Plate 2. Batek Negrito man and forest camp, Kelantan, Peninsular Malaysia. Photo by Geoffrey Benjamin.

Plate 3. Temiar (Senoi) women and children during a siwang ceremony, Kampung Tohoi, Kelantan, Peninsular Malaysia.

Plate 5. Minahasans of the Lake Tondano region, northern Sulawesi. Pottery still hot from firing is being given a waterproof resin glaze.
Plate 6. A family on Mentawai, off the western coast of Sumatra. The man is tattooed. Photo by Vernon Weitzell.


Plate 9. Below: Minangkabau women at Payakumbuh, central Sumatra. Photo by Cecilia Ng.
Plate 10. The “deep skull” from the West Mouth at Niah. Courtesy: Sarawak Museum.


Plate 13. Toraja houses decorated with buffalo carvings and horns, Palawan village, central Sulawesi. Photo by Hedda Morrison.

Plate 15. Batak houses near Lake Toba, northern Sumatra.

Plate 20. Hoabinhian shell midden being quarried for lime manufacture at Sukajadi, near Medan, northern Sumatra. *Photo by Ian Glover.*

Plate 21. The West Mouth, Niah Caves. Harrisson’s excavation area is at top right. Poles to roof are for bird’s-nest collection.
Plate 22. Flexed burial (undated) from a preceramic level at the West Mouth, Niah. 
*Courtesy: Sarawak Museum.*

Plate 23. The old Tingkayu lake bed (now under oil palm plantations; this photo taken 1980), with the Baturong limestone massif just right of center.
Plate 24. The Madai Caves; Agop Atas (MAD 1) lies just behind and above the village (which extends into the cave). Agop Sarapad (MAD 2) is the upper opening to the left.

Plate 25. *Tridacna* (bottom) and *Hippopus* (top) shell adzes from Golo Cave and Buwawansi (center bottom row only), Gebe Island, northern Moluccas. Dated ca. 12,000 to 9000 BP. Scale in centimeters.
Plate 26. Semicircular setting of coral blocks in Golo Cave; inner diameter 90 centimeters. Dated ca. 12,000 to 10,000 BP.


Plate 32. The jade contents (tubular beads, slotted earrings, adzes, and arrowheads) of an excavated slab grave at Peinan. This grave (PN B961) contained multiple burials. From Lien 1991. Courtesy: Lien Chao-wei.
Plate 34. Artifacts from Uattamdi, Kayoa Island, and Buwawansi, Gebe Island, northern Moluccas, ca. 1500–500 BC (all from Uattamdi unless stated). Top row, left to right: lenticular-sectioned stone adze, shell adze, stone chisel with (at right) identically shaped stone chisel from Pitcairn Island, eastern Polynesia. Middle row: Conus shell arming from Buwawansi, cowrie shell disc, bone points, and pearl shell scraper. Bottom row: shell beads and Trochus arming fragment; pearl-shell scraper.
Plate 35. (a, b) Sherds with interlocked semicircle pattern; (a) from eastern Timor, ca. 1500 BC to AD 500, and (b) from Ulu Leang 2, southern Sulawesi (for similar patterns from Kalumpang see Fig. 7.13). (c) Red-slipped sherds with incised arcade motif from Nikiniki I, western Timor, with related motif on a Lapita sherd from Watom Island, New Britain, ca. 1000 BC. Courtesy: Ian Glover (a–c); Musée de l’Homme, Paris (d).

Plate 36. Sherds of three-color ware from Lubang Angin (the two at bottom right, both with red and/or black coloring not visible in photo); another from Niah (bottom left); and an uncolored sherd related to three-color ware from Niah (top). Courtesy: Sarawak Museum.
Plate 37. Lidded burial jar and lid (burial 159: Harrisson 1968) with carved-paddle-impressed decoration from the West Mouth, Niah. Height excluding lid, 69.5 centimeters. This jar was associated with burnt wood radiocarbon dated to ca. 1500 BC. Courtesy: Sarawak Museum.
Plate 38. (a) A possible evolutionary sequence for cultivated rice: right, the wild perennial *Oryza rufipogon*; center, the wild annual *Oryza nivara*; left, cultivated *Oryza sativa*. Photo by Colin Totterdell, CSIRO, Canberra. (b) Cultivated rice (*Oryza sativa*) being harvested with a metal finger-knife. Iban, Sarawak. Photo by Hedda Morrison.
Plate 39.  Left: wild or feral *Colocasia esculenta* (taro), Kelantan, Malaysia. The tuber at the base of the plant is the main edible part. Right: wild *Alocasia macrorhiza*, Baturong Forest Reserve, Sabah.

Plate 41. Ifugao rice terraces at Banaue, northern Luzon.

Plate 42. Bone points from Ban Kao (left) and Gua Kechil (right). From Sørensen and Hatting 1967; Dunn 1964. Courtesy: Munksgaard, Malaysian Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.
Plate 44. Neolithic burial of an adult female at Gua Cha, Kelantan, with pots at head and on legs (one of the latter contains a rat skull), a T-sectioned bracelet on the right forearm, a mussel-shell spoon in the left hand, and two quadrangular stone adzes on the pelvis. From Sieveking 1954 (burial 8). Courtesy: National Museum of Malaysia.

Plate 46. Part of the decorated tympanum of the "Makalamau" drum from Sangeang. This scene shows a pile dwelling with a saddle-shaped roof, partitioned attic (with a kettle drum at right), main floor, and basement. According to Heine Geldern (1947), the figures on the main floor may be in Chinese Han dynasty costumes. Scenes include paying homage and kneeling around a drum. The basement has a pig, two chickens, and a dog. Courtesy: National Museum of Indonesia.
Plate 47. Top and side views of the Salayar drum, with its distinctive friezes of elephants and peacocks; 92 centimeters high, tympanum diameter 103 centimeters. From Schmeltz 1904.


Plate 54. Stone chamber graves with massive capstones at Tanjung Ara, Pasemah.
Plate 56. Relief carving of a man flanking an elephant, wearing anklets and carrying a drum of Heger type I. From Batugajah, Pasemah, but now in the museum grounds in Pelembang. For a similar carving at Wonotunggal in north-central Java see Satari 1981.
Plate 57. Excavated slab grave with extended burial from Bleberan, central Java. From Hoop 1935.

Plate 59. Sherds of Rouletted Ware from eastern India excavated at Sembiran in Bali, ca. 200 BC to AD 200.
Plate 60. (a–d) High-necked flasks of the early Metal phase: (a) from Leang Buidane, Talaud (red-slipped), 18 centimeters high; (b) from Hagop Bilo, Sabah (red-slipped), 20 centimeters high; (c) from Gunung Piring, Lombok, 25 centimeters high; (d) from Anyar, Java (on footing), 29 centimeters high; (e, f) narrow-necked vessels of similar shape from Gunung Piring, Lombok (left, 15 centimeters high) and Leang Buidane, Talaud (right, 19 centimeters high). (c, e) From Gunadi et al. 1976; (d) from Heekeren 1956a. Courtesy: Indonesian National Research Center for Archaeology (c, e); Anthropos Institut (d).
Plate 61. Large stone statue of a male (left) and stone burial jar with lid (the latter with relief quadrupeds) at Besoa, central Sulawesi. Photo: Derek Reid.