

ABSTRACT

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Indah Asikin Nurani (Balai Arkeologi DIY)

Karakter Budaya Gua Kidang Hunian Prasejarah Kawasan Karst Pegunungan Utara Jawa

Thus far the karst area of the Northern Mountains of Java only has very few traces of occupation caves. investigations carried out by foreign researches, particularly the ones from the Dutch, cover a number of caves in Situbondo, Tuban, and Bojonegoro. The interpretation made in relation with the results of investigations on the karst area of the Northern Mountains of Java show the distinct characteristics of maritime culture, which are artifacts and ecofacts, including marine and freshwater fauna. Aside from that, vertebrates were also found as artifacts and ecofacts. The cultural characteristics of habitation caves on the karst area of the Northern Mountains of Java differ from those on the Southern Mountains of Java, particularly Gunung Sewu (Thousand Mountains). Gua Kidang (Kidang Cave) is located on the karst area of Blora, and until now it is the only cave which shows indications that it was intensively inhabited for a long period of time. The cultural remains at that cave provide comprehensive information about human occupation in their effort to survive. This article tries to reconstruct the living pattern of the inhabitants of Gua Kidang in exploring the surrounding environment to find food sources and raw materials to make their daily implements. The studies to reveal the problems include technological, geo-archaeological, and palaeo-anthropological studies. This research employs descriptive-explanative method with inductive reasoning, while the approach is spatial archaeology.

Karyamantha Surbakti (Balai Arkeologi Maluku)

Tinggalan Batu Dulang Di Situs Alang Assaude, Kabupaten Seram Bagian Barat, Maluku

Batu dulang at Alang Assaude Village, Waisala District, West Seram Regency are still *insitu*. in archaeology such type of stone object is known as *batu meja* (table stone) or dolmen. This research is an attempt to view *batu dulang* in a holistic way, to see whether the utilization still show elements of Megalithic tradition, which concept is ancestor worship. in other words, this research aimed at determining whether the objects are living monuments. Data collecting is done through surveys, observations, and interviews. The result reveals that putting coins on *batu dulang* are done by the local communities as an act to respect their inheritance from their ancestors. As a conclusion, the Megalithic aspect of *batu dulang* lies in the formal dimension, but they no longer used as the media for certain religion (*death monument*).

Ketut Wiradnyana (Balai Arkeologi Sumatera Utara)

Aspek-aspek Kemaritiman Di Dataran Rendah Dan Dataran Tinggi Dari Masa Mesolitik Hingga Tradisi Megalitik

Maritime aspects in the western part of Indonesia are known from the presence of shell-mound sites, which show Mesolithic characteristics and elements of Hoabinhian Culture. The shell-mound sites along the east coast of Sumatra Island reveal that coastal areas were very important in providing for life in the past because of the marine biota that can be exploited. The Hoabinhian Culture on highland areas also bears traces of maritime aspects. Likewise are the Neolithic and sites that dispersed on highland areas. Various kinds of molluscs were still exploited on the highlands. Even the religions and social structures that bear maritime characteristics were still preserved. The attempt to recognize the maritime aspects during the periods is done by determining various artefacts, ecofacts, and other finds in relation with marine environment, as well as through ethno-archaeology studies by observing patterns of meanings in the cultures of several traditional communities in the western part of Indonesia. The effort to determine archaeological objects, supported by ethno-archaeology studies, will portray various maritime aspects that can be recognized through the aspects of environment, biota, religion, technology, aesthetic, and other social aspects.

Lucas Partanda Koestoro (Balai Arkeologi Sumatera Utara) Dan M. Fadlan S. Intan (Pusat Arkeologi Nasional)

Geologi Situs Bawömataluö, Kecamatan Fanayama, Kabupaten Nias Selatan, Provinsi Sumatera Utara

The Megalithic tradition of Nias is a living Megalithic tradition as a result of the cultural development that has been going on since the prehistoric period. The Megalithic tradition was introduced during a period between the Neolithic and Palaeometalic. Research on Nias Island was carried out at Bawömataluö Site, which is administratively located at Bawömataluö Village, Fanayama District, South Nias Regency, North Sumatra Province. The problems discussed here are the morphological unit that formed the site, stratigraphical sequence, geological structure, and the source of raw material to make Megalithic objects. The aim of the research is to understand the geological condition of the natural environment of Bawömataluö Site and its surroundings. Geological survey, petrology analyses, and interpretation of geological map are the methods used. The results show that Bawömataluö Site is situated on slightly wavy morphological unit, which was shaped by Lelematua Formation. Observation on the geological structure reveals that Bawömataluö Site stands on the uplifted part (block-hanging wall) of a thrust fault. Regarding the source of raw material to make Megalithic objects, observation reveals that the stones were taken from Batubuaya River, which is 1.5 kilometres to the southwest of Bawömataluö.

Muhammad Chawari (Balai Arkeologi DIY)

Spesifikasi Dan Asal Sarana Pertahanan Asing Yang Ada Di Pulau Madura: Bunker Jepang Versus Bunker Belanda

This article is based on data obtained from a research with a theme of Japanese Defense Facilities during the World War II (Phase V), which was conducted at the Regencies of Bangkalan and Sumenep on Madura Island, East Java Province in 2014. The research employed survey method and its goal was to provide a picture about the presence of foreign bunkers in Indonesia. Results of the research are data, which can be distinguished into three groups: bunkers, wells, and water reservoirs. Furthermore, there is a new fact that the objects found were Dutch bunkers, not Japanese ones.

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Lucas Partanda Koestoro (Balai Arkeologi Sumatera Utara)

Gampong Pande, Situs Penting Di Ujung Utara Pulau Sumatera

Aceh is rich a variation of objects - intact or fragmentary - containing material history and worth studying. Gampong Pande in Banda Aceh, The historical-archaeological data of Gampong Pande hasn't been read and used as a historical source. The site is vital for an introduction the Aceh role related entry and development of Islam in Indonesia, also related with harbor at the estuary of Aceh River. Lately, archaeological-historical research has done there. Results of activity are information about a variety objects of archaeology and history such as tomb/tombstones, fragments ceramic/pottery, currency dirham, and the remaining structures and shaft. Related results of the survey and excavation, it can be suspected since the 14th century Gampong Pande was a part of the trading port, a place of exchange. Grave and tombstones partially show the style of tomb and Aceh tombstone until the 16th century to the 17th century. The dirham findings validate the historical record that the kingdom of Aceh using it as a means of payment. Activities were noisy at least until the 17th century. Then Gampong Pande left, do not be a place before. Later in the 19th century, Gampong Pande back reuse for activities. Old shaft excavation result shows a high level of life. Making shaft with ring pottery/clay show quality people who are not arbitrary.

Lucas Partanda Koestoro, Stanov Purnawibowo, Repelita Wahyu Oetomo (Balai Arkeologi Sumatera Utara)

Dinamika Aktivitas Kemaritiman Di Pulau Kampai, Kota Cina, Dan Kota Rintang Sumatera Utara

Maritime activities in coastal area north Sumatera is not only appear in one location and a certain period of time as not as can be stand-alone. Indications of dynamics, interrelation, and utilization continuity of coastal area north Sumatera in maritime activities and interaction between the nation and the culture that

occur in the past is big enough. Study of Archeology which sufficient intensive has done in sites Pulau Kampai, Kota Cina, and Kota Rintang in a certain period of time resulted the data which quite interesting. The informations get by the data is tended to show the existence of voyage activities and trade, also introduction of few aspect of life, with a quite valid of cronology. All of them are showing the past activities in that area fulfilled with diverse activities that show its power as an economical world track which connected of east and west cultures. There is the continue of the activity is revolve in VIII to XVI centuries. Even the discovery of archeology Pulau Kampai shows the existence of continuity activities in XVI to XX centuries.

Nenggih Susilowati, Taufiqurrahman Setiawan, Dyah Hidayati, Lucas Partanda Koestoro (Balai Arkeologi Sumatera Utara)

Artefak Dalam Konteks Pemanfaatan Gua Sebagai Dapur Gambir Di Ngalau Datuk Marajo Ali, Lembah Harau, Sumatera Barat

Ngalau Datuk Marajo Ali is located at Jorong Koto Nan Gadang, Kenagarian (State) of Pilubang, Harau District, Lima Puluh Kota Regency. Ngalau Datuk Marajo Ali is facing southwest (210⁰) with an opening of 10 m wide. The depth of its front space is 9.5 m, while behind it is a passage 10 m long with sloping front slope. The ngalau has wide enough room with low cave roof at the back. The problems are: how are the relations between artifacts, space utility, and the forms of activities that took place at Ngalau Datuk Marajo Ali? How are they compared to the artifacts found at other ngalaus around Harau Valley? The method employed during data collection phase was explorative using inductive reasoning, while the writing method was qualitative-descriptive. In general Ngalau Datuk Marajo Ali has wide enough space without stalagmite or stalagmite, and is divided into southwest and northeast sections. The southwest section has lower surface than the northeast section. The rock surface of the northeast section is relatively flat, so that it was comfortable to sit or stand there, except in the innermost part. Results of the excavation show that the activities in the southwest section were varied, based on the artifacts, artifactual context, and stratigraphy. It shows that the cave was used several times for different purposes. It is assumed that the activities were related to the Paderi War (1821 – 1838) as a hiding place, a hiding place during Indonesian independence war (before 1945), and gambir processing activities (gambir kitchen) in around 1945s.

Repelita Wahyu Oetomo (Balai Arkeologi Sumatera Utara)

Metamorfose Nisan Aceh, Dari Masa Ke Masa

Tombstones in Aceh have gone through changes of shapes (metamorphosis) from simple shapes to the shapes like we know today. The metamorphosis began with some simple tombstones like the ones at Samudera Pasai, the starting point of Islam dispersal in the archipelago. Until now Samudera Pasai is believed to be the first Islamic kingdom in the archipelago, which made it a place to adopt the shapes of tombstones from the earlier period, which is the Hindu-Buddhist period. Other places that are thought to be the earliest Islam areas in the archipelago include among others Lamreh/Lamuri in Aceh Besar and Peureulak, but the types of tombstones being adopted are not as many as at Samudera Pasai. The changes that occur are the addition of several parts gradually until like present form. Some types of tombstones developed ranging from decorative patterns up to size progress. But, some types of tombstones in recent times never appeared again. Tombstones, which called the "Aceh Stone" by Daniel Perret, is the result of a metamorphosis tombstones of Samudera Pasai.

Siswanto Dan Sofwan Noerwidi (Balai Arkeologi DIY)

Posisi Fauna Situs Patiayam Dalam Biostratigrafi Jawa

Patiayam is a Pleistocene site which rich of paleontological remains. Based on the result, we know the diversity of Patiayam fauna that lived in the site. Unfortunately, most of fossils found by local people are surface find. Thus, it is difficult to trace the age of these fossils. This article attempts to answer these problems by conducting contextual studies of faunal fossil in Patiayam to determine its relative age based on contextual position of their rock formations, and to put their position in the history of presence and extinction of fauna (biostratigraphy) in Pleistocene time. The result suggests that Patiayam fauna is located between Cisaat group to Kedungbrubus group. It records the history of environmental change and faunal inhabitant from 1.2 to 0.8 million years ago. This perspective is useful to enrich our understanding on the quarternary prehistory of Java, especially in the isolated site as Patiayam.

Stanov Purnawibowo, Baskoro Daru Tjahjono (Balai Arkeologi Sumatera Utara)

Transformasi Fragmen Tembikar Dan Keramik Di Situs Kota Lama, Indragiri Hulu, Riau

Study on transformation of pottery and ceramic fragments at Kota Lama Site, Indragiri Hulu, Riau is a study that scrutinizes the formation process of archaeological data. The formation process is identified through artifactual and contextual data resulted from archaeological excavation at the site in 2016. The problem to be uncovered is the transformation process of archaeological data at Kota Lama site to reveal the formation of data and context found at the site. The research was carried out using inductive chain of thought, which uses data classifications of fragments of pottery, ceramics, and coin-shaped terracotta objects called gacuk, as well as matrix, provenience, and association during the early phase. Analyses on artifactual data include quantitative, typological/morphological (form), spatial, and temporal ones. Contextual data were analyzed using morphological and their positions. Furthermore, those data were elaborated one with another to identify their type of context in order to understand their formation process that occurred at the site. In the last part there are in general two contexts at the site, which are primary and secondary contexts.

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Author Indeks

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Adaptasi Manusia, lihat Nurani, Indah Asikin; Surbakti, Karyamantha; Wiradnyana, Ketut; Koestoro, Lucas Partanda, dkk

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