



# Charles Higham

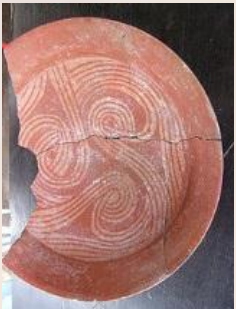
## Ban Non Wat , Thailand

### Profile

Charles Higham is a British archaeologist most noted for his work in Southeast Asia. Among his noted contributions to archaeology are his work about the Angkor civilization in Cambodia, and his current work in Northeast Thailand. He is a Research Professor at the University of Otago in Dunedin, New Zealand and lives at Bay Company

### Formal Education

- In 1957, Charles Higham was educated at Raynes Park County Grammar School in South London.
- In 1959, He went up to Cambridge and studied the Neolithic Bronze and Iron Ages of Europe.
- In 1960, He took a double first, was elected a Scholar of his college
- In 1962, He was provided with a State Scholarship and embarked on his doctoral research on the prehistoric economic history of Switzerland and Denmark.
- In 1966, He was awarded his doctorate and he accepted a lectureship in Archaeology at the University of Otago
- In 1968, He was appointed the Foundation Professor of Anthropology at the University of Otago.



The pottery discovered at Ban Non Wat has a unique pattern, Indicates the technical expertise

### Research in the Ban Non Wat , Thailand

Project Name: The Development of An Iron Age Chiefdom: Phase Two (2002)

The excavation at that time made it known that the archaeological site of Ban Non Wat was the residence of the first social farming society. It was around 2,100 - 1,250 years ago, covering from the Iron Age to the Early History. It has a long history similar to Ban Chiang. And still maintain the integrity. Useful for studying the connection of ancient cultures.

The location of the site of Ban Non Wat in present-day northeast Thailand



Bronze age skeleton expected to be a community leader, Look from many ornament

### Archaeological Site

Ban Non Wat is the oldest archaeological excavation site. Since the Stone Age, the Bronze Age has continued until the present day for more than 200 generations. The excavation site is located in the district of Nakhon Ratchasima province. Inside there are excavated graves, bones, human ornaments. And ancient jar beautiful pattern. The archaeological site near age Ban Chiang in Udon Thani is approximately 4,000 years old and in the future there will be support for the registration of the World Heritage



Aerial photograph of Archeology site Ban Non Wat



Charles Higham works at the site with his team

Date	Event	Comments	Citation
1997	Site first discovered	Villagers in the area have discovered the skeleton under his Thai house	Higham, C. F. W. (2011). The Bronze Age of Southeast Asia: New insight on social change from Ban Non Wat. Cambridge Archaeological Journal, 21(3), 365-389.
2002	Archeologists begin field work	Research begins work at the site with a team from New Zealand	
2016	The site was registered as a province heritage site	Representatives from related organizations and many people attended ceremony	

### Reference

Higham, C. F. W. (2011). The Bronze Age of Southeast Asia: New insight on social change from Ban Non Wat. Cambridge Archaeological Journal, 21(3), 365-389.

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