

## ***ABSTRACT***

**Vol.18 No.1, Mei 2015**

Gunadi Kasnowihardjo (Balai Arkeologi Yogyakarta)

Permukiman Kawasan Danau Masa Lalu Di Jawa Timur

*Archaeology without its public is nothing, it is a disturbing expression for archaeologists, which encourages them to make a policy that every archaeological research benefited the general public. Academically this study is hoped to find settlement patterns in the past around lakes. Furthermore, the study also tries to find models of local wisdoms of their communities. Values in local wisdoms are very important for today's communities and future generations. Considering the aim of the researches, the method used is descriptive explorative with inductive approach, while data collecting is done by carrying out excavations and surveys. It is hoped that the researches can reveal how people lived in lake areas in the past. The condition of lake areas in the past-both its communities and surrounding environment-is the dream of future generations. This is the essence of studying archaeology, because archaeology studies life in the past to be actualized and implemented in today's life for the sake of the future generations.*

Ketut Wiradnyana (Balai Arkeologi Medan)

Budaya Austronesia Di Indonesia Bagian Barat Dalam Kaitannya Dengan Migrasi Out Of Taiwan

*Out of Taiwan is one of the theories about the dispersion of the Austronesian people, which is the most popular among the researchers who study the Austronesian people and culture until now. The theory's popularity is supported by linguistic, anthropological, DNA, and dating, as well as archaeological data. The quire abundant archaeological data has contributed to the existence of the theory, among others the hypothesis about the dispersion of quadrangular adzes and round axes. The migration based on reveals human migration route from the Philippines to Sulawesi (Celebes), and from Sulawesi it was split into two directions, one of which went westward to Kalimantan (Borneo) and moved on to Sumatra, Java, Bali, and East Nusa Tenggara. The other route was to the eastern part of Indonesia. The route to the west is associated with quadrangular adze distribution, while the one to the eastern part of Indonesia is associated with round axe distribution. Furthermore, the red-slipped pottery was initially existed only in the eastern part of Indonesia, which led to a hypothesis that its distribution was limited to that region. But later the red-slipped pottery was also found in the western part of Indonesia, which indicates that there was human migration from the Austronesian place of origin (Southern China) to West Indonesia. In accordance with the migration route to the western part of Indonesia, and based on information obtained from excavations at a number of sites in that area, as well as carbon analyses and other analyses using descriptive-qualitative method with inductive reasonings, there is an increasingly strong indication that there were migrations of Prehistoric Austronesian speakers, which tend to be different from the Out of Taiwan migration route.*

Ketut Wiradnyana Dan Lucas Partanda Koestoro (Balai Arkeologi Medan)

Kontribusi Arkeologi Dalam Penanganan Sengketa Tanah: Kasus Pada Masyarakat Pollung

*Archaeology, as a science, has to be able to provide welfare to the communities, which includes not only material things but also knowledge and explanation regarding problems among the communities in cultural context. In relation to a land dispute between the traditional community of Pollung and Toba Pulp Lestari Ltd. Co., regarding the Pollung's village and traditional land, archaeology can be used to answer whether or not there were once settlement activities in the disputed piece of area. The methods used in relation to the purpose are excavation, interviews, and library research (bibliographical research). The entire data was studied using inductive scheme of thought in descriptive qualitative format. The resulted archaeological data can prove that there were activities in the past as well as the period (date) when the activities were carried out, while anthropological data will support the knowledge about the functions and systems of land ownership among the Batak community at Pollung, Humbang Hasundutan, in North Sumatera.*

Stanov Purnawibowo Dan Lucas Partanda Koestoro (Balai Arkeologi Medan)

Strategi Pengelolaan Kawasan Kota Cina, Medan, Provinsi Sumatera Utara

*Kota Cina area is one of the areas along the east coast of North Sumatra, which is closely related to trade network in Southeast Asia since at least 12<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> centuries CE. Previous researches have proven that the area had once been a thriving city of commerce, port, and settlement during the period. This research is aimed at fabricating a strategy to manage Kota Cina area. The strategy is oriented toward preservation and utilization for the sake of the community. The method used is retracing its management history, which can then be used as the basis of determining the management strategy in the future. The research has generated four strategies, namely to: assign Kota Cina as a cultural heritage area, establish a management institution, include active participation of local community members in developing this area as a tourist destination, and develop thorough research.*

Tri Marhaeni S. Budisantosa (Balai Arkeologi Yogyakarta)

Pola Permukiman Komunitas Budaya Megalitik Di Desa Muak, Dataran Tinggi Jambi

*The dispersion of archaeological sites at Muak Village in Jambi Highland forms a spatial grouping of sites of a community in the past. However, the settlement pattern and local geographical condition, which influenced it, has yet to be recognized. To solve the problem, three phases of analyses were performed. First, specific or descriptive was carried out to identify artifacts. Second, contextual analysis was conducted to know the functions of the artifacts and sites. Third, semi-micro spatial analysis was done to reveal the site to site relationships as well as relation between site and the surrounding geographical environment. Based on those analyses can be identified that the megalithic settlement at Muak Village consisted of ritual, habitation, and urn burial sites. The layout of those sites is: a ritual site encircled by the habitation site, while the urn burial site is located outside the habitation area. Moreover, the relation between the sites and the surrounding environment is that the ritual and habitation sites are located on hill ridges, while the urn burial site is on hill slope or valley.*

#### **Vol.18 No.2, November 2015**

Coleta Palupi Titasari dan Rochtri Agung Bawono ( Prodi Arkeologi Universitas Udayana)

Situs Arjuna Metapa Di Gianyar, Bali: Sebuah Patirthan?

*Every archaeological remain is always found in context with certain space and building architecture. This is also the case with the archaeological finds at the site of Arjuna Metapa at Pejeng Village in Gianyar, Bali. Uncovering a holy bathing place is the focus of this research, which is based on supporting data in form of archaeological data found within the location. The methods being used to solve the problem are divided into two: data collection and data analyses. Data collecting involves surface survei, bibliographical study, and interviews, while data analyses include qualitative-artifactual analysis, comparative and correlation analysis, location/spatial analysis, and physical traces analysis. Data obtained from research and analyses reveal that the Arjuna Metapa Site was a patirthan (holy bathing place) with water spouts, indicated by two spouted statues on Arjuna Metapa pedestal, which are meditating Arjuna spouted statue and angel spouted statue. Supporting data in form of an angel statue, which has similar form and size, was also found at the Village Temple (Pura Desa) of Bedulu. Oral tradition also mentions that the area was known by the name of Uma Telaga and is believed to be a rice field that was previously a lake or bathing place. This is confirmed by the discovery of Air Tiga inscription in that location. The name Air Tiga (air means water and tiga means three) is probably refer to the number of statues found in that location, which are one meditating Arjuna spouted statue and two angel spouted statues.*

Isnen Fitri (Departemen Arsitektur, Fakultas Teknik, Universitas Sumatera Utara)

Partisipasi Masyarakat Lokal Medan: Sebuah Tinjauan Atas Kriteria Nasional Pada Proses Penetapan Sebagai Cagar Budaya

*Among the important problems encountered in the implementation of cultural heritage preservation in Indonesia nowadays is the establishment of cultural register in national, province, or regency/city levels. Criteria in article 5 of the Law on Items of Cultural Heritage No.11/2010 are insufficient for the process of assigning historical assets as cultural heritage items. The criteria also seem to merely being a "copy and paste" of the previous law. Meanwhile, in global level, during the last several decades, many*

*countries have begun to adopt the concept of the important values of heritages, which is depicted in the Burra Charter as a reference to develop criteria in assigning items of cultural heritages. To improve our national criteria in the near future, this study is aimed at evaluating national criteria in article 5 based on opinions of 33 representatives of local communities in Medan, as stakeholders in the preservation of cultural heritages in the city of Medan, by performing interviews and group discussions using Nominal Group Technique or NGT. From the diverse opinions of the 33 participants obtained from the two phases of data collecting process, it is concluded that our national criteria in assigning an item of cultural heritage that were mentioned in article 5 of the Law on Items of Cultural Heritage No.11/2010 are still obscure, difficult to measure, overlapping, and not quite in line with global trend. Most participants are disagree that age be used as the main criteria. There are a number of suggestions (inputs) from the participants to improve the sentences in article 5 to form criteria that are easier to measure and independent.*

Lucas Partanda Koestoro (Balai Arkeologi Medan)

Situs Kota Rebah Di Tanjung Pinang, Kepulauan Riau: Pertapakan Istana Atau Bangunan Lain?

*An excavation at the site of Kota Rebah (also known as Kota Lama) in the city of Tanjung Pinang, Kepulauan Riau (Riau Islands) Province in October 2014, which was carried out by the Cultural Office of Kepulauan Riau Province, in cooperation with the Medan Archaeological Centre and the Cultural Heritage Conservation Office of Batusangkar, is an attempt to explore remains of the cultural history of Kepulauan Riau community, including to understand about their types and functions. This is in relation to the site and remains of a building that is believed by some local inhabitants to be a site and remains of the palace of the Melayu kings in the past. The data collected using excavation method indicate that the site and building remains are more likely to be remains of a loji (fort with warehouses) than the site and remains of a palace.*

Nasruddin (Pusat Penelitian Arkeologi Nasional)

Membaca Dan Menafsirkan Temuan Gambar Prasejarah Di Pulau Misool, Raja Ampat, Papua Barat

*Traces and evidences of prehistoric civilization in the Indonesian Archipelago have been found, and one of the archaeological types of remains that was the hot topic for researchers nowadays is rock paintings on the walls of karst caves (known as limestone area). We found that karst has the function of conveying historical messages through paintings as a form of communications of Homo sapiens. Based on results of surveys among the karst island of Misool in Raja Ampat islands, we can identify five categories of rock paintings, which are: hands, fauna, anthropomorphic, symbolical (non-figure), circles that resemble wheels/the sun, and square lines. The main and dominant characteristics of Misool rock paintings, particularly in paintings of fish, are their various sizes and rich variations. The prehistoric art works are very interesting to be investigated more thoroughly to study and understand better the human life in the past. The archaeological survey has yielded new evidence and traces of human life in the past, such as habitation, migration, and modes of living hundreds or maybe even tens of thousands years ago, or during the prehistoric period. This research is the initial step and was carried out using documentation and descriptive methods to be analyzed afterward by various approaches that are being developed nowadays, as well as "bahasa rupa" through form and non-form analyses.*

Siswanto Dan Sofwan Noerwidi (Balai Arkeologi Yogyakarta)

Perbandingan Data Geologi, Paleontologi, Dan Arkeologi Situs Patiayam Dan Semedo

*Java has plenty of Pleistocene sites that have recorded the development and changes of environment, as well as human beings and their cultures since more than a million years ago. The distribution of most of those sites are around the Solo Basin and along the Bengawan Solo River. However, there are also some sites, which are physiographically solitary, namely Patiayam at the feet of Mount Muria and Semedo at the east end of a mountain range in Bogor – North Serayu Zone. This article will present the current development and comparison of geological, palaeontological, and archaeological data from Patiayam and Semedo, which is very valuable because they will increase our understanding on quaternary prehistory in Java, which thus far has always been dominated by data from the sites around the Solo Basin and along the Bengawan Solo River*

**SANGKHAKALA Berkala Arkeologi**  
**Volume 18/2015**

**Author Indeks**

**A**

Adat istiadat, lihat Koestoro, Lucas P (b); Wiradnyana, Ketut dan Lucas P. Koestoro (a)  
Agrikultur, lihat Wiradnyana, Ketut dan Lucas P. Koestoro (a)  
Aktivitas Vulkanik, lihat Kasnowihardjo, Gunadi (a)  
Alat Serpilh Obsidian, lihat Budisantosa, Tri Marhaeni S. (a)  
Analisa Radio Karbon, lihat Wiradnyana, Ketut (a)  
Analisis Petrografi, lihat Kasnowihardjo, Gunadi (a)  
Arca, lihat Titasari, Coleta Palupi dan Rochtri Agung Bawono (b)  
Arkeologi Publik, lihat Purnawibowo, Stanov dan Lucas P. Koestoro (a)  
Artefak, lihat Kasnowihardjo, Gunadi (a); Koestoro, Lucas P. (b); Nasruddin (b); Siswanto dan Sofwan Noerwidi (b); Titasari, Coleta Palupi dan Rochtri Agung Bawono (b); Wiradnyana, Ketut (a)  
Austronesia, lihat Wiradnyana, Ketut (a)

**B**

Batak Toba, lihat Wiradnyana, Ketut dan Lucas P. Koestoro (a);  
Beliung persegi, lihat Kasnowihardjo, Gunadi (a); Wiradnyana, Ketut (a)  
*Bius*, lihat Wiradnyana, Ketut dan Lucas P. Koestoro (a);

**C**

Cadas, lihat Nasruddin (b)  
Cagar Budaya, lihat Fitri, Isnen (b); Koestoro, Lucas P (b); Purnawibowo, Stanov dan Lucas P. Koestoro (a)  
Candi, lihat Titasari, Coleta Palupi dan Rochtri Agung Bawono (b)  
Cangkang Moluska, lihat Kasnowihardjo, Gunadi (a)

**D**

DAS, lihat Siswanto dan Sofwan Noerwidi (b); Titasari, Coleta Palupi dan Rochtri Agung Bawono (b)  
Deklarasi Amsterdam, lihat Fitri, Isnen (b)  
Dinasti Ching, lihat Koestoro, Lucas P (b)

**E**

Ekskavasi, lihat Budisantosa, Tri Marhaeni S. (a); Kasnowihardjo, Gunadi (a); Koestoro, Lucas P (b); Siswanto dan Sofwan Noerwidi (b); Wiradnyana, Ketut dan Lucas P. Koestoro (a)  
Etnoarkeologi, lihat Nasruddin (b)

**F**

Fauna, lihat Nasruddin (b); Siswanto dan Sofwan Noerwidi (b)  
Folklor, lihat Wiradnyana, Ketut dan Lucas P. Koestoro (a)

Fosil, lihat Siswanto dan Sofwan Noerwidi (b)

Fragmen, lihat Kasnowihardjo, Gunadi (a); Koestoro, Lucas P (b); Purnawibowo, Stanov dan Lucas P. Koestoro (a); Siswanto dan Sofwan Noerwidi (b); Titasari, Coleta Palupi dan Rochtri Agung Bawono (b); Wiradnyana, Ketut (a); Wiradnyana, Ketut dan Lucas P. Koestoro (a)

## G

Geologi, lihat Koestoro, Lucas P.(b); Nasruddin (b); Siswanto dan Sofwan Noerwidi (b)

Geologis-geomorfologis, lihat Kasnowihardjo, Gunadi (a)

Gerabah, lihat Budisantosa, Tri Marhaeni S. (a); Koestoro, Lucas P (b); Purnawibowo, Stanov dan Lucas P. Koestoro (a); Wiradnyana, Ketut dan Lucas P. Koestoro (a)

Gerabah slip merah, lihat Wiradnyana, Ketut (a);

Garca (Gambar Cadas), lihat Nasruddin (b)

Gunung Kerinci, lihat Budisantosa, Tri Marhaeni S. (a)

## H

Hermeneutika, lihat Nasruddin (b)

*Hoabinh*, lihat Wiradnyana, Ketut (a)

*Homo Sapiens*, lihat Nasruddin (b); Siswanto dan Sofwan Noerwidi (b)

Hunian, lihat Budisantosa, Tri Marhaeni S. (a); Kasnowihardjo, Gunadi (a); Nasruddin (b)

*Huta*, lihat Wiradnyana, Ketut dan Lucas P. Koestoro (a)

## I

*Imprint*, lihat Nasruddin (b)

*Insitu*, lihat Titasari, Coleta Palupi dan Rochtri Agung Bawono (b)

## J

*Jaladwara*, lihat Titasari, Coleta Palupi dan Rochtri Agung Bawono (b)

Jambi, lihat Budisantosa, Tri Marhaeni S. (a)

## K

Kamper (Kapur Barus), lihat Wiradnyana, Ketut dan Lucas P. Koestoro (a)

Karst, lihat Nasruddin (b)

Kapak lonjong, lihat Wiradnyana, Ketut (a)

Kawasan, lihat Kasnowihardjo, Gunadi (a); Koestoro, Lucas P (b); Purnawibowo, Stanov dan Lucas P. Koestoro (a); Siswanto dan Sofwan Noerwidi (b)

Kearifan Lokal, lihat Kasnowihardjo, Gunadi (a)

Kemenyan, lihat Wiradnyana, Ketut dan Lucas P. Koestoro (a)

*Kenduri Seko*, lihat Budisantosa, Tri Marhaeni S. (a)

Keramik, lihat Budisantosa, Tri Marhaeni S. (a); Koestoro, Lucas P. (b); Purnawibowo, Stanov (a); Wiradnyana, Ketut dan Lucas P. Koestoro (a)

Kolaboratif, lihat Fitri, Isnen (b); Kasnowihardjo, Gunadi (a)

Kota Cina, lihat Purnawibowo, Stanov dan Lucas P. Koestoro (a)

Kota Rebah, lihat Koestoro, Lucas P (b)

Kubur Tempayan, lihat Budisantosa, Tri Marhaeni S. (a)

## L

Loji, Koestoro, Lucas P.(b)  
*Lumban Gaol*, lihat Wiradnyana, Ketut dan Lucas P. Koestoro (a)  
Lumpang batu, lihat Kasnowihardjo, Gunadi (a)

## M

*Marbon*, lihat Wiradnyana, Ketut dan Lucas P. Koestoro (a)  
*Marga*, lihat Wiradnyana, Ketut dan Lucas P. Koestoro (a)  
*Megalit Batu Patah*, lihat Budisantosa, Tri Marhaeni S. (a)  
*Megalitik*, lihat Kasnowihardjo, Gunadi (a); Wiradnyana, Ketut (a); Budisantosa, Tri Marhaeni S. (a)  
*Menhir*, lihat Budisantosa, Tri Marhaeni S. (a)  
*Mesolitik*, lihat Budisantosa, Tri Marhaeni S. (a)  
*Migrasi*, lihat Siswanto dan Sofwan Noerwidi (b); Wiradnyana, Ketut (a); Wiradnyana, Ketut dan Lucas P. Koestoro (a)

## N

*Neolitik*, lihat Kasnowihardjo, Gunadi (a); Wiradnyana, Ketut (a); Budisantosa, Tri Marhaeni S. (a)

## O

*Observasi*, lihat Nasruddin (b)  
*Odaka (odakam)*, lihat Titasari, Coleta Palupi dan Rochtri Agung Bawono (b)  
*Out of Taiwan*, lihat Wiradnyana, Ketut (a)

## P

*Panghulubalang*, lihat Wiradnyana, Ketut dan Lucas P. Koestoro (a)  
*Parik*, lihat Wiradnyana, Ketut dan Lucas P. Koestoro (a)  
*Patirthan*, lihat Titasari, Coleta Palupi dan Rochtri Agung Bawono (b)  
*Penguapan (evaporasi)*, lihat Kasnowihardjo, Gunadi (a)  
*Permukiman*, lihat Budisantosa, Tri Marhaeni S. (a); Kasnowihardjo, Gunadi (a); Siswanto dan Sofwan Noerwidi (b)  
*Piagam Burra*, lihat Fitri, Isnen (b)  
*Plestosen*, lihat Nasruddin (b); Siswanto dan Sofwan Noerwidi (b)  
*Pollung*, lihat Wiradnyana, Ketut dan Lucas P. Koestoro (a)  
*Prasasti*, lihat Titasari, Coleta Palupi dan Rochtri Agung Bawono (b)  
*Pulau Missol*, lihat Nasruddin (b)  
*Pura*, lihat Titasari, Coleta Palupi dan Rochtri Agung Bawono (b)  
*Pusaka*, lihat Fitri, Isnen (b); Koestoro, Lucas P (b)

## Q

---

## R

*Raja Ampat*, lihat Nasruddin (b)  
*Ranu*, lihat Kasnowihardjo, Gunadi (a)  
*Relief*, lihat Nasruddin (b); Titasari, Coleta Palupi dan Rochtri Agung Bawono (b)  
*Retus*, lihat Kasnowihardjo, Gunadi (a)

## S

Selat Malaka, lihat Koestoro, Lucas P (b)

Semiotika, lihat Nasruddin (b)

Signifikasi budaya, lihat Fitri, Isnen (b)

Situs, lihat Budisantosa, Tri Marhaeni S. (a); Koestoro, Lucas P (b); Nasruddin (b); Siswanto dan Sofwan Noerwidi (b); Titasari, Coleta Palupi dan Rochtri Agung Bawono (b); Wiradnyana, Ketut dan Lucas P. Koestoro (a)

Strategi, lihat Purnawibowo, Stanov dan Lucas P. Koestoro (a)

Survei, lihat Kasnowihardjo, Gunadi (a); Koestoro, Lucas P (b); Titasari, Coleta Palupi dan Rochtri Agung Bawono (b); Wiradnyana, Ketut dan Lucas P. Koestoro (a)

## T

Teknik *Stencil*, lihat Nasruddin (b)

Terakota, lihat Koestoro, Lucas P (b)

Test pit, lihat Kasnowihardjo, Gunadi (a)

Tombak *Haminjon*, lihat Wiradnyana, Ketut dan Lucas P. Koestoro (a)

Tradisi lisan, lihat Koestoro, Lucas P (b); Titasari, Coleta Palupi dan Rochtri Agung Bawono (b)

## U

*Uma telaga*, lihat Titasari, Coleta Palupi dan Rochtri Agung Bawono (b)

## V

*Vandalism*, lihat Nasruddin (b)

*Vastusastra*, lihat Titasari, Coleta Palupi dan Rochtri Agung Bawono (b)

*Vertebrata*, lihat Siswanto dan Sofwan Noerwidi (b)

*Visual Culture*, lihat Nasruddin (b)

## W

Warisan Budaya, lihat Budisantosa, Tri Marhaeni S. (a); Fitri, Isnen (b); Kasnowihardjo, Gunadi (a); Purnawibowo, Stanov dan Lucas P. Koestoro (a)

## X

---

## Y

*Yuan-Ming*, lihat Koestoro, Lucas P. (b)

## Z

Zona, lihat Koestoro, Lucas P.(b); Siswanto dan Sofwan Noerwidi (b)

## PEDOMAN PENULISAN

1. Naskah berupa karya asli yang belum pernah diterbitkan, merupakan hasil penelitian, tinjauan/pemikiran dan komunikasi pendek tentang arkeologi dan ilmu terkait.
2. Judul harus mencerminkan inti tulisan, bersifat spesifik, efektif, tidak terlalu panjang (Maksimal 15 kata). Judul berhuruf kapital tebal (Font Type Arial 14) dalam Bahasa Indonesia dan bahasa Inggris (*Italic*).
3. Nama penulis ditulis lengkap tanpa gelar, dibawahnya diikuti nama lembaga tempat bekerja, alamat lembaga, pos-el (*e-mail*), dan menggunakan font type Arial 12.
4. Abstrak merupakan ringkasan utuh dan lengkap yang menggambarkan esensi isi tulisan. Abstrak ditulis dalam bahasa Inggris (maksimum 150 kata) dan bahasa Indonesia (maksimum 250 kata). Isi abstrak berturut-turut meliputi tujuan, metode, dan hasil akhir. Abstrak ditulis dengan *font type Arial 10* dan diketik satu spasi.
5. Kata Kunci mencerminkan satu konsep yang dikandung dalam tulisan antara 3--5 kata (dapat berupa kata tunggal dan kata majemuk), ditampilkan dalam Bahasa Indonesia dan bahasa Inggris.
6. Penyajian instrumen pendukung berupa gambar, foto, grafik, bagan, tabel dan sebagainya (semuanya disebut gambar) harus bersifat informatif dan komplementer terhadap isi tulisan. Penyajiannya dengan dilengkapi keterangan (termasuk sumber/rujukan) di bawah instrumen pendukung.
7. Cara dan jumlah pengacuan serta pengutipan, dan penulisan daftar pustaka menggunakan **Chicago style** (lihat Lampiran 1).
8. Naskah berbahasa Indonesia atau bahasa Inggris, diketik 1.5 spasi, banyaknya 8--18 halaman dan diketik pada kertas A4, dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut:
  - Font Type : Arial 11
  - Left Margin : 2,7 cm
  - Right Margin : 2,2 cm
  - Top Margin : 2,2 cm
  - Bottom Margin : 3 cm

Kerangka penulisan karya yang berupa hasil penelitian meliputi:

1. Pendahuluan, meliputi: latar belakang, permasalahan, tujuan, dan ruang lingkup (materi dan wilayah), landasan teori/konsep/tinjauan pustaka, dan metode penelitian.
2. Hasil, (ditulis eksplisit, yang memuat paparan data dan analisa)
3. Pembahasan (ditulis eksplisit dan disajikan dalam beberapa sub-bab)
4. Penutup, meliputi kesimpulan, dan saran/rekomendasi (jika diperlukan)  
Daftar Pustaka (minimal 15 pustaka)  
Ucapan terima kasih (jika diperlukan)

Kerangka penulisan karya yang berupa tinjauan meliputi:

1. Pendahuluan
  2. Pembahasan (ditulis eksplisit dan disajikan dalam beberapa sub-bab)
  3. Penutup  
Daftar Pustaka (minimal 25 pustaka)  
Ucapan terima kasih (jika diperlukan)
9. Pembagian bab menggunakan angka Arab: 1, 2, 3,.... Subbab menggunakan angka: 1.1, 1.2,...., 2.1, 2.2,...., bagian-bagian dari subbab secara berurutan menggunakan huruf kecil: a, b, c,.....: angka 1), 2), 3), .....: huruf kecil a), b), c),.....: angka (1), (2), (3),....



10. Daftar pustaka yang dirujuk disusun menurut abjad nama pengarang dengan mencantumkan tahun penerbitan, judul buku/artikel, penerbit, dan kota terbit. Bila ada nama keluarga (seperti marga/fam) maka yang ditulis adalah nama keluarga terlebih dahulu, diikuti koma dan berikutnya nama kecil.
11. Naskah diserahkan dalam bentuk file tipe Microsoft Word 2003/2007 Document (\*.doc/\*.docx) dan print out-nya ke alamat redaksi melalui pos-el (*email*): *sangkhakala.red@gmail.com* atau melalui pos ke:  
Dewan Redaksi Sangkhakala Berkala Arkeologi  
d/a Balai Arkeologi Medan  
Jalan Seroja Raya Gg. Arkeologi No.1  
Tanjung Selamat, Medan Tuntungan  
Medan, Sumatera Utara 20134
12. Dewan Redaksi mengatur pelaksanaan penerbitan (menerima, menolak, dan menyesuaikan naskah tulisan dengan format Sangkhakala).

## Lampiran 1

### CONTOH SITASI CHICAGO *STYLE*

#### **Buku (satu pengarang)**

Reid, Anthony. 2010. *Sumatra Tempo Doeloe dari Marco Polo sampai Tan Malaka*. Jakarta: Komunitas Bambu.

#### **Di dalam teks:**

(Anthony 2010, 34)

#### **Buku (dua pengarang)**

Perret, Daniel & Heddy Surachman, ed. 2009. *Histoire De Barus III Regards Sur Une Place Marchande De l'Ocean Indien (Xlle-milieu du XVIIe s.)*. Paris: Cahier d' Archipel 38.

#### **Di dalam teks:**

(Perret dan Surachman 2009, 101-4)

#### **Artikel Jurnal (satu pengarang)**

Terborgh, James. 1974. "Preservation of Natural Diversity: The Problem of Extinction-prone Species." *Bioscience* 24: 715-22.

#### **Di dalam teks:**

(Terborgh 1974, 720)

#### **Artikel Jurnal (dua pengarang)**

Bolzan, John F. and Kristen C. Jezek. 2000. "Accumulation Rate Changes in Central Greenland from Passive Microwave Data." *Polar Geography* 27(4): 277-319.

#### **Di dalam teks:**

(Bolzan and Jezek 2000, 280)

#### **Thesis atau Disertasi**

Karcz, J. 2006. First-principles Examination of Molecule Formation in Interstellar Grains. PhD diss., Cornell University.

#### **Di dalam teks:**

(Karcz 2006)

#### **Artikel Surat kabar**

Zamiska, Nicholas and Nicholas Casey. 2007. "Toy Makers Face Dilemma Over Supplier." *Wall Street Journal*, August 17. Corporate Focus Section.

#### **Di dalam teks:**

(Zamiska and Casey 2007)

#### **Artikel jurnal elektronik**

Thomas, Trevor M. 1956. "Wales: Land of Mines and Quarries." *Geographical Review* 46, no.1: (January), <http://www.jstor.org/stable/211962>.

#### **Di dalam teks:**

(Thomas 1956)

#### **Buku Elektronik**

Rollin, Bernard E. 1998. *The Unheeded Cry: Animal Consciousness, Animal Pain, and Science*. Ames, IA: The Iowa State University Press. <http://www.netlibrary.com>.

#### **Di dalam teks:**

(Rollin 1998)

#### **Web Site**

Hermans-Killam, Linda. 2010. "Infrared Astronomy." California Institute of Technology. Accessed Sept 21. [http://coolcosmos.ipac.caltech.edu/cosmic\\_classroom/ir\\_tutorial/](http://coolcosmos.ipac.caltech.edu/cosmic_classroom/ir_tutorial/).

#### **Di dalam teks:**

(Hermans-Killam)

**Alamat Redaksi/Penerbit:**

**Balai Arkeologi Medan**

**Jl. Seroja Raya Gg. Arkeologi, Tanjung Selamat, Medan Tuntungan, Medan 20134**

**Telp. (061) 8224363, 8224365**

**E-mail: *sangkhakala.red@gmail.com***

**Laman: *www.balai-arkeologi-medan.web.id***