

SPAFA Consultative Workshop on Underwater.  
Archaeological Research  
(S-W 141)  
June 29 - July 5, 1992

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## I. PROCEEDINGS

The SEAMEO-SPAFA Consultative Workshop on Underwater Archaeological Research was held in Indonesia at three venues: Jakarta on June 30, 1992; Carita and Serang in West Java from July 1 to July 3, 1992 and on July 4, 1992 respectively.

The workshop was attended by delegates from Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand; consultants from France, Thailand and Malaysia; SEAMEO-SPAFA representative and observers from Indonesia.

The list of Participants is in Appendix 1.

### 1. Opening Ceremony

The SEAMEO-SPAFA Consultative Workshop on Underwater Archaeological Research was officially opened by the Director General of Culture, Ministry of Education and Culture of Indonesia, Mr. G.B.P.H. Poeger, on June 30, 1992. In his address, he noted that eight years ago Indonesia was the venue for a SPAFA workshop on Maritime Shipping and Trade Networks, and again today Indonesia was given the honour to host another SEAMEO-SPAFA activity on a similar topic. He expressed his appreciation for the continuing interest shown by SEAMEO-SPAFA in this area of study.

Though Indonesia has yet to develop her underwater archaeology, and with new developments in underwater archaeology in this region especially the involvement of the private sector in these undertakings, a Presidential Decree no. 43/1989 was

signed aimed to regulate the supervision of underwater diving, discoveries and management of artifacts by a National Committee.

However, to comply with the scientific practice of underwater archaeology, the National Committee established recently has prepared guidelines for the disposition of the artifacts recovered; absolute property of the government; partly owned by private sector financing the project; and a system of sharing artifacts that bear no cultural significance to Indonesia.

Mr. Poeger said that the need to protect Indonesia's underwater heritage is eminent, thus a new law, number 5 of 1992 has been legislated to replace the old Monument Ordinance of 1931. Lastly, he called for regional cooperation in underwater archaeological research, and Indonesia could offer sites such as Palembang and Banten.

The text of the speech is in appendix 2c.

The welcome address and report on the workshop was delivered by the Head of the National Research Centre for Archaeology, Dr. Hasan M. Ambary, who is also the Chairman of the Steering Committee for the workshop. He thanked SEAMEO-SPAFA for honouring Indonesia to be the host of the first workshop on the subject ever organized by SEAMEO-SPAFA, and welcomed all participants to Indonesia.

Mr. Hasan reported that the new legislation recently legislated by the government, i.e., law number 5 of 1992 and in addition to the Presidential Decree number 43 of 1989, Indonesia is now better equipped in its effort to regulate the

protection of cultural properties.

In his view, underwater archaeology for the region should focus mainly on: increasing regional networking and cooperation in underwater archaeology, strengthening existing institutional establishments in underwater archaeology; continuing effort to train staff and expert, adequate equipment, both for operational and analysis, establishing data-base on underwater archaeological activities and historical records; and developing post-exploration laboratory.

He mentioned that the main task faced by our government is the protection of underwater sites and effective means of dealing with private looters and profit-oriented ventures. For Indonesia, a number of legislative instruments have been legislated and come into force.

Lastly, he thanked everyone for making this workshop a success and thanked the Regent of Serang for his hospitality.

The text of Mr. Hasan M. Ambary's speech is in appendix 2a.

Mr. Pisit Charoenwongsa, representing the SEAMEO-SPAFA Director, thanked the National Research Centre for Archaeology of Indonesia for the continuing support in organising SEAMEO-SPAFA activities.

He mentioned that the great wealth of artifacts lying underneath our waters are awaiting to be studied and preserved both for educational and heritage conservation, and in this context he hoped that the discussions ensued in this workshop will benefit the region and future generations



Text of Mr. Pisit's speech is in appendix 2b.

## 2. Business Sessions

### SESSION 1

Tuesday, June 30, 1992

National Research Centre for Archaeology, Jakarta

#### A. Election of Officers of the Workshop

Mr. Pisit Charoenwongsa, acting as pro-tem Chairperson conducted the election of officers for the workshop, and the following officers have been elected;

Chairperson: Mr. Nurhadi of Indonesia

Vice-chairperson: Mr. Wilfredo P. Ronquillo of Philippines

Rapporteur: Mr. Adi Haji Taha of Malaysia

#### B. Adoption of the Agenda and Programme :

The tentative agenda and programme were adopted with minor modifications.

The adopted agenda and programme is in appendix 3.

C. Overview of the Workshop on Underwater Archaeological Research.

Mr. Pisit Charoenwongsa representing SEAMEO-SPAFA gave an overview on the role of SEAMEO-SPAFA in underwater archaeological activities. The first regional training programme in this field was conducted by SEAMEO-SPAFA 14 years ago. To date SEAMEO-SPAFA had organized 6 training programmes, and this meeting is the first workshop on the subject ever organized by SEAMEO-SPAFA in the region.

In spite of SEAMEO-SPAFA's effort to train underwater archaeologists, it is unfortunate that there is no one from the region who could undertake the task of undertaking underwater archaeological projects by themselves or train archaeologists in their countries.

He hoped that this workshop will not only discuss specific or particular area of underwater studies such as trade goods or ship-building, but instead widen its scope to cover other aspects on underwater archaeology such as history and methodology.

Mr. Pisit posed a question on whether we are satisfied with the present situation concerning the participation of commercial exploration and excavation of wrecks and sunken treasures as have been resorted to by many Southeast Asian countries. Citing Indonesia's recent positive measure to have their laws and regulations updated and strengthened, he hoped other countries would follow suit to improve their legislation, using models like the Australian Historic Shipwreck Act of 1976 and guidelines of the American Abandoned Shipwreck Act, etc.

Mr. Guy Dauphin, the consultant for France expressed his concern over the recent development on the increased interest of 'treasure looters' in this region. He mentioned that his involvement in underwater archaeological activities in South-east Asia dated back to 1979, and he just realized that foreign involvement in this field of research, if not properly executed, could amount to "a kind of invasion by foreign scholars on sites in a particular region".

He suggested that each SEAMEO-member country ~~must~~ establish at least a minimal structure or organisation in dealing with underwater archaeology before initiating any research in this field. Since most wrecks have been lying in the seabed for a considerable period of time, it will be safer and better to leave them there for a few more years until a country is ready to undertake systematic research both in manpower and equipments.

He mentioned that though it may be expensive to establish underwater archaeological infrastructure at the beginning, however in the long run it will incur less financial commitment to undertake archaeological research.



## SESSION 2

Wednesday, 1 July 1992

Carita Krakatau Beach Hotel, Carita

### A. Country Report

#### SINGAPORE

Singapore's country paper was presented by Mr. Iskander Mydin. Singapore, like other Southeast Asian countries, may have wrecks awaiting to be systematically excavated and preserved. The circumstances required for these undertakings which are expensive and difficult, is beyond the capacity and capability of the Singapore National Museum to pursue.

A possible alternative is to resort to commercial salvage operation, a reality which Singapore, at the moment, has to live with. Though there are clear setbacks and objections for this type of venture, citing profit motivation overriding proper recording of historical evidences, but in his view, a median line has to be worked out between the nature and scope of commercial salvage and archaeological excavation. By so doing, at least commercial salvaging activity may not wholly be identified with treasure hunting.

For Singapore, the Merchant Shipping Act of 1970 has provisions regulating the discovery and salvaging of wrecks which comes under the power of the Receiver of Wrecks. With regards to maritime activities, past and present, the Port of Singapore Maritime Museum and the National Museum have contributed to educate the public on the significance of maritime heritage. The latter has even included 'the



waterway as a historical resource' as its mission statement.

Mr Iskander's paper appears as Appendix 4a.

During the discussion that followed, Prof. Soejono was sceptical on the idea of joint cooperation between government agencies and private sectors. Citing the Indonesian experience where one of the officers from the Directorate of Protection and Development of Historical and Cultural Heritage strangely died while diving to prevent looting of the disputed underwater cultural heritage, de Geldermelsen. On the other hand, Thailand's recent experience in confiscating looted objects in the Gulf of Thailand reflects effective and efficient enforcement of the law. The role of museums in educating the public on underwater cultural heritage is also welcome. For Indonesia, this role is being undertaken by the Jakarta Maritime Museum.

Mr. Iskander responded that private companies can contribute by sponsoring exhibitions. Recently, in Singapore, a Swedish company sponsored an exhibition on a Swedish trading ship wreck, named "Gotthenburg".

Dr. Dizon added that another way of raising funds for underwater archaeological research is to hold special exhibitions and charge entrance fees. The revenue collected could be channeled for this purpose. In responding to this point, Mr. Iskander informed the body that the National Museum will be privatized in 1993, and he is optimistic that they could generate more funds and envisaged more positive developments in the future.

Mr. Radzi called for a standardised legislation for South-east Asia, and his point was further elaborated by Mr. Pisit who feels that high level government discussions be initiated on underwater heritage. Formal exchange of artifacts recovered among Southeast Asian countries or selling them on government to government basis for education purpose will further foster better understandings of one's heritage in this region. Dr. Pensak added that it is our responsibility to bring this issue to the higher government officials.

According to Mr. Dauphin, one of the reasons for the influx of European treasure seekers in the region is due to the lack of effective legislation, and thus suggested that this issue should be immediately addressed. He further advised that any request for French technical and material assistance should be channeled through the French Embassy in each country.

Mr. Ronquillo commented on the 'median line' proposed by Mr. Iskander. He informed the meeting that it has been seven years since the Philippines first initiated commercial salvaging of underwater heritage. In the long run the arrangement do more harm than good because of the differing goals of each party. A possible alternative, which was also shared by the Australian Institute for Maritime Archaeology, is to organize regional cooperations and joint-projects among Southeast Asian countries.

On the issue of 'median line', Mr. Adi informed the meeting that Malaysia recently issued permits to four companies to survey and salvage historic wrecks. To ensure serious commitment on the part of the private sectors, the company has to be locally registered with Malaysians having shares. Further-



more, the company has to submit a bond or bank guarantee amounting to Two Hundred Thousand Malaysian Ringgit. Applications to survey and salvage specific wreck will only be entertained.

### SESSION 3

Wednesday, 1 July 1992

Carita Krakatau Beach Hotel

#### MALAYSIA

Malaysia's country report consisted of two papers. Mr Mohammad Radzi Haji Ahmad presented the paper entitled 'Current Status of Underwater Archaeology in Malaysia'. The paper discussed on past underwater archaeological researches undertaken in Malaysia, focusing on Risdam, a Dutch India-men, sank in 1727. The site is now being gazetted as a protected area. Malaysia hope to use the site for future training for local and Southeast Asian archaeologists because of its location which is about 2 kilometres to the mainland.

The paper also touched on recent developments as a result of the government's decision to set up a committee headed by the Minister of Finance to formulate guidelines for private involvements in underwater archaeological explorations. The committee has outlined, among others, the following criteria for applications to be considered and approved that the company has to be locally registered with Malaysian holding financial interest in the company. At least fifty percent of the staff on the company's payroll must be Malaysians; a bond or bank gurantee amounting to Two Hundred Thousand Malaysian Ringgit has to be lodged with the government as security; the

company has to identify a specific wreck before a permit could be issued. This means that preliminary research has to be carried out in libraries and/or archives before they could commence survey and salvage activities in Malaysia. This is to ensure serious commitments on the part of the private sectors.

The issuance of licence or permit follows strictly with the Malaysian existing laws. A company would be given six months period to survey and eighteen months to complete the salvage work, with options to extend the duration, three and nine months respectively. There were ten applications, only four companies had been issued with exploration licences as a pilot study. Three had actively surveyed the sites and submitted progress reports.

The paper presented by Mr. Mohd. Radzi appears in Appendix 4b.

The second paper for Malaysia was presented by Mr Peter Koon of the Department of Sabah Museum and State Archive entitled 'Underwater Archaeology in Malaysia: Management Issues on Underwater Archaeology in Sabah.'

The paper discussed problems encountered by the State authority with regards to the research, registration and management of underwater cultural heritage, especially those lying within the disputed areas. Further, he pointed out that lack of public awareness and understanding of cultural heritage account for these shortcomings.

During discussion, Dr. Dizon enquired how Malaysian authority screens underwater archaeologist working for private sector. Mr. Adi informed that normally he would refer to foreign institutions or colleagues for his background.



Mr. Hari felt that there is a need now to establish database on Underwater Archaeology sites and identifying sites for training, etc.

Following Mr. Pisit's question, the meeting was informed that a standard rate or scale for the distribution of finds applied to all the private sectors, and the rate works on progressive scale in favour of the Malaysian government.

According to Mr. Dauphin, in France the finder, which is not allowed to undertake underwater archaeological activities, will be entitled to compensation according to the appraised value of the objects as stipulated in the country's enactment.

Dr. Pensak expressed her reservations in allowing the private sector to participate in retrieving Underwater Archaeological heritage fearing that they might operate secretly without our knowledge. She further suggested that assistance from other countries, such as the European Community, be solicited for underwater archaeological training.

#### SESSION 4

Wednesday, July 1, 1992

Carita Krakatau Beach Hotel, Carita

#### INDONESIA

Indonesia's country reports consisted of four papers: "Potential, Problem and Prospect of Underwater Archaeology in Indonesia" by Nurhadi, Soeroso, Dradjat, and Michrob, "Research on Ancient Ship Wreck in Sumatera" by Soeroso and Nurhadi, "Notes Regarding the Underwater Archaeology" by Hari Untoro Dradjat, and "Underwater Archaeological Research at Danau Sentani: the March of Time overtakes the Golden Age of Indonesian Archaeology" by Halwany Michrob.

However, only the first paper was presented by Mr. Nurhadi. The paper discussed on the recent positive steps taken by the Indonesian Government to revise its law in their effort to safeguard their underwater heritage in an optimal way to evade all possibilities of illegal activity following their bitter experience with the looting of 'de Geldermelsen' by the treasure hunters.

A National Committee comprising of various government agencies was established to regulate underwater/maritime explorations. To date, 3 major companies have been issued with salvage licenses, one manage to recover 30,000 pieces of artifacts near Bintan Island. Following this, Indonesia has well-defined guidelines for the distribution of artifacts recovered from underwater.

In addressing the needs to develop underwater heritage research and management, Indonesia has both short and long



term plannings to train, equip and organize field researches.

The paper also discussed on numerous sites such as Kragan, Bulu, Banjarwati, and Bukit Jakas. The most important area now under study is that which is referred to assess the Gaspar Project, conducted by a private sector in cooperation with French private experts, covering 16 wreck sites dated back to 18th century.

Future developments and perspectives of underwater archaeological researches in Indonesia was also discussed in the paper.

The paper by Mr. Nurhadi appears in Appendix 4d.

Other Indonesian papers appear in Appendix 4d1, 4d2 and 4d3.

During the discussion, Dr. Dizon said that it is important for the authority to classify documents on the locations and information of wreck sites as confidential fearing they might end up in the hands of the treasure seekers.

Dr. Pensak was very concerned in giving extensive right to a single company to salvage wrecks as in the case of the Gaspar Project. There should be avenue to assess the performance of the company from time to time. The meeting was informed that the conservation of artifacts from this project will be handled by the company, and the issuance of the license was made by the National Committee.

Mr. Pisit enlightened the meeting that requests for foreign assistance may also be channeled to SEAMEO-SPAFA through the respective Governing Board Member of each country.



## SESSION 5

Wednesday, July 1st, 1992

Carita Krakatau Beach Hotel, Carita

### PHILIPPINES

Philippines' country reports consist of two papers: "Management Objectives for Southeast Asian Maritime Archaeology" by Wilfredo P. Ronquillo and "Report on Underwater Archaeological Activities in the Philippines from 1991 to Mid-1992" by Dr. Eusebio Z. Dizon. A third paper, "State of Philippines Underwater Archaeological Researches from 1989-91: Plans for 1992", also by Dr. Dizon, was also distributed to the participants as a supplement.

In his presentation, Mr. Ronquillo outlined management objectives for maritime archaeology which are acceptable and applicable to Southeast Asian countries. He addressed various aspects pertaining to maritime archaeological activities in the region, assessing existing policies of each country, the depletion of the region's maritime cultural resources, conservation of artifacts recovered, cultural tourism and promoting public awareness in this field.

Mr. Ronquillo felt that one of the reasons for the rapid and extensive depletion of our underwater heritage is due to weak and conflicting policies of ASEAN countries. Thus, he suggested that each country must immediately and seriously address this problem to ensure the safeguarding of our heritage. He proposed six "Statements of Principles" which ought to be seriously considered by SEAMEO member countries in this regard.



Since Southeast Asian countries share similar maritime history, Mr. Ronquillo suggested that it will be beneficial, in the long run, to see the region as one entity, having similar management strategies, instead of addressing the subject individually.

Lastly, he informed the meeting of a new development in underwater archaeology in the region. ICOMOS now has under its umbrella the International Committee on the Underwater Cultural Heritage based in Australia with representative from Philippines and Malaysia sitting on its Board.

Mr. Ronquillo's paper appears as Appendix 4e.

The Philippines' second paper was presented by Dr. Eusebio Z. Dizon, focusing on the successful venture between the government and private sector in excavating the San Diego Spanish warship sunk in 1600 near Fortune Island, off Batangas by the National Museum and the World Wide First of France. The excavation of the site was supplemented with slide presentation.

Dr. Dizon also discussed the excavations works conducted by various private sectors at sites such as Esperanza (1806) near Boglongan Island by Pamana Historical Foundation Incorporated; Catanduanes Island Project by an Australian company; and Bulan site by the Nautical Heritage Foundation Incorporated. These are examples of successful projects undertaken by private sectors yielding both positive and negative results.

Dr. Dizon's paper appears as Appendix 4i.

The supplementary paper by Dr. Dizon is in Appendix 4il.

During discussion, it was suggested that SEAMEO-SPAFA should initiate database on foreign underwater archaeologists operating in the region, which will help member countries in their deliberation especially those involving private sector.

Concerning underwater photographs and documents, Mr. Dauphin informed the meeting that the private operator would want to safeguard their rights fearing that these photographs might be exploited by irresponsible people for their personal gain.

#### SESSION 6

Thursday, July 2nd, 1992

Carita Krakatau Beach Hotel

#### THAILAND

Two papers were presented as country reports for Thailand. The first entitled "Current Movement of Underwater Archaeology in Thailand" by Mr. Sayan Prishanchit and the other, "Treasure-hunter, Volunteer and Researcher: Defining Asset for Underwater Heritage Research" by Mr. Erbprem Vatcharangkul.

In his presentation, Mr. Sayan informed the meeting that 37 sites located in the Gulf of Thailand and Chao Phraya River have been identified and studied. The Division of Archaeology has been actively cooperating with SEAMEO-SPAFA



in conducting the latter's training programme in Underwater Archaeology.

Recently, a new office building has been constructed to house the Underwater Archaeological Unit of the Department of Fine Arts which is located in the Chantaburi Province, in the southeastern coast of Thailand.

According to Mr. Sayan, Thailand now has adequate data on maritime activities in the country such as ship-building and technology, trade merchandise and other related evidences.

The paper also summarized the SEAMEO-SPAFA training programmes assessing the following factors: curriculum, trainees, resource persons and trainers, and the problems encountered in organizing the training courses.

Mr. Sayan enlightened the meeting with slides presentation on the Klang Ao shipwreck artifacts confiscated from the Australia Tide in early February 1992. The 10,287 artifacts recovered are now housed in the Chantaburi office comprising of 65 percent Sawankhalok wares and the rest from the Singhburi kiln site.

Mr. Sayan's paper is in Appendix 4j.

The second paper from Thailand was presented by Mr Erbprem Vatcharangkul entitled 'Treasure-hunter, Volunteer and Researcher: Defining Asset for Underwater Heritage Research'. He analysed the theoritical aspects on the roles of volunteers and treasure hunters in the context of underwater archaeological systematic survey and excavations.



He felt that treasure-hunters' motivation is solely profit making although they have contributed information on underwater sites. To elaborate this point, Mr. Erbprem presented case studies of the contributions treasure hunters have contributed in locating and unearthing important wrecks like the Klang Ao site in Thailand, Risdam in Malaysia and de Geldermelsen in Indonesian waters.

The paper also discussed the future of the Thai heritage under the sea and the enforcement measures undertaken by the authority.

Mr Erbprem's paper is in Appendix 4k.

During the discussion, Mr Sayan informed the meeting that no prehistoric wreck has been found but explained that evidence for prehistoric watercraft was based on indirect evidence such as prehistoric cave drawings in response to a question by Prof Soejono. The latter was also curious why the same person, Mr Michael Hatcher, was involved in all the three wrecks mentioned by Mr Erbprem. He urged relevant authorities to find ways of tackling this problem.

Mr Dauphin raised the question of antique dealers in Thailand selling antiques believed to have been retrieved from the seabed, and in response Mr Sayan believed that this activity exists in every Southeast Asian country and regulating them proved difficult.



## SESSION 7

Thursday, 2 July 1992

Carita Krakatua Beach Hotel, Carita

### SUPPLEMENTARY REPORTS BY CONSULTANTS

Mr Guy Dauphin, the consultant from France delivered his paper entitled 'Thirteen Years of Underwater Archaeology in Southeast Asian Countries Through the Cooperation Between SEAMEO and French Government: Past Activities and its Development'.

Mr Dauphin believed that for an Underwater Archaeology Unit to effectively function, it has to be adequately equipped logistically, manned by qualified personnel and sound administrative structure. Finance has always been major setback but once established, financial requirements is minimal conduit exploration and excavation.

He expressed his concern over underwater archaeological activities in SEAMEO-SPAFA member countries. Despite 6 training programmes, many member countries are still unable to undertake systematic research on their own. He then proposed a joint Southeast Asian project involving underwater archaeologists from the region.

Mr Dauphin later briefed the body on his organisation, the Department of Underwater Archaeological Research (DRASM) based in Marseilles. The staff is minimal yet the department manages to involve themselves in local and overseas under-



water activities. He finally hoped to secure financial and technical assistance from France for training and development of Southeast Asian underwater archaeology.

Mr. Dauphin's paper is in Appendix 4f.

## SUPPLEMENTARY PAPER 2

The second supplementary paper was presented by Dr Pensak C. Howitz entitled, 'The Ancient Ceramic Routes of Siam'. The paper traces the history of the Thai Kingdom and the development of Thai trade ceramics especially those from the Sukho-thai kilns. Dr Pensak then forwarded several possible routes for trading ceramic, namely inland, inland waterways and sea routes. The latter was further identified as the Ayuthya-Lew Kew Route; Ayuthya-Melaka Route; Ayuthya-Songkhla Route; and Suphanburi-Songkhla Route.

Dr. Pensak's paper is in Appendix 4e.

During the discussion, Prof Soejono hope that the tracing of the ceramic routes be studied in detail since ceramics form major historical evidences unearthed both in land and underwater archaeological sites. Dr Pensak shares the same view and will further conduct an in-depth study on the subject.

Mr. Halwany felt that there may be a possible connection between the Thai trade routes and Banten because at the latter he found a kiln site which produced brown-glazed



ceramics similar to the Nan kiln of Northern Thailand.

Dr. Pensak agreed that this was possible but suggested that a more detailed research on this subject be made.

## GENERAL STATEMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The participants to the workshop, based on the papers presented and the discussions that ensued have determined three perspectives wherein the objectives of the workshop may be categorized, namely: statements of facts, statements of principles and implementation.

### Statement of Facts

The maritime archaeological heritage of the Southeast Asian region is rich and unparalleled. The Southeast Asian territorial waters have served as passageways for maritime trade, commerce and population movements in the region. Succeeding frequent use of the region's seas and other waterways by the indigenous population as well as by foreign navigators and merchants gave them a central role in the development of a unique Southeast Asian culture and history. Recent results of maritime archaeological activities in Southeast Asia indicate the tremendous potential of underwater archaeological materials in delineating the region's rich historical and archaeological past.

Recently a number of the region's important underwater archaeological sites have been plundered by treasure-hunters, commercial salvors and poachers resulting in the depletion of a number of the region's rich maritime archaeological resources. This is unfortunate because these submerged archaeological resources have important educational, recreational and tourism applications.



The lack of clearly delineated policies and legislations for the protection and preservation of the region's underwater archaeological resources make it difficult for the member-countries of Southeast Asia to adequately pursue a concerted course of action towards the protection of these important and non-renewable resources.

Weak public education programs in the region on the importance of the underwater archaeological resources and their potential has also been identified as a limitation. At present, the member-states of SEAMEO-SPAFA are at different levels in their efforts to develop their capabilities in underwater archaeological research, in underwater archaeological resources protection and preservation programmes and in the aspect of training in underwater archaeology in the region.

#### Statement of Principles

Based on the above identified present situation in the Southeast Asian region and in order to ensure the effective protection and preservation of the region's rich maritime cultural heritage the participants to the workshop have formulated and adopted the following "Statements of Principles" to serve as an essential step to minimize, if not totally stop, the present trend which may lead towards the methodical depletion of the region's underwater cultural resources through illegal looting:

1. The Southeast Asian maritime archaeological heritage belongs to the people of the region and is an important component for the proper understanding and appreciation



of the area's history, society and culture;

2. The region's maritime archaeological heritage deserves the adequate and effective protection and preservation by the member-states through the SEAMEO-SPAFA and ASEAN;

3. The maritime archaeological heritage of the region shall consist of all Cultural Properties, including those belonging to other cultures, as long as they are found in Southeast Asian territorial waters - seas, river and lakes - and, therefore, may have played an important and significant role in the evolution of the region's society and culture;

4. Only representatives from BONA FIDE scientific institutions and organizations are allowed to undertake underwater archaeological exploration and excavation activities in Southeast Asian waters; underwater treasure-hunters present a serious threat to the region's maritime cultural heritage and, therefore, are not allowed to interfere with the region's maritime archaeological heritage;

5. Materials recovered from the region's underwater archaeological sites are to be kept together as a total collection in the country where the archaeological resources are found; these should be dispersed only for archaeological analyses and exchange among museums. Under no circumstances should these be apportioned with, separated or sold to any private entity; and

6. Museums in the Southeast Asian region should only acquire and display underwater archaeological materials which have been recovered through systematic and legal archaeological excavations.

It is recognized by the participants that the member-states of SEAMEO-SPAFA are in different stages of development in their capabilities in underwater archaeological undertakings and protection. In this light steps are to be undertaken by the member-states to rectify these present obstacles to ensure the effectivity of the above Statement of Principles.

For this "Statement of Principles" to be effective the region's underwater archaeological resources have been realized to best be perceived in regional terms. The participants to the workshop herewith agree upon this concept. These resources are seen as an important component of the world's cultural heritage and are not of interest only to the region's member-states. They are to be shared and be made accessible to as many people in the Southeast Asian region as possible rather than being utilized only for the nefarious and exclusive financial gain of the treasure-hunters.

#### Implementations

The following are the collective recommendations of the body on the SEAMEO-SPAFA Consultative Workshop in Underwater Archaeological Research (S-W141), for implementation.



The body highly recommends a regional cooperation in underwater archaeological research, protection and training for the member countries of SEAMEO-SPAFA.

Each member country should seek more funds even from private corporations for underwater archaeological research and training.

### Research

1. Each member country of the SEAMEO-SPAFA organization should establish an Underwater Archaeological Division or at least an Underwater Archaeological Section in order to organize better underwater archaeological research, policy and administration.

2. Each member country should register all underwater archaeological sites and finds to SEAMEO-SPAFA for comparative study and analysis. However, the registration must be kept confidential and to be exclusively available only to all SEAMEO-SPAFA member nations.

3. When opportunity comes, each member country should redirect commercial salvors to do internationally acceptable underwater archaeological research.

4. Each member country should collate their available data on the following topics and submit to SEAMEO-SPAFA for the comparative informations to all members:

a. maritime history;

b. ethnographic documentation on traditional boat/ship

building;

- c. maritime trade routes; and
- d. underwater researches carried out.

5. SEAMEO-SPAFA member countries should start the standardization of the following:

- a. research methodology;
- b. identification of artifacts;
- c. research content; and
- d. data base.

SEAMEO-SPAFA should act as the centre for the benefit of each member country.

6. SEAMEO-SPAFA member countries should initiate government to government exchanges on the following:

- a. informations relating to maritime history;
- b. exhibition of artifacts from underwater sites;
- c. educational aids for the public (i.e. photographs, video tapes, publications, etc.); and
- d. underwater research activities.

7. SEAMEO-SPAFA should sponsor more seminars, workshops and training programmes for underwater archaeological research.

### Protection

1. Adoption of the Statement of Principles.

2. Each member country should conduct their own research on



their respective laws concerning the protection of cultural heritage and the proper implementations of such laws.

3. SEAMEO-SPAFA should initiate legislation in Southeast Asia as a region by affiliating to the United Nations Law of the Sea and using the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) as a model for the Cultural Protective Zone (CPZ). Strict enforcement of the cultural laws should be implemented by any of the Southeast Asian navies and coast guards.

4. SEAMEO-SPAFA should establish a data-base of private firms engaged in operating underwater treasure hunting and/or serious underwater researchers for consultation of its member countries.

5. SEAMEO-SPAFA should formally affiliate with the ICOMOS International Committee on Underwater Cultural Heritage.

### Training

1. Each country must strictly choose their participants according to the requirements set-up for a specific course in underwater archaeology.

2. Resource persons and lecturers, instructors and trainers must also come from the SEAMEO-SPAFA member countries.

3. SEAMEO-SPAFA must strengthen the cooperation and full involvement of the advance countries like France, Australia, Canada and the United States and the other countries in the training programme for underwater archaeology.

4. SEAMEO-SPAFA training programmes for underwater archaeology should move from country to country.

5. Theoretical as well as practical aspects in underwater archaeology should be tackled based on the experiences of the member countries.

6. The scope of the training must be specified depending on the academic and professional capabilities of the lecturers.

7. Both Singapore and Brunei Darussalam are urged to participate to take the training course in underwater archaeology.

The SEAMEO-SPAFA member countries represented by the participants to this workshop should initiate moves, so that the above recommendations be discussed and hopefully adopted at the coming SPAFA Governing Board Meeting in October, 1992.



## ADOPTION OF THE WORKSHOP REPORT

The participants of the SEAMEO-SPAFA Workshop on Underwater Archaeological Research (S-W 141) finally adopted the proceedings of the Workshop. The chairperson of the Workshop thanked the various participants from the SEAMEO-SPAFA Member Countries for the success of the Workshop.

They utmostly hoped that the recommendations of the workshop be given due attention by SEAMEO-SPAFA in the forthcoming (1992) Governing Board Member meeting.

## CLOSING CEREMONY

The closing ceremony was held in the Representative Consul of Serang's Building in Serang at 5.30 pm on 4 July 1992.

The closing ceremony began with a speech by Dr. Hasan Muarif Ambary as the head of the National Research Centre of Archaeology. In his speech he mentioned that the recommendation promised a better future, especially in the field of Underwater Archaeology.

Dr. Hasan's speech appears as Appendix 2d

The speech was followed by an address by Mr. Pisit Charoenwongsa, SEMEO-SPAFA Senior Specialist in Archaeology, who -on behalf of the SEAMEO-SPAFA - thanked the Regent of Serang, Mr. H.M. Sampurna, who then officially closed the Workshop.

He also expressed his appreciation to the members of the Organizing Committee for their effort in making this workshop a success. He hoped that every member country will work towards materializing the resolutions of the workshop.

Mr. Pisit speech appears as Appendix 2e

Finally, the Regent of Serang, Mr. H.M. Sampurna, gave the closing speech.

In his speech, he hoped that all the participants have had a memorable and enjoyable time staying and visiting historical places in Banten and its vicinity. He is happy to note that the Serang District Administration has and will take every effort to revitalize and protect the antiquities of the district.

Kol. H.M. Sampurna's speech appears as Appendix 2f



# APPENDIX 1

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## *List of Participants*

SPAFA  
Consultative Workshop on Underwater  
Archaeological Research (S-W141)  
Jakarta, Carita, Serang  
June 29 - July 5, 1992

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## List of Participants

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### A. DELEGATES FROM PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES

#### INDONESIA

1. Mr. Nurhadi  
Head of Branch Office,  
The National Research Centre of  
Archaeology,  
Jl. Gedong Kuning 174, Yogyakarta  
Indonesia
2. Mr. Hari Untoro Drajat  
Researcher, Directorate of  
Protection and Development of  
Historical and Archaeological  
Heritage, Directorate General of  
Culture,  
JL. Cilacap No. 4  
Jakarta 10001,  
Indonesia
3. Mr. Soeroso MP  
Researcher,  
The National Research Centre of  
Archaeology,  
Jl. Raya Condet Pejaten No. 4  
Jakarta, 12510  
Indonesia
4. Halwany Michrob, MA  
Head of Branch Office  
The Directorate of Protection and  
Development of Historical and  
Archaeological Heritage,  
Kompleks Museum Situs Banten Lama,  
Serang, Banten 103  
Indonesia



## MALAYSIA

5. Mr. Peter Koon Fatt bin Lankan  
Head of Archaeology Unit,  
Department of Sabah Museum and  
State Archives, Sabah Museum and  
State Archives, 88300 Kota  
Kinabalu, Sabah,  
Malaysia
6. Mr. Mohd Radzi bin Haji Ahmad  
Assistant Curator,  
Museums Department, Damansara Road  
50566 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

## THE PHILIPPINES

7. Mr. Wilfredo P. Ronquillo  
Chief, Archaeology Division  
National Museum  
P. Burgos Street, Metro Manila,  
The Philippines
8. Dr. Eusebio Z. Dizon  
Head, Underwater Archaeology  
Section, National Museum  
P. Burgos Street, Metro Manila,  
The Philippines

## SINGAPORE

9. Mr. Iskander Mydin  
Curator,  
National Museum,  
Stamford Road,  
Singapore 0617

## THAILAND

10. Mr. Sayan Prishanchit  
Archaeologist,  
Archaeology Division 81/1  
Sri Ayuttaya Road,  
Bangkok 10300, Thailand

11. Mr. Erbprem Vatcharangkul  
Archaeologist,  
Underwater Archaeology Section,  
Division of Archaeology,  
81/1 Sri Ayuttaya Road,  
Bangkok 10300, Thailand

#### B. CONSULTANTS

12. Mr. Guy Dauphin  
Ingenieur d'Etudes (Diving Master)  
- Chef d'Operation Hyperbare du  
(D.R.A.S.M) Departement des  
Recherches Archeologiques Sous-  
Marines au Fort S' Jean,  
13235 Marseille Cedex 2,  
France
13. Dr. Pensak C. Howitz  
Chairman, Thailand Archaeological  
Research Club.  
68/101 Soi Dan Tawan Sukhaphiban  
1 Bangkokpi, Bangkok.  
Thailand. Fax. 3777602
14. Mr. Adi Haji Taha  
Director of Antiquity Division  
Museums Department  
50366 Kuala Lumpur,  
Malaysia

#### C. REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SEAMEO-SPAFA

15. Mr. Pisit Charoenwongsa  
SPAFA 5<sup>th</sup> Floor Darakarn Building  
920 Sukhumvit Rd, Bangkok 10110  
Thailand



D. OBSERVER

16. Mr. Haris Sukendar  
Head of Archaeometry Department,  
The National Research Centre of  
Archaeology,  
Jl. Raya Condut Pejaten No. 4,  
Jakarta 12510, Indonesia
17. Mr. Machi Suhadi  
Head of the Classic Department,  
The National Research Centre of  
Archaeology,  
Jl. Raya Condut Pejaten No. 4,  
Jakarta 12510, Indonesia
18. Mr. Lukman Nurhakim  
Head of the Islamic Department,  
The National Research Centre of  
Archaeology,  
Jl. Raya Condut Pejaten No. 4,  
Jakarta 12510, Indonesia
19. Mr. E.A. Kosasih  
Researcher,  
The National Research Centre of  
Archaeology,  
Jl. Raya Condut Pejaten No. 4,  
Jakarta 12510, Indonesia
20. Ms. Bintarti  
Head of the Prehistory Department,  
The National Research Centre of  
Archaeology,  
Jl. Raya Condut Pejaten, No. 4,  
Jakarta 12510, Indonesia
21. Mr. Sidik Gondo Warsito  
Archaeologist,  
Jl. Tebet Dalam IV D/7  
Jakarta 12810, Indonesia

## APPENDIX 2

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### *Speeches*



SPAFA  
Consultative Workshop on Underwater  
Archaeological Research (S-W141)  
Jakarta, Carita, Serang  
June 29 - July 5, 1992

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Speech of the Head of the  
National Research Centre of Archaeology  
at the Opening Ceremony

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The Honorable Director General of Culture,  
The Honorable Coordinator of SPAFA,  
Dear Workshop participants,  
Distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen,

We are honoured to be chosen to host one of the SPAFA Workshops, namely the SPAFA Consultative Workshop on Underwater Archaeological Research which main issue is to discuss various aspects of underwater archaeology.

The Government of Indonesia, as well as Indonesian archaeologists, do not actually neglect underwater archaeological sites eventhough there are some obstacles in managing those sites, a situation which probably also happens in our neighbouring ASEAN countries as well. The biggest among those obstacles are: (1) the lack of experts on underwater archaeology; (2) the very high cost of equipment and technology used in underwater explorations.

Dear Guests,

At the present, the aims of underwater archaeology development and researches mostly focus to:

1. increase regional and international cooperation,
2. strengthen the existing institution and mechanism and integrating underwater archaeological exploration programs,

3. continue the effort of supplying and upgrading experts and technicians in the field of underwater or maritime archaeology,
4. fulfill gradually the need for underwater archaeology equipments,
5. keep tracing information on the flow of people and goods in our territorial waters, in relation to regional as well as international maritime trade, from old archives and documents, and
6. develop post-exploration laboratory researches

Dear Workshop participants,

Since the very beginning the Malacca Strait, the sea and islands within the territory, including Indonesian waters - which lies between two oceans and two continents - have become a potential area for various activities with economic, trade, politics, and military reasons as their background.

Up to the second World War, the waters of Southeast Asia and Indonesia have always been bustling with trade and battle ships from all over the world. Storms and battles had sunk many ships of various sizes to the ocean floor with whatever goods they carried. It is those ships that, in recent years, has become the objects of underwater archaeological researches.

Distinguished guests,

The main problem in protecting underwater sites is how we deal with treasure hunters who do not only loot the precious artifacts but also ruin the sites. This is the consequences we have to challenge due to the vastness of the area which has to be covered by our marine patrols. This situation can influence the credibility of ASEAN nations in protecting their territorial waters and their contents.

In order to overcome this problem, the Government of Indonesia has been preparing a legislative product to protect its archaeological sites, which includes the effort to put into effect the followings:



1. Law No. 5, 1992 regarding the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage.
2. Presidential Decree No. 43, 1989 regarding the establishment of the National Committee of Moving and Exploiting of Valuable Artifacts from sunken ships
3. The National Committee Instruction order No. Kep. - 11/PN/BMKT/8/1990 about the Technical Guidance on the Moving and Exploiting Procedures of Valuable Artifacts
4. The Minister of Education and Culture Instruction order No. 0843/0/ 1989 regarding the Methods and Procedures of Moving and Exploiting Valuable Artifacts, and so forth.

Those hierarchic law acts have showed us that our Government, together with our archaeologists, have done a serious effort in managing our underwater artifacts. Therefore allow me to thank the Director General of Culture who will officially open this Workshop. I also thank the local Organizing Committee and all government officials of the Regency of Serang, West Java, especially the Honourable Regent himself, who have been of great help in making this Workshop a successful one.

DR. Hasan Muarif Ambary  
Jakarta  
June 30, 1992

SPAFA  
Consultative Workshop on Underwater  
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Jakarta, Carita, Serang  
June 29 - July 5, 1992

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Speech of the  
SEAMEO-SPAFA Representative  
at the Opening Ceremony

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It is a great pleasure for me to represent the Centre Director in welcoming distinguished colleagues and scholars to SPAFA's Consultative Workshop on Underwater Archaeological Research in Jakarta, Indonesia.

I would like to extend our gratitude to the Director General of Culture for his enthusiasm for this activity by honouring us with his inaugural address. I also wish to express our sincerest thanks to the National Research Centre for Archaeology, both to its former and present directors, Professor Dr. Soejono and Dr. Hasan Murif Ambary, as well as to their colleagues, for their continuing collaboration in organizing SPAFA activities.

It is my fervent hope that this meeting would be successful in achieving its objectives. There is a great wealth of artifacts lying underneath our oceans waiting for us to preserve, study and make available to cultural and heritage scholars. Our enlightened vision of collecting and preserving these artifacts for future generation will continue to benefit modern civilization. I am confident that the ensuing discussions would be as enriching as to make us all realize the importance of research in marine archaeology for purposes of education and heritage preservation rather than for the selfish cause of commercial consideration.

Finally, I wish all the participants the best of luck in their collective pursuit of excellence in this undertaking. May you all be safe and sound in the coming days of underwater exploration.

Thank you and good day!

Pisit Charoenwongsa

Jakarta

June 30, 1992



SPAFA  
Consultative Workshop on Underwater  
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Opening Address of the  
Director General of Culture of Indonesia  
at the Opening Ceremony

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Ladies and Gentlemen,  
Officials,  
Honoured Guests.

It gives me great pleasure that we are able to gather here today to the Official Opening of this Consultative Workshop on Underwater Archaeology organised under the auspices of the SPAFA which is to be held on this occasion in Indonesia.

In passing, I would note that some seven years ago, here in Indonesia we hosted a scientific SPAFA programme concerning international maritime trade. At that time a comprehensive approach was made to the problems of trade routes, commodities and maritime technology in order to create meaningful interpretations of the the available evidence.

We greatly appreciate the continuing support of SPAFA in relation to the problems of ancient maritime trade. At the same time, one must admit that maritime archaeological activity in Southeast Asia, including Indonesia, is still only sporadic and undertaken on a relatively small scale and which is, in part, the preparation of cadets in the design of further follow-up training.

The seas and waterways have always played a central role in the development of Southeast Asia Culture and History. It stands to reason that much of the region's archaeological record is found underwater. Since the development of underwater archaeology under SPAFA auspices, several researches and training course have been undertaken. It is the time that specialists come together to evaluate past activities.

Honoured Guests,

The development of underwater archaeology in Indonesia todate is still extremely limited. Even so, the Presidential Decree No. 43 of 1989 has institutionalised the administration and methodology of supervision of diving and recovery and utilisation of valuable cultural property that has no identifiable owner (treasure trove) by means of management by a National Committee. In practice, the institutions involved cooperate with the private sector which is obliged to fulfill certain strict stipulations.

These stipulations are utilised to enable the National Committee to select objects recovered from finds within the following conditions:

1. cultural property, of which the whole must be surrendered to the supervision of governmental authorities through the appropriate institutions.
2. cultural property, a part of which may be owned or retained by private persons who finance the exploration for, diving in search of, and recovery of such property.
3. a system of sharing objects recovered from such



exploration where the objects recovered are (a) treasure trove (valuable objects with no identifiable owner), as well as (b) objects which are of no particular historical value, and (c) examples of objects which are already represented by similar examples in governmental collections.

Cooperative programmes with the private sector have already been undertaken amongst other in the following areas, Kepulauan Seribu (Thousand Islands), the Riau archipelago and the Selat Melaka (Strait of Malacca), most importantly in relation to the search for the Flor del Mar, a sunken ship which has attracted the sensational attention of treasure seekers.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Maritime archaeology in Indonesia is still relatively new, but it's importance is quite clear, remembering especially that Indonesia is a nation of islands crossed continuously by an international trading fleet from east to west along a route which has been known since the early centuries of the Christian era.

In order to protect underwater archaeological remains, Law No. 5 of 1992 has been recently legalised to replace the out-of-date Monumenten Ordonantie 1931, Stbl. 238, particularly as the M.O. 1931 related geographically only to Java and Madura. Law No. 5 of 1992 covers such matters as diving, recovery and utilisation of cultural property which in an explicit manner covers cultural property or sunken treasure which formed the cargo of sunken ships.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Indonesian underwater archaeologists, which are still numbered only in their tens, already have experience in tackling a number of ancient shipwrecks, including sunken vessels, wrecks imbedded in mudbanks and in ancient canals. A number of underwater archaeological explorations have been undertaken including those in Palembang, Pulau Bintan, Banten and Indramayu.

From this somewhat limited, but nevertheless extremely valuable experience, may we invite the participants of this workshop to discuss and exchange information on their experiences and insight as part of the family of the nations of ASEAN and as discussions of problems of scientific research.

I have, therefore, the greatest pleasure of declaring open, here in Jakarta, this SPAFA Consultative Workshop on Underwater Archaeological Research which is to be continued in Serang.

May I wish you fruitful discussion,

Drs. G.B.P.H. Poeger

Jakarta

June 30, 1992



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Speech of the Head of the  
National Research Centre of Archaeology  
at the Closing Ceremony

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The Honorable Regent of Serang  
Distinguished Participants  
Ladies and Gentlemen

It is a great honour to me, on behalf of the Organizing Committee, to report that the workshop started on June 29th up to July 4th 1992 and attended by participants from SEAMEO-SPAFA member countries, consultants and observers, is nearly accomplished.

I am really glad to say that our discussion has led to thoughtfull recomendation for the future programmes of SEAMEO-SPAFA owing to the guidance of the participants, consultants and observers.

On behalf of the SEAMEO-SPAFA Organizing Committee, I would like to express my heartfull thanks and appreciation to all participants. My thanks go also to the Organizing Committee, the Directorate for Protection and Development of Historical Heritage, the Regent and Officials of the Regency of Serang, and the Krakatau Foundation for their efforts to make you have a good stay and this workshop a success.

On behalf of the Organizing Committee, I would also like to apologize to all of you if, in their effort to serve you during the workshop, they have disappointed you.

I hope that our seven day meeting in Indonesia has made closer cooperation and understanding among the Southeast Asian countries.

Finally, I herewith would like to request the Regent of Serang to officially close this SEAMEO-SPAFA Consultative Workshop on Underwater Archaeological Research.

Thank you.

Dr. Hasan Muarif Ambary.

Serang

July 4th, 1992



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Closing Speech by the Regent of Serang  
at the Closing Ceremony

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Ladies and Gentlemen,  
Official, Honoured Guest,

The participants of this Workshop have been here in Banten and Serang. During this time you no doubt will have been exposed to a number of the several different special characteristics of the people, the culture and of the ancient town of Banten Lama. Friends, as researchers and archaeologists, you most assuredly will have worked in various kinds of environments including those of a less satisfactory nature, similar to those which you will have experienced during your time here in Banten and Serang. Even so, we believe that the variety and abundance of archaeological data which is available in this region of Banten will serve to inspire your to professional interest.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

May I say that as an extensive, large scale archaeological site, where a considerable amount of research has been undertaken through a variety of disciplines, that the research, restoration and conservation of the cultural potential of Banten Lama is clearly evident. By means of Local Government Degree No. 9/1990, the site of Banten Lama has been declared an protected Cultural Heritage area.

As well as a variety of ancient buildings which represent a range of historical periods, the Central Government has erected a number of cultural facilities including a Site Museum. For the time being, the Regency Administration has concentrated on developing the infrastructure and supporting facilities. It may be revealed that Banten Lama is visited by no less than three million visitors each year, of which the greater part are domestic visitors.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The Banten region possesses a long history, formerly as an independent political centre which was greatly respected throughout the region under its control. From the beginning of the Christian era, Banten has functioned as gateway for trade with the western part of Island of Java. It was here in Banten that the Dutch first anchored and attempted to trade with the indigenous kingdoms of Nusantara.

It is recorded that in 1682, the then Sultan of Banten, hired two ships from the English East India Company, which were used to send a Royal emissary to the Kingdom of Great Britain. The despatch of that mission, as well as displaying the ability and authority of Banten, at the same time reveals an ability to utilise international diplomatic means to face up to the pressures exerted by the Dutch upon local polities throughout Nusantara.



Ladies and Gentlemen,

The Government of Serang Regency is at all times continuously concerned with means to revitalise and protect the spirit of antiquity which in the past provided a mainstay for the existence of the Kingdom of Banten for no less than about three hundred years. Banten's fleet commanded the sea routes and controlled trade in strategic produce over an extended period of time before this command was eventually taken over by the VOC.

Whatever the prospects for maritime archaeological research in the region of Banten Lama, this region is encompassed by seas which functioned as a gateway to the Island of Java and the surrounding waters. Data obtained from underwater research in the Banten region will undoubtedly provide evidence for the reconstruction of Banten's past.

It is therefore with great pleasure and pride that we have this opportunity to address the participants of the SPAFA Consultative Workshop on Underwater Archaeological Research at Banten Lama. Participants in the SPAFA programme have visited Banten Lama on numerous previous occasions. To anyone who has ever visited Banten, we may guarantee that most will come back to visit Banten yet again.

On behalf of the Government, I hereby declare this Consultative Workshop on Underwater Archaeological Research officially closed. I apologise for any inadequacies which may have occurred during your stay in Banten and wish to take this opportunity to say I hope that this workshop will prove to further cement the understanding and association of the nations of ASEAN.

Thank you.

H.M. Sampurna

Serang

July 4, 1992



SPAFA  
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Closing Speech by the  
SEAMEO - SPAFA Representative  
at the Closing Ceremoy

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The Honourable Regent of Serang  
Distingnished Participants, and  
Ladies and Gentlemen

It is my pleasure to have returned to Serang once again. This time I have the privilege to pay my respects to the Regent of the town on behalf of the Centre Director.

As anticipated, I am happy to see that all procedures had moved as harmoniously and dynamically as we would have seen from a Balinese dance movements.

It is not a flattery to say that the achievement was due to the efficient handling of the discussion by our experienced colleagues and, particularly, to the ability of our host, the Organizing Committee from the National Research Centre of Archaleology in Indonesia.

I would like to express my sincerest thanks to the Regent of Serang for honouing us with his closing remarks, and for his generosity in providing us a rare opportunity to enjoy classical dance of the town.

I am thankful to the organizing committee headed by Mr. Peter Ferdinandus, and all the colleagues from our member-states.

I wish all the participants the best of luck and hope that thet are not discouraged byd the over exploitation of historic shipwrecks by private salvors. "Where there is a will, there is hope". I am sure sooner or later the public will come to side with us once they realize that we treat shipwrecks as cultural resources for all manking, not as commercial products benefitting only a few provate salvors.

Thank you.

Pisit Charoenwongsa  
Serang  
July 4th, 1992

## APPENDIX 3

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### *Agenda and Programme*



SPAFA  
Consultative Workshop on Underwater  
Archaeological Research (S-W141)  
Jakarta, Carita, Serang  
June 29 - July 5, 1992

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Agenda

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1. Opening Ceremony
2. Election of Chairman, Vice Chairman of the Workshop and Appointment of Rapporteur General
3. Adoption of Agenda and Programme
4. Presentation of Country Reports
5. Presentation Supplementary Reports
6. Discussions
7. Field Trips
8. Adoption of the Workshop Reports
9. Closing Address

SPAFA  
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Programme

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- Monday, June 29, 1992 : Arrival of overseas Participants in Jakarta  
Stay at hotel
- Tuesday, June 30, 1992
- 10.00 - 10.30 : Opening Ceremony at the National Research Centre of Archaeology, Jl. Raya Condet Pejaten No. 4 Jakarta
- Speech by the Head of the National Research Centre of Archaeology
  - Speech by the Representative of SPAFA
  - Opening Address by the Director General of Culture, Ministry of Education and Culture
- 10.00 - 11.00 : Coffee break
- 11.00 - 12.30 : First Session
- Election of Chairman, Vice Chairman
  - Adoption of the Agenda
  - Overview of the Workshop on Underwater Archaeological Research
- 12.30 - 14.00 : Luncheon hosted by the Director General of Culture
- 14.00 : Proceed to Carita Krakatau Beach Hotel, Labuan, West Java



Wednesday, July 1, 1992

08.30 - 10.00	: <u>Second Session</u>
	- Country report of Singapore
10.00 - 10.30	: Coffee break
10.30 - 12.00	: <u>Third Session</u>
	- Country report of Malaysia
12.00 - 14.00	: Luncheon
14.00 - 15.00	: <u>Fourth Session</u>
	- Country report of Indonesia
15.00 - 15.30	: Coffee break
15.30 - 16.30	: - Country report of Indonesia
16.30 - 18.30	: Afternoon Rest
18.30 - 19.30	: Dinner
19.30 - 20.30	: <u>Fifth Session</u>
	- Country report of the Philippines
20.30 - 21.00	: Coffee Break
21.00 - 22.00	: Country Report of the Philippines

Saturday, July 4, 1992

08.00 - 14.00 : Visit to archaeological sites at  
Banten

15.00 - 17.00 : Tenth Session

- Adoption of report

- Closing of the Workshop

19.00 : Dinner and Cultural Evening given by  
the Regent of Serang

Sunday, July 5, 1992

08.00 : Return trip to Jakarta  
Departure of overseas participants  
from Jakarta



