification of arts in the Srivijaya Period, studies of ancient toponyms, studies of ancient toponyms, studies of Chinese sources, commerce and navigation in the Srivijaya Period and ethno-linguistics. The objectives and methodologies of the first three research proposals are given below.

Research Project 1: BIBLIOGRAPHY ON SRIVIJAYA

Rationale: Bibliography is the basic tool of academic studies.

Objectives:

1. To compile the most complete and up-to-date list of work on Srivijaya by scholars within as well as outside the region
2. To make an annotated bibliography of works written in languages other than English
3. To distribute the list and the annotated bibliography to interested scholars and institutions
4. To provide interested scholars with English translation of a particular work upon request

Methodology:

1. Make out lists of publications and unpublished manuscripts to be supplied to the SPAFA Co-ordinating Unit by Member Countries for compilation and subsequent distribution
2. Make available a list of translators in Member Countries and channel the information through the SPAFA Coordinating Unit for dissemination

Research Project 2: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

Three 5-year archaeological research programmes to be conducted in Indonesia, Malaysia, and Thailand are included in this package.

Objectives:

1. To work out excavation programmes to determine the seat(s) of the Srivijayan Empire in Southeast Asia and in areas at present believed to be extensions of this Empire within the region,
2. To provide an innovative framework for research to which each Member Country can contribute significantly within their own respective areas and/or capacities, and

3. Whereas existing ideas of Srivijaya are largely determined by textual analyses and the few archaeological researches already done, it is agreed to launch a new approach using interdisciplinary methods in the service of scientific archaeological research on this important aspect of Southeast Asian history

Methodology:

1. Survey

- 1.1 Satellite photography
- 1.2 Aerial survey (uniform scale of 1:10,000)
- 1.3 Surface checking (metric system)
- 1.4 Geo-electric prospecting (or similar methods wherever feasible)
- 1.5 Land and sea survey (within 100 m. below sea level)
- 1.6 Study of modern and ancient coastlines and rivers
- 1.7 Analysis of soil types, taking into account present and potential productivity
- 1.8 Botanical and faunal survey which will focus on modern and ancient economic species
- 1.9 Utilization of informants and other sources of information for location of potentially important sites

2. Inventory of Sites

- 2.1 Providing adequate recording by using standard procedures of handling surface finds
- 2.2 Progressive documentation of maximum lists of sites
- 2.3 Careful selection of sites to be excavated, from the above-mentioned results of the inventory

3. Sites for Excavation by Priorities.

- 3.1 Indonesia
 - i) Riau
 - ii) Jambi
 - iii) South Sumatra
 - iv) Lampung
 - v) North Sumatra
- 3.2 Malaysia

- i) Kedah
- ii) Kelantan
- iii) Trengganu
- iv) Pahang

3.3 Thailand

- i) Chaiya
- ii) Satingphra
- iii) Takuapa and environs

4. Participation/composition of research teams/coordination

4.1 Surveys and excavations to be interdisciplinary:

- i) archaeologists
- ii) geomorphologists
- iii) epigraphists
- iv) palaeobotanists
- v) palaeozoologist
- vi) historians and art historians
- vii) others

4.2 Excavations to be undertaken separately by each Member Country

4.3 Regional participation by invitation through the SEAMEO Personnel Exchange Programme.

4.4 Participation of other experts/specialists outside the region through invitations

4.5 Coordination through periodic consultations by way of seminars and/or meetings.

5. Analyses of Materials*

5.1 Study of ceramics (as means of cross-dating sites to arrive at a reliable cultural as well as chronological sequence)

5.2 Study of non-ceramic artifactual materials by scientific methods

5.2.1 Identification of structures

5.2.2 Study of settlement patterns

5.3 Definition of stratigraphy and soil, pollen analyses of individual localities and the study of their relationship within a single site

5.3.1 Comparative study of sites within the region

5.4 Study of ancient hydraulic and other agricultural technologies whenever possible

5.5 Exploitation of data derived from underwater archaeology.

6. Write-up of reports

*The above studies are to be conducted within an ecological context.

The writing of the report is a fundamental obligation.

6.1 The collected data should be first made available bilingually in stencil for maximum local and regional access to the information.

6.2 The English translation should be put together for publication in one or several volumes for dissemination to other interested scholars and institutions within as well as outside the region.

Research Project 3: ON CLASSIFICATION OF ARTS IN THE SRIVIJAYA PERIOD

Rationale: A complete inventory of art objects and monuments is needed to determine the artistic traditions of the period.

Objectives:

1. To compile a complete and up-to-date list of art objects in museums and private collections within and outside the region to formulate the distribution of art styles within the region

2. To study the iconography of religious objects to arrive at the religious development during the period

3. To study the architectural styles and techniques and the decorative elements of monuments to determine their evolution and internal and external relationships

Methodology:

1. Conduct field surveys and studies in museums

2. Analyse material of art objects and monuments

3. Relevant Member Countries will send an inventory of art objects and monuments with slides, photographs, plans, and elevations of their respective countries to the SPAFA coordinating Unit

4. Study the non-religious art objects to define their place in society

5. Relevant Member Countries will study the evolution of art objects, iconographic materials, and architectural monuments and map out their distribution as well as determine internal and external relationships

6. Exchange results of the above-mentioned studies

7. Hold seminar on Art History of the Srivijaya Period two years after the start of the project.

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The restoration of Intramuros is expected to pay for itself — by providing both foreign and national tourism a natural attraction close to the center of Manila. Intramuros will have *pensiones* for the tourists and hostels for students studying in the city. It will have a complex of tourists and hostels for students studying in the city. It will have a complex of museums that will deal mainly with the art and history of the Spanish period. The modest exhibits at Puerta

Isabel are a foretaste of what is to come.

Puerta Isabel contains a representative collection of architectural details and embellishments; visual aids that should help in reviving their use and craft; period furniture, ecclesiastical vestments and church *santos*, altars and picture blow-ups — all to provide the interested individual with a glimpse of Intramuros as it was. Other cultural activities are being planned and appropriate sites for them are being looked

into, within the Intramuros area. A song recital by the famed soprano Lilia Reyes was held at Puerta Isabel in early March. Ms. Reyes sang mainly for masons, carpenters and peons of the Intramuros restoration project — whose ancestors may well have taken part in the original building of the Walls.

If in the past, Intramuros was an enclave of the Spaniards, the restored Intramuros will belong to all Filipinos — who shall be custodians of that heritage.

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SPECIES Common Name	SCIENTIFIC NAME	CLASSIFICATION 1/		
		Nano	Aguilar	Siriban
Bagras	<i>Eucalyptus deglupta</i>		18	
Bagtikan	<i>Parashorea plicata</i>	25	21 (MD)	(SD)
Balobo	<i>Diplodiscus paniculatus</i>		5 (VP)	(ND)
Banuyo	<i>Wallaceodendron celebium</i>		52 (D)	(ND)
Batino	<i>Alstonia macrophylla</i>		40 (D)	
Batitinan	<i>Lagerstroemia piriformis</i>		50 (D)	
Betis	<i>Madhuca betis</i>		80 (VD)	
Binggas	<i>Terminalia citrina</i>		21 (MD)	(ND)
Binuang	<i>Octomeles sumatrana</i>		5 (VD)	
Bolong-eta	<i>Diospyros pilosanthera</i>		45 (D)	(ND)
Dagang	<i>Anisoptera aurea</i>			(SD)
Dalingdingan	<i>Hopea foxworthyi</i>			(MD)
Dao	<i>Dracontomelon dao</i>	30	25 (MD)	(ND)
Dita	<i>Alistonia scholaris</i>	5	5 (VD)	
Dungon	<i>Tarrieta sylvatica</i>	100	80 (VD)	(MD)
Ebony	<i>Diospyros ferrea</i>	120	90 (VD)	(SD)
Guisok	<i>Shorea gisok</i>		100 (VD)	
Guijo	<i>Shorea guiso</i>	30	38 (MD)	(SD)
Ilang-ilang	<i>Cananga odorata</i>			(P)
Ipil	<i>Intsia bijuga</i>	100	100 (VD)	
Kaatoan bangkal	<i>Anthocephalus chinensis</i>			(P)
Kalantas	<i>Toona calantas</i>	40	30 (MD)	
Kamagong	<i>Diospyros philippinensis</i>	90	90 (VD)	(MD)
Kalunti	<i>Shorea kalunti</i>		9 (VD)	
Kupang	<i>Parkia roxburghii</i>			(P)
Lanete	<i>Wrightia laniti</i>		12 (P)	
Lauan, red	<i>Shorea negrosensis</i>		21 (MD)	(ND)
Lauan, white	<i>Shorea contorta</i>	20	11 (P)	
Makaasim	<i>Syzygium nitidum</i>		40 (D)	
Malabayabas	<i>Tristonia decortica</i>		104 (VD)	(D)
Malapapaya	<i>Psidium nodosa</i>		7 (VD)	
Malayakal	<i>Hopea ovalifolia</i>		12 (VD)	
Malugai	<i>Pometia pinnata</i>		27 (MD)	(SD)
Mangkono	<i>Xanthosthemon verdugonianus</i>	150	224 (VD)	
Manggachapui	<i>Hopea acuminata</i>	40	59 (D)	
Manggasinoro	<i>Shorea philippinensis</i>	20	9 (VD)	(ND)
Mayapis	<i>Shorea squamata</i>	20	13 (P)	
Molave	<i>Vitex parviflora</i>	130	184 (VD)	
Moluccan sau	<i>Albizia falcataria</i>			(ND)
Narig	<i>Vatica mangachapoi</i>	120	171 (VD)	
Narra	<i>Pterocarpus indicus</i>	75	83 (VD)	
Nato	<i>Palagium luzonicus</i>		15 (P)	
Nato, white	<i>Pouteria macrantha</i>		5 (VP)	(P)
Oak, Phil.	<i>Lithocarpus philippinensis</i>		25 (MD)	
Pahunan	<i>Mangifera altissima</i>		7 (VP)	
Palosapis	<i>Anisoptera thrifera</i>	30	22 (MD)	(SD)
Panau	<i>Dipterocarpus gracilis</i>		17 (P)	(ND)
Panau, tailed leaf	<i>Dipterocarpus caudatus</i>			(ND)
Pine, Benguet	<i>Pinus insularis</i>	5	8 (VD)	
Pine, Mindoro	<i>Pinus merkusii</i>		5 (VD)	(ND)
Santol	<i>Sandoricum koetjape</i>	30	12 (P)	(ND)
Saplungan	<i>Hopea plagata</i>		96 (VD)	
Supa	<i>Sindora supa</i>	70	41 (D)	
Taluto	<i>Pterocymbium tinctorium</i>	5	5 (VP)	(P)
Tanguile	<i>Shorea polysperma</i>		29 (MD)	(SD)
Teak	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	90	50 (D)	(SD)
Tiaong	<i>Shorea agsaboensis</i>			(ND)
Tindalo	<i>Azalia rhomboidea</i>	100	102 (VD)	(ND)
Toog	<i>Combredendron quadrialatum</i>	25	12 (P)	(SD)
Yakal	<i>Shorea astylosa</i>	120	110 (VD)	