

## NOTES FOR CONTRIBUTORS TO THE JOURNAL OF THE SIAM SOCIETY

Manuscripts should not normally exceed 7,000 words. They should be printed onto good quality A4 paper (295mm x 210mm), using double spacing throughout, including the references. Two copies of the manuscript should be submitted together with the text on a computer disk, if possible using Word 5.1 for Macintosh. If a PC DOS or Windows OS is used the text should be saved to the disk for Word and also as a text, rtf, or ASCII file in addition to being in the author's own application. The authors should retain a copy of text and disk WordPerfect causes most problems for transfers and is best avoided.

Unsolicited contributions and related correspondence should be addressed to the Hon. Editor, as listed in the latest issue of JSS, or sent to the office of the Siam Society, 131 Soi Asoke, Sukhumvit Road, Bangkok 10110, Thailand.

Referencing should follow the modern scientific convention often referred to as the Harvard or Author-Date system. Footnotes may be included, but should be used sparingly for separate explanations or excursus; they are not intended to develop or contain the main bibliographical references. Such notes should preferably be placed as 'endnotes' to follow the main text.

Bibliographic references within the text should list the author(s)' last name, date of publication and of page number with minimum punctuation, e.g. (Clarke 1952: 211). Where an author's name has just been cited in the text, references need be made only to the date of publication and page, e.g.- (1952: 211).

A complete list of the quoted bibliographical references should be given, in alphabetical order, at the end of the paper, including the place of publication and name of the publisher; e.g. Mackay, E.J.H. 1938. *Further Excavations at Mohenjodaro*, New Delhi: Government of India. Page numbers should be included for journal articles and book sections.

Please, check carefully your bibliographical references, since this is always the most wearisome job for an editor. These references should include all, but only, those items cited in the text, and set out simply without indents, upper and lower case for authors' names etc., and following the spacing and punctuation as below:

Brown, E. M. and Green, Z. K. 1987. Trade and exchange in complex societies, In *Specialization, Exchange, and Complex Societies* (eds E. M. Einstein and J.-F Sallet). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp. 1-9.

Casement, H. 1986. *Collecting Ancient Thai Coins*. Bangkok: Siam Books.

Mezzena, F. and Palma di Cesnola, A. 1973. Oggetti d'arte mobile di età gravettiana. *Rivista di Scienze Preistoriche* 27: 211-24.

Rachman A. Z. 1984. Processes of urbanization in East Malaysia. Doctoral dissertation. Kuala Lumpur: Department of Sociology, University of Malaya.

If in doubt concerning how to refer to non standard sources consult the *Chicago Manual of Style*, (14th ed.) Chicago University Press, or J. Butcher, 1981 (or latest edition). *Copy-Editing: the Cambridge Handbook*, Cambridge University Press

If reference is made to one volume of a multi-volume work, the volume number should be indicated by Roman numerals; thus (Russell 1902: II: 35-8) for volume 2, pp. 35-8.

### Figures

Text figures, site plans, maps, etc., should be drawn on strong paper, white card, or good quality tracing film, and be suitably lettered for printing. Illustrations should measure approximately twice the intended final size which should be indicated where possible. If these have been scanned or are computer-generated then the appropriate disks should be

sent indicating the format, together with hard copy.

A published full-page illustration may not exceed 210mm x 140mm. Photographs should be printed on glossy paper and mounted on thin card. Figures, maps and plates should be titled and numbered; originals should be numbered lightly on the back in pencil only. A list of captions to figures and plates must be provided on separate sheets. Authors must obtain approval, before submission, for reproduction of illustrations or other material if not their own.

Redrawing or lettering of maps or figures cannot be undertaken by the Siam Society or by the Editor, who may omit, or return sub-standard work for re-presentation.

### Abstracts, keywords, proofs and offprints

Contributions should be accompanied by an abstract of 100-150 words. In addition up to six keywords, suitable for abstracting and indexing services, should be listed. A short note on the affiliation and research interests of individual contributors should also be supplied.

Page proofs will be sent to authors who are reminded that these are intended for checking errors, not re-writing and should be returned within a week or receipt. Failure to return proofs by the required date may lead to the use only of the editor's corrected proofs.

One copy of the journal and twenty-five offprints will be supplied free to authors on publication of a paper; these are to be shared between joint authors.

### Notes on style

It would be helpful if contributors were to bear in mind the following points of style when preparing their papers for The Journal of the Siam Society:

1. Use initial capital letters as seldom as possible. North, south, etc. are only capitalized if used as part of a recognized place name e.g. Western Malaysia, South Africa; use lower case for general terms e.g. southern Vietnam, northeast Thailand.  
'vol.' and 'p.' to be lower case roman if used, but omit if possible.

2. Use italics mainly for book titles and foreign words and phrases.

et al. 'ibid.' and 'op. cit.' to be roman, not italicized, ('ibid.' always lower case).

3. No full points in, USA, WHO, ASEAN, plc, etc. Omit full points after contractions which end in the last letter of the word, e.g. Dr, Mr,- St, edn, eds, and after metric units, e.g. cm, m, km, kg, etc.

Abbreviations, where the end of the word is cut, do have full points e.g. p.m., ed., e.g., i.e., vol., etc.

4. Use single quotation marks, and double only within quotation. Do not use leader dots at the beginning or end of a quotation unless the sense absolutely demands it. For ellipsis within a quotation use three leader dots for a mid-sentence break, four if the break is followed by a new sentence. Quotations of over 40 words should be extracted and indented.

5. Numerals: use minimum numbers for pages and dates e.g. 25-8, 136-42, 150-1, but 12-16; 1980-1, 1487-92, 1914-18.

Use words for under a hundred, unless paired or grouped.

Insert comma for both thousands, and tens of thousands, e.g. 1,000 and 10,000.

Always have numerals on both sides of a decimal point, e.g. 0.5.

The percentage sign (%) should not be used in the text, only in tables and figures. The number always appears in numerals, e.g. 87 per cent.

Use numerals, not words, for measurement, e.g. 12km, 5m, and ages, e.g. 10 years old.

6. Calendar dates may be shown as either 8 July 1980 or 8th July; on 14 September, or on the 14th. 1980s, not spelt in full, no apostrophes, and nineteenth century not 19th century, (adjective nineteenth-century).

AD (no points) usually precedes the year number (AD 30), but fifth century AD. BC, BP, BE, and AH follow the date, e.g. 257 BE.

There are usually no commas in dates, but BP dates do have a comma or space when they consist of five or more digits, e.g. 13,500 BP

7. Place names should normally follow the modern authorised spelling of the respective countries and if archaic, or other forms, are used the modern spelling should be indicated in parentheses when first used unless the meaning is quite clear. For Chinese words the Pinyin forms are preferred unless there is a good reason to follow another convention.

### **Dating conventions for archaeology**

1. In accordance with international convention, radiocarbon dates should be expressed as mean and standard deviation, together with the number of the issuing laboratory. e.g. a date of 3660 ± 60 BP (Gr-50), or: the date was: K-3865 5540 ± 65 ± 9 BP.
2. Calibrated dates should be indicated as follows: cal.-AD 200, or 250 cal. BC. Ideally a 2-sigma age range should also be indicated in parentheses, e.g.

(300 cal. BC - 50 AD). It may also be useful to insert the phrase (calibrated date) after each first occurrence in a paper, to make the meaning perfectly clear.

When calibrated dates are reported the particular calibration used should be mentioned, such as those of Stuiver, Long et al., Oxcal, or the Pretoria Calibration Curve for Short-lived Samples (Vogel, et al. 1993), both in *Radiocarbon* 35 (1).

In order to maintain continuity with older literature, it may sometimes be necessary to present uncalibrated dates and this should be mentioned and the dates reported only as BP since they may not correspond closely with the calendrical AD/BC/BE scale.

3. Dates obtained by other methods, e.g. TL, Uranium Series, or Fission Track, are best referred to in years 'before present' or 'years ago', rather than by radiocarbon conventions.

For very old dates: Ma for 'millions of years' and ka for 'thousands of years' are internationally recognized abbreviations.



## PUBLICATIONS OF THE SIAM SOCIETY

**THE RAMKHAMHAENG CONTROVERSY: SELECTED PAPERS.** Edited by James F. Chamberlain; foreword by H.R.H. Princess Galyani Vadhana, 1991. 592 pp., ill.  
**Baht 850/US\$ 35.00**

The history of Thailand relies principally on evidence from Sukhothai where King Ram Khamhaeng's writing system was found on the stone known as Inscription No. 1. The authenticity of this inscription has recently been questioned, with some even branding it a fake. This illustrated volume presents the arguments and counter-arguments.

**THE SINGING APE: A JOURNEY TO THE JUNGLES OF THAILAND.** By Jeremy and Patricia Raemaekers, 1990. 142 pp., ill.  
**Baht 180/US\$ 7.00**

A light-hearted account of the two years the authors spent studying gibbons in Thailand's tropical rain forests.

**THE KINGDOM OF SIAM 1904.** Edited by A. Cecil Carter; introduction by Michael Smithies, 1988. 280 pp., ill.  
**Baht 360/US\$ 15.00**

Reprint of official guide for the Siamese exhibition at the 1904 Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis. Comprehensive and well-indexed.

**EARLY ACCOUNTS OF PHETCHABURI.** Introduction by Michael Smithies, 1987. 90 pp., ill.  
**Baht 210/US\$ 8.00**

Ten essays give a feeling for the enduring attraction of this 19th century point of excursion—popular even before King Mongkut built his palace there on the "Mountain of the Highest Heaven".

**A KING OF SIAM SPEAKS: THE WRITINGS OF KING MONGKUT.** By M.R. Seni Pramoj and M.R. Kukrit Pramoj, 1987. 242 pp., ill.  
**Baht 420/US\$ 16.00**

Two former prime ministers present the previously unpublished writings in English of Rama IV in this special edition published in December 1987 to mark the 60th birthday celebration of His Majesty, the present King of Thailand.

**A TRUE DESCRIPTION OF THE MIGHTY KINGDOMS OF JAPAN AND SIAM.** By François Caron and Joost Schouten. Introduction by John Villiers, 1987. Ill.  
**Baht 230/US\$ 9.00**

Facsimile of the 1671 London edition, in a contemporary translation from the original Dutch, of the observations of these colourful servants of the Dutch East Indies Company made for the Director-General of trade in Batavia.

**THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF PENINSULAR SIAM.** Introduction by Stanley J. O'Connor, 1986. 163 pp., ill.  
**Baht 300/US\$ 12.00**

Fourteen articles by nine different authors, originally published in the *Journal of the Siam Society* between 1905 and 1983, present valuable evidence about the earliest human settlements of the peninsula.

**THE DISCOURSES AT VERSAILLES OF THE FIRST SIAMESE AMBASSADORS TO FRANCE, 1686–7.** Translated, edited, and introduced by Michael Smithies, 1986. 96 pp., ill.  
**Baht 210/US\$ 8.00**

The nearly forgotten texts of 20 speeches made by the Siamese Ambassadors to the Court at Versailles are presented in facsimile and translated for the first time into English. The list of gifts presented is included.

**OLD PHUKET.** Introduction by H.E. Gérard André, 1986. 188 pp. **Baht 230/US\$ 9.00**  
Three articles by Gerini, Carrington, and Burke, published in the *Journal of the Siam Society* in 1905–6, on the early history of “Junk Ceylon Island” provide interesting glimpses into a past largely unknown to modern tourists.

**A HISTORY OF WAT PHRA CHETUPHON AND ITS BUDDHA IMAGES.** By Kathleen I. Matics, 1979. 71 pp., ill. **Baht 110/US\$ 5.00**  
Comprehensive introduction to the fascinating—and historically and artistically important—Bangkok temple popularly known as Wat Po.

**CHULAKANTAMANGALA: THE TONSURE CEREMONY AS PERFORMED IN SIAM.** By G.E. Gerini, 1976. 243 pp. **Baht 120/US\$ 6.00**  
Authoritative and detailed information on topknots, and how the tonsure ceremony has traditionally been performed among royalty and commoners.

**WAT PRA YUN RECONSIDERED.** By A.B. Griswold, 1975. 88 pp., ill. **Baht 70/US\$ 3.50**  
Constructed between 1901 and 1907, Wat Pra Yun was within 20 years attributed by scholars to the 14th century. The author recounts how this innocent deception came about.

**STONE INSCRIPTIONS OF SUKHOTHAI.** English translation by H.R.H. Prince Wan Waithayakon, French by George Cœdès, 196., 12 pp. **Baht 10/US\$ 0.50**  
Translations of King Ram Khamhaeng’s “Inscription No. 1” by two of the greatest scholars of Thai history and epigraphy.

**GARDENING IN BANGKOK** by William Warren and Ping Amranand, 1996, 240 pp., ill. **Baht 990 /US\$ 48.00**

A new printing of M.R. Pimsai’s pioneering work, designed to assist Bangkok gardeners in a practical way. William Warren has brought this classic up-to-date, while retaining M.R. Pimsai’s unique voice, described in the Preface by John Blofeld as “. . . vivid, natural, and compelling—a style based on the principle that people should write very much as they talk”. Ping Amranand’s 136 photographs have been re-edited and integrated with the text. With a new’ comprehensive index.

**PHAULKON, THE GREEK FIRST COUNSELLOR AT THE COURT OF SIAM: AN APPRAISAL,** by George A. Sioris, 1998, **Baht 350/US\$ 15.00**  
This book represents a wide-ranging character appraisal by a fellow Greek of Constantine Gerakis, better known as Phaulkon, who was the brilliant and controversial Greek First Counsellor at the Court of Siam in the 17th century.

**THAI CULTURE IN TRANSITION,** by William J. Klausner, 1997, **Baht 300/US\$ 12.00**  
This book is mainly concerned with cultural transition and transformation and is thus a logical extension of the author’s *Reflections on Thai Culture*, which focused on traditional patterns of Thai culture. William J. Klausner arrived in Thailand in 1955 and, after undertaking a year of intensive field work in a Northeastern Thai village, has served in staff, advisory, consultative, and other capacities in the Thai government and in numerous Thai and foreign foundations. He has taught at Thammasat and Chulalongkorn Universities and has been active in the World Fellowship of Buddhists.

**CULTURAL REPRESENTATION IN TRANSITION: NEW VIETNAMESE PAINTING.** 1997 **Baht 1490/US\$ 50.00**  
The arts are flourishing in Vietnam today. Hundreds of painters are at work in Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, and other Vietnamese cities. They work in a broad range of styles and themes, building on

techniques developed in French colonial times, but related to the issues which concern Vietnamese people today. This full color trilingual catalogue (English, Vietnamese and Thai) includes essays by Mr. Chatvichai Promadhattavedi, Mr. Nguyen Quan and Mr. Neil Jamieson which make scholarly contributions to the understanding of Vietnamese art.

## ERRATA FOR JSS 85, 1997

### Two engraved gems with combination monsters from Southeast Asia,

Sheila E Hoey Middleton, pp. 95–106

Page 95 column 2; lines 1–4 should read:

‘This gem belongs to a distinctive group of rock crystal stamp-seals, most examples of which (as well as different types of intagli found so far in Indochina) are recorded as coming from Oc Eo in...’

Page 99 column 2; line 17 ff: should read:

‘Benisti (1970: 18ff.) has compared in detail characteristics of *makara* as they appear on lintels in Indian and Khmer art. This example shows only a few of the typical characteristics listed by Benisti but does superficially resemble some *makara* on early Khmer lintels in Thailand and Cambodia of about the 7th century AD; one can compare, for example, Figure 3a from Prasat Khao Noi (Smitthi et al. 1992: 81); Figure 3b from Prasat Dap (Parmentier 1927: 265, fig 82; Benisti 1974: fig.22); Figure 3c from Sambor Prei Kuk, N 21 (Benisti 1970: fig 69).

Some of the characteristics of the *makara* on the seal are found elsewhere: **Body:** ‘The heavy triangular body. . . .’

Page 100, column 1:

Before para 1 line 6, insert heading: **Trunk:**

Before para 2 line 17, insert heading: **Head-scroll:**

Before line 24, insert: ‘Compare also Figure 3d’ (after ‘Cambodia’).

Before para 3 line 38, insert heading: **Feet:**

Before para 4 line 46, insert heading: **Tail:**

Page 101, line 2, caption for **Figure 4** should read:

. . . . a. Intaglio face (29 x 23mm). b. Impression. c. & d, Profile views of ring (ht 29 x diam. 30 x shoulder 37mm).’

Insert ‘**Figure 4**’ after the heading: **A *Gana* or Ganesha/Horse Combination**

Page 105 column 2, References:

Benisti, M. 1974: ‘méconnus’ not ‘inconnus’