
Discovery of a new process of peopling of South-East Asia during Early Holocene.

Valéry Zeitoun*¹, Prasit Auetrakulvit , Antoine Zazzo , Alain Pierret , Hubert Forestier , and Stéphane Frère

¹Centre de recherche sur la Paléobiodiversité et les Paléoenvironnements (CR2P) – Museum National d’Histoire Naturelle, Université Pierre et Marie Curie - Paris 6, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique : UMR7207 – 8 rue Buffon, CP 38, France

Résumé

Southeast Asia emerges as a singular world, which does not fit with the universal chronocultural model essentially established on the basis of western prehistory. The Hoabinhien technocomplex of continental Southeast Asia corresponds to the legacy of the use of massive tools derived from cobbles and its perpetuation in a subtropical environment for about 30,000 years. While Southeast Asia remains an "exotic" part of the world, *i.e.* an area that lacks clear chrono-typo-technological references, the discovery of the Doi Pha Kan site highlights the existence of contrasted types of graves in a short time range, around 13,000BP. The Doi Pha Kan artifacts, burial modalities and chronology appear as an exception for the Hoabinhian world raising the question of the presence of several cultures or populations at the Pleistocene-Holocene interface in continental Southeast Asia.

Mots-Clés: Field, anthropology, dating, southeast Asia, Hoabinhian

*Intervenant