



## THE NALANDA-SRIWIJAYA LECTURE SERIES

### FROM PROTO-HISTORY TO BUDDHISM The Batujaya Site Complex in West Java

Date: Wednesday, 15 September 2010  
Time: 4.00 pm – 5.30 pm  
Venue: ISEAS Seminar Room II

#### About the Speaker

**Professor Pierre-Yves Manguin**  
École française d'Extrême-Orient  
(EFEO, French School of Asian Studies)



Professor Pierre-Yves Manguin is a senior member of the École française d'Extrême-Orient (EFEO, French School of Asian Studies), and teaches at the École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales (EHESS, Paris). His research focuses on the history and archaeology of the coastal states and trade networks of Southeast Asia. He has led archaeological work in Indonesia and Vietnam and published on themes related to maritime history and archaeology of Southeast Asia, the Indian Ocean and South China Sea, and on the archaeology of Funan (Vietnam) and of Srivijaya (South Sumatra).

#### About the Lecture

The Buddhist monumental complex of Batujaya, on the Northern coast of West Java, was only discovered in the 1990s. The revelation of its importance brought this archaeologically neglected part of Java back into the history of early Indonesia. A recently completed archaeological cooperative programme (between the Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Arkeologi Nasional and the École française d'Extrême-Orient) brought to light a chronological sequence bridging the whole of the 1<sup>st</sup> millennium CE. The proto-historic Buni culture, known so far only through artefacts resulting from looting, has now been clearly identified, with the excavation of two dozen burials with rich funerary goods dating back to the first few centuries CE. They brought to light a society which had regular access to products from a variety of provenances in the Indian Ocean or the China Sea. Starting around the 5<sup>th</sup> century, Buddhism transformed the Batujaya landscape, and a large group of brick shrines flourished during the 7<sup>th</sup> century. Their architecture and decoration appears to have more in common with developments in continental Southeast Asia (mainly in early Dvaravati) than with further developments in Central Java. This lecture will explore the questions posed by this unique site and the new data it offers on the Indianisation of Southeast Asia and on its relations with the contemporary neighbouring polity of Tarumanagara, known only through a set of Vaishnavite inscriptions.

*ISEAS is pleased to invite you to this Lecture.*